The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

Report of Advertising

Week of April 19 to 24

Total Number of Inches Display Advertising, **919**

Daily Average **153.16** inches

During the Week of April 12 to 17

the total number of inches advertising carried by the The Evening Times was **748.5**

The Daily Average for the period was **124.66**

INCREASE

Daily Average--Almost One-Quarter Page Daily

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

IN THE BALKANS

By DONALD CHAMBERLIN

Long before the breaking out of the late war between the Balkan states and Turkey there was continued fighting between the Christians and the Turks. A party of Turks would swoop down on a hamlet or single house, kill what men they found there, loot the place and carry off the women.

The Christian inhabitants held secret meetings, which were the forerunners of rebellion. They would meet in cellars, in garrets—anywhere that they could deliberate in secret. These meetings gradually took the form of a revolutionary propaganda. They also became fighting bodies. A meeting would be held, and perhaps the next day a body of Turks who were oppressing the people would be attacked while they were asleep.

A young man named Alexander Isver was prominent among the revolutionists, so prominent that he became known to the Turks and was obliged to remain in hiding—that is, he hid himself when he was not on some incursion against the Turks; then, backed by armed men and with a carbine in his hands, his tall figure was seen moving about encouraging the Christians and fighting desperately himself.

Alexander loved and was loved by a young girl named Sonia Damotika. She was very proud of her lover, but was in constant dread lest she lose him by a Turkish bullet. But so dreadful was the situation, so cruel were their masters, that she could not conscientiously ask him to desist from his efforts.

At last Alexander was betrayed, and his enemies laid a plan to take him, which meant death after torture. They were informed that he was hiding in a certain village. There a small party of Turks repaired, dashing into the place just at dusk and searching every house. There was no force for defense, and they had their own way. But their leader, who was bent on capturing Alexander, gave orders that no loot should be taken, no women interfered with, till he had been found.

After an hour's hunt the Turkish leader while ransacking a house caught sight of a woman's foot under a bed. He ordered whoever was in hiding to come out, and Sonia, pale and trembling, obeyed. One of the Turkish soldiers recognized her as Alexander's betrothed and told the officer in command of the fact. Immediately in order to intimidate her he put a pistol to her head and ordered her to tell where her lover was hiding.

It was some time before the girl could gather enough strength to reply. When she found her voice she said that she could not tell where Alexander was hiding; she could only lead them to the spot. But this did not satisfy the officer. So eager was he to get the man he was after that he promised Sonia that if she would reveal to him his hiding place he would not molest her. If she refused he would carry her off with him. She knew well enough what it meant to be carried off by a Turk.

Sonia insisted that it would be impossible for her to direct them to Alexander's hiding place. To reach it they would have to go through many secret passages. Besides, she must get out into the open air or she would faint. Since she showed signs of swooning the officer consented to take her out of the house, and a few drafts of fresh air seemed to revive her. As soon as she was able to proceed she started down the street which ran through the village.

By this time it was quite dark, and the place was but dimly illuminated. Coming to a narrow side street, she turned into it, following it till she reached a still narrower one. Pursuing this for a short distance, she arrived at a pair of steps. Mounting the steps, she entered a deserted house.

"There," she said, weeping, "you will find him—that is, unless he has gone since you came."

Her tears convinced the Turks that she was telling the truth. Indeed, so terrible would be her fate in case she deceived them that they did not doubt she would prefer to lose her lover. Eager to pounce upon their prey, they broke down the door of the house and all rushed in, leaving the girl behind them.

The place was hilly, and this part of the village was built on a declivity. The moment Sonia found herself alone she darted up the incline, soon reaching a low growth of timber. The terrible fate that threatened her gave her strength to climb, and, though in darkness, she knew the ground. Not far from where she had taken to flight was a cliff that was reached by a path which was known only to the villagers. Reaching the summit of this cliff, she waited a few minutes to catch her breath. The Turks, finding that the building was empty, looked about for Sonia. Not finding her, they ran outside, but by this time she had reached the cliff. Hearing them running about searching for her, she ran on.

Alexander and Sonia had been caught in the same house and, hearing the Turks below, took refuge under a bed in the room where they were. The Turks, intent on the capture of Sonia, did not think to look under the bed for her lover, not dreaming that he would be there. When Sonia led them away Alexander came out from his hiding place and made his escape. Sonia afterward joined him, and, since it was not possible for them to return to their home, they came to America.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Catching Cold.

If you are always catching cold look to your general health, strengthen your resistance against cold. Do not overeat. Keep the organs of elimination normal. Take frequent baths. Sleep in a cold, well ventilated room. Avoid crowds and overheated rooms. Keep the teeth, tonsils, nose and throat clean and breathe nothing but clean air.

ANCIENT WAR METHODS.

Did Hannibal Use Dynamite In His Passage of the Alps?

Every one knows the story of how Hannibal crossed the Alps. It is usually asserted that he demolished the rocks that opposed his progress with the aid of fire and vinegar. The word used by the Latin historians which is ordinarily called in English translation "vinegar" is acetum.

The question has been raised by an European officer whether this is the true meaning of the original. He is of the opinion that by acetum the historian intended to describe a substance resembling dynamite in its properties, and he invites chemists to consider the question whether the ancients may not have possessed a formula for making a powerful explosive of this kind.

He calls attention to the fact that two ancient historians, Marcus Gracus and Albert of Aix, speak of the existence of two kinds of acetum, one of which possessed greater energy than the other. A clew to the composition of the explosive may be found, he believes, in the fact that to acetum was ascribed the property of extinguishing the dreaded "Greek fire." He thinks the substance may have been strongly oxygenated.

Although to discover how Hannibal's "dynamite" was made would be to add nothing perhaps to our sense of the greatness of his achievements, yet such a discovery would certainly throw new light on some interesting events in the wars of antiquity.

MILITARY AEROPLANES.

Fitted With Phonographs, Into Which the Observers Dictate.

When the military aeroplane is scouting it usually carries two men. One is the pilot, who runs and steers the craft; the other is the observer, who marks the placing of the hostile troops, the position of their guns, the movement of trains, and the like. The observer also makes many sketches of the ground over which he is flying—work that often interferes with his writing notes and memoranda.

In certain conditions of flight, too, it is often hard for him to use a pencil and paper. To obviate the difficulty the military aeroplane, says the Scientific American, now frequently carries a phonograph, with a speaking tube running to the mouth of the observer, so that by talking into the machine at any time during the flight he can record his observations and still have his hands free for his field glass or his sketching pencil.

Russia's Craving For Alcohol.

Since the sale of vodka was prohibited in Russia many strange methods have been developed to procure alcoholic beverages, and recently statements have come out of Russia that many illicit stills have been unearthed which have been engaged in recovering the alcohol in shellac. The shellac is divested of its alcohol by distillation, and a crude beverage is then made to be sold as a substitute for the prohibited old wines and vodka.

Women In Canada.

In Canada it is necessary for a wife to secure from her husband a written notice to the bank before she can deposit to or withdraw money from an account in her own name. It has been only after twenty years of agitation that the legislature of Quebec passed a law giving to the widow a share of her husband's estate if he died intestate. Previously it had gone to the most distant relative in preference to the wife.

A Reminder of Robin Hood.

The portion of the English coast which recently suffered from German bombardment was connected with Robin Hood. Tradition says that from Whitby towers he and Little John used to shoot at long range with their English bows, and a bay a little south of this town bears to this day the name of Robin Hood's bay. This would seem to bear out the belief that Robin Hood was an actual living personage.

"City of Dreadful Light."

London streets at night are far more beautiful to look at and far more agreeable to walk in than when every shop flares with a vulgar display of hard light and when the disgusting electric light advertisements defaced walls, riverside and space itself. May London never go back to its old, vulgar, hateful system of lighting. We want no more of that city of dreadful light.—London Saturday Review.

A Grasshopper Plague.

Grasshoppers have become such a menace to crops in San Salvador that the government is preparing a novel method of extermination, one used with good results in South American countries. Virus has been procured from Brazil, and numbers of the inoculated insects will be freed in the swarming droves. The disease is said to be remarkably fatal to the pests.

POPULAR MECHANICS

Mounting Largest Telescope.

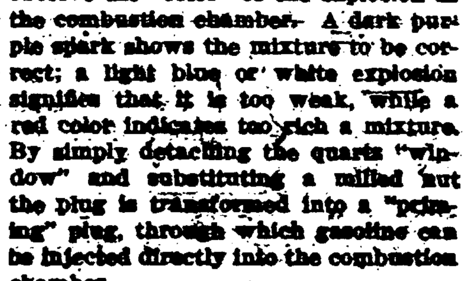
The last annual report of the Mount Wilson observatory states that all the larger parts of the mounting for the 100 inch reflector, which will be much the largest telescope in the world, will probably be assembled at the Fore River shops, where they have been constructed, in time to permit shipment to Pasadena via the Panama canal early this year, says the Scientific American. Meanwhile the smaller parts and accessories have been under construction at the observatory. The driving clock, which is nearly completed, required more than half a ton of bronze castings and nearly a ton and a half of iron castings, in addition to the two ton driving weight. The circular steel building for this instrument is complete up to the rails which are to carry the dome. The latter has been built in Chicago and is about finished. The building and dome will probably be completed next summer so that the mounting may be set on the pier in the autumn. Meanwhile good progress has been made with the capital task of grinding and figuring the great mirror.

The Pigment Lithopone.

Lithopone is produced by mixing solutions of zinc sulphate and barium sulphide. The resulting precipitate consists of zinc sulphide and barium sulphate. It is filtered off, heated to a high temperature and dropped into water, whereby it is thoroughly disintegrated. It is washed and filtered again, dried, and ground. All of these operations require a good deal of care and attention to produce a satisfactory pigment. Lithopone is very stable and is probably the whitest pigment known, being very widely used in high grade enamels. Exposed to light and dampness it darkens, but will often regain its whiteness again. It is therefore not suited to outside use by itself, but needs to have a large amount of some stable pigment combined with it.—Engineering Magazine.

Improved Automobile Sod Pan.

The usual type of sod pan used in automobile construction is fastened to the frame side members of the car and passes under the engine crank case, as shown by the full line in the sketch, says Popular Mechanics. This is not only a very heavy and expensive construction, but the pan often jars loose and must be removed from the chassis



EASILY CLEANED SOD PAN.

when being cleaned. The sod pan substituted is shown by the dotted lines and simply consists of metal sheets, fastened on one side to the flange of the lower crank case and on the other to the frame side members of the chassis. This construction is cheap, very light and can easily be cleaned. The lower part of the crank case is exposed, but the dirt collected on it can be easily removed without disturbing the sod pan.

New Telltale Spark Plug.

A novel type of spark plug for internal combustion engines has been invented by a British company, says the Scientific American. The plug has a tubular central electrode, which carries a block of quartz serving the purpose of a window through which one can observe the "color" of the explosion in the combustion chamber. A dark purple spark shows the mixture to be correct; a light blue or white explosion signifies that it is too weak, while a red color indicates too rich a mixture. By simply detaching the quartz "window" and substituting a milled nut the plug is transformed into a "priming" plug, through which gasoline can be injected directly into the combustion chamber.

Fish Oil In Paints.

Menhaden, or fish oil, is used in special paints, which are required to stand heat and light, as on smokestacks. Such a paint is considerably more expensive than a linseed oil paint, so it can be seen that menhaden oil is a valuable aid and not an adulterant, as often claimed. Proper treatment of the oil is very expensive, as the loss by evaporation is large and certain volatile products are formed which are very offensive to the workmen. Mixed with linseed oil it is used to some extent for making waterproof paints for various purposes and seems to give good satisfaction.—Engineering Magazine.

Inflation of Automobile Tires.

It is no doubt a fact that more tires are ruined through under inflation than from all other causes combined, says Automobile Dealer. If one would keep his tires inflated to a pressure of eighteen or twenty pounds to every inch of cross section of the tire he would be quite free from blowouts. Even during the hot weather this pressure should be maintained, as it has been conclusively proved that the extra pressure caused by friction is so small it need not be considered. But care must be taken to see that the tubes are of the best quality, for in reality the tube is the "heart" of the tire.

WOMEN OF ALL NATIONS SHOW FINE HEROISM IN FACE OF WAR

In Every Stricken Land They Have Cheerfully Taken Up Work of Men Gone to Battle Line.

Many Have Even Fought as Men and Thousands Are Training to Be Able to Defend Homes.

NOTHING is more remarkable in the great war than the heroism with which the women of all the stricken nations have borne the cold test. Every day for the past eight months women have proved by their ability, their sacrifices and their services, as well as by their unspeakable sufferings, that war is their business as greatly as it is man's. Everywhere woman is coming to the front with flying colors.

In Germany, France and England women are not merely doing the work of men. A few have gone to the front and are ready to fight with the rifle to defend their homes.

No picture could be more touching than that Frau Ida Boy-Ed, mother of Captain Boy-Ed, naval attache of the German embassy at Washington and one of the foremost literary women of Germany, draws of the German "soldier mother." Throughout the empire, she says, the women have enthroned motherhood by giving up their dearest for the fatherland. A sovereign glory shines on every German woman's brow as she fulfills all the duties that have had to be abandoned by the heroes to whom she gave birth.

Beware of Suffragettes!

Several contingents of Englishwomen, who proudly boast that they are suffragettes, have arrived at Havre,

CROWN PRINCESS CECILIE OF GERMANY.

France, for service with the English army. Some are qualified as telegraphers, others for telephone work, others as messengers. Others are to serve as chauffeurs.

A letter found on a German prisoner taken at Neuve Chapelle contained the passage:

"Magdeburg. 28-2-15.—Several battalions of suffragettes have landed at Havre. There are 800 women in each battalion.

"I want to warn you to be very careful when you meet them. Don't let them scratch out your eyes, and, above all, don't let them capture you. That would shame you before the whole world."

Germany's first woman army doctor to be given charge of a military hospital was Dr. Elisabeth Reinicke. She wears the uniform and the other insignia of her rank and enjoys all the dignities pertaining to it.

Five military hospitals have been equipped and staffed entirely by Englishwomen. In two other hospitals more than half of the doctors are women.

Mrs. McKenna Makes Bullseyes.

In an old railway carriage on a sidetrack in France, not far from the firing line, from 7 p. m. to 8 a. m. members of the British Women Emergency corps hand out soup, chocolate, coffee and milk to men on their way from the trenches.

The women of this corps wear a smart uniform, and among them are some of the most fashionable set in London. Every day they practice rifle shooting at a miniature range in the basement of a club in Piccadilly. Mrs. Reginald McKenna, wife of the British home secretary, is one of the crack shots. The other day she made three successive bullseyes.

More than 35,000 women have already registered themselves for special war service in England since the call made by the government on March 17.

The women employed on government contract work are paid the same piece rates as men. Women willing to undertake dairy or agricultural work get a fortnight's training in agricultural colleges, with $5 a week as a living allowance.

Are Aids In Camp.

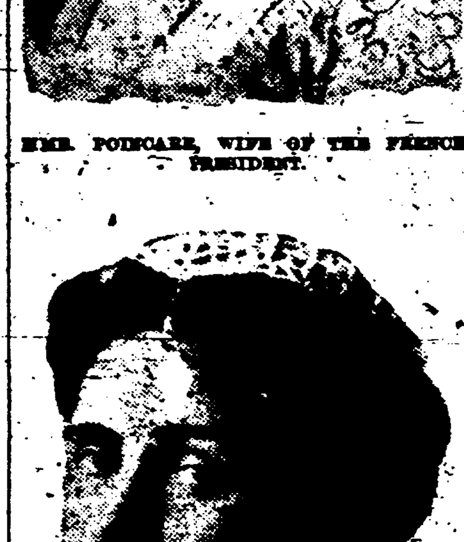
Throughout England a woman's volunteer reserve has been formed for [illegible] military duties as telegraphing, [illegible] writing, motoring and [illegible] cooking. The colonel in chief is the new Marchioness of Londonderry.

They are being taught the use of rifle and revolver, the art of signaling, scouting and map drawing and even how to dig trenches. Regiments of them swinging through the streets have become a familiar spectacle in London, Manchester and Liverpool and the other big cities.

The Hon. Mrs. Evelina Haverfield, daughter of an earl and descendant of one of George Washington's staff officers, has trained a corps of 200 women to assist in the cavalry remount department.

The girl guides is another big corps organized in England after the system and rules of the boy scouts. They make the signal flags for use on the

MME. POINCARE, WIFE OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.



CZARINA OF RUSSIA.

coast, do sewing of all sorts, mainly for the boy scouts, who are being used now as patrols, and in costume are a cross between sailors from "Pinafore" and inmates of a girls' orphan asylum.

Run Trolley Cars.

In London the woman police volunteers are familiar sights on the streets.

Women street car conductors are being tried in Glasgow. The uniform includes a neat blue skirt and coat edged with gold braid. They work only four hours a day and are paid the same wages as men—$6.25 to $9 a week.

Hamburg is to install women as conductors on the street cars, so that the men may be free to go to war. Berlin already has a number of women car conductors.

The Women's National service is active in Berlin. It holds many public meetings to remind housewives of their duty to conserve Germany's food resources. All the meetings are full to overflowing.

Royal women are also sharing the burdens.

Few of the European royalties have had a more anxious time in the war than the Crown Princess Cecilie of Germany, wife of the heir to the throne. She has frequently been at the front to cheer her husband and recently presented him with their fifth child and first daughter. The crown prince hastened to Berlin from the battle line, but could be at her side only a few hours.

Queen, a Pathetic Victim.

The Czarina Alexandra Fedorovna and two of her four daughters have passed examinations as trained nurses and with scores of titled Russian women are working shoulder to shoulder with the daughters of the humblest citizens.

The Grand Duchess Olga, sister of the czar, is a sister in a field hospital, taking her turn day and by night in the hardest routine work, in receiving the wounded, removing their blood stained clothes and heavy boots, bathing the wounds, assisting at operations and sharing in the work of the wards.

Queen Victoria of Sweden is one of the most pathetic victims of the indirect consequences of the war. She is a daughter of the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden. Until the war broke out it was little to her that she was a German, but now she has quarreled with her husband because he will not side with the kaiser. The breach is so serious that the queen has decided to return to her mother's home at Karlsruhe, and it is doubted if she will ever return to Sweden. She is dying of tuberculosis.

Women have taken the places of all the grooms in the famous Duryea racing stables, near Paris.

Women have insisted even to death to go to the front with their soldier husbands. The most pathetic case was that of the wife of Captain Jean Herail of the French cavalry. When she refused to leave after her husband had been told he would be cashiered if she stayed he shot her rather than let her degrade their name. He has just been acquitted at his court martial.

"K. of K.'s" Tart Telegram.

What might have ended in a similar tragedy was recently averted by Lord Kitchener. "K. of K." heard that a distinguished and recently married officer was being visited by his wife at his headquarters in the field.

"One of you must come home," Lord Kitchener wired.

But women have also fought. Among the wounded German prisoners at the hospital at Warsaw seven women were discovered whose wounds showed that they had been in bayonet action. Four of them died.

Found among the wounded transported to Moscow was a Russian girl of sixteen, Alexander Shirobova, who fought for three months without betraying her sex.

Helen Choba of the Kuban Cossacks went as a trooper with the full knowl-

QUEEN VICTORIA OF SWEDEN.

edge and permission of the authorities. She could beat most men of her age at feats of horsemanship and sword play.

Tomiloffskaya, a Russian colonel's daughter of twenty-one, donned a man's uniform, distinguished herself in fights in East Prussia and was three times wounded. She led bands of men in scout service and intercepted a German telegram of intention to attack the Russians.

Peasant Woman Is Brave.

Twelve-year-old Rosa Zenoch, an Austrian girl, carried water for twelve days to German soldiers in the trenches near her home until one foot was torn away by shrapnel.

A peasant woman, Jalina, on the East Prussian frontier, made it a practice to supply both Russians and Austrians with drinking water. At 12 o'clock each day she appeared between the firing lines, driving a decrepit old horse hitched to a water cart flying the Red Cross. At her appearance both sides ceased firing. Both Russians and Austrians then sent one soldier each at a time to fetch a bucket of water. When the water barrel was empty Jalina bowed to both sides and drove away.

Marie Kurpyeva, a Russian volunteer aviator, has received from the czar the cross of St. George for daring work on the Carpathian front.

They Want to Fly.

Mme. Jeanne Pallier, who holds licenses as an aviator and a chauffeur and is now forming a woman's automobile club in Paris, has appealed to Mme. Poincare, wife of the President of France, to aid her in persuading the French government to let women help in the army as fliers and auto drivers.

Among the 200 members of the new club are the Duchesse d'Uzes, who was the first woman to obtain a chauffeur's license in France; Jean Catulle Mendes, Helene Dutrieu, Louise Abbema and Marie Marvingt.

In recognition of the devotion of Lady Ralph Paget, Red Cross worker, Uskub, Serbia, has decided to rename its finest street after her.

Lady Paget, wife of Sir Ralph Spencer Paget, a member of the British diplomatic service, is a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Paran Stevens of New York.

With the hope that they may help to end the strife the Woman's Peace party in America is having Euripides' "Trojan Women" played as a peace sermon in cities throughout the United States.

Points for Mothers

Regarding Environment.

A study of sound educational principles shows that the greatest perils as well as the greatest opportunities present themselves largely during A B C age and that therefore a careful study must be made of all requirements when providing a child's environment.

Specialists point out that at the start every child is greatly handicapped. Therefore he should be so nourished that every part of him works with a minimum amount of friction. We must rid ourselves of the idea that the youngest child requires the teacher of the least ability and skill. This is a viciously harmful idea. If children are wisely directed in the beginning there will be less cause for complaint afterward, less cause for men like Herbert Spencer to condemn the method upon which the advancement of the community rests.

Seguin tells us that we must educate the study of the senses, train the faculty of speech, the art of receiving, storing and expressing impressions, which is the natural gift of infants, and then we shall not need books to fill up the emptiness of our teaching until the child is at least seven years old.

If the education of the senses is neglected all after education partakes of a haziness, an insufficiency, which it is impossible to cure. Here, then, is a chain of reasoning that mothers and teachers of the very young child cannot escape. Examine the Montessori plan or Hillyer's or any one of the methods based upon the fundamental principles advanced by Froebel, Seguin—indeed by educators that reach back to the beginning of all things—and you will find in every instance that the greatest reliance is placed upon the sense training accompanying these methods. These students of education grasped the underlying principles and then worked out their own methods for action.

Night Terrors Are Serious.

Night terrors are due to fault in the nervous system which makes it easily excited by any slight irritation, even though that irritation be in some remote part of the body. The child awakens suddenly with violent screaming and gives abundant evidence of great fear. This may be repeated night after night or at less frequent intervals. Night terrors usually attack children between the ages of three and eight years, and in nearly every instance the attack comes on within two or three hours after the child has retired.

The face of the child shows the extreme terror which he is in. His eyes are widely opened and generally fixed upon one object. Sometimes a clew is given to what frightened the child by his crying out the name of the thing or person. During the attack the child will cling to others for protection. This period of extreme terror lasts usually only a few minutes, but it may be prolonged to nearly half an hour. Following this is a period during which the child recognizes persons and his surroundings, but for a considerable time he remains in a state of mild fear and dreads to be left alone.

Night terrors should never be allowed to continue untreated. They are indications that there is a serious fault in the nervous system, and this should receive the most careful and thorough consideration.

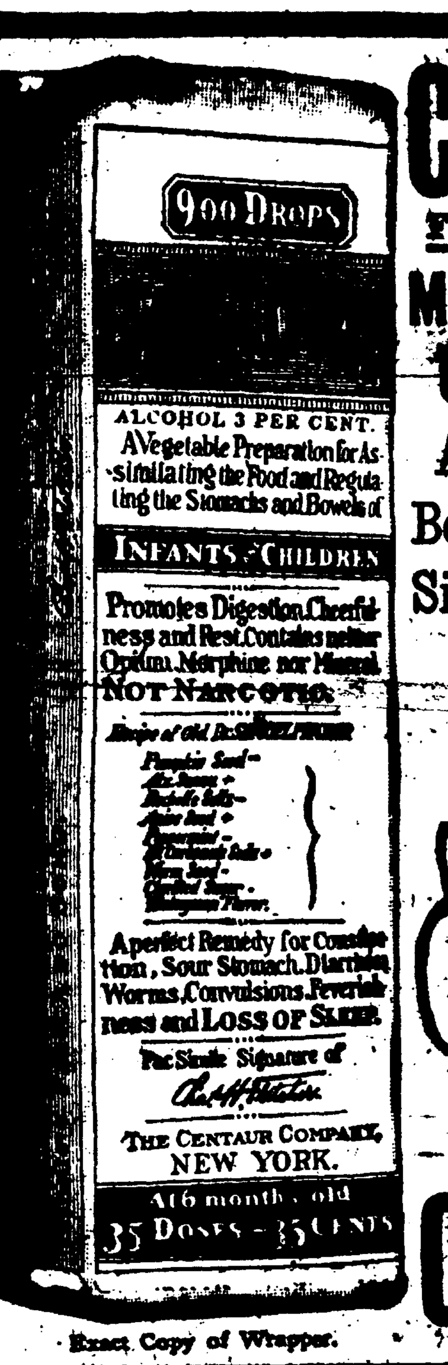
American Toys.

To take the place of the lead soldier made in Germany one firm has made a steel soldier very durable and quite neutral, his breeches Magyar, his coat English, his helmet German. He is cheap, too, the little set of fifteen infantrymen and three cavalrymen costing 25 cents as against the price for the imported pewter set of soldiers of $1. The sale of the paper and wooden soldier has gone up from the rate of 3,000,000 a year before the war to 5,000,000 since.

The sales of toy shotguns have also increased. In one firm the employees have been increased from 60 to 180, and they work in day and night shifts. This firm made not only guns, but war games. Their history is interesting because it is so recent. They are an adaptation of the peaceful map game made by the firm before the war, a game of the shortest routes for parcel post, or a game to be won by locating the capitals of the states or by naming rivers and harbors.

Cruelty a Trying Fault.

One of the most trying faults to combat in nervous children is cruelty. Fortunately it is not a common one. The difficulties of its early eradication are made possible by the many examples that the child sees of what is apparently deliberate cruelty carried on by adults. He cannot see why it is not wrong to trap and kill mice, to kill fowl, to use worms as bait or to catch flies. He justifies his own acts by those of others. This is what makes the problem a particularly hard one to solve, and it requires the most patient handling to set the child right. Single acts of cruelty in the child need not be a cause for alarm, but persistency in such acts or their occurrence in later childhood should attract attention to both physical and psychical needs.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.
C... For ... Mot... Ge... Al... Bea... Sig...

COTTONS ARE POPULAR.

And Can Be Found In Prices to Suit All Incomes.

Never have there been prettier small patterns in cotton than are found this year, nor are they expensive, since they are found in every material from 25 cent dimities to $2 and $3 embroidered chiffons.

Canton crapes in tiny flower designs, voiles of various prices and even our old favorite, dotted swiss and polka dotted mousselines, may all be used for dainty little frocks, of which every one needs two or three, whether one remains at home or goes away for the hot season. The sensible woman who must consider the laundry selects one that will not soil easily, a well covered design or else plain white. She relies on what will always give her a fresh looking frock, not too elaborate, one that does not need to be laundered more than once.

Some women always send their wash dresses to a cleaner for the first laundering in order to set the colors and keep the shape of the skirt, but any of the materials should stand the home tubbing if the dress is first dipped in salted water and not hung in the sun to dry or sprinkled and folded up until ready to iron.

These sheer cottons and light silks stand much more fullness and flouncing than is possible in heavier fabrics, and milady can revel in billowy ruffles and gathers and puffings to her heart's content when hot days come.

Military Boot.

The severe shoe is the exception except for outing wear, and the military finish has the feminine cast that reminds one of the "fille du regiment" or some other light opera heroine, with its dainty patent leather finishing and high heel and tassel which are found even on the ties of the tennis shoe.

Grim Comedy.

A certain young actress was constantly irritated by the pompous behavior of the actor-manager in whose company she was playing.

"Now, Miss Blank," said the great one, "you'll have an opportunity to show your talents in another direction. I've cast you for a dandy part, small, but 'fat.' And you'll have a chance to study me in a new role. You've never seen me do farce comedy, have you?"

"Yes, I have," contradicted Miss Blank; "I've seen your Macbeth."—London Mail.

POCKETS ARE "IN."

As for pockets, they are "in." Here is a point for all women to consider in connection with the pocket question: Do not be persuaded into permitting them to be placed where they cannot be easily reached.

At present they are boldly placed where every one may see them and are more decorative than practical, but as soon as the polonaise modes really make their presence felt you will miss seeing the pockets. It does not follow they won't be [illegible], but they will be hid, as they were when they were modish before, underneath the polonaise draperies or within the folds of numberless puffs.

For the tailleur of dressy proclivities the pocketed skirt eliminates the possibility of a pocketed coat. And with the plaited skirt, of course, the pockets appear on the coat only.

New vogues for these also introduce braided effects which simulate pockets and flaps, too, for skirts or suits made [illegible].

POPULARITY WEEK CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30 **QUIRK THEATRE**

SIX OF THE GREATEST PHOTOPLAYS OF $2 NEW YORK PRODUCTIONS EVER OFFERED IN ONE WEEK

MONDAY
WILLIAM FARNUM IN BERNSTEIN'S "SAMSON"

TUESDAY
ROBERT HILLIARD'S GREAT SUCCESS "A FOOL THERE WAS"
Featuring THEDA BARA and ALL STAR CAST

WEDNESDAY
HALL CAINE'S Superb Love Story—8 parts "THE CHRISTIAN"
Featuring EDITH STOREY and EARLE WILLIAMS

THURSDAY
DOROTHY DONNELLY IN "THE THIEF"
DANIEL FROHMAN'S N. Y. Lyceum Theatre Success

FRIDAY
CHAS. RICHMAN IN "THE IDLER"

SATURDAY
"LIFE'S SHOP WINDOW"
with CLAIRE WHITNEY and STUART HOLMES

NO CHANGE IN PRICES

ENLARGED SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

DAVENPORT SAYS BARNES FIDDLED

Witnesses at Libel Trial Testify Organization Was Used to Hinder Hughes

That William Barnes, speaking with the mouth of a political Nero, stood in the doorway of the Senate chamber in Albany on the night of June 30, 1910, and fiddled while the Republican party was being destroyed within, was the charge made in Syracuse yesterday by Frederick W. Davenport, who was a Hughes leader in the fight for direct primaries at that time.

In a day of the Barnes-Roosevelt libel action, already marked by sensational revelations, Mr. Davenport made many spicy contributions as he told of the famous fights waged by the little group of Hughes Senators to prevent the passage of the Mead-Phillips bill. And as he proceeded with his narrative, warming up more and more, and exuding righteousness, political and moral, with every word, the Roosevelt idolators who crowd the court room daily almost lost control of themselves.

One, indeed, did meet with disaster, and it was no less a person than Charles H. Duell, Jr., the young man who contributed the Whitman letter of last February to the evidence yesterday. Mr. Duell brought his hands together with a resouunding smack and was promptly put out of the court room by Jupstice Andrews.

John M. Bowers, chief counsel for Mr. Roosevelt, put on all of his star witnesses, and by the time court adjourned had reached the State printing scandals, which, it is understood, will complete the case of the defence. In some of these witnesses the Roosevelt side was bitterly disappointed, for much that they could tell and were eager to tell was ruled out by Justice Andrews.

For instance, John A. Hennessy, with his little black book, was prepared to take a trip through what there was of the Sulzer administration and through the fusion campaign of 1913 in New York city, but he did not get three minutes on the witness stand, as Justice Andrews ruled that counsel for both sides must make stipulations on these matters, as he did not purpose to sit on this case forever, and so the name of Mr. Hennessy only adorns the record of the greatest libel action in history to the extent that what he found out about corruption in the State departments is conceded, with the addenda, slipped in by Wm. M. Ivins, that it was during democratic control of the State that he discovered these things.

Through such witnesses as Mr. Davenport, Harvey D. Hinman, and Josiah T. Newcomb, Mr. Bowers, however, did reveal Mr. Barnes as a boss of bosses, with an unbreakable influence over the Republican machine, which he had used to thwart the efforts of Governor Hughes to obtain direct primary legislation for the State of New York. He showed him in barter and sale with the Democrats on legislation and through the testimony of Loyal W. France proved that he had threatened the younger Republicans of the State if they did not cease their support of the political principle that Governor Hughes was advocating. [illegible] Roosevelt day, but not as good a one as had been expected.

Justice Andrews ruled that the matter could go in and that evidence could be offered concerning the printing situation in Albany city and county as well as [illegible] State.

Michael V. [illegible], of the Argus Company of Albany, was called to the witness stand. Mr. Dolan said that the Argus Company had been doing State printing for as far back as 1869. The Brandow Company and the J. B. Lyon Company, he said, also did State and city printing in Albany.

The Journal Company, he said, which is owned by Mr. Barnes, had contracts for much of the printing, but it had no printing plant and his company generally did the printing for it.

The Argus Company, he said, had had the legislative printing only twice in fifteen years, and in 1912 it sublet the entire contract to the J. B. Lyon Company. Mr. Bowers called attention to several bids made by the Argus Company where, if successful, the bidder would have been a loser.

"Oh, on some things we bid to lose and on others we bid to win," said Mr. Dolan.

Mr. Bowers brought out that in the handling of charters, calendars and bills the company kept its type standing.

"So when an amendment is made all you do is to make a slight change, isn't it?"

"That is true."

"And when you do that do you charge for full composition?"

"Why, certainly," said Mr. Dolan, as though such a question surprised him.

EXPORTS OF COTTON DECREASE 50 PER CENT

Wheat and Flour Nearly Trebled In Last Fiscal Year.

Washington.—The value of American cotton exports has been cut in half and the shipments of wheat and flour have nearly trebled during the eight months of the present fiscal year, ending with February, which period embraces the first seven months of the European war, when compared with the corresponding period of the year before.

The value of the cotton exports for the eight month period ending with last February was $243,800,000 against $498,200,000 for the same months of the year previous, showing a loss of $255,000,000. The wheat and flour exports jumped from $106,200,000 to $288,000,000, a gain of $181,800,000. Meat and dairy products gained only $11,600,000, increasing from $102,700,000 to $114,300,000. The value of horses showed a big gain in comparison with the year before, the increase being from $1,800,000 to $[illegible],600,000.

A comparison of the value of the principal exports during the eight months of the 1914 fiscal year and the 1915 fiscal year, the latter period embracing the first seven months of the war, as furnished by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, is as follows:

Commodity.	1914.	1915.
Cotton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat and flour	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meat and dairy products	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horses	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton manufactures	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harness and saddles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars and carriages, all	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemicals, drugs, etc.	17,[illegible]	[illegible]
Upper leather	[illegible]	[illegible]
Explosives	[illegible]	12,[illegible]
Cottonseed oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial automobiles	[illegible]	14,[illegible]
Boots, shoes, slippers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woolen manufactures	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sole leather	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refined sugar	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Copper and manufactures	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber and wood manufactures	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural implements	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mineral oils	[illegible]	[illegible]
Naval stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Passenger automobiles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron and steel manufactures	171,[illegible]	[illegible]
Electrical machinery	17,700,000	[illegible]
Tobacco and manufactures	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOX HOUNDS HAULED FOOD.

Larder Empty, Horses Unshod, Dogs Filled the Gap.

Camden, Tenn.—John Hundley, a farmer, awoke one morning recently to be advised by his wife of a serious deficit in the pantry—neither flour nor meal. Hundley's horses were not shod, the sleet and ice were too rough for the animals, the family's strong box was empty, and the farmer resided six miles from town.

But John met the emergency. He constructed a large sled hitched nine fox hounds to it, loaded on five bushels of stock peas and hit the trail for Camden. After a couple of hours' rest Hundley returned home, the dogs pulling a bag of meal and a barrel of flour through the snow.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS

FRENCH

Paris.—The War Office made the following official communication:

In Belgium, to the north of Ypres, our attacks have progressed on the whole front on a depth varying from 500 metres (about 1600 feet) to one kilometre (two-thirds of a mile.

He have taken two successive lines of trenches and captured a great many prisoners.

The correspondent of the Associated rPess inspected today the summit of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, which the enemy has not attacked for the last two days.

"One of our airships has bombarded the rialroad and sheds in the region of Valenciennes.

One of our aeroplanes, which was destroyed by an explosion, fell inside the enemy's lies."

"We made progress yesterday to the north of Ypres, in the region of Steenstraete.

"The city of Rheims received 500 shells, of which many were of an incendiary nature. These missiles started several fires, bu it was found possible to circumscribe them and to put them out quickly.

"In the Champagne district the enemy shelled one of our ambulances, wounding a physician.

"German war ships have been reported at large off the coast of Belgium.

"Dunkirk yesterday received nineteen shells of large calibre. Twenty persons were killed and forty-five wounded. Some houses were destroyed.

RUSSIAN

Petrograd, via London.—An official communication issued by the War Office says:

"On the wholef ront to the west of the Niemen yesterday we closely pressed the German advance guard.

"During the evening of the 28th, near Ossowetz, the enemy attacked our positions in the region of the village of Sosnia, but was repulsed with heavy losses.

"Enemy attacks, which were barren of results, took place between the rivers Pissa and Skwa, north of Vakhi, and on the right bank of the Omulew, and continued all day the 28th. The enemy yesterday, covered by the fire of his heavy artillery in the sector between the Pissa and the Skwa, fell back toward his old trenche..

"Near the village of Jednorojetz on the evening of the 28th the Germans suffered great losses as the result of four of their attacks which failed. Near Starojaia German forces which took the effensive were driven back to their old positions.

"On the left bank of the Vistula small bodies of the enemy made fruitless attempts to advance.

GERMAN

London. — The official statement from German Army Headquarters today is as follows:

"In the Champagne district, north of Le Mesnil, the French attempt to win back their former positions resulted in failure. A whole group of fortifications 1,000 yards wide and 300 yards deep has been reversed in its entirety and is being maintained.

"Reports from the Dardanelles pay tribute to the bravery and enthusiasm of the Turkish troops. In the first battle at Kum Kaleh the Turks did [illegible] my with the bayonet.

"Forty war ships bombarded Seddul-Bahr. While this battle was in progress the Turks captured a large quantity of rifles and ammunition.

"At Gallipoli the Turks fought uninterruptedly for two days against the constant attack of the enemy without showing fatigue.

"On the eastern and western fronts the situation, generally speaking, is unchanged. In Russian Poland and the Carpathians there have been lively artillery duels, in which our fire was very effective. In the Opor Valley the enemy, after many hours of artillery fire, vainly attempted a night advance against the heights held by our infantry."

O'GORMAN REFUSES SUFFRAGISTS' APPEAL

New York, May 1.—To a body of women rpresenting a congressional union for woman suffrage, whom he received at his office, United States Senator James A. O'Gorman said that he would not support the Bristow-Mondell amendment in Congress for national woman suffrage.

The Senator said that while he had great respect for the women of the country who were devoting their time and energy to the movement, he could not, on principle, support an amendment which would deprive the states of the regulation of suffrage and confer it upon the Federal government.

"I cannot favor this compulsory method," Senator O'Gorman said. "It violates every principle of home rule or local self government. This question, in my judgment, should be settled by each state for itself. I am also opposed to unnecessary changes in the Constitution and I shoul consider it my duty to oppose any amendment looking to that end that is not imperatively demanded by the people of my state."

EDWARD D. EASTON DEAD

New York, Saturday.—Edward D. Easton, president of the Columbia Graphone Sompanyñ and pioneer in the development of the talking machine, is dead at his home in Arcola, N. J., of a complication of diseases. He was 59 years old.

When the talking machine was in the earl ystages of its development, Mr. Easton gave up hisp rofession of law and organized the Columbia Phonograph Company. Four years later, in 1893, he became president of the consolidation known as the Columbia Graphone Company, a position which he occupied until his death. Mr. Easton was formerly a newspaper man.

BABY BASKET FOR McADOO

Washington, Saturday.—A new baby basket has arrived at the White House and was hastily forwarded to the home of the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo, the latter the youngest daughter of the President. The new baby basket is of white wicker to match the fittings in the southwest bedroom, where the young son of Mr. and rMs. Francis Bowes Sayre was born in February.

"I got the wrong address," the driver of the delivery wagon explained. "This here things goes to 1709 Massachusetts avenue. Ain't that Secretary McAdoo's home?"

Do You Want $2 in Cash, or $2.50 in Merchandise Absolutely Free?

You can have it by asking your merchants for National Red Stamps and insisting on getting them with everything you buy. Every Red Stamp [illegible] will be redeemed by our merchants [illegible] Merchandise, Dry Goods, Clothing, S[illegible] Books and Free Stamps from any of [illegible] MONEY ON THE SPECIAL PRICES SATURDAY at [illegible] merchants.

FREE COUPON

This Coupon good for 30 Red Stamps Free when making a purchase of 50 cents or more at the following merchants. Coupon not good after Saturday, May 8th.

McDONALD'S NEW YORK SHOP
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
106 Oneida St. Phone 3177

A. ALDERMAN
Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes
214 West First St.

J. BELASKI
GROCERIES
[illegible]4 West First St.

M. H. JOYCE
The New West Side Grocery
518 West Third St. Phone [illegible]

H. C. DANN & SON
City Meat Market
High Grade Meats at the right prices.
11 South 2d St. Phone 42

JOHN CRAHAN
GROCERIES
124 West 3d St. Phone 1233

JAMES J. KENYON
GROCERIES
518 South 1st St. Phone 3299

J. R. WARD
GROCERIES—Open Evenings
314 Seneca St. Phone 4450

Watch the papers for announcements of Free Stamps. Save your Tobacco Tags, Wrappers, Certificates and other coupons and exchange them for Red Stamps; we are redeeming over 2,800 different kinds of coupons.

Merchants wishing to learn more about this Wonderful Business Boosting Plan, call Mr. Beynon, at McDonald's New York Shop, Phone 3177

THE FULTON SALVAGE COMPANY

WEST THIRD STREET AND BROADWAY

Announce they have joined The Greatest of All Profit-Sharing Plans, and will give FREE 10 National Merchandise Stamps Sat., May 1, to everyone entering their store. [illegible] quainted with their Courteous Clerks and Money-Saving Prices on Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Clothing, Trunks, Suit Cases, Furniture, House Furnishings, Wall Paper, Hardware, Stoves, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Garden Hose, Etc. A Carload of Screen Doors and Windows.

WATCH PAPERS FOR BARGAIN PRICES AND FREE STAMPS

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 115 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | MONDAY, MAY 3, 1915 | Price One Cent

Mayor Fox Indicated He Dislikes Quizzing Upon Subject of Bill Providing for Payment of Salaries to Future Mayors and Aldermen; Launches Irrelevant Talk, Keeping Away From Subject Pertinent to Meeting.

SYMPATHY FOR BILL'S PASSAGE TURNED INTO COLD-STONE CHAGRIN

A verbal battle of the most sanguinary nature was waged at the Chamber of Commerce rooms Saturday evening, with Mayor Fox arrayed one one side and seemingly the entire directorate of the Chamber of Commerce on the other. Enough verbal ammunition was spent to elect an entire Prohibition administration in 1916, and, although the cannonade was frightful, there were no casualties reported.

The meeting was instigated by several members of the directorate and the city government committee, who wished to get some information regarding the Brown bill, which has just been passed by the Legislature. As everyone knows, this bill would amend the charter of the city of Fulton, generally follows: 1. Salaries, if the council deemd it necessary, for the Mayor and the Council. 2. The creation of the position of police captain if the council sees fit. 3. Empowering the council to borrow a sum not to succeed $20,000, in the case of an emergency, and if the sum does not exceed $5,000 it may be added to the annual tax levy. 4. Licensing of poolrooms and bowling alleys.

J. Harry Howe was chairman of the meeting and at nine o'clock the session was called to order. Mayor Fox had been invited to attend, he was on hand promptly.

Mr. Howe explained that the meeting had called for the purpose of discussing the Brown bill and he asked the Mayor if he would like to tell the members of the committee anything about the bill. The Mayor promptly rose and said, "Gentlemen, I am not here to be quizzed," and in a few words told his hearers that he was on hand to listen. Mr. Howe replied, "In that event, Mr. Mayor, you would probably be interested to know just what the members of this committe think of this bill?. The Mayor, replying in the affirmative, Mr. Howe proceeded to ask each director and committeeman present his sentiments.

Director Butts was first in line. He stated that he had not heard a great deal about the bill and consequently was not informed sufficiently to give an opinion. He was gived a copy of the bill and proceeded to study it.

J. R. Sullivan, director, was the next to be questioned. Mr. Sullivan said that he had heard nothing but opposition to the salary provisioin in his district on the West Side, and that he was opposed to the salary provision.

J. J. Morrill gave voice to practically the same sentiments, adding that the city was not in any condition to pay further salaries. He said he stood as opposed to the bill.

W. J. Hartnett distinguished himself by saying that the bill, as far as he could see, was a good one, and that he approved of the salary provision as it would draw good men into office. He did not going into detail.

Frederick G. Spencer came out flatly with the statement that he was opposed to the bill. He said it was a reflection upon the civic pride of the city to say that salaries must be paid in order to get decent and capable citizens to serve as city officials. He asked the assemblage where the bill had originated, who drew it up and when there was any demand for it. He spoke of the salary bill of some years past which slipped through without the knowledge of the taxpayers until it was too late, and advised that the Chamber create a precendent in this instance which would prove conclusively that any such measure was distasteful to the taxpayers of the city for some time to come. He spoke of the financial condition of the city at the present time and said that in his opinion, he salary provision had been incorporated in the bill in the hope that the bill would slide through carrying the salaries with it.

L. W. Emerick was the next director to be given an opportunity to speak regarding the bill. Mr. Emerick appeared to be undecided for a time, but finally opinioned that salaries to one city department and not to all other would not be fair, and as salaries for all was an impossibility, he stood as opposed to the salary provision.

H. L. Paddock also said that it would not be wise to discriminate, and stood as opposed to the salary provision.

[illegible]

I. Achillei came out against the bill in very few words. He said that he opposed the bill for reasons already expressed and it was unnecssary to repeat them.

Mr. Butts reached the same conclusion.

When the final result was noted, Mr. Hartnett was the only one present who favored the bill.

The airing of the opinions of the directors and committee members did not seem to agree with the Mayor very well and he was visibly agitated when he arose at Chairman's Howe's request, to give his reasons for favoring the bill. To the surpcise of all present, he

(Continued Last Column This Page)

"Inquirer" Reports the Meeting for The Evening Times, also Giving His Honor One More Opportunity to Explain a Few Things.

Editor Evening Times:

"Whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad." The Mayor was invited last Saturday evening to meet some Chamber of Commerce officers and explain the merits of his salary bill. It is very reliably reported that he at first refused to say a word when called on, and simply said he wasn't there to be quizzed. After the officers had about unanimously declared against his salary scheme, the Mayor's "bile" became agitated and he spoke. His speech wasn't an argument for his salary, but a tirade of cheap personal and political abuse of some of the persons present. It was largely a string of personalities and insults. It threw a flood of light on his bill and his official make-up.

It proved one of the best items in favor of commission government that he could have furnished. It proved that he can *talk*. Perhaps some day he will tell the taxpayers about those secret sessions with the assessors and the illegal use of taxpayers' money to pay for banquets. Perhaps some day he will condescend to inform us the result of his "expert" accountant's examination of the city books and records. Why is this covered up? The taxpayers paid the bill for it.

"Whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad."

INQUIRER.

Police Department's Eye Was Soon Upon Man With a Mania

Merritt Miller, who was arrested Saturday night charged with the theft of a motorcycle owned by Chelsea Dann of West 1st st., was arraigned in police court this morning.

When the man was arrested after some good work on the part of the police, he denied taking the machine, but said that he was present and watched the others steal it. After a grilling examination, however, he finally came out with the truth and admitted doing the job himself. He said he had no accomplices. He was held for the Grand Jury, charged with burglery in the third degree and grand larcency in the second degree.

Miller has been arrested before and seems to be afflicted with a mania for stealing things without apparent reason. He is a painter by trade and was working at the time he stole the machine. He seems to be seized with a desire to steal something occasionally just for the fun of it and the police believe that he can be connected with

[illegible]

some of the other burglaries which have occurred in the down-town section of late.

Miller entered Dann's garage last Friday night and uncoupling the motorcycle from the side car, he rode off with the machine. He abandoned the machine at the Fort Stanwix canning factory when the gasoline and Presto tank gave out and hid it in a shed there, where it was found Saturday morning by the police. Miller heard that the machine had been discovered and promptly shook the dust of the town from his feet, but he was captured that evening by Detectives Brannigan and Sweet and Chief Dyer at Martville.

SALARY BILL DECLARED A BLOT UPON CIVIC PRIDE OF CITIZENSHIP

did not advance a single argument in favor of the bill but he launched into a scathing personal denunciation of Messrs. Spencer and Howe. He said that Mr. Spencer was opposing the bill, not because it would cost the city money, but because it carried a clause which would compel poolrooms and bowling alleys to be licensed, and as Mr. Spencer was the proprietor of an establishment of that class, he was opposed to the bill. The Mayor consumed a great deal of time in reiterating this statement and saying nothing further in defense of the bill. He said that the city charter was in a tangled condition because of the work of the charter commissioners who drew it up, and here again he accused Mr. Spencer of being the prime mover. He said that the charter commission had allowed salaries to some boards and he could not see why all should not get salaries. Although the question had been asked, the Mayor did not explain where the bill originated or who drafted it. The Mayor stated that Mr. Spencer had told Chief Dyer that the poolroom clause was not legally enforceable, and he said in addition that the bill had been purposely misrepresented to the great majority of the people, because the council could give or withhold salaries as it saw fit.

All these things and many more did he say which are not written here, but boiled down his talk was simply a personal abuse, amounting almost to insult. In the course of his talk he leveled his finger at Mr. Howe and said, "You did not oppose the salary bill that went through when the Democrats were in power." Mr. Howe interrupted the Mayor long enough to say that he did not remember having a chance to oppose the bill mentioned as it was too late to oppose it when he got wind of it.

In the course of his remarks regarding poolrooms, Mayor Fox turned to H. L. Paddock and said, "Mr. Paddock, you wouldn't want your boys to be going in those places, would you?"

Mr. Paddock replied suavely, "Well, Mayor, you see, I have no boys."

"But if you did have?" persisted the Mayor, amidst some subdued tittering, and Mr. Paddock averred finally that he didn't think he would allow it.

After the Mayor had finished his harangue, Mr. Spencer was allowed the floor. Taking up the Mayor's accusation regarding the poor work of the charter commission Mr. Spencer stated that he was not working on the section of the charter mentioned, but on the City Court section and he stood willing to accept just criticism for any mistakes in that section. He admitted that he had advised a client in the regular course of his business as an attorney, that the provision of the charter regarding poolroom licenses was not legally enforceable and that the payment of the license fee was not compulsory. He admitted also that he had told Chief Dyer to that effect, and that he had further advised the chief to make no arrests of the poolroom owner. He told the assemblage that salaries were allowed two or three boards under the original charter but only where the state law required it, as in the case of the plumbing board and civil service board. He made the words "original charter" emphatic, as he said the charter had been mauled and twisted by different administrations into a document quite different from the original. He said the commission had been very careful to cut down the expenses as much as possible as it was their purpose to run the two villages as one, incurring practically the same expense that each had incurred separately hitherto.

In speaking of the Brown bill, Mr. Spencer said that he did not believe conditions were such among right-thinking, decent and intelligent men in this city that they would have to be coaxed into office by dangling a salary before their eyes. He said that such a statement as had been made regarding the necessity of salaries if good men were to be found for the offices, was an insult to the civic pride of the city. "Such conditions are not in existence in other cities of this size," said Mr. Spencer, "and I am sure they are not here. I hope that the time has not arived when he shall have to pay men to take office here and pay them to give a little service to their own city, once in a lifetime."

[illegible]

lowed. A stenographer at hand took down every word uttered pro and con, and it should certainly make interesting reading.

Chairman Howe arose and stated that the sentiment of the meeting with the exception of Mayor Fox and Mr. Hartnett, seemed to be in opposition to the salary provision of the bill. "For that reason," said Mr. Howe, "we must stand as opposed to the bill in its entirety." It had been explained that the bill would either have to be accepted in full or rejected in full and it was not practical for the governor to veto part and approve part. The meeting was then adjourned, the session having lasted two hours, setting a new record for ginger and activity, as well as results.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street, Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 46

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
H. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879.

May 3, 1915

Opinions

The Neighbors' Chickens

It is a sad fact that most neighbors are not of such a just temper that you can go to them and tell them frankly that their hens are uprooting your sweet peas or that their rooster wakes you up at 3.30 o'clock every morning, especially Sunday morning, when you try to sleep until 8 o'clock. Most neighbors in such a case will, we regret to say, cease to love you in a neighborly way, will make unkind remarks about you behind your back, and may even make them to your shrinking face.

A different spirit prevails in the thriving burg of Stevens Point, Wis., According to a story that comes all the way from there, a citizen had the temerity to tell a neighbor that his chickens were digging up his seed as fast as he could plant it. The neighbor could not believe such an atrocious charge against his thoroughbreds, so the complainant resorted to strategy to convince him. He employed the ancient device of running thread through kernels of corn and attaching cards to the thread, and the chicks went home that night carrying in their beaks such placards as these:

"I have just been scratching in Mr. Sackett's yard."

"I am a naughty chicken."

"I have been trespassing."

"I am a feathered bandit."

It appears that the owners of these barnyard freebooters was overcome with shame, and one is justified in believing that he went across lots to his neighbor's home and shed grateful tears on his hand as he thanked him for offering such irrefutable evidence. The presumption is that he took proper measures to stop the depredations.

In such a city as Rochester (Lyons) the method of approach differs, necessarily, from that employed in the generous West. When the chickens scratch up your sweet pea seads, or the rooster disturbs your matutinal repose you take your grievance to the authorities, and they do the rest. Of course it would be idealistic if you could pour out your heart to your neighbor, but it is far from prudent, and, since it is so, it is surely a merit of our organized communities that garden sass and the peace of the early morning are protected by such prosaic things as ordinances of the Common Council.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Perjury a Common Offense

That a vast number of witnesses in courts of law are guilty of perjury is a fact that must impress itself on anyone who gives critical attention to the evidence presented. In case after case one is morally certain that the witnesses are not only not telling all the truth, and not giving truthful answers to the questions put, but are adding falsehoods for the promotion of their interests. Charles J. Martell, a writer in Case and Comment, says that "it is a conservative averment that in two-thirds of the cases tried in court there is positive contradiction of facts," and, after discussing this statement, he adds:

In this connection it is interesting to remember that the rules of evidence at present and for centuries in the past, enforced in our courts and English courts, not only tend, in spite of the plain context of the oath, to prevent the telling of all, but permit a [illegible] has some bearing, in truth, upon the matter at issue.

There are laws against perjury, but, so far as one may observe, they are dead letters. While the oath taken in court is a solemn form, neither those who give testimony, nor the lawyers, nor the judges, appear to expect that interested witnesses will look upon it as more than a prescribed form to be lightly regarded.

Nor is it in the courts alone that we find a lack of moral sincerity. Public officials, from assessors up, assume obligations that they have little thought of fully discharging. Politicians draft party platforms that in part at least, if not largely, are built for pre-election use. Many trades unions really exact pledges that ought to be of grave import to every man who takes them, but it is probable that few are impressed with their solemnity. The ritual of fraternal organizations implies an exalted life in their members, but how many seriously strive to realize in their lives the high standards to which they subscribe? Church membership implies that the man or woman who assumes it shall try to live, with whole heart, in right relations with God and man; and some of the pledges formally taken on entering into that relationship would make the hair rise on the head of a conscientious man and cause a fearful tremor throughout his mortal frame if he gave attention to what he was doing, or did not vitiate his act by a mental reservation. What is demanded today, as always, is greater moral earnestness and sincerity in all walks of life, not only in courts of law.—Rochester Herald.

WHY NOT STOP THE ABUSES?

New York city has begun through its mayor a campaign to end the abuse of its public parks by the element who wilfully or carelessly defile the common breathing places with rubbish. While the improvement and the creation of new parks is a part of the comprehensive plan of developmnet of the new Chamber of Commerce, it is not amiss to call attention to the flagrant abuse in this city by careless and unthinking persons of the grass plots in our parks and bordering the sidewalks of mots of the city's streets.

Fulton's parks belong to the people, it is true, but many persons who use them and enjoy them treat them as if they belonged to somebody else. Fulton has a big investment of money in its parks. The money used to create and maintain them has been taken from the taxpayers' pockets, yet the throwers of rubbish (which may consist of pieces of paper, tobacco and cigarette boxes, newspapers, banana peels, etc.) are heaping insult upon the people who do care for the appearance of the city. If the abuse of our parks and the grass plots which border sidewalks is due to carelessness and ignorance rather than from maliciousness, then there should begin in the newspapers published and circulated in this city a campaign of education and enlightenment, ending with the granting of power to the Board of Public Works to enforce a regulation that would show no leniency to those persons who might defy the authorities by their failure to respect public property and care for its use.

It is indeed a maddening and sickening sight to see one's beautiful sheen of grass littered with refuse of all sorts that the thrower would not think of discarding upon the kitchen floor of his home; or, perhaps still worse, trampled into a bareness that does not indicate a blade of grass ever existed to recompense one for the expense and care bestowed upon making a lawn meet the edge of a sidewalk and curbing.

When the Board of Public Works has been invested with authority to look after the people's property—the grass plots in the parks and bordering the sidewalks, offenders, whether guilty of maliciousness or carelessness, should receive severe sentences. In the European capitals no person is allowed to throw upon the streets any form of rubbish, yet here in our naturally beautiful American towns and cities one finds nothing but the most flagrant disregard of al that decency demands.

Surely, the grass growing upon lawns and in public parks is as sacred as the hearthstone of every citizen of this or any other city, and if a natural respect for it is not inherent, then it is time to enforce in the severest manner the right amount of respect.

A Criticism

Church of the Immaculate Conception
Haines Falls, N. Y.
September 15, 1914.

E. W. Lynch Enterprises,
110 West 40th st.,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

I was well pleased with "The Christian" which we showed recently [illegible] of summer visitors, including five clergymen of various denominations were present. All praised the entertainment. The photography is excellent and the story keeps one interested from start to finish.

I unhesitatingly recommend this picture.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Wm. E. Keefe,
Pastor.

Reaching a Conclusion

"I imagine from your speech that you are a taxidermist."

"What makes you think so?"

"Principally because you [illegible]"

COST OF LIGHTING

Watertown Investigating the Subject—Comparative Costs in Cities.

The comparative cost of gas and electricity in the various cities of the State is contained in a table presented to the Common Council of Watertown in connection with a movement by Mayor Breen to have the rates charged by the Northern New York Utilities Company investigated by the Public Service Commission.

The rates in various cities follow:

	Pop.	Elect.	Gas.
Watertown	26,730	9c	$1.25
Salamanca	8,075	8c	
Lockport	17,790	7½c	$1.00
Cohoes	24,709	7½c	$1.00
Dunkirk	17,221	7c	
Niagara Falls	30,445	5c	
Olean	14,748	5c	
Amsterdam	31,267	4½c	$1.00
Auburn	34,668		$1.00
Fulton	10,480		$1.00
Mt. Vernon	30,919		$1.00
Plattsburg	11,138		$1.00
Rome	20,497	7c	$1.00

The figures were explained by Alderman Phelps by saying that where they were high the people were paying for over-capitalization and large indebtedness. The per capita cost ranged, he claimed, from $10.21 in Amsterdam to $67.19 in atertown, the highest of all.

No Cuss Words at Home.

The late Tom Reed used to tell a story of how Blaine was once defended by an old farmer from the accusation of being profane at times.

"It's distressin'," said the farmer, "how they do lie about public men. They're circulatin' a story now that Blaine swears. I know 'tain't so. My gal goes to the same school with Blaine's gal, and she's often gone home with her and eaten many a meal of victual at Blaine's house, and she tells me that she never heard Blaine speak a cuss word. Now it stands to reason that a man that can keep from [illegible]"—Los Angeles Times.

TANNER QUIET ABOUT THE SUIT

Believes Good Will Convention; Boss System May Be Eliminated

Albany, Monday.—Numerous requests for interviews have been made on the work of the Committee of which I am chairman. I shall not attempt to speak for the Committee as a whole, for we have only had a meeting on organization. But public hearings beginning on Thursday, May 6th will be held during the month of May, and as the work of this Committee will be among the most important of the Convention, the public should get a clear idea of just what will come before the Committee in order to prepare for these hearings.

After all, the public is the final judge in this matter and the amendments proposed by the Constitutional Convention will amount to nothing if not adopted by the voters on election day.

This committee, as its name implies, is "on the Governor and other State Officers, their election or appointment, tenure of office, powers and duties." Its object is to devise a scientific scheme of government under which the powers will not conflict or overlap, and to shorten the present long and complicated ballot. When we get through we should have a system of responsible government under which the Governor is the leader vested with authority commensurate with his responsibility.

Under the present system, much as we like to delude ourselves, we do not have such a government. We have a series of departments, many of which conflict with each other, some of which are answerable directly to the people, others of which are answerable to the governor who appoints them. In the end the people have the right to look to one definite person, or very small group of persons to whom they can put the question, "Have you redeemed your pledges?" If that person, who in my opinion should be the governor, has not sufficient authority it is obviously unfair to make him responsible. This principle was admirably stated by Senator Root, in his speech accepting the office of President of the Constitutional Conventions as follows: "Responsibility without power can never be justly enforced, and power without responsibility can never be duly controlled.

To use a popular phrase, there is a "twilight zone" between the various branches of the government where apparently no one is responsible. This may not be the cause of the "boss system" but it is a powerful ally to it.

It is not my intention to indicate any opinion as to the merits of the libel suit now being tried in Syracuse. It would be manifestly improper to do so, but both parties to this litigation have made the fact clear, although the construction placed upon the fact by each is different, that when Mr. Roosevelt was governor of this State there existed a situation under which the real power did not lie either in the chief executive, or in the Legislature elected by the people.

In a speech before the Young Republican Club of January 8th, 1915, before the Legislature began its session, I described the exact situation which has now been developed in court and indicated what I thought my duty as state chairman was. The words used were in part as follows: "But the spirit of the times has changed since the days of Mr. Platt. The demand that the Republican chairman should direct legislation has steadily decreased and his power has been exercised less and less in that direction. The best political intelligence in the State places the responsibility for the passing of the laws and their execution where it belongs: that is, upon the governor and the legislature."

[illegible] ing party patronage to control legislation—a thing which never was contemplated in our system of government—I adopted the very simple expedient of refusing to do it. For this I was freely criticised by many members of my own party. The remedy was not to interfere temporarily, but to create in the Constitutional Convention a new and scientific system where both power and responsibility will be put where it belongs, upon the chief public servant who can be elected by the people and answerable directly to them. As long as we have, as at present, a loose jointed and unscientific form of government, it is an invitation for those who have undoubted power in the control of patronage to assume functions which properly belong to elected officers.

We have in a half conscious and tentative way recognized the need of greater centralized authority. The Constitution provides that the governor should make his recommendations to the legislature and gives him the power of veto. The custom has sanctioned moreover, what is known as "administration bills"; that is, bills that are prepared under the authority of the governor and introduced as his measures. We have gone so far as to give him the power of appointing officers like the superintendent of public works, and commissioner of highways, but without it in the case of the state engineer. I could multiply these illustrations in other departments, but it is unnecessary.

A Scene from "Samson" at The Quirk Tonight.

Political Comment of State Editors

How serious the financial plight at Albany really is may be seen by Senator Brown's statement that there will be no funds available for the salaries of state officials next June. This cannot but arouse patriotic indignation on all sides. The actual facts (when the financial juggling of the last administration is revealed, are appalling.—Lockport Journal.

* * *

Affairs were undoubtedly in a mess when the Republicans took hold of the Government on the first of January. Financial conditions were even more muddled in the State than in the city; in fact, the State finances were on the point of a complete breakdown because of neglect by the preceding Legislature to provide and the preceding Government to permit, appropriations to meet bills and wages actually to become due before the next fiscal year. This Legislature has provided the money, and proposes without subterfuge to raise it by taxation.—Brooklyn Standard Union.

* * *

The roars against Governor Whitman come from those who worked against and voted against him. He must expect that sort of opposition and be prepared to find that sort of opposition critical of his acts, no matter what they may be. The Governor would do well to hoe his own row and let his critics enjoy the pleasure of their citicism. It does him no harm and seems to do them a lot of good. —Binghamton Republican.

* * *

What a remarkable change has come over the Democratic members of the Legislature in the state and also the Democratic party leaders generally.

Since the first of January they have discovered a thousand and one ways of having Republicans save money for the state by not spending any.

For four years prior to January first last, the same Democrats could find a million ways to spend money with no thought of saving anything for the state.—Yonkers News.

* * *

Democrats are certainly in a state of mind as they see their pet projects for tapping the state treasury ruthlessly decapitated by the legislative scimetar. There was a stormy scene in the Senate when the bill which abolished the high salaried conservation commission was repassed. Surely the demolition of graft idols is proceeding with celerity and and dispatch.—Buffalo Commercial.

* * *

As a matter of fact the Republicans have improved conditions in every department they have reorganized. They might have secured better government by simply repealing the ripper legislation by which Democrats took over departments in Republican control, but they have improved upon 1910 as they reorganized. When the people discover, as they will the benefits of reorganization, as the taxpayers note the economy which will be in evidence when the Republicans have paid the debts they inherited from the other party, public sentiment will stronger than ever repeat the verdict at the polls last November.—Watertown Standard.

* * *

Under this new method of establishing prosperity by demagogic legislation we have driven the express companies almost out of business, a large part of the railroads to the verge of bankruptcy and many of our industrial corporations into such enforced economies and retrenchment that the payroll constantly grows smaller and the list of unemployed larger.

The people are facing the natural result of submitting so long to the quack remedies of demagogues and theorists. We have hundreds of thousands clamoring for work, we have the revival of the soup house, the shrinkage of dividends, an unprecedented list of bankruptcies, large and small, the withdrawal of capital from all new enterprises, and the smallest railway mileage under construction reported in many years.—Leslie's Weekly.

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

BEAUTY AND UTILITY IN TOWN BACK YARD FARMS.

Cover the Ugly, Useless Surfaces With Crops of Vegetables and Flowers.

The problem of combining some semblance of design with the uses to which the average city back yard is put is a difficult one. Consider the acres of waste land and the countless wasted opportunities in those sad, hot, dusty back yards. Think of the tons of delicious vegetables they might have raised, the lovely flowers.

Here are suggestions for the planting of very small yards. A garden 25 by 60 feet of lawn, shrubs and flowers may be made, the whole completely hidden from the street by heavy planting in a corner. Another may be 37½ by 60 feet and have a small cold frame at one side. In the cold frame can be raised twenty-four tomato plants that later go against the north fence, the earliest crops of lettuce, radishes and onions and the first planting of sweet corn and cucumbers. Six dwarf fruits trees, a clump of shrubs at the end of the grass walk and a bench make an attractive outlook from the back porch.

A delightful flower and vegetable garden can be achieved in a planting space 30 by 60 feet by dividing them with a pergola. Suppose there is a long walk down the middle of the yard. It will seem less long because of the little rustic pergola dividing flower from vegetable garden. Grass surrounded by flowers and shrubs would be employed to make the little flower garden in front of the pergola restful and beautiful, an outdoor room of great charm. The pergola itself should have grapevines trained over it.

Behind it would come the biggest outdoor workshop imaginable, the vegetable garden. At the right an asparagus bed, if the bed is properly cultivated and fertilized. Peppers, eggplant or cauliflower can be grown between the rows of asparagus. Against the fence would be two rows of tomatoes (even in a small garden one must grow many of them, they are so satisfactory), lettuce, radishes and onions, six hills of rhubarb and the cold frame. At the left, Swiss chard, beans, three hills of cucumbers and sweet corn—a quarter of the garden in sweet corn, the most delicious vegetable in the garden.—Chicago Herald.

TOWN EXTENDS "GLAD HAND"

All of Asbury Park's Citizens, Young and Old, Join Reception Committee.

Hereafter when the visitor to Asbury Park, N. J., gets off the train he will not be met by a self appointed joint committee representing the jitney bus interests, the associated peanut venders, college pennant barkers, post card dealers with six views of the ocean for 5 cents, and such people. The town is now going to be made hospitable, cheerful, genial, interesting and different, for the mayor has ordered it. The genial mood was released for immediate publication by the mayor, C. E. F. Hetrick, says the New York Evening Post.

Mr. Herrick has organized the Glad Hand society, "in which all the citizens of Asbury Park, high and low, young and old, are charter members." The badge of the society is a celluloid button about half an inch in diameter, with "Ask Me" in white letters on a vermilion background in the middle. Around the outside it says, "Asbury Park, N. J., Glad Hand Committee."

"Co-operation for general good is being freely secured," according to the mayor. But this must be a press agent's slip, as co-operation for general good is only found in things fundamentally gloomy, like sociological surveys, where nothing meets with approval. The Asbury Park movement, remember, is one of scintillating smiles and cheerful chinnings.

Mayor Hetrick has lent the movement his own personal slogan, "There's no frown in our town." This was translated (somewhat freely) from a Persian poet, the same who wrote "There's no use talkin', we like Weehawken," and "Stop in Jersey City a while; somebody there is sure to smile."

"Already the effect is magical," says the mayor. Ministers have preached sermons pointing out that all visitors to Asbury Park should be welcomed with a smile and be asked to come back.

When You Plant a Hedge.

When you plant a hedge do plant it all about your place. Don't decide that you want a screen from the street, a wind shield on a north side or a Chinese wall to hide your back neighbor's chicken yard and then leave the other three sides unplanted. Be generous. Plant all four boundary lines, and you will be rewarded when the hedge has had a bit of time to grow by finding your most intimate sense of home getting a foothold in your out of doors.

Then, too, don't go in for a variety of hedges. Settle upon one that will be best for you all around. There are exceptions to this rule, as to every other, but they don't apply to the side and front hedges of a place being of different material. They apply to the planting of informal borders of shrubbery at the back of the lot and along the sides, in the special planting of steep front terrace slopes and to doing without a hedge along the front.—Delineator.

HEDGE FENCES HELP TO MAKE TOWN ATTRACTIVE.

Native Material, Especially the Barberry, High In Public Favor.

There is a distinct trend of fashion in planting, says Antoinette Rehmann Perrett in an article on "Beauty For Every Dooryard" in the Delineator. There was a time when the style was all for queer, expensive, foreign things, for single specimens planted in a heterogeneous way about the lawn and for circles, crescents and stars of bedding plants.

Now we have grown in good taste and take more to native material, to massing shrubbery and to hardy borders of perennial flowers with the seeds of annuals generously interspected for summer bloom. We use more shrubs and more flowers than we did some years ago, but they are, on the whole, much less expensive in their actual cost as well as in their upkeep.

If you live near a factory which belches coal smoke you will be well on the way to success if you plant unclipped Regel's privet, Japanese barberry, cockspur thorns, oriental plane and Norway maple. There is a playground in a certain factory district, the most beautiful small playground that I have seen, which is made up almost entirely of these, with Boston ivy on wire netting to form the screens and geraniums planted in oblong borders for the flowers.

A barberry hedge should be left unclipped. It has a kind of undulating grace of outline that is a vital part of its beauty. It is highly recommended because it does well almost everywhere—in poor and sandy soils, between houses, near factories, in all sorts of difficult positions—and yet it is a bush of aristocratic habits, of refined charm the year round.

ROCHESTER'S FINE BRIDGE.

Substantial and Handsome Structure Attracts Attention of Visitors.

Part of a bridge which attracts much favorable comment from visitors to Genesee Valley park, in Rochester, N. Y., is shown in the accompanying illustration, taken with the article from the American City.

This bridge was constructed in 1910-11. It is built of Portland cement concrete with a facing of white Portland and crushed Barre granite. The balusters were made in cast iron molds and set in place, the hand rail being cast about the upper ends of said balusters. The bridge is ninety feet long over all and the floor has a camber of twelve inches. The span is forty-eight feet and is a semi-ellipse with eight foot rise. The level of the water shown is one foot below the spring line and is the future low pool level of the barge canal, which crosses the Genesee river

RE-ENFORCED CONCRETE ARCHED BRIDGE IN GENESEE PARK, ROCHESTER.

at grade near the mouth of this creek and but a short distance east of the bridge.

The construction consists of six parallel arches of structural steel buried in a rib of concrete sixteen inches thick, with floor slab and sidewalk slabs superposed. This sidewalk has a metal edge which answers for a curb, and a macadam pavement is carried over the bridge. The width of roadway is eighteen feet and the sidewalks are each five feet wide.

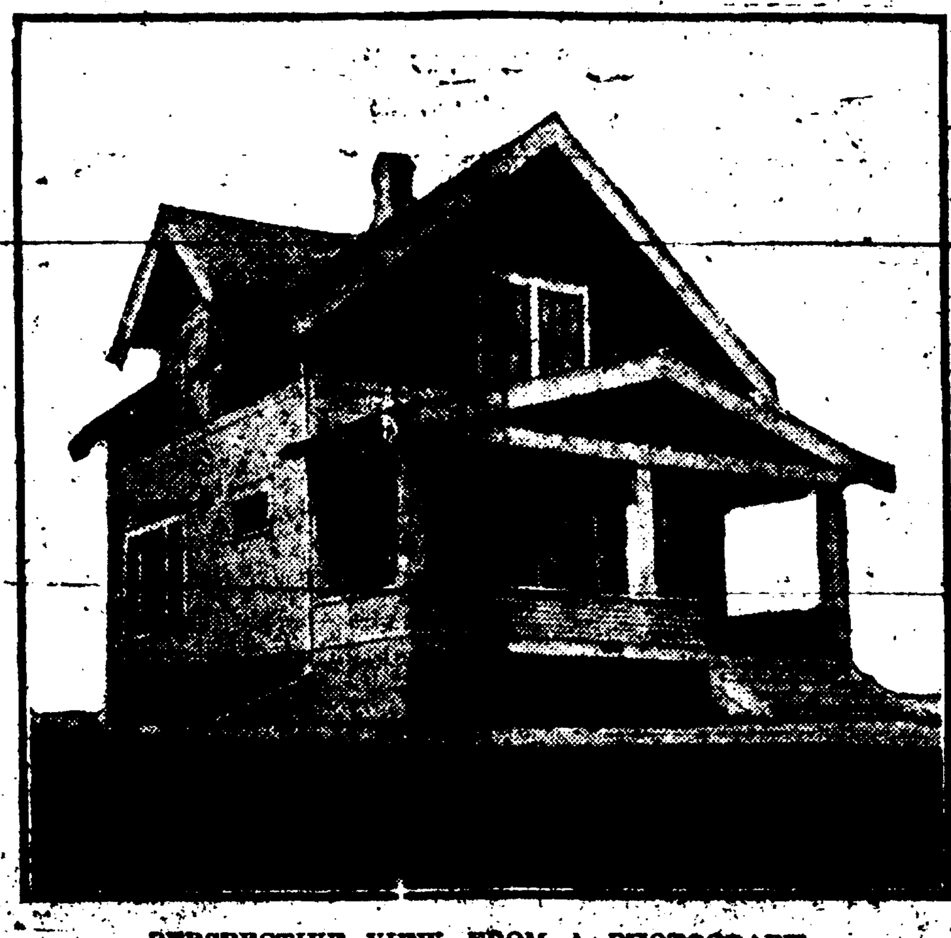
Owing to the location, the bridge rests upon two piers and the shore ends of the bridge are, including the steel ribs, cantilevered over said piers. The structure is monolithic in that no expansion joints are allowed except at the ends of the hand rail where they enter the newel posts.

The earth foundation received a severe trial in the flood which occurred March 28, 1913. At that time only the center of the deck was out of water, but the bridge withstood the strain.

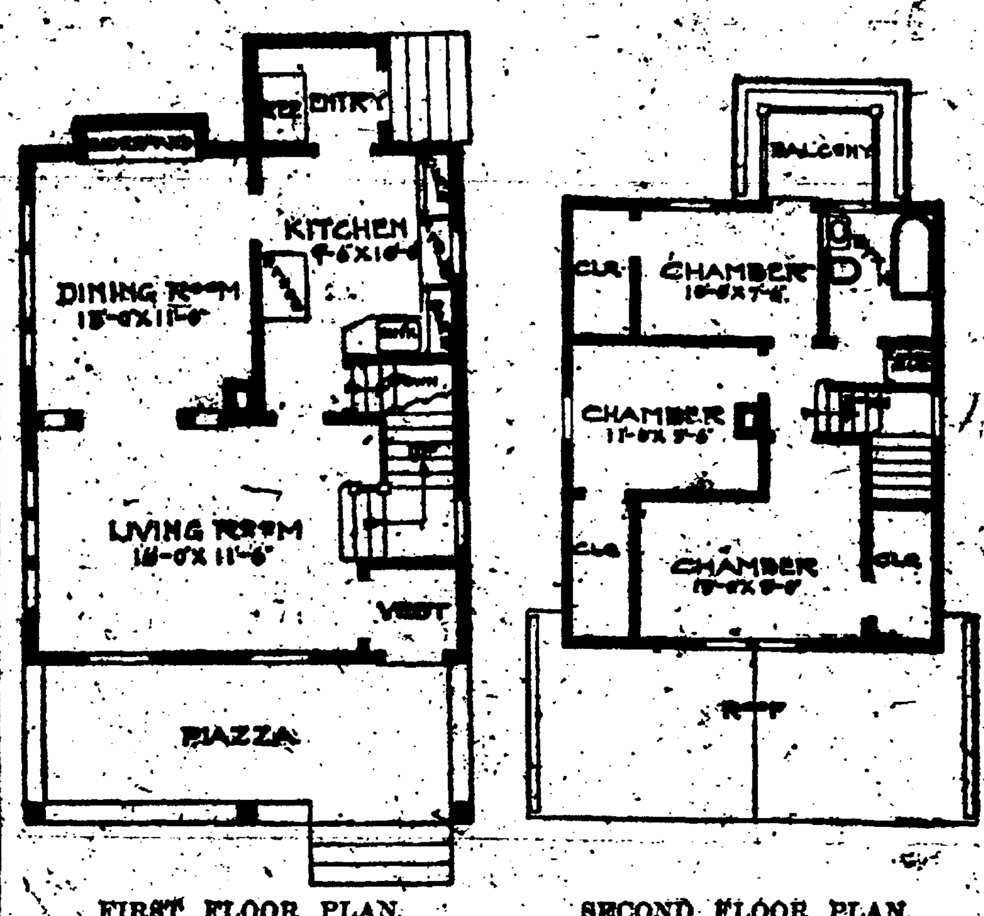
Portland a Bower of Roses.

Fifty-six miles of roses were added to the beauties of Portland, Ore., with the planting recently of 100,000 bushes. They have been purchased as a result of the campaign started by the City Beautiful committee of the Rose Festival association, the purpose being to make the city more than usually attractive in preparation for the coming of visitors on their way to and from the exposition at San Francisco.

COTTAGE OF SIDING AND SHINGLES



PERSPECTIVE VIEW—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN. SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

For a small cottage home this is a very practical design. [illegible] living room extends across the front, with vestibule and stairway at one [illegible]. A high pedestaled archway leads to the dining room, which is a very good sized room, with the added attraction of a sideboard built in. There are three chambers in the second floor, with very large closets, a good bath and a balcony out over the rear, making the second floor commodious. Full basement. Height of first story, 9 feet; second story, 8 feet. All of the chambers finished in full height. Birch or oak finish throughout first story, with pine to paint in second story and birch floors throughout. This house is 22 feet wide and 26 feet deep. Cost to build, exclusive of heating and plumbing, $2,000.

Upon receipt of $1 the publisher of this paper will furnish a copy of Saxton's book of plans, "American Dwellings." It contains 310 designs costing from $1,000 to $6,000; also book of interiors, $1 per copy.

MONTHS IN PRISON "HAPPIEST OF LIFE"

Also Most Useful, Says Ex-Convict, a California Millionaire.

Atlanta, Ga.—When Frederick A. Hyde, sixty-seven years old, millionaire land dealer and former president of the board of education of San Francisco, left the federal penitentiary here, after serving sixteen months, his first statement was that those months had been the most useful of his whole life. He added that he would return to his home in California, where his wife, daughter and three sons are waiting for him, not afraid to look any man in the face.

"Not only have these sixteen months been the most useful in my career," said Hyde when interviewed in his apartments at the Piedmont hotel, "but this period has been the happiest of my life, and I have derived more good from my work at the prison than at any other time."

Hyde was imprisoned in December, 1913, after one of the most sensational court battles in the history of the country. He was sentenced to serve two years for alleged conspiracy in land frauds, but the sentence was commuted by President Wilson.

At the penitentiary Hyde was known among his fellow prisoners as the "angel convict" because of his work to better the conditions of the other prisoners, especially those who were poor. He was assigned to the prison newspaper, Good Works, and in the performance of his duties was allowed to go to all parts of the prison and mingle with all the convicts.

From the first he took an interest in their welfare. He found that baseball and a few wornout movie films were the only amusements in the prison. He laid out plans for a complete athletic field which, with money furnished by himself, was constructed [illegible] Hyde and his fellow prisoners.

Hyde's greatest work in the prison was with the unfortunate men who finished their terms but looked upon freedom with no pleasure because they were without friends or money to make a new start in life. To hundreds of these Hyde gave encouragement and money, in many cases furnished them with sufficient funds to re-establish themselves in business.

One of Hyde's philanthropies in the prison was the establishment of a library. He bought hundreds of valuable books with his own money and donated them to the prison.

PATIENT FASTED TWO MONTHS

And Buttermilk "Did Taste Good at the End."

Warsaw, Ind.—After establishing a record for continuous fasting Jim Robinson asked for a glass of buttermilk and as he slowly swallowed it admitted that it tasted good. This was the first nourishment taken by Robinson, who is an inmate of the county infirmary, for eight weeks.

His long fast was due to lack of appetite and the fact that the taste and smell of food nauseated him.

Physicians here declare his case has no parallel in medical history. Fifty-five days was held to be the limit of man's endurance, yet Robinson passed that mark by more than a day and is still alive.

During that period he lost nearly a hundred pounds. Except for being weakened, his general physical condition was not affected.

Casting Their Shadows Before

[The mother of a famous dancer says she knew her daughter was destined for terpsichorean celebrity because, when a little baby, she used to kick her feet.]

When Bryan first beheld the light—a bald
And red and wrinkled mite—
He closed his eyes and uttered cries
Denoting high ambition.
And as his father heard him yell, his
Manly breast began to swell
With pride and joy—he knew his boy
Would be a politician.

When Goethals was a babykin he'd dig
His thumb into his chin
With wabbly jabs and wavering stabs
And queer and curious motions.
And thus his doting mother knew that,
When to man's estate he grew,
He'd dig the ditch at Colon which
Would join the rolling oceans.

When Jesse James was six months old he
Loved the sight of shining gold,
And every time he'd see a dime
He'd instantly demand it.
Which made his stricken mother sigh, for
Well she knew that by and by
Her darling one would buy a gun
And go and be a bandit.
—James J. Montague in New York American.

BUFFALO'S NEW CITY CHARTER

Commission Form of Government Fully Explained.

THE MAYOR HOLDS OVER.

Legislative Act Calls the Commission "the Council of the City of Buffalo." No Provision In the New Charter For the Initiative and the Recall.

By HAROLD J. BALLIETT, Former City Clerk of Buffalo.

Buffalo on Jan. 1, 1916, is to be governed by a commission of five men. Four commissioners are to be elected at the regular election next November. Mayor Louis P. Fuhrmann, the present chief executive of the city, holds over for two years and becomes mayor and head of the new commission. This makes the five members provided for under the law.

The act passed by the legislature calls the commission "the council of the city of Buffalo." It says the council shall consist of the mayor and four councilmen, whose terms of office shall be four years save that of the four councilmen first elected. The one re-

© by Pohle.

MAYOR LOUIS P. FUHRMANN OF BUFFALO

ceiving the least number of votes shall hold office for two years and the other three for four years. The salary of the mayor is to be $8,000 a year, and the salary of each of the councilmen will be $7,000 per year.

Three members of the council, according to the legislative act, constitute a quorum, and the affirmative vote of three members shall be necessary to adopt any motion, resolution or ordinance or to pass any measure unless a greater number is required by the provisions of the act.

Meetings of the council shall be public. Stated meetings shall be held at such times as the council shall prescribe by ordinance. Upon every vote of the council the ayes and noes shall be called and recorded. The mayor shall preside at the meetings. He shall have no power of veto. In his absence the council may choose a temporary chairman. Every resolution or ordinance passed by the council must be signed by the mayor or by two councilmen and must be properly recorded before it shall be of force. The council is vested with power to enact ordinances. All ordinances are to be published in the official paper daily for one week. The council shall appoint and may at pleasure remove a city clerk and fix the salary to be paid him. The city clerk may be also the secretary of the council.

The executive and administrative powers of the city are vested in the council, excepting the city court, the children's court and the civil service, railroad terminal and grade crossing commissions. The council's powers may at the council's discretion be exercised through the five following city departments: Department of public safety, department of finance and accounts, department of public affairs, department of public works and department of parks and buildings.

The mayor shall be the superintendent of the department of public safety, which shall include the subordinate departments of police, fire and health. It shall be the duty of the mayor to acquaint himself with the conduct of each of the other city departments and from time to time report thereon to the council.

The council shall, at its first regular meeting after election of its members, designate a councilman to head each department. Such designations may continue through the terms of office of such councilmen, but shall be changed whenever it appears to the council that the public service will be benefited thereby.

The council shall, at its first meeting or as soon as practicable thereafter on the nomination of the mayor, appoint the following officers: A corporation counsel, superintendent of education, [illegible] commissioner, water commissioner, building commissioner, health commissioner, chief of fire department, chief of police, superintendent of markets, superintendent of poor, members of the board of education, city engineer, city [illegible], and shall also appoint such other officers

HUNGRY CHICKS PROVE CASE.

Come Home With Quantity of Neighbor's Corn and a Few Messages.

Stevens Point, Wis.—Frank M. Sackett, after a great deal of difficulty, has convinced H. K. West of this town that his chickens are a lot of bandits at heart. He told him about it long ago, and now Mr. West, blushing, admits it.

Mr. Sackett complained that his seeds were being dug up faster than he could plant them. Mr. West spoke about Missouri, and Mr. Sackett agreed to "show him." He scattered corn in his garden, but first ran a thread through each kernel, and on the far end he tied little cards.

Hanging from each chicken's beak when they went home were the evidences of guilt. No jury's verdict was ever more damning.

Here are a few of the inscriptions on the cards:

"I have just been scratching in Mr. Sackett's yard."

"I am a naughty chicken."

"I have been trespassing."

"I am a feathered bandit."

FARMERS' BIG PROFITS.

War Demands, It Is Said, Added $200,000,000 to Growers' Gains.

Chicago.—Europe's war has enriched middle west farmers approximately $200,000,000, the money going chiefly to growers of grains. What speculators have made by the war perhaps never will be known.

A prominent grain merchant said the $200,000,000 "extra" received by farmers for their bumper wheat, corn and oats crops can be readily accounted for by citing the one instance in regard to prices for cash wheat. He pointed out that wheat now is selling and has been for months at from 35 cents to 50 cents more a bushel than it would have brought but for the war.

FOR SALE

New and scond-hand I beams, also girders, all sizes and lengths. Also second-hand machinery. Inquire

I. ALDERMAN

Res. Phone 1242 Office Phone 2242

JOSEPH CORTINI

SHOE REPAIR SHOP

All Shoe Shines, 5c

KNIVES AND SHEARS SHARPENED

128 E. Broadway Near N. Y. C. Depot

BUELL BROS.

PLUMBING and HEATING

Phone 186

17 N. Second Street

FULTON'S BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONIAL DIRECTORY

SIGNS, BULLETINS, CARDS — any kind, anywhere. DECORATION, PAINTING. A. E. WORDEN, Academy and 6th sts. Phone 3432.

DENTISTS

FRED L. GARY, D. D. S. 122 West Broadway. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

DR. H. S. ORCHARD
—Dental Parlors
Phone 444 112 Oneida St.

BARBER SHOPS

CAMPBELL'S BARBER SHOP has removed to 21 South First Street. Ready to meet all customers.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM—Opposite Lower Depot, Second St. Three Barbers: Martin, Donovan, Carroll. Baths ready at all times. J. Fred Carroll, Prop.

UNDERTAKERS

YOUNG & HILL. Open day and night at 117 Oneida. Phone 2172.

DELIVERY SERVICES.

HALL BROS. BAGGAGE DELIVERY, Light and Heavy Trucking, Safe and Piano Moving a Specialty. [illegible]

FRANK DE LARM, Successor to GARRETT'S LIVERY, at 120 Cayuga Street. Solicits the livery business of all old customers.

Phone 235. Cayuga St.

O'BRIEN'S ARM FAILED IN 5TH

Loss of Plucky Pitcher's Work Jeopardizes F. H. S. Chances Against Other Teams

Fulton High school lost to Morrisville at Morrisville Saturday, but the game was one that must be laid at the door of the gods of luck rather than to any lack of ability on the part of the Fultonians. The locals had the game wrapped up and labeled as another win in the fifth inning and everything was going along well, when O'Brien's arm gave out and after that everything went blooey.

It will be remembered that "Oby" caught one of McIntryre's speedy twisters on his pitching salary wing in Friday's game. The ball hit him just above the ulna bone, and at first everyone thought he was out of it, but after some heroic treatment, he went back in the game and held the Beeville batters off without any difficulty. Wise ones prophesied ill effects later on, and they were right. The arm pained a little Saturday but not enough to prevent the pitcher from starting the game against Morrisville. As stated before, he had everything, and the Morrisville batters could not find him for anything that resembled safe hits until the fifth inning. The score at that juncture was 4-1, with the locals on the large end.

In the fifth with two down, "Oby" sent a fast one across and immediately tottered to the bench and sat down. His team mates gathered around wondering what was the trouble. On the last ball pitched, "Oby" stated that his arm seemed to collapse and he had no muscular control over it. No one else was on hand to pitch, so the crippled arm was forced to do duty again until the ninth. Without any speed or curves O'Brien was easy pickings for the Morrisville batters and they won out in the last inning, with the score 7-6.

The injured member did not take its treatment kindly and hardly had the game ended when the arm began to swell and O'Brien was sent home immediately. When he reached this city the arm resembled a young sapling around the elbow and the swelling was going up into his shoulder muscles. A doctor diagnosed the case as a badly strained muscle and O'Brien was ordered to stay out of the game for a week at least. Developments of a serious nature during that time may mean his enforced retirement for the season, as he took a grave chance in pitching the game with his arm in that condition.

Coach Starring is now confronted with the necessity of developing some new twirlers. Webb is ready to twirl Wednesday's game but he didn't seem to be in form last Friday, when he lasted only one inning against Baldwinsville, and if he has not improved it would be folly to start him against the Syracuse Freshman sluggers. Pullen has plenty of speed but little control, and aside from these two, none of the men on the team have done any twirling. There is some talk of bringing Keeler in from third base to the mound, but Jimmy has not the build of a twirler, and, even if he had, his departure from the hard corner will leave a difficult gap to fill.

O'Brien is very much broken up over his misfortune and his loss will be greatly felt by the team, as he was the mainstay of the pitching staff.

The sad story:

MRS. GEORGE KING

Mrs. George King, 70, died in Clinton, N. Y., on April 25, after an illness of about four weeks. Mrs. King was born in Eaton, Madison county, in 1845. She was the last surviving member of a family of six brothers and five sisters, all of whom died years ago. In 1864 she was married to George King of North Gage, Oneida county. In 1884 Mr. and Mrs. King removed to Clinton, where the former became engaged in business. The Kings immediately became identified with village life, making one of their aims the promotion of the welfare of the Presbyterian church. In December, 1914, Mr. and Mrs. King celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary.

The survivors are her husband, George King; one daughter, Mrs. Mary M. King, who made her home in Fulton from 1882 until two years ago, but has since then lived with her parents in Clinton; two sons, Fred B. King of Gloversville, and G. Floyd King of Clinton. Six grandchildren and five great grandchildren also survive, together with several nephews and nieces.

Those You Know

Mrs. Robert Scott of Syracuse has been the guest of Miss Carrie Seymour, S. 4th st.

* * *

Mrs. Perry Calkins of S. 2d st. is seriously ill.

* * *

William Middleton has purchased property in State st.

* * *

Rev. W. J. Barrett occupied his pulpit at the First M. E. church Sunday. Mrs. Barrett accompanied him here. They wil soon reside at the parsonage.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Myron Plaisted and a party of friends from Syracuse motored here Sunday and were the guests of Mrs. Nicholas Lester, Worth st.

* * *

A. N. Hudon of Park avenue has recovered from his recent illness.

* * *

Mrs. Fred A. Summerville and Miss Doris Autin were Saturday guests of the former's sister in Oswego.

* * *

Orders have been given that all drivers of vehicles must at night carry lights which show both from the front Isaiah. 11:9.

* * *

John A. Bort is in Rochester attending the bakers' convention.

* * *

E. R. Redhead gave a talk before Borrowed Time Club today.

SCOUT NEWS

Benefit Arranged for May 12; Proceeds for Troop I and C. F. G.

At the regular meeting of Troop I on the evening of April 27th the meeting was called to order by Scoutmaster Robinson.

After a few business matters were discussed, Leland Root gave an interesting talk on wireless telegraphy. Mr. Root has made a study of this branch of telegraphy and is well informed on the subject. He explained the theory, the uses of different parts of an apparatus, and various other things concerning this interesting subject.

Several of the boys are becoming proficient in semaphore signalling.

An entertainment will be given on the evening of May 12 at 8 p.m. for the joint benefit of the Boy Scouts and Campfire Girls, at troop headquarters. A fine program is being prepared and it is hoped that a substantial sum may be added to the treasury. M. L. W.

CUTTING UP BRIDGE

Oneida Street Canal Bridge Will Get Special Treatment—Oxygen and Gas.

Unless something unforseen occurs, tomorrow will witness the destruction of the old iron bridge at Oneida st. by Isadore Alderman of Schuyler st., who makes such work one of his specialties.

Implements formerly used in work of the kind will not enter into the destruction of this canal bridge, as Mr. Alderman is bringing to Fulton a powerful machine that cuts or burns through iron by means of a combination of oxygen and gas.

But one-half of the bridge will be taken down at first and, when the canal bed is filled up to the proper level, Mr. Alderman will begin the work of cutting by the burning process the other half of the ironwork.

W. C. T. U. MEETING

The meeting of the W. C. T. U. at the home of Mrs. William Sylvester on Friday was well attended and one of much interest and profit. The Union, under the efficient leadership of the president, Mrs. Sylvester, is growing in interest, membership and regular attendance; the record is rapidly approaching the [illegible] mark, which number it is hoped to soon see doubled. Some of the work preparatory to the Y. P. B. Convention to be held in Fulton, July 2-7 is well under way and soem have already signified their willingness to entertain delegates who will number about 300. Mrs. R. B. McRea is the chairman of this committee. The local branch has a meeting of interest in the Baptist church May 4 at 8 o'clock at which all the W.C.T.U. members are expected to be present and with them an urgent invitation is extended to everyone.

A group meeting of this committee is to be held in Caughdenoy on May 6 which also promises much interest and a large attendance is expected.

Come join in these good things, become a member of the local Union, and help in the work of crushing out the great evil of our city and Nation.

BISHOP OLMSTEAD CONFIRMED LARGE CLASS

Yesterday at Zion Episcopal church a large congregation completely filled the church. At vesper services the choral evensong was sung and chanted. The Right Rev. Charles T. Olmstead preached, taking his text from Isaiha, ch. 11: v. 9.

After the sermon twenty-eight persons were presented by the rector, the Rev. M. J. Peters, for holy confirmation.

EDWARD C. WHITAKER

The funeral of Edward C. Whitaker, 74, who died Saturday at his home in N. 7th st., after a long illness, will be held from the home Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. C. S. Robertson will officiate, and burial will be made at Mt. Adnah.

Mr. Whitaker was one of the oldest settlers in this city. He was born in Fulton and had lived in this city all his life. Surviving are his widow; one sister, Mrs. George Hanna, and one brother, Dr. G. G. Whitaker, all of this city, also a son, Earl Whitaker, of Chicago.

MISSIONARY TEA

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church will serve tea in the church parlors Tuesday evening, May 4. Mrs. McClelland's committee will serve the supper. Please notice the change of date from Wednesday to Tuesday afternoon.

KAUFF FLURRY QUIETS DOWN

Federal League Hope Returned to Outlaws by the Giants

New York, Monday.—The furore over the jumping of Benny Kauff from the Federal League to the New York Giants is practically over.

The National League has practically decided to return the player to the outlaws again. It was stated that when Kauff made a contract with the Giants, the management was assured that the "Ty Cobb" of the Federals was not under contract with the Brookfeds. Following the statement of President Gilmore that Kauff was bound by an ironclad contract, the National League met and decided that Kauff could not play with their organization.

What punishment will be meted out to Kauff by Gilmore is problematical. He stated yesterday that he had suspended Kauff indefinitely and would make an example of the contract jumper. But it is believed that Kauff's punishment will be made light because of the fact that he is a good drawing card, besides being signed up by the Wards, the strongest financial men in the outlaws.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS; STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Brooklyn.
New York at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

Results Yesterday

Chicago, 7; Pittsburgh, 1.
St. Louis, 3; Cincinnati, 1.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	12	3	.800
Chicago	10	6	.625
Boston	8	6	.571
Cincinnati	9	8	.529
St. Louis	9	10	.474
Pittsburgh	6	10	.375
Brooklyn	6	10	.375
New York	3	10	.231

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Chicago at Buffalo.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Kansas City at Baltimore.

Results Yesterday

Chicago, 1; Buffalo, 0 (first game).
Chicago, 1; Buffalo, (2d game).
St. Louis, 1; Newark, 0 (first game)
St. Louis, 2; Newark, 1 (2d game).

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	11	5	.688
Pittsburgh	10	7	.588
Newark	11	8	.579
Brooklyn	9	7	.563
Kansas City	9	8	.529
St. Louis	7	10	.412
Buffalo	6	12	.333
Baltimore	6	12	.333

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Washington at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.

Results Yesterday

Cleveland, 7; St. Louis, 6.
Detroit, 4; Chicago, 3.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	9	4	.692
Detroit	13	6	.684
Chicago	11	8	.579
Washington	8	6	.571
Boston	5	6	.455
Cleveland	8	10	.444
Philadelphia	4	10	.286
St. Louis	5	13	.278

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Montreal at Richmond.
Rochester at Providence.
Buffalo at Newark.
Toronto at Jersey City.

Results Yesterday

Newark, 6; Montreal, 3 (1st game).
Montreal, 4; Newark, 3 (2d game).
Rochester, 4; Jersey City, 0.
Providence, 8; Buffalo, 4.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Providence	3	1	.750
Jersey City	2	1	.667
Toronto	2	2	.500
Montreal	2	2	.500
Richmond	2	2	.500
Newark	2	2	.500
Cochestre	1	2	.333
Buffalo	1	3	[illegible]

SOME FIGURES TO SHOW HOLD OF MOVIES.

More than $[illegible] a year is spent in the United States on movies, Commodore J. Stuart Blackton says.

Rental paid for films amounts to $[illegible] a year.

About $[illegible] of capital is tied up in unreleased films.

Pictures made in a year would make a band that would go twice around the earth.

Not fewer than 11,000,000 people visit film shows daily in this country.

Between $15,000 and $30,000 is spent each evening for the films to provide the entertainment.

More than $120,000,000 is invested in the theater buildings.

IN MISERY BLESS STARS AND STRIPES.

Belgian Gratitude For Relief Seen by American Visitor.

James W. Bennett of the Roanoke (Va.) Times, the only person not connected with the commission for relief in Belgium to cross the Atlantic in one of the commission's steamers, has just returned. Mr. Bennett was purser of the Lynorta, which carried Virginia's cargo to the Belgians. In Belgium he made an automobile tour of the German occupied territory, visiting Malines, Dinant, Namur, Louvain, Liege, Brussels and Antwerp.

"There were terrible scenes wherever we went," he says. "I saw long lines of famished people waiting for food. Many of them were well dressed, and this made the sight all the more pitiable, for everything defining respectability but their clothes was absent. They had once been affluent, and there they were without means to obtain food. Their faces were lined with despair.

"The Belgians were not slow to exhibit their gratitude. The motor relief car was flying the stars and stripes, and many approached and stroked the emblem with affection."

WEALTHY, STOLE FOR LIVING

Two Women Even Purloined Chickens to Celebrate Sabbath.

Mrs. Rose Schlissel and Mrs. Esther Cohen, two well to do New York women, have been sentenced to ten months each in the penitentiary for petty larceny.

Detective Frank Casassa said both had long careers as shoplifters, rarely buying even the necessaries of life. Mrs. Schlissel, he said, owned real estate in several sections of the city, but even stole chickens every Friday night to celebrate the Jewish Sabbath.

The women wore the most elaborate shoplifting outfits he ever saw, consisting of false waists and double skirts with pockets manipulated by strings that enabled them to drop stolen articles whenever they were under suspicion in a store and pretend the goods had fallen from a counter. They had worked together for years and had been arrested frequently.

IN PRISON AT 102 YEARS OLD

Has $15,000, but Won't Pay Doctor Because Operation Failed.

Although Thomas Goggins, who claims to be 102 years old, is said to be worth at least $15,000 and admits himself that he has a few "little dollars" in the bank, he is locked up in the county jail at Syracuse, N. Y., for contempt of court and stubbornly refuses to pay a fine of $18 and costs levied by Judge William G. Cady.

Mr. Goggins' case is unusual and baffling. He is ill with an incurable malady, and the judgment against him was for the bill of Dr. George M. Price, who performed an operation on him in an effort to restore his health.

He wouldn't pay, he said, because the operation was not successful.

Evening Times Subscribers are requested to advise this office if the carrier boy fails to deliver paper properly and with regularity.

CONGRATULATIONS

"I think more of The Evening Times than I do of the Syracuse ——" —B. H. Sharp, contractor and builder, Park and rPatt sts.

LEGION COMPLETES COUNCIL.

Roosevelt, Taft and Former Heads of Navy and Army Are Included.

Two ex-presidents, one ex-secretary of state, three ex-secretaries of war and three ex-secretaries of the navy now comprise the completed council of the newly formed American Legion, Secretary John E. Hausmann has announced.

To the council have been added the names of ex-President Taft and ex-Secretary of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte. Other members already serving are ex-President Roosevelt, ex-Secretary of State Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson, ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, ex-Secretary of War Luke E. Wright, ex-Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer and ex-Secretary of the Navy Truman H. Newberry.

Loses Three Sons In War.

Three of the four sons of Charles Legrand of Paris who entered the army have been killed in action. Mr. Legrand, who formerly was president of the French chamber of commerce, was active in the project for exchanges of commercial students between Harvard university and the French Commercial university.

Asking Too Much.

Out of Work—Yes, sir, I once had a good situation at a Swiss hotel. I was the echo that answered when people shouted. But I got the sack.

Gentleman—How was that?

Out-of-Work—Why, a Russian fellow came one day and shouted out something and I couldn't answer back. —Stray Stories.

EGG PRESERVER

by the qt. or gal. at

LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

FREE

We give FREE each week an enlarged 8 x 10 copy of the best print finished in our developing and printing department.

We guarantee satisfaction and our prices are right.

Agency for Ansco Cameras, Ansco Films, and Cyko Paper.

D. M. SULLIVAN

"THE DRUG MAN"

113 West Broadway Fulton, N. Y.

The Longer You Wait

in saving money and starting a bank account, the longer it will take you to accomplish something worth while.

Why not begin today?

Start an account with us with the amount you can spare.

4% Paid in Our Interest Department

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

"CITY OF ERIE" —— 3 Magnificent Steamers —— "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

(Eastern Standard Time)

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

PUBLIC NOTICE

We have closed our Gloversville Store and have removed the best and most valuable part of the large stock to our Fulton Store. We have no room for this additional stock, therefore we have placed this $25,000 Stock of Up-to-date Merchandise in our large Basement and will start the greatest Bargain Sale on

THURSDAY, MAY 6th

ever held in this vicinity—*Watch for our Adv. in Tuesday's Evening Times.*

Fresh Rose Bushes and Shrubs just from the Nursery, all healthy and sure to grow while they last at 10c

M. KATZ & CO.

THE STORE THAT MAKES GOOD

Hand or Phone in Your Miscellaneous Want Ad copy for The Evening Times as early in the day as possible to insure insertion the same day.

No ads will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

For Sale—Ayles homestead and furniture, corner E. Broadway and 3d. W. J. Ayles will be on premises May 8, 10 to 12 a.m. and 1 to 5 p.m., to show furniture. G. D. Shaw, Agt. 117c

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Found—Sum of money, Saturday night. Owner may have property by addressing Ernest Arnold, Fulton, R. D. 8. 117c

Wanted—Girl for housework; no laundry work. D. L. Lipsky, 159 S. 4th st. Call morning.

To Rent—Lower flat, furnished or unfurnished; modern improvements. 258 S. 3d st. Phone 1291. 115

For Sale—New sewing machine for sale at once, will sell cheap. 319 Utica st. 115c

Wanted—One or two capable machinists. Dilt's Machine Works. tf

Rooms to Rent—Near Nestle Food. 654 S. 6th st. 117c

For Sale—Baby's bassinet; also toilet basket. 309 Pratt st. tf

Wanted—A girl for housework. R. L. McCully, 202 S. 3d st. tf

Rooms to Rent—with or without board. 220 West 1st st., north. 117c

Wanted—Girl for housework. D. L. Lipsky, 169 S. 4th st. 115

Wanted — Dressmaking— and plain sewing. Phone 3432. 116

SPECIAL DEVOTIONS

Special Mass at St. Mary's Friday—Parishioners Urged to Attend Services.

Special devotions for the month of May were announced this morning by Rev. John Lindsman at the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Every morning during the month there will be special devotions after the 8 o'clock mass, and on Friday evenings there will also be devotions in honor of St. Mary, the patron saint of the month. Next Friday evening there will be a "Holy Hour" service and devotions will follow. Friday is the first Friday of the month and there will be special mass in the morning.

In his sermon, the priest urged his hearers to attend the May devotions with the same zeal with which they attended the Lenten services. He spoke of the power and intercession of St. Mary and also urged that the Rosary be recited at home during this month.

OSBORNE J. PERKINS

Osborne J. Perkins, 9, son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Perkins, died yesterday afternoon at the home of his parents. Two brothers and a sister, besides the parents, survive.

The funeral will be held at 1 o'clock from home Wednesday afternoon and the services will be strictly private. At 2 o'clock service will be held at Mt. Adnah chapel and friends are invited to be present.

Community Notes

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Hewitt and their guest, George Moody of New Castle, Pa., were over Sunday guests of Mexico friends.

• • •

Rev. C. L. Peck is in the hospital at Watertown where he is receiving treatment from his former physician.

• • •

Miss Grace Tucker has been entertaining Miss Jean Crippen of Baldwinsville.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Beadle are enjoying a short trip to New York city.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Currier, jr., left Friday for the exposition at San Francisco.

FARNUM IN TOWN TONIGHT

The Quirk's Revival Week Starts Off With Play by Celebrated Actor

This being revival week at The Quirk, Manager Darleigh announces William Farnum's play "Samson" for tonight's theatergoers.

The Cast:

Maurice Brachard ... Mr. Wm. Farnum
Marie Brachard (his wife) ... Miss Maud Gilbert
Marquis D'Andeline (her father) ... Mr. Edgar Davenport
Marquise D'Andeline (her mother) ... Miss Agnes Everett
Max. D'Andeline (her brother) ... Mr. Harry Spingler
Jerome Govaine (adventurer and duelist) ... Mrs. Charles Guthrie
Elise Bernette (his fiancee) ... Miss Carey Leigh
M. Deveraux (Brachard's confidential man) ... Mr. Geo. De Carlton

By William Farnum

The Paris Bourse heaves and writhes in the convulsions of a mighty money panic. Egyptian Copper, urged by some mysterious, unseen hand, has rushed downward like a plummet till, amidst a hoarse uproar, failure after failure is announced. Men who two hours before could write their cheques in six figures, face financial beggary. Yet only the day before, Egyptian Copper, under the magic wand of Maurice Brachard, the greatest financier in France, reached its zenith. Suddenly in the midst of the seething, cursing multitude, hoarsely bellowing its rage and bewilderment, appears the disheveled figure of Brachard himself. In a flash the crowd "rushes" the man it blames for the downfall of Egyptian Copper. Borne down, bleeding and bruised, Brachard fights off his assailants. By brute strength he fights his way to his automobile. He is whirled, with torn garments and battered face, to his home. His wife, Marie, meets him with a glance of contempt. But Brachard inwardly rejoices, for he knows that in smashing the market and ruining himself he has crushed also Govaine, the polished libertine who has tried to debauch Brachard's wife.

The meteoric career of Maurice Brachard begins on the docks of Toulon. His father is a drunkard of Thieves Alley. His mother a slattern. In such surroundings Brachard grows to man's estate as a dock laborer. His giant strength makes him a man of mark among his companions. One day he hears a street preacher expounding the scriptures. His theme is the story of Samson. It kindles a spark of ambition in the dock laborer. His brutish, loutish soul is fired. He has saved a little money. With it he buys a cargo of junk. He sells it at a profit. He turns this stroke of business to further advantage by acquiring a rickey old steamer. He trades this in turn for a cargo of copper. Mida-like, good fortune attends his every venture. He finds himself with Paris at his feet. True worshippers of the Golden Calf, smart society takes brawny, uncouth master of millions to its heart. He meets the Marquis D'Andeline, a needy old aristocrat who is almost at his rope's end. Brachard, with all the rugged force of his primitive nature, falls in love with Marie Louise D'Andeline. She loathes Brachard's unpolished, boorish appearance and manners, the inheritance of his dockyard days. But to save the honor of her debt-hounded parents she consents to wed him. But Brachard and she must be married in name only is the condition she imposes.

Govaine, the polished libertine and duelist, subtly fascinates Marie. He is a constant visitor at Midas's house and, like the rest of the parasites surrounding Brachard, profits hugely by the shrewd financier's market tips. All the time he makes secret love to Marie Louise. She consents to an assignation with him, at a fast supper party, on a night when, she believes, her husband has gone to London on a business trip. She tears herself sickened and revolted, from the orgy, only to find that the trip was a trap. Brachard is grimly waiting for her when she arrives home. Through Elsie Vernette, Govaine's cast-off sweetheart, Brachard hears of the supper party. He swears to be revenged on Govaine. But his hands are apparently tied by the fact that he cannot handle sword or pistol. Govaine is an expert with both. Brachard decides like Samson of old, to pull down the Temple of Gold about him and, although he himself will be ruined, crush Govaine in the titanic downfall. Imprisoning Govaine in a room he forces the duelist to see his fortune wiped out. Then, aftr exercising his giant strength on the man who has wrecked his happiness, Brachard visits the Bourse. But Marie, who has despised the former dock-laborer in his strength, loves him in his downfall. Amidst the ruins of his fallen temple Brachard exclaims as she seeks his side:

"At last! At last! My hour has come!"

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS

GERMAN

Berlin, via London.—German troops in pursuit of retreating Russian forces have penetrated into the region lying to the southwest of of Mitau, the capital of Courland, according to the German official statement issued by the Army Headquarters' staff today. Mitau is twenty-five miles southwest of the Russian seaport of Riga, which is the seat of government of the Baltic provinces. The ext of the statement follows:

"In Flanders the enemy after heavy artillery preparations again attempted to storm our new positions to the northeast of Ypres. The French attacked strongly between the canal and the road from Ypres to St. Julien. The British attacked feebly to the east of this road. The efforts of the enemy were unsuccessful owing to our active flank and back fire from Broodseinde and Veldhoek. Two machine guns fell into our hands.

"In the Argonne our attacks to the north of Four de Paris progressed. In spite of a strong defense the French lost several trenches and 156 men were taken prisoners.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle the only heavy fighting was in the forest of Le Pretre, where the French attacked in great numbers. We repulsed all the attacks, some of which reached into our trenches, with heavy losses for the enemy. We captured 90 men.

"Yesterday two more French aeroplanes were disabled. One was destroyed near Rheims by gunfire. The other, belonging to an air squadron, was forced to land at a point to the northwest of Verdun.

FRENCH

According to the French official report issued lastnight the following were among the weapons used by the Germans in different attacks yesterday:

Wire cutters
Grenades
Automatic pistols.
Inflammable bombs.
Gases emitting green smoke.

The following official communication was issued by the war office:

"In Belgium, to the north of Ypres, the Germans attempted an attack on our right, but were immediately checked by our machine guns.

"Nothing new has occurred on the British front.

"At Maucort, to the south of Chaulnes, an attack, in which about eighty men engaged, was directed against our lines. The Germans were armed with wire cutters, grenades, automatic pistols and knives. They were almost all cut down by our infantry. Several of them were taken prisoner.

"In the valley of the Aisne and in Champagne the enemy employed during the course of the day divers devices which, however, were without effect—near Tracy-le-Mont glass tubes which threw off in breaking the odor of ether; between Rheims and the Argonne bombs charged with inflammable materials, and, finally, gases emitting a greenish smoke, which rose over the lines of the enemy without reaching ours.

"In the forest of Le Pretre the Germans essayed a counter attack, but were not able to debouch. We are holding all of our gain of yesterday.

"We continued during the day to bombard the fort to south of the entrenched camp of Metz. The efficiacy of our fire on one of these forts is undoubted, as well as on the barracks and the railway nearby."

EX-FULTON PASTORS

Four ex-Fulton pastors will this week meet in Troy and participate in the installation services for the Rev. J. H. Odell who will assume the pastorate of a Presbyterian church of that city.

The three pastors who will assist are Rev. G. W. Wellburn, of Scranton; Rev. Sawtell, of Troy, and Rev. Riggs of Auburn.

WEATHER FORECAST

Showers tonight and tomorrow. Moderate to fair winds.

ALBANY GOSSIP

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, May 3.—While several amendments to the State Constitution relative to sessions of the legislature every other year have already been submitted for consideration, the general belief seems to prevail that the delegates will not vote to change the present system governing the yearly deliberations of the law-makers.

Arguments to the effect that bi-ennial sessions of the legislature are held in other States do not seem to convince the majority of the delegates that New York State should follow suit, so far as casual statements go. No final statements have been made by the delegates, nor have any of the delegates placed themselves on record as being opposed to the proposition of bi-ennial sessions, yet the lack of enthusiasm has left the impression that the section of the Constitution relative to the yearly convening of the law-making body is likely to remain unaltered.

It is pointed out that unlike the smaller State, New York has many large interests which require constant observation and check. There are corporations which must needs resort to the legislature for enlarged powers, while the needs of the numerous departments are such as to require laws each year for their maintenance and expansion. These and other reasons are advanced as an argument to substantiate the contention raised by many that it would be unwise to substitute the bi-ennial for the present system.

The belief seems to prevail that the amendments which have been presented relative to an increase in the salaries of senators and assemblymen may be adopted. When it is considered that the members of both houses receive but $1,500 each and that for the past few years the sessions have lasted well into the summer, the compensation does not seem adequate, a number of the delegates say.

The attempt to have the salaries of the legislature increased was defeated by the people when the proposition was submitted in the form of a referendum, thus it can be seen that if the proposed increase is to be made the rsult must be accomplished by the delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

The amendment which proposes a single branch of the legislature to consist of sixty members, is another proposition which at this time does not seem to find many advocates. It is argued that the burden of responsibility would rest too heavily upon each of the three score members.

Chairman Elihu Root has taken the position that too many bills of a purely local nature are introduced each year and has made the declaration that the scope of home rule should be enlarged so that this condition need no longer exist. If his view are carried out it would greatly lessen the volume of legislation and tend to shorten the legislative session each year.

The legislative pilgrimage each year is popular aside from the argument that the presence of the law-makers in Albany is necessary for the first few months annually. There has never been a dearth of candidates which at least establishes the fact that there is no popular clamor for bi-ennial sessions.

M. DIETRICH'S TRIP A BENEFIT

Chief Engineer Chuck Full of Glories and Wonders of South and West

With ever evidence of having a good time during the nine weeks' trip through the Southland, into Mexico and then into California, Martin Dietrich has come home to old New York State looking a few pounds heavier in weight.

Enroute to the Golden Gate Mr. Dietrich stopped to look over the battlefield of Chattanooga. New Orleans was his next principal stopping place, where he found living surprisingly cheap. He secured a room in the Crescent City with all the comforts that a modern hostelry should provide, in the city's center, at $1.00 a day, and meals to suit, the man of average appetite and taste for 35 cents.

The great southwestern states were included in the itinerary, but in Juarez, Mexico, he found conditions that surprised him beyond measure. In Juarez everybody "gambles on the green," and otherwise, even to the women and children.

Mr. Dietrich's stay in California was his most delightful experience. There he met W. J. Pentelow, who is assigned by three of the State's counties to lecture upon and show the products of the counties at the San Diego exposition to visitors. Mr. Pentelow was of course delighted to meet Mr. Dietrich, who conveyed many messages of greetings from friends of the former Oswego county clerk. Mr. Pentelow has complete charge of the three counties' exhibit, which in itself, is immense, says Mr. Dietrich.

The engineer's story of what he saw in California fruit belt is a corroboration of other visitors' descriptions of that country, altho few persons have the good fortune when visiting the belt to fall in with a relative who is in a position to conduct one through the masses of blooming and bearing orange and lemon trees, that in some instances, spread mile after mile over the landscape.

Passadena and Los Angeles, in Mr. Dietrich's eyes, are superb. Rose trees full of blossoms and great spreading palms, together with the street parks, simply enraptured the tourist.

Town booming by fellow-travelers struck Mr. Dietrich forcibly. Quite frequently he was urged by a seatmate to stop off in that individual's town instead of making a stop at the proposed destination, which very often was miles away.

Mr. Dietrich's trip was made minus a member of his family. Travelling alone, he says, is a mistake and he will "never do it again."

MOTORCYCLE CLUB

Frederic J. Cavanaugh, an enthusiastic local motorcyclist is organizing a Fulton motorcycle club and all owners of motor in this vicinity who care to join the organization are requested to give their names to Mr. Cavanaugh at once.

There are at least fifty motorcyclists in and about the city, and if a sufficient number show a willingness to form a club, quarters in the downtown section will be engaged as clubrooms. Only a nominal charge will be made for membership, in order to defray incidental expenses. The usual features of a motor club, are planned, including club runs, picnics, athletic games and possibly a baseball team.

Spring's Joy

He planted seeds three weeks ago,
Quite neatly in a window box,
And now they're up he doesn't know
The cucumbers from four o'clocks.

As tender little leaves appear,
Each shoot his happiness completes,
And then he asks as you draw near,
"Say, are those radishes or beets?"

Some of his seeds have failed to sprout,
The reason why he doesn't know,
Perhaps he has been standing out
Some seeds he sowed a year ago.

So life for him is full of joy
As his big box is full of seeds—
Pure happiness without alloy,
Though some of his new shoots are weeds.

NEW WIRELESS CAR OF ARMY IS MARVEL

Can Face Any Sort of Land Surface and Has Eighty Foot Mast.

A traveling wireless station that can do almost anything but shin up a telegraph pole is the latest contribution of Uncle Sam's efficient army officers to the defense forces of this country.

Successful experiments just concluded at Fort Myer show that "radio tractor No. 2" can even travel over the fields when necessary, whereas its predecessor, No. 1, had to confine its peregrinations to the highways.

Radio tractor No. 2 consists of a motortruck that drives, brakes and steers on all four wheels and carries a knocked down army field wireless set. The mast that supports the antennae is eighty feet high when extended and comprises eight sections of light tubing that are strapped to one side of the truck when not in use.

The wireless outfit has a sending range of 250 miles under ordinary conditions and an almost illimitable receiving range. It is a great improvement on the old hand operated apparatus that is laboriously toted around on the backs of three pack mules. Moreover, it is not liable to stampede under fire.

The power to operate the sending apparatus is furnished by the truck's own motor and is made available by simply shifting a lever. This is a great improvement over the old hand operated sender and much more powerful. The electric generator is rated at two kilowatts or, roughly, twenty-two man power."

NELSON ESTATE FOR PUBLIC

Farm Left as Money and Trust to Buy Works of Art.

William R. Nelson, editor and owner of the Kansas City Star, left a farm of 1,750 acres in Jackson county, Mo., to be a model farm for thirty years for the purpose of instructing neighbors in stock raising and farming. On the death of both Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Kirkwood, the editor's daughter, the management of the property is to be placed in the hands of a board of trustees.

The trustees are required to set aside for each of the children of Mrs. Kirkwood, if any, property "of the reasonable value of $1,000,000." The residue is to be managed by "The William Rockhill Nelson Trust," to purchase works of arts which will contribute to the enjoyment of the public generally.

EATS NOVEL BREAKFAST

Farmer Enjoys Two Ostrich Eggs Almost Every Morning.

Louis Sands of Spring Lake, Mich., enjoys the distinction of being the only man in the United States who sits down to two soft boiled ostrich eggs for breakfast every morning. Not every morning in the year, maybe, but every morning when the ostriches are laying well. An ostrich egg is about the size of a grapefruit and is pretty well stuffed with meat. Two or them make "some breakfast."

Mr. Sands owns a herd of ostriches.

Souvenirs Are Valuable.

London.—Pieces of German shells dropped in December raids at West Hartlepool are so valuable as souvenirs a bricklayer and a real estate agent had a lawsuit over a fragment weighing forty-seven pounds. They value it at $2 a pound. The bricklayer claimed it because he saw it first, the other man because it hit the house of a client, and the latter got it.

All Kinds of
GARDEN SEEDS
by the ounce or pound at
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

THE BIG SALE OF ELECTRIC APPLIANCES IS NOW ON

Did you get a coupon? It's worth $1.00. If not, be sure and get one from Tuesday night's paper.

A FEW OF THE BARGAINS
G. E. and Hotpoint Irons ... $3.00, with Coupon $2.00
Hotpoint Percolators ... $4.98, with Coupon $3.98
Automatic Washer, $66.50, was $55.00; now with Coupon $42.50
Hotpoint Toasters ... $3.39, with Coupon $2.39
G. E. Toaster ... $3.48, with Coupon $2.48

Come in and look them over.

105 Oneida St. THE ELECTRIC CO.

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

Why does the *Evening Times* get results? Because so very many subscribers say—"I hate to miss a single copy of your paper; I'd rather miss a copy of my 'Syracuse ——' than the *Evening Times*."

THE LATEST

REPORT OF ADVERTISING

Week of April 26 to 30—five days only—Total number of inches Display Advertising 1001

DAILY AVERAGE 200.2

Total number of inches advertising carried by the *Evening Times* during week of **April 19 to 24**—six days only—was **919** inches.

DAILY AVERAGE 153

INCREASE

Daily Average—47.2 Inches

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

A Death Shadow

By F. A. MITCHEL

An officer of the Belgian army was summoned before the king. They were in Flanders, and the Belgians constituted the tip of the left wing of the allied army.

"Captain," said the king, "I wish you to carry a message to the commander of the nearest British troops south of us. Go on foot and on the beach. The distance is short, but is full of danger. You will be as safe on the edge of the water as anywhere. We are not in touch with our allies, but there is no fear of any force pushing into the gap for our rear is defended by the channel. Your danger will come simply from any reconnoitering or other small force that you may happen to meet."

The captain took the message, rolled in a ball the size of a small pill, put it in the lining of his hat, saluted and departed. The hour was dusk. In the eastern sky was a moon in the first quarter. The beach was broad, and the officer walked midway between the line of foam and the dunes.

Was that his shadow down at his left and a trifle in advance of him? No. A shadow must lie in a line with the light interrupted. This one formed an obtuse angle with his body and the moon.

Was it a shadow? It was so faint that he could not tell.

There was a moaning sound to the waves that were washing over a bar not far from the shore. The wind was chilly, and the captain felt a corresponding chill in his heart. He did not like that dark spot or shadow or whatever it was. He looked down on the hard sand to his left. It was there, barely distinguishable, but surely there. He looked up at the moon. The dark spot surely could not be made by the moon, for it would lie behind him; whereas this was slightly in front of him. He looked at the planet Venus and saw that it was covered at the time by a haze. He cast his eyes again down at his feet, hoping that the dark spot had disappeared. It was still there.

To the south were the lights of a camp; how far he could not tell. That camp was his goal. He wished himself safely there. At night one cannot readily measure distances, and he could not tell whether the lights were far or near. He longed to reach them to escape that intolerable loneliness which weighed upon him.

He knew that at any moment he might receive a shot in the back or from the front. If it came it would come from the dunes on his left, not from the water. He cast occasional glances in the former direction, turning his head to the rear to see if he was followed. He thought he saw a dark something like the figure of a man against the sky line behind him. If it was a man he was soon in hiding, for it passed into the dark dune.

He edged down to the verge of the water and walked almost in the foam. The sand was wet and reflected the light of the moon. Beyond were the lights, slowly growing more distinct as he advanced. Usually there was at night desultory firing, not so far from the shore but that it could be heard. Tonight there was absolute silence of war. There was the moaning of the waves on the bar, with their nearer rustle on the beach. This was all.

But that dark spot. It would not go away. The captain tried hard to convince himself that there was no such thing there. He could not. He saw it. Of that he was sure. But it was so faint that he could not always see it. At any rate, he looked at it, concentrating his gaze upon it, till it seemed to fade away. But when he had rested his eyes and looked again there it was.

And now the lights of the camp are so near that another ten or fifteen minutes will surely bring him there. The dunes where he looked for danger had flattened, and what rise there was had receded. The sky line was visible, and he could have seen even a crouching figure. But he saw none. A breeze stirred some low weed or bush and sent his heart to beating, but in another moment he saw that it was not a man.

A short distance from the camp he came to a place where reeds grew out of a marshy spot just above the foam line. He must go to the left of them. Scenting danger wherever there was a possibility of it lurking, he gave it a wide berth, passing a hundred yards to the left of it. After leaving it behind him, looking down, he saw that the black spot was directly in line with the reeds. It seemed to him as he walked that the spot advanced, keeping in line with his body and the reeds.

Suddenly he felt his legs giving way under him. He fell headlong on the sand, gasped and died.

A figure with a rifle rose up from among the reeds and advanced toward the body. Turning it over with his foot, he looked down into the marble face and upon the uniform and, muttering "Belgian," turned away and sought a German camp not far inland. At the same time a dark cloud covered the moon.

Was what the captain saw the shadow of death? Who can tell? There are more things brought out by war psychology, when men's minds and nerves are strained to the utmost, than we can tell. Many a man who meets his death in the red horror of battle has a gruesome foreboding of his ap[illegible] in many former wars.

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER

Divided Words.

1. Divide something borne or carried and get a prickly seed vessel and the home of a wild animal.

2. Divide a mark to be shot at and get a dark liquid obtained from resinous liquids and a verb meaning to obtain.

3. Divide a Scotch plaid fabric and get the same liquid and a yellowish brown color.

4. Divide a waterproof canvas and get the same liquid, a boy's name and a preposition.

5. Divide to upset and get a covering for the head and a word meaning magnitude or bulk.

6. Divide a kind of primrose which grows in wet places and get a useful domestic animal and something one is likely to do if one tries to walk on the ice.

7. Divide a title of nobility and get a piece of wood or metal long in proportion to its width and a preposition.

Answers.—1. Bur-den. 2. Tar-get. 3. Tar-tan. 4. Tar-paul-in. 5. Cap-size. 6. Cow-slip. 7. Bar-on.

Kite Flying Contest.

This game is interesting and exciting for those who take an interest in kite flying. It is necessary to have one or more persons to act as judges. Anybody may enter a kite. The decision is based upon the length of time required to get the kite into the air, the elevation attained, the steadiness with which the kite maintains its position or makes the ascent, and any other points agreed upon. This contest is sometimes varied by having only two contestants at one time; each is allowed to arm his string with any weapons he chooses. The object is to maneuver the kite so as to cut the opponent's string in two and thus to bring down his kite. This permits of a very high degree of skill in constructing the kite, choosing the weapon and maneuvering to get the opponent in a good position for attack.—Country Gentleman.

When Lost in the Woods.

A contributor to the Farm and Fireside calls attention to the following things which anybody lost in the woods ought to know:

"I thought every woodsman and guide knew that by going downhill you are sure to come upon a stream of water, which will in turn lead to a settlement. Furthermore, in our day nearly everybody depends on a watch instead of 'sighting the sun.' When the hour hand points toward the sun the point midway between the hour hand and 12 o'clock will be due south.

"Another little woodcraft trick is that of carrying a supply of matches in a large mouthed bottle. When fitted with a tight cork the matches are sure to be kept dry even though you have to swim a stream with your clothes on."

Rabbit and Snake.

A naturalist relates that he once saw a gray rabbit attack a large blacksnake which was holding one of her young in its coils. She fought by springing over the snake and striking back with her hind feet, which is the usual mode of defense of this species. Her blows were delivered with force and precision, and so rapidly that the snake was struck nearly every time, despite his attempts to evade them. As she passed the snake aimed at her with his fangs, but though he often scratched off a mouthful of hair he was plainly getting the worst of the battle, when the naturalist interfered.

Another instance is related in which a rabbit was observed to pursue a hawk in the act of carrying off her young.

A Jolly Competition.

Here is a game in which all may participate: Select ten small articles, say, nuts, corn kernels, wrapped bonbons. Seat the players in two lines opposite each other, and at the head of the line and the foot place a table or taboret. The game is to pass the articles, one at a time, to each player until all are on the table, the other side to pass them back down the line. This must be done rapidly, the side making the best time having the prize. This is loads of fun, and children love it.

Cat and Rat.

Have you ever played this game? It is great fun. Get a large number of children to ring up in a round ring. Select one person for a rat and one for a cat. The rat gets on the inside of the ring and the cat on the outside, and the cat tries to catch the rat. The children must try to keep the cat out of the ring. If the cat does get in the rat must get out. When the rat is caught a new cat and a new rat must be chosen. This is a fine outdoor game.

The Organ Grinder.

The old organ grinder was out in the street,
And the children danced round him with clattering feet.
Clattering, pattering,
Pattering, clattering,
Clattering, pattering, clattering feet.
When the old organ grinder had got all the money
He left in a hurry—now, wasn't that funny?
The children cried, 'Oh, but you shouldn't stop playing!'

Said the old organ grinder: "What's that you are saying?
Go on with your clattering,
Go on with your pattering,
Make as much noise as you like in the street.
Patter or clatter,
It doesn't much matter,
But when all the ladies their money stop scattering,
[illegible]

QUEER CONDUCT OF A RECRUIT

Young Soldier Sorely Perplexes His Colonel.

The Franco-Prussian war had just opened, and the German army was hurrying to the frontier. One morning before the day's march began a young recruit was brought before the colonel of the Eighty-seventh regiment of the line in arrest.

"This is Private Herman Meisner," said his captain. "Last night he voluntarily relieved one of the guard and connived at the escape of a prisoner under charge of sleeping on post. He admits this, but says that the man he released, Carl Meisner, is his cousin."

"How long have you been in the army?" asked the commander.

"Two weeks."

"Captain, this young fellow is doubtless ignorant of the enormity of his offense, and we need every man at his post of duty. You may release him. Has the escaped prisoner been rearrested?"

"He has, colonel."

The march was resumed. In the evening as the colonel was refreshing himself with a smoke the captain returned with Private Herman Meisner again in arrest.

"Colonel," he said, "when the prisoners were inspected after the day's march Private Carl Meisner was missing, and this man, Private Herman Meisner, was in his place."

The colonel knit his brows.

"What did you do that for," he asked of the boy, "after my leniency to you this morning?"

"They told me my cousin would likely be shot for sleeping on post."

"That is his affair, not yours. Do you want to get yourself shot in his place?"

"I would rather, colonel."

"That's very, very ridic—very noble of you, but it's unjust to yourself. It seems to me, captain, that this boy has the true elements of a soldier in him, but he needs instruction. You may return him to duty. Has the real prisoner been rearrested?"

"Yes, colonel."

The next morning Private Meisner was again brought before the colonel for having made a third attempt to free his cousin. This time he had failed to even get the prisoner away from the guard. The colonel sent the incorrigible Herman back to take his place with the other prisoners, to stand trial at the proper time for mutiny. "You are a little fool," said the commander.

"Are you sure he's sane, captain?" asked the colonel.

"Perfectly sane."

"Well, take him away."

The next day there was a roar of artillery at the front. As the colonel was mounting his horse the captain appeared and, saluting, said:

"The prisoners desire permission to take their place in the ranks for the coming battle."

"Grant it for any in whom you have confidence. I suppose those two cousins are among the applicants."

"Carl Meisner has applied. His cousin, who tried to effect his escape has not."

"That's strange," said the colonel, and, putting spurs to his horse, he rode away.

That day was fought the battle of Gravelotte. When it was over the captain appeared before his colonel, this time with both the Meisner cousins.

"Colonel," he said, "I have to report that I decided to put all the prisoners in the ranks for battle. Carl Meisner, who was in arrest for sleeping on post, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry. His cousin Herman ran and hid himself behind a log."

The colonel looked at the prisoner in perplexity.

"And you," he said to Herman, "are the man who wished to get yourself shot to save your cousin!"

The colonel expected him to hang his head in shame. He did no such thing. He simply smiled, smiled with his beautiful blue eyes, his delicately curved lips, every feature in his boyish face.

"I wish," said the colonel to the captain, "they would stop robbing the cradle to procure material for the army." The . to Herman, "How old are you, boy?"

"Twenty."

The colonel sat thinking. Presently he said to the captain:

"See that the charges against Carl Meisner are withdrawn and make him a corporal. As for this coward—what the dickens he means by trying to get himself shot in place of his cousin I don't know, but we can't be encumbered with him on a campaign. Send him back under charges of both mutiny and cowardice."

Private Herman began to cry.

"What are you sniffling for?" began the colonel, when Carl interrupted him: "Colonel, she is a woman—my wife. We have two little children at home, and she should be there to take care of them. But she would not let me go to the war without coming with me, fearing I would get killed, just as if she could help that."

"Phew!" exclaimed the colonel. "A woman! That accounts for her strange behavior, ready to die in place of the man she loved, but no desire for a fight. Well, captain, you must send Private Herman Meisner back home to take care of the children. I suppose the government won't give her transportation, so I will."

He took some bills from his pocketbook and handed them to the captain, [illegible]

Lucy Dove's Wedding Cake

A Fine Creation and Richer Than She Thought

By CLARISSA MACKIE

It was a magnificent cake, a mountain of dark richness masked beneath thick white frosting. About the edge it was ornamented with sugar flowers and Cupids, while it was completed by a delicate, airy ornament in the middle. This was a miniature church in white sugar, before the open doors of which stood a bridal couple, wee manikins, appropriately attired.

Little River never had seen such a cake, and they talked a great deal about it and about Lucy Dove's rich cousin in New York, who had sent it as a wedding gift.

While their neighbors admired the beautiful structure, the Doves, Mrs. Dove and Lucy, were disappointed.

First because Cousin Archibald had actually promised to make Lucy a valuable present on her wedding day—"to build a home," he had said, with twinkling eyes, and who could blame Lucy and David for counting on it?

Besides, Mrs. Dove had whispered the secret to one or two friends, and, lo! it was known all over Little River that Cousin Archibald would give Lucy a handsome present of money on her wedding day.

And all that came was the cake, brought from town by the caterer's special messenger, with a brief note from Archibald, who was sailing that very day for Europe.

"This, my dear Lucy," he wrote, "is my wedding gift to you and David. May you be happy and blessed is my heartiest wish."

"And that is all he sent?" quavered Mrs. Dove.

"Yes," said poor Lucy with quivering lips, for she and David had planned—why, they were going to build the home on a piece of land David's father had given. Now the home must wait awhile until they could save money.

"And we really don't need the cake," she said resentfully.

They really didn't need it, for inside the parlor cupboard was a high bandbox which contained a large wedding cake baked by Mrs. Dave herself after a recipe which had been in the family for many years.

So Cousin Archibald's wedding cake was displayed among the presents, and the guests marveled at it and whispered to one another while they nibbled at the cake made by Lucy's mother.

"I thought he was going to send them money," was the burden of their remarks.

So Lucy and David were married, and instead of building a cozy home they hired a shabby little cottage. But so happy were they that they forgot all about Cousin Archibald and the present which had disappointed them.

It is true that Lucy wrote to her cousin thanking him for the cake, but the letter pursued him around the

"GWAMMA SAYS COUSIN ARCHIBALD IS COMING TODAY!"

world, and he didn't receive it until three years afterward just as he sailed for home.

David Wyatt worked in the grocery store. He was head clerk and made good wages. Lucy was industrious and saving, and one fine day she and David rode over to Graytown and drew $600 from the bank. This was to build a home.

"I am so happy, dear," sighed Lucy as they stopped the horse so that they could gaze at the plot of ground on which their home was to be built.

"It's our own money. We earned it ourselves," said David sturdily. "It will be a small house, but it's plenty big enough for folks who love each other."

Lucy blushed, and little Lucy, tucked [illegible]

father kissed the adorable being she called mother.

The Wyatts built their little house and moved into it and were happy. Little Lucy divided her time between her grandmother's home and the new house.

One day she came pattering in bubbling with news.

"Gwamma says Cousin Archibald is coming today!"

Lucy smiled sympathetically. She had quite forgiven her cousin his broken promise.

"We must put the wedding cake in a place of honor," she told David.

"We better save it for Lucykins' wedding," laughed David.

So when Cousin Archibald came to call at the cottage he saw the untouched wedding cake and smiled a little while he examined it. He was a gray, elderly man, lonely, and fond of travel. Now, he was about to start on another expedition—this time to Alaska.

Before he went he gave little Lucy a five dollar gold piece and that appeared to be the extent of his generosity.

A week later disaster fell upon the little family.

David, the wage earner, fell down the cellar stairs at the store and besides breaking a leg was otherwise seriously injured.

It was a dreadful winter.

The money in the bank dwindled; another man took David's place, for he grew no better. They borrowed money and placed a second mortgage on the house and in the spring they lost the place and had to move away.

Lucy's mother made room for them in her house.

"It's all that drafted wedding cake," complained Mrs. Dove; "I've heard it was bad luck to keep a wedding cake a long"—

"If it will change the luck, mother, I will give it away," said Lucy.

"For land's sake!" cried Mrs. Dove. "Who would you give it to, child?"

Lucy meditated.

"There's Hannah Morey—she's going to be married next week—she'd be glad to have such a handsome cake."

"Do as you like, Lucy," said her mother, "only I'd hate to have it bring bad luck to Hannah and Joe."

"Nonsense!" laughed Lucy.

She lifted down the bandbox and trudged down the dusty road to the Morey house. The Moreys were poor and proud. Hannah received the cake with ruffled pride.

"I couldn't accept a secondhand wedding cake," she said stiffly. "Mine won't be anything like this one, but it will be made just for me!"

"Of course it will!" cried poor Lucy, ashamed of her errand. "It seemed a pity that it should not be used, and of course, it will be years before little Lucy will be ready for it."

"Why don't you eat it, then?" asked Hannah.

"Eat it—why, I never thought of eating wedding cake—like that!" said Lucy as she picked up her bandbox.

"I felt so foolish, mother," she said when she arrived home. "Of course Hannah wants a cake made especially for her, and I suppose Lucykins will want one made especially for her when she grows up."

The wedding cake went back into its box and was locked in the parlor cupboard.

The fortunes of the Wyatts did not improve. David's broken limb knit firmly together, but there was some internal injury that puzzled the village doctor.

"If I could have a specialist from town," he said regretfully, "I am sure the matter could be solved at once. There's some injury to the nerves. Now, Dr. Boudrey, the French specialist, could put his finger on the very spot."

"I suppose it would cost a great deal of money," faltered Lucy.

"A couple of hundred to get him way up here," admitted Dr. Smith.

Lucy shook her head.

"You will have to do the best you can, doctor," she said sadly. "We can't afford it."

Dr. Smith drove away much perturbed. If he could only help Dave Wyatt to regain his health he would gladly forget to send in his bill. But these specialists! He sighed profoundly. Without money one can do so little, and a doctor who forgets to render his bills is not usually very well to do.

David fretted the days away in close confinement of his bedroom off the parlor.

Little Lucy played around his bed, making timid excursions into the little used parlor.

Lucy had a passion for collecting keys.

Her mother said Lucy would be a good housewife. David laughed and predicted that his daughter's hobby meant she would be a burglar some day.

As for Lucy herself, she went on collecting keys from the various doors and enjoyed the baffling pursuit of fitting them to other doors whose locks refused to turn. Oh, the joy of suddenly finding the right key for the right door!

Lucy had tasted this bliss.

One afternoon when her mother and grandmother had gone off to the sewing society Lucy sat beside her father's bed.

His eyes were closed, and there was a grim look of suffering in his young face.

Presently slow tears coursed down his cheeks.

Lucy, awed and frightened, tiptoed into the parlor.

On the marble top table was a brass key, a different key.

Lucy picked it up in her fat fingers and looked around.

It might fit the cupboard door, she thought, and [illegible] climbed upon a hassock and [illegible]

To her delight the lock shot back and the narrow door opened. She brought a chair and climbed upon it.

Now to take down that mysterious bandbox and discover its contents!

Lucy tugged at the strings, and the box tumbled into her arms, almost throwing her to the floor.

Breathlessly she clambered down and was making for the bedroom to share her treasure with her father when the time worn strings broke and the box crashed to the floor.

The cover flew off, and Cousin Archibald's splendid wedding cake, shattered in a hundred crumbly fragments, lay in ruins on the floor.

Fear smitten, Lucy snatched at her one remaining hope.

The cunning little church with the two "dollies" was intact. Carefully she picked it up from the ruins and carried it in to her father.

He had heard the sound and was startled.

"What happened, Lucykins?" he asked, and Lucy answered swiftly:

"This didn't bweak, daddy." She placed the little ornament in his hands.

"IT WAS A CHECK FOR $10,000, MADE OUT TO LUCY AND DAVID WYATT."

Then she broke into wild sobbing, and to soothe her David made up a pretty story about the bridal couple.

"And she holds pretty flowers," smiled Lucykins, "and what is he holding, daddy, a cane?"

David laughed and looked closer.

Securely tucked under the bridegroom's arm was a tiny roll of white paper.

"It's the marriage license, I guess," he laughed, unrolling it. Then his face grew pale as he stared at the long slip of white paper which Cousin Archibald had concealed in the wedding cake.

It was a check for $10,000, made out to Lucy and David Wyatt, and it was dated nearly five years ago!

This was Cousin Archibald's gift. And when he came and found them so happy and independent of his help he had said nothing and gone away again.

"We need it now more than we ever will!" sobbed Lucy Wyatt when she came home.

And little Lucy did not understand until she was quite grown up why it was that she was never punished for ruining the beautiful cake nor why her mother and her grandmother and even daddy cried while they kissed and hugged her for joy.

Romance of a Tree.

In the beautiful gardens of Gray's inn, upon the finest stretch of grass in the heart of London, is what the Americans would call "some" tree—a catalpa—for it was planted in 1598 and is still alive and flourishing and, indeed, puts forth its blossoms every year. The catalpa has a very fine blossom, indeed, in a great bunch, something like a horse chestnut.

The catalpa tree was brought to England by Sir Walter Raleigh and was planted by Sir Francis Bacon, then a resident in Gray's inn, with which his name is so intimately associated. In course of time a shoot was taken from that parent plant, which has produced an even finer tree.

Then a curious thing followed: From the shoot another shoot was cut and taken back to America, and in Philadelphia the grandson of the original tree brought home by Raleigh grows today.—London Spectator.

Theatrical Caste.

"Muster Richardson," christened John, was a successful but illiterate traveling showman of the early nineteenth century in England. His "special train" consisted in a cart and other primitive means of locomotion, including a sturdy pair of legs. It was in the early part of his career that he boasted Edmund Kean as of his company. The old showman was not a little proud of the association and used to give himself credit for having had a part in the great tragedian's professional education. When Macready's name was becoming known in the theatrical world Richardson was asked if he had seen him.

"No, muster," he replied. "I know nothing about him. In fact, he's some vagabone as no one knows—one of them chaps as ain't had any education for the thing. He never was with me, as [illegible] Kean and them [illegible] —[illegible] Free Press.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL HALTED BY WAR

As a Result $275,000,000 Stays In America.

OCEAN PATHWAY DESERTED.

Great Passenger Liners That Formerly Carried Thousands Back and Forth Now Doing Duty In the War or Tied Up at Their Piers In Neutral Ports. Statistics Show Loss to Europe.

New York.—A quarter billion dollars of good American money will be kept in this country this year on account of the war. There will be at least that much saved by the inability of the public to travel to Europe. Last year the steamship companies received in fares alone approximately $83,000,000, carrying eastward and westward more than 1,200,000 passengers. A conservative estimate fixes the amount spent by this traveling army at close to $192,000,000, making the total amount spent for European travel $275,000,000.

There will be no exodus to Europe this summer, however. The Great Green Way of the Atlantic is as lonely as New York's Great White Way on a summer Sunday night. This is the time of year when the rush across the ocean begins. The tide of travel sweeps east across the Atlantic from May till August and back again from August till the middle of October. But this year the tide hasn't set in and it won't set in. Uncle Sam is holding back the tide by refusing to issue passports, and on the other side of the ocean the kaiser's submarines prove an obstacle.

Nobody is going away who can't prove to the satisfaction of Uncle Sam that he or she has business in Europe. Doctors, Red Cross nurses, reserves, continue to go, but even their number is dwindling.

From all ports of the north Atlantic there left for Europe last year in four months just 27,727 passengers. During the same four months of this year the number of departures was 4,198, a falling off of 17,529. The westward sailings were 13,662 for the same period last year and this year 4,674, a deficit of 8,995.

The arrivals and departures at New York last year from and to Europe totaled an army of more than 1,200,000. Of this number 148,380 traveled first class, 241,810 in the second cabin and 813,743 in the steerage. The grand total to and from all north Atlantic ports was: Eastward—first class, 83,261; second class, 121,085; steerage, 479,232. Westward—first class, 90,840; second class, 238,347; steerage, 631,862.

The average first class fare across the Atlantic on little ships and big ships is $120, second class $50, and third or steerage $35. That means that last year $20,892,120 was paid the steamship companies for first class passages, $17,720,000 for second class and $44,892,120 for steerage, a total of $83,055,780.

Placing the amount of money spent during the season in Europe by the first class traveler at $1,000, the second class at $500 and the steerage at $100, a pretty good average of American contributions abroad will be the result. Computed by these figures the amount spent in Europe last year by the American traveling public would have been $191,726,700. That these figures are by no means overestimated will be realized when one stops to reflect that $10,000 for the season would be no money at all for each of 5,000 American families to dissipate. This would alone mean $50,000,000.

At a modest calculation there was spent last year by people from America on European travel $278,664,500; $300,000,000 would be, perhaps, nearer the mark. It is safe to say that the war has cost Europe $250,000,000 of American tourist money this year. That much cash in hand would do strange things. It would do wonders for the unemployed of the country. It's the ransom of a king and no bagatelle even to a Rockefeller. There will be just that much more money remaining in the United States this year.

The click of glasses and the clink of wealth are hushed. The stewards' tips are missing. The bands of music are silent. The $10,000,000 Vaterland of the Hamburg-American line is eating her head off at the dock in Hoboken. The $10,000,000 Imperator of the same line is a hospital ship at Bremen. The $10,000,000 ship Aquitania of the Cunard line is a converted cruiser, and the $10,000,000 Olympic of the White Star line has also been impressed by the British government. The France, the beautiful $8,000,000 queen of the French line fleet, is doing government duty for France. The North German Lloyd's Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Kaiser Wilhelm II. and Kronprinz Wilhelm have figured in the war.

More ships on the average are arriving here today than ever before. Steamers whose names are unfamiliar to customs men and shipping men have reached the port in the past six weeks, sometimes as many as ten a day. They come here under charter or looking for a charter to carry away American goods. All kinds of freight is being stowed away in their holds, all kinds of vessels are in demand. They can't [illegible]

LAST HOUR SCENES AT FALL OF PRZEMYSL.

Austrians, Surrendering, Kissed Rifles Before Breaking Them Up.

A dispatch to the London Morning Post from Budapest gives a story of the last hours preceding the surrender of Przemysl to the Russians as related by one of two aviators who left the city shortly before its fall.

"Four of us left in two remaining aeroplanes at the time when Russian shells began to fall on the hangars," he said. "At this stage the garrison was engaged in destroying guns and interior fortifications.

"The artillerymen were not satisfied with knocking to pieces the breeches of the great guns and siege mortars, but explosives were placed in the rear part of each gun, and it was blown into fragments. The famous 30.5 centimeter mortars were destroyed in this way, their enormous steel tubes being torn into pieces.

"As to the many thousands of rifles, it was ordered that every man was to destroy his own, and it was a pitiful sight to see them do it. Some of the men kissed their rifles first and wept while hammering them to bits. They had to accept this mode of destroying them, for as they were firing almost to the last there would have been no time to gather the rifles and burn them in one pile.

"During the siege," the aviator went on, "we lost twelve aeroplanes and seven pilots. Seven officers who accompanied them as observers were shot down. We do not know if they were killed or taken prisoners. On the morning of the fall of the fortress shrapnel began to fall, and we had to leave if we wanted to save the aeroplanes and ourselves from falling into the enemy's hands. The scene was indescribably terrible below. When I encircled the fortress before leaving the smoke and flames of exploding ammunition stores shot up to the clouds. The military buildings and storehouses were in flames, and incessant thundering shook my machine as explosions took place below."

ANCIENT WAR METHODS.

Did Hannibal Use Dynamite In His Passage of the Alps?

Every one knows the story of how Hannibal crossed the Alps. It is usually asserted that he demolished the rocks that opposed his progress with the aid of fire and vinegar. The word used by the Latin historians which is ordinarily called in English translation "vinegar" is acetum.

The question has been raised by an European officer whether this is the true meaning of the original. He is of the opinion that by acetum the historian intended to describe a substance resembling dynamite in its properties, and he invites chemists to consider the question whether the ancients may not have possessed a formula for making a powerful explosive of this kind.

He calls attention to the fact that two ancient historians, Marcus Gracus and Albert of Aix, speak of the existence of two kinds of acetum, one of which possessed greater energy than the other. A clew to the composition of the explosive may be found, he believes, in the fact that to acetum was ascribed the property of extinguishing the dreaded "Greek fire." He thinks the substance may have been strongly oxygenated.

Although to discover how Hannibal's "dynamite" was made would be to add nothing perhaps to our sense of the greatness of his achievements, yet such a discovery would certainly throw new light on some interesting events in the wars of antiquity.

MILITARY AEROPLANES.

Fitted With Phonographs, Into Which the Observers Dictate.

When the military aeroplane is scouting it usually carries two men. One is the pilot, who runs and steers the craft; the other is the observer, who marks the placing of the hostile troops, the position of their guns, the movement of trains, and the like. The observer also makes many sketches of the ground over which he is flying—work that often interferes with his writing notes and memoranda.

In certain conditions of flight, too, it is often hard for him to use a pencil and paper. To obviate the difficulty the military aeroplane, says the Scientific American, now frequently carries a phonograph, with a speaking tube running to the mouth of the observer, so that by talking into the machine at any time during the flight he can record his observations and still have his hands free for his field glass or his sketching pencil.

Russia's Craving For Alcohol.

Since the sale of vodka was prohibited in Russia many strange methods have been developed to procure alcoholic beverages, and recently statements have come out of Russia that many illicit stills have been unearthed which have been engaged in recovering the alcohol in shellac. The shellac is divested of its alcohol by distillation, and a crude beverage is then made to be sold as a substitute for the prohibited still wines and vodka.

The Difficulty.

"Tom out of work again? Why, I thought he had a steady job."

"Oh, the job was steady! The trouble is Tom wasn't."—Boston Transcript.

The first bond of society is marriage; [illegible]

WAR MAKING MAN OF ENGLISH HEIR

Prince of Wales Serving at Front With His Regiment.

MUST NOT BE CAPTURED.

Life In the Open With Responsibilities Is Rapidly Developing the Slight, Rosy, Boyish, Twenty-year-old Prince—Lithe and Young, He Has Done His Twenty-five Miles a Day.

London.—The Prince of Wales, the twenty-year-old future king of England, faced Earl Kitchener in the war office one day last November and demanded that he be allowed to go to the front at once. Three months previously, at the very outbreak of the war, within a week of receiving his commission as a lieutenant in the First Grenadier guards, he had made the same request, but the secretary of war

Photo by American Press Association.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

had refused it on the ground that the prince's military training had only just begun.

For a second time the lithe and slender subaltern stood before the great field marshal. He had thrown himself into his work with such enthusiasm and patriotic fervor that now, after only twelve weeks, he was fit and ready for active service. He had been so reported by his commanding officer.

Earl Kitchener listened to what the young man had to say. The British war lord is stern and unbending, but human. He knew the prince's spirit and talked with him as one soldier with another, not from a personal but from a national point of view. It went without saying that the prince was eager to fight and would do his duty just the same as any other officer, taking his chances of being killed or wounded with the rest.

That was not what was worrying Kitchener. He would mourn if anything happened to the Prince of Wales, but he knew that if the heir apparent did get killed there were plenty of other people to come to the throne of England. What concerned Lord Kitchener was this:

If the Prince of Wales were taken prisoner and held as a hostage by the Germans very serious embarrassment might be caused to the allies, and their plans for the final settlement of the war would be gravely hampered. This Earl Kitchener pointed out in his usual direct and forcible manner, but the young prince was not to be denied, and when he left the war office it was with the promise that he would be attached to Field Marshal French's staff at the headquarters of the British expeditionary force in France. On Nov. 16 the Prince of Wales crossed over from Folkestone to Boulogne and proceeded at once to St. Omer, where the headquarters' staff was then located.

From that day till April 10, when the Prince of Wales arrived in London bearing dispatches from the British commander in chief, he has regularly performed the arduous and dangerous duties of a dispatch rider.

The Prince of Wales is a slightly built and very high strung youth who looks two or three years younger than he really is. There is nothing in his uniform to distinguish him from any other staff officer.

Nearly four months elapsed from the day the prince reported for duty till Field Marshal French gave him twenty-four hours' leave. This was early in March, and instead of spending his time in the big white house in which he lives the prince ordered his car and, leaving the noncommissioned officer behind, took his brother officer and was on his way to Paris as fast as his car could carry him.

On his arrival he went to an old fashioned hotel in the Rue de Rivoli, facing the Tuileries gardens, and sent word of his presence to the British embassy in the Faubourg St. Honore. When the Right Hon. Sir Francis Bertie, the ambassador, heard about it he at once wired over to Buckingham palace, but the king and queen evidently decided not to interfere. So the ambassador called upon the Prince of Wales [illegible]

POPULARITY WEEK

CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30

QUIRK THEATRE

SIX OF THE GREATEST PHOTOPLAYS OF $2 NEW YORK PRODUCTIONS EVER OFFERED IN ONE WEEK

TODAY
WILLIAM FARNUM IN BERNSTEIN'S "SAMSON"

TUESDAY
ROBERT HILLIARD'S GREAT SUCCESS "A FOOL THERE WAS"
Featuring THEDA BARA and ALL STAR CAST

WEDNESDAY
HALL CAINE'S "THE CHRISTIAN"
Superb Love Story—8 parts
Featuring EDITH STOREY and EARLE WILLIAMS

THURSDAY
DOROTHY DONNELLY IN "THE THIEF"
DANIEL FROHMAN'S N. Y. Lyceum Theatre Success

FRIDAY
CHAS. RICHMAN IN "THE IDLER"

SATURDAY
"LIFE'S SHOP WINDOW"
with CLAIRE WHITNEY and STUART HOLMES

NO CHANGE IN PRICES

ENLARGED SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

On the Threshold of Great Prosperity

The World's Work recently sent out to leading business men representing manufacturers, dealers, railroad and hotel men, a series of inquiries as to whether they were investing their savings or allowing them to accumulate. 441 replied that they were allowing their saving to accumulate in the banks, 260 were investing.

To the inquiry whether the outlook for American business in 1915 was encouraging, 160 stated that it was discouraging, 121 that it was normal, and 420 that it was encouraging.

All signs show that the time is ripe for a most energetic and spirited campaign for all kinds of insurance. The business depression caused by the war and the dissipation of resources by the waste of luxurious living, has given place to confidence and economy.

The millions of money heretofore spent in foreign travel are now being spent or held in this country. The balance of trade has for several months been consistently in favor of this country in a degree never before equaled. The exports for March were $115,000,000 greater than in March, 1914, and the balance of trade in favor of the United States for that month was over $173,000,000 and for the last four months $600,000,000. We are buying back our securities from European investors at low prices; the enforced economy has resulted in great accumulated savings. A few days ago, according to the Wal Street Journal, a bank president was met in a broker's office. Apologetically, he said: "I have come over here to escape my depositors. We have six thousand accounts, and have just computed that, on the average, every depositor has thirty-five per cent. more money than a year ago. I am besieged by them to know in what to invest their money." In the West "The banks are bulging with funds," writes Frederick Davenport in the Outlook for April 7.

Whatever may be the results during the future when the losses of the tremendous European conflict are being distributed, there is no question that for a considerable time at least, we are on the threshold of a great prosperity, and it will sweep the agents who have acquired the momentum of an early start and aggressive confidence to new records greater than they have ever before achieved. Considering what the field representatives of the company achieved and the discouragements of 1914, there can be no doubt it.

During the first quarter of 1915 one of our prominent agencies paid for over 25 per cent more life insurance than in the corresponding period of 1914.

Success in business as in battle, comes to him who in the terse phraseology of General Forrest, "gets there fustest with the mostest force."

MISS HUGO'S ROMANCE RECALLED BY DEATH.

Noted Novelist's Daughter Dies After Long Life in Asylum.

Adele Hugo, youngest daughter of Victor Hugo, the novelist and poet, who has just died in a sanitarium in Suresnes, a suburb of Paris, in her eighty-fifth year, had been in the institution more than half her lifetime.

The sympathy of the world went out to Victor Hugo over the misfortunes of his daughter sixty years ago. Adele had accompanied him in his political exile to the island of Guernsey about 1851. She was Hugo's idol, an elder daughter having been drowned with her husband several years before.

The girl became infatuated with a subaltern in the English artillery. Her father objected to the man, and an [illegible] wandering demented in the streets of [illegible] Straits Settlements. All she could tell of herself was that she was the daughter of Victor Hugo.

Her husband had turned out worthless. Two children were born and died young. The man drank heavily and finally committed suicide.

Victor Hugo had his daughter brought back to France and placed in a sanitarium in Vincennes, afterward removing her to Suresnes. Until his death, more than a quarter of a century after, he visited her weekly, and most of his fortune was devoted to her welfare.

Early Spelling Reforms.

Thomas Gatacre, rector of Rotherhite from 1611 to 1654, seems to have been the earliest pioneer of spelling reform. This divine, who was a prominent figure in Puritan circles, started his career as a reformer by changing to Gataker "to prevent miscalling." Gatacre published theological treatises abounding in repulsive looking words like "question" (for he regarded the [illegible] and other [illegible]," such as "believ," "[illegible]," "[illegible]" and "tru."—London Chronicle.

RETAILERS IN WAR ON TRADE COUPONS

Dry Goods Profit Sharing System to Be Fought In Courts.

STAMPS MAY BE DRAWN IN

National Association, Organizing Stores Throughout Country For Battle, Says $100,000,000 Worth of Tokens Are Sold Annually and Many Are Never Presented For Redemption.

The fight against coupons which has just been opened by some retail men is the biggest ever waged in the history of the drygoods trade in this country. It is to be fought out to the bitter end in the courts, the combatants say.

So far trading stamps have not become an issue. It is thought they may be drawn in.

The battle now raging is between the profit sharing coupon companies and those retail merchants who take their services, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the National Retail Drygoods association, which is the mouthpiece of the retail merchants who do not believe that the coupons are consistent with good business methods.

The American Newspaper Publishers' association at its recent meeting in New York passed resolutions opposing the "alleged profit distributing coupon plans and similar schemes," asserting that they had attained a growth which made them "a menace to legitimate business and had inspired legislation prohibiting them in various states."

The resolutions also stated that in the opinion of close students of economics these plans are "fundamentally opposed to the growth of trade and the expansion of legitimate business" and concluded with the remark that "the best interests, not only of the newspapers of the country, but of all business enterprises, are not served by such methods of exploitation."

Laws Have Failed So Far.

The National Retail Dry Goods association is carrying on a campaign all over the country against profit sharing coupons and has even secured the enactment of laws restricting the use of coupons in several states. Up to this time none of these laws has withstood the test of constitutionality in state and federal courts.

The Washington law, levying an annual license tax of $6,000 on merchants who use coupons or trading stamps, was declared unconstitutional by the federal circuit court of appeals on the Pacific coast and confirmed as constitutional by the Washington state supreme court. The state of Washington has therefore appealed from the ruling of the federal circuit court of appeals to the supreme court at Washington, which will hear the arguments in the case early next month.

The National Retail Dry Goods association has not been discouraged. Its campaign is not yet four years old, but numbers among its members most of the great department stores of the country, representing an annual business of more than $500,000,000, and has already borne fruit in the public announcement of a big department store of Chicago that it has decided to abandon the use of profit sharing coupons, coupled with a statement recommending every retail merchant in the country to do likewise.

Enormous Profits Alleged.

Almost simultaneously two of the principal trading stamp and coupon companies published a statement which they called "an open letter to the public," assailing the National Retail Dry Goods association for its campaign.

F. Colburn Pinkham, secretary-treasurer of the National Retail Dry Goods association, said, in an interview:

"We are not fighting the trading stamp. We don't want to, if we can help it. The trading stamp is a matter between the merchant and his customers. He buys the stamps himself and knows what he is doing. They know what they are getting. But estimating offhand, I should say between 85 and 90 per cent of the retail merchants of the country don't believe in this system and don't use it.

"I have seen figures which estimate that $100,000,000 worth of stamps and coupons are sold every year, while of [illegible] $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 [illegible] great majority of people do not make use of the stamps or coupons that are forced upon them. The difference between the $12,000,000 of stamps and coupons redeemed and the $100,000,000 represents the clear profit of the companies which issue them, and it is that profit which makes the business so lucrative." Many of these allegations are denied by the coupon and stamp companies.

CHURCHES GET $410,000,000.

America Spends $73,000,000 on Missions and Leads World.

Statistics just issued by the missionary societies show that the American people through their churches contribute $55,000,000 a year to home missions and $18,000,000 for foreign missions.

It cost last year to maintain all churches in this country, including these mission funds, $410,000,000, and in this amount America leads all other countries. The figures of the Presbyterian home board show a slump of $258,000.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

HER ABSENT BOY.

When a Mother's Lot Is One of Wistful, Weary Waiting.

It's mighty hard to be a mother of sons in Homeburg. I worked in the postoffice for a year once—handed out mail—and I got to know just exactly what most of the mothers in town wanted. I could please them with a new magazine and mystify them with a circular or a business letter.

But if I wanted to light them up until they took the shadows out of the corners as they went out I would give them a letter from a son way off somewhere making good. The best of them didn't write any too often. Once a week is pretty regular, I suppose, from the other end, but you should see the mother begin to come in hungry again the second day after her letter came.

And when a boy came home successful and prosperous and his proud mother towed him down Main street it used to go to my heart to see the wistful looks of the woman friends.

There is hardly a family in Homeburg of the right age which hasn't a grownup son off at war somewhere—fighting failure. It's grand when they win, but I hate to think of some boys who haven't come back.—George Fitch in American Magazine.

Just Like Eve's Apple.

A fruit supposed to bear the mark of Eve's teeth is one of the many botanical curiosities of Ceylon. The tree on which it grows is known by the significant name of "the forbidden fruit," or "Eve's apple tree." The blossom has a very pleasant scent, but the really remarkable feature of the tree, the one to which it owes its name, is the fruit. It is beautiful and hangs from the tree in a peculiar manner. Orange on the outside and deep crimson within, each fruit has the appearance of having had a piece bitten out of it. This fact, together with its poisonous quality, led the Mohammedans to represent it as the forbidden fruit of the garden of Eden and to warn men against its noxious properties. The mark upon the fruit is attributed to Eve.

Vanilla Beans.

The French colonies produce fully one-half of all the vanilla beans raised in the world.

Do You Want $2 in Cash, or $2.50 in Merchandise Absolutely Free?

You can have it by asking your merchants for National Red Stamps and insisting on getting them with everything you buy. Every Red Stamp Book filled with Red Stamps will be redeemed by our merchants for $2.00 in cash or $2.50 in Merchandise, Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Etc. You can get Free Books and Free Stamps from any of our merchants. SAVE MONEY ON THE SPECIAL PRICES SATURDAY at the following merchants:

FREE COUPON

This Coupon good for 30 Red Stamps Free when making a purchase of 50 cents or more at the following merchants. Coupon not good after Saturday, May 8th.

McDONALD'S NEW YORK SHOP
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
106 Oneida St. Phone 3177

A. ALDERMAN
Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes
214 West First St.

J. BELASKI
GROCERIES
174 West First St.

M. H. JOYCE
The New West Side Grocery
518 West Third St. Phone 4260

H. C. DANN & SON
City Meat Market
High Grade Meats at the right prices.
11 South 2d St. Phone 42

JOHN CRAHAN
GROCERIES
124 West 3d St. Phone 1233

JAMES J. KENYON
GROCERIES
518 South 1st St. Phone 3299

J. R. WARD
GROCERIES—Open Evenings
314 Seneca St. Phone 4450

Watch the papers for announcements of Free Stamps. Save your Tobacco Tags, Wrappers, Certificates and other coupons and exchange them for Red Stamps; we are redeeming over 2,800 different kinds of coupons.

Merchants wishing to learn more about this Wonderful Business Boosting Plan, call Mr. Beynon, at McDonald's New York Shop, Phone 3177

THE FULTON SALVAGE COMPANY

WEST THIRD STREET AND BROADWAY

Announce they have joined The Greatest of All Profit-Sharing Plans, and will give FREE 10 National Merchandise Stamps Sat., May 1, to everyone entering their store. No purchase necessary. Come and get acquainted with their Courteous Clerks and Money-Saving Prices on Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Clothing, Trunks, Suit Cases, Furniture, House Furnishings, Wall Paper, Hardware, Stoves, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Garden Hose, Etc. A Carload of Screen Doors and Windows.

WATCH PAPERS FOR BARGAIN PRICES AND FREE STAMPS

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 116 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1915 | Price One Cent

Give Pullen a Dark Day and the Rest May be Quite Easy

Fulton High school will have another chance to take a fall out of its jinx tomorrow afternoon, when the strong Syracuse University Freshmen team will hold forth at Athletic Park. This attraction is billed as one of the best of the season. The Freshmen have one of the strongest teams in the history of the university, and some of the material came in for favorable mention as 'Varsity possibilities, but on account of the three-year rule, the embyro stars could not be used. The hurling staff is exceptionally strong and, as Fulton promises to be rather weak in that department tomorrow, the visitors will have the edge on the locals in that regard at least. Familiarity with the field and some hard practice yesterday and today gives the locals confidence, however, and they will put up a stiff battle.

Barnes, a second baseman, has been drafted for box duty. Pullen, who went out for that position earlier in the year, but was relegated to the outfield has also been put through the tuning-up process and with these two men to bank on the locals feel that the hurling will be fairly well taken care of. Barnes is an unknown quantity, never having pitched a game, but he seems to have control, which is very essential, and he shades Pullen a degree in that regard. Pullen has a world of smoke but is inclined to wildness. Coach Stauring favors Pullen, if tomorrow is a dark day.

O'Brien, the "Matty" of the staff, is out of it for some time. Medical examination disclosed that he has some badly battered muscles which will have to be handled with gloves, if he is ever to pitch again. Rather than jeopardize his chances for another season, "Oby" has wisely decided to lay off until he can go into a game with the certainty that he is in good shape and taking no chances. His loss will be sorely felt, but Stauring has decided to make the best of it, and as the season is still young he hopes to develop one good twirler before the stiff contests at the rear end of the schedule. Webb is still working out daily and he may show something later on when it is needed. His main failing seems to be steadiness, but Stauring hopes to overcome that in a few games.

The infield for tomorrow will be practically the same as that of last Saturday. "Specs" Caffrey will hold down the quarter pole, Barker will play the keystone sack, Martin at short, and the rooters will have their chance to see Keeler in action at third. James is a gentleman of industry on the side and this circumstance prevented his apparance in the curtain-raiser last Friday. He will be there with the chimes tomorrow.

The onslaught of the Syracuse hosts is slated to begin at 3.30 o'clock. McConnel will officiate at the obsequies and it is asked that flowers be omitted.

Gulflight, Lying in Crow Sound, is Held Down by the Head

London, Tuesday.—The American steamship Gulflight, which was torpedoed by a Germ[illegible] last Saturday and which is anchored at Crow Sound, [illegible] from Scilly to Lloyds reports, is down by the bows. The [illegible]ck the vessel forward apparently abaft the bow and a foot below the low water line. The cargo seems to be undamaged.

There is no apparent list, but the Gulflight is so far down that the forehold is full of water and the propeller blades only eighteen inches above the water, the ship's freeboard bing not more than two feet.

Crow Sound, where the Gulflight has been beached, is a bight in the Scilly group of islands, off the southwest coast of England. The Gulflight, after being torpedoed and while in a sinking condition, was worked into Crow Sound by British patrol vessels, and to insure that the damaged ship did not sink she was beached after getting her across Crow bar.

The exact spot where the Gulflight encountered the German submarine is only known in the general terms that it was off the Scilly

The group consists of forty-eight islands, of which five are inhabited, viz., St. Mary, St. Agnes, St. Martin, Trescow and Beyer. Islands. The Scilly group lies about twenty-one miles westward of Land's [illegible] occupies a space of about forty-[illegible] square miles. The others are more or less barren.

COMMENDATIONS FOR THE EVENING TIMES FROM ALL SIDES

Since this paper was issued last evening, containing an account of the meeting at the Chamber of Commerce rooms last Saturday evening, when the Brown bill was discussed, there have been countless congratulatory messages received from taxpayers of this city, regarding the stand taken by this paper on the question of the bill, and the salary provision it contained. The account appeared in no other paper published or circulated in this city.

The Evening Times never has made and never will make any promise, the faithful observance of which will prevent this paper from publishing live news which interests and concerns taxpayers of this city. Statements to the effect that this paper made any such promise are not to be credited.

The charge has been made that this paper is prejudiced against the Administration and the Brown bill which is an administration measure. That is true and this paper is not alone in its stand as a ballot taken tomorrow, next week or next month would prove.

The Fulton Evening Times again promises this—

To print all the news—when it is news—without fear or favor, particularly news pertaining to the regulation of city affairs.

"CIVIC NEEDS;" E. R. REDHEAD

Borrowed Time Club Heard Talk on the Needs of Our City

E. R. Redhead, President of the Victoria Paper Mills Co. and first President of the Fulton Chamber of Commerce, addressed the Borrowed Time Club at the Presbyterian church parlors Monday afternoon on "Some of Fulton's Needs."

Mr. Redhead spoke for about forty minutes, touching upon a number of subjects related to the welfare of our city. While he spoke in criticism of some things, yet his remarks were in good spirit and were intended to be of help in the present forward movement of the new Chamber of Commerce.

The following is a summary of his address: First, he spoke of two things which would de desirable in Fulton, the one, better railroad stations. Fulton has not now a railroad station equal to the size and importance of the place. Oneida, Cortland, Geneva and other cities of about the population of Fulton were mentioned as having one or more fine stations which were a credit and an ornament to the community. Fulton ought to have, at least, one railroad station on each side of the river which would be ornamental and convenient and attractive. The other desirable thing mentioned was less blowing of whistles by the mills as making too much noise, unnecessary for marking or indicating the time of day and an economic waste in the loss of steam. Fewer and shorter blasts upon the whistles would in most cases answer the purpose of marking time and thus avoid the unnecessary noise and waste.

Needed things mentioned were these:

First, a thorough "Clean Up" day or period. This, the Chamber of Commerce with the sanction and help of the City Board of Health is undertaking. It is a work which should have the hearty co-operation of all our citizens and if carried out in the right way, will make Fulton, with its parks and its scenic attractions in the shape of a broad river with high and sloping banks, which if terraced and beautified is a not expensive way, one of the most attractive cities in the State. It pays in a commercial sense to cultivate the aesthetic taste, for a clean, sanitary well-kept town will by reason of these excellencies attract people to its borders—the very best class of new citizens to add to the population.

Second, better fire protection or rather reduction of fire hazards. Our splendid fire department was complimented, but it is handicapped in fight-

(Continued on Page Five)

PATHFINDERS' 1915 SEASON

Nothing to Be Left Undone to Make This the Banner Year in Club's History

This year promises to be the banner one in several seasons for the membership of Pathfinder Boat Club, as [illegible] for the annual opening day, May 30.

Pathfinder Island, the beautiful, one of Fulton's delightful historic spots, will this year be looked after by Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Holmes, who will of course work under the supervision of the Island Committee, whose membership comprises Messrs. George W. Morton, George E. True and Dr. S. D. Keller. The committeemen and Mr. and Mrs. Holmes are sure to please the membership at large by looking after every incidental connected with the many special and regular feature days during the coming season.

The athletic grounds will receive great care so that members and guests may not have reason for complaint when field days are held, and Mr. and Mrs. Holmes have promised added courteous treatment and attractive menus upon every and all occasions.

Motoring to the Island will this year be quite an attraction, due in great measure to the splendid roadbed afforded by the State on the eastern side of old Oswego river and, to the fact that a majority of the membership are enthusiastic motorists. Another important improvement made at the Island is the roadway built across the old canal, the latter having been recently filled up. This feature along with the new ferry boat installed for carrying passengers over the river, indeed make the Island quite accessible. Two new docks are to be built, one for the landing of the ferry boat, the other for the landing of motor boats, canoes and sailing craft.

Charles S. Hall is the new commodore of the club, and he will undoubtedly be the means of creating added interest in perpetuating the boating features, for which in years gone by Pathfinder held its place in aquatic sports.

Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, the kindly, courteous steward and stewardess, are to arrive May 15, when they will at once begin making preparations for the annual field day opening of Pathfinder Island Boat Club, which should this year eclipse all previous ones for activity.

WEATHER FORECAST

Showers tonight and Wednesday [illegible] winds, mostly southeast, becoming variable.

Man of Science to Lecture Upon Open-Air Public Schools

James Maddox, professor of science at Oswego Normal school, will deliver a lecture on "Tuberculosis and the Prevention of It," Thursday afternoon in the Public Library under the auspices of the Fulton Open-air school committee. Mr. Maddox is an interesting and fluent speaker, and he will illustrate his talk with stereopticon views, showing conditions which breed the dread disease and conditions which are to be desired. The interiors of various homes will be shown, the work of the nurses and the breeding places of the tubercular germs.

Admission to the lecture will be free and the general public is invited. It is expected that those who have children in the public schools here will make a special effort to attend. The lecture is one of a series planned by the Committee which will endeavor to impress the people of the city with the necessity of combating this disease at all times with every means possible. The Open-air committee is doing a great work here with the school, and its object in giving these free lectures is a commendable one. The lecture Thursday will begin at 3 o'clock.

The Germans Send Five More Neutral Vessels to Bottom

London, Tuesday.—One Swedish and three Norwegian steamships and a Swedish schooner were torpedoed by German submarines in the North Sea on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. With the American steamship Gulflight, attacked off the Sicilly Islands on Saturday, six neutral merchant vessels were made the target for submarine missiles in the three days. While the Gulflight succeeded in reaching shoal water and is still afloat, the North Sea victims were sunk. So far as is known the crews made their escape without casualties.

Another, or it may have been the same, submarine attacked a small fleet of trawlers fifty miles off Aberdeen on Sunday. Two of the craft were sunk. Three more were pursued, but the approach of a British patrol ship caused the German to submerge.

The greatest interest is manifested in London concerning the effect of the Berlin Admiralty's raid on Scandinavian shipping. It is said here no excuse of faulty identification of the lost vessels can be offered by Berlin, for in at least one instance the Germans directed the rescue of the crew, and in another passed sufficient time near the steamship to fire nine projectiles at her before she sank.

The first vessel to go to the bottom was the Norwegian steamship Laila, sunk on Friday. Her crew was landed at Copenhagen yesterday by the steamship Anna, which witnessed the sinking and at the request of the commander of the submarine took the crew of the Laila aboard.

The Norwegian steamship Baldwin was sunk on Sunday. The crew, numbering seventeen men, were allowed to take to their boats. Yesterday they landed at Leith. Nine shots were fired into the Baldwin before she went down.

The Baldwin was of 698 tons net register and 231 feet long. Built in 1903, she was owned by Det Selmerke Rederi, of Trondhjem, Norway.

The Norwegian steamship America sank within two hours. The crew of the America consisting of thirty-nine men, was picked up thirteen hours later by the Norwegian mail ship Sterling and was landed at Newcastle yesterday. The America left Sunderland on Saturday morning for Bergen. Her tonnage was 2,305. She was engaged in the transatlantic trade and left Philadelphia on March 28 on her last trip eastward.

The crew of five men of the Swedish schooner Elsa were landed at Leith last night. Their vessel, they say, was destroyed by the German submarine U-29 on Sunday morning.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 [illegible] Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

C. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
[illegible] BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. R. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

May 4, 1915

Opinions

"Brutalization of Childhood."

It was not for the purpose of opening these columns to a further torrent of vague and irresponsible allegations that the president of the New York Anti-Vivisection Soceity was invited, a few weeks ago to reduce some rhetorical flourishes she had lately indulged in to an unadorned recital of facts. "We want publicity," she had said, "trustworthy publicity," and accordingly an opportunity was oxered her to make public what she knew of the abuse of physiological teaching in our public schools.

She now writes to thank The Tribune for quoting her so liberally and expresses a sincere desire "to bring this matter more fully before the readers of so important a paper." By way of justifying her allegations she tells us that "many of the high schools in New York city and vicinity, as well as the general school throughout the state, practise vivisection;" she quotes "one young girl" who, when asked if the animals could feel, said, "They act as if they did"; she speaks, on hearsay, of "a school table full of frogs, upanaethetized and partially vivisected," and she offers us in conclusion the opinion of a noted antivivisectionist on "the brutalization of childhood." As to the evidence she was invited to give, all she has to relate is that some cruel little boys at Redwood, N. Y., "had made it a practice to go out to the woods and ponds near by, securing turtles, frogs, etc., bringing them into town, building a fire and roasting them alive." We are asked to believe that these young fiends acquired this habit "in consequence of the teaching of vivisection in the public schools"; because "our lecturer" was told so "by some merchants of that place."

If the president of the Anti-Vivisection Society has no better foundation for her denunciations she would do wisely to confine hereself, as hitherto, to rhetoric.—N. Y. Tribune.

Liquor Legislation in England

It is easy to account for Mr. Lloyd George's determination "to take a pledge never again to touch drink—politically." When first he dropped a hint of national prohibition he was overwhelmed with letters from all parts of the kingdom. We were not told how many of them were in favor of restrictive legislation and how many against it, but what has happened in the meantime makes it clear enough that compulsion, even of a partial kind, would have proved singularly unpopular.

The belief that the King's message might make the way easy was founded on a misapprehension. Doubtless his example as followed by many, but it is one thing to imitate the voluntary action of a monarch and quite another to submit to the coercion of a legislature. When the late King ceased to use the last button of his waistcoat he set a fashion; we may be very sure, however, that not all the tailors in England could have forced that fashion by act of Parliament. Popular clamor would have driven them to Tooley street. It is just so in the case of national temperance.

But there is more than this in the opposition to anti-alcoholic legislation. The liquor industry is of vast importance; exceeding anything the Chancellor of the Exchequer seems to have dreamt of when he projected his new scheme of taxation, though he might reasonably have been expected to foresee the objections of the Irish members. Mrs. William O'Brien, speaking for Cork, declared with some warmth that even the moderate measure actually proposed would be "as horrible as if the city were bombarded and sacked by Germans." Nor was Mr. Redmond slow to discover in the increased taxes one more conspiracy to strangle a great Irish industry. The upshot of the debate [illegible] taken in parliament since the war began—and now even the most zealous [illegible] the Government are clearly convinced that there must be [illegible] of the new tariff.

The belief of "The Daily Chronicle" Parliamentary correspondent that a plea for total prohibition "would have excited enthusiasm in the House and country" is at least open to question. That the remedy actually proposed was received coldly is to understate the case. The obvious fact is that it has failed to satisfy any party.—N. Y. Tribune.

OUR OWN PIECE

When a Syracuse newspaper boasts of its Fulton circulation it is evident Fulton's money has helped to build an institution distinctly foreign to this community. In the dim and distant past the Syracuse evening newspapers were blissfully alone in the field bidding as a medium for daily advertising and tabulating the daily happenings here and abroad.

Today a home institution, The Evening Times, leads the way. Progressive merchants are realizing its value as an advertising medium, and a sense of loyalty too bids them give home industry prestige over other mediums. Individuals are making the home paper a daily ambassador to their homes, thereby keeping in close touch with the vital problems that concern the community in which they live.

With this issue The Evening Times reads Volume 1, No. 115. When this publication made its initial appearance the "crape-hangers" said The Evening Times was destined for a brief, oh, very brief life—perhaps ten days would be the extent. Some there were who believed, others advertised and subscribed for the "home paper."

Today The Evening Times has made itself a firm place in the homes of the individuals and in business circles.

Today The Evening Times' circulation is 3,000 copies.

Today The Evening Times advertising space shows a daily average increase of 47.2 inches over last week.

Is it loyalty to home industry alone that causes this showing? Is it not possible it serves well the needs of local people.

Fulton wants a daily newspaper. The publishers of The Evening Times are doing their part; as citizens interested in the growth and welfare of Fulton are you each doing your part?

ARBOR DAY, MAY 17, 1915

I said last year, what has doubtless not been remembered by many, that I would ask the boys and girls in the schools to write the Arbor Day Annual the next year. This is the way in which I hope to have it written. The pupils in each school, or the pupils in every room in each school, are asked to select one of their number to write a letter to the Commissioner of Education, telling him how Arbor day was celebrated in his or her school, or telling him about the school itself. Perhaps a better way in some schools will be to have all the pupils write and then have selection of the best letter made by the teacher. But whatever the method, let there be one letter from each school, or each room, and let it be *written on one sheet* (not larger than 8 inches by 10 inches). If one sheet is sent from every one of the schools, the collection will be so large that it will fill many volumes. These volumes will together make the best Arbor Day Annual ever prepared in any State. They will be placed in the State Library as a souvenir of this day.

So will you not all contribute to this Annual: city schools and country schools; schools where there are no trees, except in the parks blocks away; schools which are near the forests of hemlock and birch and beech; school which are near the "sugar bush"; schools which lie among orchards or vineyards; schools which have only the scrub-oaks around them; schools which have only telegraph poles for trees.

Do not hesitate to write even if you think the celebration unimportant, or even if you have no celebration. Among the letters which come daily from all parts of the State, one that seemed relatively most unimportant has several times in these weeks crowded out the thought even of Legislature and the Constitutional Convention. It was a letter from a school child up in Monroe county, that told incidentally of her looking every afternoon to see whether two meadowlarks of other years had returned. That letter was like a bit of Woodsworth in a book of statics.

When your school Arbor Day letter has been writen please send it once to me at the State Education Building, Albany, N. Y., or if you can not remember the name of the Commissioner, send it to the State Education Building and it will reach me. It will cost you only two cents. The volume which it will help to make will be worth to the State more than ten thousand times two cents. And some day I hope to gather into a future bulletin the best of these letters.

May you all have a good Arbor Day about which to write—a day not only of tree-planting but also of tree-thinking; that is, a day in which you will all be thinking of what the tree, and all that it symbolizes in human life, can bring to the community and to the State.

When healing clay was first applied by the Great Teacher to the eyes of the blind man, he said he saw men as "trees walking." I hope that in the wider significance of Arbor Day we shall see children as "trees growing" and know, as the ancient prophet said in the legend which has been chosen for our Arbor Day, that the trees of the field are but "for man's life."

John H. Finley.

Our Best Navy

The United States Navy was never more powerful that it is today. This is the theme of Secretary Daniels letter written to the president of Williams College.

During the first two years of the Wilson administration, $70,000,000 were authorized for five dreadnoughts, compared with $26,000,000 authorized in the lats two years of the Taft administration for two ships.

In the same period $16,260,000 were appropriated for submarines against half that amount in the previous period. Three of the submarines are the largest ever built anywhere, and 23 are to be of the size used abroad. Shortly the supply of submarines will [illegible] nearly twice what it was two years ago.

The mine and mine laying equipment has been increased 244 per cent. The capacity of the navy's powder factory has been almost doubled. 75 ships not equipped with wireless two years ago are now so furnished. One millions dollars were appropriated for air craft, against practically nothing two years ago.

Of great importance, the Administration has stepped in and severed the partnership which seemed to exist between the government and concerns which provided materials, and has brought in a competition in contracts which has saved millions of dollars. When there was failure to compete on the part of private concerns, the governmenth, when possible, did the work itself. Incidentally, here is one of the reasons for the animosity of some business interests against the present administration.

There are 225 vessels in commission, 36 more than twoy ears ago. There are under construction nine dreadnaughts 23 destroyers, 38 submarines, and seven auxillaries, a total of 77 fighting ships.

In October, November and December the fleet went through a strenuous course of training and is keeping at it. Moreover, "for the first time in years the enlistment is up to the limit prescribed by law and part of the year we have had a waiting list," to quote the Secretary. The enlistment has been increased by nearly 6,000 men. Promotion has been afforded to enlisted men heretofore denied such advancement, 12 having been made ensigns and 13 assistants paymasters.

So the Navy is more fit than it ever was. Perhaps it should be made stronger but the studious effort to make it appear that the fleet is going into decay and is a useless affair is unwarranted. There may be a peace at any price party and a party whose principles are opposed to armed protection for the country, but the Democratic party as represented at Washington is not that party.—Bellville News.

The Recall in Ten States

There are 10 States which have a State-wide recall. Louisiana and Kansas adopted the system last year. In 1912 six States adopted the plan. The movement, therefore, is rather new and possibly it is a scheme which will be undertaken more generally than at present.

Oregon was the first State to adopt the system. In 1908 it provided that all elected officials, including judges, might be recalled providing 25 per cent of the State or local voters signed a petition and then, at the vote, a majority of the voters favor the petition. None of the States has ever experienced its power of recall.

The other States model their law after that of Oregon. [illegible] and Arkansas, however, require that the petition need contain no more than 12 per cent. of the voters and in Kansas the percentage is 10. In some instances, when a local official is up for recall, the percentage of voters differs from the percentage required to recall a State official. In California a local official may be voted on in recall only after the petition is signed by 20 per cent. In Arkansas it is 25 cent. Washington 35 and Kansas 15 in the case of county, and 25 in the case of district officials.

It seems plain that the recall is not a dead issue in the western States, but it is a movement which has not struck New York, and it may never reach this State. Nevertheless, since 10 States have adopted it in the past six years, it is not out of the way to predict that more will be heard of the agitation.—Utica Observer.

A TRIBUTE

No human thought can penetrate that mystery which we call death, and which has all seasons for its own, and when with slow and noiseless footsteps the dread angel enters into the home and beckons our loved ones away, we fain would enter in with them.

On Monday evening, Mrs. Charles R. Lee entered into rest, and we realied that a kind neighbor, a loving friend and a wise counselor had gone from us. The tribute of words seems of trifling worth in comparison with virtues so superior, of which Mrs. Lee was the possessor. The tie which bound her to her loved ones was strong and sweet and gentle was the atmosphere of the home in which she lived, and loved, and whose hospitality was unlimited. Possessed of a happy and cheerful disposition, and her grand, faithful and royal devotion made her presence in the home always blessed. Full of noble impulses and tender sympathy, she was never happier than when contributing to the happiness of others. Her generous heart overflowing with pity for those in distress it was natural for her to carry comfort and consolation to the sorrowful. The tender care and affection of friends could not keep her, and when the summons came, she entered into the shadow of eternity and into the glory of that land where there is no suffering.

Her death has brought deep affliction to the community, and an agony of grief to those best beloved by her. Today and ever, we shall mourn the sunshine of her smile, but her influence will remain to cheer and encourage us to a higher, purer, and nobler life. Surely the Master has walked in His garden and gathered the ripest fruit, and choicest flowers. Beneath the lilies she loved, we lay her away, with the comforting assurance the separation will not be long.

"So true, so constant was her friendship,
That by her alone, we knew her worth
And feel how true a friend has walkedw ith us on earth."

A FRIEND.

This Coupon Is Worth $1.00

Cut it out and bring it to our office with $2.00 and get an Electric Flatiron, or the Coupon and $3.98 will buy a $5.50 Percolator.

DOLLAR COUPON
1
No......... 487613
For advertising purposes, this coupon will apply as one dollar ($1.00) upon the purchase price of any Electric Appliance.
This offer for APPLIANCE WEEK (May 3d to 8th) ONLY.
Real Bargains. Best Merchandise. Startling Prices.
THE ELECTRIC COMPANY, 103 Oneida Street

This Coupon will apply as One Dollar upon the purchase of any Appliance. All Appliances greatly reduced in price.
THIS WEEK ONLY
THE ELECTRIC COMPANY
PHONE 144

For the Farmer:
Sherwin-Williams Paints
For Inside and Outside
Flat-Tone Wall Paints
Famous Belding Hall Refrigerators
New Perfection Oil Stoves
Just the Thing for Warm Weather
Fishing Tackle
Screens Screens Screens
A. M. Druse & Co.
"BUSINESS IS GOOD"
7 South First St. FULTON, N. Y.

THE BIG EVENT

Starting THURSDAY, MAY 6 and Lasting Until Every Article is Sold

M. KATZ & CO.'S $25.000 GLOVERSVILLE STOCK ON SALE

AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR

Upon closing our Gloversville Store the best part of the stock was shipped in here to be sold at PUBLIC SALE in our large Basement.

JUST THREE CARLOADS OF MERCHANDISE were received here, consisting of Ready-to-wear, Piece Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Dresses, Waists, Gloves, Notions, House Furnishing Goods, Crockery, Glassware, Woodenware, Tinware, Graniteware, Etc.

AFFIDAVIT—Copy

The New York Central Railroad Co.
East of Buffalo

Fulton, N. Y., 4, 30, 1915

Messrs. M. Katz & Co.,
Fulton, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I beg to inform you we have received three (3) carloads of merchandise shipped by M. Katz & Co., of Gloversville, N. Y., within the last few days.

(Signed) W. H. SINGLETON, Agent.

THERE IS A REASON

for this sale—a logical reason

THERE WILL BE A REASON

that will bring joy to homes for miles around.

THIS PUBLIC SALE

Iis forced upon us—as we have no room on our shelves to place this large stock.

TO BE PROPERLY PREPARED FOR THIS BIG EVENT

We have an extra force of clerks ready to take care of all who attend this big sale. As we have no place to put this surplus stock IT MUST BE CLOSED OUT at 25 per cent. and 50 per cent. below the wholesale price.

We have devoted our entire basement to the display of of Gloversville stock. Just think, a space 50x125 square feet full of Bargains.

This Sale Will Save You Money and Lots of it.

THIS SALE IS FOR CASH ONLY — NO GOODS CHARGED OR SENT C. O. D.
NO APPROVALS OR PHONE ORDERS — POSITIVELY NO GOODS EXCHANGED

The Following are Only a Few of the Many Money-Saving Bargains to be Found in Our Bargain Basement

ASSORTED LOT OF GOODS AT 1c

Enamel Pie Tins, Bread and Cake Tins, Writing Paper, Clothes Pin Bags, Shelf Paper, Forks, Can Openers, Tin Sauce Pans, Comb and Brush Holders and hundreds of other useful articles.

Ribbons, Beltings, Laces, Embroideries, Trimmings; sold up to 10c per yard.

Jewelry, Cords, Neckwear, Belts, Notions, Toilet Articles, Handkerchiefs; sold up to 25c each.

ASSORTED HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES AT 3c

Dover Egg Beaters, Tin Tea Pots, Pudding Tins, Dippers, Garden Shears, Brushes, Large Meat Forks, Candle Holders, Soap Holders and hundreds of other useful articles,

ASSORTED LOT OF GOODS AT 5c

Mincing Knives, Dairy Pans, Sieves, Cake, Pie and Bread Tins, Sink Brushes, Covered Buckets, Enameled Pie Tins, Oil Cans, 2-in-One Shoe Polish, Pound of 20-Mule-Team Borax, Shelf Brackets, Large Dairy Pans, Brushes, Picture Holders, Two-in-One Dippers, Large Shawl Straps, Pictures, Scoops and hundreds of other useful articles.

Ribbons, Pillow Tops, Handkerchiefs, Windsor Ties, Doilies, Pillow Cords, Drapery Cords, Stamped Pillow Tops, Infants' Mittens, Laundered Collars, Hats, Jewelry, Beads, Pocketbooks, etc.; sold up to 30c.

ASSORTED LOT OF GOODS AT 10c

Aprons, Shirtwaists, Petticoats, Kimonos, Veilings, Trimmings, Rufflings, Ruching, Muslin Undergarments, Hats, Dresser Scarfs and Squares, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Pocketbooks, etc.; sold up to 50c.

Collenders, Large Dippers, Nickel Trays, Enameled Drinking Cups, Door Springs, Large Lip Sauce Pans, Angel Food Tins, Large Preserving Kettle.

ASSORTED LOT OF GOODS AT 19c

Bath Rugs, Muslin Undergarments, Slips, Shirt Waists, Infants' Wear, Scarfs, Squares, Children's Guimps, Aprons, Hosiery, Slippers, Children's Dresses, Pocketbooks, Jewelery, etc.; sold up to 75c.

ASSORTED LOT OF GOODS AT 34c

Shirst Waists, Kimonos, Dress Skirts, Children's Dresses, Knit Underwear, Drawn Work Centerpieces, Scarfs, Petticoats, Middy Blouses, Hand Bags, Brazziers, etc.; sold up to $1.00.

ASSORTED LOT OF GOODS AT 48c

Shirt Waists, Muslin Slips, Combinations, Kimonos, Infants' Wear, Petticoats, Duck Skirts, House Dresses, Middy Blouses, Nightgowns, Sweaters, etc.; sold up to $1.50.

ASSORTED LOT OF GOODS AT 69c

Muslin Petticoats, Silk Waists, Sweaters, House Dresses, Silk Kimonos, Infants' Wear, Wash Dresses, Skirts, Children's Dresses, etc.; sold up to $2.00.

ASSORTED LOT OF GOODS AT 88c

White and Colored Women's Wash Dresses, Skirts, Coats, Children's Dresses, Kimonos, Muslin Underwear, Silk Slips, etc.; sold up to $3.00.

ASSORTED LOT OF GARMENTS AT $1.50

Most of the garments in this lot are single odd sizes, all good styles of high grade materials and good useful garments, including Dresses, Coats, Raincapes and Raincoats, White Coats, Skirts, Children's Dresses and Coats; and other garments; sold up to $7.50.

ASSORTED LOT OF GARMENTS AT $4.50

Fine high grade garments, Suits, Coats, evening and afternoon Street Dresses, Skirts, Raincoats, Children's Dresses and Coats; sold up to $25.00.

In addition to the Gloversville Stock we will offer daily specials from our Fulton Stock of Newest Spring and Summer Merchandise at very Attractive Price Reductions

M. KATZ & COMPANY

DEPARTMENT STORE

"The Store That Makes Good"

The goods on sale will be displayed in our basement only, so as not to interfere with our regular business on the main and second floors.

63-65 SO. FIRST STREET — FULTON, NEW YORK

[illegible] the most ronsing bargains Fulton or any other city [illegible] known.

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

Why does the *Evening Times* get results? Because so very many subscribers say—"I hate to miss a single copy of your paper; I'd rather miss a copy of my 'Syracuse ———' than the *Evening Times*."

THE LATEST

REPORT OF ADVERTISING

Week of April 26 to 30—five days only—Total number of inches Display Advertising 1001

DAILY AVERAGE 200.2

Total number of inches advertising carried by the *Evening Times* during week of **April 19 to 24**—six days only—was **919** inches.

DAILY AVERAGE 153

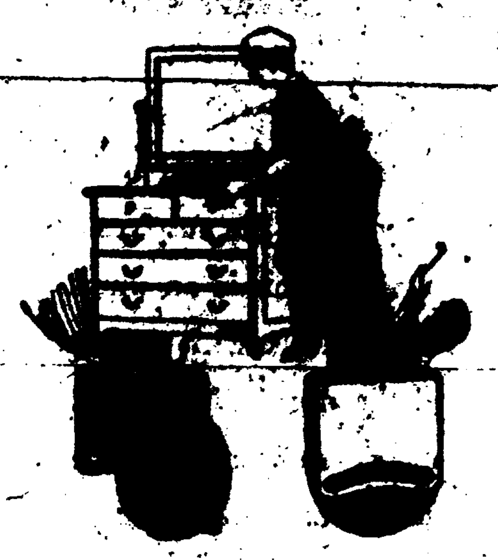
INCREASE

Daily Average—**47.2** Inches

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

HINTS FOR THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE

Caster Wheel That Makes Furniture Moving Easy.



An ingenious mounting for the wheel is embodied in a furniture caster recently invented, says Popular Mechanics. The caster holder revolves on a pin inserted in the furniture leg in the usual manner, while each end of the axle of the wheel works in flat inverted V shaped slots in the sides of the holder, so that the wheel slides from one side to the other when the furniture is being moved and trails readily without requiring the holder to reverse. When the furniture is at rest, the axle takes its place at the middle or high part of the slot, and the caster wheel is therefore central under the furniture leg.

Cheese Omelet.

This is a most delicious and savory dish, and quickly and easily made. Break three eggs into a bowl, beat well with an egg whisk, add a tablespoonful of milk or cream and salt and pepper to taste. Place a frying pan over a brisk fire and melt a teaspoonful of butter in it. As soon as the butter is very hot pour the egg mixture into it, beating all the while. Shake the pan gently when the omelette is cooking. As soon as it begins to "set," loosen the edges with a knife, scatter a dessertspoonful of grated cheese over the surface of the omelet, fold it over in two, slip it upon a hot dish and serve immediately.

Household Helps.

It is a needless waste of fire to keep a stove red hot all the time.

Rice with grated cheese over it makes a change as a luncheon dish.

Grease sweet potatoes before they are put into the oven to bake. They will bake in half the time and the skins will be soft.

When you paste labels on glass jars that are used for spices or cereals put the label on the inside. It will stay more securely.

Perspiration stains may be removed from white blouses if they are steeped before washing in cold water, in which a little bicarbonate of soda has been added.

Graham Pudding.

A cupful of molasses, a cupful of sweet milk, two cupfuls of graham flour, a cupful of slightly chopped raisins, a saltspoonful of salt, two level teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in a little warm water. Mix together, put in pudding dish and steam two hours. For the sauce beat an egg thoroughly, add three-fourths of a cupful of powdered sugar and a cupful of whipped cream, flavor with half a teaspoonful of vanilla.—Country Gentleman.

Escaloped Rhubarb.

Put into a pudding dish a layer of buttered bread crumbs, then one of finely cut rhubarb, add a generous sprinkling of sugar, and a dusting of cinnamon, repeat this process until the quantity is sufficient for the number of people to be served, making the last layer of the crumbs. Cover and bake for half an hour, then remove the cover and let brown. Serve hot, with cream.

Rhubarb Custard.

One pint of sweetened and steamed rhubarb. Strain over this one-half ounce of gelatin, which has been previously dissolved in sufficient cold water to cover it. When cold stir in the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs and one-half pint of whipped cream; pour into a fancy mold and set away to harden. When ready to serve, turn out of the mold on to a fancy plate.

Tomato Pot Roast.

Buy a pot roast of beef and put it into the bean pot. Place it on top of the stove with a little cold water until it begins to boil. Pour one large can of tomatoes, well seasoned, over the whole, place the pot in a medium oven and cook for three hours. It needs very little watching and will be found extremely tender when eaten.

Beef Loaf.

One and a half pounds round steak, one-fourth pound fat pork, two tablespoonfuls milk or cream, one tablespoonful lemon juice, three tablespoonfuls of breadcrumbs, one egg, three-fourths tablespoonful salt and a good sprinkling of pepper. Make in loaf and bake one and one-half hours.

Tomato Eggs.

Cut some thick slices of tomato, dip each into flour seasoned with salt and pepper and fry. Make some rounds of toast, butter them, lay the tomatoes on them and put a poached egg on each. Sprinkle with chopped parsley.

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER

A Good History Game.

Count the number of persons to take part in the game, then prepare two slips of blank paper for each player, except Sarah and Dan who are the conductors. The conductors write on these slips the names of as many states as there are players. On the other slips the capitals of these states are written.

Having written the required number, have the other players leave the room. Then Sarah and Dan arrange the vacant chairs to suit themselves, in two rows or in a circle. The conductor having the names of the states places one on the bottom of each chair, the written side down. The other conductor holds the slips containing the names of the capitals.

Then the players are invited in and each seats himself in a chair holding one of the slips. This must be done, without trying to see the names written on the scraps of paper. When all are seated the conductor having the "capital slips," passes along letting each one draw from her hand. Then each one raises and examines the name of the state on which he has been sitting. Those who have drawn the names of the capital of their states, shall remain seated. The unlucky players return the slips to their conductors and again leave the room. The "state slips" are then mixed up and placed on the unoccupied chairs, the players called in, and the game proceeds as before.

The game is continued until all are allowed to remain. Then each in his turn may be required to tell some of the early history of his state slip and relate some interesting facts about his capital. Failing to do this he must pay the conductors a forfeit, and much amusement may follow in redeeming the pawns.

The game may be played without forfeits if preferred, and some different test of the history or geography of the states required, as giving boundaries, naming principal rivers and mountains or mentioning the leading products.

Persistent Questions.

Seat all the players save three in a row. The first of these three goes to each player and whispers in his ear some sentence descriptive of where he is supposed to be, the second player follows with a sentence telling what he is supposed to be doing and the third tells him whom he is supposed to be with. The first of the three then calls the name of some player and that player must give in one long sentence the three given him. If he laughs he pays a forfeit. As the three leaders are each ignorant of what the other gives the results are apt to be ludicrous.

One player saying "I am in the middle of the Atlantic ocean popping corn with Mary Smith," while another declares "I am in an airship darning stockings for Joe Brown," is apt to produce a gale of merriment.

Concealed Cities.

1. Anna polishes the silver when company is expected.

2. The unselfish hero bleeds for his country.

3. Will Douglas go west if we give him a ticket?

4. When we told her to go she neatly turned up her sleeves and cooked dinner.

5. There came to my room a hare pursued by the hunters.

6. I am her stalwart champion for ever.

7. I called the hat extraordinary, chic, a gorgeous millinery confection.

Answers.—1. Annapolis. 2. Leeds. 3. Glasgow. 4. Goshen. 5. Omaha. 6. Amherst. 7. Chicago.

Badges to Boy Scouts.

The American ambassador, Walter Hines Page, recently presented in behalf of the American Boy Scouts gold badges to twenty-five English boy scouts who assisted the American relief committee during the rush following the declaration of war. Mr. Page also sent letters, with badges, to five boy scouts now serving in the war zone.

An Ancient Tree.

A specimen of the kauri pine in New Zealand, growing on Mercury bay, has a trunk twenty-four feet in diameter and is said to be 1,300 years old.

Waste From Coins.

The waste of metal from coins rubbing together is said to amount to one ton and a quarter of gold and eighty-eight tons of silver annually.

The Building of the Nest.

They'll come again to the apple tree—
 Robin and all the rest.
When the orchard branches are fair to
 see
 In the snow of the blossoms drest.
And the prettiest thing in the world
 will be
 The building of the nest.

Weaving it well, so round and trim,
 Hollowing it with care.
Nothing too far away for him,
 Nothing for her too fair.
Hanging it safe on the topmost limb,
 Their castle in the air.

Ah, mother bird, you'll have weary days
 When the eggs are under your breast,
And shadows may darken the dancing
 rays
 When the wee ones leave the nest,
But they'll find their wings in a glad
 amaze,
 And God will see to the rest!

So come to the tree with all your train
 When the apple blossoms blow;
Through the April shimmer of sun and
 rain
 Go flying to and fro.
And sing to our hearts as we watch again
 Your fairy-building grow.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

Milady's Mirror

Watch Your Toothbrush.

A good toothbrush if used conscientiously should not be in use more than two weeks at a time, but it is better to keep two in use so that each may have a period of drying out and airing. It never pays to buy too cheap a brush if the price is at the expense of the bristles. In the first place, a poor set of bristles will not do their work well, and, in the second place, loosely fastened bristles are very dangerous if they slip down the throat, where they may catch and decay or penetrate the walls of the digestive tract. Always wash out the brush thoroughly after each application, and, by the way, a new brush should be soaked in a weak solution of bicarbonate of soda for two hours both to disinfect it from shop-handling and to set the bristles so that they will not fall out so readily.

The teeth should be brushed at night, after each meal and upon rising. It is particularly important to clean them the last thing before retiring, so that food particles will not remain in the teeth crevices to decay overnight when the mouth saliva is not active enough to prevent it.

During a long illness the teeth should be carefully cleaned when they cannot receive attention from a dentist. If this were done fewer teeth troubles would be laid to the ailment, which is not much more to blame than neglect of the mouth. See that the mouth is constantly washed out with a little bicarbonate of soda, which can be prepared by dissolving a teaspoonful of the bicarbonate (ordinary baking soda) in a pint of water and bottling it for use. Most authorities consider this better than too frequent a use of the hydrogen peroxide solutions which are not always good for the teeth.

Take Care of the Mouth.

Some fortunate girls are born to pretty mouths. A very few have the much sung Cupid's bow, with perhaps the added charm of a dimple. Others have a smile which transforms an otherwise plain face. A great many have very commonplace mouths, with no redeeming dimples. And some few, fortunately comparatively very few, have large mouths or distorted mouths. But no mouth is hopelessly ugly. Sometimes the teeth may be crooked, distorting the mouth, and here the dentist can give relief. But, oftenest of all, the mouth is made homely by facial contortions, the habit of screwing up the lips when talking, of drawing the mouth up on one side when laughing. The mother of growing children cannot be too careful of their appearance.

Whatever the shape of the mouth, its defects can be balanced in a large measure by good teeth, healthy gums and red lips. There is absolutely no excuse in this age of successful dental surgery for misshapen or protruding teeth and similar mouth defects. With comparatively little pain the teeth can be straightened, and in case they must be removed because of their bad individual shape new ones will be inserted on a bridge, not on an unsightly plate.

Another advance in surgery which adds greatly to the beauty of the mouth is the invention of porcelain fillings, which are rapidly replacing the gold ones.

About Climbing Stairs.

Climbing stairs always has been thought to be very injurious to a woman, yet in many cases, if it is right done, it may be of real benefit and gradually strengthen the heart and shoulders instead of doing actually the reverse. Mount the stairs slowly with the body erect, the head and chest high, and allow the leg muscles to do the work. Try this for a week instead of the old way of bending the back and depressing the chest and see how it improves the general carriage.

A physical culture exercise that is unrivaled for giving one an erect and graceful carriage, straightening the shoulders and making them as level as those of a West Point cadet is done by this same stair climbing, only in this case with the arms hanging at full length. The hands should be clasped behind the back, with the fingers interlaced and the hands turned as nearly to back as possible.

Then, standing very erect, mount the stairs slowly, and before half the ascent is made every cell in the lungs will have been expanded many times. These exercises are excellent for any one whose heart is in good condition, but when this organ is in a diseased state it is well to avoid stair climbing whenever possible.

If You Wish the Bloom of Youth.

If you wish to have rosy cheeks be careful of your diet. Eat simple, nourishing foods; avoid pastries, sweets, all rich and spicy foods and oily meats, such as pork and veal. Drink milk, cocoa and chocolate instead of tea and coffee. Pure air, pure water and pure food are the first essentials to a pure complexion. So are sunlight, out of door exercises and sleep. A cheerful disposition has much to do with the health. There is a story told of a husband who objected to his wife using cosmetics. He told her that the best way to give the face a good color was to get a pot of rouge and one rabbit's foot, bury them two miles from home and then walk out and back once a day to see if they were still there. She is said to have tried it and found it to be all her husband claimed.

IT'S WORK NOW, IT WAS TALK

Contrasting Features Apparent Since Whitman Assumed His Political Office

The scarcity of messages and promises from the executive chamber this year is one of the conspicious differences between the Whitman administration and its immediate predecessor. A year ago it was a dull week that failed to produce at least one message or highly attractive promise from the Governor. The promises ranged all the way from a saving of $200,000 on the state's coal bill to a saving of $16,000,000 by building state roads of brick to be made at the Elmira reformatory. This year there has been one special message calling attention to the fact that the State had inherited a number of millions of dollars of obligations and it was up to the Legislature to take due notice thereof and make provision for paying them if the state was to keep its credit good.

Some of the critics of the administration displeased by seeing Democrats drop out of the public service through the abolition of their positions complained that Governor Whitman was "hunting heads." The Governor stopped work long enough to admit that he was hunting heads—heads with brains in them to transact the public business of the state—and he proposed to keep on hunting them until he found them. The high standard of appointments to public office made by him from the very outset have furnished the best possible proof of the good faith of his statement above referred to.

To his critics in the New York city administration who argued against the imposition of a direct tax the Governor gave courteous attention even when their criticism took the form of entirely unjustified attacks. After the New York city comptroller had used a corps of fourteen expert accountants on the state's books for ten days to get at the facts, that official openly differed with his associates and declared that no one in the present state administration was responsible for the state's financial condition but that "the one responsible person is Martin H. Glynn, and the one responsible fact is Glynn's sham economy." That Mayor Mitchel and Borough President McAneny still persist in their criticism after Comptroller Prendergast's investigation and findings appears to indicate that they are more anxious to divert attention from conditions in their own bailiwick than to perform any patriotic duty to the state. The Prendergast investigation proved that the Governor knew what he was talking about when he sent his message to the legislature and could well afford to continue attending to the duties of his office as Governor.

When Governor Whitman in his first message to the Legislature said: "The present condition of the state's finances demands the immediate and drastic revision of the state's payrolls and requires that unnecessary offices, departments and commissions shall be abolished," he repeated almost literally the recommendation of his three Democratic predecessors, but while the promise was the same, the performance differed. His predecessors did not aboish any offices and he did. Dropping of unnecessary employes began in departments under Republican heads just as soon as it became apparent that these employes were unnecessary and is going right along.

When the Legislature adjourned it left in the Governor's hands 618 bills to be acted upon within thirty days and the Governor tackled them methodically as he has tackled everything in the line of duty that his office has brought him. "Do the next thing next" and "Say nothing but saw wood" appear to have a prominent place among the Governor's favorite maxims judging from his work.

MOTORCYCLE LICENSE BILL AT ALBANY

The Hewitt bill, taxing motorcycles two dollars each, is now before the Governor. As the latter advocated the measure, and as he is known to favor anything and everything which will increase the revenues of the State, it is expected that he will sign the bill.

Motorcyclists in general favor a State license, they being just as anxious to do their share towards good road improvements as are the owners of automobiles. The Hewitt measure does this and also stops the threat of local licenses which would be more costly and inconvenient to the motorcyclists.

It is not known just how many motorcyclists there in the State, but a conservative estimate places the number at forty thousand. This would mean an income of at least $80,000 to the State, besides the tax which the bill places upon dealers.

METROPOLITAN SEASON DECLARED A SUCCESS

New York, May 4.—Giulio Gatti-Casazza, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, on the eve of his departure tonight for Italy, issued a statement in which he declared that the season just ended, though confronted at the outset with many difficulties and with unpromising prospects, had been a success. The courageous spirit of the directors, who assumed the entire responsibility for what seemed to be a risky undertaking, the loyalty of the public, which so numerously attended performances despite the general financial depression, and the good will and zeal of every one connected with the organization, Mr. Gatti-Casazza says, are responsible for this good result.

CRUISER BROOKLYN SENT TO ORIENT

Washington, May 4.—The cruiser Brooklyn, at Boston, was today ordered to the Orient to relieve the Saratoga as flagship of the Asiatic fleet. The Saratoga will be brought home for overhauling.

LYONS COMPANY MAN TESTIFIES

The Barnes-Roosevelt Case Gathers Many Kinds of Testimonies

Colonel Roosevelt, under a new ruling of the Court, was today allowed to testify in regard to facts not set forth in the pleading in mitigation of damages. And he sought to produce evidence designed to show that he held no malice for Mr. Barnes at the time he delivered speeches in which the plaintiff was named.

Mr. Barnes was called as a witness for the denfense yesterday after Franklin Craley, secretary and treasurer of the Albany Journal Company had sworn that books of the corporation which he was asked about were in the possession of the plaintiff. Mr. Barnes was to testify in regard to how much stock he owned in the Journal company and possibly other things. He was on his way to the witness chair when Justice Andrews, presiding, suggested that it might be a good idea to have Mr. Barnes get the books in question, which counsel said were in a local hotel. Attorneys for both sides agreed to this end and Mr. Barnes was instructed to bring the books to court with him in the morning. Mr. Craley said he didn't know much about the business of the company as he had been secretary and treasurer only since the first of this year. So counsel for Colonel Roosevelt, it was said, also planned to ask the plaintiff some questions about the business of the Journal company, which Mr. Craley was unable to answer. Whether the lawyers would accomplish anything in this direction depended, it was said, upon the judge allowing the plaintiff to be questioned as a witness for the defense further than was necessary to properly identify the books.

The testimony given yesterday was of many kinds. There was evidence regarding printing in Albany. One witness said that the plant of the Albany Journay contained a job press. He admitted, however, that it was operated with a single "kicker," furnishing the motive power. Another witness identified books printed for the city of Albany bearing the line "printed by the Journal Company" and admitted that his companf the Argus company, had actually struck off the books. The same witness told of the Journal company being paid fifteen per cent. commission upon orders by the Argus company.

The general manager of the J. B. Lyon Company testified he knew Mr. Barnes was at one time a stockholder in that printing corporation but he said he had never heard of him being a director. He produced a book containing what he said were the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors. Mr. Barnes' name did not appear. Then the witness, under questioning, said the book he had produced was not the original, that having been lost some years ago.

F. C. Foster, chief clerk of the State Printing Board, was called. He said the board was composed of the attorney-general, the comptroller and the secretary of state. He produced official records and identified bids of 1907 for legislative printing. These showed that the J. B. Lyon Company, out of five bidders bid next to the highest. The highest bidder was the Argus Company. The lowest bidder was about $4,000 under that of the Lyon company. Another record which purported to show that the board had awarded the contract to the Lyon company was read. In the award it was stated that the Lyons company's bid was the "most favorable."

A recess was taken.

Special sale of Farm Wagons during month of May. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

COMBINE STORES

M. Katz & Co. has closed its Gloversville store and is removing its stock to the local store. In order to make room for the surplus supply a big sale is scheduled to open Thursday, May 6.

Katz & Co. aim to serve the community in a thoroughly reliable manner. Believing and practicing loyalty to home industry the firm should receive the liberal patronage of local persons.

Pianos—best line in the county. Bogue's, 61 First st.

Gasoline, Oils and Greases. Van-

Special Boys' Suit Week

Very Special Offering This Week

FOR THE BOYS—Sizes, 7 to 18 years

$3.45

Some Splendid Values That Will Interest You

Neat Fancy Grey and Brown Mixtures . . . $3.45
Nobby Boys' Caps . . . . 25c and 50c
Neat Boys' Blouses . . . . 25c and 50c

S. LIPSKY & SON

"THE STORE THAT MAKES GOOD"

27 FIRST STREET FULTON, N. Y.

MASSARO'S DAMAGE SUIT

Local Grocer Sues Phoenix Manufacturer for Alleged Carelessness

A suit for damages, brought by Frank Massaro of this city, against Kirk N. Sweet of Phoenix, will come to trial before the Grand Jury at Pulaski next Monday, Justice Hubbs presiding. The action arose from an automobile collision in Phoenix last fall between the Sweet machine and one owned by Mr. Massaro. Dr. A. L. Hall also of this city was riding in the car with Mr. Massaro at the time and he was also injured. His claim was settled by Mr. Sweet out of court.

Mr. Massaro claims that he was driving through Phoenix slowly bound for this city and that Mrs. Sweet was backing his automobile out of his driveway at the time. In spite of Mr. Massaro's signal, Mr. Sweet backed his car into the road and lost control of it, according to Mr. Massaro and the plaintiff was forced to drive his machine into an open sewer to avoid a collision. Mr. Sweet says that the Massaro machine was maintaining a high rate of speed and got beyond the control of the driver, and the accident resulted from that.

VARIETY SHOWER FOR BRIDE

Mrs. Glenn D. Trimble gave a variety shower at her home on Saturday afternoon, in honor of Miss Queenia Rose Tooley of Fulton, whose marriage to Matthew Frawley is about to take place.

The color scheme was pink and white which was tastefully carried out in the decorations, costumes and menu. Carnations and pink and white sweet peas were the flowers used in the decorations.

One of the most pleasing features of the afternoon's entertainment was a mock wedding. Miss Queenia Tooley, the bride, was gowned in white net over voile and wore a bridal veil caught up with valley lilies. She carried a bouquet of pink roses tied with pink ribbon. The groom was Miss Maizie Gorman, who wore the conventional black suit. Miss Mary Fraley of Fulton was maid of honor and was gowned in pink. She wore a white aigrette in her hair. The best man was Miss Iva Tooley, of Oswego. The flower girl, dressed in white with pink silk sash, was Miss Bessie Coventry. She carried a basket lined with pink satin and filled with flowers which she scattered to make a rosy pathway for the blushing bride. Miss Lulu Baldwin held the broad pink ribbons between which the bridal party passed to a prettily decorated archway, while the Lohengrin wedding march was being sung.

The party stood beneath a large white bell, while the officiating clergyman. Miss Lena Jennings pronounced the happy couple man ad wife in a most able and befitting manner. The bride promised to love and cherish as long as the "potatoes held out," while the groom promised "with all my canned goods I thee endow."

Congratulations were offered immediately after the ceremony, and a wedding breakfast was served by the hostess. The place cards contained a conundrum relating to the bride which added to the amusement. Miss Tooley received many useful and beautiful gifts from her friends.

About thirty guests were bidden to enjoy Mrs. Trimble's hospitality.

They were: Miss Queenia Rose Tooley, Miss Grace Miner, Miss Ruth Graveley, Miss Iva Tooley and Miss Lulu Tooley all of Oswego; Mrs. Oakes Ames, of Mexico; Miss Mary Frawley and Ms. John Salisbury, of Fulton; Mrs. Thomas McMahon, of Central Square; Miss Minnie Tooley, of Pulaski; Mrs. Harlan Collins, of Gilberts Mills; Mrs. Bert Getman, Mrs. Carl Snyder, Miss Blanch Tooley, Mrs. Herman Hollenbeck, Miss Tressia Burton, Miss Maizie Gorman, Mrs. Fred J. Trimble, Miss Lena Jennings, Miss Reda Baldwin, Miss Clara Hills, Miss Ferne Scudder, Miss Bessie Coventry, Mrs. Ray Vrooman, of Central Square; Mrs. M. F. Tooley and Mrs. Gurden D. Trimble.

Those You Know

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. St. Louis have removed from their former residence on Cayuga st. to the Dr. Haviland house in Oneida st.

Assistant Fire Chief Rude has returned with his bride from a wedding trip through Central New York State, and has taken up his residence in 1st street.

Miss Hettie Staunton has resigned her position with the Oswego County Telephone Company, and will soon leave on a two months' trip through New York and Connecticut, stopping in New York city and Bridgeport. Miss Saunton will return to her position with the company in the fall.

The new bathroom has been completed in the City Hall and perspiring policemen will find relief during the warm weather in the new shower bath which has been added to the present equipment.

Floyd Suydam, of Buffalo st. left last night for a brief visit to be spent in Buffalo.

The W. F. M. S. of the First M. E. church will meet at the home of Mrs. George Carver, 177 West 1st st., Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Members and their friends are asked to be present.

Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Lewis of South 3d st. have been entertaining Mrs. Charles Stickney and son of Buffalo.

Mrs. C. R. Dines will entertain the West Side F. T. Embroidery Club at her home, 315 Hannibal st., Thursday afternoon.

Harry Wilcox of Ilion has been spending a few days in this city.

Mrs. Riley Harding will entertain the Queen Esther Society Friday evening at her home, 519 Oneida st.

Mr. and Mrs. Cross of Syracuse called on Fulton friends Sunday.

Albert Gifford of Hannibal has been the guest of Fulton friends.

Prof. and Mrs. Frederick Revels of Syracuse were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Redhead.

Miss Gertrude Candee of Emery st. has recovered from a severe illness.

Maurice Powers, of the Roberts & Woods Company was a visitor in Oswego yesterday and last night.

Attorney H. L. Gilman is in Syracuse today on business.

Attorney James R. Somers spent yesterday in Utica, having several cases in the United States court there.

Miss Elizabeth Garvin of Carthage is visiting in this city.

Smoke filled the St. Louis Bee Hive store on 1st st. this morning and the fire department was notified. In the meantime an investigation revealed the fact that a bad flue in the furnace was responsible for the fumes and the alarm was not answered.

Best makes of Carriages. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

Pianos—best line in the county. Bogue's, 61 First st.

EGG PRESERVER

by the qt. or gal. at

LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

$795 f. o. b. Factory

VANWAGENEN, Inc. Agents

THE HARLEY-DAVIDSON

"King Among Motorcycles"

Get your order in for the 1915 Models NOW—Quick Deliveries if order is given before May 15th.

MOTOR NEEDS—ACCESSORIES—SUNDRIES

THE HARLEY MOTOR SHOP

121 So. First Street

62 years of successful paint making is the history of Wadsworth Paint Works of Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE WADSWORTH IDEA

A gallon of Wadsworth Double-Thick Paint, a gallon of Pure Linseed Oil; stir the two together and what is the result?

Two gallons of liquid Paint ready for the brush at a saving of at least—

50c per gallon

We want you to try Wadsworth Double-Thick Paint on at least one of your buildings, and compare the difference in cost between Wadsworth and the paint you used before, therefore, we will send you a trial order at a special price.

PEOPLE'S HARDWARE CO., Inc.

The Big Paint Distributors of Fulton

All Kinds of

GARDEN SEEDS

by the ounce or pound at

LaPorte's Grocery

WALL PAPER

We are showing the most complete line ever shown in this city.

Our prices are absolutely the lowest and quality the best. Call and let us demonstrate.

Get our estimates on hanging.

HULETT-TAFT CO. Inc.

208 Oneida Street

Hand or Phone in Your Miscellaneous Want Ad copy for The Evening Times as early in the day as possible to insure insertion the same day.

No ads will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

For Sale—Ayles homestead and furniture, corner E. Broadway and 3d. W. J. Ayles will be on premises May 8, 10 to 12 a.m. and 1 to 5 p.m. to show furniture. G. D. Shaw, Agt. 117c

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Found—Sum of money, Saturday night. Owner may have property by addressing Ernest Arnold, Fulton, R. D. 8. 117c

Girl Wanted—General housework on farm. Mrs. Stanley Holmes, Phoenix, R. D. 2. Phone 5621. 118

Rooms to Rent—Near Nestle Food. 554 S. 6th st. 117c

For Sale—Baby's bassinet; also toilet basket. 309 Pratt st. tf

Wanted—A girl for housework. R. L. McCally, 202 S. 3d st. tf

Rooms to Rent—with or without board. 220 West 1st st., north. 117c

Wanted—Girl for housework. D. L. Lipsky, 159 S. 4th st. 115

To Rent—2 apartments. Phone 3288. 120

Wanted — Dressmaking and plain sewing. Phone 3432. 116

Community Notes

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Pratt of 4th st. spent Sunday with C. S. Pritchard's family on the Emery road.

* * *

Mrs. M. J. Harrington and daughter Freda, of West 4th, st., left this morning for Ithaca.

* * *

Invitations to the wedding of Miss Alice C. Raymond of Ballston Spa and Harry C. Webb of this city have been received.

* * *

Schenck Post, G. A. R., will meet Saturday night to complete plans for the observance of Memorial Day.

* * *

The Rev. C. F. Miller of Minetto spoke before the Salvation Army last night.

* * *

Does your neighbor disturb your early morning slumbers by whacking the parlor rug?

Cream Separators at cost. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

Evening Times Subscribers are requested to advise this office if the carrier boy fails to deliver paper properly and with regularity.

"CIVIC NEEDS;" E. R. REDHEAD

(Continued from Page One)

ing fires often by reason of the size of many of the city water mains, which in case of a serious fire, prevent the throwing of a sufficient number of streams and without much force. A new modern fire engine should be procured to supplement the present inadequate facilities. The need of stringent building regulations was enforced. Disastrous conflagrations a short time ago in Salem and Chelsea, Mass., and recently in Colon, Panama, the result of thickly placed wooden buildings with shingle roofs, where fires fanned by a high wind soon wrought great destruction, were—referred to. Paper ballons last year, moving fire brands, at 4th of July time, caused a number of serious fires in several places.

Third. A public market conveniently located which should prove to be a magnet for the farmers and truck men and which should help to reduce the high cost of living—a profitable thing to both parties. But in connection with this market there should be a cold storage plant for perishable articles and for storing in season large quantities of fruits and vegetables which at a more favorable time would bring better prices, and also a hygienic ice machine of ten or more tons daily capacity, both of these becoming more and more a prime necessity in every city of any size.

Fourth need, a non-partisan city of municipal government; in other words, a strictly business administration of city affairs; a merchant marine; enlargement of army and navy, a high or low tariff, intervention in Mexico were great national questions, but far removed from purely local questions such as street paving, extension of water or sewer systems, a salaried mayor or common council, building a new bridge over a tail-race, should be decided as such on their local merits as business and not political questions. We need the same skill and energy and experience and efficiency in municipal as in private business. Moreover, there are some great inequalities in assessment at present, due largely to inexperienced assessors. There should be, at least, one assessor—a chief assessors—who should receive a good yearly salary and devote all his time to the study of assessment problems, a good judge of property values, fair minded and impartial and with firmness of character. Our assessors now evidently mean well but they have not sufficient information in many cases to act intelligently.

Fifth Need. A new High school on the Falley Seminary site was strongly urged and heartily applauded. The recent article published in our local papers from the pen of Ex-Mayor Conners was warmly commended, as a strong, fair, convincing presentation of the arguments or reasons in favor of the Falley Seminary site.

Sixth need given, development of the moral and religious nature of both young and old in better church attendance. Few Chambers of Commerce have committees on this subject, but why should there not be?

The material and intellectual are important but the moral and spiritual are more important and promote in a far greater degree the highest welfare of any community. Therefore, it is certainly fitting that any Chamber of Commerce whose purpose is the developing of the best in its field of activities should heartily second or even father "go to church" campaigns. If the morals of a place do not keep pace with the material advancement, there is no real progress.

THE QUIRK

CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30 P. M.
Matinee, 5c.
Night: Balcony, 5c; Main floor, 10c.

TODAY
ROBERT HILLIARD'S GREAT SUCCESS "A FOOL THERE WAS"
Featuring THEDA BARA and ALL STAR CAST

WEDNESDAY
HALL CAINE'S Superb Love Story—8 parts "THE CHRISTIAN"
Featuring EDITH STOREY and EARLE WILLIAMS
Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c.

THURSDAY
DOROTHY DONNELLY IN "THE THIEF"
DANIEL FROHMAN'S N. Y. Lyceum Theatre Success

FRIDAY
CHAS. RICHMAN "THE IDLER"

SATURDAY
"LIFE'S SHOP WINDOW"
with CLAIRE WHITNEY and STUART HOLMES

SUPREME COURT TO ADJOURN MAY 14th

Washington, May 4—No arguments will be heard in the Supreme Cout after May 14th, until the court reconvenes after its summer recess on October 12th. From May 14th until the court recess late in June, it will meet on alternate Mondays to announce decisiions. No cases of wide importance were decided today.

TO VOTE ON SUFFRAGE IN NEW JERSEY

Trenton, N. J., May 4.—The legislature met in special session shortly after noon yesterday. The Senate unanimously passed the bill fixing October 19th for the special election to submit women suffrage and two other proposed amendments to the voters.

BIG BRITISH LABOR STRIKE

2000 Engaged in Constructing Houses Demand Higher Wages

London, May 3.—Two thousand laborers who were engaged in constructing houses, to accommodate the workers at the Woolwich arsenal, the largest in Great Britain, went on strike today. The men demand higher wages.

War Bulletins

FRENCH

Paris.—The following official statement was issued by the war office today:

"There is nothing to report except the repulse of to German attacks last night——one against the British troops to the north of Ypres and the other against the French troops in the forest of Le Pretre."

The afternoon report follows:

"The Germans yesterday made two attempts with asphyxiating gases. One was to the north of Ypres, near St. Julien, and the other was to the south of Ypres, near Hill No. 60. Neither one accomplished anything.

"There is nothing to report from the rest of the front."

BRITISH

London.—There was given out today a British official statement dated May 3 and reading as follows—

"At seven P.M. on May 1 the Germans attacked Hill No. 60, southeast of Ypres, and yesterday evening they attacked in the neighborhood of St. Julien. These attacks were both repulsed. We lost no ground and we inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy in spite of the fact that he again used poisonous gases, emitted both from tubes in the trenches and from especially manufactured shells.

"A German aeroplane yesterday afternoon wasc hased by one of our machines to within rifle range of our trenches and then brought down by our fire."

GERMAN

Berlin (via London).—An important Austrian victory in the eastern campaign is announced in the communication issued today from German Army Headquarters. The statement is made that the Austrians have pierced and broken the entire Russian front in West Galicia. The ext of the official statement follows:

"In the western theatre of the war: Yesterday we successfully attacked in Flanders, to the northeast of the Poelcappelle-Ypres road, and took the farms of Fortuin, southeast of St. Julien.

"In the Champagne district we inflicted considerable damage on the enemy's positions at Ourchen, Souain and Perthes by successful mine explosions.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle there were only artillery duels.

"Last night the French made unsuccessful attempts to attack our positions on the summit of Hartmans-Weilerkopf.

"A French flying machine landed yesterday at Hundlingen, to the west of Saargemund (in Lorraine). Both occupants were taken prisoner.

"A German airship squadron attacked the airship hangar and railway station of Epinal yesterday, apparently with good results.

"In the eastern theatre: During further pursuit of the Russians who were beeing in the direction of Rigo we yesterday captured four cannon and fous machine guns. We also took 1700 prisoners south of Mitau, so the total number of prisoners was increased to 3200.

"The Russian attacks southeast of Kalvaria failed, with heavy losses to themy. The Russians were driven back across the Skeainga. They left ...

"Northeast of Skierniewice the Russians also suffered a heavy defat in which they lost a great number in killed and 100 men taken prisoners.

"In the southeastern theatre, in the presence of the Austrian commander in chief, Field Marshal Archduke Frederick, and under the leadership of General Colonel von Mackensen, the allied troops yesterday, after bitter fighting, pierced everywhere and crushed the entire Russian front in West Galicia, from the neighborhood of the Hungarian frontier to the junction of the Dunajec River with the Vistula.

"Such of the enemy as succeeded in escaping are in hasty retreat toward the east closely pursued by the allied troops. The trophies of the victory cannot yet even be approximately estimated."

The victory in Western Galicia reported in the German announcement would appear to be of notable significance.

From the junction of the Vistula with the Dunajec to the Hungarian frontier is about sixty miles. After the surrender of the Austrian fortress of Permyslfi in Galicia, the Russian forces released from siege work in front of this position began moving to the south, in the direction of the Uzsok Pass, and to the west in the direction of Cracow.

That a great battle was being fought in Western Galicia was indicated in dispatches sent out from Berlin and Petrograd several days ago. It was then repotred that the Russians, in order to avoid the disastrous effect of the fire of the heavy Austrian artillery had evacuated all their positions at Turnow, which lies 135 miles to the west of Lemberg.

Official dispatches from Petrograd, under date of April 29, said that Austrians were concentrating their forces at Crocow and also in Western Galicia, evidently with the intention of undertaking a determined offensive against the Russians.

It evidently is the result of these various military activities that is reported in the announcement from Berlin.

Baled Hay, Straw and Shavings. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

RUSSIAN

Petrograd, via London.—The following official communication was issued today:

"West of the Niemen on May 2 the engagement continued along the upper reaches of the River Sdeszupa. On the evening of May 1 a battalion of the enemy attacked the village of Sosnia, near Ossowetz, but was dispersed by the fire from the fortress.

"On the Bzura river important skirmishes occurred near the village Mitrovitza.

"Since the evening of May 1, from the lower Nida to the Carpathians in the region of Gladycheff an action of the greatest intensyt developed. On the left bank of the Vistula the night of the 2d we repulsed strong enemy attacks.

"In the region of Tarnow and further southward the artillery fire attained great violence and fierce isolated combats took place.

SHIRT FOR 7-FOOT WAIST.

Costs 495 Pound Man $11 and Is Biggest Ever Made.

What is believed to be the biggest shirt ever made has been turned out by a factory at Parsons, Kan., for George W. Nicklor of Ames, Ia., who is the biggest man in that state and is said to possess the biggest waist of any man alive.

The shirt is cut with a waist which lacks one inch of being seven feet. The collar is twenty-three inches and the chest sixty-six inches, with a twenty-eight inch arm. The shirt is made of cheviot and will cost Nicklor $11.

Nicklor has turned down numerous vaudeville offers. He weighs 495 pounds and is five feet six inches tall.

TO RAISE "SACRED LEGION."

Venizelos Says He Will Gather Greeks Here In America.

Greece's great statesman, ex-Premier Eleutherios Venizelos, is coming to America, he says, to raise a "sacred legion" to fight for Greece in Asia Minor.

Forced from office by a quarrel with the king, Venizelos is unable at present to bring about Greece's intervention against Turkey, but he doesn't intend to retire from active life.

His sacred legion will number 50,000 men drawn from Asia Minor refugees, as well as Greeks in the United States. He will use Cyprus and Egypt as bases for his corps, it is planned, and will operate against Smyrna, Broussa and Saloniki.

Tires, supplies, everything for the Bicycle at Bogue's, 61 First st.

Big Sale of Bicycles now on at Bogue's, 61 First st.

TOWELS ARE BOGUS BILLS.

Weaver Accurately Reproduced Details of Five and Ten Dollar Notes.

Secret service men at Washington are seeking the origin of two of the biggest specimens of counterfeiting ever brought to the attention of the treasury department. The counterfeits are Turkish towels, four feet long and two feet wide, remarkably accurate copies of $5 silver certificates and $10 gold certificates.

The weaving reproduced every detail of the genuine notes. Only one small omission was detected by Assistant Chief W. F. Moran.

Magnifying Glass Starts Fire.

A large magnifying glass, which caught the rays of the sun and focused them on a lace curtain, caused a fire in the home of Dr. Charles H. Brown, a dentist, at 2043 Bathgate avenue, New York city. The glass stood on a pedestal by the window. Firemen estimated the damage at $1,000.

Two-seated and Delivery Wagons. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

Teeth Put to Many Uses.

All Eskimos have good teeth, but they are subjected to severe usage, being used for pinchers, vises and fluting machines. The teeth are employed in drawing bolts, untying knots, holding the mouthpiece of a drill, shaping boot soles and stretching and tanning skins. When they become uneven from hard usage they are leveled off with a file or whetstone.

Big Sale of Bicycles now on at Bogue's, 61 First st.

"The New York Shop"

Our May Sale of Ready-to-Wear

Reduction Sale of New Suits, Coats, Dresses and Blouses. Sale Lasts This Week Only.

We are overstocked and for this sale will reduce prices that save you the Jobbers Profit.

All New Stylish Apparel, mostly received in the last two weeks. You will not find such bargains later in the season on such merchandise, of the Better Class, which costs you no more than the ordinary kinds.

25 NEW SUITS at this Sale for $10.00, $12.50, $15.75.

25 NEW COATS at this Sale for $5.75, $7.50, $9.98, $12.50 and better.

25 NEW DRESSES at this Sale for $5.00, $9.85, $12.50, $15.75 and more.

50 NEW BLOUSES, in the latest materials and colors and styles at this Sale for 98c, $1.50, $2.98, $3.50 and $5.00.

Our stock of Children's Muslin, Gingham and Crepe Dresses are also on sale.

25 New Children's Dresses at this sale for 98c.

Many garment specials in this Sale we cannot mention.

OUR STORE IS AND HAS BEEN BASED ON THE POLICIES OF:

1st. Correct styles. 3d. Satisfaction.
2d. Sterling values. 4th. One price to all.

M. J. McDONALD & CO.

ONEIDA STREET FULTON

COME IN AND LET US EXPLAIN OUR PROFIT SHARING PLAN TO YOU THROUGH NATIONAL MERCHANDISE STAMPS. ASK FOR THEM AT YOUR DEALER'S IN ALL LINES

THE ONYX STORE
announces its
Formal Spring Opening
at 105 E. First St., Fulton, N.Y.
on
Saturday, May Eighth,
Nineteen fifteen
You and Your Friends are
Cordially Invited.

Orchestra in evening.
New and Appetizing Dishes and Fountain Dainties

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

Why does the *Evening Times* get results? Because so very many subscribers say—"I hate to miss a single copy of your paper; I'd rather miss a copy of my 'Syracuse ———' than the *Evening Times*."

THE LATEST

REPORT OF ADVERTISING

Week of April 26 to 30—five days only—Total number of inches Display Advertising 1001

DAILY AVERAGE 200.2

Total number of inches advertising carried by the *Evening Times* during week of **April 19** to **24**—six days only—was **919** inches.

DAILY AVERAGE 153

INCREASE

Daily Average—47.2 Inches

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

FROM KEYBOARD TO VAST FORTUNE

Telegraph Girl Inherits Half of $22,000,000 Estate.

DUE TO AUNT'S ROMANCE.

With Income From Rich Mineral Lands in California, Tennessee and West Virginia, Mrs. Hawes Orders Big House, Bungalow For Her Parents and a 100 Foot Steam Yacht.

Stranger than fiction is the story of the change in the lot of Mrs. Lillian M. K. Hawes of Jacksonville, Fla. From an obscure telegraph operator she has jumped to the ownership of a half interest in a fortune of about $22,000,000 in copper, coal and timber lands.

Mrs. Hawes is a brunette thirty years of age. She was born in Bridgewater, Somerset, England, and came to the United States with her parents while a small child.

The vast property, which is shared equally by Mrs. Hawes and her brother, Thomas Hawkins, for the past eighteen years chief engineer of the Westchester Electric company, Mount Vernon, N. Y., consists of copper lands and mines in the Exchequer mining district, San Bernardino county, Cal., valued at about $6,000,000; also 400,000 acres of coal and timber lands in Franklin district, Marshall county, W Va., and ferro, manganese and iron properties in Tennessee and West Virginia, valued at $16,000,000.

Old Aunt Had Romance.

The story has its beginning in Great Britain, where many years ago Miss L. Atwell, the great-aunt of Mrs. Hawes was a much beloved companion and friend of Lady Towle, a wealthy and prominently social figure of England's aristocracy. When Lady Towle died she bequeathed to Miss Atwell a large sum of money.

The great-aunt was not without her romance. She had a girlhood sweetheart, a sea captain, who while on a voyage was lost with his ship and crew and nothing ever was heard of them again. The death of the captain nearly prostrated the young Englishwoman, and she came to America.

Here she was induced to invest her fortune in what was then considered waste land located in West Virginia, Tennessee and California. But, as has proved, the land needed but the Midas touch of modern scientific achievement to transform it into wealth beyond the dreams of avarice.

Began Work in Her Teens.

The great-aunt died March 4, 1914, at the age of ninety-seven years, having spent her life in solitude, refusing to be comforted for the loss of her girlhood sweetheart. Her only companions were Mrs. Hawes and her brother. The two children were always given to understand that they would some day come into possession of all her land.

Sixteen years ago the young Lillian obtained a position with the Postal Telegraph company in New York. She was then a girl in her teens.

Her parents live at 950 Washington avenue, Bronx, New York city, the father being now a retired business man. Nine years ago in New York she married Banks G. Hawes, whom she had known since she was four years old, now a successful architect and marine engineer.

Mrs. Hawes has purchased an eighty and one-half acre plot of land near Jacksonville, where she will erect a $35,000 residence. Ten acres are to be set aside for a winter home for her parents with a $7,000 bungalow. She has contracted with a New York boat builder for a 100 foot steam yacht, and she and her husband contemplate spending several months of every year cruising.

NEW COMET SOON VISIBLE.

Will Be Seen by Naked Eye, Though 40,000,000 Miles Away.

A new comet is due some time next month. It is rapidly approaching the sun and will be at perihelion about July 20.

It will pass nearest the earth the middle of June, when it will be about 40,000,000 miles away. Late in May it is expected to become a naked eye object.

The comet is in the morning sky, rising about midnight on May 1, and will be approximately on the meridian at 4 a. m. on that date. It was easily picked up with a four inch telescope early in March and will undoubtedly be found with any small telescope after May 1.

VIOLIN NETS $19,500 AT SALE.

Lord Newland's "Strad" Given to Red Cross, Breaks Record.

A Stradivarius violin presented by Lord Newlands to the Red Cross sale in London realised the sum of $19,500. [illegible] $12,500, and she put it up a second time. It then went for $7,000 to Mr. Brandt, who had previously advanced the bidding to $12,000.

This figure of $12,500 constitutes a record price for such a violin. The highest previous figure was [illegible] which for fifty years was in the collection of Count Cozio di Salabue.

THE JITNEY BUS.

The New Factor In Cheap and Rapid Transit.

Six months ago the term jitney was unknown in the east. Derived as it is supposed to be from a combination of the words jot and tittle, with the "ney" suffix as a diminutive, the word has long been in use on the Pacific coast. Now, however, it will appear that jitney is quite a common word, and with such busses operating in Philadelphia and other cities it may be said that this peculiar type of conveyance has come to stay. Briefly, the jitney bus is an automobile charging 5 cents per passenger, jitney being the slang for a nickel.

With the cost of automobiles constantly going down, there is no reason why there should not be a five cent fare for reasonable distances. During the past few weeks the jitney bus has appeared in cities all over the west. It is supposed to have originated in Houston, Tex. During one past month 800 of them have appeared on the streets of San Francisco. Other figures as given in the news columns of the paper are 100 cars in Kansas City, Fort Worth 141 and Seattle 300. Associations to operate jitney busses are forming in Milwaukee, Denver, Ogden, Omaha, Vancouver, Portland, Oakland, Des Moines, St. Louis, Joplin and Baltimore. Feb. 1 ten routes were established in Omaha. Kansas City has twenty-seven. At the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco 2,000 jitneys are expected to operate along the road to the exposition.

Street car men are alive to the situation, and measures are being taken to meet the new competition. The strap hangers of America are in glee over the new situation, which will give them the choice of auto buses or street cars. The present indication points to adoption of the auto bus lines in nearly every large city of the United States where the operating taxes permit.

While motor buses for carrying passengers have been established in European cities for many years, London depending largely upon them, the use of autos at the nickel fare usually charged by street car lines had never been generally tried out.

In Washington several 5 cent buses are in operation, but they had never been considered a success or a serious competitor with the street cars. It was in Phoenix, Ariz., that the present sweep had its origin. During a strike there in 1913 the 5 cent buses were put to work, and so successful were they that the other western cities adopted the idea, private capital coming forward when it was found that the small buses could be made to pay a profit.—Town Development Magazine.

A Municipal Pier and Railway.

The municipal pier recently dedicated in Santa Cruz is the result of the work of a committee of private citizens who realised the need for water transportation facilities in addition to rail facilities at Santa Cruz in order to forward the city's industrial interests. Santa Cruz in former years depended entirely upon the Southern Pacific railroad. The fine harbor which Monterey bay provides made shipping by water easily possible, however. The citizens therefore voted almost unanimously in favor of issuing bonds in the sum of $165,000 for the building of a municipal pier. The pier was completed in December. It is a little over half a mile long and eighty feet wide at its outer end. A railway, also municipally owned and operated, runs its entire length, and this connects with the Southern Pacific railroad at its shore terminus, also with the Ocean Shore railroad. Two lines of steamers now touch at the port of Santa Cruz. It is said that a decided improvement has already been observed in the city as a result of the construction of the municipal pier.

City Bureau of Foreign Trade.

The Houston (Tex.) chamber of commerce has added to its various departments that of a bureau of foreign trade in view of the probabilities that the trade relations between Houston and the Latin-American countries will undergo important developments that will open up vast new fields for the manufacturers and larger jobbing houses of Houston. The bureau is not restricted to Latin-American trade, however, but includes possibilities of trade with Japan and other countries. In addition to providing the bureau with a library, including commercial directories of the principal cities of those countries, arrangements have also been made under which the services of translators will be at the disposal of members of the chamber of commerce for writing letters in German and Spanish.

CHEERFUL SURROUNDINGS.

It is a prophetic fact that some of the biggest corporations in the country have come to believe that it pays to make the surroundings for their workmen pleasant and cheerful as well as sanitary. Flowers don't make plows, but they make more plows. In other words, the healthier and more contented a man is the more work—and better work—he can do and will do. [illegible] a workman a man may be, he is still human, and he cannot help but respond to his surroundings. If they are cleanly he will be cleanly; if they are cheerful he will be cheerful; if they are bright and energetic he will be [illegible]

DINERS HEAR TALK 3,500 MILES AWAY

American Publishers Get Concert by Phone From Fair.

BIG SURPRISE AT BANQUET.

Mayor of San Francisco Speaks Across Continent to Newspaper Men, Inviting All to Exposition—Cornet Solo and Song Are Heard—Mayor of New York Replies.

The surprise of the night at the banquet of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, in convention in New York city, when part of the program of speeches and cabaret took place 3,500 miles away, amazed as well as delighted those who heard it. It will go down in history as the first transcontinental dinner and concert.

At every place at the seventy-five tables was a telephone receiver, 600 in all. Scattered through the boxes were 125 more for the spectators. About forty other receivers were in the hall. At 8:30 the toastmaster gave the signal. Every receiver was raised, and the silence became intense.

Far away in the press building of the Panama-Pacific exposition George B. Pecheco of the San Francisco Bohemian club wet his lips and began to blow into one end of his cornet. From the other end came the sweet and shrill strains of "Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms," filling the room.

They didn't stop there, however. They leaped across the Rocky mountains, the Arizona desert and the plains on the other side of the Mississippi and burst upon the eardrums of 765 tense men and women who sat in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York.

Cornet Clear as if Near By.

When the cheering had subsided the hearers were astounded on being told where the player was. Every note had been heard as clearly and sweetly as if the cornet had been in one of the balconies overlooking the diners. Enthusiasm ran higher still when a voice over the wires said the cheering had been heard, and Mr. Pecheco was bowing in response.

It was not until later that it was made known how nearly the great surprise had escaped being a failure. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, New York time, a hurricane swept down upon the country west of Cheyenne, Wyo., and ruined the connection. The telephone company had men ready to attend to such a trouble, however, and the wires were hastily put into place again. There was more than 3,500 miles of them to protect.

At the Pacific end of the wire were James Rolph, Jr., mayor of San Francisco; officials of the Panama-Pacific exposition and the members of the San Francisco Press club.

Mayor Rolph added to the delight of the banqueters over the novelty arranged for them by J. C. Cook, chairman of the dinner committee. Mr. Rolph talked for nearly fifteen minutes.

Words 3,500 Miles Long.

He said he knew the room the New York diners were in very well, as he had often eaten there. He thanked American newspaper publishers on behalf of his city for arousing the sympathy of the country for San Francisco after the fire and for helping to make the fair a success.

"This is the longest exposition speech ever made," said the voice in the west. "It is costing more than the pay of a grand opera star. But it ought; every word is more than 3,500 miles long. However, it is not the first time I have enjoyed long distance speeches.

"I get all the speeches of the world every morning and evening in the newspapers. But I wish I could take you all on a tour of the world here at our fair.

"Come on out," he urged. "Every nation of the world is here, and we're making Jules Verne look like a Long Island commuter."

After Dinner Talk Before Dining.

Charles K. Field, editor of the Sunset Magazine, next addressed the New Yorkers over the wire.

"In future," he said, "instead of hearing toastmasters at banquets say 'We have with us tonight' they will have to say 'Here's your party.' But I am in the west end of the dining room, and the waiters haven't brought me any food. Here I am making an after dinner speech and haven't had any dinner yet.

"It's a great thing to make an after dinner speech this way," continued Mr. Field. "Any one who wants to can leave without my knowing it, and therefore without insulting me, at any time he wants to. And that's an advantage in such a long speech as this. I started to speak at 6 o'clock, and now by your watches it is 9."

Afterward L. A. Larsen, editor of the Daily Pacific Builder, sang "I Love You, California," with such success [illegible] orously.

Mayor Mitchel of New York spoke over the wires and gave the thanks of the surprised diners. He congratulated Mayor Rolph upon the spirit and enterprise shown by the people of San Francisco in [illegible] the exposition [illegible] month or so.

HANNIBAL NEWS

Arthur Minar is ill with quinsy.

Mrs. Frank Cooper was called to Victory Monday to care for an uncle, R. Fleming, who is seriously ill with little hope of recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Brace Stevens of Hannibal Center are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son.

Mrs. Luella Farley had the misfortune to fall one day last week fracturing her left ankle.

Miss Ruth Bracket spent the past two weeks with friends in Fulton.

Mrs. Nelson A. Gardner has returned to her home at Gilbert Mills after spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. Elwin Gardner.

Alburtus Frost was in Oswego the first of the week to attend the funeral of Mrs. Lawrence Robinson.

Rev. Paul Brown is engaged in evangelistic work at Cicero.

The W. C. T. U. meeting at Mrs. Fred Lockwoods was well attended. A good program and a pleasant social time was enjoyed by everybody.

Miss Mary Adamy was the week-end guest of Mrs. Brace Stevens of Hannibal Center.

Mrs. J. S. Stevenson, Mrs. Fred Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Ball, attended the Suffrage meeting at Oswego Monday evening, to hear Dr. Anna Howard Shaw speak.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mye Wieting of Watertown announce the marriage of their sister, Miss Josephine Brackett to Mr. Walter Allen Strange, both of Gordon, Colorado. The bride was ar ersident of this place a few years ago and has many friends to wish her a long life of wedded bliss.

Miss Sadie Adamy is teaching at Martville this week because of the illness of one of the teachers, Miss Clementine Green.

Mrs. Minnie Fullerton visited friend at Adams last week.

A. S. Guthrie is improving his home by adding new porches, also making the second story higher, which will add much to the appearance of the building.

J. L. Farnham has graded the lawn around his newly acquired property, corner of Fulton and Auburn sts., known as the Guthrie block, and will very soon begin the work of remodeling the house.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Peckham of Adams were guests of Mrs. Myrtle Darling last week.

Edmund Wells is still in a critical condition following a recent operation.

Verne Metcalf of North Hannibal is no better, his condition is considered serious.

The meeting of the Political and Domestic Economy Club was held at the home of Mrs. J. A. Naricon Tuesday, May 4; Mrs. B. A. Watzen had charge of the program.

P. A. Welling has offered one acre of land near Hannibal Center for forestry planting and it is expected that one of the professors of Syracuse University will visit Hannibal this month to oversee the planting of trees. The work will be done by the High school boys under the direction of the College of Forestry.

The High school recently received a box containing a collection of thirty-one of the common woods of New York, from the New York State College of Forestry, with a bulletin describing the same, which will be of great interest to the biology and farm mechanics classes.

Mrs. Charles Welsh of Rennelaer Falls is the guest of her children, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Wells.

A number of the members of Huldah Chapter, O. E. S., visited the Wolcott Lodge Friday evening by invitation. A fine banquet was served and a general good time enjoyed by everybody.

Hannibal Lodge I.O.O.F., celebrated the 96th anniversary of the founding of the order in America at the regular meeting Monday evening. A goodly number of the members and their wives were present. Refreshments and a program made a pleasant evening's entertainment.

Mrs. E. W. Adamy spent the week-en in Syracuse returning to Hannibal on Tuesday.

SOUTH GRANBY

The droughth was broken last Wednesday by two severe thunder showers followed by hail and lightning.

Mrs. H. Austin returned to her home last Wednesday to stay, the first she has been there since the early part of January.

Herman Austin was a week-end guest of his mother.

[illegible] Austic's Wednesday evening instead of Tuesday.

Mrs. Wilda Assenheimer will go to Oswego Wednesday to visit a friend, Mrs. Mabel Pare Walters, and from there will return to her home in Brooklyn, after staying two weeks with her parents.

Mrs. Cynthia Lampman, who has been spending some time with her sister, Mrs. John Ouderkirk, returned home Sunday.

Mrs. Sarah Crockford and granddaughter, Miss Ena Crockford, spent the week end with her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Dumars.

Ralph Brown has moved his family into Harlow Sperbeck's house where Hume Hunter lived.

Miss Sarah Omelia went away a week ago and it is rumored that she is married, but we cannot vouch for that.

Neal Andrews and his friend, Henry Parker, were over-Sunday guests of his brother, Fred Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. Milo Austin called on their mother on their way home from Fulton, Sunday. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mitchell of Syracuse.

Mrs. Susan Stewart and Mr. James Ouderkirk an dhis mother, Mrs. Lydia Ouderkirk called on their sister, Mrs. Sarah Butler, who has been ill, but is improving slowly.

Mrs. Roma Degraff and little son of Baldwinsville, visited their grandmother Wednesday.

Mrs. Kitty Cook visited her son Willie, in Elmira, last week and were over-night guests of Mary Stege in Syracuse.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Cook were in Baldwinsville Monday.

S. E. Rowlee and his daughter, Mrs. Carrie Hannum were guests of her aunt, Mrs. Hannah Austin, Friday. Mr. Rowlee went to Syracuse and Mrs Hannum was on over-night guest of her sister, Mrs. Anna Foster, in Fulton.

Mr. and Mrs. Hannum have joined the Grange at Bowens Corners.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Darling and children Kenneth and Violet, visited their daughter, Mrs. Ralph Brown Sunday.

The fruit trees are blossoming early this year and give promise of a good crop of plums, cherries and pears.

Mrs. Assenheimer visited her cousin Hasea Fisher in Oswego over Sunday.

PALERMO

Miss Grace Miner of Oswego, who has been the guest of Miss Queenia Tooley, has returned to her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Milo Graves and family of Mexico were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Glenn D. Trimble on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Max Vincent and family visited Mr. and Mrs. J. Hines at Gilbert's Mills on Sunday

Mrs. Lee C. Loomis and Mrs. F. H. Jennings visited Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Collins at Gilbert's Mills recently.

Several from this place attended the play given by local talent at Mt. Pleasant on Friday and Saturday evenings.

Willis Jennings who has been ill for some time still continues about the same.

Miss Lena Jennings and Mrs. Harlan Collins gave a kitchen shower on Thursday afternoon, at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Jennings, in honor of Miss Queenia Tooley whose marriage to Matthew Frawley is about to take place. The decorations in the diningroom were original and very unique, consisting of a large plateau of moss covering the dining table and in the center of which was a pretty miniature house standing on a green lawn and surrounded by a pool of water, representing the "House on the Island." This centerpiece was of much interest to the guests, as the bride-to-be is to make her future home on the island in the town of Palermo. Each guest was presented a booklet tied with green ribbon and sealed with a heart and contained a secret in rhyme. Upon being read it informed the guest of honor where to look for her gifts. She received many useful kitchen utensiles. A delicious luncheon was served.

Mrs. Glenn D. Trimble gave a variety shower at her home Saturday afternoon in honor of Miss Tooley.

VOLNEY CENTER

Rev. George Ward has resigned his pastorate at Bristol Hill owing to his ill health. Rev. Ward has preached here for the last five years.

Mrs. Frank Creimer spent the week end with her sister in Syracuse.

Master Edward Dingman spent Sunday with his uncle, Arba Simons, and family.

Thomas Kitts spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Frank Coffrey.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ives spent Sunday with Bert Ives and family.

Mrs. A. Albright has been spending [illegible]

Miss Nellie Rafferty spent Sunday with Mr. Fred Jewitt and family.

Clarence Wright spent Sunday with his cousin, Fred Johnston.

James Ross spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. A. Ross.

BUNDY'S CROSSING

Duane Wells and Byron Wells wese in Phoenix on Tuesday.

Miss Goldia Graham was the guest of Mrs. Bryon Wills on Tuesday.

Miss Catherine Echard is recovering from an attack of pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Thornsbury's little child is seriously ill.

Mrs. Samuel Graham and Goldia Graham of Battle Island called on friends here on Friday.

Mrs. Lewis Burchin entertained Mrs. John Larock and daughter of Fulton one day the past week.

Mrs. Lewis Burchin has sold a yearling to Edward Steward.

The farmers are sewing their oats this week.

Mrs. Lewis Burchin spent Sunday in Fulton.

Mrs. Mattie Dodge is ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Wells and daughter, called on Mrs. Samuel Graham on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Rowlee and family and Miss Florence Leroy spent Sunday at Battle Island.

George Babcock has recovered from his recent illness so as to be home from the hospital.

Mrs. Edward Echard has been home the past week caring for her daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stevens of Oswego Center called at her brother, Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Dumont's on Sunday.

Miss Ira Dodge is ill at her home here.

Miss Greta Dodge is entertaining her cousin.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Echard and daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Byron Wells and daughter, and Mr. Allen Spaulding were callers on Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dodge on Sunday.

Mrs. Fred Loughrey is quite ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Burchin were the Sunday guests of his sister, Mrs. Bert Thornsbury.

ESTERDAY'S RESULTS; STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Brooklyn.
New York at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

Results Yesterday

Brooklyn, 3; Boston, 2.
Chicago, 5; Pittsburgh, 1.
New York, 3; Philadelphia, 2.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	12	4	.750
Chicago	11	6	.647
Cincinnati	9	8	.529
Boston	8	7	.533
St. Louis	9	10	.474
Brooklyn	7	10	.412
Pittsburgh	6	11	.353
New York	4	10	.286

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Washington at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.
Chicago at New York.
Detroit at St. Louis.

Results Yesterday

New York, 8; Philadelphia, 4
Boston-Washington, rain.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	10	4	.714
Detroit	13	6	.684
Chicago	11	8	.579
Washington	8	6	.571
Boston	5	6	.455
Cleveland	8	10	.444
St. Louis	5	13	.278
Philadelphia	4	11	.267

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Newark.
Chicago at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Buffalo.

Results Yesterday

Baltimore, 7; Kansas City, 5.
Pittsburgh, 3; Brooklyn, 1 1st game
Brooklyn, 8; Pittsburgh, 7 2d game
Chicago, 7; Buffalo, 3.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	12	5	.706
Pittsburgh	11	8	.579
Newark	11	8	.579
Brooklyn	10	8	.556
Kansas City	9	9	.500
St. Louis	7	10	.412
Baltimore	7	12	.368
Buffalo	6	13	.316

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Montreal at Richmond.
Rochester at Providence.
[illegible]
Buffalo at Newark.

Results Yesterday

Jersey City, 2; Toronto, 1.
Buffalo, 3; Newark, 1, 12 innings.
Richmond, 7; Montreal, 5.
Providence-Rochester, cold.

Team Standing.

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Providence	3	1	.750
Jersey City	3	1	.750
Richmond	3	2	.600
Toronto	2	3	.400
Montreal	2	3	.400
Newark	2	3	.400
Buffalo	2	3	.400
Rochester	1	2	.333

LEAGUE TEAMS AND NAMES THEY BEAR

Clubs	Nicknames
National League	
New York	Giants
Boston	Braves
Chicago	Cubs
St. Louis	Cardinals
Brooklyn	Dodgers
Pittsburgh	Pirates
Philadelphia	Phillies
Cincinnati	Reds
American League	
New York	Yankees
Boston	Red Sox
Chicago	White Sox
St. Louis	Browns
Philadelphia	Athletic
Cleveland	Indians
Detroit	Tigers
Washington	Senators
Federal League	
Buffalo	Electrics
Brooklyn	Brookfeds
Baltimore	Terrapins
Kansas City	Packers
Newark	Newfeds
Chicago	Whales
St. Louis	Sloufeds
Pittsburgh	Pittfeds
International League	
Newark	Sailors
Buffalo	Bisons
Richmond	Orioles
Montreal	Royals
Toronto	Maple Leaves
Providence	Clams
Jersey City	Pests
Rochester	Hustlers
State League	
Binghamton	Bingos
Syracuse	Stars
Elmira	Colonels
Wilkesbarre	Barons
Scranton	Miners
Albany	Senators
Troy	Trojans
Utica	Utes

A Puzzler.

Little Raymond, although youthful, is a thinker. "Mother," he asked the other day, "what do cows eat and drink?"

"They eat grass and drink water."

"But, mother, how can they drink water and lay milk?"—Washington Post.

Pressed His Suits.

Mask—Who is that fellow coming out of your room with a suit?

Wig—That's my press agent.—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

Perversity.

One man went to business schools,
Learned to do each thing by book.
Another never studied rules,
What he liked he went and took.

The first man should have fallen through,
The second knew no word like "fail."
[illegible]
—Philadelphia Ledger.

Contrary.

Some men want to make hay in the rain and cut ice in August.—[illegible]

REEL FAVORITES OFF THE FILM

SYDNEY AYRES AND "BLOSSOM."

SCENE FROM "THE BIRTH OF A NATION."

Sydney Ayres as Dayton Blair, the foreman of the oil fields owned by his sweetheart's father, makes an impressive figure in his latest picture, "A Matter of Parentage." In this drama he has as an appealing little leading lady a tiny girl of about four years. The plot of the story reveals the adoption of the baby by Dayton Blair. Blossom, as he calls her, makes him very happy.

Lee Willard is quite an artist with the brush as well as in his profession. Until the filming of "Broncho Billy and the Revenuer" his accomplishments at drawing were unknown. But in this play Willard can be seen painting Mr. G. M. Anderson as "Broncho Billy" from life.

The photo entertainment, "The Birth of a Nation," combines a pictorial survey of civil war history and of Kuklux Klan days with a love story based on Thomas Dixon's "The Clansman." The battle scenes, engaging thousands of combatants drilled with the well known Griffith elan and realism, are particularly effective. After seeing it some optimists are rash enough to predict that the historical novels of the future will be told in pictures rather than in sentences. It cost to produce nearly $500,000.

It seemed that when the film director who produced "The White Goddess," the three act moving picture production, prepared to take the temple scenes, he secured as many natives of India as was possible. In his effort to secure the utmost realism, this director modeled his temple sets after the famous Temple of the Tooth, located in Kandy, Ceylon.

Cyrus Townsend Brady, the famous author, has written a one reel comedy, "Why Billings Was Late," which contains a superabundance of human interest. Billings' wife has the exasperating habit of taking her own time, but she always seems to get there just the same. Billings prides himself in getting there ahead of time. He fails, however, on this occasion, and his wife laughs best because she laughs last.

Every revolver carried by motion picture westerners has a pearl handle.

Eleanor Kahn and Jack Paul, two ten-year-old children, play a love scene in the photo play "The Little Straw Wife" with exceptional skill. The two children are sweethearts and enact one of the most beautiful scenes of boy and girl love ever portrayed on the screen. The same two characters in the play fourteen years later are portrayed by Edna Mayo and Bryant Washburn.

What Lord Blarneyston Said

By LOUISE B. CUMMINGS

One evening at a theater Lord Blarneyston, chatting with an American friend who was spending a great deal of time and money on his lordship, seeing Mrs. Harkaway in one of the boxes, asked who she was and when told said:

"She's the most beautiful woman I've seen in New York, and there's no woman in England who can compare with her."

Such a remark made by a member of the London smart set was bound to be repeated from mouth to mouth. In a twinkling it permeated the social circle, the members of which were at once agog to see a woman whom Lord Blarneyston pronounced more beautiful than any woman in England. The first Sunday after the encomium had spread in society the church where Mrs. Harkaway worshiped was overflowing with strangers who went there to see her.

Of course his lordship's remark reached Mrs. Harkaway. It was her husband who told her, and he was proud to be the husband of the most beautiful woman in New York or London.

Mrs. Harkaway belonged to that class of New Yorkers who years agone were social leaders, but who now occupy back seats, the front seats being taken up by the commercial multimillionaire aristocracy of America. Why not use Lord Blarneyston's encomium to regain the position occupied by her ancestors? True, the ancestors of present day leaders had some of them sold meat and vegetables to Mrs. Harkaway's forefathers, to say nothing of one who had cooked the said meat and vegetables in her grandfather's kitchen. But times were changed. Present day aristocrats had assumed the leadership by virtue of their enormous wealth, and it was impossible to dislodge them. Possibly they would take in a woman whom an English peer had pronounced the most beautiful in New York or London.

After a consultation between Mr. and Mrs. Harkaway it was decided by the husband that the wife's chance for social prominence should be made available. Certain relatives of Mrs. Harkaway who had married into multimillionaire families were found to introduce her, and she was launched into society simply on the fact that Lord Blarneyston in order to compliment the city of the man who was dining and wining him had said that she was the most beautiful woman in New York or London.

The Harkaways had misgivings about entering the golden circle on a beggarly income of $10,000. They figured, however, that Mrs. Harkaway's beauty, certified to by a British peer, would be considered a quid pro quo for what they would receive and that they would not be required to give entertainments. In this they were correct. The difficulty in the multimillionaire set is to get persons to attend entertainments. But there was one thing, however, on which their calculations were in error. They thought that Mrs. Harkaway would be able to provide herself with costumes out of her husband's income, leaving enough for their other expenditures.

Possibly had Mrs. Harkaway been [illegible] other peer than Lord Blarneyston [illegible] pressed opinion of her beauty a few thousands dollars a year for costumes would have sufficed. But society expected the most beautiful woman to wear the most beautiful costumes. Besides, Mrs. Harkaway received the concentrated gaze of society not because she owned the highest bred dog in the universe, but because of Lord Blarneyston's remark. For this reason her costumes were of supreme importance. They would attract far more attention than her beauty. Therefore they must not only be superb, but in great variety.

Not only did Mrs. Harkaway's wardrobes cost a great deal of money, but at least one trip abroad a year was necessary to procure them. Then much more jewelry than she possessed was indispensable. Indeed, the Harkaways had not even prepared for the wife's entry into society before they saw that within a short time that which produced their income would melt away like ice under the rays of the sun. Nevertheless the preparations were made.

At the first function attended by Mrs. Harkaway she found herself the cynosure of all eyes. "That's the woman that Lord Blarneyston said was the most beautiful in New York or London," said everybody to everybody else. She stood in one position while a throng of persons passed her, ogling her as they would a freak in a dime museum.

It happened that Lord Blarneyston was still in New York and was at this assembly. A lady to whom he was talking called his attention to Mrs. Harkaway, remarking that she had been told she was the most beautiful woman in New York or London.

"I cawn't agree with that," said his lordship. "I think Mrs. Monkeranch far more beautiful."

The remark was overheard, and Mrs. Harkaway's beauty was blighted. She was dropped from society, fortunately in time to save her husband's fortune. She resumed her normal position, but somehow the spell of happiness that pervaded the Harkaway family was broken. There has never since been the same contentment.

Striking a Match in Wind.

Kephart in his book on "Camping and Woodcraft" says: "When there is nothing to strike it on jerk the head of the match forward through the teeth, or face the wind. Cup your hands back toward the wind, remove the right hand just long enough to strike the match on something very close by, then instantly resume former position. The flame of the match will run up the stick instead of blowing away from it.

"Change Seats."

As many seats as players save one. He who has no seat stands in the center, repeating the words, "Change seats," "change seats." All are on the alert to observe when he adds, "The king's come," when all change seats, and he must try to get one. If he should say, "The king has not come," the seats must be kept.

LEGAL NOTICES

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Foster Brothers and Chatillon Company will be held on the 19th day of May, 1915, at two o'clock P.M., at the office of the Company in the City of Fulton, (formerly Oswego Falls), New York, for the election of Trustees or Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before such meeting. That at such meeting a proposition will be [illegible] said Company generally.

C. E. FOSTER,
Secretary and a member of said Corporation.

Dated, Fulton, N. Y., May 3, 1915.

SURE ITALY WON'T FIGHT FOR KAISER

Marconi Says His Country Will Aid Allies If She Enters War.

WANTS TO KEEP OUT OF IT

Italians Strongly Resent Germany's Treatment of Belgium, Wireless Inventor Declares In Interview, and Everything Is Now Ready Should Decision Come to End Neutrality.

On his arrival in this country William Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, was asked if he thought Italy would enter the war on the side of the allies.

"That is a question that is very difficult to answer," Mr. Marconi replied.

"The majority of Italians favor the allies. There can be no doubt of that, and a great many of them favor going to war on their side.

"There is also a large peace party in Italy which, while not favoring war, is nevertheless ready to stand behind the government in the event the step is taken. As for German sentiment in Italy, my own personal opinion is that it is negligible.

"We have no quarrel with Germany, and the alliance with her may have been beneficial to Italy, until militarism gained the upper hand in Germany. The Italian nation did not approve of this war, and as a member of the triple alliance, Italy felt that she should have been consulted. Had she been this war might possibly have been averted.

"Statements that Italy has been holding off in the effort to drive a hard bargain with Vienna are in my opinion unjust and untrue. I do not believe that my country has been trying to drive a hard bargain with Austria, but rather that Austria has been making advances in the effort to win the favor of Italy.

Resent Fate of Belgium.

"Italians do not feel that their relations with Austria have been any too pleasant or that Italy has been treated any too fairly by Austria. Italy has been irritated by Austrian encroachments, and by harsh treatment of Italians within the borders of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

"As indicative of Italian sentiment, I only have to call attention to the fact that there is in Italy a very strong Democratic element which belongs to what is known as the Social Democratic party. The majority of these Social Democrats are laboring men, and from the first they have been horrified at the treatment accorded Belgium.

"The invasion of that little neutral state by the Germans is something they cannot stand for, and if for no other reason they are against Germany because of this act against the Belgians. This is my own opinion, and in stating it I do so under the conviction that I know my own country pretty well.

"The Italians have always entertained an admiration for the great German military machine as a machine, but that is all. The methods of that machine have not the approval of the Italian people.

"But to revert to the question as to whether or not Italy will become a participant in this war. The military men say that Italy will go in, but some of the great politicians maintain that her entry is doubtful.

Will Not Help Germany.

"However, it is a fact that all preparations have been made and it is out of the question for Italy to go with Germany and Austria-Hungary. If she goes it will be with the allies. Of that I am certain.

"The Italian navy is fit and its officers and men well trained. A number of new ships have been commissioned, among them several Dreadnoughts. The commander of the fleet is the Duke of the Abruzzi, and Americans know what a fine and capable type of seaman he is.

"The economical situation in Italy is excellent. Recently a very good loan was floated without outside assistance, and I am convinced that the people are ready to make great sacrifices should it become necessary.

"Since the beginning of the war I am of the opinion that Italy has sincerely made every effort to remain in an honorable neutral position, and I hope the situation will so adjust itself that Italy can keep out of the war.

"I doubt if the great body of Americans appreciate the full extent of the great tragedy of Europe. If you could see the maimed and ruined I am quite certain that all America would be still more ardently for peace than is now the case. My sincere hope is that the American government and people will continue to exert every pressure to bring about a termination of the conflict."

D'ANNUNZIO TO BE SAILOR.

Poet Wants Experience For Poem on Modern Italian Navy.

Gabriele D'Annunzio has written the Italian minister of marine asking for enlistment as a simple sailor.

The war minister wished D'Annunzio to resume his rank as lieutenant of cavalry, but the poet wrote back that he wished to compose a naval poem on modern Italy or sink with his ship in the Adriatic, as did the Russian painter Verestchagin at Port Arthur.

BATTLE LINE IN EUROPE 1,000¾ MILES LONG.

Careful calculation shows that at the moment the great German drive began the battle lines in Europe covered the enormous stretch of 1,000¾ miles.

Among the allies the line of death was divided as follows:

French	544 miles
British	31½ miles
Belgians	17½ miles
Russians	887 miles
Germans	219 miles

In cost, loss of life, destruction of property and loss of production and trade the war is eating up more than $124,000,000 a day, experts say.

Belgium's [illegible] now estimated at [illegible]

"WE'RE TIRED, AREN'T YOU?" ASK GERMANS.

Letters Tied to Stones Flung at Night Into British Trenches.

Two letters tied around stones were thrown into the trenches of the Second British corps the night of April 12 and 13. One letter read:

Dear Honored Comrades—As this war has now been going on for about nine months and whole villages with their inhabitants have been devastated, it is now high time to put a stop to it.

We are all tired of this savage life, and you must be too. Our dear wives and children await and long for our return and yours must do the same.

Hoping that we may do some good by this, we remain with friendly greetings,

THE GERMAN SAPPING PARTY.

The other letter ran:

Dear French and English Comrades—It is just about time you stopped all this, for we think you will soon have had enough of your war. Our losses are great, and yours must be three times as big.

Every day it gets finer, and it would be better if we could be at home with our wives and children, who are waiting every day for us, as yours are waiting for you.

Let us have peace on earth before the cherry blossoms come out, but the sooner the better, or do you want to go on sitting forever in these damned trenches? With friendly greetings,

THE GERMANS.

DANCED WITH LAFAYETTE.

Centenarian Says People Aren't as Good Now as Years Ago.

Hale and hearty, her bright eyes sparkling happily, Mrs. Missouri A. Hawkins of 20 West One Hundred and Fortieth street, New York city, celebrated her one hundredth birthday by saying:

"People's morals aren't as good as they were years ago. We are living in a 'flyaway' age, with an astonishing lot of deviltry and slyness upsetting all the good in the world."

She recalled as her most pleasant experience her meeting with General Lafayette.

"I put on my best dress," she said, "and went to the hotel, where I shook hands with the great man. And what do you think?" she added. "I danced a minuet with him."

CAPTIVES START UNIVERSITY.

Germans Help Belgian Prisoners to Continue Their Studies.

A regular university is in operation in the prison camp at Soltau, Prussia, which contains several thousand captives. Lectures are being given in departments of arts, law and theology, and in a commercial school. There also is a preparatory department.

The university owes its origin to the fact that the Belgian prisoners include many professors and students of four Belgian universities. The students desired an opportunity to continue their studies. The classes were opened also to other prisoners.

The attendance in the preparatory department is particularly large.

FRENCH GET THEIR WINE.

First Gift Made to Men In Trenches Is 14,000,000 Liters.

French soldiers in the field are not to lack wine. Agricultural organizations, syndicates of buyers and others have united in an organization known as the association "Vin Aux Soldats" (Wine For Soldiers). The first gift was 1 per cent of the entire village of L'Herault. Inasmuch as the vintage this year was 14,000,000 hectolitres the gift to the army will amount to 140,000 hectolitres, or 14,000,000 liters.

The army authorities take charge of the transportation, and the wines are exempt from the sales tax.

New carload of Bowker's Fertilizers. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, May 4.—Fifty-nine amendments to the State Constitution have been presented by the delegates up to today and all have been referred to the various committees appointed by Chairman Elihu Root. The amendments cover a variety of subjects. Up to the present time these committees have not met to discuss the various amendments.

The procedure while different in a measure resembles the method used by the members of the legislature in dealing with bills; all amendments must be favorably reported by committees before they can be debated by the delegates on the floor. Prior to action on the part of a committee, hearings will be given if there is a request, upon any of the proposed alterations to the Constitution.

The amendments already submitted relative to changes in the judiciary law, are likely to bring to Albany many distinguished attorneys and jurists and hearings upon the proposed changes are quite likely to occupy considerable time.

Among the amendments to the judiciary law which have already been introduced, is one amending Article VI, providing for a probate division of the Supreme Court which division shall have transferred to it the duties now exercised by surrogates. A land division of the Supreme Court before which shall be tried all action dealing with real estate, is another amendment. A third amendment provides that judges of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme court may be nominated as other State officers, but that the chief judge of the Court of Appeals shall also nominate judges of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme court judges and that such nominations shall be certified by the Secretary of State. The names of each candidate designated in this way are to be placed in separate columns.

Another amendment to Article 6 is the proposal to create a court of Criminal Appeals to consist of the chief judge and four associate judges to be designated by the governor from among the judges of the Supreme Court. Such cort is to have exclusive jurisdiction of all appeals from judgment of orders in criminal actions in the courts of record.

The proposition of having the judges of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court meet in a convention bi-ennially to adopt rules governing the practice and procedure in courts, such rules and procedure to have superceding effect of all statutes bearing upon the subject matter, is another important amendment. The chief judge of the Court of Appeals is to preside over the convention as proposed.

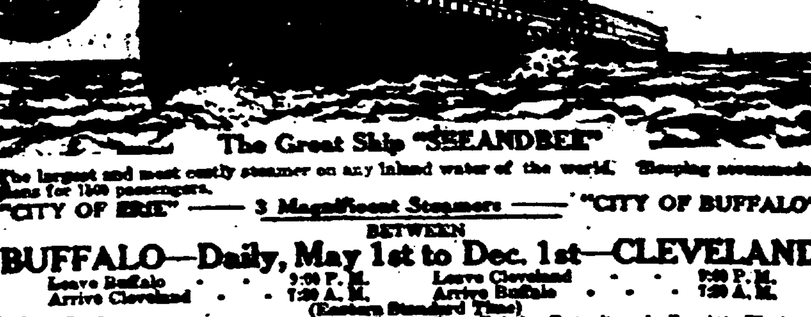
Still another amendment providing that the Court of Claims shall consist of three judges, hwo shall hold office until January first next succeeding of their present terms of office.

The prediction has been made that the amendment relative to the abolition of surrogates, will be adopted. A commission was named over a year ago which recommended many changes relative to the surrogate's court, yet by many of the delegates it is believed that the office of county surrogate is unnecessary. Naturally opposition to the amendment will be forthcoming.

DANIEL W. EDGECOMB DEAD

Fairfield, Conn., May 4.—Daniel W. Edgecomb, secretary of state in 1873, inventor, astronomer and manufacterer of telescopes, is dead at his home here, at the age of 75 years. Death occurred Saturday night in Bridgeport.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND



The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

THE FULTON SALVAGE CO.

DEPARTMENT STORE — W. THIRD STREET AND BROADWAY

INTRODUCTORY RED STAMP SALE

Begins To-day offering Great Bargain Prices in all Departments all this week, to introduce The Greatest of All Profit-Sharing Plans. Free Books and Free Stamps—Ask for them

Note the Money Saving Prices on New goods this season. 20 per cent. Discount on our High Grade Suits for Men and Young Men. Many rare values in this lot.

A Leader in Men's Trousers: Regular $2.50, $2.25 and $2.00 grades at $1.69, all sizes.

SHOE DEPARTMENT

To acquaint you with our Shoe Department we quote the following very special values:

Hurd's Best dress Shoes for men and young men, in all leathers and sizes; regular $4.00 value at $3.49. Other linesof $3.00 and $2.50 values at $2.29.

Ladies' and Misses' Oxfords, regular $3.50 at $2.59. Regular $3.00 shoes at $2.29, and regular $2.50 shoes at $1.98; all sizes in tan, gun metal and patent leather.

Many other Special Values including latest styles in Ladies' and Misses tan and black. Also boys' and girl's School Shoes.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

A Straight 10 per cent. Discount on Shirtwaists, Dress Skirts, ePtticoats, House Dresses, Kimonos, Aprons, Underwear, Yard Goods, etc.

A large shipment of Lace Curtains has just arrived as we are going to press. Prices not marked but they will be sold at very low prices in this Red Stamp Sale.

10%—CUT IN WALL PAPER—10%

Our immense stock of this season's new designs and patterns in Cut Out Borders and Binders. You will find in this great variety your choice from pantry to parlor.

Our Hardware, Furniture and House Furnishing Department offer the same money saving bargains. A mammoth order of Linoleums is due to arrive today and will be put on special sale at once.

A CARLOAD OF SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS

At prices never before heard of. We bought this lot at a very low figure and will sell any size door with trimmings at $1.00.

Window Screens, regular 40 and 35 cents sizes at 20c. Other sizes at 10 and 15 cents.

Do You Want $2 in Cash, or $2.50 in Merchandise Absolutely Free?

You can have it by asking your Merchants for National Red Stamps and insisting on getting them with everything you buy. If your merchant does not give you National Merchandise Stamps it is absolute proof that he does not appreciate your trade. Merchants who give National Red Stamps want your trade and are sharing their profits with you. Every full book of Red Stamps is worth $2 in cash or $2.50 in merchandise, dry goods, clothing, etc., or can be applied for $2.50 on purchase of larger amount or $2 on account. Full books will be redeemed by any merchant who gives National Red Stamps.

FREE COUPON

This Coupon good for 30 Red Stamps Free when making a purchase of 50 cents or more at the following merchants. Coupon not good after Saturday, May 8th.

McDONALD'S NEW YORK SHOP — Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear — 106 Oneida St. Phone 3177

H. C. DANN & SON — City Meat Market — High Grade Meats at the right prices. — 11 South 2d St. Phone 42

A. ALDERMAN — Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes — 214 West First St.

JOHN CRAHAN — GROCERIES — 124 West 3d St. Phone 1233

J. BELASKI — GROCERIES AND MEATS — 174 West First St.

JAMES E. [illegible] — [illegible] — 518 South 1st St. Phone [illegible]

M. H. JOYCE — The New West Side Grocery — 518 West Third St. Phone 4260

J. R. WARD — GROCERIES—Open Evenings — 314 Seneca St. Phone 4450

THE FULTON SALVAGE COMPANY — DEPARTMENT STORE — West Third Street and Broadway.

Watch the papers for announcements of Free Stamps and Bargain Prices. Save your Tobacco Tags, Wrappers, Certificates and other coupons and exchange them for Red Stamps; we are redeeming over 2,800 different kinds of coupons.

Merchants wishing to learn more about this Wonderful Business Boosting Plan, call Mr. Beynon, at McDonald's New York Shop, Phone 3177

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 117 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1915 | *Price One Cent*

Salary Bill, Without Utmost Efficiency on the Part of Officials, Would Entail Upon Taxpayers a Burden Unbearable. Friday Night Your Last Chance to Protest Against This Feature of the Brown Bill.

Board of Aldermen Not a Unit With the Administration. A Natural Question is Asked; If Mayor and Aldermen Should Get Pay, Why Not the Members of Every City Board?

Pursuant to a notice which appears in another column of this paper, there will be a public hearing at City Hall Friday night on the Brown bill, which amends the city charter generally, providing among other things salaries for the Mayor and Council if the council sees fit to vote the salaries, said salaries to be voted two months before an administration takes office. The other provisions of the bill, which include the licensing of pool-rooms, billiard halls and bowling alleys; the appointment of a captain of police, and the clause empowering the council to borrow a sum not to exceed $20,000 if the council deems it necessary in a case of emergency, do not seem to meet the same opposition which is manifest against the salary provision.

It is understood that the salary provision will meet strong opposition both in the council ranks and from taxpayers. At a meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms last Saturday night there was almost unanimous opposition shown against the salary provision by several representative taxpayers who are members of the chamber. Many arguments against the bill were advanced, some saying that the city was overburdened with debt to such an extent that the payment of any more salaries would not be good policy, others advancing the argument that the bill would create a dangerous precedent and that all boards would demand salaries if one board was allowed pay. The high tax rate was held up as another argument against the bill.

Aside from the administration the bill does not seem to have many firm supporters unless those who support it are doing so very quietly. The supporters of the bill advance the argument that salaries will attract good men into office, who will be willing to give more time to the work when they receive some renumeration.

Opponents of the bill claim that the renumeration must necessarily be so small that it would have no attraction except to parties whose time is worth but very little and who demand some renumeration for services tendered to the city once in a lifetime. Some of the Aldermen have come out in favor of the bill while others state that they are perfectly willing to serve the city to the best of their ability without salaries as the position calls for only a few hours' wor a month. One authority attempted to point out last night that the waste caused by the payment of claims after the paving of Oneida st, and Cayuga st. would not have occurred if paid men were in office, while this argumentwas ridiculed by opponents of the bill who averred hat a conscientious and intelligent citizen would act carefully and wisely in matters of that kind whether he received pay or not.

The supporters of the bill point out the fact that the Aldermen do not vote themselves the salary but vote it to their successors, while the opposing side meets this argument with the statement that the salary provision is unnecessary either now or five years from now, and the amount of the salaries however small could be expended to better advantage in laying sidewalks about the city or improving the streets. The bill contains no provision which limits the amount of the salaries, and farsighted taxpayers predict a continuous raise from year to year until the salaries reach metropolitan dimensions. The council would control the amount of the salaries absolutely and although $75 a year has been mentioned as the amount decided upon if the bill passes there is no assurance that the amount will not exceed that.

If the salary provision is successfully opposed the bill will be rejected in its entirety. Attempts to ascertain who drew up the bill and who prevailed upon Senator Brown to present it have been fruitless. In any event the Council Chambers tomorrow night will be the scene of a lively meeting and every taxpayers who has anything to say regarding the bill either pro or con, will be given an opportunity to speak.

BRITAIN MUST RAISE 5 BILLIONS OF DOLLARS TO MEET WAR EXPENSES

London, Wednesday.—Half an hour after Mr. Lloyd George's budget speech has been delivered in the House of Commons its immediate interest suffered a total eclipse, for the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and made another speech, and in a thrice the house realized that the crushing new duties on spirits, wines and beers were dead, or if not dead, then moribund. If they still stand they stand tottering. From the first the new duties were doomed and only the extereme temperance members were able to discover any virtue in them.

The collapse of the government's measure to curb the use of liquor came after Lloyd George had made a remarkable speech in which he gave to the British public further insight into what the war is costing the nation.

The expenditure at present, Lloyd George said, was $10,500,000 daily, and he added that if the war continued for a year Great Britain's bill would be upward of $5,000,000,000. The debt of the country, according to Mr. Lloyd George, already had been almost doubled, and stood well above the $5,000,000,000 mark.

Comparing the financial problems of Great Britain and Germany, Mr. Lloyd George remarked that while British imports had increased enormously and exports had decreased considerably both the exports and imports of Germany had been cut off by the British navy.

KING OF ITALY IN ROME, READY TO MAKE DEMANDS

London, Wednesday.—Dr. Dillon, the Daily Telegraph's Rome correspondent, telegraphs:

"Signor Salandra's decision to advise the King to absent himself from the festivities at Quarto Sant Elena is generally ascribed to German influence. This view is unfounded. The decision was based precisely upon the critical condition of diplomatic affairs and their impending solution, during which the Kink and his Ministers must not be absent from Rome.

"The pourparlers with Austria cannot possibly lead to accord and the alternative is war, and nothing now remains but to reeognize the fact and act upon it. This recognition may take place at any moment."

Telegrams from Catania describing the treachery of native troops in Tripoli and the losses of the Italian affirm that among the captured prisoners or the dead who fought in the rebel ranks are some German officers attired in Turkish uniforms. No official confirmation of this statement has been received. If it proves correct it may give rise to diplomatic incidents and precipitate events.

All Prominent Stores to Remain Closed for Trade Monday Nights

The Monday night closing movement inaugurated by the Chamber of Commerce has finally met with the support of every merchant of prominence in the city and the new scheme will probably be put into practice next Monday evening. It is planned to close all the dry goods, haberdasher, hardware, jewelry and shoe stores at six o'clock, the same as any week night. The stores will remain open Saturday nights as before.

The plan met opposition at first among some of the prominent merchants who refused to sign the agreement drawn up by the Retail Stores committee. Hard work on the part of the members of the committe finally brought the recalcitrant merchants into line, however, and the clerks of all the stores which have decided to close are loud in their praises of the movement. Other cities the size of Fulton have never adopted the plan of transacting business Monday evening, but it has become the custom here because of the hours of mill employes who are unable to complete their purchases on Saturday.

Joseph H. Conners Headed Delegation Asking for Special Election to Vote Again Upon Purchase of Falley Seminary and Site.

The Common Council held its regular monthly meeting last night at the City Hall with every Alderman present. A delegation from the Board of Education presented a petition signed by 458 taxpayers requesting that the council call a special election for the purpose of voting once more on the Falley Seminary site for a high school. Headed by Joseph H. Conners they presented the petition and urged that the council consider the matter and call an election as sentiment at the present time seemed to be in favor of the Fallye site.

Mayor Fox, said that he, for one, was in favor of the Falley site, but that he believed that First Ward in particular was opposed to it, and as he noticed that the First Ward taxpayers were not very numerous on the petition he suggested that the committee do some missionary work on the West Side and obtain, if possible, the signatures of at least 50 per cent. of the taxpayers in the First Ward. The Mayor stated that he anticipated no difficulty at the polls if the First Ward favors the Falley site and advised that the signatures be obtained before the council calls a special election.

When he asked for the sentiments of the aldermen on the subject, Alderman Sullivan of the First Ward stated that he would not vote for a special election as the thing stood at present. "If you can get 50 per cent. of the people in my ward to sign your petition," said the Alderman, "I will agree to a special election, but as the things stand now, I would not vote for it."

Mr. Conners for the Board of Education said that he appreciated Mr. Sullivan's position and the missionary work on the West Side would start at once. The resolution for a special election was tabled until the next meeting of the council.

James Caffrey asked permission to build a garage on the rear on his property on South 4th st. Alderman Sullivan moved that he be given a permit provided the garage was built of fireproof material. Having several materials in mind, Mr. Caffrey was referred to the chief of the fire department who will decide which meets the requirements.

It was moved and passed that $75 be subscribed for Post Schenck, G. A. R., for Memorial Day.

It was moved that three commissioners be appointed to censor films showing in this city which have not passed some reputable board of censorship. The names of the censors will be appointed later. These men will serve without pay.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sundays at 46 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
R. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 27, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

May 5, 1915

Opinions

Can One

"Listen, hon," said one of the fair ladies in a musical comedy company playing an engagement not over a thousand miles from Little Falls, to Susie, the diningroom girl in a popular local restaurant, "never mind putting the tomatoes in a dish, bring them right in in the can." And the waitress, in deference to her patron's wishes, did exactly as she had been bid.

Now the question which arises is this: Has a new departure in gastronomics been sung up? Everybody knows that oysters are served in half their shells. It is popular to keep a lobster alive until the last possible minute, snuffing out his life with the boiling hot water from which he is carried to the table. Grapefruit, canteloupes and kindred animals are, of course, best when eaten from the rind. Timid persons have been known to extinguish fire on a Hungarian cocktail by shooting selzer water upon it. And are we now to eat our stewed tomatoes raw from the can, opened at the table side with merry clink of tin, faint reminder of the popping of a champagne cork? The epicurean intricacies of this problem are too gaffling for The Lounger to solve. Would our good old friend, Edward Bok, kindly stop sewing sacks for Belgians long enough to enlighten us on this question thru the columns of his estimable publication? —The Lounger.

"America First"

In his address of April 20 to the National Publishers' Association President Wilson said:

My interest in neutrality for the United States is not the petty desire to keep out of trouble, but I am interested because there is something so much greater to do than fight.

I am not speaking in a selfish spirit when I say that our whole duty, for the present at any rate, is summed up in this motto: "America first." Let us think of America before we think of Europe, in order that America may be fit to be Europe's friend when the day of tested friendship comes.

This sounds well. "America first," by all means. It would have sounded still better two years ago, when the only war in sight was the war started by Free-Traders against American labor and industry. Why not "America first" then as well as now? Better then than now. The sentiment would then have fallen more gratefully upon American ears than it can now fall upon the ears of the war-distracted peoples of Europe. "America first" would have saved the country from the blow inflicted upon American prosperity by the very worst Tarik law ever enacted. If only President Wilson could have thought more about "America first" at the right time; and less about the advantages which foreigners were going to reap from a "competitive" Tariff! The happiness of a phrase often depends upon the circumstances under which it is uttered. But we shall hear more of that phrase later on. "America first" will be extremely popular in 1916.

Special sale of Farm Wagons during month of May. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

$100 REWARD, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dread disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

WHAT IS THE LAW?

It is not an offense against the law for a newspaper to use its best judgment in making known to the taxpayers of this city those matters which concern their welfare, yet The Evening Times has been called to account for its publication of a report of the proceedings of a meeting whose membership was not pledged to secrecy. The result of that meeting was the discussion of a matter of more than unusual interest—a matter that affects the pocketbook of every voter, no matter whether he is the owner of houses and lots or one house and one lot. It was the question whether the mayor and the city's aldermen should receive for their services as officials a salary amounting to a nominal sum.

Under proper conditions The Evening Times favors salaried officials, but only under a form of government that spells for the highest form of efficiency, which is, managerial or the right kind of government by a commission.

That the proposed amendment to the Fulton City Charter does not embody the features of government by commissioners is obvious to the most astute person; that it is nothing less than a subterfuge, or pretext to fool all of the people for all time glares from every letter used to construct the wording in the amendment and the newspaper articles defending the contention of the exponents of the bill.

Mayor Fox was called to the meeting in question. He was asked to explain points relative to the proposed amendment to the City Charter. He failed to enlighten the membership of the committee comprising representatives of about 300 members of the Chamber of Commerce, who in turn are supposed to represent as their constituency the bone and sinew of the City of Fulton. All these facts and all that appeared in The Evening Times of Monday, May 3, have been obtained from a reliable source—a source that, when it comes to safeguarding the interests of the people rings like a piece of fine steel when struck by a hammer in the clear air on a frosty morning. This informant is fond of the light of day; he opposes secret motives and secret doings; therefore, he resolved to have placed before the hundreds of readers of The Evening Times a record of events of an evening spent in trying to extract from the Mayor of Fulton a lucid explanation of his pet hobby—the payment of salaries to certain of the city's officials, leaving out in the cold those men who are the main doers of the city's work, the Commissioners of Public Works. The Evening Times is not surprised at the attitude assumed by the Mayor at the Saturday evening meeting in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, for the reason that at least a month has passed by since this newspaper's columns were thrown open to that city official in which to make known the truth relative to the part he and his city attorney played in trying to boost the assessed valuation of property in a restricted section of Fulton. That the invitation has not been accepted is apparent to everybody, but why? that's the question. Why is not public business everybody's business? That is the question for the taxpayer to ask of the Mayor.

But reverting again to the subject—the statement in the first paragraph of this article, has The Evening Times committed an offense against the law by making known to the people who have a right to know the Mayor's opinion upon a subject for which he stands sponsor, and which, if it becomes a law, will affect the welfare of the twenty-five hundred homes in which The Evening Times is a regular visitor in this city? If the Mayor of Fulton chooses to set himself up as a pillar around whose feet we must do homage, waiting with bated breath for him to drop a choice morsel of news, is there reason why he should be protected from the limelight, in order that his pet measure may be relieved from the discussion it deserves?

The Evening Times has proof positive that the people of Fulton are opposed to secret and executive sessions. The people—the readers of this newspaper have for years been deprived of what is their right, to know of the happenings in the conduct of their business. The Evening Times makes this statement based upon the best evidence in the world—the unadulterated approval of its hundreds of readers, and what is more to the point, this newspaper does not propose to permit a man, or men, to usurp a power of censorship over its columns in any matter of business that may affect the taxpayers' interests.

The people of Fulton have a right to know all about the truth of the charges preferred and relating to the attempted boost in property valuations, as well as to the intent of the Brown Bill and the men who are responsible for its introduction into the Senate and Assembly. Why? Because it is not an offense against the law for a newspaper to make known to the taxpayers of this city those matters affecting their welfare and which would not otherwise be brought into the limelight; and further, because The Evening Times is the people's newspaper.

TANNER URGES SHORT BALLOT

Advocates Fuller Responsibility and Power With Executive—Cites Libel Suit Testimony

Albany, May 5.—Citing testimony adduced at the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit as proof that at times neither the Governor nor the Legislature has been the real power in control of New York legislation, Frank C. Tanner, who succeeded William Barnes as chairman of the Republican State Committee last year, has issued a statement giving his views on how to prevent a recurrence of such conditions.

Primarily he would arm the Governor with the short ballot. In addition, he would eliminate the many overlapping and convicting powers of Government that now exist in various departments. As Mr. Tanner is chairman of the Constitutional Convention Committee on State officers, amendments looking to the establishment of these reforms are likely to be offered.

Incidentally, Mr. Tanner revealed that he has started reform at home by declining to use patronage for the promotion of legislation.

Criticised by Republicans

"For this," he said, "I was freely criticised by members of my own party."

Mr. Tanner was named chairman at the personal request of Governor Whitman when he was made the Republican candidate for Governor.

The great need, Mr. Tanner declared, is to place the Governor in a position where he can exercise the fullest power and where he will be directly responsible for the acts of his administration.

"To use a popular phrase," he said, "there is a 'twilight zone' between the various branches of the Government where apparently no one is responsible. This may not be cause of the 'boss system,' but it is a powerful ally to it.

One Thing Revealed by Trial

"It is not my intention to indicate any opinion as to the merits of the libel suit now being tried in Syracuse. It would be manifestly improper to do so, but both parties to this litigation have made the fact clear, although the construction placed upon the fact by each is different, that when Mr. Roosevelt was Governor of this State there existed a situation under which the real power did not lie either in the chief executive or in the Legislature elected by the people.

"In a speech before the Young Men's Republican Club, of January 8, 1915, before the Legislature began its session, I described the exact situation which has now been developed in court and indicated what I thought my duty as State chairman was. The words used were in part as follows:

"'But the spirit of the times has changed since the days of Mr. Platt. The demand that the Republican chairman should direct legislation has steadily decreased and his power has exercised less and less in that direction. The best political intelligence in the State places the responsibility for the passing of the laws and their execution where it belongs; that is, upon the Governor and the Legislature."

Against Party Patronage

"To stop this vicious system of using party patronage to control legislation—a thing which never was contemplated in our system of government—I adopted the very simple expedient of refusing to do it. For this I was freely criticised by many members of my own party. The remedy was not to interfere temporarily, but to create in the constitutional convention a new and scientific system, where both power and responsibility will be put where it belongs, upon the chief public servant who can be elected by the people and answerable directly to them. As long as we have, as at present, a loose-jointed and unscientific form of government, it is an invitation for those who have undoubted power in the control of patronage to assume functions which properly belong to elected officers.

"We have in a half conscious and tentative way recognized the need of greater centralized authority. The constitution provides that the Governor should make his recommendations to the Legislature and gives him the power of veto. The custom has sanctioned, moreover, what is known as 'administration bills,' that is, bills that are prepared under the authority of the Governor and introduced as his measures. We have gone so far as to give him the power of appointing officers like the Superintendent of Public Works, Commissioner of Highways, but without it in the case of the State Engineer. I could multiply these illustrations in other departments, but it is unnecessary.

"The principal work therefore of this committee, of which I am chairman, I think is first the reorganization of the functions of many State departments, and second the substantial shortening of the ballot, so that the people can act with greater intelligence and the Governor with greater authority. There is no question at all of taking the power away from the people. The real question is to simplify the machinery and make that power in the people effective."

For the Farmer:

Sherwin-Williams Paints
For Inside and Outside

Flat-Tone Wall Paints

Famous Belding Hall Refrigerators

New Perfection Oil Stoves
Just the Thing for Warm Weather

Fishing Tackle

Screens Screens Screens

A. M. Druse & Co.
"BUSINESS IS GOOD"

7 South First St. FULTON, N. Y.

For thrush use Hanford's Balsam. Get it into the bottom of the affected part.

Tires, Supplies, everything for the Bicycle at Bogue's, 61 First st.

SHIRT FOR 7-FOOT WAIST.

Costs 405 Pound Man $11 and Is Biggest Ever Made.

What is believed to be the biggest shirt ever made has been turned out by a factory at Parsons, Kan., for George W. Nicklor of Ames, Ia., who is the biggest man in that state and is said to possess the biggest waist of any man alive.

The shirt is cut with a waist which lacks one inch of being seven feet. The collar is twenty-three inches and the chest sixty-six inches, with a twenty-eight inch arm. The shirt is made of cheviot and will cost Nicklor $11.

Nicklor has turned down numerous vaudeville offers. He weighs 405 pounds and is five feet six inches tall.

TO RAISE "SACRED LEGION."

Venizelos Says He Will Gather Greeks Here in America.

Greece's great statesman, ex-Premier Eleutherios Venizelos, is coming to America, he says, to raise a "sacred legion" to fight for Greece in Asia Minor.

Forced from office by a quarrel with the king, Venizelos is unable at present to bring about Greece's intervention against Turkey, but he doesn't intend to retire from active life.

His sacred legion will number 50,000 men drawn from Asia Minor refugees, as well as Greeks in the United States. He will use Cyprus and Egypt as bases for his corps, it is planned, and will operate against Smyrna, Broussa and Salonlki.

For proud flesh use occasional application of Hanford's Balsam.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. T. JENNINGS
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
9 S. FIRST ST. FULTON, N. Y.

J. F. BROWN
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
has a full line of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry—at the lowest prices—consistent with quality and a fair deal.
7 S. FIRST ST., FULTON, N. Y.

GEORGE W. HACKETT
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Sewage Disposal, Property Development.
Telephone No. 9
108 ONEIDA ST. FULTON, N. Y.

TOWELS ARE BOGUS BILLS.

Weaver Accurately Reproduces Details of Five and Ten Dollar Notes.

Secret service men at Washington are seeking the origin of two of the biggest specimens of counterfeiting ever brought to the attention of the treasury department. The counterfeits are Turkish towels, four feet long and two feet wide, remarkably accurate copies of $5 silver certificates and $10 gold certificates.

The weaving reproduced every detail of the genuine notes. Only one small omission was detected by Assistant Chief W. F. Moran.

Magnifying Glass Starts Fire.

A large magnifying glass, which caught the rays of the sun and focused them on a lace curtain, caused a fire in the home of Dr. Charles H. Brown, a dentist, at 2843 Bathgate avenue, New York city. The glass stood on a pedestal by the window. Firemen estimated the damage at $1,000.

You get your money's worth every time. Hanford's Balsam is guaranteed to cure ailments and injuries that can be reached by external application or your money will be refunded by the dealer. Getting a bottle now is like taking out insurance.

Health Promotes Happiness

Without health, genuine joy is impossible; without good digestion and regular bowel movement you cannot have health. Why neglect keeping bowels open and risk being sick and ailing? You don't have to. Take one small Dr. King's New Life Pill at night, in the morning you will have a full, free bowel movement and feel much better. Helps your appetite and digestion. Try one tonight.

All Kinds of
GARDEN SEEDS
by the ounce or pound at
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

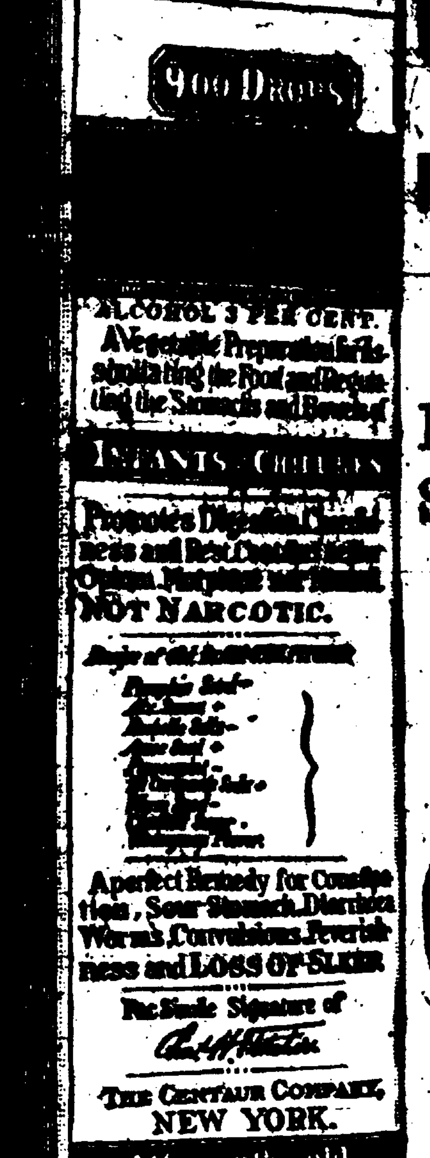
FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

How an Aeronaut Was Captured

By MARTHA V. MONROE

Lieutenant Ben Harbeson of the United States aeroplane corps was called to the telephone.

"Well?"

"Mr. Harbeson?"

"Yes, I'm Harbeson."

"I'm Colonel Carrington. I've called you up to say that Jack is anxious to go up with you for a flight."

"What Jack?"

"My Jack."

The colonel was laboring under a delusion that Harbeson had been at his quarters and was familiar with his family. The truth was that the lieutenant had never been at headquarters long enough to make their acquaintance. There was a pause in the dialogue, Carrington expecting that his subordinate would offer to take Jack up with him, the lieutenant shrinking from the responsibility. Of course, the former had no authority to command the latter to do such a thing; he must volunteer.

"How old is Jack?" asked Harbeson.

"Eighteen."

"Marty?"

"Very."

"Well, I'm going up this afternoon for a short trip. I don't mind taking a passenger."

"Thank you. What time?"

"Three o'clock."

There were two goodbys and two receivers were hung up. Harbeson went away muttering to himself. He disliked to take any one up with him that he did not know and as to whose nerve he was ignorant. Indeed, he would have positively refused the request had it not been made by his commanding officer. As it was he could not very well refuse. He only hoped the boy would not get frightened or dizzy and bring about an accident.

Shortly before 3 o'clock Harbeson superintended the rolling of his machine from the sheds on to the level ground from which he proposed to make his start and was examining its parts to see if everything was secure when he saw a girl open the gate and come tripping over the turf toward him. She came up with a smile and saluted Harbeson in a very friendly manner.

"It's awfully good of you to take me up with you, Mr. Harbeson," she said.

"Take you up with me?" replied the lieutenant wonderingly.

"Why, yes," rejoined the girl, somewhat taken aback at his asking the question and his manner. "Didn't papa arrange it with you?"

"Colonel Carrington telephoned me that his son Jack wished to go up."

"I'm Jack," rejoined the girl, laughing. "My name's Jacquelin. Everybody calls me Jack."

Here was a dilemma. If he took the girl up with him and she should become panic stricken she might cling to him like a drowning person and be the cause of the death of both of them. If he sent her away he might offend his commander. He stood irresolute for a moment, then gave in to the girl, who was dainty and pretty as a shepherdess on the mimic stage.

After a few more minutes of search for weak parts in his machine Harbeson mounted to his seat, the girl climbed to the empty one beside him, there was a burring and a whirring, and [illegible]

Miss Carrington from the first showed no more sign of appreciation of danger than if she had been sitting in an auto.

"Isn't it nice!"

Harbeson was not yet an expert at driving an aeroplane and understood perfectly that any mismanagement on his part would cause a tragedy. He was not displeased that his companion was insensible to the danger so long as nothing unusual occurred. She chattered like a magpie, calling his attention to this and to that, just as though the sensation was as new to him as to her.

Presently there came a gust of wind that turned the aeroplane on its beam. Harbeson paled, while Jack caught her breath. But the moment the machine righted itself she clapped her hands delightedly, exclaiming:

"Wasn't that just too lovely for anything! Do it again."

Harbeson, whose heart was beating like a kettledrum, made no reply that could be heard, though he remarked to himself that if ever there was a fool it was the girl beside him. Nevertheless despite the shock he had received be almost smiled and could not help thinking that Jack was a very delightful fool.

The weather was a trifle gusty when they started, and in the upper air they found it more so. After having been nearly capsized Harbeson started to return. He was caught in another gust so severe that Miss Jack was this time suddenly made aware that she was likely to be spilled from a thousand feet up in the air.

Both her fair arms went around the lieutenant's neck.

Fortunately the machine righted itself. Miss Carrington suddenly became aware that she was embracing a man she had not seen an hour before. She released him and covered her face with her hands.

Harbeson is now a captain and one of the most experienced aero men in the United States service. He says that he never intended to marry and probably never would have married had he not been nearly strangled a thousand feet up in the air by a girl.

His wife's reply to the allegation is: "No such thing."

BLOWS OUT HIS HEART.

Miner, Brooding Over Europe's War, Uses Dynamite to Kill Himself.

As a result of brooding over the war in Europe, Joseph Hansock, a young German working as a miner at Homer, Pa., literally blew out his heart.

Dressed in his best clothes, Hansock attached a fuse to a stick of dynamite, touched a match to it and pressed the explosive close to his heart. His chest was shattered.

Franklin and the Balloon.

When the balloon was first discovered some one said to Franklin: "What will ever come of it?"

Franklin pointed to a baby in its cradle and said. "And what will ever come of that?"

Are You Rheumatic?—Try Sloan's

If you want quick and real relief from Rheumatism do what so many thousand other people are doing—whenever an attack comes on, bathe the sore muscles or joint with Sloan's Liniment. No need to rub it in—just apply the Liniment to the surface. It is wonderfully penetrating. It goes right to the seat of trouble and draws the pain almost immediately. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for 25c of any druggist and have it in the house—against Colds, Sore and Swollen Joints, Lumbago, Sciatica and like ailments. Your money back if not satisfied, but it does give almost instant relief.

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

BANISHING UGLINESS IN PORTLAND, ORE.

Work of Children In Transforming Unsightly Lots Into Blooming Gardens.

Portland, Ore., has taken the lead in the ranks of the United States for teaching its children the value of cultivating its soil and the vacant lot, brought about through the co-operation of the Portland Commercial club and adopted by the local school authorities.

In 1912 the first school garden on the Pacific coast, containing two acres in all, was established, giving Portland the proud distinction of originating the school garden idea.

Where was once the eyesore of the city, the unsightly lot and the dumping ground of disease breeding debris has now been transformed into flower and vegetable gardens by the pupils of the various school districts. The result today shows that in 1914 forty-three school gardens varying in size from 40 by 50 feet to two acres, averaging about 100 by 150 feet, covering a total of nearly sixteen acres, were participated in by 8,100 pupils, besides the 3,500 home gardens that were taken care of by the same number of boys and girls on the lots adjoining their homes.

It has resulted in the elimination of the unsightly eyesore, and the school gardens have been developed in Portland to a higher state of efficiency and of usefulness than in any other city in America and has so been acknowledged by the educational department of the United States government. The entire United States has adopted Portland's method of utilizing the vacant lot.

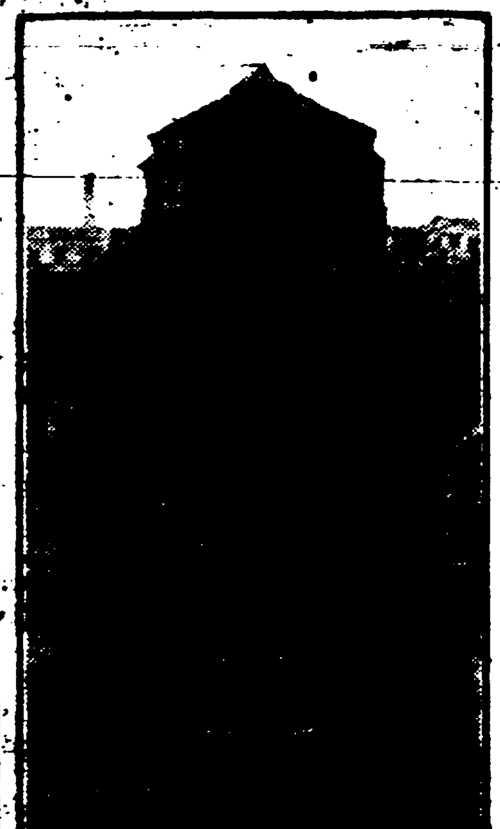
Every school this year has its one or more gardens. These gardens have not only instructed them as to the proper methods of cultivating the soil, but to earn them a profit as well. The boys and girls have been permitted to market their products at the local public market, a section being reserved for their use only, and keep the proceeds for their own individual needs.

Almost every variety of flower and vegetable has been grown by the pupils of the various school districts. Many of the children have taken practical advantage from the lesson learned at school and have started gardens of their own at their own homes.—Town Improvement Magazine.

A LOMBARD TOWER.

New and Novel Departure In American Architecture.

A new departure in American architecture has just been completed at the University museum in Philadelphia. It is an addition to the general structure in the shape of a lofty tower 100 feet in diameter, which, like the rest of


NEW TOWER OF UNIVERSITY MUSEUM, PHILADELPHIA.

the building, is inspired by the Lombard architecture of the fourteenth century. This tower is one of the few structures ever erected without regard to cost. The word to the architects and builders was to spare no expense to make of the tower itself all that art and money could achieve, for it is intended to be in and of itself one of the chief exhibits of the museum.

The tower contains in its lower story a perfectly circular auditorium 100 feet in diameter, with a flattened dome all lined with tile of a peculiar construction to get the best acoustic properties. It is believed to be the finest auditorium in America. The upper story of the tower is 100 feet in diameter, 100 feet high, with a dome, and all lined with light gray tiling. It is lighted entirely from the top and is an amazing piece of architecture because of its beautiful tone and its admirable proportions. The walls are six feet thick. The room is for exhibition purposes. With the completion of this addition the museum authorities are preparing to spend a million dollars more in extending the galleries to accommodate the rapidly accumulating specimens of archeology and ethnology from all over the world.

TESTING MATERIALS FOR USE OF THE CITY.

Practical Services Rendered by the Cincinnati Bureau of City Tests.

The bureau of city tests (Cincinnati) aids the city in two ways. It helps the government to purchase the best materials by examining the dealers' samples and by making further tests from time to time enables it to receive supplies of good quality throughout the year. Cincinnati is one of the first large cities to purchase coal under competitive bidding in accordance with well drawn specifications. All its purchases are made on the British thermal unit basis. In submitting bids dealers guarantee a certain number of heat units a pound and a certain percentage of ash. The cost a heat unit in the various bids is then calculated and the contracts awarded. All moisture in excess of the amount normally present is deducted from the tonnage delivered. The result of this new system has been the receiving of a good uniform grade of coal.

The bureau tested the 450 or more carloads of cement used during the year for various city improvements. In spite of the fact that only standard brands which have proved dependable are used, eleven carloads of cement of poor quality were rejected.

By testing fire hose the city saved $11,000 on the contract of 1912 and about the same amount on that of 1914. The bureau analyzes samples without any knowledge of the bidders' prices, and contracts are let on a quality basis to the lowest bidder whose product conforms to the standard underwriters' specifications. The satisfactory performance of the hose under heavy duty has shown the value of these examinations.

In the case of lubricating oils, also, the contracts are let to the lowest bidder whose oil conforms to the specifications of the bureau. At one time twenty-six samples of oil were rejected, and it was necessary to advertise for new bids. The second set of samples were practically all up to the requirements.

The 1,164 samples examined during the past year cannot all be mentioned, but here are a few that were rejected as inferior: Paint, with over 20 per cent gasoline; sand, dirty, not well graded and unsuitable; anti-freezing compound, guaranteed free from calcium chloride, yet found on analysis to be composed entirely of calcium chloride and water; marble cleaner, high in price and consisting entirely of washing soda; woolen blankets, supposed to contain not more than 15 per cent of cotton, yet shown on analysis to have 30 per cent; sulphuric acid, containing such a high percentage of iron that it would have ruined the expensive storage batteries of the fire alarm telegraph system.—Science.

A Community Trust.

Following the general lines of the Cleveland foundation, which has been in existence a year, St. Louis is to have a community trust. The St. Louis Union Trust company, the oldest and largest trust company in Missouri, will administer the trust for the benefit of the present and future community.

The income derived from the trust fund will be expended for the social welfare of St. Louis, under the direction of a committee of five members, one to be appointed by the mayor, one by the judge of the probate court, one by the judge of the United States district court and two by the trust company. St. Louis hopes that it will equal if not exceed the remarkable success of the Cleveland foundation, to which, it is stated by the officers of the Cleveland Trust company, nearly $30,000,000 have been bequeathed during the first year of its existence.

Cleanup in Spokane.

Thousands of prizes, ranging from money to tickets to the "movies," are authorized by the "cleanup-paintup" committee of the city beautiful committee of the Ad. club of Spokane, Wash., which is in charge of the Spokane spring cleaning campaign. Prizes will be given for the best essays of a limited length on "How Best to Make Spokane Spick and Span," and the contest will be open to every school child in the city. Every child entering the contest will be obliged to sign the following pledge: "I promise on my honor to all the people of Spokane to do all in my power to further the work of the 'cleanup week' committee to the end that as a city Spokane may be truly spick and span. I promise to help clean up my own premises and not to throw bottles, cans or refuse of any sort on the streets, alleys or my neighbor's premises."

Trees Shade New Road.

The United States post highway which is being constructed between Austin and San Antonio, Tex., eighty-four miles, is to be beautified by the planting of shade trees along both sides the entire route. Local organizations have been formed in each county through which the road passes for the purpose of carrying on the work of beautification.

It is also planned to build rest houses on the new highway and to add to the comfort of travelers in every possible way. The cost of constructing the road is being borne in part by the federal government and in part by the counties through which it passes.

BALL THRILL KILLS WOMAN.

Excitement at Game Proves Fatal to Enthusiastic Fan.

In the crowd at the New York Polo grounds to see the game between the Giants and Phillies was Mrs. Susanna Wisnewsky, wife of Edmund Wisnewsky, a public accountant, and when the visiting team made two runs in the second inning excitement ran so high she sank back unconscious. Dr. Oscar Leisner, physician at the grounds, found her dead from heart failure.

Mrs. Wisnewsky was forty years old and an enthusiastic baseball fan.

No Use to Try and Wear Out Your Cold, It Will Wear You Out Instead

Thousands keep on suffering Coughs and Colds through neglect and delay. Why make yourself an easy prey to serious ailments and epidemics as the result of a neglected Cold? Coughs and Colds sap your strength and vitality unless checked in the early stages. Dr. King's New Discovery is what you need—the first dose helps. Your head clears up, you breathe freely and you feel so much better. Buy a bottle today and start taking at once.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y.—Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 646, Laws of 1911, and Chapter 80, Laws of 1913; sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office No. 55 Lancaster Street, Albany, N. Y., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday the 18th day of May, 1915, for the repair of the following highways:

Oswego County Rep. Cont., No. 751; Class of Work, C. O. Appl.; Rd. No. 772; Name, Fulton-Hannibal, Pt. 1; Town, Granby; No. 825; Name, Fulton-Oswego; Town, Granby; Rep. Cont. 747; Class of Work C. O. Appl.; Rd. No. 654; Name, Oswego-Mexico, Pt. 2; Town, New Haven; Rd. No. 5044; Name, Mexico-Union Square, Pt. 1; Town, Mexico; Rd. No. 5221; Name, Union Square, Pulaski, Pt. 2; Town, Richland.

Maps, plans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of Division Engineer Chas. J. McDonough, 433 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "Information for Bidders" in the itemized proposal, specifications and contract agreement.

Proposals for each road or contract must be presented in a separate sealed envelope endorsed on the outside with the name and number of the road or contract for which the proposal is made. Each proposal must be accompanied by a New York draft or certified check payable to the order of the State Commission of Highways for an amount equal to at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal which such draft or check accompanies.

This draft or check will be held by the Commission until the contract and bond are duly executed.

The successful bidder will be required to give a bond for fifty per cent. of the amount of the contract; such bond to be executed by a surety company to be approved by the Commission, or a bond secured by the deposit of collateral securities to be approved by the Commission.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

EDWIN DUFFEY,
Commissioner.

I. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y., pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 646, Laws of 1911, and Chapter 80, Laws 1913, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office No. 55 Lancaster Street, Albany, N. Y., at 1 o'clock P.M., on Tuesday the 20th day of April, 1915, for the improvement of the following highways:

Oswego County: Rep. Con. No. 701; class of work, Bit. Mac. A. Resurfacing, Guaranteed; Road No. 653; Name, Granby Roads; Town, Granby. Rep. Con. No. 700; Class of Work Bit. Mac. A. Resurfacing guaranteed; Road No. 539; Name, Fulton-Volney; Town, Volney.

Maps, plans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of Division Engineer Charles J. McDonough, 433 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "Information for Bidders" in the itemized proposal, specifications, and contract agreement.

Proposals for each road or contract must be presented in a separate sealed envelope endorsed on the outside with the name and number of the road or contract for which the proposal is made. Each proposal

LEGAL NOTICES

must be accompanied by a New York draft or certified check payable to the order of the State Commission of Highways for an amount equal to at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal which such draft or check accompanies.

This draft or check will be held by the Commission until the contract and bond are duly executed.

The successful bidder will be required to give a bond for fifty per cent. of the amount of the contract; such bond to be executed by a surety company to be approved by the Commission, or a bond secured by the deposit of collateral securties to be approved by the Commission.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

EDWIN DUFFEY,
Commissioner.

I. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

CITATION TO PROVE WILL—The people of the State of New York,—To Cyrus W. Phillips, Rochester, N. Y.; Anna Phillips Nagle, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ruth Winegar, Nutley, N. J.; Frank E. Winegar, New York, N. Y.; Minnie Wood Douglas, Nutley, N. J.; May Wood Taylor, St. Joseph, Mo.; George E. Wood, New York, N. Y.; Clinton R. Wood, New York, N. Y.; William H. H. Phillips, Washington, D. C.; Ordelia Carscallan, Carter, Mont.; Josephine M. Wood, Foam Lake, Sask., Can.; Kittie H. Haw, Foam Lake, Sask., Can.; Edwin Claire Wilde, Foam Lake, Sask., Can.; Mary Kidd, Foam Lake, Sask., Can.; Percy D. Wilde, Foam Lake, Sask., Can.; Flossie M. Wilde, Foam Lake, Sask., Can.; Rachael C. Davis, Toledo, Ohio; William B. Phillips, Toledo, Ohio; Elmer E. Phillips, Stockbridge, Mich.; Mary E. Ormsby, Stockbridge, Mich.; George H. Phillips, Stockbridge, Mich.; Frank L. Wright, Stockbridge, Mich.; Elpha L. Hutton, Stockbridge, Mich.; Bertha Lyman, Boise City, Idaho; Charles Shaw, Kansas City, Mo.; Ada M. Davis, Clear Lake City, Iowa; Kittie A. Davis, Clear Lake City, Iowa; Clinton L. Davis, Clear Lake City; Iowa; Ada Phillips, New Orleans, La.; Marion Phillips, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. Alexander Bozant, San Francisco, Cal.; M. Augusta Phillips, Toledo, O.; Ada Mason, Batavia, N. Y.; Kittie Look, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.; Cyrus Frederick Phillips, Rochester, N. Y.; Ross Phillips, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Asa Phillips, Syracuse, N. Y.; Grace Phillips Bryant, Akron, O.; Frank Barnes, Fulton, N. Y.; Hiram Barnes, Little Falls, N. Y.; Loren Barnes, Syracuse, N. Y.; Fannie Barnes Danks, Springfield, Ohio; Fanny Barnes Burt, Hannibal, N. Y.; Edith Barnes, Fulton, N. Y.; Harry Barnes, Frankfort, N. Y.; Eleanor Tamlyn, Custer City, S. Dak.; Robert J. Jennison, Jamesville, Wis.; W. Harry Jennison, Los Angeles, Cal.; Minnie E. Roberts, Maywood, Ill.; Mrs. C. W. Warren, Waldron, Kan.; Ella Reed, Russell, N. Y.; Ransom Stewart, Russell, N. Y.; Orley Stewart, Russell, N. Y.; Hattie Hurlburt, Harrisville, N. Y.; Mary Curtis, Hermon, N. Y., Rebecca Durham, Fine, N. Y.; William Barnes, Harrisville, N. Y.; William Brown, Harrisville, N. Y.; Edwin Brown, Harrisville, N. Y.; Grace Shampine, Watertown, N. Y.; Helena Brown, Watertown, N. Y.; Minnie Brown, Harrisville, N. Y.; Earle Brown, Albany, N. Y.; Perry B. Hunter, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Florence Haviland, Stockbridge, Mich.; Elmina Phillips, Syracuse, N. Y., and to Nettie Hunter, Carrie Hunter, Eva V. Hunter, Florence Hunter, Mary Ann Marlott, Alice C. Phillips, Virginia E. Phillips, George R. Phillips and Hamlin Phillips, whose several places of residence, if living, are unknown and cannot after reasonable diligence and diligent inquiry for that purpose be ascertained, and to the widows, surviving husbands, next of kin, heirs-at-law, legatees and devisees of such of the nine last named persons as may be deceased, if any, whose several names and places of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry for the purpose be ascertained:—heirs-at-law and next of kin and other persons interested in the probate of the last will and testament of Julia A. Broadwell, late of the city of Fulton, in the county of Oswego, New York, deceased, greetings:

Upon the petition of Arvin L. Rice of the city of Fulton, in the county of Oswego, New York, one of the executors named in a certain instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of said Julia A. Broadwell, late of the city of Fulton in the county of Oswego, and State of New York, deceased, and relating to both real and personal estate, praying to have said instrument in writing and the codicils thereto proved and recorded as a will of real and personal estate: You and each of you are hereby cited to show cause before the surrogate's court of the county of Oswego, at the surrogate's office in the city of Oswego, in the said county of Oswego, New York, on the 24th day of May, 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why said will should not be admitted to probate, and such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your general guardian, if you have one; or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed; or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a special guardian will be appointed by the surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused the seal of the surrogate's court of the county of Oswego to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Clayton I. Miller, surrogate of our said county of Oswego, at the city of Oswego, in the said county, the 12th day of April, A. D., 1915.

(L. S.) H. E. KINMAN,
421-St Clerk of the Surrogate's Court

[B]NNER CLASS WILL GRADUATE

[Th]irty-Four Members Is the Total Number of Graduates In Local High School Class

Principal Wilcox announced five new members to the graduating class of 34 members which will be the largest class ever graduated from the high school.

The following is the complete list: Harold F. Caffrey, Leland T. Carner, Matthew B. Frawley, Harold N. Gillespie, W. Dempster Hill, Earl D. Hopkins, Ramon P. Lewis, Harry J. Lynch, Frederick B. Martin, Marshal G. Penfield, Bernard S. Reswick, Leland Root, Albert L. Sanford, Howard Shaff, Andrew M. Sharp, Edward K. Sullivan, Harold Thompson, James Harold Scholl, Eward Markey Pullen, Ethadne T. Austin, Margaret K. Clark, F. Eliza Hubbard, Rose M. King, Isabel Merriam, Eryma E. Paige, Lola B. Palmer, Amelia L. Rolfe, Lillian P. Simons, Jessie B, Wilcox, Muriel F. Winters, Esther M. Freeman, Kathleen M. Scanlon, Rose A. Walsh.

The first of the events connected with the graduating of the class of 1915 from the Fulton High school will be the prize speaking contest to be held in The Quirk on Friday, May 14.

The music for the occasion will be furnished by the High School Orchestra which is now under the instruction of Mrs. E. B. Owens.

The program containing the names of the participants and titles of selections follows:

The National Flag (adopted) ...... Beecher
Ramon P. Lewis
The Night of Mystery ...... Corelli
Leland T. Carner
Dollivar the Knight .... Anon
Harold F. Caffrey
The Empty Niche .... Anon
Howard Shaff
The Country Post Office .... Fisk
Jessie B. Wilcox
Maysie's Measles .... Burgess
Florence L. Moody
Coals of Fire .... Andrews
Lillian P. Simons
Mandy's Organ .... Higginson
Eryma E. Paige

The above are now under the instruction and training of Mrs. Lora White Kesler, teacher of elocution.

The first sale of tickets to the three commencement events—prize speaking, class night and commencement, will be held at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon of this week when reserved seats may be selected.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

Men — Compo, George; Dawley, Herbert; Keller, Frank; Pearse, Frank Powelson, W. V. N.; Woods, W.

Women—Collins, Miss May; Kerszard, Miss Victoria; Stay, Norena; Balck, Mrs. A.; Clark, Mrs. Bard R.; Gilbert, Mrs. A. B.; Bilbert, Mrs. M. C.; Guiles, William; Reynolds, Mrs. Teo; Rowley, Mrs. Homer; Russell, Mrs. Della E.

The Glen Hatchery; Whiting Paper Co.; Porter & Co.; Herbetr Caugyona Kalcnik, Jimochuk; Botas, Yanaj; Aenmono, Nrocnumoi; Andro, Solowioff; Kukoiars, Ocnuieyrk; Maldovan, Klement; Renc, Maric; Mark, Ieonup; Toupkumr, Dominuy; Francesco, Bertocce.

Peter T. Conley, P.M.

MR. PECK IN HOSPITAL

The Rev. Charles L. Peck, whose illness dates back about one year, and who left the city recently to recuperate in Sandy Creek, has been removed to the Watertown hospital for special treatment. The popular pastor's many friends in Fulton hope for the speediest possible recovery.

New carload of Bowker's Fertilizers. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

Best makes of Carriages. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

Steer this way for the Insurance that spells peace of mind—our Automobile Accident and Liability Insurance.

The accident that generally occurs is the unavoidable one—but that does not stop the "hold up" suit that costs money to defend against—BUT our insurance protects you against property and personal damages and the company fights the case.

See us today for rates.

DAVID & MASON AGENCY
55 N. FIRST STREET

FULTON A. A. IS ORGANIZED

It's Tone is for Moral Uplift and Promotion of Athletics in General

The young business men and athletes of State Street M. E. church have organized themselves into a club for the promotion of their literary and athletic tastes and abilities. Their banner should be inscribed, "The Fulton Athletic Association," as it is under that name they propose to work, study and, last, but not least, play baseball.

A meeting of the new organization was held Monday night and another one will be held next Monday night, in the church, and thereafter meetings are scheduled for every other week. At the last meeting officers were chosen who will serve for three months and then a new set of men will be elected for another term of three months and so on. Joseph Johnson, Thomas Singleton, L. Thompson and Jesse Taylor, were elected president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer respectively. Walter Bryant is the sergeant-at-arms.

In order that the Fulton Athletic Association may attain the success it deserves, additional members are needed on the roster. That new names will be added seems to be a foregone conclusion, as already numerous applicants for membership are making inquiries—and no wonder, for it is well-known that the boys and young men of State Sstreet church know all about good times and how to make one feel at home in their social gatherings.

Another reason for the success of the new club is the small sum exacted as a membership fee, a sum that should not prove burdensome upon any candidate for honors.

Saturday afternoons have been left open by the baseball squad for challenges, and teams having open dates may address for games Manager Donald Allen of 409 South 6th st. An active season is predicted for the F. A. A. upon the diamond, as Manager Allen and Captain Taylor are stirring themselves to make their team one of the successes of Central New York.

Lawn Mower Hospital at Roy's Quick Shoe Repair, 110 Cayuga st. ad

LUCY MARSH, SINGER

Tonight's Concert in Oswego to Be Heard by Many Fultonians.

Tonight there will be a musical attraction at the State Armory, Oswego, of more than unusual merit, one which can easily be classed with the recent appearances here of the Russian Symphony Orchestra and Madame Schumann-Heink, the recital given by Miss Lucy Marsh, soprano, assisted by Miss Ingham; violinist, and Miss Zillah Halstead, accompanist. The program to be presented by Miss Marsh is one of varied beauty and it will be enjoyed by all. The recital will be the musical event of the spring and an affair which no person who loves the best in music can afford to miss. The program follows:

De Puis Le Jour (Louise) ...... Charpentier
(a) Lied der Braut .... Schumann
Nos. 1 and 2
(b) Zueignung .... Strauss
(c) Ein Traum .... Grieg
Violin solo, Deep River .... Taylor
Miss Ingham
(a) Sunshine Song .... Grieg
(b) Sacred Fire .... Russel
(a) Yesterday and Today .... Spross
(b) Memories .... Neidlinger
(c) Little Gray Dove .... Saar
(d) Sylve Lin .... Sinding
(e) A Birthday .... Woodman
Violin solo, Danse Tzigane .. Nacker
Miss Ingham
Printempts .... Stern

HANNIBAL MAN INTERESTED IN TREES

P. A. Willing of Hannibal is taking delight and interest in tree culture. Recently he set apart a fine, large piece of ground for the free use of public school pupils who desire to avail themselves of an opportunity to plant, cultivate and study trees.

The pupils of the Hannibal schools will begin at once under the supervision of an instructor in forestry from Syracuse University to set out trees furnished by the State.

FRAWLEY—TOOLEY

This afternoon at 1:30 o'clock at the Church of Immaculate Conception took place the marriage of Miss Queen ia Rose Tooley to Matthew Frawley of this place. Rev. John Lindsman officiated.

Mr. and Mrs. Frawley are well known in this vicinity and have a host of friends who wish them happiness and prosperity.

Mrs. Frawley was superintendent of public schools in Osemgo county. Mr. Frawley is a prosperous young farmer and owns a farm in Palermo where they will make their home.

WEATHER FORECAST

Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday.

Community Notes

Mrs. A. D. Clark, S. 4th st., left yesterday for Madison, Misconsin, where she will be the guest of friends and relatives for the month.

* * *

Local Suffrage workers will attend the gathering of Oswego and Onondaga suffrage women at the Kanatenah Club in Syracuse, May 15.

* * *

Charles Anderson of West 1st st. spent Sunday in Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Boen of Syracuse was in the city Tuesday to attend the funeral of Edward C. Whitaker.

* * *

Mrs. John Finley of West 3d st. spent Tuesday with Syracuse friends.

* * *

The Modern Woodmen of America will entertain its members this evening by giving a dinner.

* * *

Mrs. William Fuller of Syracuse has been the guest of Mrs. F. E. Goodjon, Buffalo st.

* * *

Miss Ruth Brackett of Hannibal has been spending a few weeks with relatives in the city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Palmer of Oneida st., have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Harry V. Palmer of Syracuse.

* * *

C. Brannigan of Hoboken is in the city called here by the death of his mother, Mrs. Woods, of West 4th st.

* * *

Mrs. Orin Bogardus entertained the Foreign Missionary Society of State st. church this afternoon at her home in S. 4th st.

* * *

N. L. Whitaker left Monday for Pittsburg where he will spend a few days on business. Mr. Whitaker expects to return to this city Friday.

Two-seated and Delivery Wagons. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

Hereafter the basis of adjustment will be:

In Ford sizes, plain tread, 6,000 miles; Kant Slip, 7,500 miles. All other sizes, plain tread, 5,000 miles; Kant Slip tread, 6,000 miles.

The word "adjust" is merely figurative, because in 1914 the total adjustment in Kelly-Springfield Tires for the whole United States was less than 1%. You get this unequalled service in *uninterrupted mileage*—not adjustment.

Before buying some other tire at a lower price analyze the basis of adjustment offered by the other maker—see what you really do get for less money.

Made to Make Good

Kelly-Springfield
Tires are built up to a standard—not down to a price

Distributors
THE OLMSTEAD COMPANY, Inc.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

For Sale in Fulton by
F. D. VAN WAGENEN, Inc.

Colored Top Shoes

Are Correct Style for Spring and Summer

A Very Pleasing Assortment of the Most Popular Colors at Reasonable Prices

HERE ARE A FEW SPECIALS IN COLORED TOPS

Ladies' $5.00 Sand Color Top Patent Kid Shoes, button or lace	$3.95
Ladies' $4.00 Patent and Gun Metal, Sand and Putty Color Tops	$3.45
Ladies' $3.00 Patent and Gun Metal, Putty Color Top Shoes, button or lace	$2.29
Ladies' $4.00 Patent and Gun Metal Pumps, Putty Color Tops	$3.45

Visit our new store and see how well equipped we are to shoe your whole family

STRANAHAN & LOVE
15 E. First St., Fulton Formerly occupied by Morton & Shattuck

PALERMO

Chester Jewett, an old resident of town, is confined to the house by illness.

Mrs. John Bough has returned home from a two weeks' stay with friends at Caughdenoy.

G. E. Foster of Fulton spent Monday here.

Mrs. F. M. Hill of Phoenix is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Downs.

Rev. David Bland of Havana, Cuba, has been a recent visitor of his sister, Mrs. Charles Wetmore.

Matthe Frawley spent the week-end at Syracuse.

Mrs. Oscar Coville spent Wednesday and Thursday with Mrs. Fred Parsons.

Mrs. Belle Wheaton of Gilbert's Mill spent part of last week visiting friends here.

Mrs. John Bough was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Downs Monday.

Mrs. John Spencer of Fulton was a recent visitor at the home of her sister, Mrs. William Hodges.

Miss Blanche Collins has gone to spend several weeks with her sister, Mrs. Allen Dashman of Martville.

WHITCOMB

Mrs. John Lockwood entertained the Ladies' Birthday Club on Thursday of last week.

Ernest and Lillian Davis spent a few days with their sister, Mrs. E. Luke of Baldwinsvilee.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Davis were recent guests at W. Russels' of Jacksonville.

Mrs. Walter P. Reynolds set an incubator with 106 eggs and hatched 91 perfect chickens. Mrs. Reynolds evidnetally knows how to run an incubator. better than most people.

Miss May Whitcomb entertained guests from Fulton recently.

FREDERICK I. BAKER

Frederick I. Baker, 71, died last night at the home of his son, Fred Baker, 500 South 1st st., with whom he recently made his home.

Surviving are three sons, A. M. Baker and Eugene Baker, of Bennington, Vt., and Fred G., of this city, and one sister, Gertrude E. Baker, of Fort Ann.

Baled Hay, Straw and Shavings. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

Free Demonstration

of The Sweeper Vac, 3 in one combination, will be given in your homes. Phone, call or write Mr. Rogers, Hotel Lewis.

Two men, hustlers, wanted to work on commission.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Thi establishment is now in its new quarters at

123½ CAYUGA STREET

and is prepared to continue its good service to all its patrons

D. RICHARDSON
Ladies'—Tailor—Gentlemen's
Dry Cleaning, Repairing, Dyeing

REALTY TRANSFERS

Joseph Masso has sold property at 7th and Seneca sts., Fulton, to Ambrose Pollock.

The Kidder Sanitarium has sold property at East 8th and Church sts. to F. E. Sweetland.

Henny Kinnie, of Volney, has sold property in Palermo to Edwin Langshore.

Get cash for second-hand bicycles. At Bogue's, 61 First st. adv

NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is Hereby Given, pursuant to Sections 30 and 31 of the General City Law, that I have fixed Friday, May 7, 1915, at 8:15 P.M., at the City Hall in the City of Fulton, N. Y., as the time and place of hearing on Senate Bill No. 1943, entitled "An Act to Amend the Charter of the City of Fulton Generally."

At said time and place any person interested in said Bill will be given an opportunity to be heard.

Dated at Fulton, N. Y., May 4, 1915

FRANK E. FOX,
Mayor

EGG PRESERVER
by the qt. or gal. at
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 73

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE
TODAY

"SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY"
in Five Reels with Thomas Jefferson and Adelaide Thurston

"The Mysterious Contragraw" featuring an Aeroplane

Dips by Miss Marie Walcamp and others.

Overland Model 81

$795 f.o.b. Factory

VANWAGENEN, Inc. Agents

THE QUIRK
Matinees, 5c
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.
CONTINUOUS — 2 to 10:30 P. M.

TO-DAY
Hall Caine's Superb Love Story
8 parts "THE CHRISTIAN"
Featuring Edith Storey and Earle Williams
Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c

THURSDAY
Dorothy Donnelly in
"THE THIEF"
Daniel Frohman's N. Y. Lyceum Theatre Success

FRIDAY
Charles Richman in
"THE IDLER"

SATURDAY
"LIFE'S SHOP WINDOW"
with Claire Whitney and Stuart Holmes

Evening Times Subscribers are requested to advise this office if the carrier boy fails to deliver paper properly and with regularity.

Hand or Phone in Your Miscellaneous Want Ad copy for The Evening Times as early in the day as possible to insure insertion the same day.

No ads will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

For Sale—Ayles homestead and furniture, corner E. Broadway and 3d. W. J. Ayles will be on premises May 8, 10 to 12 a.m. and 1 to 5 p.m., to show furniture. G. D. Shaw, Agt. 117c

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Lost—A brindle bull dog, white breast. Answers to name of Dixie. Reward if returned to 1012 Emery st. Phone 1511. tf

Clark Irish Harp—Will sell cheap; brand new. Just the thing for a home. Address Z., Evening Times office. tf.

Found—Sum of money, Saturday night. Owner may have property by addressing Ernest Arnold, Fulton, R. D. 8. 117c

Girl Wanted—General housework on farm. Mrs. Stanley Holmes, Phoenix, R. D. 2. Phone 5621. 118

Lost—Kitten, white with blue eyes; answers to name of Muttie. Return to Virginia Spencer, 302 Academy. 118

Rooms to Rent.—Near Nestle Food. 554 S. 6th st. 117c

For Sale—Baby's bassinet; also toilet basket. 309 Pratt st. tf

Wanted—A girl for housework. R. L. McCully, 202 S. 3d st. tf

To Rent—5 rooms, upper flat. 412 Erie st. 122c

Rooms to Rent.—with or without board. 220 West 1st st., north. 117c

To Rent—2 apartments. Phone 3288. 120

OSWEGO NEWS

A number of men employed in the car department of the New York Central railroad shops were laid off Monday night. It is expected that they will be employed next month. There is plenty of work and a demand for rolling stock to handle grain at Buffalo, where boats are sometimes detained for a week discharging their cargoes because of congestion in the New York Central elevators, it is said, but the company cuts down the appropriation for shop work and the rilling stock has to wait until the appropriations are more liberal.

Monday four hundred men were laid off at the West Albany shops and it is said that at almost every junction point a reduction of the shop forces has followed that order.

* * *

Citations have been issued returnable June 7th in the estate of Sarah M. P[illegible], of [illegible], in which a contest has developed over the final settlement.

James R. Kelly, former Democratic Alderman of the Fourth ward, has been appointed assistant lockmaster on the barge canal at Schenectady and has left to accept his new position.

FINAL ACCOUNTING

Citations on a final accounting in the estate of Walter Boonsteel were issued yesterday, returnable June 7th. He left $379.45, of which $281 has been applied on debts. There are also claims of about $1,100 outstanding, including one of $225 by Louise McRae, and $378 by his father.

Chairs re-seated—cane, splint or leather; upholstering at reasonable prices. Wm. Lytle, 30[illegible] Pine st., Fulton. [illegible]

Man of Science to Lecture Upon Open-Air Public Schools

James Maddox, professor of science at Oswego Normal school, will deliver a lecture on "Tuberculosis and the Prevention of It," Thursday afternoon in the Public Library under the auspices of the Fulton Open-air school committee. Mr. Maddox is an interesting and fluent speaker, and he will illustrate his talk with stereopticon views, showing conditions which breed the dread disease and conditions which are to be desired. The interiors of various homes will be shown, the work of the nurses and the breeding places of the tubercular germs.

Admission to the lecture will be free and the general public is invited. It is expected that those who have children in the public schools here will make a special effort to attend. The lecture is one of a series planned by the Committee which will endeavor to impress the people of the city with the necessity of combating this disease at all times with every means possible. The Open-air committee is doing a great work here with the school, and its object in giving these free lectures is a commendable one. The lecture Thursday will begin at 8:15 in the evening.

PEACE PRAYER OF CARDINAL

Instructions Issued for Its Use During This Month—Decree of Pope

The following announcement regarding prayers by Roman Catholics for a cessation of the war in Europe, has been issued by the Catholics of the Diocese of New York by direction of Cardinal Farley, through decree of the Pope:

"By decree, dated April 9th, 1915, our Holy Father, Pope Benedict XV., has directed that the following prayer for peace, which was said on last Passion Sunday, be recited every day in all the churches and chapels of the world during the May devotions:

Prayer

Dismayed by the horrors of a war which is bringing ruin to people and nations, we turn, O, Jesus, to Thy most loving heart as to our last hope. O, God of Mercy, with tears we invoke Thee to end this fearful scourge. O, King of Peace, we humbly implore the peace for which we long. From Thy sacred heart Thou didst shed forth over the world divine charity, so that discord might end and love alone might reign among men. In this hour, made terrible with burning hate, with bloodshed and with slaughter, once more may Thy divine heart be moved to pity. Pity the countless mothers in anguish for the fate of their sons. Pity the numberless families now bereaved of their fathers. Pity Europe, over which broods such havoc and disaster. Do Thou inspire rulers and people with counsels of meekness. Do Thou heal the discords that tear the nations asunder. Thou who didst shed Thy Precious blood that they might live as brothers, bring men together once more in loving harmony. And as once before the cry of Apostle Peter "Save us, Lord; we perish." Thou didst answer with words of mercy, and didst still the raging waves, so now deign to hear our trustful prayer and give back to the world peace and tranquility. And do Thou, O, Most Holy Virgin, as in other times of sore distress, be now our help, our protection, and our safeguard. Amen.

"An indulgence of 300 days may be obtained once in the day, and a plenary indulgence may be obtained in the customary form of the Church by the faithful who have taken part for not less than twenty days in the recitation of the above prayer.

TRIAL DAY MAY BE SETTLED TOMORROW

The condition of the calendar of the Court of Claims in Syracuse makes it apparent that the Battle Island Pulp and Paper Company's claim will not be reach for some time. However, it will be taken up on Thursday and a date definitely set for the trial.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

"HIT THE SIGN, KID!"

Swatfester Who Does it Will Get an Overland Car.

When the curtain was raised on the 1915 National League season on Wednesday at the Polo grounds, ball fans and players were treated to a new one. Out in left field there flares a forty-foot sign proclaiming that the first New York player who hits it with fly ball is to be presented with a new Overland car.

The Overland dealer in the metropolis is the man who hit on this plan to stimulate the New York players in their "swatfests." Hit 'em out" will be changed from now on to "Hit that sign, kid," by the rabid rooters.

The distance of the big sign from the home plate is 394 feet, and there is ever likelihood of one of New York's big hitters pulling down the Overland car which is offered.

Before deciding on this move, Mr. Silver wrote the baseball writers on the New York dailies asking their advice on the matter, and they are of the opinion that the offer is a good sporting proposition. As one of the scribes put it: "It might be pulled right off the reel, and again it may drag along for quite a period."

JUDGE VANN IS HEARING CLAIMS

Judge Irving G. Vann, as referee, is hearing claims at Syracuse against the State for alleged damages from the barge canal construction done to property along the Seneca river at Baldwinsville. The Marvin claim was the first taken up. This claim is for $150,000.

The next scheduled for hearing is that for $200,000 presented by the Seneca River Power Company at Baldwinsville. Following this claim those from Seneca Falls will be considered.

Cream Separators at cost. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

EYESIGHT TROUBLE YOU ?

We make a Specialty in EYESIGHT TESTING SPECTACLES and EYE GLASS ADJUSTING

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

GAVE FRIENDS FAREWELL FEAST

Joseph Newton Has Accepted a Position at Augusta, Maine, As Supt. of Paper Co.

Last night at the Hotel Royal a sumptuous fish dinner was served to about fifty guests of Joseph Newton, Superintendent of the Granby Puly & Paper Company. The occasion of the dinner was in the nature of a farewell feast to many close friends of Superintendent Newton who will shortly leave the employ of the Granby company to take a position as general superintendnt of the Cushnoc Paper Company of Augusta, Maine.

Mr. Newton is well known in Fulton, having been born here, receiving his education in the public schools and at an early age entered the employ of G. P. Wells who owned the largest pulp mill in Fulton at that time. He also worked in the worsted mills and the Victoria Pulp and Paper Co., then sought a position as cutter boy in the Granby Pulp and Paper Co. Through steady application to business Newton was advanced successively from cutter boy to back tender then to machine tender and finally to superintendent, which position he held for fifteen years.

Mr. Newton while being a member of the Encampment of Canton I. O. O. F. endeared himself to all his comrades and became a leader among them. Shortly before Fulton became a city Newton was elected town collector which office he held with credit. He also was alderman of the 6th ward during 1910, 11, 12, 13 and supervisor of the 1st and 2d wards for one term. At the dinner many good wishes were expressed, all tending to show how well the retiring superintendent stood in the estimation of those under his supervision and the many close personal friends who were present expressed a keen regret at his leaving Fulton.

Mr. Newton will leave Fulton about the middle of the month and accept a position of increased responsibility, having full control over about 200 workmen in the Cushnoc Company, which manufacturers a high grade of pulp and paper for which special skill and years of practical experience is required. Those who are ecquainted with Superintendent Newton know that he will be as successful in his new position as he was in the one he is leaving and all join in wishing him good luck.

INCUBATOR EXPLODED; L. M. LOVE'S LOSS

Charles Love of the firm of Stranahan & Love, was called to Mexico yesterday by a fire and explosion at the home of his father, L. M. Love, who is well-known in this city. An egg incubator in the cellar of the house exploded Monday at midnight and the ensuing fire completely gutted the house. The occupants of the house were thrown into a state of paic by the terrific explosion and some were badly burned in making their escape from the dwelling. Prompt action by the fire department saved two residences which adjoin the Love home, but the fire raged so fiercely that Mr. Love's residence was completely destroyed.

The loss is estimated at $5,5000 and Mr. Love carried only $2,000 insurance. Nothing of value in the house was saved except small articles which the inmates were able to pick up as they escaped.

MOCK TRIAL SCHEDULED

A mock trial will be held Friday evening, May 7th, at the State street M. E. church, at 8 o'clock, by the Brotherhood classes of the First and State streets M. E. churches.

Mad at Paint

25c a gallon for paint is about $2.50 on the average job, and lots of men waited last year for that; but they didn't reckon: they got mad; wouldn't pay it.

There are times to get mad and refuse to pay: but when one's property needs protecting is no time to get mad and not paint.

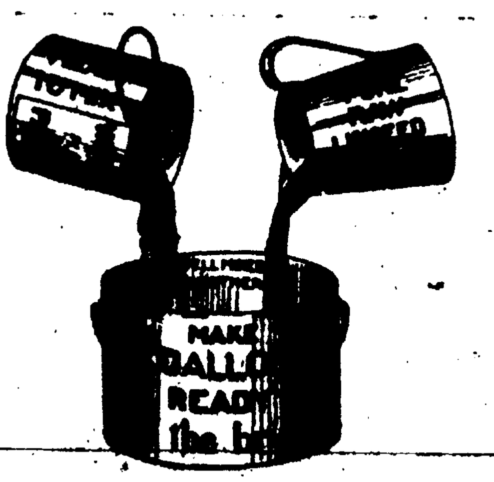
Besides, it costs more to get mad and wait than to paint.

Getting mad doesn't do any good to your property; paint does it good by keeping out water; no water no rot; no paint, some water and rot; and a little rot is more than enough to make a man liberal towards his painter and paint.

Paint costs not a cent. All the paint in the world, so long as it keeps out water, costs not a cent.

DEVOE

[illegible] P. SMITH Co. sell it



62 years of successful paint making is the history of Wadsworth Paint Works of Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE WADSWORTH IDEA

A gallon of Wadsworth Double-Thick Paint, a gallon of Pure Linseed Oil; stir the two together and what is the result?

Two gallons of liquid Paint ready for the brush at a saving of at least—

50c per gallon.

We want you to try Wadsworth Double-Thick Paint on at least one of your buildings, and compare the difference in cost between Wadsworth and the paint you used before, therefore, we will send you a trial order at a special price.

PEOPLE'S HARDWARE CO., Inc.

The Big Paint Distributors of Fulton

PALMER'S SUIT IN FED. COURT

Judge Ray Refuses to Discontinue Second Action to Permit Transfer

Utica, Wednesday. — Edwin F. Palmer of Fulton will have to try his damage suit against the D. L. & W. Railroad in the Federal Court, according to an opinion filed by U. S. Judge Ray in the court at Utica yesterday. The court refuses to discontinue the United States Court action, so that Mr. Palmer may try another action of the same sort in the State Supreme Court. The motion to discontinue was made by Piper & Pendergast of Fulton, representing Mr. Palmer, and was opposed by Lawyer Charles V. Byren of Syracuse.

Mr. Palmer brought suit in the State court for $5,000. Since the D. L. & W. is a Pennsylvania corporation, it got the suit transferred to the Federal Court. Then Mr. Palmer's lawyers started another suit in the State court, this time putting the damages at $2,950, which would bring the suit in the jurisdiction of the State court. Having done this, they made a motion to discontinue the Federal Court suit.

In his 10-page opinion Judge Ray denies the motion, unless the attorneys will stipulate to discontinue the second action in the State court and not to bring another action in any court. That would leave the plaintiff without any suit at all. He says that the suit can be quickly tried in Syracuse at the present term, or in the June term. The suit was first brought October 26, 1914, for personal injuries.

"The question is will this court lend itself to practices and evasions of the law of this kind," says Judge Ray. "It is useless for the plaintiff to contend that there was an error or mistake in demanding judgment, or in alleging amount of damages sustained. * * This court ought not to lend itself in any way to aid in a proceeding or a cause of a procedure adopted by the plaintiff for the express purpose of ousting this court of jurisdiction and in effect remanding the cause to the state court for trial through the guise of another action for the same cause. Such a subterfuge for [illegible]ing about a remand of a cause [illegible]wise impossible, ought not to [illegible] encouraged or sanctioned. * * * [illegible]dinarily a plaintiff should have the [illegible] to discontinue his action, but when it is done not for the purpose of forwarding justice but for the purpose of defeating justice and prolonging litigation and depriving the defendant of a substantial right, the court ought to put its face against it. * * * To grant this motion would operate as a fraud upon the rights of the defendant."

Buying Coal in May

Forestalls trouble and expense later in the year.

Let Us Fill That Bin at May Prices

THOMAS H. MARVIN
Broadway Coal Dealer

Tires, Supplies, everything for the Bicycle at Rogue's, 61 First st.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

THE ONYX STORE announces its Formal Spring Opening at 105 E. First St., Fulton, N.Y. on Saturday, May Eighth, Nineteen fifteen

You and Your Friends are Cordially Invited.

SOUVENIRS

Orchestra in evening.

New and Appetizing Dishes and Fountain Dainties.

Our Gloversville $25,000 Stock at 50c on the Dollar

Will be on sale tomorrow (Thursday) in our large basement. Take advantage of the hundreds of articles which we are selling for less than wholesale cost just at the beginning of the season.

Why pay more when you can buy it at Katz's for less?

The more you buy—the more you save.

Come and look around—you are welcome to look as to buy.

M. KATZ & CO.

"The Store that Makes Good."

Bowser Saves the Family

But the Cook Is Ungrateful and Quits Her Job.

By M. QUAD.

Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

Mr. Bowser is not eccentric.

He is not irresponsible.

He has bought burglar alarms.

He has invested in nine kinds of fire escapes.

He has kept cows and pigs and chickens.

He has bought little less than a carload of patent cures.

He has, according to his diagnosis, had every ailment on the list of human ailments.

All this and a heap more, and yet he is not far ahead of the average husband.

It is that every new idea looks good to him, and he wants to be helping to shove the old world along.

The other afternoon as he sat in his office a sudden thought made him start and turn pale. He didn't wait two min-

"LET ME DRAW A PICTURE OF A MICROBE."

utes before taking action. He rushed downstairs, rushed into a drugstore, rushed home.

Mrs. Bowser noted his excited look and the package under his arm and was at the door to exclaim:

"If anything has happened why didn't you telephone me? What is wrong, and what have you got there? Don't keep me in suspense!"

"Don't ask me any questions now," he replied as he dropped his hat on the floor and looked around like a man in danger.

"Is anything wrong—are you sick?" she anxiously demanded.

"Don't say a word—not a word, and don't bother me for ten minutes. I hope I'm in time to avert the danger!"

She turned pale and fell into a chair, and he hurriedly broke the string securing the package, seized the three quart bottles which comprised its contents and rushed upstairs, down the back stairs, down into the basement and up again. A strange, disagreeable odor followed him as he hustled around. By the time he had returned to the sitting room Mrs. Bowser had recovered sufficiently to ask:

"Mr. Bowser, what on earth are you doing, and what in the name of goodness is that stuff?"

"What have I been doing? Saving our lives, Mrs. Bowser—saving our lives and every one under this roof."

"Why, I didn't know our lives were in danger."

"Of course not. If the house was on fire from top to bottom and the firemen pitching our furniture out of the windows, you might possibly realize the fact, but it has never struck you that death silently lurks in every room in this house."

"How you talk, Mr. Bowser! What has been the danger hanging over us?"

"Microbes, Mrs. Bowser!" he whispered as he sat down and wiped his heated brow. "Microbes and bacteria—millions of 'em!"

"It can't be!" she replied.

"Can't it! You know nothing whatever about it. I do, of course, but, having so many other things to attend to, this one slipped my mind until today."

"But what causes that terrible odor?"

"Nothing terrible about it, as I see. On the contrary, I rather like it. It is the odor of disinfectants, Mrs. Bowser—the odor of something which has no doubt saved our lives."

"How?"

"By killing off the microbes and bacteria, which would soon have entered our systems and produced terrible illness, if not death."

"Well, I suppose you know best," she said as she opened a window to let a yard or two of the carbolic smell dodge out.

"Certainly I do, certainly. All husbands do. Mrs. Bowser, let me draw you a picture of a microbe. You can then realize the danger which menaced us."

He drew a picture of that insect with his pencil, and as she surveyed it in surprise and disgust he continued:

"Nice thing to have about forty of those birds cantering around through your system, eh?"

"Where do they come from?"

"Sewer gas. By this time tomorrow the house would have swarmed with them, and nothing on earth could have saved us from typhoid fever or diphtheria. If the microbe was the only thing to look out for I shouldn't have been so anxious, but there is the bacteria."

"What's that?"

"Here is a picture of him. Comes in the same way, and his mission is to eat out the lungs. It is calculated that 2,000 of them will eat out the strongest man's lungs in a month."

"And they were in this house?"

"Yes, and ready to be absorbed into our systems. Not only ready, but anxious."

"You are sure you don't mean cockroaches? I saw two under the kitchen sink yesterday and was going to ask you to get some powdered borax."

"Mrs. Bowser," he began, as he stood up, "Are you growing soft in the top of your head? Do I know a Bengal tiger from a woodchuck?"

"I—I suppose so."

"But I don't know a microbe or a bacteria from a cockroach," he thundered.

"But I have never heard you speak of them before, and I—I"—

"Do you suppose that I or any other husband sits down and tells his wife all he knows?" he shouted. "Because I haven't told you that a jack rabbit's legs have three toes is that any reason why I haven't known it for forty years?"

"But this is medical science, isn't it?" she softly protested.

"And suppose it is. Do you suppose I've gone sloshing around all these years with nothing but a recipe for making soft soap in my head?"

She was silent, and after striding up and down the room a few times he halted before her and continued:

"A wife isn't expected to know these things, of course, but I'd be accounted a pretty husband and father and member of a scientific club if I didn't know all about microbes and bacteria."

"But that picture of a bacteria looks like a lobster," she persisted.

"Lobster! Looks like a lobster, does it? Very well, Mrs. Bowser, this discussion will end right here. It is plain enough that you haven't the necessary knowledge to appreciate it!"

"But don't you"—

"Never you mind, Mrs. Bowser. Let it drop right here. Is supper ready?"

The odor was so strong in the dining room that the butter tasted of it, and after supper the cook called Mrs. Bowser into the kitchen to ask:

"Is it going to be like this all the time?"

"Oh, no. Mr. Bowser had to kill off all the microbes and bacteria, you see."

"What's them?"

"He'll have to come in and explain."

"No need of it, ma'am, for my bundle is all made up, and I'm goin'. A man who'll drag dead cats through his own house would cheat a poor girl out of her wages at the end of a month. Microbes and bacteria, eh! I don't believe it. Let him show them to me up in the zoological gardens."

When Mrs. Bowser told Mr. Bowser what had occurred he bristled up, got red in the face and exclaimed:

"I see how it is. You couldn't carry your point with me, and so you went out and upset the girl. Mrs. Bowser, you are treading on dangerous ground. A husband may be a worm, but if that worm is stepped on too often he turns!"

And he clapped on his hat and walked over to his family drug store, and after peering into the window and seeing that the druggist was alone, he entered and asked:

"Doc, are you protected from microbes and bacteria here?"

"Thoroughly," was the reply.

"What do you use?"

"Why, every time you come in and go out I sprinkle the floor after you with catnip tea."

Mr. Bowser turned and went out into the night and leaned up against a fence, and in his inmost soul realized that he was a man with plenty of bacteria and microbes, but without a human friend.

And an owl lighted on a nearby telephone pole and hooted three hoots.

Force of Habit.

"See here, boss, I ordered tripe and beans with coffee, and the waitress has brought me a lettuce sandwich and a cup of weak tea."

"You must excuse her, sir. All due to absentmindedness. She's a former society girl, and she can't grasp the idea that a quick lunch is not a function."—Exchange.

Prudent Steering.

"Law, pa, what are you sneaking around the hall at this time of night with your shoes off?"

"Sh, sh, son! I don't want to run into the war zone."—Baltimore American.

Swollen.

Tramp—Could you spare me one of your husband's old hats, mum?

Woman—They would be too large for you. My husband is an actor.—Puck.

Looked New to Him.

Randolph—Is that Buxton's new girl with him?

Sylvester—Oh, no. That's just one of his old ones painted over.—Judge.

No Limit at All.

There's a time to work,
And a time to shirk,
And a time to go to school;
There's a time to fight—
When you're in the right—
And a time you'd best keep cool;
And a time to smoke,
And a time to joke,
And a time to take a chance,
But in this mad day,
So the folks all say,
It is always time to dance.
—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Nap Lajoie, Connie Mack's Cleanup Hitter.

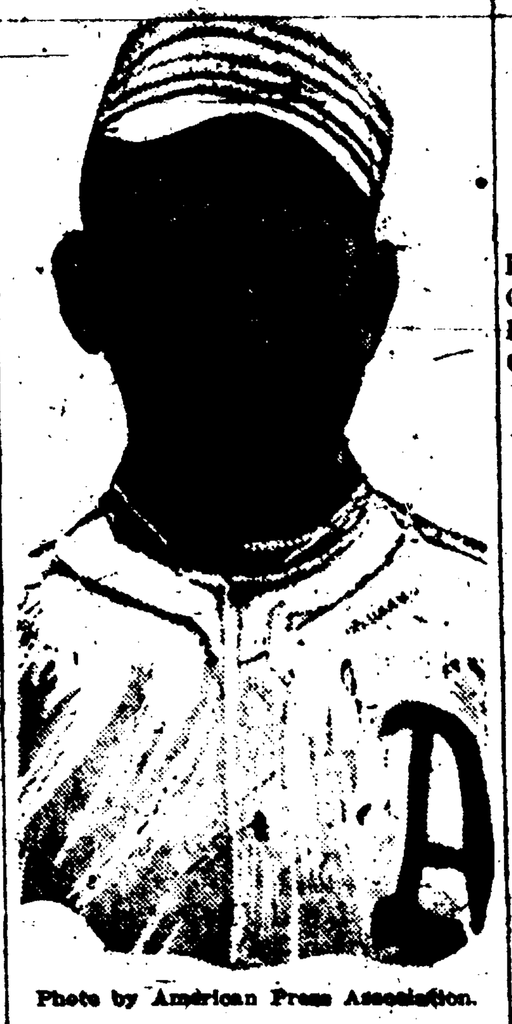


Photo by American Press Association.

Napoleon Lajoie, who plays second base on Connie Mack's reorganized Athletics, has fourth place in the batting order—the cleanup position. That was Frank Baker's old place, and he was mighty with the club. So far Lajoie has not been hitting up to his form, and the fans are disappointed. Doubtless the big Frenchman has slowed up a bit, but he is a natural hitter and before the season has gone far will likely get busy with his war club. Lajoie first broke into the big league as a member of the Philadelphia Nationals. That was away back in 1896, and since then he has been one of the most consistent heavy batters in the game. As a guardian of second base Lajoie has few superiors.

An Armless Golf Player.

In all probability the unique competitor in sports is Thomas McAuliffe, a Buffalo youth twenty-two years old, who, despite the misfortune of being armless, is nevertheless regarded as a golfer of no mean ability, says the New York Times. He lost his arms on Sept. 22, 1902, at the age of nine years, in a railroad accident.

In playing golf he holds the club between his cheek and shoulder and with the stick in this position has gone around the links of the Buffalo Country club in 108 strokes, a truly remarkable feat, considering the fact that 78 is bogy here. The Buffalo club's course is one of the best bunkered and trapped in the country.

With the combined swing and jerk of the body and shoulder he is able to give the ball an effective stroke. Both in 1912 and 1913 he won the second flight cup in the caddies' tournament and will attempt to win it again this year, for the third time. With driver, brassie, cleek or midiron he can drive 100 yards and about seventy-five yards with a mashie. At a distance of fifty yards or less he is remarkably accurate with the mashie and is almost sure to putt within a club's length of the hole.

Baseball For Chinese.

Under the patronage of the Chinese government and with the personal assistance of Wu Ting Fang, former Chinese ambassador to the United States, a baseball team of American born Chinese recently sailed from Honolulu on the steamer Mongolia for Shanghai by way of the Philippines and Japan. Their expenses while in China will be met by the Chinese government. The team will tour the principal cities of the interior with the object of introducing American athletics for the physical improvement of the youth of China.

Moriarty Picks Alexander.

George Moriarty, the Tiger third baseman, is the latest member of the Alexander Is the Best Pitcher In the World club. George says that he has hit against them all, but that Alexander the Great has it on the bunch when it comes to speed, control, curves and the rest of the twirling stuff.

Gymnasium For Creighton.

Creighton university of Omaha is about to erect a new gymnasium which will cost $175,000 and include swimming pool, handball court, basketball floor, roof garden, dressing room, quarters for indoor football workouts, shower baths and, in fact, all modern conveniences.

Indorses Baseball.

Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, physical director of the University of Pennsylvania, is a strong advocate of baseball. He says it is one of the best possible means for furthering the physical development of the young undergraduate.

Cricketers Bar Shirkers.

The London cricket clubs have decided to carry on the game this summer in spite of the war. Their teams will be composed of players not eligible for service, all the clubs agreeing that no place should be found for the shirker in any of this elevens.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS; STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Brooklyn.
New York at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

Results Yesterday

Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Brooklyn-Boston (rain).
Philadelphia-New York (rain).
Chicago-Cincinnati (wet grounds).

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	12	4	.750
Chicago	11	6	.647
Boston	8	7	.533
Cincinnati	9	8	.529
St. Louis	9	11	.450
Brooklyn	7	10	.412
Pittsburgh	7	11	.389
New York	4	10	.286

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Washington at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

Results Yesterday

Detroit, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Boston, 2; Washington, 0.
New York-Philadelphia (rain).
Cleveland-Chicago (cold).

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	10	4	.714
Detroit	13	6	.684
Chicago	11	8	.579
Washington	8	7	.533
Boston	6	6	.500
Cleveland	8	10	.444
Philadelphia	4	11	.267
St. Louis	5	14	.263

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Newark.
Chicago at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Buffalo.

Results Yesterday

Baltimore, 3; Chicago, 2.
Brooklyn-St. Louis (rain).
Newark-Pittsburgh (rain).
Buffalo-Kansas City (cold).

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	12	6	.667
Pittsburgh	11	8	.579
Newark	11	8	.579
Brooklyn	10	8	.556
Kansas City	9	9	.500
St. Louis	7	10	.412
Baltimore	8	12	.400
Buffalo	6	13	.316

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Toronto at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Newark.
Rochester at Providence.
Montreal at Richmond.

Results Yesterday

Providence, 7; Rochester, 1.
Richmond, 10; Montreal, 6.
Jersey City-Toronto (wet grounds).
Newark-Buffalo (rain).

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Providence	4	1	.800
Jersey City	3	1	.750
Richmond	4	2	.667
Toronto	2	3	.400
Newark	2	3	.400
Buffalo	2	3	.400
Montreal	2	4	.333
Rochester	1	3	.250

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Milwaukee at St. Paul—postponed, cold weather.

Kansas City at Minneapolis—Postponed, cold weather.

At Indianapolis—	R.	H.	E.
Columbus	2	10	1
Indianapolis	3	5	2

Batteries—Curtis and Coleman; Schardt, Willis and Blackburn.

At Louisville—	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	3	6	5
Louisville	4	6	3

Batteries—Kahler and Deroght; Perry, Ellis and Crossin.

Big Sale of Bicycles now on at Bogue's, 61 First st.

Gasoline, Oils and Greases. VanWagenen, Inc. advl22

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Ah! The Invigorating Whiff of the Pine Forest!

How it clears the throat and head of its mucous ailments. It is this spirit of Newness and Vigor from the health-giving Piney Forests brought back by Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. Antiseptic and healing. Buy a bottle today. All Druggists, 25c.

Electric Bitters a Spring Tonic.

Did You Cut the Coupon?

Don't wait until it's too late to purchase appliances at greatly reduced prices.

A $5.00 ELECTRIC GRILL for $3.90
A $5.00 HEATING PAD for $4.00
12-inch ELECTRIC FAN for $14.50
16-inch ELECTRIC FAN for $19.50
THE EL-GLOSTOVE for.....$2.19

This Sale closes Saturday P.M.

Come in and see for yourself.

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY

ONEIDA STREET Phone 144

THE CHRISTIAN

Today's attraction at The Quirk theatre will be the Vitagraph Company's production of Hall Caine's superb love story, "The Christian," in eight parts and 500 scenes. An all star cast of Vitgraph players is headed by Miss Edith Storey and Mr. Earle Williams. More than 3,000 people are seen in the picture, which at once can be considered as the best acting picture ever made, as well as the most elaborate and careful presentation of any photoplay now before the public.

"The Christian," as a novel was a great success. Later, it was dramatized and it brought fame and wealth to Miss Viola Allen. Its present form is its best, inasmuch as the talky dialogue of the novel and drama have been eliminated and the many scenes which were omitted in the stage version, are utilized in the picturized version. It is a superb production of a wonderful story, and having been made by the justly celebrated Vitagraph Company, who provided itsb est players and the most sumptuous production they could conceive, it becomes a photoplay masterpiece.

Miss Edith Storey assumes the difficult role of Glory Quayle, investing it with a youthful abandon and a mature understanding seemingly impossible to register on the screen. Her work is marvelous, as evinced by the widespread commendation which her work has invariably received. She is "The Bernhardt of the Screen," and no finer selection could have been made for the great part. Her principal co-worker is Mr. Earle Williams, who portrays John Storm in a masterful manner, giving the character a human touch which is most appealing. Others in this wonderful cast are Charles Kent, James Lackaye, James Morrison, Harry S. Northrup, Donald Hall, Edward Kimball, J. W. Sambrooke, Miss Jane Fearnley, Miss Alberta Gallatin and Miss Carlotta de Felice.

Big Sale of Bicycles now on at Bogue's, 61 First st.

PUPILS WANTED IN VOCAL INSTRUCTION

Inquire

FRANC LALONDE

280 SENECA STREET

We Want Your

ELECTRICAL WORK

ALL SORTS OF SUPPLIES AND WORK WILL BE DONE IN A WORKMAN-LIKE MANNER.

D. B. KANE

Phone 1598 118 Oneida St.

M. KATRIB

Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing. Ladies and Gents Tailor. All Work Guaranteed. Free Delivery

Phone 3353 21 1-2 So. Second st.

Up-to-Date Tailoring

in all its branches. Let me convince you by giving me a trial. The slogan

"TRADE AT HOME"

is good, but why not practice what you preach?

M. J. FELDMAN

Merchant Tailor

Over Whitaker and Bogardus

2d and Cayuga

Your Shoes Do They Need Repairing?

This is the best and quickest shop.

Wilson & Dwyer

207 Cayuga St.

Skates Sharpened too

The Longer You Wait

in saving money and starting a bank account, the longer it will take you to accomplish something worth while.

Why not begin today?

Start an account with us with the amount you can spare.

4% Paid in Our Interest Department

Which Do You Prefer?

The piercing tones of a band, or the mellow tones of the orchestra?

THE VITAPHONE

Is the "orchestra" type of a phonograph which reproduces every delicate sub-tone in a soft mellow blending that makes

The Vitaphone—a HOME machine

Perfection in tone reproduction. A human, natural, mellow tone, and yet a tone that never "grates".

H. J. HOWE

201 S. Salina Street DEMONSTRATIONS DAILY Syracuse, N. Y.

F. D. ROOSEVELT GIVES TESTAMONY

Corroborates Loeb's Story of Barnes-Murphy Deal

Franklin D. Roosevelt, former state senator and now assistant secretary of the navy, arrived in answer to a summons from the Roosevelt counsel. Mr. Roosevelt, it was said, was to testify regarding a deadlock in the Senate which ultimately resulted in selecting James A. O'Gorman to represent the State of New York in the United States Senate. Mr. Roosevelt, a Democrat, was the leader of an insurgent movement in the State Senate at that time.

Mr. Barnes arrived in cour when it was opened. He sat down in front of a pile of books which had previously been brought in and placed upon the table occupied by his counsel. Counsel for both sides entered into a brief conference with Justice Andrews.

When the conference was concluded, Stewart Hancock, of Colonel Roosevelt's legal staff, offered in evidence tabulations of bids covering a period of several years for departmental and legislative printing. The documents were received by the court.

Counsel for Colonel Roosevelt then renwed their effort of yesterday to get into the record a stipulation covering a judgment the state secured against the Albany Journal Company. The court received a part of the matter. Part of a stipulation made during the suit as admitted.

Young Roosevelt, who is tall, slim and erect, with a pair of Roosevelt eyes, made a good witness. He was the insurgent leader of the state Senate when Murphy tried to elect Wm. F. Sheehan to the United States Senate. He was trying to get an independent elected. He wanted Republican votes. And he went to Barnes for them. It was to Barnes he told what Grady had said to him of the bi-partisan agreement.

Barnes, according to Roosevelt, neither affirmed nor denied what Grady said.

It is the theory of the defense that Barnes continued to keep his hands off as agreed till the last moment, then released his followers when the jig was already up.

Next in importance to the testimony of the "fifth cousin by blood" of the defense, was the production of six letters passing between Barnes and Platt.

Barnes's part of the correspondence was filled with complaints to Platt, then in Washington, that Barnes was not "then getting anything like what he considered his share of the state printing." In one of them he spoke of a "characteristically insolent and insufferable" telegram from Quigg. This subterranean gentleman according to Barnes was interfering with Barnes's plans to get state work for his presses.

There was a great disturbance outside at this point. Two bands marched around the Court House playing popular airs. The sheriff was sent for after the shout "Hurrah for T. R." came floating in through the windows. The court ordered that the sheriff have the paraders arrested if the noise did not cease. A loookout of the window disclosed that hosts of students from Syracuse University were marching some place with banners and flags. Apparently the sheriff reached the street by that time for the uproar suddenly ceased.

A recess was taken ater a few more questions were asked.

WEST SIDE BLOCK BOUGHT BY L. P. SMITH

The Bartholomey block on the West Side has been bought by L. R Smith, head of the L. P. Smith Co., who has in view an idea to open there a branch hardware store. Upon this point Mr. Smith remains undecided.

Her Business.

"It's no use trying to steal a march on that pretty girl at the glove counter."

"Why not?"

"She has a way of making every one show one's hand."—Atlanta Constitution.

NEW ELECTRICAL SUPPLY STORE OPENS

W. J. Nicht, formerly of Auburn, has opened an up-to-date electrical supply store and contracting business on South 1st st., near Cayuga. Mr. Nicht is an electrician of many years' experience, having occupied positions of trust with the Klimer-Richardson Company, electrical contractors of Auburn, and other electrical companies. For many years Mr. Nicht managed branch stores for the Kilmer-Richardson Company.

Mr. Nicht recently resigned his position and decided to launch a business of his own, selecting this city from among several as an ideal spot. At present Mr. Nicht, who was recently married, is stopping with his wife at the Lewis House, pending the moving of his effects here, when he will take a house.

The establishment carries a full line of electrical supplies and will make a special feature of house wiring and automobile electrical work, including the charging of storage batteries.

OLD RESIDENT WAS LAID AT REST TODAY

The funeral of Mrs. Jane Brannigan who died Monday morning at her home, 412 West 4th st., was held today from her late residence at 9 o'clock and from the Church of the Immaculate Conception at 9:30: Rev. Father Lindsman officiated at the services at the church and the burial was made in St. Mary's cemetery. The pall bearers, friends of the deceased for many years, were William A. Pear, Thomas Sparks, M. E. Reynolds, John Hennessy, Patrick Casey and Daniel Mehegan.

Mrs. Brannigan was born in County Westmeath, Ireland, 1836, and when she was only a young girl she emigrated to this country, first taking up her residence in Oswego and later in this city. She had lived here 37 years. She is survived by three sons, Andrew, William and Christopher and four daughters Mrs. Clinton Ferris, Mrs. Peter Garman and Mrs. William Chappel, all of this city.

COAL AT PANAMA.

Mammoth Storage Plants Planned For the Canal Route.

Coal storing plants of mammoth magnitude are being planned on the Panama canal route. One of the storage plants is to be situated at Cristobal and another at Balboa.

It is planned to have a coal storage basin at Cristobal with a capacity of 290,000 tons and one at Balboa with a capacity of 160,000 tons. In each place the storage will be within a large basin made of re-enforced concrete, in which approximately half of the coal will be stored under water for use in time of war and the other half above water to be added to and taken from continually for the ordinary uses of commercial and government vessels.

It also is planned if the policy should be approved to be able to lease parts of the storage basin to such private coaling companies as may wish to maintain their own coal stores on the isthmus, but in such cases all of the handling will be done by the government plant, a suitable charge being made for the service.—New York Press.

Calling on Wilson.

The average person who calls on the president is in no hurry to leave, and the less important his errand the longer he takes to explain it. President Wilson listens patiently, although perhaps with little enjoyment; then he gets up and moves toward the door, and it must be a very obtuse person who cannot take the hint, and if something more than a hint is needed then the president shakes hands with him, but it is done graciously and in a way that is flattering to the person who without knowing it is being dismissed.—New York Telegram.

Our Cotton.

The United States department of agriculture reports that both long and short staple cotton in California yields 500 pounds to the acre, while in the next best record—that of Missouri—the yield runs 325 pounds of long staple and 385 pounds of short. The price of short staple in California is about the same as elsewhere, but that of long staple is higher than in any state except Florida.

A Freak of the Sea.

Like the ribs of a long dead giant so stand the rusty ribs of the U. S. S. Wateree, two miles inland, at the foot of the Andes, where the ship was deposited in 1868 by a monster tidal wave. The ship, with practically its entire crew abbard, was swept from its anchorage off Irica and carried inland, where it was left on an even keel, almost uninjured.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, May 5.—Believing that the length of the Constitutional Convention could be materially shortened were the delegates to assign to a committee composed of representatives from each of the nine judicial districts of the State, the duty of preparing an amended Constitution, Delegate James W. Whipple of the fifty-first senatorial district, has made this suggestion.

Delegate Whipple thinks that the Constitutional Convention as a whole is too large to do effective work without long deliberation upon inconsequental detail which under his plan would be unnecessary.

"Were a committee to be named, one from each judicial district, and empowered to draw up an amended Constitution, I am convinced that the work of the convention would be over in fifty days," said Mr. Whipple in discussing his scheme. "I have no doubt but that a new Constitution could be drafted in fifteen days.

Mr. Whipple says that if Senator Root were to be intrusted with the duty of preparing the amendments, a safe and speedy method of doing the major portion of the work of the delegates would result. He points out that as a Constitutional lawyer, Senator Root stands pre-eminent.

"All legislative bodies delegate its important duties to committees," continued Mr. Whipple. "Before the committees hearings are held and then the members vote either for the reporting of the proposition at issue or to retain it in committee. My plan is that the special committee of nine, with Senator Root of course as chairman, prepare the proposed new Constitution. I would then bring the document before the delegates as a whole for debate. It would then not be a question as to what should be incorporated in the document, but what should not be. There would be plenty of opportunity for those either in favor of or proposed amendments to be heard."

While the rules governing the Constitutional Convention provide that there shall be a certain number of committees and no such committee as is suggested by Mr. Whipple has been provided for, the rules could be altered to provide for such a committee.

The general impression is that the deliberations of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention will continue until the middle of September, yet there is nothing definitely known just what the length of the Convention will be in months. Up to the present the daily sessions have been brief and devoid of any particularly ardent arguments.

From today the various committes will work on the various amendments which have been referred for consideration and the Convention will take on a business-like aspect. Meetings of several of the most important committees have been announced. Next week it is expected that several hearings will be given.

Little is being heard concerning the plan to move the seat of the Convention to Saratoga Springs during the month of August. The rumor to this effect appears to be without foundation, though many of the delegates are far from being averse to adjourning to the attractive watering place. The proposition has not been discussed in open convention, however, although it has been talked over by the delegates.

Those You Know

Rev. F. F. Miller of Minetto was in thisc ity Monday, delivering an address in the evening.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Deuel and children have been recent guests of Mexico relatives.

* * *

Joseph Newton has resigned his position as superintendent of the Granby Paper Co., and taken a like position at Augusta, Maine.

* * *

Miss Mary Marsh and mother have returned to the city after an extended visit in the South.

Ah! The Invigorating Whiff of the Pine Forest!

How it clears the throat and head of its mucous ailments. It is this spirit of Newness and Vigor from the health-giving Piney Forests brought back by Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. Antiseptic and healing. Buy a bottle today. All Druggists, 25c.

Electric Bitters a Spring Tonic.

Storage Batteries Charged

Let us wire your car for electric lights.
Batteries, fuses and lamps for autos.
Head quarters for artistic lighting fixtures and shades.

THE ELECTRIC SHOP

W. J. NICHT 22 S. FIRST ST.

THE FULTON SALVAGE CO.

DEPARTMENT STORE W. THIRD STREET AND BROADWAY

INTRODUCTORY RED STAMP SALE

Begins To-day offering Great Bargain Prices in all Departments all this week, to introduce The Greatest of All Profit-Sharing Plans. Free Books and Free Stamps—Ask for them

Note the Money Saving Prices on New goods this season. 20 per cent. Discount on our High Grade Suits for Men and Young Men. Many rare values in this lot.

A Leader in Men's Trousers: Regular $2.50, $2.25 and $2.00 grades at $1.69, all sizes.

SHOE DEPARTMENT

To acquaint you with our Shoe Department we quote the following very special values:

Hurd's Best dress Shoes for men and young men, in all leathers and sizes; regular $4.00 value at $3.49. Other linesof $3.00 and $2.50 values at $2.29.

Ladies' and Misses' Oxfords, regular $3.50 at $2.59. Regular $3.00 shoes at $2.29, and regular $2.50 shoes at $1.98; all sizes in tan, gun metal and patent leather.

Many other Special Values including latest styles in Ladies' and Misses tan and black. Also boys' and girl's School Shoes.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

A Straight 10 per cent. Discount on Shirtwaists, Dress Skirts, ePtticoats, House Dresses, Kimonos, Aprons, Underwear, Yard Goods, etc.

A large shipment of Lace Curtains has just arrived as we are going to press. Prices not marked but they will be sold at very low prices in this Red Stamp Sale.

10%—CUT IN WALL PAPER—10%

Our immense stock of this season's new designs and patterns in Cut Out Borders and Binders. You will find in this great variety your choice from pantry to parlor.

Our Hardware, Furniture and House Furnishing Department offer the same money saving bargains. A mammoth order of Linoleums is due to arrive today and will be put on special sale at once.

A CARLOAD OF SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS

At prices never before heard of. We bought this lot at a very low figure and will sell any size door with trimmings at $1.00.

Window Screens, regular 40 and 35 cents sizes at 20c. Other sizes at 10 and 15 cents.

Our Hardware Department embraces a complete assortment of everything needful.

Do You Want $2 in Cash, or $2.50 in Merchandise Absolutely Free?

You can have it by asking your Merchants for National Red Stamps and insisting on getting them with everything you buy. If your merchant does not give you National Merchandise Stamps it is absolute proof that he does not appreciate your trade. Merchants who give National Red Stamps want your trade and are sharing their profits with you. Every full book of Red Stamps is worth $2 in cash or $2.50 in merchandise, dry goods, clothing, etc., or can be applied for $2.50 on purchase of larger amount or $2 on account. Full books will be redeemed by any merchant who gives National Red Stamps.

FREE COUPON

This Coupon good for 30 Red Stamps Free when making a purchase of 50 cents or more at the following merchants. Coupon not good after Saturday, May 8th.

McDONALD'S NEW YORK SHOP
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
106 Oneida St. Phone 3177

A. ALDERMAN
Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes
214 West First St.

J. BELASKI
GROCERIES AND MEATS
174 West First St.

M. H. JOYCE
The New West Side Grocery
518 West Third St. Phone 4260

H. C. DANN & SON
City Meat Market
High Grade Meats at the right prices.
11 South 2d St. Phone 42

JOHN CRAHAN
GROCERIES
124 West 3d St. Phone 1233

JAMES J. KENYON
GROCERIES
518 South 1st St. Phone 3299

J. R. WARD
GROCERIES—Open Evenings
314 Seneca St. Phone 4450

THE FULTON SALVAGE COMPANY
DEPARTMENT STORE West Third Street and Broadway

Watch the papers for announcements of Free Stamps and Bargain Prices. Save your Tobacco Tags, Wrappers, Certificates and other coupons and exchange them for Red Stamps; we are redeeming over 2,800 different kinds of coupons.

Merchants wishing to learn more about this Wonderful Business Boosting Plan, call Mr. Beynon, at McDonald's New York Shop, Phone 3177

NINETEEN HUNDRED COPIES OF THE EVENING TIMES GO INTO FULTON'S HOMES DAILY. WATCH US GROW!

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 118 [illegible] THURSDAY, MAY, 6, 1915 Price One Cent

Newspaper Stories Have Misrepresented Fulton's Ministerial Association, Whose Members Did Not Take Official Action Upon Any Clause In the Brown Bill at Tuesday's Informal Meeting Held in Mayor's Home.

Ministers Object to Generalities Contained in the Brown Bill, Which, if it Becomes a Law, Will Permit Conducting Extreme Forms of Gambling, all at the Discretion of Who May Happen to be the City's Mayor. Ministers' Consultation Was for Out and Out Commission Government. Mayor Informs Them the Brown Bill is a Step in That Direction, Which Produces Merriment on All Sides.

Taxpayers of the city were dazed this morning by the number [illegible] of the [illegible] stories printed in regard to the Brown [illegible] which will come before the Common Council for a public hearing tomorrow night at the City Hall. According to a story circulated yesterday the Ministerial Association held a meeting Tuesday, and "after due consideration (according to one paper, registered their approval of the measure." Another paper stated that the ministers discussed the amendment and that they decided after talking it over that the city fathers should receive salaries. One more paper stated this morning that since the amendments have been fully explained through the Chamber of Commerce, the Ministerial Association and other sources the opposition that was apparent has subsided. This is really news of the most startling variety.

Knowing well the sentiments of the above papers, however, The Evening Times was not content to take all their statements for granted, was about to make an investigation when one of the members of the Ministerial Association walked into the publication office this morning and, after asking that his name be withheld, proceeded to tell just what occurred at the meeting. It appears that the meeting was held at the home of Mayor Fox, a fact which the other papers appear to have overlooked. "The ministers discussed the bill," said the authority, "but took no action as an association or otherwise." "The statements which have appeared in the Syracuse newspapers are absolutely unfounded and I do not know where these gentlemen obtained their information. I was present at the meeting and I wish to say that no action was taken. I have considered the matter, and personally I am not in favor of the measure which has met with so much objection. The private opinions of the rest of the members I do not know, but I do know that no official action was taken."

This statement coming from a minister of established reputation in thisc ity, sheds new light on the stories which have appeared in other papers.

Interested parties who have looked into the matter, however, place little credence in the stories of the other papers anent the ministerial meeting. The writer of one story is a paid member of this city administration and is an appointee of Mayor Fox. In another instance, the writer was very much opposed to the measure two weeks ago, and spoke his sentiments privately as well as publicly. He is known to be in opposition to the administration and its acts in the past. No one has advanced any reason why the titled papers should support the measure unless he has been misinformed. In the third articles referred to, the writer mentions the fact that a large delegation from the sixth ward will be on hand to urge the passage of the bill, as a much needed bridge in that ward can not be erected unless the provision which allows the city to borrow a sum not to exceed $20,000 is passed. The fact that such a bridge can be obtained at very little expense by a special election has evidently been overlooked, but some one has apparently tried to hood-wink the sixth ward people into believing that the bridge will not be built unless the bill passes. Alderman Foster brought up the question in a recent council meeting and asked why such a measure should be passed when the council can call a special election to take care of such emergencies. Mayor Fox had no argument other than to say that a special election would cost $60. A saving of that amount and five times that amount could be effected with very little trouble among several city departments. Alderman Foster objected to the measure because he said it established a dangerous precedent, and the council could raise money at any time it willed in the future by simply deciding that some situation, either ordinary or unusual, constituted an emergency. "The safest way," said Alderman Foster, "is an election." Alderman Foster's stand on the salary question has not been ascertained. Alderman Quirk has come out for the salary provision [illegible] states that he does not expect to be an alderman again, and it is almost certain that he will not be disappointed.

PASTOR HOLMES REFUSED TO ADVOCATE BROWN BILL

At noon today, Rev. H. D. Holmes, president of the Ministerial Association of Fulton, was interviewed on the subject. Mr. Holmes in very few words stated that the Ministerial Association took no action whatever, either for or against the bill officially or otherwise. Mr. Holmes' statement follows:

"The association was called together by Mayor Fox Tuesday afternoon. The bill was discussed and members of the association asked questions about the bill. Some portions of the bill were approved, others were opposed very strongly. No action was taken by the association. I, for one would not go before my people, as a minister and advocate the passage of the bill, because there are some portions of the bill which I do not approve of, and I know that no other member of the association will urge the passage of the bill. We felt that we did nt have the right to pass an opinion one way or the other. While it is a question whether or not salaries paid to the Mayor and Aldermen may result in better service by these officials that question is not for us to decide. I could not urge my people to saddle themselves with more taxes, as they are overburdened now. One clause in the bill, in my opinion would license games of chance in this city, and in spite of the fact that the Mayor stated that the clause did not read that way, I think it does. Of course, I do not approve of that and we can not support one portion of the bill and reject another.

"The newspaper accounts of the meeting have been reported inaccurately, whether purposely or otherwise, I do not know. I talked to a Syracuse newspaper representative over the telephone and told him just what I am telling you. I intend to call the gentleman up and ask him why he changed or neglected to print all that I said regarding the bill. The other papers did not interview me, and I do not know where they got their information. While there are several portions of the bill to be commnded thr there are on the other hand several parts of it which should be strongely opposed and I predict some lively opposition to the bill in the public meeting. The Mayor was asked who drew up the bill and he told the meeting who was responsible for it, but I am not at liberty togive the name of the father of the measure. I repeat—nothing was done officially or otherwise by the Ministerial Association at the meeting at Mayor Fox's home Tuesday and any newspaper account which states or intimates that [illegible]

(Continued on Page Five)

Collegians Had Easy Time Comparatively With Twirler Injured

Fighting against odds, the Fulton High school ball tossers bit the dust for the second time this season yesterday at Athletic Park, when the Syracuse Freshmen team took the locals into camp to the melancholy tune of 9-3. The defeat was an honorable one, however, and the locals are to be congratulated for the showing they made against the strong college team which has the advantage of superior coaching and training facilities.

Barnes, a diminutive youngster of sixteen summers, mounted the firing line for Fulton, incidentally making his debut as a twirler. To say that the kid put up a good game isp utting it mildly. For eight innings he held the Syracuse sluggers to five scattered singles and had his support been good, the visitors might not have scored. In the eighth, however, his arm had gone the route, and the collegians fell upon his slants with a vengeance. Two singles and a homer shattered his equilibrium painfully, and he was yanked. H. O'Brien, with a sore arm, took up the burden at that point, and allowed one score in the two remaining chapters.

The work of the visitors showed long, hard practice and careful training. They took no chances on the paths and the infield worked like a clock. Flower was not particularly effective and the locals hit him freely, but a Syracuse player was always in line to receive the pellet. Flower received errorless support and gradually improvd in the latter part of the game, until the locals had difficulty in finding him at crucial moments.

The visitors started work without any preamble. Feinmann perched on first after Keeler had booted his roller. Dunkle sacrificed and Brown flied out. Kean sent a warm one down the third base line and Keeler again fumbled while Feinmann scored. Beckwith grounded to Caffrey. For Fulton, Keeler grounded out but Bray lined a single into right field. Wilcox was not equal to the occasion and his feeble grounder was easy pickings for Flower. Martin lined out, Feinmann to Jackson.

The visitors netted two tallies in the second. Bedell reached first on Martin's error and went to second when Jackson rolled out. Connelly's hit sent Bedell over the rubber and Flower's double into right scored Connolly. Feinmann popped and Dunkle fanned. Fulton retaliated in this frame by hanging up a brace of runs. Barnes strolled, and stole second. Thompson singled and Barnes stopped at third. In sliding into second Barnes wrenched his ankle badly, but pluckily continued the game although his ankle bothered his work in the box considerably. Pullen flied out. Caffrey's hit sent Barnes and Thompson over. Keeler popped.

In the third Fulton scored once more. Bray got his second hit and stole second. Wilcox was an easy out, but Martin hit safely scoring Bray. Neither team scored in the fourth frame.

In the fifth Syracuse bunched two hits and made two more. Feinman was out on a pop fly. Dunkle tripled and scored on Keeler's error when Brown rolled to third base. Kean hit and Brown took third. Beckwith sent a high one into left and Brown scored on the throw in. A pretty double play pulled off by the visitors in this inning robbed the locals of a possible score. Keeler flied out to right but Bray walked. Wilcox hit to third base and the ball was whipped to second by Jackson catching Bray. In the sixth Flower tightened up and fanned D. O'Brien, Barnes and Thompson in order after Martin had been passed.

Fulton pulled a double in the seventh. Feinmann reached first on an error, as usual, and Dunkle was out, Martin to Caffrey. Feinmann attempted to score from second on the play and he was caught at home. Brown flied out.

Pullen hit for two bases in the seventh but ran the bases carelessly and was caught trying to steal home.

The eighth inning rolled around with the score 5-3 in favor of the visitors. Kean, the first batter, singled. Beckwith bunted and Bray juggled the ball until both men were safe. Bedell took hold of one and the ball cleared the right field fence on the fly. The Syracuse runners walked across the pan while Thompson [illegible]

(Continued on Eighth Page)

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 46

C. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Associate Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

May 6, 1915

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Ringworm.

There are few diseases of the skin easier to cure than ringworm of nonhairy parts of the body. It is, however, difficult to cure ringworm of the scalp and beard—especially the former. The reason for the intractability of ringworm of the scalp and beard is that the fungus (a vegetable parasite, the trichophyton) grows down into the hair follicles, and it is very difficult to make well recognized antiparasitics penetrate to the seat of the trouble without damaging the skin. It requires easily six months to a year of treatment to cure ringworm on the scalp or beard. Any one suffering from ringworm should place himself under the observation of a physician or a specialist on diseases of the skin if he wants to be cured. A plain sulphur ointment of one dram of sulphur to an ounce of benzoated lard, a small portion rubbed into affected localities night and morning, will usually and steadily cure ringworm of the nonhairy localities.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Automobiles and Baseball.

Somebody has discovered that the number of automobile owners in our country is nearly equal to the number of baseball patrons. In this connection it is suggested that, while the fans haven't the same cause for pride, they don't worry any over tire trouble. On the other hand, the car owners are not annoyed by outlaw leagues and umpires.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sadly Beautiful.

Some of the courtesies imposed upon armies and navies are at times beautiful in their expression. For instance, a Japanese warship the other day steamed about the spot where the F-4 went down. Its crew was drawn up in salute, and its flag was dipped in honor of the men entombed below.—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

A Seasonable Explanation.

Every woman wants a new hat that makes her look better than she looked in her old hat, which was more fascinating than the one she had before, and so on, back to the time she was an angel in appearance; hence the difficulty of finding a hat to suit.—Toledo Blade.

The Irish Tongue.

Seumas McManus declares that the Irish language is "the most forceful to curse, pray and make love in, as it is the most expressive," and he adds, "It has 305 terms of endearment for a girl." In that respect it runs a close race with Spanish.—Boston Globe.

Bulls and Bears.

They are getting so gay again in Wall street that seats on the Stock Exchange that were selling a little while ago for $35,000 have been bid up to $50,000. Still, a trifle like that can be made in a few minutes' operations—sometimes.—Philadelphia Press.

Let Us Be Thankful.

Summer colds are bad enough in all conscience, whatever that means, but let us turn to the silver lining of the cloud and cheerily reflect that there are no summer chilblains.—Boston Globe.

Emerging From Despotism.

Fifteen hundred arrests for bribery in the Japanese election show that Nippon is rapidly emerging from the gloom of despotism into the full light of self government.—Boston Transcript.

Looks Like a Sticker.

Jitney or nickelette bus or five cent automobile—the thing itself multiplies, and the name doesn't much matter. Still, it looks as if jitney will stick.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Crowded For Room.

Flower gardens in Berlin will be turned into vegetable gardens this year. Here they're turning 'em into space for garages.—Detroit Free Press.

Mean Graft.

Canada's war contract scandals remind us that the grafter and the vulture never rise above their natural instincts.—New York Press.

Fast Colors.

If the American chemists can make dyes soon enough to keep our bills from fading down they will furnish fast colors.—Boston Herald.

Gasoline, Oils and Greases. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

CHASING THE MIRAGE

A traveler in thirsty lands thinks he sees, in a swimming blue haze just over the horizon, the promise of waterbrooks. Soon, he believes, the anguish of parched throat and swollen tongue will be over. He shall loll on the green turf with pleasant breezes making sweet music in the leaves overhead, while the brook ripples over the stones and the birds sing and the heat of day is turned into moderate temperature. So he goes on and on, and the place where he wants to be goes on and on too, mocking him as he advances, till at last he despairs and perhaps surrenders to the inevitable.

Early last January there appeared in the Mayor's message, delivered to the Common Council of the City of Fulton, a mirage, faint at first, but as time elapsed the picture of a city willing and able to pay salaries to certain public officials has become stronger and stronger, until now, without any more publicity than the law allows, the mirage is impressive enough to mock the pursuers of the men who secured the introduction of the Brown Bill in the Legislature.

There is another side to the mirage that appears to attract the eye of the traveler seeking an attempt to buy inefficiency at the expense of the taxpayers, and which is not binding to the man walking in the desert of local political circles, viz: That salary makes the man. Salary does not make the man, and no one with a grain of common sense believes it does, nor can the same sort of man delude himself or others into a belief that were the City of Fulton to pay salaries to its Mayor and Board of Alderman, we should get one whit better service in return for the money expended than we now receive.

It has been figured by "an exponent" of the Brown Bill that in round numbers the total amount of money that would be disbursed by the city in payment of salaries to a Mayor and Board of Alderman might amount to less than $1000 annually, and yet the mirage pursues us and mocks us, for how are we to prevent under the terms of the Brown Bill annual increases of salaries as recompense for the "good men" who would be "drawn into office?" Does the reader know that the Brown Bill does not stipulate the amount of salary each official shall receive? And if it did, then what? Would a pro rata share of $1000 be large enough to induce the ideals of "good men" to shake the dust of business or employment from their feet and turn attention to the service of Fulton exclusively? Not much of it.

To the average "good man" salary for serving the city he loves is not much of an inducement. It is true that men having had opportunities in their lives that fit them for participating in the legislation needed by a city are in most instances loth to give their time to serve in public affairs, yet there are exceptions to the all too general rule. Can the reader draw upon his imagination to the extent of seeing such men lured by the mirage that has been and is in the eyes of the "exponents" of the Brown Bill? Is it good reasoning to think for a moment that men of the class described would forsake business and employment for a pro rata share of less than $1000? Would a pro rata share of less than $1000 influence a "good man," one who could and would put his foot upon an expenditure of more than $2000 to lower the grade of a street which did not need lowering, to give any more freely of his valuable time to serve the city upon the Board of Aldermen, or any other of the municipal departments?

Ask your neighboring business man, mechanic or manufacturer for an answer.

With one exception the directorate of the Chamber of Commerce is on record as opposed to that clause in the Brown Bill which would grant salaries to the Mayor and Common Council men. Those gentlemen have not objected to quizzing; they have nothing to hide. The Mayor of Fulton did object to being quizzed, and the people are wondering why the silence continues.

Has the January mirage led the "exponents" of the Brown Bill to go on and on until they reach the place where they must succumb to popular opinion and heed the cry for a form of government that can afford to entice efficient men into the service of the city?

Mr. Taxpayer, if you want efficiency in your municipal government, the Brown Bill, with the salary rider, will not give it to you. Be on hand at tomorrow night's public hearing, oppose the salary grab idea with might and main, then return to your home determined to fight from your tyesight future mirages. As soon as possible thereafter resolve to work for a form of government that can afford to pay salaries to men whose ill give value in the efficiency they afford the city.

SUMMER COURSES IN AGRICULTURE

Additions Made to Courses at Cornell's Agricultural College, Term Starts June 7

Twenty-four new courses have been added to those given during the regular summer term of the state college of agriculture at Cornell, according to an announcement which has just been made. The new term starts on June 7 and ends on September 22.

As stated in the announcement, "the primary purpose of the summer term is to take advantage of the growing season in teaching subjects to students regularly registered in either graduate or undergraduate classes." Opportunity is also provided for advance students, teachers, and for persons otherwise occupied during the winter months, to take long periods of special work.

Many Departments Offer Courses

Eighteen departments will offer instruction during the summer. Those which ill be open, and the number of classes ogered in each, are as followo:

Botany, 9; dairy industry, 1; drawing, 1; nature study, 12; farm crops, 4; farm management, 1; farm practice, 1; floriculture, 5; forestry, 8; landscape art, 1; plant breeding, 1; plant pathology, 4; pomology, 5; poultry husbandry, 8; rural education, 1; rural engineering, 5; soil technology, 5; vegetable gardening, 4; a total of seventy-six courses.

The department of forestry offering eight courses will give special instruction with accent on work in the field. The first six weeks' work in the department will be in Ithaca. The remainder of the term will be spent in camp on a large forest tract in the Adirondacks.

Tuition Free to New Yorkers

As in the other regular terms of the college the tuition will be free to residents of New York State. For non-residents, except those registered in the graduate school, the fee will be $62.50. Students in the summer term will be required to have two years of regular collegiate work, although special students not candidates for a degree will be admitted on the same conditions as for the regular spring and fall terms.

POLITICAL COMMENT

"The state owes the money. It must be paid. Why put off the evil day?"—Governor Whitman.

That sums up the case in a nutshell. While the responsibility for creating the present situation does not belong to the present administration, the responsibility for paying up does, and the administration is not trying to dodge it.

* * *

Mayor Mitchel of New York city in his anxiety to have the state levy no direct tax this year is likely to develop a situation that will embarass himself a good deal more than the Governor. The head of the financial department of his own city, Comptroller Prendergast, after a very deliberate study of the state's financial condition, sees conditions as they are and announces that the responsibility therefor rests not upon the present administration but upon the administration of Governor Glynn. Would a similar study of New York city's financial condition result in a similar findings. — that the responsibility for existing conditions rests upon a preceding administration?

* * *

For the first time in twenty years, the state is compelled to borrow money to carry on the business of the state from June 1st to the end of the fiscal year. This happened before under Governor Morton when he succeeded Governor Flower in 1895. Failure to carry a sufficient working balance in the state treasury is the cause.

* * *

The character of the appointments made by Governor Whitman of themselves entitle his administration to the support of the taxpayers who decided last fall that a change of administration was badly needed by the state.

* * *

Two very able representatives of Tammany, Senator Wagner and Assemblyman A. E. Smith are the fountain heads of all the criticism leveled at the present administration, with former Governor Glynn and Mayor Mitchel of New York city as active assistants. Messrs. Wagner and Smith are just as good members of Tammany this year as they were last year and the year before when Tammany ran the state just as it saw fit, and Tammany is just the same as it was last year and many, many years before. The conclusion is obvious.

* * *

"Simple and absolute chaos" no longer reigns in the administration departments of the state government. Since January first the daily scandal has failed to materialize. Public business is being transacted by the regularly constituted officials and not by scores of special commissions. Every department head whether newly appointed or holding over understands that he is in the office to transact the public business that legitimately falls within his jurisdiction. This fact is not made the subject of special messages, it is all in the day's work.

Opinions

Drink Not Only Cause

There is room to suspect that in his diagnosis of the troubles in shipyards and elsewhere in the United Kingdom, Lloyd-George has laid, as charged by the labor leaders, too much to the charge of intemperance and that other causes, too, contribute considerably to the prevailing slackness.

Will Crooks, a labor leader, speaking for his own constituency, attributes the conditions at the Woolwich Arsenal to a want of intelligent organization. Though nine months have passed since the war began, no facilities have as yet been provided for the men to get their meals, and this, he intimates, is but characteristic of many shortcomings to be found there and elsewhere. His own opinion is that accusations of excessive drinking "have been spread broadcast by employers to cover up their own shortcomings," and this opinion is apparently shared by other labor leaders, who are no less resentful of the general disposition to lay all the blame on the intemperate workingman.

Though there may be little ground for suspecting a deliberate conspiracy among employers, it is highly probable that conditions in the factories do contribute to the slackness observed there. The British Medical Journal suggested not long ago that the Government would do well to appoint a committee of physiologists to supervise ventilation and heating in places where men work and to advise generally on questions relating to fatigue. It anticipated the labor leaders in attributing the failure in the supply of munitions largely to strain from overtime and to the unsatisfactory conditions under which the work is done. "Many of the factories," it said, "are worked night and day, and new hands taken on in a factory where gunstocks are made have complained to us of the excessive closeness—the old hands, they say, will have the windows shut."

There are many other complaints no less considerable. Girl machinists are obliged to sit on benches in shifts of four hours morning and afternoon. They have not enough physical exercise to keep them in good condition. Working in badly ventilated, overheated rooms and without sufficient rest and recreation, neither men nor women can be exspected to keep up to the pitch required in these strenuous times. The conditions, moreover, are peculiarly calculated to promote drinking, and it is not at all unlikely that the intemperance complained of is in large measure a result of these conditions.—Utica Dispatch.

Politics or the People?

Mr. McAneny's analysis of the appropriation bills is ample justification for Mayor Mitchel's appeal to the Governor to delay action on financial matters until the city authorities have had a chance to be heard. Assumption of the necessity for a direct tax this year is based on the idea that each item in the appropriations as adopted by the Legislature is imperatively needed for the State's welfare and may not be one cent. If $10,000,000 and more can be chopped out of the bills, as Mr. Aneny says, reasons for the direct tax become mere excuses and imposition of the tax itself an outrage, not alone on this city but on the state.

Nobody—not even the legislators who voted for them—believes the appropriations cannot be pared down without detriment to the State's interests. It has grown to be legislative custom to "put it up to the Governor" when there is a question whether or not to adopt a bill authorizing spending of the state's money.

If the Governor favors the expenditure the lawmakers argue that their judgment has been vindicated; if he vetoes it they derive only a slightly diminished political advantage from from the circumstances, for they can shift responsibility for the loss of the "pork" to him.

The bills now pending before Governor Whitman are no exception. With a total of $65,000,000, against approximately $57,000,000 last year, they contain salary raises and department allowances which are manifestly as much patronage grabs as were the various "ripper bills" which displaced Democratic officials for the benefit of Republicans. How much of this they contain only officialdom has yet been able to estimate, for the printed copies of the bills are just off the press.

A direct tax of 1.7 mills will mean that next year's budget here will have to include $14,000,000 to pay the tax. That is, the city's tax rate will go up 17.5 points, to a figure which the Mayor well says will be "wellnigh confiscatory" of the property here, on its 100 per cent. valuation.

Governor Whitman has the choice between cutting down appropriations to a pointp ermitting him to veto the direct tax and approving this practical confiscation of city property. He has the choice between economy—rigid economy, which is an inseparable part of sound administraion—and money-grabbing which will handicap this city's development seriously and bring hardship to thousands of its citizens. He has the choice between helping to build up a party machine on public funds and curtailing this city's school facilities, its disease prevention and health propagation work, its recreation extension, its charitable activities.—N. Y. Tribune.

Special sale of Farm Wagons during month of May. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

Get cash for second-hand bicycles. At Bogue's, 61 First st. adv

Baled Hay, Straw and Shavings. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

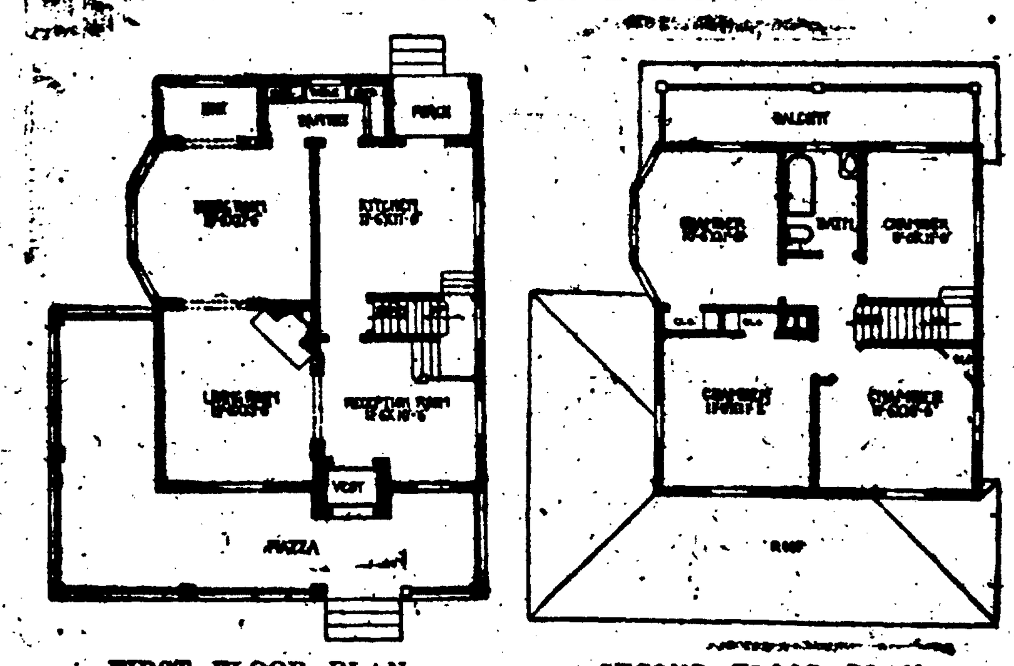
All Kinds of
GARDEN SEEDS
by the ounce or pound at
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

EYESIGHT TROUBLE YOU ?
We make a Specialty in
EYESIGHT TESTING
SPECTACLES
and
EYE GLASS ADJUSTING
Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

COLONIAL FOR THE LAKESIDE.

Design 627, by Glenn L. Saxton, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.

PERSPECTIVE VIEW—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN. SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

The wide sweeping porch is ideal for a lake dwelling. Size, 24 feet by 26 feet. First story, 9 feet; second story, 8 feet. Cost to build, exclusive of heating and plumbing, $2,000.

Upon receipt of $1 the publisher of this paper will furnish a copy of Saxton's book of plans, "American Dwellings." It contains 310 designs costing from $1,000 to $6,000; also a book of interiors, $1 per copy.

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER

Cross Questions.

To play this game it is best to sit in a circle, and until the end of the game no one must speak above a whisper. The first player whispers a question to his neighbor, such as "Do you like roses?"

This question now belongs to the second player, and he must remember it.

The second player answers, "Yes; they smell so sweetly," and this answer belongs to the first player. The second player now asks his neighbor a question, taking care to remember the answer, as it will belong to him. Perhaps he has asked his neighbor, "Are you fond of potatoes?" And the answer may have been, "Yes, when they are fried."

So that the second player has now a question and an answer belonging to him, which he must remember.

The game goes on until every one has been asked a question and given an answer, and each player must be sure and bear in mind that it is the question he is asked and the answer his neighbor gives which belong to him.

At the end of the game each gives his question and answer aloud in the following manner:

"I was asked, 'Do you like roses?' and the answer was, 'Yes, when they are fried.'"

The next player says:

"I was asked, 'Are you fond of potatoes?' and the answer was, 'Yes; they are very pretty, but they don't wear well.'"

The Wasps' Lesson.

An English gentleman lately took a small wasps' nest, about the size of an apple, and, after stupefying its inmates, placed it in a large cage inside of his house, leaving an opening for egress through the wall. Here the nest was enlarged to a foot in diameter, holding thousands of wasps. He was able now to watch their movements, and he noted one new fact—namely, their systematic attention to ventilation. In hot weather from four to six wasps were continually stationed at the hole of egress, and, while leaving space for entrance or exit, they created a steady current of fresh air by the exceedingly rapid motion of their wings. After a long course of this vigorous exercise the ventilators were relieved by other wasps. During cool weather only two wasps at a time were usually thus engaged.

When Spiders Molt.

When a spider is preparing to molt it stops eating for several days and fastens itself by a short line of web to one of the main lines of its snare, which holds it firmly while it proceeds to undress. The skin cracks all around the thorax and is held only by the front edge. Next the abdomen is uncovered. Now comes the struggle to free the legs. It works and kicks vigorously and seems to have very hard work. But continued perseverance of about fifteen minutes brings it out of the old dress. It seems almost lifeless and is limp and helpless for several minutes, but gradually it comes back to life and looks brighter and prettier than before. To young people this is an operation of extreme interest.

Game of Neighbors.

Arrange the chairs in a circle or in one or more rows, then blindfold one-half of the company (players will either volunteer or draw lots for the bandage) and conduct them to seats, leaving a vacant chair on the left of each. In perfect silence the nonblinded now take their seats on the empty chairs. The aim of the blindfolded is to find out who his or her neighbor is. To enable this to be done a chorus is started by the nonblindfolded only, who may, if they choose, disguise their voices. Some of the blindfolded are sure to identify their neighbors, and those who succeed in doing so are entitled to recover their sight and to bandage the eyes of their neighbors, who must take their places.

Hidden Planets.

Find the name of a planet in each of the following sentences. The letters that spell it are consecutive:

1. How can you mar so beautiful a picture?

2. Uncle Ruthven uses his horse daily.

3. Theresa, turn my music for me, please.

4. You ran us down like everything.

Answers.—1. Mars. 2. Venus. 3. Saturn. 4. Uranus.

Mounted Newsboys.

In Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, many of the newsboys who deliver the afternoon papers are mounted on horseback. This city has a population of 300,000 and has extensive suburbs. It is through these suburbs that the newsboys ride. We doubt that they arrive much more rapidly than does the American boy with his bicycle.—American Boy.

My Roller Skates.

My roller skates are good as wings
To carry me about,
For kids they are the finest things
That ever were brought out.

Along the street, around the square,
On flying feet I go;
I use my good skates everywhere,
For walking is too slow.

If mamma sends me to the store
I take my skates along
And quickly reach the grocer's door
With my swift strokes and strong.

Then back again without delay
I speed o'er stone and brick,
That often I hear mamma say,
"How could you go so quick?"
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Burdette and Riley.

Here is a gentle little story which Strickland Gillilan told. It concerns the late Robert J. Burdette and James Whitcomb Riley and happened during Burdette's last summer on earth.

Somebody said to Riley:

"There's one thing about Bob Burdette that particularly impresses me. When he says, 'God bless you,' he means it."

"Yes," replied Riley, "and God does [illegible] Dealer.

Good Form

Announcing an Engagement.

If you are to make the announcement at a luncheon of your friends, which is a very popular method of announcing one's engagement, you can very satisfactorily herald the announcement by some message written on the place cards. Choose place cards having some bridal or wedding design, such as a tiny bride and groom, wedding bells or hearts. The bridal couple is perhaps the most effective design.

Write across the back some such sentence as "Wedding bells are soon to ring." When the girls come into the dining room and see all these bride and groom cards they will naturally take them up and read what is written on the back. Then you may take your place standing at the head of the table and, holding up your hand, call attention to your engagement ring.

Or, if you prefer to make the announcement at an evening party, choose any game in which your guests have to select partners. Have provided as many cardboard hearts (such as attractive valentine cards) as there are couples. Have each heart cut into two sections on a zigzag line, each heart being differently cut. One-half of each card must be given to one of the girls and the other half to the young man who is to be her partner.

When it comes time to select partners and match up the sections of the cut hearts, let all of your guests, your fiance excepted, find their partners first. Then, taking the arm of your fiance, both you and he having a section of a heart of larger size than the others, step where you can stand in front of all your guests and holding up the two sections of the heart match them together, at the same time showing your engagement ring.

Or you might have two hearts wreathed together in some way with a satin ribbon and hold these up before your guests. They will at once understand the significance of the united hearts.

Things to Do and Not to Do.

A woman who is untidily or carelessly dressed is quite as rude as a man without a collar. He would never dream of going out without something around his throat, yet she will appear in public with a divorce in the region of the waist, a few buttons and hooks missing, her hair bundled up anyhow and her shoes down at the heel. Not only is she exceedingly unattractive, but she is being actually discourteous to the folk who are obliged to look at her.

It is usually either nervousness or thoughtlessness that prompts a woman to display her worst side to the world. She will take a seat that is offered to her in a crowded car without a word of thanks or else will make the chivalrous person feel still more embarrassed by a quick and emphatic refusal to profit by his generosity.

Or perhaps she will rush through swing doors without bothering to notice if any one is likely to be caught in the rebound, elbow people who are in her way, walk on the wrong side of the street or fail to remember that she must always bow first to her male acquaintances before they raise their hats.

Consideration for others and a desire to be inconspicuous always mark the well bred person in public. It is still more important that in the home this consideration should not be pushed aside like an irksome duty. It is a mistake to encourage indifferent manners toward those who are lived with day after day. It is just as much trouble to be rude as to be polite, and intimacy in the home should not be made the peg on which to hang countless petty bickerings and little errors in good manners.

Ignore Social Errors.

Do you know how to meet the social break—how to pass it off lightly or ignore it if it is made intentionally, or how to cover it or even to take it upon yourself if it is made blindly?

There is one sort of social break that takes a great deal of courage to meet in the tactful womanly manner, and that is the break when some one tells you something disagreeable she has heard about you. Besides the pain that such information always causes, there is always an element of curiosity that makes you yearn to hear all. But put down this curiosity; show the greatest indifference about any sort of slander that may be brought to your ears.

"Oh, please don't tell me. I like to be liked, you know," laughed a young woman when her neighbor volunteered some malicious gossip she had gleaned about her.

"Well, I'm sorry; that is my misfortune," you might say the next time your attention is called to the animosity of another toward you. Remember that the woman of social importance—the woman who has a place of consequence to fill anywhere—will always have fault found with her, and there are always plenty of persons who will bring you news of this fault on the slightest encouragement. Repeating this sort of gossip is one of the worst of social errors, and, no matter how high the social standing or how great the education of the person who repeats it, the part of the woman of refinement and tact is always to meet it by disregarding it.

CHIC STREET FROCK.

Early Summer Model of White Gabardine Shows Pleasing Details.

BRAIDED STREET COSTUME.

White is to be much worn this season, and many of the advance models are shown in the shops. The one shown here is of white gabardine richly braided. The blouse has long tight sleeves, and the box plaited skirt has side pockets, which are braided and tasseled.

One of the new white suits seen at a southern resort had an unusual belt. It was of dull white leather about two inches wide, perhaps narrower. It was fastened in front by means of a leather covered buckle, and on the left side, a few inches from the buckle, was a little pocket, just about the width of the belt. It clasped shut with a snap fastener.

White belts on blue serge suits are a feature of the spring modes. This striking contrast of the white against the somber background produces just the note of chic needed in the plain little tailor made suits.

Needlework Notes.

—To make a good oven cloth fold a worn Turkish towel double and stitch round the edges from corner to corner. Make a loop of tape or, quicker still for the busy woman, fasten a safety pin in one corner to hang the cloth by, and you have a most useful "oven" cloth with which to handle hot dishes from the oven or kettles on the top of the stove, hot plates, etc. Have it hung close by the stove so that it is always at hand.

Use old lace curtains for window cloths. They give the window an extra polish and are quickly dried. Old underwear if cut into shape and hemmed double make most acceptable wash cloths.

New York Ice Cream.

Fill a sherbet glass nearly full of vanilla ice cream; add three tablespoonfuls of ice cold grapejuice, crown with whipped cream and two maraschino cherries.

DON'T OVERPAMPER CHILD

Don't start out with the idea that because an only child is so very precious he is naturally delicate also. He is probably quite as strong as other little ones, but you will make him fragile if you take too much care of him.

Don't keep him all to yourself, but encourage him to mix with other children as much as possible. As he has no brothers and sisters, he needs a whole host of little friends to keep him in good spirits.

Don't wait on him hand and foot or call him "poor lamb" or spoil and indulge him "because he is the only one." If these things are permitted they will make him quite unfit to hold his own among other boys, and when he goes to school he will have a very miserable time indeed.

Don't interfere too much with his games and amusements. Children, even if they have brothers and sisters, often like to play alone. It is a mistake to think that an only child needs entertaining all the time. If you let him get into the habit of expecting this he will very soon become a nuisance to himself and every one else in the house.

THE JITNEY BUS.

The New Factor In Cheap and Rapid Transit.

Six months ago the term jitney was unknown in the east. Derived as it is supposed to be from a combination of the words jot and tittle, with the "ney" suffix as a diminutive, the word has long been in use on the Pacific coast. Now, however, it will appear that jitney is quite a common word, and with such busses operating in Philadelphia and other cities it may be said that this peculiar type of conveyance has come to stay. Briefly, the jitney bus is an automobile charging 5 cents per passenger, jitney being the slang for a nickel.

With the cost of automobiles constantly going down, there is no reason why there should not be a five cent fare for reasonable distances. During the past few weeks the jitney bus has appeared in cities all over the west. It is supposed to have originated in Houston, Tex. During one past month 800 of them have appeared on the streets of San Francisco. Other figures as given in the news columns of the paper are 100 cars in Kansas City, Fort Worth 141 and Seattle 300. Associations to operate jitney busses are forming in Milwaukee, Denver, Ogden, Omaha, Vancouver, Portland, Oakland, Des Moines, St. Louis, Joplin and Baltimore. Feb. 1 ten routes were established in Omaha. Kansas City has twenty-seven. At the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco 2,000 jitneys are expected to operate along the road to the exposition.

Street car men are alive to the situation, and measures are being taken to meet the new competition. The strap hangers of America are in glee over the new situation, which will give them the choice of auto buses or street cars. The present indication points to adoption of the auto bus lines in nearly every large city of the United States where the operating taxes permit.

While motor buses for carrying passengers have been established in European cities for many years, London depending largely upon them, the use of autos at the nickel fare usually charged by street car lines had never been generally tried out.

In Washington several 5 cent buses are in operation, but they had never been considered a success or a serious competitor with the street cars. It was in Phoenix, Ariz., that the present sweep had its origin. During a strike there in 1913 the 5 cent buses were put to work, and so successful were they that the other western cities adopted the idea, private capital coming forward when it was found that the small buses could be made to pay a profit.—Town Development Magazine.

A Municipal Pier and Railway.

The municipal pier recently dedicated in Santa Cruz is the result of the work of a committee of private citizens who realized the need for water transportation facilities in addition to rail facilities at Santa Cruz in order to forward the city's industrial interests. Santa Cruz in former years depended entirely upon the Southern Pacific railroad. The fine harbor which Monterey bay provides made shipping by water easily possible, however. The citizens therefore voted almost unanimously in favor of issuing bonds in the sum of $165,000 for the building of a municipal pier. The pier was completed in December. It is a little over half a mile long and eighty feet wide at its outer end. A railway, also municipally owned and operated, runs its entire length, and this connects with the Southern Pacific railroad at its shore terminus, also with the Ocean Shore railroad. Two lines of steamers now touch at the port of Santa Cruz. It is said that a decided improvement has already been observed in the city as a result of the construction of the municipal pier.

City Bureau of Foreign Trade.

The Houston (Tex.) chamber of commerce has added to its various departments that of a bureau of foreign trade in view of the probabilities that the trade relations between Houston and the Latin-American countries will undergo important developments that will open up vast new fields for the manufacturers and larger jobbing houses of Houston. The bureau is not restricted to Latin-American trade, however, but includes possibilities of trade with Japan and other countries. In addition to providing the bureau with a library, including commercial directories of the principal cities of those countries, arrangements have also been made under which the services of translators will be at the disposal of members of the chamber of commerce for writing letters in German and Spanish.

CHEERFUL SURROUNDINGS.

It is a prophetic fact that some of the biggest corporations in the country have come to believe that it pays to make the surroundings for their workmen pleasant and cheerful as well as sanitary. Flowers don't make plows, but they make more plows. In other words, the healthier and more contented a man is the more work—and better work—he can do and will do. No matter how good or how poor a workman a man may be, he is still human, and he cannot help but respond to his surroundings. If they are cleanly he will be cleanly; if they are cheerful he will be cheerful; if they are bright and energetic he will be that much more efficient.

THE NEW WALK.

The new walk which has appeared with the new skirts was at once adopted by the Frenchwomen on the Riviera.

And now in the Casino at Monte Carlo and on the Promenade des Anglais at Nice all the women of the allied nations and their American cousins are trying to imitate her movements.

Since women have accustomed themselves to tight skirts and semi-Japanese steps for so long, it will be rather difficult to change the way of walking all in a moment. The sport and the golf steps are even less desirable than are the little, short, quick steps of yesterday. It must be borne in mind that not only are the skirts full and, in the case of evening frocks, flounced, but also they are cut well above the ankle so that much attention must be paid to the feet.

The body is held very erect and the knees kept tight and what the dancing mistresses call "turned out." The steps must be medium in length and slightly springy. But care must be taken not to jerk or the skirt will not hang well, and there must be no suggestion of dancing in the movement; also the arms must on no account be allowed to swing. The correct movement requires practice and patience, but it may perhaps prove a distraction from war thoughts.—Monaco Letter in London Mail.

DOMESTIC DEMON.

Disorder Condemned by an Old Chinese Proverb.

"Invite not Disorder in thy home lest her demons lay it in waste."

This is a Chinese saying, so old that nobody knows now by whom it was uttered. But the sage who delivered it ages ago knew all there was to know of home life. He had looked into the hearts of men, women and children, and in thus personifying disorder it was plain he regarded the quality as the dire spiritual influence which all mismanagement would exert. The demons are not only those of violent and unruly tempers, but the harmful effects of confusion and wastefulness. Every unprofitable phase of home life was undoubtedly embraced in the profound saying, whose philosophy is as valuable today as it ever was.

To every woman who shall ever make a home this solemn injunction was spoken. It holds all the creed of home life, and so unto the end of time it will have meaning. In spite of diversified interests and activities, women are still the keepers of the home, and upon their wisdom and love and fidelity depend most of its comfort and peace and prosperity. They are the makers of the most telling laws in this sphere, and as their deeds are good or bad so the home takes its color from them.

DRESSING TABLE ACCESSORY

A Convenient Article For the Boudoir Made of Hand Embroidery.

Among the hundred and one things which adorn milady's boudoir a tray will always be found. This tray might be ornamental. More often it is simply useful. Pictured here is a tray

HAIRPIN TRAY.

which is at once useful and beautiful. As shown, it was made of yellow satin embroidered with dainty white daisies with black French knot centers. This oblong piece of yellow embroidered satin is slipped under the glass top of a tray frame, and a handsome dressing table accessory is the result.

The Workbag.

Cross stitch in tones of blue continues to be very popular and is used chiefly on table linen, towels and pillows. This design is intended for a square or rectangular pillow; you can use it either as printed or turned in the opposite direction for the ends of a table runner.

Use any material, either white or oyster gray, and work the dark portion of the design in dark blue and for the gray use a light blue.

Baste a piece of canvas over the material and with the newspaper pattern as a guide count the threads as you work the stitches. If the weave of the canvas is finer than indicated in the design allow two squares of the [illegible] to one of the [illegible]. When finished unravel the canvas and remove without disturbing the cross stitch.

An Opportunity For Housewives

The big $25,000 stock of our Gloversville store—displayed in our basement—is going fast. The housewives of Fulton quickly recognized this great opportunity for saving money on Kitchenware, Decorative China, Curtains, Hosiery, Dry Goods, Etc., so you had better come soon as every day the stock gets smaller. These are staple, first quality goods, bought to sell at doubled the price. All prices are in plain figures.

50 Cents on the Dollar

Household Articles

Enamel Pie Tins, Bread and Cake Tins, Tin Saucepans, Forks, Can Openers, Clothes Pin Bags and hundreds of others **1c**

Pudding Tins, Dippers, Dover Egg Beaters, Tin Teapots, Large Meat Forks, Soap Holders and a host of others.... **3c**

Cake, Pie and Bread Tins, Dairy Pans, Covered Buckets, Mincing Knives, Sink Brushes, Oil Cans, 2-in-One Shoe Polish, pound of 20-Mule-Team Borax, etc. **5c**

Large preserving Kettles, large Dippers, Collenders, Nickel Trays, Enameled Drinking Cups, large lip Saucepans, Angel Food Tins, etc.................... **10c**

Women's Clothing

Aprons, Shirstwaists, Petticoats, Kimonos, Muslin Undergarments, Neckwear and many others **10c**

Muslin Petticoats, Silk Waists, Sweaters, House Dresses, Silk Kimonos, Infants' Wear, Wash Dresses, Skirts, Children's Dresses, etc., formerly sold up to $2.00, on sale at................ **69c**

Wmen's Wash Dresses, white and colored, Skirts, Coats, Children's Dresses, Kimonos, Silk Slips, etc., formerly sold up to $3.00, on sale at............. **88c**

These High Grade Garments are good styles and are mostly single odd sizes, Dresses, Coats, Raincapes, Raincoats, White Coats, Skirts, Children's Dresses & Coats, formerly sold up to $7.50 **$1.50**

The above articles and prices are representative of our immense basement stock. Besides these we have thousands of others equally as good. Don't delay ---tomorrow may be too late for what you are looking for.

Manufacturer's overstock--100 New Spring Dresses, value up to $3, on sale Sat. at $1.25

M. Katz & Co.

Genuine gold filled Rings, value up to $1, on sale for one week only at . 19c

Department Store — 63-65 First Street

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, May 6—Senator Elihu Root, chairman of the State Constitutional Convention, is facing what he regards as a somewhat perplexing problem; the distinguished presiding officer is at a loss as to what to do with the numerous newspaper correspondeents who have been assigned to cover the deliberations of the one hundred and sixty-eight delegates Senator Root has devoted the greater portion of his public career to national politics and the ways and privileges of the men who write of federal affairs are familiar to him and his experience with New York State newspapermen and their methods of collecting the State news is limited in comparsion.

During the legislative session about fifty newspapesmen are sent to Albany to scan the political aspects of bills and debates. These half a hundred reporters are accorded practically the same privileges as the senators and assemblymen. They may interview the members during the course of the sessions, examine the bills and resolutions as they are introduced and wander about the senate and assembly chambers unchallenged.

Senator Root believes that such freedom is greatly to the detriment or order and dispatch and feels that he must curtail certain of the privileges heretofore enjoyed by the newspapermen.

In the assembly and senate chambers there are a limited number of seats, but since the sessions of the legislature continue generally until late in the afternoon, the same seats can be used by the representatives of both evening and morning papers, thus there has been no difficulty so far as the seating capacity of the two houses is concerned.

The sessions of the Constitutional Convention have thus far all been held in the morning and since there have been no late afternoon meetings, it has been necessary for the morning newspapermen to attend the morning sessions. As a consequence, the seating capacity of the Assembly chamber has been overtaxed.

Then too, there has been considerable conversation among the reporters which does not accord with the ideas of Senator Root. He also frowns upon the custom of interviewing the delegates upholding him in this.

In order to accommodate all of the newspapermen, Senator Root has suggested that in the Assembly chamber, a platform be built over the rostrum of the speaker. Upon this platform he would place the reporters.

Up to the present time no such proposition has ever been broached, yet the timeliness of the plan has appealed to the newspapermen who are doing the convention.

The cost of erecting the platform has not as yet been estimated; nor have the details been worked out. It will be large enough to comfortably seat at least forty of the correspondents. Possibly there will be enough room upon it for the entire fifty.

PARISH AID ELECTS OFFICERS FOR YEAR

Activity continues to mark all work connected with the Zion Episcopal church. The latest meeting of imporance to engage one of the auxiliaries was the annual business meeting of the Parish Aid Society held at the home of the Rev. Mr. peters, 3d and Cayuga sts., Tuesday evening, when the following officers were elected:

Mrs. John Henderson, president; Mrs. George W. Hackett, 1st vice president; Mrs. Frank Painter, 2d vice president; Mrs. F. L. Jennings, secretary; Mrs. Albert Ostrander, treasurer.

After the business session a delightgoing to be deprived of the home patiring officers.

"CAN HARDLY WAIT TO GET EVENING TIMES"

Joseph Newton, who will leave the city soon to take a position of responsibility in Augusta, Maine, is not made known last night at The Evenper— your home daily paper, as he flag into the new field of activity. ing Times office he wants Fulton's "Herald of Progress' to follow his flag into the new field of activity. Joseph's name stands now on the debit side of The Times' ledger, one year in advance.

THE THIEF

The Quirk Keeping Up Pace Set Early in the Week, in Character of Plays

Revival week at The Quirk is proving one of Manager Darleigh's strongest attractions. The character of the plays shown upon the screen speaks well, indeed, for the efforts made to give theatre goers the benefit of modern picture plays.

The Cast

Marie Louise Voisin .... Dorothy Donnelly
Richard Voisin ...... Richard Buhler
Raymond Lagardes (Their Friend) .... Edgar Davenport
Isabelle Lagardes (His Wife).... .... Iva Shepard
Fernand Lagardes (Their Son) .. .. Harry Spingler
Gondoin (The Detective) .... Geo. De Carlton

Gondoin, the detective, with a quiet smile of triumph on his face, is about to slip the hand cuffs on the wrists of Fernand Lagarde, the weak young fool who, fascinated by Marie Louise, is willing to go to any lengthss to win a smile from her. Horror-struck by the semmingly overwhelming proof that their adored and only son is the mysterious thief, Raymond Lagardes, and his family stand aghast. Marie Louise Visin, the beautiful young wife of Richard Voisin, the banker, watches with burning eyes as Fernand is about to be led away. Suddenly she breaks from her husband's restraining arms and shrieks hysterically:—

"It is I—I who am the thief! Fernand is innocent. He would sacrifice himself for me!"

This is the intensely dramatic climax of a situation that begins inevitably when Marie Louise, despite her large allowance, finds herself desperately in debt to dressmakers, milliners and modists. Her desire to retain the lasting love of her husband, who fairly worships her when she wears a becoming creation, and demands that she be the best dressed woman in their set, has led her to steal in the first place. The habit once established it becomes dreadfully easy to her to seize the chance to purloin whenever the opportunity offers. She grows bolder and more desperate as the ring she has forged about herself grows tighter. Fernand, crazed by his calflove of the woman of the world, is suspected by inspector Gondoin, the shrewd detective who has been called in to solve, if possible, the long series of baffling thefts.

Gondoin is taken into the house as an apparent guest. He shadows Fernand and becomes convinced that the love-sick youth is the thief. Marie Louise escapes suspicion, except by her husband. But even he is on the wrong track, for he attributes the mysterious source of the money that pays for her elaborate gowns, to an intrigue. Furiously in their bedroom at night, after they had returned from a gay party, he tries to wring the truth from her. Fernand learns that Marie Louise is the real thief, but fatuously, to prove his love, allows the guilt to be fastened upon himself. It is only Marie's sudden revulsion of feeling that makes her bare her soul at the eleventh hour and declare the truth. Richard, learning it, forgives her and they turn their faces toward South America and a new life together.

Community Notes

Mrs. Joel Parker of 206 Voorhees st., is entertaining her neice and nephew of Superior, Wis.

* * *

Let there be merriment at the news of a catch made by merchant Harris Rosenbloom, whose Waltonian ability while trying to snare a brook trout, in the Oneida river near Three River Point on Wednesday, resulted in the capture of a fine large shad. The catch was on exhibition in H. P. Allen store today.

* * *

Gervose Powell has returned to his home in this city after visiting his sister, Margaret at Augustinian Academy at Carthage, N. Y.

* * *

Ms. Gileas S. Pipe of S. 31 st., has returned from a visit with friends in New York city.

* * *

Sympathy for Louis Youngs of 502 Rochester st., is expressed on all sides because of the injuries he received yesterday at the Volney Paper Co.'s mill, when one hand became caught between cylinders he was operating. The hand clear to the elbow was badly lacerated.

Two-seated and Delivery Wagons. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

New carload of Bowker's Fertilizers. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

Sale of 50 Dozen Waldorf House and Porch Dresses

Dresses made of novelty silk, ginghams, Irish lawns, dimities, linen crash, crinkled seersuckers, checked ginghams, also plain black lawns.

Sizes 13 to 42. Dresses made to retail up to $2.50; on sale Saturday morning at 9 o'clock for................ 82c EACH

SEE THEM IN OUR FIRST STREET SHOW WINDOWS

J. C. O'BRIEN

ANNOUNCEMENT

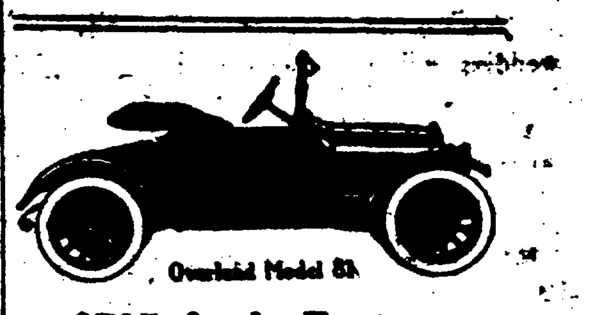
This establishment is now in its new quarters at

123½ CAYUGA STREET

and is prepared to continue its good service to all its patrons

D. RICHARDSON

Ladies'—Tailor—Gentlemen's
Dry Cleaning, Repairing, Dyeing



Overland Model 81

$795 f.o.b. Factory

VANWAGENEN, Inc. Agents

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE

TODAY

Two Reel Feature
"HIS CAPTIVE"
with Frank Lloyd
and Four Others

TOMORROW
"THE HEART-BREAKERS"
Big Two-reel Feature with
Charles Ogle and Muriel Ostriche

"THE ANIMATED WEEKLY"
and Four Others

Admission 5c

Storage Batteries Charged

Let us wire your car for electric lights.
Batteries, fuses and lamps for autos.
Head quarters for artistic lighting fixtures and shades.

THE ELECTRIC SHOP

W. J. NICHT 22 S. FIRST ST.

THE QUIRK

Matinees, 5c
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.
CONTINUOUS — 2 to 10:30 P. M.

TO-DAY
Dorothy Donnelly in
"THE THIEF"
Daniel Frohman's N. Y. Lyceum Theatre Success

FRIDAY
Charles Richman in
"THE IDLER"

SATURDAY
"LIFE'S SHOP WINDOW"
with Claire Whitney
and Stuart Holmes

By Request
CHARLES CHAPLIN
in
"HIS NEW JOB"

NEW CRUSADE IS WANTED

Neatness, Cleanliness and Order Is a City's Real Asset

Utica, Thursday.—There was once in this city a crusade against loose papers in the streets. It was carried on with some vigor on the part of several organizations and finally extended to the schools. It was effective, and was a very great factor in making the streets, lawns and parks of this city more attractive. By slow degrees the effect of the crusade has disappeared, and the evil, while not as prominent as it was at one time, is again presenting itself in a manner that cannot be overlooked by those who have regard for the appearance of the city as a whole.

Tidiness always commends itself. It has a moral uplift, no matter where it makes its appearance—in home, office, street, park or bnsiness place. It may be that loose papers thrown in the streets or dropped by careless and unthinking people who have no thought but their own convenience, do not bring us ill health. Perhaps they are not to blame for the spread of scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid, tuberculosis or smallpox,and thehe has been no suggestion that they breed and feed these disorders; but it is very certain that they have their effect upon people from a moral standpoint. Those who are careless and unthinking in these matters become also careless and unthinking in other respects. They lost their abhorrenee of the run-down-at-the-heel appearance of a cityfi or of their own premises, or of their own persons, and when people get in that frame of mind they are but a short step from carelessness in business, and so they finally adopt slovenly habits, and general neglect.

Neat homes are inviting. Those who live in them are cheerful, happy and contented persons, and those who visit them always feel that they have passed through a pleasant experience. A neat place of business has about it an air of prosperousness, and those who work in neat rooms are inspired to greater endeavors, are rested thru their contact with order and feel lees fatigue at the end of the day. A neat town or city expresses the character of its people, gives notive to the world that those who live there are anxious to make a real gain for civilization and place their community in that high rank that distinguishes it and elevates it above the sordid, ragged, beggardly, filthy conditions that chacteride those cities of which we read in countries where the people are but little elevated above the cattle in closed yards or the swine confined in pens.

The outdoor season is at hand, and everyone who walks along neat streets or spends an afternoon or evening in the open parks where the trees, grass, walk,s groves, fountain basins or paths are orderly and unlittered, will recive greater benefit, gain better thoughts and be lifted higher in moral strength than could possibly be expected of those who are compelled to move through scenes marred by untidiness. One of the things which it has never been possible to explain is the inclination of many people to destroy, break, mar, kill, injure, deface, or in some manner befoul those things that are provided for their use and pleasure in parks and streets, or upon lawns or around public buildings. One may see upon almost any day in spring or summer places where people of supposed refinement have spent an hour or two in the open—some picnic party or family gathering—where the grounds are left in a state of disorder that might be expected had it been given over to the use of a drove of hogs. Or one may notice upon the sward of lawns and parks all through the city many places where old papers bags, boxes, the skins of fruit and great numbers of handbill advertisements have been thrown broadcast by those who do not think, or who do not care, for appearances, and who never give a thought to the fact that it is just such heedlessness, just such disregard as this that very seriously diminishes the fame of the city and the character of the individual.

There ought to be started a new crusade for tidiness of streets, lawns, parks and public places, and in some manner the individual ought to be made to know that the whole question of appearance depends entirely upon himself.

JAMES DOYLE

James Doyle, 80, died yesterday afternoon at the Lee Memorial hospital where he had been taken to receive treatment for an attack of pneumonia.

Mr. Doyle came to America from Ireland when about 10 years old. In early years he worked upon railroad constuction, later coming to Fulton. Here he acquired knowledge of the shoemaker's trade, engaging in business in Wall st. for about 50 years.

Mr. Doyle as considered the best known authority on Fulton history, his memory being clear on every detail. He was married to Catherine Delaney Doyle sixty-two years ago. He is survived by three sons, John, Edward and Bernard, and two daughters, Mrs. aCtherine Griffin and Ellen Doyle, and one sister, Mrs. Patrick Colman of Fulton.

The funeral will be held at 9.30 o'clock Saturday morning at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Rev. John L. Lindsman officiating. Burial will be in St. Mary's cemetery.

Her Business.

"It's no use trying to steal a march on that pretty girl at the glove counter."

"Why not?"

"She has a way of making every one show their hand."—Atlanta Constitution.

SUFFRAGE COMMITTEES

Appointed by Mrs. L. W. Mott For County Convention to Be Held in Syracuse.

Mrs. Luther W. Mott, Assembly district leader for the Oswego woman suffrage organization, has appointed the following committees for the county conventions to be held at the Kanatenah Club, Syracuse, May 15th, at 11 a.m.:

Executive—Mrs. William V. Burr, Oswego; Mrs. A. D. Clark, Fulton; Mrs. J. S. Stevenson, Hannibal; Mrs. A. C. Baxter, Scriba; Mrs. Emma Garlick, Cleveland; Mrs. G. H. Angevine, Constantia; Mrs. C. W. Bradbury, Altmar; Mrs. George A. Jackson, Palermo; Mrs. H. C. Low, Central Square; Mrs. R. W. Cagewin, Williamstown; Mrs. Oscar Green, West Monroe; Mrs. Harry Short, Bernhards Bay; Mrs. S. M. Barker, New Haven; Mrs. C. I. Miller, Pulaski; Mrs. G. R. Blount, Lacona; Mrs Charles F. Boyd, Granby Center, Mrs Ella Davis Montague, Orwell; Mrs Florence P. Corey, Pennellville; Mrs L. Carrier, Phoenix; Mrs Grace H. Bonner, Richland; Miss Mary A. Davis, Parish.

Reception—Mrs. John S. Parsons, Oswego; Miss Anna Richards, Parish; Mrs Ruth Hawkes, Phoenix; Mrs A. W. Wright, Richland; Mrs V. D. Pierce, Altmar; Mrs Harvey McMurchy, Fulton; Mrs F. Lockwood, Hanibal; Mrs Ann Blair, Cleveland; Mrs E. B. Reed, Constantia; Mrs E. V. Hamilton, Central Square; Mrs W. D. Rossa, Williamstown; Mrs Dellia Darrows, Granby Center; Mrs Jennie B. Stone, Scriba; Mrs Stevens, Fulton,

Luncheon—Mrs. Alfred H. Ames, Oswego; Mrs Ida Edick, Parish; Mrs Charles Loomis, Phoenix; Mrs. Ella G. Finsted, Orwell; Mrs S. F. Thomas, Granby Center; Mrs F. G. Kelsey, Williamstown; Mrs Lydia Dilts, Fulton; Mrs Stoddard, Scriba; Mrs C. W. App, Cleveland; Mrs G. E. Field, Altmar; Mrs E. J. Burton, Palermo; Mrs Ella Wood, Central Sq.; Mrs Henry D. Tucker, Fulton; Mrs M. J. Smith, Constantia; Mrs C. A. Ten Broeck, Pennellville.

Press—Mrs. Seamans, Pulaski; Mrs U. Z. Maltby, Oswego; Mrs. Braun, Fulton; Mrs. John M. Gill, Oswego; Miss Carrie L. Clark, Phoenix.

Finance—Mrs. Francis D. Culkin, Oswego; Miss Anna Post, Oswego; Mrs H. Reswick, Fulton; Mrs. W. Barber, Cleveland; Mrs F. R. Wood, Constantia; Mrs J. Sterling, Altmar; Miss L. Jennings, Fulton; Mrs. H. Rathbun, Williamstown; Miss Minnie G. True, Granby Center; Mrs. George Lattimer, Orwell; Miss Alice Fish, Phoenix; Mrs E. E. Greenland, Richland; Mrs. Ella Tallcott, Parish.

Teeth Put to Many Uses.

All Eskimos have good teeth, but they are subjected to severe usage, being used for pinchers, vises and fluting machines. The teeth are employed in drawing bolts, untying knots, holding the mouthpiece of a drill, shaping boot soles and stretching and thawing skins. When they become uneven from hard usage they are leveled off with a file or whetstone.

SPECIAL NOTICE

No miscellaneous Want Ads. will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

In order that display advertising may secure preferred position copy must reach this office not later than 9 a.m. on day on which service is to be rendered.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Clark Irish Harp—Will sell cheap; brand new. Just the thing for a home. Address Z., Evening Times office. tf.

Girl Wanted—General housework on farm. Mrs. Stanley Holmes, Phoenix, R. D. 2. Phone 5621. 118

Lost—Kitten, white with blue eyes; answers to name of Muttie. Return to Virginia Spencer, 302 Academy. 118

Desirable Offices to Rent—Inquire of Glenn A. Ryther, 59 S. 1st st., Fulton, N.Y 120

For Sale—High-class collapsible Go-cart, in good condition; cheap. 208 Highland st. 120

House to Rent—210 S. 3d st. Inquire D. C. Draper, 416 Rochester. 121

For Sale—Baby's bassinet; also toilet basket. 309 Pratt st. tf

Wanted—A girl for housework. R. L. McCully, 202 S. 3d st. tf

Rooms to Rent—with or without board. 220 West 1st st., north. 117c

To Rent—2 apartments. Phone 3288. 120

Those You Know

The "home paper" is your paper. Call 45 on the telephone when you have a news item of home folks.

* * *

The engagement of Miss Eva Morley and Ralph Wilcox was announced to their friends at a party given by Miss Grace Chesbro at her home in State st., Tuesday evening. The wedding will take place in June.

* * *

Mrs. George Pomphret is entertaining [illegible] Gillen of Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. [illegible] Willard has recovered from a recent illness.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Grant were week-end guests of out of town friends.

* * *

Mrs. John Hollenbeck of Palermo has been the guest of Fulton friends.

* * *

Rev. M. G. Buck will make an address at the Baptist church day services at Baldwinsville, Thursday.

* * *

Orin Henderson has entertained Mr. and Mrs. Edward Henderson from Minneapolis, Minn., for some time.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abbey have as guests, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Distin of Mt. Pleasant.

* * *

Governor Ferris of Michigan, was in the city to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, E C Whitaker

* * *

Mrs. George Simons of Oswego called on Fulton friends recently.

* * *

Miss Loretta Donahue of Walradt st., has been [illegible] Oswego friends.

Best makes of Carriages. VanWageenen, Inc. adv122

All Are Welcome

to attend the

Grand Spring Opening

of

THE ONYX STORE

Saturday, May Eighth

Nineteen fifteen

SOUVENIRS

[illegible] Full Orchestra

[illegible]

POLITICAL POT BEGINS TO BOIL

Both Great Parties Have Organized Press Associations; Funds Needed

Washington, May 6, (Special correspondence).—For the first time in American history a political campaign is beginning eighteen months in advance of the day of the National election. Republicans started activity by organizing the Republican Publicity Association, which announced its purpose to gather and disseminate information regarding the principles, policies and achievements of the Republican party, and to point out the defects and failures of Democracy.

The organizations was no sooner formed than the Democrats became active, and through former Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, soon to assume the office of Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, sent a circular letter to faithful Democrats throughout the country urging contributions to a fund for the purpose of counteracting the efforts of the Republican Publicity Association.

It is evident, therefore, that the relative merits of Republican and Democratic policies will be fully and freely discussed in 1915, instead of waiting until the summer of 1916 to submit facts and arguments to American voters.

Alarmed over the activity of the Republicans, Mr. Palmer sought to prejudice the American people against the leaders of that party by asserting that they were engaged in "fat frying." He overlooked the fact, of which American voters are fully aware, that the Democratic administration alone is in possession of the pan and controls the fire with which fat may be fried. Even though Republicans were so disposed, it would be impossible for them to bring pressure to bear upon large financial interests in order to secure campaign funds. The Democats are in absolute control of such governmental bodies as the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Reserve Banking System, and the Industrial Commission, as well as the Department of Justice, which conducts prosecutions of supposed violators of the law, and the Post Office Department which now assumes to declare what lines of business may be excluded from use of the mails. The reference to "fat frying" by Democratice leaders merely directs public attention to the indisputable fact that if any finaneial interest contributes money to any cause because of fear, that contribution will be made to a Democratic, and not a Republican fund.

However, the voters of the United States are chiefly interested in the accuracy of facts that may be submitted and the soundness of arguments that may be made. They will not permit the Democrats to dodge any issues by making vague references to "fat frying." Explanations of violation of campaign pledges will be read with more interest. Why the Democratic administration abandoned the pledge of economy is a question the American people desire to see answered. They would like to know what excuse, if any, can be given for destruction of the policy adopted by Republicans of building up a strong diplomatic service free from politics or personal favoritism and on a standard that commanded the respect of all the leading nations of the world. And, most of all, the American people will want from the Democratic administration a thorough discussion of the effects of the Democratic tariff law which wrought havoc with American industry until the European war served as a bar to foreign importations and afforded American industry protection from cheap foreign competition. American business men will also expect the Democratic administration to explain why the postal service has been permitted to deteriorate when that service is of utmost importance to the speedy transaction of private as well as public business.

These are only a few of the problems that will be presented for the consideration of leaders of the Democratic party, but they are of such importance to the American people that any attempt at evasion will not serve to deflect attention from the main issues.

* * *

Speaking to the members of the Associated Press, at its recent meeting in New York, the President said that no nation is competent to sit in judgment upon another. He was referring, of course, to the European war; but probably every man in the company thought of [illegible] of Mexico [illegible] Mr. Wilson says

no nation is competent to exercise is one which he has persistently attempted to impose upon Mexico. He has declared that Mexico must have not only the kind of government which he prefers, but that such government must be composed, not only of the kind of men, but of the very men whom he favors. The judgment which he denies to a nation he reserves for himself. The habits of a lifetime are not easily overcome—the schoolmaster's least of all.

* * *

Trans-Atlantic steamship owners figure that the European war will save $275,000,000 to the American people by shutting off tourist travel. The tourist will enjoy superior scenery and get the benefit of more healthful outings without carrying to foreign countries a quarter of a billion dollars of money nneded by American enterprise. In effect, it is an application of the principles laid down by Abraham Lincoln in his discussion of the tariff—that if we buy goods abroad, we get the goods and the foreigner gets the money, while if we buy at home, we have both the goods and the money. American tourists will get both health and pleasure, and America will keep the $275,000,000.

* * *

In private enterprise, explanations and excuses don't go. The employer of a traveling salesman doesn't want explanations; he wants orders. The manufacturer doesn't want excuses; he wants buyers. The employe who comes back with excuses instead of orders, soon loses his job. The Democratic administrations has had many explanations for the business depression that followed its accession to power. First it was "psychological," then a "state of mind," then finally the European war furnished a plausible excuse. But the American people, like all good business men, want public servants who deliver results, not explanations and excuses.

* * *

The Post Office Department started a free employment bureau and then discharged hundreds of its own employes. Think of the irony of it!

Pastor Holmes Refused to Advocate Brown Bill

(Continued from Page One)

the association approved of the bill is inaccurate and not to be credited."

Mr. Holmes further stated that the wording of section three of the bill would allow the Mayor, if he saw fit, to license a faro table in any saloon or public house of the city, or in any circus that might show here. The section reads as follows: (the portion in capitals is the one to which Mr. Holmes refers) To suppress disorderly houses, houses of ill fame, gambling, gaming tables, and all instruments and devices employed in gambling; to license, REGULATE OR RESTRAIN bowling, pool and billiard playing, and PLAYING OF GAMES OF CHANCE in public places.

ELOPEMENT POSSIBLE

Yesterday two of Fulton's thorobreds disappeared from their respective homes. They were "Dixie," a blooded French brindle bull dog, and "Muttie", a blue eyed white kitten. The former, the proud possession of George Moore of Emery st., and the latter the pet of Miss Virginia Spencer.

The absence of both pets was noted yesterday morning. Last evening's Times carried the two "lost ads." and in response Mrs. Fred Ure notified Dixie's owner this morning that Dixie is safe and sound in the Ure home. No word from Muttie has been heard. It is just possible the two started out into the wide world and finding it much too big started back, and as the streets bear no markers of course as a natural result the Times carried two "lost ads." last night.

Has anybody seen Muttie? If so "scat" her in the direction of Miss Virginia's home and receive her heartfelt thanks.

WEATHER FORECAST

Rain tonight and Friday; moderate shifting winds.

VISITING BALL PLAYERS WERE ENTERTAINED

The members of the Syracuse Freshmen baseball squad were the guests of the Fulton High School Athletic Association at a dance given at the Public Library last evening. About fifty young people enjoyed the affair and Miss VanBuren and Mr. Reynolds furnished the music.

The party broke up just before midnight in order that the Syracuse visitors might catch the last trolley. The committee in charge comprised Messrs. O'Brien, Webb, Martin and Fairchieves.

"BOSS RULE IS NECESSARY"

William Barnes Said Riff-Raff Couldn't Be Trusted

The nature of boss and machine rule as outlined by William Barnes was given by Theodore Roosvelt at yesterdays trial.

The Colonel went upon the stand at the end of a day congested with testimony about public printing and public money. He related what he alleged to be the substance of conversations he had with the former chairman of the Republican state committee over a period of from 1898 until he left the White house., H told his story with all the forcefulness at his command. In part, it follows:

"Mr. Barnes and I had many conversations upon the nature of the boss and the domination of the machine. There was more than one conversation concerning the franchise tax bill. Theer were some before Payne was removed; they were in the spring of 1899 and again in the beginning of 1900. Those conversations were upon the power of and the necessity for the machine under our system of party government.

Talked in Many Places

"Generally, our conversations were held in the executive mansion at Albany; wew ere entirely alone. Others weer held in the Governor's and the secretary's chamber in the executive offices at the Capitol. We were entirely alone then too. At one time Mr. Barnes said it was necessary that the head of the organization should have complete control and he instanced Albany county. He said the riffraff could not be trusted to handle political affairs without a leader. He said they would misconduct themselves at the expense of property and that the government could not go on.

"Hhe said it was not necessary for the boss to issue order to executive officials and legislators and that they foundd out for themselves that if they did not support the organization they could not get bills thru, they would not be renominated and they could not secure funds with which to arry on campaigns. He said it was to their interest to lnd out what they should do and then do it.

"Mr. Barnes said: "You know the Senator does not bully. He does not have to." He said it was quite sufficient to have it underatood that if a man did not stand by the organization he got punished."

Roars of laughter came from the spectators, interrupting the Colonel.

Before he began to testify the attorneys for both sides engaged in a discussion with the court as to whether his evidence should be in mitigation of damages or justification. The Roosevelt lawyers wanted the Colonel's testimony to be admitted in both mitigation and justification, but Mr. Barne's attorneys argued that it should be only in mitigation. Justice Andrews, tentatively ruled with Mr. Barnes's counsel, but said that there was a possibility that the testimony might develop to be competent in justification. Then the first question was asked the Colonel. He was on the stand for less than an hour.

LOCAL CLERGYMAN AT BALDWINSVILLE CHURCH

Rev. M. G. Buck, pastor of the First Baptist church, will speak at Baldwinsville this evening before the annual meeting of the Baptist church of that place. Mr. Buck's address will be based on the words of Matthew XIII, "The Picture Gallery of the Church."

The meeting today will include addresses by other prominent missionaries both this afternoon and evening, and a supper will be served by the Ladies' Aid of the church at 6.30 o'clock.

"The New York Shop"

Our May Sale of Ready-to-Wear

is now in full swing and will be continued this week.

All New Stylish Apparel

25 NEW SUITS at this sale $10,00, $12.50 and $15.75.

25 NEW COATS at this sale $5.75, $7.50, $9.98, $12.50, $15.75 and up.

25 NEW DRESSES at this sale $5.00, $6.75, $9.85, $12.50, $15.75 and better.

Many NEW BLOUSES of the latest designs and materials at this sale at 98c, $1.50, $2.98, $3.50 and $5.00.

we are showing an EXTENSIVE LINE of DAINTY GOWNS in the new effects, colors and materials; VERY SUITABLE for the GIRL GRADUATE or the PRIZE SPEAKER.

NOTICE—Our store, commencing Monday, May 10, will be closed at 6:00 p. m. every day except Saturday.

M. J. McDONALD & CO.

ONEIDA STREET FULTON, N. Y.

Ask for National Merchandise Stamps, they save you

NEW YORK WOMAN GIVES AUBURN SEMINARY CHAIR

Auburn, N. Y., May 6.—Through the gift of Mrs. John S. Kennedy, of New York City, a chair of religious education will next fall be established at Auburn Theological Seminary. This was the announcement of President Stewart today in the course of the Seminary's 97th commencement exercises. The incumbent of the new professorship will be chosen within a few weeks.

A large number of eminent clergymen and religious workers are in Auburn this week, besides Dr. John H. Finley, New York State Commissioner of Education, who will speak at the alumni luncheon.

In the course of an address on church unity the Rev. Dr. John Scrimger, principal of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, criticized the priestliness in some Protestant sects and then denounced Unitarianism as a creed that "has never proved fatal to spiritual life in general."

Despite this criticism Dr. Scrimger insisted that church unity is not only possible but very likely to come about. He declared that even without the "high church" sects and Unitarianism church unity would come because "the great mass of protestantism still marches within the evangelical lines, including the Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, and Baptist churches of almost all shades, likewise the laity, if not the clergy, of the Episcopal and Lutheran churches in both worlds."

Dr. Scrimger concluded "The present condition of Christendom is something of a scandal owing to its divisions. The East is divided from West and has been so for a thousand years. The moment they begin to propagate themselves either at home or abroad they come into conflict with each other and strive to undo each others work."

AN ENGAGEMENT

Mrs. Anna Van Buren Makes Known Approaching Marriage of Daughter.

Announcement cards have been issued by Mrs. Anna Van Buren, informing the many friends and relatives of the family that Miss Lois E. will in the near future become Mrs. Charles E. Lott. No definite date has been set for the wedding, but in the meantime there are to be numerous entetraigments in honor of Miss Van Buren, to be given by the young women in whose circles she is a most popular member.

Mr. Lott is assistant in the dyeing department of the American Woolen Mill.

HEALTH INSURANCE

Equip your doors and windows with our **PERFECT SCREENS**

L. P. SIMTH CO.
Your Hardware Dealer

EGG PRESERVER

by the qt. or gal. at

LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

Evening Times Subscribers are requested to advise this office if the carrier boy fails to deliver paper properly and with regularity.

NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is Hereby Given, pursuant to Sections 30 and 31 of the General City Law, that I have fixed Friday, May 7, 1915, at 8:15 P.M., at the City Hall in the City of Fulton, N. Y., as the time and place of hearing on Senate Bill No. 1943, entitled "An Act to Amend the Charter of the City of Fulton Generally."

At said time and place any person interested in said Bill will be given an opportunity to be heard.

Dated at Fulton, N. Y., May 4, 1915.

FRANK E. FOX,
Mayor

GOSSARD CORSETS

"They Lace In Front"

In selecting a Gossard Corset you rest assured of three things—comfort that is felt, style that is authoritative and an aid to health that is accepted by doctors and nurses everywhere.

Let your next corset be a GOSSARD

Dix Millinery Store

Only Two More Days

Of the Big Cut Price Appliance Sale

A Chafing Dish worth 12.50 for	$7.40
Saute Pan worth 10.00 for	$6.00
Bell Ringing Transformers now with Coupon	$1.75
Good Toaster for	$1.65

A great variety to choose from. Sale closes Saturday p. m. Buy your hot weather helps now and save money.

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY

ONEIDA STREET Phone 144

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

Why does the *Evening Times* get results? Because so very many subscribers say—"I hate to miss a single copy of your paper; I'd rather miss a copy of my 'Syracuse ———' than the *Evening Times.*"

THE LATEST

REPORT OF ADVERTISING

Week of April 26 to 30—five days only—Total number of inches Display Advertising 1001

DAILY AVERAGE 200.2

Total number of inches advertising carried by the *Evening Times* during week of **April 19 to 24—six days only—was 919 inches.**

DAILY AVERAGE 153

INCREASE

Daily Average—**47.2** Inches

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

SNAPSHOTS OF NOTABLE PERSONS

A. Mitchell Palmer, Chief Justice Court of Claims.

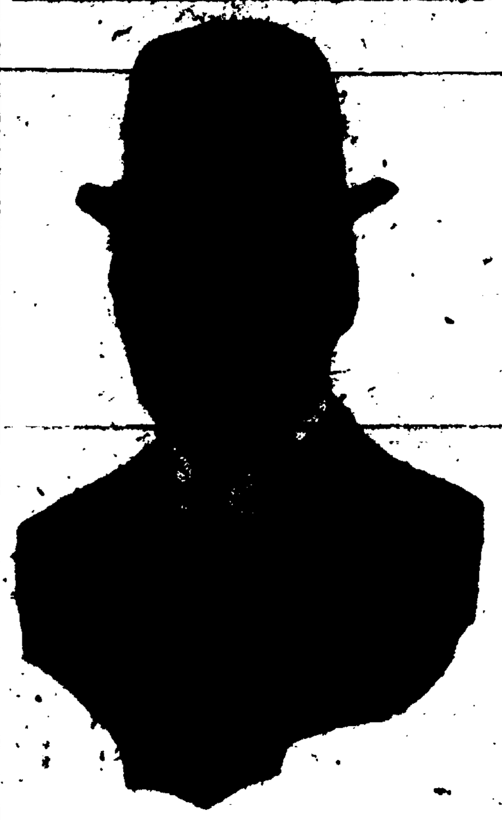


Photo by American Press Association.

Alexander Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, who was recently appointed chief justice of the federal court of claims, finished his third term as a representative to congress on March 4 last. Last fall Mr. Mitchell went before the people of Pennsylvania as a candidate for the United States senate on the Democratic ticket, but was beaten at the polls by Boies Penrose, Republican, who has held down the job since 1897.

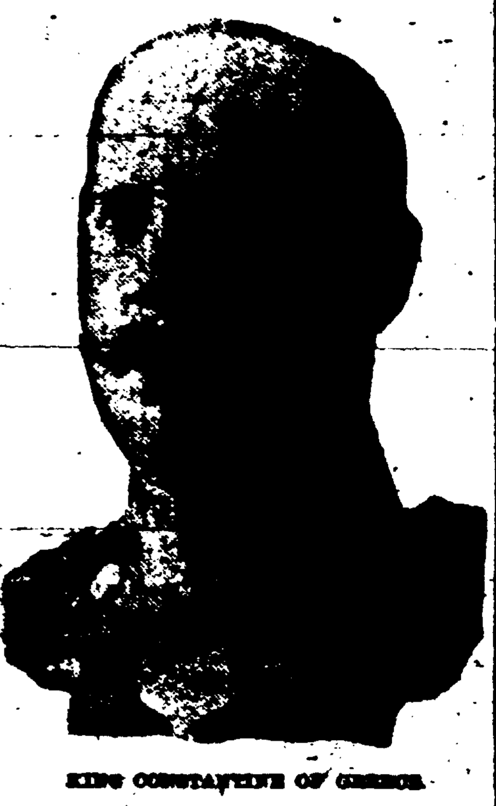
During Mr. Palmer's career as a congressman he was active and aggressive and became one of the recognized leaders of his party. He was a steady and forceful worker for President Wilson at the Baltimore convention and since the advent of the present administration has been one of Mr. Wilson's most trusted allies on the floor of the house.

Judge Palmer is credited with defeating Charles M. Schwab in a labor inquiry. When the Democrats of the Sixty-third congress met in caucus Leader Underwood, who called Palmer his "strong right arm," nominated him for caucus chairman, and he was unanimously elected. As such it was his duty to preside over the Democratic caucus in the house more than any other chairman ever did, for the great tariff and currency bills were both debated and considered line by line in Democratic caucus for weeks, entailing much labor for Mr. Palmer.

A native of Stroudsburg, Pa., Judge Palmer was educated at Swarthmore college, from which he was graduated in 1891 with the highest honors in his class. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1893. Judge Palmer has practiced his profession with success and is a director in several industrial and financial institutions. He is now chairman of the executive campaign committee of the Democratic national committee.

Ruler of the Hellenes.

When the allied fleets began smashing the forts of the Dardanelles the people of Greece believed that the time had arrived when the Hellenic nation should abandon its policy of neutrality and enter the war against their ancient foes, the Turks. King Constantine, however, against the sentiment of par-



KING CONSTANTINE OF GREECE.

liament and the entire Hellenic race, asked for the resignation of Premier Venizelos, who favored entering the conflict. This action raised a storm of protest from the people, who believed that Greece should join the triple entente in the desperate struggle against the Turk.

King Constantine of Greece was born in Athens in 1868. During the wars of 1912-13 he won great popularity for the services he rendered in two successive campaigns. He succeeded to the throne in March, 1913, his father, King George, having been assassinated at Saloniki, which had been captured from the Turks. King Constantine was married in 1889 to Princess Sophia, a sister of the German emperor. The wedding was attended by the kaiser and members of the royal families of every court in Europe. Soon afterward Sophia renounced her Lutheran religion and took that of her husband, thereby deeply offending her brother and others of her family.

JOKE WAS ON SCOTCHMAN.

Young Recruit Didna Ken Whether Here Was Fool or Not.

Miss Henrietta Koechlin, one of the American Red Cross nurses, has brought home a book filled with jottings written for her by the wounded soldiers she nursed in England.

One of the stories was written by Jock Chalmers, a piper in the Gordon highlanders, who began his career in the Chitral campaign in India in 1895 and has been in everything since, including the Matabele, Egyptian and Sudanese campaigns and the Boer war.

The piper wore eight medals and the Distinguished Service order. The sight fascinated a young Scottish soldier, who stood for an hour and gazed open mouthed at Jock's brave array. This got a little monotonous for the piper, and on the second day he asked: "What are you looking at so hard? Do you take me for a fool?"

"I dinna ken; I'm only here twa days," was the reply.

FLEET SAILS CANAL JULY 4.

Cabinet's Decision Takes Navy, Army and Goethals by Surprise.

Part of the national celebration of July 4 this year will be that the Atlantic fleet will pass through the Panama canal that day. The decision of the cabinet came as a complete surprise to the navy and apparently to the war department as well.

So far as the physical difficulties likely to be faced in sending so large a fleet through the canal are concerned, Major General George W. Goethals, governor of the canal zone, still refuses to accept responsibility for the readiness of the waterway. Slides are likely to occur at any time, he says.

The fleet will go all the way through the canal and will continue up the Pacific coast, according to Secretary Daniels.

GARDEN CLUB IN SPOKANE.

Vacant Lots and Back Yards Are Cultivated and Beautified.

This, the fifth year of the Spokane Home Garden club, organized and conducted by the Young Men's Christian association and the Spokesman-Review, finds the club serving as a model for similar civic movements all over the country. More than fifty cities have written to the Y. M. C. A. for details of the plan by which for the past four years Spokane young people have welcomed the warm spring days by converting cluttered back yards into copiously herbiferous gardens. Letters have come from districts as widely separated as the Adirondack mountains and the Sacramento valley. Women's clubs, civic uplift organizations and other branches of the Y. M. C. A. have written for information.

It is in the cultivation of vacant lots and back yards that the Home Garden club has during the last few years shown its value as a city beautiful aid. Besides removing from the public eye a great many unsightly lots on which the accumulation of winter refuse was thick, the club last year produced vegetables whose total value is estimated by Secretary G. A. Forbes of the Y. M. C. A. at $6,000.

Active co-operation is being given by the federal government, which, through the department of agriculture, is organizing the boys and girls of many cities into garden clubs, potato clubs, corn clubs and the like. T. J. Newbill of the department of agriculture will represent the government in Spokane this spring and will advise the Home Gardeners in matters pertaining to gardening efficiency. Mr. Newbill says: "I find that boys and girls make a more profitable circle than grownups for the distribution of government seeds and literature. They are more in earnest, and they are not so likely to disregard the instructions of government experts."

NEW COMET SOON VISIBLE.

Will Be Seen by Naked Eye, Though 40,000,000 Miles Away.

A new comet is due some time next month. It is rapidly approaching the sun and will be at perihelion about July 20.

It will pass nearest the earth the middle of June, when it will be about 40,000,000 miles away. Late in May it is expected to become a naked eye object.

The comet is in the morning sky, rising about midnight on May 1, and will be approximately on the meridian at 4 a. m. on that date. It was easily picked up with a four inch telescope early in March and will undoubtedly be found with any small telescope after May 1.

VIOLIN NETS $19,500 AT SALE.

Lord Newland's "Strad" Given to Red Cross, Breaks Record.

A Stradivarius violin presented by Lord Newlands to the Red Cross sale in London realized the sum of $19,500.

It was first sold to Lady Wernher for $12,500, and she had it put up a second time. It then went for $7,000 to Mr. Brandt, who had previously advanced the bidding to $12,000.

This figure of $12,500 constitutes a record price for such a violin. The highest previous figure was $10,000, paid for the Messiah violin, dated 1716, which for fifty years was in the collection of Count Cozio di Salabue.

His Left.

"Did he waive his right?"

"No. He shook his left fist in my face."—New York Press.

SURE ITALY WON'T FIGHT FOR KAISER

Marconi Says His Country Will Aid Allies If She Enters War.

WANTS TO KEEP OUT OF IT

Italians Strongly Resent Germany's Treatment of Belgium, Wireless Inventor Declares in Interview, and Everything Is Now Ready Should Decision Come to End Neutrality.

On his arrival in this country William Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, was asked if he thought Italy would enter the war on the side of the allies.

"That is a question that is very difficult to answer," Mr. Marconi replied.

"The majority of Italians favor the allies. There can be no doubt of that, and a great many of them favor going to war on their side.

"There is also a large peace party in Italy which, while not favoring war, is nevertheless ready to stand behind the government in the event the step is taken. As for German sentiment in Italy, my own personal opinion is that it is negligible.

"We have no quarrel with Germany, and the alliance with her may have been beneficial to Italy, until militarism gained the upper hand in Germany. The Italian nation did not approve of this war, and as a member of the triple alliance, Italy felt that she should have been consulted. Had she been this war might possibly have been averted.

"Statements that Italy has been holding off in the effort to drive a hard bargain with Vienna are in my opinion unjust and untrue. I do not believe that my country has been trying to drive a hard bargain with Austria, but rather that Austria has been making advances in the effort to win the favor of Italy.

Resent Fate of Belgium.

"Italians do not feel that their relations with Austria have been any too pleasant or that Italy has been treated any too fairly by Austria. Italy has been irritated by Austrian encroachments, and by harsh treatment of Italians within the borders of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

"As indicative of Italian sentiment, I only have to call attention to the fact that there is in Italy a very strong Democratic element which belongs to what is known as the Social Democratic party. The majority of these Social Democrats are laboring men, and from the first they have been horrified at the treatment accorded Belgium.

"The invasion of that little neutral state by the Germans is something they cannot stand for, and if for no other reason, they are against Germany because of this act against the Belgians. This is my own opinion, and in stating it I do so under the conviction that I know my own country pretty well.

"The Italians have always entertained an admiration for the great German military machine as a machine, but that is all. The methods of that machine have not the approval of the Italian people.

"But to revert to the question as to whether or not Italy will become a participant in this war. The military men say that Italy will go in, but some of the great politicians maintain that her entry is doubtful.

Will Not Help Germany.

"However, it is a fact that all preparations have been made and it is out of the question for Italy to go with Germany and Austria-Hungary. If she goes it will be with the allies. Of that I am certain.

"The Italian navy is fit and its officers and men well trained. A number of new ships have been commissioned, among them several Dreadnoughts. The commander of the fleet is the Duke of the Abruzzi, and Americans know what a fine and capable type of seaman he is.

"The economical situation in Italy is excellent. Recently a very good loan was floated without outside assistance, and I am convinced that the people are ready to make great sacrifices should it become necessary.

"Since the beginning of the war I am of the opinion that Italy has sincerely made every effort to remain in an honorable neutral position, and I hope the situation will so adjust itself that Italy can keep out of the war.

"I doubt if the great body of Americans appreciate the full extent of the great tragedy of Europe. If you could see the maimed and ruined I am quite certain that all America would be still more ardently for peace than is now the case. My sincere hope is that the American government and people will continue to exert every pressure to bring about a termination of the conflict."

D'ANNUNZIO TO BE SAILOR.

Poet Wants Experience For Poem on Modern Italian Navy.

Gabriele D'Annunzio has written the Italian minister of marine asking for enlistment as a simple sailor.

The war minister wished D'Annunzio to resume his rank as lieutenant of cavalry, but the poet wrote back that he wished to compose a naval poem on modern Italy or sink with his ship in the Adriatic, as did the Russian painter Vereschagin of Port Arthur.

STRICKEN FIELDS IN EUROPE SEE MANY STRANGE WAR CONTRASTS

Soldiers Play Games and Follow Their Trades With Joy and Profit in Trenches in Lull of Battle.

Beg Friends to Send Them Flowers to Plant on Comrades' Graves and Decorate Their Camps.

NOW that the gentle touch of spring is in the air the buds are bursting on the shrubs and trees of the battlefields, crops are sprouting and the wild flowers are beginning to bloom amid the graves of the fallen warriors. Nature's seasons pay no heed to war.

Contrasts such as these are one of the most striking features today on the stricken fields of Europe. Yet contrasts in the war, strange as they seem, are perhaps the most natural outcome of the strained conditions under which the vast hordes of men are living.

German soldiers, for instance, are begging friends to send them flower seeds to plant on the graves of comrades and to decorate the trenches and camps.

Held in the trenches—frightfully bored. Between times they are drenched and stabbed by rheumatism and sometimes starved and often shot at. But mostly they are bored. They have nothing to do—nothing at all. They just sit and talk. By and by the man in the middle has heard all the man on the left and the man on the right can tell him. Then they just sit.

Enjoy Mouth Organs.

A thoughtful German woman sent a present which probably saved many a mind. Her gift was 300 mouth organs.

The new German bath train has also received a warm welcome from the men in the trenches. It consists of three water cars with a capacity of

Photo by American Press Association.

BRITISH NAME MESS HUTS AFTER GREAT LONDON HOTELS.

15,000 gallons, two bath cars with thirty shower baths, two dressing cars, four storage cars for clean uniforms and underwear, and one storage car for discarded clothing that is to be disinfected. It can provide shower baths and clean outfits of underwear for 1,200 men in ten hours.

A soldier wrote from the front that Private A. C. White, with no friends, was "the loneliest man in the British army," and had been so upset he was in the hospital. "What he needs is not pills, but sympathy," the letter read. Since then Private White has received 800 letters, cards, papers and packages of delicacies.

Died as He Won Game.

Sergeant A. Vanoode of Brussels during a lull in the hostilities proposed a game of chess to a fellow enthusiast, a French comrade named Dussaixe. This was played upon a pocket chessboard and proceeded without incident to black's seventeenth move, when the sentinel sounded an alarm. Vanoode at once made his way to his post at the extremity of the trench, Dussaixe calling after him, "J'aurai vain—" ("I shall win"). But the sentence was never finished, for with a terrible crash a shell exploded in the trench, killing him instantly. The chessboard was kept by Vanoode, who was wounded. It shows that by his eighteenth move Dussaixe would have won.

"Come out, you Canadians; come out and fight!" was the challenge which the Germans issued the first night the Canadian division entered the trenches in Flanders. In his official record "Eye-witness" reports that the Canadians were annoyed at this, because they considered "the Germans were presuming upon a slight acquaintance." He adds, "Now, the trenches in normal times have their own code of manners and of amenity, and this challenge was and is regarded as impertinent."

A German soldier's letter, published in the Berliner Zeitung am Mittag, says:

"Inasmuch as there is nothing that can be bought in the villages just behind the German front, coin has lost all its value. On the other hand and in the same proportion the value of the cigar has increased. It now forms the basis of the entire trade here.

"It makes no difference whether you have a fine cigar or one of the cheap [illegible] variety, such as those of which you can buy three for 5 pfennig at the village shop, their buying power and value are the same.

Use Cigars as Money.

"So there has developed on the basis of the 'single cigar standard,' as one might say, a very lively system of barter in commodities which for the most part come as loving gifts from home. A slice of salami sausage as big as your hand costs four cigars. A flask of cognac, irrespective of brand, costs thirty cigars.

"Whoever wants to have his boots shined and cleaned of the muddy real estate that cakes them can have them polished splendidly for two cigars. Thus we have reverted to that primitive medium of exchange that is found only among nature's people, where mussels and like articles take the place of money."

Photo by American Press Association.

FRENCHWOMAN PLANTING FLOWERS ON SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

Under the uniform of the soldier various trades and professions are hidden, all of which prove useful, in one way or another in camp or trench. The woodcutter of last year still goes on with his woodcutting. Several infantrymen spend their nights fishing for eels. A fair night's catch is fifty, which sell for about 4 cents each.

Mechanics employ their spare time manufacturing tinder boxes and other articles out of old cartridge cases. One can obtain penknives, pencil cases, scissors, cigarette holders and a variety of similar articles.

Agricultural workers spend their spare time helping the farmers with whom they are billeted. Soldier barbers do a roaring trade and find customers among the civilians as well as the military. Tailors and bootmakers also find many occasions to use their skill.

Make War Souvenirs.

Leather workers gather up old pieces of leather from discarded harness or equipment and make it up into pocketbooks or cases for various articles. Soldiers with a fair education find plenty of work teaching French to the English soldiers or vice versa. Some of the English soldiers number among their pupils several civilians, all of whom are eager to master the intricacies of English, and a fair proportion of these civilian pupils are of the fair sex.

The military authorities thus far have had no occasion to notice these little side employments, which are not exactly allowed by military rules. They prefer to close their eyes, however, as long as the work helps to keep the soldier busy and happy.

In the German trenches grand opera is sung over a telephone, not only in the evenings but even in the midst of battle. "Die Walkure" and "Tristan und Isolde" are the most popular, together with old German folk songs.

But when the men sing they usually choose "Morgenrot," the song of the soldier who is to die at sunrise; "Es Geht bei Gedaempfter Trommel Klang," the song of the soldier condemned to be shot; "O Strassburg, O Strassburg!" the song of the relentless captain, who would not release the boy to his parents because "there must be soldiers at Strassburg." They also sing of home and parents, the parting for the war, the lads who will never return.

The Indian cavalry, back at the front with the warm weather, spend much of their spare time in feats of horsemanship. Hundreds of dusky horsemen sweep into lines of imaginary Germans, slashing right and left with their sabers. Their control of their horses is superb, and the spirit and agility they display astonish the French onlookers.

In addition to lance work, such as tent pegging, the Indians give exhibitions of fancy riding, the equal of which is seen only among the cowboys of the far west or the Cossacks of Russia.

A young Canadian who, with a Scotch friend, joined the French Foreign legion has written home, telling how he missed his first shot.

"We were not far from the German line when dawn began to break," he writes. "Presently at about seventy-five yards distance we saw a couple of German soldiers. They were absolutely unarmed, their tunics were open, and they were digging up some peasant's potatoes. I whispered to Mac to take the man on the left, and I drew a bead on the other. But when I'd got that far I couldn't finish the operation. I had never fired at a man before, and I simply couldn't shoot in cold blood an unarmed man digging potatoes.

"I lowered my rifle and turned to Mac to tell him how I felt and saw that he, too, had lowered his. He had felt the same as myself."

Pluck shows itself in all sorts of contrasts in the field.

A French patrol came upon five Germans. Two they shot, two got away, and the fifth they surrounded. When he had used all his cartridges he took his rifle by the muzzle and stood at bay. The Frenchmen got nearer and shouted to him to surrender. His only answer was that it was "a disgrace for a German soldier to be a prisoner."

Could Not Make Him Squeal.

The patrol then rushed in. The German lay about him lustily; and when he was down and could do nothing else he bit the French sergeant's hand to the bone. They took him back to their own lines, but no word of information could they get out of him.

One of the curious happenings of the war is the capture of seven Bavarian soldiers in the Argonne by a solitary French soldier. The Frenchman came suddenly on the Bavarians and called on them to surrender. They did not know French, but they threw up their hands all the same, and the Frenchman started to bring them to the French lines.

At intervals along the route he shouted out to men of his regiment, apparently concealed on each side of the road, and as these answered back the captured Bavarians followed their captor with the greatest docility.

When the Frenchman arrived in the French lines with his prisoners the

Photo by American Press Association.

SNIPER IN TREE WATCHING ENEMY'S TRENCHES.

captain of his regiment was astonished.

"You captured them all alone?" he asked incredulously.

"Yes, captain," the Frenchman replied, "but it was not so very difficult. I'm a ventriloquist."

But almost equally picturesque achievements are officially recorded. Corporal Fuller and Private Barber, both of the British Grenadier guards, who threw grenades with such effect at Neuve Chapelle that numbers of the enemy surrendered to them individually, have been awarded Victoria crosses for their feats of conspicuous bravery.

The official record says that when his comrades reached Barber they found him quite alone with the enemy surrendering all about him. Fuller also alone intercepted a party of the enemy which was trying to escape along a trench. He killed the leader with a bomb. The rest of the party, numbering nearly fifty, saw no way of evading Fuller's bombs and surrendered.

King Cuts His Menu.

Table expenses at Buckingham palace have been reduced from $8 to $1 a person each day since the war started and the dinner courses cut from twelve to five. The menu cards are written by hand to curtail expenses, and for three successive dinners cold roast beef was the only meat served.

"London not yet Germany," was the laconic correction of a French clerk's error by a British postal official. An envelope sent from Paris was addressed "Victoria street, London, Allemagne." The letter reached its destination uncorrected by the French postmen. The British simply marked it "Not yet."

A British sailor on duty in the North sea has written to his wife to say that if his new baby is a boy it is to be christened Thomas Torpedo.

A baby girl at Maesteg, Wales, has been christened Mary Allies.

A Swansea couple have decided to call their baby Dardan Ella.

The Society of Netherlands Bulb Growers, The Hague, Holland, has decided to sent cut flowers as gifts to the hospitals for the wounded of the belligerent nations. The International women's congress will pay the upkeep cost and purchase the bulbs, hyacinths, as their grant to the [illegible] for the hospital wards.

Boomerang Advice

By SARAH BAXTER

"Dearest," said George Harding the day after the return from their honeymoon as they were opening their accumulated mail at the breakfast table, "here's a letter from Charlie Webster. I wrote him while on our journey how transcendently happy I was"—

"You didn't leave me out, did you, lovey?"

"Oh, certainly not. Charlie writes that he is envious of me and wishes I would tell him how I got you. He says he has been waiting for several years for some nice girl to show a preference for him, but thus far there's nothing doing."

"Nothing doing! I should think not. Does he suppose a girl is going to make love to him while he sits nodding? When you write him again tell him that he must have decision, concentration."

"What do you mean by that?"

"I mean this: The first girl he sees that he feels he'd like to marry let him show his admiration in his expression. If he has been introduced he may do this in one way; if not, in another. Should he meet her in the street or in company he should pursue her till he has learned who she is, then never let up till he has made her acquaintance. We women like to be hunted. It gratifies our pride."

Now, George Harding's business led him to be much on the road. A few days after his return from the wedding journey he gave his wife a couple of dozen kisses and started on a trip. He had enjoined her to go out whenever she had an opportunity, and since she was not only a devoted autoist, but an excellent driver, she attempted to kill loneliness by afternoon spins into the country. On one of these spins her machine stopped in the middle of the road and, like a balky mule, would go no farther.

The first auto that came along was driven by a gentleman, who pulled up, lifted his cap and asked if he could be of service. Mrs. Harding was a very pretty woman, and the troubled look that appeared in her liquid eyes was enough to soften a heart of brick. The gentleman's eyes expressed admiration in a marked degree. He left his car beside the road and proceeded to make an investigation of the lady's vehicle. Finding that the trouble would compel its removal by outside power, he proposed to secure a rope and pull it to a garage. Anything he suggested was acceptable, and after a hunt for a stout rope in the houses along the road the attachment was made and the journey commenced, the man driving his car, the lady at the wheel of hers. Reaching a garage, her car was left there, and the gentleman begged permission to drive her home.

Mrs. Harding had received admiration in her day, but never anything so suddenly developed as this. It was plain to her that her new found admirer was taking her home by a roundabout way, the necessity for which he attributed to the roads. After an hour's drive that could have been done in ten minutes they pulled up at the Harding residence, the stranger helped the lady out, and, after thanking him for his kindness, she ran up the steps.

The next afternoon what was her surprise on looking out a front window to see her car stop at her door, driven by the gentleman who had rescued her at the wheel. He sprang out, came up to the house and rang the bell. She opened the door herself and received the announcement from her admirer's lips that, fearing she might wish for her car, he had brought it home to her.

In recognition of so much kindness what could she do but ask him in? He gladly accepted the invitation and, seated tete-a-tete with her, spent an hour in bliss for himself and in relieving ennui for the lady. Though recently married, she had not yet got used to turning away the devotion of another man than her husband. When her visitor departed his eyes expressed such a longing to be permitted to call again that Mrs. Harding could not refrain from giving it.

When George Harding returned from his trip his wife casually mentioned her automobile mishap, but, fearing to excite his jealousy, refrained from entering into particulars. Charlie Webster informed his friend that during his absence he (Charlie) had put in practice Mrs. Harding's advice and had profited by it. Indeed, he was plucking up courage to offer his love to a lady and ask her to be his wife. The proposition might seem sudden, and he expected to be refused, but he would act on Mrs. Harding's advice and stick to it.

A few evenings after this George Harding left his wife for a short time. When he returned what was his surprise to see his old friend, Charlie Webster, sitting in the drawing room with Mrs. Harding. She appeared to be a bit rattled, and the two men looked at each other in astonishment.

"This is the gentleman," said the wife, "who was so kind to me when my car broke down."

There was an embarrassed silence for a few moments, when Harding said:

"And you, Charlie, have found a lady to your taste. I wish you success." And, with flashing eyes, he turned on his heel and went upstairs.

There was a [illegible] the matter for some time, but eventually Webster was excused since he had acted upon the advice of Harding.

BATTLE LINE IN EUROPE 1,668¾ MILES LONG.

Careful calculation shows that at the moment the great German drive began the battle lines in Europe covered the enormous stretch of 1,668¾ miles.

Among the allies the line of death was divided as follows:

French	544 miles
British	31½ miles
Belgians	17¼ miles
Russians	857 miles
Germans	219 miles

In cost, loss of life, destruction of property and loss of production and trade the war is eating up more than $124,000,000 a day, experts say.

Belgium's losses are now estimated at $2,600,000,000.

"WE'RE TIRED, AREN'T YOU?" ASK GERMANS.

Letters Tied to Stones Flung at Night Into British Trenches.

Two letters tied around stones were thrown into the trenches of the Second British corps the night of April 12 and 13. One letter read:

Dear Honored Comrades—As this war has now been going on for about nine months and whole villages with their inhabitants have been devastated, it is now high time to put a stop to it.

We are all tired of this savage life, and you must be too. Our dear wives and children await and long for our return and yours must do the same.

Hoping that we may do some good by this, we remain with friendly greetings,

THE GERMAN SAPPING PARTY.

The other letter ran:

Dear French and English Comrades—It is just about time you stopped all this, for we think you will soon have had enough of your war. Our losses are great, and yours must be three times as big.

Every day it gets finer, and it would be better if we could be at home with our wives and children, who are waiting every day for us, as yours are waiting for you.

Let us have peace on earth before the cherry blossoms come out, but the sooner the better, or do you want to go on sitting forever in these damned trenches? With friendly greetings,

THE GERMANS.

DANCED WITH LAFAYETTE.

Centenarian Says People Aren't as Good Now as Years Ago.

Hale and hearty, her bright eyes sparkling happily, Mrs. Missouri A. Hawkins of 20 West One Hundred and Fortieth street, New York city, celebrated her one hundredth birthday by saying:

"People's morals aren't as good as they were years ago. We are living in a 'flyaway' age, with an astonishing lot of deviltry and slyness upsetting all the good in the world."

She recalled as her most pleasant experience her meeting with General Lafayette.

"I put on my best dress," she said, "and went to the hotel, where I shook hands with the great man. And what do you think?" she added. "I danced a minuet with him."

CAPTIVES START UNIVERSITY.

Germans Help Belgian Prisoners to Continue Their Studies.

A regular university is in operation in the prison camp at Soltau, Prussia, which contains several thousand captives. Lectures are being given in departments of arts, law and theology, and in a commercial school. There also is a preparatory department.

The university owes its origin to the fact that the Belgian prisoners include many professors and students of four Belgian universities. The students desired an opportunity to continue their studies. The classes were opened also to other prisoners.

The attendance in the preparatory department is particularly large.

FRENCH GET THEIR WINE.

First Gift Made to Men in Trenches Is 14,000,000 Liters.

French soldiers in the field are not to lack wine. Agricultural organizations, syndicates of buyers and others have united in an organization known as the association "Vin Aux Soldats" (Wine For Soldiers). The first gift was 1 per cent of the entire village of L'Herault. Inasmuch as the vintage this year was 14,000,000 hectolitres the gift to the army will amount to 140,000 hectoliters, or 14,000,000 liters.

The army authorities take charge of the transportation, and the wines are exempt from the sales tax.

Big Sale of Bicycles now on at Bogue's, 61 First st.

FROM KEYBOARD TO VAST FORTUNE

Telegraph Girl Inherits Half of $22,000,000 Estate.

DUE TO AUNT'S ROMANCE.

With Income From Rich Mineral Lands in California, Tennessee and West Virginia, Mrs. Hawes Orders Big House, Bungalow For Her Parents and a 100 Foot Steam Yacht.

Stranger than fiction is the story of the change in the lot of Mrs. Lillian M. K. Hawes of Jacksonville, Fla. From an obscure telegraph operator she has jumped to the ownership of a half interest in a fortune of about $22,000,000 in copper, coal and timber lands.

Mrs. Hawes is a brunette thirty years of age. She was born in Bridgewater, Somerset, England, and came to the United States with her parents while a small child.

The vast property, which is shared equally by Mrs. Hawes and her brother, Thomas Hawkins, for the past eighteen years chief engineer of the Westchester Electric company, Mount Vernon, N. Y., consists of copper lands and mines in the Exchequer mining district, San Bernardino county, Cal., valued at about $6,000,000; also 400,000 acres of coal and timber lands in Franklin district, Marshall county, W. Va., and ferro manganese and iron properties in Tennessee and West Virginia, valued at $16,000,000.

Old Aunt Had Romance.

The story has its beginning in Great Britain, where many years ago Miss L. Atwell, the great-aunt of Mrs. Hawes, was a much beloved companion and friend of Lady Towle, a wealthy and prominently social figure of England's aristocracy. When Lady Towle died she bequeathed to Miss Atwell a large sum of money.

The great-aunt was not without her romance. She had a girlhood sweetheart, a sea captain, who while on a voyage was lost with his ship and crew and nothing ever was heard of them again. The death of the captain nearly prostrated the young Englishwoman, and she came to America.

Here she was induced to invest her fortune in what was then considered waste land located in West Virginia, Tennessee and California. But, as has proved, the land needed but the Midas touch of modern scientific achievement to transform it into wealth beyond the dreams of avarice.

Began Work In Her Teens.

The great-aunt died March 4, 1914, at the age of ninety-seven years, having spent her life in solitude, refusing to be comforted for the loss of her girlhood sweetheart. Her only companions were Mrs. Hawes and her brother. The two children were always given to understand that they would some day come into possession of all her land.

Sixteen years ago the young Lillian obtained a position with the Postal Telegraph company in New York. She was then a girl in her teens.

Her parents live at 950 Washington avenue, Bronx, New York city, the father being now a retired business man. Nine years ago in New York she married Banks O. Hawes, whom she had known since she was four years old, now a successful architect and marine engineer.

Mrs. Hawes has purchased an eighty and one-half acre plot of land near Jacksonville, where she will erect a $25,000 residence. Ten acres are to be set aside for a winter home for her parents with a $7,000 bungalow. She has contracted with a New York boat builder for a 100 foot steam yacht, and she and her husband contemplate spending several months of every year cruising.

Artists In Mother-of-pearl.

The incrustations of precious woods with mother-of-pearl is in Hanoi, French Tonquin, an important industry, an entire street, known as the "street of the inlayers," being devoted to it. Landscapes gleaming in the sun, sheaves of many colored flowers, the most delicate arabesques and many other beautiful things are evolved by the deft and pliant fingers of the artificers, and marvelous cabinets and other articles are fashioned and put together without the aid of nails by dovetailing and lacquer paste.

Collegians Had Easy Time Comparatively

(Continued from Page One)

the spectators a little amusement by attempting to hurdle the fence.

O'Brien, who had been warming up for some time relieved Barnes at this point and "Ober" signalized his entry by making two wild heaves that allowed Jackson third base and home. After that he settled down and fanned the heavy-hitting Connolly. Folwer singled but the worst was over, Feinmann and Dunkle hitting straight up.

Don O'Brien put hope in the hearts of the fans for a few moments in the final canto when he walloped the pill for three sacks, but H. O'Brien flied out and Thompson and Pullen showed their lack of sympathy by whiffing and popping out respectively.

The Fulton infield seemed to have an off-day, errors being very plentiful. Caffrey alone was exempt and "Specs" played his corner like a veteran accepting fifteen chances, many of which were very difficult, without an error. He also managed to get a hit out of three chances. Pullen's work on the defensive was good, and Captain Bray handled Barnes in good style, coaching the youthful twirler at the critical stages to good effect.

Jackson, the Syracuse first sacker, handled himself well, while Kean and Flower starred with the willow. The visitors claimed that they had only four regulars in the line-up and that the majority of the men were playing unaccustomed positions. They showed class, whatever the case may be.

Small consolation for Stauring.

The score:

Fulton

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Keeler, 3b	4	0	0	2	1	4
Bray, c.	3	1	2	3	2	1
Wilcox, 2b.	4	0	0	0	2	1
Martin, ss.	3	0	1	1	5	2
D. O'Brien, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Barnes, p.	2	1	0	0	2	0
Thompson, rf.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Pullen, lf.	4	0	1	6	0	0
Caffrey, 1b.	3	0	1	13	2	0
H. O'Brien, p.	1	0	0	1	0	0
	31	3	7	27	14	8

Syracuse

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Feinmann, ss.	5	1	0	3	1	0
Dunkle, rf.	4	1	1	3	0	0
Brown, cf.	5	1	0	0	0	0
Kean, lf.	5	1	2	1	0	0
Beckwith, 3b.	4	1	1	0	2	0
Bedell, 2b.	4	2	1	2	0	0
Jackson, 1b.	4	1	1	11	1	0
Connolly, c.	4	1	1	7	1	0
Flower, p.	4	0	2	0	6	0
	39	9	9	27	11	0

Score by innings:

Syracuse	1 2 0 0 2 0 4—9
Fulton	0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Summary—Home run, Bedell; three base hits, D. O'Brien, Beckwith, Dunkle; two base hits, Pullen, Flower. Struck out—by Barnes, 2; by H. O'Brien, 2; by Flower, 6. Bases on balls—off Flower, 4. Sacrifice fly, Beckwith. Stolen bases—Connolly, Bray, Martin (3), Barnes, Thompson. Passed balls—Bray, 2; Connolly, 1. Double plays—Beckwith to Jackson to Bedell; Martin to Caffrey to Bray. Umpire, Rigler.

GAMES WANTED

Fulton Team Between Ages of 14 and 17 Years May Secure Games

Earl C. Perrett, of 112 West 2d st., Oswego, informs The Evening Times that he manages the Ontario baseball team of that city, adding that he challenges any Fulton team whose members are between 14 and 17 years old to play two games, one in Oswego and one here.

This is an opportunity for the new F. A. A., organized from the membership of the State Street M. E. church. Manager Allen, get your eye on the Ontarios.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS; STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

Results Yesterday

New York, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 1.
Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 0.
Pittsburgh-St. Louis (cold).

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	12	5	.714
Chicago	12	6	.667
Boston	9	7	.563
Cincinnati	9	9	.500
St. Louis	9	11	.450
Brooklyn	7	11	.389
Pittsburgh	7	11	.389
New York	5	10	.333

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

Results Yesterday

Philadelphia, 2; New York, 1.
Boston, 1; Washington, 0.
Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 0.
Detroit, 5; St.t Louis, 2.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Deroit	15	6	.714
New York	10	5	.667
Chicago	11	9	.550
Boston	7	6	.538
Washington	8	8	.500
Cleveland	9	10	.474
Philadelphia	5	11	.313
St. Louis	5	15	.250

Big Sale of Bicycles now on at Bogue's, 81 First st.

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Baltimore.
Pittsburgh at Newark.
Kansas City at Buffalo.

Results Yesterday

St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 0.
Baltimore, 4; Chicago, 3.
Newark-Pittsburgh (wet grounds).
Buffalo-Kansas City (wet grounds).

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	12	7	.632
Pittsburgh	11	8	.579
Newark	11	8	.579
Brooklyn	10	9	.526
Kansas City	9	9	.500
St. Louis	8	10	.444
Baltimore	9	12	.429
Buffalo	6	13	.316

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Toronto at Jersey City.
Montreal at Richmond.
Rochester at Providence.

Results Yesterday

Jersey City, 6; Toronto, 3.
Providence, 2; Rochester, 1.
Montreal, 10; Richmond, 3.
Newark-Buffalo (wet grounds)

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Providence	5	1	.833
Jersey City	4	1	.800
Richmond	4	3	.571
Montreal	3	4	.429
Newark	2	3	.400
Buffalo	2	3	.400
Toronto	2	4	.333
Rochester	1	4	.200

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Kansas City-Minneapolis—rain.

At Indianapolis—

	R.	H.	E.
Columbus	3	6	5
Indianapolis	5	9	3

Batteries—O'Toole and Robertson; Merz and Blackburn.

At Louisville—

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	4	7	2
Louisville	5	6	2

Batteries—Brenton and Devoght; Middleton and Crossin.

At St. Paul—

	R.	H.	E.
Milwaukee	8	11	1
St. Paul	7	10	0

Batteries—Slapnicka, Hovlik and Hughes; Karger, Steen, Leifield and Johnson, Marshall.

Tires, Supplies, everything for the Bicycle at Bogue's, 81 First st.

Cream Separators at cost. Van-Wagenen, Inc. adv122

JAPAN DECLARES MARTIAL LAW ON ONE PENINSULA

Tokio, Thursday.—The Official Gazette today publishes an imperial ordinance sanctioning the application of martial law and the military requisition law of the Kwang-tung Peninsula and the South Manchuria Railroad.

The Elder Statesmen, it became known last night, are strongly opposed to sending an ultimatum to China. The government here is powerless before this opposition, and the probability is that the Premier, Count Okuma, resigned today.

The deliberations between the Japanese officials concerning the situation were continued all night. The Emperor presided at a Cabinet Council.

It is reported that the Foreign Office has sent telegrams to all consuls in China instructing them to prepare their nationals for possible leaving the country. Japanese at Mukden have been asked to hold themselves in readiness to withdraw to places near the South Manchurian railroad.

The complete decisions of the Cabinet are expected tonight. The press says forty-eight hours will be the limit of the proposed ultimatum. Newspapers characterize as insulting the insistence of China that Japan's offer to restore Kiaochao be reduced to writing.

HEARS TURKS DECIDE TO IGNORE GERMAN ADVICE

London, Thursday.—Ernest A. Hill telegraphs to the Daily News from Athens:

"The Turkish General Staff has not accepted the suggestion by German officers that if, or when, the Allies force the straits the Turish army should be transported to the Asiatic side to continue the fight. On the contrary, the view of Enver Pacha and of Talaat Bey that Constantinople ought to be defended has been adopted, the idea being that when the straits have been forced the Turks will be able to make a separate peace if Constantinople should continue to hold out.

"I am reliably informed that in the event of Italy renouncing her neutrality Greece will follow with similar action."

RUSSIANS AND AUSTRIANS IN BATTLE ON NIDA

Frederick Rennet, correspondent of the Daily News at Petrogrds, telegraphs:

"All German movements in the East now are of immense forces from Cracow, especially to the southward. Since Sunday there have been sharp and separate engagements at Tarnow and Gorlice, in Galicia, and Bartfeld, in Hungary.

"The Russian army has driven the Austrians westward from the rihgt bank of the Nida. A battle involving enormous numbers now is beginning and it is believed General Litzingen's Bavarian army, which last week abandoned an attempt on the Stryj roads, now is hastening westward to fill the right wing of the German line.

"The demonstration in Northwest Russia doubtless is intended to detain a large Russian force available for battle between Cracow and the Carpathians. This German move has failed completely. The cavalry turned back on Monday from a point south of the line of Libau-Mitau, abandoning a number of light guns which the Russians sent to Riga.

"Neither the German fleet nor transports have been seen off the coast, although a Russian torpedo squadron is searching for them."

COLLEGE BASEBALL

At Andover, Mass—Phillips Andover, 6; New Hampshire State, 1.

At New Haven—Williams, ; Yale, 2.

At Medford—Boston College, 2; Tufts, 1.

At Washington—Washington and Lee, 3; Catholis University, 1.

At Annapolis—Navy, 7; University of Pittsburgh, 2.

At Swarthmore—Penn., 3; Swarthmore, 1.

At Chicago—University of Chicago, 1; Chinese Athletes of Hawaii, 0.

At Amherst—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, 3; Mass. Agri., 1. Brown, 6; Amherst, 1.

At Hanover—Dartmouth, 13; Norwich University, 2.

At New York—St. Johns College, 9; Stevens Institute, 3.

At West Point—West Point, 9; Penn State, 4.

At Princeton—Princeton, 3; Lawrence, 0.

One Thing He Couldn't Do.

Milking a cow is not an easy task for an unpracticed hand. Leslie Stephen, the famous English literary light, was once on a long tramp in Switzerland, accompanied by his friend, Dr. Morgan. They missed their way and found themselves parched and hungry, far from any dwelling place. At length they came across a cow, from whom they determined to extract some nourishment, but after trying their best for an hour, each holding on to her horns in turn, they had to abandon all hopes of milk. This, remarks Dr. Morgan, is "one of the very few occasions on which I ever saw Stephen fairly thwarted."—London Spectator.

More Miracles Ahead.

Who can predict what the future will be, in view of what has already occurred in this generation of miracle working? New inventors, standing on the shoulders of those who so transformed things during the last half century, will doubtless learn still greater secrets of nature. Much of our worry over posterity is idle. While we are handing down many serious problems for posterity to wrestle with, we are also giving it the richest legacy any generation has ever had. Thanks to our inventions, the youth of tomorrow will live more before he attains his majority than "Methuselah did in all his stagnant centuries."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Breaks the Silo Record.

So far as is known, the silo which John Edwards, who lives near Englewood, Kan., is building will be the largest in the world. It will be fifty feet high, fifty feet across and fifteen feet in the ground. When completed it will hold 2,500 tons of ensilage. Mr. Edwards owns 10,000 head of cattle.—Kansas City Journal.

New Territory North of Siberia.

Valuable discoveries of new land north of Siberia, says Reuter, have been announced as the result of the hydrographical work in those seas of the Russian ice breakers Taimyr and Vaigatz. The new territory stretches for some 200 miles.—London Chronicle.

Size of Zeppelins.

Zeppelins vary in diameter and length, but most of them are of large size, being almost as big as battleships. The Deutschland, for example, is 485 feet long and 40 feet in diameter, with a capacity of 23,000 cubic yards and a lifting power of 44,800 pounds.

NOTABLES IN THE LIMELIGHT

Louis D. Brandeis, Special Treasury Counsel.

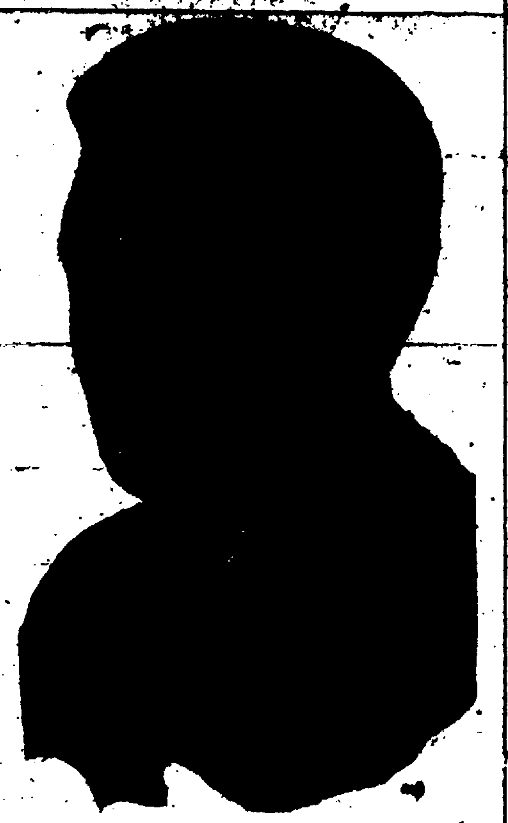


Photo by American Press Association.

In the trial of the suit instituted by the Riggs National bank of Washington against officials of the United States treasury department Louis D. Brandeis of Boston will act as special counsel for the accused officials. The bank has accused Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, Treasurer John Burke and Comptroller of the Currency John Skelton Williams of conspiracy to wreck it.

For many years Mr. Brandeis has been a national figure in American public life. He is an advocate of social reforms, a publicist of renown, a lawyer of distinction, who has served as special counsel for the government in many celebrated cases. Mr. Brandeis is regarded as an expert in legislation and administration efficiency.

While Mr. Brandeis is largely a product of New England, he is not a Yankee. He was born of German-Jewish parents in Kentucky in 1858. After a preliminary education in Germany he went to Harvard Law school, was a professor there for awhile and then began practice in Boston. Soon he was recognized as one of the most successful lawyers and acquired one of the biggest practices in the city. Although a man in public life, Mr. Brandeis is not in politics. His use of politics has been merely as a means to the end of pushing social and economic movements. Several years ago his admirers tried to get him to run for mayor of Boston on a nonpartisan ticket, but failed to get him interested.

Kinsman of the Czar.

Recent [illegible] from the scene of war operations in Poland have made

Photo by American Press Association.

GRAND DUKE DIMITRI.

mention of Grand Duke Dimitri of Russia, who was attached to the army which invested Przemysl and compelled the capitulation of that fortified city. Grand Duke Dimitri is a cousin of the czar, being a son of Grand Duke Paul, brother of the late Czar Alexander III. He was born near Moscow on Sept. 6, 1891, his mother dying six days later.

Like all of the Muscovite grand dukes, he was educated for a military career, and after graduating from the war college he entered the cavalry. After serving as a subordinate for a time he was appointed aid-de-camp to the adjutant of the Eleventh regiment of Grenadier guards and later was made captain in the Second regiment of the fusileers of the Imperial guard. Since hostilities began he has been on the fighting line and recently was decorated as knight of the order of [illegible]

LIQUEFIED GAS IS NEW WAR WEAPON

Germans Begin Great Drive by Aid of Deadly Fumes.

NOT BOMBS BUT BOTTLES.

Correspondent With French Army, Describing Novel Arm Which Depends Upon Utilizing the Wind, Says Men Killed Turned Black at Once and Others Were Incapable of Defense.

A correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle with the French army described the new weapon by means of which the Germans won the first step in their great fresh drive for the coast of the English channel. He declares that liquefied chlorine gas was liberated from steel bottles.

On the evening of April 22, he says, the French soldiers who manned the first line trenches saw rising from the German trenches, a short distance away, a number of white fuses, evidently intended as signals. Almost at once all along the German trenches a thick curtain of yellow smoke arose and was blown gently toward the French trenches by a northeast wind.

This curtain, which advanced like the "yellow wind" of northern China, offered this peculiarity—that it spread thickly on the ground, rising to a height of sixteen feet only.

The French soldiers were naturally taken by surprise. Some got away in time, but many, alas, not understanding the new danger, were not so fortunate and were overcome by the fumes and died poisoned. Among those who escaped nearly all cough and spit blood, the chlorine attacking the mucous membrane. The dead were turned black at once.

Rush Followed Fumes.

The effect of this poisonous gas was felt over about six kilometers of ground in length by two kilometers deep. Farther than that the gas was too much diluted with air to kill, but suffocated many.

About fifteen minutes after letting the gas escape the Germans got out of their trenches. Some of them were sent on in advance with masks over their heads to ascertain if the air had become breathable.

Having discovered that they could advance, they arrived in large numbers on the area on which the gas had spread itself some minutes before and took possession of the arms of the dead men. They made no prisoners. Whenever they saw a soldier whom the fumes had not quite killed they snatched away his rifle and threw it in the Yser and advised him ironically to lie down "to die better."

These were not asphyxiating bombs that the Germans used. They were big, re-enforced steel bottles of gas, compressed at high pressure, which the Germans placed on top of their trenches, and of which they opened the taps when it seemed to them that the wind coming from behind them would carry on the poison to the enemy's trenches.

May Kill Own Men.

It is possible that the use of their own chlorine gas may one day turn against the Germans themselves. Should the wind veer suddenly they would be the first victims of their attempt, he concludes.

In a special article on the German successes near Ypres, the Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"It is indeed possible that our bombs and shells rendered it impossible for the enemy's troops to remain in their trenches or artillery positions.

"It is even probable that, in point of fact, projectiles emitting poisonous gases were employed by us, for the German army command has permitted no doubt to exist that, as a reply to the treacherous projectiles of the English and French, which have been constantly observed for many weeks, we on our side also would employ gas bombs or whatever one may call them.

"The German army command, moreover, referred to the fact that from German chemistry considerably more effective substances might be expected, and our army command was right."

A Dutch correspondent telegraphs that certain Germans have confided to him that the Germans intend to continue the use of asphyxiating gas and expect that it will prove their final means of victory.

Calls It Last Crime.

The Paris Temps in commenting on this latest innovation calls the use of asphyxiating gas the last crime left for the Germans to perpetrate and says they will stand dishonored in history because of it.

The German official explanation is that The Hague convention ruled against the use of asphyxiating projectiles and that therefore the convention was not abused. They say that the German troops did not fire such bombs.

In this explanation the Temps finds hypocrisy and duplicity, because, it says, The Hague interdiction was not aimed at any special engine for spreading asphyxiating gas, but against the use of asphyxiants in general.

If half of what has been said of the efficacy of the Turpin asphyxiating shells is true, says the Journal des Debats, there is no doubt that France will be able to make war with these latest methods on a certain [illegible]

NINETEEN HUNDRED COPIES OF THE EVENING TIMES GO INTO FULTON'S HOMES DAILY. WATCH US GROW!

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 119 — Established, Dec. 17, 1914. — FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1915 — Price One Cent

Census Figures Give Fulton's Bonded Indebtedness as $561,246.51, Which is Larger Than Some State Cities Twice as Big. Bonded Indebtedness is Down to the Minute; Population is According to Census of 1910

Your Alderman Should Be Asked to Scan the Annexed Table of Figures Before Cast- His Vote For or Against the Brown Bill at Hearing.

The Brown bill will come before the Common Council of Fulton tonight for a public hearing, at which time any taxpayer or citizen who has any remarks to make for or against the bill will be given an opportunity to speak. Without stretching the truth a particle, it can be said that the bill will meet some lively opposiion from many prominent taxpayers, who have announced their intention of being on hand to voice their sentiments. Many of these men have never before interested themselves in any similar bit of legislation, but the publicity given this measure has aroused them to action.

The bill provides for salaries to the Mayor and Aldermen, if the council sees fit to vote the salaries and it is this measure which seems to meet with the most strenuous opposition. The bill further provides for the licensing of poolrooms, billiard halls, and bowling alleys; the appointment of a captain of police, if the council sees fit; and the uthority to borrow an amount not to exceed $20,000, if the council deems any emergency requires it.

The first and last clause meet with the greatest opposition. The supporters of the bill claim that a small yearly salary which if placed would insure untiring service and care from the city officials in the supervisiion of city government. The last clause, it is claimed, will enable the council to vote the money to repair several bridges which are in bad shape at the present time.

The opponents of the bill point to the charter which empowers the council to call a special election by which money can be raised to build bridges or repair them at any time, if the people of the city deem it necessary. The opponents of the measure say that this emergency and any similar emergency is well taken care of at present by the charter and no amendments are necessary. As for the salaries, many taxpayers are of the opinion that this city is far enough in debt now without adding another burden to the load, and that a small salary will not influence the right kind of city official to give any better service to his city, than if he were acting without pay, as has been the case in the past.

The high-tax rate prevailing here, and the fact that the city is heavily in debt is a silent argument for the opponents of the bill. No other city of this size in the state is so heavily burdened as Fulton is and to make this statement clear, some cities of this size or larger, and the bonded indebtedness of each one is shown. The tax rate of Fulton is $35.40 on the West Side and $[illegible] on the East Side of the river. This is $10 higher than the tax rate in Buffalo, and $20 higher than that of New York city.

The bonded indebtedness of the several cities according to the State census is at present:

City	Population, 1910	Bonded Indebtedness
Fulton	10,480	$561,246.51
Johnstown	10,447	$264,769.00
Oneonta	9,497	$345,305.00
Oneida	8,313	$245,475.00
Plattsburg	11,138	$346,800.00
Little Falls	12,273	$403.092.00
Watertown	26,730	$364,322.00
Glens Falls	15,243	$393,050.00
Gloversville	20,642	$747,800.00
Ogdensburg	15,933	$444,742.00

It is significant that Fulton is in debt further than Little Falls which has a larger population; Watertown, with almost double the population; Glens Falls, with a larger population; Ogdensburg also larger, and that [illegible] is almost as large as this city.

When the Brown bill comes up for its hearing tonight these facts will be given prominence, and they are very strong arguments against the Brown bill or any other measure which would add another burden to the taxpayers of this city. If the bill contains any redeeming features, they are in the minority in the opinion of many prominent taxpayer. The bill will either be accepted as it stands or rejected in its entirety, when the council takes action after the hearing.

GERMANS SINK 3 SHIPS IN BRITISH WATERS

A German submarine sank a trawler by shell fire in the North Sea on Wednesday. A Danish steamship was sunk in the same area either by a torpedo or a mine and a submarine sank a British schooner off the Irish coast. So far as was known last night, these three vessels constitute the day's toil of the zone warfare. No lives were lost.

The steamship Cathay, from Copenhagen for Chinese ports, went down in twenty minutes. Her passengers and the crew, totaling forty-three persons, took to the small boats and all were landed safely at Ramsgate yesterday. They were unable to say whether a mine or a submarine sank the vessel.

The schooner Earl of Latham was sunk by a German submarine [illegible], on the Irish coast. The crew was permitted to take to small boats and was rescued by a trawler.

[illegible]

ALLIES PRESSING ONWARD ALONG THE PENINSULA

London, Friday.—Slowly but surely the troops of the Allies are conquering the Gallipoli Peninsula on their way to Constantinople, aided by war ships in the straits and the Aegean Sea.

In a statement made in the House of Commons the British Premier, told the progress of the operations up to last Sunday. He described the movements of the troops as continuing "under highly satisfactory conditions," saying in part:

"At daybreak of April 25 the landing occurred, the troops making use of six landing places. By nightfall 29,000 men had been disembarked in the face of a fierce opposition by infantry and artillery intrenched behind successive lines of wire entaglements.

"The leading troops of the Twenty-ninth division were held up all day to west of Sedd-ul-Bahr, but at sunset they succeeded in a fine attack along the heights, which made possible the taking of a good position covering the disembarkation of the remainder of the division.

"The landing brigade of the Australian and New Zealand corps went ashore at Gaba Tepe at half-past four o'clock in the morning in complete silence. The enemy opened a heavy fire at point blank range, but the beach was rushed with good effect and the attack was carried out with the utmost dash up the slope.

"By the evening of April 27 the Twenty-ninth division was firmly established across the Gallipoli Peninsula, having advanced two miles from the point of landing. They were poined by French troops, who, having fulfilled the task of silencing the hostile batteries on the Asiatic coast which interfered with the landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula, had recrossed the straits.

"The disembarkation continued on April 28 and 29. By May 2 a further advance had been made by the French and British troops on the Southern end of the Peninsula, and the Australian and New Zealand corps had been reinforced by the Royal Naval division. The positions everywhere had been consolidated.

"In the successful performance of this, one of the most difficult operations of the war—a landing on an open beach in the face of [illegible] courage and skill.

Russia Officially Denies Defeat in Western Galicia

Washington, Friday.—The Russian Embassy today received the following dispatch from the Russian Minister of Foerign Affairs:

"The reports from Berlin and Vienna of a victory gained by the Germans and Austrians in Western Galicia are absolutely unfounded. The battles that are proceeding now in that region give no foundation whatever to talk even of a partial success of our enemies. You are asked to contradict most emphatically the reports by the Germans.

(Signed) "SAZANOFF."

London, Friday—Frederick Rennet telegraphs to the Daily News from ePtrograd:

"The separate artillery engagements along the Donajec are merged into a great fierce infantry battle. The Austro-German force attacked the Russian positions on the south bank of the Vistula, but at nightfall the Russians charged and drove the force from the immediate Russian base. In the extreme south in this section the Russians were successful, but in the middle region they retreated bfore an immense mass of fresh German reinforcements to defend their second line. It is expected the battle will last for several days."

CHINA MUST ACCEDE TO JAPANESE DEMANDS

Peking, Friday.—The Japanese Legation has informed the Chinese Foreign Office that Japan would be unable to accept the further concessions offered on Thursday by China and would present an ultimatum before three o'clock this (Friday) afternoon unless the twenty-four demands were accepted by China without qualification.

China reiterated, regarding Shantung province, that she would grant to Japan everything that already had been granted to Germany there by treaty.

China agreed to grant to Japan the right to work mines in South Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia; that all disputes between the Japanese in Manchuria of whatever nature shall be under Japanese jurisdictionffi that schools and hospitals may lease land from the Chinese, thereby reserving land ownership; to grant a concession to Japan to build the Nan Chang-Chaochow-Fu railway if Great Britain consents to the release of China from the negotiations begun concerning this railroad two years ago. The Japanese claim they requested the concession for this railroad in 1907.

It is said that the Chinese government has resolved to communicate with the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France on receipt of the ultimatum, and that the nature of this communication will depend upon the nature of the ultimatum.

METHODIST PASTOR GOES TO OGDENSBURG

The Rev. S. T. Dibble, who resigned his partorate of the Potsdam Methodist Episcopal church two weeks ago, has been taken to the St. Lawrence State Hospital at Ogdensburg. He was accompanied there by his son, Walter S. Dibble, President of the Onondaga Photo-Engraving Company of Syracuse, following an examination made by Syracuse physicians.

"I can not, of course, say how long my father will be there," said Walter S, Dibble, of Syracuse over the telephone. "We consider that he is in very bad condition and has been for some time past. It is a nervous and mental breakdown."

It is said that Mr. Dibble has been [illegible] for a little over a year and his friends attribute his trouble at Potsdam to this cause. He resigned the pastorate at Potsdam shortly after the conference at Oswego. He went at once to Syracuse and remained with his son several days, but returned to Potsdam last week and packed his household goods. Part of them he stored in Potsdam and part were shipped to Syracuse. His friends say that he burned up a considerable quantity of his goods, including a number of his sermons and his life insurance policies. This is pointed to as another indication of his unsound mental condition. Mr. Dibble is sixty-four years old.

WEATHER FORECAST

Strong southeast winds; moderate southeast gale, diminishing Rain and cooler tonight. Saturday fair and cool.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and [illegible] Times
Published Daily, except Sunday, at [illegible] First Street, Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated
Telephone [illegible]
C. WILLIAM [illegible], President and Editor
R. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. [illegible], Treasurer
Entered as second-class matter [illegible] at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under [illegible] 1879.
May 7, 1915

1900 COPIES OF
THE EVENING TIMES
ENTER FULTON HOMES
EACH DAY

TIMELY TOPICS.

Our Big Heart.

"The Almighty heart is still stronger than the almighty dollar." No spellbinder made the statement. No politician made it as an appeal for votes. A foreigner said it the other day in a foreign country, in praising the stand this country has taken on the European war. Here and there across the water we still have a friend.—Detroit News.

Knows All About It.

A woman writer, unmarried, tells in a Chicago paper that she will "lay bare relentlessly the weaknesses which make for unhappiness in married life." Yep, it takes an unmarried person to "lay bare relentlessly the weakness that make for unhappiness in married life."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Dope Fiends.

Those early impressions that the drug users had quit appear to have been too early. It is now feared that the worst is not yet known. Many cities report an astounding increase in the number of cases found by the police and hospitals. The evil was attacked none too soon.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The Unpopular Weather Man.

The government weather bureau, which has trouble enough making correct forecasts for one day, is taking a fearful risk when it issues weekly predictions for the benefit of farmers and shippers. But it might as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb.—New York Sun.

The Bystander's Lot.

So long as Uncle Sam must be an innocent bystander he should felicitate himself that he can do his bystanding 3,000 miles away from the scene of [illegible] instead of next door to it. The neighbors to a first class row may be hit by flying brickbats.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Poetic License.

One interesting instance of poetic license is the way William Watson speaks of a man going out to meet the enemy with a whetted glaive, whereas really he lies on his stomach in one of the trenches and shivers in his wet khaki pants.—Ohio State Journal.

Different Shots.

The difference between stock exchanges and traction lines is striking. In the one you have to have a seat before you can hand over your cash. In the other—well, it's on the contrary quite the reverse.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Laconic.

Kitchener of Khartum knew just what to do when he heard that a distinguished and recently married officer was being visited by his wife at his headquarters in the field. "One of you must come home," he wired.—Boston Globe.

A Long Felt Want.

Edison is said to have perfected an invention for keeping the air in submarines pure. We wish he would do as much for offices, hotels, city halls, prisons and other airtight compartments above water level.—New York Sun.

Toys and Titles.

The recent meeting of the American toy manufacturers in Chicago calls attention to the fact that we can manufacture every sort of toy in America that is made in Europe—except titles of nobility.—Chicago Herald.

Swat the Flies.

Swat the flies before they are born. You can do that by swatting the filthy places where the flies are hatched and brought into existence by the hundred thousand to torment humanity.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Passing of the Crown.

The emperor of Japan is to be crowned next November. The ceremony ought to be interesting, as the signs of the times are that it is going to become rarer and rarer.—Baltimore American.

Never Pays to Argue With 'Em.

If a woman wants to paint her face it's none of the state's business, declares a Cincinnati woman. And the state will probably drop the subject right there.—Knoxville Sentinel.

Baled Hay, Straw and Shavings. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

THE MINISTERS' SIDE

The statement made by representatives of Fulton's Ministerial Association, including its president, the Rev. H. D. Holmes, which was printed in last night's Times, that the gentlemen wholly disapproved the use of their names in connection with that portion of the Brown Bill relating to the payment of salaries to Mayor and Aldermen, did not come as a surprise to their friends in this city. It now develops that the ministers of Fulton have not given their endorsement to the salary clause, and furthermore, they speak in terms of unmistakable condemnation of the movement to place the city at the mercy of an official who, if he were to see fit, could make possible gambling upon a scale so large that the city might be disgraced for all time. The attitude of the ministers of Fulton has been made very clear. They cannot approve the Brown Bill, because in spite of the Mayor's contention that the bill does not give an opportunity to license gambling, they see between the lines and read that it does. But the ministers of Fulton are up against the same blank wall as the rest of the citizenship, in that they must swallow the Brown Bill in its entirety or they must reject every feature of its provisions.

Since the Mayor retains silence, preferring to keep his own counsel rather than to let into his confidence the taxpayers of Fulton, it is a hard matter to determine whether the Brown Bill was purposely made to carry the joker, or whether its sponsor—whoever he may be—committed one more of those funny jumbles for which bill drafters have become famous.

But the hour has grown late. The Brown Bill has passed Assembly and Senate, and if it receives the endorsement of Fulton's Aldermen at tonight's meeting Governor Whitman will more than likely sign the measure which has been described by Mayor Fox as a step toward modern municipal government, but which is in reality as near to the type of government wanted by the best element of Fulton's citizenship as The Evening Times is to learning why Mayor Fox ordered increased assessment upon certain property valuations.

The Mayor has chosen to remain silent upon public matters, and in the words of a very rich and consequently powerful man who has since died, "The public be damned," he continues to treat the taxpayers in a manner that is belittling beyond measure.

It is indeed a late hour for the taxpayers of this city to rise upon their toes against the Brown Bill, but it is not a moment too late for them to send up a howl of protest to each and every Alderman, asking them to have sent back to Albany the latest piece of bad legislation, Senator Brown's bill that includes among its clauses a provision for the payment of salaries to certain city officials.

The hearing is scheduled for this evening. It's your privilege to be on hand, or to forever hold down a bleacher seat.

TIME AND PLACE

Count the chuckles of life. Smile out loud. Spread the sunshine of laughter all through the open. Ease the old journey in life by telling something funny. A good hearty laugh will reach out and throttle real logic. Successful speakers will tell you that a touch of humor will often drive home an argument—more often than reason.

The benevolent microbes of mirth are hostile to disease. The wise doctor will tell you of the therapeutic value of fun. Medicine has been known to fail as against melancholia. A well-balanced brain and a healthy body are almost always possessed by a man who laughs a lot.

But if there is anything that turns your stomach, it's the person who sets his teeth together and withdraws his lips and grins in that sardonic style—that ghastly joke called a smirk.

Make merry. Hold a jubilee. Roar. Let the heart leap through the throat just as often as this side-splitting speel strikes you. But remember this: The business office is no place in which to tell things that tickle this triumphant spark-plug—laughter. There is a time and a place for fun, for smart stories. The time is after closing hours of business. The place varies.—Silent Partner.

HUMANE HUNDAY HAS BEEN SET FOR MAY 23

"Humane Sunday" will be observed throughout the country on May 23. Rev. Harry Westbrook Reed of Watertown has sent out letters to all the ministers of that county requesting them to make their sermons with the idea of this work. Rev. Mr. Reed is president of the local S. P. C. A. The work of the society is in the interest of small children and dumb animals. It is the idea to install in the minds of all that mercy and kindness must and should be used at all times with the animals and children because of their inability to care for themselves.

WOODS WORK FOR FORESTERS

Cornell Offers Instruction in Camp in Northern Mountains

Ithaca, Friday.—Beginning June 7 the department of forestry at Cornell will offer instruction during a full summer term, in addition to the regular winter terms heretofore conducted.

The first six weeks of the term, it is announced, will be spent at Ithaca, and the remainder of the time, up to September 22 will be in camp on a large forest tract in the Adirondack mountains. The courses offered form a regular part of the specified work for professional students of forestry in the college, though the courses will be open also to those who have had three years' instruction at Cornell, or its equivalent. The subjects include timber utilization and measurement, silviculture, forest management, and advanced research into various other forest problems.

Because of the advantages of summer work, especially in a fully timbered area such as the Adirondacks, certain of the courses offered will be given during the summer term only.

Woods Work Required

In addition to the summer work in the woods the students are required to spend the ensuing fall in getting practical experience in the logging woods, returning to Ithaca to finish their college course in the spring. Those who take graduate tarining for the degree of master in forestry, must have an additional summer term in the camp in the woods and then one more term at Cornell, to be graduated in February in time for the examinations for the federal forest service, or for the beginning of spring activities in state or private employ.

The alteration of class room and laboratory study with practical work in the field during the final years at the university is believed by those in charge of the course to offer a desirable arrangement not from the standpoint of thorough instruction in forestry, but also it is said to appeal to men seeking thorough technical training.

Opinions

The Careless Word

Few men who talk so much as Colonel Roosevelt say less which comes back to plague them. It seems, however, that in going a little farther than the amenities required in commenting upon Lincoln's letter to Thurlow Weed, William Barnes's grandfather, the colonel put his foot in it. Expressing the hope that Barnes would be a Weed and not a Platt may have been a thoughtless expression, but it offended the sons of the late senator who interpreted it as a slur upon the memory of their father, the man to whom Mr. Roosevelt owed his political prominence. As a result the sons took to Syracuse hundreds of letters which passed between the litigants and the senator. This correspondence, it is anticipated, will be embarassing to even so resourceful a man as the distinguished defendant.

Up to this point in the Syracuse trial it seems as though the entire effort was being made to show that the colonel is righteous and infallible. The defense is charged with showing that Barnes is bad. It has given him a clean bill of health in stipulating that nothing in the alleged libel was intended to reflect upon Barnes's personal honor or probity. It has not done much by implication to reflect upon his political integrity. Mr. Roosevelt's courage at San Juan, his confessed code of perfection in public affairs, his missionary work with the bosses, etc., may help in mitigation of an intemperate attack, but they do not count in pestification. Pretty soon some real evidence must be offered to fasten Barnes's corrupt alliance with Murphy or the plaintiff will not be obliged to swear witnesses.

It is remarked by public men and newspapers that Loeb is the only man who has known the colonel as long as five years, who has had any degree of intimacy with him, who has appeared to defend him. Loeb acted as though he didn't like the job, but having been the colonel's goat so many years he could not fail him in his need. Newcomb, Davenport and the other men now surrounding the colonel have only become his intimates since he parted company with the men he preferred to associate with in politics. They are the sort he never noticed when the bosses could be depended upon. It is strange indeed that a man who has been governor, who has been President, who has given offices to 40,000 men, in his extremity is receiving succor only from the Duells, Davenports, Newcombs and the little fry who shine in reflected light. Did a man of so great importance fail to attach with hooks of steel, other men of importance?—Meadville Press.

Justice Hughes Withdrawal

Justice Charles E. Hughes's announcement that he "wholly disapproves the use of his name in connection with the Presidential campaign" is as positive as he could make it, but it will not eliminate him from the discussion of Presidential possibilities. He declares that not only has he no desire to re-enter politics, but "as a member of the Supreme Court he is not available." He is not a candidate in any sense and "cannot permit his name to be used."

Justice Hughes made his position relative to the Presidential nomination perfectly clear in 1912, when he told friends who spoke of the possibility of his nomination at Chicago that he was entirely out of politics and would not permit the use of his name under any circumstances. He also said: "I hope that, as a Justice of the Supreme Court, I am rendering public service and may continue to do so for some years, but the Supreme Court must not be dragged into politics, and no man is as essential to his country's well-being as is the unstained integrity of the courts."

Undoubtedly this attitude of Justice Hughes is itself one of the reasons that he has been talked of as a strong candidate. That his decision is plainly final will bring relief to Democrats who hope for the re-election of President Wilson and fear especially the possbility of Justice Hughes's nomination — Herald-Despatch.

New carload of Bowker's Fertilizers. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

Teeth Put to Many Uses.

All Eskimos have good teeth, but they are subjected to severe usage, being used for pinchers, vises and fluting machines. The teeth are employed in drawing bolts, untying knots, holding the mouthpiece of a drill, shaping boot soles and stretching and tanning skins. When they become uneven from hard usage they are leveled off with a file or whetstone.

Have The Evening Times to Read Before Eating Your Supper

With all the news about people you know and affairs in while you are interested.

¶ THE EVENING TIMES is regular in its delivery, and is on sale at the newstands of V. C. Lewis, Conley Bros., Wm. Murphy and Charles Brooks, East Broadway; J. W. Gillard, West First Street.

¶ Ask for and insist upon getting, taking no other, newspaper than your home newspaper,

The Fulton Evening Times

Steer this way for the Insurance that spells peace of mind—our Automobile Accident and Liability Insurance.

The accident that generally occurs is the unavoidable one—but that does not stop the "hold up" suit that costs money to defend against—BUT our insurance protects you against property and personal damages and the company fights the case.

See us today for rates.

DAVID & MASON AGENCY
[illegible]

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS

In Equal Suffrage Kansas, according to the report of the Kansas Board of Control, divorce is on the wane. Not only was the number of divorces in 1914 proportionately less than in 1913, but seven counties were entirely immune.

* * *

Judge Snell of Tacoma who in a recent statement said that woman suffrage was a failure in the state of Washington has been shown by the president of the Susan B. Anthony Council of Women Voters to have reason for not being fond of the woman voters. She it was who did not vote for him when he was a candidate for U. S. Senator in the primaries. It appears that the disapproval is mutual.

* * *

In Massachusetts, Congressman Dietrick has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor. It indicates the strength of the woman suffrage movement in that state that he has thought it worth while to include woman suffrage in his platform.

* * *

Senators Wagner and Sullivan of the New York Legislature are reported as voting for the bill to provide women police for New York city as a joke and its passage is said to have been the surprise of the Senate.

Thus the women won their bill because politicians did not regard indirect influence as strong enough to fight. The contempt of the enemy opened the road to victory.

In Warren, Ill., on May 1, Mrs. A. B. Canfield became mayor. As she had run a millinery store for 24 years, the voters thought she could run the town. As the salary was but $12, it seemed a safe sum for a woman to have. As she was 74 years old, she was both mature minded and free from domestic cares. As a lineal descendant of John Quincy Adams her incumbency is regarded by the voters as lending distinction to Warren.

* * *

The Northern Budget of Troy, N. Y., has proved again that the arguments of the enemy is the long suit of the suffragists. A few weeks ago, in its desire to be impartial, the Northern Budget issued an anti-suffrage edition. In it the antis put their choicest bits including what Elihu Root thought about it in 1893, and pictures of beautiful antis and their children, not even omitting their dolls. Arguments designed to stay the flood of democracy were neatly arranged with many facts showing the failure of woman suffrage in the West, and the lifelong regret of the westerners over granting it.

Then the Budget took a straw vote among its readers by means of a blank ballot which had to be cut out and mailed with a two cent stamp to be counted. Over 2,000 persons voted and the result stood over two to one in favor of suffrage.

* * *

On May 8 which a beneficent congress set apart as mothers' day, from thousands of pulpits all over the land, ministers will be asking for the vote for mother.

Get cash for second-hand bicycles. At Bogue's, 61 First st. adv

KEEP YOUR FOOTWEAR IN HARMONY WITH THE SEASON

$3.45

A Combination of Gray Cloth and Gun Metal. Ask for No. 772. No. 773 in tan.

Lay away those warm uncomfortable High Shoes and settle your feet down into a pair of cool, easy fitting Oxfords

WE HAVE SOME NEAT ONES, AND LIKE ALL OUR OTHER SHOES, THEY ARE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORIES FROM LEATHER TANNED IN OUR OWN TANNERIES

$3.45

A Dainty Shoe for Dainty Women. Patent Colt Shoes always look well. Our No. 0211 will add greatly to any costume.

51 SOUTH FIRST STREET FULTON, NEW YORK

HOME ECONOMY INSTRUCTIONS

Smith-Lever Funds in 33 States Plan to Increase Net Income

Washington, May 7.—The Smith-Lever Act provides for extension work in agriculture and home economics, but it does not specify what proportion of the funds shall be used in home economics. The State agricultural college extension directors are being urged by women's organizations of various kinds to allot a certain specific portion of the Smith-Lever funds for work with women. In view of this fact, it is interesting to note the amount of money actually being put into this work by the agicultural colleges, for the most part in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture. Data taken from the records of the department and relating exclusively to work of this kind in the 33 Northern and Western States show the following distribution of funds:

(1) For meetings and movable schools at which demonstrations are given in cooking, sewing, household conveniences, and for the organization of women's clubs to study home economics..	$81,555
(2) For canning clubs to teach girls and women how to prevent many of the wastes of the farm by canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and meats by cheap and rapid commercial processes..	56,197
(3) For county agents who help farmers and their wives to increase the net income of the farm, and thus make possible the introduction of labor-saving conveniences and other improvements into the home	1,027,312

From the above it will be seen that there is being spent a total of $137,752 directly and $1,027,312 indirectly on lines of work affecting the farm home. The former amount is equal to 42 per cent. of the Smith-Lever fund available this year for extension work in the 33 northern and western States, while the latter is more than three times the entire Smith-Lever fund available to all of these States for the year 1914-15.

Need for Careful Planning

Matters that just now are concerning extension directors in the North and West are how best to approach the home economics problems of the country and what kind of an organization to develop for carrying on the work. Shall there be developed a woman county agent who shall work with farm women in some such manner as the county agent works with men? Just what, in detail, shall such a woman do? How shall she organize her work and how go about it? Shall it be required that the county pay a part of her salary and expenses, as in the case of the county agent? What training and qualifications shall be required of women agents who take up the work as county agents as a permanent life work. Women agents are very likely to leave the service to manage homes of their own. In view of this fact, how shall the work be organized? The Washington office will welcome comments and suggestions from all county agents and extension workers who have given attention to this matter.

Objections to Farm Life

The chief objections of women to country life are usually (1) the generally small returns in farming, (2) the drudgery of farm work, and (3) the social isolation. More money for home conveniences and greater efficiency in household management both have in view the lessening of the drudgery of farm work and the securing of certain periods of leisure to farm women, which may be used in productive, social, and recreational ways.

Fundamental Home Matters

Extension work designed to be fundamentally helpful to farm women would seem, therefore, to include within its scope certain matters, as follows:

1. Plans to increase the net income of the farm.—Farm women need more money for home purposes. The purchase of home conveniences, the installation of water, sewerage, lighting, and heating systems, kitchen and other conveniences, and the bringing of literature and music into the home are, in the majority of country homes, dependent upon greater net profits in farming. Knowledge of these conveniences and other desirable things is good, but money to buy these desirable things is a vital necessity if country life is to be made as acceptable to women as town life. The county agent is giving especial attention to this phase of the work.

2. Plans to teach and demonstrate efficiency in farm home management. These include such matters as wholesome food properly prepared and served in adequate supply and variety, throughout the year, the care of the home and the family linen and wardrobe, the care and management of children, and sometimes the handling of certain farm enterprises like poultry and eggs, milk and butter, the garden, small fruits, etc. Efficiency in farm home management contemplates the maximum of accomplishment with the minimum of effort to the end that the farm family may find satisfaction and contentment in the home, and that the time of the farm woman may be conserved.

3. Plans for leisure and development.—The farm woman needs time for reading, self-development, child teaching, social life, and recreation.

In the development of home-economics demonstration work, there needs to be kept in mind the point of view that the problems of country women must chiefly be solved by country women. The county agent movement in some sections of the North and West started out primarily as a city man's movement, but it has succeeded in exact proportion as the farmers of the county have taken hold of the work and made it their own.

Co-operation of City Women

City women can help in the development of the forthcoming demonstration work in home economics for country women. One of the ways in which city women can be of direct help in the movement is through greater social intercourse with farm women, through direct purchases of poultry, eggs, butter, fresh and canned fruits and vegetables, and by co-operating with them in the maintenance of rest rooms, nurseries, etc., for farm women when they come to town. But farm women need and how to meet these needs are matters which must be worked out chiefly by farm women themselves. The critisism sometimes heard with reference to much of our home-economics teaching is that such teaching is done primarily from the standpoint of the town woman. The country woman's problems are the problems of the country and must be approached from that standpoint.

A LIVING TORPEDO.

That Odd Fish, the Electric Ray, Is a Terror In His Own Way.

There is a queer fish, bearing the name torpedo, that in its own peculiar way is a good deal of a terror. This is the torpedo, or electric ray, a dweller in the southern seas, which grows to a large size, sometimes weighing seventy or eighty pounds. This peculiar fish has a nearly circular body, a short tail and a very small mouth.

The back is brownish in color, and the underneath parts are white.

The torpedo obtains its name from its power of giving a violent shock, similar to an electric shock, to anything with which it comes in contact. Whenever an enemy approaches the fish emits from its body a kind of electricity, which incapacitates the attacker immediately.

In capturing its food the torpedo finds this power of use. Being very inactive, it cannot pursue the small fish which form its diet, so it lies in wait until they swim close by and then throws out its powerful shock, which instantly renders them helpless.

If a person touches this strange fish he is attacked by cramp, which affects the stomach, producing a kind of convulsion. For this reason the torpedo is sometimes known as the "cramp fish."—London Answers.

THE YELLOW FLAG.

A Ruse That Once Saved a British Ship From Capture.

An effective ruse de guerre in the way of flag flying was that practiced in the Mediterranean at the beginning of the last century by Lord Dundonald while cruising in the British ship Speedy. This little brig had captured so many of the enemy's merchantmen that a Spanish frigate was specially fitted out, disguised as a merchantman, to bring her to book.

Dundonald, in order to deceive the merchant craft of the enemy, adopted similar tactics and disguised the Speedy as a Danish merchant brig. The two disguised boats soon sighted each other. Dundonald at once gave chase and discovered his mistake when the Spaniard suddenly revealed her true nature and started lowering a boat to examine the Speedy's papers.

But Dundonald was equal to the occasion. He hoisted the yellow flag—signal of sickness. And when the Spanish boat was within hail an English officer in Danish uniform shouted that they were only two days out of Algiers. As the plague was raging in Algiers, the ruse was completely successful.—London Chronicle.

Two-seated and Delivery Wagons. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

EARLY SUMMER OUTFITS NOW

Traveling Outfits—Afternoon Gowns Easily Packed—Three-Piece Dresses—Color Combinations

New York, Mary 7.—Few dresses are as altogether satisfactory to the woman who requires the utmost wear from her clothes as a stylish well designed silk suit in three pieces.

From a famous Freench maker is a costume of black faille, that soft slightly corded silk which divides the honors with taffeta this season—Two wide long tunics cut to points and pleated at the sides, top a narrow hem which swings well above the ankles; the top part is a Grecian chemise quite short, of vermicelli lace just off a white tone. Black velvet ribbon crossing the figure in the traditional classic manner, over the shoulder and

McCall Design

under the bust, is caught in the middle by a circlet of pearls mounted on ebony.

The coat of the black silk is short and fastens demurely to the neck, to hide the floating flimsiness beneath.

A More Ornate Rig

This dress has the skirt of black silk with broad blue satin stripes running crosswise the gathers well adjusted to the normal waist line. The blouse is a combination of cream net and thin lace, with a high collar that does not meet in front but is joined there by a twisted cravat with handkerchief ends of black satin.

The fronts of the blouse also refuse to meet which is one of this season's tricks. The sleeves are long and tight fitting with frills of lace over the wrists, and there is a half lining of palest pink satin that passes under the arms—the belt of folded black satin ribbon ends in a cockale bow at the side. The jacket that makes this blouse wearable in the street, is a short affair of black satin slashed at the sides, and trimmed with small jet buttons. It fastens up to the chin.

Taffeta Frocks

Taffeta is perhaps the leading favorite this season, and frocks of it are made in innumerable varieties of cut and trimming, from the plain full skirt topped with suspender straps of the material, to be worn with waists of net, lace, chiffon or batiste, concealed beneath a matching silk bolero or topped with one of the stylish coats of covert fancy checks, or velvet cords, which are an invaluable part of the outfit, for motoring, traveling and all sorts of informal out door purposes.

Lighter Coats

Summer coats of taffeta and silk Shantung, as well as of various linen and cotton weaves suitable for such garments, are shown in attractive assortment.

Black taffeta rather leading but colors also well endorsed especially in blue and dark chocolate tones. Shantungs in natural shades are handsomely tailored, in Norfolk pleats and side pleated models, and gain considerable style and emphasis from bright colored linings and handsome buttons, though many of the best coats are unlined and confined to self color.

Blue and black is a favorite combination, especially blue serge or gabardine with black taffeta.

Blue and sand color is another revival, and for evening coral pink silk and grass green tulle is fetchingly combined by a Fench maker.

Black and white holds the first place in favor just now though we are promised an all white summer season.

Verona Clarke.

Cleveland Centenary.

There is strong sentiment in Cleveland, O., in favor of commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the city by the dedication of the new public works, which are now practically completed at a cost of $15,000,000. Mayor Baker and President Thwing of Western Reserve university are strongly in favor of the celebration.

STYLE SPARKS.

Three piece costumes were displayed at many of the spring openings. These included usually coat suits of serge and taffetas, gabardines and taffetas and voile and taffetas combined in self colors only.

The frock in one piece was the usual arrangement, with a smartly cut dressy coat to match for wear with the gown.

Sports suits are being made of tweeds, serges and corduroys.

Favored styles are the gored circular skirts of fairly heavy weight materials with a coat designed along English shooting coat lines. This offers an inverted plait at the back and one each side of the front portions. These plaits extend to the waist line only, where the coat finishes with a smoothly fitted circular cut peplum.

Patch pockets of large dimensions are fashion features which distinguish the styles of many of the latest suits. As [illegible] with skirts favored in [illegible] by the addition of two more.

GARDEN CLUB IN SPOKANE.

Vacant Lots and Back Yards Are Cultivated and Beautified.

This, the fifth year of the Spokane Home Garden club, organized and conducted by the Young Men's Christian association and the Spokesman-Review, finds the club serving as a model for similar civic movements all over the country. More than fifty cities have written to the Y. M. C. A. for details of the plan by which for the past four years Spokane young people have welcomed the warm spring days by converting cluttered back yards into copiously herbiferous gardens. Letters have come from districts as widely separated as the Adirondack mountains and the Sacramento valley. Women's clubs, civic uplift organizations and other branches of the Y. M. C. A. have written for information.

It is in the cultivation of vacant lots and back yards that the Home Garden club has during the last few years shown its value as a city beautiful aid. Besides removing from the public eye a great many unsightly lots on which the accumulation of winter refuse was thick, the club last year produced vegetables whose total value is estimated by Secretary G. A. Forbes of the Y. M. C. A. at $6,000.

Active co-operation is being given by the federal government, which, through the department of agriculture, is organizing the boys and girls of many cities into garden clubs, potato clubs, corn clubs and the like. T. J. Newbill of the department of agriculture will represent the government in Spokane this spring and will advise the Home Gardeners in matters pertaining to gardening efficiency. Mr. Newbill says: "I find that boys and girls make a more profitable circle than grownups for the distribution of government seeds and literature. They are more in earnest, and they are not so likely to disregard the instructions of government experts."

New Styles For Mexican Judges.

President Gonzales Garza has issued a decree prescribing the dress that must be habitually worn by judges. The dress includes black Quaker hat, black frock coat, white shirt and cravat, black gloves and black walking stick. The emblem of justice embroidered in gold must be worn on the lapel of the coat.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Ringworm.

There are few diseases of the skin easier to cure than ringworm of nonhairy parts of the body. It is, however, difficult to cure ringworm of the scalp and beard—especially the former. The reason for the intractability of ringworm of the scalp and beard is that the fungus (a vegetable parasite, the trichophyton) grows down into the hair follicles, and it is very difficult to make well recognized antiparasitics penetrate to the seat of the trouble without damaging the skin. It requires easily six months to a year of treatment to cure ringworm on the scalp or beard. Any one suffering from ringworm should place himself under the observation of a physician or a specialist on diseases of the skin if he wants to be cured. A plain sulphur ointment of one dram of sulphur to an ounce of benzoated lard, a small portion rubbed into affected localities night and morning, will [illegible] ringworm of the [illegible]

NEW SHIPMENT OF SAMPLES

We will continue this offer one week more.

[illegible] THIS ADV.

DO OVER [illegible] a piece of [illegible] AT OUR EXPENSE

[illegible]

Kyanize

For Floors and all Woodwork

[illegible]

HULETT-TAFT CO.

[illegible] Oneida Street

PAPER DAY RECEIPTS

Net Profit Realized Amounted to $19.-18, Which is Less Than Upon Other Occasions

In spite of last Saturday's gentle showers that fell nearly all of the time while old newspapers were being gathered by the VanWagenen truck, and which should have resulted in increasing the weight of the loads of papers, the net profit from the sale of the old newspapers and magazines to the Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper Co., was smaller than heretofore. Heretofore it has been the practice of the big pulp mill to pay a higher price—30 cents, for each hundred pounds of papers, but this year the price was made 15 cents lower, or 35 cents per each hundred pounds. Notwithstanding the decreased profit, Mrs. George E. True, whose energetic work to make paper day a huge success is extremely thankful to the people who contributed the material for this last sale of old papers, etc., for the benefit of the Lee Memorial hospital.

Gasoline, Oils and Greases. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

Sale of 50 Dozen

Waldorf House and Porch Dresses

On Sale Tomorrow Morning

Dresses made of novelty silk, ginghams, Irish lawns, dimities, linen crash, crinkled seersucker, checked ginghams, also plain black lawns.

Sizes 13 to 46. Dresses made to retail up to $2.50; on sale Saturday morning at 9 o'clock for................ 89c EACH

SEE THEM IN OUR FIRST STREET SHOW WINDOWS

J. C. O'BRIEN

TWO LUDINGTON HEIRS WANTED

Information Concerning Two Daughters of Moses Ludington Wanted by Attorney

Through the medium of The Evening Times, a San Francisco attorney, Sidney McM. Van Wyck, Jr., continues to seek the legitimate heirs of Moses Ludington who died about fifty years ago in California.

Recently articles bearing upon persons who to be heirs to the estate left by Moses Ludington were published in these columns, with the result that the San Francisco attorney has been in communication with the persons who came to light as probable heirs of the Ludington estate, by reason of the publicity given their claims in this newspaper.

This morning's mail brought the following interesting letter from Mr. VanWyck:

San Francisco., Cal., April 30, '15,
Editor Evening Times:

Much obliged to you for sending me copies of the papers of April 17th, 22d and 23d containing articles in reference to the heirs of the late Moses Ludington.

I am doing the best I can to get in contact with his heirs in order that the estate here may go to the parties entitled. I have written to both Mrs. G. A. Washburn of Jersey City and Charles P. Ludington, of Hull, Canada, both of whom are mentioned in your paper as possible heirs.

It is a difficult matter to get information regarding the descendants of a man who has been dead for possibly half a century, especially when the inquiries are made by one not a relative and with very little information as a basis.

The postal card you sent me written by Mrs. Charlotte Highriter mentions two daughters of Moses Ludington, one Sabrina, who married William Chesbro and another Cordelia. Possibly you may know something of these daughters or their descendants.

Any further information you may be able to furnish will be greatly appreciated.

With best wishes to yourself and for The Times,

Sidney M. van Wyck, Jr.

If any of the readers of The Evening Times remains in possession of further information bearing upon that desired by the western attorney it is advisable to direct the reply to Sidney McM. van Wyck. Jr., 519 California st., San Francisco.

CORRESPONDENTS SHOULD NOTICE THIS STATEMENT

The Evening Times is the recognized people's paper and is at the service of the people—willing at all times to defend the taxpayers' interests, yet this newspaper must refrain from accepting for publication communications bearing unknown names, or nom de plumes, or anonymous signatures. If the writers of communications intended for publication desire The Times to withhold from publication their real names a request to that effect is sufficient—the confidence will not be betrayed; but under no circumstances does the publisher of this or any other reputable newspaper assume the responsibility of receiving for publication a communication without full knowledge of the writer's name.

This morning's mail brought to this office a letter signed "Taxpayer." The letter's contents deserves public notice, but it was unaccompanied by the writer's real name, and will not be published until the writer of it sends to this office his or her real name.

As before stated The Evening Times, if requested, will not print the name of the writer of the letter, but the newspaper must have something tangible as an evidence of good faith.

RECORDS [illegible] BEST DEFENSE

The Albany Evening Journal Records Show Barnes Got $10,000 Salary

The minute book of the Albany Evening Journal, a record taken from William Barnes' own newspaper office showed at the Barnes-Roosevelt trial that from October, 1899, to September, 1901, the Albany editor was in receipt of a $10,000 salary from J. B. Lyon. This information dropped like a bomb into the Barnes' camp.

Lyon, who operated as the J. B. Lyon Company, was doing much of the state printing at that time. And it was in December, 1899, that Barnes wrote to Roosevelt, then governor-elect, urging him not to advocate a state printing house, because it might destroy Barnes financially.

The evidence adduced today is in the form of a resolution passed by the Journal Company, of which Barnes is and was the predominant holder. That such an action was taken was admitted by the plaintiff's lawyers.

in connection with the letter to Roosevelt this evidence becomes the most important that the defense has thus far produced. It followed the last day of a vain effort to bring any direct proof that Barnes had figured in dealing with the printing ring.

The case was drawing to a close. It looked like a hopeless case before the minute book produced the apparently routine resolution which proved to be the biggest bomb of the battle.

Naturally neither Barnes nor his lawyers had any comment to make on the subject. They are in court, and in court they must make their explanations. One of the lawyers for Barnes however intimated that the resolution had no connection with the libel and is admitted subject to being stricken out. If it is not stricken out it's explanation will doubtless be a chief feature of Mr. Barnes' testimony.

The minute book on whose pages this record was spread was brought into court on subpoena several days ago. The Roosevelt lawyers spent some time in examining it. This morning, as a result of a charge by Mr. Ivins that the defendant's lawyers are taking undue advantage of the opportunity to inspect the books, all the books were brought into the court room.

Mr. Ivins made no effort to prevent the introduction of the resolution in evidence. When it had been read he admitted that it had been passed. Mr. Barnes did not bat an eye when it was being read. Sitting at the end of his lawyer's stable he continued to make sketches of the flocks of sheep which has been his favorite pastime since he has been in court. He appeared untouched by any irritation and left the court with the easy smile of a man whose turn at bat is soon coming.

Determined to make as much progress as possible, the justice, who has been liberal in his rulings, tightened up today and held proceedings down to narrow limits. The somewhat scattering shots at the printing target he confined to such as at least hit in the county with the target.

When the evidence that looked cumbersome was introduced, the Judge wanted to know what it was; and if the lawyers could not tell him, it went out. His Albany ruling saved three or four days' time. His refusal to let one of the lawyers read all the printing laws saved another half-day.

The Roosevelt lawyers promise to finish tomorrow. That they still have something up their sleeve is promised by the assertion of Mr. Bowers in court today that he might introduce evidence which might justify the inference that the plaintiff had improperly influenced the State Printing Board, which consists of controller, secretary of state and attorney-general.

"THE HORSE TRADE"

Brotherhood Closes With Debate Tonight Upon Swapping Horses.

It was Abraham Lincoln who advised us to not swap horses while crossing streams, but it remains for the astute embryonic attorneys at tonight's mock trial to tell all about "The Horse Trade," the subject upon which an accused person is to undergo the agonizing ordeal of facing judge, witnesses, attorneys and curious spectators. The trial takes place at the State Street M. E. church, and the offense and defense will be taken by the Brotherhood classes of the First M. E. and State Street M. E. churches.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, May 7.—According to the calculations of Dr. Albert W. Ferris of the State Reservation at Saratoga Springs, the delegates to The Constitutional Convention will drink four glasses of spring water every day for one hundred days when the weather is ordinarily warm, and five glasses when it is extremely warm.

Dr. Ferris has not idly calculated, he has assiduously figured out how much the State is going to make providing the thirst of each delegate measures up to what as a physician he believes it ought to be while he is occupied with his duties at the Capitol.

The State of New York is the owner of all the mineral and spring ater that flows at Saratoga, yet the State must purchase it if it hopes to supply it to the delegates to the convention. Dr. Ferris says that it will cost from $3.50 to $4.00 a day for one hundred and sixty-eight delegates to stroll over to the coolers annon and drain a glass of pure water.

It is planned to place twenty-seven coolers in the committee rooms and the Assembly chamber and kep them filled with spring water during the life of the convention. If all of the coolers are emptied each day, the State will make a profit of about three cents upon each cooler.

In speaking of the water he hopes to supply from theh Saratoga Reservation, Dr. Ferris said that it was a soft, sweet spring water, not unlike Poland water. "It is entirely free from mineral properties," said he and extremely palatable."

The water will be shipped from Saratoga to Albany each day by auto truck, providing the State decides to buy it from itself at $3.50 or $4 a day. These trucks are the property of the State also.

When it became known that the delegates to the Constitutional convention would very likely remain in session until September, bids for the water privilege began to be sent in to the secretary of the convention. Then it was that Dr. Ferris bestirred himself and begun his calcuations to see how much should be supplied each day. He figured that if the State were to purchase water it would be a very nice thing if the money so expended could revert back to its own coffers, consequently he made the above figures.

Of course the delegates and clerks of the Constitutional convention will be served with the water free, it is quite probable that visitors to the Capitol and the spectators at the sessions each day will be able to get in on the supply without either criticism or the knowledge of Dr. Ferris. Such a condition of affairs, however, might upset his careful reasoning and might cause an unusually thirsty delegate to forgo his allotted portion.

The majority of the State departments are supplied with spring water and it may be that in the future the supply will come from the Saratoga Reservation. Dr. Ferris will recommend this course at any rate.

During the legislative session, hundreds of bottles of Saratoga Vischy are supplied free to the members of both senate and assembly. The State foots the bill, however.

Individual paper cups are to go with the water so that the most fastidious of the delegates need not shrink from the water coolers when the free Saratoga water is ready for sampling.

CANDY SALE, BENEFIT OF A PIANO FUND

Smith's hardware store will be the scene, tomorrow, of a display of confectionery, made and to be sold by the pupils and faculty of the Erie st. school. Every cent realized at the sale will be placed to the credit of the piano fund of the school.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Milnes of West 2d st. entertained over Sunday their daughter, Miss Edith Milnes, of Syracuse.

REFRIGERATORS
PERFECTION OIL STOVES
Screen Doors and Windows
FISHING TACKLE

A. M. DRUSE & CO.

7 South First Street

Correct Dress for Women

"The New York Shop"

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY

BEAUTIFUL NEW MODELS IN SPRING COATS [illegible] the most popular shades and effects, consisting of checkes, [illegible] and plain materials. Your choice for this day .... [illegible]
Most of these coats would retail ordinarily at $12.50 [illegible] $[illegible].75.

M. J. McDONALD & CO.

ONEIDA STREET FULTON, N. Y.

ASK FOR NATIONAL MERCHANDISE STAMPS
THEY SAVE YOU 2-1-2% ON YOUR PURCHASES

THE IDLER

Another Popularity Week Feature at The Quirk Theatre

The Cast

Mark Cross, The Idler .... Mr. Charles Richman
John Harding, (Later Sir John Harding, Bart.), Mr. Walter Hitchcock
Simeon Strong ... Mr. Stuart Holmes
Lady Harding, Miss Cathrine Countiss
Her Sister ..... Miss Claire Whitney
Her Mother .... Miss Maude Turner Gordon
Her Father .... W. T. Carlton

"The Idler," William Fox's production extraordinary, to be released by the Box Office Attraction Company, which will be seen at the Quirk Theatre, today, is one of its author's, the well-known dramatist, C. Haddon Chambers, greatest triumphs. "The Idler" is Mark Cross, a young man of good family, who in a wild fit of daredevilty has emigrated from London to the far west. John Harding, also well-born of wealthy parents, but disinherited, and a poor clerk, is also seeking his fortune in the gold fields. One day Harding receives a letter from London solicitors informing him that his father has died and that he is now Sir John Harding, Bart. He sets out at once to make his preparations for his return to civilization and to take up the station in life that is rightfully his. But that very day he becomes involved in a quarrel with Felix Strong, the young brother of a minor named Simeon Strong, and Felix is shot accidentally during the dispute. Harding is accused of murder, but flees to England in time to escape the vengeance of a possé, headed by Simeon Strong, who is determined to avenge his brother. Years after in London, Harding, who has married the girl both he and Cross were in love with before they emigrated, comes face to face with Cross and Strong, who have become partners and have "struck it rich." In order to win Lady Harding for his own Cross allows the evil side of his natnre to get the upper hand of him and plots to have Strong kill Sir John in a duel. Strong slaps Harding in the face in the foyer of the operahouse in order that he may involve him in "an affair of honor" and avenge his brother's death by killing Harding. Cross in the meantime lures Lady Harding to his rooms where Sir John comes to seek her. She hides in Mark Cross' bedroom, but reveals herself at a dramatic moment when Harding shouting "Curse you, I'll kill you!" springs at Cross' throat. Her splendid nature, as shown in her denunication of both men, one as a husband without faith in his wife and the other as the would-be destroyer of a home, overcomes them with shame. They shake hands and Mark, parting forever with Lady Harding, orders his valet to pack his things for he is off "on a long trail."

DAMAGE CASE MAY 31

Syracuse, May 7.—When the claim of the Battle Island Paper Company against the State for about $1,800,000 for alleged damages to the plant because of barge canal operations was called yesterday, the date of the trial was set for May 31. Judge Rodenbeck announced that after this term another would be held in Rochester and at the conclusion of that session the court would be divided and part of it sent to Syracuse for the special purpose of trying the Battle Island case.

CEMETERY ASSOCIATION WILL MEET TUESDAY

Members of Volney Center Cemetery Association are requested to meet Tuesday next at the home of Mrs. T. C. Boigeol, 412 Oneida st. Officers will be elected at the meeting and a social time will follow.

FRESH PINEAPPLES, ORANGES BANANAS AND GRAPEFRUIT

at

LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

ANNOUNCEMENT

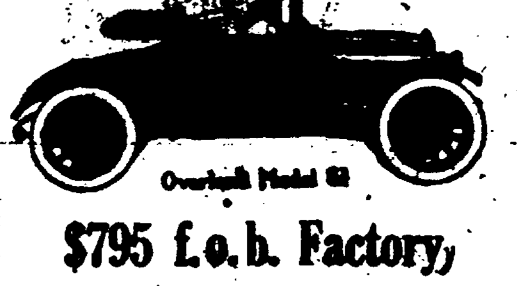
This establishment is now in its new quarters at

123½ CAYUGA STREET

and is prepared to continue its good service to all its patrons

D. RICHARDSON

Ladies'—Tailor—Gentlemen's
Dry Cleaning, Repairing, Dyeing



Overland Model 83

$795 f.o.b. Factory

VANWAGENEN, Inc. Agents

THE QUIRK

Matinees, 5c
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.
CONTINUOUS — 2 to 10:30 P. M.

TO-DAY	SATURDAY
"THE IDLER" with CHAS. RICHMAN and CATHERINE COUNTISS	"LIFE'S SHOP WINDOW" with Claire Whitney and Stuart Holmes
A Gorgeous Picturization 375 Scenes	By Request CHARLES CHAPLIN in "HIS NEW JOB"

The Boston Candy Kitchen

Fresh Fruit Specials for Saturday

Bananas at ....15c and 20c a dozen
Oranges at.............20c, 25c, 40c, 50c and 60c dozen
Fresh Pineapples............................2 for 25c

CANDY SPECIALS

Delicious Home-made Fudge and Nougatine at 20c pound

A fresh consignment of Welch's Grape Juice
in pints, 25c; quarts, 50c; and half gals. $1.00

Pure, Wholesome Ice Cream Fine Candies

ANDRIANOS BROS.

25 FIRST STREET FULTON, N. Y.

Here the SONORA!

In addition to playing the wonderful new PATHE RECORDS, the SONORA will play Edison, Victor, Columbia—in fact any disc record made—with a clear and mellow tone.

Hear this new machine at C. A. Beckwith's Shoe Store or at 310 Third Street.

Unusually Easy Terms

C. R. RUDD, Agent

SPECIAL NOTICE

No miscellaneous Want Ads. will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

In order that display advertising may secure preferred position copy must reach this office not later than 9 a.m. on day on which service is to be rendered.

Fresh Strawberries

BOSTON AND HOME LETTUCE, CELERY, ASPARAGUS, RADISHES, CUCUMBERS, GREEN ONIONS, TOMATOES, GREEN PEPPERS, RHUBARB, NEW CABBAGE.

Everything for the Sunday Dinner

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida St. Hello 75

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 68 1st st. tf.

Clark Irish Harp—Will sell cheap; brand new. Just the thing for a home. Address Z., Evening Times office. tf.

Desirable Offices to Rent—Inquire of Glenn A. Ryther, 59 S. 1st st., Fulton, N.Y 120

For Sale—High-class collapsible Go-cart, in good condition; cheap. 208 Highland st. 120

Marine Engine—For sale; 2 h. p.; boiler; oil burning; complete from stacy to propeller. 307 Cayuga st. 121

House to Rent—210 S. 3d st. Inquire D. C. Draper, 416 Rochester. 121

For Sale—Baby's bassinet; also toilet basket. 309 Pratt st. tf

Wanted—A girl for housework. R. L. McCully, 202 S. 3d st. tf

To Rent—2 apartments. Phone 3288. 120

Those You Know

Mrs. Charles Atwood of Gansevoort st., will leave soon for the Adirondacks.

* * *

Mrs. W. F. Hill of Gansevoort st. has returned from a visit with out-of-town friends.

* * *

Mrs. Elmer Goodjon of Syracuse is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Croak, Cayuga st.

* * *

Dr. H. M. Doane and Mrs. G. C. Chauncey will attend the dinner tonight given by the Syracuse Suffrage organization to Mrs. Charles Whitman, wife of the Governor.

* * *

Tomorrow at sunrise the gun will be fired which will announce the formal arrival of straw hat season.

MOTOR CYCLE TURNED BRONCHO

Officer Boland Thrown From Motor Cycle, Sustaining Cuts and Bruises

Patrolman Boland of the police department was the victim of a painful and perhaps serious accident yesterday noon at the fair grounds. He was riding a motorcycle around the track at a fair rate of speed when he became confused in the control. He turned the gas control intending to stop the machine, but instead of turning off the gas he opened the throttle wider and the machine shot ahead at a great speed, plunging into the fence. The officer was thrown over the fence by the force of the collision and sustained severe bruises as well as a long gash along the face under the left eye. His hands were cut and one of his shoulders which received the full impact of the collision is badly strained and at first it was feared that his collar-bone had been broken.

The owner of the machine was standing nearby and he immediately summoned assistance and the injured man was taken to his home in a carriage. A medical examination disclosed no broken bones but the shaking up Mr. Boland received will necessitate retirement from his duties for some time.

The police department has ordered a motorcycle which will be used to control traffic in the city and to prevent violations of the speed law. All of the officers will be required to ride the motor in turn and several of the force have practiced on borrowed machines at the fair grounds in order that they might be ready to take up the traffic work when the new police motor arrives. Officer Boland had spent several hours trying out a friend's machine before the accident, and had experienced no difficulty in controlling it.

STATE STREET SCHOOL ARBOR DAY PROGRAM

The following Arbor Day program was given by the State st. pupils today:

Song—Star Spangled Banner.
Salute to the Flag.
Song—The Nest, 2d grade.
Recitation—Dandelion, Joseph Hillick
Arbor Day Song, 5th and 6th grades.
Recitation—Robin Red Breast, Molly Gayer.
Poem—Woodman, Spare that Tree, 4th grade.
Recitation—The Heart of the Tree, Frances Farvalora.
Hark, I Hear a Merry Song, 3d grade.
Dedication of the Vine, Percy Grier to represent the June graduation class.

Miss Percy Grier, ho will graduate this year from State st. school made the dedication speech, when the graduating class planted a vine and dedicated it to Miss Ada Wright, fifth grade teacher. Miss Grier said:

"As represetative of the graduating class of 1915, I wish to express in a small way the appreciation and love which we feel for one of our faculty whom, in an educational way, we are plannning to leave in June.

"The influence which she has upon us is one that is bound to instill principles of right living and as such that it must bear its mark upon us throughout our lives.

"In apprecaition, then, of what she has meant to us in our course through this school, we, the class of 1915, would dedicate our vine to Miss Ada Wright."

State street pupils and their respective instructors are expressive always of energy in school circles.

DEFECTIVE FLUE CAUSED MEXICO'S RECENT FIRE

The newspaper stories relating to the origin of the fire which destroyed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Love of Mexico, are denounced by Charles Love of Stranahan & Love, as being untrue. Mr. Love informs The Evening Times that his parents did not have, as reported, an incubator in the cellar of their home; that the fire did not greatly damage the first floor of the house; but that it did burn the upper portion, which bears out the common belief that a defective flue caused the fire. The Times is happy to do its share in correcting the erroneous news that was sent abroad.

EYESIGHT TROUBLE YOU ?

We make a Specialty in
EYESIGHT TESTING
SPECTACLES
and
EYE GLASS ADJUSTING

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE

TONIGHT

Charlie Chaplin in a new Comedy
THE HEART BREAKERS
A College Comedy in two reels.
THE ANIMATED WEEKLY
BUTLER'S BUSTED ROMANCE
and others

TOMORROW

VIOLET MERSERSAU in THE BROKEN TOY
A modern Society Drama in two parts and others.
Admission 5c
WATCH OUR SUNDAY BILL

Community Notes

Mrs. W. H. Cushman of Schenectady is the guest of Fulton friends.

* * *

Mrs. Calvin S. Dines delightfully entertained the members of the W. Side P. T. Embroidery club at her home in Hannibal st. Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Seamans of Oswego was a guest of the club. A pleasant and profitable afternoon was enjoyed. Tea was served at 6 o'clock.

* * *

The Friendly Nine B. C. club was entertained at the home of Mrs. James McCoy in Hannibal st. Wednesday afternoon.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Summerville of West 1st st. have been guests of friends at East Syracuse.

* * *

Miss Hannah Perkins of Hannibal has been at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Perkins, having been called there by the death of her nephew, George Perkins.

* * *

Mrs. Colby of Gansevoort st. has returned from a brief vacation spent in Syracuse.

* * *

John Gibbons of West 1st st. is ill at the City Hospital.

* * *

Mrs. Byron McClosky will give a recital at the public library this evening. The public is invited and no admission will be taken.

* * *

The local grange will serve a supper at their hall in South 1st st. tomorrow evening.

* * *

Mrs. C. E. Stevens is in Niagara Falls, having been called there by the death of a relative.

* * *

Local W. C. T. U. members attended a group meeting at Caughdenoy yesterday.

* * *

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will hold a food sale tomorrow at the Palmer-Hope hardware store, in 1st st.

CANAL LANDS COME TO SCHEM

Papers Filed Yesterday Remove Obstacles to Building Fulton's New Hotel

A deed conveying abandoned canal lands on First almost opposite Rochester st., which were the property of the State of New York, to E. J. Schem of this city, was filed in Oswego yesterday. The conveyance was made with the provision that Mr. Schem drain the lands should it ever become necessary.

This action is taken to indicate that Mr. Schem is about to begin work on the new hotel which he has been contemplating for some time. A modern structure has been planned, and the architect's work is is finished. Some weeks ago activities on the ground gave rise to a report that work had been started but Mr. Schem stated at the time that no work would be commence on the hotel until the title to the land had been fully decided. Now that the state has deeded the canal lands to the Fultonian, it is rumored that the excavation for the foundations of the building will begin inside of a month's time.

The plans provide for a six story building of large dimensions, with every modern convenience installed. The structure will be on ornament to the city when completed and will be a fitting companion to the Quirk theatre building and the bank building directly opposite. It is probable that stores will occupy a portion of the ground floor with the hotel lobby, writing rooms and dining hall on the mezzanine floor.
mezzaine floor.

"MUTTY" RETURNS

Virginia Spencer's Blue Eyed Persian Kitten Gets Back Home.

B-r-r-r-r-b-r, rang The Evening Times' telephone early this morning, and a voice anounced that "Mutty" arrived home from her rambles in the wide world. The voice was that of Mrs. Frederick G. Spencer, who told that "Mutty" was found near the State street church, yesterday, by Marion Little, daughter of Deputy County Clerk John J. Little, and returned to her anxious owner, Virginia Spencer.

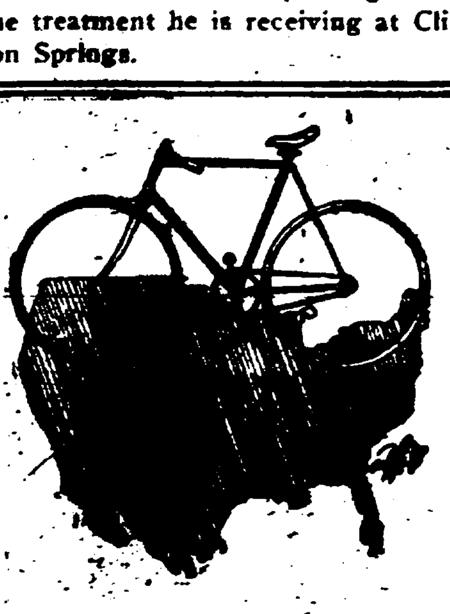
The sequel to the story is that The Evening Times carried a lost ad, Wednesday, and yesterday the story of the possible elopment of George Moore's French bull pup and "Muttie" was announced. These announcements were sufficient to attract the the attention of the finders of the escaped pets, and now joy reigns supreme in the two house holds.

Evidently "Muttie" had been "waiting at the church" as "Dixie", the bull dog probably at the eleventh decided against a "dog and cat life."

FRANK D. HARDING

Word is received in this city of the death of Frank G. Harding. Mr. Harding died Thursday in St. Johnsville, N. Y. He was at one time a resident of Fulton, in the employ of William C. Morgan, jeweler, as an engraver. He was a member of Fulton Chapter, No. 167 R. A. M.

Arthur Gilbert is improving under the treatment he is receiving at Clifton Springs.



Another Carload
BICYLES
TIRES
SUPPLIES
We Buy, Sell and Exchange Bicyles
BOGUE'S
61 First Street

Our $25,000 Gloversville Stock

is selling fast in our large Basement. Have you been in? If not, you have missed as much, if not more as we, as *your dollar can buy fully two dollars' worth of good reliable merchandise.*

Specials for Saturday

10c HUCK TOWELS at... 7c
15c LARGE TOWELS at 10c
15c and 19c RIBBONS at 10c
25c RIBBONS at..........19c
10c Ladies' Handkerchiefs at 5c
$1.25 and $1.50 Muslin Petticoats at 89c
$2.00 Silk ePtticoats at...$1.25
Assorted lot of Kid Gloves in 12 and 16 button lengths, also 2 clasp and long Silk Gloves, to $3.00, per pair.............69c
75c Silk Gloves, per pair.....49c
Odd 50c, 75c and $1.00 Silk Gloves, in all colors, pair, 29c

Clean-Up Prices on All Tailored Suits

$12.00 SUITS at..........$6.00
$15.00 SUITS at..........$9.98
$20.00 SUITS at.........$13.50
$25 to $30 SUITS at.....$19.50

Millinery

Misses' and Children's $3.00 Trimmed Hats at $1.98
Special lots of Untrimmed and Trimmed Hats at $1.25, $1.75, $1.98, $2.25 and $2.98

Genuine Gold Filled Rings

Values to $1.00

19c

We don't claim these are solid gold Rings, but for beautiful setting, rich looking stones and, to service that is sure to satisfy—they indeed can be Pretty as the costliest jewelry, you can wear them side by side without fear. Some Sterling Silver styles are among them, also plain bands. Tremendously attractive for 19c

Rose Bushes & Shrubs at 10c

Fresh from the nurseries, all healthy and will blossom this year.

Fine $3.00 Dresses at $1.25

On Sale Saturday at 9 a.m. Manufacturer's Overstock. Come early—get your size

WHY BUY ELSEWHERE WHEN YOU CAN BUY FOR LESS AT

M. Katz & Co.'s

Department Store 63-65 First Street

PANTOMIME AND SALE

The Camp Fire Girls and Boy Scouts of the First Methodist church will give an entertainment in the Brotherhood rooms next Wednesday evening, May 12th, at 8 o'clock.

The program includes a pantomime play entitled "Thei Toy Shop" and musical numbers by the girls' symphony orchestra and the State street school orchestra; the Camp Fire girls in "The Mystic Fire Songs;" banjo and bells, selection by Fred Smith and Clark Morrill; vocal duet by two young women, music and words by Mrs. I. O. Hyde.

Various booths with good things to eat and sell will be provided to tempt the audience.

We are Agents for
CHASE & SANBORN'S
Fine Teas and Coffees.
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida St. Hello 75

Evening Times Subscribers are requested to advise this office if the carrier boy fails to deliver paper properly and with regularity.

The City Market

WORTHY OF THE NAME

Fresh Meats—Pork, Beef, Lamb, Veal.
Fresh Killed Poultry. Fish.
Green Onions, Radishes, Rhubarb, Lettuce.

Special No. 1. Best Oleomargarine, 25c pound.
Special No. 2. Regular 35c Coffee for 27c pound

Only One More Day

Of the Big Cut Price Appliance Sale

A Chafing Dish worth 12.50 for $7.40
Saute Pan worth 10.00 for $6.00
Bell Ringing Transformers now with Coupon $1.75
Good Toaster for $1.65

A great variety to choose from. Sale closes Saturday p. m. Buy your hot weather helps now and save money.

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY
ONEIDA STREET

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, MAY 8

Onyx Store Grand Formal Opening

EVERYTHING NEW SOUVENIRS

The following selections are a few that will be played by Buell's Orchestra interspersed with all the late popular music

Lucia di Lummermour........ Donizetti
High Jinks .... Frime
Lustspiel Overture .... Keler-Bela
Bohemian Girl........ Balfe
Rigoletto .... Verdi
High Roller .... Stahl
Faust .... Gounod

1?? First Street THE ONYX Fulton, N. Y

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

Why does the *Evening Times* get results? Because so very many subscribers say—"I hate to miss a single copy of your paper; I'd rather miss a copy of my 'Syracuse ———' than the *Evening Times*."

THE LATEST

REPORT OF ADVERTISING

Week of April 26 to 30—five days only—Total number of inches Display Advertising 1001

DAILY AVERAGE 200.2

Total number of inches advertising carried by the *Evening Times* during week of April 19 to 24—six days only—was 919 inches.

DAILY AVERAGE 153

INCREASE

Daily Average—47.2 Inches

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Nap Lajoie, Connie Mack's Cleanup Hitter.

Photo by American Press Association.

Napoleon Lajoie, who plays second base on Connie Mack's reorganized Athletics, has fourth place in the batting order—the cleanup position. That was Frank Baker's old place, and he was mighty with the club. So far Lajoie has not been hitting up to his form, and the fans are disappointed. Doubtless the big Frenchman has slowed up a bit, but he is a natural hitter and before the season has gone far will likely get busy with his war club. Lajoie first broke into the big league as a member of the Philadelphia Nationals. That was away back in 1896, and since then he has been one of the most consistent heavy batters in the game. As a guardian of second base Lajoie has few superiors.

An Armless Golf Player.

In all probability the unique competitor in sports is Thomas McAuliffe, a Buffalo youth twenty-two years old, who, despite the misfortune of being armless, is nevertheless regarded as a golfer of no mean ability, says the New York Times. He lost his arms on Sept. 22, 1902, at the age of nine years, in a railroad accident.

In playing golf he holds the club between his cheek and shoulder and with the stick in this position has gone around the links of the Buffalo Country club in 106 strokes, a truly remarkable feat, considering the fact that 78 is bogy here. The Buffalo club's course is one of the best bunkered and trapped in the country.

With the combined swing and jerk of the body and shoulder he is able to give the ball an effective stroke. Both in 1912 and 1913 he won the second flight cup in the caddies' tournament and will attempt to win it again this year, for the third time. With driver, brassie, cleek or midiron he can drive 100 yards and about seventy-five yards with a mashie. At a distance of fifty yards or less he is remarkably accurate with the mashie and is almost sure to putt within a club's length of the hole.

Baseball For Chinese.

Under the patronage of the Chinese government and with the personal assistance of Wu Ting Fang, former Chinese ambassador to the United States, a baseball team of American born Chinese recently sailed from Honolulu on the steamer Mongolia for Shanghai by way of the Philippines and Japan. Their expenses while in China will be met by the Chinese government. The team will tour the principal cities of the interior with the object of introducing American athletics for the physical improvement of the youth of China.

Moriarty Picks Alexander.

George Moriarty, the Tiger third baseman, is the latest member of the Alexander Is the Best Pitcher In the World club. George says that he has hit against them all, but that Alexander the Great has it on the bunch when it comes to speed, control, curves and the rest of the twirling stuff.

Gymnasium For Creighton.

Creighton university of Omaha is about to erect a new gymnasium which will cost $175,000 and include swimming pool, handball court, basketball floor, roof garden, dressing room, quarters for indoor football workouts, shower baths and, in fact, all modern conveniences.

Indorses Baseball.

Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, physical director of the University of Pennsylvania, is a strong advocate of baseball. He says it is one of the best possible means for furthering the physical development of the young undergraduate.

Cricketers Bar Shirkers.

The London cricket clubs have decided to carry on the game this summer in spite of the war. Their teams will be composed of players not eligible for service, all the clubs agreeing that no place should be found for the [illegible] in any of the elevens.

TIME TO BALK.

The Chinaman Thought the Missionary Was Going Too Far.

Dr. Frank Garrett, who has been a missionary to China for the last seventeen years, says that the first thing you have to do is to get the Chinese viewpoint. Like many of their customs, it seems to us upside down. In the United States if you call a man a liar you are likely to get into serious trouble. In China the man would be rather complimented than insulted.

A missionary had established a little church somewhere in the interior and put a native preacher in charge while he visited some other mission points. When he returned he missed one young man from the congregation. The native preacher said they had put him out of the church.

"Why, what was the matter? What did he do?" asked the missionary.

"He stole a bamboo rod," returned the preacher.

"Why," answered the missionary, "a bamboo rod is worth only about 10 cents. Don't you think you were a little severe?"

"No, no," and he shook his head indignantly. "We can't have a thief in the church. The Bible says a thief can't go to heaven, and we couldn't have any one in the church who couldn't go to heaven. Besides, it would give us a bad name in the community."

"Well," returned the missionary, "the Bible says a liar can't go to heaven. Are you going to turn the liars out too?"

"Oh," cried the preacher, "that's different! Entirely different! We all lie."—Youth's Companion.

OLD TIME MANNERS.

Rules of Good Behavior In the Early Eighteenth Century.

In a work entitled "Youth's Behavior," published in 1706, there is this injunction to young gentlemen, "Put off thy Cap or Hat to persons of Desert as are Churchmen, Justices and the like, turning the Cap or Hat to thy halfwards; making a Reverence, bowing thyself more or less according to the custom of the better bred."

In the midst of remarks which indicate the utmost refinement we come suddenly upon such directions as this:

"'Tis not manners as soon as you are set at Table to bawl out, 'I eat none of this, I eat none of that, I care for no Rabbit; I love nothing that tastes of Pepper, Nutmeg, Onyons,'" etc.

After stating that "some have been so refined in Foreign parts that they will neither be covered, nor sit with their backs to the picture of an eminent Person," the writer goes on to remark that "there are some who eat with that eagerness and impatience, they put themselves out of breath and will pant like a broken winded Horse, but these are not to be indured."

He also warns his pupil thus:

"When you are talking to any one do not Continually punch him in the side, as some people do; who, after every sentence keep asking the person they are conversing with, 'Did I not tell you so?' 'What say you, sir?' and in the meantime they are every moment jogging and thrusting him with their elbows, which cannot be considered as a mark of respect."

Lincoln Among Other Men.

Some years ago a series of pictures was printed showing Lincoln in many attitudes, either alone or in company with statesmen or military men in Washington or in camp. Attention was called by the writer, who had assembled the pictures, to the singular isolation and dignity of Lincoln when taken with any group of men. They, almost without exception, showed that they were conscious of observation, attitudes were studies, and the effort to look well in the picture was often evident. No matter in what company he was, the president seemed not to be conscious either of the artist, of himself or of the men who surrounded him. He stood or sat alone, as if he were an impersonal figure representing native strength and unique sublimity of character.—Christian Register.

A Cautious Reply.

At West Point they tell a story of a man known as Ginger, on account of the peculiar color of his hair, who graduated at the foot of his class after six years at the Point.

Ginger distinguished himself while reciting to an instructor in ordnance by a remarkable answer to the question "How many pieces will a twelve pound shell burst into?" the average number having been determined well by experiment. After due reflection Ginger lifted his eyes to those of the instructor and replied:

"Not less than two."—New York Times.

Hard Both Ways.

"When children want to marry they sometimes have a hard time in getting their parents to consent."

"Children have no kick when it comes to being hard hearted. When parents want to marry they almost never succeed in getting the children's consent."—Pittsburgh Post.

Famous Literary Compositions.

"Destroy this letter."

"I, John Doe, being of sound body and mind, do make and declare this to be my last will."

"Subscribed and sworn to before me."

"Please remit."

"R. S. V. P."—Milwaukee Free Press.

The child lives in the future, the old man in the past. The wise man lives in the present.

POPULAR MECHANICS

Making an Oak Stain.

To make old oak of ash, elm, box alder, chestnut, maple, yew and sycamore wood use a solution of copper acetate or iron acetate. Either of these can be made by allowing a strong acid to come in contact with copper or iron. Acetic acid, or vinegar, will do for the acid. The chemical can be obtained from a local druggist if it is not desired to make the stain. By varying the strength of the solution several shades may be obtained. A weak solution of iron acetate gives various brown hues. As the strength of the salt increases by concentration the shades of brown darken.

How Blued Steel Is Produced.

Heat bluing, which is familiar to every one, is applied to watch and clock hands, buttons, buckles and a large variety of steel articles and gives a finish of a pleasing blue or black color, which is not, however, so very resistant to corrosion. It is produced in several ways, such as dipping the parts in a bath of molten saltpeter, heating them on an iron plate in the air or tumbling them in a sheet iron barrel heated by a gas flame. Revolvers and similar parts are very often given a fine blue finish by heating in charcoal.—Engineering Magazine.

Protecting the Bed Hammock.

Owing to the size and weight of a bed hammock it is generally left outside in all kinds of weather. A good plan is to fasten two awning pulleys to the ceiling of the porch over the hammock so that a rope may be run through them; then attach hooks to the ends of the rope for hooking into the lower part of the hammock. The hammock can then be pulled up close to the ceiling when not in use so that it will be out of the sun and rain.

Furnace For Soft Metals.

Experimenters desiring to make small castings of zinc, brass, copper and other metals of low fusion point will find the simple furnace illustrated suitable to their requirements, says Popular Mechanics. The body of the furnace was made of an old ten gallon milk can, which was lined on the inside with fire brick, whereupon a base about four inches high was built up with the brick in the bottom for the

FURNACE MADE OF MILK CAN.

crucible. A crucible six inches in diameter and eight inches high was set on the built up base, then two walls of fire brick were built up on each side of the crucible to within four inches of the top of the shell. The cover for the top is lined with fire clay.

A hole three inches in diameter was cut in the shell on one side and a four inch hole on the other. These holes should be located so that the smaller one enters the side at the center of one compartment formed by the walls and crucible, and the other makes an outlet in the other division, both holes being near the bottom of the can. The flame from a Bunsen burner, A, is directed through the smaller hole against the crucible and by the walls deflected upward along the side of the crucible and over the top, thence down the opposite side and out.

Mixing Battery Solution.

To secure uniformity of solution the water and acid should be well mixed before pouring it into the battery cells. In mixing the water should be placed in a porcelain or enamel ware dish and the acid added slowly, stirring continuously with a clean wood paddle. Mixing causes the mixture to become quite warm, and the solution should not be placed in the cells until it has cooled down.—Automobile Dealer.

Winds Favorable to Forest Fires.

The weather bureau has recently made some study of the meteorological conditions favoring the occurrence of forest fires and has tentatively established a special service for issuing warnings of the hot, dry winds which seem to be a frequent antecedent and accompaniment of such fires in the valuable timbered regions of the west.

Bending Lead Tubes.

When small lead tubing is bent with sharp turns it will frequently crack or break unless special precautions are used to prevent it. One of the cheapest and simplest methods to overcome the difficulty is to wind the place with several layers of fine flexible wire before trying to make the bend.

When Cylinders Misfire.

As a rule, when missing occurs in one cylinder at slow speed and [illegible] at that speed the fault [illegible] top while a spark gap in the plug of that cylinder.

Bowser Saves the Family

But the Cook Is Ungrateful and Quits Her Job.

By M. QUAD.

Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

Mr. Bowser is not eccentric.

He is not irresponsible.

He has bought burglar alarms.

He has invested in nine kinds of fire escapes.

He has kept cows and pigs and chickens.

He has bought little less than a carload of patent cures.

He has, according to his diagnosis, had every ailment on the list of human ailments.

All this and a heap more, and yet he is not far ahead of the average husband.

It is that every new idea looks good to him, and he wants to be helping to shove the old world along.

The other afternoon as he sat in his office a sudden thought made him start and turn pale. He didn't wait two minutes before taking action. He rushed downstairs, rushed into a drugstore, rushed home.

"LET ME DRAW A PICTURE OF A MICROBE."

Mrs. Bowser noted his excited look and the package under his arm and was at the door to exclaim:

"If anything has happened why didn't you telephone me? What is wrong, and what have you got there? Don't keep me in suspense!"

"Don't ask me any questions now," he replied as he dropped his hat on the floor and looked around like a man in danger.

"Is anything wrong—are you sick?" she anxiously demanded.

"Don't say a word—not a word, and don't bother me for ten minutes. I hope I'm in time to avert the danger!"

She turned pale and fell into a chair, and he hurriedly broke the string on opening the package, seized the three bottles which comprised its contents and rushed upstairs, down the back stairs, down into the basement and up again. A strange, disagreeable odor followed him as he hustled around, and by the time he had returned to the sitting room Mrs. Bowser had recovered sufficiently to ask:

"Mr. Bowser, what on earth are you doing and what in the name of goodness is that stuff?"

"What have I been doing? Saving our lives, Mrs. Bowser—saving our lives and every one under this roof."

"But I—I didn't know our lives were in danger."

"You'd suppose not. If the house was on fire from top to bottom, and the firemen pitching our furniture out of the windows, you might possibly realize the fact, but it has never struck you that death silently lurks in every room in this house."

"How you talk, Mr. Bowser! What has been the danger hanging over us?"

"Microbes, Mrs. Bowser!" he whispered as he sat down and wiped his heated brow. "Microbes and bacteria—millions of 'em!"

"It can't be!" she replied.

"Can't it! You know nothing whatever about it! I do, of course, but, having so many other things to attend to, this one slipped my mind until today."

"But what causes that terrible odor?"

"Nothing terrible about it, as I see. On the contrary, I rather like it. It is the odor of disinfectants, Mrs. Bowser—the odor of something which has no doubt saved our lives."

"How?"

"By killing off the microbes and bacteria, which would soon have entered our systems and produced terrible illness, if not death."

"Well, I suppose you know best," she said as she opened a window to let a yard or two of the carbolic smell dodge out.

"Certainly I do, certainly. All husbands do. Mrs. Bowser, let me draw you a picture of a microbe. You can then realize the danger which menaced us."

He drew a picture of that insect with his pencil, and as she surveyed it in surprise and disgust he continued:

"A fine thing to have about forty of those things cantering around through your system, eh?"

"[illegible] do they come from?"

"[illegible]. By this time [illegible] would have [illegible] them, and nothing on earth could have saved us from typhoid fever or diphtheria. If the microbe was the only thing to look out for I shouldn't have been so anxious, but there is the bacteria."

"What's that?"

"Here is a picture of him. Comes in the same way, and his mission is to eat out the lungs. It is calculated that 2,000 of them will eat out the strongest man's lungs in a month."

"And they were in this house?"

"Yes, and ready to be absorbed into our systems. Not only ready, but anxious."

"You are sure you don't mean cockroaches? I saw two under the kitchen sink yesterday and was going to ask you to get some powdered borax."

"Mrs. Bowser," he began, as he stood up. "Are you growing soft in the top of your head? Do I know a Bengal tiger from a woodchuck?"

"I—I suppose so."

"But I don't know a microbe or a bacteria from a cockroach," he thundered.

"But I have never heard you speak of them before, and I—I"—

"Do you suppose that I or any other husband sits down and tells his wife all he knows?" he shouted. "Because I haven't told you that a jack rabbit's legs have three toes is that any reason why I haven't known it for forty years?"

"But this is medical science, isn't it?" she softly protested.

"And suppose it is! Do you suppose I've gone sloshing around all these years with nothing but a recipe for making soft soap in my head?"

She was silent, and after striding up and down the room a few times he halted before her and continued:

"A wife isn't expected to know these things, of course, but I'd be accounted a pretty husband and father and member of a scientific club if I didn't know all about microbes and bacteria."

"But that picture of a bacteria looks like a lobster," she persisted.

"Lobster! Looks like a lobster, does it? Very well, Mrs. Bowser, this discussion will end right here. It is plain enough that you haven't the necessary knowledge to appreciate it!"

"But don't you"—

"Never you mind, Mrs. Bowser. Let it drop right here. Is supper ready?"

The odor was so strong in the dining room that the butter tasted of it, and after supper the cook called Mrs. Bowser into the kitchen to ask:

"Is it going to be like this all the time?"

"Oh, no. Mr. Bowser had to kill off all the microbes and bacteria, you see."

"What's them?"

"He'll have to come in and explain."

"No need of it, ma'am, for my bundle is all made up, and I'm goin'. A man who'll drag dead cats through his own house would cheat a poor girl out of her wages at the end of a month. Microbes and bacteria, eh! I don't believe it. Let him show them to me up in the zoological gardens."

When Mrs. Bowser told Mr. Bowser what had occurred he bristled up, got red in the face and exclaimed:

"I see how it is. You couldn't carry your point with me, and so you went out and upset the girl. Mrs. Bowser, you are treading on dangerous ground. A husband may be a worm, but if that worm is stepped on too often he turns!"

And he clapped on his hat and walked over to his family drug store, and after peering into the window and seeing that the druggist was alone, he entered and asked:

"Doc, are you protected from microbes and bacteria here?"

"Thoroughly," was the reply.

"What do you use?"

"Why, every time you come in and go out I sprinkle the floor after you with catnip tea."

Mr. Bowser turned and went out into the night and leaned up against a fence, and in his inmost soul realized that he was a man with plenty of bacteria and microbes, but without a human friend.

And an owl lighted on a nearby telephone pole and hooted three hoots.

Force of Habit.

"See here, boss, I ordered tripe and beans with coffee, and the waitress has brought me a lettuce sandwich and a cup of weak tea."

"You must excuse her, sir. All due to absentmindedness. She's a former society girl, and she can't grasp the idea that a quick lunch is not a function."—Exchange.

Prudent Steering.

"Law, pa, what are you sneaking around the hall at this time of night with your shoes off?"

"Sh, sh, son! I don't want to run into the war zone."—Baltimore American.

Swollen.

Tramp—Could you spare me one of your husband's old hats, mum?

Woman—They would be too large for you. My husband is an actor.—Puck.

Looked New to Him.

Randolph—Is that Buxton's new girl with him?

Sylvester—Oh, no. That's just one of his old ones painted over.—Judge.

No Limit at All.

There's a time to work,
And a time to shirk,
And a time to go to school;
There's a time to fight—
When you're in the right—
And a time you'd best keep cool;
And a time to smoke,
And a time to joke,
And a time to take a chance,
But in this [illegible]
So the [illegible]
It is always [illegible].
—[illegible]

CHARMING CREATION.

Street Frock Which Has Many Salient Style Points.

CHIC AND SMART TOILET.

Never in one season has there been such a diversity of fashions. The frock shown in the illustration has many new and striking style points, most salient of which are the pockets. Everything this year has pockets. Belts, separate skirts, shirt waists and sports coats revel in them, and the dressier garments have adopted them also.

This gown is of blue gabardine, a fabric and color which are very popular this season. The waist is in semi-coat effect, and the sleeves are the new and very popular bell shape. A beaded belt confines the front, and the back of the bodice is rather intricately draped. The tunic is full and is finished by a hem, while the narrow underskirt, which shows all the way up the front, has a corded French hem as a finish.

AMERICAN UNIFORM.

What Milady Would Wear Were She to Take Up Arms.

If the American woman is suddenly called upon to take up arms in defense of her native land she will be prepared in so far as an attractive uniform is concerned. Blue, of course, is the prevailing color in feminine uniforms. The material is gabardine of the spring weight, which readily lends itself to plaiting schemes. The plaits are found chiefly in the skirts, always very full and nearly always of ankle length, for the high topped shoe goes with the military uniform walking costume, and that shoe is so trim that to conceal any part of it would be a pity. One of the plainest of these models has a skirt so severely cut that, while it fits without a wrinkle over the hips, it falls in loose pleats below them. They do not drop inward about the ankles, however, although there is no apparent scheme for making them stand out.

Hats and Parasols Match.

Throughout the past winter we became accustomed to the sets consisting of matching toque, muff and collar—of fur, chiffon, velvet and satin. Now we shall see matching hats and parasols to use with thin frocks. They are very pretty, and often figured chiffon is employed in their making—over silk for the parasol, over straw for the hat.

JEWELRY CHANGES.

Since so many of the spring fashions boast of peasant origin the jewelers have bethought themselves to put out copies of peasant antique brooches suitable to accompany the quaint frocks and blouses of the period. Many of these introduce a note of color, and the design is unusual in its metal combinations. Much of this jewelry has come direct from Europe, and others represent domestic copies of the same.

Quite new are the pearl and jet neckties represented in long, single strings of pearl beads not larger than the size of seed pearls and finished with cut jet beads or fringe or double twisted chains of alternate black and white with dainty pendant.

These neckties are designed to be fastened in front with a double twist like a man's cravat, hence the [illegible]. These are of unusual interest [illegible] bearing [illegible] dominant [illegible] of white and black [illegible].

ANCIENT MEDICAL SKILL.

Peru Had Clever Physicians and Surgeons Ages Ago.

Both cocaine and quinine were first discovered and used by the prehistoric inhabitants of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. A cup made from the wood of the tree yielding quinine was filled with water and allowed to stand overnight. In the morning the liquid had become saturated with the medicinal properties possessed by the wood and the bitter contents were drunk. The quassia cups sold in drug stores in this country during the past century were the early method used to administer quinine.

The leaf from the tree giving cocaine is chewed today by the Indians living in the mountainous districts of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. It acts as a heart stimulant in those high altitudes and deadens the pangs of hunger so frequently felt by the half starved natives.

The Chumus, who lived in Peru, according to some authorities, 2500 years before Christ and whose dominions extended into Bolivia, Ecuador and parts of Brazil and Colombia, had a pharmacopoeia of their own. Most of the articles used by them as medicines aeons ago are used by the physician of today. Their surgeons were highly skilled too. I have seen skulls dug up in their old cemeteries that showed their owners during life had been injured many times in battle by blunt instruments, presumably clubs, and their lives had been saved by trephining. I recall one skull with four silver plates, several with three, very many with two and hundreds with one.—Leslie's Weekly.

SKILL OF THE BEAVER.

As a Canal Digger He Is an Engineer of Rare Ability.

According to a legend, the beaver is supposed to be a reincarnation of man, put back on earth to expiate past offenses by work, and in some of the early drawings it is depicted with the face of a man. And when we consider its extraordinary intelligence and skill as woodcutter, engineer (dam and canal maker), house builder and food storer the notion does not seem at all farfetched. Describing the canals which the animals make by scooping out the earth with their hands, A. R. Dugmore in the "Romance of the Beaver" remarks:

"It might be presumed that these canals are only run through level country, but here is the greatest evidence of the engineering ability of the beavers: They build their canals uphill by means of weirs or dams, the distance between them varying according to the gradient. Yet they never work uphill unless it is made absolutely necessary by the contour of the land. The width of these canals is usually about three feet, with a depth from one to three feet, seldom deeper except when small pools are made, evidently with the idea of providing a hiding place in the event of danger. The direction of the canals must necessarily be variable. Wherever conditions are favorable they are as straight as though laid out by human engineers, but when there is any advantage to be gained by curves they make curves."

The Almanac Trust.

The sale of almanacs was once a lucrative monopoly. Queen Elizabeth granted the sole right to publish "almanacs and prognostications" to the Stationers' company, and James I. extended the privilege to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, but for centuries only these three bodies were permitted to issue printed calendars. The monopoly ended when the claim of the king to the privileges of granting or withholding permission to issue calendars—a survival, perhaps, from days when kings asserted their right to regulate all things, including even the times and seasons—was definitely disproved and proclaimed nonexistent. Now anybody can say who's who anywhere.—London Spectator.

Munchausen.

"The Travels of Baron Munchausen," as we have them, are a compound from a great variety of sources. The first installment, which professes to be based on the real baron's own tales, is scarcely a quarter of the whole, and even this has been traced in great part to various German, Italian and Portuguese origins. Afterward the author cribbed avowedly from Lucian and added a second volume intended as a satire on Bruce's "Travels." Most of the early editions were entitled "Gulliver Revived; or, the Vice of Lying Properly Exposed."—London Tatler.

How It Works Out.

"I'll never forget the favor you have done me," said the man who doesn't mind asking for what he wants.

"Don't say that," replied the cold blooded person. "When a man keeps brooding over an obligation he's almost sure to get resentful instead of appreciative."—Washington Star.

He Was.

"Jane, what time is it?" called down the irate father.

"I don't know, pa. The clock isn't going."

"But I am," spoke up the young man, who could take a hint.—Detroit Free Press.

Paradoxical.

She—These functions are so unnatural, people pretending to be something that they really aren't. He—Well, [illegible].—Puck.

[illegible]

HELPFUL HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES

Sanitary Garbage Can That Is Hidden From View.

There is a new garbage receptacle that supports the pail on a stand at a point where it cannot be readily reached by roving animals, and in addition to this it guards it from becoming accidentally knocked from its proper place. When the bucket is in its place the outlet is concealed behind a semicircular shield which closes on a hinge at one side and is supplied with a locking device on the other side. This shield not only protects it from view, but also keeps water from it, which is extremely desirable from a sanitary point of view.

Kitchen Helps.

To prevent the gravy soaking through the bottom crust of meat pies brush over the crust with white of egg.

After frying onions pour a little vinegar into the frying pan, let it get hot and it will remove all smell from the pan.

When washing coarse clothes use soft soap, as it will go further than the ordinary yellow and is more efficacious.

Do not leave wooden tubs to dry or they will quickly crack and come apart. Keep a little water always standing in them.

When baking custard pies put one-third teaspoonful of baking powder in custard. It makes it nice and firm.

Currant Pudding.

Cover one quart of cleaned red currants with water and let them boil till the juice has been well drawn out. You may help by mashing berries with a spoon; then strain liquid. You will have about one and one-half quarts of juice. To this add two cupfuls of sugar and six even teaspoonfuls of corn starch dissolved in cold water. Stir while it thickens and until it's done, which takes only a little while if you use a saucepan instead of double boiler. A little piece of stick cinnamon may be added while cooking. Put into an earthen (not tin) mold and serve ice cold with sugar and cream.

A Cake Baking Hint.

Raisins and currants have a habit of sinking to the bottom of a loaf of cake, no matter if they have been floured or some other means taken to prevent their doing so. At last, it is said, a way has really been found which will make them stay where they ought to. Put the raisins and currants in a dish and set it on the back of the stove; stir them occasionally and see that they do not burn. When thoroughly heated add them to the batter.

Meat Rolls.

Sift two cupfuls of flour twice with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one of salt and chop into this two tablespoonfuls of lard and one of butter. Moisten with milk (about one-half cup) and roll out one-half inch thick into oblong shape. Spread with chopped, cooked meat, well seasoned and moistened with stock. Roll up like jelly roll, brush over with milk and bake in moderate oven. Serve with tomato sauce.

Care of Table Linen.

Keep in mind the fact that linens will last longer if they are folded a different way each time laundered. Take a napkin, for example. One time it can be folded in four sections, the next time into triangles and the next time in three sections.

Special sale of Farm Wagons during month of May. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

SLY WINK SAVES "CORPSE."

Lumberjack Found Coffin In Morgue Cozy Place For Nap.

A "wink" probably saved William Kincade of Engadine, Mich., from being buried alive.

Kincade, who is a lumberjack, had come to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., seeking work. After amusing himself in true lumberjack fashion he wandered into a morgue and crawled into a coffin to sleep. Morgue employees, after closing several caskets, approached the one that held the drowsy jack. The woodsman turned over and winked.

He was released from the police court after pleading guilty to a charge of intoxication.

Clock Knocks Him Out.

Smith J. Noe of Sayville, N. Y., veteran of the civil war, was winding his grandfather's clock just before going to bed when the ratchet slipped. The spring unwound with such violence that two of his fingers were broken by the pin, and he was sent sprawling across the floor.

WORD WORRIES WAR OFFICE.

British Puzzled Whether to Make It "Embuss" or "Embus."

A question of orthography is exercising the authorities at the British war office.

Since they have been using the London auto busses for the troops in France it has been necessary to employ some word in orders to indicate the getting into and getting out of those vehicles. A battalion is instructed to "embuss" at a certain point and to "debuss" at another. The spelling has been questioned in Whitehall. It is argued that it ought to be "embus" and "debus."

Surgeon Left Glass In Body.

Mrs. Anna M. Rogers, wife of a civil engineer of New York city, has won a verdict of $2,000 against Dr. James D. Voorhees for negligence in leaving broken glass in her body after an operation.

Best makes of Carriages. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

NEW COMET SOON VISIBLE.

Will Be Seen by Naked Eye, Though 40,000,000 Miles Away.

A new comet is due some time next month. It is rapidly approaching the sun and will be at perihelion about July 20.

It will pass nearest the earth the middle of June, when it will be about 40,000,000 miles away. Late in May it is expected to become a naked eye object.

The comet is in the morning sky, rising about midnight on May 1, and will be approximately on the meridian at 4 a. m. on that date. It was easily picked up with a four inch telescope early in March and will undoubtedly be found with any small telescope after May 1.

VIOLIN NETS $19,500 AT SALE.

Lord Newland's "Strad" Given to Red Cross, Breaks Record.

A Stradivarius violin presented by Lord Newlands to the Red Cross sale in London realized the sum of $19,500.

It was first sold to Lady Wernher for $12,500, and she had it put up a second time. It then went for $7,000 to Mr. Brandt, who had previously advanced the bidding to $12,000.

This figure of $12,500 constitutes a record price for such a violin. The highest previous figure was $[illegible], paid for the Messiah violin, dated [illegible], which for fifty years was in the collection of Count Cozio di Salabue.

Australia.

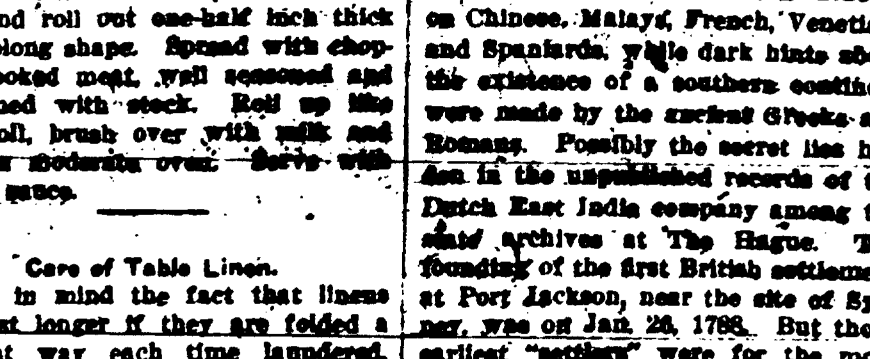
Nobody quite knows who discovered Australia. The feat has been fathered on Chinese, Malays, French, Venetians and Spaniards, while dark hints about the existence of a southern continent were made by the ancient Greeks and Romans. Possibly the secret lies hidden in the unpublished records of the Dutch East India company among the state archives at The Hague. The founding of the first British settlement at Port Jackson, near the site of Sydney, was on Jan. 26, 1788. But those earliest "settlers" were for the most part involuntary colonists, being composed mainly of transported convicts.—London Mail.

Her Ideal.

He—What is your masculine ideal?

She—A man who has both sand and dust.—Chicago News.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND



The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

[illegible]

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

[illegible]

WALL PAPER

A 10% Discount

on all cash purchases in this line tomorrow, May 8th.

Let us give you estimates on Painting, Decorating and Paper Hanging.

HULETT-TAFT CO., Inc.

208 ONEIDA STREET

GRAND JURY MAKES REPORT

Twelve Indictments Returned —Non-Suit Granted at Pulaski

The Grand Jury which has been in session for the past three days reported yesterday to Justice Hubbs in Supreme Court, handing up eight indictments of which eight were sealed. District Attorney Culkin stated that arraignments would be made Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Bench warrants were issued for the defendants mentioned in the sealed indictments. The following open indictments were found:

Albert Lalonde, Oswego, unnatural crime; William Lewis, Oswego, burglary third degree and grand larceny second degree committed at Mullin's cafe, East First st.; Merritt Miller, Fulton, burglary third degree and grand larceny second degree; Freed Rosa, Oswego, attempted burglary.

Edgar Munson, a Syracuse real estate man and a formere resident of Mexico, was the defendant in an action started in Supreme Court. Justice Irving G. Hubbs presiding. The plaintiffs were George H. Blowers and Hannah M. Blowers. When the plaintiffs rested this afternoon a nonsuit was granted. Attorney Jerome B. Cooper of Watertown represented the plaintiffs and Miller & Bentley of Pulaski appeared for the defendant.

A settlement was reported in the case of the Read Machine Company against the Massaro Macaroni Company of Fulton, an action to recover money damages for alleged breach of contract. K. T. Jennings of Fulton was the attorney for the plaintiff and Claude E. Guile of the same city represented the defendant company.

Justice Hubbs denied the motion of John T. Broomel of New York, attorney for Thereaina Carobine of the same city and who is thee defendant in two similar actions for recovery for money damages for aleged breach of contract. The plaintiffs are, William H. Jones and Fred W. Rowe, both of New Haven and the motion was opposed by their respective attorneys, Thomas L. McKay and Francis D. Culkin, both of Oswego.

Both cases were by stipulation referred and Justice Hubbs appointed Attorney Nathan B. Smith as referee in both cases. The referee occupied the bench throughout the day, a number of witnesses being called. The proceeding was adjourned to May 26 at the New York office of Attorney Broomel.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

At Indianapolis—	R.	H.	E.
Louisville	5	11	1
Indianapolis	1	8	3

Batteries—Northrup and Clemons; Willis, Cantwell and Gossett.

At Columbus—	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	9	14	2
Columbus	4	7	3

Batteries—James and Bassler; Schneiberg, Boothy and Coleman.

At Milwaukee—	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	3	10	1
Milwaukee	10	13	1

Batteries — Sanders and Moore; Young and Hughes.

St. Paul-Minneapolis—Wet grounds

NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is Hereby Given, pursuant to Sections 30 and 31 of the General City Law, that I have fixed Friday, May 7, 1915, at 8:15 P.M., at the City Hall in the City of Fulton, N. Y., as the time and place of hearing on Senate Bill No. 1943, entitled "An Act to Amend the Charter of the City of Fulton Generally."

At said time and place any person interested in said Bill will be given an opportunity to be heard.

Dated at Fulton, N. Y., May 4, 1915.

FRANK E. FOX, Mayor.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS; STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

Results Yesterday

Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburgh, 9; St. Louis, 3.
New York, 3; Boston, 1.
Chicago-Cincinnati (wet grounds).

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	13	5	.722
Chicago	12	6	.667
Boston	9	8	.529
Cincinnati	9	9	.500
St. Louis	9	12	.429
Pittsburgh	8	11	.421
New York	6	10	.375
Brooklyn	7	12	.368

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

Results Yesterday

New York, 4; Boston, 3.
Washington, 11; Philadelphia, 3.
Chicago, 10; Cleveland, 4.
St. Louis-Detroit (wet grounds).

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Deroit	15	6	.714
New York	11	5	.668
Chicago	12	9	.577
Washington	9	8	.529
Boston	8	8	.500
Cleveland	9	11	.450
Philadelphia	5	12	.294
St. Louis	5	15	.250

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Buffalo
Kansas City at Broklyn.
Pittsburgh at Baltimore.
Chicago at Newark.

Results Yesterday

Kansas City, 4; Buffalo, 2. (first game.)

Buffalo, 4; Kansas City, 1. (second game).

Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Pittsburgh, 5; Newark, 3.
Baltimore, 9; Chicago, 8.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	12	9	.600
Pittsburgh	12	8	.600
Newark	11	9	.550
Broklyn	11	9	.550
Kansas City	10	10	.500
Baltimore	10	12	.455
St. Louis	8	11	.421
Bucalo	7	14	.333

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Toronto at Providence.
Montreal at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Richmond.

Results Yesterday

Jersey City, 1; Toronto, 0.
Rochester, 2; Providence, 0.
Montreal, 14; Richmond, 9.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Jersey City	5	1	.833
Providence	5	2	.714
Richmond	4	4	.500
Montreal	4	4	.500
Newark	2	3	.400
Buffalo	2	3	.400
Rochester	2	4	.333
Toronto	2	5	.286

College Games

At New Haven—Yale, 5; Lafayette, 2.

At Middlebury, Vt.—Middlebury, 5; New Hampshire State, 3.

At Princeton — Penn. State, 3; Princeton, 1.

Lawn Mower Hospital at Roy's Quick Shoe Repair, 110 Cayuga st. ad

Cream Separators at cost. Van- [illegible]

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Nap Lajoie, Connie Mack's Cleanup Hitter.

Photo by American Press Association.

Napoleon Lajoie, who plays second base on Connie Mack's reorganized Athletics, has fourth place in the batting order—the cleanup position. That was Frank Baker's old place, and he was mighty with the club. So far Lajoie has not been hitting up to his form, and the fans are disappointed. Doubtless the big Frenchman has slowed up a bit, but he is a natural hitter and before the season has gone far will likely get busy with his war club. Lajoie first broke into the big league as a member of the Philadelphia Nationals. That was away back in 1896, and since then he has been one of the most consistent heavy batters in the game. As a guardian of second base Lajoie has few superiors.

An Armless Golf Player.

In all probability the unique competitor in sports is Thomas McAnliffe, a Buffalo youth twenty-two years old, who, despite the misfortune of being armless, is nevertheless regarded as a golfer of no mean ability, says the New York Times. He lost his arms on Sept. 22, 1902, at the age of nine years, in a railroad accident.

In playing golf he holds the club between his cheek and shoulder and with the stick in this position has gone around the links of the Buffalo Country club in 106 strokes, a truly remarkable feat, considering the fact that he is bogy here. The Buffalo club's course is one of the best bunkered and trapped in the country.

With the combined swing and jerk of the body and shoulder he is able to give the ball an effective stroke. Both in 1912 and 1913 he won the second flight cup in the caddies' tournament and will attempt to win it again this year, for the third time. With driver, brassie, cleek or midiron he can drive 100 yards and about seventy-five yards with a mashie. At a distance of fifty yards or less he is remarkably accurate with the mashie and is almost sure to putt within a club's length of the hole.

Baseball For Chinese.

Under the patronage of the Chinese government and with the personal assistance of Wu Ting Fang, former Chinese ambassador to the United States, a baseball team of American born Chinese recently sailed from Honolulu on the steamer Mongolia for Shanghai by way of the Philippines and Japan. Their expenses while in China will be met by the Chinese government. The team will tour the principal cities of the interior with the object of introducing American athletics for the physical improvement of the youth of China.

Moriarty Picks Alexander.

George Moriarty, the Tigers' third baseman, is the latest member of the Alexander is the Best Pitcher in the World club. George says that he has hit against them all, but that Alexander the Great has it on the bunch when it comes to speed, control, curves and the rest of the twirling stuff.

Gymnasium For Creighton.

Creighton university of Omaha is about to erect a new gymnasium which will cost $175,000 and include swimming pool, handball court, basketball floor, roof garden, dressing room, quarters for indoor football workouts, shower baths and, in fact, all modern conveniences.

Indorses Baseball.

Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, physical director of the University of Pennsylvania, is a strong advocate of baseball. He says it is one of the best possible means for furthering the physical development of the young undergraduate.

Cricketers Bar Shirkers.

The London cricket clubs have decided to carry on the game this summer in spite of the war. Their teams will be composed of players not eligible for service, all the clubs agreeing that no place should be found for the [illegible]

THE FULTON SALVAGE CO.

DEPARTMENT STORE — W. THIRD STREET AND BROADWAY

INTRODUCTORY RED STAMP SALE

Begins To-day offering Great Bargain Prices in all Departments all this week, to introduce The Greatest of All Profit-Sharing Plans. Free Books and Free Stamps—Ask for them

Note the Money Saving Prices on New goods this season. 20 per cent. Discount on our High Grade Suits for Men and Young Men. Many rare values in this lot.

A Leader in Men's Trousers: Regular $2.50, $2.25 and $2.00 grades at $1.69, all sizes.

SHOE DEPARTMENT

To acquaint you with our Shoe Department we quote the following very special values:

Hurd's Best dress Shoes for men and young men, in all leathers and sizes; regular $4.00 value at $3.49. Other linesof $3.00 and $2.50 values at $2.29.

Ladies' and Misses' Oxfords, regular $3.50 at $2.59. Regular $3.00 shoes at $2.29, and regular $2.50 shoes at $1.98; all sizes in tan, gun metal and patent leather.

Many other Special Values including latest styles in Ladies' and Misses tan and black. Also boys' and girl's School Shoes.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

A Straight 10 per cent. Discount on Shirtwaists, Dress Skirts, Petticoats, House Dresses, Kimonos, Aprons, Underwear, Yard Goods, etc.

A large shipment of Lace Curtains has just arrived as we are going to press. Prices not marked but they will be sold at very low prices in this Red Stamp Sale.

10%—CUT IN WALL PAPER—10%

Our immense stock of this season's new designs and patterns in Cut Out Borders and Binders. You will find in this great variety your choice from pantry to parlor.

Our Hardware, Furniture and House Furnishing Department offer the same money saving bargains. A mammoth order of Linoleums is due to arrive today and will be put on special sale at once. Paints, Oils, etc.

A CARLOAD OF SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS

At prices never before heard of. We bought this lot at a very low figure and will sell any size door with trimmings at $1.00.

Window Screens, regular 40 and 35 cents sizes at 20c. Other sizes at 10 and 45 cents.

Our Hardware Department embraces a complete assortment of everything needful.

Do You Want $2 in Cash, or $2.50 in Merchandise Absolutely Free?

You can have it by asking your Merchants for National Red Stamps and insisting on getting them with everything you buy. If your merchant does not give you National Merchandise Stamps it is absolute proof that he does not appreciate your trade. Merchants who give National Red Stamps want your trade and are sharing their profits with you. Every full book of Red Stamps is worth $2 in cash or $2.50 in merchandise, dry goods, clothing, etc., or can be applied for $2.50 on purchase of larger amount or $2 on account. Full books will be redeemed by any merchant who gives National Red Stamps.

FREE COUPON

This Coupon good for 30 Red Stamps Free when making a purchase of 50 cents or more at the following merchants. Coupon not good after Saturday, May 8th.

McDONALD'S NEW YORK SHOP
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
106 Oneida St. Phone 3177

H. C. DANN & SON
City Meat Market
High Grade Meats at the right prices.
11 South 2d St. Phone 42

A. ALDERMAN
Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes
214 West First St.

JOHN CRAHAN
GROCERIES
124 West 3d St. Phone 1233

J. BELASKI
GROCERIES AND MEATS
174 West First St.

JAMES J. KENYON
GROCERIES
518 South 1st St. Phone 3299

M. H. JOYCE
The New West Side Grocery
518 West Third St. Phone 4260

J. R. WARD
GROCERIES—Open Evenings
374 Seneca St. Phone 4450

THE FULTON SALVAGE COMPANY
DEPARTMENT STORE — West Third Street and Broadway

Watch the papers for announcements of Free Stamps and Bargain Prices. Save your Tobacco Tags, Wrappers, Certificates and other coupons and exchange them for Red Stamps; we are redeeming over 2,800 different kinds of coupons.

Merchants wishing to learn more about this Wonderful Business Boosting Plan, call Mr. Beynon, at McDonald's New York Shop, Phone 3177

NINETEEN HUNDRED COPIES OF THE EVENING TIMES GO INTO FULTON'S HOMES DAILY. WATCH US GROW!

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 120 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1915 | Price One Cent

Brown Bill Gets Support of Five Aldermen; Mr. Foster Voting Against the Measure; Sentiment of Citizens For and Against Bill About Evenly Divided.

Not All of the Councilmen Came Prepared to Vote Upon Bill on Its Merits or Demerits

The Brown bill, an act to amend the charter of the city of Fulton generally passed the City Council last night at the City Hall by a vote of five to one, Aldermen Quirk, Distin, Sullivan, Baker and Gardner voting for the measure and Alderman Foster voting against it. The bill passed after an hour's discussion by a number of citizens who packed the council room to its capacity.

Citizens and taxpayers began to gather at eight o'clock, the time set for the meeting, but those who came at that time were obliged to cool their heels for an hour, while the Mayor, City Attorney and four Aldermen conferred in the city clerk's office behind closed doors, and with the shade drawn low. The star chamber idea is not an uncommon one, but frequenters of council meetings remarked the fact that the shade was drawn, which was unusual. However, at the hour of nine, the Mayor appeared followed shortly after by the Aldermen. In the interim several of the taxpayers had hastened to other engagements, evidently considering their presence unnecessary.

The Mayor occupied a few minutes in reading the bill to the assemblage and then called for arguments against the measure. A deathly stillness prevailed and the rush of the water over the lower falls could be distinctly heard. (We expect contradiction here, as the water did not flow over the falls yesterday.) The Mayor repeated the question twice and then a taxpayer asked what the resolution was, informing the Mayor that if sentiments were to be expressed on a resolution, there must be a resolution.

Dr. A. L. Hall was the first taxpayer to make any statement [illegible] the bill. The gentleman asked several questions [illegible] the amount of salaries to be paid and why [illegible] necessity for a measure empowering the council to raise funds in case of emergency. The Mayor answered the first question by stating that he did not know that the council intended to pay any salaries but the provision was in the bill to permit them to, should they ever wish it. The Mayor also explained that the council could not vote salaries to themselves but to their successors. Dr. Hall asked if there were any jokers in the bill and he referred to the gambling clause which reads, "To license, regulate or restrain bowling, pool and billiard playing and playing games of chance in public places." The City Attorney informed him that "any person who thought that meant licensing gambling did not know what he was talking about," and added: "The State forbids gambling." The City Attorney also explained the provision which empowers the council to borrow a sum not to exceed $20,000 "to meet an emergency caused by fire, flood or any other cause which endangers life or property." At first the City Attorney stated that there was no way by which the council could raise funds at present, if no money was at hand, to meet such an emergency. Then a taxpayer asked if such money could not be raised by a special election. The City Attorney admitted that it could, but said that a space of from three to four weeks might intervene before a special election could be called. Alderman Foster replied by saying that that length of time might also intervene before the council could borrow funds even if it voted them.

Attorney W. S. Hillick was given the floor at this point. Mr. Hillick spoke for fully five minutes in commendation of the bill. He stated that he thought that the bill had been misrepresented to the people of the city, and while he did not state what agency misrepresented the bill, it is assured that he referred to this paper. Mr. Hillick said that salaries should be paid, in his opinion, to the aldermen who worked hard for their constituents and devoted their time to the city government. He was of the opinion that even greater power should be given to the aldermen than that which they now possess as they are elected by the people and the people must trust them. Mr. Hillick said that he had no idea there was any opposition to the measure, but he had not read it fully until last evening and after reading it he was more satisfied than ever that it was a just measure. He intimated that the aldermen had gathered together and had discussed the bill and consequently it must be satisfactory. Here it might be added that Alderman Foster stated in his address before he voted against the bill, that he had not read the bill thoroughly and had not received any copies of the bill through the mail or otherwise. He intimated that he knew nothing about the bill, and Alderman Distin before voting also intimated that he was not familiar with the bill, saying that up until hearing the arguments last night some portions of the bill were not clear to him, but since he had heard the arguments for and against certain portions of the bill and had heard it explained thoroughly, he was willing to vote for it. The statements of these two aldermen seem to vary with that of Mr. Hillick, who, while he did not state outright that the aldermen had fathered the bill, intimated that they were thoroughly familiar with it.

After Mr. Hillick had concluded William J. Lovejoy asked to be heard. He said that the city was overburdened enough now with debts, that the tax rate was high and that he doubted very much if a small salary would improve the calibre of the men who were to serve the city, either on the board of aldermen or in the mayor's chair. He was of the opinion that a salary might even work for harm, by attracting men unfitted to the work, but who would be willing to run for any office which drew a salary.

Mr. Hillick stated here that he had been a member of a Republican committee at one time and several names had been proposed in a convention as mayoralty candidates. Mr. Hillick said that the committee, upon interviewing several of the possible candidates, was informed that these men "could not afford it." He said it cost a man money to be Mayor and that many good men turned down the position because their finances would not permit. In his opinion, a salary, enough to cover expenses, which he placed at $300 or $400 a year, would make it possible for desirable men, who are not wealthy, to accept the office.

Mr. Lovejoy, resuming, asked the City Attorney to read the clause which referred to poolrooms, and, after it had been read, asked if that clause did not license poolrooms. The City Attorney stated that it did not.

At this point, Alderman Foster was heard to ask if the meeting could not be adjourned for a week, as he wished to see some of his constituents and learn their sentiments regarding the measure. No one seconded the motion.

The Mayor then read a list of the third class cities in the state, the most of which, he said, paid their aldermen as well as the mayors. The aldermen's salaries ranging from $75 to $500 a year, and the mayors' salaries from $200 to $5,000 a year. Every city on the list is larger than Fulton and Mr. Lovejoy asked the Mayor about the population of the cities mentioned, some of which total 40,000 people. The Mayor said he did not know the population of these cities and was not qualified to make comparisons, but that all the cities mentioned were third class cities.

Dr. Haviland spoke in favor of the bill, voicing sentiments for a commission form of government, and said he was in favor of a commission form of government even if the city had to pay the Mayor a large salary. He said the Mayor deserved a salary for his time [illegible]

TIME WILL PROVE WHICH SIDE IS RIGHT

The members of the Board of Aldermen seem to have settled the questions of salaries for city officials once and for all time. Of course, as Mayor Fox pointed out last night, the council may not decide to vote its successors any salaries and perhaps future councils may never take action. The Mayor stated that he did not know for a certainty that the members of the council contemplated voting salaries.

Letting that issue pass for the present, the meeting last evening afforded those present the opportunity of making an interesting comparison. Three Syracuse newspapers came out openly in favor of the bill. Two Fulton newspapers had nothing to say in favor of or against the bill and one Fulton newspaper opposed it. Nevertheless, it can be said in all truth that fifty per cent. of those in attendance last evening were opposed to the bill. Five men spoke in favor of the bill and four spoke against it. The others in the assemblage did not voice any sentiments. Those who spoke against the bill did not make any remarks which would lead anyone to beelieve that they were misinformed, in fact, they probably knew the bill and its contents better than some of the aldermen present, in spite of the fact that one of the supporters of the measure intimated that the aldermen had formulated the bill. And there were many present who did not favor the bill, but were either awed into silence or decided that argument was futile.

All the gentlemen present had [illegible] newspapers. Here the comparison can be made—when The Fulton Evening Times can put a matter like the Brown bill before the people of this city in its right and oppose it, and can, by its efforts, arouse taxpayers sufficiently to protest against a measure of the kind, while three powerful out of town papers which are circulated here devote almost as much space to supporting the bill, and can produce only an equal number of advocates of the bill—it speaks well for the efforts of The Evening Times. Of course, it can not be said that the circulation of The Evening Times equals that of the three Syracuse papers combined, but the influence The Times wielded in the matter of the Brown bill certainly equalled the influence wielded by the three opposing papers. And time will prove which side is right.

Another Star Chamber Session, at Which Not All the Councilmen Were Present, Preceded Public Hearing.

well as the aldermen. Irving Galusha was called upon for a few words, and he also approved of the bill.

A. E. Worden, a local business man, spoke against the bill in a decided fashion. He deplored the fact that salaries were necessary to entice good men into an office which called for only a few hours' time a week, and also stated that the city was in debt now almost to the limit and no measure which would increase the debt should be passed.

Several other taxpayers gave their opinions, with the sentiment about evenly divided. The following gentlemen spoke against the bill: Edward Waugh, L. W. Emerick, A. E. Worden, William J. Lovejoy. The following gentlemen expressed themselves as pleased with some portions of the bill, but opposed to others: A. W. Wiltsie, Dr. A. L. Hall. The following gentlemen openly favored the bill: Irving Galusha, Dr. Haviland, George Mason, W. S. Hillick and A. P. Bradt. Publisher A. P. Bradt stated that his conscience would feel better if the Mayor and Aldermen were getting salaries.

It was after ten o'clock when the vote was taken and Aldermen Distin was the first on the roll call. As stated before, he said that he had some doubts about the bill all along but now that he had heard the bill explained and understood it thoroughly he would vote for it. Alderman Sullivan of the second ward voted for the bill without any remarks. Alderman Baker also voted for the bill making no statement. Alderman Foster said that he opposed the bill for several reasons; it would add another burden to the taxes, and a special election was a perfectly efficient means of raising money for an emergency; that he had no desire to draw a salary, for coming down one evening a week and devoting his time and his energies as best he could to the work of the city, and expected no reward for his services; that the bill gave the council too much power in the matter of raising funds, inasmuch as many occurrences could be construed as emergencies; and he closed by voting "No" to the bill.

Alderman Quirk, on the other hand, voiced his approval of the bill; said it was a good thing and that he approved of the salary clause; that the clause which would permit the raising of money in case of emergency was a good one and the licensing of pool-rooms, and he closed his remarks by voting for the bill. Alderman Gardner of the sixth ward, when called voted "Yes."

Alderman Sullivan moved to adjourn and the Brown bill hearing was over. The bill will now go to Albany for the signature of Governor Whitman.

THIEVES ENTER CLOTHING STORE

Amdursky's Store Entered and Articles of Clothing Valued at $50 Taken

The clothing store of H. Amdursky on 1st st. was entered and robbed last night some time after midnight. The thieves effected an entrance by breaking a pane of glass in a cellar window, and then forcing the door leading from the street floor into the cellar stairway. Mr. Amdursky advised the police of the robbery this morning, but he was not able to state just how much the prowlers took with them. It is reported that two suitcases are missing, several suits of clothes, neckties and other wearing apparel to the extent of $50.

The Amdursky robbery is the third case of its kind to be reported in the downtown section in a week. A week ago a thief entered the Westover pool room and made off with several cartons of cigarettes and tobacco and what loose chance was in the till at the time, and on the same evening two men attempted to break into the garage of L. J. McQuade, proprietor of the Clark House. The McQuade garage houses a new car and it is thought that the thieves contemplated the theft of the auto. They were frightened away by employes of the Onyx store, and their identity has not been learned.

The Westover robber has not been found and the police have been quietly workin gon the case for the past week without any result. The thieves who entered the Amdursky store left no tangible clues, other than finger-prints on the doors and windowsill. The second floor of the building is occupied by two families and no one in the house heard the glass break. The telephone building which is always occupied by one or more night operators is next door, but the robbers did their work so quietly that the police have as yet disnovered any one who heard them at work.

ATHLETIC DINNER

Fulton A. A. Will Dine and Listen to Addresses.

Topical topics will comprise the program of entertainment at tonight's meeting of the Fulton A. A., to be held in the club rooms of the State Street M. E. church. Prior to the impromtu addresses the young men will sit around a festive board to enjoy the eatables provided by the committee.

This dinner and social time indicates that the Fulton A. A. will become a factor in the development of church club life at State and 4th streets.

WEATHER FORECAST

Generally fair tonight and Sunday; somewhat cooler [illegible]

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 64 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. E. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

May 8, 1915

1900 COPIES OF
THE EVENING TIMES
ENTER FULTON HOMES
EACH DAY

Opinions

Soil Survey of Oneida County

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an account of the results of the soil survey made by the United States Bureau of Soils in co-operation with the New York State College of Agricure which will soon be published by the Federal Government.

As will be seen by perusal of the synopsis furnished by the Department of Agriculture, the survey goes into many important and interesting matters. Not only does it furnish a detailed description of the 58 soil types found in the county and their agricultural uses, but methods of treatment and the values are given for each type. The report also discusses the agricultural his tory of the county.

With the report will be bound a colored map showing the location of the different important soils and the location of schools, churches, public roads, railroads and water courses.

A general distribution of this report when it is issued, throughout the county should be provided for.—Utica Herald.

Italy and the Final Plunge

After about nine months of vacillation, ratiocination, procrastination, negotiation and preparation Italy the subtle, Italy the calculating, appears about ready to cast her lot on the side of war with the Powers comprising the Triple Entente.

Failing to obtain her lost provinces on the Adriatic from Austria, she is once more on the brink of war, not as a matter of broad principle for a free Europe but because she has a good opportunity to get back what she lost.

All the dispatches recently indicated that Italy would go forward. A great game has been played. Germany has urged Austria to go to extreme lengths in an effort to satisfy the Italian demands. But they have not been enough. At the same time, having in mind the tradition that the Italians for long generations have sought to be on the winning side, every thing has been done to impress the government at Rome with the invincibility of German and Austrian arms. Forthis purpose the most tremendous efforts have been made by the Germans on the western front, and when all the facts are known it probably will be found that the most desperate fighting and the most appalling losses of life ever known in the world have marked the struggle of the last two or three weeks around Ypres. So, too, the loudly trumpeted victory over the Russians in Galicia. This victory is much to be doubted, and its effect is already lost at Rome, where the facts are known.

It is apparent that Italy has closely cast her lot with Serbia as well as Roumania, and her disposition of troops would seem to contemplate assistance to the Allies against Turkey as well as against her tribal enemy Austria.—New York Herald.

A Cleaner Town

A few years ago men were inclined to consider lightly the printed exhortations of municipal leagues and other civic organizations to keep streets and lawns free of the small debris which accumulates so readily and which the individual can by little effort do away with to a great degree. They sai dthat the movement started from a lot of women who had nothing else to do. They classed the originators with those business men who have East Aurora platitudes suspended over their office desks. But today vigorous men look at this thing in an altogether different light. They see what it has accomplished and they acknowledge the opportunity for greater accomplishment.

That is a timely symposium of injunctions which Mrs. V. P. Abbott, chairman of the civic improvement committee of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, has sent to the women's clubs of the state for endorsement. Here are the resolutions which it is proposed to send to each child attending school with the request that they pledge themselves to obey them:

I want our town to be clean and beautiful and I promise to do all I can to make it so, especially in the following way:

I will not throw litter of any kind, or dirt into the streets or on the lawns.

I will not deface hedges, fences or sidewalks.

I will not unnecessarily cross or trample down grass or grass plots.

I will not break down shrubbery or flowers.

I will help to keep both the front and back lawns of my house as clean as possible.

I will always remember that this is my town and I will help make it clean and attractive.

The expressions are well phrased and their adoption in Watertown now is especially timely at this clean up season of the year. It is constant reiteration that brings results in matters of this character. The day is gone by when we consider a man feeble of fibre because he stoops to pick up a bit of paper or holds a torn-up envelope in his hand until he reaches a rubbish receptacle.

"Keep off the Grass" signs are observed in a different spirit today than ever before. The general public realizes now that the injunction is made in order to insure a more attractive community and not simply because some individual wants his own grass protected. The spirit of keeping off the grass is well set forth on a small sign board on the lawn of a Christian Science church in a large American city. The sign board does not bear the characteristic phrase, "Keep off the Grass," but instead the phrase, "Please assist us in maintaining an attractive lawn."

THE LETTER BOX

The Evening Times is in receipt of a letter signed "Taxpayer," which is not admissible to these columns because the writer has failed to provide his or her truly name in addition to the nom de plum. Inasmuch as the letter contains a number of valuable suggestions for the improvement of the city, it is not deemed a violation of newspaper ethics to quote from the letter.

One assertion made in the letter is that it is impossible to beautify the city because boys, dogs and cats make the work impossible.. The writer of the letter impresses upon us that while boys have a right to live, they should be compelled to show upon the streets some of the training they receive in the schools and in the home. Furtheromre, the writer favors a good place for the boys to play, so that one may walk upon the streets without fear of flying base balls. This writer appears to be more anxious to have a beautiful town than a "good" town. In this The Evening Times takes issue with the writer, for the reason that it is next to impossible to attain the one without first securing the other. In the first place, a good newspaper, printed and published right at home—your home—in your town, is in the right position to make the town "good." To accomplish this result, clean politics is the first requisite of a "good" town.

"Taxpayer" is altogether right in demanding the things he or she does, but how can any town expect to accomplish commercial and other advantages unless all of us know that the city is politically clean? Cleanliness being akin to godliness, "Taxpayer," in this instance, is referred to the work that is being carried on, in a quiet manner, by the "good" citizens of Fulton who hope to make the town "good" by making it clean politically.

This same "Taxpayer" would have a tag day to provide funds for laying cement walks in beautiful East Park, believing that few persons would fail to respond to the appeal for money—a commendable motion indeed, but why not go further, now that the Brown bill is up to the Governor for his signature? Why—now that future mayors and aldermen shall be designated to receive remuneration for services performed—not insist upon providing the men who labor on our streets with stenographers? Would this not be a step toward greater efficiency and, perhaps, economy?

Yesterday's mail brought to The Evening Times office another communication, which cannot be published for the reason named in the heading of this article. This last writer complains of the factory smoke nuisance in the city. And in the same paragraph he or she says something about one of the city's policemen, who, it appears, was not the personification of politeness upon a certain occasion. The writer of this latter complaint is advised that The Evening Times proposes to suggest to Chief of Police Dyer that he secure at the Public Library one or more copies of Lord Chesterfield's letters to his son, hand one copy to each officer as he leaves the station for his beat, and watch the officer from a dark corner to see what effect the book may have upon the guardians of the peace. Politeness on the force is essential.

Referring once more to "Taxpayer's" letter, who recommends that our Chamber of Commerce shall make its plans practical if it wants the co-operation of the people. The Evening Times asks the writer and other complainants this one question, do you think that the Chamber of Commerce should undertake to iron out everything in this city just like a laundryman irons your shirt?

A Square Deal for Suffrage

What the suffragists appealed to the Constitutional Convention for is what every fair-minded citizen, whether "pro" or "anti", must desire. They ask simply that the suffrage amendment adopted by two Legislatures and now to be submitted to the voters in November shall have a square deal. The question of enfranchising women is too big and too vital for any other treatment.

Under the provisions of the constitution, any amendment made by the convention to Section 1, Article 2, which contains the qualifications of voters, would supersede the equal suffrage amendment adopted by the Legislature. Since that must be submitted to the voters, it would profit the suffragists nothing if the convention adopted the same amendment—it would only divide the suffrage vote between the proposed new constitution and the separate suffrage amendment.

The Republican platform of 1914 recommended that "the Constitutional Convention deal with the subject in such a way as to insure, in any event, the submission of this question to the electors of the state in 1915 as a separate proposition without recommendation by the party for or against it." That recommendation is the only fair and honorable way to treat the matter, and there should be no question of the convention's following the party platform's suggestion. Like the Republican party, the Democratic party is pledged to a submission of the suffrage question to the voters this fall. Neither party could afford, and surely they cannot desire, to have this issue voted on under any but the fairest possible conditions.—New York Press.

Japan's Ultimatum to China

Only one fact stands out clearly in the diplomatic controversy between Japan and China which the former power now seeks to terminate by threatening a resort to force. The fact is that Japan is taking advantage of the situation in Europe to press demands on China which would certainly not be pressed if the hands of Great Britain, France, Russia and Germany were not tied by the preoccupations of the Great War.

Japan aspires to be the dominant power in the Far East and to establish a commercial, if not a political, suzerainty over peaceful, inert, undeveloped China. In seeking special advantages and privileges in Chinese territory the Japanese are only following the example of the European nations. The powers if Europe were forehanded in establishing themselves while China was still a political No Man's Land—an easy prey to foreign incursions. Japan came into the competition late, but has pursued the policy of absorption keenly and resolutely. She has acquired Formosa, annexed Korea, expelled Russia from the Liao-Tung peninsula, developed a sphere of influence in Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia and taken the Tsingtau concession away from Germany. here can be no question and opportunities in China, or that she will go as far in that direction as Chinese passivity and the non-interference of the United States and the European powers will allow.

No effective resistance to Japanese aggression is to be expected from the Chinese Republic itself. The Chinese government, although facing for two or three generations the peril of foreign invasion, has never taught the people the duty of self-defense. It has neglected to develop either a feeling of patriotism or a sense of danger. The great mass of the Chinese will accept foreign rule submissively. They have no national spirit and their ignorannce of their own strength is so great that they came to even grasp the irony of the spectacle of a little nation like Japan, with 70,000,000 inhabitants, domineering over a big nation like their own, of 400,000,000 inhabitants. It is much as if the United States should let itself be dragooned and dictated to by Mexico or Canada.

The only serious obstacle to Japanese penetration in China is the possible non-complaisance of other interested powers. Japan pledged herself in the treaty of alliance with Great Britain "to recognize the independence and territorial integrity of China." She also accepted the Open Door programme formulated by Secretary Hay. The question now at issue is whether the demands made on the Chinese government violate those diplomatic engagements. Japan and China have given out different versions of the demands and most comment on the extent of Japanese aggresion has been based on a draft issued in Peking which Tokio declares to be inaccurate.

Japanese diplomacy is astute, and even if the Chinese version of the demands is correct there might still be room for a contention on Japan's part that they do not affect the independence and territorial integrity of China and do not slam the Open Door in the faces of the treaty nations. So far as concerns the articles which refer to Manchuria, Shangtung and Tsingtau—all now within Japan's recognized "sphere of influence"—other nations can find little ground of offence. And it is, perhaps, the spirit rather than the letter of the broader demands, affecting the whole of China which outside powers will consider repugnant to the common understanding that China is to have a fair opportunity to develop into an independent modern state.

The other world powers may not be greatly concerned if China and Japan can reach an agreement which, while satisfying Japan, will not impair Chinese soveringnty. But any attempt on Japan's part to impose terms by war and to make that war an occasion for further spoliation of China would undoubtedly be resented by the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France, whose aim it has been to create a status quo in the Far East under which China might enjoy peace and selfgovernment and all foreign interests in the republic should be impartially solidified and protected. Japan will risk universal condemnation if she seeks to impose her will on China simply because most of the treaty powers have their hands full.—New York Tribune.

Special sale of Farm Wagons during month of May. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Expert Advice For the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

How can one ascertain when a storage battery is fully charged and when it is fully discharged?

By testing the solution with a hydrometer. When fully charged the solution will show a gravity reading between 1.280 and 1.300 on the Baume scale. A battery is said to be discharged when its gravity has dropped to 1.150 or under on this scale.

I would like to know what to use to take off different kinds of renickeling that I have used on the brass parts of my car—something that will restore and not harm the original brass surface.

The coat of nickel which is deposited over the brass will have to be eaten off by acid or else scraped off mechanically. The acid will have a more even action and is recommended by large brass companies. The acids used are a mixture of nitric and sulphuric in even quantities. After the acid has eaten through the nickel it will leave the brass and then the acid is washed off and the brass repolished. To get a very good job it would be better to have the brass rebuffed.

Is it practicable to charge batteries with the generator on the car? If so, how often and how long should the engine be run?

During the winter the battery should be charged every two weeks. You can use the generator on the car for this. The engine should be run long enough to cause the battery to show a gravity of between 1.280 and 1.300.

I recently disconnected the pump and magneto shaft on my car to take up a little play, and also adjusted the carbon brushes. I am getting a good spark and at the right time, but when I try to crank the motor it kicks back. Can you tell me where the trouble is likely to be?

The cause of the trouble is that the spark is advanced far enough for ordinary running, but is too far for cranking. The result is that the spark occurs before the piston has reached upper dead center, and the explosion instead of forcing the motor ahead throws it back in the reverse direction. The magneto should be so arranged that the spark occurs at full retard on exact dead center. Magnetos are generally set so that the brake in the primary breaker box occurs at this point.

My radiator was frozen and now leaks when warm. What can I do?

Temporary relief will be obtained by using cornmeal, the method of application being to drop a handful or more into the radiator, when the circulation of the water will naturally tend to collect the substance around the hole, thus plugging the leak. There are a number of radiator compounds on the market which may be of value.

Will you please give me a solution to my troubles with carbon? I find it necessary either to burn or scrape out the carbon from my motor at least every 400 miles, sometimes less. I have tried all kinds of oils with various results, the more expensive oils giving the best. Have also tried different size jets in the carbureter, putting kerosene in the intake every week while the engine is hot, carrying the oil level about half full, etc., but to no avail.

The cause of carbonization in this motor is probably due to too much oil being pumped into the cylinders. This would be due to the gauge on the oil base not registering correctly and hence bringing the oil level too high. It is suggested that you empty all the oil out of the oil base, cleaning it thoroughly with kerosene and then refilling with twenty-one pints of engine oil. If the gauge does not register full at this point bend it until it does.

Is there any need of having the sediment washed out of a storage battery before it short circuits, or should it be cleaned at regular intervals, even though it seems to be in perfect condition?

An ignition battery with rather thick plates may not need cleaning if the sediment trap for one year or perhaps two. In starting and lighting batteries the period is longer, and usually the plates need replacement when the sediment trap is filled to any extent.

What may be the cause of the brakes not being effective, and how may it be remedied?

The common cause of brake slippage is due to oil on the brake bands. This oil makes its way from the differential housing to the brake bands and causes the brake drum to slip. Poor adjustment of the brake rods will cause poor performance. Take a squirt gun, fill it with kerosene and empty the contents upon the brake bands. This will tend to dissolve any grease or oil upon them.

Will you tell me where the oil works out of front gears?

Most likely a new gasket is needed between the timing gear cover and the crank case. It is possible also that the oil leaks from the pump shaft or crank shaft. There are packing glands to prevent oil leaks at these points, and these should be tightened.

I have an air cooled engine and wish to thoroughly clean it of carbon. Would it be possible to clean carbon out by putting the cylinders into a pail of kerosene and leaving them for about a day?

As long as you are going to remove the cylinders it is best first to soak them in kerosene, as you suggest. This will probably not remove the carbon, but will merely loosen it. It should be taken off by scraping with a soft, blunt metal tool such as a screw-driver. It should not be hard to reach the corners when the cylinders are removed.

What is the difference in construction between ordinary and cord tires?

Ordinary tires use a fabric carcass or one made of a tough grade of duck or canvas, while cord tires are built up on a cord carcass, the latter usually being woven in such a way as to impart great diagonal strength, rendering the tire less susceptible to vertical stress than with some other constructions.

Will you please explain the difference between the dual, double, single, two point and duplex electric ignition systems?

The dual system employs two independent sources of current, but uses a common set of spark plugs and a common high tension distributer. The double system employs two independent systems throughout, with two sets of spark plugs, two sources of ignition, two coils and two distributers. The single ignition system has but one source of current, one transforming system, one distributer and one set of plugs. Two point ignition is where two sparks occur at the same time in the cylinder. It must of necessity, therefore, involve two sets of plugs and synchronized distributers.

Duplex ignition is that in which both a battery and magneto current source are used, but in which the battery is connected with the magneto armature in such a way that it can produce a high tension spark by means of the secondary winding of the magneto or aid the primary at low motor speeds.

I have found that the higher test gasoline I use the more power I get and the hotter my engine gets. Will I injure my motor by using a mixture of motor and [illegible] gasoline, if the water [illegible] and does not boil? The dealer tells me his motor gas tests 64 and the illuminating gas 72-76 and sometimes more.

As long as the cooling water does not boil it is certain that the motor is operating within the safe range of temperature.

Can you tell me about what the pressure per square inch is on the piston of a motor at the time of firing; also the pressure at the time the exhaust valve starts to open?

The pressure per square inch at explosion depends upon the motor itself to a large extent, but on ordinary four cycle gasoline engines, operating at a mean effective pressure of ninety pounds to the square inch and a terminal pressure of forty pounds to the square inch, the combustion pressure on a good average card taken by the manograph would be about 300 pounds to the square inch.

When running on the level or down grades at a fair rate of speed there is a singing noise that seems to be on the left side of my gear box, but going up grade I can run as fast as I desire and the noise is not there. I can give the car a good start down grade and free the engine and do not hear it any more until I engage the clutch again. It does not seem to injure the pulling at all, but it seems as if there were some parts rubbing. This has been in the car for a long time.

From the description which you give it would seem that the noise is produced by the drive shaft pinion and the differential gear not meshing properly. In order to overcome this it will be necessary for you to install special heat treated parts. The fact that the pinion and gear are not meshing properly causes a misalignment which sets up vibration, producing the humming or singing noise.

Why and how does a four cycle engine back fire in the intake manifold from a lean mixture when the engine is cold and spark retarded?

A mixture which is too lean may not explode, or, if it does, the explosion will be a poor one in which part of the mixture burns slowly with a flame. The flame sticks to the cylinder wall until the inlet valve opens, and then the inrushing fresh charge also is ignited, causing an explosion of the gases in the inlet manifold and mixing chamber.

I would like to know whether I could not substitute a six volt storage battery for the four dry cells used for ignition on my car?

Rather than go to the expense of a storage battery for this work, it would be probably better for you to use more dry cells and connect them in parallel. The quality of current from the storage battery would be apt also to burn out the points of the breaker mechanism.

CHINTZ FURNISHING

Beautiful Fabric Well Liked For Boudoir and Bedroom.

NEVER SO CHARMING AS NOW.

The Material Which Has Been Lent a Romantic Charm by Its Use In Old English Country Houses Is Now Coming Into General Use In This Country.

Patterns of chintzes and cretonnes were never prettier than they are this season. Most of the new patterns are large, but there are still many charming patterns of chintz printed in the small block designs. Probably these old English patterns will remain a part of the stock in trade in chintz and cretonne for years, now that they have been so definitely revived. They are always suitable when a small patterned chintz is required.

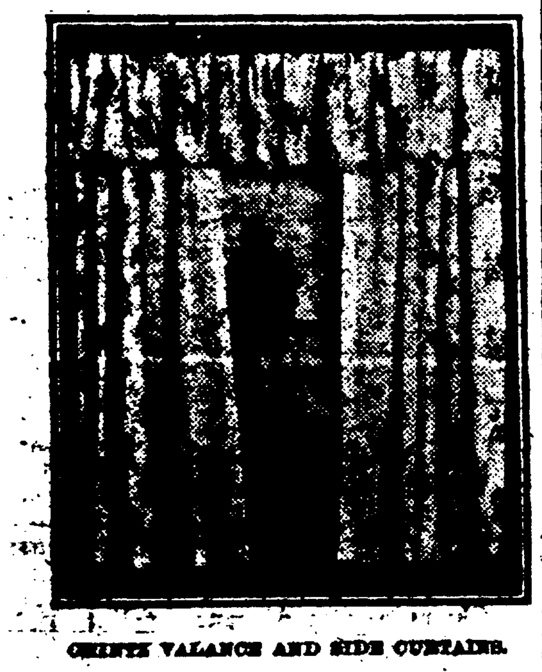
In the illustration is shown one of these chintzes fashioned into a window draping quaintly charming. Valance and side curtains are draped over hemstitched lengths of dimity.

This year, too, there are some very attractive designs with the pictorial patterns—of trees and landscapes, in tapestry fashion. They are especially suitable with colonial furnishings, and a white enameled, mahogany furnished bedroom with white paneled walls hung with one of the chintzes of this type would be charming.

The fad for black that came from Vienna by way of Paris into the world of interior decorating a few seasons ago has become a concrete factor in the patterning of chintz, and this spring there are many good designs that have much black in their coloring. Very often a definiteness and character can be gained by the use of a black and white chintz that no other colors could give.

Decorators and furniture makers realize each season more fully the decorative value of chintz, and this spring there are many new bits of boudoir and bedroom furniture upholstered in or made of chintz.

There are many charming lounging chairs—some on the conventional lines of the French chaise lounge, some con-



CHINTZ VALANCE AND SIDE CURTAINS.

sisting of a comfortable deep upholstered chair of some sort with a wide, comfortable foot rest that is placed close against the chair and supports the knees, legs and feet.

White enamel furniture is often furnished with cushions and other embellishments of cretonne. One bedroom set shows chairs of white enamel cushioned in a chintz of rose, yellow—of a deep, soft shade—and dull blue. The writing desk, dressing table, bureau and bedside stand are all topped with glass, under which is a panel of chintz.

There is a screen with chintz panels, too, and various boxes and bags and cushions of the material add to the general effectiveness of the idea. Chintz curtains hang at the sides of the windows, with ivory white net over the glass to tone with the enamel.

One of the new ideas in bedroom furnishings is a hanging cupboard of chintz. This cupboard, of course, is washable, and it can be folded into small space. Therefore it would be ideal for the woman who stays at a hotel in the summer.

The shelves of the hanging cupboard are big enough to hold hats, underwear, shirt waists in neat piles and all the accessories of women's dressing. There are little clasped pockets on the inside of the cupboard occasionally, and these can be used to hold hairpins, handkerchiefs, manicure articles and other little knickknacks. The shelves are stiffened with boards, so that they are quite firm, but when the cupboard needs laundering the boards can be removed.

We are all used to the pretty and convenient little stands of enameled wood that hold boxes of cretonne. These stands are made in various shapes—for window seats, for dressing table, and just in the most convenient shapes to hold hat boxes or long flat boxes that accommodate blouses and light frocks.

Then there are the thousand and one little boxes and bags that add color to a room and at the same time prove convenient receptacles for everything from note paper to biscuits to serve with the afternoon cup of tea.

It is a pretty fancy to place in a chintz furnished room a small white enameled basket with a trimming of little flowers in relief, of plaster or wood, colored in shades matching the cretonne. These baskets can be used for knitting, needlework, fruit or flowers.

Birdcages, too, are made in the same manner, and these lend another touch of daintiness and charm to the room they grace.

FOR THE BOUDOIR.

A new trinket to add to milady's boudoir is what might be called a telephone closet. It may be a most elaborate creation of brocade and gilt lace, or it may take on the more modest garb of dull flowered cretonne. It is usually made up, however, in the material of the rest of the boudoir or bedroom "fixings." This little telephone cover is made on a frame or cardboard, like the half of a cylinder about sixteen inches high, with a diameter of fourteen inches. A straight piece of cardboard sixteen inches high and about eighteen inches long is covered with the material to be used. If the outside is cretonne it may be lined with a plain color. A piece of wire is sewed into the bottom of this piece and bent so that it holds the covered cardboard into a half cylinder. Two doors are covered in the same way and connected to the cylinder by means of a cotton or gilt braid. A straight piece of the material is shirred into the top for a "roof" and caught in the middle under a covered button or cabochon of braid. At the back and bottom of the case is cut a small hole to allow for the telephone wire to pass through. The whole closet is simply placed over the phone, and when the warning bell rings milady opens the little doors, takes her message and replies and replaces the phone in the cage, tucking away what is often a most jarring note in an otherwise quaint, old fashioned boudoir.

SEALING WAX KNICKKNACKS.

Beautify Yourself and Your House by Mastering New Art of Decoration.

Do you know how to use sealing wax to beautify yourself and your house? No? Well, it is a new art, but it is one worth mastering.

With sealing wax of various colors, some shoe buttons, a little lamp and a small metal dish or ladle you can make very attractive "enameled" buttons for your new chiffon blouse. Melt some pink and blue and green and gray wax in the ladle, without mixing them very thoroughly, and dip the buttons in. Then let them dry, and you will see that you have some lovely round buttons with almost opalescent coloring.

Or suppose you want a pair of pins for baby's frock and do not feel inclined to pay $1.50 for the blue enameled sort you desire. Buy a stick of the lovely pale blue sealing wax and a ten cent pair of pins at the notion counter, melt the wax carefully so that it does not scorch to a darker shade and dip in the pins. Dry, and, presto, you have the enameled baby's gift you desired.

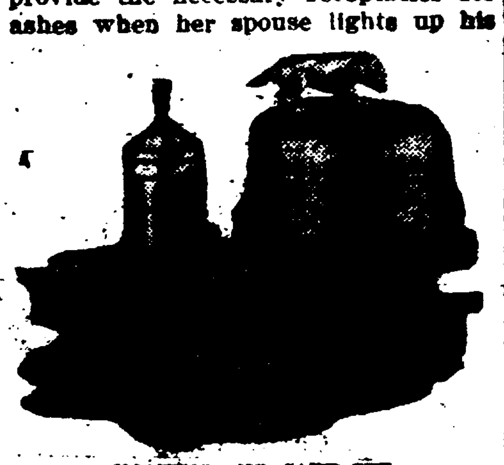
Perhaps you want a string of beads. You can make them, too, of sealing wax. You can dip wooden beads—the kind that come for children to string on stout thread—in gold sealing wax, and when they have dried you can dip half of each bead in again and let that dry and then put just a little of the bead's surface in again and so work up a bead of irregular shape, like the lovely Venetian beads of glass and gold. You can use other colors, too, with the gold.

Then you can make beads entirely out of the wax if you learn to work skillfully, and so have a chain of beads with a foundation of nothing but wax.

BRASS FITTINGS.

Convenient and Handsome Articles For the Library Table or Man's Den.

Though milady doubtless does not smoke, it falls upon her shoulders to provide the necessary receptacles for ashes when her spouse lights up his



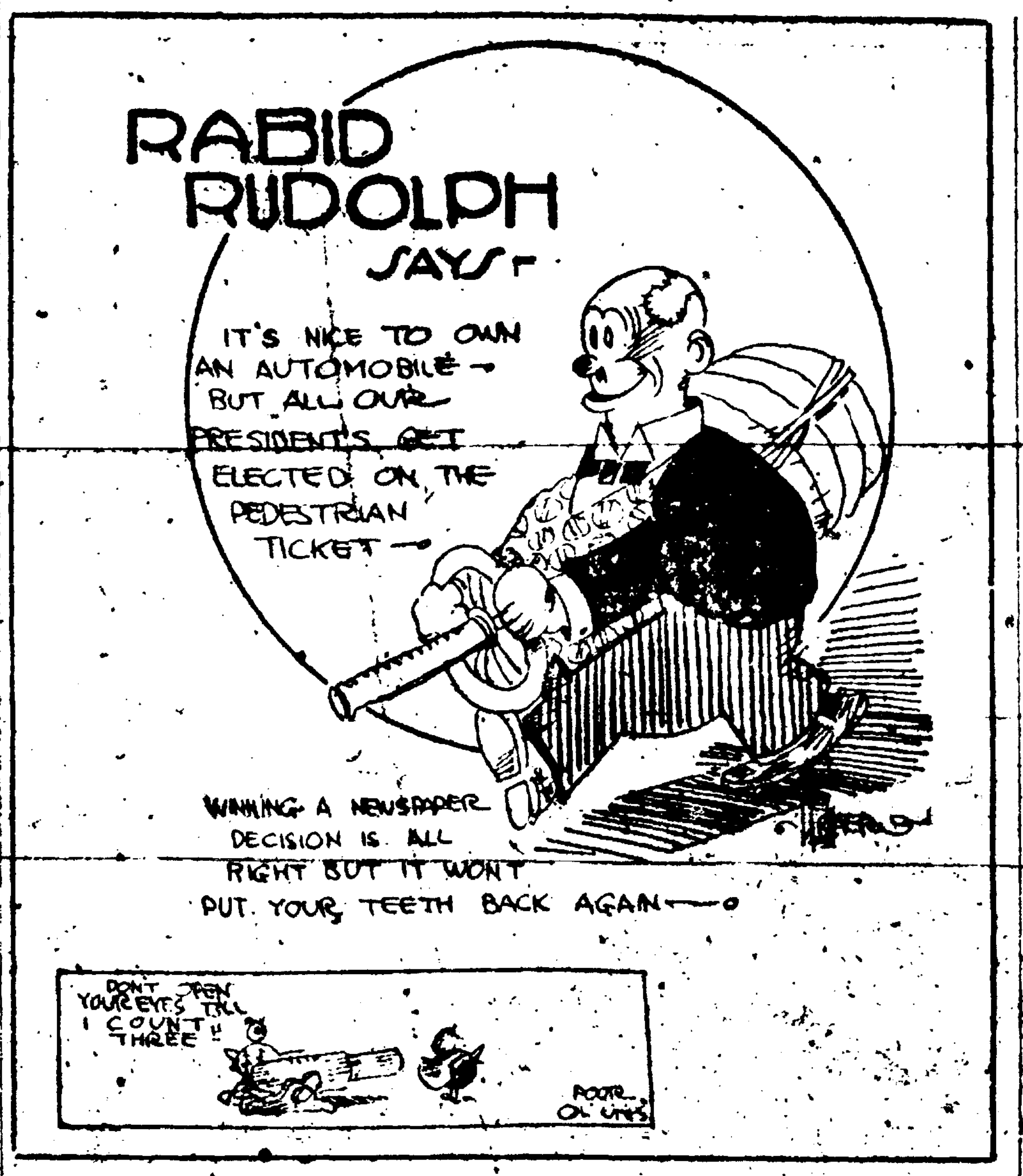
SMOKING AND CARD SET.

evening cigar. Shown in the illustration is a combination smoking and card set of brass, also a humidor for tobacco. The ash tray separates into four sections for individual use. In the center is a patent lighter, and beneath is provided space for the cards.

HINTS FOR EMBROIDERERS.

Very frequently embroiderers have their nerves frazzled when the silk frays while they work with it. Not every person knows that this condition is due to the fact that the eye of the needle is too small for the number of silk that is being used. It is just as big a mistake, however, to select a needle having too large an eye. In such a case the work takes on the appearance of having too few stitches and holes mark the edges of every stitch.

When embroidering a piece of work which requires shading the sewer will find it very convenient to have a needle for each color used and use them in succession as each color is required in her work. You will never find an experienced embroiderer confining herself to one needle where a number of colors have to be used alternately.



LOS ANGELES AND NEW YORK TALK

Voices Remarkably Distinct When Officials Converse Over 3875 Miles of Wire.

New York, Friday.—New York and Los Angeles had their first talk over the transcontinental telephone yesterday afternoon and heard distinctly what one said to the other over 3875 miles of wire.

Francis L. Hine, president of the First National Bank of this city, spoke the first message, and his listener was J. M. Elliott, of the First National National Bank of Los Angeles. Mr. Hine was in the directors' room of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, at No. 15 Dey st., this city, and Mr. Elliott in the building of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. in the coast city. The time in New York was one o'clock in the afternoon; in Los Angeles ten in the morning. The time of transmission was approximately one-fifteenth of a second.

George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, acting for the Mayor, greeted Mayor Rose, of Los Angeles, and Frank K. Sturgis, as Vice President, transmitted a message of greeting and congratulation from the New York Chamber of Commerce to Robert M. Bullis, president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

Major Charles McK. Saltzman, of the Signal Corps, U. S. A., sent greetings in behalf of General Leonard Wood to Major General Kobbe, of Los Angeles. Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, talked with E. T. Earle, publisher of the Los Angeles Tribune, and Thomas Shallcross, of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges, with W. W. Mines, president of the Los Angeles Realty Board.

By an arrangement of ear pieces all present were able to hear the conversations. The voices were remarkably distinct.

SYRACUSE MEN WANT LARGE OSWEGO HARBOR

The Syracuse delegation which will co-operate with the Oswego Chamber of Commerce in urging a larger harbor at that port, were met at The Pontiac by officers of the local Chamber and members of the Transportation Committee yesterday. After a brief get-acquainted session the entire part yent aboard the tug Lafayette, of H. S. Kergaubh, Inc., which had been placed at their disposal by Superintendent H. M. Stephens, and were taken for a trip abou the harbor. The lay-out for the new terminal was explained to them in detail and tentative plans for the proposed enlargement of the harbor were discussed.

All the visitors are enthusiastic for the enlargement.

Speaker T. C. Sweet was picked up in Phoenix by the Syracuse delegation, which includes Robert Day, Thomas W. Meacham, Robert Flagg, Walter Magee, W. B. Smith, W. B. Baker, M. W. Henley, Dr. S. F. Snow, A. L. Brockway, H. C. Allen, L. A. Eddy, Lachlan Macleay, W. F. Rafferty, Judge Cady, Ralph Record, W. K. Squier and Mr. Redman.

Not the Whole State

Strange how certain New York newspapers insist upon dictating to the Legislature and Governor, and when they fail, are so peeved that they shrink to mere atoms in the universe of self-conceited "Useful" public utilities. It's a mighty good thing to have a governor and legislature for the whole state. Let Tammany's bailiwick be the tail for awhile and pay for its own fleas.—Oneida Dispatch.

If, as Secretary Redfield declares, business is better, may we not count as one factor in the improvement that a Democratic congress is no longer in session?

A Seamstress: By I. E. Hyde

B—r—r—r—r—r—r—r—
1—3—7—82.
Please come to the phone, Miss Brownson;
Someone is calling for you.

"Hello! Yes, I'm a seamstress.
I'll sew for you next week.
(I wonder who Miss Hardcurst is,
And, if she's stern, or meek?

I'll put my scissors in my bag,
My thimble, pins and tape;
I should be thankful I can sew,
A few odd pence to scrape.

"Oh, yes, Miss Hardcrust, you can find
A most becoming style.
I cannot say how long 'twill last;
They're changing all the while,

I don't advise, but you insist
A ruffle at the throat?
(I'm sorry; but she's going to look
Just like a German goat.)

And of this silk, your sleeves should be
Quite long, down o'er your wrist.
I'm sure they won't look neat so short
And caught with this red twist.

And too, Miss Hardcrust, you should wear
Your waist like very plain.
Oh, no, you really are not stout.
(I find she's fat and vain.)

A panel, or a fold lengthwise,
I'll model in your skirt.
'Twill make you look so tall and slim.
(I must now be alert.)

And you will have a neat wide hem?
Ah, you prefer a tuck.
Of course, I'll make it as you wish—
All puckered in the back.

When I get home I'll go to bed,
This sewing makes me sick.
I'm all unstrung, my nerve is gone;
I'll have to stop it, quick.

One woman wants her dresses short,
Another wants hers long;
And when I try to reason,
Well—that's another song.

I'm going to try to earn my bread,
I guess——at hoeing corn.
At that I know I would not have
A headache the next morn.

Gasoline, Oils and Greases. Van-Wagenen, Inc. adv122

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE DIMITY COUNTERPANE.

When to Use These Quaint and Pretty Bed Adjuncts.

Of course you use them in summer, the delightfully crinkled, comfortably light, quaint and pretty dimity counterpanes. Besides, dimity is reminiscent of grandmothers and four posted beds, and we are all hunting up all the old family furniture we possibly can.

Then, too, to consider the practical as well as the artistic points of a dimity counterpane—it is so easily laundered that it can be washed at home as readily as a sheet.

All this you know and acknowledge—yes, indeed. The dimity spread is the best all round spread for summer. But do you know its uses in winter—in fact, in all the four seasons—or do you store your dimity "spreads" in a neat pile in the linen closet each fall to await the call of spring?

The very best use of all to which you can put this little housekeeper's friend is to use it next the blankets, and the very best time to use it is all the time.

It protects them from soiling; it is light in weight; it saves laundering and mussing of the handsome, heavy Marseilles spreads that we all like to use in winter, and it gives that necessary "white" finish to a bed that so many fastidious folk require.

A Marseilles counterpane is not only too weighty to be comfortable, but lacks the warmth of the lighter quilts and blankets. It should be folded back half its length and then thrown carefully over the footboard, leaving the dimity counterpane for use.

Whether the quilt goes under or over the dimity spread is a matter of taste. As many so called "full sized" quilts are often rather scanty for two people, placing the quilt under the counterpane holds it from slipping and really seems to increase its size. Besides, it keeps it clean and leaves the outer bed covering the white one, so restful to most eyes.

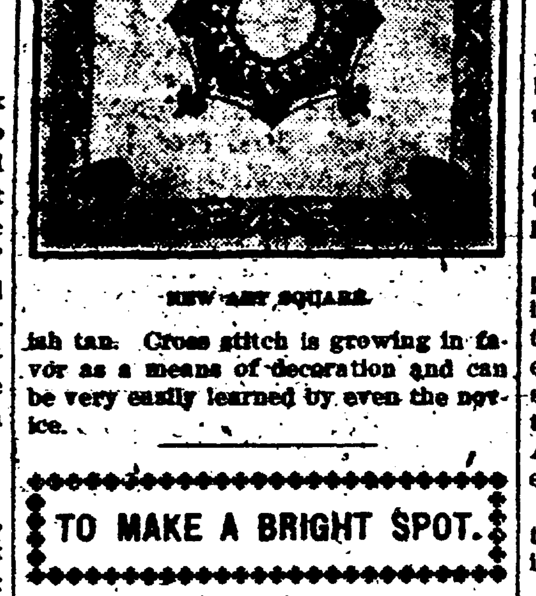
Some people turn back a heavy spread and on nights too warm for a comforter leave the blankets uppermost. This soils them, does not look inviting and often brings their woolly surface next the face, an unpleasant experience.

Try the all year round dimity spread. The price is small and will soon be saved in laundry bills and in the length of wear of the heavier sort.

PILLOW SQUARE.

The Art of Cross Stitch Is Being Revived In Many Handsome Designs.

The art square shown in this illustration was done in cross stitch in beautiful dull browns and greens and crimsons upon a background of yellow-



NEW ART SQUARE.

ish tan. Cross stitch is growing in favor as a means of decoration and can be very easily learned by even the novice.

TO MAKE A BRIGHT SPOT.

If your living room or your bedroom is in need of a bright spot get to work and make a cushion of bright colored material. It is surprising how one solitary cushion will change the whole atmosphere of a room. A cushion made of old rose poplin, denim or silk would just sing with joy and happiness if you would place it amid your surroundings. Through the center of the cushion sew a strip of white poplin on which large old rose flowers are printed. Around the edge of the cushion sew a strip of narrow old rose silk fringe. Should you find that old rose will not harmonize with your wallpaper or your hangings, select a color that will blend with them—bright green, blue or yellow will have the same cheerful effect as the old rose.

SERVING TEA.

An easy way of serving a cup of tea is to place the cup on a matching plate and to put a folded tea napkin, a spoon and a fork on the plate. Then pass whatever sandwiches or cakes you may desire to serve with the tea. They can be accommodated on the plate and daintily and easily eaten.

If elaborate cakes or sandwiches are served with tea and no plate is provided it is difficult to manage them balanced on the saucer of the cup. If a separate plate is held under the cup and saucer it is practically useless, for the saucer so nearly fills it that the margin at the edge is not wide enough to accommodate the cakes.

Of course when a simple wafer easily eaten sandwich is to be passed with the tea the saucer of the teacup is sufficiently commodious to accommodate it.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Story of a Little Girl Who Is a Successful Farmer.

MYRTLE MANN PRIZE WINNER.

She Won the State Championship of the Nebraska Boys and Girls' Gardening Club—Puzzle and Games For Small People—Interesting Information.

When boys and girls make up their minds to do something worth while they usually can win success if they stick to their tasks. Last summer in the state of Nebraska there was conducted under the joint auspices of the United States department of agriculture and the agricultural extension service of the Nebraska university farm a contest among boys and girls. The object was to teach the children farming in a practical way. There

MYRTLE MANN, CHADRON, NEB.

were a large number of contestants, and many fine crops were raised. Miss Myrtle Mann of Chadron, however, proved to be the best farmer of the lot. On a plot of ground about half the size of a city lot Myrtle raised over a ton and a quarter of vegetables and made a net profit after all expenses were paid of $71.40. Pretty good for a girl of twelve years of age. When it is considered that a city lot is but 25 by 100 feet in area, Myrtle's farming seems all the more wonderful. She was awarded the state championship, having beaten all competitors.

Rapid Count.

For this game the hostess should write on morsels of paper all the numbers from one to twenty, writing each several times.

Jumble the numbers several times in a basket and place the basket on a table or stand around which the company sit.

Each person in turn takes one of the papers and, upon seeing what number it contains, must name some celebrated thing connected with this number. For example, a person drawing the number seven could name the seven sleepers, the seven wonders of the world, "We Are Seven" and seventh son of a seventh son.

The papers are retained to count to their credit by all those who succeed in answering.

Those who fail must pass their papers to those seated next to them, who in turn try to name something appropriate.

Any one failing must give a forfeit to be redeemed later on.

Facts About Bells.

We do not know in what country bells were first used, but their origin dates way back in the past. In the writings of Moses we are told that "bells of gold" were suspended from the robe of the high priest when he officiated in the service of the sanctuary.

History tells us that bells were appendages to the royal costumes of the ancient Persians, and Aeschylus and Euripides say, "They were concealed within the hollows of the shields of Grecian heroes and commanders."

Buddy's Wish.

There is a long fence in our yard
And one day I peeped over
And saw upon the other side
A daisy field of clover.

It made me wish and wish so hard
That I was big like Rover,
For when he's tired of our yard
He runs and jumps right over.

Right into that big clover field
He jumps and rolls all over.
I wish I were a doggie, too,
To play in that nice clover.
—Philadelphia Record.

Riddle.

I live in wealth from week to week,
In poverty I live and meek.
You always see me in a pet
And always I am found in debt.
Alas, you find me in your fears!
'Tis I that help you make your tears;
But yet in happiness I dwell.
What is my nature—can you tell?
Answer.—The letter E.

Dropped Letter Puzzle.

Whole I am a Roman governor; extract a letter and I am very useful at dinner; extract another letter and I am a part of the body; curtail and I am a gentle blow.

Answer.—Pilate, plate, pate, pat.

The Boston Candy Kitchen

Fresh Fruit Specials for Saturday

Bananas at ....15c and 20c a dozen

Oranges at ....20c, 25c, 40c, 50c and 60c dozen

Fresh Pineapples ....2 for 25c

CANDY SPECIALS

Delicious Home-made Fudge and Nougatine at 20c pound

A fresh consignment of Welch's Grape Juice in pints, 25c; quarts, 50c; and half gals. $1.00

Pure, Wholesome Ice Cream — Fine Candies

ANDRIANOS BROS.

25 First Street — FULTON, N. Y.

FULTON WON AT SYRACUSE

High School Lads Show Big Improvement and Trim North High

The Fulton High school ball-tossers journeyed to Syracuse yesterday and walloped the North High school team of that city in very proper style, the final score totalling 6-3. In spite of the fact that the Burns stadium track was heavy, the Fulton colts showed speed in the mud, and easily bested the home team from both an aquatic and baseball standpoint. The game was featured by very little hitting but fine work in the field, especially on the part of the Fultonians who seemed to show a great improvement on the defense, as well as at the bat. Every man in the line-up with the exception "Specs" Caffrey, Clarence Bray and "Damon Runyon" Thompson, managed to get one bingle at least. Bray got on twice, but "Specs" was weak with the willow, fanning three times, while Thompson whiffed once out of one time at bat, for an average of .000. Pullen led the Fulton heavy artillery with two hits and the fast left-fielder also showed a clean pair of heels on the paths.

Barnes went in to pitch for Fulton and held the Syracuse batters safe at all stages of the game. He was relieved in the seventh by O'Brien. Crowley, the Syracuse box-artist, was touched up for eight safe hits, but his support in the field was lurid. He struck out ten men.

Fulton put one over in the first frame. Martin, who has been switched to the lead-off position in the batting order, singled and stole second and third. He scored when Crowley threw wild to the plate. Syracuse netted two runs in the sixth and one in the eighth. Fulton garnered two in the fourth, one in the sixth and two in the seventh.

Coach Stauring accompanied the team and his shake-up in the batting order proved a wise plan. Martin, who was placed at lead-off, got one three times out of five turns at bat.

The score:

Fulton

	R.	H.	E.
Martin, ss.	2	1	0
Wilcox, 3b.	1	1	2
Bray, c.	0	0	0
D. O'Brien, cf.	1	1	0
Reynolds, rf.	1	1	0
Barnes, p. 2b.	1	1	0
H. O'Brien, 2b. p.	0	1	0
Caffrey, 1b.	0	0	1
Pullen, lf.	0	2	0
Thompson, 2b.	0	0	0
	6	8	3

Syracuse

	R.	H.	E.
Zimmerman, 1b	0	1	1
John, 3d.	0	0	0
Rainbow, rf.	0	0	0
Galvin, ss.	0	0	0
G. Heitpman, 2b.	2	2	1
Clark, lf.	0	0	3
R. Heitzman, c.	1	1	0
Fitzpatrick, cf.	0	0	0
Crowley, p.	0	1	0
	3	5	5

Score by innings:

Fulton ....1 0 0 2 0 1 2 0 0—6

Syracuse ......0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0—3

Umpire, Savidge.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

Results Yesterday

Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburgh, 6; St. Louis, 4.
Cincinnati, 9; Chicago, 2.
Boston, 11; New York, 7.
Brooklyn-Phila., wet grounds.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	13	5	.722
Chicago	12	7	.632
Boston	10	8	.556
Cincinnati	10	9	.526
Pittsburgh	9	11	.450
St. Louis	9	13	.409
Brooklyn	7	12	.368
New York	6	11	.353

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

At Indianapolis—	R.	H.	E.
Louisville	7	11	2
Indianapolis	8	9	1
At Milwaukee—	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	1	4	3
Milwaukee	6	8	1

At Columbus—Cleveland-Columbus wet grounds.

MONROE SKEEL DIED YESTERDAY

Will Be Buried Monday by Comrades of Schenck Post Post in Mt. Adnah

Munroe Skeel, one of the oldest residents of the city, died at his home in South 4th st. last evening after an illness of several months. Mr. Skeel was a veteran of the Civil War and was a familiar figure in the city until four years ago wheen he retired because of ill health from the florist business which he had conducted for many years. He was born at Seneca Hill in the year 1848 and moved to this city shortly after the Civil war. He was a member of Schenck Post, G. A. R., and was a commander of the post when he died. His death comes as a great shock to his comrades of the Post, who had conferred with him recently in regard to the plans of the Memorial Day celebration. Mr. Skeel had hoped that he would be able to be present at the veterans' ceremonies.

Mr. Skeel was also a member of the First Methodist church and a member of the official board.

He is survived by his widow; two sisters, Mrs. Hiram Horton of Binghamton and Mrs. A. B. Rowlee of Mount Pleasant; two daughters, Mrs. Fred Howell of Fulton and Mrs. Carl R. Townsend of Rochester, and five brothers, Adelbert, John and Frank Skeel of Cleveland, O.; Prentice, of Denver, Colo., and Bruce of Auburn.

The funeral will be held Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the First M. E. church and Rev. Charles R. Townsend of Mexico will officiate, assisted by Rev. J. W. Barrett. The members of Schenck Post will also hold services at the church and at the grave. The burial will be in Mt. Adnah cemetery.

MRS. BURR ROWLEE

Mrs. Burr Rowlee died at her home in Emory st. last night after a month's illness. Mrs. Rowlee was attacked with typhoid pneumonia a month ago, and was taken to the Lee Memorial hospital. After spending two weeks at the institution, she was considered sufficiently improved to be able to return to her home. Her heart was weakened by the long siege of illness, however, and she died suddenly last night.

Mrs. Rowlee was Miss Stella Taylor before her marriage to Mr. Rowlee. She lived in this city all her life and is survived by her husband, one sister, Mrs. Carrie Sanford of this city, and a son, Asa Rowlee of Battle Creek, Mich. The arrangements for the funeral have not been made, pending the arrival of Asa Rowlee.

MRS. FRED J. EMERY

Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Emery are in receipt of a telegram from their son, Fred Jr., who lives in Salem, Ohio, that his wife, Mrs. Fred J. Emery, died in a Cleveland, Ohio, hospital on Thursday. The funeral was held this afternoon in Salem.

COLLEGE BASEBALL

At Brunswick, Me.—Tufts, 7; Bowdoin, 3.

At Exeter, N.H.—Exeter, 12; Princeton Freshmen, 4.

At Providence—Brown, 7; Dartmouth, 3.

At Middletown—Wesleyan, 8; Williams, 4.

THOMAS H. MARVIN

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

Some of our specialties are:

Lehigh Portland Cement.
Peerless Wall plaster
Robinson Sewer Pipe
Onondaga Vitrified Brick
Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc.
Land Plaster Hydrated Lime

Yard:
Corner First and Broadway

The Longer You Wait

in saving money and starting a bank account, the longer it will take you to accomplish something worth while.

Why not begin today?

Start an account with us with the amount you can spare.

4% Paid in Our Interest Department

THE QUIRK

Matinees, 5c
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.
Sundays—5c, 10c.

CONTINUOUS — 2 to 10:30 P. M.

TO-DAY
"LIFE'S SHOP WINDOW"
with Claire Whitney and Stuart Holmes
By Request
CHARLES CHAPLIN
in
"HIS NEW JOB"

SUNDAY
Charles Chaplin
in Keystone Comedy
"BETWEEN SHOWERS"
"DROPINGTON'S FAMILY TREE"
2-reel Keystone Comedy
"FRAUD"
Essanay 3-reel
4—Others—4

MONDAY
Zangwell's Masterpiece "CHILDREN OF THE GHETTO"
Starring Wilton Lackaye Star in the Original Production

MOTHER'S DAY

Tomorrow Will be Observed All Over This Broad Land in Church and Home.

If you wear tomorrow a red carnation the dainty flower will indicate that "mother" lives; on the other hand, if you wear a white blossom the inference will be that "mother" is not living.

The day will be observed by the congregations and pastors of all city churches and special sermons and services will mark the one day in the whole year when "mother's" name and memory will be especially revered.

Pulpit and Pew

Zion Episcopal Church

Rev. Minor J. Peters, Rector

Sunday, May 9th, 5th Sunday after Easter. Services as follows:

Holy Communion........ 7:30 a.m.
Sunday school .... 9:30 a.m.
Matins and sermon.......10:45 a.m.
Evensong and sermon..... 5:00 p.m.

The Free Methodist Church

C. C. Watson, Pastor

Sunday services as follows: Preaching by the pastor at 10:30, morning subject, "An Undefeated Ruler." Sunday school at 11:45. Young People's Meeting at 6:30. Preaching in the evening, 7:30, subject, "The rich poor man and the poor rich man."

Class meeting Tuesday evening.

Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

State St. M. E. Church

Rev. H. D. Holmes, Pastor

Mothers Day will receive the attention of the pastor at the morning service and his talk will be of an extemporary nature.

At 3 p.m. there will be special exercises for ladies and their mothers, including the cradle roll.

The evening services at 7.30 will be of an evangelistic nature, and the orchestra will be the usual special feature of the hour.

First M. E. Church

Rev. J. W. Barrett, Pastor

Tomorrow morning the services will be appropriate to the observance of Mother's Day, with communion at 10.30. At noon the pastor will address the Brotherhood upon "The Friend of David and Jonathan." Sunday school at noon; Junior Epworth League at 3.30 p.m.

At 7.30 there will be held evangelistic services, subject, "A Sick Man Discouraged With His Medicine."

Christian Science

55 S. 1st St.

Christian Science services are held Sundays, 10:45 a.m., on Wednesdays at 8 p.m. Reading room open daily 3 to 5 p.m., except Sunday. Mrs. Harry Allen, first reader; Mrs. Noah Merriam, second reader. You will be welcome. Subject for Sunday, Adam and Fallen Man. Golden Txet; P and Follen Man.

Golden Text: Psalms, 32:10.

Responsive Reading—Pslams, 10:4-7, 11, 12, 17, 18; 15:1-5.

Presbyterian Church

Charles S. Robertson, Pastor

The services Sunday will be in observance of Mother's day. In the morning at 10:30 Dr. Robertson will preach an especially appropriate sermon. At the 5 o'clock vesper service, the theme will be "The Virgin Mary," also in recognition of the day. You are cordially invited to hear this rather unusual sermon for a Protestant pulpit.

Bible school at noon.

Morning prayer at 10 o'clock led by H. H. Stout.

Christian Endeavor at 6.

First Baptist Church

Milton George Buck, Minister

The regular monthly children's church will be held tomorrow at 10:30; the pastor will speak on "Lessons from a Railroad Lamp." The junior choir will render an anthem accompanied by one of their number.

The Bible school will be held as usual at 12 m. All are invited to this part of the service—classes for old and young; each class meeting in its own separate room where it may be free from the confusion or noise of the other classes. You are invited to attend.

The subject for the evening service will be "What the Lord can do for Humanity," followed by a short after meeting in the chapel.

Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p.m., subject, "Why I love my denomination." All young people invited.

The Ladies' Aid is making preparation to entertains the Central New York Baptist Preachers' Association on June 4th. One of the speakers engaged for the occasion is Mrs. J. M. Baker, of India, who spoke in the church recently.

The pastor is to address the Boys' Conference on Friday evening next at Oswego, held in the Y.M.C.A.

Congregational Church

Charles Olmstead, Pastor

The Delta Alpha class were entertained at their monthly meeting last evening at the home of Mrs. F. E. Chubb.

The theme for the sermon Sunday morning by the pastor, will be "Some things for which life is too short." The evening topic will be "The last picture of Christ." There will recognition of the day as Mothers Day.

The Sunday school library has been recently put in order for circulation.

The monthly Woman's Union will meet Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Frank Atwood. The subject will be "Kindergartens in Foreign Lands"; leader, Mrs. Lester Q. Todd.

62 years of successful paint making is the history of Wadsworth Paint Works of Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE WADSWORTH IDEA

A gallon of Wadsworth Double Thick Paint, a gallon of Pure Linseed Oil; stir the two together and what is the result?

Two gallons of liquid Paint ready for the brush at a saving of at least—

50c per gallon

We want you to try Wadsworth Double-Thick Paint on at least one of your buildings, and compare the difference in cost between Wadsworth and the paint you used before, therefore, we will send you a trial order at a special price.

PEOPLE'S HARDWARE CO., Inc.

The Big Paint Distributors of Fulton

Want to buy a home? A farm? A business? We have all these and some more.

208 Hannibal St. Location, arrangement, equipment all the best. Good barn. Lot 64x165.

A Farm you would be proud to own. 68 acres. Fine buildings. **Note the fruit.** Large apple and pear orchard, quinces, plums, cherries, prunes, black and red raspberries and within a mile of Hannibal N. Y., for $70 an acre.

Grocery doing a business of more than $250 a week. Good location. Cheap rent living room attached.

WHITAKER & BOGARDUS, Inc.
FULTON, N. Y.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

Results Yesterday

Boston, 5; New York, 3.
Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 1.
Detroit, 8; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago-Cleveland (wet grounds).

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	16	6	.727
New York	11	6	.647
Chicago	12	9	.577
Boston	8	7	.533
Washington	9	9	.500
Cleveland	9	11	.450
Philadelphia	6	12	.333
St. Louis	5	16	.238

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Buffalo
Chicago at Newark.
Kansas City at Broklyn.
Pittsburgh at Baltimore.

Results Yesterday

Brooklyn, 4; Kansas City, 1.
Newark, 5; Chicago, 4.
Pittsburgh, 10; Baltimore, 9.
Buffalo-St. Louis, (wet grounds).

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	13	8	.619
Chicago	12	9	.571
Newark	12	9	.571
Brooklyn	12	9	.571
Kansas City	10	11	.476
Baltimore	10	13	.435
St. Louis	8	11	.421
Buffalo	7	14	.333

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Toronto at Providence.
Montreal at Jersey City.
Rochester at Newark.
Buffalo at Richmond.

Results Yesterday

Providence, 4; Toronto, 2.
Montreal, 10; Jersey City, 5.
Buffalo, 8; Richmond, 8.

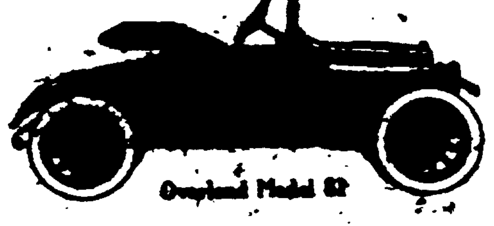
Chairs re-seated—cane, splint or leather; upholstering at reasonable prices. Wm. Lytte, 304 Pine St., Fulton. adv6t

We are Agents for

CHASE & SANBORN'S
Fine Teas and Coffees
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida St. Hello 75

REFRIGERATORS
PERFECTION OIL STOVES
Screen Doors and Windows
FISHING TACKLE

A. M. DRUSE & CO.
7 South First Street



Overland Model 82

$795 f.o.b. Factory

VANWAGENEN, Inc. Agents

Here the SONORA!

In addition to playing the wonderful new PATHE RECORDS, the SONORA will play Edison, Victor Columbia—in fact any disc record made—with a clear and mellow tone.

Hear this new machine at C. A. Beckwith's Shoe Store or at 310 Third Street.

Unusually Easy Terms

C. R. RUDD, Agent

SPECIAL NOTICE

No miscellaneous Want Ads. will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

In order that display advertising may secure preferred position copy must reach this office not later than 9 a.m. on day on which service is to be rendered.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Clark Irish Harp—Will sell cheap; brand new. Just the thing for a home. Address Z., Evening Times office. tf.

To Rent—Furnished apartment; 3 rooms; bath and all conveniences; desirable locations. Inquire S, Times office. 122

For Sale—Sewing machine; range; Perfection oil stove and other household articles. 410 Worth st., second door east side. 122

Desirable Offices to Rent—Inquire of Glenn A. Ryther, 59 S. 1st st., Fulton, N.Y 120

For Sale—High-class collapsible Go-cart, in good condition; cheap. 208 Highland st. 120

Marine Engine—For sale; 2 h. p.; boiler; oil burning; complete from stacy to propeller. 307 Cayuga st. 121

To Let—6 rooms and bath, 3d and Seneca st. Apply 121 South 1st st., or phone 3288. 122

Lost—White English bull dog, with collar. Phone 3291. 120c

House to Rent—210 S. 3d st. Inquire D. C. Draper, 416 Rochester. 121

Wanted—A girl for housework. R. L. McCully, 202 S. 3d st. tf

To Rent—2 apartments. Phone 3288. 120

Community Notes

Rev. and Mrs. Buck are entertaining Mrs. Buck's brother and wife, J. J. Perduyn, of Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Perduyn is secretary of the American Beet Sugar Company, one of the largest sugar companies in the world.

* * *

Miss Alice Hall is the guest of Fulton friends.

* * *

Donald Williams of Syracuse has been in the city, called here by the death of his father, Eugene Williams, of West 3d st.

* * *

S. D. Gardner of South 3d st., has been in Baldwinsville, guest of his daughter, Mrs. John Snell.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. I. C. Curtiss arrived home from the South Thursday evening.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Chubb of West 1st st. entertained the Delta Alpha Class of the Congregational church, Friday evening.

* * *

Hilton Wallace of Worth st. was in Syracuse Friday.

* * *

Mrs. George Maxon has been the guest of out-of-town friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Beadle have returned after spending a delightful week in New York.

* * *

Rev. and Mrs. Charles Olmstead entertained Mrs. J. H. Olmstead of Homer recently.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Summerville of West 1st st., entertained over Sunday George Blakeman of Little Utica.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hart of Oneida st. have been entertaining Mr. Charles Hart of Belleville, Ontario.

* * *

The Victoria Paper Mill is receiving a coat of fresh paint.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
Phone 188
27 N. Second Street

Only 500 Lusitania Survivors Accounted For, Latest Report

London, Saturday.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, asked for an expression of opinion regarding the sinking of the Lusitania, said he thought it was due to a shortage of cruisers to protect the trade routes. This had been his opinion, he added, for years.

From the fact that latest advices say the giantess of the seas sank within twenty minutes or twenty-one minutes some idea can be gained of the size of the great holes opened in her hull.

The Titanic, of the White Star line, remained afloat four hours after the hull had been pierced by an iceberg, and as the Lusitania went to the bottom so quickly it is believed her hull was damaged much more extensively than was that of the Titanic.

Not a wordhas come from Ireland concerning the submarine that wrought the awful havoc. Apparently the death dealing craft concealed herself beneath the surface of the water and escaped unseen.

The first information that the Lusitania had been torpedoed came from the wireless station at Old Head, Kinsale, on the Irish coast. The marine observer there had seen the steamship stop and list badly. The wireless operator then picked up this message from the Lusitania:

"Send help quickly. Am listing badly."

Half a dozen vessels were hurried out from Kinsale to where the Lusitania was lying helpless. She was then eight miles south by west from Kinsale. The first message was received about twelve minutes after two o'clock in the afternoon. All reports agree that the Lusitania suddenly plunged to the bottom at thirty-three minutes atfer two o'clock. Therefore she was auoat only twenty or twenty-one minutes after she had been torpedoed. In that brief time the lifeboats on board had to be launched, and, it is reported from Kinsale, that they were put into the sea crowded with passengers.

The Cunard line officials explained tonight that from the time the Lusitania passed out of the three mile limit off New York last Saturday she was under the orders of the British Admiralty. She was still under the orders of the Admiralty when she was torpedoed, and here it is assumed that she must have been picked up by torpedo boats off the south coast of Ireland and probably was being convoyed into the Irish Sea when the submarine eluded the convoy and sent a torpedo into her.

At the same time it was explained that when the Mauretania, sister ship of the Lusitania, left New York recently for Liverpool she was intercepted outside the three mile limit and directed to proceed to Halifax.

A dispatch from Dublin, dated at thirty-five minutes past twelve oclock this morning, gave much hope to those who had friends on board the Lusitania. This said a private telegram had been received from Clonakilty that several hundred passenyers had been landed there. A previous message to the Admiralty stated that rescue vessels had started for Queenstown, Clonagilty and Kinsale with survivors, but there was no information concerning the number sent to Clonakilty and Kinsale. This private message also stated that three steam vessels had gone to Queenstown with survivors.' Those are believed to have been the Storm Cock, the Dock and the Indian Empire, previously reported with the Flying Fish.

CHINA ACCEPTS DEMANDS; WITHOUT QUALIFICATIONS

Peking, Saturday.—The attaches of the Foreign Office were at work all night translating Japan's ultimatum and drafting the terms of Cina's compliance with the demands, which will be submitted to Yuan Shih-Kai and the State Council this morning at ten o'clock.

The reply will be delivered to Mr. Hioki, the Japanese Minister, this evening or on Sunday morning.

The Chinese note will review China case, answer the charges contained in the ultimatum, and accept the demands without qualification.

The government expects no serious revolutionary outbreak from the people. The military leaders have assured Yuan Shih-Kai that their support will continue.

MUST PROVE PRINTING WASTE

Roosevelt Lawyers Declare $37,000 Was Paid by J. B. Lyon Co. to Journal Co.

Justice William Andrews has ruled that in the trial of William Barnes against Theodore Roosevelt for libel, unless it be shown that Mr. Barnes actually knew of and profited by alleged extravagance and waste in the execution in Albany of orders for public printing, evidence upon that subject was incompetent. The proof, according to the ruling of the court, must be either circumstantial or direct, and it must be shown that the waste and extravagance was brought about through his political influence. The question of printing in general would, it was said tonight, come up again on Monday.

What counsel for Colonel Roosevelt represented to be a list of the commissions paid by the J. B. Lyon Company to the Journal Company durin gthe nine years from 1903 to 1912, was read to the jury late today. The total of the sums read from the list was slightly in excess of $37,000.

The morning session of court was taken up solely by testimony and matters relating to what was claimed to be the printing situation in Albany. The greater part of the afternoon session was given over to arguments regarding the admissibility of the testimony on printing. During the arguments Justice Andrews remarked that if Mr. Barnes held stock in the Lyon Company, that did not justify the inference that he knew whether "dishonest bills" were rendered or "dishonest contracts" were being made. John M. Bowers, chief counsel for Colonel Roosevelt argued at some length upon the question of printing. He touched upon the defendant's testimony and upon the correspondence that has entered into the case.

The Court ruled that if the Roosevelt counsel intended to prove that the plaintiff corruptly induced the printing board to pay the bills the evidence was competent . Mr. Bowers offered to make a statement as to just what he integded to prove. He was informed he might do so after a recess which was then taken.

The greater part of the afternoon session was taken up by arguments regarding the admissability of evidence, public printing and public money. Justice Andrews said that the evdence was competent in justification only if it could be shown that there was extravagance and waste; that the plantiff knew of it and shared in it and that it was brought by his political influence.

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Syracuse at Troy.
Utica at Albany.
Scranton at Binghamton.
Wilkesbarre at Elmira.

Results Yesterday

Wilkesbarre, 4; Elmira, 1.
Syracuse-Troy (wet rounds).
Scranton-Binghamton (rain).
Utica-Albany (wet grounds).

Teams Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Utica	1	0	1.000
Troy	1	0	1.000
Binghamton	1	0	1.000
Elmira	1	1	.500
Wilkesbarre	1	1	.500
Syracuse	0	1	.000
Albany	0	1	.000
Scranton	0	1	.000

Get cash for second-hand bicycles At Bogue's, 61 First st. adv

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, May 8.—While as yet no particular attention has been paid by Chairman Root of the Constitutional Convention to the question of whether there is a quorum present each day, it is certain that when the session has progressed to the roll call period that the delegates will all be required to be present.

Senator Root has taken the position that at the present time it is not essential that all of the delegates be present at the daily meetings of the Convention. The roll is never called and no official record is made of the number of delegates in attendance. The business at hand consists of the introduction of proposed amendments to the Constitution and as these amendments are immediately referred to the respective committees, the work of the members of the committees is of moment, while the duties of the delegates as a whole are of minor importance.

Delegates to the convention are governed by practically the same rules as are members of the legislature. When it appars to th chairman that thar thair are not enough mempers of the Convention to do business, he makes that fact known and there are two courses open; an adjournment may be taken, or a call of the house is ordered and the doors are closed to prevent any member from leaving the Asssembly Chamber without the consent of the presiding officer.

Within a week or two, the several committees will have gone over the proposed ameqdments which have been submitted to them and the public hearings will be announced. These hearings will be full of interest inasmuch as men of prominence are likely to argue on either side of the propositions being heard.

Not until the committees begin to report proposed amendments to the Convention as a whole, will be vital work of the delegates begin. From the moment that there is something to finally discusa, the delegates will settle down to debate. Long and able arguments will then be the order each day.

Like the early weeks of a legislative session have been the opening days of the Constitutional Convention. Although Friday is a regular day for business, there has been but a scant representation thus far. A great many of the delegates leave for their homes on Thursday night, knowing that on the morrow their presence will not be required.

For the first time in the histories of their organizations, the American Institute of Consulting Engineers, The American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers are seeking to have the State Constitution amended so that the system of supervision over State public works may not be changed during different administrations. These societies will recommend to the delegates that a department of public utilities be created and a department of Engineering and Public Works with three commissioners to hold office for twelve years. Such department would be given jurisdiction over highways, canals, buildings and the conservation and development of the resources of the State.

Such a department or departments would take the building of highways and canals out of politics the advocates of the proposed plan believe.

MAKING READY FOR MEMORIAL DAY

Fulton's Camp, Sons of Veterans of the Civil War anticipates a large crowd of people tonight at the benefit performance to be held at the Hippodrome theatre, Oneida st.

The Camp is preparing for a proper observance of Memorial Day, and to attain its object funds are needed for the particular purpose of buying uniforms and other incidentals. While the ticket sale has been so far large, it is advisable that everybody shall be at the theatre at an early hour—to "avoid the rush."

Wilson says the country is "vocal only in spots" and that business is "better in spots." We would add that Wilson, too, is spotted—for defeat next year.

Secretary McAdoo is out of the hospital, but the Democratic party's case has been diagnosed as incurable.

Baled Hay, Straw and Shavings. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

Only One More Day
Of the Big Cut Price Appliance Sale

A Chafing Dish worth 12.50 for $7.40
Saute Pan worth 10.00 for $6.00
Bell Ringing Transformers now with Coupon $1.75
Good Toaster for $1.65

A great variety to choose from. Sale closes Saturday p. m. Buy your hot weather helps now and save money.

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY
ONEIDA STREET Phone 144

W. C. T. U.

Edited by Women of Fulton Union

I know there is danger in confronting this great and powerful enemy, but in time of war the good soldier does not stop because of danger. It may be I am politically dead, my political life destroyed by the liquor interests, out I would rather hold my head up and fight like a man, though I had to die a hundred political deaths. I would rather today do a man's part in the struggle to cut the millstone of degeneracy from the neck of humanity, I would rather do that than to be United States Senator from Alabama, and if I know my own mind, I would rather do that than be President of the United States. I call on you, my colleagues, to hold your heads up in the face of this enemy and be men. In the name of your manhood, in the name of your patriotism, in the name of all that is held dear by good men, in the name of your fireside, in the name of our institutions, in the name of our country, and in the name of humanity and humanity's God, I call on you to join hands with me and each one to do his full duty.—Congressman Richmond P. Hobson.

What must we do to be saved? Alcohol must cease to be used as a beverage. Its sale and distribution to humanity must be prohibited. Feed beer to your dog and see what it will do. This is not a temperance lecture—it is science! It is truth!

In these early years of the twentieth century, science has emphatically and irrevocably given its verdict against the use of alcohol as a beverage.

Former Lieut-Governor John Strange of Wisconsin is reported to have offered to bear the expense of erecting a new $10,000 concrete bridge to span the Cook canal at Menasha provided the city at the next election votes dry.

President Poincare of France in declining to drink a glass of champagne with King George of England at their recent meeting, said he had made it a rule to drink no wine as long as the war lasts.

Lawn Mower Hospital at Roy's Quick Shoe Repair, 110 Cayuga st. ad

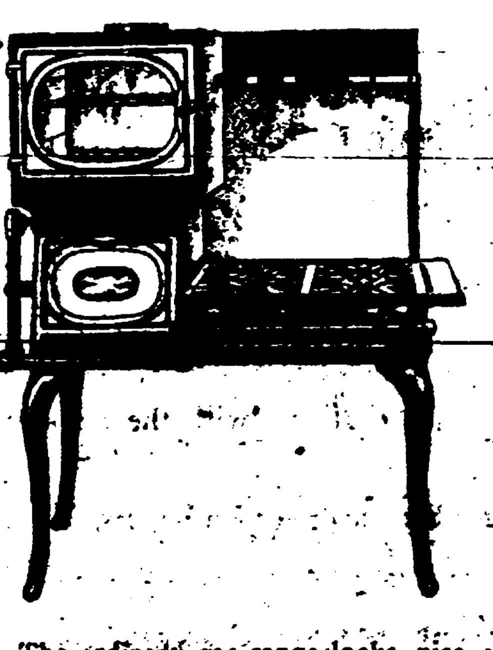
Another Carload
BICYLES
TIRES
SUPPLIES
We Buy, Sell and Exchange Bicyles
BOGUE'S
61 First Street

"LIFE'S SHOP WINDOW"

"Life's Shop Window" is the spectacular title of a new book by that brilliant writer, Victoria Cross. It is a vivid and subtle presentation of a woman's life, displaying all that keen understanding of the emotions and acute analysis of motive and character, together with that joy in life and vigorous vitality, which are all so apart of all Victoria Cross' work. The scene is laid chiefly in England and the wild regions of America, the latter giving wild scope for that author's magnificent gift of description. The love element is handled with the delicacy and intensity of an artist, and altogether this is a book of a thrilling quality.—Buffalo Courier.

"Life's Shop Window is today's attraction at The Quirk.

Evening Times Subscribers are requested to advise this office if the carrier boy fails to deliver paper properly and with regularity.



The Most Special A-B. Gas Range

Never Needs "Blacking".

The ordinary gas range looks nice while new, then the temporary finish wears off and it means a lot of hard, nasty work to black and polish the range. The A-B Gas Range has a rust-proof, permanent enamel finish that does not wear off, it looks like "new" all the time. If the stove becomes dirty simply wash it off like you would a china dish. The nickel is made with the special A-B "Always Bright" finish. This is just another of the many excellent points that make the A-B the favorite gas range. Come and inspect the entire line.

THE ONE ILLUSTRATED COSTS $33.00

THE GAS COMPANY
PHONE 198

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

Why does the *Evening Times* get results? Because so very many subscribers say—"I hate to miss a single copy of your paper; I'd rather miss a copy of my 'Syracuse ———' than the *Evening Times.*"

THE LATEST

REPORT OF ADVERTISING

Week of April 26 to 30—five days only—Total number of inches Display Advertising 1001

DAILY AVERAGE 200.2

Total number of inches advertising carried by the *Evening Times* during week of April 19 to 24—six days only—was 919 inches.

DAILY AVERAGE 153

INCREASE

Daily Average—47.2 Inches

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

SNAPSHOTS AT NOTABLE PERSONS

Prince Joachim, Youngest Son of Kaiser Wilhelm.

The return of Prince Joachim, Emperor William's youngest son, to active duty on the fighting line, is one of the interesting incidents of the present European war. The prince is one of the most popular officers of the German army and is beloved of the soldiers in the ranks. Last September Prince Joachim was severely wounded in the fighting in Alsace, having received a piece of shrapnel in his thigh while on the firing line.

On his recovery he was sent to the eastern battle front, serving under General von Hindenburg with the rank of lieutenant. Illustrative of the prince's democracy, the following story is told: One night while serving as officer of the day of the outpost a captain with dispatches motored into the lines. Being stopped by the sentry, he explained his mission and stated that it was not necessary to call the officer of the guard. The sentry said his orders were imperative; that the officer be called. Soon the prince appeared and welcomed the dispatch bearer. Then he insisted that the captain share his quarters. So contracted were his apartments that a couch prepared for the captain nearly filled the little outer room and five times that night the prince had to jump across the sleeping captain's body to respond to calls for the officer of the day. Recently Prince Joachim has been promoted to the rank of colonel and has been decorated with the iron cross. He is now in his twenty-fifth year and is a bachelor. In character and in feature of face Prince Joachim bears a strong resemblance to his oldest brother, the crown prince.

Expert In Gun Making.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, who took charge of the internment proceedings of the German commerce destroyer Prinz Eitel Friedrich, will be responsible for the safe keeping of the ship.

It is not probable that any dismantling of the ship will be regarded as

REAR ADMIRAL FRANK E. BEATTY.

necessary beyond the removal of the breech blocks of her guns and the unshipping of the connecting rods of her main engines.

Admiral Beatty was graduated from Annapolis in 1871. When Admiral Dewey smashed the Spanish fleet in Manila bay he asked for re-enforcements to take the city. Beatty was given command of the monitor Monterey, then at San Francisco. It is considered a miracle that he ever got across the Pacific. Several times the waves put out the fires under her boilers. When the Monterey arrived Manila surrendered. Admiral Beatty is an expert on ordnance and has done much to improve the guns used in the navy.

NEW RAPID FIRE GUN.

Water Cooled Weapon That Has Been Adopted by Uncle Sam.

After a series of tests the United States army has adopted a water cooled rapid fire gun of the type now in use on the European battlefields. The barrel of the gun is incased in a water jacket to prevent its becoming overheated. This is refilled during heavy firing, but when water is not easily available an apparatus is employed which condenses the steam generated in the jacket and allows the water to be used over and over again.

The gun, which is operated by recoil, has a maximum firing speed of about 500 shots a minute, a somewhat slower speed than the air cooled guns in ordinary use, but the water cooled guns are expected to fire a greater number of shots in a long period because of the saving of the time consumed by the air cooled gun in inserting the short feed strips.

The regulation 30 caliber cartridge is employed, and the range is 1,500 to 1,900 yards. Ammunition is fed into it by a belt which holds 250 rounds, the shells being automatically inserted and ejected as long as pressure is exerted on the trigger.

The gun, which weighs ninety-six pounds, is set on a tripod so constructed as to make the weapon available for use against air craft.—Indianapolis News.

Oldest Chess Problem.

The oldest chess problem on record is thought to be that contained in an ancient Persian manuscript attributed to Caliph Kalifen Mutasin Billah, who reigned in Bagdad A. D. 833 to 842. But the reader would have to learn the old rules before it was intelligible. For example, the queen could make a move of only one square at a time and that on a diagonal, but a queen promoted from a pawn was allowed to make a move of two squares diagonally. The bishop had no power over any square except the third from which it stood on its own diagonal line, but it was allowed to vault over any piece that happened to be between. In short, it was a totally different game. Chess in the precise form in which we know it and play it today is a comparatively modern game.—London Strand Magazine.

Misnomers of Chemistry.

One of the strangest features of chemistry is the fact that many of the chemical names are misleading and do not describe the articles. Here are a few examples: Oil of vitriol is no oil, neither are oils of turpentine and kerosene. Copperas is an iron compound and contains no copper.

Salts of lemon is the exceedingly poisonous oxalic acid. Carbolic acid is not an acid, but an alcohol. Cobalt contains none of that metal, but arsenic. Soda water has no trace of soda, nor has sulphuric acid of sulphur. Sugar of lead has no sugar, cream of tartar has nothing of cream, nor milk of lime any milk. German silver has no silver and black lead no lead. Mosaic gold is only a sulphide of tin.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Stopping the Idle Talk.

"Pardon my interrupting you, old chap, but really you're wasting your time."

"What's the matter? Aren't you interested in what I'm saying?"

"Not particularly. Besides, it won't accomplish anything."

"I don't understand you."

"It's no use telling me how your boss ought to run his business. Tell it to him or keep still about it."—Detroit Free Press.

What He Wished to Know.

"Here's an article in this magazine entitled 'How to Meet Trouble,'" said Mrs. Wedderly. "Shall I read it to you?"

"No, thank you," replied his wife's husband. "How to dodge trouble is the brand of information I'm looking for."—Chicago News.

Going Down.

Redd—He started out with a $6,000 automobile.

Greene—And what car is he using now?

"A street car."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Definition.

Banquet—A social function at which one endures a poor meal for the sake of the speaking which is to follow and then endures poor speaking for the sake of politeness.—Life.

Dragon Flies.

Dragon flies can catch insects when flying at the rate of forty or fifty miles an hour.

Two-seated and Delivery Wagons. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Acute Indigestion.

The quickest remedy for the trouble is water. Drink one tumblerful of water after another as rapidly as possible until six or eight have been taken. This method dislodges the irritating substances in the stomach and causes vomiting and instant relief from the pain and intense nausea. After all the undigested foods have been removed lie down and rest and suck pieces of ice until the stomach is comfortable. A little brandy in ice water, a teaspoonful poured over a few pieces of ice, may be sipped every few minutes to relieve the weakness and while waiting for the doctor to arrive.

LIQUEFIED GAS IS NEW WAR WEAPON

Germans Begin Great Drive by Aid of Deadly Fumes.

NOT BOMBS BUT BOTTLES.

Correspondent With French Army, Describing Novel Arm Which Depends Upon Utilizing the Wind, Says Men Killed Turned Black at Once and Others Were Incapable of Defense.

A correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle with the French army describes the new weapon by means of which the Germans won the first step in their great fresh drive for the coast of the English channel. He declares that liquefied chlorine gas was liberated from steel bottles.

On the evening of April 22, he says, the French soldiers who manned the first line trenches saw rising from the German trenches, a short distance away, a number of white fuses, evidently intended as signals. Almost at once all along the German trenches a thick curtain of yellow smoke arose and was blown gently toward the French trenches by a northeast wind.

This curtain, which advanced like the "yellow wind" of northern China, offered this peculiarity—that it spread thickly on the ground, rising to a height of sixteen feet only.

The French soldiers were naturally taken by surprise. Some got away in time, but many, alas, not understanding the new danger, were not so fortunate and were overcome by the fumes and died poisoned. Among those who escaped nearly all cough and spit blood, the chlorine attacking the mucous membrane. The dead were turned black at once.

Rush Followed Fumes.

The effect of this poisonous gas was felt over about six kilometers of ground in length by two kilometers deep. Farther than that the gas was too much diluted with air to kill, but suffocated many.

About fifteen minutes after letting the gas escape the Germans got out of their trenches. Some of them were sent on in advance with masks over their heads to ascertain if the air had become breathable.

Having discovered that they could advance, they arrived in large numbers on the area on which the gas had spread itself some minutes before and took possession of the arms of the dead men. They made no prisoners. Whenever they saw a soldier whom the fumes had not quite killed they snatched away his rifle and threw it in the Yser and advised him ironically to lie down "to die better."

These were not asphyxiating bombs that the Germans used. They were big, re-enforced steel bottles of gas, compressed at high pressure, which the Germans placed on top of their trenches, and of which they opened the taps when it seemed to them that the wind coming from behind them would carry on the poison to the enemy's trenches.

May Kill Own Men.

It is possible that the use of their own chlorine gas may one day turn against the Germans themselves. Should the wind veer suddenly they would be the first victims of their attempt, he concludes.

In a special article on the German successes near Ypres, the Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"It is indeed possible that our bombs and shells rendered it impossible for the enemy's troops to remain in their trenches or artillery positions.

"It is even probable that, in point of fact, projectiles emitting poisonous gases were employed by us, for the German army command has permitted no doubt to exist that, as a reply to the treacherous projectiles of the English and French, which have been constantly observed for many weeks, we on our side also would employ gas bombs or whatever one may call them.

"The German army command, moreover, referred to the fact that from German chemistry considerably more effective substances might be expected, and our army command was right."

A Dutch correspondent telegraphs that certain Germans have confided to him that the Germans intend to continue the use of asphyxiating gas and expect that it will prove their final means of victory.

Calls It Last Crime.

The Paris Temps in commenting on this latest innovation calls the use of asphyxiating gas the last crime left for the Germans to perpetrate and says they will stand dishonored in history because of it.

The German official explanation is that The Hague convention ruled against the use of asphyxiating projectiles and that therefore the convention was not abused. They say that the German troops did not fire such bombs.

In this explanation the Temps finds hypocrisy and duplicity, because, it says, The Hague interdiction was not aimed at any special engine for spreading asphyxiating gas, but against the use of asphyxiants in general.

If half of what has been said of the efficacy of the Turpin asphyxiating shells is true, says the Journal des Debats, there is no doubt that France will be able to make war with these latest methods on a certain equality with her enemies.

Old Grayson's Housekeeper

She Was a Paragon, but He Discharged Her

By JOTHAM KINGSLEY

"So you lost your job at Peterby's?" remarked Mrs. Sharp when Ruth Lowell paid her week's board.

"Yes—the manager told me that I was not aggressive—that I would never make a good saleswoman," smiled Ruth wearily.

"If that means that you haven't got any nerve—he's right," said the landlady emphatically. "There's some wimmen just naturally cut out for clerking in stores, and some for dressmaking, and others for housekeeping seems to me you'd shine best in getting married and keeping house for a good husband."

"In the meantime I must have something to do," laughed Ruth, "so I'll just go out and buy a morning paper."

When she returned to the red plush sofa in Mrs. Sharp's parlor, Ruth tossed aside coat and furs and scanned the want columns.

She copied a list of addresses—shops where they needed experienced sales ladies, and then she clipped an advertisement different from the others and put it in her pocketbook.

"All the others failing—I'll try this one," she said firmly and set out to find employment.

That night she sat on the edge of her narrow bed in the third floor back hall room and studied the little clipping, for all of her applications for work had been in vain.

If Peterby's did not want her no one else did.

She reread the advertisement through a blur of tears:

WANTED.—A housekeeper; one who can cook properly and keep a house clean and neat, and mind her own business; good wages to right party; call afternoons all week. THEO. GRAYSON, Roselawn.

"I can keep house," decided Ruth. "I am glad that mother made a housewife of me—I am clean and neat and I can attend to my own affairs. I'll go tomorrow."

Roselawn was a small village twenty miles from New York and when Ruth left the train she discovered that there was no conveyance to take her down the long hill.

She sat down on a bench for a few moments and took occasion to view the surrounding country and at the same time to compose herself for the coming ordeal. She had never worked in the capacity of a housekeeper, although, being a country girl, she felt equal to the task. She felt a great relief to be away from the turmoil of the city and contrasted the quiet village with the hot and dusty scenes she had left behind. What if she be not accepted as a housekeeper by Mr. Grayson? Perhaps the place had already been filled. She winced at the thought and fervently hoped that her

"YOU WISHED TO SEE ME?" HE RUMBLED IN A DEEP VOICE.

quest would not be in vain. While thus musing she heard a step and turned in the direction of the sound.

The station master came out of his little building.

"The stage doesn't meet this train, miss. It's only half a mile to the village and it's a nice day for a walk. Grayson? Oh! The Grayson place is the first one you come to on the right hand side of the road—a big place with a stone wall around it."

"Thank you," said Ruth and went her way.

The Grayson place looked large to Ruth's eyes: it was a comfortable red brick house set in an ample lawn and surrounded by beautiful elms now drooping bare branches toward the snow covered ground.

Smoke was pouring from one of the chimneys.

As Ruth hesitated in the gateway a man passed along looking curiously at her.

"Does Mr. Grayson live here?" she asked.

"Yes? Maybe you're one of the housekeepers he's advertising for? Yes? Lord love you. You won't stay a day if he'll take you! He's the worst old crank in the county! Ask any one about old Grayson, and they'll tell you the same thing!"

"Thank you," said Ruth, and with a sinking heart she hurried up the path to the front door and rang the bell.

A heavy tread sounded in the hall and the door opened, disclosing a very giant of a man, who looked down at Ruth from sharp gray eyes. His thick gray hair and bushy gray beard gave him an appearance of advanced middle age, but his eyes were clear and his skin was fresh and unlined. His clothes were baggy and unbrushed.

"You wished to see me?" he rumbled in a deep voice.

"Are you Mr. Grayson?" timidly asked Ruth.

"Yes—you're not another—you didn't come in answer to my advertisement for a housekeeper?" he asked incredulously.

"But I did!" protested Ruth.

"Please come in," he said gruffly, and Ruth felt very much as if she was walking into a lion's den. He led the way into a cosy sitting room and drew a chair close to the glowing stove. "Sit down," he ordered, and Ruth obeyed.

"What a horrid old ogre," she thought.

Mr. Grayson ranged himself opposite and folded his arms.

"Can you keep house?" he asked sharply.

"Yes."

"Cook?"

"Yes," decidedly.

"How well can you cook?" with a sarcastic inflection.

"As well as my mother could, and she was a farmer's daughter and a farmer's wife," retorted Ruth.

"Any objection to my eating rolls and coffee for breakfast instead of sausages and pancakes?" he demanded.

"None."

"Do you mind serving dinner at night?"

"Of course not."

"Would you want to marry me?"

"Heavens—no!" Ruth crimsoned and started for the door, but Grayson reached it first.

"Please don't go. You must forgive my rudeness. But I've been pestered to death by housekeepers. Have had seven in as many months. Those who could cook wanted to suit their own appetites concerning the food that was served. The rest couldn't cook and were only looking for a home and a husband."

"I am looking for work," said Ruth indignantly. "I am sorry I came"—Her voice trembled.

"Give me another chance, please. Sit down and tell me where you came from and what you can do." He led her to the chair, and she resumed her seat.

In fifteen minutes he was possessed of Ruth's simple history, and Ruth Lowell learned that for seven months past Grayson's widowed cousin, who had kept house for him many years, had been confined to her chair with rheumatism. She was waited on by a small colored maiden, and Grayson had been obliged to hire a housekeeper to attend to domestic affairs.

"So there you are," he ended. "Cousin Ida helpless in the south room, with Judy to wait upon her. I'm busy most of the time over my work—I'm an architect, you know—and you'd have free swing here. Judy's mother comes and does the washing and ironing, so the work isn't heavy. What do you say, Miss Lowell?"

"You think that I will do?" asked Ruth.

"You can try. When will you come? Twenty-five a month and your board. We're all at sevens and nines here."

Ruth laughed. "I'll stay and get dinner for you," she volunteered.

"Done! There's a steak in the pantry and—er—all the other things. I'll send Judy in to show you around."

Ruth did not remain to eat the toothsome dinner she had prepared for Theodore Grayson and his family. She had made the acquaintance of Cousin Ida, a gentle, frail little woman, who tapped her round cheek and told her she was too young and pretty to stew over a cook stove.

"And don't mind Theo," she advised. "His bark's worse than his bite. Folks call him 'Old Grayson,' but he's only thirty-five."

So Ruth Lowell came to Roselawn and found a home in a charming old fashioned room that opened into Cousin Ida's apartment.

She remembered what Mr. Grayson had said about the former housekeepers, and she recollected with a smile the wording of his advertisement. She must "mind her own business."

She did to a degree that worried her employer.

Breakfast found a daintily set table, well rubbed silver and a well cooked meal—fruit, delicious coffee, bacon and rolls. Cousin Ida had her favorite cereal and tea and toast in her own room, and by some marvel the new housekeeper disdained sausages and pancakes and enjoyed the same sort of breakfast as her employer.

Beside his plate there would be the morning newspaper, and Ruth discouraged talking at meals. Luncheon was a solitary meal for Grayson, but he looked forward to dinner.

Ruth sat opposite him and poured the coffee. She was such a contrast to the snuffy, old women who had filled that chair in the past that Theodore Grayson excused himself for admiring her demure gowns and her frilly white aprons and her curling waves of brown hair.

The night Grayson appeared in a new and well fitting suit of clothes, with his hair trimmed and his face smoothly shaven, was a never to be forgotten occasion for Ruth.

"Why, he is young!" she repeated to herself over and over again. "He is young, and he is handsome!"

Theodore Grayson was handsome, and as the days and weeks passed he was conscious that he was falling in love with his new housekeeper. "She wouldn't look at me," he groaned, "not after what I said during that first interview! Theodore Grayson, you're a fool!"

And that night at table he was so gloomy that Ruth was sure that something had gone wrong with her housekeeping. She and Cousin Ida had grown to be close friends, and even Judy adored the sweet faced young woman who was at the head of Theodore Grayson's house.

And that very evening while Judy rattled the dishes in the kitchen Theodore Grayson knocked on the sitting room door and asked Ruth to come into his study.

Ruth's limbs trembled as she followed him. Surely he had discovered that

"MISS LOWELL," HE BEGAN ABRUPTLY, "I AM GOING TO DISCHARGE YOU."

she had lost her heart to him, and now he was going to send her away. This was the only home she knew, and she loved it.

"Sit down, Miss Lowell," said Theo gravely as he pulled out a chair for her and sat down on the other side of the table.

Ruth looked at his strong white hands, equally skillful at the drawing board or handling a gun or administering Cousin Ida's medicine. They were kindly hands, and his was a kindly face in spite of what people said concerning him.

"Miss Lowell," he began abruptly, "I am going to discharge you."

"Discharge me? I have not pleased you, then?" faltered Ruth.

"You have pleased me too well," he went on. "I want to marry you, and I've sworn I'd never marry my housekeeper. So I shall discharge you first, and then—after that I can ask you to marry me."

Ruth's face went white and then pink.

"Then I am discharged now?" she asked.

"Yes." He shoved an envelope across the table. "There, that settles your account with me. Now, Ruth, I love you. Will you marry me?"

Cousin Ida declared that Theodore was only quibbling with his outraged conscience and that, no matter how you looked at it, he actually did marry his housekeeper.

"How did I know that a housekeeper could be so perfectly dear?" demanded Theodore as, quite regardless of Cousin Ida and the wondering Judy, he hugged Ruth to his breast.

And no one looking at him then could have called Theodore "old Grayson."

Love and undying youth shone in his eyes.

No Chance In History.

Mazzini said that he did not believe that chance existed in history. "A cause must necessarily underlie every event, although for the moment it may appear as the result of apparently accidental circumstances. An Alexander, a Caesar, a Napoleon are not the results of accident, but the inevitable product of the time and nation from which they spring. It was not Caesar who destroyed the Roman republic. The republic was dead before Caesar came. Sulla, Marius, Catiline preceded and foreshadowed Caesar, but he, gifted with keener insight and greater genius, snatched the power from them and concentrated it in his own hands. For there was no doubt that he was fitter to rule than all the others put together. At the same time, supposing he had appeared 150 years earlier, he would not have succeeded in destroying the republic. When he came the life had already gone out of it, and even Caesar's death could not restore that."

Sew It Seems.

"When does a man become a seamstress?"

"When he hems and haws."

"No."

"When he threads his way?"

"No."

"When he rips and tears?"

"No."

"Give it up."

"Never, if he can help it."—Christian Register.

Out to Repel a Night Attack

By OSCAR COX

In the early part of the German invasion of Belgium, when the French were gathering near the border, there was one fortification on the line of French defenses somewhat separated from the rest. The colonel commanding, expecting an attack at any moment, arranged for the discharge of every gun on the outer parapet at once by means of electricity. The electric key was set up in the quarters of Major Molynoux, who was intrusted with its guardianship, that the guns might be fired at the approach of the enemy and might not be fired prematurely.

The commandant, Colonel Du Pierris, was a nervous little man whose principal military maxim was getting ahead of the enemy. He was sufficiently educated as a soldier to know that a favorite hour for surprise in war is 2 o'clock in the morning, when the party to be attacked is wrapped in slumber. Anticipating that the works intrusted to his care might be stormed at that hour, he had arranged a method by which such a terrific onslaught of shot and shell should be poured upon an attacking force as to cause it to recoil, thereby giving time for the gathering of its defenders, who would be roused by the simultaneous firing of so many guns.

Liege had been captured by the Germans and they were sweeping through Belgium. Colonel Du Pierris was very nervous. He had his pickets out some distance from the fort, but an enemy stealthily advancing may seize a picket before he can give an alarm, and the colonel was relying principally on his firing device.

One night the colonel turned in so apprehensive of attack that he did not get to sleep till after midnight. Just before dawn he was awakened by a din that could have been caused only by the firing of many cannon. Starting up he hurried on his outer clothing, and buckling on his sword ran out on to the open space behind the guns, ready to command in the defense. He was met by hundreds of his men, some of whom were taking position at the pieces, some were hurrying for ammunition, while others were forming in line behind the works.

The breeches of the outer tier of guns that had been fired were opened and shells put in some, solid shot in others. As to the inner guns, they were already loaded. In a few minutes the activity ceased, and all stood ready for the coming fray. The colonel, surrounded by his staff, stood on one of the parapets, peering down into the darkness, endeavoring to catch sight of the enemy.

The strain on the men waiting for an attack is hard to bear. Once in the fray action takes the place of suspense, and the latent bulldog in a man's nature enables him not only to bear up, but often perform deeds that are accounted heroism by others. In the present case this strain was prolonged. Ample time elapsed for the garrison to take position, reload the empty pieces and collect ammunition where it was needed. And yet no enemy appeared.

"Captain Le Fevre," said the colonel, "go down there and see what trickery the enemy are up to or whether they have been so discouraged at the reception they have received that they have withdrawn."

The captain saluted, jumped down from the parapet and disappeared in the darkness. The minutes, which seemed hours to the colonel, ticked slowly by, yet there was no sound from beyond the works. Too impatient to stand still, he walked back and forth within a dozen paces, stopping often to listen and expecting every minute to be greeted by a shower of missiles. "Lieutenant Morant," he said presently, "go after Captain Le Fevre and see what has become of him. He may have been taken in by a lurking enemy."

Down dropped Lieutenant Morant, and he, too, disappeared in the darkness.

He had scarcely gone when Captain Le Fevre returned out of breath and reported that he had sent a skirmish line out some distance and had not heard a shot. It was not possible that an enemy could be near the fort.

A suspicion that there had been some mistake about the firing of the guns entered the colonel's brain.

"How far has the skirmish line advanced?" he asked.

"Quite far enough to demonstrate that no enemy could have been seen from our works," was the response.

"Where is Major Molynoux?" asked the colonel. Then, without waiting for a reply, he turned and stalked off toward the major's quarters.

He found that officer engaged in a work that, considering the occasion, was trying to the colonel's temper. The keeper of the firing key was engaged in chasing a rat around the apartment, striking at him with his sword.

"Major!" thundered the colonel.

"Colonel," responded the major, pausing from the chase.

"Who fired the guns?"

"That rat. He jumped on the electric key."

The men were returned to their slumbers, and in another ten minutes the fort was again silent.

What passed further between the colonel and the major is not known. But certain it is that Major Molynoux was relieved from the charge of the firing room, and a rat trap was placed there near the key.

PLEADS FOR DRUG FIEND.

Mother Asks Dispensation In Case of Sixty-year-old Victim.

Washington.—Pleading for her sixty-year-old "boy," who, she says, will die if he is not permitted to obtain the drugs denied him by the Harrison anti-drug bill, an eighty-one-year-old Colorado woman has written a pitiful letter to Dr. B. R. Reese of the internal revenue division of the treasury department. She addressed her letter to President Wilson, but Secretary Tumulty sent it to Dr. Reese, whose office is the clearing house of such correspondence.

Much as the appeal of the old Colorado woman moved the officials, no exception will be made in that case. There is no intention on the part of the internal revenue division to issue blanket permits to obtain drugs for individual cases.

PAYS AN OLD DEBT.

Tennessee Farmer Sends Check For $3.50 Plow Bought In 1896.

Little Rock, Ark.—In 1896 J. Milton Williams, a Tennessee farmer, bought a plow from H. S. Speck, a hardware dealer at Morristown, Tenn., on credit. Recently Mr. Speck, who long ago left Tennessee and is now a resident of Little Rock, received a check for $3.50, the price of the plow. The letter accompanying the check read as follows:

"Dear Sir—You remember some years ago I bought of you a turning plow. I have always intended to pay the debt, but it seemed that I had so many things on me that I had to put what little money I could get into other places. I hope you will pardon me for keeping you out of your money for so long. I trust you are well and prosperous."

527 DAYS FOR BOOZING.

The Court Also Rubs In a Fine of $200. Must "Stay Sober."

Sandusky, O.—James Smith, thirty-five, was brought to the county jail here from Castalia to serve 527 days for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Justice Charles Canfield, before whom he entered a plea of guilty, gave him six months after assessing a fine of $200 and costs.

Canfield in passing sentence told Smith he was determined to have him stay sober for awhile.

Breaks the Silo Record.

So far as is known, the silo which John Edwards, who lives near Englewood, Kan., is building will be the largest in the world. It will be fifty feet high, fifty feet across and fifteen feet in the ground. When completed it will hold 2,500 tons of ensilage. Mr. Edwards owns 10,000 head of cattle.—Kansas City Journal.

New Territory North of Siberia.

Valuable discoveries of new land north of Siberia, says Reuter, have been announced as the result of the hydrographical work in those seas of the Russian ice breakers Taimyr and Vaigatz. The new territory stretches for some 200 miles.—London Chronicle.

Size of Zeppelins.

Zeppelins vary in diameter and length, but most of them are of large size, being almost as big as battleships. The Deutschland, for example, is 485 feet long and 46 feet in diameter, with a capacity of 25,000 cubic yards and a lifting power of 44,000 pounds.

Best makes of Carriages. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

BRAVE FRENCH AIR MAN CAN FIGHT NO MORE

Capture of Roland Garros Big Loss to Allies' Aerial Fleet.

Paris.—When Roland G. Garros, the daring French aviator, was captured by the Germans one of the most picturesque careers of the war came to a halt. The lieutenant had proved himself to be the most brilliant and daring air man in any army.

Lieutenant Garros is well known in the United States, having flown in

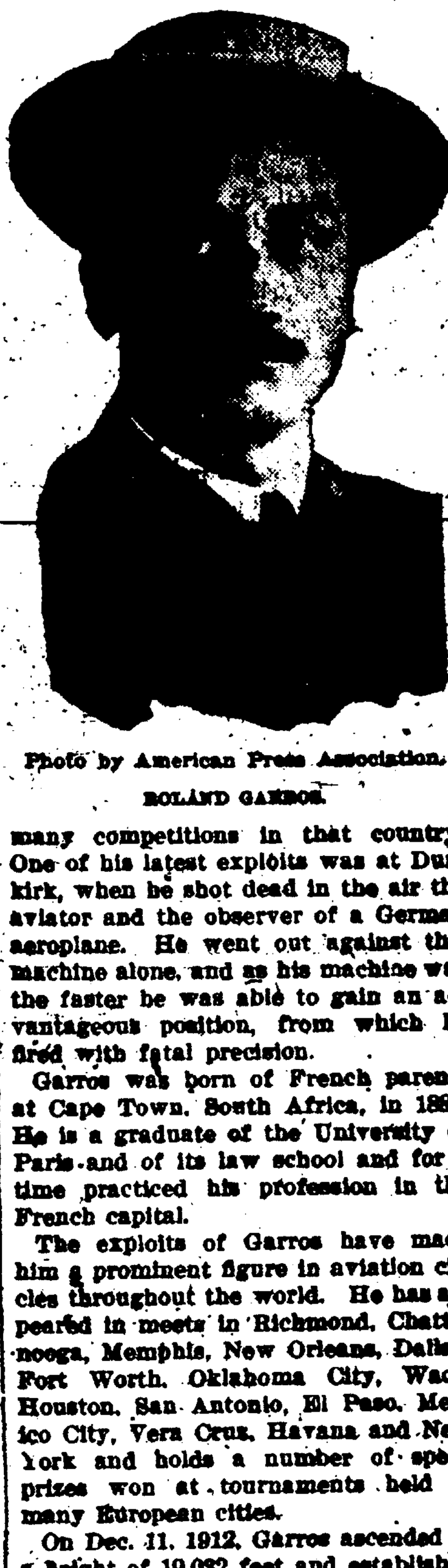


Photo by American Press Association.

ROLAND GARROS.

many competitions in that country. One of his latest exploits was at Dunkirk, when he shot dead in the air the aviator and the observer of a German aeroplane. He went out against this machine alone, and as his machine was the faster he was able to gain an advantageous position, from which he fired with fatal precision.

Garros was born of French parents at Cape Town, South Africa, in 1888. He is a graduate of the University of Paris and of its law school and for a time practiced his profession in the French capital.

The exploits of Garros have made him a prominent figure in aviation circles throughout the world. He has appeared in meets in Richmond, Chattanooga, Memphis, New Orleans, Dallas, Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, Waco, Houston, San Antonio, El Paso, Mexico City, Vera Cruz, Havana and New York and holds a number of speed prizes won at tournaments held in many European cities.

On Dec. 11, 1912, Garros ascended to a height of 19,032 feet and established a world's altitude mark. On his flight from Tunis to Sicily in December, 1912, he traveled for a distance of 160 miles entirely over water. When he flew across the Mediterranean from St. Raphael to Biserta he traveled 558 miles in 7 hours and 53 minutes.

Wind and Storms.

The wind always blows from a region of fair weather toward a region where a storm is forming.

New carload of Bowker's Fertilizers. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SOIL SURVEY OF ONEIDA CO.

U. S. Bureau Co-operates With State College of Agriculture to Determine Facts.

Washington, D. C. May 7.—The results of a soil survey of Oneida county, New York, made by the United States Bureau of Soils in co-operation with the New York State College of Agriculture, will shortly be issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The report, which consists of 59 printed pages and a large colored map, contains a detailed description of the nature, agricultural value, and methods of treatment of 58 soil types found in the county. The area mapped embraces 1,226 square miles, or 784,640 acres. The map in addition to showing the actual location of the different important soils, gives also the location of schools, churches, public roads, railroads and watercourses. Of the soils mapped, Mohawk loam leads in area with 115,840 acres. The 2 phases of Ontario loam come second with 84,736 acres, the Worth stony loam is third in area with 57,856 acres.

The report, after discussing the general topography of the county deals briefly with the agricultural history of the county from the first permanent white settlement made at Whitestown in 1784. It also gives details as to climate, stating that the mean annual temperature is reported as 46 degrees F. The highest temperature recorded at Rome is 97 degrees F. and the lowest is 22 degrees F. The temperature for the summer months average 68 degrees F. The mean annual precipitation is report?ed as about 48 inches. The average date of the last killing frost in the spring is May 10, and the first in the fall, September 30. Killing frosts, however, have been reported as late as June 7 and as early as September 1.

Of the agriculture in the county the report says in part:

In Oneida county agriculture was first practiced by the aborigines, who cultivated small patches which were devoted mainly to corn and apples. The early settlers cleared more extensive areas, and grew corn, wheat, and a few vegetables. Corn and wheat were the staple crops, and grist mills were established along the streams. Subsequently oats became an important crop. Large quantities of potash salts were obtained in asheries from the ashes of the timber which was cut and burned as the land was cleared. Distilleries, sawmills, woolen mills, and tanneries were also important factors in the early development of the county. Hops were first grown about 1820. This crop steadily increased in importance, and at present the vicinity of Waterville is recognized as one of the leading hop-growing districts of the United States.

Direct Shipments

The report then briefly summarized from the census, the rapid growth in the production of various crops. Continhing the report says:

In general, the agriculture of Oneida County consists of dairying, the prodyrtion of hay, grain, some fruit, and hops.

The dairy industry has been important in Oneida County since its early settlement. Before transportation facilities ere highly developed dairying was practiced to supply home needs and a small local demand. With the opening of the railroads the industry developed rapidly, and large quantities of cheese and butter were manufactured. About 1890 the practice of increased. The stock was carefully City became popular. At first the shipments were small, but today the production and handling of milk for market receives special attention. The great bulk of all the milk produced mainly during the summer season, but under present conditions it is necessary that theh milk be produced during every month in the year. This change affected the feeding system. Silos were constructed to store ensilage for winter use, while more attention was paid to the production of hay and fodder, and the grain ration was increased. The stock wasc arefully housed. The strict regulations of the boards of health with respect to the sanitation of the barns have done much to improve the quality as well as the quantity of the milk shipped to the largem arkets. The Holstein is the predominating breed in the dairy herds, some of which include registered stock.

The value of leguminous crops for feed has beeh moreg enerally recognized within recent years. Since 1900 the acreage of clover has increased about 200 per cent. and of alfalfa about 850 per cent. The extension of the ocreage has made possible the keeping of a larger number of cows and thee production of an increased quantity of stable manure to return to the soil.

It is said that nearly one-third of the total area of the county consists of land which can never have a permanent value until it is covered with a properly regulated forest. Such forestation would not only give these lands a permanent value, but would afford protection to the water sheds and help to improve conditions in other parts of the State.

Crop adaptation has been recognized only in a broad way by the farmers of this county. Celery and onions are grown on a small scale on Muck, the only local type of soil well suited to their production. The hill lands are largely devoted to dairying and general farming. Thes crops for the canning factories are largely grown on the gravelly loams and lighter textured soils, the best soils for that purpose. Hops and alfalfa are confined largely to the calcareous Ontario loam, from which good yields are obtained. Potatoes and buckwheat are grown to some extent on soils of the Volusia and Mohawk series. Theh restriction of crops to the soils best adapted to their production has never received careful attention, and nearly all the soils are used to some extent for all the crops commonly grown in the region.

Rotation is Profitable

Crop rotation is practiced more because of convenience in farm management than because of its beneficial effects upon the soils and the increase in crop yields. A common rotation is corn one year, oats one or two years, followed by meadow for several years until the sod runs out. The length of time a field is used for hay production depends upon the soil. On the poorer lands the fields are often left in grass for more than 10 years.

These conditions, especially in the northern part of the county, can be improvedm aterially and even permanently by the gradual substitution of a ne type of farming to consist mainly of the raisig of live stock. At present the production of hay is profitable in only a fe cases, because of the high cost of labor and of the fertilizers hich are required to maintain the productivepess of the farms. Some wood ashes are used, but the use of lime is not common, while the turning under of green-manuring crops is seldom practiced, and only a small quantity of manure or commercial fertilizer is used. The farms produce fair yields of potatoes and buckwheat.

Honeoye Series: The Honeoye series one of them ost important of the glacial group. It is represented by two types. The moneoye loam, containing limestone fragments, is the best upland soil in the county. It is used for general farming and dairying. The yields of all crops grown are good. The stony loam is a productive soil; but is too stony for cultivation. It makes good pasture land.

Ontario Series: The Ontario series is extensively developed, but includes only one type, the loam. This type does not contain limestone fragments, and is less highly developed than the Honeoye loam. It requires careful crop rotation and thorough cultivation.

Mohawk Series: The Mohawk series comprises two types, which are devoted manly to dairying. The loam is them ost extensive of this upland series, and as a whole is in a fair state of productiveness. With good tillage the yields on this type are easily increased. The silt loam is composed of a shallow till and is less extensive than the loam. In many cases the fields are allowed to remain in sod until they become unproductive before they are plowed and planted to cultivated crops, and even these are poorly cared for. Potatoes constitute the best money crop. This series is capable of a higher development.

Low Land Values

Volusia Loam: The Volusia loam and silt loam have an extensive development in the county, and are used for dairying and general farming. The silt loam occupies higher elevations in association with the loam. This is recognized as one of the poor soils of the county. Poor management is in part responsible for its present condition.

On the better farms of this type the mest profitable crops grown are Irish potatoes, buckwheat, hay and oats. Potatoes yield 100 to 225 bushels per acre, buckwheat 25 to 30 bushels per acre, oats about 25 bushels per acre and hay about 1 ton per acre. Owing to the distance from shipping points this type is best adapted to stock raising.

Volusia Silt Loam: The poor condition of the Volusia silt loam is largely due to the common practice of renting to tenants who sell off all the hay they can cut. The land is left in sod until the yields are not worth harvesting, when it is poorly cultivated for a year or two, before being returned to meadow. Stable manures are not generally used, and but little commercial fertilizer is applied. Stock raising would build up this type. Buckwheat and potatoes are the principal crops grown. The clay loam and stony loam are used for general farming, dairying, and the production of hay and pasturage.

Worth Series: The Worth series, developed through glacial action over sandstone, includes extensive upland soils in the northwestern part of the county. It is represented by four types. These soils have a high stone content and are largely waste land. Some dairying and general farming are carried on. They are well suited to sheep and cattle raising. A part of this series is best devoted to forestry. The land values are usually low.

The Worth fine sandy loam is probably best kept forested with phite pine and spruce. Worth loam is best suited to the raising of stock, either sheep or cattle, with Irish potatoes as a cash crop. The more careful saving and use of stabel manure, together with application of lime, and more thorough cultivation are needed.

Dover Soils: The Dover soils consist of glacial till overlying limestone formations. Three types are recognized in this county. The series is devoted mainly to dairying. Where the glacial bolwders are not too thickly strewn over the surface these soils are fairly productive. Too little attention is paid to crop rotation and crop adaptation.

Where dairying is practiced an excellent method is to use the best-drained fields of Dover loam for alfalfa, which furnishes excellent forage. For the successful production of alfalfa and the improvement of the clover crops, the use of lime is generally necessary. While there is some lime in the subsoil, it is often lacking in the surface soil.

Gloucester Series: The Gloucester series, including two types, occurs only in the extreme northeastern part of the county. These soils are best devoted to forestry. All of the first-growth timber has been removed.

Farmington Loam: The Farmington loam is a gently rolling type, mainly of residual origin, resting upon limestone. It is a good grass soil, and is best used for dairying.

Lockport and Allis Series: The Lockport and Allis series, the former comprising one type and the latter two types, are of relatively small extent in this county. They are usually held in connection with dairy farms and are mainly used for pasturage, although some of the general farm crops do well upon them.

The Allis clay loam where cultivated in a wet condition, the soil breaks into large clods. Proper moisture conditions must be observed in order to secure the best results in tillage.

Chenango Series: The Chenango series is represented by seven types, some of which were not very important. These soils were laid down as terraces, outwash plains, lake beaches and deltas. The fine sand is not developed agriculturally, but comprises large areas which are in either waste land, or timber lots. It is adapted to early truck crops.

The texture and structure of the Chenango fine sand are such as to make this soil a good type for the production of early truck crops, such as early cabbage, radishes, cucumbers, strawberries, etc. The type is in need of organic matter. Special crops require heavy fertilization.

The stony gravelly loam and gravelly loam are quite variable in texture. These soils are highly developed throughout the county. They are well suited to special crops and to general farming, and the farms are in a prosperous condition. The other types are used mainly for general farming, to which they seem well adapted. More thorough cultivation and more regular crop rotations are needed for this series as a whole.

Chenango Gravelly Loam: Chenango gravelly loam is recognized as one of the best corn soils in the county. It is also an excellent soil for oats, grasses, potatoes, beans and cabbage. The yields are good. The growing of alfalfa is being gradually introduced, and where the soil is limed fair returns are obtained.

Chenango Sandy Loam: Chenango sandy loam is an especially desirable soil for potatoes and a wide variety of vegetables, but is rather too light for general farming, not giving as satisfactory yields as the Chenango gravelly loam. Land values range from $25 to $50 an acre.

Chenango Fine Sandy Loam: The Chenango fine sandy loam is low in organic matter and the crop yields are relatively low. The best use of this soil is for dairying, together with the growing of potatoes and beans.

Chenango Loam: Chenango loam is a good general farming soil, although it occurs only in small bodies. It seems to be well suited to small fruits, and to corn, potatoes and oats. Good yields of the staple crops are obtained.

Good Corn Soil

Dunkirk Series: The Dunkirk series comprises seven types. These are old lake bottom soils which are imperfectly derived and not very well developed.

Dunkirk Fine Sand: It seems that the Dunkirk fine sand could be used to good advantage in growing a variety of early truck crops, including vegetables, potatoes, raspberries, blackberries and strawberries.

Root crops and garden and truck crops do well on Dunkirk sandy loam. The addition of organic matter and better tillage methods, together with the application of lime, are needed to restore this land to its natural state of productiveness.

In handling Dunkirk fine sandy loam in the more progressive communities the stable manure is returned to the land and crops of legumes are grown annually.

Dunkirk clay loam needs tile underdrainage, together with deeper plowing. Some alfalfa is grown. The type is best suited to the production of grass and to dairying.

Merrimac Series: The Merrimac series, encountered in the northeastern part of the county, includes four types, representing a large part of the lighter textured soils of the county. Agricultural conditions are only fair, and much of this land supports a poor forest growth or is waste land. A large part of these soils is suitable only for forestry.

Merrimac Fine Sand: Merrimac fine sand is adapted to the growing of early truck crops. The incorporation of stable manure and the use of cover crops, together with the liberal application of commercial fertilizers are highly beneficial.

Merrimac Coarse Sandy Loam: Merrimac course sandy loam is easily built up by careful management. The application of stable manures, the use of cover crops, and a uniform depth of plowing are needed in its improvement.

The type is held in large tracts by nonresidents, who acquired the land before the timber was removed. Probably the best use of this is for forestry. Several small patches of white pine have been set out and are in a thrifty condition.

Re-Foresting Needed

A very small part of the Merrimac fine sandy loam is under cultivation. Corn yields 4 to 8 tons of ensilage per acre, oats 20 to 25 bushels, buckwheat 20 bushels, hay about 1 ton, and potatoes an average of 100 bushels. The methods of farming are generally poor. Little organic matter is returned to the land and only a few cattle are kept. Conditions in the vicinity of Prospect, in Trenton Town are somewhat better than the average. The soil is underlain by limestone, and the farmers use good cultural methods and secure correspondingly good yields. In general, this type is in need of organic matter, the addition of which renders it more resistant to drought.

The greater part of this type is better suited to the growing of timber than to the production of cultivated crops. Much of it is forested with poplar and a poorquality of hardwood. Some large areas have but little growth of any kind, and these could profitably be reforested.

Clyde Soils: The Clyde soils are of dark color and usually poorly drained. They are not extensively developed and are used main ly for meadows and pasturage. The Clyde series and pasturage. The Clyde series includes two types in this county, the fine sand and clay loam. Very little of the Clyde fine sand is under cultivation. With proper drainage it is capable of producing fair yields of truck crops, particularly celery, lettuce and onions.

Fox Gravelly Loam: The Fox Gravelly loam is a calcareous soil, laid down as terrace material along old glacial streams in the southern part of the county.

The Fox gravelly loam is recognized as one of the best farming soils of the county. It is particularly well adapted to corn. It is also well suited to potatoes, oats, alfalfa, clover and timothy.

Genesee Series: The Genesee series is represented in Oneida county by four types. These soils are of recent origin. They are composed of material laid down by stream action. The silt loam is the most extensive type of this series. It is well adapted to the production of grass. Drainage is the greatest problem in the handling of this type, and of the entire series. The other three types of the Genesee series are not highly developed, being used mainly for pasturage and for meadows.

Muck, although not developed agriculturally within this county, is a valuable soil for heavy truck, celery, cabbage, etc., where properly drained.

A part of the area of steep broken land, rough stony land, and meadow is used for pasturage, while some areas are best utilized for forestry.

CLAIRE WHITNEY, in "Life's Shop Window" at The Quirk Today.

Have The Evening Times to Read Before Eating Your Supper

With all the news about people you know and affairs in which you are interested.

¶ THE EVENING TIMES is regular in its delivery, and is on sale at the newstands of V. C. Lewis, Conley Bros., Wm. Murphy and Charles Brooks, East Broadway; J. W. Gillard, West First Street.

¶ Ask for and insist upon getting, taking no other, newspaper than your home newspaper,

The Fulton Evening Times

SICK OF ALDERMEN

J. B. Taylor Comes Out for Commission Form of Government

Watertown, May 7.—J. B. Taylor, who owns a majority of the stock of the Northern New York Utilities, Inc., which is seeking a renewal of its contract to light the city, expressed a hope before Alderman G. H. Cole's special lighting committee recently, to see the commission form of government established in Watertown as soon as it is possible.

"Then we will get some action. I am getting sick and tired of aldermen," said Mr. Taylor. This remark followed the refusal of the committee to recommend to the council the making of a long term lighting contract until the matter of municipal lighting had been thoroughly investigated and it was known how long it would be before the city could do its own lighting and what the income would be on the investment.

"Some of the aldermen are getting sick and tired of having someone tell them what they should do," retorted Alderman Franklin.

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE

SUNDAY

BIG CIVIL WAR DRAMA AND THEY CALLED HIM HERO

in two parts, with Francis Ford in the leading role.

Four others, including a Two Reel Keystone Comedy

Admission 5c

FULTON'S BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

SIGNS, BULLETINS, CARDS — any kind, anywhere. DECORATION, PAINTING. A. E. WORDEN, Academy and 6th sts. Phone 3432.

DENTISTS

FRED L. CARY, D. D. S. 122 West Broadway. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

DR. H. S. ORCHARD Dental Parlors
Phone 444 112 Oneida St.

BARBER SHOPS

CAMPBELL'S BARBER SHOP has removed to 21 South First Street. Ready to meet all customers.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM — Opposite Lower Depot, Second St. Three Barbers: Martin, Donovan, Carroll. Baths ready at all times. J. Fred Carroll, Prop.

UNDERTAKERS

YOUNG & HILL. Open day and night at 117 Oneida. Phone 2172.

DELIVERY SERVICES.

FRANK DE LARM, Successor to GARRETT'S LIVERY, at 120 Cayuga Street. Solicits the livery business of all old customers.
Phone 235 Cayuga St.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

NINETEEN HUNDRED COPIES OF THE EVENING TIMES GO INTO FULTON'S HOMES DAILY. WATCH US GROW!

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 121 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | MONDAY, MAY 10, 1915 | Price One Cent

LUSITANIA'S SURVIVORS NUMBER 764, SAYS CUNARD COMPANY

REV. BARRETT ROUSED HEARERS

Last Night's Sermon Was Upon a Subject Near to All Hearts

"A Sick Man Quarreling With His Medicine," was the topic used by the Rev. J. W. Barrett to interest a large audeince at last night's services in the First Methodist Episcopal church.

In part Mr. Barrett said:

The greatest men of intellectual genius have no quarrel with religion. They recognize that culture is not antagonistic to religion. One needs but to mention the name of Henry Drummond, the scholar and evangelist; the man who could speak with authority to the learned men of Europe and America, and speak in a mission room and tell the poorest and the most ignorant the glad news of the Saviour for our wayward race. We remember, when he was near the end, a friend called to see him and Drummond seemed as if he had no interest in anything that day, so the friend went to the piano and began to play, "Art Thou Weary, Art Thou Languid." But Drummond showed no interest, so the friend tried the old Conenaters hymn, and before he had finished Drummond was fully awake and asking, "Why don't you sing the hymn?:

"I'm not ashamed to own my Lord,
Or to defend His cause,
Maintain the honor of His word,
The glory of His Cross."

Think of that! A great scholar, a choice writer passing within the veil to see the King in His beauty, "not ashamed."

Why should we be ashamed or quarrel with the Gospel—the panacea for the wants, woes and wretchedness of the race?

"Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the rivers of Israel? May I not wash in them and be clean?" II Kings 5:12.

The coming of Naaman the Syrian leper to Elisha, suggested by the little captive Jewish maid is full of suggestion and interest. Assuming we are all familiar with the incident we note first the angry outburst at the message to Naaman by the prophet; in which he was mad at the kind of medicine prescribed for his leprosy.

If washing were all that were necessary, then he had made his trip for nothing, for Abana and Pharpar had turned Damascus into a garden, indeed they were better than all the rivers of Israel.

Doubtless, his dignity was injured, for he had his own ideas as to what the man of God should do to cure him of his leprosy; for mind you he was a man accustomed to attention being paid him, and thus curt off hand treatment was too much for his vanity and wounded pride.

But my beloved friends, I want you to see there is more in the words than the passionate and petulent outburst of an offended man, vexed because no fuss had been made over him; for I really believe that he honestly believed that if washing could do the business in hand then Abana and Pharpar were better than Jordan.

And why should he not think so? For Abana and Pharpar were really wonderful rivers; Damascus owed everything to them, and judging by appearances there were far superior to the muddy, turbulent Jordan, so that if it were a mere matter of washing there were better rivers at him in Damascus. So he exclaimed, "May I not wash in them and clean?"

I find multitudes saying the same thing today—they are praising the rivers of Damascus at the expense of the rivers of God. They are loud and emphatic in their assertions that the secular rivers are better than all the rivers of God.

Let me make my meaning clear: everybody is agreed that there is something radically wrong with the world—and the Bible and the church frankly recognize the tragic evil of the world and ther is not to be found in the Bible the fainest trace of that ... mushy silly optimism so fashionable in some quarters that claims ... everything is just as it should be. ... [illegible] ... fatally wrong and Infinite sacrifice must be made to set it right."

We are facing this poignant and tragic fact of sin and shame-blighted and ruined life all around us, and the Church and the Bible bear testimony that there is but one hope of cleansing—the fountain that is open in the House of David for sin and uncleanness, in which men may wash away their vileness and disease of sin and find health, life and peace.

The voice of the Church and the Bible is one, "Go and Wash." Human means can never achieve that. Redeeming passion of Divine love alone can accomplish it, and why do men everywhere ignore this fact and sustain an attitude of contemptuous indifference and make up their minds there is no help from the Church or the Bible?

Because their confidence is in the rivers of Damascus and not in the rivers of Israel.

I think of education and the people who are enamoured of it; of the people who think it supreme and think it to be the panacea for every ill. Nobody doubts that culture will do a great deal; we all believe that a better understanding of the relation of education to the changing problems of life today, but education cannot change the leprosy of the human heart.

I have friends whose supreme confidence is social betterment—to them this is the river to wash away heart filth of humanity.

There is no doubt thatm uch of the wretchedness and sin and woe of the world is due to conditions under which the people live—the unkindly and unhospitable conditions which produce a vast amount of human misery—the poverty created by the slum and tenement with all their deadly results on chastity and purity.

Pitiful wages are a fruitful cause of immorality and vice; certain kinds of work coarses and brutalize the nature of human beings, and thus it is that people are thinking that the salvation of the world is to be brought about through social betterment and thus turn their backs on the gospel of the Son of God and embrace the gospel of social comfort.

Better housing, better food, better clothing are all desirable, but they are not the rivers to wash away the sin of the human heart.

Stand the Wear

Some fears ago a minister asked Jane Addams of Hull House upon whom did she rely for volunteer workers in her social work—creedless altruists or members of the Church of Jesus Christ? Although the settlement is run under social auspices she frankly replied, "they are all Christians from the Evangelical churches; I have had many altruists try, but I never knew any slum worker stand the wear and tear of our work for three weeks unless inspired by Christlike love found in the churches."

We ought all to stand for improving the conditions of social life; for every child born into this world an unfettered chance to grow up clean and honorable and pure; we should all rejoice in the cultivation of philanthrophy and oing good—they have made the world tolerable for many thousands; we don't deny the richness and beauty of these rivers, but are they sufficient for the world's need?

Can a man wishing them and be clean? Do they cope successfully with the pain and misery of the world? Can we dispense with the rivers of Israel? Is it necessary any longer to wash in them and be clean? How may weary and sinning souls are there that can hang their hearts on the promises of cleansing in rivers of Abana and Pharpar?

These rivers never cleansed or saved any man. Trust in a personal Christ alone can save; "Other refuge have I none."

If it were matter of a man's circumstances, then never mind Jordan; our secular rivers might banish his ignorance and the squalor and wrong of the world, but that is not alone the mischief: sin is the matter we have to deal with.

Naaman might wash in Abana and Pharpar and be clean from his dirt, but he could not wash in them and be clean from his leprosy; the leper must go to Jordan and wash for Jordan can do what Abana and Pharpar can never do. eW may for a time ignore this solemn truth and try to forget it, but there comes a day when it is no use to talk to a man about the rivers of Damascus ...

(Continued on Page Five)

Queenstown in Sorrow, Prepares to Bury the Unidentified Dead

Queenstown, Monday.—Most of the survivors of the Lusitania left yesterday for their homes. No names were added to the meagre list, and the only figures augmented were those of the identified dead. No addtional deaths were reported at the hospitals.

While the soldiers toiled in the warm spring sun in the graveyard of a church on the hill digging graves for the unknown dead, who will be buried there today, groups of relatives and friends of the passengers went from morgue to morgue—some finding what they sought, others turning away to continue their search with ebbing hope.

The public funeral today, which a representative of the Viceroy of Ireland will attend, will be too large for the ordinary facilities of Queenstown and Cork, and trucks will be pressed into service to carry the coffins. The funeral, which will be in charge of the general commanding the district, will be marked by military pomp, such as is accorded to those who die in the armed service of their country.

Though too late to be of material assistance to their stranded countrymen, Captain William A. Castle and Alexander Miller, the American Military Attaches, arrived durin gthe day to confer with the American Consul, Wesley Frost. They left in au automobile for Kinsale Head to continue their investigation in behalf of the government.

The survivors are beginning to recover from their shock, and yesterday told more coherent stories of their experiences. Unlike those who were aboard the Titanic when she was sunk, they had little time for observation. None of them can relate more than what happened very near to them, with the result that little light has been shed on the last moments of Mr. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt and other prominent passengers who are missing.

The reports of lifeboat inadequacy grow as the passengers are able to take a cooler view of te disaster. Many of the survivors maintain that only five out of the thirty-four lifeboats which were swung out were successfully launched. Others assert a general order for lowering the boats was not given until the second torpedo struck home. Yet all admit that as many passengers as possible obtained seats in such boats as were launched.

Fifty-two persons were picked up by one boat alone and thirty-four were found packed in another. The collapsible boats proved surprisingly efficient as unexpected havens for many struggling in the water, probably saving more lives than the regular lifeboats.

The American survivors, it is remarkable to note, have taken no action and have made no protest in any form embodying their experiences. These survivors are divided, roughly, into two classes—the first, those who never believed in the possibility of a tragedy and who are almost inarticulate with bitter hatred for Germany; the second, who took the risk with their eyes open and therefore do not expect their country to take drastic action on their account. Perhaps the most prominent of the latter class is Dr. Howard L. Fisher, of Washington, D. C., who, although condemning the handling of the lifeboats as grossly inefficient, sai dhe knew that he was risking his life in the war zone, and accepted what had happened to him as a matter of course.

"We were warned by the German government," said he, "and I, for one, do not want any official action by my country."

All express resentful anger that the British Admirality did not see fit to send a convoy for the ship.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt Last Seen Alive Aiding Woman Passenger

The Cunard Steamship Company last night announced the receipt of the following cable message from Liverpool:

"Up to midnight, Queenstown advises total number of survivors 764, including 462 passengers and 302 crew.

"One hundred and forty-four bodies recovered, of which eighty-seven identified and fifty-seven unidentified. Identified bodies comprise sixty five passengers, twenty-two crew.

"Number of persons injured: Thirty passengers and seventeen crew."

London, Monday.—Mr. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt offered up his life to save a woman passenger from death when the Lusitania took her final plunge off the Irish coast.

Standing on an upper deck, a life belt strapped about him, Mr. Vanderbilt was preparing to leap into the sea when he saw a young woman, alone and searching wildly for a boat or a life preserver. Stepping up to her, Mr. Vanderbilt removed his life belt and strapped it about the woman's body. Being unable to swim, he then turned away to seek another for himself. Less than a minute later the vessel's stern arose high above the water and she disappeared bow down.

This report of Mr. Vanderbilt's last minutes was brought to London yesterday by Mr. Thomas Slidell, of New York, who saw the incident.

It is officially announced that the British Board of Trade, with the concurrence of the Admiralty, has ordered an inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the Lusitania. Lord Mersey has consented to conduct the inquiry.

Lord Mersey conducted the investigations into the sinking of the steamships Titanic and the Empress of Ireland.

A dispatch this morning from Liverpool says the official list of the survivors includes the names of 467 passengers and 274 crew.

The question asked in almost every English newspaper editorially is, "What will America do?" and while the newspapers are almost unanimous in deprecating any idea of attempting to predict the American attitude, there is ample evidence of the greatest anxiety to learn what action the United States will take.

DARDANELLES' STORMING CONTINUES; ARMY MOVING

London, Monday.—The Weekly Dispatch correspondent at Athens telegraphs:

"All day Friday there was a heavy bombardment by the allied fleets of the forts inside the Dardanelles, which was continued on Saturday.

"Telegrams from Tenedos announce that all the attention of the Allies is now devoted to Nagara, theo ther forts in the narrows being silenced and apparently completely destroyed, leaving only Nagara capable of defence.

"Simultaneously with the bombardment by the fleets the land expedition of the Allies, after fierce struggle, suceeded in capturing som important heights commanding Kilid Bahr. The battle is continuing furiously and the capture of the remaining heights probably will entail the surrender of the Turkish forces in that neighborhood.

"Twelve war ships are bombarding the forts at various points between Vouria and Smyrna to clear away the Turkish intrenchments."

CHINA GIVES VALUABLE RIGHTS TO JAPANESE

Peking, Monday 1:30 a.m.—Having reached an agreement with respect to Japan's demands on China the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries will now proceed to draft a treaty. The following are the important points in the terms of agreement.

Group 1, relating to Shantung Province.

Articles 1 and 2 stand as in the original demands. These provide that China will give her ful assent to the transfer to the Japanese by the German government of all rights and privileges heretofore enjoyed by German in Shantung, and that within the Province of Shantung, or along its sea border no territory or island shall be ceded or leased to a third Power.

Article 3 provides that China shall construct a railway from Chefoo or Lung-kow to join the Kiao-Chau-Chinan-Fu Railway with Japanese capital.

Relating to South Manchuria.

Article 2 provides that the Japanese shall be permitted to lease land in South Manchuria, temporarily or perpetually, for trading, industrial and agricultural purposes.

Article 3. The first clause provides that the Japanese shall be permitted freely to reside, travel, tarde and engage in industrial pursuits in Manchuria. The second clause provides that the Japanese will submit only to police and taxation regulations approved by Japan. Civil and criminal cases shall be tried by the authorities representing the same nationality as the defendant, land disputes between Japanese and Chinese shall be tried by the joint Chinese and Japanese authorities, according to the Chinese law and custom.

ENDEAVORERS HIKING TO THE CONVENTION

Many young people of this city will be interested in the trip which two boys, Lloyd Erwin and Lee Smith, are making from Waxahachie, Texas, to Chicago. They plan to leave today from their home and walk the 1250 miles to Chicago in order to attend the World's Convention of Christian Endeavor, which convenes in that city July 7.

The young men will carry a message of greeting from Governor Ferguson of Texas to President Wilson, who is expected to deliver the opening address of the convention if affairs of state permit. It is expected that rallies will be held in each town where the boys stop over night. The young people of this vciinity, who belong to the Christian Endeavor society, expect to travel by quicker routes. It is anticipated that there will be 20,000 young people at the convention, which will be addressed by Billy Sunday, William Jennings Bryan, and other leading speakers.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 64 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 46

C. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
[illegible], Secretary and Associate Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879.

May 10, 1915

1900 COPIES OF THE EVENING TIMES ENTER FULTON HOMES EACH DAY

THE NATION'S CAPITOL.

Main Dimensions of Our Beautiful Building in Washington.

Our national capitol at Washington is a beautiful and impressive building. It fronts east and stands on a plateau eighty-eight feet above the level of the Potomac. The entire length of the building from north to south is 751 feet 4 inches, and its greatest dimension from east to west is 350 feet. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet.

The dome of the original central building was constructed of wood, covered with copper. This was replaced in 1856 by the present structure of cast iron. It was completed in 1865. The entire weight of iron used is 8,909,200 pounds. The dome is crowned by a bronze statue of Freedom, which is 19 feet 6 inches high and weighs 14,985 pounds.

The height of the dome above the base line of the east front is 287 feet 5 inches. The height from the top of the balustrade of the building is 217 feet 11 inches. The greatest diameter at the base is 135 feet 5 inches. The rotunda is 97 feet 6 inches in diameter and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is 180 feet 3 inches.

The senate chamber is 113 feet 3 inches in length by 83 feet 3 inches in width and 36 feet in height. The galleries will accommodate 1,000 persons. The representatives' hall is 139 feet in length by 93 feet in width and 36 feet in height.—Philadelphia Press.

PLANETS AND OUR WEATHER.

Despite Popular Belief There Is No Connection Between Them.

That the planets and the moon have an effect upon the weather on the earth is a common belief. This belief is baseless, for all changes of weather depend upon differences in temperature.

Rainfall is due to the accumulation of water in the atmosphere. This water can accumulate only by being evaporated from the surface of the earth. And evaporation requires heat. Winds also are due to heat—greater warmth in one place than in another causing the air to rush toward where the warm air is rising.

If the moon and the planets could furnish heat they might affect the weather. But the heat they furnish is so infinitesimally small that it is not enough to change the temperature an appreciable fraction of a degree. The amount of heat they send us has actually been measured, but it needed the most delicately sensitive of instruments to perceive it.

Another proof that neither the planets nor the moon have any effect upon our weather is that careful comparisons of the weather with the positions of the planets and the moon show that there is no relation between them. If there were we should have the same weather when the planets were in the same position, which is not the case.—New York World.

Japan's Good Roads.

Japan is peculiarly well off in respect of good highways. The Tokaido, which runs from Kioto to Tokyo, is over 300 miles in length and, as the writer can testify, is admirably constructed. There is also the Nakasendo, which is even longer and passes through some of the finest scenery in the world. The reason of Japan's excellence in the matter of roads is that in the old days, not so very long ago, the daimios, or territorial nobles, had to journey to Tokyo once a year in order to pay their respects to the sovereign. They traveled by road, with great retinues, and if the highways were not in perfect condition, feudal justice was meted out to the delinquents.—London Spectator.

Good Company.

As friends and companions, as teachers and consolers, as recreators and amusers, books are always with us and always ready to respond to our wants. We can take them with us in our wanderings or gather them around us at our firesides. In the lonely wilderness or the crowded city their spirit will be with us, giving a meaning to the seemingly confused movements of humanity, and peopling the desert with their own bright creations.—John Alfred Langford.

[illegible] millions of people have [illegible] that the Democratic party [illegible] the standard of living [illegible] reduces the cost or not.

THE HUMAN SIDE

Now that the public hearing has been given the Brown bill and the matter is sealed and closed, except for the signature of Governor Whitman to the article, the question arises, who will get the most out of it—the bill—the taxpayers, who are as well the renters, the manufacturers, the merchants or the men who are to hold office in Fulton under its provisions.

To those who opposed the measure was given a chance to learn how really powerless they become when tilted against a force of men entrenched as were those instrumental in having the bill presented in Albany. To the citizens, business men and bankers who spoke Friday night against the bill, it must have been evident that a hostile press, with other features yet to come to light, the people have little in common with the powers that be when it comes to riding roughshod over protests. To the men who stood pat for the passage of the Brown bill it must be apparent that their part was well-played, and too, in spite of the fact that those who favored the bill and those who opposed it, are of precisely the same texture as the rest of us.

To the good citizen of Fulton it must be apparent that The Evening Times had a motive in its opposition to the passage of the Brown bill, which was and is, this newspaper's duty to uphold the cause of good government, so that we may all live our lives to work for the physical improvement of the town.

After all, it was good to have the contention over the Brown bill, because it brought to light the fact that a number of women and men have their eyes upon affairs in this city, and are determined to place the local gvvernment upon a plane higher than has heretofore existed. As well is one reminded of the fact that all men, being 90 per cent. water, are much alike, and that we are all acting from the same motives—to build for Fulton, the city that has wonderful possibilities of becoming the cleanest and most beautiful spot in the Empire State.

Political Views of State Editors

The question of State finances is such a complicated one that many voters are likely to be bewildered by the contradictory claims made by politicians. There is one fact, however, which anybody can comprehend. The State is now borrowing money to pay its expenses to October 1, when the next fiscal year begins. Of course, this would be unnecessary if the Glynn administration had appropriated enough money instead of trying to make a record for economy—Kingston Freeman.

* * *

The Republicans determined that the State should clear up its obligations and pay hereafter as it went along. This is the way good business men do and it is the way in which the State of New York should manage its finances.—Amsterdam Recorder.

* * *

The present legislature has not been endeavoring to create new offices and more of them with higher salaries for the sake of taking care of faithful henchmen. It has, however, enacted legislation that would be in harmony with the pledges made to the people that would reduce the expenses of government and will give to the people a better service.—Oneida Post.

* * *

The leader of the majority was quite within his rights when he charged the conditions a Republican administration was forced to monfront squarely up to financial manipulations of the last Democratic administration, and the fact that the Republicans are now in position to show results far more favorable than might have been expected must be attributed to the careful regard for economy that has been consistently manifest from the starting of the year 1915.—Gloversville Leader.

* * *

All the cries of ripper legislation and steam roller action are being raised by the Democratic office holders, because they are losing positions as a result of the resentment of the people at the conducting of state government by the Democratic leaders and officials—Yonkers News.

* * *

The financial problem, how to correct the deficiences of four years of disastrous Tammany administration, and put the State finances on a sound basis, has engaged nearly all the attention of this legislature. It could not correct all the evils at once and set the state free from debt in a day, but it has done what could be done now and laid the foundations for a sound system of state finance in the future, which will demonstrate itself if the Republican party is kept in power and its program is not upset by a new Tammany raid.—Watertown Times.

* * *

The Whitman idea is that the state should pay what it owes, that it should do business in a business-like way, and so he will approve of appropriations which, as the head of the state government, he believes are necessary. The state is at last back to a sane basis of conducting its affairs and everybody should be thankful for it.—Plattsburgh Press.

* * *

Democratic politicians who find in improved business encouragement for 1916, overlook the point that it is confidence in the return of the Republican party to power which is in the main responsible for the improved conditions. The results of the elections of 1914 and 1915 have been the biggest factor in creating business confidence. War orders have helped a great deal, but we had enormous war orders before confidence returned. The full crew referendum vote in Missouri and the Chicago elections have encouraged business. The restoration of New York to the Republican column played an important part. Unless the federal administration shall again run amuck with business times should steadily improve.—Watertown Standard.

* * *

The direct tax levied represents not only the requirements of the year to come but also what was needed last year when the levy was vetoed on the even of the State election in order to make an appearance of Democratic economy. This fact is well understood, but it required not a little courage for the Republicans to meet the crisis and put the State on its financial feet.—Olean Times.

Opinions

Their Flags

The Vice-president of the United States now has a special flag, consisting of the coat of arms of the United States on a white field.—Washington Dispatch.

Why stop there? Some further suggestions:

Secretary of State: Bunch of grapes in Chautauqua circles, surrounded by megaphone on a purple field.

Secretary of the Navy: Sunday-school banner, with sarsaparilla bottles rampant.

Other suggestions will be welcome.—Life.

Tip for Pullman Stockholders

Our country entertains a high regard for Robert T. Lincoln for reasons unnecessary to mention. For many years he was president of the Pullman Car Company, and he is now the chairman of its board of directors. Testifying on the subject of tips collected by Pullman car porters, Mr. Lincoln said: "I do not think the arrangement is nice at all." He admitted that if the porters were not allowed to accept tips the company would immediately be obliged to increase their wages, which are now only $27.50 a month. The practical effect of the tip to a porter is that it saves the company wages. Therefore, the passenger's tip really goes to the Pullman Company stockholder, a fact which Mr. Lincoln readily admitted. How fortunate the Pullman shareholders are compared with those who own the railroads which haul the Pullman cars! There is quite as much reason for tipping the brakeman in an ordinary car as for giving a fee to the Pullman porter. Hence if the Pullman rule of having the passengers tip the Pullman stockholder is valid, the plan might be extended to employes of all railroads and public service companies.

By paying its porters a ridiculously low wage and forcing them to live upon the passengers who have already paid the company a big price for their accommodation, the Pullman concern has been able to pile up immense profits. It is one of the meanest practices known in America. It ought to be made a legal offense to tip a car porter, as it is a legal offense to offer any other bribe for service.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Moving Pictures and Temperance

Magistrate Leach of the Second District, which includes Brooklyn, Queens and Staten Island, finds the moving picture show a great force against intemperance. In 1907, he says, with a total population of 1,775,000 in the district, there were 16,000 persons arraigned for drunkenness. Last year, with a population of 2,267,625, there were only 8,382 arraignments. For this the magistrates hold the moving pictures primarily responsible, and so, declares Magistrate Leach, do the saloonkeepers.

Judges, police officials, social workers seem agreed that the saloon is gradually ceasing to be the "poor man's club"—to the extent, at least, that numbers of working men do not spend their evenings in saloons, as they used to do. They may drop in for a drink or two on the way home from work, but after the evening meal they are much more likely to take the wife and children around the corner to the moving picture theatre than to wander off to drink with other men and settle the world'sp roblems across the bar.

This is a tendency altogether wholesome, which should show its beneficial results in crime statistics and savings bank deposits, for the "movie" are notl ikely to cost as much, week in and week out, as the saloon would, and they certainly do not impair working capacity as hard liquor does. There has been debate, at times, whether flamboyant films have not excited some of the youth of the land to crime. If they have, the account should be more than settled by their acceleration of the temperance movement.—New York Tribune.

Best makes of Carriages. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

Life's Happy Way

True worth is in being, not seeming,
In doing each day that goes by
Some little good, not in dreaming
Of great things to do by and by.
For whatever men say in blindness,
Or in spite of their fancies of youth,
There is nothing so kingly as kindness,
And nothing so royal as truth.

We get back our mete as we measure;
We cannot do wrong and feel right,
Nor can we give pain and feel pleasure
For justice avenges each slight.
The air for the wing of the sparrow,
The bush for the robin and wren,
But always the path that is narrow and straight
For the children of men.
—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

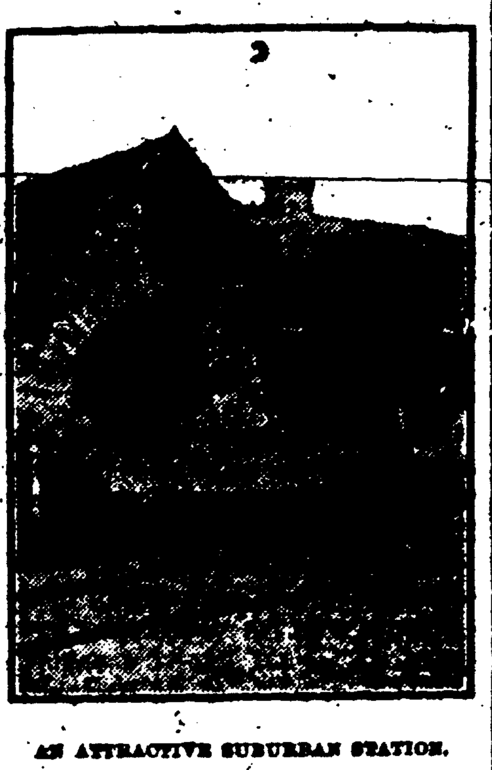
PRETTY STATIONS ON RAILROADS

Importance of Attractive Appearance From Car Window.

DEPOTS ARE INDICATORS.

First Impressions Are the Most Powerful and Lasting, Therefore the Get Up of a Suburban Station Has Its Influence Upon the Passerby.

When it is remembered that first impressions are the most powerful and the most lasting it will be easy to realize how highly important to a suburb is the appearance of the railroad station, which is generally the entrance to the village, writes Robert H. Van Comb in Art and Progress. With a majority of the people the opinion which is formed of a place is based very largely upon its appearance as seen from the vantage point of a car window. The village may possess attractions which do not appear to the



AN ATTRACTIVE SUBURBAN STATION.

casual passerby, but the station and its surroundings are generally considered representative of the place, and upon their appearance a judgment—either favorable or unfavorable—is very apt to be formed.

The problem is complicated by the fact that in the vast majority of instances the business quarter of a village is situated immediately about the station, and such quarters, which are apt to be more or less unattractive, have a great effect upon the appearance of what is the very heart of the community life. There are countless instances, particularly in the newer suburbs of large cities, where the entire development has been controlled and directed by a firm of real estate operators, where the problem has been very skilfully and successfully managed and the station and its surroundings are both beautiful and picturesque. In most suburbs, however, the ownership of such property is in the hands of many different individuals, and it is difficult to awaken the public spirit or to obtain the co-operation necessary for any plan of really successful betterment.

Many years ago the officials of one railroad so fully realized the opportunities which were theirs that the care of its stations—the rearrangement of such as already existed and the planning of those yet to be established—was given into the charge of an official assisted by a corps of draftsmen, designers and landscape gardeners and aided by the resources of a nursery for the growing of shrubbery and other plants. The dignity and beauty of many of the suburban railroad stations about an eastern city prove the wisdom of the plan.

The forlorn and unattractive station was taken in hand—its architectural shortcomings were quickly remedied by a clever architect who supervised the alterations made by the company's construction department. An equally clever landscape gardener would decide upon the treatment necessary to secure the most attractive use of any natural advantages which the surroundings might possess and the best means of concealing what could not be remedied. The newer stations presented opportunities for working out really beautiful results both in the planning of the stations and in the arrangement of their grounds. The late H. H. Richardson, one of the greatest of American architects, designed several of the station buildings, which even today are models of all that a suburban railroad station should be.

Where the initiative is not taken by the railroad authorities it must logically come from residents of the village itself, and there are countless instances of the improvement of entire communities and the awakening of local civic pride by village improvement leagues.

A Live Municipality.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Wilmerding, Pa., will be held some time early in September next. The tentative plans which will be worked out by the general committee and many subcommittees of the Wilmerding board of trade will include several big historical pageants which will detail the history of Wilmerding from the time it was a hamlet of [illegible] in North Versailles township until the present time.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Acute Indigestion.

The quickest remedy for the trouble is water. Drink one tumblerful of water after another as rapidly as possible until six or eight have been taken. This method dislodges the irritating substances in the stomach and causes vomiting and instant relief from the pain and intense nausea. After all the undigested foods have been removed lie down and rest and suck pieces of ice until the stomach is comfortable. A little brandy in ice water, a teaspoonful poured over a few pieces of ice, may be sipped every few minutes to relieve the weakness and while waiting for the doctor to arrive.

NEW RAPID FIRE GUN.

Water Cooled Weapon That Has Been Adopted by Uncle Sam.

After a series of tests the United States army has adopted a water cooled rapid fire gun of the type now in use on the European battlefields. The barrel of the gun is incased in a water jacket to prevent its becoming overheated. This is refilled during heavy firing, but when water is not easily available an apparatus is employed which condenses the steam generated in the jacket and allows the water to be used over and over again.

The gun, which is operated by recoil, has a maximum firing speed of about 500 shots a minute, a somewhat slower speed than the air cooled guns in ordinary use, but the water cooled guns are expected to fire a greater number of shots in a long period because of the saving of the time consumed by the air cooled gun in inserting the short feed strips.

The regulation 30 caliber cartridge is employed, and the range is 1,500 to 1,800 yards. Ammunition is fed into it by a belt which holds 250 rounds, the shells being automatically inserted and ejected as long as pressure is exerted on the trigger.

The gun, which weighs ninety-six pounds, is set on a tripod so constructed as to make the weapon available for use against air craft.—Indianapolis News.

COAL AT PANAMA.

Mammoth Storage Plants Planned For the Canal Route.

Coal storing plants of mammoth magnitude are being planned on the Panama canal route. One of the storage plants is to be situated at Cristobal and another at Balboa.

It is planned to have a coal storage basin at Cristobal with a capacity of 290,000 tons and one at Balboa with a capacity of 160,000 tons. In each place the storage will be within a large basin made of re-enforced concrete, in which approximately half of the coal will be stored under water for use in time of war and the other half above water to be added to and taken from continually for the ordinary uses of commercial and government vessels.

It also is planned if the policy should be approved to be able to lease parts of the storage basin to such private coaling companies as may wish to maintain their own coal stores on the isthmus, but in such cases all of the handling will be done by the government plant, a suitable charge being made for the service.—New York Press.

Calling on Wilson.

The average person who calls on the president is in no hurry to leave, and the less important his errand the longer he takes to explain it. President Wilson listens patiently, although perhaps with little enjoyment; then he gets up and moves toward the door, and it must be a very obtuse person who cannot take the hint, and if something more than a hint is needed then the president shakes hands with him, but it is done graciously and in a way that is flattering to the person who without knowing it is being dismissed.—New York Telegram.

Our Cotton.

The United States department of agriculture reports that both long and short staple cotton in California yields 500 pounds to the acre, while in the next best record—that of Missouri—the yield runs 329 pounds of long staple and 295 pounds of short. The price of short staple in California is about the same as elsewhere, but that of long staple is higher than in any state except Florida.

Breaks the Silo Record.

So far as is known the silo which John Edwards, who lives near Englewood, Kan., is building will be the largest in the world. It will be fifty feet high, fifty feet across and fifteen feet in the ground. When completed it will hold 2,500 tons of ensilage. Mr. Edwards owns 10,000 head of cattle.—Kansas City Journal.

New Territory North of Siberia.

Valuable discoveries of new land north of Siberia, says Reuter, have been announced as the result of the hydrographical work in those seas of the Russian ice breakers Taimyr and Vaigats. The new territory stretches for some 200 miles.—London Chronicle.

Size of Zeppelins.

Zeppelins vary in diameter and length, but most of them are of large size, being almost as big as battleships. [illegible] lifting power of 44,000 pounds.

The Little Stranger

By LOUISE B. CUMMINGS

Singular it is, but nevertheless true, that there are a great many desertions on one side or the other in couples that have been married a year, and I believe that if statistics on the subject could be obtained it would be found that the nearer the wedding the greater the number of desertions. There is a reason for this. Up to the time of marriage the parties are independent of each other. After marriage there are two wills, between which there must necessarily be a certain amount of clashing.

Jim and Lizzie Burden were one of those couples that met, but did not mingle. Jim found his wife so he considered her—so unreasonable that he hadn't been married a week before the sweetness had turned to gall. Lizzie considered herself so badly treated that she could not possibly endure to live with such a man. So one day when he came home from work he found his wife gone.

Mrs. Jim didn't regret what she had done till she fell in with a motherly old lady, to whom she told her story, and the lady informed her of the cause of their disagreement, as it has been stated at the beginning of this story. Lizzie wondered if that was so. Then she began to think that she had acted unwisely. The next thing to do was to go back to her home and make up with Jim. She did not find him. The house was shut up, and Jim had gone, no one knew where.

When a baby was born to Lizzie she regretted more than ever her action in leaving her husband. The first baby is the first chain bound around a married couple—the first departure from a romance that may have waned and entry upon real married life. But now that the baby had come and Jim was not there to rejoice with her Lizzie wept bitter tears.

Meanwhile Jim, after waiting a week for his wife's return, got angry with her and, declaring that he had had enough of married life, walked off without leaving any address. Jim was a carpenter and had finished a job the day of the separation. It was easy for him to lose himself, and he took no pains to leave any clew by which he could be found by his wife in case she repented of leaving him and wished to return. He knew nothing about the baby or perhaps that might have changed it all.

Jim concluded to make another change in his life. He was a born trader and always came out ahead in any deal he made. He determined to leave off carpentering and turn trader. He had left the little money he possessed with his wife and hadn't a cent to his name. But to the real business man money is not always essential. It is often supplied by credit. Jim made up for its absence in [illegible]. He bought a lot of damaged coffee on credit for a long [illegible] fancy name and sold it for about [illegible] the usual price. This succeeded so well that within a few months he had turned over several job lots of coffee that he had bought cheap and not only made some money, but established a trade for his especial brand of coffee.

It occurred to Jim one day that his quarrels with his wife had nearly all been from the cause of want of sufficient funds. Now that he was making money possibly the troubles might not arise; at any rate, they were far less likely to arise. He began to recall the hours he and Lizzie had spent together when they were courting. He wondered if she had tried to find him. Then he thought what a brute he had been to leave her without giving her any opportunity to find him in case she wished to do so. Then he wondered if after all he hadn't a good deal of selfish brutality in him to have tried to impose his will on a woman and because she wouldn't brook it and had left him he had made the break between them permanent by taking his departure from their home without giving her an opportunity to find him and make it up.

The ladder of repentance usually has a number of rounds, and Jim's had its full share. When he had reached the top round he felt like plunging down headforemost on the other side and breaking his neck. But instead of that he set about finding Lizzie.

That was no easy job. She had no relatives to whom he could go for information, and she was so distressed, so poor, so broken in spirit, that she shrank from every one who had known her. When the baby came she secured admission to a maternity hospital, and when the time approached for her to get about again, realizing that she must work for her living and could not work encumbered with a baby, she determined to leave it at a foundlings' home.

She was planning for this one day when she saw the door of the room she occupied at the hospital slowly open. Then a face appeared, looking cautiously in, as if fearing to disturb her.

Great heavens! It was Jim's!

The sight of his pale wife lying there with a little sleeper nestled up against her was too much for Jim's equanimity. With tears coursing down his cheeks, he stalked to the bed and took his wife and child together in his arms.

Neither Jim nor Lizzie had any fear of further disagreements. They would [illegible]

BRYANT'S POETIC CAREER.

Two Facts About His Greatest Work, "Thanatopsis."

Bryant was nearly twenty-three years old when "Thanatopsis" was first printed in the North American Review. So much has been said about the astounding precocity of this poet and so many errors have accumulated around the publication of his masterpiece that it may be well to state the facts.

We know just two facts about this work. First, it was published when Bryant was almost twenty-three—not young for a poetic genius; second, that in its original published form in the North American Review it is not a remarkable poem.

It was in the 1821 edition of Bryant's poems, when the author was twenty-six or twenty-seven, that the work first appeared in its universally known form. Only a few minor changes were made after that date. This disposes of the generally accepted statement that "Thanatopsis" is a juvenile masterpiece.

Bryant was, however, a precocious poet, although his precocity is not displayed in his greatest work. One of the most extraordinary facts about his poetical career is that he actually published verse during the administration of Thomas Jefferson and during the administration of Rutherford B. Hayes. So long a period and so slender an output speak well for his fastidious taste. —North American Review.

ARMS OF ANTWERP.

They Recall the Queer Custom That Gave the City Its Name.

Historians relate that Antwerp takes its name from a castle which in Frankish times marked the site of the city. This castle was built to protect the entrance to the Scheldt and to prevent foreign traders introducing goods into the country without paying toll to the sovereign lord.

The penalty for theft and smuggling was in those days the cutting off of a hand, and, as in this case the severed members were thrown into the Scheldt, the castle came to be known as Andhunerbo—or, in Flemish, Antwerpen—"the place of hand throwing." The castle and two severed hands appear on the city arms to this day.

Antwerp cathedral's tapering spire was once compared by Charles V. to mechlin lace. The towers of the old Steen castle, the fortress palace of the former counts of Antwerp, break the center of the line of docks and look as stolid and formidable as in the days when the castle was necessary to guard the shipping. Here were held those great fairs which during the middle ages served to attract merchants from all parts of the civilized world.—London Standard.

Trial by Jury.

The New York Law Journal says on the subject of trial by jury:

"While we do not think that trial by jury ought to be abolished or that there is any increasing sentiment in that direction, we do believe that the system should be modified by dispensing with the requirement for unanimous verdicts. This would obviate the element of individual eccentricity as an impediment to the administration of justice. Mental idiosyncrasy on the part of judges is constantly exhibited and scarcely excites comment. An eminent and very able judge will dissent from the ruling of his associates when it is extremely difficult to understand how so gifted a mind could have gone off on that particular tangent. By permitting affirmances or reversals, notwithstanding dissent, the personal equation is eliminated."

Modeled After an Ancient Tomb.

The temple of the Scottish rite in Washington is a handsome white marble structure about 150 feet square and rises to a height of 150 feet above the street level. At either side of the main entrance is an immense marble sphinx. A row of tall Ionic columns surrounds the second story. The architects followed closely the design of the ancient tomb of King Mausolus, which stood in Halicarnassus and was one of the seven wonders of the world. It was built by the wife of the king and was decorated with hundreds of wonderful statues. This old tomb became so famous that many buildings were modeled after it, but this is the only structure in America in which the design has been used.

In Biology.

Teacher—John, how can you tell the dogwood tree?

John—By its bark.

And his answer was correct, even if it did cause a laugh.

Another bright answer captured in biology:

Teacher—What animal supplies us with ham?

John—The butcher.—Chicago Herald.

Two Models.

Mrs. Toggerblossom—Vain man! Did you never observe that designers take a woman's head to adorn many of your coins? Mr. Toggerblossom—No, but I have observed that designers take many of my coins to adorn a woman's head.—National Monthly.

Easy Money.

"I give my wife half my salary every week to spend on the housekeeping and herself."

"And what do you do with the other half of your salary?"

"Oh, my wife borrows that."—Houston Post.

A man must be excessively stupid as [illegible] is no virtue but on his own side.—Addison.

CHIC PARISIAN FROCK.

Elaborate Afternoon Gown From Across the Waters.

BEAUTIFUL IMPORTED GARMENT.

In spite of the war Paris finds time to make wonderful frocks for the American importers, though Dame Rumor says her women are not wearing many gorgeous frocks during this terrible war. However, here is a sample of the handiwork of one great Parisian couturier who designs frocks even in the trenches.

Wavy goldenrod satin is draped in this instance with silk net which has an elaborate braiding of tan soutache. A girdle of the satin shows beneath the bolero bodice, which is also made of net and braided. Smart boots of two shades of tan leather are worn with this dress, and a parasol in blue and tan is carried. A hat of blue is trimmed with daisies, completing this interesting costume.

DOMESTIC KINKS.

New Methods Used In the Household Learned From Professionals.

Window washing is one of the tasks dreaded by many women, especially the outside of the windows, which are hard to reach. Notice the men who make a profession of window washing, who wash the windows of large stores, and see that they have developed several excellent washers, chief of them being the type which utilizes the so called rubber "squeegee" for drying the panes of glass.

This consists of a galvanized container of triangular box shape which will hold over a quart of water. At one edge of this box is fitted a pad of absorbent felt. At another edge is a rubber squeegee. The whole is equipped with a short metal handle, into which a long wooden handle is to be fitted. When in use the container is filled with water, to which are added a few drops of ammonia or alcohol. The pad is then allowed to soak and the whole device moved vertically up and down the window. When the window has been so washed the other edge of the device is turned toward the glass and the rubber squeegee used, which practically dries the panes of glass. This is the first device of the kind which adapts the commercial washer to the home.

Another kind of washer with points of advantage is a tonglike device fitted with bunches of chamois at each end. These are dampened and the tong fitted over the window casing so that one chamois operates on the outside, the other on the inside pane. This is particularly good in the upper stories, where it is dangerous to sit outside or impossible to reach the windows by any handled device. In cold weather either alcohol or kerosene will prevent water freezing as it is used on the windows.

GUEST ROOM FANCY.

While the careful hostess will not overload her guest room with a horde of useless trifles that will not fit any other place in the house, she will appreciate this latest novelty in a dainty guest room accessory and may hang it with a free conscience on the dressing table for her next feminine visitor. It is a light tinted chiffon bag, a shapeless affair gathered on to a ribbon covered embroidery hoop. In it are piled perhaps a dozen individual powder puffs of softest cotton. Each bit of fluffiness is tied with a piece of narrow ribbon of the color chosen for the bag, and a jaunty bow offers a comfortable way of holding the diminutive puff when in operation. The real practical value of such a dainty bag lies, of course, in the fact that a guest returning from various pleasure jaunts more or less soiled as to face and fatigued [illegible] cotton for applying the refreshing bit of alcohol, powder or rouge.

LABOR AND ART CLASHED.

The Battle Was Rather One Sided and Labor Won the Night.

Among the experiences which Sir Frederick Cowen, the eminent composer, relates in his book "My Art and My Friends" is the following: Once while conducting in Melbourne a terrible noise of hammering started overhead as soon as the concert began.

"I put down my baton and stopped," writes Sir Frederick; "so did the noise. Thinking it was over, I began again; so did the noise. I then sent a messenger with a polite request that the noise should cease. After about ten minutes, during which the hammering grew more and more persistent, the messenger returned, and I said to him:

"'Did you give them my message?'

"'Yes, sir.'

"'And what was their answer?'

"'They said, "Tell Mr. Cowen we've got our contract to finish by a certain time and we ain't going to stop for no concert or nobody."'

"Upon this I turned to the audience and said:

"'Ladies and gentlemen, as you have possibly noticed, there has been a fight between labor and art. Labor has won. I am very sorry, and I wish you all good night.'

"Then I dismissed the orchestra, and there was no concert that evening."

FIRE RISKS ON FARMS.

Safety First Should Be as Much the Rule There as Elsewhere.

A contributor to Farm and Fireside shows how appalling fire risks are on farms. He tells how to reduce some of these fire risks and writes in part as follows:

"The inveterate smoker is about as dangerous as a walking stick of dynamite. It makes me shudder to see a man smoking around the farm buildings. One man I know never will forget the way he was run off the farm when I caught him smoking a cigarette while stacking hay.

"Another dangerous practice of which the average man is guilty is that of carrying ordinary matches loose in his pockets. He should carry either safety matches or keep the ordinary kind in a metal box.

"On most farms the lantern is still the usual light for working about the buildings after dark. A good way to keep it clean and safe is, first, to take out the burners and clean them by boiling in strong soapsuds. This will keep the ventilating passages of the burner working properly. Then wipe all leaking or spilled oil off the base.

"Never set a lantern down. Either hold it or hang it up. Then when it is accidentally struck it will swing instead of upsetting."

A Gladstone Anecdote.

Lord Alverstone tells this anecdote of Gladstone in his "Recollections:"

"Mr. Gladstone was very much interested in the Caucasus. I had a friend, Captain X., who had recently come home from that district, and I gave him a letter of introduction to Mr. Gladstone. A few days later I met Mr. Gladstone in Parliament street. He stopped me and said, 'Your friend, Captain X., knows more about the Caucasus than any man I ever met.' A few minutes afterward I met Captain X. in Pall Mall. I said to him, 'Well, you have made a great impression, Mr. Gladstone.' 'Have I?' he said. 'Yes,' I replied. 'He says you know more about the Caucasus than any man he ever met.' 'Well,' said Captain X., 'that is very strange, for, though I was with him for three-quarters of an hour, I made only three observations.'"

Leather Medals.

Leather medals were originally conferred as a genuine mark of honor. When King John of France, captured at Agincourt, was forced to pay to Edward III. of England a ransom of 3,000,000 gold crowns to effect his release he was left without precious metal for coins or decorations. So he found it necessary to pay the palace expenses with leather money. He also used leather medals when he wished to confer honor on some nobleman. The custom quickly arose of presenting leather medals as a burlesque distinction.—American Boy.

Discretion.

"Mother"—Elsie's eyes were round with horror—"that little boy next door just said the awfulest thing."

"Come tell mother, dear."

"Oh, I couldn't possibly tell you; it was too awful."

"Elsie, tell me instantly."

Elsie backed toward the door. "I think I'd better run out in the garden and play. I feel it coming on that I'm going to tell."—New York Post.

Sound Advice.

"I wish Ingomar to think only of me."

"I would not distract his thoughts too much from business, my dear," counseled her mother. "Remember you will need a great many expensive things."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Why He Failed.

"I understand his marriage was a failure."

"Yes; he tried to run it the way he ran his business."

"How do you mean?"

"He was never in the office."—Detroit Free Press.

Gentle Gertrude.

Penelope—Gertrude is a gentle creature, isn't she? Percival—Yes; instead of whipping the cream she just scolds it.—Youngstown Telegram.

It belongs to great men to have great defects.—French Proverb.

For the Children

Miss Alice Tainter and Her Dog of High Degree.

Photo by American Press Association.

Every year at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, in New York city, there is held a show of dogs, usually of the pet class. This year the show was held as usual, and it happened that a girl won one of the most coveted prizes with her pet animal. The girl, whose picture is shown above with her pet, is Miss Alice Beatrice Tainter. Her dog, a toy bull, was first in his class. The interesting thing about this event is that Alice did not dream that her dog would win a blue ribbon (which means first prize), when she entered him for the contest. She of course believed that her pet was about the cutest and best that ever was seen, but she was also aware that amongst so many there might possibly be a dog which the judges would prefer over her pet. However, her hopes were realized, as it turned out, for to her dog was awarded the blue ribbon as the best of its breed. She was so overcome at the judges' decision that she was in a solemn mood when the photograph man took a snapshot.

Portrait In Words.

One of the company having gone out of the room, the rest agree upon a person (man or woman) whose identity the absentee is to guess from the answers to questions which he puts to the company one by one. The only answers allowed being either "yes" or "no," the task of recognizing the chosen person is not always easy.

The "portrait" may be that of a private person or a public character. In the former case he or she must be generally known and, of course, to the guesser.

At a signal the questioner enters the room and at once proceeds to business by general questions to settle sex ("Am I a man?") and distinction ("Does everybody know me?"), and then step by step, by a process of elimination, narrows the range of choice to such an extent that he may be enabled to "spot" the subject.

Sometimes the guesser himself is the chosen person, and it is a long time, as a rule, before this likelihood dawns upon him—if, indeed, it ever does. It simplifies answers and makes for clearness for the guesser to identify himself with the person selected. "Is it a woman?" is less pleasing and less businesslike than "Am I a woman?"—even if the questioner should be a man.

A Cat In a Trunk.

A Missouri housewife was cleaning up her garret when by some means the family cat got into an old trunk filled with clothing and was shut in. Just ten days later some one in the garret heard pussy's feeble cry, and when the lid was lifted it had barely strength enough to crawl out.

It had torn the clothing in the trunk all to pieces in its clawings and had gnawed the sides nearly through in several places. But perhaps the most singular circumstance was found in the manner in which the cat took care of itself after securing liberty.

Milk and meat and water were set before it in liberal quantities, but the cat would not touch the meat and lapped the water and milk only a little, with frequent rests, and this proceeding it continued through the whole afternoon. If that cat had been a human being it would have swallowed all that was placed before it at one gulp and then died.

A Hint For Boy Scouts.

Practically everywhere in the United States can be found scenes and landmarks of interest and importance in the Indian lore of the region. This opens to every boy scout troop a wide field of valuable study and experience.

With a little effort it should be possible for a group of scouts to gather the whole Indian history of its territory. There are numerous sources. Maybe the public or some private library contains a county history or a history of the state which gives the more important general facts. Then from old inhabitants the local story can be pieced together.

A scout troop will find a lot of fun and excitement on hiking or camping expeditions by re-enacting the Indian stories of the country.—Chicago Tribune.

Enigma.

My first is a dog with a very bad [illegible]
My last is a girl and a very good [illegible]
My whole made a call at [illegible] hall.
Answer.—[illegible]

Counter Confessions

By SARAH BAXTER

James and Lucy Anderson were cousins. Their uncle, Peter Anderson, was very rich, and when he died a will was produced leaving all his property to James and Lucy jointly. This was no surprise, for it was well known that the testator, who had no children, had approved a plan of union between his favorite nephew and niece and that they should inherit his property. They were lovers, were engaged and soon to be married.

There was great surprise, therefore, when a half brother of the deceased named Torrance pronounced the will a forgery. This would give the property to the heirs at law, and Torrance would receive a third, or about $200,000. But a still greater surprise was sprung when Torrance accused James Anderson of the forgery. Unfortunately, both witnesses to this will were dead.

Torrance had divorced his wife, who had married another man named Baker. Baker had trouble with the woman and to get rid of her had gone to parts unknown. It was supposed that the origin of the accusation was in Mrs. Torrance-Baker, who had known Mr. Anderson, the testator, and swore that the signature to the will was not his.

When James Anderson received a visit from her attorney, Edward Markham, James asked whether, should an accused person confess the crime of which he was accused, his counsel would still be bound to defend him. The lawyer replied that a defense under the circumstances would be perfectly legitimate. Thus informed, James confessed that he had forged his uncle's will. Markham was greatly surprised, for young Anderson had a singularly honest countenance. Indeed, notwithstanding the confession, Markham did not believe that his client was guilty.

Markham took great interest in the case, for not only a fortune for a pair of young lovers, but young Anderson's acquittal of a heinous crime, were at stake. There was the usual examination of experts in chirography and the usual differences of opinion on the part of these gentlemen. Half of them pronounced the signature to the will to be genuine, while the other half declared that it was a palpable forgery. Most of the latter on comparing the signature with specimens of James Anderson's writing bore witness that he had written it. One expert declared that no man could have written it, for it bore many characteristics of a feminine hand.

Lucy Anderson attended the court regularly and was naturally under a terrible strain. When this testimony was adduced several persons among the spectators looked at her as much as to say, "Perhaps, after all, she is the criminal." This was too much for her. She fainted and was carried out of the courtroom.

The next development in the case was that Lucy sent for her lover's counsel and confessed to him that it was she and not James who had forged the will. This set a new complexion on the case for the attorney. He had two confessions, one from James, the other from Lucy Anderson. The former he had never believed, and as the case had proceeded he had conceived a suspicion that James was shielding some one. When Lucy had fainted on hearing that the forger must have been a woman the lawyer made up his mind that he had reached a solution of the problem.

He consulted with his client, informing him of Lucy's confession. James did not seem to be surprised on hearing of it, but stolidly adhered to what he had said, declaring that Lucy had confessed to save him from disgrace and imprisonment. He begged her counsel to conceal the latest confession and, if he could not save him on a technicality, to let the case go against him.

The prisoner was convicted, largely on the evidence of Mrs. Torrance-Baker, who at the time the will was made or supposed to have been made was on very friendly terms with the testator. James received his conviction stoically, as though conscious of doing a noble action instead of having committed a crime. Lucy was again carried out of the courtroom in a swoon. Shortly after the finding of the verdict James was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the state penitentiary.

Just before he was to be taken to prison who should turn up but Francis Baker, the second husband of Mrs. Torrance-Baker, who had been active in securing young Anderson's conviction. He had been in the interior of South America.

Baker's return produced a great bouleversement in the situation. He had witnessed a subsequent will to the one mentioned, leaving all his estate to his nephew with a provision that he should marry his cousin Lucy. A new hunt was instituted and this will found. Torrance also testified that the signature to the will James Anderson had been convicted of forging was genuine.

James Anderson's counsel applied for a new trial. The application was granted, and at the second trial, which was a mere form, the accused was acquitted. He had been shielding Lucy under the belief that she had forged the will, and she later had attempted to shield him, thinking to save him by her own sacrifice.

They were finally enough to comply with the provisions of the second will and were married accordingly.

CENSUS TAKERS GETTING READY

Inquiry This Year Will be Complete—Things of Personal Nature to be Told

Prepare yourself so that you will be able to give at almost a minute's notice a clear account of yourself, all the others of the family residing with you and of every person who boards or rooms with you or of members of the family temporarily absent, but claiming residence in your abode. All this in preparation for the visit of the state enumerator who is strictly charged with the duty of asking a long list of exceedingly personal questions.

All persons questioned must answer fully and truthfully. The census man has the power to call on the police or sheriff to aid him in securing the information he is charged with collecting.

Doing the actual work of enumeration will be one enumerator in each election district, who draws $2 per day and one cent per name for each person enumerated. These are the ones who will want information as to the name, residence, relationship to the head of the family, race, color, sex, nativity, citizenship or non-citizenship and occupation.

Work of taking the enumeration probably will not be started until early in June, and it is expected that two weeks will be consumed in covering the entire State.

All the information thus collected is to be transmitted to Albany, where a staff of clerks will sift it out and compile it in handy, tabulated form. Part of the data collected will be sent to the department of education to aid in the study of school problems.

The main object of the enumeration, however, is to ascertain the number of citizens in the state, exclusive of aliens, for the purpose of making a new apportionment of senate and assembly districts, either by the constitutional convention now in progress or the 1916 legislature, as may be determined by the convention.

The State of New York still recognizes the man as the head of the household. This is officially promulgated by Secretary Hugo in his instructions to the 5,651 election district enumerators.

"Enumerators will consider the men the head of the family in all cases except those of Indians on reservations," reads the instructions book. Among the Indians the woman, by ancient tribal custom, is the head of the family, the one through whom the name is transmitted. According to the official records only one reservation Indian in the state votes, but all must be counted.

Where the head of the family or the entire family is away from home at the time the enumerator calls it is the duty of the enumerator to ascertain where they are and communicate with them by mail, forwarding the blanks on which the information must be returned within a reasonable time.

The coming enumeration will be the most complete and thorough ever taken in this state. Under the present law they are taken every ten years. The first one was taken in 1785 when the sheriff in each county had charge of the job and used his constables to gather the desired information. The present enumeration is expected to cost $465,000.

TRANSMISSION CO.'S EQUIPMENT IS SOLD

May 17 is the date set for a hearing in Oswego by Referee in bankruptcy A. S. Wright on the application of L. W. Emerick as trustee for the Parker Transmission Co., whose plant was formerly in the Hunter Arms building.

Quite recently the Manhattan Machinery Co. of New York, dealers in second-hand machinery, bought practically the entire equipment of the Parker Co. for $10,600.

In Fulton on May 17th there will also be offered for sale the American, Canadian, French, Italian, Belgian English, German and Austrian patents owned by the Parker Transmission Company. It is reported that Boston bankers, creditors of the concern, may bid them in and form a new company to manufacture the gears.

REV. AND MRS. BARRETT WILL RECEIVE TOMORROW

A reception will be given Tuesday evening, May 11th, at 8 o'clock in the parlors of the First M. E. church, for the Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Barrett, to which all members of the church and congregation are cordially invited.

OSWEGO'S CHARITY BALL

Proceeds Go Toward Relief Work by K. of C. During Winter.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society, comprising the fourth degree members of the Knights of Columbus, will hold in Oswego a charity ball next Monday night, May 17. The object is to raise funds to provide for debts incurred by the society in its relief work during the winter. The society is devoted to the relief of distress among the poor, irregardless of religion or race.

The committees have been named as follows:

Reception Committee—Hon and Mrs. T. F. Hennessey, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Gleason, Mr and Mrs Frank P. Kamill, Mr and Mrs F. D. Culkin, Mr and Mrs David Fitzgibbons, Mr and Mrs Thomas Burden, Mr and Mrs J. H. Hourigan, Mr and Mrs W. H. Quigley, Mr and Mrs W. H. Wallace, Mr and Mrs T. M. Hennessey, Mr and Mrs Joseph E. Danio, Mr and Mrs D. P. Hennessey, Mr and Mrs. T. J. Flaherty, Mr and Mrs William Donovan, Mr and Mrs John McDonald.

Floor Committee—John McDonald, Dr. J. T. Dwyer, W. F. Taylor, John Griffin, John J. Doughtery, George H. Campbell, John Donovan, Frank Gallagher, James H. Chrystal, Charles M. Clancy, Hon. James E. Mansfield, Thomas McGough, M. F. Casey, F. M. Riley, F. C. Reed, John O'Toole.

General Committee—John F. Otis, T. T. Stone, Joseph Griffin, George Daley, Daniel Griffin, Peter Sheridan, Samuel Harper, C. J. Reilly, Edward S. Farrell.

Ticket—P. J. Clancy, John F. Murphy, Fred Price.

Decoration—Martin O'Meilia, Joseph E. Cauley, Charles Daly, Martin Joyce, John J. Donohue.

HUNTER ASSETS SOLD AT VERY LOW PRICES

At Saturday's public auction of the assets of John and Thomas Hunter, held by L. W. Emerick, trustee, the sums realized were quite small in proportion to the value placed upon them by their former owners.

The sale was held in the morning and in the afternoon Referee in Bankruptcy A. S. Wright confirmed it.

Securities held by John Hunter brought $1,919.90 and those of Thomas Hunter, $1,819.75.

This practically completes the sale of the assets with the exception of life insurance policies, which the court has been asked to rule upon, also an automobile which is claimed by Mrs. Hunter as her personal property.

In the Thomas Hunter Sale, 10 shares of stock of the First National Bank, Fulton, par value $100, sold to F. A. Gage for $1,300; 2,000 shares of the porcupine Mining Company, par value $10,000, brought for the entire lot, $1.00. They were purchased by A. T. Jennings. 166 2-3 shares of the Johnny Sleeper ranch, par value $100, were sold for a very small figure.

In the John Hunter sale, three shares of the Kitts Manufacturing Co. of Oswego, par value $100, were cyfy Oswego, par value $100, were sold to Marvin C. King for $5.00. Ten shares of the City National Bank of Fulton brought $1,700 from G. S. Piper. One hundred shares of the second preferred stock of the Battle Island Paper Company brought twenty cents. A claim of $30,000 against the Interstate Company brought thirty cents and 100 shares of the common stock of the Battle Island Company brought ten cents. One five per cent. bond of the Oswego County Independent Telephone Company, par $100, sold for $90.00 to G. S. Piper.

MISS VAN BUREN BECOMES MRS. LOTT

Miss Lois Van Buren, daughter of Mrs. Anna Van Buren of Rochester st. and Charles Lott of the West Side were married last Saturday night at the parsonage of the Zion Episcopal church at 8 o'clock. Rev. M. J. Peters pastor of the church, officiated.

The bride was attended by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Harvey C. Van Buren, of South 1st st., and Harvey Van Buren acted as best man. Only intimate friends and members of the family were present at the ceremony. The bride wore a traveling suit of dark blue and carried a spray of lilies-of-the-valley. Mrs. Harvey Van Burden also wore blue and carried lilies.

A wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's mother after the ceremony, after which the couple left on a brief wedding trip through Central New York. On their return they will make their home with Mr. and Harvey Van Buren.

The bride is a very talented pianist and is well known in Fulton musical circles. Mr. Lott holds a responsible position with the American Woolen Company.

MAN'S IDEALS; PRACTICAL ONES

Things That Are Antagonistic to Private Monopoly in America

By George Otis Smith, Director United States Geological Survey.

"Practical ideals" is more than an apparent contradiction of terms—it is the real thing that the world demands. The practical ideal is the ideal in its everyday form that has the power to uplift because it is firmly braced on theg round.

Altruistic democracy is not a meaningless phrase. The Declaration of Independence begins with altruism in the appeal it makes for the pursuit of happiness. Democracy in its essence means equality of opportunity, its function is to build up to the higher plane, not to cut down to a dead level. And in our Constitution, the declared purpose to "promote the general welfare" is a guarantee that this nation takes no narrow view of business questions such as those now before the American people. It is in human welfare that ethics and economics find common ground.

Too much stress can not be placed upon the human factor in these problems. The student of politics does well to think less of artificial measures of value, to talk less of monometallic or bimetallic standards and to realize that the human standard is the real measure. Reduced to lowest terms, property, whether real or personal, gold or silver, prairie land or skyscraper, derives its value from what man's labor has put into it or can take out of it.

A working minority of American citizens have come to realize that unregulated private monopoly and good citizenship are antagonistic terms. And, now that popular clamor is giving place to sober second thought the other side of the monopoly question is receiving the consideration it deserves, there is a widespread recognition of the common interdependence of big business and the general public. On the one side, the people are realizing that they are and have been in reality silent partners in big business, and now that there has come the promise of some regulation that will in large part prevent monopolistic centralization, the people are interested in getting their share of the returns which can come only with operation at a profit. On the other hand, the manager of the large corporations, who are really the trustees of the investing public, are beginning to see that a certain financial security goes with public confidence. The public cannot be left out of the reckoning, and that well-remembered attitude toward the public so tersely expressed 60 years ago by a pioneer in railroad affairs does not pay dividends today.

Partners in Business

To whom, then, belongs the reward of efficiency? I find a simple answer to that question in the opinions of the higher courts, in the decisions of public utility commissions, and in recent or pending legislation. Industrial enterprises as conducted by corporations are inherently co-operative. Owner, workman, and consumer are in reality partners, and as such deserve to share in the profits. The public can demand low prices only after adequate profit has been provided to capital and fair wages for labor. This basal principle of profit-sharing among all three partners seems to me the cornerstone among the practical ideals of the present day.

The trouble with too many of the business men of the day, and especially with those who come to Washington to oppose new legislation, is their nearsightedness. They can not see country-wide public opinion and do not appreciate the obvious fact that the financial centers are not also the centers of national thought. The result of this as I expressed it in conversation last winter with a New York gentleman who was largely interested in water-power development, is that the business interests oppose something at one congress which two years later they would accept; but the next Congress is already considering a more advanced legislative proposition. We are all more or less progressive. I told him, but the opposition has been just one lap behind.

Corporations Have Rights

The bright light of publicity is coming to shine more and more upon the inner workings of all private business which has anything of the public-service character. Only about 3 years ago, at a conference on water-power policy, I heard the representative of the banking houses interested in the hydroelectric business tell the Secretary of the Interior with considerable warmth of spirit that one thing the men who make possible the development of our country by their contribution of capital would not stand for was any legal requirement of inspection of their accounts by the government. A corporation has its rights, they continued, just the same as a private man in business. Last year in the same room, when the utilization of a large power site owned by the government was being discussed, I heard those asking for the permit dismiss the question of Federal inspection of their books with the remark, "That need not be discussed, our books will of course be always open to any authorized representative of the Government." The ultimatums pronounced by the ambassadors from Wall street, State street, and West Adams street, are shortlived in the present atmosphere of popular interest in these business questions.

We need to see ourselves and our day in the right perspective. Men of vision are what the world needs, but vision alone will not suffice. It was not a Darius Green, but Professor Langley and the Wright Brothers who taught men to fly.

It is simply axiomatic that the world has reached the stage where science has entered everyday life to a degree that even our fathers never dreamed. Physical forces and natural resources are harnessed to the use of man, and the miracle-workers who can control these Titans are essential members of the body politic.

The compelling argument for engineers to step forward as citizens is the evident fact that politics has not kept pace with science. Take the political conditions of this or any other country, of this or any other day. They are characterized by uncertainty, confusion, and hazards that the business man would at once cut out of his own business, and should eliminate from the nation's business. On the king's highway of ancient times slaves worked without respite to make smooth the path for royal use, and today the American railroad invests millions to straighten curves or reduce grades, but on our political right-of-way obstruction and obstacles which make all progress expensive, if not uncertain, are allowed to remain simply because these socalled institutions are our heritage from our fathers and our fathers' fathers.

Where Man Loses

The scientist who simply seeks truth for truth's sake will surely lose the larger part of life, for truth that serves man, science that benefits humanity, is the only kind whose quest is worth making a life-work for a man with red blood.

The most philosophic of American geologists, Professor Chamberlain, after studying exhaustively climatic conditions in the long geologic past and after weighing carefully the possibilities of disaster to our earth from collision with some star, has shown that we have good reason to measure the future habitability of the earth in millions or tens of millions, if not, indeed, hundreds of millions of years. Ssharing Professor Chamberlain's inspiring belief in the probability of racial longevity, do we not gain a real incentive to scientific research into the great utilization of the forces of nature, an added argument for the application of the truths of science to civic progress, and a larger faith that the Golden Age is in the future—that the highest development of our country and of the world is to be witnessed by those who are to follow us? Are not our ideals practical and is not such a vision a call to larger service?

"THE HAM TREE"

McIntyre and Heath, who have for forty years been highly successful stage partners in the delineation of quaint negro characters, will be the attraction at the Richardson Theatre, Oswego, Tuesday, May 14th, in Geo. V. Hobart and Jean Schwartz' especially humorous musical comedy, "The Ham Tree," which has been fully revised and brought up-to-date by the authors and elaborately staged under the direction of Ned Wayburn. Of the many stage productions in which McIntyre and Heath have appeared during their long career on the stage "The Ham Tree" has afforded the most suitable opportunity for the display of their unique impersonations and in its present form much will be found that is new in both book and music. John Cort has selected competent players for the support of his stars, while Mr. Wayburn has chosen his chorus from over one thousand of the best dancing girls in the country. Reserved seats for Fulton on sale at the Quirk Theatre box office Wednesday 9 a.m.

Special sale of Farm Wagons during month of May. VanWagenen, Inc. advl23

ALL SOCIETIES UNDER ONE HEAD

Named the National Historical Society; Election Held in Washington

Washington, D.C., May 8.—The directors of the National Historical society this afternoon elected 150 founders of the Society and chose officers as follows: President, Frank Allaben, New York, Editor-in-Chief The Journal of American History; Vice-Presidents, Henry S. Hawley, Chicago, President Railway Supply Co.; William H. Way, Meriden, Ct., President Cuttiss-Way Co., John Fowler Mitchell, Greenfield, Ind., President William Mitchell Printing Co., Cherman I. Pool, Waverly, Ia., S. A. R., Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, New York, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, New York, President George Washington Memorial Association, Eleanor Haines, M. D., Newark, N. J., Rev. George Clark Houghton, D.D., rector Church of the Transfiguration, New York; Secretary, M. T. R. Washburn, New York, An Executive Committee was appointed consisting of the president, secretary and treasurer.

The society incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia on April 26, electing as directors L. H. Fisher, attorney, Washington, chairman; Dudley Butler, New York, treasurer, John Balsam, Washington.

The society plans to unite in common membership and co-ordination all existing patriotic and historical hodies and the vice-presidents wil form a grand council, each state and foreign country being eventually represented by five or more. Provision is made for 250 original life-member founders, donating $100 to a founders' fund and from whom the vice-presidents are chosen and 5,000 original founders giving $5 each. The founders elected today are:

The articles of incorporation outline the purposes of the society; to discover, procure, preserve and perpetuate whatever relates to history, particularly of the United States and the western hemisphere; inculate patriotism; promote the peace of righteousness among nations; provide a national and international patriotic clearing house and historical exchange, promoting by suitable means helpful forms of communication and co-operation between all historical organizations and patriotic orders; promote the work of preserving historic landmarks and marking historic sites; encourages the use of historical themes and the expression of patriotism in the arts, and publish The Journal of American History as the official organ. Branch societies or local chapters will be organized as in the patriotic orders.

The work of enrolling founders will continue, directed from the Society's New York offices, Rooms 516-518, 30 East 42d street, by the president, Secretary and Treasurer.

CLOTHING THIEVES EACH HELD UNDER $500 BAIL

Two young men, both of good families, were arrested yesterday by Chief Dyer, charged with entering and robbing the Amdursky store Friday night. The arrest came as a great surprise and shock to the relatives of the young men who have always borne excellent reputations in the past.

After a careful cross-questioning both culprits admitted their guilt and they were locked up. This morning they were arraigned before Judge Wilson in City Court and waived examination. The Judge held them in $500 bail for the Grand Jury. It is expected that bail will be furnished before night by friends. The men were represented in court by Attorney George H. Fanning.

When Mr. Amdursky opened his store a Sturday morning he noticed that two suitcases, several suits of clothes, hats, neckties and other wearing apparel was missing. He reported his loss to the police and Detective Branningan and Chief Dyer started work on the case. The raiders left no tangible clue, but the police discovered that one of the men, who was afterwards arrested, was seen Saturday night in an entire new outfit which answered the description of the goods stolen. A close watch was kept on the pair and the hiding place of the rest of the loot was discovered yesterday and the men were arrested.

All Kinds of GARDEN SEEDS by the ounce or pound at LaPorte's Grocery Oneida St. Hello 75

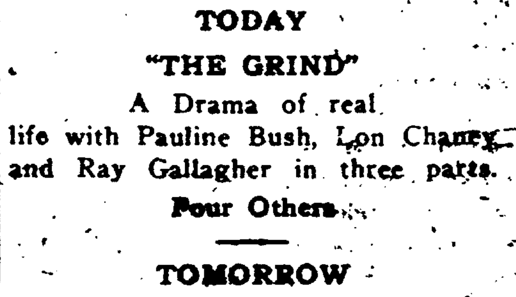
SALE OF Children's High Grade Coats
For ages 8 to 14 years
Values up to $7.50
Your choice for
$3.95
On Sale Tomorrow (Tuesday) Morning at 9 o'clock
J. C. O'BRIEN

Cream Separators at cost. VanWagenen, Inc. advl22

New carload of Bowker's Fertilizers. VanWagenen, Inc. advl22

We are Agents for CHASE & SANBORN'S Fine Teas and Coffees
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida St. Hello 75

REFRIGERATORS
PERFECTION OIL STOVES
Screen Doors and Windows
FISHING TACKLE
A. M. DRUSE & CO.
7 South First Street


Overland Model 81
$795 f.o.b. Factory
VANWAGENEN, Inc. Agents

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE
TODAY
"THE GRIND"
A Drama of real life with Pauline Bush, Lon Chaney, and Ray Gallagher in three parts.
Four Others.
TOMORROW
"SAVED BY A DREAM"
Big Society Feature, with Harry Myers, Rosemary Theby and Brinsley Shaw in two parts and Four Others.
Admission 5c.

Evening Times Subscribers are requested to advise this office if the carrier boy fails to deliver paper properly and with regularity.

THE QUIRK
Matinees, 5c
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.
Sundays—5c, 10c.
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10:30 P. M.
TODAY
Israel Zangwill's Masterpiece
CHILDREN OF THE GHETTO
TUESDAY
"From the Valley of the Missing" by the author of "Tess of the Storm Country."
1000 People—500 Scenes
Paramount Travel Pictures.
Every Tuesday for 20 weeks.

SPECIAL NOTICE

No miscellaneous Want Ads. will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

In order that display advertising may secure preferred position copy must reach this office not later than 9 a.m. on day on which service is to be rendered.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Wanted—By a family of four; no children; a middle aged woman to do general housework; permanent situation; good wages. Address "Enquirer, this office before June 1st. 123c

For Sale Cheap—House and barn on large lot 50x150; finely located at 310 Highland st. Inquire R. E. Harrison, at Spencer's office; 28½ East First st. 125c

Clark Irish Harp—Will sell cheap; brand new. Just the thing for a home. Address Z, Evening Times office. tf.

To Rent—Furnished apartment; 3 rooms; bath and all conveniences; desirable locations. Inquire S, Times office. 122

For Sale—Sewing machine; range; Perfection oil stove and other household articles. 410 Worth st., second door east side. 122

Marine Engine—For sale; 2 h. p.; boiler; oil burning; complete from stacy to propeller. 307 Cayuga st. 121

Young Girl wants position at housework in family without children. Phone 1573. 123

For Sale—Mahogany table and bookcase and secretary; must sell before June 1. 310 S. 3d st.

To Let—6 rooms and bath, 3d and Seneca st. Apply 121 South 1st st., or phone 3288. 122

Lost—White English bull dog, with collar. Phone 3291. 120c

House to Rent—210 S. 3d st. Inquire D. G. Draper, 416 Rochester st. tf

Wanted—A girl for housework. R. L. McCully, 202 S. 3d st. tf

REV. BARRETT ROUSED HEARERS

(Continued from Page One)

short time ago, on his dying bed, "I want my sins forgiven," and where could he get that? He must go and wash in Jordan for that is the only cure for the leper heart.

Perhaps I speak to someone who has a longing in their heart to be clean but you feel that all the good has died out of your heart—that your sins are like mountains and have hardened you into carelessness; twenty years ago you were better than you are today, you are more indifferent and cold, but let me say that there is welcome for you.

Perhaps you are a respectable man or woman and folks look up to you as such, but you have a secret sin in your soul; you hide it from your friends but you cannot hide it from God, and if He should open the door to the chamber of that sin your nearest and dearest friends would despise and abhor your name.

Oh! these secret sins hidden from the eyes of the physician and surgeon, which no eye but God can see, no medicine cure, no knife in human hands probe, these are the things that are as fire in the bones and drag the soul to the pit—yea, the hell already in the soul.

Christ comes to the willing heart and the willing heart moves toward Him.

DEEDS FILED SATURDAY

Seymour Palmer to George B. Pelmer, property in Granby; $2500.

George B. Palmer to Charles E. Palmer, property in Granby; $4000.

Andrew Beach to Salmon River Power Company, property in Orwell, indicated price $1000.

William G. Miller to Michael Wocokanise, property in Eighth ward, $1300.

Ernest W. Arnold to The Beardsley, [illegible]

LAST WEEK IN BUSINESS LIFE

Money Continues Easy and Collections Maintain Recent Improvement

Dun's Review for May 8, says:

Business conditions show comparatively little change, and through the recent cheerful outlook is maintained, conservatism goes hand in hand with increased confidence. The growing intensity of the war operations, including the sinking of an American ship, has caused considerable uneasiness and resulted in rather sharp irregularities in the stock market. The cost of the war, which in one country alone amounts in the first year to more than double the total Government debt created in this country durin gthe Civil war, naturally causes concern. This, however, has little or no effect on the immediate volume of trade, which continues to expand slowly. The heavy export demand, particularly of foodstuffs and war materials, is still the most striking feature; but it is noticeable also that domestic consumption is on a rising scale, although this is much more apparent in some directions than in others. Bank clearings are now for the first time revealing a gain over last year, not only at New York, where speculative activities contribute to swell the total, but in many other parts of the country. The iron and steel industry is now operating on about a 75 per cent. basis, with increasing pig iron output, and prospects for this month appear excellent. The dry goods markets are generally steady, cotton goods being in liberal request and firm. Woolens and worsteds are quiet, but carpets are more active and higher. Shoes are moving slowly, but the outlook is more cheerful. Building operations are larger in the eastern cities and building materials are in good demand, with considerable export sales. Winter wheat conditions are excellent. The heavy export demand for wheat keeps up. Ship building is prosperous, the automobile industry is generally active, there is rather more railroad buying of supplies and the volume of unemployment is diminishing. Money continues easy and collections maintain their recent improvement. In the latest week exports from New York were $24,763,189, a gain of $8,000,000 over last year, and the excess over imports was $2,106,154.

The betterment in the steel trade is reflected in the increased mill operations and the steady expansion in pig iron production, the total in April being the largest in fully a year. According to The Iron Age, the output last month reached 2,116,494 tons, or 70,550 tons a day, against 2,063,834 tons, or 66,575 tons a day, in March, while there were four more furnaces in blast on May 1 than on April 1.

Recent large contract sales and a steady demand for immediate delivery have placed staple cotton goods in a strong position. The mills are better situated than is usual at this period of the year and there is more activity in fine and fancy cottons, both for prompt and forward shipment. Print cloths, however, have been very quiet. The dyestuffs scarcity continues to grow more serious and the leading line of colored flannelettes have been advanced ½c. a yard. A disappointing volume of duplicate orders for men's wear for fall has been received, business from the clothing trade on staples being much below normal. Notwithstanding this, values rule very firm, with advances of from 5c. to 7½c. a yard noted in some directions. The dmand for staple serges has been lighter than for some years, and an early opening of the new [illegible] season, with close prices, is predicted. Shepherd checks and poplins are selling steadily in many dress goods, while some of the coverts are also moving well.

VOWINKLE REMEDIES

Oswego's Coroner Ready to Organize Stock Company.

C. J. Vowinkle is about to incorporate a company for the manufacture of patent medicines of which he controls the formulas. He has been for several years compounding the remedies and selling them, and now the demand has become so great for them that he says he cannot keep up with it.

Among the remedies are Dr. Mease's Nervine, Austen's Prescription, Hart's Aniseseed Balm, Vowinkel's Liniment, Vowinkel's Little Liver Pills, Mease's Pile Ointment, Vowinkel's Headache Wafters, Vowinkel's White Pine Cough Syrup.

[illegible] Van Wagenen, Inc. adv122

WEATHER FORECAST

Gentle to moderate and variable winds; fair tonight, and Tuesday fair and warmer.

FULTON'S CHAUFFEURS

Half Dozen Young Men Went Thru Paces Saturday.

At Saturday's examination of chauffeurs by John A. Hamlin, examiner of the Automobile Bureau of the Secretary of State, six of Fulton's young men were included among the candidates for license to operate cars as their vocation. It was the first examination in this county since the automobile law went into effect five years ago, and in it the candidates were put through their sprouts—turning corners, starting, stopping and working the several levers of their cars under the personal supervision of the Examiner.

The examination lasted from 8:30 until noon, when the following men received their try-out:

Oswego city—Edward Gange, Robert Snody, William Hough, Harold Donahue, Clarence Aiken, James La fave, Howard Elithorpe, George Otis, Harold Brown, Charles Clancey, Charles Parkinton, Herbert Hammond, Owen Smith, Gerald E. King.

Fulton—Frank King, Alfred Huggins, Ray Fitch, Enos G. Lamb, George G. Post, Grove White.

Pulaski—Albert Reynolds, Herman Willam, Hugh Killam, Frank Prouty, Francis Snyder, Harold White.

New Haven—Fred A. Whitney, Clarence Bracy.

Mexico—Amby Tubbs, Fred Cole.

Fair Haven—Harry Smith.

Altmar—Orvis G. Fradenburgh.

Wolcott—Nelson J. Field.

Community Notes

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pullen and daughter Bonita, of Oswego, were guests of Mrs. Frank Parsons Sunday.

Mrs. William Briggs of Syracuse spent Friday in town.

Edward Guile of New Haven was in the city througt the week-end.

Fred Wadsworth is spending several days with relatives at Wolcott.

Mrs. Samuel Levi is seriously ill at her home in North 4th st.

Mr. and Mrs. William White have been the guests of Hannibal friends.

Mr. and Mrs. John Criger and Mrs. Pearl Merriam of this city were recent visitors at Ira.

The members of the First M. E. church and congregation will hold a reception for Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Barrett, Tuesday evening, May 11th, in the parlors of the church.

Mrs. Edna Moore of Utica st., is spending a short vacation with Mrs. Victor Loomis of Oneida.

Mrs. J. L. Jones has been the guest of Syracuse friends.

Earl Whitaker of Chicago has been in the city the past week, called here by the death of his father.

Mrs. Elizabeth Durfey is entertaining Miss A. Smith.

Mrs. Emerson Flack of Central Square has been the guest of Fulton friends.

Mrs. M. Barker of Rochester st. has been entertaining her daughter, Mrs. Louis Windholz of Baltimore.

Mrs. James Boland has been the guests of relatives in Oneonta.

Miss Agnes Moore of Newark, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Moore of Academy st.

Mr. and Mrs. Alde Dickens and son Bruce of Syracuse were Sunday guests of Mrs. S. B. Ball and Mrs. E. L. Locker.

Dr. H. J. Terpenning was called upon this morning by a Polish citizen, who sustained a severe cut upon one hand while at work in the finishing department of the woolen mill.

Chairs re-seated—cane, splint or leather; upholstering at reasonable prices. Wm. Lytte, 304 Pine st., Fulton. advt

[illegible] Hay, Straw and Shavings. Van Wagenen, Inc. adv122

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, May 10.—Just what Governor Whitman will dow ith the bill by Assemblyman John Malone of Albany which aims to create a State Boxing Commission, is a matter for speculation since Lemuel E. Quigg, delegate to the Constitutional Convention from Columbia county has present his proposed amendment to the Constitution which if adopted, will mean that prize fights in New York State will be prohibited.

Because it was believed in many quarters that legalized boxing exhibitions in the State were being conducted to the detriment of the sport, Assemblyman Malone introduced a bill during the recent session of the legislature which provided for a paid commission of three to take the place of the present commission which is serving without pay. The measure passed both the senate and assembly without material debate, nor were any hearings given upon it.

The Malone bill is a thirty day bill and Governor Whitman was expected to act upon it1 ast week. When Delegate Quigg presented his proposed amendment to the Constitution it at once became apparent that were he to approved the Malone bill and were the delegates to the Constitutional Convention to approve of the Quigg resolution, the State boxing commission, created under the Malone bill, would naturally go out of existence, since the amended Constitution would have precedence over any legislative act.

Mike Donovan, thep rofessional boxing instructor and who in his earlier days taught Theodore Roosevelt the "manly art", is an ardent candidate for one of the commissionerships. The "professor" as he is called has spent considerable time at Albany, recently urging his selection by his declarations that the boxing game was always clean when he had anything to do with it. Besides "Professor" Donovan there are numerous other candidates.

Governor Whitman is believed by many to be in favor of the Maine bill and it appears that his only concern with relation to it has been that he might be unable to pursuade the men he has had in mind to accept commissionerships. It was rumored that a member of the New York Athletic Club would be one of the three commissioners.

If the talk among the delegates can be relied upon, the Quigg resolution is not likely to be adopted. It is pointed out that if it should be adopted no boxing exhibitions or fights for profit or prizes would be legally permitted in New York State.

James R. Price of New York city; Frank S. O'Neil of Binghamton and Major J. J. Dixon of Brooklyn are the present boxing commissioners; they would be legislated out of office if the Malone bill passes the desk of Governor Whitman where it at present reposes.

Many of the Constitutional Convention delegates feel that the work of regulating sport, gambling and other matters, should not be subjects for them to deliberate over. The legislature they say, has this authority and the power should be left with that body.

The last act of the legislature of this State dealing with boxing exhibitions, was the passage of the Frawley law, which established the State Athletic Commission, which body regulated and supervises the sport. The Frawley law became effective July 25, 1911.

FRANK T. ENGLISH

Frank Theodore, ten-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dae English, died at the parents' home in Detroit, Mich., on Friday, May 7.

The body was brought to Fulton and placed in the Fairdale cemetery beside another child, Guy William, who was brought here for burial September 15, 1914.

Mrs. Dae English was formerly Miss Bessie Clark of this city.

MRS. LOUISA LA BOUNTY

The Evening Times is in receipt of news from Cleveland, Ohio, of the death of Mrs. Louisa La Bounty, on May 5. Mrs. La Bounty had not enjoyed good health for a period of four years. She was well known in this city where she lived before going to Cleveland, and many friends are left to mourn her loss.

For Tuesday, at 9 A. M.

WE PLACE ON SALE

20 Doz. Kimonos and Dressing Sacques at 29c

This lot comprises all our manufacturers have left from their season's output, hence we saved 50c on the dollar and give to you the same chance.

A Regular 50c and 75c Sale. Can be seen in our window,

29c

FOR BARGAINS VISIT OUR BASEMENT

M. Katz & Co.'s

DEPARTMENT STORE 63-65 FIRST ST.

OLD LANDMARK A TOTAL LOSS

Shortage of Water Made the Steamer's Presence Necessary; Pumped River Water

The Van Buren homestead on the East River road occupied jointly by Mrs. Hattie Van Buren Ward and John Sayer and family was destroyed by fire shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Two pieces of apparatus answered the first alarm which was turned in from Box 34, but after a long run to the scene of the blaze which was almost out of the city limits, the department discovered that the hose was not long enough to reach the nearest hydrant. Before the alarm was sounded the fire had gutted the upper story of the building and the lack of water permitted little activity on the part of the department. A wagon was sent back to the city for more hose and the steamer was called out by another alrm. When the steamer arrived on the scene water was pumped from the river only a few feet away, but by that time then ouse was almost a total ruin.

Some of the lighter pieces of furniture were carried out by the neighbors before the firemen arrived, and the department managed to save most of the house hold goods on the lower floor.

The blaze could be seen from the Oneida st. bridge and more than 200 people walked down the river to get a close view of it.

The house was a very old structure and the dry timbers burned fiercely aided b ythe high wind which was prevalent yesterday. Sparks flew upon adjoining buildings but the firemen managed to keep the blaze confined to the Van Buren home.

The cause of the fire is not known, but Chief Waugh was inclined to think that it was a defective chimney. The house was partly covered by insurance. Mrs. Van Buren Ward, the owner was in the Lee Memorial hospital for treatment at the time of the fire.

WILLIAM BARRY

The announcement of the death of William Barry of Oswego, last Friday, was received in this city with sorrow.

Mr. Barry was educated in Montreal, arriving in Oswego twenty years ago. He was a brother of the late Dean Barry, and was an inventor of ability.

Many of his inventions have been successes, the most notable being a cancelling machine. His other inventions were: A device for the facilitating of the handling of the mail. He was the pioneer in this line; automatic mailing machine; stamp cancelling machine; machine for soldering cans; willow stripper; harness stitching machine; patents on door hangers, roller skates, chain hoist, hydraulic weighing machine, and many others.

The funeral will be held tomorrow from the Barry residence, 136 E. 6th st., Oswego.

MONROE SKEEL'S FUNERAL

The funeral of Monroe Skeel, commander of Schenck Post, G.A.R., who died on Saturday, was held from the First M. E. church at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. Barrett officiated.

A large body of friends gathered at the services to pay tribute to the memory of Commander Skeel, who for his kindly nature was esteemed by all who knew him.

Get cash for second-hand bicycles. At Rogue's, 61 First st. adv

FULTON'S BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONIAL DIRECTORY

SIGNS, BULLETINS, CARDS — any kind, anywhere. DECORATION, PAINTING. A. E. WORDEN, Academy and 6th sts. Phone 3432.

DENTISTS

FRED L. CARY, D. D. S. 122 West Broadway. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

DR. H. S. ORCHARD
Dental Parlors
Phone 444 112 Oneida St.

BARBER SHOPS

CAMPBELL'S BARBER SHOP has removed to 21 South First Street. Ready to meet all customers.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM — Opposite Lower Depot, Second St. Three Barbers; Martin, Donovan, Carroll. Baths ready at all times. J. Fred Carroll, Prop.

UNDERTAKERS

YOUNG & HILL. Open day and night at 117 Oneida. Phone 2172.

DELIVERY SERVICES.

FRANK DE LARM, Successor to GARRETT'S LIVERY, at 126 Cayuga Street. Solicits the livery business of all old customers. Phone 235 Cayuga St.

YES

We have received a number of inquiries as to whether or not we would continue our appliance sale, and so we have decided to maintain the same cut prices on appliances until Wednesday. No Later.

Come in and look them over. Every purchase a real bargain and a wonderful home help.

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY
103 Oneida St. Phone 144

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

If Results count for anything, The Evening Times has almost reached the much-discussed

"Pschycological Moment"

WHY?

Because of the leaps and bounds made by the circulation department within a fortnight

Circulation Growing Every Minute! Watch It Grow More!

After several months of painful illnesss and a couple bad sinking spells, The Evening Times believes

MR. BUSINESS

of Fulton, N. Y., is back on the job. From the very first The Evening Times knew he would recover.

He has recovered always.

And now is the time to advertise in YOUR PAPER—the local home paper, because YOUR PAPER—the the Peoples's Paper is a home institution. The Evening Times leaves the People's money in YOUR TOWN; Does not take it away never to return.

Make Yours the Livest Ads in the Evening Times

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

Thoughts That Help

Be not swift to be afraid;
Many a ghostly thing is laid
In the light from out the shade,
Wait and see.

Do not live your sorrows twice;
Fear is like a touch of ice;
Faith can kill it in a trice.
Wait and see.

Why expect the worst to come?
Burdened minds are troublesome;
Joy makes up a goodly sum.
Wait and see.

Better than your wildest dreams
Is God's light that for you gleams,
When the morning dimly seems.
Wait and see.

—Marianne Farningham.

VINCENT ASTOR'S AIRSHIP SAID TO BE "FOOL PROOF."

Hydroaeroplane Has Luxurious Cabin in Which Bride Will Fly.

The $14,000 hydroaeroplane which Vincent Astor is learning to fly at Marblehead, Mass., is said to be "fool proof." It was specially constructed for him and has a comfortable cabin in which he will take his bride on flights, it is said.

By various devices the craft is believed to have been given the highest degree of safety and inherent stability obtainable in air navigation. In addition to this, personal comfort and attractive appearance have been provided for in the construction of the machine.

The main floating section is comprised in the boat hull, which will house not only the pilot and passengers, but fuel and oil supplies. For the first named there are two compartments, one at the bow for the operator and one amidships. The latter is furnished with two seats, the rear of which contains a duplicate set of controls.

The rear compartment is located directly between the two sections of the lower wing surface. The occupants of this compartment will be thoroughly sheltered from wind and spray.

The method of access to the forward part of the machine is a novel feature of it. Two doors at the bow give entrance to this compartment, and thence to the stern. When the doors are closed the occupants are afforded perfect shelter. Both sections have deep upholstered seats and spring cushions.

The motor will develop from 100 to 110 horsepower, and will furnish power to drive the craft at a speed of between sixty-five and seventy miles an hour.

The machine is supplemented with a specially built floating hangar, which can be piloted to any location to please Mr. Astor's fancy and convenience.

GIRLS BAR BOYS WHO SMOKE.

"Fingers That Hold Cigarettes Shan't Hold Ours" is Pledge.

"Fingers that hold cigarettes shall never hold ours" is the first rule of the Girls' Anti-cigarette club of Leoti, Kan.

The girls take a solemn pledge. It runs:

"We hereby solemnly pledge that we will not associate with any young man addicted to the cigarette habit. We will not walk on the street with him nor recognize him in public."

At first the boys regarded the club as a joke. But it wasn't so funny when after church Sunday nights every blessed girl cut the escorts lined up at the doors and struck out for home alone.

AERO AIDS DOCTOR'S HASTE.

Takes Him to Accident Call at Speed of 110 Miles an Hour.

When he received an emergency call to an accident eleven miles out of Grinnell, Ia., Dr. Pearl E. Somers pressed into service W. C. Robinson, an aviator, who drove him through the air at a speed of 110 miles an hour and landed him at his patient's side in six minutes.

This is the first time a physician has used an aeroplane to answer a call in Iowa.

WAR PROVES WAGE RAISER IN BRITAIN.

War has unexpectedly raised the wages of workers in Britain.

Food prices in England are up about 10 per cent. Wages have gone up more than 5 per cent. Beside that there is much overtime.

According to the returns of the British board of trade the following wage increases have been made:

Railway men, 75 cents a week.

Longshoremen, from 25 cents to $3 a week.

Policemen, 75 cents a week.

Carpenters, $1 to $1.50 a week.

General laborers, 75 cents to $1.50 a week.

Gas workers, $1 a week.

Bakers, increase of $1.25 a week asked, but employers' offer of 75 cents accepted pending negotiations.

Textile workers, bonus for overtime work in factories doing work on army clothing.

Miners, employers generally offer 10 per cent advance in pay; miners demand 20 per cent.

Postal employees, including telephone and telegraph workers, increase of $1 a week has been demanded.

Boot and shoe workers, 5 to 10 per cent.

Coppersmiths, average wage before war $9, now $12.50.

Clerks, some increase; 100,000 grocers' assistants have asked a readjustment of wages; similar movements pending in other branches.

Engineering and building trade workers, some sections have secured substantial increases.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Our Big Heart.

"The Almighty heart is still stronger than the almighty dollar." No spellbinder made the statement. No politician made it as an appeal for votes. A foreigner said it the other day in a foreign country, in praising the stand this country has taken on the European war. Here and there across the water we still have a friend.—Detroit News.

Knows All About It.

A woman writer, unmarried, tells in a Chicago paper that she will "lay bare relentlessly the weaknesses which make for unhappiness in married life." Yep, it takes an unmarried person to "lay bare relentlessly the weakness that make for unhappiness in married life."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Dope Fiends.

Those early impressions that the drug users had quit appear to have been too early. It is now feared that the worst is not yet known. Many cities report an astounding increase in the number of cases found by the police and hospitals. The evil was attacked none too soon.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The Unpopular Weather Man.

The government weather bureau, which has trouble enough making correct forecasts for one day, is taking a fearful risk when it issues weekly predictions for the benefit of farmers and shippers. But it might as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb.—New York Sun.

The Bystander's Lot.

So long as Uncle Sam must be an innocent bystander he should felicitate himself that he can do his bystanding 3,600 miles away from the scene of trouble instead of next door to it. The neighbors to a first class row may be hit by flying brickbats.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Poetic License.

One interesting instance of poetic license is the way William Watson speaks of a man going out to meet the enemy with a whetted glaive, whereas really he lies on his stomach in one of the trenches and shivers in his wet khaki pants.—Ohio State Journal.

Different Seats.

The difference between stock exchanges and traction lines is striking. In the one you have to have a seat before you can hand over your cash. In the other—well, it's on the contrary quite the reverse.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Laconic.

Kitchener of Khartum knew just what to do when he heard that a distinguished and recently married officer was being visited by his wife at his headquarters in the field. "One of you must come home," he wired.—Boston Globe.

A Long Felt Want.

Edison is said to have perfected an invention for keeping the air in submarines pure. We wish he would do as much for offices, hotels, city halls, prisons and other airtight compartments above water level.—New York Sun.

Toys and Titles.

The recent meeting of the American toy manufacturers in Chicago calls attention to the fact that we can manufacture every sort of toy in America that is made in Europe—except titles of nobility.—Chicago Herald.

Swat the Flies.

Swat the flies before they are born. You can do that by swatting the filthy places where the flies are hatched and brought into existence by the hundred thousand to torment humanity.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Passing of the Crown.

The emperor of Japan is to be crowned next November. The ceremony ought to be interesting, as the signs of the times are that it is going to become rarer and rarer.—Baltimore American.

Never Pays to Argue With 'Em.

If a woman wants to paint her face it's none of the state's business, declares a Cincinnati woman. And the state will probably drop the subject right there.—Knoxville Sentinel.

Dense.

Baskin—It takes a long time to get anything through Beanbrough's skull, doesn't it? Phyle—I should say it does. That man will be dead and buried before he ever finds out he is sick.—Youngstown Telegram.

Two-seated and Delivery Wagons. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

Potato Cake.

Cream one cupful butter and two cupfuls sugar, add three or four eggs, one cupful mashed potatoes, one-half cupful milk, one-half cupful grated chocolate (or less), two and one-quarter cupfuls flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one teaspoonful cinnamon and one-half teaspoonful each of cloves and nutmeg. Lastly add one cupful chopped walnuts or any other nut meats.

Refurbishing the Kitchen.

The kitchen should have a fresh coat of paint each season and should be kept light in color. A half worn linoleum can be freshened by giving it a coat of paint or varnish, and it will also last much longer if a layer of soft padding of some kind is put under it before it is tacked down. This is especially necessary if the kitchen floor is rough or uneven.

POPULAR MECHANICS

Horsepower of a Rainfall.

Few people realize the energy in a fall of rain. On the evening of Oct. 9, 1914, there fell at Kansas City, Mo., in two hours 1.79 inches of rain. Assuming that this rain covered an area four miles square, or sixteen square miles, and that it fell from an altitude of 3,000 feet, the energy represented was about 6,300,000 horsepower hours. Were this converted into electrical energy without the usual losses it would amount to nearly 4,700,000 kilowatt hours. At 10 cents per kilowatt hour this energy would cost $470,000.—Scientific American.

To Test Pocket Watches.

We now have in this country an opportunity to secure an official standard of that commodity sometimes compared to money in the often repeated "time is money," says the Scientific American. The bureau of standards, official measurer of the United States, undertakes for a fixed fee ranging from 50 cents to $5 to report on and certify as to pocket watches. The most elaborate test, known as Class A, involves the running of the watch for fifty-four days in a series of periods in various positions and at different temperatures.

Deflecting Auto Headlights.

The only light that is useful in automobile driving at night is that which is thrown on the roadway. This effect may be obtained by painting the lower segment of the conical reflector and letting the rays that strike the upper part and are directed downward do all the lighting, says Automobile Dealer. A simple method of avoiding the objectionable glare is to direct the light downward by bending the lamp supports so that the principal rays will strike the roadway about fifty feet ahead of the car.

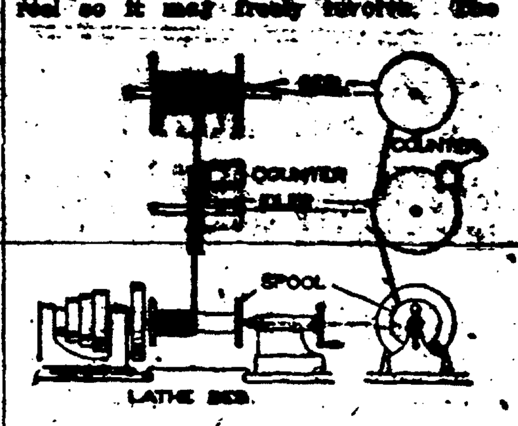
Testing the Compression.

When a cylinder fails to hold compression it is not always easy to tell whether leakage is taking place past the valves or past the piston rings, says the Automobile Dealer. If the breather, or crank case compression release pipe, is examined when the engine is pulled over compression when hot it will be found that at each compression stroke oily gas will be blown out of the breather pipe if the leak is past the piston. It is obviously of no use making this test when the engine is cold.

Measuring Wire Wound on a Spool.

When winding magnet spools on a lathe the exact amount of wire used can be easily determined by means of the device shown in the illustration, says Popular Mechanics.

The large reel from which the wire is obtained is conveniently placed on a [illegible] and in line with the spool which is to be wound. A grooved idler wheel, the exact diameter of which is known, is supported between the spool and wire reel so it may freely revolve. The



DEVICE FOR MEASURING WIRE.

number of its revolutions should be obtained automatically by a revolution counter.

When using the device the wire from the reel is placed once around the idler to insure the necessary grip to prevent it from sliding; then it is led to the spool. The exact diameter of the idler being known and the number of revolutions indicated, the true length of the wire wound on the spools can be easily determined by the following formula: Length of wire on spool in feet equals circumference of idler in feet times number of revolutions of idler.

Lubricating Spring Leaves.

A new device for the lubrication of the leaves of automobile springs has been brought out, says the Scientific American. The device is essentially nothing but a pair of plates bolted one on each side of the spring. Each plate incloses a small oil reservoir and a felt wick, the latter pressed against the edges of the spring leaves and feeding the oil between.

An Aid to Starting.

Take a small bottle or tin with a little gasoline in it and place it for a few minutes in hot water, until the gasoline is hot, then place a few drops of the hot gasoline in the compression tap and inject into the cylinder. This method has been a help to starting. It may be useful to know this, as there is no possible danger with it.

Care of the Magneto.

Too much poor mineral lubricating oil will interfere with current delivery to the battery. A generator should not be tested with a six volt battery current. It may burn out. The ordinary "monkey wrench" mechanic should not attempt to repair a magneto or generator.—Automobile Dealer.

Removing Pencil Marks.

Breadcrumbs thoroughly rubbed over a pencil drawing will remove most of the dirt still without disturbing the pencil lines.

STRICKEN FIELDS IN EUROPE SEE MANY STRANGE WAR CONTRASTS

Soldiers Play Games and Follow Their Trades With Joy and Profit In Trenches In Lull of Battle.

Beg Friends to Send Them Flowers to Plant on Comrades' Graves and Decorate Their Camps.

NOW that the gentle touch of spring is in the air the buds are bursting on the shrubs and trees of the battlefields, crops are sprouting and the wild flowers are beginning to bloom amid the graves of the fallen warriors. Nature's seasons pay no heed to war.

Contrasts such as these are one of the most striking features today on the stricken fields of Europe. Yet contrasts in the war, strange as they seem, are perhaps the most natural outcome of the strained conditions under which the vast hordes of men are living.

German soldiers, for instance, are begging friends to send them flower seeds to plant on the graves of comrades and to decorate the trenches and camps.

Held in the trenches—frightfully bored. Between times they are drenched and stabbed by rheumatism and sometimes starved and often shot at. But mostly they are bored. They have nothing to do—nothing at all. They just sit and talk. By and by the man in the middle has heard all the man on the left and the man on the right can tell him. Then they just sit.

Enjoy Mouth Organs.

A thoughtful German woman sent a present which probably saved many a mind. Her gift was 800 mouth organs.

The new German bath train has also received a warm welcome from the men in the trenches. It consists of three water cars with a capacity of

Photo by American Press Association.

BRITISH KAMERADEN HUTS AFTER GREAT [illegible]

25,000 gallons, two bath cars with thirty shower baths, two dressing cars, four storage cars for clean uniforms and underwear, and one storage car for discarded clothing that is to be disinfected. It can provide shower baths and clean outfits of underwear for 1,200 men in ten hours.

A soldier wrote from the front that Private A. C. White, with no friends, was "the loneliest man in the British army," and had been so upset he was in the hospital. "What he needs is not pills, but sympathy," the letter read. Since then Private White has received 600 letters, cards, papers and packages of delicacies.

Died as He Won Game.

Sergeant A. Vanoode of Brussels during a lull in the hostilities proposed a game of chess to a fellow enthusiast, a French comrade named Dussaixe. This was played upon a pocket chessboard and proceeded without incident to black's seventeenth move, when the sentinel sounded an alarm. Vanoode at once made his way to his post at the extremity of the trench. Dussaixe calling after him, "J'aurai vain—" ("I shall win"). But the sentence was never finished, for with a terrible crash a shell exploded in the trench, killing him instantly. The chessboard was kept by Vanoode, who was wounded. It shows that by his eighteenth move Dussaixe would have won.

"Come out, you Canadians: come out and fight!" was the challenge which the Germans issued the first night the Canadian division entered the trenches in Flanders. In his official record "Eyewitness" reports that the Canadians were annoyed at this, because they considered "the Germans were presuming upon a slight acquaintance." He adds, "Now, the trenches in normal times have their own code of manners and of amenity, and this challenge was and is regarded as impertinent."

A German soldier's letter, published in the Berliner Zeitung am Mittag, says:

"Inasmuch as there is nothing that can be bought in the villages just behind the German front, coin has lost all its value. On the other hand and in the same proportion, the value of the cigar has increased. It now forms the basis of the entire trade here, [illegible] no difference whether you have a fine cigar or one of the cheap [illegible]

variety, such as those of which you can buy three for 5 pfennig at the village shop, their buying power and value are the same.

Use Cigars as Money.

"So there has developed on the basis of the 'single cigar standard,' as one might say, a very lively system of barter in commodities which for the most part come as loving gifts from home. A slice of salami sausage as big as your hand costs four cigars. A flask of cognac, irrespective of brand, costs thirty cigars.

"Whoever wants to have his boots shined and cleaned of the muddy real estate that cakes them can have them polished splendidly for two cigars. Thus we have reverted to that primitive medium of exchange that is found only among nature's people, where mussels and like articles take the place of money."

Photo by American Press Association.

FRENCHWOMAN PLANTING FLOWERS ON SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

Under the uniform of the soldier various trades and professions are hidden, all of which prove useful in one way or another in camp or trench. The woodcutter of last year still goes on with his woodcutting. Several infantrymen spend their nights fishing for eels. A fair night's catch is fifty, which sell for about 4 cents each.

Mechanics employ their spare time manufacturing tinder boxes and other articles out of old cartridge cases. One can obtain penknives, pencil cases, scissors, cigarette holders and a variety of similar articles.

Agricultural workers spend their spare time helping the farmers with whom they are billeted. Soldier barbers do a roaring trade and find customers among the civilians as well as the military. Tailors and bootmakers also find many occasions to use their skill.

Make War Souvenirs.

Leather workers gather up old pieces of leather from discarded harness or equipment and make it up into pocketbooks or cases for various articles. Soldiers with a fair education find plenty of work teaching French to the English soldiers or vice versa. Some of the English soldiers number among their pupils several civilians, all of whom are eager to master the intricacies of English, and a fair proportion of these civilian pupils are of the fair sex.

The military authorities thus far have had no occasion to notice these little side employments, which are not exactly allowed by military rules. They prefer to close their eyes, however, as long as the work helps to keep the soldier busy and happy.

In the German trenches grand opera is sung over a telephone, not only in the evenings but even in the midst of battle. "Die Walkure" and "Tristan und Isolde" are the most popular, together with old German folk songs.

But when the men sing they usually choose "Morgenrot," the song of the soldier who is to die at sunrise; "Es Geht bei Gedaempfter Trommel Klang," the song of the soldier condemned to be shot; "O Strassburg, O Strassburg!" the song of the relentless captain, who would not release the boy to his parents because "there must be soldiers at Strassburg." They also sing of home and parents, the parting for the war, the lads who will never return.

The Indian cavalry, back at the front with the warm weather, spend much of their spare time in feats of horsemanship. Hundreds of dusky horsemen sweep into lines of imaginary Germans, slashing right and left with their sabers. Their control of their horses is superb, and the spirit and agility they display astonish the French [illegible] In addition to [illegible] [illegible]

tions of fancy riding, the equal of which is seen only among the cowboys of the far west or the Cossacks of Russia.

A young Canadian who, with a Scotch friend, joined the French Foreign legion has written home, telling how he missed his first shot.

"We were not far from the German line when dawn began to break," he writes. "Presently at about seventy-five yards distance we saw a couple of German soldiers. They were absolutely unarmed, their tunics were open, and they were digging up some peasant's potatoes. I whispered to Mac to take the man on the left, and I drew a bead on the other. But when I'd got that far I couldn't finish the operation. I had never fired at a man before, and I simply couldn't shoot in cold blood an unarmed man digging potatoes.

"I lowered my rifle and turned to Mac to tell him how I felt and saw that he, too, had lowered his. He had felt the same as myself."

Pluck shows itself in all sorts of contrasts in the field.

A French patrol came upon five Germans. Two they shot, two got away, and the fifth they surrounded. When he had used all his cartridges he took his rifle by the muzzle and stood at bay. The Frenchmen got nearer and shouted to him to surrender. His only answer was that it was "a disgrace for a German soldier to be a prisoner."

Could Not Make Him Squeal.

The patrol then rushed in. The German lay about him lustily, and when he was down and could do nothing else he bit the French sergeant's hand to the bone. They took him back to their own lines, but no word of information could they get out of him.

One of the curious happenings of the war is the capture of seven Bavarian soldiers in the Argonne by a solitary French soldier. The Frenchman came suddenly on the Bavarians and called on them to surrender. They did not know French, but they threw up their hands all the same, and the Frenchman started to bring them to the French lines.

At intervals along the route he shouted out to men of his regiment, apparently concealed on each side of the road, and as these answered back the captured Bavarians followed their captor with the greatest docility.

When the Frenchman arrived in the French lines with his prisoners the

Photo by American Press Association.

SNIPER IN TREE WATCHING ENEMY'S TRENCHES.

captain of his regiment was astonished.

"You captured them all alone?" he asked incredulously.

"Yes, captain," the Frenchman replied, "but it was not so very difficult. I'm a ventriloquist."

But almost equally picturesque achievements are officially recorded. Corporal Fuller and Private Barber, both of the British Grenadier guards, who threw grenades with such effect at Neuve Chapelle that numbers of the enemy surrendered to them individually, have been awarded Victoria crosses for their feats of conspicuous bravery.

The official record says that when his comrades reached Barber they found him quite alone with the enemy surrendering all about him. Fuller also alone intercepted a party of the enemy which was trying to escape along a trench. He killed the leader with a bomb. The rest of the party, numbering nearly fifty, saw no way of evading Fuller's bombs and surrendered.

King Cuts His Menu.

Table expenses at Buckingham palace have been reduced from $3 to $1 a person each day since the war started and the dinner courses cut from twelve to five. The menu cards are written by hand to curtail expenses, and for three successive dinners cold roast beef was the only meat served.

"London not yet Germany," was the laconic correction of a French clerk's error by a British postal official. An envelope sent from Paris was addressed "Victoria street, London, Allemagne." The letter reached its destination uncorrected by the French postmen. The British simply marked it "Not yet."

A British sailor on duty in the North sea has written to his wife to say that if his new baby is a boy it is to be christened Thomas Torpedo.

A baby girl at Maesteg, Wales, has been christened Mary Allies.

A Swansea couple have decided to call their baby Dardan Ella.

The Society of Netherlands Bulb Growers, The Hague, Holland, has decided to send cut flowers as gifts to the hospitals for the wounded of the belligerent nations. The international women's congress will pay the carriage cost and purchase the boxes. The hyacinths, as their scent is too strong for the hospital wards. [illegible]

An Exploded Secret

By EMMA BLAKE

The French ship Arago sailed from New York for Cherbourg, France, in March, 1915, loaded with munitions of war for the allies. She had been out six days, and two of the voyage remained, when one of the passengers, a man, appeared at the door of the captain's cabin on the upper deck, slipped in hastily, put his finger to his lips to enjoin silence and stood for a moment waiting, evidently endeavoring to conquer some strong emotion. Then after turning the key in the door he said almost in a whisper to the astonished commander:

"Captain Le Moyne, this vessel is in imminent danger."

"How so?" asked the captain, starting.

"Write me out a promise of immunity, that I shall be treated in every respect as any other passenger aboard and that you will take no action except such as I approve and I will tell you."

The captain demurred for some time, cross questioning the man in an effort to get out of him something of what he had to say without making any promises. But the man shut up like a clam and would say nothing further except that there was a strong probability that the ship would be wrecked that night. Finally Captain Le Moyne gave in, wrote out a bond such as the man required, and he told his story.

He said that in the stateroom next to his he had heard two men talking. He could not hear all they said, but had heard enough to lead him to believe that they were emissaries of either the German or Austrian government, who had been sent to blow up the ship and send the cargo of arms and ammunition to the bottom. He had heard distinctly one of these men say to the other, "Very well, we'll do it tonight."

The captain started to leave his cabin when his visitor took the key from the lock and held it in a tight grip while he added:

"Remember your promise—if on examination you see anything that looks like an implement of destruction you will not throw it overboard, but place it where it can do no serious damage to the ship."

"Why do you stipulate for that?" asked the captain.

"Because I do not wish to be responsible for property destroyed by mistake. I should never forgive myself for doing so, and I would lay myself liable to damages that might take all I have."

This satisfied Le Moyne, who had no more relish for destroying harmless property than his informer.

The captain obtained a pass key and, accompanied only by the informer, went to the stateroom. There they found a box about the size of a suit case with a sliding cover, which was locked. Putting his ear down to the box, the captain fancied he heard a faint ticking, but was not sure. His informant also listened and declared that he could hear nothing. But he was a trifle deaf and could not hear a watch tick without putting it close to his ear.

The captain was for heaving the box overboard at once, but the other demurred, reminding him of his promise. Le Moyne averred that the lives of the crew and passengers were of more value than any promise, whereupon the other said:

"In the first place, captain, if you don't keep this matter a secret you'll have a panic aboard your ship; in the second place you can make all safe without the risk of laying you and me liable for damages in the destruction of what may be valuable property. All you have to do is to attach a line to the box, drop it overboard and let it float a couple of hundred yards astern."

The captain was so anxious to get rid of the article that he consented. Two strong iron handles were attached to it, one at either end. Producing a line, the captain secured it to one of these handles and ran it through the other for greater security. The informant suggested that it would be best to take it to his own stateroom, to be kept till after dark, that he might not attract attention, then drop it over the stern. To this he added a suggestion that it had better be put in place of the log for recording the ship's progress, which was hung out from the stern. The captain, not wishing it to be known that there were persons aboard intending to blow up the ship, assented to the delay, which was little more than an hour.

As soon as it was dark the informant carried the box to the stern, where he found the captain waiting for him, and, no one being near, it was lowered into the water, the line paid out and the near end attached to the reel. As soon as this was done Le Moyne breathed easier, though he was by no means sure that the persons who had intended to blow up the ship had not other contrivances for the purpose.

One morning when the Arago was sailing near the French coast Captain Le Moyne went aft to look for the floating box. He could not see it even with his binoculars. In fact, it had disappeared. He sent a steward for his informant, but the man could not be found.

Nor was he or the box ever heard of. When the Arago reached port detectives who had been cabled from New York came aboard to arrest [illegible] [illegible] on a hundred thousand dollars [illegible]

THE JITNEY BUS.

The New Factor In Cheap and Rapid Transit.

Six months ago the term jitney was unknown in the east. Derived as it is supposed to be from a combination of the words jot and tittle, with the "ney" suffix as a diminutive, the word has long been in use on the Pacific coast. Now, however, it will appear that jitney is quite a common word, and with such busses operating in Philadelphia and other cities it may be said that this peculiar type of conveyance has come to stay. Briefly, the jitney bus is an automobile charging 5 cents per passenger, jitney being the slang for a nickel.

With the cost of automobiles constantly going down, there is no reason why there should not be a five cent fare for reasonable distances. During the past few weeks the jitney bus has appeared in cities all over the west. It is supposed to have originated in Houston, Tex. During one past month 300 of them have appeared on the streets of San Francisco. Other figures as given in the news columns of the paper are 100 cars in Kansas City, Fort Worth 141 and Seattle 300. Associations to operate jitney busses are forming in Milwaukee, Denver, Ogden, Omaha, Vancouver, Portland, Oakland, Des Moines, St. Louis, Joplin and Baltimore. Feb. 1 ten routes were established in Omaha. Kansas City has twenty-seven. At the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco 2,000 jitneys are expected to operate along the road to the exposition.

Street car men are alive to the situation, and measures are being taken to meet the new competition. The strap hangers of America are in glee over the new situation, which will give them the choice of auto buses or street cars. The present indication points to adoption of the auto bus lines in nearly every large city of the United States where the operating taxes permit.

While motor buses for carrying passengers have been established in European cities for many years, London depending largely upon them, the use of autos at the nickel fare usually charged by street car lines had never been generally tried out.

In Washington several 5 cent buses are in operation, but they had never been considered a success or a serious competitor with the street cars. It was in Phoenix, Ariz., that the present sweep had its origin. During a strike there in 1913 the 5 cent buses were put to work, and so successful were they that the other western cities adopted the idea, private capital coming forward when it was found that the small buses could be made to pay a profit.—Town Development Magazine.

A Municipal Pier and Railway.

The municipal pier recently dedicated in Santa Cruz is the result of the work of a committee of private citizens who realized the need for water transportation facilities in addition to rail facilities at Santa Cruz in order to forward the city's industrial interests. Santa Cruz in former years depended entirely upon the Southern Pacific railroad. The fine harbor which Monterey bay provides made shipping by water easily possible, however. The citizens therefore voted almost unanimously in favor of issuing bonds in the sum of $165,000 for the building of a municipal pier. The pier was completed in December. It is a little over half a mile long and eighty feet wide at its outer end. A railway, also municipally owned and operated, runs its entire length, and this connects with the Southern Pacific railroad at its shore terminus, also with the Ocean Shore railroad. Two lines of steamers now touch at the port of Santa Cruz. It is said that a decided improvement has already been observed in the city as a result of the construction of the municipal pier.

City Bureau of Foreign Trade.

The Houston (Tex.) chamber of commerce has added to its various departments that of a bureau of foreign trade in view of the probabilities that the trade relations between Houston and the Latin-American countries will undergo important developments, that will open up vast new fields for the manufacturers and larger jobbing houses of Houston. The bureau is not restricted to Latin-American trade, however, but includes possibilities of trade with Japan and other countries. In addition to providing the bureau with a library, including commercial directories of the principal cities of those countries, arrangements have also been made under which the services of translators will be at the disposal of members of the chamber of commerce for writing letters in German and Spanish.

CHEERFUL SURROUNDINGS.

It is a prophetic fact that some of the biggest corporations in the country have come to believe that it pays to make the surroundings for their workmen pleasant and cheerful as well as sanitary. Flowers don't make plows, but they make more plows. In other words, the healthier and more contented a man is the more work—and better work—he can do and will do. No matter how good or how poor a workman a man may be, he is still human, and he cannot help but respond to his surroundings. If they are cleanly he will be cleanly; if they are cheerful he will be cheerful; if they are bright and energetic he will be that much more efficient.

NOTABLES IN THE LIMELIGHT

Louis D. Brandeis, Special Treasury Counsel.

Photo by American Press Association.

In the trial of the suit instituted by the Riggs National bank of Washington against officials of the United States treasury department Louis D. Brandeis of Boston will act as special counsel for the accused officials. The bank has accused Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, Treasurer John Burke and Comptroller of the Currency John Skelton Williams of conspiracy to wreck it.

For many years Mr. Brandeis has been a national figure in American public life. He is an advocate of social reforms, a publicist of renown, a lawyer of distinction, who has served as special counsel for the government in many celebrated cases. Mr. Brandeis is regarded as an expert in legislation and administration efficiency.

While Mr. Brandeis is largely a product of New England, he is not a Yankee. He was born of German-Jewish parents in Kentucky in 1858. After a preliminary education in Germany he went to Harvard Law school, was a professor there for awhile and then began practice in Boston. Soon he was recognized as one of the most successful lawyers and acquired one of the biggest practices in the city. Although a man in public life, Mr. Brandeis is not in politics. His use of politics has been merely as a means to the end of pushing social and economic movements. Several years ago his admirers tried to get him to run for mayor of Boston on a nonpartisan ticket, but failed to get him interested.

Nephew of the Czar.

Recent dispatches from the scene of war operations in Poland have made

Photo by American Press Association.

GRAND DUKE DIMITRI.

mention of Grand Duke Dimitri of Russia, who was attached to the army which invested Przemysl and compelled the capitulation of that fortified city. Grand Duke Dimitri is a cousin of the czar, being a son of Grand Duke Paul, brother of the late Czar Alexander III. He was born near Moscow on Sept. 6, 1891, his mother dying six days later.

Like all of the Muscovite grand dukes, he was educated for a military career, and after graduating from the war college he entered the cavalry. After serving as a subordinate for a time he was appointed aid-de-camp to the adjutant of the Eleventh regiment of Grenadier guards and later was made captain in the Second regiment of the fusileers of the imperial guard. Since hostilities began he has been on the fighting line and recently was decorated as knight of the order of Seraphim in recognition of meritorious services in the field.

INCOME TAX LAW CONTRADICTORY

[illegible] Continue to Reach Washington of Unjustness of Interpretations

Washington, May 8.—Because of [illegible] in the income tax law, [illegible] amendments will be recommended to the next Congress by the [illegible] Department.

[illegible] experts are quietly at work on [illegible] statute, preparing a report on the [illegible] it contains and outlining proper legislative action to correct [illegible]. The law is honeycombed with errors.

A striking illustration of this thread of weakness that runs through the [illegible] gamut of Democratic legislation occurs in one of the most vital provisions of the income tax law. It [illegible] to deductions that shall be allowed in computing gross income—a [illegible] element in this system of taxation.

Paragraph B of the law states that "in computing income for the purpose of the normal tax there shall be allowed as deductions" among other things "losses actually sustained during the year incurred in trade," etc. What is the meaning of the words "in trade?" The [illegible] must decide.

The [illegible] is capable of an infinite variety of interpretations. As construed by the Treasury Department, deductions from gross income for losses "in trade" can be made only in connection with "that which occupies and engages the time, attention, and labor of anyone for the purpose of livelihood, profit or improvement; that which is his personal concern or interest, employment, occupation, but it is not necessary that it should be his sole occupation or employment."

For instance, it is said that if a grocer has invested in real estate, in making his income tax return any real estate profit must be added to gross income, but losses from real estate investment must not be deducted from gross income.

From every part of the country bitter complaints have been made against this ruling, and the question is to be taken to the courts for final adjudication. Whether the ruling is right or wrong, it is the [illegible] of the statute that reflects upon the intelligence of the political party responsible for it.

Nothing but heedlessness could have permitted it. The taxpayer bears the burden of the blunder, for it is a maxim in governmental affairs that every doubt in a law is resolved in favor of the government by the administrative officers.

Errors in the income tax law are too numerous to mention in detail. Witness the fact that in the first few weeks of its operation thousands of applications for refund were made. One of theseh as just been allowed, and is a fine example of the law's uncertaintiy.

The Department refunded to one man who had paid $500 as income tax all but $12 of that amount. He had had the help of a revenue officer in making his return, yet so indefinite was the law that for fear of violation he paid the government $500 instead of $12.

Examination of the Department decisions on the income tax law shows a mass of contradictory ruflings. Over and over again opinions were reversed and re-reversed, because the terms of the law did not admit of clear interpretation.

Every day additional evidence is found that adds to the long list of legislative blunders committed by the Democratic administration. Future congresses and the court must correct the mistakes, and meanwhile the people must pay for them.

WATER GLASS
EGG PRESERVER
[illegible] Gal. Sizes at
La[illegible]'s Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

RICHARDSON THEATRE
—OSWEGO—
Friday, May 14, 1915
The Biggest and Most Important Musical Comedy of the year
McINTYRE and HEATH
in the Big Joyous Musical [illegible]
"THE HAM TREE"
Company of 80 Artists
The World's Best Dancing Chorus
PRICES—50c to $2.00
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT
Quirk Theatre Box Office

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Syracuse at Albany.
Utica at Troy.
Wilkesbarre at Binghamton.
Scranton at Elmira.

Results Yesterday

Albany, 2; Syracuse, 1.
Elmira, 14; Scranton, 3.
Wilkesbarre, 5; Binghamton, 0.
Troy, 7; Utica, 6.

Results Saturday

Troy, 4; Syracuse, 2.
Elmira, 4; Wilkesbarre, 2.
Binghamton, 6; Scranton, 2.
Albany, 4; Utica, 2.

Teams Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Troy	3	0	1.000
Elmira	3	1	.750
Binghamton	2	1	.667
Albany	2	1	.667
Wilkesbarre	2	2	.500
Utica	1	2	.333
Syracuse	0	3	.000
Scranton	0	3	.000

Two-seated and Delivery Wagons. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

FULTON'S BOOTS WERE COSTLY

Local High School Lads Have Game On Ice But Finally Lose Out

Holding a lead of four runs to nothing in the seventh inning, the Fulton Hhigh school team blew up very ostentatiously Saturday and virtually presented the Oswego High school team with the game, the final score reading 6-4. All O'Brien's good work in the box, where he held the visitors hitless for six long frames, was wasted and after the Oswegonians had found the lanky lad for two safeties and two runs Barnes came on the mound and was treated shamefully in the final chapters.

As usual most of the blame can be laid at the door of the Fulton infield, although poor base running was accountable for the lack of many runs. The game was fast and interesting until the seventh when a fist fight marred the contest for a moment and then the hopes of the Fulton rooters were shattered when O'Brien was driven to cover.

The locals started off like worldbeaters and soon found Gokey for some well bunched hits. In the fourth the Fultonians crossed the rubber twice and again in the sixth the locals scored a brace of tallies. O'Brien was working all the time and only two men had reached third base until the seventh. In this inning Knight landed safely on O'Brien's error; Jacks beaned and both of these men stole second. Poucher lined a long uy to Reynolds who misjudged the ball and two men scored. O'Brien started the eighth inning but after walking Gokey, he grooved one for Walker who lined out a pretty single. Barnes then came into the box and Grigley hit him for a single. Honus managed to settle down a little after the first attack, however, and retired the side. In the ninth the visitors tallied again on a hit by O'Connor and a sacrifice by Knight.

Rev. M. B. Buck umpired the contest and in addition to his duties with the indicator he was forced to act as referee in a one-round tilt at third base when Pullen collided with Wiggins while running in from second. Pullen claimed that the Oswego man tripped him and promptly pasted the vistor without any words. Wiggins retaliated with a few swings and the fans were getting their money's worth when other players interfered. No was injured.

The score:

Fulton

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Keeler 3b	4	0	0	4	3	1
Bray c.	4	0	0	2	2	0
Barnes 2b1p.	3	1	1	2	1	0
D. O'Brien cf.	3	2	1	2	0	0
Pullen lf	3	0	3	0	0	0
Reynolds rf.	3	0	0	1	0	2
H. O'Brien p.	3	0	0	1	2	1
Barker*	1	0	0	0	0	0
	32	4	6	p7	16	6

Oswego

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Walker cf.	3	1	1	2	0	0
Grigley 1b	5	2	2	12	7	2
O'Connor ss.	4	0	0	2	3	0
Knight rf.	5	1	1	3	0	0
Jacks lf.	4	1	0	3	0	0
Linderman 2b.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Wiggins 3b	2	0	0	0	2	2
Poucher c.	3	0	0	3	1	1
Gokey p.	2	1	0	0	1	0
	32	6	4	27	13	5

Struck out, by O'Brien, 9; by Barnes, 1; by Gokey 2.

Bases on ball off O'Brien, 1; off Barnes, 1; off Gokey, 2. Umpire Buck.

Neutrals.

It is generally acknowledged that neutrals have rights. After the war is over these will be respected.—Indianapolis Journal.

Baffles Burbank.

Even Luther Burbank seems unable to invent a seed that your neighbor's chickens can't scratch up.—Washington Times.

A Future Terror.

Even after peace is declared the reading public will have a long course of war fiction to go through.—Washington Star.

Room For All.

Any one can get a seat on the water wagon. It is one place where there is always plenty of room.—Philadelphia Press.

Oysters on Toast.

Broil or fry oysters and lay them on buttered toast. Salt and pepper. Pour over them a cupful of hot, rich cream. Keep hot until eaten.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.

Results Yesterday

Pittsburgh, 8; Cincinnati, 3.
Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1.

Results Yesterday

Boston, 4; New York, 3.
Brooklyn, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
Pittsburgh, 3; St. Louis, 2.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	13	6	.684
Chicago	13	7	.650
Boston	11	8	.579
Cincinnati	10	10	.500
Pittsburgh	10	12	.455
St. Louis	10	14	.417
Brooklyn	8	12	.400
New York	6	12	.333

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at New York.

Results Yesterday

Detroit, 1; Washington, 0.
Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 1.

Results Saturday

New York, 10; Boston, 3.
Philadelphia, 5; Washington, 3.
St. Louis, 6; Detroit, 4.
Chicago, 10; Cleveland, 5.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	17	7	.708
New York	12	6	.667
Chicago	14	9	.609
Boston	8	8	.500
Cleveland	10	12	.455
Washington	9	11	.450
Philadelphia	7	13	.350
St. Louis	6	17	.261

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Pittsburgh at Baltimore.
Chicago at Newark.
Kansas City at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Buffalo

Results Yesterday

Newark, 4; Chicago, 3.

Results Saturday

Kansas City, 8; Brooklyn, 5.
Neark, 2; Chicago, 0.
Pittsburgh, 4; Baltimore, 2.
St. Louis, 6; Buffalo, 5 (1st game).
Buffalo, 4; St. Louis, 2 (2d game).

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	14	8	[illegible]
Newark	14	9	[illegible]
Brooklyn	12	10	[illegible]
Chicago	12	11	[illegible]
Kansas City	11	11	[illegible]
St. Louis	9	12	[illegible]
Baltimore	10	14	[illegible]
Buffalo	8	15	[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Toronto at Providence.
Montreal at Jersey City.
Rochester at Newark.
Buffalo at Richmond.

Results Yesterday

Rochester, 6; Newark, 4 (1st game)
Newark, 6; Rochester, 4 (2d game)
Montreal, 17; Jersey City, 10.
Toronto, 12; Providence, 6.

Results Saturday

Montreal, 5; Jersey City, 1.
Rochester, 6; Newark, 4.
Buffalo, 6; Richmond, 6 (called).
Providence, 1; Toronto, 0.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Providence	7	3	.700
Montreal	7	4	.600
Jersey City	5	4	.600
Buffalo	5	4	.600
Richmond	4	5	.444
Rochester	4	5	.444
Newark	3	5	.375
Toronto	3	7	.300

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	R.	H.	E.
At St. Paul	R.	H.	E.
Minneapolis	7	10	5
St. Paul	5	10	3
At Columbus—	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	9	14	3
Columbus	10	10	5
At Indianapolis—	R.	H.	E.
Louisville	7	5	2
Indianapolis	3	11	3
At Milwaukee—	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	5	7	5
Milwaukee	4	7	6

Woodcraft.

You can make fire by rubbing two pieces of dry wood together, but it is not believed this method will ever supersede the plan of rubbing a match against a piece of sandpaper.—Kansas City Journal.

Have The Evening Times to Read Before Eating Your Supper

With all the news about people you know and affairs in which you are interested.

THE EVENING TIMES is regular in its delivery, and is on sale at the [illegible] of V. C. Lewis, Conley Bros., Wm. Murphy and Charles Brooks, East Broadway; J. W. Gillard, West First Street.

Ask for and insist upon getting, taking no other, newspaper than your home newspaper,

The Fulton Evening Times

JUDGE OUTLINES DUTY OF PARENTS

Decides Questions Asked In Thousands of Novels.

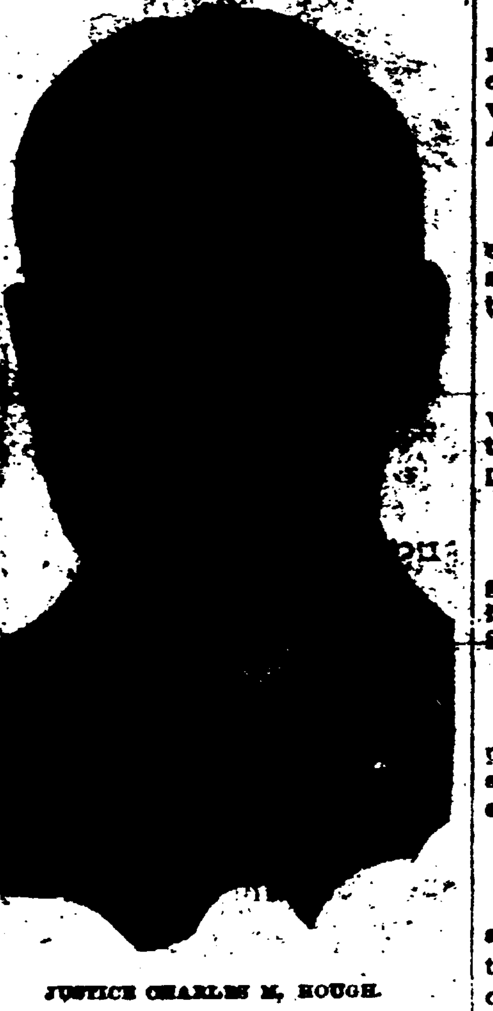
A NEW LAW IS LAID DOWN.

In Alienation Suit, Brought by Coachman Who Married Daughter of a Millionaire, Justice Hough of New York Says Love and Mammon Are Not In Any Way Associated—His Decision.

New York.—The action of Judge Charles M. Hough in the federal district court in refusing to allow the jury to consider the suit brought by Max Frederick Kleist against Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] for $250,000, [illegible] affections, is not [illegible], but in an[illegible] Justice Hough [illegible] that have [illegible] of thousands of [illegible] he has stated [illegible] to children [illegible] without parental [illegible].

[illegible], was once [illegible] Juliet, eighteen, [illegible] Brettungs. Mr. Bre[illegible] millionaire [illegible] and shipowner [illegible] for a family in Mich[illegible] adjoined the Brettungs' [illegible] place. Juliet became [illegible] good looking coachman, [illegible] an introduction, married [illegible] the knowledge of her parents, [illegible] endearing love notes, [illegible] and returned to [illegible] parents.

After Kleist [illegible] to one of Mr. Brettung's [illegible] his way in the w[illegible] of the place. Returning to New York, he attempted to regain his wife. His offers were spurned. Then followed his $250,000 suit charging alienation of affections.


JUSTICE CHARLES M. HOUGH.

After hearing the evidence Justice Hough dismissed the suit and propounded what he said was a theory of law designed to cover such cases and to minimize the scandal and discourage the institution of "such sordid demands as have been here exhibited." He held that while [illegible] authority may [illegible] with marriage, the parental relation continues and that no parent is bound at the peril of a successful suit for damages to approve of his child's marriage.

"There is a duty to pursue this course because litigations like this have been happily almost unknown in the national courts, and no decisions of binding authority at present control the action of this tribunal. A plaintiff who in plain language sought pecuniary consolation from a wealthy father-in-law who refused to show by payments of money or the furnishing of business opportunity his appreciation of that plaintiff as a son-in-law would be out of court upon his own statement.

"All suits such as this, whether promoted by or against the rich or the poor, rest on the same legal basis—namely, the alleged wrong of the defendants in depriving the plaintiff of the society, affection and services of a wife or the protection, support and affection of a husband, as the case may be.

"But when the defendants are not strangers, but parents, the family relation, which antedated matrimony, greatly modifies the law, [illegible] a [illegible] opinions in all parts of the English speaking world not [illegible] and [illegible] help to [illegible] contention related to what are commonly called 'alienation suits.'

"The doctrines preferred by me and so far as I am concerned to be enforced are these: The parental authority may be admitted to terminate with the celebration of a lawful marriage by the child, and even parental power and influence (as distinguished from authority) must thereafter recognize the creation by marriage of a status protected and favored by laws quite as ancient as those enforcing the duties and responsibilities of children, fathers and mothers."

Going to Extremes.

A New York woman used an ax, an icepick and a butcher knife on her husband. Some women go to extremes when they set out to make an impression.—Detroit Free Press.

The Point of View.

The progress of the respective warring nations still depends on the point of view of the special correspondent or war office in the case.—Baltimore American.

Two Great Joys.

With strawberries and baseball both on the market, it must be a melancholy soul indeed that does not rejoice in the seasonal blessings.—Chicago News.

They Do Indeed.

Perhaps it would have been just as well if Senor Huerta hadn't admitted that he knew who killed Madero. People do gossip so!—Indianapolis News.

Mexican Strategy.

The most strategic thing a Mexican general can do is to capture a telegraph line that has an end in the United States.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Spots in the Sun.

With nine brand new sun spots reported, Old Sol seems to have arranged a place for each of the aspiring belligerents.—Washington Post.

One Thing He Couldn't Do.

Milking a cow is not an easy task for an unpracticed hand. Leslie Stephen, the famous English literary light, was once on a long tramp in Switzerland, accompanied by his friend, Dr. Morgan. They missed their way and found themselves, parched and hungry, far from any dwelling place. At length they came across a cow, from whom they determined to extract some nourishment, but after trying their best for an hour, each holding on to her horns in turn, they had to abandon all hopes of milk. This, remarks Dr. Morgan, is "one of the very [illegible] [illegible]

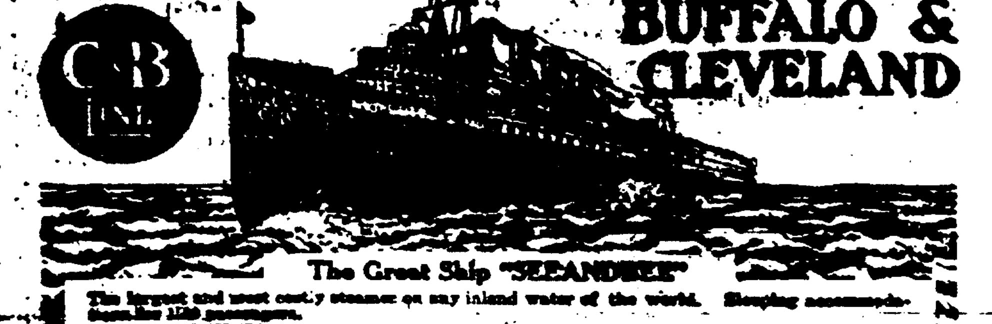
FOR PROTECTION FROM FIRE AND BURGLARS

rent a Safe Deposit Box in our Fire and Burglar Proof Vault for your valuables.

The cost is small—only

$3.00 AND UP PER YEAR

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND



The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"
[illegible]
"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"
BETWEEN
BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND
[illegible]
THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

NINETEEN HUNDRED COPIES OF THE EVENING TIMES GO INTO FULTON'S HOMES DAILY. WATCH US GROW!

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 122 Established, Dec. 17, 1914. TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1915 *Price One Cent*

KAISER'S ENVOYS HAVE NEW REASON TO SMILE, SAYS SIR JAMES M. BARRIE

Emperor Accused of Ordering the Sinking of Lusitania, Offering Reward to Successful Submarine Crew.

London, Tuesday.—It is now certain that the unparalleled deed of savagery committed by the German pirates by sinking the Lusitania, which, according to the Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, was ordered by the Kaiser, who promised the greatest reward to the submarine succeeding in the effort, resulted in the loss of two out of every three persons of the two thousand aboard.

Thus the earnest conviction that the death roll would be appalling has been only too well confirmed. This will be seen from the following figures, which may be taken as approximately correct:

Total aboard, 2,160; missing, 1,457; rescued, 703; died since rescued, 45; total number of survivors, 658.

Why more were not saved was explained yesterday by a Cunard official at Queenstown. The explosion of the first torpedo of the two that were fired broke the main steamship, he said, and the consequence was it became impossible to reverse the engines. The ship, which had been traveling about seventeen knots, continued to make headway for ten minutes, and as a result the boats could not be launched, as they would have capsized. Thirty boats had been slung out in readiness for an emergency the moment the ship entered the war zone.

The survivors arriving yesterday give more terrible accounts of what happened after the ship was torpedoed. Many agree the huge vessel sank twenty-five minutes after being struck by the first torpedo, which Captain Turner [illegible] coming [illegible] every possible effort to dodge. All those rescued tell stirring narratives of their escape, and the last scene, as the leviathan went down, will never be banished from their memories.

It is officially announced by the Admiralty that the Board of Trade, with the Admiralty's concurrence, has ordered an inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the Lusitania. Lord Mersey, who conducted the Titanic inquiry, has consented to preside.

Ministers of all denominations on Sunday denounced in the strongest terms the sinking of the Lusitania. The Bishop of London, at St. Paul's Cathedral, declared it was a "colossal crime which stains forever the reputation of those who perpetrated it."

The Rev. R. J. Campbell, at the City Temple, said:

"The Germans are pleading military necessity for their career of scoundrelism and utter deviltry unsurpassed in the blackest ages of human history. No words of scorn or bitterness are strong enough wherewith to characterize this damnable plea, and as sure as there is a God in heaven the perpetrators of these deeds will be brought to judgment."

The Rev. F. B. Meyer, at Christ Church, Westminster, said:

"The Germans out-Herod Herod. The joy in Germany and in the German Embassy in Washington shows the German people endorse the act and therefore are acessories."

VICTIMS BORNE TO GRAVES WITH HONORS

Queenstown, Tuesday.—Ninety-two passengers of the Lusitania who formed part of that pitiful handful of maimed, dead and dying brought ashore with the survivors of the disaster that followed the attack on the vessel by a German submarine last Friday, were buried yesterday afternoon with services that have no parallel in history.

Under a sky in which not a single cloud floated and to the strains of hymns played by British soldiers, they were laid to rest two miles behind Queenstown in a cemetery bursting with spring greenery and tucked between hills flaming with gorse. The services at the graves began at four o'clock, and at half-past four the sod of Ireland was being shovelled upon the coffins.

Queenstown never sensed the full horror of the Lusitania disaster until today. Up to the time that the long stream of coffins began to disappear over the hill behind the town there was about the affair, what with the continued searches for survivors and the bustle about the morgue, something of the unusual and theatric. But when the funeral started the realization came that each of these cheap coffins held a body and that in the Atlantic, less than twenty miles away, there were more than a thousand more, all victims of a German submarine.

The townsfolk stood hatless nearly all forenoon as the coffins were conveyed to the cemetery on carts. This process required hours, and it was not until three o'clock in the afternoon that the funeral procession [illegible] the [illegible] to the waterfront.

PRIZE SPEAKING FRIDAY NIGHT

Initial Night of Events in Connection With Annual Commencement

Arrangements have been fully completed for the first of the annual high school Commencement events, the prize speaking contest, which will be held in The Quirk on Friday evening of this week.

Theh contestants are receiving the finishhing touches at the hands of Mrs. Kesler, the teacher of elocution. The high school orchestra, under the training and direction of Mrs. Owens, has reached a higher standard than ever before. The graduation class, thirty-four in number, the largest class that has ever graduated from the high school, will occupy the south boxes. Dr. Wickes, professor of oratory in thhe Syracuse Central High school, will again bepresent and act as chairman for theh judges of the contest.

Lester Gillespie, class of 1916, the grand marshal for the class, has chosen students from the junior class to act as ushers and those who come will be given their seats with neatness and despatch. It is earnestly urged that all be present and seated by 8 o'clock as it is the intention to begin promptly at that time and no one can be seated while the first contestant is speaking.

The advance sale indicates that there will, as usual at the prize speaking contest, be a packed house.

Everything points to a close contest and a most satisfactory evening.

Tickets are onw on sale at the box office at The Quirk.

It is advised that tickets for the three events: Prize Speaking, May 14 at The Quirk, Class Night, June 22, at The Quirk, and Commencement, June 23, at the Baptist church; be purchased as the set is sold for 50 cents. The price for single tickets to prize speaking is 25 cents; to Class Night, when the play "The Fortune Hunter" will be given, 35 cents; to Commencement Exercises, 25 cents.

The following is the personnel of the high school orchestra:

First violin........Mrs. L. R. Owens
First violin........Harold Gillespie
Second violin........Evadne Austin
Second Violin........Joseph Keenan
Coronet......Prof. Jesse A. Lawton
Flute ....Earl Lawton
Flute ....Albert Sanford
Clarinet ....Ralph Ferguson
'Cello ....Phillips Calkins
Drums ....Richard Murphy
Piano ......Miss Katherine Sullivan

The complete program follows:

March .... Orchestra
Selection—"A Day at West Point"..Theo. Bendix
Orchestra
The National Flag (adapted)..Beecher
Ramon F. Lewis
The Night of Mystery..........Corelli
Leland T. Carner
Selection—"Swedish Fest March"..A. Perfect
Orchestra
Dolliver the Patriot..............Anon
Harold F. Caffrey
The Empty Niche..............Anon
Howard Shaff
Selection—"Lilac Domino"..Ch. Cuvillier
Orchestra
The Country Post Office.......Fisk
Jessie B. Wilcox
Maysie's Measles..............Burgess
Florence L. Moody
Selection—"Dolores".....Neil Moret
Orchestra
Coals of Fire..............Andrews
Lillian P. Simons
Mandy's Organ .... Higginson
Eryma E. Paige
Selection—"Spring, Beautiful Spring"..Paul Lincke
Orchestra
Report of Judges
Exit—"The Debutante One-Step"..Victor Herbert
Orchestra

FESTIVAL DREW FULTON CROWD

Three Cars Needed to Bring Back Persons Who Heard Entire Program

The first concert of the music festival of the Central New York Festival Association which was given last night at theS yracuse Arena was a tremendous success from every standpoint. The great theatre was well filled when the concert began, only a single block of seats in the balcony being vacant. The lower floor did not show an empty seat and the remainder of the balcony was also filled with music lovers from all sections of the state.

Almost two hundred Fultonians attended the concert, the appearance of the Oswego Festival chorus, of which many Fulton young people are members affording the principal attraction for the Fultonians. The Oswego chorus sang in conjunction with the Central New York Festival chorus under the direction of Professor Tom Ward who will conduct all the chorus numbers. The Chicago Symphony orchestra, directed by Frederic Stock, occupied the principal place on the stage and directly, in back of the orchestra the choruses were seated.

The work of the orchestra was admirable as usual. Pasquale Amata, Metropolitan Opera baritone and Frances Alda, soprano, were the soloists. Those in the audience who have heard Amata before noticed that he was not in his usual good voice, but his work was very well received. The audience recalled him twice after his first number and in the second half of the program he received an ovation. He sang the Prologue to "Pagliacci" for his first encore and for his final number he electrified the audience with the "Toreador" song from "Carmen."

Mme. Alda was more liberal with her encores and was in perfect voice. Her contributions to the second half of the program was in the nature of six selections, two in German, two in French and two in English. Her English numbers were compositions of Frank LaForge, who accompanied her. She responded to hearty and prolonged applause with two encores.

The combined choruses sang the Hymn to the Sun, from the opera "Iris" in the first part, and in the second half of the program rendered the Kirmess scene from "Faust" and final to Act 1 from "Lohengrin." In the last number a quintette comprising Florence Girton Hartman, Mae Hall Sweet, William A. Snyder, Richard G. Calthrop and John G. Ray assisted the chorus. The work of the choruses was very good and the Oswego chorus, which has been directed by D. Byron McCloskey, showed the result of careful training.

Miss Margaret Wilson, who will sing at the festival Wednesday evening was an interested spectator last evening, and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was also present. The Colonel was immediately recognized when he entered and was vigorously applauded.

FIVE BURNED TO DEATH

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Five persons were burned to death, two were seriously injured and a number were saved by jumping from third story windows into a life net when fire early today destroyed an Italian tenament house.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Victoria, B. C.—Victoria is under martial law today as a result of renewed attacks on German [illegible] by [illegible] the sinking of the Lusitania.

Austrians Believed to Have Broken Through Russian Lines in Galicia, Sweep the Enemy From All Positions

Press Headquarters of the Austrian Army, Western Galacia, via London.—The first stage of the battle of West Galicia has been virtually concluded. The troops under the lead of the German General August von Mackensen, after successfully breaking through all three fortified lines of the Russian front, are assembling and reforming for a new offensive.

They are bringing forward supplies left behind in their rapid advance and also are using the interval to gather the captured Russians behind their present front and seek for abandoned guns and other spoils of war in the mountain forests.

Seventy thousand prisoners already have been brought in. The number of prisoners in this part of the battle in Galicia will be increased, it is estimated here, by 30,000. Between sixty and seventy guns have been captured, but as was the case in the battle of the Mazurian Lakes in February, it is believed it is only a small part of the guns left behind in concealed places.

The second stage of the operations is beginning further to the east, the Second Austro-Hungary Army having stormed the crest of the Carpathians and the northern slopes between Lupkow and Uzsok Passes, and driven before it with the bayonet the English Russian Army, under General Brussiloff.

Every advance of the Austro-German forces shortens the battle front, thus liberating troops for use elsewhere, and at the same time increasing the confusion along the Russian lines of retreat.

OSWEGO RIVER CLAIMS VICTIM

William H. Fralick of Syracuse Drowned While Fishing at Phoenix

The Oswego river at Phoenix claimed another victim yesterday, when William H. Fralick, 35, was drowned while engaged in fishing.

Fralick and a companion, Charles Williams, a shoemaker, both of Syracuse, engaged a rowboat and soon became intent on fishing. Unconsciously the occupants let the boat drift too near the dam, and suddenly it filled and captized.

Fralick and Williams struggled fiercely to hold to the sides of the boat but the current being swift at that point which was near the dam the men were tossed about like straws. Their cries were plainly heard by persons on both sides of the river.

Roy Waldron of Phoenix who was fishing near hastened to the spot and, after a hard struggle, succeeded in lifting the unconscious form of Williams into the boat. When he turned to give aid to Fralick he had disappeared. Williams was taken ashore and revived. Later he stated that when he found himself in the water it was almost impossibel to breathe, and he was fast becoming unconscious when he was seized b ythe hair and drawn to the surface.

Grappling for the body of Fralick began at once and up to a late hour this morning it had not been recovered. The spot where the drowning took place was in twenty feet of water; and the strong current caused by the overflow at the dam makes the work especially difficult.

Waldron, who has rescued several persons from drowning in the Oswego river, made light of his rescue work but received high commendations for his capable services which was witnessed by many people.

Fralick lived on the North Side for many years. He was a member of Syracuse [illegible], [illegible] of America, and local No. [illegible], Stationary Firemen. He attended the Church of the Assumption. He is survived by his father, Charles Fralick, a brother, Charles, and a married sister, Mrs. Hatter.

STEAMER TO RUN TO SYRACUSE

Captain Burleigh First Skipper to Avail Himself of Barge Canal Facilities

The "City of Fulton," a snug little steamer, under the command of Captain C. S. Burleigh of this city, will on May 17, begin to make regular trips between the foot of Rochester st., this city and Syracuse.

The steamer will leave Rochester st. at 5:15 a. m., arriving in Syracuse at 11 a. m. The return trip will be made at 2:50 p. m.

Captain Burleigh proposes to make the steamer service a success. That he deserves success no one can gainsay.

There are several points in his favor, one of which, and perhaps the most important of all, is the saving he will effect shippers at both ends of the line, as it is a rule in the case of all freight transportation that water freighht rates are far below those charged by rail transportation companies. A frieght house at the foot of Rochester st. will be open from 7 a. m. until 6 p. m., under the direction of a caretaker who will see that goods left in storage are safeguarded.

Captain Burleigh's boat is the first real indication of the benefits that will come to Fulton merchants by the opening of the Barge Canal. The steamer will carry passengers as well as freight and will connect with the Rochester-Syracuse boats, thhus making virtually a through line between this city and the 'Flower City."

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and Wednesday [illegible]

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
-Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 64 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 65

C. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

"Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

May 11, 1915

1900 COPIES OF
THE EVENING TIMES
ENTER FULTON HOMES
EACH DAY

Scientific Housekeeping.

"Don't you have trouble getting a sufficient variety of food?" she asked.

"No," said the woman who runs a boarding house; "that's the easiest part of it. You see, I make up a series of menus for breakfast, dinner, etc., at the beginning of the season and then they go on steadily till the end of it. The cook knows just what to prepare each day, and I am not at all bothered."

"But don't your boarders get tired of having the same thing each week on the same day?"

"Ah," said the landlady, "that's where I fool 'em! They don't have the same thing on the same day of the week. There are ten separate menus. If we begin, say, with hash on Monday, the next time they have hash is a week from Thursday and the next time a week from the following Sunday. Nobody can tell what he's going to have on any given day without working it out with a pencil and paper, and as nobody is likely to go to that trouble just for the sake of finding his meals monotonous, the result is, in fact, as pleasantly varied as if the menu for the day was composed every morning."—New York Post.

Prismatic Lake.

Prismatic lake, in Yellowstone park, is the most perfect spring of its kind in the world. It rests on the summit of a self built mound, sloping gently in all directions. Down this slope the overflow from the spring descends in tiny rivulets, everywhere interlaced with one another. A map of the mound resembles a spider web with the spider (the spring) in the center. The pool is 250 by 300 feet in size. Over the lake hangs an ever present cloud of steam, which itself often bears a crimson tinge, reflected from the waters below. The steam unfortunately obscures the surface of the lake, and one involuntarily wishes for a rowboat in which to explore its unseen portions. Whenever visible there is a varied and wonderful play of colors, which fully justifies the name. — "The Yellowstone National Park," by Hiram Martin Chittenden, Brigadier General, U. S. A., Retired.

Making Tin.

The tin of trade is not pure, but has in it a little iron, lead or arsenic. Tin is a metal of chemistry. Its principal ore is called tin stone or tin oxide and is made up of tin and oxygen. To obtain the tin the ore is heated in furnaces with charcoal. The carbon of the charcoal unites with the oxygen of the ore, forming carbonic acid gas, which passes off into the air, leaving the tin, which melts and is drawn off and cooled in iron molds. This is called block tin. Tin ore is chiefly found in Cornwall, England; Banca, in Dutch East Indies; Malacca and Queensland and New South Wales, in Australia. Tin was used by the ancients. The Phoenicians obtained most of their tin from the British isles. When the Romans conquered Britain they worked the tin mines in Cornwall by means of slaves.

What After Safety?

Everybody from Dan to Beersheba is now thoroughly convinced that "safety first" is the proper thing. It may not always be possible to agree upon whose safety it shall be, but considered wholly in the abstract anybody caught putting anything ahead of safety in these enlightened days of peace and good will would have to dodge shafts until the rest of his life.

Indeed, so amicably and universally settled is this problem of "safety first" that many are wondering if we shouldn't now stop talking about it and commence to consider what shall come after safety. Safety, although the first thing, is not the only thing. What shall we have for second? Any suggestion, however fooolish, will be welcome.—Life.

Inner Life In Constantinople.

Constantinople has a deleterious effect upon Europeans. So at least declared a "great and highly gifted lady," mentioned by Grant Duff. She had the honor of being received by the sultan. "I hope you like Constantinople?" inquired the monarch. "Yes," said she, "but I find great difficulty in leading my inner life here." The sultan started, but, recovering himself, said suavely, "Ah, no one should drink water here without having it previously boiled."—London Chronicle.

Best makes of Carriages. VanWagenen's. adv122

OFFICIALS SHOULD TRY A CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION

When an idea is advanced of raising by twenty-five per cent the assessed valuation on property, terror fills the average taxpayer's heart, and immediately there ensues an acute attack of "cold feet," which persistently refuse to turn into the prescribed path. If officials were at all times wise they would before springing upon an unsuspecting public a campaign of price-raising conduct a class through the mazes of tangle-foot financiering, so that all who desired might learn to see, to feel, and take the medicine handed to them.

It is always unwise to increase prices unless there has been a campaign of education gone through with prior to the announcement of the raise in prices. By way of suggestion The Evening Times recommends for the preliminary educational campaign that a set of officials shall before increasing the valuation of property cause to be published in authorized newspapers a series of clipped articles bearing on the subject. Anything that any one says favorable to the plan of raising the price of taxes should be published, with no comment. After a few short jabs of this sort have been delivered to the unsuspecting victims, there should be published a series of arguments why valuations are too low. These arguments ought to be numerous and convincing.

Within a reasonable length of time more of the concise sort of statements should appear in print. They should reiterate the arguments and the reasons for being compelled to raise the price of taxes. If this plan is followed by a majority of the cities and towns in the country, there should not ensue a single instance of taxpayers asking for a reason why a proposed increase entered the mind of an official. In fact, it is safe to assume that no one would even raise an objection to an increase, because it is a rule of bussiness that before we want a man to do a thing we must first make him want to do it. Were such a course to be pursued in cities, whose officials desire to raise valuations, in comparatively rare instances would the inhabitants thereof remove themselves and their effects away to places not yet having learned the lessons here offered—free, and even where persons were to remove themselves from a city for the reason of increased valuations, the increase in revenue from those whho might consent to remain would, perhaps, more than offset the loss in population.

A determination to get whatever is coming in the way of increased assessments, a stiff upper lip, and no official should be troubled with "cold feet" when he comes to raising the price of the expense account to the rate that will bring receipts up to and beyond the level of wasteful expenditures.

ENCOURAGEMENT

Fulton presented his plan to Napoleon for steamships across the English Channel, but Napoleon ridiculed the idea, and relied on the wind. His doubts cost him success.

One of the Vanderbilts laughed at the idea of an elevated railroad. The old Commodore said the public are fools, but they won't ride on stilts. The Gould family looked seriously into the question, and made a hundred millions that might have been branded by the Vanderbilt banks. They called Bessemer a crazy crank, but one man listened and made millions. Palissy burned up every stick of firewood, and finally his furniture, in order to bake his porcelain. His poverty, his persistency, paved the way for one of the greatest industries of the world.

It has been under the pressure of poverty that most men have won in a big way.

If Napoleon, if Caesar, if Alexander were alive today, we would pronounce them epileptics, but you know whaht they did with all their physical handicaps. Carlyle never knew a year of good health. Dante was an exile, a wanderer, homeless, and sick. Before he finished his "Divine Comedy" he was a wreck. "Milton's blindness did not prevent him from winning the world. Fawcett, Prescott, Parkman, Gore, are lessons in blindness.

It was Edgar Allen Poe who in his wonderful philosophy explained that man only dies by the sanction of his will.

It is doubtful if a man ever showed more courage under the most disheartening conditions than did Robert Louis Stevenson, who wrote: "For fourteen years I have not had a day of real health. I have written in hemorrhages, written in sickness, written torn by coughing, written when my head swam for weakness."

We are all expecting happiness some day. This is the object of life. Some are willing to struggle and slave, and do the drudgery of the world, just for this hope of happiness.

Then there are those whob eome intensely interested in their work, and find it a pleasure, a source of satisfaction. And these men reach happiness first. Happiness is a condition of the mind. It is not a matter of distance, length of time, or geographical location. If you are not happy now, you probably never will be. People who are forever finding fault with their present surroundings are naggers, whiners, complainers. Folks who can see nothing worth while in the present are sour on the world.

Why expect everything in the future? Why not enjoy a part of the present.

Insanity and idleness are twins. Work and happiness are in harmony. The man who works, plays, laughs and loves is living a full life.

Without work, man loses health, happiness and honest success.

When you consider work as a slave's task you are on your way back to the cave-home where your wife will expect you to bring from the chase a human shin bone for a beef stew; you are slipping into the ooze of ages.

You may be just a carpenter, but you know the best book ever written is the story of a carpenter. Artistotle was a guide in the mountains; Socrates a stone mason; Angelo a stone cutter. Burns was a chore boy. Shakespeare was a son of a butcher. Lamb was a bookkeeper. Sir Isaac Newton was a common clerk.

The pages of progress are written with raised letters that a blind man could read. Train boys have become railway presidents; news butchers have been transformed into wizards of lights, heat and power. Pages have developed into senators; foundlings have grown to be governors. The whole scroll of science, statesmanship, finance, business, is made up, with very few exceptions, of men who began with nothing but the capital of courage on hand.

The man who faces these truths and expects to win, without work, is at best a boob.—The Silent Partner.

Opinions

Sinking of the Lusitania

A week ago, on the day the Cunard liner Lusitania sailed from New York for Liverpool, the German Embassy at Washington published in American newspaper an advertisement warhing passengers against traveling on belligerent ships whose routes were through the war zone Germany had established in waters around the British Isles. Furthermore, anonymous warning were sent to individuals who proposed sailing on the Lusitania, and letters had been received by private persons in Washington from officials in Germany stating that the vessel surely would be destroyed.

Despite all these warnings, 1,251 passengers sailed on the Lusitania last Saturday. The tragic fate she met yesterday was therefore not unpected, although the destruction of this great vessel comes ar a terrible shock. While the liner was steaming along about 10 miles off Kinsale, Ireland, yesterday afternoon, a submarine suddenly appeared and fired two torpedoes at her. One struck her near her bow, and the other in the engine room. They tore great holes in her side. Through them a great volume of water poured, and the vessel sank in 15 minutes, giving little time for launching of lifeboats. A report at this writing states that of the 2,000 persons aboard fully three-fourths perished, and that of the 188 American passengers 144 lost their lives.

The Lusitania's cargo contained a large quantity of war supplies, including brass and copper wire, military goods and ammunition—all of it contraband of war. On board there were also British reservists on their way to the seat of war. The vessel was therefore a fair prize for German warships. They were entitled to capture her if they could, or to sink her if necessity compelled, but not until every non-combatant had been taken from her decks and thes afety of every life had been assured.

Even though there has been loss of life, the attack on the Lusitania preno international question additional to those already raised under our notice to Germany that the imperial Government will be held to a strict accountability for any naval act on the high seas in violation of our neutral rights and resulting in the destruction of an American vessel or the lives of American citizens. The incident is in the class with the Falaba, and technically possesses neither more or less significance than that affair. It is likewise well to remember that technically and logically the concern of our Government with this sensational event is almost incomparably less than in the case of the Gulflight, now a matter of protest and diplomatic adjustment. The Gulflight was an American vessel, flying the American flag and pursuing its rightful course as a neutral in neutral waters. Yet when all this has been said, the fact remains that no episode of the war has startled and aroused public opinion in this country in greater degree. The moral and intellectual effect is bound to be tremendous beyond measurement.

Outside of the destruction of war supplies, it is difficult to see how the sinking of the Lusitania will contribuote to the endng of the war. In fact, t is to be expected that the effect in England will be to strenghten the national purpose. Still, it shows in greater degree than ever the efficiency of the German attack and indicates the possibility of the destruction of the British marine to an extent that the British Government has not considered. Moreover, it again calls attention to the fact that the Brifish navey seems to be powerless to protect British commerce against the attacks of hostile submarines.—Utica Dispatch.

Being Jurors

The argument that women ought not to vote unless they do jury service is often urged by some man who is exempt from jury service himself. This threadbare objection was lately put forward again by the editor of the New York Times. Mr. Robert Lynn Cox, President of the "Life Insurance Presidents," thereupon wrote to the Times:

"If equal franchise rights means equal duties, why do you suppose thaht exemption from jury duty has been granted to you, the writer of the editorial in question, and to other newspaper men? Why should we be led to assume that women will be dragged into court to do jury duty at the expense of ohem and family, while male physicians are freed from jury duty in order to meet the demands of society for medical attendance? If the right to vote necessarily means, or should mean, the performance of jury duty, who do we now exempt clergymen, druggists, attorneys, teachers, engineers, firemen and persons employed by glass, cotton, linen, woolen and iron manufacturing companies, and many other classes besides?"

In some of the suffrage States women perform jury duty. In others they are exempt. In Washington they are eligible, but any woman must be excused on request. A. S. B.

H. PUTNAM ALLEN & SON
Established in 1893 by Horatio A. Allen
Dealer in FINE GROCERIES 53 South First Street
EVERYTHING IN SEEDS
Farm, Field and Garden
CENTRAL PARK LAWN GRASS
ALL FLOWER SEEDS
CALL US ON PHONE 32

SNAKE CAUSES AUTO WRECK.

Runaway Follows Owner's Effort to Kill Copperhead on Seat.

East Orange, N. J.—James Morrison of Orange went automobiling with his family the other afternoon and when over the Second mountain drove into a dirt road so that his wife and two children could pick wild flowers. They left the car under a large oak tree and sauntered off.

Half an hour later Mrs. Morrison and her two children returned to the car for the return trip. Coiled up on the front seat was a large copperhead snake. The mother and children, dropping the flowers, ran away screaming.

Mr. Morrison returned to the car and, as the branches hung low over it, pushed it back to the macadam road of Eagle Rock avenue. Getting a stout club from the woods, he swung at the snake, missed it and accidentally gave the car a push, and down the hill it went.

The grade was very steep, and the automobile ran through a wooden fence into the farm of Jacob Miller, striking a calf, killing a couple of chickens and finally halting after it had torn away part of Miller's back porch. By this time there was not much left of the car, and Mr. Morrison, with his wife and two children, walked four miles home. The snake escaped.

USE FOUND FOR BEAR GRASS.

Fiber Obtained From It Converted Into Cordage, Matting, Etc.

Tucumcari, N. M.—Gathering the spear-like leaves of the wild bear grass that grows profusely over a large area of western Texas and baling the fiber that is obtained therefrom is a new industry for this part of the country. A large plant for preparing the fiber for market has been established here.

The product is shipped to Chicago, where it is manufactured into rope, cordage, matting and other products. The available supply of the raw material is said to be practically inexhaustible.

Up to the time it was discovered that the leaves contain a valuable fiber bear-grass was considered worthless by the ranchmen. It is now proving a source of considerable revenue for the land owners and the men who are employed in marketing it.

Gentlemen Didn't Answer.

"Will the gentlemen please move up forward a little?" called out the polite conductor of the trolley car.

"I won't," growled Mr. Grouch, who hung to a strap near the door.

"Oh, I didn't ask you," said the conductor.—Buffalo News.

Talking.

Talking is like playing on the harp. There is as much in laying the hands on the strings to stop their vibrations as in twanging them to bring out their music.—Holmes.

As the Twig Is Bent.

Knicker—What became of the boy who was kept in at school? Bocker—Grew up to be the man who was detained at the office.—New York Sun.

Man is only miserable so far as he thinks himself so.—Sannazaro.

FLOOD OF IMMIGRANTS COMING AFTER THE WAR

Uncle Sam Must Be Careful to Bar the Unfit.

Washington. — Eternal vigilance is needed on the part of the immigration department in restricting the number of unfit immigrants trying to enter this country. Although immigration has had a tremendous drop, paupers, insane, epileptic and feeble minded persons, professional beggars, those likely to become a public charge, contract laborers, assisted aliens, those living on immorality and others debarred from entering this country still seem to be emigrating, though probably in smaller numbers.

Last year 33,041 individuals were refused entrance to this country, a proportion to the total number of aliens (immigrant and nonimmigrant) landing of 2.3 per cent, while for the half year ending January, 1915, 15,208 were debarred, being 5.1 per cent of the total immigration during that time.

Of those trying to enter during the last six months 249 were idiots, imbeciles or feeble minded, 67 were insane or epileptic, 1,144 were suffering from loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, 9,800 were likely to become a public charge, 1,746 were contract laborers, 344 were assisted aliens and 171 were coming for immoral purposes. Many people see in the fact that there is little reduction in the numbers of the mentally, physically and morally unfit who are attempting to enter this country an indication of what may be expected in the near future. At the end of the war Europe will try to keep its strong, its ablebodied and its healthy individuals, while enormous financial burdens will probably induce a marked tendency toward emigration, actively encouraged perhaps, of those who are apt to become a burden on the state. Such problems as far as possible will be shifted to other shoulders through a process of emigration. Only stringent regulations on the part of the American government and extraordinary efficiency in its immigration service will prevent such an unloading of the unfit upon the shoulders of Uncle Sam!

NEW ORLEANS IS RAT PROOF.

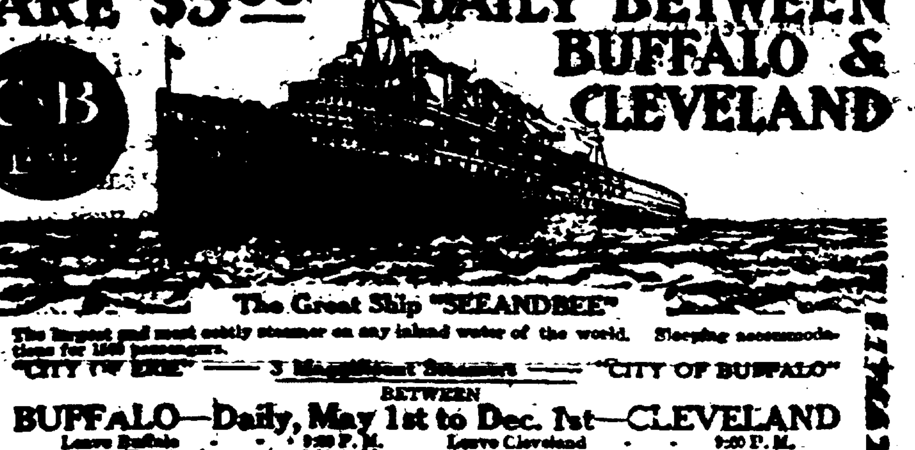
Not a Case of Plague in City Since Oct. 4—Work Continues.

Washington.—"More than half of the approximately 70,000 buildings in New Orleans have been made rat proof; there has not been a case of plague there since Oct. 4 last, and it will not be long before New Orleans will be one of the most rat proof cities in the world," announced Dr. W. C. Rucker, assistant surgeon general of the public health service. Dr. Rucker has charge of the eradication of the plague.

Reports show that 318,000 rats have been caught by the health authorities in New Orleans since the anti-plague campaign began last autumn, and all of them have been subjected to bacteriological examination. "All the rats caught have been identified as to species and sex," said Dr. Rucker. "The species plays an important part."

Won All Contests.

The New York Nationals' basketball team, which made a tour from New York to San Francisco recently, returned home with a good record. The team is composed of the following players: Schmeelk and Smyth, forwards; Beckert, center and captain; Ripley and Brunner, guards, and Bryan, utility. They played forty-four games and won all of the contests.



Good Form

Etiquette of Games.

The subject of games—that is, games that are played for the purpose of entertaining invited guests or even as a means of relaxation in the home—is one that may readily come under the control of those "laws of social usage" defined in the one word, "etiquette."

One of the most important rules to be followed in any game is really one of the first rules in etiquette, that courtesy to partners as well as opponents is called for under any and all circumstances. Whether a player loses or wins, the same graciousness of demeanor that distinguishes the well bred person is maintained; to have the temper under such perfect control that no wordy arguments are likely to take place is to show that politeness is ingrained, that both birth and breeding have combined to teach the value of self restraint.

In the heat of a game, unless this habit is really part of the personality of the players, argument is very likely to assume a decided turn toward abuse. Right there is where the really courteous man or woman shows the value of good breeding. Even if the fault is glaring in his partner's play the man who is a gentleman in every sense of the word will pass it over with a pleasant manner, whether it is felt within him or not. To show violent temper at a failure of one's own or of one's partner is to appear excessively disagreeable, and perhaps it is still worse to show great triumph over a victory over an opponent.

The latter is in the worst possible taste; it evinces a mean disposition outright and therefore outrages all the tenets of etiquette. Because, no matter how pleased such a happening makes a player, it is always better to put the face on it of having had to do a little more than the possible to overcome such an opponent. In any game, no matter what, it is poor policy to claim an easy victory; better far, if a player wishes to enhance his own success and also claim the praise, even unwillingly given, perhaps of those opposing, is to declare that only by strenuous and the very best work could the victory be won.

Like everything that is called "proper" this has its deeper meaning; no one is humiliated in the least and to that end etiquette teaches the advantages of true politeness and considera tion.

What Would You Do?

What will you do when an obliging but awkward young man drops a glass of sorbet on the front panel of your best frock, or a misguided acquaintance comes to an afternoon function in evening dress, or when one of your guests makes scathing remarks about a certain religion of which you know another one of your guests is a strict adherent, or when a friend breaks a highly priced vase or topples over the lighted dinner candles on your most expensive damask?

To be sure, every woman who makes a pretense at good manners knows in theory what to do on these and similarly trying occasions, but if you want to be sure to be able to meet the emergency when it comes sit down right now and make up your mind what you would do to lessen the embarrassment of the offender and to minimize the general disquieting results.

There is a rule of hospitality that demands loyalty on the part of the hostess to any guest. She may regret having extended hospitality to this guest, but so long as the relation of guest and hostess exists the greatest loyalty and courtesy must be preserved. So when one of your guests makes a great blunder swallow your amazement and your pride and make the best of it.

We have heard the story of the tactful Washington hostess whose guest broke a priceless wineglass at dinner. The guest was uncomfortable until a few seconds later the hostess, as if by accident, pushed another one of the set from the table, with merely a [illegible] exclamation of surprise, although her heart must have been playing a tattoo, for each one cost a small fortune.

The Fine Art of Hospitality.

No hostess should invite friends to stay at her home unless she thoroughly understands how to make them comfortable. The art of hospitality may be acquired, however, even when the natural aptitude is wanting.

The perfect hostess does not overentertain her guests. She makes it her duty to study the preferences of those whom she has invited. She does not ask them to drive, walk or play tennis when they prefer, perhaps, to read, write or do other things. Nor does she ask them to arise at unusual hours.

At English country homes the custom of visiting is systematic. Guests are asked for a certain number of days, and they are expected to leave on the last morning. A guest arriving after the luncheon hour seldom sees the hostess until the dinner assemblage. A well trained maid conducts the guest to a well arranged room, serves tea or some simple refreshment and informs the newcomer of the dinner hour. The American hostess manages her establishment in a less ceremonious manner. She frequently drives to meet the guest and, though she may have [illegible]

CHIC NEW COLLAR.

Milady Exhausts Her Ingenuity In New and Chic Neckwear.

SMART ACCESSORY.

There has never been a season when the shops have been so deluged with pretty neck "fixings." There are collars and jabots and kerchiefs, things smart, things quaint and things just handsome. There is another lot which would be classified as chic, and such a one is pictured in the illustration. It is a high standing collar of black satin, with pointed tabs, faced with white pique. A flat bow of black satin adorns the front.

CONCERNING GRAY.

Well Liked but Trying Color, Which Should Be Cautiously Chosen.

There is always a revival of gray when spring comes. It has been a feature of new spring frocks since the days of the last century novelists, who raved over heroines garbed in "sober gray" and "dove gray" and "silver gray."

Beyond a doubt all shades of gray are lovely in the piece, and it is almost impossible to keep from buying them unless you have wit enough to lay the material against your shoulder and look in the glass before purchasing.

As a matter of fact, gray is a very difficult color to wear unless you have a very pink and white skin. If you are a wee bit colorless or sallow avoid dove gray as you would putty. Sometimes a sallow complexion will stand a steel gray, or, better yet, a taupe, but the colorless woman will do better to avoid gray if she must go into neutral tints at all.

A soft pink gray is the most generally becoming, but the lavender grays must be carefully tried, lovely as they are. "Battleship gray" is, of course, the popular color this spring, and this and taupe are being much sought after, both in cloths and in the corded silks, such as faille or silk poplin.

The woman who cannot wear true gray must also be careful how she selects blue, as a blue of the color that turns slate under artificial light is apt to be unbecoming to her. It is a strange thing, but the colorless woman with hair of no decided hue usually looks well in rather intense shades of blue, such as peacock or even the new Joffre blue, whereas she will look faded in the pale true blues. In other words, she needs something to add tone to her rather colorless personality and she can often strike a becoming color that would be trying on anybody else.

It should be remembered, however, that a vivid color should always be chosen cautiously if one cannot afford many clothes. A vivid hue in silk or a summer fabric is always a wiser purchase than in an expensive cloth, which must be worn more than one season.

Leghorns For Summer.

Leghorn straw hats are a pleasant revival. Nothing could be lovelier for the warm weather hat with thin frocks than a leghorn at its best. And this summer's hats in leghorn are at their best. They are soft, with undulating crowns, and they are trimmed with velvet, flowers and chiffon in a charming way. One milliner manipulates flat leghorns plaques into smart little tricorns that sit with especial jauntiness above some of the new frocks.

FADS AND FANCIES.

In line with the craze for things black and white are the new hand bags of silk, which have striped linings to match, or in direct contrast are gayly lined with flowered satins or silks. The handles are of the black and white silk or of black moire, as when the bag is all black, ornamented with gilt clasps.

The newest clasp has a knob of cut glass, ivory, jet, enamel, pearl, jade, amber, moonstones or other imitation stones. Some are set alone to reflect their own glory, while others have gold or silver filigree or cloisonne decorations. Vachette is the stylish name for what we have known as patent leather and is much fancied just at the minute for practical use.

Dull bags of pin seal are ever modish, enlivened with gold or silver clasps and fancy knobs and filled up with the inevitable coin purse and vanity accessories. Square or melon shapes are in [illegible] One's monogram in gold, [illegible] bag is another idea favored.

AVOID CONTAGION.

Get the Health History of a House Before You Move Into It.

To those intending to buy or move into a house that has been occupied the following advice is offered by the Woman's Home Companion:

"Guard your family from contagious disease germs in the new house. It has been proved that thousands of tuberculosis and scarlet fever cases annually are the result of moving into houses which have not been disinfected.

"Secure the 'health history' of the house you expect to buy or rent. It will be supplied by your board of health, your health officer or any physician who practices in your town. If it has housed a tuberculosis patient don't take that house; find another.

"No matter what the 'health history' of the house, have the plumbing examined, the drains flushed and the entire house disinfected.

"If the walls are to be repapered have the old paper removed.

"Do not move into any house where the cellar has been flooded and is moldy.

"In towns where there is neither city water nor sewerage system make sure that the well and the cesspool are widely separated."

REPORTING FROM MEMORY.

When Note Taking Was Forbidden In the House of Commons.

Holcroft's feat in memorizing the whole play of "Figaro" after hearing it ten times could probably have been easily outdone by "Memory" Woodfall, who in the days when note taking was forbidden in the house of commons acquired fame by the extraordinary power of reporting from memory the speeches he heard in that august assembly.

His usual attitude during a debate, says the London Chronicle, was to close his eyes and lean forward with both hands upon his stick, being so well acquainted with the tone and manner of the several speakers that he seldom changed his attitude save to catch the name of a new member.

The speeches thus memorized he printed in his journal, and so wonderful was his memory that he could retain full recollection of a debate a fortnight after, though having listened to many long nights of speaking in the interval. He used to say he could put any speech away on a corner shelf of his mind for future reference.

The Fastest Colors.

It is said that the fastest colors on the market are what are known among dyers as hydrosulphite—colors that are dyed with hydrosulphite in a caustic bath. These colors are as nearly fast as any can be made and have been adopted by our government to be used in army uniforms.

The dyeing of these colors on cotton yarn is simple, especially when the Scotch tub system is employed. The proper way to dye these colors is to use the vacuum type of dye machine, as the dyestuff experts hold that all air should be eliminated from the cotton before the dyestuff is applied, and this type of machine is best suited for that purpose, because in this system the cotton is stationary and the dye liquor is forced through the cotton by means of pumps.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Traditions of Sandwich.

Sandwich is the hub of the universe —of golf. In times medieval it was one of England's five gates, through which passed heroes and saints, priests and kings. Here it was that King Arthur set out to play the emperor of Rome with Excalibur, and here on his return Guinevere welcomed him. St. Paul, says tradition, landed at Sandwich, but it is history that marks it as the landing place of St. Augustine. Picts and Scots were here beaten back by the army of the eastern Julian, and Theodosius landed to repel the Saxons. Becket escaped from England via Sandwich to France. Here Richard I. landed after his Austrian imprisonment and John, king of France, came as a prisoner of the black prince.—London Chronicle.

Tart Retort.

Of Lord Jeffreys, noted for his heartless cruelty, it is recorded when he was chief justice he had a witness before him whose evasive answers aroused the judge's ire. The witness wore an exceedingly long and bushy beard. Said Jeffreys, "If your conscience is as large as your beard you'll swear anything." Unabashed, the witness retorted, "If your lordship measures consciences by beards your lordship has none at all."

Your Chances.

The little chances linger and return, but the great chances come and go and never come again. If we could look back over the lives of the people by whom we are surrounded how many great and rich opportunities would we see that they have permitted to drift by them unimproved!

Food and Fresh Air.

You can live forty days without food, but you cannot live four minutes without air. These things being true, is it wise to stuff ourselves with food and starve ourselves for want of air?

No Difference.

Jinks—Which women have the worst tempers, blonds or brunettes? Binks—My wife has been both, and I could not see any difference.—New York Times.

Bind together your [illegible] by the cords of some [illegible] purpose.—William M. Taylor.

FOR OUTING WEAR.

Chic Chapeau of Flexible Straw For the Little Man.

WHITE STRAW HAT.

Smart in the extreme are the outing hats shown this year for the smaller fry. Take the one in the illustration, for example. This hat is of white flexible straw, built with a hexagonal crown and a flexible brim, which may be worn turned either up or down. A band of white grosgrain ribbon ends in a jaunty bow at the side.

HOW TO DRESS.

The Advice of a Famous Actress Not to Be Followed Too Closely.

"Dress your character, not your figure," is the advice of a famous actress —and rather surprising this advice seems at first hearing. But think it over well and the excellence of the idea will appeal to you. Every woman has a certain individuality of her own —a temperament, if you will—that makes her a little, or perhaps a good deal, different from all other women. It is this individuality—this temperament—that woman should dress up to, according to the actress, in order to make the personality more marked and convincing.

But an instinctive carrying out of this advice with no heed to the promptings of reason may result in disaster. For example, there is always the woman who weighs 200 pounds or thereabouts, but whose personality is distinctly kittenish. Is she to dress her character—or her figure? There is also the little woman who ought to belong to the cuddly, appealing class, who yearns to be impressive and stately. If she insists upon wearing the garments of the grenadier woman she may spoil her chances of being fascinatingly charming.

The actress in her part always is dressed in conformity with the character she is portraying, but her costumes—and here is an important point —are made to suit her figure lines while expressing a special sort of personality. Therefore if the delightful flounces of the 1830 period suit your type exactly, but are a bit trying to your too solid figure, adopt the flounces, but see to it that they are so cut and so arranged that the lines of the silhouette are right. This is true also of pert millinery styles, of classic draperies or oriental modes. They all may be worn, when they suit the personality, if their lines are cleverly adapted to the figure that is to sustain them.

LOOK UPON THE BRIGHT SIDE.

Pollyanna is the girl in a story who helped others to look on the bright side of things, however dark they seemed to be, and when she discovered how well her plans had worked realized that she had taught others to play her own game better than she could play it herself. How easy that is for most persons, even those who have not the spiritual insight of such a girl as Pollyanna! A mother teaches her child to be brave and to strive for high ideals. All the time she may be sure that she is herself a moral and physical coward and that she often falls below the average in her acceptance of ideals.

"I am not fit to do this work," a man or woman may say on whom devolves something that presupposes not only intelligence, but high moral purpose. The very fact that he questions himself indicates that he is fit in a way and that understanding what is required of him he may at least approximate it.

Those who have not the ability to persuade themselves to look for the bright things of life may at least help others to do it and in the doing may profit by the experience.

Very reverently a mother looks upon the task of leading her children in the right way. "What am I," she asks herself, "vain and frivolous as I am, to be intrusted with the upbringing of a child?" But no doubt the very fact that she does not preach, but leads her children in a sweet, human way, makes better children of them.

Life to be perfect must be well balanced, and the grave must not be allowed to outweigh the gay. A child playing marbles or spinning a top can be taught to be careful and considerate, to play fair and respect the rights of others and many other things, just as well as in his Sunday school class. Moral education is not a matter of a few hours one day in the week, but every day, from morning until night, a mother must lead her child by threads of precept and example, so strong that [illegible] they are not irksome.

Cookery Points

Twenty New Vegetables.

There are more than twenty new vegetables that show a likelihood of coming into general use on the American dinner table within the next ten years. The choice of the housewife is going to be considerably more than doubled. She will have forty different vegetables from which to plan her meals instead of twenty. There is nothing of the "fad" proposition about any of these new vegetables. All have been and are being grown and already have some market.

All have been popular wherever they have been tried, and all can now be grown at a profit. In addition, over and above the forty, there are five or six other vegetables not so new, but still uncommon as foods because they have never been put widely upon the market. These latter have passed the public verdict of approval, but in most cities and towns it is difficult to obtain them. But all the new vegetables, the experts say, are going to be possible for the slimmest pocketbook.

The aquatic potato, which jokers, when they get wind of it, are going to designate as a "submarine" because it really grows, so to speak, under water, is one of the most spectacular of the new vegetables. The scientists and the progressive farmers who have looked into it say that the aquatic potato has a very fair chance of becoming one of the great American food products all by itself. It is good to the taste, and it grows where no potato worthy of the name could ever be induced to grow before—in very moist and marshy ground.

Along with the aquatic potato is the roselle. The roselle is almost the star among the new vegetables, for even now it has a brilliant record and has become a distinct commercial success. It is a substitute for cranberry, or really not a substitute at all, but something new and capable of making a jelly that can meet cranberry on its own ground and—some day—of surpassing that delicacy.

It will grow in southern climates impossible for cranberries and, best of all, a market for it is now established; Texas, California, Florida and South Carolina have all become roselle states. One advantage it has over the cranberry is that it is very easy of culture and can be grown in any garden.—Harper's Weekly.

About Spinach.

In the early spring days, when the weather turns suddenly very mild or warm, the appetite craves something cold, crisp and green. This is perfectly natural, for in the first green vegetables, although the nutritive value is small, there is a tonic quality that is invigorating and healthful.

Of all the greens, spinach is the most wholesome. A famous physician has declared that "it is the broom of the stomach." Spinach should be eaten at least twice a week during the spring season. Its value, however, can only be obtained by proper cooking. Use a very small quantity of water, just enough to keep it from burning, and cook in an uncovered kettle for fifteen or twenty minutes. Be sure that the water is actually boiling before placing the greens in it, as that is most important not only with spinach, but with all other spring greens, such as dandelions, mustard, etc.

French Dressing.

When you make French dressing how do you do it? Do you pour first the oil and then the vinegar over the salad and then sprinkle on the seasonings?

Or do you pour a little oil in a big spoon and then pour in enough vinegar to overflow it and repeat this process, beating the oil and vinegar with a fork until the salad is dressed?

You do neither of these things if you are really up to date in your salad making. Instead you use one of the little French dressing sets. It consists of a tray containing a cut glass jug for vinegar and one for oil and three shakers—one for salt, one for pepper and one for cayenne pepper or paprika. Then there is a little silver dish about five inches in diameter, in which the dressing is thoroughly and conveniently mixed before it is poured on the salad.

Small Green Onions.

When the tiny green onions appear try cooking and serving them as you would asparagus. Wash them well, tie in bunches, drop in boiling salted water and cook for ten minutes. This time allowance is for very young vegetables, about the size of lead pencils. Drain, place on toast and pour over them a hot cream sauce flavored with chopped parsley. These will be found delicious, as they do not retain the onion flavor to which so many persons object. Young onions are excellent in almost all spring salads and are especially good with fresh tomatoes, cucumbers and green peppers.

Baked Salmon.

One-half cupful salmon (fresh or canned), one-half cupful stale breadcrumbs, one beaten egg, one-half cupful milk, one-half teaspoonful lemon juice, one-half teaspoonful onion juice. Salt and pepper to taste. Mix all the above together, put in a buttered baking dish or any buttered tins or [illegible] cups [illegible] bake in a moderate oven for about twenty minutes.

PLEADS FOR DRUG FIEND.

Mother Asks Dispensation In Case of Sixty-year-old Victim.

Washington.—Pleading for her sixty-year-old "boy," who, she says, will die if he is not permitted to obtain the drugs denied him by the Harrison anti-drug bill, an eighty-one-year-old Colorado woman has written a pitiful letter to Dr. B. R. Reese of the internal revenue division of the treasury department. She addressed her letter to President Wilson, but Secretary Tumulty sent it to Dr. Reese, whose office is the clearing house of such correspondence.

Much as the appeal of the old Colorado woman moved the officials, no exception will be made in that case. There is no intention on the part of the internal revenue division to issue blanket permits to obtain drugs for individual cases.

PAYS AN OLD DEBT.

Tennessee Farmer Sends Check For $3.50 Plow Bought In 1896.

Little Rock, Ark.—In 1896 J. Milton Williams, a Tennessee farmer, bought a plow from H. S. Speck, a hardware dealer at Morristown, Tenn., on credit. Recently Mr. Speck, who long ago left Tennessee and is now a resident of Little Rock, received a check for $3.50, the price of the plow. The letter accompanying the check read as follows:

"Dear Sir—You remember some years ago I bought of you a turning plow. I have always intended to pay the debt, but it seemed that I had so many things on me that I had to put what little money I could get into other places. I hope you will pardon me for keeping you out of your money for so long. I trust you are well and prosperous."

Special sale of Farm Wagons during month of May. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS— STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y.—Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 646, Laws of 1911, and Chapter 80, Laws of 1913, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office No. 55 Lancaster Street, Albany, N. Y., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday the 18th day of May, 1915, for the repair of the following highways:

Oswego County Rep. Cont., No. 751; Class of Work, C. O. Appl.; Rd. No. 772; Name, Fulton-Hannibal, Pt. 1; Town, Granby; No. 825; Name, Fulton-Oswego; Town, Granby; Rep. Cont. 747; Class of Work C. O. Appl.; Rd. No. 654; Name, Oswego-Mexico, Pt. 2; Town, New Haven; Rd. No. 5044; Name, Mexico-Union Square, Pt. 1; Town, Mexico; Rd. No. 5221; Name, Union Square, Pulaski, Pt. 2; Town, Richland.

Maps, plans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of Division Engineer Chas. J. McDonough, 433 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "Information for Bidders" in the itemized proposal, specifications and contract agreement.

Proposals for each road or contract must be presented in a separate sealed envelope endorsed on the outside with the name and number of the road or contract for which the proposal is made. Each proposal must be accompanied by a New York draft or certified check payable to the order of the State Commission of Highways for an amount equal to at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal which such draft or check accompanies.

This draft or check will be held by the Commission until the contract and bond are duly executed.

The successful bidder will be required to give a bond for fifty per cent of the amount of the contract; such bond to be executed by a surety company to be approved by the Commission, or a bond secured by the deposit of collateral securities to be approved by the Commission.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

EDWIN DUFFEY,
Commissioner.

T. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Foster Brothers and Chatillon Company will be held on the 19th day of May, 1915, at two o'clock P.M., at the office of the Company in the City of Fulton (formerly Oswego Falls), New York, for the election of Trustees or Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before such meeting. That at such meeting a proposition will be submitted to amend the By-Laws of said Company generally.

C. E. FOSTER,
Secretary and a member of said Corporation.
Dated, Fulton, N. Y., May 3, 1915.

Our New Spring Blue Serges at $15.00 Are Becoming to Most Youths and Young Men

Possibly because navy blue is a manly color, but most likely because these suits have "LIFE" the snap of youth is in every line. There's a molded curve about the waist, a snugness in the shoulders that, with the slim cut trousers, makes a young lad proud of his appearance.

And don't you think that appearance is all we are selling. These special $15 Blue Serges are finely tailored throughout—the collars hand felled—the button holes hand sewn—but come in and let us slip one on you and explain its worth.

The New Straw Hats Are Ready For You

S. LIPSKY & SON

"The Store That Makes Good."

27 FIRST STREET FULTON, N. Y.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, May 11.—Whether Mark Eisner, former member of Assembly and member of the Constitutional Convention from the eighteenth district, takes a particularly active part in the deliberations of that distinguished body, depends largely upon Secretary McAdoo of the United States treasury department.

It is an interesting fact that in order to be temporarily released from his duties, he must raise his hand like the proverbial schoolboy and ask to please be execused. The schoolmaster in this instance is Secretary McAdoo and the pupil a collector of internal revenue.

Several times during the session of the Constitutional Convention, Delegate Eisner has asked to be excused so that he might come to Albany and sit with his fellow delegates. Each time he has been given prompt consent.

Although Mr. Eisner has no fear that Secretary McAdoo will at any time refuse to permit him to come to Albany, he realizes that it is necessary for him to ask permission to temporarily relinquish his federal duties in order to devote a portion of his time to State affairs. As a matter of fact he is serving two masters, yet is faithful to both.

Even though they need not ask permission to sit as delegates, there are several members of the Constitutional Convention who are in a position similar to that of Mr. Esner. Hon. Adolph J. Rodenbeck, a delegate, is the presiding Judge of the State Court of Claims. The fact that there is a wealth of business which that court must transact renders it at times difficult for him to be in Albany. Being the head jurist of that tribunal, however, he is spared the necessity of making the timid gesture of the class room; all he need do is to announce to his associate judges that he feels that he should be at the Capitol and take a train to the Capitol city.

Hon. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell university and Hon. Rush Rhees, president of Rochester university, were the table to be turned, would be required to be excused by the small army of students at their respective institutions of learning. Hon. Eugene Lamb Richards, State superintendent of banks and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from the twenty-third district, excuses himself whehn he sits as a delegate and gives himself a leave of absence, when he devotes himself to his great State office exclusively. Hon. Lesse Phillips does not have to offer any excuse to himself as yet, though he has recently been created State superintendent of insurance. Hon. Joseph E. Eggleston, representing the fortieth district in the convention, is surrogate and county judge of Cortland county. If there is a long disagreement on the part of a jury when his presence is desired at Albany to affect a quorum, he too, will have to excuse himself from his judicial duties.

Owing to the fact that the business of the Constitutional Convention has not yet developed to suchh an extent hat it has been necessary for all of the delegates to be present each day it is in session, the dual tasks which some of the delegates are performing has not been arduous. Later on it may be.

HANNIBAL MAN HAD NARROW ESCAPE

Bert Stevens of Hannibal had a narrow escape yesterday in Oswego ot the Kingsford crossing. He was driving across the tracks when the 9.11 train was due. The train struck the wagon, demolishing it and the harness, but Mr. Stevens jumped from the wagon seat saving himself from injury. The horse was also not injured. Mr. Stvens did not hear a sound of warning from the train or its crew.

CAUGHT 42 BEAUTIES

William Farrell, James Keeler, Glenn A. Ryther and Leonard Bradford were the guests of H. Putnam Allen at the Mad River Club in Lewis County last week. As usual Mr. Farrell distinguished himself by landing a fine string of forty-two brook trout.

Cream Separators at cost. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

BARNES' FORCES DISLIKE RULING

Rule of Decision Had Effect of Heartening the Roosevelt Side

The Barnes forces yesterday were plainly chagrined when Justice Andrews, who is hearing the Barnes-Roosevelt libel action, ruled yesterday in effect that proof of pecuniary corruption is not necessary to establish Colonel Roosevelt's charge of a corrupt alliance between party bosses in the Senatorial fight of 1911.

The justice denied a motion by Henry A. Wolff, for Barnes, to strike out the evidence of Franklin Roosevelt, on the ground that the younger Roosevelt i ntelling of this combination, has said nothin gto show corruption on the part of Barnes. The Court said: "This combination while not corrupt was, perhaps improper. The testimony that there was an agreement between the heads of the parties that the Republicans were not to interfere with the Democrats in the Senatorial election many have explanations. But on its face it shows such a combination was improper, and it may go to the jury."

hTe effect of this decision which followed the admission of all but one of the groups of Roosevelt testimony was vastly to hearten the Roosevelt side. The Colonel smiled in delight.

Mr. Ivins, Barnes' chief counsel, fought hard to modify the ruling. Failing in this, he sought to induce the court to define "corrupt" and "improper." This Justice Andrews declined to do until he delivers his charge to the jury.

As a result of the Court's view of the case, all the testimony concerning Barnes's alleged promise to Murphy to keep his hands off in the Senatorial fight will go to the jury. Upon the Barnes's lawyers will devolve the task of disproving it, lest it stand in justification of one of the most important counts in the Colonel's attack on their client.

Today's court asked evidence ruling on the important printing evidence introduced to prove the Colonel's charge of an alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics.

While the friends of Barnes were staggered by today's decision they are hoping for a ruling tomorrow that will even things up.

Passing on Mr. Wolff's motions to strike out, Justice Andrews this afternoon admitted the following testimony:

1—That of Franklin D. Roosevelt, that Senate leader Grady, of Tammany Hall, had told him of a bargain between Barnes and Murphy for Barnes to keep his hands off in the Senatorial fight, thus tending to show the combination that Colonel referred to in his attack.

2—That of Senator Agnew, concerning Barnes' influence over Senator rGatton in the ract track fight. The justice held that while this was no reflection on Barnes' attitude toward the bills, it did tend to show his domination of the party.

3—That of J. J. Dickinson that Barnes had told him rGattan did the right thing in voting for the race track bills.

4—That of Senator Harvey Hinman concerning the part Barnes took in the primary fight.

The justice ruled out Agnew's testimony concerning the bi-partisan fight to save Senator Allds when he was on trial for corruption.

He reserved decision on a motion to strike out the testimony of Senators Davenport and Newcomb and reporters McMillan and Arndt about Barnes's share in the fight against the Hughes direct nomination bills.

Our third Birthday Party, Saturday, May 15th. Roberts & Wood. adv126

When Poland Drank Hard.

Poland was a great country for hard drinking in the old days. Its last king, Stanislaus II., was solemnly warned by the grand hetman, Branicki, that he must never expect to become popular unless he got drunk at least twice a week. Pan Kemarezewski, who could empty a bucketful of champagne at a draft without noticeable consequences, once in company with Pan Sosiejkowski, high chamberlain of Volhynia, disposed of a whole butt of old Hungarian wine at a single sitting. One held his beaker under the bunghole until it was full and then drank while the other filled his beaker, and so, turn and turn about, they achieved the feat.—London Chronicle.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Housecleaning brings many needs to light. You will find in our Spring Clearance Sale the following bargains:

$15 Vacuum Cleaner	$3.95
$1.25 Curtain Stretchers at	.89
10c Foster Paring Knives at	.05
69c Linoleum at	.45
35c Brooms at	.19
50 Clothes Pins at	.05

S. WALDHORN

THE FAIR STORE 18 S. FIRST STREET

HOSPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Fruit and Groceries Always Welcome Contributions at the Hospital

The Hospital gratefully acknowledges the following list of donations for April, 1915.

Mrs. Schlappi, 4 cans fruit; Mr. Ward Southard, 1 bushel apples, 1 bu. onions, 2 bu. potatoes; Mrs. H. H. Merriam, 2 cans fruit; Women's Auxiliary, 6 plants; Dr. Fox, 2 bu. apples; Mrs. W. D. Edgarton, 2 quarts canned fruit; Mrs. L. O. Todd, 2 qts. canned fruit; Mrs. D. C. Case, 1 qt. canned ned fruit; Mrs. Frank Atwood, 1 qt. canned fruit; Mrs. O. C. Taft, 1 qt. canned fruit; Mrs. M. M. Baldwin, 1 qt. canned fruit; Mrs. J. W. Rigley, 1 qt. canned fruit; Mrs. F. Chubb, 2 qts. canned fruit; Mrs. Lyman Sherman, 1 qt. canned fruit; Mrs. G. B. Fairman, 1 qt. canned fruit; Mrs. A. N. Hudson, 1 qt. canned fruit; Mrs. G. W. Mason, 1 qt. canned fruit; Mrs. Chas. Olmstead, 2 qts. canned fruit; Mrs. S. D. Keller, magagines; Mr. E. Quirk, 4 bushel potatoes; Mr. John Graff, 1 bushel apples; Mr. Laporte, Mr. Carhart, Mr. H. Putnam Allen, garden seeds; A friend, flowers; Miss Helen Miller, magazines; Mrs. Adelbert Luckes; Mrs. J. C. O'Brien, Mrs. C. M. Sabin, Mrs. M. H. Brando, Mrs. G. B. Farley, Mrs. F. Goodion, basket of groceries.

Fulton Keynotes

John Snell of Baldwinsville was a recent visitor among Fulton friends.

* * *

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ottman, of Worth st. yesterday.

* * *

Nicholas Wallace and Joseph Managot were guests of Sryacuse friends Monday.

* * *

Carl Townsend of Rochester was in the city Monday to attend the funeral of Munroe Sheel.

* * *

Mrs. Greenwood of West 3d st. entertained the What-so-ever society of the First M. E. church.

* * *

Mrs. George Simons of Oswego was the guest of Fulton friends Monday.

Baled Hay, Straw and Shavings. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

BOAT SERVICE

FREIGHT and PASSENGER

Fulton to Syracuse daily except Sunday

Steamer "CITY OF FULTON" Leaves foot of Rochester St. 5:15 a. m. Arrives Syracuse 11 a. m. Return trip leaves Syracuse 2:50 p. m.

FIRST TRIP MAY 17

Freight House on Rochester St. Dock, open from 7 a. m. until 6 p. m.

Freight rates cheaper than by rail.

C. S. BURLEIGH, Captain

This Player "Quick Study."

For remarkable memory it would be hard to outdo a strolling player of the eighteenth century, of whom Sir William Robertson Nicoll has written. For a wager he once undertook to memorise the whole of the next day's Daily Advertiser and accomplished his task by repeating every line in the journal, news, leadings, advertisements and all in perfect order and without a slip.—London Tatler.

Happy Hour Theatre

TO-MORROW

Then Best Picture of the Year "The Cowboy and The Lady"

A Thrilling Romance of the Plains by Clyde Fitch

Five Reels Five Reels

With S. Miller Kent in the leading role

Added Attraction "WILD IRISH ROSE" in two reels with Cleo Madison and Joe King

and Four Others

Admission 10c

RICHARDSON THEATRE

OSWEGO

Friday, May 14, 1915

The Biggest and Most Important Musical Comedy of the year

McINTYRE and HEATH in the Big Joyous Musical Furore

"THE HAM TREE"

Company of 65 Artists

The World's Best Dancing Chorus

PRICES—50c to $2.00

SEATS NOW ON SALE AT Quirk Theatre Box Office

INDICTED MEN HELD IN BAIL

Men Arraigned as Result of Indictments Returned by Jury

Pulaski, May 11.—Frederick T. Cahill, who was indicted last week by the Grand Jury sitting in connection with the trial term of Supreme Court here, was not arraigned with others yesterday. Assistant District-Attorney Don A. Colony of Lacona said the arraignment would take place this afternoon. The indictment under which the Oswego attorney is held charges robbery, first degree.

A number indicted last week were arraigned, each pleading not guilty, and bail was fixed at $1,000 in each of the cases, which include James Signorelli of Oswego and James Trowbridge of Fulton for violation of the liquor tax law; Fred Rosa of Oswego, attempt to commit burglery; William Lewis of Oswego and Merritt Miller of Fulton, burglary in the third degree and grand larceny, second degree; Albert Blonde of Oswego, violation of the penal code.

The negligence action of Vandalia Stoke of Oswego against Thomas J. Loughlin of Newark, N. J., a contractor, was started today. The plaintiff while riding her pony along the highway a few miles from Oswego last year was thrown from her mount when the animal's feet sunk about sixteen inches into a trench that had been improperly filled, causing the horse to fall and injuring the driver, who sues for $5,000. The case will be continued tomorrow.

A jury had been empaneled in the case of Julia Dworniak against the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, Germany, this morning and the taking of testimony started. The proof did not conform to the pleadings and at the suggestion of the court the case was put over the term. It was an action on a fire insurance policy.

AGED JAIL USED IN SETTING OF PHOTOPLAY

The veneralble Richmond County Jail at Augusta, Ga., was turned over, prisoners, cells and "good-will" to the company making the William Fox Production, for the Fox Film Corporation of "From the Valley of the Missing," the stirring photo-drama adapted from Grace Miller White's moldering with time, and the associations that have clustered thick about it since 1815, when it was built. During the civil war it was used as a military prison and the execution of suspected spies frequently took place in the courtyard where a grim gallows tree now rears itself.

It was on this scaffold, on which 150 criminals have gone to their deaths, that the camera man of the Fox Company set up his instruments when Director Frank Powell wanted to get a picture of Lon Cronk, the villain of "From the Valley of the Missing" peering out of his cell. Walter S. Radford, assistant warden of the prison, took a deep interest in seeing that Mr. Powell, and his associate Mr. Sam Kingston, got every aid thatc ould possibly be extended in making the 200 scenes that take place in and about the "calaboose." Pictures were made of the chain-gangs, and of the prisoners sleeping in blankets on the bare floors. Among other odd customs which exist in this old prison is the fact that all the prisoners sleep on the hard stone floors wrapped in their blankets. Only the condemned men are allowed the privilege of cots. Yet they all appear as happy as is consistent with the lot of imprisoned men. There is usually only one jailer on duty and the rest of the work of guarding the prisoners is assigned to trustees. Several remarkable scenes were also filmed for this great Fox production in a part of the prison which has not been used for almost ninety years. Chains and shackles, fixed to the walls of the long vacant cells in this part of the prison, bear mute testimony of the days of slavery when "bad niggers" were confined there.

H. Putnam Allen has leased the second floor of the Rosenbloom block and will use the same in connection with the firm of H. Putnam Allen & Son, dealers in fine groveries. Adv.

Our third Birthday Party, Saturday, May 15th. Roberts & Wood. adv126

Two-seated and Delivery Wagons. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

Close your window and door openings with our PERFECT SCREENS

L. P. SMITH CO.

Your Hardware Dealer

We are Agents for CHASE & SANBORN'S Fine Teas and Coffees

LA PORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida St. Bell 75

A MUSIC FESTIVAL

is an event to most people. With an EDISON DIAMOND DISC PHONOGRAPH (no needles to change) you can enjoy the works of the great composers, and the melodies of all the famous singers, in your own home, today, tomorrow and every day.

Wm. C. Morgan

Jeweler & Optometrist

Fulton, N. Y.

New Wall Paper

Thousands of rolls of New Wall Paper in "The Store Downstairs"

Pretty patterns for every room in the house; prices from 5c to 50c per roll.

MacNamara's

30 FIRST STREET

THE QUIRK

Matinees, 5c. Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c. Sundays—5c, 10c.

CONTINUOUS — 2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY	WEDNESDAY
"From the Valley of the Missing" by the author of "Tess of the Storm Country." 1000 People—500 Scenes. Paramount Travel Pictures. Every Tuesday for 20 weeks	Betty Nansen. The Royal Actress in "The Celebrated Scandal"

"CHARLES CHAPLIN" in a Screaming Comedy.

SPECIAL NOTICE

No miscellaneous Want Ads. will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

In order that display advertising may secure preferred position copy must reach this office not later than 9 a.m. on day on which service is to be rendered.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Wanted—By a family of four; no children; a middle aged woman to do general housework; permanent situation; good wages. Address "Enquirer, this office before June 1st. 123c

Clark Irish Harp—Will sell cheap; brand new. Just the thing for a home. Address Z., Evening Times office. tf.

To Rent—Furnished apartment; 3 rooms; bath and all conveniences; desirable location. Inquire S, Times office. 122

For Sale—Sewing machine; range; Perfection oil stove and other household articles. 410 Worth st., second door east side. 122

Wanted—By young man; board and room with private Catholic family. Refined surroundings. Address C, Times office. 124c

Man Wanted—To work on farm by the month. Inquire 612 Fay st., or phone 2206. 124

Young Girl wants position at housework in family without children. Phone 3453. 123

For Sale—Mahogany table and bookcase and secretary; must sell before June 1. 310 S. 3d st.

To Let—6 rooms and bath, 3d and Seneca st. Apply 121 South 1st st., or phone 3288. 122

To Rent—5 rooms, upper flat. 412 Erie st. 126c

Lost—White English bull dog, with collar. Phone 3291. 120c

Wanted—A girl for housework. R. L. McCully, 202 S. 3d st. tf

COAL AT PANAMA.

Mammoth Storage Plants Planned For the Canal Route.

Coal storing plants of mammoth magnitude are being planned on the Panama canal route. One of the storage plants is to be situated at Cristobal and another at Balboa.

It is planned to have a coal storage basin at Cristobal with a capacity of 200,000 tons and one at Balboa with a capacity of 160,000 tons. In each place the storage will be within a large basin made of re-enforced concrete, in which approximately half of the coal will be stored under water for use in time of war and the other half above water to be added to and taken from continually for the ordinary uses of commercial and government vessels.

It also is planned if the policy should be approved to be able to lease parts of the storage basin to such private coaling companies as may wish to maintain their own coal stores on the isthmus, but in such cases all of the handling will be done by the government plant, a suitable charge being made for the service.—New York Press.

Calling on Wilson.

The average person who calls on the president is in no hurry to leave, and the less important his errand the longer he takes to explain it. President Wilson listens patiently, although perhaps with little enjoyment; then he gets up and moves toward the door, and it must be a very obtuse person who cannot take the hint, and if something more than a hint is needed then the president shakes hands with him, but it is done graciously and in a way that is flattering to the person who without knowing it is being dismissed.—New York Telegram.

Our Cotton.

The United States department of agriculture reports that both long and short staple cotton in California yields 500 pounds to the acre, while in the next best record—that of Missouri—the yield runs 225 pounds of long staple and 295 pounds of short. The price of short staple in California is about the same as elsewhere, but that of long staple is higher than in any state except Florida.

Woodcraft.

You can make fire by rubbing two pieces of dry wood together, but it is not believed this method will ever supersede the plan of rubbing a match against a piece of sandpaper.—Kansas City Journal.

WOMEN LEADERS DECRY REVENGE

Suffrage Advocates Say Victims Courted Fate

"I'm scared of what's coming."

That was the way Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, veteran suffragist, felt after reading the news of the loss of the Lusitania. Deep down in their hearts many women felt the same way. But whatever the individual voices of a non-voting sex can do to support President Wilson in his efforts to find a peaceful way out of the crisis will be done. Not one of the representative New York women to whom The Tribune put the question yesterday believes the United States should endanger the peace of this country by asking reprisal from Germany.

On one point the women were unanimous, that the government should place an embargo on all shipments to the nations at war, whether shipments of armaments, money or food. But even Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who declared most strongly that by this policy the United States could force Europe to law down arms, did not anticipate any attempt on the part of the women's peace party, which she helped to found, to impress this view on Washington.

In fact, she seemed to feel that as an organization the Women's Peace party was going to smash.

Wants No Peace March

"It has been suggested to me," she said, "that a great body of women marching to the national capital to urge measures of international peace could accomplish something. I don't expect anything of that sort, though I feel as strongly for peace as ever. I feel as George Ade did after the Progressive party was defeated and he was asked if he wasn't ashamed of having worked with it.

"'I'd join it again this minute if I could find it,' said Mr. Ade."

But Dr. Shaw puts her faith in the absent leader of the Women's Peace party.

"I do wish Jane Addams would come home" she exclaimed. "She could have done more good here than by going off to that peace conference at The Hague. This is the time for Americans to stay at home."

That the Americans who sailed on the Lusitania ought to have stayed at home, and that the risk, since they did take it, is their own and not this country's, is the general view of the women.

"Perhaps I sound coldhearted," said Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the Woman Suffrage party, "but you know the women of this state are going to vote very soon, and we are learning to weigh things by cold reason.

"The sinking of the Lusitania is terrible: it is terrible to think that scores of those who sailed from these shores last Saturday went down with that ship: but we must remember that they were fully warned of the dangers they would meet. They went at their own risk. Therefore, I do not think this country should seek retaliation. Had the Germans torpedoed an American ship it would be different. But it was an English ship and this government is in no way responsible."

Victims Courted Fate.

"It is horrible that the Lusitania is sunk," said Miss Mary Shaw. "It is horrible that our countrymen and countrywomen are lost. But war is horrible, and for that reason let us keep out of it. Should the sons and brothers of other women be shot down because they, for instance, have courted death and met it? I say no. The people who sailed on the Lusitania were like the man who rushes into a burning house. The man who does that knows that he may be burned. I am aware that this sounds hard, but better hardness than an emotionalism that may drag us into the abyss into which the rest of the world is falling."

"I hope to Heaven the United States will take no steps in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania," was the exclamation of Mrs. William Colt, of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. "The people of this country should stay at home while Europe is war ridden. I met, just before he sailed, one man who went on the Lusitania. He told me he knew the ship was likely to be struck, that his wife implored him not to go, but his business required it.' Must this country go to war because people are reckless like that?"

Mrs. Elmer Black, long connected with the movement for international peace, said the torpedoing of the Lusitania with so many Americans on board, showed Germany was determined to force the United States to stop the shipment of munitions of war to the Allies.

"This country has been supplying Germany's foes with the means to carry on the fight," she said. "I have wished from the first that America would shut down on all shipments. But our manufacturers want to make money, and the government supports them in that ambition. I was in Washington last winter, and I saw Secretary of State Bryan. As I went into his office, Mr. Schwab, the steel man, was leaving. He and Mr. Schwab seemed to be on very good terms. The inference was obvious to me. No, we can't blame Germany for the blockade and the people who go to Europe now go at their own peril."

Miss Katherine Dreier, of the German Committee of the Woman Suffrage party, said Friday's tragedy was a lesson to Americans to use their own shipping.

Died for Luxury.

"I asked a friend of mine who sailed on the Lusitania, and who was lost, why she didn't take an American boat," said Miss Dreier. "That was the day before the Lusitania left our shores. My friend said, 'Ah, think of the comfort of these big English boats!' You see. And shall this country be involved in war because people take dreadful risks for the sake of luxury?"

Here and there where women were gathered yesterday, some of them, sympathizers with one side or the other, confessed to burning rage at the thought of then Lusitania's fate. Mrs. Henry Butterworth, whose husband is an Englishman, declared that could "scarcely contain herself." Mrs. Frederick Nathan said her heart was filled with wrath. "But all the same," she added, "I hold that this nation should maintain peace at any price."

"The tragedy is one more reason why women should keep on striving for international peace," said Mrs. Nora Blatch De Forest, daughter of Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch. "Jane Addams and the other women who went to the peace conference in Holland were severely criticised, but the fate of the hundreds of non-combatants, women and children, on the Lusitania is one more proof of how war bears down on those who have nothing to do with waging it."

Mrs. Robert Adamson, wife of the Fire Commissioner, expressed the hope that the nation would not become embroiled in war.

"If retaliation is in order," she said, "no doubt this country could find plenty of incidents which might be considered reasons for fighting. But if you remember what war means, it seems to me that hardly any reason is big enough. Of course, if you are attacked you must defend yourself. But we haven't been attacked. We won't be if we stay at home."

Fears War Inevitable.

Mrs. Herbert Carpenter, even with the news of the loss of friends before her, agreed with those who held that the United States should take no measures of revenge. She knew Mrs. Paul Crompton, of Philadelphia, who, with her six children, went down with the Lusitania.

"We urged her not to go, or at least not to take her babies with her," Mrs. Carpenter said. "But she would go, and now—they are all lost. But I never felt more strongly for peace than I do today. Why should the United States consider this tragedy a casus belli? It seems to me the attack upon the American ship Gulflight was much more a cause."

Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, head of the Women's Democratic Club, said she was pinning her faith upon President Wilson today. "He will keep us out of war if anybody can," she said, "But I don't believe anybody can."

PORTRAY NEGRO CHARACTER

"The Ham Tree," that very humorous and novel musical comedy which has proven such successful vehicle for the display of McIntyre and Heath's exceptional portrayal of negro character, will be the attraction at the Richardson theatre, Oswego, Friday, May 14th, with the celebrated comedians again starring in their familiar roles, Alexander Hambletonian, the doelful, and Henry Jones, the hopeful. The production is staged by Ned Wayburn, master-craftsman of novel groupings and effects and the wizard director of dancing choruses. John Cort, under whose management McIntyre and Heath are starring, has supplied a competent company of principals to support his stars.

Reserved seats for Fulton patrons on sale at the Quirk theatre box office Wednesday at 9 a.m.

SAYS DAUGHTER IS IMPROVIDENT

Commissioner of Charities Would Have Mother Care for Daughter

Commissioner of Charities W. Lawson Woodbury has instituted proceedings in the County Court asking that Judge Coville make an order requiring Ellen Gardner, wife of Sands D. Gardner of this city, to support her daughter, Loletia Whorl, wife of William Whorl.

It is stated that never before has such a proceeding been started in this county. Judge Coville will be in this city Saturday to gather all evidence in connection with the suit, which it instituted under a section of the code which provides that parents may be compelled to care for children who are unabel to take care of themselves.

In the moving papers it is alleged that Mrs. Gardner has property worth $6,000 and is amply able to care for her daughter. In opposition Mrs. Gardner contends that she is not worth more than $2,500 and that she has given her daughter more than $1,500 besides furnishing her with a house, but that the daughter has been improvident and has paid as high as $5 to have her fortune told. She says her husband, William Whorl, would be able to take care of her if he would work and that her previous husband, Fred Randall, of Syracuse, was willing to take a child by this union and provide for her.

George M. Fannings appeared for the city and Robert J. Pendergast for Mrs. Gardner.

Origin of the Lone Star.

If a place name is often crystallized history, how much more a nickname! Witness the flowery synonym for Texas, which orators mouth as the Lone Star State. To most minds this symbolizes concretely the fact that the state was first an independent nation. Behind the fact is this story, vouched for by tradition more or less authentic. At the outset, after achieving independence, Texas lacked pretty well everything but men. The leaders knew state papers required a great seal to validate them, and in default of anything better they improvised one from a coat button which happened to bear a single star. A document so sealed fell under the eye of an imaginative journalist. He straightway exploited "The Lone Star Republic" in print so fervid as to persuade Texas here was the device most apposite for her seal and her flag.—New York Press.

Mother Brook.

After nearly three centuries of usefulness Mother brook, the first canal dug in this country, still finds itself utilized to some extent, though the requirements which brought it about have long since passed. Its construction was undertaken and completed by the hardy citizens of Dedham, Mass., in 1639, to provide water for mill purposes. The artificial waterway was constructed to connect the Charles river with East brook, covering a distance of about a mile. It was a great undertaking for those days, when every foot had to be excavated laboriously by hand, but the work was carried out with the usual determination marking the settlers of the day. The canal winds round the highlands of the town, and on both sides, extending almost to its border, may be seen well kept gardens.—Exchange.

Poetry of Words.

When I feel inclined to read poetry I take down my dictionary. The poetry of words is quite as beautiful as that of sentences. The author may arrange the gems effectively, but their shape and luster have been given by the attrition of ages. Bring me the finest simile from the whole range of imaginative writing and I will show you a single work which conveys a more profound, a more accurate and a more eloquent analogy.—Holmes.

They Knew Castor Oil.

The oldest medical book in the world was found in a rock tomb by the Nile, dating from about 2000 B. C. It is a roll about sixty-six feet long and carries prescriptions for all sorts of ailments. Castor oil is one of the remedies prescribed. It has been used pretty steadily ever since.

Now They Don't Speak.

Belle—How silly men act when they propose! Why, my husband acted like a perfect fool. Nelle—That's what everybody thought when your engagement was announced.—Exchange.

A Hard World.

"Poor old Jiggs! He found this a hard world."

"Died in poverty?"

"No. He fell out of an airship."—Buffalo Express.

Something of One.

"Is your son anything of a sprinter since he went to college?"

"Well, he holds the family record for running up a bill."—Baltimore American.

Suits That Are Out of The Commonplace

That have the something that makes them look different—suits of that kind are hard to find; we have a few handsome models, only one of a kind, to be closed out at special prices.

Alterations without charge.

New Hats

The very newest and nobbiest styles *in Black and White*

MacNamara's

"Correct Clothes for Women"

BODY OF FORMER RESIDENT COMES HERE

The body of Jerome Miller, who died in Ithaca about six weeks ago, will arrive in this city tomorrow where it will be placed in the receiving vault at Mt. Adnah cemetery at 1 o'clock. Frends and acquaintances of the Miller family are invited to be at the cemetery.

Mr. Miller was born in this city leaving here about thirty years ago to live in Rochester. Later he removed to Ithaca where he engaged in building boats. He was a brother of the late Cornelius Miller, whose three children are: Miss Ida V. Miller and Fred Miller of the West River road, and Bernie Miller of Oswego. Fred Miller, master mechanic at the Nestle Food Co. plant is also a relative of Jerome Miller—a cousin. Mrs. Jerome Miller lives in Ithaca and one son survives who lives in Rochester.

Community Notes

The 1909 Shakespeare class will meet Thursday with Mrs Fred Chubb, West 1st st., South, at 4 p. m.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank DeForde of the West Side left the city this morning for Huntingdon, Mass., where the expect to remain until business conditions in Fulton improve.

* * *

Lieutenant and Mrs. A. Cooper of Oswego were in the city yesterday to attend the funeral of their nephew, Monroe Skeel.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Pratt of South 4th st., were guests out of town friends over Sunday.

* * *

Miss Julia Gilbert of South 3d st. has recovered from her recent illness.

* * *

Miss Edith Townsend of Mexico was the guest of Miss Ruth Rogers, Oneida st.

* * *

Mrs. Greta Lewis has taken a position in the telephone office.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Bache of Worth st. are entertaining Mrs. William Bates of Bermuda, the island of the lily and rose, and the sea of turquoise blue.

* * *

Mrs. Harriett Ward is seriously ill at the Lee hospital.

* * *

Mrs Elmer Goodjon has returned to her home in Syracuse after spending a week as the guest of Mrs. Edward Croak.

* * *

Gasoline, Oils and Greases. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

CONGRESSMAN WANTS NAMES AND ADDRESSES

Congressman Luther W. Mott, of Oswego, during the past two months has been sending thousands of Farmers' Bulletins throughout the district. He has however, received in many instances marked lists which have no names or address thereon and which offer no clue to the sender. If those who have not received bulletins on request, he advises, within two weeks after sending, or have not received a letter from the Congressman, they should write for another list as in all liklihood the original list has not been identified.

The Congressman also advises that he has two new bulletins, one No. 650 on the San Jose scale, and another No. 237 on the Strawberry which will be distributed at once. Application should be made at once as the supply is limited.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Post Office, May 12, 1915. Inquirers will please say advertised:

Men— Grosland, Paul; Herick, Charles; Jones, Rex; Steward, J. D.; Tuller, E. R.

Women—Creighton, Mrs. John; De Mont, Mrs. Cora; Dodge, Mrs. Mable. Secretary, Y.M.C.A.

Peter T. Conley, P. M.

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE

Charles Chaplin—the side-splitter, in a new riot in one reel

SAVED BY A DREAM

Big Two-Reel Feature and four others

Admission 5c

WATER GLASS

EGG PRESERVER

Qt. or Gal. Sizes at

LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

$795 f. o. b. Factory

VANWAGENEN, Inc. Agents

All Kinds of

GARDEN SEEDS

by the ounce or pound at

LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

YES

We have received a number of inquiries as to whether or not we would continue our appliance sale, and so we have decided to maintain the same cut prices on appliances until Wednesday. No Later.

Come in and look them over. Every purchase a real bargain and a wonderful home help.

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY

103 Oneida St. Phone 144

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

If Results count for anything, The Evening Times has almost reached the much-discussed

"Pschycological Moment"

WHY?

Because of the leaps and bounds made by the circulation department within a fortnight

Circulation Growing Every Minute! Watch It Grow More!

After several months of painful illnesss and a couple bad sinking spells, The Evening Times believes

MR. BUSINESS

of Fulton, N. Y., is back on the job. From the very first The Evening Times knew he would recover.

He has recovered always.

And now is the time to advertise in YOUR PAPER—the local home paper, because YOUR PAPER—the the Peoples's Paper is a home institution. The Evening Times leaves the People's money in YOUR TOWN; Does not take it away never to return.

Make Yours the Livest Ads in the Evening Times

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

POPULAR MECHANICS

Making an Oak Stain.

To make old oak of ash, elm, box alder, chestnut, maple, yew and sycamore wood use a solution of copper acetate or iron acetate. Either of these can be made by allowing a strong acid to come in contact with copper or iron. Acetic acid, or vinegar, will do for the acid. The chemical can be obtained from a local druggist if it is not desired to make the stain. By varying the strength of the solution several shades may be obtained. A weak solution of iron acetate gives various brown hues. As the strength of the salt increases by concentration the shades of brown darken.

How Blued Steel Is Produced.

Heat bluing, which is familiar to every one, is applied to watch and clock hands, buttons, buckles and a large variety of steel articles and gives a finish of a pleasing blue or black color, which is not, however, so very resistant to corrosion. It is produced in several ways, such as dipping the parts in a bath of molten saltpeter, heating them on an iron plate in the air or tumbling them in a sheet iron barrel heated by a gas flame. Revolvers and similar parts are very often given a fine blue finish by heating in charcoal.—Engineering Magazine.

Protecting the Bed Hammock.

Owing to the size and weight of a bed hammock it is generally left outside in all kinds of weather. A good plan is to fasten two awning pulleys to the ceiling of the porch over the hammock so that a rope may be run through them; then attach hooks to the ends of the rope for hooking into the lower part of the hammock. The hammock can then be pulled up close to the ceiling when not in use so that it will be out of the sun and rain.

Furnace For Soft Metals.

Experimenters desiring to make small castings of zinc, brass, copper and other metals of low fusion point will find the simple furnace illustrated suitable to their requirements, says Popular Mechanics. The body of the furnace was made of an old ten gallon milk can, which was lined on the inside with fire brick, whereupon a base about four inches high was built up with the brick in the bottom for the

FURNACE MADE OF MILK CAN.

crucible. A crucible six inches in diameter and eight inches high was set on the built up base, then two walls of fire brick were built up on each side of the crucible to within four inches of the top of the shell. The cover for the top is lined with fire clay.

A hole three inches in diameter was cut in the shell on one side and a four inch hole on the other. These holes should be located so that the smaller one enters the side at the center of one compartment formed by the walls and crucible, and the other makes an outlet in the other division, both holes being near the bottom of the can. The flame from a Bunsen burner, A, is directed through the smaller hole against the crucible and by the walls deflected upward along the side of the crucible and over the top, thence down the opposite side and out.

Mixing Battery Solution.

To secure uniformity of solution the water and acid should be well mixed before pouring it into the battery cells. In mixing the water should be placed in a porcelain or enamel ware dish and the acid added slowly, stirring continuously with a clean wood paddle. Mixing causes the mixture to become quite warm, and the solution should not be placed in the cells until it has cooled down.—Automobile Dealer.

Winds Favorable to Forest Fires.

The weather bureau has recently made some study of the meteorological conditions favoring the occurrence of forest fires and has tentatively established a special service for issuing warnings of the hot, dry winds which seem to be a frequent antecedent and accompaniment of such fires in the valuable timbered regions of the west.

Bending Lead Tubes.

When small lead tubing is bent with sharp turns it will frequently crack or break unless special precautions are used to prevent it. One of the cheapest and simplest methods to overcome the difficulty is to wind the place with several layers of fine flexible wire before trying to make the bend.

When Cylinders Misfire.

As a rule, when missing occurs in one cylinder at slow speed and firing is right at fast speed the fault consists of too wide a spark gap in the plug in that cylinder.

MANY USES FOR GUNS.

They Have Even Been the Means at Times of Saving Lives.

Guns would not go even if warfare were abolished. For example, the signal gun of a ship is used to announce her arrival on a coast. It would be difficult to find an equally effective substitute. The 1 o'clock gun, too, which is fired by electricity from Greenwich observatory, is the most effective means possible of announcing the exact time to surrounding towns, while nothing more impressive could be found than the minute guns fired for public mourning and the salute given on occasions of public rejoicings.

Guns save lives as well as take them. In desert countries, where it is difficult to collect water out of a mere dampness of sand, gun barrels are often sunk into the ground. By this means moisture is collected in the bore and many lives have been preserved by a timely draw at the muzzle.

A slaver, captured with a crew of slaves in the tropics, was once put in charge of a prize crew. During the voyage water ran out and slaves, slavers and prize crew were all dying of thirst. Then a sergeant hit on a brilliant idea. Taking all the available gun barrels, he plugged up the breach ends of a few of them, filled their bores with sea water and set them end up among the coals of the galley fire. Then as the steam rose he ran it through the other gun barrels till it cooled. The cooling steam collected in the shape of excellent fresh water and by this means scores of lives were saved.—Pearson's Weekly.

SUBLIME SIMPLICITY.

The Epitaph Over Sir Henry Lawrence, the Lucknow Hero.

There is a simple tomb in Lucknow, in India, that cost no more than many a plain farmer's gravestone in our rural burying places, but Clarence Poe declares that it impressed him more than anything else he saw in India except the Himalayas, the Taj Mahal and the view of Benares from the river.

It is the tomb of the heroic Sir Henry Lawrence, who died so glorious a death in the great mutiny of 1857. No commander in all India had planned more wisely for the defense of the men and women under his care, but the siege had only begun when he was mortally wounded. He called his successor and his associates to him, and at last, having omitted no detail of counsel or information that might enable them to carry out his farseeing plans, he roused himself to dictate his own immortal epitaph:

Here Lies
Henry Lawrence,
Who Tried to Do His Duty.
May the Lord Have Mercy on His Soul.

And so today these lines, sublime in their simplicity, mark his last resting place, and you feel that not even the great Akbar in Secundra or Napoleon in Paris has a worthier monument.—Youth's Companion.

Bull Baiting.

Although bull baiting was a cruel pastime, it was also a fulfilling of the law, for formerly no butcher was allowed to offer for sale the flesh of any bull that had not been baited. The goading of the animal in a fury was supposed to have some influence on the flesh. In a similar belief the flesh of a hunted hare was thought to be superior in flavor to that of one that had been shot, and a present of "a hunted hare" was considered to be a special compliment. In the records of the corporation of Leicester, England, the following order appears: "At a common hall, held on Thursday before St. Simon and St. Jude, 1467, 'no butcher to kill a bull till baited'." At Winchester it was ordered (reign of Henry VIII.) "that from hensforth ther shal be no bulstake set before any mayor's dore to bayte any bull, but onlie at the bullringe within the saide cytie."

Her Only Course.

Lady Anne Lindsay, the author of the old poem "Auld Robin Gray," was not only a delightful conversationalist, but she was a great story teller.

This gift made her not only a welcome guest abroad, but a valuable member of the home circle, for it is related in "A Group of Scottish Women" that at a dinner party which she was giving to some friends an old manservant caused some amusement by saying in a perfectly audible undertone:

"My lady, you must tell another story. The second course won't be ready for five minutes."

What He Saved.

"Good!" shouted the friend of the bibliophile as the latter emerged from the burning house carrying a bundle of books. "Did you save your Shakespeares?"

"No," replied the bibliophile, combing a spark out of his whiskers; "I saved my Bacon."—Houston Post.

Same Old Stuff.

"Black specks dance before my eyes, doctor," complained the society patient.

"That is very annoying and monotonous."

"Yes. They never have any new dances."—Kansas City Journal.

As to Jarley.

"That man Jarley is without any exception the most inaccurate man I ever knew," said Dobson. "Tell me, Jones, does he ever get anything right?"

"Oh, yes," replied Jones. "Anything that is left Jarley will always get right."—Judge.

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER

Who Wears the Ring?

The number of persons participating in the game should not exceed nine. Some one of the company is selected, unknown to you, to put a ring on one of his fingers. You now say you will tell—first, who wears the ring; second, the hand it is on; third, the finger of the hand, and, fourth, the joint of the finger. This is apparently presuming to do a great deal, and your hearers will look on at first rather dubiously.

The company being seated in regular order, the persons must be numbered 1, 2, 3, etc. The thumb must be termed the first finger, the forefinger being the second. The joint nearest the extremity must be called the first joint; the right hand is one and the left hand two.

These preliminaries arranged, leave the room in order that the ring may be placed unobserved by you. Suppose that the third person has the ring on the right hand, third finger and first joint. Your object is to discover the figures 3131. Returning to the room, ask one of the company to perform secretly the following arithmetical operations:

1.—Double the number of the person who has the ring. In the case supposed this will produce.......	6
2.—Add 5..........	11
3.—Multiply by 5..........	55
4.—Add 10..........	65
5.—Add the number denoting the hand	66
6.—Multiply by 10..........	660
7.—Add the number of the finger.....	663
8.—Multiply by 10..........	6630
9.—Add the number of the joint.......	6631
10.—Add 35..........	6666

He must apprise you of the figures produced, 6666. You will then, in all cases, subtract from it 3535. In the present instance there will remain 3131, denoting the person No. 3, the hand No. 1, the finger No. 3 and the joint No. 1.

Growth of Boy Scouts.

Notwithstanding the rapid development and great extent of scouting at the present time in this country, we are, after all, reaching but a small percentage of the boys whose interest might be had if adequate leadership were provided. Judging from the reports from all parts of the country, the present basis upon which we are now organized and going forward seems to assure a greatly increased development during the coming year. From Oct. 1, 1914, to Feb. 5, 1915, 45,330 boys were enrolled, as compared with 32,929 for the same period of 1913 and 1914; 839 new troops were organised, as compared with 533 for the same period of 1913-14. Commissions were granted to 4,113 men to serve as scout masters and assistants, as compared with 2,251 for the same period of 1913-14.—Report of Boy Scouts of America.

Scouts Off on Long Hike.

With flags flying from a two wheeled trek cart built especially to convey their camp equipment and food supplies across the continent, six boy scouts under the leadership of H. S. Sorrels, former scout executive at St. Paul, recently left St. Paul for a 2,800 mile hike to San Francisco.

They expect to reach the end of their journey about Sept. 1. Sorrels said that every foot of the distance will be walked. Attached to the cart are six ropes, which the boys will use to haul the vehicle.

The Commercial club equipped the boys with cots and ponchos and has provided two signs to be displayed on their cart reading, "Boy Scouts of America of St. Paul, Minnesota. Hiking From St. Paul to San Francisco; Distance 2,800 Miles."

A Fine St. Bernard Dog.

In Minneapolis there is a St. Bernard dog that deserves a gold medal. He has trained himself to stop runaway horses and has performed several feats in that line. Not long ago, while this dog was taking a walk with his master, a runaway horse came clattering along. Just ahead a party of ladies were crossing the street, and there seemed to be no escape from certain death, when the dog gave a leap and caught the lines of the runaway between his teeth. His great weight brought the frightened animal to his haunches just as he was within six feet of the terrified women.

Beheadings.

1. Behead to butcher and leave what follows a funny story.

2. Behead to recite or to argue in a wild manner and leave a small insect.

3. Behead not far away and leave a part of the head.

4. Behead something done to the floor and leave to cry.

5. Behead pleased and leave a small boy.

Answers: 1, s-laughter; 2, r-ant; 3, n-ear; 4, s-weep; 5, g-lad.

A Puzzle in Sheep.

Problem to be solved: A number of sheep were going into a field. There was a sheep before two sheep, a sheep behind two sheep and a sheep between two sheep. How many sheep were going into the field?

Answer.—Three sheep.

Charade.

In dewy fields, on summer morns,
The farmer's men go to and fro
About their work, and they my first
With steady motion, strong and slow.

Far off above the tossing waves
My second circles in the air;
Or, weary, sinks upon the sea
To float and rest in safety there.

My whole is but a happy memory now,
But in the days that are no more
His word was law, in India great,
From mount to sea, from shore to shore.

Answer.—Mow, gull—mogul.

TELLS OF RELIEF FOR BELGIANS AND FRIGHTFUL PLIGHT OF SERVIA

Rockefeller Foundation Reports on Aid by America to Refugees Who Fled Into Holland.

Also Shows Conditions In Balkans to Combat Which Plague Experts Have Been Sent Out.

FOLLOWING the occupation of Belgium by the German forces, probably 800,000 Belgians sought refuge in Holland. The majority saved nothing beyond the clothing they wore.

The queen of Holland issued a proclamation welcoming the refugees, and systematic efforts to feed and shelter those who could not be taken into private homes were promptly set on foot.

A national committee was organized, with headquarters in Amsterdam. But all these efforts soon fell far short of meeting the situation.

The Rockefeller foundation appointed Charles Jenkinson as its special representative in Holland. The following facts were brought out by his investigation:

First.—The Dutch government was prepared to provide shelter and food for the refugees, but did not feel that it could do more.

Second.—Refugees were suffering intensely for lack of warm clothing, a need which the local relief committees were trying vainly to meet.

Third.—Universal idleness was undermining the energy and character of the refugees.

Clothing Supplies Pour In.

Early in December large shipments of clothing intended for the Belgians began to arrive at Rotterdam. By agreement with Captain J. F. Lucey of the commission for relief in Belgium, Mr. Jenkinson was appointed to take charge of it.

The clothing had been sent from the United States, Canada and England.

Photo by American Press Association.

GROUP OF SICK SERVIANS WHO HAVE NO DOCTORS.

It was of very good quality and much of it absolutely new. Communities had worked together. Each family had given what it could afford. In some instances families had taken this opportunity to clear out their garrets. Others had persuaded clothing dealers to turn over to them stock which, although new, had become unsalable.

Some communities had packed vegetables, salt fish, fruits, canned goods, toys, dolls, silverware, tobacco, etc., with the clothing, and when these cases were opened the contents were found to be an indescribable mass of rotted matter only fit for the rubbish pile.

To classify and distribute this clothing the commission was given free use of a small warehouse. Some thirty women required for sorting were secured from among the refugees. Early in January another warehouse was obtained.

Up to Feb. 22 12,478 cases had been sorted and sent to various parts of Belgium and Holland. These cases contained 1,396,572 articles of clothing, of which 914,222 went to the destitute in Belgium and 482,350 to Belgian refugees in Holland.

Thousands of Articles.

Among them were 241,684 articles of clothing for men, including 16,749 overcoats, 34,912 coats and jackets and 18,350 trousers. For women there were 224,465 articles, including 66,823 cloaks, 42,110 jackets and coats and 13,977 shoes, and for children 280,775 articles, 250,263 of which were suits. Some 70,000 miscellaneous articles, clothing and household goods, were also sent to Belgium. The articles distributed in Holland included 133,628 articles for men, 143,449 articles for women and 182,541 articles for children.

Most conspicuous among the features of the Belgian exodus was the fact that the refugees had nothing to do. All the women in the concentration camp in the Uranium hotel, in Rotterdam, containing 750 refugees, were called together and asked whether they would help manufacture underwear. Their response was prompt and genuine.

A [illegible] from Brussels [illegible] a [illegible] was [illegible] of the first class, which was under the care of Mme. Reuchlin, Baroness van Eck and Baroness van Gips, Dutch women.

Light, airy rooms were set aside. Fifty women entered. Twelve sewing machines were installed, along with scissors, needles, thread, buttons, cloth, etc. A supply of woolen yarn was provided for women and girls who could not sew, but could knit stockings.

Sewing Classes Formed.

From the first the experiment was successful. A better spirit appeared among the women. Steadily, but with no great rapidity, new warm garments accumulated. The scraps from cutting were saved, and young girls and children pieced quilts from them. This class in one week produced 450 articles of clothing, two-thirds underdrawers and undershirts for men and one third assorted articles for women and children.

Photo by American Press Association.

SERVIAN SOLDIERS IN RAGS.

The war relief commission paid the rent of the machines, cost of materials and wages of the forewoman. Later, at the urgent request of the Dutch minister of the interior, a small bonus was given to each sewing woman who worked six hours per day for six days.

The work was rapidly extended to all the eleven provinces of Holland. Thirty-four sewing classes were established within a few months. By April 1 more than 5,000 Belgian women and girls, and some men, were producing clothing needed by themselves and their fellow refugees. Upward of 500 sewing machines were in use.

Lady Johnstone, wife of the British minister, personally visited many of the classes and placed a fund of $2,000 at the disposal of Baron van Tuyll for supplying any little needs of the classes. In addition she ordered 5,000 pairs of scissors from England. The class at The Hague was under the personal supervision of the Princess de Ligne, wife of the secretary of the Belgian legation in Holland.

Men Urged to Go Home.

Plans to develop work for the men in the camps were considered, but it was thought the men should return to their homes, where they could be employed cleaning up the ruins, repairing roads and dikes and cultivating their crops, and in other ways making a start toward rehabilitation. It was believed the harm done to the Belgians in Holland by reason of their idleness outweighed any danger or harm which might come should they return home.

Having got the relief of the Belgians under way, the Rockefeller foundation investigated the needs of noncombatants in Servia. In their report the commissioners say:

The peasants make their own clothes. The outer garments of most of the men consist of rough homespun, the wool of which is undyed. The national footwear is a sort of half sandal, half moccasin, which was generally made of rawhide until quite recently. It is not a manufactured shoe. Nine tenths of the undergarments for men and women are home woven.

One now sees plenty of people going about covered with nothing but the raggedest rags. The Servian reservists are without uniforms and can be distinguished from other peasants only by their weapons or sometimes by a military cap.

If a refugee or soldier who has had neither bed to sleep in nor change of clothes for weeks is brought into a Servian hospital there will probably be no clean clothes of any kind to put on him.

At present the country is mobilizing every one capable of military service except in Macedonia.

Since the second expulsion of the Austro-Hungarian forces many of the Servians have returned to their destroyed homes and are suffering from want of shelter, clothing and food.

Many Austrians of Servian blood are reported to have fled into Servia to escape enforced service in the Austrian army. They are distributed among the communities along its western frontier. The statement was made that 15,000 or 20,000 of these refugees are in destitution.

Much need exists among many thousand Servians, probably 300,000 or more. The plight of those wretched people is aggravated by the prevalence of epidemic disease, which they are helpless to control.

Nish, which has a normal population of about 25,000, now shelters a population estimated at about 80,000. It is difficult to describe the condition of the people. The ravages of starvation and disease were appalling.

There remains in our minds the picture of a baby in one group whose drawn face, the skin stretched sharply over the bones, gave an impression of toothless old age, clutching weakly at the breasts of a mother too weak to nourish or care for it. Other children were whimpering pitifully, too feeble to crawl about. Here a dying woman moaned faintly, and there beside a vacant space a candle burned, indicating that on that spot some one had died a few hours before.

Cholera Now Feared.

Typhus, typhoid and recurrent fever are epidemic in Servia. Smallpox and scarlet fever are also present in some communities. Cholera is expected with the warm weather.

The Servian authorities say that the Austrian army brought these diseases. Many of its soldiers died of typhus while with the army of occupation. The Servians captured about 60,000 Austrian prisoners. Detachments of prisoners were sent to all the important cities. In this way, it is said, the seeds of typhus were widely scattered.

Photo by American Press Association.

HOW SERVIANS SLEEP IN FIELDS.

Soldiers are constantly being transported by rail. When civilians occupy the same cars later they carry away some of the vermin which disseminate typhus.

Death from the epidemic because of its frequency already has become a commonplace.

Estimates place the total number of typhus cases in Servia at 25,000 to 30,000.

Normally Servia has not more than 400 physicians, a very small number for a population of 4,500,000. In the two months of January and February sixty of these physicians died of typhus, and during our stay in Servia we were told daily of the striking down of others. Medical missions from foreign countries have suffered severely. At the American Red Cross one doctor was dead from the disease when we were in Servia and several nurses were very low. Two American doctors from Paris contracted typhus and one died.

Trained nurses, as we know them in the United States, are unknown.

Recognizing the menace not only to the Servian people, but the whole world, the Rockefeller foundation took the matter up with the American Red Cross. Inquiry brought a cable from the Servian government inviting an American sanitary commission.

Dr. Strong Heads Experts.

The American sanitary commission was accordingly constituted and sent out under the leadership of Dr. Richard P. Strong, professor of tropical diseases in Harvard Medical school, and probably the foremost plague expert in the United States.

The chief sanitary inspector is Dr. Thomas W. Jackson of Philadelphia; bacteriologist, Dr. Hans Zinsser, professor of bacteriology, Columbia university; clinical laboratory assistant, Dr. Andrew W. Sellards of Harvard Medical school; clinical assistant, Dr. George C. Shattuck of Harvard Medical school; assistant sanitary inspector, Dr. Francis B. Grinnell of Harvard Medical school. Dr. Nicolle, the French expert on typhus, has been invited to co-operate with the commission.

Charles S. Eby of Washington, lately connected with the United States [illegible] service, is [illegible] for the commission.

LIQUEFIED GAS IS NEW WAR WEAPON

Germans Begin Great Drive by Aid of Deadly Fumes.

NOT BOMBS BUT BOTTLES.

Correspondent With French Army, Describing Novel Arm Which Depends Upon Utilizing the Wind, Says Men Killed Turned Black at Once and Others Were Incapable of Defense.

A correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle with the French army describes the new weapon by means of which the Germans won the first step in their great fresh drive for the coast of the English channel. He declares that liquefied chlorine gas was liberated from steel bottles.

On the evening of April 22, he says, the French soldiers who manned the first line trenches saw rising from the German trenches, a short distance away, a number of white fuses, evidently intended as signals. Almost at once all along the German trenches a thick curtain of yellow smoke arose and was blown gently toward the French trenches by a northeast wind.

This curtain, which advanced like the "yellow wind" of northern China, offered this peculiarity—that it spread thickly on the ground, rising to a height of sixteen feet only.

The French soldiers were naturally taken by surprise. Some got away in time, but many, alas, not understanding the new danger, were not so fortunate and were overcome by the fumes and died poisoned. Among those who escaped nearly all cough and spit blood, the chlorine attacking the mucous membrane. The dead were turned black at once.

Rush Followed Fumes.

The effect of this poisonous gas was felt over about six kilometers of ground in length by two kilometers deep. Farther than that the gas was too much diluted with air to kill, but suffocated many.

About fifteen minutes after letting the gas escape the Germans got out of their trenches. Some of them were sent on in advance with masks over their heads to ascertain if the air had become breathable.

Having discovered that they could advance, they arrived in large numbers on the area on which the gas had spread itself some minutes before and took possession of the arms of the dead men. They made no prisoners. Whenever they saw a soldier whom the fumes had not quite killed they snatched away his rifle and threw it in the Yser and advised him ironically to lie down "to die better."

These were not asphyxiating bombs that the Germans used. They were big, re-enforced steel bottles of gas, compressed at high pressure, which the Germans placed on top of their trenches, and of which they opened the taps when it seemed to them that the wind coming from behind them would carry on the poison to the enemy's trenches.

May Kill Own Men.

It is possible that the use of their own chlorine gas may one day turn against the Germans themselves. Should the wind veer suddenly they would be the first victims of their attempt, he concludes.

In a special article on the German successes near Ypres, the Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"It is indeed possible that our bombs and shells rendered it impossible for the enemy's troops to remain in their trenches or artillery positions.

"It is even probable that, in point of fact, projectiles emitting poisonous gases were employed by us, for the German army command has permitted no doubt to exist that, as a reply to the treacherous projectiles of the English and French, which have been constantly observed for many weeks, we on our side also would employ gas bombs or whatever one may call them.

"The German army command, moreover, referred to the fact that from German chemistry considerably more effective substances might be expected, and our army command was right."

A Dutch correspondent telegraphs that certain Germans have confided to him that the Germans intend to continue the use of asphyxiating gas and expect that it will prove their final means of victory.

Calls It Last Crime.

The Paris Temps in commenting on this latest innovation calls the use of asphyxiating gas the last crime left for the Germans to perpetrate and says they will stand dishonored in history because of it.

The German official explanation is that The Hague convention ruled against the use of asphyxiating projectiles and that therefore the convention was not abused. They say that the German troops did not fire such bombs.

In this explanation the Temps finds hypocrisy and duplicity, because, it says, The Hague interdiction was not aimed at any special engine for spreading asphyxiating gas, but against the use of asphyxiants in general.

If half of what has been said of the efficacy of the Turpin asphyxiating shells is true, says the Journal des Debats, there is no doubt that France will [illegible] with these latest methods on a certain equality with her enemies.

BATTLE LINE IN EUROPE 1,668¾ MILES LONG.

Careful calculation shows that at the moment the great German drive began the battle lines in Europe covered the enormous stretch of 1,668¾ miles.

Among the allies the line of death was divided as follows:

French	544	miles
British	31½	miles
Belgians	17¼	miles
Russians	857	miles
Germans	219	miles

In cost, loss of life, destruction of property and loss of production and trade the war is eating up more than $124,000,000 a day, experts say.

Belgium's losses are now estimated at $2,600,000,000.

"WE'RE TIRED, AREN'T YOU?" ASK GERMANS.

Letters Tied to Stones Flung at Night Into British Trenches.

Two letters tied around stones were thrown into the trenches of the Second British corps the night of April 12 and 13. One letter read:

Dear Honored Comrades—As this war has now been going on for about nine months and whole villages with their inhabitants have been devastated, it is now high time to put a stop to it.

We are all tired of this savage life, and you must be too. Our dear wives and children await and long for our return and yours must do the same.

Hoping that we may do some good by this, we remain with friendly greetings,

THE GERMAN SAPPING PARTY.

The other letter ran:

Dear French and English Comrades—It is just about time you stopped all this, for we think you will soon have had enough of your war. Our losses are great, and yours must be three times as big.

Every day it gets finer, and it would be better if we could be at home with our wives and children, who are waiting every day for us, as yours are waiting for you.

Let us have peace on earth before the cherry blossoms come out, but the sooner the better, or do you want to go on sitting forever in these damned trenches? With friendly greetings,

THE GERMANS.

DANCED WITH LAFAYETTE.

Centenarian Says People Aren't as Good Now as Years Ago.

Hale and hearty, her bright eyes sparkling happily, Mrs. Missouri A. Hawkins of 20 West One Hundred and Fortieth street, New York city, celebrated her one hundredth birthday by saying:

"People's morals aren't as good as they were years ago. We are living in a 'flyaway' age, with an astonishing lot of deviltry and slyness upsetting all the good in the world."

She recalled as her most pleasant experience her meeting with General Lafayette.

"I put on my best dress," she said, "and went to the hotel, where I shook hands with the great man. And what do you think?" she added. "I danced a minuet with him."

CAPTIVES START UNIVERSITY.

Germans Help Belgian Prisoners to Continue Their Studies.

A regular university is in operation in the prison camp at Soltau, Prussia, which contains several thousand captives. Lectures are being given in departments of arts, law and theology, and in a commercial school. There also is a preparatory department.

The university owes its origin to the fact that the Belgian prisoners include many professors and students of four Belgian universities. The students desired an opportunity to continue their studies. The classes were opened also to other prisoners.

The attendance in the preparatory department is particularly large.

FRENCH GET THEIR WINE.

First Gift Made to Men in Trenches Is 14,000,000 Liters.

French soldiers in the field are not to lack wine. Agricultural organisations, syndicates of buyers and others have united in an organization known as the association "Vin Aux Soldats" (Wine For Soldiers). The first gift was 1 per cent of the entire village of L'Hérault. Inasmuch as the vintage this year was 14,000,000 hectolitres the gift to the army will amount to 140,000 hectoliters, or 14,000,000 liters.

The army authorities take charge of the transportation and the wines are exempt from the sales tax.

Pretty Hopeful.

"I like the way Fairleigh faces things. He's so wonderfully hopeful."

"Hopeful! I should say he was. What do you suppose he's doing now?"

"Dunno."

"Why, he's getting up a program for the celebration of the anniversary of the first hundred years of universal peace."—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

527 DAYS FOR BOOZING.

The Court Also Rubs In a Fine of $200. Must "Stay Sober."

Sandusky, O.—James Smith, thirty-five, was brought to the county jail here from Castalia to serve 527 days for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Justice Charles Canfield, before whom he entered a plea of guilty, gave him six months after assessing a fine of $200 and costs.

Canfield in passing sentence told Smith he was determined to have him stay sober for awhile.

ZEPPELIN RAIDS TEST OF MACHINE

New Dirigible Used In Recent Flights Over England.

OFFICERS FEAR MORE BOMBS

Motorcycle Said to Have Toured Path of Raider and Indicated Route With Brilliant Headlight—People Treat Bombs Lightly, but Officials Take Many Precautions.

Lowestoft, England.—A tour by motorcycle over the path which the latest Zeppelin raider took across and around this section of England supports the opinion that he had no particular military object in view. The big dirigible first was sighted at Southwold soon after midnight and disappeared over the sea at Lowestoft about an hour later. It made an extended tour over a considerable area, dropping a large number of incendiary bombs and a few explosive bombs, but spending nearly half its time maneuvering in the neighborhood of Henham hall, a rambling old mansion. It is possible the pilot mistook the hall for some other building which he supposed to be of military importance.

The dropping of the numerous incendiary bombs appears to have been done in an effort to set fire to barns or haystacks, which would illumine the landscape and enable the pilot to locate some landmark by which he could get his bearings.

Photo by American Press Association.

TYPE OF BOMB DROPPED ON ENGLAND BY ZEPPELINS.

Dispatches from Holland quote German naval officers as stating the Zeppelin used for this raid was a new one and the trip was in the nature of a test. Oversea navigation is an art only to be acquired after long experience, and it is possible the visit to this section had little significance except as training for pilots and men.

The raider passed over Lowestoft two or three times, a calm night making maneuvering easy. A fire bomb which fell into a pile of timber did damage estimated at $25,000, and the two or three explosive bombs which found targets did slight damage.

Elsewhere there was nothing to tell of the passage of the invader except some holes in the ground, some broken windows, doors torn from their hinges and a gossiping countryside. The broken windows and damaged doors were regarded lightly by the inhabitants, and their feelings were rather of astonishment and surprise than fear or dismay. "I've lived in this house twenty years, and nothing like this ever happened before," was a characteristic comment in the farming districts.

There are many stories of miraculous escapes, but most of them have little basis in actual fact. Countryside gossip is also busily engaged in rounding up mysterious spies, and fully half the people in the visited district believe the hackneyed story of a mysterious motorcyclist who piloted the visitor by means of a headlight of peculiar brilliancy.

While the civilians are generally inclined to treat lightly the result of the Zeppelin activity, military men in charge of the various defense projects incline to a more serious view. They are generally of the opinion that the raids are in the nature of reconnoissances and will be followed by more determined attempts shortly. Zeppelins have now reached the English coast several times, and with good luck and favorable weather they may be expected to return eventually in larger numbers and with more serious intentions.

Allies' Air Man's Brilliant Escape.

Paris.—An air man of the allies was fired on near Ghent, but by flying upside down he made the Germans believe he had been killed, and they ceased shooting. Suddenly he resumed his upright position, dropped two bombs and escaped.

Paris Idolizes Jacques Goujon.

Paris. — Before he lost an arm Jacques Goujon, seventeen, killed two German sentinels, blew up two quick firers with bombs, was captured, escaped and [illegible] to the French lines a German machine gun. He has been given a medal.

VICTIMS BORNE TO GRAVES WITH HONORS

(Continued from Page One)

There were only three bodies, one each in a hearse, in this cortege, the other eighty-nine already having been placed in the graves.

The coffins of the sixty-four unidentified dead were filed past by weeping men, women and children, who sought the last opportunity to see if there were among the dead those for whom they were searching. This delayed the funeral procession, the entire forenoon being devoted to last efforts to make identifications.

The churches in Queenstown, both Protestant and Catholic, all held memorial services in the morning. Assisting the bishop at the Cathedral was Father Cowley Clark, of London, a survivor. Participating in the Protestant service was the Rev. Mr. Swan-Mason, chaplain of the battleship Ocean, which was sunk recently in the Dardanelles.

Many children and little babies still lie in the morgues like so many dolls. The townspeople covered them with flowers yesterday and it is probable these little ones will be placed in a grave together.

Some on crutches, many limping and nearly all bruised, the survivors left their hotels in silent groups throughout the afternoon. There were some Americans and many Canadians and English. The presence of so many children on board the Lusitania was due to the fact that Canadian women were going to England to join relatives while their husbansd were at the front.

Not single body was brought in yesterday from the spot where the Lusitania disappeared, but some bodies may yet be found if a storm does not scatter them. There will not be so great a number picked up, however, as was the case in the North Atlantic after the Titanic disaster, for that vessel remained afloat so long that all on deck had ample time to carefully adjust lifebelts.

"Peace is Healing and Elevating, Strife is Not," Says President

"The special example of America must be an example not merely of peace because it will not fight, but of peace because it is the healing and elevating influence of the world and strife is not.

"There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

President Wilson tonight in these words gave to the waiting world its first idea of what is in his mind after four days of solitary consideration of the course the United States shall pursue toward Germany for the murder of more than fifteen hundred non-combatants; men, women and children, aboard the Lusitania.

This message Mr. Wilson sent out from convention hall, and was heard by approximately eighteen thousand persons, who, as a single body, rose and cheered wildly. They interpreted the speech as one of peace—but also one of firmness.

Never once did Mr. Wilson mention the Lusitania. Never once did he mention Germany, or Great Britain, or France, or Russia, or any of the other countries now at war.

To the crowd it seemed that Mr. Wilson does not intend to plunge the United States into war—at least not now—but it seemed that he regarded as unspeakable the outrage committed by Germany in the torpedoing of the Lusitania. It seemed as if he had too great contempt for such action to fight a nation which employs such methods of warfare.

Mr. Wilson condemned bitterly on the efforts of some Americans who are trying to trade on the nationalities of those of foreign birth who have adopted America as their home, those who are spreading dicontent and who are working for personal gain on the passions of their countrymen who are of foreign birth. Again he mentioned no names and no country. But between the lines the throng felt that he meant those who are striving to spread the cause of Germany in America.

"The man who goes among you to trade on your nationality is no worthy son to live under the Stars and Stripes," he shouted amid applause.

First Thought Must Be Humanity.

"I am sorry for the man who wants to create personal capital out of the passions of our fellow man."

The United States, Mr. Wilson said, is constantly growing stronger by the addition of the flood from foreign lands—an intermingling of thoughts and ideals.

He said our first thought must be of humanity, for with these ideals the preservation of our country is dependent.

Mr. Wilson reminded the 4,000 newly naturalized Americans, for whom the city of Philadelphia gave the celebration, that they had just taken an oath of allegiance, but he added that it was not an oath of allegiance to any one unless to God. Most of the new citizens were Russian Jews, although other nationalties were represented. Few of them were Germans.

PLANNING FOR EAGLES

Auburn.—The members of the Auburn Aerie of Eagles have preparations almost completed for the entertainment of delegates to the state convention to be held in this city next month. Notifications have been received from many aeries abou the state, especially from cities in this section, that large delegations will be sent for the parade and prize competitions.

A delegation left Auburn for Syracuse today to ask Theodore Roosevelt to be the principal speaker for the convention. The former president is a life member of the order.

FIVE BOOK PASSAGE BY THE ORDUNA

New York, May 11.—Evidently undeterred by the fate of the Lusitania, [illegible] five persons yesterday engaged passage on board the Orduna, of the same line, which is due to steam from here for Liverpool on May 18. The total number of passengers engaged so far is fifteen.

The Orduna is now on her way to New York from Liverpool with a heavy passenger list and is expected hereby Thursday.

CHARITIES BILL VETOED

Albany.—The Thompson bill, intended to compel charitable organidations to give detailed reports of their receipts and expenditures, was vetoed today by Governor Whitman. He said its provisions were too broad.

New carload of Bowker's Fertilizers. VanWagenen, Inc. adv122

Get cash for second-hand bicycles. At Rogers, 40 First st. adv

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Boston.
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

Results Yesterday

Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 0.
Pittsburgh, 10; Chicago, 7.
Boston, 14; New York, 9.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	13	7	.650
Chicago	13	8	.619
Boston	12	8	.600
Cincinnati	10	10	.500
Pittsburgh	11	12	.478
Brooklyn	9	12	.429
St. Louis	10	14	.417
New York	6	13	.316

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
New York at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.

Results Yesterday

Boston, 3; New York, 1.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	17	7	.708
New York	12	7	.632
Chicago	14	9	.609
Boston	9	8	.529
Cleveland	10	12	.455
Washington	9	11	.450
Philadelphia	7	13	.350
St. Louis	6	17	.261

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Newark.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Buffalo.

Results Yesterday

Chicago, 10; Newark, 5.
Kansas City, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Pittsburgh, 10; Baltimore, 4.
St. Louis, 5; Buffalo, 3.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	15	8	.652
Newark	14	10	.583
Chicago	13	11	.542
Brooklyn	12	11	.522
Kansas City	12	11	.522
St. Louis	10	12	.455
Baltimore	10	15	.400
Buffalo	8	16	.333

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Buffalo at Richmond.

Results Yesterday

Montreal, 9; Jersey City, 1.
Rochester 10; Newark, 3.
Providence, 6; Toronto, 4.
Richmond, 11; Buffalo, 8.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Providence	9	2	.818
Montreal	8	4	.667
Jersey City	5	5	.500
Rochester	5	5	.500
Richmond	5	5	.500
Buffalo	3	4	.429
Newark	3	6	.333
Toronto	2	9	.182

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Syracuse at Albany.
Utica at Troy.
Wilkesbarre at Binghamton.
Scranton at Elmira.

Results Yesterday

Albany, 3; Syracuse, 1.
Binghamton, 9; Wilkesbarre, 3.
Utica, 11; Troy, 1.
Scraton, 13; Elmira, 10.

Teams Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Troy	3	1	.750
Binghamton	3	1	.750
Albany	3	1	.750
Elmira	3	2	.600
Utica	2	2	.500
Wilkesbarre	2	3	.400
Scranton	1	3	.250
Syracuse	0	4	.000

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

At St. Paul—	R.	H.	E.
Minneapolis	12	17	3
St. Paul	13	13	2

COLLEGE BASEBALL

At Brunswick—Univ. of Maine, 10; Bowdoin, 3.

At Hanover—Brown, 11; Dartmouth, 1.

EXHIBITION BASE BALL

At Detroit—Detroit (A.L.), 10; Cincinnati, (N.L.), 9.

AUSTRIA'S U-5 DESIGNED IN U. S.

Submarine That Sank French Cruiser American Made.

ENGINES WERE BUILT HERE

Small Vessel Which Covered Trip of Nearly 300 Miles to Reach Foe and Get Back Safely Proves Value of Undersea Craft For Coast Defense, Says Her Designer.

The Austrian submarine U-5, which made a trip of more than 280 miles from her base and sank the French cruiser Leon Gambetta off Otranto, in the Adriatic sea, with a loss of 552 men, including Admiral Senes, was designed in America and equipped with machinery made in this country.

The vessel and her sister ship, the U-6, are of the same displacement, speed, radius, etc., as the five United States submarines of the C class which now constitute the floating defense of the Panama canal. These vessels are, of course, smaller and less powerful than the more modern boats, but have both in maneuvers and in actual war shown their great value for defensive purposes.

Made Long Sea Trip.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the torpedoing of the Leon Gambetta took place approximately 300 miles away from the base of the U-5, thus illustrating the enormous value of the mobility possessed by even the smaller and older submarines. It was the engines, motors and other important parts made in the United States which enabled the U-5 to accomplish this big trip and safely get back to her base.

The U-5 was put together at Fiume, Austria, under the supervision of Americans and was handed over to the Austrian government in 1910. The same American concern as designed her is now building half of the new fleet of submarines for the United States navy on plans that are being kept secret.

"In view of the scant respect paid to the rights of weak neutrals by the great powers in the European war," said the designer of the Austrian U-5 in an interview, "our coast fortifications at the canal, no matter how efficient, cannot supply a complete defense. The submarine, however, can extend the area forbidden to the enemy's ships enormously and thus prevent the landing of mobile forces for the purpose of attack upon the canal or its fortifications.

Cites Dardanelles as Lesson.

"The operations under way at the Dardanelles form also an impressive object lesson, since the bombardment of the forts and the landing of French and English troops would be quite impossible did the Turkish navy possess even a small submarine flotilla. If these operations are finally successful and if the fall of Constantinople proves to be the turning point of the war the vital importance of the submarine will have the clearest possible proof."

Of the crew of the Leon Gambetta 136 were saved. Of these 110 landed at Syracuse and twenty-five at Brindisi. The bodies of Admiral Senes and fifty-two officers and men have been buried at Cape Leuca, near the scene of their death. The funeral was arranged by the officers of Italian torpedo boat destroyers. Residents of the neighborhood joined the Italian sailors in attending the services at the cemetery.

GIRL IS MADE LIEUTENANT.

Czar Honors Young Woman Who Fights Beside Brothers.

Recent Russian army orders contain notice of the promotion of a young woman, Alexandra Lagerev, to lieutenant. With sixteen other girls belonging to families of Cossacks, she has been fighting alongside her male relatives. Eight of the girls have been killed.

Lieutenant Lagerev was made a prisoner, but she killed her guard, escaped and led a reconnoitering party which captured eighteen uhlans in Suwalki with important documents.

JOBS FOR 4,000 DUE TO WAR.

American Mechanics Go to England to Make Ammunition.

Four thousand American mechanics, principally machinists, from New York and Jersey City have gone to England to work in munition factories.

A British agent named O'Connell has been rounding the men up, offering union wages, the best of living conditions and transportation both ways. O'Connell is now making a tour of the principal cities getting additional workmen for England.

HONORS GAILLARD'S MEMORY.

Wilson Renames For Him Culebra Cut, His Work In Canal.

Culebra cut, in the Panama canal, is no more.

President Wilson has changed the name to Gaillard cut as a mark of respect to the late Colonel Gaillard, who had charge of the construction of this difficult section of the canal and whose [illegible]

ENGRAVED STEPPING STONE

Found on Step Just Turned Over After Fifty Years.

Columbia, Conn.—Needing a flat stone for repairs that he was making, Edward Phillips pried up one which for over fifty years had been used as a stepping stone near the farmhouse back door. To his surprise he saw on the reverse side, in fairly plain letters, the inscription:

In memory of Emily, daughter of Mr. Joseph and Mrs. Eunice Smith, who died April 15, 1814, aged six months and fifteen days.

Rest, thou sweet slumberer, in the peaceful grave;
Short was thy life; forgotten soon shall be.
Except the few who, drowned in sorrow's wave,
With painful pleasure still remember thee.

Nobody knows where the stone had been used or where it came from. Mr. Phillips' father bought the house over fifty years ago and the stone was at the back door then for a stepping stone. It is five feet long and nearly two feet wide.

LAST SHOT OF CIVIL WAR.

Woman Asked Police to See if Old Gun Was Loaded—It Was.

New York.—The "last shot of the civil war" was fired recently in a courtroom. It came from a gun which had been hanging for years on a wall in the home of the late Willard H. Hodgson. The musket had been carried in the war of the rebellion by Mr. Hodgson's father.

Mr. Hodgson's sister was preparing to move to another house, but was afraid to take down the old musket. She called in Lieutenant Henry Brown of the Flatbush police station and turned the gun over to him. He took it around to the station house and showed it to Attendant Patrick O'Loughlin of the Flatbush court, which is in the same building.

Standing in the corridor O'Loughlin pointed the gun at the floor and pulled the trigger. The old war musket was heavily loaded, and there was a report which startled the police reserves and the people in the courtroom.

WANTS A NATIONAL BANK IN CANAL ZONE

Helm of Kentucky Would Go After South American Trade.

Washington.—Representative Helm of Kentucky has a plan to establish a national bank at Ancon, in the Panama canal zone, with branches elsewhere in that country. He would call it the Pan-American bank and give it a capital stock of $25,000,000, divided into shares of par value of $100 each.

Just before congress adjourned Mr. Helm introduced a bill to incorporate the Pan-American bank, and when the Sixty-fourth congress convenes he will press it for action.

"The commercial tieup resulting from the European war has convinced every thinking man in this country that foreign trade is a vital element in our domestic prosperity and that the continents of North and South America have greater identity of interests than was ever realized before," said Mr. Helm. "There never was a time when opportunity was knocking so loud at our doors. The commerce and business of a continent are within our grasp. The manufacturing enterprises in Central and South America are very limited, and it is to this matter that I wish the attention of the country to be directed.

"Few, if any, [illegible] to the south of us [illegible] of transporting of [illegible] products to any other country [illegible] all the trade of Central and South America [illegible] across the Atlantic. [illegible] from North America to Central and South America.

"About the only means of creating commercial and [illegible] relations are banking facilities, [illegible] bureaus and mercantile agents. Under the federal reserve act a bank with $1,000,000 capital in the United States can establish a branch bank in any of the countries in Central or South America. This provision, in my opinion, does not meet the conditions. What we need is a bank of sufficient proportions and magnitude and importance and prestige to handle the business of the continent.

"The government of the canal zone is going to be just as stable and steady as the government of the United States. If we establish a bank on the canal zone it becomes identified with the locality. Our government is behind it. That guarantees confidence and makes it a sure go. The governments to the south of us would be inspired with confidence in the institution."

Girl Made a Lieutenant.

Petrograd.—Army orders contain the promotion of a young woman, Alexandra Lagerev, to lieutenant, with sixteen other girls belonging to families of Don Cossacks.

She has been fighting alongside male relatives since the beginning of the war. Eight of these have been killed, and Miss Lagerev was a prisoner, but she killed her guard and escaped and [illegible]

ARGENTINE PRIDE SPURNS BIG PROFIT

Refuses Offer of $17,500,000 For New Dreadnought Moreno.

NATIONS AT WAR WANT IT.

Greece, Peaceful, Made Largest Bid Against Many Other Countries—Acquisition of Vessel Would Have Given Her a Big Naval Advantage Over Turkey.

New York.—Argentina's patriotic pride in her new super-Dreadnought Moreno, which sailed recently from Newport News, is strong.

Not even a profit of about $6,000,000 in cash could induce the South American republic to sell this warship, one of the largest afloat, which was built at Camden, N. J. The offer was made by Greece through an agent in this city, acting on instructions of the Greek minister in Paris, whose government was willing to pay £3,500,000 for the American built vessel. The cost to Argentina for the construction of the Moreno was about $12,000,000.

Greece, however, was not the only country that made bids for the immediate transfer of the warship for monetary considerations that would net Argentina a large profit.

Italy, it is understood, is anxious to add the great sea fighting machine to its navy, although her offer was not as large as that made by the Athens government.

The first intimation that negotiations had been in progress mentioned Russia as the bidder, but the fact of Russia's inability to use the navy she now has eliminated that country as one of the nations that coveted the Moreno.

"Yes, there have been offers for the sale of the Moreno," said Manuel A. Molina, acting Argentine consul in New York. "I am not sure which countries made the bids, but I know that all of them were rejected by my government."

The fact that Greece, not yet embroiled in the European conflict, was the highest bidder for the new sea fighter confirms a recent statement that the Hellenic power has been making pretentious military preparations, which included the purchase of the United States warships Idaho and Mississippi for $12,000,000 and are now followed by the further offer of about $17,500,000 for the Moreno to add to her ready made navy.

Greece has also bought about 100,000 tons of coal in this country and a large quantity of hospital supplies, besides ammunition. The further fact that Greece was able to pay $12,000,000 in cash for the two American vessels and was ready to pay the amount bid for the Moreno also indicates a favorable condition of the Greek exchequer or the readiness of a friendly power to advance the necessary money.

The New York agent to whom the Greek minister at Paris intrusted the important mission is in close social and commercial relations with Argentina, but the government at Buenos Aires refused to consider even the flattering offer that would mean a profit of 50 per cent of the battleship's cost.

The prospective purchaser or purchasers were encouraged in their negotiations by the controversy that developed between the Argentine government and the New York Shipbuilding company, which built the Moreno, over the payment for extra work, which delayed the delivery.

The acquisition of this vessel of 27,500 tons displacement and a speed of 22½ knots by the Greek navy in case of a conflict with her ancient and natural enemy, Turkey, would be of great importance and would give that country a greatly superior naval strength over that possessed by Turkey.

Argentina has proudly rejected the great inducement, and the Moreno will continue to fly the blue and white flag. The transport Chaco of the Argentine navy brought the crew for the Moreno and is now at Philadelphia. The Chaco will follow the super-Dreadnought south.

DOG A "PANHANDLER."

Bubbles Collected Pennies Enough to Pay For License.

Warren, Mass.—For the license of Bubbles, a dog owned by Edward W. Burns, former proprietor of the Hotel Ramsdell, 200 cents were paid to Town Clerk William F. Duncan. Bubbles collected the cents himself from traveling salesmen and other guests in the hotel. He is a Boston bull terrier, six years old and is known to every child here.

Bubbles will not be satisfied unless he is given a cent. At all times he will refuse silver. When a cent is thrown to him he grabs it in his teeth and runs to a corner of a room and then returns for more.

At the beginning of the year Mr. Burns' son began to save the cents received by Bubbles. The cents are on exhibition in the window of a Main street store.

New Shoes Every Six Weeks.

London.—It is estimated that the [illegible]

NINETEEN HUNDRED COPIES OF THE EVENING TIMES GO INTO FULTON'S HOMES DAILY. WATCH US GROW!

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume I, No. 124 Established, Dec. 17, 1914. THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1915 Price One Cent

Get Busy

CLEAN UP

and

PAINT UP!

All Hail! Contribute on May 21 to the City's First Official Rubbish Heap. Free Collection to Be Made on That Day.

The special clean-up campaign under the direction of the Public Safety Committee of the Chamber of Commerce will close certain designated tasks on Friday, May 21. The general campaign will be prolonged, the committee vouches until the city is beautifully clean. The motto of the committee is "This thing will we do well."

The big underlying principles which affect the cleanliness of the city will be dug to light—not hastily and unbacked by intelligence, but thru study. A survey of the city will be undertaken in which time and painstaking care will be exercised. Certain legislation may be needed to insure permanent results. Fulton, the committee recognizes, has its own peculiar problems to be worked out. No other city's plans direct for a clean, beautiful atmosphere can be adopted as a unit here. However each and every city that has done things in this way will be studied thru its system used.

That Fulton has not during this campaign been completely cleaned and beautified is no reflection upon the people as a whole or upon the individuals comprising the committee. The task is entirely too large and too new to be successfully completed within a few days. The committee at its last meeting decided to not indulge in pats on the back, but instead to honestly look facts in the face, "to call a spade a spade" and go to the work with a determination to do the task commissioned them in a direct intelligent manner.

An effort will be made to interest and educate as many Fultonians in the possibilities of a "clean city." Too many get but a [illegible] idea of such a term. To "clean house" is a general term, yet every housekeeper knows the elements that enter directly into the individual task. So it is in our city.

Friday, the 21st, eight teams will give their services to the city. Dig out boxes, ashes, cans and other rubbish from alley, garret and cellar. Contribute to the first official rubbish heap in the city. Make ready now. On the 21st place your rubbish near the curb ready for collection.

Let us make this the cleanest city in the world. Let us do something particular towards maintaining the position to which this city is entitled by claims of heritage as first and foremost of America's "biggest little cities."

There's a splendid awakening in this city—a genuine arousing of civic pride. Gigantic plans are forming. Big things are already under way. The community is planning fine things for the individual citizens. Let us, as individuals, do fine things for the community. And let us be first. Let us begin now, with—

CLEAN-UP WEEK.

Remember the date, May 21.

LET US MAKE THIS THE CLEANEST CITY IN THE WORLD

Clean Up Spick and Span

Getting rubbish on the run,
You can have a lot of fun
Making cleaner this clean town,
Adding much to her renown.
Clean-up, Spick and Span.

Soap, water, scrubbing-brush,
Chase the dirt out with a rush!
Out with rubbish, cut the weeds,
Sow a lot of garden seeds.
Scrub-up, Spick and Span.

Whitewash cellars, disinfect;
Every corner, please inspect.
What a lot of things need cleaning,
Surely you will get our meaning.
Sweep-up, Spick and Span.

Paint the house from top to toe
Varnish, polish, high and low,
Sweep the attic, clean the doors,
Put new rugs upon the floors.
Paint-up, Spick and Span.

Swat the fly and all the pool,
Get out every garden tool,
Seed the bare spots on the lawn,
Get up in the early dawn
Wake-up, Spick and Span.

After you are through with this
Cheerful smiles are not amiss.
Don't forget it through the year
Every day make full of cheer.
Cheer-up, Spick and Span.

Germany Suddenly Drops Warning to Americans Not to Travel by Vessels of the Allies. Opinion is That Kaiser is Trying to Avoid War With United States.

MOON CASE MAY GO BY DEFAULT

Injunction Suit Brought Against Local Body May Be Dropped

The injunction suit brought by Wm. Moon of the Oswego River Light and Power Company against John Stevenson et al., members of the Board of Public Works of this city, and the Fulton Light, Heat and Power Company, may go by default to the defendants if Eugene M. White, the attorney for the plaintiffs, does not file a brief within the next few days with Justice DeAngelis. The case came up for trial in the Supreme Court last month and Moon asked for an injunction restraining the local Board of Works and the Fulton Light, Heat and Power Company from completing the terms of a contract made between these parties in regard to the lighting of this city. Moon claimed that the awarding of the contract was illegal as he had not received the same specifications as the local company and consequently his bid was on other specifications.

Testimony at the hearing brought out the fact that the advertising of the bids was done in accordance with every legal requirement and the evidence was so weighty in favor of the local defendants that Mr. White, for the plaintiff asked time to prepare a brief. Justice DeAngelis granted him ten days, but that was more than three weeks ago.

It was reported yesterday that the [illegible]

GERMANS ARE READY TO BLOW UP VESSELS

Washington, May 13.—Information leaked out this morning of an action of the German Embassy which is highly significant of the changing attitude of the German government.

Orders were given to American newspapers all over the country to cancel the advertisement which has several times been published from the German Embassy warning Americans against taking passage on board belligerent merchant vessels. This advertisement was published a week before the Lusitania was blown up, and was again inserted after that tragedy. Its second publication raised a storm of indignation throughout the United States. The German government used this advertisement as justification for its action in destroying the Lusitania. The American passengers on board the Lusitania, it said [illegible] ample warning. If they failed to regard the warning the [illegible]ty was theirs.

When this new action of the German Embassy is considered in connection with the note so hurriedly sent through Mr. James W. Gerard, Ambassador at Berlin, on Sunday, promising immunity from attack for American ships in the future, and the German note expresssing regret at the death of Americans on board the Lusitania, considerable ground is given to the opinion that the German government is now bent upon checking resentment in this country and avoiding war.

The direct statement was made today from a German source familiar with German policy that Germany does not want war with the United States.

These considerations give basis for the prophecy, also from German sources, that the German government will suggest a compromise settlement to the United States if the text of the American note makes this course possible.

The German Abassador, Count von Bernstorff, when asked for an explanation of the cancellation of the advertisement, said he considered the republication would do no good as the warning has now been brought before all the American people and a third insertion would only cause comment without accomplishing anything.

"I naturally desire to avoid unnecessary comment at this time," said the Ambassador.

[illegible] newspapers.—

"[illegible] Imperial German Embassy advertisement ordered to [illegible] again next Saturday, May 15."

MILAN THE CENTER OF WAR MANIFESTATIONS

Geneva, via Paris, Thursday.—The correspondent at Rome of the Journal de Geneve says he is able to affirm that Italy's intervention in the war has been absolutely decided on.

"The government," the correspondent adds, "soon will take steps which will leave no doubt about Italy's intentions, and when the Cabinet appears before Parliament on May 20 that body will ratify an accomplished fact."

There is not even the shadow of a change in the situation. The government persists in following the line of conduct which it has traced for itself. Where that line leads is shown by the frantic efforts of Prince von Bulow and company to upset the Ministry.

Demonstrations against Austria and Germany are taking place daily throughout Italy every night.

Milan is the scene of an enthusiastic manifestation for war. Until early this morning the streets were seething, the entire population being out of doors either in procession of demonstrators or frantically applauding it, echoing "Lusitania!" mingled with cheers for France, England and Belgium.

A procession last night was addressed before the Corriere office by the Deputy, Signor Gasparotto, and before the Secolo office by the histrian, Signor Guglielmo Ferro, and Signor Riccardo Luzzatto, one of the survivors of the Garibaldian epic.

"BUY IN FULTON!" SAID THE MOTHER

It remained for a mother of a Fulton school-girl to point out to the teacher of her daughter's class yesterday that the slogan "Buy in Fulton" meant something. The little schoolgirl came home yesterday afternoon and said, "Mother, we must all [illegible] one of the boys up at the school as they want to get some baseball uniforms."

The mother very promptly said, "You go back and tell your teacher that we are not taking Larkin orders at present or any other orders which will take money away from the merchants of this city. If the boys want baseball suits, tell the teacher to send one around here and I will give him a little work to do, and will pay him for it and he can buy his suit without any Larkin orders." The actions of the teacher, when the child [illegible] the mother's remarks, have not been learned.

DISTRICT WOMEN GATHER HERE

Annual Meeting of W. H. and F. M. Societies of M. E. Churches Being Held

The annual meeting of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary societies of the Methodist churches of Ontario district, opened at 10:30 o'clock this morning at State Street church. Mrs. C. T. Townsend of Mexico, president of the association, presided. A large delegation was present and the session began with the singing of "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." Mrs. H. D. Holmes led in the devotional exercises.

The business session began with the report of the district officers. The literature committee reported concerning the new study book, "The King's Highway." The Mite Box

(Continued on Eighth Page)

INDEPENDENTS WILL PLAY BEEVILLE

It was announced late today that the Fulton Independents will journey to Baldwinsville Saturday and meet the Beeville nine. Tom McCullum, of the Independents arranged the game and about twelve men from this city will make the trip. No captain or manager has been elected thus far, but leaders will probably be chosen after the game. The lineup will be announced tomorrow.

MISS PADDOCK WILL BECOME MRS. ASH

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Lester Paddock have issued cards today announcing [illegible]

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 46

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

May 13, 1915

1900 COPIES OF
THE EVENING TIMES
ENTER FULTON HOMES
EACH DAY

Opinions

Ice Cream

What, pray, is ice cream? Dietary detectives have said that it may be a combination of moistened milk powder and furniture glue, frozen and flavored, or that it may consist largely of fats worked through a homogenizer into a semblance of cream; of old cream rejuvenated or of any of a number of horrendous mixtures disguised with strong flavoring extracts and subjected to the impartial treatment of Jack Frost. The uninitiated public, from the hardened criminal to the innocent babe, knows it simply as a malleable substance of low temperature which tickles the palate so outrageously that one forgives it the cramps which follow its injudicious consumption.

There is a movement on foot to grade ice cream officially in this city and nation as milk is graded. But, obviously, if all the things said to be done in the name of ice cream are true one might as well try to measure art with a yardstick; unless of course, these products of the poisoner's art are to be prohibited or labelled "ice cream, second class," or "frozen mucilage, ice cream type," or "assorted fats, frappes." And then what is to become of the cone trade, from which, it must be, Coney Island derives its name? For whatever may be said of the rose and its odor, ice cream by any other name, and particularly its real name, does not taste as sweet.

What, indeed, is ice cream if it is not a great big problem at the foundation of one of our cherished institutions?—N. Y. Tribune.

Elbert Hubbard

Elbert Hubbard was not a perfect man, the only one of which we have heard having lived some 1,900 years ago. But as men of ability and achievement go, he may have been a little worse than the average. His morals were not of the model sort, neither as expressed in his daily life, nor in his writings. He was recently barred from testifying in the United States Court of this district as to the value of a mailing list, because he had been convicted of sending obscene matter through the mails. He had also some difficulties in the divorce court. And what was thrown at him in the orthodox publishing world was the fact that he had published an essay of Emerson's and inserted some lines of his own, passing the whole off as that of Emerson's.

In spite of all his faults, Hubbard did some good work. He provoked thought, which is more than many writers and speakers can do. He had originality of expression, which helped wonderfully to circulate his ideas. Some of these ideas were worth circulating. He called attention to beautiful and good literature and he established a plant in East Aurora where he treated his employes in a manner that lent weight to what he had to say in his "Letter to Garcia." His preachings on loyalty to industry were not for profit.

Fra Elbertus applied his own thoughts to various institutions and the different point of view was at least refreshing, though it may have brought firmer conviction in the worth of the institutions he attacked. —Utica Press.

RICHARDSON THEATRE
—OSWEGO—
Friday, May 14, 1915
The Biggest and Most Important Musical Comedy of the year
McINTYRE and HEATH
in the Big Joyous Musical Furore
"THE HAM TREE"
Company of 80 Artists
The World's Best Dancing Chorus
PRICES—50c to $2.00
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT
Quirk Theatre Box Office

OUR SAVINGS BANKS

One of the wise men of the world said that while he admired two of the great inventors—Fulton and Edison, he was sure that the greatest of all inventors was the man who invented interest.

Great are the three things—Saving, compound interest, conservative investment, but the greatest of them is believed to be saving. Thousands of men can make money, but the knack or art of keeping it is unknown to them.

Money grows, not on trees, but by working. It is the most efficient worker in the world, for it never rests. Day and night it is at its task, earning interest, bringing in income. But it must be invested before it can work, and it is not invested if it is squandered.

It is not a pleasant thought that few people really know the value of money. We know it will buy peanuts, popcorn, clothes, theatre tickets, candy and furniture—and food, but money as a worker is the money that only a few persons know anything about.

We can work for our pennies or have our pennies work for us. The more of the pennies that we work for that we put to working for us the better off we will be. Modest savings soon become something upon which we may lean. How easy it is for us to throw away today what would be comfort in future days. And yet we do not need to become miserly. There is always a happy medium.

Right here the people of Fulton are fortunate, in that they are provided with financial institutions—two sound National banks and one savings bank—all three of them wisely and conservatively managed, and whose officers and directors are men of high character and experience in financial matters. High rates of interest are paid on savings accounts in the Fulton banks, and it is the interest paid by the banks that works for the workers of this city.

Foolish persons are known by the rapidity with which they separate themselves from their money. Why not learn to be a saver in a savings department of one or more of this city's financial institutions and avoid becoming a loafer.

LIMITING CONVENTION ACTIVITIES

President Root's policy, backed up by a vote of the delegates, that no proposals may be introduced into the Constitutional Convention by individual members after June 11 is eminently wise and proper. It is by no means to be construed as interfering with the proper exercise of any delegates' powers.

If within the month that remains before the taking effect of that policy he cannot rid himself of all the burning thoughts on governmental reform which fill his throbbing mind, he doubtless would be able, for one sufficiently important, to obtain unanimous consent for its introduction or the sanction of a committee.

It is highly desirable that this convention get to its work and get it accomplished promptly. That Mr. Root's endeavoring to make possible by this limitation of the period for introducing proposed amendments to the constitution. Without such limitation there would be a reproduction of the overloaded calendars, the frantic scramble and the ill-digested product of recent legislative sessions.

It is bad enough to have statutes built on a hit-or-miss scheme; the new constitution certainly should not be constructed that way. No project worthy of discussion is likely to be kept out of debate by this policy, but the calendars may be kept free of ill-considered measures or notoriety seekers' proposals. —New York Tribune.

Always Breaking Out

Interviewing himself for world-wide publication in regard to the sinking of the Lusitania, Colonel Roosevelt declares: "I called attention of our people," "I said that not only our duty," "I called attention to the fact," "I can do little more," etc., along his accustomed way of making himself the only guide and mentor of the nation, as though the country waited for his words. And then, when he has shaped himself squarely around in the glare of the spotlight, he insists that "action be taken by us without an hour's unnecessary delay."

We suppose, however, it is not fair to criticise the Colonel, who is like a bottle of sour beer that will foam and run over every time it is disturbed. He can't help breaking out, no matter what the consequences. Muzzle him and refuse him the privilege of his dearest ambition—publicity—and he would burst into fragments.—Utica Observer.

DAKOTA-COW. GIRL

(Communicated)

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Henderson of the great west are the guests of their father, Orin Henderson of Rochester st. The wild west has become great by smart, enterprising men of the east going west. Mr. Henerson was compelled to be a resident of the west at thirteen years of age on account of the asthma. At present New York State climate seems to agree with him.

He has been a newspaper man nearly all his life in Chicago and Minneapolis. In the meantime having spent several years in Alaska, being clerk of the U. S. District Court. I understand that he has been offered a position as U. S. Marshal to return to Alaska. Mrs. E. A. Henderson, his wife, has been a successful teacher, rancher, homesteader and cow girl. There were two boys and two girls left of her family as orphans and had to get out and rustle western style for themselves. The oldest brother bought three thousand acres of railroad land and Mrs. Henderson preempted two homestead claims next to her brother's land of one hundred and sixty acres each. She had to "rough it" for a few years and teach school in remote districts, enduring many hardships with slim accommodations, to earn money to prove and settle up her claims. She has recently sold one of the one hundred and sixty acre claims for forty dollars per acre. She can ride a broncho and throw the lasso. She finally threw one so skilfully as to capture Mr. Henderson.

By, S. D. Gardner.

IMPORT FIGURES FOR 2 MONTHS

In Times' Weekly Capital Letter Readers Are Told of Then and Now

Washington, May 12 (Special Correspondence).—The following comparative table of import statistics for January, 1915, under a Republican tariff, and January, 1914, under a Democratic tariff, shows why thousands of American workmen lost their jobs or went on half time when the markets of the United States were thrown open to the producers of Europe and Asia:

Products Imported	Jan. 1913	Jan. 1914
Aluminum, Mfrs.	$66,925	$113,220
Aluminium Scrap	576,074	208,576
Automobile parts	37,668	42,192
Breadstuffs	1,483,343	5,144,399
Clocks and parts	62,495	53,422
Cotton Cloths ...	958,097	1,682,785
Cutlery	143,561	201,854
Eggs	none	236,662
Enameled ware	80,392	60,800
Fish	1,233,800	1,518,635
Fruits and Nuts	2,562,175	2,924,166
Films & Plates..	160,006	281,752
Glass, less plate	485,605	598,048
Gloves, leather..	620,226	704,338
Handks, linen...	72,869	118,360
Knit Goods.....	31,810	282,998
Lace & Lace Atc	2,304,875	2,268,911
Leather, tnd sks	778,681	1,542,056
Meat & Dairy pd	1,104,552	3,189,085
Oilclot, Linoleum	146,359	210,309
Paper, mfrs. of ..	1,759,711	2,337,676
Perfumery, etc..	113,880	129,385
Plate Glass	31,810	84,584
Seeds	2,084,481	2,119,972
Shingles	67,097	99,845
Silk, artificial ...	359,785	323,014
Silks, mfrs. of....	2,466,623	3,406,160
Stockings	209,010	261,385
Tin Plate.......	31,458	245,619
Vegetables	1,066,005	1,577,764
Patches, parts...	192,853	227,223
Wood pulp........	1,269,774	1,418,792
Wool, Class 1-2-3	3,545,669	5,442,418
Wool, mfrs. of....	1,468,228	4,668,349
Yarns, linen....	69,911	96,753
	$27,705,331	$45,972,194

Probably every state in the Union is a producer of one or more of the commodities enumerated above and was injured by substitution of foreign goods for the article "made in America."

* * *

Three years ago, when Wilson was Governor of New Jersey, he made a trip to the Pacific Coast and told people what he was going to do. This year he will make another trip over the same road and will probably tell people why he didn't do it.

* * *

A Philadelphia newspaper has been gathering the views of business men on current industrial conditions. They all report great improvement "in sentiment" and a slight improvement in business. The advance effect of next year's Republican victory is thus early beginning to develop.

* * *

At the present rate of decline of the balance in the treasury, it won't be long till a silver dollar will look as big as a cart wheel to Brother McAdoo. And there are some millions of jobless men to whom a dime will look like a dinner.

* * *

Evidently in Brer Bryan's lexicography "Desiring" and "Deserving" are synonymous.

* * *

Over 150,000,000 horses have been purchased in America for shipment to the warring nations of Europe. At a fair estimate the average price was not less than $150, which would make a total of more than $22,000,000 paid for horses alone. This accounts for a part of the balance of trade in favor of the United States, credit for which the Democrats have made a vain attempt to assume.

Wake Up and Paint Up

Don't overlook the fact that it is as important to paint up as it is to clean up while the renovating war is on hereabouts.

Paint is not only a cleanser and a beautifier, but it is a disinfectant as well. Also it preserves the life of buildings, fences, wagons, etc. Many a barn is leaky because Farmer John would not spend a few dollars and a few hours on the simple job of giving it the needed coats of paint from year to year.

Many a community has attracted new residents, new business and new reputation by having a bright, prosperous appearance. Well painted buildings and fences, cleanly kept streets and sidewalks and neatly trimmed grass plots do more to give the impression of prosperity than any other things we can suggest.

GET A-MOVE ON, FOLKS.

And where you consider the use of paint to be a useless expenditure use whitewash. It is cheap and clean and not unpleasing to the eye. Cleanliness never is annoying.

A SHREWD WOMAN

By EUNICE BLAKE

Martin Kempfer was a mountaineer in the Swiss Alps. He owned a number of goats and made cheese of their milk. One day when Martin was climbing up to a considerable height he came to a man lying on his back in a dying condition, for he had slipped and fallen over a cliff. Martin stanched the blood flowing from the wound and otherwise cared for the sufferer until he died. Then he went down to the valley to report the matter.

Martin's wife, Gretchen, was a very shrewd woman, and before doing anything of importance he was used to consulting her. So he went home and told her of his experience and that he was about to report it that the body he had left on the mountain side might be buried.

"Don't you say anything about it," said Gretchen. "You might be accused of having committed a murder."

Martin had thought of that himself, and this was one reason why he had mentioned the matter to his wife. He concluded to keep his mouth shut. But there were two things he did not think of. In succoring the stranger he had got some blood on his sleeve, and when descending the mountain he had met Jacob Kirshner going up. Kirshner found the body and in telling of his find mentioned having met Kempfer coming down the mountain. This excited some suspicion that Kempfer had been the cause of the stranger's death, and a man was sent to his house to investigate. Kempfer received him, and the visitor noticed a spot on his shirt sleeve that looked like blood.

To make a long story short, Kempfer's not having reported the stranger's death led to his undoing. He was tried for murder and convicted, to be sentenced on a Friday at the hour of 12 noon.

Gretchen, his wife, was horror stricken at the result of the advice she had given her husband, who attempted to comfort her by saying that if he had reported the matter he might still have been convicted. The misfortune was in finding the stranger. Gretchen, who, as has been said, was a woman of great shrewdness, set her wits to work to think of some plan whereby she might save her husband.

She went to Adolph Switzer, the head man of the canton, and besought him to save her husband, assuring him that it was her fault that he had been convicted and it was she, if any one, that should be punished. Switzer replied that the verdict was a matter for the courts, over which he had no power, and Gretchen went away disconsolate.

One morning some time before the hanging Gretchen, being still asleep, dreamed of a plan by which she might save her husband. When she awoke, though, she did not consider it likely to succeed; still she believed it possible. At any rate she determined to try it.

Her husband had, among other things, a chronometer which had been given him by a watchmaker in Geneva and which he valued very highly. He secured the time once a month regularly and found that his watch never varied more than a few seconds. The result was that Martin furnished time for the whole valley. The day before the hanging the sheriff asked a citizen to go to Gretchen and get the time, that he might be sure to execute his prisoner in exact accordance with the sentence. Gretchen gave the inquirer time fifteen minutes behind what was correct, stating that she had learned that owing to bad weather the astronomer in Geneva who observed the sun had been unable to do so for several weeks and had discovered a considerable error in his chronometers. The sheriff set his watch in accordance with the time given him.

On the morning of the hanging Gretchen went to the head man of the canton and asked him for an order for the body of her husband that she might give it burial. Switzer replied that he would give her the order after the execution had taken place and not before. Half an hour before 12 she went to his house with her chronometer, which she set ahead fifteen minutes, and when the hands pointed to 12 Switzer signed the order. Gretchen had a horse and a cart in waiting a short distance from the house, and, jumping into the cart, she whipped the horse to a gallop, traversing a mile to the jail. On the way she turned the hands of her chronometer backward to correspond with the time she had given the sheriff. When she reached him his and her timepieces both marked ten minutes to 12. She held the head man's order aloft, crying:

"A reprieve, a reprieve!"

The sheriff read the order and, thinking that the condemned man had been pardoned, turned him over to his wife. Then the two jumped into the cart and drove like mad to a railway station a few miles distant, where they caught a train bound for the French border.

The misunderstanding that Gretchen had brought about between the head man of the canton and the sheriff was not discovered till an hour after that fixed for the execution and when the convicted man was well on his way to foreign territory. As soon as the truth was known a conference was held by the authorities, but nothing was ever done about the matter, for when they learned that Kempfer was in a foreign land they did not try to get him, and in time his wife convinced them that he was an innocent man. Then he returned to his home.

Theatrical Sarcasm.

The actor was pleased with himself.

"I feel," said he, "as if the mantle of Booth had fallen upon me."

His rival in the profession smiled a sardonic smile.

"I should think you would," said he, "for if it didn't break your back falling from that height, it would be a wonder."—Browning Magazine.

GOOD IDEAS FOR CLEANUP CAMPAIGN.

Various localities where cleanup and paintup crusades are waged appoint special committees of women and girls to aid in the work.

Also many schools organize their pupils into bands of dirt annihilators. The young folks are found to be especially effective in this sort of activity. Most of them like to feel that they have become old enough and big enough to assist the grownups in doing the grownups' work.

LOCAL :: SPORTING NEWS :: GENERAL

The management of the Rochester Federal league team is trying to kid the public of Rochester and the fans of Buffalo, Newark and Baltimore into thinking that the Federal league is not a major league. Charles Chapin of the Rochester club came out with a long statement yesterday, in which he pointed out several reasons why the Federal league was not a major organization. The sporting department of the Rochester daily has asked Chapin to explain the lack of patronage at the games of the Newark and Buffalo Internationals. Chapin tried hard to, but his explanation doesn't satisfy.

* * *

The Feds are on deck to stay and they deserve to win. The new league was allotted a period of life varying from two months to ten days by magnates of the major leagues who have been boasting baseball ever since the game has been in the public favor, but the Federals are still going along nicely and will continue to operate. Chapin stated that the Federal league team in Buffalo did not outdraw the International team last year. The attendance figures prove that Chapin's statement is all wrong, Clarence, all wrong. The real reason for Charlie's grouch is identical with that of several other International league magnates who see "everythin' going out and nothin' comin' in." Rochester did not come up to the standard set by the Feds and it peeves Charlie to think that Buffalo and Newark have been regarded as live towns while Rochester has been allowed time to grow. Harsh words from Charlie will never hurt the Feds.

* * *

Pat Powers of the Newark Feds is handing out some real inducements to the fans of that city. In spite of the fact that the Federal league grounds are some distance from the centre of the city, out in Harrison, the new leaguers have the Internationals beaten to a frazzle by the gate-receipt route. And Pat has inaugurated a system of celebration days that makes Charley Ebbets, the former holder of the celebration day belt, look like a piker. Charley used to have a special day about three times as often as Harry Lauder offers to buy a drink, viz. about once every fortnight. But Pat has set new records,—A Stovall Day, Tinker Day, Opening Day and several others up his capacious sleeve.

* * *

Hugh Fullerton opines that baseball is on the eve of a revolution. In an recent article from the pen of the noted baseball writer, drastic actions in the big leagues this season has been forecasted. Fullerton states that two new leagues will hold the place of the three big leagues after this season and the Federal and National league teams will incorporate into a new ten-club league with teams in New York, St. Louis, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Baltimore, Brooklyn and Philadelphia. The fate of the American league is not explained in detail but it is probable that ten clubs will also comprise that organization. Whether Fullerton's statement has any solid foundation is uncertain but the dean of baseball writers generally gets straight dope.

* * *

Fulton High school's next game will be played Friday with Solvay. Coach Stauring has been working with the boys as much as possible this week and has hopes that the team will show a complete reversal of form in Friday's game. The team seems to be able to get started early and manages to keep in front until the last few chapters but in most of the games dropped by the locals this season the blow-up occurs just when every fan thinks the victory is clinched.

* * *

O'Brien's arm has been steadily improving and he hopes to be able to stay the full game with Solvay. Keeler has been practising hard this week and seems to have recovered from his slump of the last few games. Several new faces will be seen in the Fulton lineup Friday. Reynolds failed to show enough class in right field and he has been supplanted by Thompson. Krause has been playing first base in practise this week and he may give "Specs" Caffrey a hard run for the position. "Specs" made two miscues in the last game, one of which was excusable, but they came at critical times. All the players have been ordered to report in uniform for practise and this rule will be strictly enforced by Captain Bray in the future.

* * *

Much interest has been evinced by local baseball fans in the matter of the proposed four-town league in this section of the state. Many local followers of the game think that such a league would be well supported here provided grounds centrally located could be secured, and some good baseball material rounded up. There is no dearth of material here, but the question of the grounds is an important one. It is doubtful if new grounds could be laid out any nearer the city than Athletic Park except at a great expense and with business conditions as they are at present, anything that costs money will be tabooed. The fact that many are out of employment will doubtless work for large attendances at the games this year, however, as the admission fee is not large and a good game of ball will attract the busy man as well as the idle. A meeting of several representative baseball fans of the city will be called in the near future and the league question will be given a thorough examination.

* * *

A good baseball team is recognized as one of the best advertisements any town can have and if the call comes for the support of the local merchants in the matter of the new league, it is probable that many of them will respond without great urging. It is also planned to enlist the support of the Chamber of Commerce in the movement.

LELAND STANFORD CREW TO COME THIS WAY

All indications are that Easterners will be given another chance to see how Pacific coast collegians swing their oars at the Poughkeepsie regatta in June. Stanford University is about to take the plunge and send its eight-oared crew to compete on the Hudson. This means that a crew which has overcome enormous handicaps and worked its way to the top of the heap on the Western coast will make a bid for the highest rowing honors of the country.

It may sound like fiction, but the champions of the Pacific coast have to ride miles on a train and then walk nearly a mile to get to their practice waters. Insofar as the location of their university is concerned, that Stanford oarsmen are real "land-lubbers," but transport them a few miles, make a splash like a mill pond and they are there like ducks. The Cardinal crew simply rowed the husky Washington University eight off its feet in the recent races of Oakland when they copped the championship. Not only did the varsity crew push their shell over in front of the Washington and California boats, but the freshmen came through with a similar performance and gave Stanford a cleansweep.

CONSERVATION COMMITTEE MEETING NEXT TUESDAY

Albany, May 12.—The Conservation Committee of the Constitutional Convention will hold its first public hearing upon proposed amendments relating to the forests, fish, game, waters and other natural resources of the State, in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol at Albany on Tuesday, May 18, at two p. m.

The members of the Committee are Charles M. Dow of Jamestown, Chairman; Edward M. Angell of Glenns Falls, H. LeRoy Austin of Catskill, George A. Blauvelt of Mansey, George Clinton, Sr., of Buffalo, W. Bartow Dunlap of Amsterdam, Olin H. Landreth of Schenectady, Ferris J. Meigs of Tupper Lake, Rush Rhees of Rochester, Edward M. Smith of Watertown, James S. Whipple of Salamanca, and Arthur J. Baldwin, William P. Bannister, Timothy A. Leary, Louis Marshal, Morgan J. O'Brien and John G. Saxe, of New York.

NOTED TENNIS EXPERT KILLED IN TURKEY

Anthony F. Wilding, of New Zealand, former lawn tennis champion of Great Britain, and who several times has been a member of the Australasian team in the Davis Cup matches, has been killed in the fighting in the Dardanelles. Mr. Wilding was a second lieutenant in England's Royal Marines.

We are Agents for
CHASE & SANBORN'S
Fine Teas and Coffees
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida St. Hello 75

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Boston.
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

Results Yesterday

Brooklyn, 11; Chicago, 5.
New York, 6; Cincinnati, 5.
Boston, 6; St. Louis, 2.
Philadelphia-Pittsburgh (rain.)

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	14	7	.667
Chicago	14	9	.609
Boston	13	9	.591
Cincinnati	11	11	.500
Pittsburgh	11	13	.458
Brooklyn	10	13	.435
St. Louis	11	15	.423
New York	7	14	.333

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
New York at Cleveland.
Washington at Chicago.

Results Yesterday

Chicago, 4; Washington, 1.
New York, 4; Ceveland, 2.
Boston, 4; Detroit, 1.
St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 0.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	18	8	.692
New York	13	8	.619
Chicago	15	10	.600
Boston	10	9	.526
Cleveland	11	13	.458
Washington	10	12	.455
Philadelphia	8	14	.280

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Newark.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Buffalo.

Results Yesterday

Pittsburgh, 3; Buffalo, 2.
Baltimore-St. Louis (rain.)
Newark-Kansas Vity (rain.)
Broklyn-Chicago (rain.)

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	17	8	.680
Newark	14	11	.560
Chicago	14	11	.560
Kansas City	13	11	.542
Broklyn	12	12	.500
St. Louis	10	13	.435
Baltimore	11	15	.423
Buffalo	8	18	.308

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Trcy at Syracuse.
Albany at Utica.
Binghamton at Scranton.
Elmira at Wilkesbarre.

Our third Birthday Party, Saturday, May 15th. Roberts & Wood. adv126

Results Yesterday

Syracuse, 2; Troy, 1.
Utica, 2; Albany, 1.
Binfhamton, 8; Scranton, 7.
Wilkesbarre, 5; Elmira, 4.

Teams Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Troy	4	2	.667
Albany	4	2	.667
Binghamton	4	2	.667
Elmira	4	3	.571
Wilkesbarre	4	3	.571
Utica	3	3	.500
Syracuse	1	5	.167
Scranton	1	5	.167

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Montreal at Providence.
Rochester at Richmond.

Results Yesterday

Providence, 4; Montreal, 1.
Jersey City-Buffao (rain).
Newark-Toronto (rain).
Richmond-Rochester (rain).

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Providence	10	2	.833
Montreal	8	5	.615
Richmond	6	5	.545
Jersey City	5	5	.500
Rochestre	5	5	.500
Buffalo	3	5	.375
Newark	3	6	.333
Toronto	2	9	.182

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

At Milwaukee	R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	7	15	1
Milwaukee	6	7	1

Batteries—Burk, Schardt and Cossett; Slapnika and Hughes.

At Kansas City	R.	H.	E.
Louisville	1	11	1
Kansas City	3	7	1

Batteries—Taylor, Ellis and Clemons; Delhi and Alexander.

At Minneapolis	R.	H.	E.
Columbus	1	5	3
Minneapolis	11	12	0

Batteries — Scheneberg and Coleman; Williams and Wilson.

At St. Paul—	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	7	8	2
St. Paul	3	9	1

Batteries — James and Devoght; Karger and Johnson.

CENTRAL LEAGUE

Erie, 6; Terre Haute, 4.
Youngstown, 15; Evansville, 8.
Fort-Wayne, 7; Dayton, 2.
Wheeling-Grand Rapids, rain.

COLLEGE BASEBALL

At New Haven—Dartmouth, 5; Yale, 4.

At Andover, Mass.—Phillips Andover, 10; Harvard, second team, 1.

At Cambridge, Mass.—Harvard, 6; Pennsylvania, 5.

At Lewiston, Me.—Maine, 4; Bates, 3.

At Providence—Brown, 1b; Vermont, 4.

At Brunswick, Me.—Colby, 12; Bowdoin, 7.

At West Point—Army, 5; Holy Cross, 2.

At Middlebury—Middlebury, 8; St. Anselms Institute, 2.

At Princeton—Princeton, 10; Williams, 3.

At Easton—Lafayette, 14; West Virginia Wesleyan, 4.

At South Bethlehem—Lehigh, 8; Dickinson, 2.

SCHANG IS LEADING NATIONAL SWATTERS

Bobby Schang has been hitting the ball hard and often since the season's opening. Schang heads the National League batsmen in the list published yesterday. If Bob hits better than .250 he will be an extremely valuable man on the attack. The little backstop has what is the crying need on the Pittsburgh club—speed and the ability to use it properly on the base paths. Schang has thrilled Forbes Field fans on two occasion this year with his dashes for extra bases, making successful plays out of what looked very doubtful. The new Pirate has not the polish of George Gibson, who is one of the most finished receivers in the bnsiness, but he should improve fast as he continues to work. Manager Clarke is fotunate in having a very fomidable catching department.

NEWARK FRANCHISE NOT TO BE SOLD

Even if the Internationa League has to play to empty grandstands, President Edward G. Barrow says the Newark club will finish its season right at Weidenmayer's Park. He characterizes as foolish the talk of the club's transfer to Hartford, Conn., and he is positive, he says, that fans of Newark will some day appreciate what good ball is being played by the Indians.

PLAINFIELD WOMAN LEADS "MET" GOLFERS

Displaying a brand of golf which, although a trifle erratic, bids fair to make her a power on the links this year, Mrs. R. Reeve Stockton, of Painfield, N. J., Country Club—who is well-known here and in Oswego—practically swept the field in the first one-day tournment of the season Tuesday at the Montclair Golf Club.

Mrs. Stockton's card, of 86-2-84, not prizes, but also topped the list in the prizes, but also topped the bist in the bogie competition, her maryin over the "coone" being 1 up. Limited to only one of the two chief trophies, she chose the gross score cup, which left the net for Miss Elsa Pickhardt, of Englewood, with a card of 95-7-88.

Mrs. Stockton's success in the bogie competition was not affected by the ruling regarding the number of prizes won.

BOXER DIED FROM OPPONENTS' BLOW

New Orleans, May 12.—Edward Kern, whose opponent in a boxing bout, Natalis Lafauci, died last night after collapsing in the ring, was released today from custody.

Physicians said Lafauci's death resulted from acute heart dilation, superinduced by pleurisy.

FIGHT OVER BOXING IN GLOVERSVILLE

Headed by the Mayor of Gloversville, N. Y., a delegation of citizens entered a protest Tuesday against the issuance of a boxing license to a club in that town when the State Athletic Commission held its weekly meeting at 41 Park Row, New York City.

The Darling Athletic Club, of Gloversville, has applied for a license, and the protestations came from ministers, church clubs, officials and former officials of the town.

Mayor George W. Schermerhorn said the citizens are opposed to having boxing, on the ground that it tended to degrade and make vicious theg rowing boys.

Another delegation of citizens, headed by a lawyer, also appeared for the club.

In the opposition were two former Mayors, two bank presidents, several aldermen and some Y. M. C. A. members.

Among those who favored boxing were men from surounding towns, who spoke of the excellent condition of boxing in this state at the present time and the need for such a club in Gloversville.

Affidavits were filed by both sides and the commission reserved decision.

CARPENTER IS NOW AN ARMY AVIATOR

London, May 12.—Georges Carpentier, the heavyweight champion of Europe, has proved one of the handy men of the French army. After spending a long spell in the trenches Carpentier took up the exciting role of a dispatch rider.

His next work was as a chauffeur to an officer of the aviation corps, and he now has succumbed to the fascinations of flying himself. Georges recently, obtained his pilot's certificate, and is now attached to the aviation corps.

Get cash for second-hand bicycles. At Bogue's, 61 First st. adv

At 3 A. M.

Dad—I'm gonna paint the baby with phosphorescent paint.

Ma—Goodness! Why?

Dad—So I can find her in the dark without stubbing my toes.—Philadelphia Ledger.

POLICE MOTOR HAS FINE SPEED RECORD

"The tremendous speed being shown by the Harley-Davidson in the opening speed events this year has been the wonder of the motorcycle and the automobile world," says James Bogue the local Harley-Dafidson dealer of 121 First st. "The fact is made all the more remarkable when it is considered that this unusual speed has been developed with unported machines.

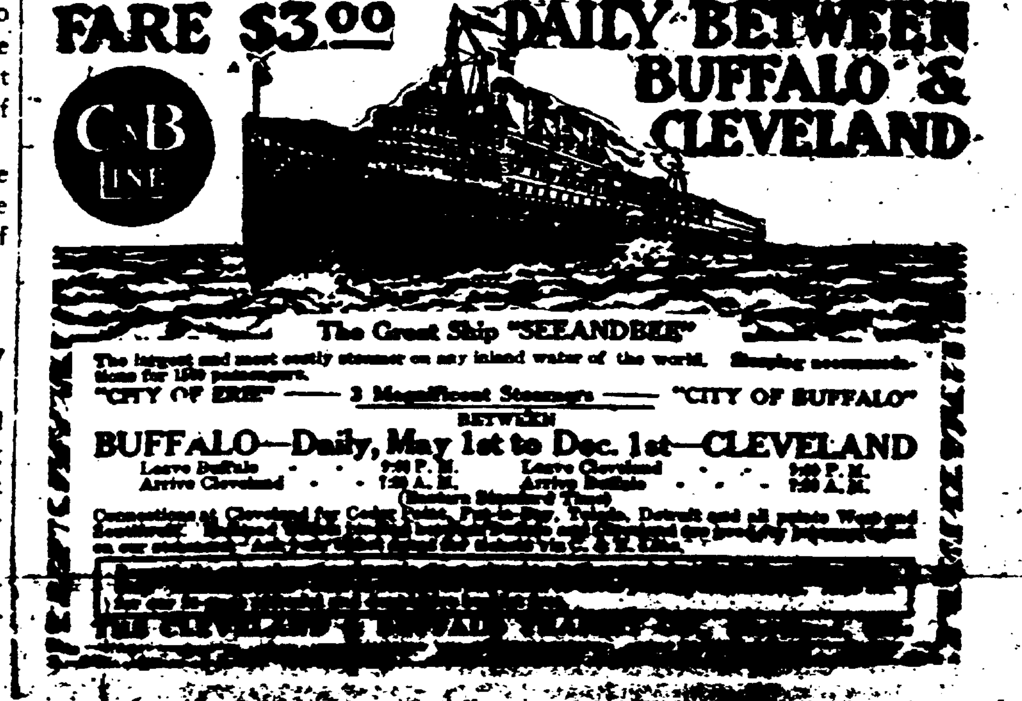
"On April 20, Red Parkhurst, at Okahoma City, covered 150 miles over a rough course, full of treacherous holes and with short turns that resembled plowed fields, in 140 minutes, defeating the cream of riders in the motorcycle world, representing all makes of machines. Joe Wolter, Parkhurst's team mate, brought the Harley-Davidson in for second place and the Harlei- Davidson also finished fourth and fifth at Oklahoma City.

"This unusual cleanup comes as an echo of the victory achieved by the Harley-Davidson at Venice, Cal., in the 300-mile international classic held Easter Sunday over a specially constructed speedway where Otto Walker broke all existing motorcycle records for that distance by covering the triple century in 2:24:17 1-5 with Red Parkhurst only 15 3-5 seconds behind. The two carried away $1,400 for first and second money in the Venice race.

"A few days later at Bakersfield Roy Artley on a Harley-Davidson captured the one-hour feature event, covering 68.7 miles in that time. On May 2, Otto Walker demonstrated his skill at short distance events as well as long grinds by taking first in the 5 and 10 mile stripped stock races at Sacramento, and showed also the consistency of the Harley-Davidson in short sprint work where excessive bursts of speed are necessary as well as in the long distance events where durability is an important factor for sustained high speed.

Woodcraft.

You can make fire by rubbing two pieces of dry wood together, but it is not believed this method will ever supersede the plan of rubbing a match against a piece of sandpaper.—Kansas City Journal.



SEWING MACHINES

all makes at

ONE-HALF REGULAR PRICE

We are closing out our stock of Sewing Machines

Get one of these Big Bargains

BICYCLES - PIANOS - SUNDRIES

BOGUE

61 FIRST STREET PHONE 4249

New Wall Paper

Thousands of rolls of New Wall Paper in

"The Store Downstairs"

Pretty patterns for every room in the house; prices from 5c to 50c per roll.

MacNamara's

30 FIRST STREET

MOOSE CAN NOT HOLD SHOW IN OSWEGO PARK

The Oswego Common Council will probably refuse the Loyal Order of Moose of that city permission to hold an open air street show in Fitzhugh park, Oswego, in June. Commissioner of Public Works Linsley announced yesterday that the parks would not be used while he was in charge for any shows of any kind but that they would be improved and beautified as city play-grounds for the children and resting places for the residents of the city. The Mooose have ocered to pay for any damage done the parks by the show, but it is not likely that the council will allow the lodge to use the park. The lodge has already signed a contract obligating itself to the extent of several hundred dollars, but another site may have to be selected.

MEXICO MAN HURT ON ROAD TO FULTON

William B. Gass of Mexico, well known here, narrowly escaped serious injury Tuesday when his car overturned on the edge of a seven-foot embankment and rolled down the incline pinning him beneath it. Claude Baker, also a resident of Mexico, was in the car at the time and he was thrown clear. Baker immediately called aid and Mr. Gass was rescued from beneath the car. In addition to a badly sprained shoulder he sustained many cuts and bruises and was badly shaken up. The car was wrecked.

The accident occurred on the road to this city near South Mexico and Mr. Gass was on his way to Fulton at the time.

Happy Hour Theatre

TODAY

Big L-Ko Comedy in two reels

"UNDER THE TABLE"

with Hank Mann, Gertrude Selby and Reggie Morris

and Four Other, Big Reels

TOMORROW

"THE TROUBADOUR"

a Mexican drama in two parts with Murdock McQuarrie and Agnes Vernon

Four Others.

We show the Universal Feature Program.

Admission 5c

STORES WILL CLOSE EARLY

Merchants Who Close Monday Night Will Close at 10 o'clock Saturday

The Chamber of Commerce announced this morning that all the merchants who signed the agreement to close their stores Monday evenings are required by the same agreement to close at ten o'clock Saturday nights. It is expected that every store in town of any prominence will be closed at that time Saturday and it behooves shoppers and householders of the city to do their shopping early and to endeavor to do as much of it as possible on Saturday evening for the stores will be closed Monday evening. This rule is enforced without any difficulty in other cities, some places even going so far as to close all stores at 6 o'clock every evening including Saturday. On account of the industrial conditions here that is impossible but the present rule is sure to meet with the approval of the store owners, and shoppers to say nothing of the clerks, who have been working 14 hours on Saturdays and Mondays in the past. The clerks in particular are well pleased with the new ruling and the progressive merchants who have decided to close have been thanked personally in many instances.

INN AT MEXICO POINT WILL OPEN MAY 29

The Inn at Mexico Point, which is well patronized during the summer months by Fultonians, will be open May 29, according to an announcement made yesterday by O. E. Hungerford, the owner. It is expected that a large number of people will arrange to spend the week-end at Mexico Point. Special dances will be a feature this year, with music furnished by a large orchestra, and the hotel will be managed jointly by H. A. Dunkle and J. S. Waltz formerly of the Onondaga, Syracuse.

THE QUIRK TODAY

A program complete with the best of features is provided for approbation today. The first of the series, "Who Pays?" in 3 reels should prove a winner. It is to run for 12 weeks. Each three reels furnishes a complete, powerful drama of vital questions, the first of which is "The Price of Fame." Charles Chaplin, in "The Face on the Barroom Floor," and "The Test of Manhood," a William Fox drama in 3 parts completes a program of genuine merit.

SHOE CONTRACTS REACH NEW ENGLAND

Boston, May 12. (Special).—Contracts have been placed with New England shoe manufacturers for 2,000,000 pairs of army shoes for Russia. Further large orders are likely to be received in the immediate future. This is news of the first importance, as the shoe and leather industries at this time are rather dull and slow.

THE QUIRK

Matinees, 5c

Nights; Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.

Sundays—5c, 10c.

CONTINUOUS — 2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY

RUTH ROLAND and HENRY KING in "THE PRICE OF FAME" the first of "WHO PAYS?" Series

in 3 Reels CHARLES CHAPLIN IN "The Face on the Barroom Floor"

"THE TEST OF MANHOOD" 3-Reel Fox Drama of Virility The Picture Beautiful

SATURDAY—David Belasco's

"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME"

and

Charles Chaplin in "A NIGHT OUT"

THE 17 "DONT'S" FOR MOTORISTS

Compiled and Issued by Head of Police Department of Fulton

The appearance of the new police motorcycle has led many motorists in the city to believe that wholesale arrests will begin immediately whether there are any flagrant violations of the law or not. The Police Department wishes to contradict this report and it is authoritively stated that no one who complies with the law will be molested.

Motorists, however, are anxious to get an idea of the speed that will comply with the ordinances. Some claim that a 15-mile gait is impossible in some sections. The law that requires a 7-mile speed on corners has also come in for some protest, but as this measure is rigidly enforced in other cities, it can be complied with here.

Chief Dyer has issued a list of "Don'ts" for the motorist who wishes to comply with the law at all times and avoid accident. The list follows:

DON'T!

1—Toot your horn when old people are crossing the street.

2—Fail to be careful of children, as they get confused and run.

3—Try to cut off a team with a heavy load. Remember a horse has feeling, while your machine has none.

4—Try to pass another vehicle at a crossing as he might turn short.

5—Back from a side street into a busy street, always run ahead and turn around.

6—Always look ahead.

7—Stop cars on cross-walks to let passengers off.

8—Try to force your way.

9—Argue with a policeman. If you think an injustice done, report same to chief of police.

10—Fail to signal the traffic officer, direction you wish to go.

11—Run in car tracks on a wet day as it throws mud and water on pedestrians' clothing.

12—Condemn a policeman because he made a mistake. Remember where he makes one mistake, he overlooks a dozen made by others.

13—Talk business on First street in center of the block or near cross-walk as it holds up traffic behind you.

14—Try to beat the street cars.

15—Run ahead of a machine, turn in the rear of the machine.

16—Run over five miles an hour on a wet day as a sudden stop would skid you into something.

17—Violate the ordinance as you may get into trouble.

PAPERMAKER STRIKERS HANDLE MAN ROUGHLY

Carthage, May 13.—The first disorder to take place at Deferiet since the strike in the St. Regis mill was declared Saturday afternoon occurred yesterday afternoon, when a teamster who was attempting to do some work about the mill yard was assaulted and roughly handled.

It is said that when he refused to desist from work he was attacked by several men and quite severely beaten. Officials of the company took the matter up as soon as it was reported to them and at a conference held in Watertown later in the afternoon decided to try to make an example of the case, in the hope of preventing any future occurences.

G. H. P. Gould, president of the St. Regis Paper Company, thinks that the present strike wil be one of long duration. Over the long distance telephone today he stated that he thought the mills would be shut down for a long period, but refused to specify as to what he regarded as a long time.

Mr. Gould refused to say whether he would recognide the union. A rumor was current that he had said he would shut down his St. Regis mills indefinitely before he would recognize the union. He said he had made no such statement.

STRIKING HUNGARIANS THREATENING TROUBLE

Norwood, May 12.—Riots with probable damage to the paper mills of the Remington-Martin group and workmen are feared from today's attitude among the striking Hungarians at Norfolk. There was considerable disturbance last night with the foreigners drinking heavily. Officers of the mills today communicated with the company's headquarters in Watertown asking that deputy sheriffs be sent at once in order to guard against disturbance that threaten.

WHITMAN VETO ON BROWN BILL?

Governor Refused to Sign Salary Bill For Mayor of Batavia

Advices from Albany indicate that the Brown bill which was approved by a five to one vote of the aldermen of the city of Fulton at a special meeting held last Friday night may not become a law if Governor Whitman pursues the same policy that he adopted Tuesday in the matter of a bill amending the charter of the city of Batavia, (which is about the same size as this city), so that the mayor would receive a salary. After signing a bill amending the Batavia charter so that the city may do its own paving without the formality of advertising bids and providing that the unpaid school taxes may be spread on the city tax-roll, the Governor flatly refused to sign the bill providing the mayor with a salary which was fixed by the bill at $600 per year.

The Governor learned that the common council had approved of the salary of $600 and that the people had not had any opportunity to vote on the question and vetoed the bill, saying that the people were to decide such a measure and not the common council. The Brown bill was passed here in exactly the same manner, no election being held an inasmuch as several letters have been sent the Governor making that fact plain, it is highly probable that he will also veto the Brown bill, particularly as not a set salary is named and the Aldermen, as well, can be given salaries by the Brown bill without any possibility of opposition by the taxpayers. The amount of the Aldermen's salaries has not been set by the bill, and under the bill any salary, no matter how large, could be named by the Council and the desires of the taxpayers given no consideration.

An amendment to the charter of Olean (population about 18,000 at present) has been signed by the Governor, under which the Mayor will receive a salary of $1,000 a year. Criticism of this act of the executive, it is reported, has led him to consider all similar measures very carefully before he signs them, and it may be that the Brown bill will be vetoed in spite of the fact that the Common Council here approved it.

WOMAN SCIENTIST MET DEATH ON LUSITANIA

One of the American women lost on the Lusitania was Mrs. R. D. Shymer, of 31 West Forty-seventh street, New York. She was a scientific chemist and recently formed the United States Chemical Company, of which she was president. She sailed on the Lusitania for England to organize the London end of the business, and was about to put on the market a formula which she recently had perfected for bleaching textiles and for germicidal use in hospitals. Mrs. Shymer had been a chemistry student for many years, having studied at Cornell University, and in New York, where she equipped a private laboratory in which she spent much of her time experimenting with her invention.

During a recent visit to England, Mrs. Shymer interested the King's physician in her formula, and was dined by Premier Asquith, Mrs. Asquith and othe notables. This time she was to have been presented to King George and Queen Mary at St James "scientifically, if not socially," as she told her friends.

A survivor identified the body Monday night at Queenstiwn. It will be brought to New York for burial. Mrs. Shymer leaves her mother, Mrs. J. J. Hankins, of 41 West 47th st., and a sister, Miss Mabel H. Justice.

HORNELL AROUSED BY "JACK THE HUGGER"

Hornell, May 12.—Miss Grace Carney, a silk worker in one of the local mills, who lives at 26 Fulton street, was attacked and brutally assaulted by an unknown man in Seneca street between Maple and Genesee streets shortly before 11 o'clock last night.

At the point where the assault took place a dark lane leads into the rear of a wagon works. Miss Carney, who was on her way home from town, was passing this alley when the man stepped out and grabbed her. she screamed and several persons in the nearby houses rushed to her assistance.

By the time the first man arrived the stranger had Miss Carney down in a corner of the lane and was choking her. The man jumped up and ran down the alley and escaped.

NEMO SALE

Friday and Saturday

NEMO CORSETS

$3.50 Corsets for $2.69

$3.00 Corsets for $2.19

$2.00 and $1.50 Corsets for $1.25

FINE EMBROIDERY

15c Edge and Insertion for 10c

PHONE 200

O. HENDERSON & CO.

ONEIDA STREET

CANNING FACTORY MAY HAVE BIG SEASON

A factory owned by the Fort Stanwix Canning Company in Farnham, N. Y., was destroyed by fire Tuesday according to reports received at the local branch. Loss on the building, contents and machinery will amount to $35,000, and it will be impossible to rebuild the plant in time to take care of the canning rush in July and August.

While nothing definite could be learned at the local factory this morning, it is reported that this fact may make it necessary for the company to divide the work of the Farnham plant between the huge plant at Rome and the factory in this city. The Farnham plant is a large one and draws the produce from a very rich farming district. It is situated on the New York Central and it isp robable that much of thec rop will be shipped to this city and to Rome as the company has already contracted for great quantities of produce in that section. The produce isr ipe at the time of picking and would have to be shipped to this city and to Rome by fast freight.

O. Lester Todd, manager of the local factory, could not be reached today as he is in Farnham to assist in the adjusting of the fire losses there. The factory here employs about 200 people in the rush season and if the company decides to give the local plant any of the Farnham produce it will mean a large increase in the force here.

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. Lay Allen Palmer and son left today for a few weeks' visit at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Curtis, of Hilton, N. Y.

* * *

The following have been named as moving picture censors by Mayor Fox: Irving Gahisha, A. P. Bradt, Prof. Fairgrieve, Mrs. C. S. Robertson, Mrs. L. P. Smith.

* * *

Mrs. David Katz has had as her guest Miss Mabel Thalheimer of Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Herbert Lake is ill at her home in South 4th st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hyatt of Homer has been in the city for a few days.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Chubb will entertain the 1909 Shakespeare Club this afternoon at her home in West 1st st.

* * *

Dr. N. H. Haviland is in New York visiting his two sons, Ross and Floyd, both hospital physicians in that city.

* * *

Miss Virginia Hillick has been the guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Pritchard at Ingals' Crossing.

* * *

Henry Sanford of Niles, Mich., a former resident of Fulton, is visiting friends in this city.

* * *

W. W. Coe of East Broadway is ill at his home.

* * *

Mrs. J. Hoff of Indiana is visiting relatives in this vicinity.

* * *

Mrs. Edward Patterson of Syracuse was in the city Monday to attend the funeral of Monroe Skeel.

* * *

Rev. M. G. Buck of this city will give the address of welcome Friday at the Boys' Conference to be helo in Oswego.

* * *

Mrs. F. E. Goodjon and Mrs. N. H. Haviland attended a banquet at Syracuse in honor of Mrs. Whitman.

Lawn Mower Hospital at Roy's Quick Shoe Repair, 110 Cayuga st. ad

SOLICITOR WAS INTOXICATED

Syracuse Herald Representative Attempted to Hug Servant Girl Yesterday

An incident was reported at this office this morning by a prominent resident of the city, who wishes his name withheld but who is prepared at any time to prove the truth of his assertion, demonstrates very clearly the class of men who have been sent into this city by an out-of-town newspaper in an effort to increase the circulation among the residents here. This newspaper is offering special inducements to beguile Fultonians into subscribing to the paper.

One of these solicitors, employed b ythe Syracuse Herald, made his way very unsteadily to the back door of the house of the resident in question yesterday afternoon. He knocked and the servant girl appeared. He was intoxicated and the girl, noticing his condition did not wish to bandy words with him but after hearing his proposition told him that her employer was not subscribing for any out-of-town papers since a daily had started here, and attempted to close the door. The drunken solicitor grabbed her by the arm and attempted to put his arm about her neck, becoming meanwhile disgustingly affectionate. The girl was too startled for a moment to do anything but finally she broke away and ran into the house. The solicitor pursued the uneven tenor of his way. Fulton householders who desire to prevent a similar occurrence on their own premises are advised to stop and inspect the out-of-town solicitors carefully.

ATTORNEY HILLICK DEFERS APPRAISAL

It is expected that the appraisal of the estate of the late Cadwell C. Benson of Minetto will be made in a short time. Comptroller's Attorney W. S. Hillick has stated that the matter had been deferred owing to the delay in making a final settlement for the purchase of the Minetto Shade Cloth plant by the Minetto-Meriden Company, recently merged in the Columbia Mills, Inc. This matter was recently adjusted.

WATER GLASS

EGG PRESERVER

Qt. or Gal. Sizes at

LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

BOAT SERVICE

FREIGHT and PASSENGER

Fulton to Syracuse daily except Sunday

Steamer "CITY OF FULTON" Leaves foot of Rochester St. 5:15 a. m. Arrives Syracuse 11 a. m. Return trip leaves Syracuse 2:50 p. m.

FIRST TRIP MAY 17

Freight House on Rochester St. Dock, open from 7 a. m. until 6 p. m.

Freight rates cheaper than by rail.

C. S. BURLEIGH, Captain

SPECIAL NOTICE

No miscellaneous Want Ads. will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

In order that display advertising may secure preferred position copy must reach this office not later than 9 a.m. on day on which service is to be rendered.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Wanted—By a family of four; no children; a middle aged woman to do general housework; permanent situation; good wages. Address "Enquirer, this office before June 1st. 123c

Clark Irish Harp—Will sell cheap; brand new. Just the thing for a home. Address Z., Evening Times office. tf.

Wanted—By young man; board and room with private Catholic family. Refined surroundings. Address C, Times office. 124c

To Rent—Furnished apartment for housekeeping; 3 rooms; bath and all conveniences; desirable locations. Inquire S, Times office. 125

To Rent—Furnished apartments, also one large front room. Inquire 115 Rochester st. 125

For Sale—Large ice box, suitable for store; also 16-foot row boat at 510 So. 1st st. Phone 148. 128c

Man Wanted—To work on farm by the month. Inquire 612 Fay st., or phone 2206. 124

Furnished Rooms—3, single or en suite. 205 Cayuga st. 129c

To Rent—Rooms for light housekeeping. 512 E. First, South. 126c

To Rent—5 rooms, upper flat. 412 Erie st. 126c

BROOKLYN MAN DEAD, AGED 101

Joseph De Long, who settled in Williamsburg, N. Y., when it had only one street, Grand, and a number of cowpaths, died Tuesday at the home of one of his grandchildren, Mrs. Jesse Stafford, at 62 Devoe st., Brooklyn. He was 101 years old on October 28.

Stricken just thirty-eight days ago, the centenarian had resisted death for thirty-five days on a diet of water. His vitality was amazing, and his physician, Dr. William De Long, his eldest son, admitted that he was puzzled after he had summoned the family several times to say a last farewell. Six children, 27 grandchildren, 26 great-grandchildren and 2 great-great-grandchildren survive him.

The family gatherings have been social events in Brooklyn, where most of the younger branches still live. Each year the venerable head had asked to give his rules of longevity. Always his answer was that he had no rules. He maintained his physical and mental virility to the end.

Mr. De Long as born near Allentown, Penn., the son of a poor shoemaker. He began life as a bricklayer, and at the age of sixteen went out into the world. Bricklaying did not prove profitable, and he got a job in a hat factory at Elizabeth, N. J. Several years later he went to Norwalk, Conn., which was the center of the hat industry.

In 1837, when he was twenty-four, he came to New York, married Mary Sophia Lopes and entered a large exporting and importing concern. In 1845 he moved over the East River into the village of Williamsburg. There he lived for seventy years, with only one sorrow, the death of his wife in 1907 at the age of eighty-eight. He retired from business twenty-five years ago.

CANADA SENDING RAILS INTO THIS COUNTRY

Pittsburgh, May 12 (Special).—Canada has a duty of $7.84 per ton on steel rails. The underwood tariff act put steel rails on the free list. In recent months 60,000 tons of rails have been imported into this country from Canada. In an address delivered here recently, Representative McCall asserted that in the vicinity of the great rolling mills at Gary and South Chicago, which are closed down, they are laying rails that were made in Canada.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, May 13.—Notwithstanding the fact that the delegates to the Constitutional Convention are substantial men and in the majority of instances well equipped with the goods of the world, provisions have been made to prevent them from drawing the full amount of their salaries until after the session has come to an end. One hundred dollars will be withheld from every elegate, although the provision is merely an act of custom.

During legislative sessions it has always been the custom to hold out two hundred of the fifteen hundred dollars, the pay of each member, until the end of the session. The practice has been followed in connection with the convention.

The delegates are paid in much the same fashion as are senators and assemblymen. They can draw once a week, however, while with the legislators the rule is once every two weeks. Every Thursday is pay day and the delegates may sign the voucher book up to Wednesday of each week.

A number of the delegates have not yet applied for a portion of their salaries, yet some have been paid up to date. The rate is at $10 a day, Sundays being included. After fourteen hundred dollars have been drawn, one hundred is held back.

Fred M. Bishop of Oswego, the financial clerk of the convention is in charge of the payroll. He has been instructed by Chairman Elihu Root to keep two separate sets of books; one for mileage disbursements and one for salaries.

Each delegate is entitled to ten cents a mile going and coming from his home, for one round trip during the session. All of the claims for mileage have been paid.

No rubber stamp is used by Chairman Root in approving of the vouchers for salaries. That his name may appear in writing in approving of the paying of salaries, he has caused a detailed list of members of the convention, or to be exact delegates, to be sent to him each week showing how much has been drawn and by whom. This statement he signs after examination.

The financial department of the constitutional Convention is located in the same room which has been used by the financial clerk of the Assembly. It is located on the third floor of the Capitol and at the end of the long corridor running north and south the entire length of the building. A space twenty by twenty feet has been partitioned oe and iep rotected by a wire screen where the affairs of the financial clerk are transacted, much after the fashion of the window of a bank cashier.

An electric fan, a few tables and some chairs, complete the furniture which has been ample in the past and which is not likely to be added to, since Chairman Root has not taken kindly to unnecessary expenses, having refused to have the newspapermen supplied with typewriters for use during the convention.

Although the presiding officer, Senator Root receives the same amount for his services as though he were but an ordinary delegate. The same salary is also provided for the delegates-at-large. Neither the chairman nor the delegates-at-large have any more privileges as regarding salary and the drawing thereof than the delegates.

CLUB WOMEN TO PROTECT YOUNG GIRLS

Watertown, May 12.—The Present Day Club believing that the treatment which many young girls receive when on trial in thisc ity is cruel and unjust, have adopted a resolution which provides for a committee which will attend the trials of girls.

The Present Day Club in doing this hopes to exert a moral influence which will lessen the treatment which girls receive when the usual curious court crowds are present.

It was said at the Present Day Club meeting that the lawyers were vefy careless in the manner in which they addressed girls and often insulted them to obtain evidence. This they believe would necessarily be stopped if there was a body of women present such as thec lub would send. The members of the club were not anxious at first to do this because, to the majority it was distasteful, but after the situation had been explained there were many volunteers to help Mrs. Kellogg in this work.

ROAD WORK HERE MAY BE POSTPONED

Senator Thompson of Niagara county left Lockport for Albany last night in an effort to induce the highway department to do things for the city of Lockport and prevent the service of papers in a mandamus action against the State to force the building of Market Street and Lake avenue roads in that city. The city raised the money for its share of the work in 1912 and has been unable to get the State to do the work.

Alderman Burke threatens to bring a mandamus action through the Lockport Common Council, and had resolutions ready to direct such a move last night at the regular meeting when Senator Thompson agreed to go to Albany and endeavor to get something done by Highway Commissioner Duffey. Unless some action is taken the mandamus resolutions will be passed by the aldermen next Monday night.

If the mandamus proceedings are brought, it is said that it will tie up every bit of highway work in the State of New York until it is settled. The highway department takes the position that there are other roads in Niagara county ahead of Market street and Lake avenue in the order for improvement and that unless the supervisors agree to sidetrack these, the State cannot proceed with the work on the city roads this summer.

If the mandamus proceedings result in any prolonged litigation it will probably be some time before the improvement on 1st st. here will be begun. It was announced yesterday that the city has appropriated the sum necessary to improve the street but the State is to pay a portion of the costs.

COURT REFUSES STAY FOR TWO MURDERERS

Albany, May 12.—Joseph Ferri and Samuel Haynes, a negro, convicted murderers, must die in the electric chair, the Court of Appeals decided today.

Ferri shot and killed Florinto Viovonni, his brother-in-law, at Inwood, Nassau county, following a dispute over money. At the time of the trial Ferri declined to accept a life sentence, but chose rather to take his chances on appeal.

Haynes killed his employer's wife, Anna Patterson, in Patterson, Putnam county. She had repulsed his attentions.

METHODISTS RAISING FUNDS FOR VETERANS

The two Syracuse districts of the Central New York Methodist Conference are raising $50,000 for the fund in aid of veterans Methodist preachers of that conference. Reports from a number of churches show the total amount in hand up to last Sunday to be $19,000. There are many churches that have not yet reported. University church of Syracuse has already raised $2,200 and leads the conference. The $50,000 will be added to $210,000 alreay raise toward the $300,000 required. The remaining $40,000 will be contributed by the other districts of the conference.

MALPRACTICE SUIT AGAINST PHYSICIAN

It was announced yesterday that Carlton P. Clifford of Oswego had, through Attorney John J. Mc Grath, filed a suit for mal-practice against an Oswego physiscian for $10,000 damages. The case is said to have arisen from injuries received by Mr. Clifford on April 30. One physician had been summoned and another happened to be nearby andg ave first aid. Mr. Clifford alleges that the physician who gave first aid removed the bandages when the other physician arrived.

MAYOR OPPOSES BOXING EXHIBITIONS

Headed by the Mayor of Gloversville, N. Y., George W. Schermerhorn a delegation of citizens of that place entered a protest against the issuance of a boxing license, when the Boxing Commission held its weekly meeting yesterday, to the Darling Athletic Club of Gloversville, on the ground that boxing tends to degrade and make vicious the young element. The commission reserved its decision.

TRADE BALANCE LARGE

Washington, May 12.—Secretary Redfield reported to President Wilson at today's Cabinet meeting that the balance of trade in favor of the United States for the week ending May 8 was $20,555,707, as compared with $23,323,204 for the preceding week.

Our third Birthday Party, Saturday, May 15th. Roberts & Wood. adv106

COMMISSION GOVT. BIG IN N. J.

Three Big Towns Vote Favorably for Old and New Officials

Trenton, N. J., May 12.—Returns from yesterday's commission government election in Trenton show that the present five commissioners, Mayor Frederick W. Donnelly, George P. La Barre, William F. Burke, Edward W. Lee and J. Ridgeway Fell, have been re-elected by an overwhelming vote. Only three of the other twenty-odd candidates made any showing.

Although women were unable to vote, suffragists and "antis" were involved in a row over the election. Mrs. E. Yard Breeze, president of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, charged her opponents with violating the corrupt practices act by distributing literature and soliciting money and votes within the prohibited zone.

Passaic, N. J.—Results were slow in coming in yesterday. Late figures from eleven of the nineteen districts show that J. H. Kehoe has 1542 votes; Edward J. Levendusky, 581; John H. McGuire, 1095; J. H. Osborn, 824; A. Prieskel, 674; William A. Reid, 1168; George N. Steger, the present mayor, 1168, and Bird W. Spencer, 658.

Steger, Kehoe, Reid and Osborn were considered sure of re-election. The race for the fifth commissionship is close, but McGuire leads.

Ocean City, N.J.—The present commissioners were defeated today for re-election. The voters considered their four years' service had been one of too much extravagance. The new commissioners chosen were Joseph G. Champion, William H. Campbell and George O. Adams.

NOW IS THE TIME

The increasing orders for war material from the belligerent nations of Europe have forced the price of metal, used in chandelier making, up over 16 per cent. since November. As you know, the price of zinc, copper and brass are still advancing.

The rise in prices of Fixtures will take place about July 1st. The above information gives reason why you should have your home wired for Electricity NOW.

Estimates Cheerfully Given

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY

103 Oneida St. Phone 144

FISHING TACKLE

REFRIGERATORS
SCREEN DOORS and WINDOWS
PERFECTION OIL STOVES

A. M. DRUSE & CO.

7 S. First Street

TO PARADE

Oswego Suffragists Will March in Syracuse Saturday.

Plans for the Onondaga and Oswego counties' convention of suffrage workers, which will be held Saturday at the Kanatenah Club, Syracuse, are already completed. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee, will be present at the afternoon session to give instructions for women watchers at the polls on November 2d and to outline the plans for the State Fair. Miss Harriet May Mills, chairman of the Fifth campaign district, in which the two counties are located, will preside.

There are to be two sessions of the convention, one opening at ten o'clock and the afternoon session, which is to open at two. Previous to this the morning session will adjourn and the delegates will march to the station to give a fitting welcome to Mrs. Catt. At the adjournment of the afternoon session there will be an automobile parade about the city.

Large committees of suffrage workers will spend the morning decorating the cars which will be run in the parade. Yellow and white banners and streamers will be carried and many suffrage slogans will appear.

All Kinds of

GARDEN SEEDS

by the ounce or pound at

LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

Do You Want $2 in Cash, or $2.50 in Merchandise Absolutely Free?

You can have it by asking your Merchants for National Red Stamps and insisting on getting them with everything you buy. If your merchant does not give you National Merchandise Stamps it is absolute proof that he does not appreciate your trade. Merchants who give National Red Stamps want your trade and are sharing their profits with you. Every full book of Red Stamps is worth $2 in cash or $2.50 in merchandise, dry goods, clothing, etc., or can be applied for $2.50 on purchase of larger amount or $2 on account. Full books will be redeemed by any merchant who gives National Red Stamps.

FREE COUPON.

This Coupon good for 20 Red Stamps Free when making a purchase of 50 cents or more at the following merchants. Coupon not good after Saturday, May 15.

McDONALD'S NEW YORK SHOP
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
106 Oneida St. Phone 3177

H. C. DANN & SON
City Meat Market
High Grade Meats at the right prices.
11 South 2d St. Phone 42

A. ALDERMAN
Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes
214 West First St.

JOHN CRAHAN
GROCERIES
124 West 3d St. Phone 1233

J. BELASKI
GROCERIES AND MEATS
174 West First St.

JAMES J. KENYON
GROCERIES
518 South 1st St. Phone [illegible]

M. H. JOYCE
The New West Side Grocery
518 West Third St. Phone 4260

J. R. WARD
GROCERIES—Open Evenings
314 Seneca St. Phone 4458

THE FULTON SALVAGE COMPANY
DEPARTMENT STORE West Third Street and Broadway

W. G. INGRAHAM
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS
Corner North Sixth and Seneca Streets Phone 1200

Watch the papers for announcements of Free Stamps and Bargain Prices. Save your Tobacco Tags, Wrappers, Certificates and other coupons and exchange them for Red Stamps; we are redeeming over 2,800 different kinds of coupons.

Merchants wishing to learn more about this Wonderful Business Boosting Plan, call Mr. Beynon, at McDonald's New York Shop, Phone 3177

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

If Results count for anything, The Evening Times has almost reached the much-discussed

"Pschycological Moment"

WHY?

Because of the leaps and bounds made by the circulation department within a fortnight

Circulation Growing Every Minute! Watch It Grow More!

After several months of painful illnesss and a couple bad sinking spells, The Evening Times believes

MR. BUSINESS

of Fulton, N. Y., is back on the job. From the very first The Evening Times knew he would recover.

He has recovered always.

And now is the time to advertise in YOUR PAPER—the local home paper, because YOUR PAPER—the the Peoples's Paper is a home institution. The Evening Times leaves the People's money in YOUR TOWN; Does not take it away never to return.

Make Yours the Livest Ads in the Evening Times

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

EXPERT TALKS ON CLEANUP WORK

Says German Cities Provide Model For Americans.

STREET CLEANING SCIENCE.

No Refuse Should Be Placed on Sidewalk—The Sweeping Process Should Be Started When No Traffic Is on Street—Early Morning Best Time.

By FRANK KOESTER.

The lack of system and want of technical training on the part of many American officials in charge make street cleaning unnecessarily expensive, leave the streets in a bad condition and cause the cleaning to be carried out in a disagreeable, insanitary way.

In foreign cities engineers specialise on this subject. Street cleaning has been reduced to a science, and economy, efficiency and the comfort and convenience of the public are considered.

The purpose of street cleaning is to remove as quickly and as cheaply as possible all foreign matter in the streets and thus to conduce to the health of the public by minimizing the circulation of germ laden dust.

The cleaning of streets should be carried out in a systematic and thorough manner. The cleaners should proceed in crews with the necessary apparatus both to clean the streets and the sidewalks as well, if necessary, and the layout of the work should be such that no member of the crew needs to wait on the progress of the other, but all proceed simultaneously, and when they have passed through the street the work will be done. The method of piecemeal street cleaning, with the householder sweeping dirt into the street, the street cleaner sweeping it into piles and the piles being removed by wagons, with the occasional passing first on one side of the street and then on the other of some piece of street cleaning apparatus, results in a continual stirring up of dust to the great discomfort and inconvenience of all concerned, while the street never really gets cleaned.

The number of men in the cleaning crew depends on the kind of machinery used. As no machine is capable of reaching all parts of the street, a certain amount of manual sweeping is necessary, especially when the sidewalks are cleaned in conjunction with the machine sweeping, so that, as indicated, the whole width of the street will be cleaned at once.

Must Be Clear of Traffic.

In order that such cleaning may proceed with efficiency and dispatch, and consequently with economy, the streets must be practically clear of traffic, as the presence of vehicles, especially those standing at the curb, greatly delays the work of the crew.

As the operation of such a crew also handicaps traffic and as the public prefers to see the streets clean, rather than to see them being cleaned, it is essential to select a suitable hour for cleaning. German cities have conducted numerous tests for finding out the most favorable hour. The city of Dresden adopted the practice of cleaning the main streets in the early morning hours, beginning about 4 o'clock and finishing the business sections by 6 o'clock, some 20 to 30 per cent of the entire street area. The cleaning of the remainder of the streets proceeds immediately after the main streets are finished, and the whole city is cleaned by 9 a. m.

The Early Morning Plan.

The advantages of the system are that the cleaning can be carried out by daylight and is consequently better performed than when carried out under artificial light, that the workmen are more efficient as day workers than as night workers, and that during the early morning hours the traffic is at the minimum.

No refuse may be placed on the sidewalk, but must be kept on the householder's premises in such places as will not cause annoyance to the neighbors. As the street cleaning crews may be expected at a fixed time daily the householders are able to make their arrangements accordingly, and thus the whole proceeding is carried out in the most expeditious and convenient manner.

Most Urgent Duty.

Perhaps the most urgent of the duties of the street cleaners is the removal from the streets of the carcasses of dead animals, not only on account of the unsightliness of such objects, but also because, especially in summer, they are a menace to health. Singularly enough, in many American cities, including those constantly exploiting their civic improvement plans, there is a lack of co-operation between the police, to whose notice such matters naturally first fall, and the street cleaning departments, so that the carcasses remain often for days before being removed.

It would certainly seem a necessary preliminary to street planning to have the streets free of such impediments.

Street cleaning machinery consists principally of three classes—sprinkling, sweeping and removing apparatus.

Earthquakes.

The loss of life occasioned by earthquakes generally depends upon the [illegible]

VALUABLE HINTS ON DISPOSING OF REFUSE.

How Pits With Covers Aid the Cleaners of Streets and Walks.

When streets and sidewalks are cleaned by hand sweeping there should be provided receptacles of appropriate design and suitable capacity for the reception of the street sweepings awaiting removal.

A useful form of such receptacle would be one which could be removed without being emptied, another being left in its place for the next day's sweepings. The same method is equally applicable for small garbage and household refuse.

There are other receptacles for street refuse that may be sunk in pits. They are made of steel with a dumping bottom, and the removal cart is provided with means of lifting them out of the pit to the top of the cart, which is covered with a top having special openings so that the contents of the cans may be dumped into the cart without being scattered by the wind.

After being so dumped the cans are lowered again into place in their pits.

In order to avoid handling such cans pits are located in the sidewalk near the curb, and the street refuse is swept directly into them, small hinged flaps bridging the gutter. The pit is, of course, provided with a cover.

The removal of all town street sweepings and garbage refuse should be done in wagons invariably having covers in order to protect the passing public and the workmen from escaping particles. It is better, however, to have it removed in the original cans, leaving empty cans in place, as this is an absolute protection to all concerned and gets the wagons off the streets sooner.

THE TOWN BEAUTIFUL.

Movement to Distribute Flower Seeds Should Spread.

In Nebraska several public spirited communities have adopted the practice of distributing flower seeds to children in connection with the cleanup and paintup propaganda.

The children are instructed in the planting and care of flowers and also in the simple methods of digging gardens.

The practice is known as "the town beautiful movement." Many a yard after being cleaned up becomes a spot of real beauty when a flower garden decorates it. Even a back yard can be made a pleasure to the eye in this way.

TRY IT, NEIGHBORS!

Transposition.

What in winter you feel,
When the frost's on the ground
Transposed it will reveal
(And it is truth I'll be bound).
A name that to rustics we give,
Who in clownish simplicity live.

Answer—Cold, clod.

CLEAN UP AND KILL THE MOSQUITOES.

"Cleanup time is here, and so is mosquito time. Gird on your swatting armor and go forth. One moment, however, before you go—'the female is more deadly than the male.'

"Among mosquitoes the members of the 'fair' sex are fierce bloodsuckers that inject an irritating poison into our skins, and they may accompany the dose of toxin with a few fever germs. The males lead a comparatively tame existence, subsisting on the juices of plants and fruits." So says a member of the University of Wisconsin biology department.

"The speckle winged anopheles, the malarial mosquito," he continues, "hibernates during the winter in our attics, cellars and closets. The presence of many lakes, swamps and ponds often makes mosquitoes an intolerable pest.

"The female mosquito gorges herself with blood in order that the eggs may have abundant nourishment. She deposits her little egg raft on the surface of quiet water during the night, and it floats there until the larvae hatch. The larvae are the 'wigglers' or 'wiggletails' which are seen in ponds and rainwater barrels the world over. Though mosquito larvae always develop in water, they must breathe air and frequently come to the surface. After a few days the larva sheds its skin and becomes a big headed pupa, which rests at the surface until it splits up the back to allow the adult mosquito to emerge.

"The best way to get rid of mosquitoes is to destroy their breeding places. This not only means draining swamps and filling in ponds, but gathering up tomato cans, putting netting over horse troughs and rainwater barrels and watching the eave troughs. If it is impossible to get rid of standing water near your premises, oil placed on ponds will kill the larvae. Kerosene or any light fuel oil will serve for this purpose. About one ounce of oil will cover ef- [illegible]

DOCTOR SOUNDS ALARM FOR ALL

He Tells How Dust Causes Throat and Lung Trouble.

ONLY STRONG CAN RESIST.

Chaff From Hay Wagons, Dirt Dropping From Contractors' Loads, Etc., a Distinct Menace to Any Community. Prompt Reports to Authorities Necessary.

"In the many small streets in the poorer parts of towns and cities," writes a prominent doctor, "where nuisances occur, a considerable time often elapses before they are reported to the proper authorities. The nuisances continue unabated during this time and may result in infection of some kind. That is not willful negligence. It is simply because it seems to be nobody's business to report those nuisances, which continue until the tenant complains to the real estate agent or it reaches a local department in some other roundabout way.

"Why could not a department of public safety use inspectors and police officers and have them report every occasion if they found that garbage was scattered over the street or was not properly covered, that a main was broken, a drainpipe stopped or that any such nuisance had occurred?

"When excavations are made throughout a city a great deal of the dirt blows about and fills the air with dust. The children of the neighborhood, too, play in the dirt and scatter it about. Why should not the excavated material be covered with a tarpaulin so that the dust would be minimized? Another preventable cause of the dust and dirt comes from the hay wagons which trail their loads through the streets, dropping dust and chaff along the way. Finally, there are the drop bottom carts of the contractors, which carry dirt and refuse from one place to another. Often one sees a trail of earth sifting from the improperly closed trap bottom of these wagons to be scattered and blown about the streets.

"All these and many more things go to make up the dust which especially in the summer makes a haze which the eye can discern. Smoke often causes part of this haze, particularly in damp weather, when it descends in clouds, but dust is largely responsible for it.

"The effect of these dust particles laden with all sorts of disease bearers depends simply on the resistance of the individual who breathes them in with the polluted air. They are responsible for many cases of conjunctivitis and, I think, are an important cause of catarrhal and other head, throat and pulmonary troubles."

CLEANUP POSTCARDS.

An Effective Novelty First Used in a St. Paul Crusade.

Cleanup postcards are a novelty introduced in St. Paul.

No less than 40,000 were mailed to persons a year ago, and this year probably double that number will be utilized. The cards, with appropriate illustrations and text or with text alone, prove very effective in getting volunteer cleaners into action.

The cost of printing them is very low. They can be either mailed or distributed by individual workers.

SPOILING THE WILDWOOD.

The wind blows free, and the hovering mist
Gives way to the sun's bright glow.
The sighing oak by the zephyr kissed
Has a song that is sweet and low.
Afar in the valley the stream extends
Like a ribbon of silver bright,
And the birds that build where the willow bends
Are happy from morn till night.
Along come people who bring their lunch,
And they scarcely regard the scene.
The chipmunk sits and observes them munch
A pickle or a sardine.
Oh, Nature, with all her splendid plans,
Anger must surely feel
As we strew the landscape with old tin cans
And paper and orange peel!

DON'T DO IT ANY MORE!

Rescued by Nature.

"Were you ever lost in the woods?"

"Almost."

"Who rescued you?"

"Nature."

"What do you mean?"

"The wind was blowing so hard that the girl didn't hear me when I proposed."—London Standard.

Smoked Ceilings.

Smoke from a lamp or gas often soils a ceiling in the one particular spot, while the rest remains beautifully white. It is useful to know that soiled ceilings caused by lamp and gas will be rendered less conspicuous if rubbed over with dry whiting.

Just What He Meant.

"Is the rain still keeping up?"

"Why, what d'ye mean? I haven't seen any rain."

"That's what I asked you, if it was still keeping up?"—Exchange.

Cheap.

"Mrs. Gabby just loves to indulge in cheap talk."

"Then let her try a little conversation on the line between New York and [illegible]

Lucy Dove's Wedding Cake

A Fine Creation and Richer Than She Thought

By CLARISSA MACKIE

It was a magnificent cake, a mountain of dark richness masked beneath thick white frosting. About the edge it was ornamented with sugar flowers and Cupids, while it was completed by a delicate, airy ornament in the middle. This was a miniature church in white sugar, before the open doors of which stood a bridal couple, wee manikins, appropriately attired.

Little River never had seen such a cake, and they talked a great deal about it and about Lucy Dove's rich cousin in New York, who had sent it as a wedding gift.

While their neighbors admired the beautiful structure, the Doves, Mrs. Dove and Lucy, were disappointed.

First because Cousin Archibald had actually promised to make Lucy a valuable present on her wedding day—"to build a home," he had said, with twinkling eyes, and who could blame Lucy and David for counting on it?

Besides, Mrs. Dove had whispered the secret to one or two friends, and, lo! it was known all over Little River that Cousin Archibald would give Lucy a handsome present of money on her wedding day.

And all that came was the cake, brought from town by the caterer's special messenger, with a brief note from Archibald, who was sailing that very day for Europe.

"This, my dear Lucy," he wrote, "is my wedding gift to you and David. May you be happy and blessed is my heartiest wish."

"And that is all he sent?" quavered Mrs. Dove.

"Yes," said poor Lucy with quivering lips, for she and David had planned—why, they were going to build the home on a piece of land David's father had given. Now the home must wait awhile until they could save money.

"And we really don't need the cake," she said resentfully.

They really didn't need it, for inside the parlor cupboard was a high bandbox which contained a large wedding cake baked by Mrs. Dove herself after a recipe which had been in the family for many years.

So Cousin Archibald's wedding cake was displayed among the presents, and the guests marveled at it and whispered to one another while they nibbled at the cake made by Lucy's mother.

"I thought he was going to send them money," was the burden of their remarks.

So Lucy and David were married, and instead of building a cozy home they hired a shabby little cottage. But so happy were they that they forgot all about Cousin Archibald and the present which had disappointed them.

It is true that Lucy wrote to her cousin thanking him for the cake, but the letter pursued him around the

"GWAMMA SAYS COUSIN ARCHIBALD IS COMING TODAY!"

world, and he didn't receive it until three years afterward just as he sailed for home.

David Wyatt worked in the grocery store. He was head clerk and made good wages. Lucy was industrious and saving, and one fine day she and David rode over to Graytown and drew $800 from the bank. This was to build a home.

"I am so happy, dear," sighed Lucy as they stopped the horse so that they could gaze at the plot of ground on which their home was to be built.

"It's our own money. We earned it ourselves," said David sturdily. "It will be a small house, but it's plenty big enough for folks who love each other."

Lucy blushed, and little Lucy, tucked away on the stool at their feet, chuckled with glee, as she did whenever her father kissed the adorable being she called mother.

The Wyatts built their little house and moved into it and were happy. Little Lucy divided her time between her grandmother's home and the new house.

One day she came pattering in bubbling with news.

"Gwamma says Cousin Archibald is coming today!"

Lucy smiled sympathetically. She had quite forgiven her cousin his broken promise.

"We must put the wedding cake in a place of honor," she told David.

"We better save it for Lucykins' wedding," laughed David.

So when Cousin Archibald came to call at the cottage he saw the untouched wedding cake and smiled a little while he examined it. He was a gray, elderly man, lonely, and fond of travel. Now, he was about to start on another expedition—this time to Alaska.

Before he went he gave little Lucy a five dollar gold piece and that appeared to be the extent of his generosity.

A week later disaster fell upon the little family.

David, the wage earner, fell down the cellar stairs at the store and besides breaking a leg was otherwise seriously injured.

It was a dreadful winter.

The money in the bank dwindled; another man took David's place, for he grew no better. They borrowed money and placed a second mortgage on the house and in the spring they lost the place and had to move away.

Lucy's mother made room for them in her house.

"It's all that dratted wedding cake," complained Mrs. Dove; "I've heard it was bad luck to keep a wedding cake a long"—

"If it will change the luck, mother, I will give it away," said Lucy.

"For land's sake!" cried Mrs. Dove. "Who would you give it to, child?"

Lucy meditated.

"There's Hannah Morey—she's going to be married next week—she'd be glad to have such a handsome cake."

"Do as you like, Lucy," said her mother, "only I'd hate to have it bring bad luck to Hannah and Joe."

"Nonsense!" laughed Lucy.

She lifted down the bandbox and trudged down the dusty road to the Morey house. The Moreys were poor and proud. Hannah received the cake with ruffled pride.

"I couldn't accept a secondhand wedding cake," she said stiffly. "Mine won't be anything like this one, but it will be made just for me!"

"Of course it will!" cried poor Lucy, ashamed of her errand. "It seemed a pity that it should not be used, and of course, it will be years before little Lucy will be ready for it."

"Why don't you eat it, then?" asked Hannah.

"Eat it—why, I never thought of eating wedding cake—like that!" said Lucy as she picked up her bandbox.

"I felt so foolish, mother," she said when she arrived home. "Of course Hannah wants a cake made especially for her, and I suppose Lucykins will want one made especially for her when she grows up."

The wedding cake went back into its box and was locked in the parlor cupboard.

The fortunes of the Wyatts did not improve. David's broken limb knit firmly together, but there was some internal injury that puzzled the village doctor.

"If I could have a specialist from town," he said regretfully, "I am sure the matter could be solved at once. There's some injury to the nerves. Now, Dr. Beudrey, the French specialist, could put his finger on the very spot."

"I suppose it would cost a great deal of money," faltered Lucy.

"A couple of hundred to get him way up here," admitted Dr. Smith.

Lucy shook her head.

"You will have to do the best you can, doctor," she said sadly. "We can't afford it."

Dr. Smith drove away much perturbed. If he could only help Dave Wyatt to regain his health he would gladly forget to send in his bill. But these specialists! He sighed profoundly. Without money one can do so little, and a doctor who forgets to render his bills is not usually very well to do.

David fretted the days away in close confinement of his bedroom off the parlor.

Little Lucy played around his bed, making timid excursions into the little used parlor.

Lucy had a passion for collecting keys.

Her mother said Lucy would be a good housewife. David laughed and predicted that his daughter's hobby meant she would be a burglar some day.

As for Lucy herself, she went on collecting keys from the various doors and enjoyed the baffling pursuit of fitting them to other doors whose locks refused to turn. Oh, the joy of suddenly finding the right key for the right door!

Lucy had tasted this bliss.

One afternoon when her mother and grandmother had gone off to the sewing society Lucy sat beside her father's bed.

His eyes were closed, and there was a grim look of suffering in his young face.

Presently slow tears coursed down his cheeks.

Lucy, awed and frightened, tiptoed into the parlor.

On the marble top table was a brass key, a different key.

Lucy picked it up in her fat fingers and looked around.

It might fit the cupboard door, she thought, and promptly climbed upon a hassock and tried it.

To her delight the lock shot back and the narrow door opened. She brought a chair and climbed upon it.

Now to take down that mysterious bandbox and discover its contents!

Lucy tugged at the strings, and the box tumbled into her arms, almost throwing her to the floor.

Breathlessly she clambered down and was making for the bedroom to share her treasure with her father when the time worn strings broke and the box crashed to the floor.

The cover flew off, and Cousin Archibald's splendid wedding cake, shattered in a hundred crumbly fragments, lay in ruins on the floor.

Fear smitten, Lucy snatched at her one remaining hope.

The cunning little church with the two "dollies" was intact. Carefully she picked it up from the ruins and carried it in to her father.

He had heard the sound and was startled.

"What happened, Lucykins?" he asked, and Lucy answered swiftly:

"This didn't bweak, daddy." She placed the little ornament in his hands.

"IT WAS A CHECK FOR $10,000, MADE OUT TO LUCY AND DAVID WYATT."

Then she broke into wild sobbing, and to soothe her David made up a pretty story about the bridal couple.

"And she holds pretty flowers," smiled Lucykins, "and what is he holding, daddy, a cane?"

David laughed and looked closer.

Securely tucked under the bridegroom's arm was a tiny roll of white paper.

"It's the marriage license, I guess," he laughed, unrolling it. Then his face grew pale as he stared at the long slip of white paper which Cousin Archibald had concealed in the wedding cake.

It was a check for $10,000, made out to Lucy and David Wyatt, and it was dated nearly five years ago!

This was Cousin Archibald's gift. And when he came and found them so happy and independent of his help he had said nothing and gone away again.

"We need it now more than we ever will!" sobbed Lucy Wyatt when she came home.

And little Lucy did not understand until she was quite grown up why it was that she was never punished for ruining the beautiful cake nor why her mother and her grandmother and even daddy cried while they kissed and hugged her for joy.

Romance of a Tree.

In the beautiful gardens of Gray's inn, upon the finest stretch of grass in the heart of London, is what the Americans would call "some" tree—a catalpa—for it was planted in 1598 and is still alive and flourishing and, indeed, puts forth its blossoms every year. The catalpa has a very fine blossom, indeed, in a great bunch, something like a horse chestnut.

The catalpa tree was brought to England by Sir Walter Raleigh and was planted by Sir Francis Bacon, then a resident in Gray's inn, with which his name is so intimately associated. In course of time a shoot was taken from that parent plant, which has produced an even finer tree.

Then a curious thing followed: From the shoot another shoot was cut and taken back to America, and in Philadelphia the grandson of the original tree brought home by Raleigh grows today.—London Spectator.

Theatrical Caste.

"Muster Richardson," christened John, was a successful but illiterate traveling showman of the early nineteenth century in England. His "special train" consisted in a cart and other primitive means of locomotion, including a sturdy pair of legs. It was in the early part of his career that he boasted Edmund Kean as of his company. The old showman was not a little proud of the association and used to give himself credit for having had a part in the great tragedian's professional education. When Macready's name was becoming known in the theatrical world Richardson was asked if he had seen him.

"No, muster," he replied. "I know nothing about him. In fact, he's some vagabone as no one knows—one o' them chaps as ain't had any edication for the thing. He never was with me, as Edmund Kean and them rigiars was."—Detroit Free Press.

Good Form

Etiquette of Games.

The subject of games—that is, games that are played for the purpose of entertaining invited guests or even as a means of relaxation in the home—is one that may readily come under the control of those "laws of social usage" defined in the one word, "etiquette."

One of the most important rules to be followed in any game is really one of the first rules in etiquette, that courtesy to partners as well as opponents is called for under any and all circumstances. Whether a player loses or wins, the same graciousness of demeanor that distinguishes the well bred person is maintained; to have the temper under such perfect control that no wordy arguments are likely to take place is to show that politeness is ingrained, that both birth and breeding have combined to teach the value of self restraint.

In the heat of a game, unless this habit is really part of the personality of the players, argument is very likely to assume a decided turn toward abuse. Right there is where the really courteous man or woman shows the value of good breeding. Even if the fault is glaring in his partner's play the man who is a gentleman in every sense of the word will pass it over with a pleasant manner, whether it is felt within him or not. To show violent temper at a failure of one's own or of one's partner is to appear excessively disagreeable, and perhaps it is still worse to show great triumph over a victory over an opponent.

The latter is in the worst possible taste; it evinces a mean disposition outright and therefore outrages all the tenets of etiquette. Because, no matter how pleased such a happening makes a player, it is always better to put the face on it of having had to do a little more than the possible to overcome such an opponent. In any game, no matter what, it is poor policy to claim an easy victory; better far, if a player wishes to enhance his own success and also claim the praise, even unwillingly given, perhaps of those opposing, is to declare that only by strenuous and the very best work could the victory be won.

Like everything that is called "proper" this has its deeper meaning; no one is humiliated in the least and to that end etiquette teaches the advantages of true politeness and consideration.

What Would You Do?

What will you do when an obliging but awkward young man drops a glass of sorbet on the front panel of your best frock, or a misguided acquaintance comes to an afternoon function in evening dress, or when one of your guests makes scathing remarks about a certain religion of which you know another one of your guests is a strict adherent, or when a friend breaks a highly priced vase or topples over the lighted dinner candles on your most expensive damask?

To be sure, every woman who makes a pretense at good manners knows in theory what to do on these and similarly trying occasions, but if you want to be sure to be able to meet the emergency when it comes sit down right now and make up your mind what you would do to lessen the embarrassment of the offender and to minimize the general disquieting results.

There is a rule of hospitality that demands loyalty on the part of the hostess to any guest. She may regret having extended hospitality to this guest, but so long as the relation of guest and hostess exists the greatest loyalty and courtesy must be preserved. So when one of your guests makes a great blunder swallow your amazement and your pride and make the best of it.

We have heard the story of the tactful Washington hostess whose guest broke a priceless wineglass at dinner. The guest was uncomfortable until a few seconds later the hostess, as if by accident, pushed another one of the set from the table, with merely a passing exclamation of surprise, although her heart must have been playing a tattoo for each one cost a small fortune.

The Fine Art of Hospitality.

No hostess should invite friends to stay at her home unless she thoroughly understands how to make them comfortable. The art of hospitality may be acquired, however, even when the natural aptitude is wanting.

The perfect hostess does not over-entertain her guests. She makes it her duty to study the preferences of those whom she has invited. She does not ask them to drive, walk or play tennis when they prefer, perhaps, to read, write or do other things. Nor does she ask them to arise at unusual hours.

At English country homes the custom of visiting is systematic. Guests are asked for a certain number of days, and they are expected to leave on the last morning. A guest arriving after the luncheon hour seldom sees the hostess until the dinner assemblage. A well trained maid conducts the guest to a well arranged room, serves tea or some simple refreshment and informs the newcomer of the dinner hour. The American hostess manages her establishment in a less ceremonious manner. She frequently drives to meet the guest and, though she may have a retinue of servants, often personally conducts her friend to her room.

Fall In Line For Cleanup Day

THEY'RE ON THE JOB—ARE YOU?

CHIC NOVELTY.

Hose That Carry Out the Idea of Military Boots Shown in Shops.

It sometimes seems that there is nothing new to be evolved in the way of smart hosiery, but a firm has demonstrated the fallacy of such an idea by presenting for women's consideration hosiery in which buttons and buttonholes, a line about the ankle and a tassel in the front simulate a high boot. These hose come in every conceivable color and are considered by the ultra smart as a very desirable addition to the list of novelties in hosiery. Below are given some hints which will be valuable about the care of silk hosiery:

With a little care and attention silk stockings may be made to wear two and even three months. If before wearing they are washed through luke-

SILK MILITARY HOSE.

warm water they become more glossy and also strengthened, as silk takes very kindly to water.

After each wearing also the stockings should be washed in lukewarm water and white soap.

If the stockings are white they should be put in a dark room to dry. Never dry white or colored stockings in the sun. The Japanese are said to put all white silks in a dark closet to dry. This will absolutely keep them from yellowing. The use of hot water, according to those who know, is prohibited in the washing of silks; also avoid rubbing.

And now as to the wearing of silk stockings. They absolutely must not be worn tight. If the stocking is pulled to its full length and caught at the hem there will be few if any "runners" occurring within a reasonable time. Wear your stockings comfortably, not too loose or too tight. One extreme is as bad as the other.

A stocking with a lisle top and foot will wear better than all silk one.

This Player "Quick Study."

For remarkable memory it would be hard to outdo a strolling player of the eighteenth century, of whom Sir William Robertson Nicoll has written. For a wager he once undertook to memorize the whole of the next day's Daily Advertiser and accomplished his task by repeating every line in the journal, news, headings, advertisements and all in perfect order and without a slip.—London Tatler.

Good Advice.

William—I must speak, but I'm so furried! James—Bill, collect yourself.—Baltimore American.

FLORAL CENTERPIECES.

Poetry and Beauty Lie Even In the More Commonplace Flowers.

To hark back to unusual floral centerpieces, have you ever thought what can be done with tulips in the springtime or even now when they are to be had? If you haven't, try massing them in a flat bowl of sand instead of in high glass vases of water, and then collect smaller vases or glasses that harmonize with your bowl, stick a single tulip in each one and set them around your table among lighted candles.

Tulips are stately flowers, and there is something regal in their coloring and the fling of their brilliant heads. Choose the variegated ones for your table and when the candles are ablaze see if the effect is not one of what Mr. Kipling would call "truly oriental splendor."

Yellow has long been a favorite color scheme for the table, and yet there are ways and ways of using yellow. Cut glass has been voted a soulless thing, cold and unimaginative, and yet one woman who used her ever active brain to plan feasts for the eye fairly took away her guests' breath by a recent spectacular arrangement of a crystal laden and yellow decorated dinner table.

Yellow shades softened the flare of lights to a mellow glow. Yellow roses banked in a crystal basket formed the centerpiece, and more yellow roses nodded from cut glass vases, set here and there and everywhere. Yellow tied favors and place cards, each with a touch of yellow, gleamed among the rows of glasses at each table. And broad bands of yellow satin ribbon broke the even whiteness of the cloth, their reflection in the glistening glass adding to the colorfulness of it all.

Did it ever occur to you, you hostesses seeking after novelty, that a combination of purple and yellow flowers on a table is as charming as it is rare? Purple and gold are used for kings' robes, and yet in the tiniest gardens in season grow daffodils and violets, pansies both purple and yellow, heliotrope, dwarf sunflowers and sometimes yellow roses, while along the country roadsides may be had for the mere joy of picking them buttercups and dandelions.

And, after all, it is cleverness in making use of the everyday things that often counts for most. One of the prettiest shower bouquets imaginable for a bride was made up in a little Maine village of that feathery white wild carrot, known more poetically as queen's lace.

Cedar Chest.

Get or make a large pine box of desired size. Hinge on the cover neatly, and if there are any cracks or holes putty them up; paint the outside of the chest; get some oil of cedar of the druggist and paint the inside with it, using plenty of oil. This will soak into the pine and retain the odor for years.

They Go Together.

"Henry," said the young wife, who had taken up physical culture, "how do you think I am built?"

"My dear," replied her husband fondly, "you are built very much like a watch."

"Thank you, Henry. And, Henry?"

"Well."

"If—if I am built like a watch, don't you think I should have a few jewels?"

And then Henry frowned and said the man who compliments a woman is an idiot.

D/34

LUSITANIA'S COMPARTMENTS ARE FOUND TO BE INTACT

London, Thursday.—The American Embassy yesterday in a [illegible] the sinking of the Lusitania presents the view that probably only one torpedo struck the vessel. The absence of suction when the vessel went down is attributed to the fact that her bow had reached the bottom before the stern disappeared. The statement [illegible]:

"As to thes inking of the ship, it appears from all statements which have been secured thatn o warning was given. A torpedo hit amidships on the starboard side and the ship listed because of the longitudinal character of the bulkheads, the port air spaces re[illegible]. Later she righted.

"The sinking was in sixty fathoms, and the captain believes her nose [illegible] the bottom before her stern disappeared, accounting for [illegible] suction.

"[illegible] from reports rather dubious whether a second torpedo [illegible].

"The sinking took eighteen minutes and occurred at twenty-three minutes after three o'clock."

[illegible] WILL CONVENE HERE

Oswego County Association Will Meet In This City Next Tuesday

Local members of the Oswego County Medical Association met at the City Hall last evening for the purpose of arranging for the semi-annual meeting of the association in this city next Tuesday as well as completing the regular business of the local branch.Eight local members of the association were present.

The plans for the meeting of the county association next week were decided on and the session Tuesday will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning with a meeting in the Masonic Temple in the Quirk Theatre buildng. After the morning session the association will adjourn to the Clark House where a dinner will be served. It is probable that several members of the asciation will be called upon for speeches at the dinner.

In the afternoon the association will meet again in Masonic Temple and routine businesss will be transacted. During the day addresses will be made by Dr. George F. Cott, of Buffalo; Dr. Dowdle, of Oswego; Dr. Anderson, of thisc ity, and the association is arranging for an address by a representative of the State Educational Department on the subject, "School Inspection." The name of the speaker has not been announced. Dr. Cott wil llecture of "The Significance of Temperance, in Infections from the Throat and Ear." Dr. An. derson will read a paper on "Acute Nephritis." Dr. Dowdle's subject will be announced later.

Dr. Schlappi, of this city, president of the association, will make an address and Dr. Harvey of Oswego, vice-president, will also speak. Almost every doctor in Oswego county is a member of the association and probably ninety per cent of the members will attend the meeting. The delegates may have a chance to make a tour of the city during their presence here, but nothing definite in that line has been decided on yet.

ONCE AGAIN THE OX CREEK CLAIMS

Once again the State Court of Claims is in session over claims for damages from residents along the Ox Creek section along the upper west side of the Oswego river. Almost every year claims are put in by owners of land in that vicinity for damages caused by the flooding of their lands due to high water and the raising of the upper dam in this city some seventeen years ago.

The State now faces claims aggregating $30,000 of residents along Ox Creek, who state that their land has been damaged by the water overbowing the bank. Sidney Kelley, who owns land in that section, is the attorney representing all the claimants and the first case to go before the court was that of George E. Sickles who claims $274. Members of the Wilcox family, William Wyborne, [illegible] Whitcomb, Ebenezer Whipole, and many others have entered claims. [illegible] Wilcox claims $9,000. The [illegible] enough money in [illegible] the past ten years to have [illegible] the land in that [illegible]

VANDERBILT BABY IS NOW A MILLIONAIRE

Little Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Jr., by the death of his father, the Senior Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, will share in the great fortunes of between $50,000,000 and $70,000,000. Young Alfred is little less than three years old, having been born September 22, 1912. The lad's mother was the former Miss Margaret Emerson, of Baltimore. It is an interesting co-incident that Mr. Vanderbilt escaped from the other great sea disaster, the sinking of the Titanic three years ago.

RECEIVER FOR THE FROHMAN ESTATE

London, May 12.—Justice Eve, in the Chancery Court today, appointed Wilfred Hunt receiver and manager of the estate of Charles Frohman in this county, consisting of a year and a half lease of the Duke of York's Theatre and "Rosy Rapture," now being produced at that playhouse by Mr. Frohman, in conjunction with Gaby Deslys.

Application was made by Dion Boucicault, who is a creditor of the estate, for about $2,500. Mr. Rrohman's attorney said he had received a cable from Daniel Frohman that there was no will and that letters of administration were being taken out in New York.

DISTRICT WOMEN GATHER HERE

(Continued from Page One)

secretary reported a fund of $78, and the following were appointed to the nomination committee: Mrs. Munson, of Mexico; Mrs. Stallwood, of Oswego, and Mrs. Sprague, of Sandy Creek.

Many of the women of the district have taken up sufficient special work for missions either by supporting a Bible woman or a student's aid.

Miss Carrie Crosier, secretary of the Young People's Work, reported 284 standard bearers, three young woman's auxiliaries, also on the use of the text book, "Children's Minds." Miss Anna Berry, of Mexico, reported the children's work.

The nominating committee reported, and the following officers were elected for the coming year. They are as follows:

Honorary president, Mrs. M. B. Peck, Mexico; president, Mrs. C. T. Townsend, Mexico; 1st vice president, Mrs. George Shepherd, Rome; 2d vice-president, Mrs. Earl Brown, Fulton; recording secretary, Mrs. Van Allen, Camden; district secretary, Mrs. Fred Maunder, Camden; secretary oi literature, Mrs. C. H. Allen, Oswego; mite boxes, Miss May Brodock, Rome; special work, Mrs. Mattie Baker, New Haven; young people's work, Miss Carrie Crosier, Mexico; child's work, Miss Aanna Berry, Mexico; tithing, Mrs. G. R. Blount, Sandy Creek.

A luncheon was served at noon to the vistors. The session will continue tomorrow.

Unsettled.

"I hear that they belong to the early settlers."

"Well, you wouldn't think so if you could see the bill collectors climbing their front steps."—Judge.

An Empty Dream.

Bobby—Say, pa, what's a "empty dream"? Daddy—One you have when [illegible]

HANDLING OF THE STRAWBERRY CROP

The stage of maturity at which berries should be picked in this section depends upon the distance they are to be shipped. When grown for a local market they should be picked when thoroughly ripe, but not soft. If grown for a distant market the berries must be picked before they are thoroughly ripe, but they should be fully grown and about three-fourths ripe. If picked before they are colored the berries wil shrink and wither, making them unfit for sale. Strawberries should be picked with a short piece of steam attached (about one-fourth to one-half inch). They should never be slipped from the stem, as that spoils their appearance and injures their shipping and keeping qualities.

Uniformity in the pack is essential in order to obtain high prices for strawberries, and this can be secured only when the berries have been carefully graded and sorted. Some growers have the berries graded in the field.

A common practice in some sections is to pick the ripe berries of all grades into the same box and when the tray is full to take it to the packing shed, where the berries are sorted and packed. The graders dump the berries on a table and pick out all green, over-ripe or small berries. The others are placed in the boxes, one of the gardners arranging the top layers in such a way that the berries show to best advantage. When berries are packed in this manner, care should be taken not to put the small, inferior berries in the center of the box and the fine large berries on top. The fruit should be uniform throughout the box, with thetop layer merely placed to add to the attractiveness of the pack and to hold the fruit in place. Where a fancy pack is put up, the berries should be divided into two grades.

After the berries are picked they should be placed in the shade as soon as possible, for heat injures the fruit in a short time. The pickers should not be allowed to leave the filled boxes along the rows, where the berries will be exposed to the sun. The shorter the time that elapses after the fruit is picked before it is put into refrigerator cars or refrigerator boxes the better it is for the berries, which will continue to ripen rapidly until they are chilled.

BROWN SAYS COLONEL WAS LEADER 4 YEARS

Syracuse, May 12—Elon R. Brown, of Watertown, Republican leader of the state senate, swore on the witness stand in the supreme court here that he considered Theodore Roosevelt was the leader of the party in this state from 1906 until 1910. Colonel Roosevelt was President of the United States during a part of that period. Senator Brown was not allowed to answer a direct question as to whether he considered Colonel Roosevelt was "the boss" then.

GOVERNOR VETOES BILL DEALING WITH MEDIUMS

Albany, May 12.—Overriding the objection of the State spiritualists, Gov. Whitman today vetoed the Thompson bill relative to the practice of spiritualism. The measure's intention was to amend the criminal procedure by exempting ministers of the General Assembly of Spiritualists or its auxiliary societtes from the provisions making fortune telling disorderly conduct.

NEUTRAL LINES FEEL SAFE FROM ATTACK

New York, May 13.—The officials of the Holland-America line and the Scandinavian-American line in Hoboken stated yesterday that they had no intention of being influenced by the Germans and that their vessels would carry as much contraband goods as they had room for. They will not, however, transport ammunition or other munitions of war.

A TIMELY WARNING.

The arrival of hot weather always brings with it an increase in infant mortality.

The typhoid fly and other germ carriers breed and multiply in piles of waste matter and refuse of almost every kind.

CLEAN UP AND SAVE THE BABIES' LIVES.

These deadly insects just dote on alighting on the babies' milk bottles and foods. They are responsible for thousands of deaths a year. Destroy their breeding places and you will be aiding in a great, grand cause.

NOTABLES IN THE LIMELIGHT

Louis D. Brandeis, Special Treasury Counsel.

Photo by American Press Association.

In the trial of the suit instituted by the Riggs National bank of Washington against officials of the United States treasury department Louis D. Brandeis of Boston will act as special counsel for the accused officials. The bank has accused Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, Treasurer John Burke and Comptroller of the Currency John Skelton Williams of conspiracy to wreck it.

For many years Mr. Brandeis has been a national figure in American public life. He is an advocate of social reforms, a publicist of renown, a lawyer of distinction, who has served as special counsel for the government in many celebrated cases. Mr. Brandeis is regarded as an expert in legislation and administration efficiency.

While Mr. Brandeis is largely a product of New England, he is not a Yankee. He was born of German-Jewish parents in Kentucky in 1858. After a preliminary education in Germany he went to Harvard Law school, was a professor there for awhile and then began practice in Boston. Soon he was recognized as one of the most successful lawyers and acquired one of the biggest practices in the city. Although a man in public life, Mr. Brandeis is not in politics. His use of politics has been merely as a means to the end of pushing social and economic movements. Several years ago his admirers tried to get him to run for mayor of Boston on a nonpartisan ticket, but failed to get him interested.

Nephew of the Czar.

Recent dispatches from the scene of war operations in Poland have made

Photo by American Press Association.

GRAND DUKE DIMITRI.

mention of Grand Duke Dimitri of Russia, who was attached to the army which invested Przemysl and compelled the capitulation of that fortified city. Grand Duke Dimitri is a cousin of the czar, being a son of Grand Duke Paul, brother of the late Czar Alexander III. He was born near Moscow on Sept. 6, 1891, his mother dying six days later.

Like all of the Muscovite grand dukes, he was educated for a military career, and after graduating from the war college he entered the cavalry. After serving as a subordinate for a time he was appointed aid-de-camp to the adjutant of the Eleventh regiment of Grenadier guards and later was made captain in the Second regiment of the fusileers of the Imperial guard. Since hostilities began he has been on the fighting line and [illegible]

RURAL BILLY SUNDAY WINS.

[illegible]

Greencastle, Ind.—The Rev. Julius Pfeiffer, who has charge of the Patricksburg circuit in the northwest Indiana M. E. conference, is making good. Pfeiffer is using a brush and liberal quantities of paint. He has advertised himself all over his circuit.

At the crossroads he has painted his name and the time of his meetings in big red letters. He says "balks" and "kickers" and "threats" will not go with him as long as he is on the job.

One of his familiar phrases is: "I am on the job to stay; must see the thing through. If you want that soft taffy kind of preaching I am not the man to give it to you. As long as I am here I am going to talk about a big God, who has a broad humanitarian platform and who really makes folks do something."

Mr. Pfeiffer says his business is "picking up" since he started his advertising scheme, and he "expects to be running his shops on full time" by June 1. He desires to "double his output" by Sept. 15.

HUNTING BURIED GOLD.

Mayoralty Aspirant Has Men Digging For Indian Treasure.

Pendleton, Ore.—R. F. Kirkpatrick, a claimant for the mayor's chair and prominent rancher on the Umatilla Indian reservation, is using all his farm hands in an industrious search for supposed buried treasure.

The excitement was caused by Ko-ko-yea-lash, an aged Indian woman, whose land Kirkpatrick has rented. The old woman is ill, and, fearing she is about to die, she told Mr. Kirkpatrick that about nineteen years ago she buried a large quantity of gold in a tin can near her tepee.

She said she buried it about two feet deep, leaving a string attached and extending to the surface of the ground so she could find it again. The string has long since rotted off, and the woman has either forgotten the exact location of the treasure or is too ill to describe the spot. All the ground within a radius of several rods of her old tepee has therefore been plowed up and scraped away, but so far no treasure.

TO FEED WORLD ON 300,000,000 ACRES

United States to Become Cattle Raising Center.

Chicago.—One of the results of the European war will be great increase in American output of horses and cattle. This country will become the meat producing spot of the world. The annual output of [illegible] head will probably be increased from 20 to 50 per cent.

Reports from Europe have shown that the destruction of live stock due to the war is beyond all present realization. All the countries have been chary about emitting statistical information concerning it because they are trying to maintain an air of calm and confidence about their food supplies.

But the truth is getting out, and it is, in brief, that Europe will be impoverished in regard to live stock supplies sooner than in almost any other economic direction.

Two chief results are already beginning to be perceived. One, and the obvious one, is that all the world will need meat from the United States as never before.

The other is that the United States will change places with Europe in regard to supplying the finest breeding stock. The [illegible] breeding stock of Holland, [illegible], Great Britain, France [illegible] being [illegible] freely [illegible] American [illegible] in [illegible] they have [illegible] to import. [illegible] country in the world [illegible] as a whole [illegible] those of the United States of [illegible] America [illegible] monly thought of as the [illegible] regions. But Europe, because of its immense population, [illegible] that must be made up by [illegible], and so its place as a stock [illegible] continent is not lightly [illegible].

The greatest of the stock raising territories are involved in the war. They are killing off first their horses, destroying them in battle and the deadly transport service and also making it impossible to raise the annual crop of colts. Thus the loss is really a double one.

For a long time the capacity of the western ranges for producing and maintaining stock has been growing less. As a result government statistics show a reduction of the number of cattle in seventeen western range states in a period of four years from 30,000,000 to 23,000,000 and of the number of sheep from 39,000,000 to 32,000,000. The range has been overfed in some sections until great areas of it are becoming well nigh denuded of grass and actually tending to reversion to desert conditions.

Mother Has Son Arrested.

Paris.—When two French soldiers returned to Paris and couldn't give a good reason for it the mother of one [illegible]

$10,000 MAN HEAD OF HOLDUP GANG

White's Dramatic Confession of Crime Stirs Court.

LIVED HYDE AND JEKYLL LIFE

Was Respected Sales Manager by Day and, All Unknown to Wife, Who Remains Faithful, Was Associate of Robbers and Frequenter of Vile Dens at Night.

No more dramatic scene has ever been witnessed in a criminal court than that which arose in Brooklyn supreme court when Philip T. White, a $10,000 a year sales manager, tore off his Masonic emblem and confessed that he was the leader of a band of taxicab holdup men and consort of the frequenters of the vilest dens in Manhattan's Tenderloin.

Beside White stood his faithful wife, with their baby in her arms and four-year-old daughter by her side. Until her husband opened his lips she had believed him always the upright, respected business man he was by day. There was hardly a dry eye in the room.

White was charged with being concerned in the robbing of two messengers of his firm who were held up and deprived of $3,032, the company's pay roll. Last October a man named Cinnen was charged with the robbery, but immediately acquitted by the jury, who readily believed the handsome, honest looking, highly paid sales manager when he said that at the time of the robbery Cinnen was with him at Brooklyn's noted club, the Crescent. His salary was $10,000 a year.

Torn With Deep Emotion.

While his counsel arranged with the court for him to make his confession, White, pale and haggard, gripped the oak railing in front of him. He gave one quick, pained glance toward his wife and then, steeling himself for the ordeal, began, his voice choking with emotion:

"Your honor, I wish to confess my guilt and my shame before your court and the world. I had the full confidence of my employers and the love of my wife and babies. I was trusted and esteemed by my relatives, my business associates and my friends before I was tempted and before I fell. I have no just excuse to offer for my crime.

"But one thing I wish to ask here is that the good Lord will give me the strength to serve out the sentence which you will impose and that I may be spared to make full restitution for every dollar I have taken and for every cent of expense that has been caused through my dishonesty. And I also want to pay back to the state all that my crime has cost it.

"I wish to be spared to help J. Edward Darrick, my friend, who has lost his position through helping me, and I want to help Arthur Barlow, who has lost his position, although I do not know why.

"This is the bitter cup that the Lord has willed I shall drink. I have prayed to the Lord, and he has guided me. I am guilty, your honor. That is all."

As is the custom, several bailiffs crowded up to the bar.

"Stand back, officers!" commanded Justice Aspinwall. "This man is not going to run away."

Wife Puts Hand in His.

Mrs. White, pallid as he, but trembling less, stepped softly to her husband's side, slipped her arm through his and put her hand in his. Weeping, White bent over her and whispered:

"Helen, I'm guilty of all they've said about me. I'm going to make a clean breast of it."

"I see you wear the button of the Mystic Shrine," said Justice Aspinwall, himself a member of the order.

White bowed, and his hand went to the lapel of his coat.

"I can't wear this any longer; I have disgraced it. I strip myself of my Masonic emblem, for I am not fit to wear it."

In the tense silence of the court only the sobs of the heartbroken wife could be heard.

"I have been impressed with the sincerity and frankness of this man," said the justice. "Before pronouncing sentence I would like to make an investigation. I would like to look up his record and also to hear from his friends, so I will postpone sentence."

White, a member of an excellent Virginia family, has enjoyed for his own sake a high reputation among those with whom he lived and moved by day. But for his own confession of his doings and associates at night his Hyde and Jekyll existence would not have been credited by his friends.

GERMANY RESUMES RACING.

Ten Day Meet For $92,500 to Be Held Near Berlin.

At a meeting of the Union club in Berlin, the controlling body for horse racing in Germany, the vice president announced that permission had been received to reopen the race tracks, but without the operation of betting machines.

The first meet will begin at Hoppegarten, near Berlin, May 24, and [illegible]

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 125 — Established, Dec. 17, 1914. — FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1915 — Price One Cent

Get Ready to Contribute to the Official Rubbish Heap. Free Collection

"STOP PIRACY OR FIGHT," WARNING

President Wilson Demands Immediate Steps Be Taken to Prevent Recurrence of Attacks on Merchant Ships

Washington, D. C. Friday.—Positive, uncompromising, ringing with Americanism, fraught with the gravest possibilities to the United States, and of the utmost importance to the fuure of all mankind—his is President Wilson's note to the German government in answer to the wanton destruction of the Lusitania, with the loss of more than one hundred American lives.

This tremendously important State document was made public by Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, early this morning. By now it has reached the Berlin Foreign Office.

The whole document cannot but stir the American people, to the core. It is not only a strong declaration that the United States government will defend to the end the rights and lives of American citizens on theh igh seas, but that it will stand to the end for the rights of all humanity against ruthless militarism.

This final sentence of the note must give every American the gravest concern, for its meaning cannot be misinterpreted; its consequences in the event of an unfavorable reply from Germany must only be too plain.

"The Imperial German Government will not expect the government of the United States to omit any WORD or any ACT necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the Unied States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."

Those of Mr. Wilson's advisers who have read the note realize to the full that Germany must yield or that the United States will stand pledged to make her yield.

The President requests a clear statement of future policy from the German government as ayecting this inhumane warfare on non-combatants on the seas. The German reply must cover the following points:—

It must be a disavowal of such acts as the sinking of the Lusitania and the Falaba, British merchants ships carrying Americans, and the attacks on the Gulflight and the Cushing, American merchant ships.

Reparation must be made for the American lives lost and American property destroyed.

Germany must cease her submarine warfare on merchant shipping.

What will Germany's answer be? On it hangs the answer to the far greater question, peace or war.

It is with the utmost gravity that the President's advisers agreed with him in that portion of the note which calls upon Germany to abandon the much heralded submarine policy of Admiral von Tirpitz in these words:—

"Manifestly submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity."

German's reply can ither be a flat refusal to abandon her undersea piracy or an order to dischss the subject further.

It is up to Germany. Her government must decide, and decide quickly, whether she wants war with the United States.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, today issued a statement to the press, in which he specifically denied that the embassy [illegible] a report that the reply of the German government would be a "polite but firm refusal to cease submarine warfare against belligerent ships."

He added that he was ignorant of the terms of the American note and had received no instructions from his government regarding it.

That Germany will offer to stop her submarine warfare against merchant ships "with the understanding that the United States will at once take as firm a sstand against the interference with neutral merchant ships on their way to other neutral ports with food by Great Britain" is the first reply to be expected to President Wilson's note, in the opinion of some Germans here in touch with the Embassy.

But it is known that President Wilson has no intention of bargaining to the slightest degree with Germany on this point. The United States is pursuing its own course regarding Great Britain's actions, none of which have resulted in the loss of a single American life, and it will pursue a separate course with Germany, who has caused the loss of the livs of mor than one hundred American men, women and children.

Arrangements were made to make the communication public in the United States just as soon as it had been received by Germany. Mr. Bryan thought this ould be by eleven o'clock Berlin time, Friday, so he announced that the ful text would be given to the American public, at five o'clock on Friday morning, Washington time.

The tone of the nte is most courteuus. It is not believed here that the Kaiser or the German Foreign Ote can take offence at its form.

The President almost ironically observes that he cannot believe it possiblle that such acts as the sinking of the Lusitania were performed by order of the German government, but must have been due to a misapprehension on the part of the officers in charge of the submarines.

Nowhere in the note does the President directly accuse the German government of these atrocities. He proceeds on the assumptioh that the German government could not possibiliy be directly responsible for such inhuman acts, except in so far as it must assume responsibility for anything its naval commanders may do, under orders or otherwise.

PLAINTIFF GETS SMALL VERDICT AGAINST FARMER

In Supreme Court yesterday, in Pulaski, H. U. Bontius of Mexico, was awarded $60 by the jury, in his suit against Pulaski's "Strawberry King," Lawrence J. Farmer.

Plaintiff brought the action to recover $250 for alleged breach of contract, the controversy arising from the handling of strawberry plants. The case was started Tuesday in Supreme Court.

At the afternoon session of court, a verdict of no cause of action was returned by the jury in the negligence action of Fred L. Bohannon of Selkirk against Potrer T. Champlin, of Syracuse. Freelon J. Davis, of Pulaski, attorney for thep laintiff, moved to set aside the verdict, but the court denied the motion.

The plaintiff is a painter and sued for $5,000 for injuries alleged to have been sustained last September by falling from the roof of a cottage at Selkirk, owned by defendant. Among the witnesses for the defense were Henry Funda, a Syracuse contractor, and Mr. and Mrs. Newton Greene of that city. Attorney George W. Driscoll of Syracuse represented the defendant.

Edgar Munson, a Syracuse real estate man and a former resident of Mexico, is the defendant in an action brought by Benjamin W. Wilds to recover money damages for an alleged breach of contract in a land deal which went to trial this morning.

Frank Massaro's negligence action against Kirk N. Sweet, of Phoenix, may not be reached until the Monday session. This case is one of damages resulting, it is alleged, from an automobile collision, last summer.

BOATS CANNOT PASS THE OSWEGO LOCK

Tomorrow at noon navigation on New York's canals will open, and yet no dredging has been done in the old channel leading from the river into the lock at Oswego. A long time ago General Wotherspoon signified his intention of taking up the work so that boats drawing seven feet of water could pass through the lock.

David S. Burleigh, assistant superintendent of the middle division of the State's canals, called a meeting today in Syracuse of all lockmasters when these men received full instructions relating to their duties.

Pulpwood will be brought into Fulton this year through the Oswego canal, unless the cost is made prohibitive by the Montreal transport companies. The Granby Paper Company, it is said, has made inquiries regardng the cost of water transportation and a reply is awaited.

SMALL-POX CASE FOUND IN OSWEGO

Oswego, May 14.—Health Officer Stockwell was called to the home of Arthur Chetney at 12 Porter street yesterday morning to look into the illness of a three year old child of Mr. Chetney, reported to him as suspicious by one of the local doctors. After another visit to the home Dr. Stockwell ordered it quarantined for smallpox. He says that it is a very well defined case and there is no chance of any mistake in the diagnosis. He has made as careful an investigation as possible but cannot trace the source of infection. In the Chetney family there are [illegible] other young children beside the sick one.

Wake Up and Paint Up

Don't overlook the fact that it is as important to paint up as it is to clean up while the renovating war is on hereabouts.

Paint is not only a cleanser and a beautifier, but it is a disinfectant as well. Also it preserves the life of buildings, fences, wagons, etc. Many a barn is lastly because Farmer John would not spend a few dollars and a few hours on the simple job of giving it the needed coats of paint from year to year.

Many a community has attracted new residents, new business and new reputation by having a bright, prosperous appearance. Well painted buildings and fences, cleanly kept streets and sidewalks and neatly trimmed grass plots do more to give the impression of prosperity than any other things we can suggest.

GET A MOVE ON, FOLKS.

And where you consider the use of paint to be a useless expenditure use whitewash. It is cheap and clean and not unpleasing to the eye. Cleanliness never is annoying.

BOY STARTED FOR THE WEST

But Nelson Richardson Was Taken Into Custody By a Syracuse Cop

Nelson Richardson, the adventurous youth of some ten years who attempted to take an impromptu joy-ride in an automobile owned by O. Lester Todd of the west side early this week, offered an entirely new coup d'etat for the appreciation of his boy admirers last night when he started for the golden west via the "rods" and the "side-door Pullman route." Nelson reads ads. and he decided that the advantages offered by the New York Central lines were far in advance of any of the other roads here, so he climbed nonchalantly aboard the train that leaves this city shortly before 10 o'clock and doubling himself into a ball, crawled beneath the platform which forms the vestibule of Pullman coaches when the train is in motion. The platform was not up at the time and no one saw the lad embark on his journey.

Last night was a pretty cool evening, especially on a fast train, and Nelson probably got his fill of "huggin' the rattler" before Syracuse was reached. At any rate the porter opened the vestibule at that station and Nelson was found exhausted. A policeman took him in tow and he was given a warm bed in the station house after he had told his story, which would do credit to the ingenuity of a Jules Verne.

According to the tale he told the Syracuse cops, Nelson was a Pulaski product and had been visiting friends in Oswego. He wanted to see hisp arents and, having no money, he decided to beat his way hoping to reach Pulaski somewhere along the road. And the credulous patrolmen believed him.

His description was sent out this morning, however, and the lad's father learned that his son had taken French leave and started for Syracuse to bring him back. Evidently before that parent reached there, Nelson probably foresaw the result if his story should be discredited by another and confessed to the police that he had fabricated and told them is real name. The police immediately wired to Fulton but the elder Richardson had already left to accompany the prodigal home.

LOWDIN BOY IS MISSING

Adventurous Youngster Spent "Evening Out" and Left No New Address

Alonzo Lowdin, son of Mr. and Mrs J. Lowdin of Rochester st., was reported as lost, strayed, or stolen to the police this morning by his anxious parents. The youngster is possessed of an adventurous disposition and once in the past he occasioned hisp arents many hours of worry when he disappeared for a day leaving no address. This time, however, the disappearance has become protracted so long that his parents are afraid that he has met with serious injury.

Young Lowdin is a newsboy and he delivered his route as usual yesterday afternoon and came home for his supper like a dutiful son. After the meal he wandered out on the street and with a boy chum was seen in front of the New York Central station about ten o'clock. There another boy met the pair and accordin gto the newcomer, young Lowdin proposed that the trio should stay out all night. Lowdin's companion agreed but the newcomer had visions of a stout rod and faltered, saying that he would go home to bed.

One of the roomers in the Lowdin household as often shhared his room with Alondo and when Mrs. Lowdin did not see the boy in his bed last evening she thought he was in the other room. Accordingly she went to bed but she was surprised and shocked this morning when the roomer told her that Alonzo ad not been in is room. Alonzo's bed had not been occupied during the night and the parents became alarmed and notified the police. Chief Dyer seems to think that the youths may ave jumped on board a freight and were carried some miles from home before they could get off. The police of all the towns in this section of the state have been furnished with a description of te missing boy and he will be held if e s recognized. Mr. Lowdin, who is an employe of the Happy Hour theatre, learned that his son had contemplated a fishing trip yesterday and this afternoon he intends to search along the river bank and on the shores of Lake [illegible] for the boy. Needless to say, Alonzo will be treated in the manner approved of by King Solomon when he finally returns.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 46

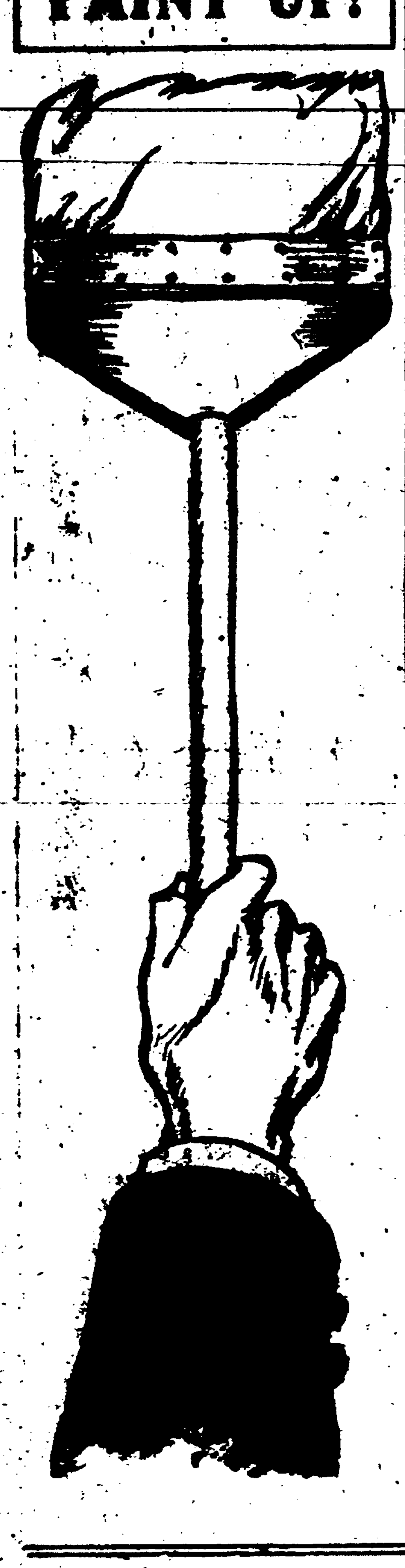
G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
R. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter December 12, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

May 14, 1915.

1900 COPIES OF
THE EVENING TIMES
ENTER FULTON HOMES
EACH DAY

Get Busy
CLEAN UP
and
PAINT UP!



All Kinds of
GARDEN SEEDS
by the ounce or pound at
LaPorte's Grocery.
Oneida St. Hello 75

RICHARDSON THEATRE
—OSWEGO—
Friday, May 14, 1915

The Biggest and Most Important Musical Comedy of the year
McINTYRE and HEATH
in the Big Joyous Musical Furore
"THE HAM TREE"
Company of 80 Artists
The World's Best Dancing Chorus
PRICES—50c to $2.00
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT
Quick Theatre Box Office.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Automobiles and Baseball.

Somebody has discovered that the number of automobile owners in our country is nearly equal to the number of baseball patrons. In this connection it is suggested that, while the fans haven't the same cause for pride, they don't worry any over tire trouble. On the other hand, the car owners are not annoyed by outlaw leagues and umpires.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sadly Beautiful.

Some of the courtesies imposed upon armies and navies are at times beautiful in their expression. For instance, a Japanese warship the other day steamed about the spot where the F-4 went down. Its crew was drawn up in salute, and its flag was dipped in honor of the men entombed below.—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

A Seasonable Explanation.

Every woman wants a new hat that makes her look better than she looked in her old hat, which was more becoming than the one she had before, and so on, back to the time she was an angel in appearance; hence the difficulty of finding a hat to suit.—Toledo Blade.

The Irish Tongue.

Seumas McManus declares that the Irish language is "the most forceful to curse, pray and make love in, as it is the most expressive," and he adds, "It has 365 terms of endearment for a girl." In that respect it runs a close race with Spanish.—Boston Globe.

Bulls and Bears.

They are getting so gay again in Wall street that seats on the Stock Exchange that were selling a little while ago for $35,000 have been bid up to $70,000. Still, a trifle like that can be made in a few minutes' operations—sometimes.—Philadelphia Press.

Let Us Be Thankful.

Summer colds are bad enough in all conscience, whatever that means, but let us turn to the silver lining of the cloud and cheerily reflect that there are no summer chilblains.—Boston Globe.

Emerging From Despotism.

Fifteen hundred arrests for bribery in the Japanese election show that Nippon is rapidly emerging from the gloom of despotism into the full light of self government. —Boston Transcript.

Oldest Chess Problem.

The oldest chess problem on record is thought to be that contained in an ancient Persian manuscript attributed to Caliph Kalifen Mutasin Billah, who reigned in Bagdad A. D. 833 to 842. But the reader would have to learn the old rules before it was intelligible. For example, the queen could make a move of only one square at a time and that on a diagonal, but a queen promoted from a pawn was allowed to make a move of two squares diagonally. The bishop had no power over any square except the third from which it stood on its own diagonal line, but it was allowed to vault over any piece that happened to be between. In short, it was a totally different game. Chess in the precise form in which we know it and play it today is a comparatively modern game.—London Strand Magazine.

Misnomers of Chemistry.

One of the strangest features of chemistry is the fact that many of the chemical names are misleading and do not describe the articles. Here are a few examples; Oil of vitriol is no oil, neither are oils of turpentine and kerosene. Copperas is an iron compound and contains no copper.

Salts of lemon is the exceedingly poisonous oxalic acid. Carbolic acid is not an acid, but an alcohol. Cobalt contains none of that metal, but arsenic. Soda water has no trace of soda, nor has sulphuric acid of sulphur. Sugar of lead has no sugar, cream of tartar has nothing of cream, nor milk of lime any milk. German silver has no silver and black lead no lead. Mosaic gold is only a sulphide of tin.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Stopping the Idle Talk.

"Pardon my interrupting you, old chap, but really you're wasting your time."

"What's the matter? Aren't you interested in what I'm saying?"

"Not particularly. Besides, it won't accomplish anything."

"I don't understand you."

"It's no use telling me how your boss ought to run his business. Tell it to him or keep still about it."—Detroit Free Press.

What He Wished to Know.

"Here's an article in this magazine entitled, 'How to Meet Trouble,'" said Mrs. Wedderly. "Shall I read it to you?"

"No, thank you," replied his wife's husband. "How to dodge trouble is the brand of information I'm looking for."—Chicago News.

Going Down.

Redd—He started out with a $6,000 automobile.

Greene—And what car is he using now?

"A street car."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Definition.

Banquet—A social function at which one endures a poor meal for the sake of the speaking which is to follow and then endures poor speaking for the sake of the meal.—Life.

FULTON'S CHAUTAUQUA

The article in Wednesday's issue of the Syracuse Journal informing its readers that the 1915 Chautauqua may not be held owing to the fact that "no financial benefit to local merchants or people in general" can result is silly.

The absurdity of such statements scarcely warrants more than a passing smile, especially from those Fulton people who found last season's Chautauqua a veritable "oasis." No doubt there are persons in Fulton as in every other place who do not need food for intellectual growth, and the writer of the quoted article evidently belongs with those "sufficiently endowed."

In the first place, the article comes with very poor grace from the pen of one who day by day coaxes and teases Fulton's perfectly good dollars into Syracuse. In the second place the article is without a truthful foundation and deserves the censure of the intelligent, thinking people. The Entertainment Committee of the Chamber of Commerce had given the Chautauqua its fullest endorsement, and as the contract was signed and the guarantee given months ago, for the appearance this summer of the Chautauqua in this city there is no question but what Fulton and the surrounding country will have the opportunity to again enrich itself mentally, and in that event the merchants will profit along with all the other people.

As a matter of town-boosting the Chautauqua is recognized far and wide as one of the strongest factors to be employed. A recent leading magazine devoted space to commenting on the value of the Chautauqua as a community builder. People of intellectual worth often avoid the small city as a home place because of the environment which lacks those mediums through which the finer qualities thrive and grow. The Chautauqua overcomes this great lack and fills the niche completely.

Small cities cannot hold great musicians and lecturers of worth, therefore, it must undo its purse strings in order to satisfy itself.

Lucius Wilson in his last talk before the Chamber here quoted from Paul, "Be ye therefore transformed by the renewing of your minds." The quotation is an apt one here.

Hats off to those who fathered the Chautauqua movement here in Fulton. May they live to eat the chickens that scratch above their graves.

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS

In Syracuse last week the presence of Mrs. Whitman, as the guest of honor at the Women's Political Union banquet, amounted to an official announcement that the social power of the present state administration would be thrown on the side of the suffragists in the campaign now pending in New York State.

* * *

At the Occupational Conference held Monday and Tuesday at Cornell University, Mrs. A. M. Crocker, examiner in the municipal civil service commission of New York city, spoke on the civil service as a new and unexplored field open to college women.

"In the equal suffrage states," said Mrs. Crocker, "it is of course easier for a woman to get admission into the civil service," and in explaining the procedure in New York city she said, "I must admit in the beginning that women are discriminated against all along the line."

"Well, girls," one of the co-eds was heard to say as they filed out after the session, "It looks as though we had better go and join the suffrage club, if we want a fair chance to earn a living in this state."

* * *

"What is your nationality?" asked the Judge in Buffalo last week of a man seeking citizenship in this country. "Rags," was the answer. "What is Congress?" was another question and as the applicant hesitated the Judge kindly prompted him, "Is it a man or a woman or a house?"

Of the hundred or more who applied, the press reported that "about a dozen of the badly informed applicants were temporarily rejected." It would seem so the suffragists comment on the incident, as though no amount of intelligence could secure for a woman the right to vote and no amount of ignorance could keep it away from a man, save "temporarily."

* * *

Another blow at the Solid South was given at the Southern Conference for Education and Industry, just held at Chattanooga, when it declared in favor of votes for women on the ground that the South needed the help of women which could only be effectively given if women had votes.

* * *

In Nebraska, according to Helen Hoy Greeley, who is conducting a series of Sschools for Watchers at the Polls in the various towns and cities of New York State under the auspices of the W. P. U., thousands of ballots were counted against woman suffrage last November that were perfectly blank. And it is believed by many that if the polls had been watcher, as they will be in New York State, Nebraska might even now be equal suffrage territory.

The suffragists may be beaten at the polls next November but they don't intend to be counted out.

McCUTCHEON RELEASED FROM JURY DUTY

New York, May 14.—George Barr McCutcheon, the novelist, after being summoned as a talesman in the trial of Frank Madelina, formerly a saloonkeeper of 199 Hester st., charged with the murder of Frank Pappa, was challenged peremptorily in General Sessions yesterday when he admitted prejudice against any man who might carry a revolver.

Pappa, according to testimony taken before Coroner Harburger, entered Madelina's saloon on December 13, 1908, and demanded money. After the killing Madelina ued to Steubenville, Ohio, but some months ago sent on his lawyer, Ralph B. Kohn, to clear up the case.

NOTED SUFFRAGIST ILL AT BROOKLYN HOME

Mrs. Alma Webster Powell, suffragist, singer, linguist and social reformer, is seriously ill with peritonitis at her home, 915 President st., Brooklyn. She is the wife of A. Judson Powell, the organist. She has appeared in grand opera roles in Europe and was successful in "Martha" while touring this country with the Savage Opera Company a few years ago. Mrs. Powell has a law degree from the New York University.

H. PUTNAM ALLEN & SON
Established in 1893 by Horatio A. Allen
Dealers in FINE GROCERIES 53 South First Street

We will have Everything you need for your
SUNDAY DINNER
Our prices are RIGHT, quality considered. No store in town can undersell us on
HIGH-GRADE FOOD PRODUCTS
CALL US ON PHONE 32

TELEPHONE DIRECTORIES TWELVE MILES LONG

The J. W. Clement Company, one of Buffalo's largest printing houses has just been awarded by the New York Telephone Company the contract for the printing of the Bell Telephone directories for Buffalo and Western New York. This is one of the largest contracts for printing which has ever been secured by a Buffalo firm.

Following out the idea of keeping good things in Buffalo and promoting business for Buffalo industries, the Clement Company has in turn contracted with the R. H. Thompson Company for the paper stock to be used on this job.

There will be more than 1,750,000 directories printed in the three-year term of the contract. These books will contain in all about 23,000 solid pages of listings of telephone numbers and will require over 1,000,000 pounds of paper. The preliminary linotype composition required to set up these books will use up over 10,000 pounds of linotype metal.

It is also interesting to note the figures which have been compiled by one well-known writer in Buffalo in presenting the facts in connection with this directory printing contract.

If all the books averaged a bare half inch in thickness—and some of them will be more than that—they would, if piled one on top of the other, make a column 800,000 inches in height, or about 67000 feet, and getting down still further, a little over 12 miles high.

SHIP YARDS CAN BUILD ONE SUBMARINE A WEEK

Washington, May 12.—American shipbuilding yards are capable of furnishing submarines at the rate of one a week, or even faster after a start of two hundred days, according to high officials of the Navy Department.

It is now possible to build and equip a submarine in the United States in six and a half months. This refers to submarines of the coast defence type, now in use in the present navy. The larger seagoing submarine cruisers require a longer period, but it is the belief of navy officials that even they can be constructed under America's system of working in structural steel more rapidly than anywhere else in the world.

This statement was obtained today in discussing with an official the present status of the submarines built for the British government in American yards. It is now known that the ten submarines built for British of materials and parts manufactured by the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, have been assembled and are in shape at Montreal, and will be ready for service in a few weeks. The ten submarines built by the Fore River Ship Building Company, at Quincy, Mass., will be ready for delivery before July first.

The United States today has more than $80,000,000 of shrapnel shells ready for shipment abroad most of them destined for Russia. Archangel will be open to sea traffic in a few days and the consignment will be sent to Russia by that route.

Get cash for second-hand bicycles. At Bogue's, 61 First st. adv

KRUPP WORKS GREW FROM SMALL SHOP

From a little blacksmith's shop founded at Essen in 1812 the mighty firm of Krupp the makers of German guns, has grown into the largest armament concern in the world. Fredrich Krupp originated the smithy, and for fourteen years struggled against poverty. He died a poor man and on his deathbed confided the secrets he had discovered to his son, Alfred. It was more than twenty years before Alfred Krupp gained recognition, but after obtaining fame through exhibiting a forty-five-ton cast ingot of steel at the Crystal Palace Exhibition in 1851 he never looked back. When he died, in 1887, sixty thousand people follower him to the grave. Today Krupp's works cover one thousand acres. Even before the war rush the firm employed 60,000 men at the main works at Essen and thousands of others at their collieries, shipbuilding yards and private testing grounds. It is estimated that more than 300,000 people depend on Krupps for their livelihood.

At the works forty thousand cannon are turned out every year.

Work at Krupps' is conducted in great secrecy. Each worker is forbidden to enter any office or workshop not connected with his own department. He has a passport for his special job, and must take no interest in any other. Hundreds of watchmen guard the secrets of the Krupps' works day and night, and the grounds are a mass of electric traps which immediately signal the approach of an intruder.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Grace Smith and Dora Packley wish to thank friends and neighbors for kindness shown and flowers during the sickness and death of their daughter, Mrs. Jennie Owens.

WATER GLASS
EGG PRESERVER
Qt. or Gal. Sizes at
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

Steer this way for the Insurance that spells peace of mind—our Automobile Accident and Liability Insurance.

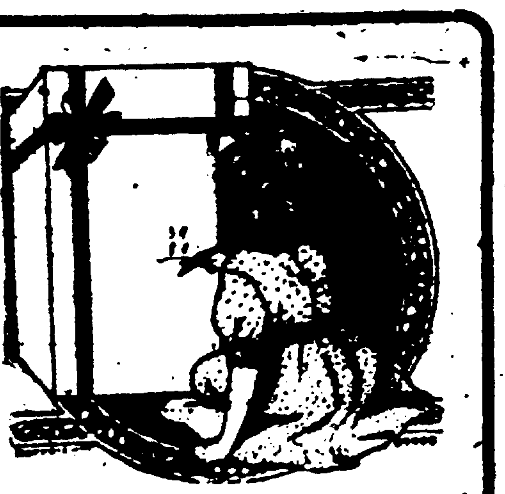
The accident that generally occurs is the unavoidable one—but that does not stop the "hold up" suit that costs money to defend against—BUT our insurance protects you against property and personal damages and the company fights the case.

See us today for rates.

DAVID & MASON AGENCY
55 N. FIRST STREET

FRUIT - - CANDY
SPECIALS
To-day—Everyday
Delicious Ice Cream
Light Lunches for the Business Man or Woman

SPECIAL—We have just received a shipment of Booth's "Milk and Butter" Chocolates, 80c per lb.



BOSTON CANDY KITCHEN
ANDRIANOS BROS. Phone 308

Saturday Specials

AT

THE CITY MARKET

The Store that Shares its Profits with its Customers

Fresh Beef, Veal, Lamb, Pork, Sausage, at lowest prices. Vegetables, all kinds.

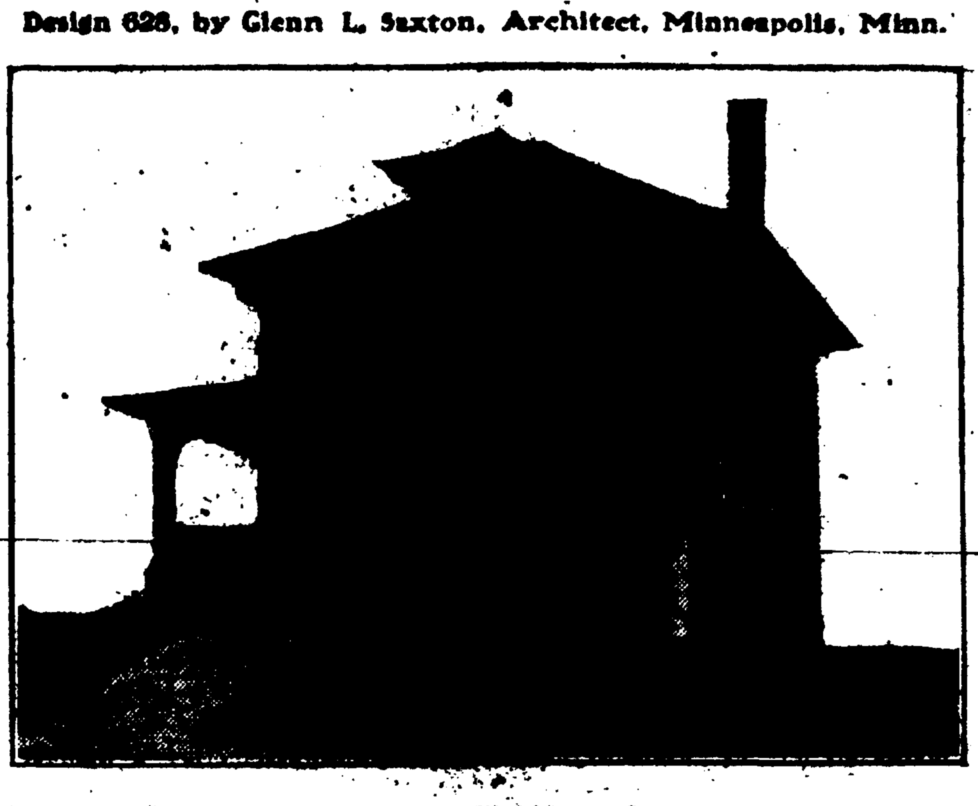
Telephone Your Order. We Deliver Free

We give National Red Stamps. Ask for them.

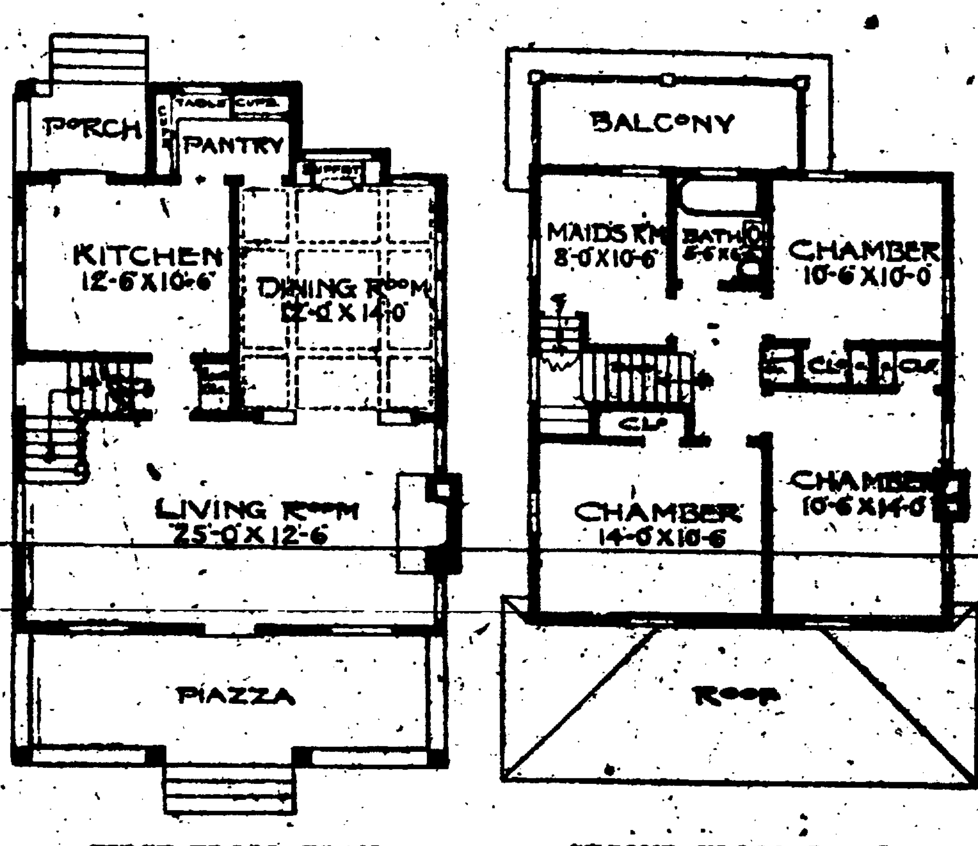
H. C. DANN

THE CITY MARKET PHONE 42

Design 628, by Glenn L. Saxton, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN. SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

This is a combination of rough cast exterior on the first story and siding on the second story, divided by a belt course. The wide piazza and large chimney add much to the general exterior effect. The large living room has a fireplace and plenty of windows. Dining room fitted with a built-in buffet, beamed ceiling and a battery of three high windows. A butler's pantry connects with the dining room and kitchen, with cupboards and table for serving. There is a grade door. Stairway leads from the living room. Size, 26 feet by 28 feet. First story, 9 feet; second story, 8 feet; basement, 7 feet under entire house. Cost to build, exclusive of heating and plumbing, $3,800.

Upon receipt of $1 the publisher of this paper will furnish a copy of Saxton's book of plans, "American Dwellings." It contains 310 designs costing from $1,000 to $6,000; also a book of interiors, $1 per copy.

Wall Paper Special

10% Discount

on Cash Purchases of Wall Paper, on

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY

OF THIS WEEK

WE DO PAPER HANGING

Paints, Oils and Varnishes

HULETT-TAFT CO., Inc.

208 ONEIDA STREET PHONE 354

Woman's World

Spirit of Human Kindliness Being Born In Spite of War.

PRINCESS PIERRE TROUBETZKOY (AMELIE RIVES).

"Human beings are growing kinder. A new spirit of brotherly love is being born within us. We are beginning to realize more than it was ever felt before that the woes of our neighbors are our woes and that he who would seek happiness must give happiness. It sounds old, doesn't it? But I tell you it is new. We are just beginning to feel our responsibilities to others."

Here is one who dares sound a note of hope in the face of the great world catastrophe, and the optimist who sees promise for humanity at even such a time is a woman and a novelist, the Princess Pierre Troubetzkoy (Amelie Rives).

But the war has not been the pyre out of which the princess' phoenix of brotherly love has risen. She believes that the great spirit of kindliness becoming more manifest in the world was being felt before that.

"The war has made some of us feel for others, but this great new spirit of kindliness was being felt before that," she explained. "The activities of the women of our country show that. The women here have been interesting themselves in all sorts of legislation to bring about better conditions for other women and other children than their own. We are beginning to understand the old philosophies of the east. I remember reading in ancient Hindu lore the belief that all human beings were part of a great whole and that instead of looking upon ourselves as separate individuals we should regard the whole."

The effect of this transitory stage which precedes a new social order is shown in the literature of our day, the princess believes. "There are no definite tendencies in literature today," she said, "because our books reflect a chaotic state." And then she went on to deplore the attitude of some American writers who are willing to "write for the market."

"I think that is the trouble with much of our literature," she deprecated. "It is written to order, just as clothes are made to order. Our plays, our novels, show this tendency. There are always people who are willing to sell their birthright for the mess of pottage. I couldn't write, however, if I were ordered to write such and such a thing for so much money.

"And money means something to me. We are not rich," she confided. "I am a breadwinner, too, you see, my husband's helpmate. I believe in women working. That is the only way to be happy. Of course it is not right for some women to work so hard and so long as they do, and it isn't right either for some of them to do nothing. I think the proper adjustment will come."

Chairs re-seated—cane, splint or leather; upholstering at reasonable prices. Wm. Lyets, 304 Pine st., Fulton. advt

LIFE IN A SUBMARINE.

How the Crew Gets Air Fit to Breathe While Under Water.

The commander of a submarine observes what is going on at the surface by means of the periscope, but when that is submerged he sees nothing. And if he moves his vessel while using the periscope he leaves a white flake on the water, which exposes him to the enemy.

However, the periscope is sometimes of a length—about seventeen feet—to give partial safety, as when only the tip shows the boat is unlikely to be damaged by an enemy's fire, although if the periscope chances to be shot away it might cause a fatal leak. Also the submarines can be rammed.

The diving rudders are mounted in pairs, one on either side, fore and aft, with an ordinary vertical rudder at the stern for lateral steering. Each motor set drives a reversible propeller. The accommodation for the navigating officers is in the conning tower, while the quarters of the crew of ten men are in the bow, as is also the galley.

Special arrangements have been made to secure an adequate ventilation of the interiors of the boats. During surface operations the air is drawn in from outside. When traveling submerged the heated atmosphere of the engine and the exhaled air of the crew are drawn off through ventilators which pass it through various filtering, oxygenating and cooling devices, after which it is returned to the interior and is fit to be breathed again.—Exchange.

TELEPATHY.

That, Like Other Mental Operations, Cannot Be Explained.

"Marie Corelli has attributed telepathy to electricity. Is there any scientific truth in the matter, or is it but a theory?" writes a correspondent, and we answer:

Entirely theory. None knows how telepathy originates because nothing is known of the nature of mind—that is, no law of the mind has been discovered. Everything is theory until the law is discovered and then proved beyond all possibility of doubt. Every possibility of doubt or error of any kind, however minute, must be annihilated before anything is published as a law in any scientific book.

The mass of obscure things, such as telepathy, mind reading, action of mind on mind (as in hypnotism), action of mind on matter without physical contact, influence, suggestion, personal magnetism, automatic writing, drawing, painting, reading closed books, causing sound to be heard, conversations in space between invisible personalities, warnings; sending of messages from dying persons to their friends, rescues from danger by mind influences, transmission of drawings and pictures to minds of others by mind processes—all these and perhaps as many as 100 more most remarkable mental things are now occurring constantly in some part of the world.—Edgar Lucien Larkin in New York American.

Teeth of the Ancients.

The silence of the classics certainly seems to indicate that the Greeks and Romans suffered very little from their teeth. Words for toothache and for tooth extracting instruments can, indeed, be found in the Greek and Latin dictionaries, but the authors quoted for them are generally late and always uninteresting. We can hardly believe that if toothache had been common in Athens Aristophanes would have made no jokes about it. But a classical scholar may pretty safely be defied to cite a single Greek or Latin passage about it. Even Lucretius when he gets on the subject of teeth in a passage where a reference to toothache might be expected, merely refers to the jar given to the teeth by very cold water or by biting a stone in one's bread.—London Chronicle.

Reciprocity.

"Dear Harold," with sadness she wrote to her former fiance, "as you are probably aware, I am to be married to Mr. Anthony the coming month. I shall therefore appreciate it if you will burn all the little notes I sent you, assuring you of reciprocity in regard to those you sent me."

She immediately received this reply: "Dear Dorothy—I shall certainly comply with your request at once. And, incidentally, as your new fiance holds a few notes of mine I shall deem it a great favor if you will induce him to burn them with the rest."—National Food Magazine.

WHITMAN CUTS FAIR $70,000

Commission Will Not Build New Race Track and Grandstand

Albany, May 13.—Governor Whitman has whittled $510,71 more out of the appropriation and supply bills, makinga total in all to date of $1,-322,083.

The hospitals for the insane, under the control of the State Hospital Commission suffered principally from the pruning knife, the Chief Executive taking from their appropriations $236,v77.

The Highways Department came under the executive scrutiny, but no cuts were made in its appropriations. Highways Commissioner Edwin G. Duffey, who was an Amherst College classmate of the Governor, and one of his first appointees, was questioned about a reappropriation of $149,716 for a Greene county highway. He declared the money was absolutely necessary. The Governor gave him until Monday to investigate more thoroughly the necessity for this item.

The appropriation for Dr. J. J. O'Connell, Health Officer of the Port of New York, also went through the ordeal unscathed.

"Why couldn't your department be turned over to the Federal government?" asked the Governor.

"There would be too many delays from Washington—red tape," replied Dr. O'Connell.

He explained that at present the steamship companies pay 80 per cent. of the expenses of the office and the state only 20 per cent. He estimated that if the Federal government took charge the state would be assessed about 30 per cent. of the expenses of the office.

The sum of $3,993 was cut from the expenses of the State Health Commissioner and $70,000 from the State Fair Commission. The $70,000 was to be used for a new racetrack and the removal of the grandstand at the state fair grounds at Syracuse.

The cuts in the appropriations for state hospitals for the insane were made over the loud protests of the heads of these institutions and the members of the State Hospital Commission. They said that the overcrowding of the hospitals, particularly in the metropolitan district, was beyond description and brought about a condition that was both inhuman and wasteful. The practice of cutting down state hospital appropriations, they said, caused the situation.

Dr. Andrew D. Morgan, president of the Hospital Commission, said there were at present 1,400 patients on parole, many of whom he believed should not be at large. The condition, he said, was unavoidable because of the lack of funds.

The motor vehicle tax bill, designed to increase the state revenue several hundreds thousand dollars annually, was vetoed by Governor Whitman. It was found that the bill as drawn would exempt all motor propelled machines except motorcycles from taxation after this year. Such a condition would mean a loss of about $1,500,000 a year to the State.

POLITICAL BOSS' PHOTO PRINTED ON CIRCULARS

Sheriff Lawrence Serven of Rockland county, delegate to catch Wm. C. Cleary, who was acquitted of murder, but is now indicted for irregularities in his accounts as town clerk of Haverstraw, began a country-wide search for the former boss yesterday.

He had Frederick Newman, father of Eugene Newman, whom Cleary killed for marrying his daughter, Anna, print 500 circulars bearing Cleary's photograph and calling for his arrest. Cleary is about five feet ten inches tall, weighs about 200 pounds, has a full, round face and sandy hair.

It is reported in Haverstraw that Deputy Attorney General Wilber Chambers is determined that an unremitting search be made for the boss, and is planning to set detectives and the New York police on his trail.

All Kinds of

HOME-MADE JELLIES

at LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

WANTS A NATIONAL BANK IN CANAL ZONE

Helm of Kentucky Would Go After South American Trade.

Washington.—Representative Helm of Kentucky has a plan to establish a national bank at Ancon, in the Panama canal zone, with branches elsewhere in that country. He would call it the Pan-American bank and give it a capital stock of $25,000,000, divided into shares of par value of $100 each.

Just before congress adjourned Mr. Helm introduced a bill to incorporate the Pan-American bank, and when the Sixty-fourth congress convenes he will press it for action.

"The commercial tieup resulting from the European war has convinced every thinking man in this country that foreign trade is a vital element in our domestic prosperity and that the continents of North and South America have greater identity of interests than was ever realized before," said Mr. Helm. "There never was a time when opportunity was knocking so loud at our doors. The commerce and business of a continent are within our grasp. The manufacturing enterprises in Central and South America are very limited, and it is to this matter that I wish the attention of the country could be directed.

"Few, if any, of the republics to the south of us have the means of transporting or delivering their products to any other country. Under existing conditins nearly all the trade of Central and South America flows across the Atlantic. It ought to be flowing from North America to Central and South America.

"About the only means of creating commercial and business relations are banking facilities, transportation, press bureau and mercantile agents. Under the federal reserve act a bank with $1,000,000 capital in the United States can establish a branch bank in any of the countries in Central or South America. This provision, in my opinion, does not meet the conditions. What we need is a bank of sufficient proportions and magnitude and importance and prestige to handle the business of the continent.

"The government of the canal zone is going to be just as stable and steady as the government of the United States. If we establish a bank on the canal zone it becomes identified with the locality. Our government is behind it. That guarantees confidence and makes it a sure go. The governments to the south of us would be inspired with confidence in the institution."

At 3 A. M.

Dad—I'm gonna paint the baby with phosphorescent paint.

Ma—Goodness! Why?

Dad—So I can find her in the dark without stubbing my toes.—Philadelphia Ledger.

BRAVE FRENCH AIR MAN CAN FIGHT NO MORE

Capture of Roland Garros Big Loss to Allies' Aerial Fleet.

Paris.—When Roland G. Garros, the daring French aviator, was captured by the Germans one of the most picturesque careers of the war came to a halt. The lieutenant had proved himself to be the most brilliant and daring air man in any army.

Lieutenant Garros is well known in the United States, having flown in many competitions in that country. One of his latest exploits was at Dunkirk, when he shot dead in the air the aviator and the observer of a German aeroplane. He went out against this machine alone, and as his machine was the faster he was able to gain an advantageous position, from which he fired with fatal precision.

Photo by American Press Association.

ROLAND GARROS.

Garros was born of French parents at Cape Town, South Africa, in 1885. He is a graduate of the University of Paris and of its law school and for a time practiced his profession in the French capital.

The exploits of Garros have made him a prominent figure in aviation circles throughout the world. He has appeared in meets in Richmond, Chattanooga, Memphis, New Orleans, Dallas, Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, Waco, Houston, San Antonio, El Paso, Mexico City, Vera Cruz, Havana and New York and holds a number of speed prizes won at tournaments held in many European cities.

On Dec. 11, 1912, Garros ascended to a height of 19,082 feet and established a world's altitude mark. On his flight from Tunis to Sicily in December, 1912, he traveled for a distance of 160 miles entirely over water. When he flew across the Mediterranean from St. Raphael to Bizerta he traveled 500 miles in 7 hours and 53 minutes.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" —— 3 Magnificent Steamers —— "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo . . . P. M. Leave Cleveland . . . P. M.
Arrive Cleveland . . . A. M. Arrive Buffalo . . . A. M.

(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

D/34

BOYS

SUITS

Special at $2.98

30 Suits that we only have one or two left of. Values up to $5.00, while they last

$2.98

Sizes 10 to 18 years

Better Look These Over

New Blouses for Boys
25c -- 50c

Many new patterns

THE SPORT BLOUSE
With the New Collars for Boys
50c and $1.00

S. LIPSKY & SON
27 First Street Fulton, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN GETS GRANGE

Watertown, May 14.—State Grange Master W. H. Vary announced yesterday that the next annual meeting of the State Grange would be held at Jamestown starting February 1, 1916.

TRIMMED HATS $1.75
see window display
DIX MILLINERY STORE

MAZDA LAMPS
...at...
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
22 South First St. Phone 59

STILL APPEARING

Rhode Island Woman Furnishes List of Those Living and Dead

If further proof of the traveling qualities of The Evening Times were needed it would be forthcoming.

On April 17 this newspaper printed a letter from one of San Francisco's attorneys asking for information of heirs of the estate of Moses Ludington who died in the far western state about fifty years. That particular news article attracted attention in many quarters—in Fulton and surrounding country, in Rhode Island, Maine, in Connecticut, in Hull, Canada, etc., with the result that Sid. M. van Wyck, the San Francisco attorney, has been able to get into communication with a number of probable heirs to the fortune left by Moses Ludington. As each piece of information was received of a new claimant to the estate publicity was given in the newspaper, and each time results were secured.

Yesterday's mail brought from Pittsburgh, Pa., another letter that may help Mr. van Wyck in securing the desired information. J. W. Chesbro is the writer. He lives at 2450 Hazelton ave., Pittsburgh, and he states that he is a grandson of Moses Ludington and a son of Sabrina Ludington Chesbro. Within a few hours after receipt of Mr. Chesbro's letter news that is quite specific regarding a Ludington heiress came to hand. This time from Mrs. Clarinda E. F. Iden of North Scituate, Rhode Island, RD. 2, who informs The Times that she is a granddaughter of Moses Ludington, whose eldest daughter was Mrs. Iden's mother. Mrs. Iden states also, that she is familiarly known as "Clara" by her friends. Mrs Iden has compiled a list of names of the descendants of Moses Ludington, living and dead. Those living follow:

Henry Franklyn Foster, Pulaski, N. Y.; Clara Foster Iden, North Scituate, R. I.; Loura May Calkins, at., Syracuse, N. Y.; Helen M. Calkins, Bridgeport, Conn.; Claribel Calkins, Bridgeport, Conn.; Herbert Calkins, Watertown, N. Y.; J. W. Chesbro, 2450 Hazleton ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Minna Craiger Ross, Heilwood, Indiana Co., Pa.; Cumo P. Craiger, Heilwood, Indiana Co., Pa. (these two are children of Mary Chesbro); Cora Ames, Bridgeport, Conn. (widow of Frank Ames); Alzaide Ludington, Middletown, N. Y. (widow of Austin Ludington).

In the list following Mrs. Iden has included the names of descendants of Moses Ludington who are dead:

Lucena Cordelia, who was married to David Chalon Foster, Fulton, N. Y., five children were born to the Fosters, viz: Moses Eldred; Sophrona, who married Job Peckham, Volney, N. Y. (one child was born to the Peckhams); Amelia Ludington, who was married to Henry Rockwood, Fulton, N. Y. no children (both dead); Esther Sophia Ludington, married to Alansing Inoe, Scriba, N. Y. (both dead); Ellen Ludington, married to John Robinson, Syracuse, N. Y., (both dead); two children, Adelaide Robinson-Litts, 20 Taylor ave., So. Norwalk, Conn.; Frank Robinson Ames (dead), married Cora (?) lives at Bridegport, Conn.; Adelaide Ludington, married J. N. Ames, Esq., (both dead). No children but they adopted Frank Robinson Ames. Child Austin Eldred Ludington (dead) married Alzaide McCoy of Buchanan, Mich.; wife lives at Middletown, N. Y.. Sabrina, married to William Chesbro, Fulton, N. Y., (both dead). They had five children: Charles (died unmarried), Mary Chesbro-Craiger (dead). Tow children living—Cuno Parker Craiger, Heilwood, Pa.; Minna Craiger Ross, Heilwood, Pa.; Joseph William Chesbro, 2450 Hazelton ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.; two infants who died in infancy. Mary Ann, who was married to Eliphlet Calkins (both dead); three children—Helen M. Calkins, Bridgeport, Conn; Clarabel Calkins, Bridgeport, Conn.; Herbert Calkins, Watertown, N. Y.

All information concerning the whereabouts of Ludington heirs is forwarded by The Evening Times to the San Francisco attorney, and Mrs. Iden's will be included in the next mailing.

BAND CONCERT

Final Arrangements For First Concert of Season Were Made Last Night

At the regular weekly meeting of the Elks last night the final plans for the formal dedication of the new veranda and concert-platform wer settled upon. Next Wednesday night is the date set and at that time the Elks' Citizens' band will give the first of a series of summer band concerts, which have been held in the city throughout the warm months from time immemorial. In connection with the concert the Elks will hold a strawberry and ice cream festival and the committee is at present selecting a number of pretty girls of the city to act as waitresses at the event. J. C. Fisher heads the committee on arrangements and these gentlemen pledge themselves last evening to work hard for the success of the affair.

It goes without saying that the present location of the band concerts is the most central, and, in addition, the most beautiful as regards the stage setting, of any the city has ever had. The Elks' home with the addition of the new porch and bandstand above it has assumed the proportion of a modern fraternal gathering place far in advance of anything in this section of the state. The porch has added one-hundred per cent to the attractiveness of the grounds and the building and in fact the entire neighborhood, and with the building as a sounding board, so to speak, the acoustic qualities of the site are very desirable. The large crowd that has attended the concerts in former years can well be accommodated in the spacious grounds of the order and hundreds of people can be seated across the street in the park along the river edege. The kitchen of the Elks is modern in every respect and will insure clean and prompt service of any delicacies which may be served at the concerts.

Police supervision of traffic in that section Wednesday night will probably be needed and arrangements have been made for that feature. Automobiles can be parked along the street and in the rear of the Elks' home and suitable seating arrangements for many people will also be made.

Due in a great measure to the work of John W. Stevenson, the present Exalted Ruler, the membership of the local lodge has incrased by leaps and bounds in the past year. With the new home as an added attraction the roll of members is sure to increase further, particularly as the officers of the lodge intend to leave no stone unturned this year to make the lodge attractive to its members by the inauguration of many special social events to which the members and their friends will be invited. A monster clam-bake is being talked of, and an excursion to some nearby resort will probably be planned. There is also some talk among the members of putting a baseball team in the field, which will play the teams of other fraternal orders in this section as well as Elks' teams from other points in the State. As almost all the Elks' lodges of any size in the state have representative basebal lteams it is very likely that the movement among the members of the local lodge will receive encouragement. The membership of the Fulton lodge is greater in proportion to population, with possibly one exception, than that of any other lodge in the state.

At the meeting last night the subject of the state convention of Elks at Troy was taken up. Mr. Stevenson and L. F. Cornell were in Syracuse yesterday conferring with the railroad companies in regard to rates, etc. as most of the transportation companies have decided to give special rates to the Elks' for convention week. The Fulton contingent will probably make the trip by special train and it was the purpose of Messrs. Stevenson and Cornell to learn the approximate cost of the train. The Syracuse lodge is also planning to engage a special train but nothing definite was announced last night.

The members of the local body who will attend the convention expect to leave early in the morning of June 10.

NEMO SALE

Friday and Saturday

NEMO CORSETS

$3.50 Corsets for $2.69
$3.00 Corsets for $2.19
$2.00 and $1.50 Corsets for $1.25

FINE EMBROIDERY

15c Edge and Insertion for 10c

PHONE 200

O. HENDERSON & CO.
ONEIDA STREET

Ice Costs Money,
Eclipse Refrigerators
insure Economy and Convenience
L. P. SMITH CO.
Your Hardware Dealer

FRESH VEGETABLES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

"By Serving You Best We Help Ourselves Most"

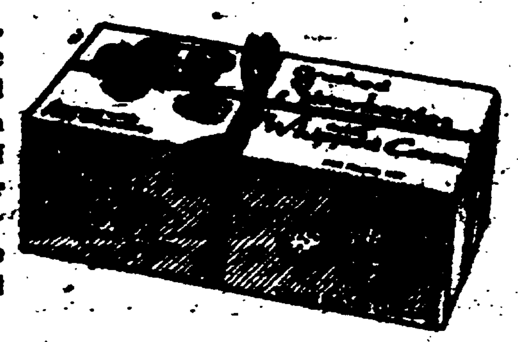
OUR THIRD

ANNIVERSARY DAY

Saturday, May 15, 1915 Carnation Day

¶ This day—Saturday, May 15, 1915—is the beginning of another year of business for this store in Fulton. For the three years just past we have endeavored to give to the people of this locality a Strictly High-class Quality Drug Store Service in every respect, and the people in turn have shown their appreciation by very loyal and liberal patronage for which we thank them. We call this, our third birthday, "Carnation Day" for we will give to each customer at the fountain a Carnation.

CANDY SPECIAL
CHOCOLATE COVERED CRUSHED STRAWBERRIES WITH WHIPPED CREAM
Can you imagine a more delicious combination than this?



They are made of fresh strawberries, crushed in sugar so as to retain all the flavor, combined with rich whipped cream, and then heavily coated with pure chocolate. The result is one of the most delicious confections ever devised This is what we offer on our great candy special tomorrow and we give you our word you never tasted better 60c candy in your life.

Full Pound Box, 33 CENTS

TALCUM SPECIAL
TO-MORROW ONLY
we will offer you our twenty-five cent Talcum Powder, Violet, Rose, or Corylopsis, and a ten cent Face Chamois, both for
19 Cents

Palmolive Free Coupon $1.31

This coupon entitles the holder to the $1.90 assortment of Palmolive specialties upon presentation of 59 cents.

Towards the purchase of the $1.90 assortment as advertised.

This Offer Absolulety Expires May 15, 1915

6-CAKES OF PALMOLIVE SOAP .... .90
1-JAR OF PALMOLIVE CREAM .... .50
1-BOTTLE OF PALMOLIVE SHAMPOO .. .50
Total Vaue $1.90

ROBERTS & WOOD
"The Metropolitan Druggists"

"The New York Shop"
is showing

Great Specials
For Saturday

15 New Suits, [in the newest effects and materials] at **$15.00**

~~25 New White Sport Coats . . . $10.75~~

10 New Covert and Black and White Check Coats **$6.75**

50 New Models in Blouses (Crepe de Chene, Crepe Meteors, Taffetas, **$2.98**

Our Great Sale of Wash Waists

is in full swing and *will be conducted Saturday* at each **49c**, usually sell for twice as much.

ASK FOR AND INSIST UPON GETTING NATIONAL MERCHANDISE STAMPS. THEY SAVE YOU 2 1-2 PER CENT ON YOUR PURCHASES

M. J. McDONALD & CO.

Oneida Street Fulton, N. Y.

WAS INJURED

Willam Middleton Lost His Right Eye By Unusual Accident

William Middleton, a rural mail carrier of the local post office, who has just moved from Utica st. to State st., lost the sight of his right eye yesterday by a peculiar accident. Mr. Middleton had finished his rounds and, during the afternoon, he was engaged in making some repairs to a shed in the rear of his property. Several planks on the side of the shed were held in place by a steel rake and some violent motion of Mr. Middleton dislodged some of the boards. In their fall they carried the rake down with them and as Mr. Middleton turned see what was the matter the iron point of the rake entered his right eye. Blinded with blood the man called for help and several neighbors responded. In spite of the pain and shock Mr. Middleton went at once to the office of Dr. Lake where a close examination disclosed the fact that the sight of the eye was permanently ruined.

An operation for the removal of the optic was decided upon and it was performed this morning at the Lee Memorial hospital by Dr. Lake. Mr. Middleton is still suffering from the shock but it is expected that he will be able to return to his work in a few weeks. The sight of the left eye was not injured.

SON FINED $125

West Side Junk Dealer Was Found Guilty of Receiving Stolen Goods

Daniel York and his son, Charles York, who conduct a junk shop on West 1st st., were arraigned in Police Court this morning charged with receiving stolen goods. The Fulton Light, Heat and Power Company reported to the police Wednesday that some boys had entered the old plant of the company below the lower dam and had stlen a large quantity f copper wire. The police immediately made a search among the junk shops of the city and the loot was discovered on the York premises. The elder York, confessed to having purchased the stuff from two boys and Wesley Conway and Harry Wilson were arrested charged with the theft. They admitted their guilt and after a severe reprimand were allowed to go.

Daniel York has been arrested before on the same charge and in the first instance he was fined $100 or 100 days in jail. This morning Judge Wilson told the man that he could not do otherwise than impose a like fine and promptly fined Daniel York $100 with the alternative of 100 days and Charles York was fined $25 or 25 days. York made a plea for clemency, but Judge Wilson would not consider it, saying that the junk dealers of this city must be discouraged from buying goods from small boys as the goods were stolen prpetty in nine out ten instances.

"Just as soon as the boys find that they can not market their plunder," said the Jude, "they will stop stealing. The manufacturers of this town are up in arms about this thing and it must be stopped. I consider it a deliberate encouragement of larceny for a junk dealer to buy goods of this kind and in such quantities of a small boy. A man must know that they were stolen and if he as the slightest suspicions he should inquire at the boys' home before he buys teh goods. The mother of one f the boys, who is n probation, comes in with her son every week and although he shows signs of incorrigibility, she considers it hard that junk dealers are allowed to buy such goods and thus encourage the boy to steal. I cannot lower the amount of this fine, Mr. York, but I can give you a few days in which to pay it if you wish. And if you are arrested again on the same charge I shall consider it my duty to give you the limit of the law as this practice must be stopped."

York asked the Judge repeatedly to lower the fine claiming that he did not have the money although he has property. The Judge was inflexible; York finally produced his son's fine and said he would like a few days' grace in which to pay his own fine. This was granted and the letter of the law governing stolen property was read to him, after which he was allowed to leave, promising that he would never be guilty of the same offence.

In his statement in the court room York brought a smile to the faces of the attendants by telling the Judge that he had been robbed of $300 worth of junk some years ago and called up the man who was chief of police at that time telling him of the theft. "He said, find out who the parties are and I'll have them arrested," said York, "and that's all the satisfaction I got."

SALE OF

60 New Dresses

Made to Sell at $7.00 to $10.00 on Saturday at 9 A. M., at . . $2.50

A manufacturer's overstock of latest and best selling styles, all this season's make, and good enough for anybody for afternoon or evening dress.

Come early and get your size.

Our $25,000 Gloversville Stock
at 50c on the Dollar

is selling fast in our bargain basement.

Are You Getting Your Share of the Bargains?

You surely will be in need of some of the hundreds of articles which we are selling in our basement at 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 19c, 34c, 48c, 59c, 69c, 79c, 88c, $1.50 and $4.50. Many of these articles sold from 5c up to $25.00 and your dollar will go as far as $2 or $5 elsewhere.

Clean-up Sale of Tailored Suits

See Window

Our entire stock of Ladies' Suits on Sale at about 1/2 price $12.00, $15.00, $19.00, $25.00 and $30.00 Suits at $6.00, $9.98, $14.98

New Millinery

Bought underprice and offered to you at same reductions.

$3.00 Shapes and Ready-to-wear Straw Hats at $1.25

New Trimmed Hats and Shapes value to $5.00 at $1.98

Porch Furniture

Porch Hammocks, Porch Shades, Lawn Seats, Crex Rugs, Matting, Cocoa Mattings. Specially priced for this week

New All Silk Crepe De Chine and Wash Silk Waists
Value $3.00, at $1.98

Silk Sale for Saturday Only

$1.25 Silk Poplins, 40-in. wide for $1.00

$1.25 and $1.00 Fancy Silks, per yd 89c

Assorted lot of 75c and 89c silks per yd. 50c

$1.00 Black All Silk Messaline, yd. wide, per yd. 79c

Why trade elsewhere and pay more when you can buy it for less at

M. KATZ & CO.

"The Store That Makes Good"

58 S. First Street Fulton, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE

No miscellaneous Want Ads. will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

In order that display advertising may secure preferred position copy must reach this office not later than 9 a.m. on day on which service is to be rendered.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

For Sale Cheap—House and barn on large lot 50x150; finely located at 310 Highland st. Inquire R. E. Harrison, at Spencer's office, 28½ East First st. 125c

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Rooms to Rent—Furnished or unfurnished, for light housekeeping; all modern conveniences. F. G. Dolbear, 203 Worth st. 127

To Rent—Furnished apartment, for housekeeping; 3 rooms; bath and all conveniences; desirable locations. Inquire S. Times office. 125

For Sale—Seven tons hardwood ashes James Hunter, Jr., 322 Oneida st. 127c

To Rent—Furnished apartments, also one large front room. Inquire 113 Rochester st. 125

For Sale—Large ice box, suitable for store; also 16-foot row boat at 510 So. 1st st. Phone 148. 128c

Furnished Rooms—3, single or en suite. 205 Cayuga st. 129c

To Rent—Flat, lower, at 608 Rochester st, 130c

To Rent—Rooms for light housekeeping. 512 E. First, South. 126c

To Rent—5 rooms, upper flat. 412 Erie st. 126c

THE HUBBARDS CARRIED HEAVY LIFE INSURANCE

Elbert Hubbard and his wife, Alice Hubbard, who went down with the Lusitania, carried accident insurance aggregating $82,000. The Aetna wrote a policy of $57,000 on Hubbard's life, and the same company carries a policy of $25000 on Mrs. Hubbard's life. Mrs. Hubbard's policy was only recently taken out, and her only premium payment was one of $5. The amount of the policy goes to her estate.

SIMPLICITY TO MARK ONE GRADUATION

Little Falls, May 13.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Education held last night, a committee consisting of Commissioners Burrell and Lundstrum was appointed to have charge of the graduation exercises. The board went on record as favoring simplicity in the matter of the exercises, having only flowers that are picked from fields or garden and encourging small expense in the matter of dress. Superintendent De Camp voiced the opinion that he was hopeful of the day arriving when the graduates of any school of which he was the head would have to receive their diplomas in gowns made by themselves. Mr. De Camp has generally refused to permit giving flowers of any kind to the class members. A resolution was finally passed that the graduates of the High school this year should adopt a uniform costume at small expense for the exercises.

Community Notes

[illegible] of the firm of Gilbert & Nichols, will return from Clifton Springs tomorrow. Mr. Gilbert's friends are glad to hear he has improved greatly in health.

Ex-Mayor Joseph Conners and Mrs. Connors are removing to the house recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Burgard.

* * *

For Rent—Bedroom with use of bath, telephone and all conveniencees. For information call Telephone 1429 or 4552. 127

* * *

Ministers of the city who desire to have inserted in Saturday's Evenings Times their church notices are requested to supply "copy" at the publication office Saturday morning very early.

* * *

Mrs. R. B. MacRae has returned from Syracuse where she has been for some time. Mrs. MacRae attended the music festival while there and heard Miss Margaret Wilson sing.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Halstead are in Syracuse, called there by the death of Mrs. Halstead's mother.

* * *

W. J. Halk who has been a guest in the home of his sister, Mrs. R. B. MacRae returned to his home in western Ontario, Canada, on Wednesday.

* * *

Miss Norine Porter, formerly of this city but now of Syracuse, is visiting friensd here for a few days.

* * *

Edward Joslyn, of the Peoples' Hardware Company is in New York for a few days on business.

AUTO CLUB PLANNING FOR FIRST SEASON RUN

The commitee in charge of the first club run of the Fulton Auto Club will meet early next week to decide on the final plans for the event. The committee comprises Messrs. Morin, Penfild and Van Sanford. At a recent dinner of the club, President McCully announced that the club has been invited to make Weedsport its objective point for the first run and Cicero the place visited last year has also been mentioned as a stopping place on the first run. This morning it was suggested that the Inn at Mexico Point will be open May 29 and as Mr. Morin stated today that the run would in all probability be made either Tuesday or Wednesday evening in the first week of June, the Mexico proposition may be considered.

At any of the places mentioned a good dinner can be served at moderate price and the club will extend an invitation to every auto owner in this section, whether he be a club member not, to accompany the club on its run. Granted good weather it is expected that the first run of the club will break all records as he turnout at the club banquet and ther epresentation of cars in the parade proved that there are hosts of live automobilists in this section.

POLICE MAY GET EARLY VACATIONS

At the last meeting of the Fire and Police Board the subject of vacations for the police and firemen was discussed but nothing definite decided upon. Although vacations in the past have generally started for the police about June 15, the patrolmen may be able to get vacations earlier this year than heretofore. The middle of the summer always proves to be one of the busiest times of the year for the local department and several of the local force prefer a vacation early in June or early in the fall.

The men are alloted ten days and special officers are appointed to take the places of the men on vacation.

OSWEGO TO HAVE NEAR-SKYSCRAPER

Yesterday's Palladium publishes a statement, in effect that a company is in process of formation in Oswego, whose idea is to build a five-story office building on some West 2d st. lots owned by H. D. Pierce. It is proposed to build a structure costing about $100,000.

Tentative plans have already been drawn by Architect L. L. Cope and a number of prominent business men are interested in the proposition. The ground floor would be given over to stores and the other stores to offices.

A FOOD SALE

There will be held a food sale, tomorrow, by the women of Zion Episcopal church, at the People's Hardware store, in E. 1st st., where every appetizing and substantial dainty may be bought.

STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES IS A MISDEMEANOR

Watertown, May 14.—Since last Saturday's explosion of gunpowder, by which two boys lost their lives and the city received a severe shaking up, it has been found that a new phase is shown in fixing the responsibility.

According to section 1894 of the penal laws of the State is is a misdemeanor for any person to keep gunpowder or a high explosive within the limits of any city or village and according to City Engineer E. W. Sayles the storehouse of Thomas H. Bradley was well within the boundary line of the city.

Fire Chief H. C. Bundy was advised of the authority of the state labor department today in a letter from Commissioner James M. Lynch in answer to an inquiry sent to the department Saturday by the chief.

"Chapter 24 of the laws of 1915 gives this department jurisdiction over black powder, dynamite and other similar explosives," writes Commissioner Lynch. "We have organized a bureau to take care of the explosives and as soon as we receive a supply of the law from the printer, we will be pleased to send you a copy."

STATE STREET SCOUTS WON FROM ERIE ST.

In five innings the Boy Scouts attached to State Sstreet M. E. church won, 6-5, from the baseball team belonging to Erie st. school, Wednesday.

A gloomy air pervaded the camp at the end of the third inning, when the score stood 3-0 in favor of the Erie st. lads, a condition due to some bad playing on the part of the Scouts, but Pickett, Crandall and Woods came to the rescue at the critical stage of the game and soon conditions were reversed.

The batteries for the Scouts were Crandall and Pickett and Pickett and Woods, while for Erie st. Evans and Rashburn held the important positions.

RECENT AUTO BUYERS

Frank LaPorte, the Oneida st. grocer, has purchased a new Oldsmobile touring car.

* * *

Frederick G. Spencer is contemplating the purchase of an Overland touring car.

* * *

John R. Sullivan of the West Side has purchased a new Franklin touring car.

* * *

Albert Roberts, the druggist, has purchased a new Overland.

* * *

E. W. Putnam, the druggist, recently purchased a Reo touring car.

* * *

Grove Gilbert has purchased a new Franklin touring car and is entertaining his many friends with rides in the new bus.

* * *

Francis Stafford has purchased a new Overland touring car.

* * *

Harlow Spurbeck of South Granby is another Overland buyer.

* * *

H. P. Rockwood, who lives south of the city, purchased an Overland this week of the Van Wagenen Co.

We are Agents for
CHASE & SANBORN'S
Fine Teas and Coffees
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida St. Hello 75

MRS. JOHN DRESSER DIED LAST NIGHT

Sophia, the wife of John Dresser, of 518 Cayuga st., died at her home last night after an illness of several months. Mrs. Dresser was 73 years of age and had lived here for the past thirty-odd years. Mr. Dresser formerly conducted a business here but retired about three years ago.

Mrs. Dresser was a member of the Zion Episcopal church and despite her advanced age took an interest in the work of the church and whenever possible worked actively in church circles. Rev. M. J. Peters of the Zion church will have charge of the funeral services whic will be held at her late home at 2.30 o'clock Sunday afternoon and from the church an hour later.

Besides her husband, Mrs. Dresser is survived bf Miss Mae Burke, a niece, who has always made her home with Mrs. Dresser, and a sister, Mrs. Elizabeth McCullough of Kingston, Ont.

Happy Hour Theatre
"THE HOUSE OF FEATURES"

TODAY
Big Feature Drama in Two Parts
"THE TROUBADOUR"
Four Others

TOMORROW
"THE BOMBAY BUDDHA"
A Drama of the Far East, featuring two famous players, Hobert Henry and Frances Neilson.
"ALL IN THE SAME BOAT"
(comedy)
and Two Others

WATCH FOR OUR BIG SUNDAY BILL

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

If Results count for anything, The Evening Times has almost reached the much-discussed

"Pschycological Moment"

WHY?

Because of the leaps and bounds made by the circulation department within a fortnight

Circulation Growing Every Minute! Watch It Grow More!

After several months of painful illnesss and a couple bad sinking spells, The Evening Times believes

MR. BUSINESS

of Fulton, N. Y., is back on the job. From the very first The Evening Times knew he would recover.

He has recovered always.

And now is the time to advertise in YOUR PAPER —the local home paper, because YOUR PAPER—the the Peoples's Paper is a home institution. The Evening Times leaves the People's money in YOUR TOWN; Does not take it away never to return.

Make Yours the Livest Ads in the Evening Times

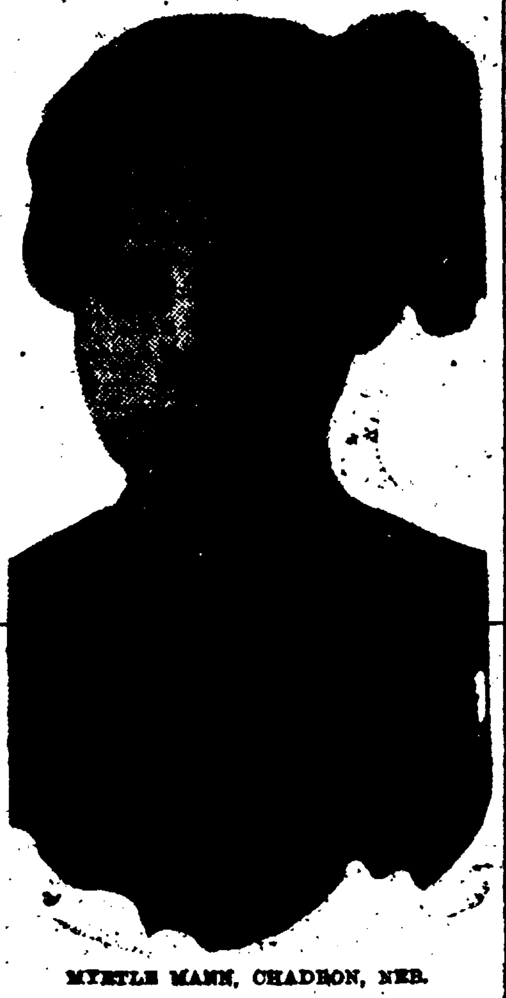
"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

Story of a Little Girl Who Is a Successful Farmer.

MYRTLE MANN PRIZE WINNER.

She Won the State Championship of the Nebraska Boys and Girls' Gardening Club—Puzzle and Games For Small People—Interesting Information.

When boys and girls make up their minds to do something worth while they usually can win success if they stick to their tasks. Last summer in the state of Nebraska there was conducted under the joint auspices of the United States department of agriculture and the agricultural extension service of the Nebraska university farm a contest among boys and girls. The object was to teach the children farming in a practical way. There



MYRTLE MANN, CHADRON, NEB.

were a large number of contestants, and many fine crops were raised. Miss Myrtle Mann of Chadron, however, proved to be the best farmer of the lot. On a plot of ground about half the size of a city lot Myrtle raised over a ton and a quarter of vegetables and made a net profit after all expenses were paid of $71.40. Pretty good for a girl of twelve years of age. When it is considered that a city lot is but 25 by 100 feet in area, Myrtle's farming seems all the more wonderful. She was awarded the state championship, having beaten all competitors.

Rapid Count.

For this game the hostess should write on morsels of paper all the numbers from one to twenty, writing each several times.

Jumble the numbers several times in a basket and place the basket on a table or stand around which the company sit.

Each person in turn takes one of the papers and, upon seeing what number it contains, must name some celebrated thing connected with this number. For example, a person drawing the number seven could name the seven sleepers, the seven wonders of the world, "We Are Seven" and seventh son of a seventh son.

The papers are retained to count to their credit by all those who succeed in answering.

Those who fail must pass their papers to those seated next to them, who in turn try to name something appropriate.

Any one failing must give a forfeit to be redeemed later on.

Facts About Bells.

We do not know in what country bells were first used, but their origin dates way back in the past. In the writings of Moses we are told that "bells of gold" were suspended from the robe of the high priest when he officiated in the service of the sanctuary.

History tells us that bells were appendages to the royal costumes of the ancient Persians, and Aeschylus and Euripides say, "They were concealed within the hollows of the shields of Grecian heroes and commanders."

Buddy's Wish.

There is a long fence in our yard
 And one day I peeped over
And saw upon the other side
 A daisy field of clover.

It made me wish and wish so hard
 That I was big like Rover,
For when he's tired of our yard
 He runs and jumps right over.

Right into that big clover field
 He jumps and rolls all over.
I wish I were a doggie, too,
 To play in that nice clover.
 —Philadelphia Record.

Riddle.

I live in wealth from week to week,
In poverty I live and meek.
You always see me in a pet
And always I am found in debt.
Alas, you find me in your fears!
'Tis I that help you make your tears;
But yet in happiness I dwell.
What is my nature—can you tell?
Answer—The letter E.

Dropped Letter Puzzle.

Whole I am a Roman governor; extract a letter and I am very useful at dinner; extract another letter and I am a part of the body; curtail and I am a gentle blow.

Answer.—Pilate, plate, pate, pat.

Bed Adjuncts.

Of course you use them in summer, the delightfully crinkled, comfortably light, quaint and pretty dimity counterpanes. Besides, dimity is reminiscent of grandmothers and four posted beds, and we are all hunting up all the old family furniture we possibly can.

Then, too, to consider the practical as well as the artistic points of a dimity counterpane—it is so easily laundered that it can be washed at home as readily as a sheet.

All this you know and acknowledge—yes, indeed. The dimity spread is the best all round spread for summer. But do you know its uses in winter—in fact, in all the four seasons—or do you store your dimity "spreads" in a neat pile in the linen closet each fall to await the call of spring?

The very best use of all to which you can put this little housekeeper's friend is to use it next the blankets, and the very best time to use it is all the time.

It protects them from soiling; it is light in weight; it saves laundering and mussing of the handsome, heavy Marseilles spreads that we all like to use in winter, and it gives that necessary "white" finish to a bed that so many fastidious folk require.

A Marseilles counterpane is not only too weighty to be comfortable, but lacks the warmth of the lighter quilts and blankets. It should be folded back half its length and then thrown carefully over the footboard, leaving the dimity counterpane for use.

Whether the quilt goes under or over the dimity spread is a matter of taste. As many so called "full sized" quilts are often rather scanty for two people, placing the quilt under the counterpane holds it from slipping and really seems to increase its size. Besides, it keeps it clean and leaves the outer bed covering the white one, so restful to most eyes.

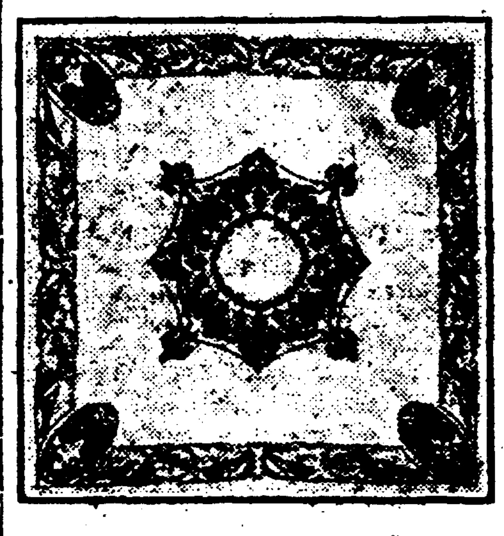
Some people turn back a heavy spread and on nights too warm for a comforter leave the blankets uppermost. This soils them, does not look inviting and often brings their woolly surface next the face, an unpleasant experience.

Try the all year round dimity spread. The price is small and will soon be saved in laundry bills and in the length of wear of the heavier sort.

PILLOW SQUARE.

The Art of Cross Stitch Is Being Revived In Many Handsome Designs.

The art square shown in this illustration was done in cross stitch in beautiful dull browns and greens and crimsons upon a background of yellowish tan.



NEW ART SQUARE.

Cross stitch is growing in favor as a means of decoration and can be very easily learned by even the novice.

TO MAKE A BRIGHT SPOT.

If your living room or your bedroom is in need of a bright spot get to work and make a cushion of bright colored material. It is surprising how one solitary cushion will change the whole atmosphere of a room. A cushion made of old rose poplin, denim or silk would just sing with joy and happiness if you would place it amid your surroundings. Through the center of the cushion sew a strip of white poplin on which large old rose flowers are printed. Around the edge of the cushion sew a strip of narrow old rose silk fringe. Should you find that old rose will not harmonize with your wallpaper or your hangings, select a color that will blend with them—bright green, blue or yellow will have the same cheerful effect as the old rose.

POCKETS ARE "IN."

As for pockets, they are "in." Here is a point for all women to consider in connection with the pocket question: Do not be persuaded into permitting them to be placed where they cannot be easily reached.

At present they are boldly placed where every one may see them and are more decorative than practical, but as soon as the polonaise modes really make their presence felt you will miss seeing the pockets. It does not follow they won't be present, for they will be hid, as they were when they were modish before, underneath the polonaise draperies or within the folds of numberless puffs.

For the tailleur of dressy proclivities the pocketed skirt eliminates the possibility of a pocketed coat. And with the plaited skirt, of course, the pockets appear on the coat only.

New vogues for these also introduce braided effects which simulate pockets and this, too, for skirts or suits made of novelty materials.

Beautiful Fabric Well Liked For Boudoir and Bedroom.

NEVER SO CHARMING AS NOW.

The Material Which Has Been Lent a Romantic Charm by Its Use In Old English Country Houses Is Now Coming Into General Use In This Country.

Patterns of chintzes and cretonnes were never prettier than they are this season. Most of the new patterns are large, but there are still many charming patterns of chintz printed in the small block designs. Probably these old English patterns will remain a part of the stock in trade in chintz and cretonne for years, now that they have been so definitely revived. They are always suitable when a small patterned chintz is required.

In the illustration is shown one of these chintzes fashioned into a window draping quaintly charming. Valance and side curtains are draped over hemstitched lengths of dimity

This year, too, there are some very attractive designs with big pictorial patterns—of trees and landscapes, in tapestry fashion. They are especially suitable with colonial furnishings, and a white enameled, mahogany furnished bedroom with white paneled walls hung with one of the chintzes of this type would be charming.

The fad for black that came from Vienna by way of Paris into the world of interior decorating a few seasons ago has become a concrete factor in the patterning of chintz, and this spring there are many good designs that have much black in their coloring. Very often a definiteness and character can be gained by the use of a black and white chintz that no other colors could give.

Decorators and furniture makers realize each season more fully the decorative value of chintz, and this spring there are many new bits of boudoir and bedroom furniture upholstered in or made of chintz.

There are many charming lounging chairs—some on the conventional lines of the French chaise lounge, some consisting of a comfortable deep upholstered chair of some sort with a wide, comfortable foot rest that is placed close against the chair and supports the knees, legs and feet.

CHINTZ VALANCE AND SIDE CURTAINS.

White enamel furniture is often furnished with cushions and other embellishments of cretonne. One bedroom set shows chairs of white enamel cushioned in a chintz of rose, yellow—of a deep, soft shade—and dull blue. The writing desk, dressing table, bureau and bedside stand are all topped with glass, under which is a panel of chintz.

There is a screen with chintz panels, too, and various boxes and bags and cushions of the material add to the general effectiveness of the idea. Chintz curtains hang at the sides of the windows, with ivory white net over the glass to tone with the enamel.

One of the new ideas in bedroom furnishings is a hanging cupboard of chintz. This cupboard, of course, is washable, and it can be folded into small space. Therefore it would be ideal for the woman who stays at a hotel in the summer.

The shelves of the hanging cupboard are big enough to hold hats, underwear, shirt waists in neat piles and all the accessories of women's dressing. There are little clasped pockets on the inside of the cupboard occasionally, and these can be used to hold hairpins, handkerchiefs, manicure articles and other little knickknacks. The shelves are stiffened with boards, so that they are quite firm, but when the cupboard needs laundering the boards can be removed.

We are all used to the pretty and convenient little stands of enameled wood that hold boxes of cretonne. These stands are made in various shapes—for window seats, for dressing table, and just in the most convenient shapes to hold hat boxes or long flat boxes that accommodate blouses and light frocks.

Then there are the thousand and one little boxes and bags that add color to a room and at the same time prove convenient receptacles for everything from note paper to biscuits to serve with the afternoon cup of tea.

It is a pretty fancy to place in a chintz furnished room a small white enameled basket with a trimming of little flowers in relief, of plaster or wood, colored in shades matching the cretonne. These baskets can be used for knitting, needlework, fruit or flowers.

Birdcages, too, are made in the same manner, and these lend another touch of daintiness and charm to the room they grace.

LOCAL :: # SPORTING NEWS :: GENERAL

Here's luck to Hank Mott; May he successfully evade the corkscrew passes of Burke, and may he have a chance to demonstrate his nail driving ability at the expense of Burke's phizog! Ataboy, Hank!

* * *

Meany will also endeavor to put Fulton in the limelight as a live town that produces good boxers when he stacks up against Crozier. The Syracuse lad will outweigh the Fulton representative but Meany hopes to make him swallow the morpheus powders all the same.

* * *

There must be money in this box-fighting!

* * *

The Fulton High school team will attempt to set a new pace this afternoon in the session against the Solvay team. The soda city combination comes here with a strong lineup and although the season is still in its infancy the visitors have some victories over strong organizations to their credit.

* * *

The locals will beo bliged to play the game at all stages and to cut down that error column if another victory is to be added to the Fulton list, which is not as large as it should be. Continued practice this week has had the effect of more certainty on the part of the local infield and the basemen are gradually getting wise to the topography of the field in their immediate vicinity. Holes in the diamond and little knolls always work havoc with a player's fielding average until he masters all the little bumps and makes a careful study of the ground about his position. After he learns the eccentricities of the ground before him he is better able to judge the course of a hard-hit ball. In all justice to Keeler it must be stated that there is a hole in the vicinity of third base which will make it extremely difficult for the man on that sack to play handle hard-hit balls without errors. The ball takes a sudden dive oftimes directly opposite to its normal course and although the infielder may be able to tickle the horseside the sudden bound makes it impossible for him to gather himself in time to field the pill and the result is a hit or an error as the scorer sees fit. The Fulton infield has had time to learn all these things now, however, and this fact should give them a decided advantage over the visiting teams.

* * *

Speaking of scoring, a high school scorer handed in a score of last Saturday's game and the putouts for nine innings totaled fifteen with sixteen assists the next column. Inasmuch as three men must be put out each inning for nine innings the record of fifteen putouts for the game is evidently to be considered higher math.

* * *

The Syracuse Stars opened the season at home Wednesday very auspiciously, winning from Troy. The game Thursday was postponed because of rain. Frank Bruggy, an old friend of the writer, is playing first base for the Trojans and inasmuch as Frank didn't get a hot off Frill, the Syracuse hurler, he was the object of much kidding after the game, especially so since Bruggy had a tryout with the Boston Braves this year, and was farmed out to Troy until his services are required again. Frank dropped a postal to Hank Gowdy saying, "Am burning up this league. I'm driving hot liners right at the catcher." Bruggy received his early baseball training in New Jersey playing first with the Elizabeth team and afterwards with the Plainfield team of the Central league. He has always worked as a catcher except in emergencies but he is holding down the first sack for Troy at present.

Plans have already been discussed for a series of three baseball games between the Police and Firemen of the city, the proceeds of the games to be donated to some charitable institution. The fire laddies have plenty of material from which to pick a team and the coppers have some old time stars in their midst. Just as soon as the force has learned to navigate the new motorcycle practise for the series will start in earnest. The announcement of the first game being awaited with bated breath by hosts of city fans.

* * *

Motorcycle riding is a sport and although the riding of a motor for several hours a day is a business, the residents along the park have been furnished much amusement during the past week by the police who are learning to ride the new motor. According to good authority this motor is equipped with collapsible wings which can be brought into play at any time and will enable the officers to make a quick trip across the river on a hurry call without going around the bridges. At any rate, the important features of the machine are rapidly being mastered but some of the officers have a little trouble in staying on the contraption and several laughs have resulted. "Never mind, consarn you," said one the other day as a passing autoist smiled as he flew past, "Wait until I get wise to this bike, you'll laugh on the other side."

* * *

According to the Oswego Palladium, "the baseball team of the Y. M. C. A. is after the scalp locks of any team in this section of the state." Not at all particular, blonde or brunette, white or black. Any local ball-tossers who care to mingle with these blood-thirsty fellers can arrange a battle by writing to the manager, care of the Oswego Y. M. C. A. (Put a two-cent stamp on the letter).

LEAGUE IDEA PLEASES FANS

Plan Proposed By Times Will Be Submitted to Three Other Teams

Inquiries among the sporting fraternity of the city in regard to a four-town league in this section embracing Fulton Phoenix, Oswego and Baldwinsville disclose the fact that such a league will be well supported and is regarded as an important step in local sporting activities. The movement has been fostered by the Sporting Department of the Evening Times and several members of the old Independents and other fans of the city have been interviewed on the subject in the past few days in an effort to learn the sentiment of the local fans on the question.

Tom McCullen who was captain of the Independents in 1913, the last playing season of the team, stated last night that, in his opinion, such a venture would receive the support of every Fulton fan. Plans for the league were explained to McCullen and he agreed that the league would be an important step in local baseball and that the idea should meet hearty support. A close inquiry into the drawing powers of a good local baseball nine disclosed the fact that the Independents made out very well on the whole when they played ball here and that a league fight with its added interest to the fans would be even more worthy of support.

Although a meeting of the Independents was announced yesterday, McCullum considered a meeting unnecessary until after the game of the team which will be played in Baldwinsville tomorrow afternoon., The lineup of the locals has not been fully decided but McCullum has arranged the game and announced last night that any fast young player in this vicinity would be welcomed in the Fulton crew. The tilt Saturday will be more in the nature of a tryout for the local team as they have had very little practise so far this season. Many fans, however, expect to make the trip and will attend the game with a view of lining up the Fultou team with the Baldwinsville players from a league standpoint.

McCallum will interview the manager and financial backer of the Baldwinsville team Saturday on the league question and on Sunday the sentiment of thhe Phoenix players and several Oswego men will be learned. If the idea meets with the approval of the other three teams a meeting will be called in this city some time early next week, probably Monday night. At that time the plans for the league will be presented to delegates from each town and an election of officers will follow. The Independents intend to defer the election of a captain and manager of this year's team until the league question is decided. McCollum will act as captain in Saturday's game.

Sentiment seems to favor Saturday and Sunday games for the league teams with such arrangements made that each team will have an open date about once a month at which time games with semi-pro organizations can be arranged. Several merchants of this city have announced their intention of offering suitable prizes for the teams in the league if it is organized and it is very likely that the merchant of the other towns will also offer special inducements. Heavy padding of the teams for special games will be prevented by the setting of a salary limit and the submitting of a list of probable players to the league officers before the season opens. Any team which signs a new player whose name is not on the submitted list will have to obtain the sanction of the league officials before the new man will be allowed to play. The team which invariably meets with the best support in a small league is the team composed of home talent and there are plenty of good ballplayers in Fulton. Baldwinsville has always put out a fair team and Phoenix can present a strong front when necessary while the Stars of Oswego will be asked to enter the league.

It is probable that the Independents will use the grounds at Stop 28 again this season and as the fare to that point is only five cents, the trip will be well worth making when the locals get started. The fact that the field is some distance away never made any perceptible difference in the gate receipts but the management is anxious to get the special trolley car service again this year. After the wrangle over the ten cent fare, which was settled by an order of the Public Service Commission ordering the S. L. and N. company to charge only five cents, the special cars were taken off and poor service before and after the games caused the absence of many fans. Only a few dolars will be needed to put the grounds at Stop 28 in good condition and it is probable that the special car service can be arranged with the trolley company. It is reported that the Chamber of Commerce is willing to assist in this matter.

The announcement of the meeting of the Independents and the league meeting, if one is held, will be made in these columns and all followers of local baseball will be invited to attend the meeting.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Games Today

St. Louis at Boston.
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

Results Yesterday

Brooklyn, 3; Chicago, 2.
New York, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
Pittsburgh, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
Boston-St. Louis, (rain).

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	14	8	.636
Chicago	14	10	.583
Boston	13	9	.591
Pittsburgh	12	13	.480
Cincinnati	11	12	.478
Brooklyn	11	13	.458
St. Louis	11	15	.423
New York	8	14	.364

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

No games scheduled.

Results Yesterday

Chicago, 4; Washington, 3.
New York, 6; Cleveland, 1.
St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 5.
Boston, 4; Detroit, 2.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	18	9	.667
New York	14	8	.636
Chicago	16	10	.615
Boston	11	9	.550
Cleveland	11	14	.440
Washington	10	13	.435
Philedalphia	8	15	.348
St Louis	8	18	.308

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Rochester at Richmond.
Toronto at Newark.
Buffalo at Jersey City.

Results Yesterday

Rochester, 10; Richmond, 4.
Montreal-Providence (postponed).

MOTT WILL BE ON THE SPOT

Local Heavy Will Swap Punches With Burke In Syracuse Tonight

Hank Mott, the "Man with the Steel Vertebra" will hurtle his sylph-like form into the roped arena in Syracuse this evening and endeavor to put Jack Burke, the "Fighting Motorman" down and out for the count in short order. Hank has left the wrestling game flat on its back and for the past three weeks has devoted his time to boxing, foot-work and bag-punching in anticipation of his debut into the fistic fraternity. Hank has all the qualifications of a good heavy weight, except the science and his sparring advisor. John Ward, states that the West Side grappler is acquiring the fine points of the game rapidly. Mott is in perfect condition, weighs about 190 pounds in fighting togs and stands 5 feet 11 inches in his socks. He has a reach only two inches shorter than that of Jack Johnson and a wallop that was acquired through the playful pastime of driving nails with his bare fists. He failed to show very much speed on his feet in his early workouts but continued shadow boxing, and bag-punching has worked wonders with the "Iron Man" and his foot-work in the ring now is a revelation to his friends.

Hank is modest and doesn't anticipate an easy victory over Burke as the Syracuse husky has born the brunt of many battles and although he is rated as a ham of the top notch order, his knowledge of the ring game and its tricks will give him a decided advantage over the local pugilist. Hank is confident that the Syracuse slugger will come close enough to him so that the Fultonian can uncork his well-known hay-maker and then it will be "Good-Night" according to the followers of the local fighter. Hank is as hard as a rock and one of his favorite exercises consists in letting his sparring partners stand off and wallop him their hardest in the pit of the stomach, (a vulnerable spot for most fighters) and on the point of the jaw, and the terrific blows seem to have little or no effect on Henry who plays "Oliver Twist" until his co-workers are exhausted. Another training stunt devised by Ward, which has enable Hank to develop a lot of speed is a three-round session in which Hank takes on two men at the same time. In order to evade their blows and at the same time get some of his own efforts home, the local heavyweight is forced to keep going at top speed and this has also developed his staying powers remarkably.

His friends here feel confident that he will make an auspicious entry into the ring game and many are backing their opinions with coin of the realm. Hank will be accompanied to Syracuse tonight by a host of fight fans from this city who will root their hardest for the Fulton-battler. He will be seconded by John Ward and Sailor White.

Jimmy Meany, another local boxer who fights at the lightweight limit, will meet Young Crozier, a Syracuse lightweight of some prominence in one of the semi-finals. Meany is a fast aggresive little boxer who has a host of friends in this city and his work here and in Oswego has stamped him as a comer. He has been sharing training quarters with Mott at the Westover poolroom.

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Baltimore.
Newark at Buffalo.

Results Yesterday

Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 1.
Kansas City, 12; Newark, 1.
St. Louis, 9; Baltimore, 0.
Pittsburgh, 12; Buffalo, 7.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	18	8	.692
Kansas City	14	11	.560
Newark	14	12	.538
Brooklyn	13	12	.520
St. Louis	11	13	.458
Baltimore	11	16	.407
Buffalo	8	19	.296

CONGRESSMAN LECTURES TO PRISON INMATES

More than seventeen hundred Sing Sing prisoners were entertained last evening by Rrepresentative William M. Calder, of Brooklyn, with an illustrated lecture on the Panama Canal

There were two performances. "Curly Joe" Cassidy, former Representative William Willett, Augustus Price, the lawyer, and a number of other men formerly prominent in Brooklyn attended.

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Troy at Syracuse.
Albany at Utica.
Binghamton at Scranton.
Elmira at Wilkesbarre.

Results Yesterday

Wilkesbarre, 3; Elmira, 2.
Syracuse-Troy (wet grounds).
Scranton-Binghamton (wet grounds.
Utica-Albany (wet grounds).

Teams Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Troy	4	2	.667
Albany	4	2	.667
Binghamton	4	2	.667
Wilkesbarre	5	3	.625
Elmira	4	4	.500
Utica	3	3	.500
Syracuse	1	5	.167
Scranton	1	5	.167

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Providence	10	2	.833
Montreal	8	5	.615
Rochester	6	5	.545
Richmond	6	6	.500
Jersey City	5	5	.500
Buffalo	3	5	.375
Newark	3	6	.333
Toronto	2	9	.182

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

At Milwaukee	R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	1	7	0
Milwaukee	2	8	3

Batteries — Merz and Gossett; Young and Brannon.

At Kansas City	R.	H.	E.
Louisville	9	13	3
Kansas City	11	12	3

Batteries — Middleton, Northrup, Marks, Ellis and Clemons; George, Allison, Regan, Sanders and Alevander, Geibel

At Minneapolis (13 innings)	R.	H.	E.
Columbus	4	11	0
Minneapolis	1	7	4

Batteries—Davis and Coleman; Ingersoll and Gharity.

At St. Paul—	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0	5	3
St. Paul	7	8	2

Batteries—Collamore and Devoght; Leifield and Johnson.

COLLEGE BASEBALL

At Ithaca— Cornell, 2; Columbia, 0
At Princetown—Princetown, 6; Notre Dame, 5.
Bowdoin-Tufts cancelled—rain.

D/34

AEROLUX

— Also —
PORCH HAMMOCKS PORCH CHAIRS
LAWN SWINGS, ETC.

Large Assortment to Choose From at

J. R. SULLIVAN'S
West Broadway, Fulton

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, May 14. — The return of William Barnes to the Constitutional Convention, which is expected shortly is likely to mark the introduction of a number of important proposals for the considerations of the delegates. Since the opening of the convention, Mr. Barnes has been present but two or three times, owing to the fact that his presence was neiessary in Syracuse where his libel suit against Theodore Roosevelt is still in progress.

Mr. Barnes, as is well known, has long been an ardent defender of the Constitution of the State and his ideas concerning what amandments should and should not be made have been exploited in his public remarks upon more than one occasion. Up to the present time he has presented nothing yet as the end of his libel suits draws nearer expectation concerning what constitutional amendments he will advocate grows more keen.

It is understood that Mr. Barnes will join the up-State delegates who have arrayed themselves against the short ballot proposition in a number of instances. Mr. Barnes, however, has not made plain hisp osition in this respect yet hisf riends say that the short ballot proposition will not meet with his approval. These friends say that the adoption of the short ballot scheme by the Constitutional Convention will mean the giving to the governor of the State, almost dictatorial powers which are not in accord with the ideas of Mr. Barnes.

Mr. Barnes is chairman of the committee Legislative Powers. On the same committee are Frederick Tanner, chairman of the Republican State Committee, former Senatof Edgar T. Brackett, former Congressman James W. Wadsworth, former Majority Leader of the Assembly Harold J. Hinman and former Majority Leader Jesse Phillips, all powerful members of the Republican party. This committee has met several times in a perfunctory manner, yet no hearings have been held and very likely non will be held until the return of Mr. Barnes. There are a number of important proposals before this committee which is regarded as the third in importance of those dealing with the convention.

Mr. Barnes is said to be one of the half score big men in the convention and it was predicted before the one hundred and sixty-eight delegates met that his influence would be second only to that of Chairman Elihu Root. The remaining nine important factors mentioned are Lemuel E. Quigg, Seth Low, Louis Marshall, George W. Wickersham, Jacob G. Schurman, Edgar T. Brackett, John B. Stanchfield, Morgan J. O'Brien and Alphonse T. Clearwater. The majority of the delegates are of that party, their influenee in the convention will be greater than members of the opposite party who are also well known and prominent in public life.

Not until one or more of the committees have favorably reported a proposed amendment to the Constitution will debate begin; it is expected that within the next two weeks action of this nature will be made, when the important work of the delegates will begin. They point out that it is not the introduction of proposals which counts, but rather the adoption or rejection of them.

There are over two hundred proposed amendments before the respective committees of the convention at the present time.

CIRCUS MAN LEFT $5,000,000 ESTATE

New York, May 14.—William Washington Cole, an old time circus owner, at one time of Cole Brothers and later a part owner in the Barnum & Bailey show, left an estate valued at $5,000,000, according to his will filed with Surrogate Daniel Nobel in Queens county.

Mr. Cole died in Whitestone, L. I., March 10. He left a widow, but no children, brothers or sisters. Distant relatives live in England and in Scotland.

He left to his widow, Mrs. Margaret Cole, $200,000 and two-eighths of the residue after the bequests are paid. Mrs. Cole is also to receive certain specific bequests. Sixty-five persons receive bequests and annuities aggregating about $200,000.

CIGARETTES BLAMED FOR FILLING INSANE WARDS

Albany, May 13.—The political ... of labor unions, an educational test for voters, a reapportionment of Assembly districts, a curbing of the introduction of bills in the Legislature and a tax on cigarettes were among the ideas embodied in the proposed amendments to the constitution offered by the delegates in convention yesterday.

The last mentioned proposal came from Patrick W. Cullinan, a delegate at-large and a former State Excise Commissioner, in the form of a resolution. Mr. Cullinan's idea, if carried out, will result in a speedy census of all inmates of the state institutions, the poor, the felon and insane. Mr. Cullinan, believes that this census will show that the vast majority of the wards of the state have the cigarette fiends.

"The state," said Mr. Cullinan, explaining his resolution to the delegates, who laughed at its title, "is supporting many persons who have been victims of the cigarette. It is only fair that those who profit from the sale of cigarettes should reimburse the taxpayers for their care of the cigarettes fiends.

"The constitutionality of the excise tax was upheld by the Court of Appeals on the ground that the state has a right to be indemnified, inasmuch as it is supporting criminals and lunatics who have been made through drink. There are now in the institutions of the state far more people than you realize who have been sent there by cause of cigarette smoking, and my object is to follow out the thought of the excise law."

OIL STOCK SCHEMERS GIVEN SIX YEARS

Archie L. Wisner and John J. Meyers, convicted a year ago for using the mails in a mining and oil stock scheme that cost investors $5,000,000, lost their fight to escape punishment. Each was sent to Atlanta for six years, and Wisner was fined $10,000. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has affirmed the conviction.

One of the grounds on which the appeal was taken was that the prosecutor had been objectionable in his cross-examination of one of the defendants. Judge Lacombe agreed that they had ground for complaint, but held this was not sufficient to set aside their conviction.

The prisoners, ho had been out on bail pending appeal, spent last night in the tombs.

RAE TANZER PLEADS TO PERJURY CHARGE

Rae Tanzer, who has said that James W. Osborne was and was not, and now is, the mysterious Oliver Osborne, who promised to marry her, yesterday pleaded not guilty when arraigned on a federal indictment charging her with perjury.

The indictment grew out of the girl's testimony at the trial of Franklin D. Safford, the Plainfield, N. J., hotel clerk who was tried and convicted on a charge of perjury in having identified James W. Osborne as Oliver. She has been under $5000 bail on a charge of using the mails to defraud James W. Osborne, and the same bail was extended to cover the perjury charge.

DECOLLETE SHIRTS COMING FULTONWARDS

The question of what the gentlemen will wear this summer has at last been settled, relieving all nervousness. News that has been eagerly awaited the last fortnight and more was ordered published last night by the Nation Fashion Committee of the Merchant Tailors' Association meeting now in Chicago.

Inquiry at all of Fulton's haberdasheries elicited the information that last summer there was a decided demand for a low-neck silk shirt by comfort-loving men; that in response to that demand and the edict of the Merchant Tailors' Association, customers are to very soon find on display the new article of solid comfort.

One will or will not wear with the shirt, according to personal taste, a loosely tied four in hand clasped with a beauty pin.

John Spann, secretary of the Central organization of fashion tailors, suggested that shantung, rajah or ... sam silks will prove most popular for suit material.

FRATERNAL ORDERS IN MEMORIAL PARADE

A meeting will be held Monday night at the rooms of Schenck Post, G. A. R., at which time the officers of the post will confer with representatives of all the local fraternal organizations in regard to the parade and special services on Memorial Day, May 31. The parade this year promises to be larger than ever before and it is expected that large delegations from all local lodges will be in line. Positions in the line of march will probably be drawn for, with the Elks-Citizens' band heading the procession followed by the members of Schenk Post.

ENTERTAIN NEAR-BRIDES

Mrs. V. C. Lewis and Mrs. C. M. Allen entertained this afternoon in honor of Miss Kate Gilbert, and Miss Warfield of Unadilla, N. Y.

The engagement of Miss Warfield to C. M. Allen, Jr., was recently announced. Miss Gilbert's engagement to Lewis Rice was announced last winter.

WEATHER FORECAST

Unsettled weather tonight and Saturday; moderate northwest winds; cloudy tonight and Saturday.

Get cash for second-hand bicycles. At Bogue's, 61 First st. adv

FRESH STRAWBERRIES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

WANT A GOOD PIANO SLIGHTLY USED?
MUST SELL—LOW PRICE
TELEPHONE 4249

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. Dewitt Gardner and Mrs. May Coles were upon a rural trip Thursday and dined with Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Holmes, in the Carrier road.

* * *

Dewitt Gardner is slowly convalescing from his recent illness.

* * *

The annual prize speaking contest of the High school will be held at The Quirk tonight.

* * *

Frank Sears of Worth st. has recovered from his recent illnes.

* * *

Mrs. James McCoy of Hannibal st. is visiting friends in Ilion.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Jennings and daughter Miss Ruth, and Mrs. Frank Bowman motored yesterday to Syracuse to attend the music festival.

* * *

Mrs. Guilford Mace and children of Syracuse are spending a few days with Fulton friends.

* * *

Frank McIntyre and family have removed to Rochester where he has a position as a weaver.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Crouch of Phillips st., are entertaining friends from Syracuse and Oneida.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Wells are at home in this city after their winter's stay at Orange City, Florida.

* * *

Mrs. William Bidwell of Highland st., has as her guest Mrs. Oscar Clark of Hannibal.

* * *

Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robertson of the Presbyterian church is assisting his son on the Herald. Rev. Robertson is a former newspaper man.

* * *

Edwin Foster is critically ill at his home.

* * *

Mrs. Ernest Parker entertained the Aid Society of State St. M. E. church at her home in West Fourth st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. B. Keller of Hannibal st. are entertaining friends from Port Huron, Mich.

* * *

Mrs. A. T. ennings entertained Wednesday evening at her home in Academy st.

* * *

Mrs. Lottie Haynes of Rochester st., has as her guest, Mrs. C. C. Townsend of Mexico.

* * *

Mrs. James Tyrell of Seneca st., is seriously ill at her home.

MR. TAFT INDORSES PRES. WILSON'S POLICY

A letter from ex-President Taft was received by President Wilson yesterday. It dealt with the situation created in the foreign affairs of the nation by the events of the last three or four days.

Its contents will not be made public, but it was said that the president was deeply gratified at the tenor of the communication. The views outlined by Mr. Taft and his opinion as to the proper course of the administration are said to coincide in all essentials with those of President Wilson.

In a few details the views of the President and ex-President do not harmonize. According to an authority close to the President, however, the variance was so slight as to lead the President to believe that in his predecessor he had found an earnest supporter of the administration.

SOCIALISTS LEGISLATE AGAINST ALL WARS

Chicago, May 14.—A stand against war was taken here yesterday by the National Committee of the Socialist party, which augmented anti-militarism resolutions by an amendment to the Constitution which read:

"Any member of the Socialist party elected to any office who shall vote for appropriations for war shall be dropped by the party."

The amendment was adopted only after lenghty discussion in which it was argued that the amendment failed to provide against military appropriations of which the proposed object was to maintain peace.

JUNE
Month of Weddings

Wedding Rings
Engagement Rings
and
Suitable Gifts
for the Newlyweds

BIKES ARE GOING FAST
Get Yours Now
SUPPLIES—TIRES—SUPPLIES
REPAIRING—EXCHANGE
Wanted!
50 Used Wheels at once, we pay cash
BOGUE
61 First Street Phone 4249

Do You Want $2 in Cash, or $2.50 in Merchandise Absolutely Free?

You can have it by asking your Merchants for National Red Stamps and insisting on getting them with everything you buy. If your merchant does not give you National Merchandise Stamps it is absolute proof that he does not appreciate your trade. Merchants who give National Red Stamps want your trade and are sharing their profits with you. Every full book of Red Stamps is worth $2 in cash or $2.50 in merchandise, dry goods, clothing, etc., or can be applied for $2.50 on purchase of larger amount or $2 on account. Full books will be redeemed by any merchant who gives National Red Stamps.

FREE COUPON

This Coupon good for 20 Red Stamps Free when making a purchase of 50 cents or more at the following merchants. Coupon not good after Saturday, May 15.

TAYLOR & WILCOX
370 W. Third St. —Phone 1399
Meats and Groceries Best Western Steer Beef

McDONALD'S NEW YORK SHOP
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
106 Oneida St. Phone 1177

H. C. DANN & SON
City Meat Market
High Grade Meats at the right prices.
11 South 2d St. Phone 42

A. ALDERMAN
Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes
214 West First St.

JOHN CRAHAN
GROCERIES
124 West 3d St. Phone 1233

J. BELASKI
GROCERIES AND MEATS
174 West First St.

JAMES J. KENYON
GROCERIES
518 South 1st St. Phone 3299

M. H. JOYCE
The New West Side Grocery
518 West Third St. Phone 4260

J. R. WARD
GROCERIES—Open Evenings
314 Seneca St. Phone 4450

THE FULTON SALVAGE COMPANY
DEPARTMENT STORE West Third Street and Broadway

W. G. INGRAHAM
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS
Corner North Sixth and Seward Streets Phone 1266

Watch the papers for announcements of Free Stamps and Bargain Prices. Save your Tobacco Tags, Wrappers, Certificates and other coupons and exchange them for Red Stamps; we are redeeming over 2,800 different kinds of coupons.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 127 — Established Dec. 17, 1914. — MONDAY, MAY 17, 1915 — Price One Cent

A City, Like a Man, Looks Better and Feels Better After a Bath, Shave and Haircut

GERMAN INFLUENCES ARE WORKING FOR PEACE

New York, May 17.—"If the United States and Germany make war against each other we will stand by the President, uphold the Stars and Stripes and do our best to defeat the soldiers and ships of the Kaiser!"—

Could leaders of German extraction in the commercial, fraternal and social circles of sons of the Fatherland have spoken in a composite voice yesterday that one sentence would have summed up completely their answer to newspaper question, "Under which flag?" The question aroused much interest and some ire—interest because it is a burning one in view of the fact that the German imperial government is even now considering a reply to President Wilson's note on the sinkig of the Lusitania and violation of American rights on the high seas; ire because the question implied, in the opinion of some naturalized Germans, that they personally would not fight and die for the United States, even though the enemy country should be the aFtherland.

General approbation was given to the newspaper announcement that it would canvass the great centers of German population in this country when it was explained that many citizens were not cure just what the attitude of so-called German-Americans would be in case of a war. Prominent German-Americans here predicted that the canvass would prove beyond any doubt whatever that Germans would stand shoulder to shoulder with the President in this or any future crisis in the affairs between the two countries. The special dispatch from Chicago published to the effect that German residents there unhesitatingly would uphold the administration and if necessary fight the Kaiser did not cause much surprise among Americans here of German origin, who gave general approbation to the statements of leaing German-Americans in the largest western city.

AUSTRO-GERMAN CAVALRY MOWED DOWN IN GALICIA

London, Monday.—The Morning Post's correspondent telegraphs from Petrograd:—

"The Russians' successes against the German raiders in the Baltic province continue. More than a thousand German prisoners, with nine Maxim guns, were taken Sunday.

"In western Galicia the Russians continue to withdraw steadily, destroying their communications and carrying off all supplies in perfect order. While the Russian forces hold up the German onslaught from Cracow, the destruction of the Austrian armies in Eastern Galicia and in Bukowina is being completed.

"The enemy has retired behind Pruth, evacuating strongly fortified positions extending nearly a hundred miles from Bistritsa to the Roumanian frontier. Hungarian cavalry sacrificed themselves to give the main army a chance of getting away. Russian artillery caused appalling losses in the ranks of the finest cavalry possessed by the enemy. Russian cavalry at many points broke through the retreating lines of the enemy and did terrible execution.

"The number of prisoners keeps increasing beyond all attempts at calculation. In fact, the Austrian or Austro-German armies in Bukowina and East Galicia may now be reckoned demolished.

TURKS LOSE HEAVILY IN MAKING ASSAULTS

London, Monday.—Martin H. Donohoe, the Daily Chronicle correspondent at Athens, telegraphs:—

"According to advices from Mitylene and Lesbos, the British on the Gallipoli Peninsula for the last three days have been subjected to a series of violent attacks by the Turks. All were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. Many prisoners and machine guns were taken.

"The allied forces are gaining ground slowly. Their advance is much hampered by wire entaglements. The British are using hand grenades with telling effect. Under cover of darkness on Thursday the Turks stampeded a number of transport animals toward the British lines. This onrush was followed by an infantry attack, which was beaten off.

"The naval bombardment has been continuous, and for three days the war ships' fire was concentrated on the defences of the narrows."

FULTONIANS ATTENDED WEDDING AT SYRACUSE

A number of Fultonians, among them Mr. and Mrs. I. Alderman, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Waldborn, Joseph and [illegible] Waldhorn, were in attendance yesterday at the wedding of Miss Ida [illegible] to Joseph Alport, at the residence of the bride, [illegible] E. Adams st, Syracuse. The out-of-town guests included also J. Stein, from Palestine.

Mr. Alport, who is a jeweler of Syracuse, is well known in Fulton and the couple received many handsome gifts from friends here. Mr. and Mrs. Alport left last night for the East. They will visit New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Atlantic City and on their return will reside in Syracuse.

MACKIN'S CAR UP IN FLAMES

Gasoline Explosion Resulted From Causes Unknown to Owner of Valuable Car

A Michigan touring car owned and driven by James Mackin of Oswego caught fire on the West River road north of this city yesterday at a point near the home of George Washburn and was completely destroyed. The car was valued at $1800 and the loss was covered by insurance.

Mr. Mackin was driving along slowly when he perceived flames coming out of the hood and he was barely able to stop the car and get a safe distance away when the gasoline tank went up with a flash. The fire evidently started from a gasoline leak or a short circuit in the ignition system. After the explosion the car burned rapidly and attempts to save it were futile. The body burned off completely and all that remained of the outfit a half hour later was the chassis. Four good tires were saved and some of the acessories, but a Fultonian who passed the point about two hours after the fire stated that Mr. Mackin had left the scene and that the contents of the car had been carried away by parties unknown. The tires which were in good condition were missing and it is thought that some passing autoist made away with them. [illegible] was appropriated by a near-by farmer, it is reported and another wayfarer made away with the two large headlights.

Mr. Mackin had purchased the car only a short time ago, but he was thoroughly familiar with the operation of it, and the accident could not be laid to carelessness.

MRS. JAMES TYRELL DIED THIS MORNING

Mrs. James Tyrell died at her home, 510 Seneca st., this morning after an illness of three weeks. Mrs. Tyrell suffered a stroke some time ago. She was born in Granby and her maiden name was Miss Jennie Lynch. She had lived in thisc ity for the past thirty years.

Mrs. Tyrell is survived by her husband, one son, Edward J.; and one daughter, Helen Marie. The funeral will be held tomorrow morning from the church of the Immaculate Conception at 9.30 o'clock where a requiem mass for the repose of the her soul will be said, and Rev. Father Lindsman will officiate.

FOSTER FUNERAL TUESDAY

The funeral of Edwin R. Foster, who died at the age of 70 at his home near here Saturday, will be held tomorrow afternoon from his late home. Rev. H. D. Holmes will officiate and burial will be made in Mt. Adnah.

Mr. Foster had lived near here almost all his life and was survived by a widow, four sons, three brothers and five grandchildren.

MAX MARIN

Friends of Max Marin, who for a number of years was engaged in business at 314 Seneca st., today received word of Mr. Marin's death at Rutland, Vermont, to which place he had gone after leaving Fulton. The body will be interred in that city.

The deceased is survived by five sons.

THAW'S TRIAL DELAYED

New York May 17.—The Attorney General in the Harry K. Thaw case appealed today to have a stay of proceedingsf or two weeks more, or until it can be decided by the Court of Appeals as to whether the impending trial shall be by a jury. The Attorney General's application was fought by Thaw's counsel, [illegible] B. Stanchfield.

LAZAR WANTED BY [illegible]

Polander Deserted Wife Whose Efforts to Sustain Life Have Almost Failed

A distressing case of poverty and a fight made against unsurmountable odds came to the notice of Commissioner of Charities Woodbury this morning at the City Hall. Mrs. Frank Lazar, a Polish woman of frail physique, who showed the results of hard toil and a battle against the wolf at the door, appeared accompanied by a kindly interpreter from the Polish colony on the West Side, and through her interpreter recited a story of privation almost incredible.

Married some time ago to Frank Ladar, a Polish laborer, Mrs. Lazar had happy-home life for a time, but some months ago her husband left her witout giving his future address just before the birth of her child. Bearing up bravely under her trial, Mrs. Lazor tried by her own efforts to feed herself and her little one but her strength finally gave out and today she was forced to ask the Charity Bureau for aid. When Mr. Woodbury told the woman her expenses would be paid by the city from now on, she broke down and wept tears of gratitude.

Mrs. Lazar stated that several of the Polish residents in the colony knew of her husband's whereabouts [illegible] Dyer told the interpreter that he would personally conduct an investigation and that the man would be found and brought back to this city to answer for his heartless act. It is rumored that he is working in a railroad camp in the central part of the state under an assumed name and as soon as the police find him he will be arrested and brought to this city immediately.

CELEBRATED HIS 91ST BIRTHDAY YESTERDAY

Washington, May 16.—Levi P. Morton, former Vice-President of the United States, ex-Governor of New York and ex-Ambassador to France, celebrated his ninety-first birthday today at his Washington house, 1500 Rhode Island avenue.

Gov. and Mrs. Morton intended to be at their New York home, 998 Fifth avenue, but were detained. They will be in New York on Monday and will soon leave for their summer home at Rhinecliff.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS JUMPED AT ENORMOUS RATE

New York, May 16.—For the first time in nearly two months the receipts for duties on imports at the Custom House exceeded the $3,000,000 mark in the week ended Saturday. The total for the week was $3,057,262.88. The amount received Saturday when the collector's office closed at noon, was $433,557.73; of which $183,920.08 was for goods withdrawn from bonded warehouses and $249,628.65 was for recent importations.

WATER WAS TOO COLD FOR WOMAN TO DIE

Peekskill, N. Y.—Finding the water too cold, Mrs. Frank Sheehan, arrested in Bedford on a charge of attempting suicide, shouted for help after throwing herself into the Katonah resevoir. John Coster ran to the bank and fished her out.

She became enraged after a quarrel with relatives.

RED MEN DID NOT MEET ROWAN STARS

The game scheduled for yesterday afternoon between the Red Men of this city and the Rowan Stars of Oswego was postponed on account of wet grounds.

SCHOOL PUPILS GET POINTS ON MAKING FULTON A CLEAN CITY

Various Divisions Will Not Hereafter Hold Evening Sessions—Idea Proves Popular

The executive committee of the Retail Trade Division of the Chamber of Commerce met this morning at 9 o'clock. The new idea of meeting during the day has met with the approval of all the members of the chamber since its inauguration last Saturday. Hereafter no meetings will be held in the evenings. Several ideas were discussed informally at this morning's meeting but the plans decided upon by the executive committee will be submitted to the directors of the Chamber before they are given publicity.

* * *

The final week of the Clean-Up campaign, under [illegible] of the Chamber of Commerce, was ushered in this morning [illegible] concerted effort on the part of the members of the Division of [illegible] morning at the morning exercises by representatives of the division who explained to the children the purpose of Clean-Up Week and showed the boys and girls how they could help.

Ellsworth Rude, assistant chief of the fire department, was to have addressed the children at the Erie street school, but was unable to be present. Miss Graveley, the principal, addressed the classes instead. Dr. Gladman spoke at the Rochester st. school and A. Bristol spoke to the State st. students, C. W. Streeter spoke at the High school and Dr. E. M. Anderson made the address at the Phillips and Walradt sts. schools. Rev. Charles Olmstead spooke at the Oak st. school and Rev. John Lindsman at St. Mary's parochial school.

The children were urged to remind their parents that the city must be kept clean and the boys in particular were asked to clean up the yards, and keep them clean. The throwing of waste-paper in the streets was condemned and habits of cleanliness were advised.

The pupils were instructed to remind the parents that Friday will be "Rubbish Day," and on that date several teams will make the rounds of every house in the city. Householders are invited to clean their cellars, garrets, and backyards, and to be especially careful to collect all imflammable refuse. The refuse can be put into a box or barrel and placed on the curb and the wagon s from the Chamber of Commerce will collect it, without charge.

There will be a meeting of the entire division of Public Safety this afternoon at 4 o'clock and the executive committee of the division will meet every afternoon this week until Friday.

It is reported that the last three days of clean-up will resolve itself into a personal campaign on the part of the members of the division, and actual manual labor may be asked of them. In other cities this feature has been tried out with good results, and both men and women have grasped the shovels and brooms.

ARNSTEIN WANTS MORE CUT IN APPROPRIATIONS

Albany, May 17.—Additional cuts in the construction bill, aggregating $682,000, were suggested to William A. Orr, the Governor's Secretary, Saturday by Leo Arnstein, who represented Mayor Mitchel at the financial hearings last week. The letter specified the "lump sum" which acting Mayor McAneny told the Governor should be cut out.

The largest items are for $200,000 each for the Manhattan and Long Island State hospitals. A cut of $100,000 in the appropriations for the Middletown State Hospital is also suggested and another item of $100,000 at the Kings Park Hospital.

A total of $1,570,145 was eliminated from them oney bills by the Governor during the week.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street, Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office in Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879.

May 15, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

1900 COPIES OF
THE EVENING TIMES
ENTER FULTON HOMES
EACH DAY

The Scrap Book

Wanted Her Body.

An American woman invited to an English country house was assigned to the room of a gaunt looking governess, who solemnly transferred herself to another bedroom. The visitor, tired, soon fell asleep, and then:

"Not until the first dismal streaks of dawn began to show did I wake, and then because of a presence in the room.

"I could plainly make it out, standing near the door—a tall form in white—and, while I looked, it moved, and, having moved, it spoke in a deep, throaty voice.

"'I want my body!' it said.

"I don't know what kept me from fainting. I do know what kept me from screaming—it was because I was too frightened. I watched that dreadful figure move to a tall wardrobe in the corner and thrust its head and shoulders inside. I saw it tug and wrench something, and then turn toward me, holding the something in its hands. And then, in the brightening dawn, I saw that it was the stern looking governess, holding the waist of her dress!

"How on earth was I to know that in England a waist—even a shirt waist—is called a 'body,' I'd like to know?" demanded the young woman energetically. "I think I had a perfect right to be scared."—Youth's Companion.

Unattained.

Deal gently with us, ye who read.
Our largest hope is unfulfilled—
The promise still outruns the deed;
The tower, but not the spire, we build.

Our whitest pearl we never find;
Our ripest fruit we never reach.
The flowering moments of the mind
Lose half their petals in our speech.
—Holmes.

Quaintly Described.

President Lincoln frequently showed that he knew how to avoid a direct answer and evade inquisitive visitors when he thought it was impolitic to make known his opinions. One wanted to know his opinion of Sheridan, who had just come from the west to take command of the cavalry under General Grant. Lincoln said:

"I'll tell you just what kind of a chap he is. He is one of those long armed fellows with short legs that can scratch his shins without having to stoop over."

Took No Chances.

John Sharp Williams stepped out of the senate chamber in response to the card of Bob Gates, who is a Washington correspondent of distinguished appearance and much political sapience. Bob asked him a number of questions, and then in parting he asked:

"By the way, senator, have you got a good cigar about you?" putting the request under the head of unfinished business.

"No, I haven't but one left, and I just now bit the end off it preparatory to lighting it," replied John Sharp.

"If I'd just been a minute or two sooner," suggested Bob.

"Not exactly," said the senator. "The fact is, when I started out here I bit the end off the cigar just for fear you might ask for it."—Detroit Free Press.

"Good Credit."

At a very fashionable and equally expensive tailor shop about town a certain middle aged, out of town customer discovered that he lacked sufficient change to pay for his humble purchase—a pair of gray gloves.

"May I charge them?" he asked. "I find I haven't my check book with me."

"What was the name," demanded the rather displeased tailor in peremptory manner.

He was told the name and address.

"Oh, that's all right, sir," exclaimed the tailor, now beaming with exaggerated affability. "Your son trades here."—Yale Record.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank the many friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted during the sickness and death of a dearly loved daughter and sister.

MRS. DORA TACKABY,
MRS. GRACE SMITH.

UNFAIR COMPETITION

Within the last forty-eight hours there has come to light in this city news concerning one of the most despicable attempts to crush and ruin a citizen, including a home enterprise, that one cares to imagine could emanate from the brain of a man, or set of men.

In the course of establishing and conducting a daily newspaper in the city of Fulton, with a full complement of attendant handicaps, common decency demands that there shall be meted out to the enterprise just a little of the old-fashioned brand of Ordinary Honesty, but the original expectation has not been realized.

In the first place The Evening Times entered the local field with the determination of giving to the people of Fulton something they have for years needed—a daily newspaper, in keeping with the size of the town and the amount of advertising support that might be expected. At this date The Evening Times is able to announce that its expectations have been realized, because the people have by word and deed demonstrated their keenness to stick through thick and thin to a home industry. That their loyalty has been the innocent means of arousing a belligerent spirit in the minds of competitors is a fact that has come out into the sunshine, for at this late date when The Evening Times has entrenched itself in the affections of the people of Fulton evidence is produced that at least one strong competitor in the field of evening papers is using, or allows to be used, the foulest form of rivalry. Evidence has reached The Evening Times office that agents of an out-of-town newspaper have called at the homes of Fulton people and in their attempts to dispose of premiums and subscriptions, those agents have assailed in the most despicable way a home institution—a home industry, but thanks to the stability of the people of this city, the injury done is so far superficial, and more than that, it has no connection with the latest instance of perfidy on the part of a person or persons who are ostensibly in the employ of a Syracuse newpaper or Syracuse newspapers. In this specific instance reference is made to an innocent-looking personal item which appeared in Friday night's issue of The Evening Times. It was intended to belittle and disparage in the eyes of the people of this city a young man who is innocent of doing harm to any one.

While the item in question was innocent-looking, the sting was there—the work of one who would not hesitate to use darkness as a cover for carrying on the work of a gangster in tearing down the good name of a good man.

It is with shame for the offenders that The Evening Times chronicles these incidents of the selfish-greed of a man or men—shame that anyone assuming to move in the realms of respectable society—should stoop to the point where loss of nerve overcomes the best instincts of manhood.

But the innocent in this world have nothing to fear. Their reward is certain—just as certain as the punishment that comes to the man who loses his nerve while mounted in an airship—he will very soon find himself hurlting in the direction of a non-resisting obstacle and will gain nothing better than the scorn of all decent people.

Opinions

Right and Wrong Laws

Senator Weeks hits the nail on the head when he says, let us have laws which punish enemies of the people, but let us at the same time pass no laws which will punish the innocent even more by ruining the national industries.

It was punishing the whole community to pass a Free-Trade Tariff merely in order to hit at one or two enterprises suspected of making unduly large profits.

The same is true of trust and certain other legislation.—San Francisco Chronicle.

New York and Taxes

The New York city officials are making a great noise about a direct tax. They are trying to make the public believe that New York city pays most of the taxes of the State. As a matter of fact New York city pays no more tax in proportion than the rest of the state. It only pays its share and it might be well to say that New York city is responsible for a large part of the taxes which must be paid. Nearly all of the big expenses which have been voted upon the state were carried by the voters of New York city.

It will be remembered that when the canal proposition was submitted to the people—the proposition to raise $101,000,000 for the barge canal—the voters upstate voted against the proposition by a majority of 164,164 while New York city voted for the proposition by a majority of 223,629. Now New York city having voted this expenditure upon the whole state against the will of the voters upstate is "yelling" because it is obliged to pay its part of the tax like every other section.

Let New York play the "baby act" for political effect! All of this noise about direct taxes comes from the Mitchel administration and it is all made for the purpose of attracting attention from the weaknesses of that administration. The Mitchel reform administration is a falure. He sees indications of Tammany returning to power at the next election and he is posing as an economist to fool the people and hide the ugly fact that his administration is drifting into the harbor of failure.—Lyons Republican.

A Youthful Research Scientist

The medical and surgical world has recently been given an instructive object-lesson in the important discovery of the germ of one of the most virulent epidemic diseases of the day, by a young man, only recently graduated from the medical schools, and who is only 25 years of age. This emphasizes the fact that young men, in the medical as well as other professions, are forging to the front under modern opportunities for research work.

Even twenty-five years ago, such was the strength of the opinion that little of value on lines of original research could be accomplished in student years and the first few years of professional practice. Dr. Harry Plotz, who isolated the germ of typhus and discovered what is hoped to be an effective vaccine for the disease, would have had difficulty in placing his discoveries before a professional body. Even in this more liberal and enlightened era a representative group of his medical brethren refused to allow him to read before it a report of his discoveries, because, without his knowledge or consent, a newspaper reporter had learned of the discoveries and made the fact known through the lay press.

Let us be just. Prominent members of the medical profession, at a recent pathological gathering in Philadelphia, not only listened to Dr. Plotz's thesis, but formally and unqualifiedly acknowledged the value of the young physician's efforts. As a result, the typhus vaccine is now being given the breakdown test, in an epidemic of typhus resulting from war conditions, which t was feared would spread through the world and assume the proportons of a pestilence.

The incident of the turning down of Dr. Plotz's original paper, which was done for strictly ethical reasons, will have been of real service if it calls attention to the desirability of carefully examining the results of original research, even if made by an investigator before years have whitened his locks.—Rochester Chronicle-Democrat.

Last Week in Business

Nation Rises to Meet Emergencies of a Trying Time, Says Dun's Review.

New York.—The developments of the week afford new proof of the essential stability and power of the financial and business structure. While there is uncertainty as to the final outcome, there is faith in the ability of the nation to adapt itself, with financial readiness, to every contingency that may arise. Outside of the stock, cotton and other equally sensitive markets, the effect of the new war developments has not materially changed the generally favorable aspect of the trade situation. With scarcely an exception, statistical comparisons, by which business activity is measured, reflect progressive improvement, and that the steady gain in bank clearings is not wholly due to the expansion in speculative operations, is indicated by the continued increases at many of the leading centers outside of New York. Railroad earnings make a better exhibit and the larger traffic movements have resulted in a notable falling off in the number of idle cars. Failures and unemployment have decreased. The iron and steel trade holds its own and continues on the same encouraging basis of output as before. War orders still produce marked prosperity in many lines, taking the place of the reduced domestic consumption. There is continued activity in the cotton goods trade in spite of the irregularity caused by fluctuations in the raw material.

The volume of exports continues heavy, amounting to $51,584,000 during the latest week in the thirteen trading customs districts, but this sum was $6,000,000 less than the week previous. Imports, however, also declined, so that the excess of exports was over $20,000,000. Large imports of gold from France are reported. Weather conditions in the big crop sections are in the main beneficial and the outlook for a big wheat crop is one of the many things that favor this country.

With shipments of most finished products exceeding the volume of new business, the unfilled orders of the leading iron and steel interest fell off about 93,500 tons during April. Prevailing conditions, however, still afford considerable encouragement and quotations continue to reflect a firmer tendency. Pittsburgh advices indicate that activity is averaging 70 per cent., with a better record being made in a few instances. Equipment contracts from the transporting companies are not yet up to expectations, but factories specialifiing in spikes and railway supplies have increased working schedules and the wire plants are quite busy.

Recent war developments adversely affected certain divisions of the dry goods markets, prices of print cloths weakening in consequence of the violent break in cotton and other uncertainties. Colored cottons, however, are firmer and there is a steady enhancement of values in fine and fancy cottons to be made. The mills, as a whole, continue well employed and should labor troubles in New England be avoided, active operations throughout the summer are expected. This is the between-seasons period with jobbers and it is not anticipated that fall buying of staples will start much before the middle of next month.

PROJECT ILLEGAL; MUST RETURN MONEY

Albany.—The State Fair Commission of 1913 exceeded its authority in establishing the so-called "futurity races" to be run at the State Fair in 1915, 1916 and 1917, and the moneys collected from horse owners to cover the expense of these events, totalling $8,205 up to date, must be returned to the owners, according to an opinion rendered by Attorney General Woodbury to the new State Fair Commission. The "futurity" project, never before undertaken by a State Fair Commission, was plainly a violation of the agricultural law which compels the commission to make a full report of receipts and disbursements to the Legislature and to turn over unexpended balances to the State Treasurer each year. The plan virtually committed the State to the conduct of an unlawful enterprise and overstepped the injunction in the agricultural law against the Fair Commission retaining any of the moneys in excess of actual requirements for the conduct of the State Fair.

In view of the fact that the action of the former Fair Commission assumed to contract indebtedness in excess of the moneys appropriated by the State and in excess of moneys available, Attorney General Woodbury ruled as follows:

"The commission now in office should, I think, refuse to recognize the act of its predecessors in attempting to provide for futurity races. The sum of $8,205 deposited in one of the banks in the city of Syracuse is not the property of the State and should be returned to the owners thereof by those who now have such moneys in their possession.'"

LEADER A. E. SMITH'S GRAVEST MISTAKE

Albany.—Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic leader in the Assembly in a criticism of the Whitman administration s quoted as saying: "Last October Governor Whitman said the Democrats were extravagant. In February of this year the Governor said the Democrats failed to appropriate enough money so they could make a show of economy." That is nt a correct statement of the facts. The criticism of the Democratic administration was that it squandered the public monney on the salaries of men appointed to fill unnecessary positions created solely to make political patronage and reduced or entirely withheld appropriations absolutely necessary for the proper transaction of the State's legitimate business. The Republicans not only charged this but proved it to the entire satisfaction of the voters.

With a million shares a day, the brokers begin to see something better than a jitney ride and a city roof-garden. Some of them may even get to the big fair.

ARCADES AMBO

Tedy called Bill a political crook
And said he would swear to it on the book.
But has only proved, as fair men find
That he and Bill were two of a kind.

Two of a kidney, two of the same;
Both of them playing the world-old game,
Both of them seeking their hearts' desires,
By pulling levers and legs and wires.

Arcades ambo, fraters in hoc,
Chips of the same old gnarly block;
Forever seeking to gain for self
Perquisites, plaudits, power of pelf.

Teddy was staunch and Bill was true
And clean and pure as a drop of dew,
Until it developed that he had dreams
Inconsistent with Teddy's schemes.

They "deared" each other; their fondness grew.
They stuck and clung to each other like glue.
There was nothing too nice to be written or said
As long as Billy was boosting Ted.

But when he chose to stand by Taft,
Didn't he get a big-sticked and gaffed?
That was the unforgivable sin
Which showed as black spots on his skin.

Alack and alas, they have gone to law,
Those two old cronies, tooth and claw
In a terribly tedious legal mill;
Bill and Teddy, Teddy and Bill.
—Rochester Post-Express.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, May 17.—Conservative in their utterances upon the floor of the Assembly Chamber, the delegates to the Constitutional Convention have officially made no comment upon the prospects of the severing of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany as the result of the sinking of the British liner Lusitania. There have been no talk of resolutions reflecting the sentiment of the convention with regard to the disaster, though the question of Germany's right to torpedo the steamship has been the cause of animated debate before the sessions have begun and ended.

There are among the delegates-at-large three former members of the federal cabinet, who are authorities upon international law and the rules of war. These distinguished diplomats are Hon. Elihu Root, once secretary of State; Hon. Henry L. Stimpson, at one time secretary of war, and George W. Wickersham who served as attorney general of the United States.

Neither of these three undisputed authorities upon the rights of the world powers in time of war have elected to discuss in any way the straightened situation which appeared to exist throughout the nation immediately following the sending to the bottom of the Lusitania as a member of the Constitutional Convention. Iit is a common practice, when the legislature is in sesson, to adopt resolutions which manifest the sentiment of that branch of the State government upon any matter of general importance, yet it is understood that no steps of this nature will be taken by the delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Much has been heard in the corridors of the Capitol in favor of the note of President Wilson, the delegates, irrespective of party having apparently united in praising what has been termed by many of them as a masterly document.

It is doubtful if a stronger combination of statesmen than the three above mentioned, have been members of a single body, other than a diplomatic body, in the history of the State of New York. All have had wide experience in conducing the affairs of the Nation. If they have met and discussed the great question of the day in America, as it is said that has been the case, no indication of such a discussion has been admitted.

From the first Chairman Root made it plain that so far as he personally could prevent it, there would be no politics injected into the deliberations of the convention. He let it be known that the sole duty of the delegates was to gather to discuss and pass upon the various amendments presented as proposed changes to the Constitution of the State.

While Mr. Wickersham has perhaps let his position be known to a greater degree than his two fellow former diplomats, he has refused to give out an interview at Albany which in any way might have a bearing upon his ideas as to whether Germany was right or wrong. Mr. Simpson has taken a similar position.

Lesser lights may offer a resolution bearing upon the Lusitania incident, but it is not expected at this late date, especially after the matter has passed into the hands of the President. If such a resolution is presented it is predicted generally that it would be promptly and effectually defeated.

Some people feel free to throw litter in the streets since it will all be cared for in Clean-up Week next year.

PRAISE FOR WHITMAN, BLAME FOR GLYNN

Albany.—After praising Governor Whitman for upholding the merit system and high character of his appointments to the state civil service commission, the Civil Service Reform Association in its annual report has this to say of the preceding administration: "The very number of the exemptions granted by the commission in 1914 is sufficient to establish its clear disregard of the principles of the merit system. Only once in the last fourteen years has the record of the Sulzer-Glynn commission been exceeded in this respect, and that was during the Dix administration."

Cookery Points

Twenty New Vegetables.

There are more than twenty new vegetables that show a likelihood of coming into general use on the American dinner table within the next ten years. The choice of the housewife is going to be considerably more than doubled. She will have forty different vegetables from which to plan her meals instead of twenty. There is nothing of the "fad" proposition about any of these new vegetables. All have been and are being grown and already have some market.

All have been popular wherever they have been tried, and all can now be grown at a profit. In addition, over and above the forty, there are five or six other vegetables not so new, but still uncommon as foods because they have never been put widely upon the market. These latter have passed the public verdict of approval, but in most cities and towns it is difficult to obtain them. But all the new vegetables, the experts say, are going to be possible for the slimmest pocketbook.

The aquatic potato, which jokers, when they get wind of it, are going to designate as a "submarine" because it really grows, so to speak, under water, is one of the most spectacular of the new vegetables. The scientists and the progressive farmers who have looked into it say that the aquatic potato has a very fair chance of becoming one of the great American food products all by itself. It is good to the taste, and it grows where no potato worthy of the name could ever be induced to grow before—in very moist and marshy ground.

Along with the aquatic potato is the roselle. The roselle is almost the star among the new vegetables, for even now it has a brilliant record and has become a distinct commercial success. It is a substitute for cranberry, or really not a substitute at all, but something new and capable of making a jelly that can meet cranberry on its own ground and—some day—of surpassing that delicacy.

It will grow in southern climates impossible for cranberries and, best of all, a market for it is now established; Texas, California, Florida and South Carolina have all become roselle states. One advantage it has over the cranberry is that it is very easy of culture and can be grown in any garden.—Harper's Weekly.

About Spinach.

In the early spring days, when the weather turns suddenly very mild or warm, the appetite craves something cold, crisp and green. This is perfectly natural, for in the first green vegetables, although the nutritive value is small, there is a tonic quality that is invigorating and healthful.

Of all the greens, spinach is the most wholesome. A famous physician has declared that "it is the broom of the stomach." Spinach should be eaten at least twice a week during the spring season. Its value, however, can only be obtained by proper cooking. Use a very small quantity of water, just enough to keep it from burning, and cook in an uncovered kettle for fifteen or twenty minutes. Be sure that the water is actually boiling before placing the greens in it, as that is most important not only with spinach, but with all other spring greens, such as dandelions, mustard, etc.

French Dressing.

When you make French dressing how do you do it? Do you pour first the oil and then the vinegar over the salad and then sprinkle on the seasonings?

Or do you pour a little oil in a big spoon and then pour in enough vinegar to overflow it and repeat this process, beating the oil and vinegar with a fork until the salad is dressed?

You do neither of these things if you are really up to date in your salad making. Instead you use one of the little French dressing sets. It consists of a tray containing a cut glass jug for vinegar and one for oil and three shakers—one for salt, one for pepper and one for cayenne pepper or paprika. Then there is a little silver dish about five inches in diameter, in which the dressing is thoroughly and conveniently mixed before it is poured on the salad.

Small Green Onions.

When the tiny green onions appear try cooking and serving them as you would asparagus. Wash them well, tie in bunches, drop in boiling salted water and cook for ten minutes. This time allowance is for very young vegetables, about the size of lead pencils. Drain, place on toast and pour over them a hot cream sauce flavored with chopped parsley. These will be found delicious, as they do not retain the onion flavor to which so many persons object. Young onions are excellent in almost all spring salads and are especially good with fresh tomatoes, cucumbers and green peppers.

Baked Salmon.

One-half cupful salmon (fresh or canned), one-half cupful stale breadcrumbs, one beaten egg, one-half cupful milk, one-half teaspoonful lemon juice, one-half teaspoonful onion juice. Salt and pepper to taste. Mix all the above together, put in a buttered baking dish or any buttered tins or custard cups [illegible] twenty minutes.

Get the Health History of a House Before You Move Into It.

To those intending to buy or move into a house that has been occupied the following advice is offered by the Woman's Home Companion:

"Guard your family from contagious disease germs in the new house. It has been proved that thousands of tuberculosis and scarlet fever cases annually are the result of moving into houses which have not been disinfected.

"Secure the 'health history' of the house you expect to buy or rent. It will be supplied by your board of health, your health officer or any physician who practices in your town. If it has housed a tuberculosis patient don't take that house, find another.

"No matter what the 'health history' of the house, have the plumbing examined, the drains flushed and the entire house disinfected.

"If the walls are to be repapered have the old paper removed.

"Do not move into any house where the cellar has been flooded and is moldy.

"In towns where there is neither city water nor sewerage system make sure that the well and the cesspool are widely separated."

REPORTING FROM MEMORY.

When Note Taking Was Forbidden In the House of Commons.

Holcroft's feat in memorizing the whole play of "Figaro" after hearing it ten times could probably have been easily outdone by "Memory" Woodfall, who in the days when note taking was forbidden in the house of commons acquired fame by the extraordinary power of reporting from memory the speeches he heard in that august assembly.

His usual attitude during a debate, says the London Chronicle, was to close his eyes and lean forward with both hands upon his stick, being so well acquainted with the tone and manner of the several speakers that he seldom changed his attitude save to catch the name of a new member.

The speeches thus memorized he printed in his journal, and so wonderful was his memory that he could retain full recollection of a debate a fortnight after, though having listened to many long nights of speaking in the interval. He used to say he could put any speech away on a corner shelf of his mind for future reference.

The Fastest Colors.

It is said that the fastest colors on the market are what are known among dyers as hydrosulphite—colors that are dyed with hydrosulphite in a caustic bath. These colors are as nearly fast as any can be made and have been adopted by our government to be used in army uniforms.

The dyeing of these colors on cotton yarn is simple, especially when the Scotch tub system is employed. The proper way to dye these colors is to use the vacuum type of dye machine, as the dyestuff experts hold that all air should be eliminated from the cotton before the dyestuff is applied, and this type of machine is best suited for that purpose, because in this system the cotton is stationary and the dye liquor is forced through the cotton by means of pumps.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Traditions of Sandwich.

Sandwich is the hub of the universe—of golf. In times medieval it was one of England's five gates, through which passed heroes and saints, priests and kings. Here it was that King Arthur set out to play the emperor of Rome with Excalibur, and here on his return Guinevere welcomed him. St. Paul, says tradition, landed at Sandwich, but it is history that marks it as the landing place of St. Augustine. Picts and Scots were here beaten back by the army of the eastern Julian, and Theodosius landed to repel the Saxons. Becket escaped from England via Sandwich to France. Here Richard I. landed after his Austrian imprisonment and John, king of France, came as a prisoner of the black prince.—London Chronicle.

Tart Retort.

Of Lord Jeffreys, noted for his heartless cruelty, it is recorded when he was chief justice he had a witness before him whose evasive answers aroused the judge's ire. The witness wore an exceedingly long and bushy beard. Said Jeffreys, "If your conscience is as large as your beard you'll swear anything." Unabashed, the witness retorted, "If your lordship measures consciences by beards your lordship has none at all."

Your Chances.

The little chances linger and return, but the great chances come and go and never come again. If we could look back over the lives of the people by whom we are surrounded how many great and rich opportunities would we see that they have permitted to drift by them unimproved!

Food and Fresh Air.

You can live forty days without food, but you cannot live four minutes without air. These things being true, is it wise to stuff ourselves with food and starve ourselves for want of air?

No Difference.

Jinks—Which women have the worst tempers, blonds or brunettes? Binks—My wife has been both, and I could not see any difference.—New York Times.

Bind together your spare hours by the cords of [illegible].—William M. Taylor.

CHIC NEW COLLAR.

Milady Exhausts Her Ingenuity In New and Chic Neckwear.

SMART ACCESSORY.

There has never been a season when the shops have been so deluged with pretty neck "fixings." There are collars and jabots and kerchiefs, things smart, things quaint and things just handsome. There is another lot which would be classified as chic, and such a one is pictured in the illustration. It is a high standing collar of black satin, with pointed tabs, faced with white pique. A flat bow of black satin adorns the front.

CONCERNING GRAY.

Well Liked but Trying Color, Which Should Be Cautiously Chosen.

There is always a revival of gray when spring comes. It has been a feature of new spring frocks since the days of the last century novelists, who raved over heroines garbed in "sober gray" and "dove gray" and "silver gray."

Beyond a doubt all shades of gray are lovely in the piece, and it is almost impossible to keep from buying them unless you have wit enough to lay the material against your shoulder and look in the glass before purchasing.

As a matter of fact, gray is a very difficult color to wear unless you have a very pink and white skin. If you are a wee bit colorless or sallow avoid dove gray as you would putty. Sometimes a sallow complexion will stand a steel gray, or, better yet, a taupe, but the colorless woman will do better to avoid gray if she must go into neutral tints at all.

A soft pink gray is the most generally becoming, but the lavender grays must be carefully tried, lovely as they are. "Battleship gray" is, of course, the popular color this spring, and this and taupe are being much sought after, both in cloths and in the corded silks, such as faille or silk poplin.

The woman who cannot wear true gray must also be careful how she selects blue, as a blue of the color that turns slate under artificial light is apt to be unbecoming to her. It is a strange thing, but the colorless woman with hair of no decided hue usually looks well in rather intense shades of blue, such as peacock or even the new Joffre blue, whereas she will look faded in the pale true blues. In other words, she needs something to add tone to her rather colorless personality and she can often strike a becoming color that would be trying on anybody else.

It should be remembered, however, that a vivid color should always be chosen cautiously if one cannot afford many clothes. A vivid hue in silk or a summer fabric is always a wiser purchase than in an expensive cloth, which must be worn more than one season.

Leghorns For Summer.

Leghorn straw hats are a pleasant revival. Nothing could be lovelier for the warm weather hat with thin frocks than a leghorn at its best. And this summer's hats in leghorn are at their best. They are soft, with undulating crowns, and they are trimmed with velvet, flowers and chiffon in a charming way. One milliner manipulates flat leghorns plaques into smart little tricorns that sit with especial jauntiness above some of the new frocks.

FADS AND FANCIES.

In line with the craze for things black and white are the new hand bags of silk, which have striped linings to match, or in direct contrast are gayly lined with flowered satins or silks. The handles are of the black and white silk or of black moire, as when the bag is all black, ornamented with gilt clasps.

The newest clasp has a knob of cut glass, ivory, jet, enamel, pearl, jade, amber, moonstones or other imitation stones. Some are set alone to reflect their own glory, while others have gold or silver filigree or cloisonne decorations. Vachette is the stylish name for what we have known as patent leather and is much fancied just at the minute for practical use.

Dull bags of pin seal are ever modish, enlivened with gold or silver clasps and fancy knobs and filled up with the inevitable coin purse and vanity accessories. Square or melon shapes are de rigueur. One's monogram in gold, silver or colored enamel in the form of a clasp to fasten the envelope shaped bag is another idea favored.

CHIC PARISIAN FROCK.

Elaborate Afternoon Gown From Across the Waters.

BEAUTIFUL IMPORTED GARMENT.

In spite of the war Paris finds time to make wonderful frocks for the American importers, though Dame Rumor says her women are not wearing many gorgeous frocks during this terrible war. However, here is a sample of the handiwork of one great Parisian couturier who designs frocks even in the trenches.

Wavy goldenrod satin is draped in this instance with silk net which has an elaborate braiding of tan soutache. A girdle of the satin shows beneath the bolero bodice, which is also made of net and braided. Smart boots of two shades of tan leather are worn with this dress, and a parasol in blue and tan is carried. A hat of blue is trimmed with daisies, completing this interesting costume.

DOMESTIC KINKS.

New Methods Used In the Household Learned From Professionals.

Window washing is one of the tasks dreaded by many women, especially the outside of the windows, which are hard to reach. Notice the men who make a profession of window washing, who wash the windows of large stores, and see that they have developed several excellent washers, chief of them being the type which utilizes the so called rubber "squeegee" for drying the panes of glass.

This consists of a galvanized container of triangular box shape which will hold over a quart of water. At one edge of this box is fitted a pad of absorbent felt. At another edge is a rubber squeegee. The whole is equipped with a short metal handle, into which a long wooden handle is to be fitted. When in use the container is filled with water, to which are added a few drops of ammonia or alcohol. The pad is then allowed to soak and the whole device moved vertically up and down the window. When the window has been so washed the other edge of the device is turned toward the glass and the rubber squeegee used, which practically dries the panes of glass. This is the first device of the kind which adapts the commercial washer to the home.

Another kind of washer with points of advantage is a tonglike device fitted with bunches of chamois at each end. These are dampened and the tong fitted over the window casing so that one chamois operates on the outside, the other on the inside pane. This is particularly good in the upper stories, where it is dangerous to sit outside or impossible to reach the windows by any handled device. In cold weather either alcohol or kerosene will prevent water freezing as it is used on the windows.

GUEST ROOM FANCY.

While the careful hostess will not overload her guest room with a horde of useless trifles that will not fit any other place in the house, she will appreciate this latest novelty in a dainty guest room accessory and may hang it with a free conscience on the dressing table for her next feminine visitor. It is a light tinted chiffon bag, a shapeless affair gathered on to a ribbon covered embroidery hoop. In it are piled perhaps a dozen individual powder puffs of softest cotton. Each bit of fluffiness is tied with a piece of narrow ribbon of the color chosen for the bag, and a jaunty bow offers a comfortable way of holding the diminutive puff when in operation. The real practical value of such a dainty bag lies, of course, in the fact that a guest returning from various pleasure jaunts more or less soiled as to face and fatigued as to body will relish a [illegible] the refreshing bit of [illegible], powder or rouge.

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER

Who Wears the Ring?

The number of persons participating in the game should not exceed nine. Some one of the company is selected, unknown to you, to put a ring on one of his fingers. You now say you will tell—first, who wears the ring; second, the hand it is on; third, the finger of the hand, and, fourth, the joint of the finger. This is apparently presuming to do a great deal, and your hearers will look on at first rather dubiously.

The company being seated in regular order, the persons must be numbered 1, 2, 3, etc. The thumb must be termed the first finger, the forefinger being the second. The joint nearest the extremity must be called the first joint; the right hand is one and the left hand two.

These preliminaries arranged, leave the room in order that the ring may be placed unobserved by you. Suppose that the third person has the ring on the right hand, third finger and first joint. Your object is to discover the figures 3131. Returning to the room, ask one of the company to perform secretly the following arithmetical operations:

1.—Double the number of the person who has the ring. In the case supposed this will produce	6
2.—Add 5	11
3.—Multiply by 5	55
4.—Add 10	65
5.—Add the number denoting the hand	66
6.—Multiply by 10	660
7.—Add the number of the finger	663
8.—Multiply by 10	6630
9.—Add the number of the joint	6631
10.—Add 35	6666

He must apprise you of the figures produced, 6666. You will then, in all cases, subtract from it 3535. In the present instance there will remain 3131, denoting the person No. 3, the hand No. 1, the finger No. 3 and the joint No. 1.

Growth of Boy Scouts.

Notwithstanding the rapid development and great extent of scouting at the present time in this country, we are, after all, reaching but a small percentage of the boys whose interest might be had if adequate leadership were provided. Judging from the reports from all parts of the country, the present basis upon which we are now organized and going forward seems to assure a greatly increased development during the coming year. From Oct. 1, 1914, to Feb. 5, 1915, 45,330 boys were enrolled, as compared with 32,929 for the same period of 1913 and 1914; 839 new troops were organized, as compared with 533 for the same period of 1913-14. Commissions were granted to 4,113 men to serve as scout masters and assistants, as compared with 2,251 for the same period of 1913-14.—Report of Boy Scouts of America.

Scouts Off on Long Hike.

With flags flying from a two wheeled trek cart built especially to convey their camp equipment and food supplies across the continent, six boy scouts under the leadership of H. S. Sorrels, former scout executive at St. Paul, recently left St. Paul for a 2,800 mile hike to San Francisco.

They expect to reach the end of their journey about Sept. 1. Sorrels said that every foot of the distance will be walked. Attached to the cart are six ropes, which the boys will use to haul the vehicle.

The Commercial club equipped the boys with cots and ponchos and has provided two signs to be displayed on their cart reading, "Boy Scouts of America of St. Paul, Minnesota, Hiking From St. Paul to San Francisco; Distance 2,800 Miles."

A Fine St. Bernard Dog.

In Minneapolis there is a St. Bernard dog that deserves a gold medal. He has trained himself to stop runaway horses and has performed several feats in that line. Not long ago, while this dog was taking a walk with his master, a runaway horse came clattering along. Just ahead a party of ladies were crossing the street, and there seemed to be no escape from certain death, when the dog gave a leap and caught the lines of the runaway between his teeth. His great weight brought the frightened animal to his haunches just as he was within six feet of the terrified women.

The Poorest Scholar Imaginable.

The other day a professor leaving the university was approached by a seedy individual, who pathetically asked:

"Won't you help a poor scholar with a dime?"

The coin bestowed, the learned man said:

"You tell me you are a poor scholar?"

"Sure," answered the other. "I never went to school in me life. So long."

SERVING TEA.

An easy way of serving a cup of tea is to place the cup on a matching plate and to put a folded tea napkin, a spoon and a fork on the plate. Then pass whatever sandwiches or cakes you may desire to serve with the tea. They can be accommodated on the plate and daintily and easily eaten.

If elaborate cakes or sandwiches are served with tea and no plate is provided it is difficult to manage them balanced on the saucer of the cup. If a separate plate is held under the cup and saucer it is practically useless, for the saucer so nearly fills it that the margin at the edge is not wide enough to accommodate the cakes.

Of course when a simple wafer easily eaten sandwich is to be passed with the tea the saucer of the teacup is sufficiently commodious to accommodate it.

Beheadings.

1. Behead to butcher and leave what follows a funny story.
2. Behead to recite or to argue in a wild manner and leave a small insect.
3. Behead not far away and leave a part of the head.
4. Behead something done to the floor and leave to cry.
5. Behead pleased and leave a small boy.

Answers: 1, s-laughter; 2, r-ant; 3, n-ear; 4, s-weep; 5, g-lad.

A Puzzle in Sheep.

Problem to be solved: A number of sheep were going into a field. There was a sheep before two sheep, a sheep behind two sheep and a sheep between two sheep. How many sheep were going into the field?

Answer.—Three sheep.

Charade.

In dewy fields, on summer morns,
The farmer's men go to and fro
About their work, and they my first
With steady motion, strong and slow.

Far off above the tossing waves
My second circles in the air;
Or, weary, sinks upon the sea
To float and rest in safety there.

My whole is but a happy memory now,
But in the days that are no more
His word was law, in India great,
From mount to sea, from shore to shore.

Answer.—Mow, gull—mogul.

Children of Today.

"If you don't give me a piece of your chocolate, Edith, I'll tell mamma that you are secretly engaged."—Fliegende Blatter (Munich).

FULTON'S BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONIAL DIRECTORY

SIGNS, BULLETINS, CARDS — any kind, anywhere. DECORATION, PAINTING. A. E. WORDEN, Academy and 6th sts. Phone 3432.

DENTISTS

FRED L. CARY, D. D. S. 122 West Broadway. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

DR. H. S. ORCHARD
Dental Parlors
Phone 444 — 112 Oneida St.

BARBER SHOPS

CAMPBELL'S BARBER SHOP has removed to 21 South First Street. Ready to meet all customers.

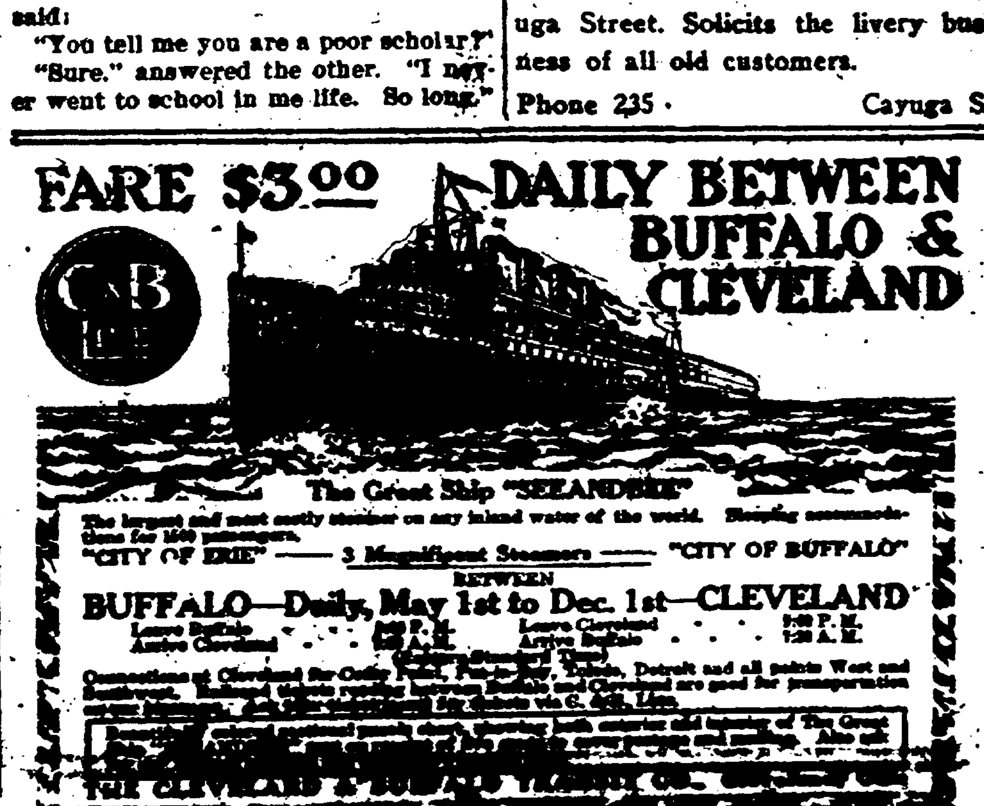
BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM — Opposite Lower Depot, Second St. Three Barbers: Martin, Donovan, Carroll. Baths ready at all times. J. Fred Carroll, Prop.

UNDERTAKERS

YOUNG & HILL, Open day and night at 117 Oneida. Phone 2172.

DELIVERY SERVICES.

FRANK DE LARM, Successor to GARRETT'S LIVERY, at 120 Cayuga Street. Solicits the livery business of all old customers.
Phone 235 — Cayuga St.



is the history of Wadsworth [illegible]
Works of Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE WADSWORTH IDEA

A gallon of Wadsworth Double-Thick Paint, a gallon of Pure Linseed Oil; stir the two together and what is the result,

Two gallons of liquid Paint ready for the brush at a saving of at least—

[illegible] PER GALLON

We want you to try Wadsworth Double-Thick Paint on at least one of your buildings, and compare the difference in cost between Wadsworth and the paint you used before, therefore, we will send you a trial order at a special price.

PEOPLE'S HARDWARE, CO., Inc.

The Big Paint Distributors of Fulton

DOING BUSINESS IN THE OPEN

Complete Publicity Obtains of the Work of Present State Administration

Albany.—The open hearings on the appropriation bills held by Governor Whitman ought to settle once and for all the insistent claim of President McAneny that the present administration is extravagant and that the levy of a direct state tax is unnecessary.

The hearings were open to every taxpayer in the state.

Mr. McAneny had two representatives on the job all the time and the comptroller of the city of New York was represented by the financial expert of his department.

All of the representatives of the New York city government were permitted to make suggestions on any one of the thousands of items in the four financial bills—the appropriation bill, the supply bill, construction bill and re-appropriation bill.

The appropriation bill makes appropriations for the general purposes of government and, after the legislature had finished pruning it, carried $33,271,733.58.

The supply bill which is to supply deficiencies in former appropriations totalled $5,592,975.24 after the legislature had finished cutting it.

The construction bill provides for new buildings, improvements and betterments in the state's public institutions and had a total of $3,818,142.19 when it got to the governor.

The re-appropriation bill re-appropriates unexpended balances of former appropriations which would lapse at the end of two years unless re-appropriated. It includes items for all kinds of construction work and the items are constantly changing in amount as bills come in against them. In some instances items were found where no work had been done under the appropriation since it was made. Those items had hard sledding on the assumption that really necessary work would not be delayed two years.

No cutting was made until the head of a department had been given an opportunity to explain the necessity for the item in question and if the explanation satisfied the governor the item got by.

When it is borne in mind that these bills carry more than 3,000 items and cover every line of activity in which the state is engaged it is possible to get some idea of the magnitude of the task of going through them item by item and hearing argument on those in dispute. That the hearings on some days lasted well into the night is not surprising.

A close following of the discussion at these hearings would have supplied any taxpayer who cared to devote the time to the subject with a liberal education on the public business of the State of New York, and the hearings were open for that very purpose.

Never before in the history of the State has such extensive publicity been given to the expenditure of the public money as has been given since January 1, 1915. Beginning with the Governor's inaugural address the financial condition and business needs of the state have been discussed in detail and at great length throughout the session of the legislature in order that every citizen might have full opporunity to inform himseff on these important matters. Finally every appropriation bill was spread on the Governor's desk and consdered in open session item by item, the chief crifics of the administration participating in the scrutiny.

TWENTY-FIVE BILLS FOUND AGAINST OFFICER

Cape May, May 14.—The Cape May County Grand Jury today handed in twenty-five bills of indictment against District Attorney Matthew Jefferson of ths county. The bills charge him with embezzlement, larceny, obtaining money under false pretense and malfeasance in office. Jefferson declars th indictments are a result of a plot of liquor dealers he prosecuted.

A month ago a cenference was held between Attorney General Westcott of New Jersey, Justice Charles C. Black of thhe Supreme Court and County Judge Henry H. Eldredge, at which Jefferson was requested to resign, but he refused.

Some people feel free to throw litter in the streets since it will all be cared for in Clean-up Week next year.

All Kinds of
GARDEN SEEDS
by the ounce or pound at
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

NAUVEAUTE'

Since our great Millinery Emporium was remodeled, and from the time that its doors swung open for the magnificent Spring Opening, our great force has been kept on the alert continually. It was with extra force that we managed to prepare for the "Children's Day" last Saturday, which proved to be a big success and a novel idea. But, after all this, we are now working a bigger force than ever, making big preparations to introduce to the ladies of Syracuse and its surrounding country one of the most novel Summer Millinery Openings, on Tuesday, May 18, ever produced by any other merchant—other than ourselves when we began our most successful Millinery career fourteen years ago.

Tuesday, May 18, at 10 a. m., the doors will swing open. There will be a grand display, and a surprise to everybody who will have the opportunity to see it. Our big force of salesladies, dressed in white, will entertain and show you the newest fashions. They will explain to you all the lines of beauty in practical Millinery.

Music from 10 to 12 and 2 to 5.

Ladies are invited to attend our novel "Summer Millinery Opening," Tuesday, May 18, at 10.

Yours for Universal Peace,

ANDRE BOUTIN

FRENCH MILLINER 325 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

ANTI-DRUG LAWS DOING THEIR WORK

Hundreds In New York Seeking Treatment In Hospitals.

SITUATION NOT UNEXPECTED

Price of Dope Has Advanced Over 1,000 Per Cent in Many Instances, and Fiends Find It Almost Impossible to Buy It at Any Price—Prisons Filled With Victims.

New York.—Since the strict enforcement of the drastic anti-drug laws in this city has made it almost impossible for dope fiends to buy narcotics the results are both sad and interesting.

"An appalling situation in which drug maniacs are allowed at large," is Ernest K. Coulter's characterization of the present state of affairs in New York. Mr. Coulter represented Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt in the long fight to suppress drug traffic in this city. He was asked to tell what ought to be done to handle the many cases of drug victims, who, deprived of cocaine, heroin and other habit forming drugs, are committing acts of violence and filling the city's prisons and hospitals.

"I don't believe the people of the city realize the seriousness of the situation," said Mr. Coulter. "It must be understood that these men who rob, assault and kill to get morphine or some similar drug are insane. They are the most dangerous kind of lunatics when the craving comes over them. The drug means more to them than life, and they will never hesitate to sacrifice lives—others and their own—to get the stuff.

"The situation which has arisen is perilous in the extreme, but it is not unexpected, and ample warning of what would come about if the city did not prepare for it was given a year ago before the Boylan law became effective on July 1 last. The city was told then that it must prepare to handle hundreds—yes, thousands—of unfortunates.

"Commitment of drug habitues to hospitals had been found to be a flat failure, because the hospitals were too overcrowded to keep these cases a sufficient length of time. In addition experience had shown that the hospitals were not the proper places for drug cases, because the clinical or medical treatment needs to be followed by a prolonged social, physical and mental rehabilitation. The prisons were then overloaded with drug users, and we found that in nearly every case the prison terms were too short for treatment to effect anything like a cure.

"Consider this: From 40 per cent to 65 per cent of prisoners are drug users. Leaving out those sentenced for this very thing, from 30 per cent to 50 per cent of persons convicted of other offenses are found to be drug users. They have to be treated for this, but the workhouse sentences, for instance, are so short that nothing adequate can be done to rid them of the habit."

The Boylan law, the Vanderbilt and other anti-drug crusades and to some extent the war have increased drug prices as much as 1,000 per cent.

A year ago a six ounce can of opium cost the "pipey" or smoker from $6 to $10. Now it costs from $35 to $55. Sold by the "toy," the smallest and most popular measure, it brought $1 for first class opium or 50 cents for lower grade. Now Lai Yuen, the best opium, costs $6 a "toy." Recently 300 six ounce tins of this opium sold for $15,000, and the buyer expected to make $3,000 profit.

Cocaine, now selling for $22 an ounce, could be obtained a year ago for $3 or less. A "deck" of cocaine, the small package generally used in the illegal drug trade, sells now for $4.50 to $5, and the user gets less than he used to for 25 cents. It is now sold in smaller packages, containing only a few doses, for 50 cents or $1. The drug now is often adulterated.

Heroin, or morphine diacetyl, was imported largely from Germany and little manufactured here. It comes in tablets, which are crushed and "sniffed" through the nose. A hundred tablets now sell for $5 to $6. Before the war they cost $1. Heroin [illegible] adulterated with sugar of lead is sold at a corresponding advance.

The morphine user pays almost as much as the opium smoker. Morphine is selling now at $5 for twenty-five grains. Formerly the same amount was sold for 25 to 35 cents.

MOVED BY PARCEL POST.

Old Way Cost Her $20—New Only $4.62.

Seattle, Wash.—Mrs. Annie Olson is believed to be the first housewife in the United States to "move" by parcel post. Postoffice clerks were astonished a few days ago when she demanded stamps for conveyance of her household goods from this city to Quinault.

"I figured it would be cheaper this way," said Mrs. Olson, handing in a barrel containing her kitchen stove.

Other articles of furniture followed, weighing in all 337 pounds and including kitchen utensils, a rocking chair and a dining room table, among other things. The moving cost her $4.62. [illegible] cost her $20 the old way [illegible].

AMERICAN GUNS HIT THE HARDEST

Daniels Tells Why We Use Fourteen Inch Cannon.

MORE GUNS ON EVERY SHIP

England's Queen Elizabeth Has Eight Fifteen-inch Guns, While the Pennsylvania Carries Twelve Fourteen-inch Pieces—American Boat Is 70 Per Cent More Effective.

Washington.—In a recent letter giving a detailed review of what had been done to improve and strengthen the navy in the past two years Secretary Daniels made this statement:

> The bureau of ordnance has developed a fourteen inch gun that will shoot farther, shoot straighter and hit harder than any gun now in use or known to be designed by a foreign country.

There has been much interest in the matter of the effectiveness of the guns of the navy, and Secretary Daniels has given out the following information amplifying his earlier statement:

"The question of the proper caliber for the main battery guns of our battleships is one that has received the most careful consideration on the part of the bureau of ordnance and the general board.

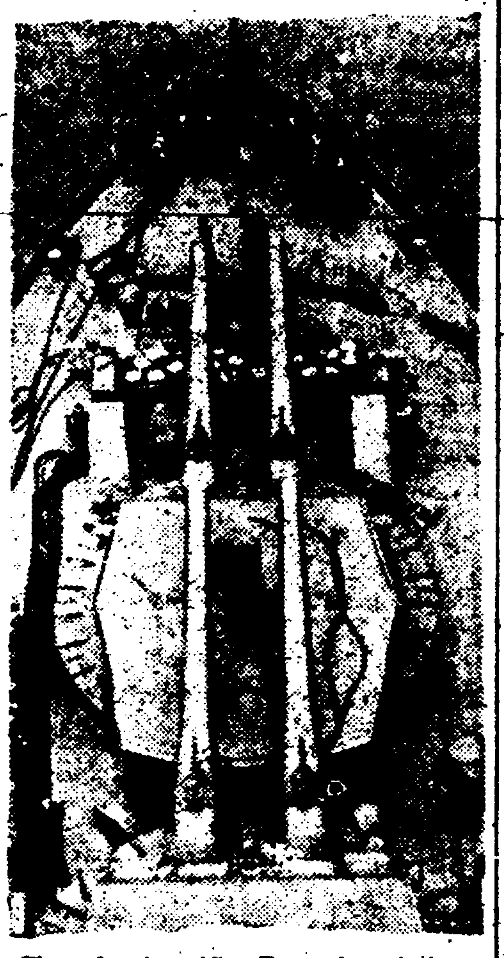


Photo by American Press Association.

BATTERY OF BIG GUNS DESIGNED IN AMERICA.

"There is an axiom with regard to calibers which amounts to this: That a ship should mount the smallest big gun that will pierce the enemy's armor over vitals at the maximum probable fighting range. The fourteen inch guns of the Pennsylvania will get through the maximum armor afloat, so far as our knowledge goes, at a range of 12,000 yards. The Queen Elizabeth's fifteen inch guns will do little more than that. If our information is correct as to the velocity of the British fifteen inch gun the fourteen inch guns on the Pennsylvania will range a little farther than the Queen Elizabeth's fifteen inch gun. The flatter trajectory of the fourteen inch gun gives it increased probability of hitting in comparison with the fifteen inch gun.

"The Pennsylvania mounts twelve guns to the Queen Elizabeth's eight. Therefore the volume of fire of our ship exceeds the volume of fire of the British ship by 50 per cent.

"The navy department has built and proved a sixteen inch gun superior to both the fifteen inch and fourteen inch so far as penetration of armor at fighting range is concerned. If the Pennsylvania were to be armed with the sixteen inch gun she could carry only eight as against the twelve fourteen-inch guns now assigned her. If we adopted the fifteen inch caliber we would have to make a sacrifice in number of guns as great or nearly as great as was done in the design of the Queen Elizabeth.

"Counting volume of fire and probability of hitting, we see that at battle range the number of blows delivered by the Pennsylvania in a given time will exceed those given by the Queen Elizabeth by 70 per cent. The fifteen inch gun, it is stated, fires a shell weighing 1,920 pounds. Our fourteen inch shell weighs 1,400 pounds. The bursting effect of the larger shell will be greater, of course, but we have little doubt that the destructive effect of the burst of the fourteen inch shell will be quite sufficient for its task. No one can doubt the advisability of delivering seventeen hits to ten of the enemy. Added to all of the above, we must recollect that the chance of having gunfire survive rests with the ship carrying the greater number.

"Now, if we compare these guns at range greater than battle range or armor piercing range and merely count the ability to reach the enemy's decks or unarmored parts we find that the Pennsylvania's guns range quite as far at a maximum as those of the Queen Elizabeth. Both guns range farther than they would have any hope of hitting a ship—that is to say, over 21,000 yards, or something like twelve land miles."

ON LUSITANIA.

The following are the figures furnished by the Cunard company and United States Consul Frost at Queenstown, Ireland, as to the loss of life on the sunk Lusitania:

Total loss of lives	1,154
Americans among lost	166
Passengers drowned or killed	789
Crew drowned or killed	365
Total saved	764
Passengers rescued	462
Crew rescued	302
Americans among saved	80
Injured among rescued:	
Passengers	30
Crew	17
Bodies recovered	144
Americans identified among dead	23

SAW TWO TORPEDOES, SAYS CAPTAIN TURNER

Commander Denies Internal Explosion Sank Lusitania.

Captain W. T. Turner, commander of the Lusitania, gave out the following statement at Queenstown:

"I have heard that the Germans have already begun to spread the story that the Lusitania was sunk by an explosion inside. This is absolutely untrue.

"I saw the periscope of the submarine and saw the torpedo coming toward us through the sea. I watched its course and followed its bubbling wake until it disappeared beneath our counter. You might say I saw the torpedo strike the Lusitania, and the next instant the explosion occurred.

"I kept to the middle channel, following orders received from the admiralty. When I saw the torpedo I tried to change the ship's course in time to avoid it. The second torpedo followed almost immediately. The second struck right over the boilers, crippling the engines. For this reason it was impossible to beach the Lusitania.

"I did not order the lifeboats out sooner because it was foolish to try to get them into the water before the Lusitania lost all headway. Otherwise they would have been swamped.

"All talk of an internal explosion is foolish. Had there been high explosives or any amount of ammunition in the hold the liner would have been blown to bits instead of sinking as she did. There had been no reason for running under forced draft. That is why we were not at full speed.

"I saw the submarine again. I was in the water four hours, and while I was swimming I saw the craft rise amid the wreckage and dive again. Others saw it even better than I did."

SAW VICTIMS FLOATING.

Passenger on Canadian Liner Sends Remarkable Wireless Message.

A passenger of the Canadian Pacific steamship Missanabie, from Halifax, which passed over the scene of the Lusitania disaster twenty-four hours later, immediately sent the following remarkable message to the London Times. He was then in ignorance of the truth:

"Saturday, 1:30 o'clock, I see floating deck chairs and a boat upon the bow of which I read the word 'Liverpool.' Our ship swings her around and on the other side the word 'Lusitania.' My God, it has happened!

"I realize that we are on the scene of a great tragedy. There are other lifeboats about. One contains a pair of boots and a hat. There are collapsible boats awash, some with sides not up. There is a whaleboat keel upward with a body lying over it, the lifebelt slipping off the neck. Yes, a dead man.

"Captain Evans, our commander, has 1,000 lives aboard his ship to get to safety, and up goes our speed, and we are dashing away on a zigzag course. Just now a bald head bobs up in the water not twenty-five feet away from us. It is ghastly in the sunshine.

"The water is almost motionless. The silence and impressiveness of it all are coupled with the dawning sense of our own danger. It has brought wonderful calm to all. Our women are fine—silent and sad, with full sympathy which overrides fear.

"We can do naught but race on, but by 6 o'clock tonight our risk will be over. Captain Evans' calm and dignity are fine, yet no man could live his previous twenty-four hours unmoved, and his own thoughts must have flown to his own son in the trenches."

Lawn Mower Hospital at Roy's Quick Shoe Repair, 110 Cayuga st. ad

Get Busy
CLEAN UP
—and—
PAINT UP!

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
Phone 186
17 N. Second Street

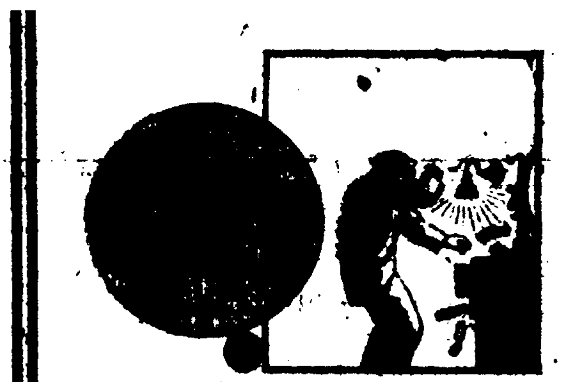
FRESH VEGETABLES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

MERCHANTS
and [illegible]
SHIPPERS
Save 25% on your Freight Bill, *Order Goods Shipped by Boat.*
STEAMER
"CITY OF FULTON"
Now Running
Freight House on Rochester St. Dock, open from 7 a. m. until 6 p. m. Man in charge all day.
C. S. BURLEIGH, Captain

THE QUIRK
Matinees, 5c
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.
CONTINUOUS — 2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY	TUESDAY
"THE WALLS OF JERICHO" with Edmond Breeze, as produced by Jas. K. Hackett at the Hacket Theatre N.Y.	BETTY NANSEN in Count Tolstoi's Masterpiece ANNA KARENINA
CHARLES CHAPLIN in "IN THE PARK" 1-Reel Essanay	If you have read the book, see the play.

SPECIAL—COMING WEDNESDAY
The Ill-Fated Lusitania on Her Fatal Trip
See the passengers arriving at the Cunard S. S. Dock. The big pull out into the Hudson river as the passengers are waving good-by to their friends on the dock and the ill fate that befell them. Absolutely genuine. No fake. Simply scenes before and after.



SAFETY

Have your home wired for Electricity and enjoy the comfort, convenience, cleanliness, economy and safety of Electric Light.

Let our representative give you an estimate.

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY

103 Oneida St. Phone 144

SPECIAL NOTICE

No miscellaneous Want Ads. will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

In order that display advertising may secure preferred position copy must reach this office not later than 9 a.m. on day on which service is to be rendered.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Rooms to Rent—Furnished or unfurnished, for light housekeeping; all modern conveniences. F. G. Dolbear, 203 Worth st. 127

For Rent—Bedroom with use of bath, telephone and all conveniences. For information call telephone 1438 or 4552. 127

For Sale—Seven tons hardwood ashes James Hunter, Jr., 322 Oneida st. 127c

For Sale—Large ice box suitable for store; also 16-foot row boat at 510 So. 1st st. Phone 148. 128c

Lost—Thursday; small amount of money. Return to 309 W. Broadway. Reward. 128c

Furnished Rooms—3, single or en suite. 205 Cayuga st. 129c

Young Man Wanted—As clerk at the Onyx. tf

To Rent—Flat, lower, at 608 Rochester st, 130c

FRESH STRAWBERRIES
EVERY DAY

at LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

Communication

Fulton, N. Y., May 17, 1915.
Editor, Fulton Times,
Dear Sir:

I notice a statement in your paper last Friday that I am assisting my son, Harold, in his work on the Syracuse Herald. I wonder at the cause and source of such an absolute misstatement of the facts. I have not written one word for my son, in his work, other than my regular church notices, nor have I solicited or received for him one item of news or business.

I make this statement for the sole reason that I wish it to be understood that my energies are devoted to my own profession, as they should be, much pleasure as it would afford me to work with my son, or agreeable and honorable as newspaper work might prove.

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. S. ROBERTSON.

CHILD DROWNED IN CISTERN

A sad accident happened last Friday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Seymour, in Marcellus Falls, when their littled aughter, 18 months old, fell into a cistern and was drowned. Joseph A. Young, undertaker, returned today from Marcellus Falls, bringing with him the little body for burial, which will be made tomorrow from the home of the grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George Seymour, 16 N. 6th st. Burial will be made in Mt. Adnah cemetery.

WATER GLASS
EGG PRESERVER
Qt. or Gal. Sizes at

LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

Community Notes

The Rev. J. W. Barett of the First M. E. church was in Syracuse today attending the regular monthly meeting of the Ministers' Association.

* * *

The Rev. M. G. Buck was in Oswego today.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Harrington of W. 4th st., have returned from Ithaca where they were called to attend Mr. Harrington's mother in her last illness. The funeral of Mrs. Hrrington was held Saturday afternoon.

* * *

The Rev. and Mrs. Charles Olmstead of the Congregational church have gone to New York where they will be in attendance at the New York State Conference of their church. They will not return until Friday or Saturday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Jay piper of this city have been the guests of out of town friends.

* * *

Mrs. Darrow of West 4th st. is recovering from her recent severe illness.

* * *

Eugene Drury of Gansevoort st. has purchased a new auto.

* * *

Miss Kittie Collins of Syracuse was an over-Sunday guest of her mother, Mrs. C. Collins.

* * *

Prof. Lawton of the High School manual training department was an over Sunday guest of Charles Cooper at West Granby.

* * *

Mrs. Dora Munger of S. 5th st. was a recent caller upon friends at Ingalls Crossing.

* * *

Charles Casler of Parish is spending a few days with Fulton friends.

* * *

Mrs. James McCoy of Hannibal st. is a guest of Ilion friends.

* * *

Mrs. John Francis of Ithaca has been in Fulton to attend the burial of her father, Jerome Miller.

* * *

Thomas Devaney and daughters of West 3d st. have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Burke of Binghamton.

* * *

Miss Mabel Hart of Wells st. entertains the Upnifters of the State st. church at her home, this evening.

* * *

Mrs. L. F. Joy of S. 1st st. is visiting out of town friends.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Morris is in Elmira as a delegate from the local body of Rebakahs. The sixteenth annual session of the State Rebekah Assembly is being held.

* * *

A number of local people will attend the charity ball at Oswego for the benefit of St. Vincent de Paul's society.

* * *

Dr. H. M. Doane, Mrs. Harvey Mac Murchy and Miss Nancy Cook were delegates attending the suffrage convention in Syracuse on Saturday.

* * *

Dr. Lee, who has been ill for some time at his home in S. 1st st., was operated upon yesterday afternoon.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Halstead have returned from Syracuse where they were called by the death of Mrs. Halstead's mother.

* * *

Rev. H. D. Holmes attended the older boys' conference at Oswego on Saturday.

* * *

Miss Kennedy, manager of the O. Henderson store, is ill.

* * *

Miss Mary Frawley has returned from a short vacation spent with her parents at Palermo.

Some people feel free to throw litter in the streets since it will all be cared for in Clean-up Week next week.

WELFARE WORK BEGINS SOON

City Hall to Again House This Important Department. Miss Slanger May Be In Charge

It is reported that Miss Jessie Slanger, the visiting nurse, who is employed by the Women's Auxiliary of the Lee Memorial hospital will soon reopen the Baby Welfare station in the City Hall. Miss Slanger was making investigations at the building this morning and the apparatus which is nsed in the station wll soon be set up by janitor Young according to reports.

The Welfare station did a great deal of good work last year among the children of the city, particularly those of poor parents and foreigners. The station was open every day and the nurse was in attendance at all times. Mothers whose children were ill were invited to bring the little ones to the station where they were examined by the nurse. Treatment was then prescribed by the nurse and in that way diseases that ordinarily might have been allowed to flourish through ignorance or poverty on the part of the parents were checked.

The public vaccinations were made at the station last year and several cases of infectious and contagious diseases were reported by the nurse. The poorer people of the city appreciated the station and its work and the re-establishment of the Welfare department will meet with hearty approval, not only on the part of the parents and children benefitted but also of every citizen who wishes the greatest precautions taken in maintaining the health of the city. Miss Slanger is experienced in the work and has been able to show results in her capacity of visiting nurse during the past year. When the station is established, she will probably be in charge."

PLEADS FOR HARMONY IN HIS SUNDAY SERMON

The Congregational church held an appreciative audience at yesterday morning's preaching service, when the Rev. Charles Olmstead preached upon a subject near to everybody at the present time—"A Plea for Harmony." The subject bore upon the present national difficulties and embodied a plea that the people of this nation shall practice self-restraint. The speaker commended President Wilson's course in using the "padded hammer," saying that it is better to do that than it is to strike out.

At the evening preaching service Mr. Olmstead used as his subject, "The Spread of the Gospel."

At next Sunday's morning preaching service Mr. Olmstead will take as his subject, "Paul's Methods in Evangelism." In the evening the congregation will join with the members of the Baptist church in union services commemoration of Memorial Day. At that service the Grand Army of the Republic will be present in a body.

WATER POWER OWNERS MAY HAVE FREE BOOKS

Congressman Luther W. Mott, of Oswego, has at his office a limited number of copies of Water Supply Paper 354, a United States Geological Survey report on the St. Lawrence River Basin, which is of interest to those owning water power rights on streams in Oswego, Jefferson, Lewis and portions of Madison county, which discharge into Lake Ontario. The Congressman will send out this report on request as long as the supply lasts. It of interest and takes in streams such as Black river, Moose river, Salmon river, Oswegathcie river at Newton falls, Orwell brook, Oneida river and others in Northern New York.

THE QUIRK TODAY

Edmund Breese will appear today in a 5-reel virile story of English life, a message—a warning to modern civilization against the decadence of its very foundations. It is a clarion blast against gambling, dissipation and tendencies just as injurious to our social being. The story revolves about a selfmade millionaire who marries a lady of royal birth whose associates in the smart set almost leal her to destruction. Charles Chaplin also appears in a two-reel Essanay comedy, "In the Park," a really strong and satisfying bill.

John Perchway, of the McDonald Company, is in Oswego today on business.

* * *

All the stores in the down town section will be closed tonight promptly at 6 o'clock.

* * *

Harry O'Brien, City Sealer, will leavef or New York city tomorrow to attend a convention of city sealers.

* * *

Mrs. John Sprague of Cortland, N. Y., was a week-end guest of her daughter, Miss Florence Sprague, who is teaching in the public schools here. Mrs. Sprague returned to Cortland last night.

* * *

Miss Greata Burleigh of Oswego motored to this city with a party of friendsl ast evening.

* * *

Thomas Hunter has returned from a business trip to New York city.

* * *

Several young Fulton people have been invited to attend the Junior Prom of the Oswego Normal school which will be held in the school gymnasium next Friday evening.

* * *

A collision between two high-powered automobiles, the owners of which refused to tell their names, was reported by residents along the West River road north of the city last night. The accident occurred near the Frazier homestead and both cars were badly damaged although they were able to proceed under their own power.

* * *

Mrs. Margaret Cullen and her daughter, Miss Alice Cullen formerly of this city but now of Syracuse visited in this city last week.

265 SHIRT WAISTS for 75c

ON SALE WEDNESDAY 9 A. M.

In this lot you'll find SILK, NET, LAWN, CREPE, and WASH SILK WAISTS; not a waist in the lot is worth less than $1.00 and some $1.50 and $2.00, all on Sale Wednesday for 75c

CAN BE SEEN IN OUR WINDOW NOW

Attend our Sale of the $25,000 Gloversville Stock, in our lower floor, many of Bargains are left yet.

M. KATZ & CO.
Department Store

63-65 FIRST STREET FULTON, N. Y.

NAUVEAUTE

Audre Boutin makes an announcement, in this issue of one of his novel summer millinery openings at the famous French parlors, 325 S. Salina st., Syracuse. In addition to other novelties of the occasion M. Boutin will have an augmented force of saleswomen dressed in snowy white, whose duty it will be to conduct patrons throughout the display.

Do not let another day pass without trying some of the good things at the Roberts & Wood Fountain. adv

W. C. T. U. RECEPTION

Mrs. Ida McClellan will entertain the members of the local Union at her home in E. Broadway Wednesday evening at 7.30. This meeting will be the nature of a reception to new members.

We are Agents for
CHASE & SANBORN'S
Fine Teas and Coffees
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida St. Hello 75

Do You Want $2 in Cash, or $2.50 in Merchandise Absolutely Free?

You can have it by asking your Merchants for National Red Stamps and insisfing on getting them with everything you buy. If your merchant does not give you National Merchandise Stamps it is absolute proof that he does not appreciate your trade. Merchants who give National Red Stamps want your trade and are sharing their profits with you. Every full book of Red Stamps is worth $2 in cash or $2.50 in merchandise, dry goods, clothing, etc., or can be applied for $2.50 on purchase of larger amount or $2 on account. Full books will be redeemed by any merchant who gives National Red Stamps.

FREE COUPON

This Coupon good for Red Stamps Free when making a purchase of 50 cents or more at the following merchants. Coupon not good after Saturday, May 15.

TAYLOR & WILCOX
370 W. Third St. Phone 1399
Meats and Groceries **Best Western Steer Beef**

GEORGE B. LOOMIS
CHOICE GROCERIES FREE DELIVERY
371 West Fourth Street Phone 3309

McDONALD'S NEW YORK SHOP
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
106 Oneida St. Phone 3177

A. ALDERMAN
Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes
214 West First St.

J. BELASKI
GROCERIES AND MEATS
[illegible] West First St.

M. H. JOYCE
The New West Side Grocery
518 West Third St. Phone 4260

H. C. DANN & SON
City Meat Market
High Grade Meats at the right prices.
[illegible] South 2d St. Phone 62

JOHN CRAHAN
GROCERIES
124 West 3d St. Phone 1233

JAMES J. KENYON
GROCERIES
518 South 1st St. Phone 3299

J. R. WARD
GROCERIES—Open Evenings
314 Seneca St. Phone 4450

THE FULTON SALVAGE COMPANY
DEPARTMENT STORE West Third Street and Broadway

W. G. INGRAHAM
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS
Corner North Sixth and Seward Streets Phone 1266

Watch the papers for announcements of Free Stamps and Bargain Prices. Save your Tobacco Tags, Wrappers, Certificates and other coupons and exchange them for Red Stamps; we are redeeming over 2,800 different kinds of coupons.

D/34

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

If Results count for anything, The Evening Times has almost reached the much discussed

"Pschycological Moment"

WHY?

Because of the leaps and bounds made by the circulation department within a fortnight

Circulation Growing Every Minute! Watch It Grow More!

After several months of painful illnesss and a couple bad sinking spells, The Evening Times believes

MR. BUSINESS

of Fulton, N. Y., is back on the job. From the very first The Evening Times knew he would recover.

He has recovered always.

And now is the time to advertise in YOUR PAPER—the local home paper, because YOUR PAPER—the People's Paper is a home institution. The Evening Times leaves the People's money in YOUR TOWN; Does not take it away never to return.

Make Yours the Livest Ads in the Evening Times

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

The Chinaman Thought the Missionary Was Going Too Far.

Dr. Frank Garrett, who has been a missionary to China for the last seventeen years, says that the first thing you have to do is to get the Chinese viewpoint. Like many of their customs, it seems to us upside down. In the United States if you call a man a liar you are likely to get into serious trouble. In China the man would be rather complimented than insulted.

A missionary had established a little church somewhere in the interior and put a native preacher in charge while he visited some other mission points. When he returned he missed one young man from the congregation. The native preacher said they had put him out of the church.

"Why, what was the matter? What did he do?" asked the missionary.

"He stole a bamboo rod," returned the preacher.

"Why," answered the missionary, "a bamboo rod is worth only about 10 cents. Don't you think you were a little severe?"

"No, no," and he shook his head indignantly. "We can't have a thief in the church. The Bible says a thief can't go to heaven, and we couldn't have any one in the church who couldn't go to heaven. Besides, it would give us a bad name in the community."

"Well," returned the missionary, "the Bible says a liar can't go to heaven. Are you going to turn the liars out too?"

"Oh," cried the preacher, "that's different! Entirely different! We all lie."—Youth's Companion.

OLD TIME MANNERS.

Rules of Good Behavior in the Early Eighteenth Century.

In a work entitled "Youth's Behavior," published in 1706, there is this injunction to young gentlemen, "Put off thy Cap or Hat to persons of Desert as are Churchmen, Justices and the like, turning the Cap or Hat to thy selfwards; making a Reverence, bowing thyself more or less according to the custom of the better bred."

In the midst of remarks which indicate the utmost refinement we come suddenly upon such directions as this:

"'Tis not manners as soon as you are set at Table to bawl out, 'I eat none of this, I eat none of that, I care for no Rabbit; I love nothing that tastes of Pepper, Nutmeg, Onyons,'" etc.

After stating that "some have been so refined in Foreign parts that they will neither be covered nor sit with their backs to the picture of an eminent Person," the writer goes on to remark that "there are some who eat with that eagerness and impatience, they eat themselves out of breath and will pant like a broken winded Horse, but these are not to be indured."

He also warns his pupil thus:

"When you are talking to any one do not Continually punch him in the side, as some people do; who, after every sentence keep asking the person they are conversing with, 'Did I not tell you so?' 'What say you, sir?' and in the meantime they are every moment jogging and thrusting him with their elbows, which cannot be considered as a mark of respect."

Lincoln Among Other Men.

Some years ago a series of pictures was printed showing Lincoln in many attitudes, either alone or in company with statesmen or military men in Washington or in camp. Attention was called by the writer, who had assembled the pictures, to the singular isolation and dignity of Lincoln when taken with any group of men. They, almost without exception, showed that they were conscious of observation, attitudes were studies, and the effort to look well in the picture was often evident. No matter in what company he was, the president seemed not to be conscious either of the artist, of himself or of the men who surrounded him. He stood or sat alone, as if he were an impersonal figure representing native strength and unique sublimity of character.—Christian Register.

A Cautious Reply.

At West Point they tell a story of a man known as Ginger, on account of the peculiar color of his hair, who graduated at the foot of his class after six years at the Point.

Ginger distinguished himself while reciting to an instructor in ordnance by a remarkable answer to the question "How many pieces will a twelve pound shell burst into?" the average number having been determined well by experiment. After due reflection Ginger lifted his eyes to those of the instructor and replied:

"Not less than two."—New York Times.

Hard Both Ways.

"When children want to marry they sometimes have a hard time in getting their parents to consent."

"Children have no kick when it comes to being hard hearted. When parents want to marry they almost never succeed in getting the children's consent."—Pittsburgh Post.

Famous Literary Compositions.

"Destroy this letter."

"I, John Doe, being of sound body and mind, do make and declare this to be my last will."

"Subscribed and sworn to before me."

"Please remit."

"R. S. V. P."—Milwaukee Free Press.

The child lives in the future, the old man in the past. The wise man lives in the present.

FOR THE BOUDOIR.

A new trinket to add to milady's boudoir is what might be called a telephone closet. It may be a most elaborate creation of brocade and gilt lace, or it may take on the more modest garb of dull flowered cretonne. It is usually made up, however, in the material of the rest of the boudoir or bedroom "fixings." This little telephone cover is made on a frame or cardboard, like the half of a cylinder about sixteen inches high, with a diameter of fourteen inches. A straight piece of cardboard sixteen inches high and about eighteen inches long is covered with the material to be used. If the outside is cretonne it may be lined with a plain color. A piece of wire is sewed into the bottom of this piece and bent so that it holds the covered cardboard into a half cylinder. Two doors are covered in the same way and connected to the cylinder by means of a cotton or gilt braid. A straight piece of the material is shirred into the top for a "roof" and caught in the middle under a covered button or cabochon of braid. At the back and bottom of the cage is cut a small hole to allow for the telephone wire to pass through. The whole closet is simply placed over the phone, and when the warning bell rings milady opens the little doors, takes her message and replies and replaces the phone in the cage, tucking away what is often a most jarring note in an otherwise quaint, old fashioned boudoir.

SEALING WAX KNICKKNACKS.

Beautify Yourself and Your House by Mastering New Art of Decoration.

Do you know how to use sealing wax to beautify yourself and your house? No? Well, it is a new art, but it is one worth mastering.

With sealing wax of various colors, some shoe buttons, a little lamp and a small metal dish or ladle you can make very attractive "enameled" buttons for your new chiffon blouse. Melt some pink and blue and green and gray wax in the ladle, without mixing them very thoroughly, and dip the buttons in. Then let them dry, and you will see that you have some lovely round buttons with almost opalescent coloring.

Or suppose you want a pair of pins for baby's frock and do not feel inclined to pay $1.50 for the blue enameled sort you desire. Buy a stick of the lovely pale blue sealing wax and a ten cent pair of pins at the notion counter, melt the wax carefully so that it does not scorch to a darker shade and dip in the pins. Dry, and, presto, you have the enameled baby's gift you desired.

Perhaps you want a string of beads. You can make them, too, of sealing wax. You can dip wooden beads—the kind that come for children to string on stout thread—in gold sealing wax, and when they have dried you can dip half of each bead in again and let that dry and then put just a little of the bead's surface in again and so work up a bead of irregular shape, like the lovely Venetian beads of glass and gold. You can use other colors, too, with the gold.

Then you can make beads entirely out of the wax if you learn to work skillfully, and so have a chain of beads with a foundation of nothing but wax.

BRASS FITTINGS.

Convenient and Handsome Articles For the Library Table or Man's Den.

Though milady doubtless does not smoke, it falls upon her shoulders to provide the necessary receptacles for ashes when her spouse lights up his

[illegible]

evening cigar. Shown in the illustration is a combination smoking and card set of brass, also a humidor for tobacco. The ash tray separates into four sections for individual use. In the center is a patent lighter, and beneath is provided space for the cards.

HINTS FOR EMBROIDERERS.

Very frequently embroiderers have their nerves frazzled when the silk frays while they work with it. Not every person knows that this condition is due to the fact that the eye of the needle is too small for the number of silk that is being used. It is just as big a mistake, however, to select a needle having too large an eye. In such a case the work takes on the appearance of having too few stitches and holes mark the edges of every stitch.

When embroidering a piece of work which requires shading the sewer will find it very convenient to have a needle for each color used and use them in succession as each color is required in her work. You will never find an experienced embroiderer confining herself to one needle where a number of colors have to be used alternately.

Peru Had Clever Physicians and Surgeons Ages Ago.

Both cocaine and quinine were first discovered and used by the prehistoric inhabitants of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. A cup made from the wood of the tree yielding quinine was filled with water and allowed to stand overnight. In the morning the liquid had become saturated with the medicinal properties possessed by the wood and its bitter contents were drunk. The quassia cups sold in drug stores in this country during the past century were the early method used to administer quinine.

The leaf from the tree giving cocaine is chewed today by the Indians living in the mountainous districts of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. It acts as a heart stimulant in those high altitudes and deadens the pangs of hunger so frequently felt by the half starved natives.

The Chumus, who lived in Peru, according to some authorities, 2500 years before Christ and whose dominions extended into Bolivia, Ecuador and parts of Brazil and Colombia, had a pharmacopoeia of their own. Most of the articles used by them as medicines aeons ago are used by the physician of today. Their surgeons were highly skilled too. I have seen skulls dug up in their old cemeteries that showed their owners during life had been injured many times in battle by blunt instruments, presumably clubs, and their lives had been saved by trephining. I recall one skull with four silver plates, several with three, very many with two and hundreds with one.—Leslie's Weekly.

SKILL OF THE BEAVER.

As a Canal Digger He Is an Engineer of Rare Ability.

According to a legend, the beaver is supposed to be a reincarnation of man, put back on earth to expiate past offenses by work, and in some of the early drawings it is depicted with the face of a man. And when we consider its extraordinary intelligence and skill as woodcutter, engineer (dam and canal maker), house builder and food storer the notion does not seem at all farfetched. Describing the canals which the animals make by scooping out the earth with their hands, A. R. Dugmore in the "Romance of the Beaver" remarks:

"It might be presumed that these canals are only run through level country, but here is the greatest evidence of the engineering ability of the beavers: They build their canals uphill by means of weirs or dams, the distance between them varying according to the gradient. Yet they never work uphill unless it is made absolutely necessary by the contour of the land. The width of these canals is usually about three feet, with a depth from one to three feet, seldom deeper except when small pools are made, evidently with the idea of providing a hiding place in the event of danger. The direction of the canals must necessarily be variable. Wherever conditions are favorable they are as straight as though laid out by human engineers, but when there is any advantage to be gained by curves they make curves."

The Almanac Trust.

The sale of almanacs was once a lucrative monopoly. Queen Elizabeth granted the sole right to publish "almanacs and prognostications" to the Stationers' company, and James I. extended the privilege to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, but for centuries only these three bodies were permitted to issue printed calendars. The monopoly ended when the claim of the king to the privileges of granting or withholding permission to issue calendars—a survival, perhaps, from days when kings asserted their right to regulate all things, including even the times and seasons—was definitely disproved and proclaimed nonexistent. Now anybody can say who's who anywhere.—London Spectator.

Munchausen.

"The Travels of Baron Munchausen," as we have them are a compound from a great variety of sources. The first installment, which professes to be based on the real baron's own tales, is scarcely a quarter of the whole, and even this has been traced in great part to various German, Italian and Portuguese origins. Afterward the author cribbed avowedly from Lucian and added a second volume intended as a satire on Bruce's "Travels." Most of the early editions were entitled "Gulliver Revived; or, the Vice of Lying Properly Exposed."—London Tatler.

How It Works Out.

"I'll never forget the favor you have done me," said the man who doesn't mind asking for what he wants.

"Don't say that," replied the cold blooded person. "When a man keeps brooding over an obligation he's almost sure to get resentful instead of appreciative."—Washington Star.

He Was.

"Jane, what time is it?" called down the irate father.

"I don't know, pa. The clock isn't going."

"But I am," spoke up the young man, who could take a hint.—Detroit Free Press.

Paradoxical.

She—These functions are so unnatural, people pretending to be something that they really aren't. He—Well, that's natural.—Puck.

Do not think that years leave us and find us the same. [illegible]

[illegible]TRIA'S U-5 [illegible]SIGNED IN U. S.

[illegible]rine That Sank French [illegible] American Made.

[illegible]NES WERE BUILT HERE

[illegible] Vessel Which Covered Trip of [illegible] 280 Miles to Reach Foe and [illegible] Back Safely Proves Value of Un[illegible] Craft For Coast Defense, Says [illegible] Designer.

[illegible] Austrian submarine U-5, which [illegible] a trip of more than 280 miles [illegible] her base and sank the French [illegible] Leon Gambetta off Otranto, in [illegible] Adriatic sea, with a loss of 552 [illegible] including Admiral Senes, was de[illegible] in America and equipped with [illegible] made in this country.

[illegible] vessel and her sister ship, the [illegible] are of the same displacement, [illegible], radius, etc., as the five United [illegible] submarines of the C class which [illegible] constitute the floating defense of [illegible] Panama canal. These vessels are, [illegible] course, smaller and less powerful [illegible] the more modern boats, but have [illegible] in maneuvers and in actual war [illegible] their great value for defensive [illegible]purposes.

Made Long Sea Trip.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the torpedoing of the Leon Gambetta took place approximately 200 miles away from the base of the U-5, thus illustrating the enormous value of the mobility possessed by even the smaller and older submarines. It was the engines, motors and other important parts made in the United States which enabled the U-5 to accomplish this big trip and safely get back to her base.

The U-5 was put together at Fiume, Austria, under the supervision of Americans and was handed over to the Austrian government in 1910. The same American concern as designed [illegible] is now building half of the new [illegible] of submarines for the United [illegible] navy on plans that are being [illegible] secret.

"[illegible] view of the scant respect paid to [illegible] rights of weak neutrals by the [illegible] powers in the European war," [illegible] the designer of the Austrian U-5 [illegible] an interview, "our coast fortifica[illegible] at the canal, no matter how effi[illegible], cannot supply a complete de[illegible]. The submarine, however, can [illegible] the area forbidden to the ene[illegible] ships enormously and thus pre[illegible] the landing of mobile forces for [illegible] purpose of attack upon the canal [illegible] its fortifications.

Cites Dardanelles as Lesson.

"The operations under way at the Dardanelles form also an impressive object lesson, since the bombardment [illegible] the forts and the landing of French and English troops would be quite impossible did the Turkish navy possess even a small submarine flotilla. If these operations are finally successful and if the fall of Constantinople proves to be the turning point of the war the vital importance of the submarine will have the clearest possible proof."

Of the crew of the Leon Gambetta 135 were saved. Of these 110 landed at Syracuse and twenty-five at Brindisi. The bodies of Admiral Senes and fifty-two officers and men have been buried at Cape Leuca, near the scene of their death. The funeral was arranged by the officers of Italian torpedo boat destroyers. Residents of the neighborhood joined the Italian sailors in attending the services at the cemetery.

GIRL IS MADE LIEUTENANT.

Czar Honors Young Woman Who Fights Beside Brothers.

Recent Russian army orders contain notice of the promotion of a young woman, Alexandra Lagerev, to lieutenant. With sixteen other girls belonging to families of Cossacks, she has been fighting alongside her male relatives. Eight of the girls have been killed.

Lieutenant Lagerev was made a prisoner, but she killed her guard, escaped and led a reconnoitering party which captured eighteen uhlans in Suwalki with important documents.

JOBS FOR 4,000 DUE TO WAR.

American Mechanics Go to England to Make Ammunition.

Four thousand American mechanics, principally machinists, from New York and Jersey City have gone to England to work in munition factories.

A British agent named O'Connell has been rounding the men up, offering union wages, the best of living conditions and transportation both ways. O'Connell is now making a tour of the principal cities getting additional workmen for England.

HONORS GAILLARD'S MEMORY.

Wilson Renames For Him Culebra Cut, His Work In Canal.

Culebra cut, in the Panama canal, is no more.

President Wilson has changed the name to Gaillard cut as a mark of respect to the late Colonel Gaillard, who [illegible] charge of the construction of this [illegible] section of the canal and whose [illegible] was due to hard work [illegible]

THE NATION'S CAPITOL.

Main Dimensions of Our Beautiful Building in Washington.

Our national capitol at Washington is a beautiful and impressive building. It fronts east and stands on a plateau eighty-eight feet above the level of the Potomac. The entire length of the building from north to south is 751 feet 4 inches, and its greatest dimension from east to west is 350 feet. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet.

The dome of the original central building was constructed of wood, covered with copper. This was replaced in 1856 by the present structure of cast iron. It was completed in 1865. The entire weight of iron used is 8,909,200 pounds. The dome is crowned by a bronze statue of Freedom, which is 10 feet 6 inches high and weighs 14,985 pounds.

The height of the dome above the base line of the east front is 287 feet 5 inches. The height from the top of the balustrade of the building is 217 feet 11 inches. The greatest diameter at the base is 135 feet 5 inches. The rotunda is 97 feet 6 inches in diameter and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is 180 feet 3 inches.

The senate chamber is 113 feet 3 inches in length by 83 feet 3 inches in width and 36 feet in height. The galleries will accommodate 1,000 persons. The representatives' hall is 139 feet in length by 93 feet in width and 36 feet in height.—Philadelphia Press.

PLANETS AND OUR WEATHER.

Despite Popular Belief There Is No Connection Between Them.

That the planets and the moon have an effect upon the weather on the earth is a common belief. This belief is baseless, for all changes of weather depend upon differences in temperature.

Rainfall is due to the accumulation of water in the atmosphere. This water can accumulate only by being evaporated from the surface of the earth. And evaporation requires heat. Winds also are due to heat—greater warmth in one place than in another causing the air to rush toward where the warm air is rising.

If the moon and the planets could furnish heat they might affect the weather. But the heat they furnish is so infinitesimally small that it is not enough to change the temperature an appreciable fraction of a degree. The amount of heat they send us has actually been measured, but it needed the most delicately sensitive of instruments to perceive it.

Another proof that neither the planets nor the moon have any effect upon our weather is that careful comparisons of the weather with the positions of the planets and the moon show that there is no relation between them. If there were we should have the same weather when the planets were in the same position, which is not the case.—New York World.

Japan's Good Roads.

Japan is peculiarly well off in respect of good highways. The Tokaido which runs from Kioto to Tokyo, is over 300 miles in length and, as the writer can testify, is admirably constructed. There is also the Nakasendo, which is even longer and passes through some of the finest scenery in the world. The reason of Japan's excellence in the matter of roads is that in the old days, not so very long ago, the daimios, or territorial nobles, had to journey to Tokyo once a year in order to pay their respects to the sovereign. They traveled by road, with great retinues, and if the highways were not in perfect condition, feudal justice was meted out to the delinquents.—London Spectator.

Good Company.

As friends and companions, as teachers and consolers, as recreators and amusers, books are always with us and always ready to respond to our wants. We can take them with us in our wanderings or gather them around us at our firesides. In the lonely wilderness and the crowded city their spirit will be with us, giving a meaning to the seemingly confused movements of humanity [illegible] the desert with their own [illegible].—John Alfred Langford.

AN EVEN TRADE.

It Wasn't Made Simply Because the Law Wouldn't Allow It.

A traveling salesman for a Gansevoort street wholesale grocery firm, recently back from a trip through rough lands of a neighboring state, tells this possibly true tale:

"One day on my last trip I had a six mile ride to make to the county seat, and the small village in which I was had only one horse that I could hire and no other form of conveyance. I may say that a friend had landed me in the town that morning from his car, and I had sold goods enough to pay the expenses of the trip.

"Well, I got away on the sorriest specimen of a horse I ever straddled, and I was to send him back by the mail carrier, though not as a parcel post package. It took me two hours to cover the distance—I was sorry enough I hadn't walked—and as I passed the county jail on my old bag of bones a face grinned at me from between the bars of a small square window. I was too sore to smile, but I nodded to the grin, and the prisoner called to me:

"'Say, mister,' he said, 'how'd you like to trade that critter for thirty days in jail?'

"Just then I would have been glad enough to have traded, but the law wouldn't let me, and I rode on."—New York Sun.

ARGENTINE PRIDE SPURNS BIG PROFIT

Refuses Offer of $17,500,000 For New Dreadnought Moreno.

NATIONS AT WAR WANT IT.

Greece, Peaceful, Made Largest Bid Against Many Other Countries—Acquisition of Vessel Would Have Given Her a Big Naval Advantage Over Turkey.

New York. — Argentina's patriotic pride in her new super-Dreadnought Moreno, which sailed recently from Newport News, is strong.

Not even a profit of about $6,000,000 in cash could induce the South American republic to sell this warship, one of the largest afloat, which was built at Camden, N. J. The offer was made by Greece through an agent in this city, acting on instructions of the Greek minister in Paris, whose government was willing to pay £3,500,000 for the American built vessel. The cost to Argentina for the construction of the Moreno was about $12,000,000.

Greece, however, was not the only country that made bids for the immediate transfer of the warship for monetary considerations that would net Argentina a large profit.

Italy, it is understood, is anxious to add the great sea fighting machine to its navy, although her offer was not as large as that made by the Athens government.

The first intimation that negotiations had been in progress mentioned Russia as the bidder, but the fact of Russia's inability to use the navy she now has eliminated that country as one of the nations that coveted the Moreno.

"Yes, there have been offers for the sale of the Moreno," said Manuel A. Molina, acting Argentine consul in New York. "I am not sure which countries made the bids, but I know that all of them were rejected by my government."

The fact that Greece, not yet embroiled in the European conflict, was the highest bidder for the new sea fighter confirms a recent statement that the Hellenic power has been making pretentious military preparations, which included the purchase of the United States warships Idaho and Mississippi for $12,000,600 and are now followed by the further offer of about $17,500,000 for the Moreno to add to her ready made navy.

Greece has also bought about 100,000 tons of coal in this country and a large quantity of hospital supplies, besides ammunition. The further fact that Greece was able to pay $12,000,000 in cash for the two American vessels and was ready to pay the amount bid for the Moreno also indicates a favorable condition of the Greek exchequer or the readiness of a friendly power to advance the necessary money.

The New York agent to whom the Greek minister at Paris intrusted the important mission is in close social and commercial relations with Argentina, but the government at Buenos Aires refused to consider even the flattering offer that would mean a profit of 50 per cent of the battleship's cost.

The prospective purchaser or purchasers were encouraged in their negotiations by the controversy that developed between the Argentine government and the New York Shipbuilding company, which built the Moreno, over the payment for extra work, which delayed the delivery.

The acquisition of this vessel of 27,500 tons displacement and a speed of 22½ knots by the Greek navy in case of a conflict with her ancient and natural enemy, Turkey, would be of great importance and would give that country a greatly superior naval strength over that possessed by Turkey.

Argentina has proudly rejected the great inducement, and the Moreno will continue to fly the blue and white flag. The transport Chaco of the Argentine navy brought the crew for the Moreno and is now at Philadelphia. The Chaco will follow the super-Dreadnought south.

DOG A "PANHANDLER."

Bubbles Collected Pennies Enough to Pay For License.

Warren, Mass.—For the license of Bubbles, a dog owned by Edward W. Burns, former proprietor of the Hotel Ramsdell, 200 cents were paid to Town Clerk William F. Duncan. Bubbles collected the cents himself from traveling salesmen and other guests in the hotel. He is a Boston bull terrier, six years old and is known to every child here.

Bubbles will not be satisfied unless he is given a cent. At all times he will refuse silver. When a cent is thrown to him he grabs it in his teeth and runs to a corner of a room and then returns for more.

At the beginning of the year Mr. Burns' son began to save the cents received by Bubbles. The cents are on exhibition in the window of a Main street store.

New Shoes Every Six Weeks.

London.—It is estimated that six weeks is the life of an army shoe and that for a year of the war 71,000,000 pairs will be necessary.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Acute Indigestion.

The quickest remedy for the trouble is water. Drink one tumblerful of water after another as rapidly as possible until six or eight have been taken. This method dislodges the irritating substances in the stomach and causes vomiting and instant relief from the pain and intense nausea. After all the undigested foods have been removed lie down and rest and suck pieces of ice until the stomach is comfortable. A little brandy in ice water, a teaspoonful poured over a few pieces of ice, may be sipped every few minutes to relieve the weakness and while waiting for the doctor to arrive.

NEW RAPID FIRE GUN.

Water Cooled Weapon That Has Been Adopted by Uncle Sam.

After a series of tests the United States army has adopted a water cooled rapid fire gun of the type now in use on the European battlefields. The barrel of the gun is incased in a water jacket to prevent its becoming overheated. This is refilled during heavy firing, but when water is not easily available an apparatus is employed which condenses the steam generated in the jacket and allows the water to be used over and over again.

The gun, which is operated by recoil, has a maximum firing speed of about 500 shots a minute, a somewhat slower speed than the air cooled guns in ordinary use, but the water cooled guns are expected to fire a greater number of shots in a long period because of the saving of the time consumed by the air cooled gun in inserting the short feed strips.

The regulation 30 caliber cartridge is employed, and the range is 1,500 to 1,800 yards. Ammunition is fed into it by a belt which holds 250 rounds, the shells being automatically inserted and ejected as long as pressure is exerted on the trigger.

The gun, which weighs ninety-six pounds, is set on a tripod so constructed as to make the weapon available for use against air craft.—Indianapolis News.

COAL AT PANAMA.

Mammoth Storage Plants Planned For the Canal Route.

Coal storing plants of mammoth magnitude are being planned on the Panama canal route. One of the storage plants is to be situated at Cristobal and another at Balboa.

It is planned to have a coal storage basin at Cristobal with a capacity of 290,000 tons and one at Balboa with a capacity of 160,000 tons. In each place the storage will be within a large basin made of re-enforced concrete, in which approximately half of the coal will be stored under water for use in time of war and the other half above water to be added to and taken from continually for the ordinary uses of commercial and government vessels.

It also is planned if the policy should be approved to be able to lease parts of the storage basin to such private coaling companies as may wish to maintain their own coal stores on the isthmus, but in such cases all of the handling will be done by the government plant, a suitable charge being made for the service.—New York Press.

Calling on Wilson.

The average person who calls on the president is in no hurry to leave, and the less important his errand the longer he takes to explain it. President Wilson listens patiently, although perhaps with little enjoyment; then he gets up and moves toward the door, and it must be a very obtuse person who cannot take the hint, and if something more than a hint is needed then the president shakes hands with him, but it is done graciously and in a way that is flattering to the person who without knowing it is being dismissed.—New York Telegram.

Our Cotton.

The United States department of agriculture reports that both long and short staple cotton in California yields 300 pounds to the acre, while in the [illegible] best record—that of Missouri—[illegible] runs 325 pounds of long staple and 225 pounds of short. The price of short staple in California is about the same as elsewhere, but that of long staple is higher than in any state except Florida.

Breaks the Silo Record.

So far as is known, the silo which John Edwards, who lives near Englewood, Kan., is building will be the largest in the world. It will be fifty feet high, fifty feet across and fifteen feet in the ground. When completed it will hold 2,500 tons of ensilage. Mr. Edwards owns 10,000 head of cattle.—Kansas City Journal.

New Territory North of Siberia.

Valuable discoveries of new land north of Siberia, says Reuter, have been announced as the result of the hydrographical work in those seas of the Russian ice breakers Taimyr and Vaigatz. The new territory stretches for some 200 miles.—London Chronicle.

Size of Zeppelins.

Zeppelins vary in diameter and length, but most of them are of large size, being almost as big as battleships. The Deutschland, for example, is 485 feet long and 46 feet in diameter, with a capacity of 25,000 cubic yards and a lifting power of 44,000 pounds.

$10,000 MAN HEAD OF HOLDUP GANG

White's Dramatic Confession of Crime Stirs Court.

LIVED HYDE AND JEKYLL LIFE

Was Respected Sales Manager by Day and, All Unknown to Wife, Who Remains Faithful, Was Associate of Robbers and Frequenter of Vile Dens at Night.

No more dramatic scene has ever been witnessed in a criminal court than that which arose in Brooklyn supreme court when Philip T. White, a $10,000 a year sales manager, tore off his Masonic emblem and confessed that he was the leader of a band of taxicab holdup men and consort of the frequenters of the vilest dens in Manhattan's Tenderloin.

Beside White stood his faithful wife, with their baby in her arms and four-year-old daughter by her side. Until her husband opened his lips she had believed him always the upright, respectable business man he was by day. There was hardly a dry eye in the room.

White was charged with being concerned in the robbing of two messengers of his firm who were held up and deprived of $3,032, the company's payroll. Last October a man named Clinnen was charged with the robbery, but immediately acquitted by the jury, who readily believed the handsome, honest looking, highly paid sales manager when he said that at the time of the robbery Clinnen was with him at Brooklyn's noted club, the Crescent. His salary was $10,000 a year.

Torn With Deep Emotion.

While his counsel arranged with the court for him to make his confession, White, pale and haggard, gripped the oak railing in front of him. He gave one quick, pained glance toward his wife and then, steeling himself for the ordeal, began, his voice choking with emotion:

"Your honor, I wish to confess my guilt and my shame before your court and the world. I had the full confidence of my employers and the love of my wife and babies. I was trusted and esteemed by my relatives, my business associates and my friends before I was tempted and before I fell. I have no just excuse to offer for my crime.

"But one thing I wish to ask here is that the good Lord will give me the strength to serve out the sentence which you will impose and that I may be spared to make full restitution for every dollar I have taken and for every cent of expense that has been caused through my dishonesty. And I also want to pay back to the state all that my crime has cost it.

"I wish to be spared to help J. Edward Darrick, my friend, who has lost his position through helping me, and I want to help Arthur Barlow, who has lost his position, although I do not know why.

"This is the bitter cup that the Lord has willed I shall drink. I have prayed to the Lord, and he has guided me. I am guilty, your honor. That is all."

As is the custom, several bailiffs crowded up to the bar.

"Stand back, officers!" commanded Justice Aspinwall. "This man is not going to run away."

Wife Puts Hand In His.

Mrs. White, pallid as he, but trembling less, stepped softly to her husband's side, slipped her arm through his and put her hand in his. Weeping, White bent over her and whispered:

"Helen, I'm guilty of all they've said about me. I'm going to make a clean breast of it."

"I see you wear the button of the Mystic Shrine," said Justice Aspinwall, himself a member of the order.

White bowed, and his hand went to the lapel of his coat.

"I can't wear this any longer; I have disgraced it. I strip myself of my Masonic emblem, for I am not fit to wear it."

In the tense silence of the court only the sobs of the heartbroken wife could be heard.

"I have been impressed with the sincerity and frankness of this man," said the justice. "Before pronouncing sentence I would like to make an investigation. I would like to look up his record and also to hear from his friends, so I will postpone sentence."

White, a member of an excellent Virginia family, has enjoyed for his own sake a high reputation among those with whom he lived and moved by day. But for his own confession of his doings and associates at night his Hyde and Jekyll existence would not have been credited by his friends.

GERMANY RESUMES RACING.

Ten Day Meet For $62,500 to Be Held Near Berlin.

At a meeting of the Union club in Berlin, the controlling body for horse racing in Germany, the vice president announced that permission had been received to reopen the race tracks, but without the operation of betting machines.

The first meet will begin at Hoppegarten, near Berlin, May 24, and continue ten days. Seven races will be run each day. The purses will amount to $62,500.

LABOR AND ART CLASHED.

The Battle Was Rather One Sided and Labor Won the Night.

Among the experiences which Sir Frederick Cowen, the eminent composer, relates in his book "My Art and My Friends" is the following: Once while conducting in Melbourne a terrible noise of hammering started overhead as soon as the concert began.

"I put down my baton and stopped," writes Sir Frederick; "so did the noise. Thinking it was over, I began again; so did the noise. I then sent a messenger with a polite request that the noise should cease. After about ten minutes, during which the hammering grew more and more persistent, the messenger returned, and I said to him:

"'Did you give them my message?'

"'Yes, sir.'

"'And what was their answer?'

"'They said, "Tell Mr. Cowen we've got our contract to finish by a certain time and we ain't going to stop for no concert or nobody."'

"Upon this I turned to the audience and said:

"'Ladies and gentlemen, as you have possibly noticed, there has been a fight between labor and art. Labor has won. I am very sorry, and I wish you all good night.'

"Then I dismissed the orchestra, and there was no concert that evening."

FIRE RISKS ON FARMS.

Safety First Should Be as Much the Rule There as Elsewhere.

A contributor to Farm and Fireside shows how appalling fire risks are on farms. He tells how to reduce some of these fire risks and writes in part as follows:

"The inveterate smoker is about as dangerous as a walking stick of dynamite. It makes me shudder to see a man smoking around the farm buildings. One man I know never will forget the way he was run off the farm when I caught him smoking a cigarette while stacking hay.

"Another dangerous practice of which the average man is guilty is that of carrying ordinary matches loose in his pockets. He should carry either safety matches or keep the ordinary kind in a metal box.

"On most farms the lantern is still the usual light for working about the buildings after dark. A good way to keep it clean and safe is, first, to take out the burners and clean them by boiling in strong soapsuds. This will keep the ventilating passages of the burner working properly. Then wipe all leaking or spilled oil off the base.

"Never set a lantern down. Either hold it or hang it up. Then when it is accidentally struck it will swing instead of upsetting."

A Gladstone Anecdote.

Lord Alverstone tells this anecdote of Gladstone in his "Recollections:"

"Mr. Gladstone was very much interested in the Caucasus. I had a friend, Captain X., who had recently come home from that district, and I gave him a letter of introduction to Mr. Gladstone. A few days later I met Mr. Gladstone in Parliament street. He stopped me and said, 'Your friend, Captain X., knows more about the Caucasus than any man I ever met.' A few minutes afterward I met Captain X. in Pall Mall. I said to him, 'Well, you have made a great impression, Mr. Gladstone.' 'Have I?' he said. 'Yes,' I replied. 'He says you know more about the Caucasus than any man he ever met.' 'Well,' said Captain X., 'that is very strange, for, though I was with him for three-quarters of an hour, I made only three observations.'"

Leather Medals.

Leather medals were originally conferred as a genuine mark of honor. When King John of France, captured at Agincourt, was forced to pay to Edward III. of England a ransom of 3,000,000 gold crowns to effect his release he was left without precious metal for coins or decorations. So he found it necessary to pay the palace expenses with leather money. He also used leather medals when he wished to confer honor on some nobleman. The custom quickly arose of presenting leather medals as a burlesque distinction.—American Boy.

Discretion.

"Mother"—Elsie's eyes were round with horror—"that little boy next door just said the awfulest thing."

"Come tell mother, dear."

"Oh, I couldn't possibly tell you; it was too awful."

"Elsie, tell me instantly."

Elsie backed toward the door. "I think I'd better run out in the garden and play. I feel it coming on that I'm going to tell."—New York Post.

Sound Advice.

"I wish Ingomar to think only of me."

"I would not distract his thoughts too much from business, my dear," counseled her mother. "Remember you will need a great many expensive things."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Why He Failed.

"I understand his marriage was a failure."

"Yes; he tried to run it the way he ran his business."

"How do you mean?"

"He was never in the office."—Detroit Free Press.

Gentle Gertrude.

Penelope—Gertrude is a gentle creature, isnt she? Percival—Yes; instead of whipping the cream she just scolds it.—Youngstown Telegram.

It belongs to great men to have great defects.—French Proverb.

D/34

LOCAL :: SPORTING NEWS :: GENERAL

INDEPENDENTS PUT SKIDS UNDER THE B'VILLE TEAM

With Feeley in the Box, the Locals Swamped Beeville by Score of 16-1. McCullum Stars For Local Team

The Fulton Independents got some good batting pratice Saturday afternoon at Baldwinsville coupled with plenty of exercise on the paths, for the local players ran themselves ragged, scoring runs almost at will and trimming the Beeville hopefuls by the score of 16 to 1. The game was a good burlesque of the national pastime, not because the Fulton lads weren't in earnest but because the Baldwinsville team persisted in booting every ball off the bats of the Fultonians and the support accorded pitcher Hall was enough to take the heart out of any man. The home boys didn't have a chance at any stage of the game, and it is doubtful if they could have trimmed the local high school team, playing as they did yesterday. Feeley had the Indian sign on them at all times, but after few innings, he saw that he could take it easy and he was not forced to exert himself after that. Hall, on the other hand, was touched up often, but several of the Independents' hits should have been fielded without trouble by the Beeville infield. They gave an awful exhibition of baseball and practically laid down in the last five frames. Hall was ready to quit two or three times, disgusted with the support he was getting but as there were no other pitchers in sight he was prevailed upon to finish it out.

The locals started off with a rush in the first inning. Rogers walked and H. Ingeamells singled. McCullum sent Rogers home with a grounder that Jones should have eaten up, and Ingamells came home when his brother bunted.

Fulton tallied four times in the third inning, three of the runs being made with none down. The Baldwinsville team registered four errors in this inning alone and Hall started to walk out of the box but his teammates begged him to continue. Roth, the Beeville first sacker, was the only man on the team, with the exception of the battery, who seemed to want to play ball. He put up a good game. Half of the home team played in street clothes. Cy Perkins in left field dropped an easy fly and Rogers, the Beeville center fielder attempted to play both fields after that, with disastrous results. The next fly ball hit into left field territory claimed the attention of both Rogers and Perkins with the result that neither man caught it and two runs came in. Hall had an altercation with a rough-neck spectator at this point and for a time it looked as though the crowd would get its money's worth, but some players separated the two men.

Baldwinsville scored one lone tally in the fifth inning. Feeley let up a trifle and A. Perkins lined out a pretty single. Jones fanned, but Westphal brought Perkins in from second with another hit. After that Feeley was invincible and no Beeville player reached third base.

McCullum starred for the locals, making two sensational one hand stops of hot liners in his territory as well as leading his team at the bat. Two excusable errors are charged against Fulton, but aside from that the local boys played perfect ball. The game was no real test however as the Beeville team was only a pick-up organization and in no shape to play a baseball game.

The score:

Independents

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
D. Rogers, 3b.	5	1	1	2	2	1
H. Ingamells, 2b.	4	2	1	3	2	0
McCullum, ss.	5	2	2	3	4	0
W. Ingamells, lf.	4	1	0	2	0	0
Brown, rf.	5	2	1	1	0	0
Watson, cf.	3	2	1	1	0	0
Paige, 1b.	4	2	1	6	0	1
Fayette, c.	4	2	1	9	1	0
Feeley, p.	3	2	0	0	2	0
	37	16	8	27	11	2

Baldwinsville

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
A. Perkins, 2b.	4	1	1	2	1	1
Jones, ss.	3	0	0	1	2	3
Westphal, 3b.	2	0	1	1	1	0
Failing, c.	3	0	0	5	1	2
B. Rogers, cf.	4	0	1	2	0	2
C. Perkins, lf.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Roth, 1b.	3	0	2	10	2	0
Spalding, rf.	2	0	0	3	0	1
Hall, p.	3	0	1	1	3	0
	28	1	6*	26	10	9

*D. Rogers out—hit by batted ball.

Score by innings:

Baldwinsville ..0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0— 1
Fulton ....2 0 4 3 0 1 2 3 1—16

Two-base hits, Watson, Fayette, Roth. Sacrifice hits, D. Rogers, McCullum. Sacrifice fly, Brown, Paige. Struck out—by Feeley, 9; by Hall, 5. Bases on balls, off Feeley, 2; off Hall, 4. Passed balls—Fayette, Failing, 2, Time of game, 1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires Knox and LaPorte.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Richmond at Toronto.
Providence at Buffalo.
Newark at Montreal.
Jersey City at Rochester.

Results Yesterday

Montreal, 3; Providence, 1.
All other games postponed, wet grounds.

Results Saturday

Jersey City, 9; Buffalo, 1.
Newark, 5; Toronto, 3.
Providence, 4; Montreal, 1.
Richmond, 3; Rochester, 2 (first game).
Richmond, 9; Rochester, 9 (second game).

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Providence	11	4	.733
Montreal	10	6	.625
Richmond	8	6	.571
Jersey City	6	6	.500
Rochester	6	7	.462
Buffalo	4	6	.400
Newark	4	7	.364
Toronto	3	10	.231

Do not let another day pass without trying some of the good things at the Roberts & Wood Fountain. adv

INTEREST BEARING DOLLARS

Money that is idle cannot yield a return.

To accomplish the best results, your money should be working for you—invest it where it will yield a good return consistent with safety.

We offer you this opportunity and cordially invite your account.

4% PAID IN OUR INTEREST DEPARTMENT

CURRENT COMMENT

The Independents tried hard to make the contest at Baldwinsville a ball game Saturday, but the home team booted the game away and in several instances Hall, who had a sore arm, was ready to quit cold, and hec ould hardly be blamed.

* * *

"Swatty" Watson, of the local team, has Marty McHale of big league fame backed off the boards on the voice stuff. "Swatty" has a tenor that would make Caruso go back to truck drivink. He had a chance to demonstrate in a Baldwinsville ice-cream parlor Saturday, anr the proprietor and all within hearing distance were enthralled by the center-fielder's tuneful melodies.

* * *

Tommy McCullum got a hand, even from the B'ville fans, when he went five feet up for a hot liner in the fifth inning and pulled it down with one hand.

* * *

Fayette an Oswego player, who handled the big mitt for Fulton, played a heady game. His throws to the bases were fast and very few pillows were pilfered on his arm.

* * *

In spite of the fact that they lost the game in the tenth inning the Fulton High school lads were a happy bunch Saturday night, for they had at last errand the commendation of their coach, Bill Stauring. Bill will hand out the credit when it is deserved and he said Saturday night, "The boys lost out, but it wasn't their fault. They played real baseball today and if they can repeat the stunt throughout the season, I'll be satisfied."

* * *

"Spec" Caffrey bore up bravely under his prize-speaking honors and played first base again, while Krausse was stationed in right. Caffrey improved in his hitting somewhat and scored both runs for Fulton.

* * *

Thh Fulton Hige school team should have a scorer at every game and if necessary pay the expenses of one of the students. A box score is the only method of getting a line on the players and batting and fielding averages can not be figured unless the scores of all games are available. Some one should score every game. When the team plays at home, two or three scorers are on hand, but the box score of the Morrisville game was not kept nor was the score of the Auburn game.

* * *

With the Oswego-Onondaga County league playing Saturday games, the Athletic Park field will be available. Although some work has been done on the diamond this year, the expenditure of twenty-five dollars would work wonders at the park. Some new wire is needed in the grand stand, and unless the old wire is replaced very shortly there may be a fatality to report. The infield could stand a little filling-in without severe strain, and the players can get enough fresh air without the medium of the ventilation holes in the fence. These things should be taken care of at once.

FULTON LOST GAME IN TENTH

Local High School Boys Were Nosed Out After Hard Uphill Fight

Failure to get the breaks in luck at the proper moment cost the Fulton High school baseball team the game at Auburn Saturday when the Auburn High school nine won in thhe tenth inning by the score of 3-2. It was a hard game to lose and had all the earmarks of a well-earned victory for Fultonians until the fatal frame when an opportune hit coupled with an inopportune error, a base on balls and another wallop from an Auburn bat, brought in the run that put the ramper on the hopes of the local lads.

After the performance of the team here Friday when they trampled the Solvay High school team to earth by a score of 7-3 Coach Stauring felt confident that the locals would give a good account of themselves against thes trong Auburn team. And he was not disappointed. The locals started the ball rolling in the second inning and nicked the platter with one tally in that period. Auburn made it 2-1 in the fifth when O'Brien was touched for two of the five hits he allowed during the entire game. Then the contest wore on into the ninth frame with both teams fighting seemingly impossible. In the ninth, however, Caffrey leading off, made his only hit of theh game. O'Brien advanced him with a scarifice and Wilcox sent him over with a clean single. Auburn was unable to score in the last half and with renewed confidence the locals came to bat in the tenth determined to put the game on ice. Pullen landed on first with a clean hit and D. O'Brien followed with Pullen taking third. The next batter fanned and the Auburn lads blasted Fulton's chances at that juncture with a lightning double play that nailed Pullen at home and Barnes at first. In Auburn's turn at bat Miller walked. Barker missed a liner on a bad bound and a hit by the Auburn captain sent across the tally that won the game.

O'Brien pitched a good game for Fulton holding the heavy hitters of the Auburn team to five scattered bingles and passing but one man. Wilcox did some good work with the stick and Caffrey played a good game at first. The rest of the team performed well. No scorer accompanied the local team so the box score story of the game is not available.

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Baltimore at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Kansas City.
Newark at Pittsburgh.

Results Yesterday

Pittsburgh, 4; Chicago, 1.
Kansas City, ; St. Louis, 2.
Buffalo at Newark (rain).

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	19	10	.655
Newark	16	12	.571
Kansas City	15	12	.556
Chicago	16	13	.552
Brooklyn	14	13	.519
St. Louis	12	14	.462
Baltimore	12	17	.414
Buffalo	8	21	.276

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

At Minneapolis—										R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	5	8	2
Minne...	0	0	2	4	0	0	4	0	x	10	11	2

At St. Paul—										R	H	E
Columbus	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	4	11	2
St. Paul	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1

At Kansas City (10 inns.)— R H E
Indianp. 1 0 1 1 0 4 1 0 0 0—8 13 1
K. City 3 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 1—[illegible] [illegible] 2
Louisville at Milwaukee—wet grounds.

MORE BALL CLUBS FOR COUNTY LEAGUE

Baldwinsville Ready to Join Oswego-Onondaga Organization; Phoenix Also Agreeable

If the Phoenix representatives and the manager of the Rowan Stars of Oswego view the matter of the Oswego-Onondaga county league in the same light as the management of the Baldwinsville baseball club, fans of this section will be regaled with a live wire league this summer. Saturday, after the Independents-Baldwinsville game, Captain McCullum of the Independents and E. J. LaPorte of the Fulton Evening Times, which is promoting the league, conferred with Manager Carver of the Baldwinsville team and one of his associates on the question of the league and the matter met with great approbation on the part of both men. Baldwinsville is ready, even eager, to join such an organization and to that end the team has already made plans to open the season in approved style when the league starts. Manager Carver stated yesterday that he was heartily in favor of the project and was willing to enter his team at any time. The tentative rules and regulations of the league were explained to him thoroughly and he saw nothing that could be objected to. The Baldwinsville team will use the grounds in the rear of the high school and although the team has no facilities for barring spectators who do not pay, Carver stated Saturday that the people of the town were good baseball fans and willing to contribute at any time to the support of the town baseball team.

The team put into the field Saturday by the B'ville manager comprised only four regular players and the rest were eleventh hour pickups. Carver promises that the Baldwinsville league team will be on a par with anything in this section, and when asked if he thought the Rowan Stars of Oswego would be too fast for an strictly amateur league the B'ville manager said that he would be willing to clash with the Rowans at any time when is real team is in the field.

Carver offered to get in touch with the Phoenix manager before the first league meeting is called and hhe will see to it that Phoenix is represented at the meeting. Hestated that he was in favor of a bonafide amateur league, with no players paid, although he did not object to a division of receipts among the players. The amount of the league guarantee was not considered large by Manager Carver and the money question can be esaily taken care of in his town.

The Rowan Stars are now the only team yet to be interviewed. Feeley, who pitched for Fulton Saturday, said that he was almost sure that the Rowans would enter the league and when asked regarding their reported professionalism, he replied that the Rowans have no paid players and never have had. Thihs question will be well taken care of by league rules, in any case.

A meeting will be held in Fulton either the latter part of this week or early next week at which time representatives from all four teams will meet and the league will be formed.

The Rowans will be communicated with before that time and if they decline to enter some other Oswego team will be asked to represent thhat city.

Sunday games will not be possible in B'ville and as both the Rowans and the Independents have always played Sunday baseball it is very probable that all the league games will be played on Saturday. Many people who would otherwise support the league would object to Sunday baseball and as the support of all the fans in the city is needed, league games on Saturdays and holidays would be the safest way.

A schedule of twenty-four games has been suggested, which would enable each team to meet every other team four times, two games at home and two abroad. This schedule allowing for holidays, rainy Saturdays and postponed games would cover about three months, and will probably be cut to about sixteen games. A schedule committee will be appo[illegible] at the meeting and two league u[illegible] will also be selected. The gre[illegible] care will be taken in thhe selection [illegible] officials and the league will offer go[illegible] inducements to capable men. No [illegible]pire will be allowed to officiate at [illegible] the games in any one town, but [illegible] schedule will be mapped out for [illegible] by the league officials. An admissi[illegible] fee to all games will be fixed and v[illegible]ious other details taken care of.

Captain McCullum of the Fu[illegible] team is enthusiastic over the lea[illegible] idea and predicts a good race for [illegible] flag. Several promising new can[illegible]dates have applyed for positions [illegible] the Fulton team and as the league w[illegible] be given some prominence, good w[illegible] on the part of the players will not [illegible] without reward.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Pittsburgh at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Results Yesterday

No games scheduled.

Results Saturday

New York, 10; Chicago, 0.
Philadelphia, 11; St. Louis, 2.
Pittsburgh, 10; Boston 6.
Brooklyn 7; Cincinnati, 1.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	16	8	[illegible]
Chicago	15	11	[illegible]
Boston	13	11	.5[illegible]
Pittsburgh	13	14	.4[illegible]
Brooklyn	12	14	.46[illegible]
Cincinnati	11	14	.44[illegible]
St. Louis	12	16	.42[illegible]
New York	10	14	.41[illegible]

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
New York at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.

Results Yesterday

New York, 6; Detroit, 2.
Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 2.
Boston, 3; Cleveland, 0.
St. Louis, 2; Washington, 1.

Results Saturday

New York, 4; Cleveland, 2.
Boston, 5; Detroit, 2.
Washington, 3; Chicago, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 4.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	16	8	[illegible]
Detroit	18	11	[illegible]
Boston	13	9	[illegible]
Chicago	16	12	[illegible]
Washington	11	14	[illegible]
Cleveland	11	16	[illegible]
Philadelphia	9	16	[illegible]
St. Louis	10	18	[illegible]

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Albany at Syracusse.
Troy at Utica.
Elmira at Scranton.
Binghamton at Wilkesbarre.

Results Yesterday

All games postponed, wet grou[illegible]

Results Saturday

Syracuse, 4; Albany, 3. (10 inni[illegible]
Troy, 13; Utica, 3.
Scranton, 5; Elmira, 1.
Wilkesbarre, 4; Binghamton, [illegible] (first game.)
Wilkesbarre, 6; Binghamton, [illegible] (second game).

Teams Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Troy	6	2	[illegible]
Wilkesbarre	7	4	[illegible]
Elmira	5	5	[illegible]
Utica	4	4	[illegible]
Albany	4	4	[illegible]
Binghamton	4	5	[illegible]
Scranton	[illegible]	5	[illegible]
Syracuse	2	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 128 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1915 | Price One Cent

Accumulated Rubbish is a Fire Hazzard on Which You Pay a High Rate of Insurance. Clean Up, it's Cheaper, and a Cleaner City is a Safer City—Chamber of Commerce

F. A. Gage Opposes Double-Tracking East First Street

Says That Railroad Company Does Not Show Disposition to Play Fair With City

At tomorrow night's meeting of the Common Council the question of the paving of 1st st. between Rochester st. and Broadway will come up for definite action. At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Public Works held at the City Hall this morning a resolution was passed asking the Common Council to approve of the paving plan and the widening of the street between the two points.

F. A. Gage and George Mason, two property owners along the street were present at this morning's meeting and they both approved of the plan. They were asked to be present at the meeting because of their connection with a committee drawn two years ago to decide on the details of the work.

President Stevenson of the Board asked Mr. Gage his opinion on the double track question and Mr. Gage stated that he did not believe it should be done. "However, if the street is to be double-tracked," said Mr. Gage, "the trolley company should be made to pay for the franchise of the other track. The company should have never been given a perpetual franchise on that street and if the city had only allowed a twenty-year franchise the company would have been willing to exert itself a little in order to keep on good terms with the city and the paving and tracks ont he street would be kept in better condition. As it is now, the company has the franchise and doesn't care what is done on the street."

According to the plan which will be submitted to the Council a strip of three feet in width will be taken on the west side of the street from Rochester street almost to the library and then, on account of the fact that the street above the library is wider at present than the street below, a narrower strip will be taken off so that the street will be 37 feet wide throughout its entire length. A walk will be laid to the curb on the west side of the street and the line of trees which stand along the curb on the street at present will be removed.

The cost of the improvement will total $10,300 and the State and City will bear almost $8,000 of the expense. The property owners along the street will pay the remainder. Assessments varying from $63. 5 to $244.96 will be paid by the property owners. The State of New York will contribute the strip on the west side of the street.

It is expected that the improvement will be a permanent one and the Board of Public Works is anxious to see the work commence at once. The Board is without funds and the council will be asked to borrow the money.

At the regular meeting of the Board held last night it was unanimously voted that the Clean-Up project under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce shhould receive the heartiest approval of the Board.

Ovid Perchway applied for city water on North 55th st.

E. H. Church applied for a grade on his property on West 3d st. Both requests were granted. The meeting adjourned after the payment of several bills had been authorized.

FIRE PREVENTION DAY FRIDAY, MAY 21

The Public Safety Division of the Chamber of Commerce met yesterday at 5 p.m. to consider further plans for the Clean-Up Week now in progress.

It was announced that Friday, May 21st, the day set aside for the collection of rubbish would be Fire Prevention Day. The Public Safety Division believe that it is cheaper to have one's rubbish burned in a community bonfire than in ones own home and they are asking all storekeepers and householders to gather all inflamable rubbish from their cellars, attics and backyards and put it on the curb early Friday morning. Teams have been offered to the Chamber by generous citizens and members for carting this rubbish to the city dumps. There is a pressing need for more teams and volunteers to go with them on their rounds.

Many merchants and householders have been paying a high rate of insurance on the rubbish piles and fire traps they have been maintaining. Now is their chance to get rid of these dangerous and costly hazards.

> "Holy Smoke! You can't profit from this campaign by just reading what is said about it. Why don't you stop in the middle of this article and go out and start something?"

If a fire ever got a good start in some of the back alleys in the bsuiness section nothing short of providence could save the buildings. Every wagon-load of inflamable material carted away next Friday will be a danger removed. This is not a movement for the "City Beautiful" idea alone. It is for Public Safety. A fire department no matter how efficient is at best only a curative measure. The time to stop a fire is before it starts.

The division of Public Safety want to make a fire like that which swept over Salem last year impossible in Fulton. They can succeed only if the people make use of this opportunity to get rid of their rubbish.

MAJOR W. D. FERGUSON DIED TO-DAY; AGE 84

He Rose from Rank of Captain to That of Major of the 184th Regiment Infantry in 1864

Major William D. Ferguson, 84, died early this morning at his home in this city. He was born at Orwell, and in 1876 was married to Miss Phoebe A. Prentice. He was captain of Company G, of the 24th New York Infantry. In 1863 he was honorably discharged and in August, 1864, re-enlisted and served as major of the 184th Regiment until the close of the war.

It was fifty years ago on May 9 that Captain Ferguson left Sandy Creek with his company of 100 men for Elmira. Their motto was "We go to fight and shall fight to win." At Rome one of the Sandy Creek boys ran across a Secessionist who displayed a Rebel flag. Whereupon the Sandy Creek boy reproved him and his reply was "I can whip any Sandy Creek boy of the Stars and Stripes." A bang from the Sandy Creek boy put the rebel out of business. The loyal lad said, "I have enlisted to fight for the Stars and Stripes and am as ready to do it in Rome as Baltimore.

After the war was over the Major spent a great part of his time in the South where he became a mill builder of due prominence.

The Major was an active member of Post Schenck, G.A.R., of the Borrowed Time Club, and of the American Mechanics.

Surviving are the widow, a son, James Ferguson of Indiana, and a daughter, Mrs. Nettie Shayes, of Oswego, also four grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. One brother, Hiram Ferguson, of Iowa, and one sister also survive.

The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock Thursday morning at the First M. E. church. Rev. J. W. Barrett will officiate. Burial will be made at Sandy Creek.

Common Council May Call Election to Vote on Falley

There Is Apparent a Decided Reversal of Opinion Relative to Purchasing Site for High School Purposes

What may prove tob e a decisive action in the Falley seminary proposition will be taken by the Fulton Common Council at a meeting tomorrow night. At that time the council will be asked to call a special election by which the people of the city will have an opportunity to decide whether or not the Falley site shall be the location of the new high school.

The Falley seminary purchase has been agitated at regular intervals for the past number of years and has been rejected at three different special elections by a public vote. This time, however, there has been a more concerted movement on the part of the Falley site supporters and they claim that public opinion has reversed and that many people who voted against the purchase in the past will cast their votes for the site at the next election, if the council decides to call one.

The site has many supporters and many oppose it vigorously. Under the will, it is said that the Gilmour heirs have been forbidden to dispose of the property except for educational purposes. Therefore the estate has made a special effort to sell the land to this city and has in the opinion of many offered really unusual inducements to the people. At present the city finds it necessary to rent several rooms in the building and for these rooms the sum of $1,000 a year is paid. Under the terms of the option now held by the city, which will expire in July the city can purchase the property for the sum of $16,000, which is considered a good buy by real estate agents, and pay that amount in yearly installments of $1,000, the exact sum that the city is now paying as a rental. The location is considered the most central and the fact that the Board of Education as a unit supports the purchase of the site and that several other men of prominence in city affairs have given their time to advocating the purchase of the property has influenced many to look into the merits of the purchase more fully.

On the other hand, many oppose the purchase saying that the cost of the building is too large, in spite of the fact that the building is centrally located. The city is not in a position, they say, to pay a large sum of money to buy the property when a site can be purchased in another district, perhaps not so centrally located but situated in the path of thec ity's eventual growth for less money. The residents of the West Side seem to have deep-rooted objections to the purchase of the Falley property and very little effort has been made to present the proposition to them by its supporters. Several men in a position to know claim that the building which stands on the grounds at present will have to be removed in a very short time as the state would condemn it. One man has declared that it will cost $3,000 to raze the building and this would mean that the city would pay more than $16,000 for the bare ground. The opposition asks why some real estate agent has not purchased the property if it is a good buy, but the estate has not been allowed to dispose of it under the terms of he will.

The sentiment of most of the aldermen seems to be in favor of the special election, and while some do not favr the purchase of a site, it is said, they are willing to let the question be settled once and for all by vote of the people. Alderman Sullivan stated at the last meeting that he could not vote for the election as he knows that his constituents did not want the site and would not care to vote on it again. It will be pointed out to the council Wednesday night, however, that as the petition represents a large number of tax-payers who are willing to vote on the question, the council should call the election. In order that the election may be called the council must vote [illegible] for it, and it [illegible] Alderman Sullivan [illegible] of the will.

MUSIC AND MIRTH FOR CLASS NIGHT

June 22, In the Evening, Students Will Give Play; Music by Orchestra

Arrangements have now been completed and active preparation is in progress for the annual Class Night Exercises to be given by the Class of 1916 at the Quirk on Tuesday Evening, June 22.

The Fulton High School Orchestra under the direction and training of Mrs. [illegible] Owens will furnish music for the occasion. The personnel of the orchestra follows:

First violin, Mrs. L. R. Owens.
First violin, Harold Gillespie.
Second violin, Evadne Austin.
Second violin, Joseph Keenan.
Coronet, Prof. Jesse A. Lawton.
Flute, Earl Lawton.
Flute, Albert Sanford.
Clarinet, Ralph Ferguson.
'Cello, Phillips Calkins.
Drums, Richard Murphy.
Piano, Miss Katherine Sullivan.

The officers of thhe class are: President, Harold Thompson; vice president, Eryma E. Paige; secretary, Fred'k B. Martin; treasurer, Leland T. Carner.

The class has selected the following members to represent them in the part of the evening's program:

Class History, Lola B. Palmer; History of the Historian, Amelia L. Rolfe; Class Poem, Florence L. Moody; Class Prophecy, Earl D. Hopkins; Prophecy on Prophet, Lillian P. Simons; Class Will, Matthew Frawley; Codicil to Will, Harold N. Gillespie.

Grand Marshal, Lester F. Gillespie, Class of 1916.

The second part of the evening's program will be the presentation of "The Fortune Hunter." Under the training of Mrs. Keslr, the members of the class whom she has selected for the parts are making excellent progress. The play is undoubtedly the most interesting as well as the most difficult ever attempted by our high school but Mrs. Kesler feels that she has a strong cast and that "The Fortune Hunter" will bring out some new stars to add to the high school list. The cast follows:

Thel Cast

Nathaniel Duncan—"Nat the Fortune Hunter" ... Leland T. Carner
Henry Kellogg—A rising young financier .... Harold F. Caflrey
George Burnham — A promoter .... Edward Markey Pullen
Robbins—Kellogg's servant .... Ramon F. Lewis
Tom—A Newsboy, Bernard Reswick

Village Characters

Sam Graham—The druggist .... Marshal G. Penfield
Mr. Lockwood—The banker .... Earl D. Hopkins
Tracey Tanner—The livery man's son .... Harold Scholz
Pete Willing —The sheriff .... Harold N. Gillespie
Mr. Sperry—The drummer .... Harry J. Lynch
"Hi"—The old inhabitant .... Harold Scholz
Herman—The errand boy ...., Albert L. Sanford
Roland Barnett—The bank clerk .... Harold Thompson
Betty Graham — The druggist's daughter ...... Florence L. Moody
Josephhine Lockwood—The banker's daughter .... Eryma E. Paige
Angie—The friend of Josie .... Rose A. Walsh

The price of reserved seat tickets will be 35 cents and can be secured at the box office at The Quirk. If purchased together reserved seat tickets for Class Night and for Commencement will be sold for 50 cents at the box office.

We are Agents for
CHASE & SANBORN'S
Fine Teas and Coffees
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida St. Hello 75

TWENTY-NINE DOCTORS SAT AT DINNER HERE

The meeting of the Oswego County Medical Society came to a close yesterday afternoon in the Masonic rooms in the Quirk building at 4 o'clock. A detailed account of the meeting was published in ths paper yesterday. Twenty-nine doctors were present, most of them making the trip by automobile.

Dr. Hervey, vice-president of the society, was unable to appear as was Dr. Dowdle of Oswego, who was to have addressed the meeting on "Goitre." Addresses were made by Dr. Cott of Buffalo, Dr. Anderson of this city and Dr. Howe of Albany. Dinner was enjoyed at the Clark House at noon.

The society will hold another meeting in the near future in Oswego at which time "Blindness, Its Cause and Prevention," will be discussed.

Marring of Mail Boxes Punishable

Postmaster Peter Conley announced this morning that the Clean-Up campaign begun by the postal department on the mail boxes of the city has been concluded and every box in the city is now resplendent in its new coat of green paint. The Postmaster stated that a close watch is being kept on the boxes and people who attempt to deface or mark the boxes in any way will be vigorously prosecuted under the government laws. The penalty callsf or a heavy fine or a term of imprisonment or both.

SURPRISE PARTY

A surprise in honor of the 21st birthday of Isidore Horwitz was held at the home of his uncle, I. Alderman, last night. The evening was passed with music and dancing and refreshments were served at a late hour. Leonard Roy presided at the piano and Mr. Horwitz rendered several violin selections.

Those present were the Misses Celia Cominkovitz , Bessie Mirsky, Lena Kaplan, Sam Srasoff, Leonard Roy and Isidor Horwitz.

ATTENDING THE DIOCESE

Early this morning Mrs. John Henderson and Mrs. F. L. Jennings left for Jordan, N. Y., to attend the annual session of the Woman's Auxiliary of the 4th district of the Diocese of Central New York. The convention is held in the Episcopal church at Jordan, today's meeting being addressed by the Rev. Mr. Chaplan of Alaska.

REAL BARGAINS
For Careful Buyers

$350 Styvesant Upright, Beautiful Figured Mahogany, used 6 months, at........ $225
$390 Claundon Upright, like new . . . $245
$250 Kremlin Upright, like new . . . $150
$300 Mason, Boston Upright . . . $165

The above great values sold on our easy payment plan or liberal discount to cash purchases.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY
COME IN AT ONCE

Bogue Piano Store
61 First Street

BEGAN TUESDAY

It Commemorates Giving the Ten Commandments to Ancient Israelites

The Feast of the Pentecost, or the Feast of Weeks, will be observed by the Jews all over the world, beginning yesterday at sunset and continuing until sunset on Thursday. The feast commemorates the giving of the Ten Commandments to the Israelites by Moses on Mount Sinai. Services will be held in all synagogues.

Because the law was given on Pentecost, the rabbis aim to make the day the most enjoyable holy day. A popular way to observe it is to eat dairy goods and cheese cakes in honor of the law, which is likened to honey and milk. In the synagogue the scroll of "Ruth" is read, because the story of Ruth, embracing Judaism and the description of the scene of harvesting is considered to be appropriate to the festival of the law and of the harvest. Another reason given is that King David, a descendant of Ruth, died on Pentecost.

The custom widely prevails of displaying greens on the floors and other wise decorating the home and the synagogues with plants, flowers and trees. The greens are said to bring remembrances of the green mountains of Sinai, the trees of the judgment day for fruit trees on Pentecost. The trees also commemorate the harvest festival of former times.

The rite of confirmation for Jewish girls in the synagogue on Pentecost was introduced by the reform group. This festival was selected because it was the birthday of Judaism. The story of Ruth's recognition of the Jewish religion also gives color to the exercise.

The three days preceding Pentecost are called "the three days of the bounds" to commemorate the incident of the three days' preparation before Mount Sinai. These days are distinguished by the permission of marriage celebrations, which are prohibited on the other holidays.

In Palestine, the grain harvest lasted seven weeks and was a season of gladness. It began with the harvesting of the barley during the Passover and ended with the harvesting of the wheat at Pentecost, the wheat being the last cereal to ripen. Pentecost was thus the concluding festival of the grain harvest, just as the eighth day of Tabernacles was the concluding festival of the fruit harvest.

As with many or the Jewish holidays there is a controversy as to the exact day of celebration. For this reason the orthodox Jews observe the feast for two days. This year they will celebrate it tomorrow and on Thursday. The reform Jews celebrate Pentecost on but one day, tomorrow. It is difficult to determine whether the controversy as to the date of the celebration of Pentecost was merely a question of calendation or whether it had its origin in an attempt to assign to the festival a historical motive whichw as lacking in the Old Testament.

Just as Passover and Tabernacles were associated with historical events, so Pentecost was brought together with the day on which the Torah was given on Sinai.

MACCABEES WILL PARADE MEMORIAL DAY

The name of one fraternal organization whose numbers will fall into line of march on Memorial Day was inadvertantly omitted from the list published in yesterday's Evening Times. It was that of the Order of Maccabees. The society's name was the first one to be drawn by lot to participate with Schenck Post, G.A.R., Sons of Veterans, Fulton Lodge of Elks, Order of the United American Mechanics, Red Men, Modern Woodmen of America, Odd Fellows and Boy Scouts. Members of the Sons of Veterans will act as escorts to the old soldiers.

The Citizens' band will head the procession.

WLADYSTARIA BROMAS

Wladystaria Broomas, six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Karmun Bromas, died at the parents' home, 409 West 2d st., today after a brief illness. Private funeral services will be held from the home Thursday. Rev. Father Pnaik will officiate and burial will be at St. Mary's.

Big Opening of our New Store tomorrow. Shipman's, Oneida st. adv

The work of removing the Oneida st. bridge has been temporarily held up by an accident to an oxygen machine which is being used to cut the metal of the bridge. This machine is operated by an expert from New York city. One of the torches fell yesterday and was broken. The burner was sent to New York last night and will probably be back in commission again Friday. Until the machine returns work on the bridge will be delayed.

One third of the bridge has now been removed and work wil be commenced immediately on the pavement that has not yet been taken up. Contractor Rosoff will start work on the filling of the canal bed early next week and, as soon as the bed is filled to the street level, the trolley tracks will be shifted, and the portion of the bridge now occupied by the trolley will be torn down. The oxygen machine makes short work of the heavy iron girders, burning through them in an incredibly short time.

The bridge vibrates a great deal now when heavy loads pass over it, but the engineers in charge claim that the bridge is absolutely safe. Mr. Alderman narrowly escaped a serious accident the other day when a girder that had been burned through and on which he was standing gave way. Contractor Rosoff grasped Mr. Alderman and pulled him to safety.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH WILL MEET TONIGHT

The Common Council will meet tonight at City Hall at 8 o'clock. The meeting tonight will take up the Falley seminary proposition and a delegation from the Board of Education will request the council to call a special election for the purpose of voting on the Falley seminary as a site for the new high school. A petition signed by almost 500 taxpayers will also be presented to the council.

The Board of Health will also meet tonight at the City Hall and it is expected that several residents will be on hand to register complaints against unsanitary conditions in certain sections of the city.

Two Creeds Will Celebrate Feast Day

Next Sunday will be Pentecost Sunday, one of the great ecclesiastical feasts of the year. Special services will be held in the Catholic and Episcopal churches of the city on that day.

At the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Saturday will be observed as a day of fast and abstinence, being the vigil of Pentecost. On Sunday morning at the first mass, a class of more than fifty children, ranging in age from eight to ten years, will make their first Holy Communion. The celebrant of the mass will be Father Dooling and Father Lindsman will assist in the communion service. The children will occupy the center aisle of the church and a procession will take place before and after the service. The little girls will be dressed in white and the boys will wear dark suits with white ribbons on the arm.

There will be a solemn high mass at 10.30 o'clock, celebrated by Father Lindsmann. The choir will render special music under the direction of the organist, Frederic Kenyon. Father Lindsmann will preach the sermon.

WILL DANCE MAY 27

At a meeting of the Knights of Columbus last night plans were made to hold a card party in their rooms In Oneida st., on Thursday evening, May 27.

There will be an orchestra and dancing will be enjoyed from 10 to 12. The committee in charge is made up of James Flynn, Richard Murphy and Vincent Cavanaugh. The proceeds derived will go into the council's building fund.

LUMBERMAN SECURES LAND IN THIS COUNTY

Thomas Beatty, a well known lumber operator of Williamsport, Pa., has taken over a tract of 570 acres of timber land in the eastern part of Oswego county, a few miles from Altmar. He will commence lumbering operations within a few weeks, taking up headquarters in person on the property which is valued at $32,000.

If your horse is kicked, or cut by barbed wire, apply Hanford's Balsam.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

WALL PAPER

Our Entire Stock will be Sold at a
10% DISCOUNT

We Do Paper Hanging

You need OUR PAINTS in your CLEAN UP WORK

HULETT-TAFT CO., Inc.
208 Oneida Street

Community Notes

Mrs. Anna Wilkinson of Syracuse visited her sister, Mrs. Fred Boigoel, of Oneida st. Monday.

* * *

Mrs. William Wright of Volney has been visiting her daughter, Mrs James Keeney, for the past week.

* * *

Mrs Alex Pelo, who has been seriously ill for several weeks, still continues in a critical condition.

* * *

Mrs. Samuel Levi, who has been ill for the past two weeks, is improving.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Hotchkiss of New Haven were recent visitors here.

* * *

George Hill and daughter Clara of Palermo visited relatives here Monday.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Crane is spending some time with friends at Central Square.

* * *

Ralph Collins of Morse visited his sister, Mrs. George Moone, on Sunday.

* * *

Fred Wadsworth has returned from a visit with relatives at Wolcott.

* * *

Mrs. D. E. Wadsworth of Wolcott visited friends here last week.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Pelo of Central Square visited her mother, Mrs, Belle Pelo, last week.

* * *

William Gorham spent Monday at Syracuse and Auburn.

* * *

D. A. Northrop was in Syracuse Wednesday on business.

* * *

H. D. Wadsworth of Wolcott but formerly of Fulton is spending a few days here.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Seymour were in Volney Tuesday to attend the funeral of Edwin Foster.

* * *

Dr. Charles Lee remains critically ill at his home in South 1st st.

* * *

Miss Doris Lamb is ill at her home in West 1st st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Harrington, who has been in Ithaca a short time, have returned to their home in West First st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Whorl of S. 3d st. are in Pennsylvania called there by the illness of a relative.

* * *

Gervis Colwell has been visiting his sister at Carthage.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Coe have leased the apartment recently vacated by Mr and Mrs. Coy in Worth st.

* * *

Solomon Morin, of Philadelphia, is visiting I. Alderman of the West Side.

* * *

Letters received from Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Coy, who left Saturday for Almond, stat that Mr. Coy stood the journey well and is now very comfortable.

* * *

Mrs. George Palmer will entertain this afternoon the W. H. M. S. at her home in Worth st.

* * *

Henry Galpin of Oxford is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Sears in Worth st. Mr. Galpin was in the city to attend the funeral of Edward Foster.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Griffith have come from Bath to reside in this city. Mr. Griffith is the new baker at the Black's bakery.

* * *

The Jewish feast day of Sharmouth was celebrated this morning at the home of Samuel Waldhorn, at nine o'clock. Rabbi J. Cominkovitz was in charge of the services. The feast will close with another service tomorrow morning at the same time.

* * *

Mrs. S. Levi of North 4th st. is seriously ill.

* * *

Archie Hayes of the West River road has returned from a business trip to Leavittsbarg, Ohio.

FAMOUS FLAG FOR STATE.

Colonel Proctor's "Rattlesnake" Now in Library.

Greensburg, Pa.—The famous Rattlesnake flag has been transferred from the vault of the Merchants and Farmers' bank in Greensburg to the state library, Harrisburg, to take its place among other interesting relics of American wars.

The Rattlesnake flag belonged to Colonel John Proctor's Independent battalion of Westmoreland county. It was made in 1775 and was carried in the Revolution. Samuel Craig, Sr., who, with his three sons, John, Alexander and Samuel junior, fought in Proctor's battalion, was the color bearer.

On Colonel Proctor's death the flag passed to the next senior officer, and so on to the last survivor, General Alexander Craig. It was bequeathed by his great granddaughter, Jane Maria Craig of New Alexandria, to the state library at Harrisburg.

Music.—Buell's Full Orchestra at the Onyx Confectionery, Saturday night. adv.

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
Phone 186
17 N. Second Street

We Want Your
ELECTRICAL WORK
ALL SORTS OF SUPPLIES AND WORK WILL BE DONE IN A WORKMAN-LIKE MANNER.
D. B. KANE
Phone 1598 118 Oneida St.

FRESH VEGETABLES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

OUR NEW MODERN STORE
WILL OPEN TO-MORROW MORNING
AT 9 O'CLOCK
Special Opening Day Values Bigger and Better Than Ever
SHIPMAN'S 5-10-25 CENT STORE

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

May 18, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

1900 COPIES OF
THE EVENING TIMES
ENTER FULTON HOMES
EACH DAY

The Scrap Book

The English Sense of Humor.

James C. Thomson, now of Milwaukee, was a purser on an Anchor line steamer many years ago. In those days life preservers were not in general use, and on the inside of each stateroom door was affixed a small sign, reading:

"In emergencies this door may
Be lifted from its hinges. It
Will carry two people safely
in the water."

Thomson had an extra sign, and he pasted it on the inside of the door of his little safe. An English passenger came into the office and asked for change. Thomson swung the safe door back to get the money, and the Englishman read the sign. It was too much even for his credulity, and he burst out:

"Thomson, that's a lie! The bally thing cawn't float!"—Detroit Saturday Night.

The Best of Friends.

There are no friends like old friends
To help us with the load
That all must bear who journey
O'er life's uneven road,
And when unconquered sorrows
The weary hours invest
The kindly words of old friends
Are always found the best.

There are no friends like old friends
To calm our frequent fears
When shadows fall and deepen
Through life's declining years,
And when our faltering footsteps
Approach the great divide
We'll long to meet the old friends
Who wait on the other side.
—Anonymous.

Too Realistic.

During a performance of "Captain Lapalisse" at a Valencia theater some years ago an incident occurred which for lifelike effect left nothing to be desired. During the said play some of the actors mingle with the spectators in order to co-operate from the body of the house. No sooner had Miralles, the actor, taken his seat in the stalls than a daring pickpocket robbed him of his gold watch. Miralles seized the man by his coat collar and called out in a deep bass voice:

"Police! Help! Thieves!"

The audience, taking this little episode to be part of the performance, roared with laughter. Even the policemen joined in without stirring hand or foot.

"This is no farce!" cried the actor in tones of despair. "The fellow has got my watch!"

The voice sounded so natural that the audience broke into loud applause at "such excellent fooling." Meanwhile the thief managed to break away from his captor and escaped.

Innocent.

Robert, at the end of the college year, was taking up with his father the debatable matter of obligations incurred with tradesmen in the pursuit of knowledge. It had been a rather stormy session, but the storm had subsided, and the father returned to his book of poetry. Presently he was minded to test Robert's education.

"What do you know of this 'Ode On a Grecian Urn?'" he asked.

Robert felt himself to be injured unjustly.

"Father," he answered earnestly, "I assure you that a mistake has been made. I didn't buy a single Grecian urn while I was in college."—New York Post.

Plenty of Stars.

That resilient old timer, Ben Dodson, who is perhaps best remembered as advance agent for Jennie Yeamans thirty years ago, had no feeling of awe in the presence of greatness. He was in Kansas City when Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett opened the new Warder Opera House. It was so far from being ready for the event that it was literally roofless. Ben larked upon the stage before curtain up time to have a talk with the boys, Ned and Larry. The tragedians were good naturedly tolerant of the open air conditions in which they must play. Barrett, who was usually nervous when affairs were deflected from their normal course, observed, "Well, Doddy, this is unique, to say the least."

The house property man, excusably ambitious to get speech with the royalty of the profession, sidled up and insinuatingly queried: "What's de matter wid dis, Mr. Barrett? Hain't we got stars on the stoige and (pointing to the sky) stars overhead? Dis hain't no jay town, betcher life tain't!"—Detroit Free Press.

MODERN DIOGENES NEEDED

"As a single drop of aniline will tint a whole cask of water, so does the life of a good man influence a whole city—aye, a nation." —Anon.

Each hamlet, village, city and nation has its great men. Their simple, open lives attest their greatness. Vainglorious expressions are absent from their speech. Their life is marked by service, mutuality, reciprocity, and all doors open from them in generous thought, self-reliance, and a helpful, honest desire to benefit others.

Every place however great or small, on the other hand, has its men of the opposite type. From them there is no good will, no promotion of faith, no inspiration radiated. They are the men who readily avail themselves of another's hospitality but who in an hour of self-preservation, beast-like, surrender friendship and manhood to profit toward material ends. These, there are, who seek to gain in wordly goods by aiming to pull down the roof upon the head if another playing his own game honestly. Never yet has the person existed who could successfully and gleefully call constant attention to another's misfortune, real or imagined, without himself receiving retribution, full and speedy.

Fulton has both types of men, but how long should the mischief-brewers, the scandal-mongers, receive protection and support. There are those who decry the use of the "hammer," but surely a modern Diogenes with a modern lantern, and a shovel, could light the way and uncover the real stumbling blocks that detract from a city's growth.

Just as animal life gnaws from the root into the heart of the plant, sapping its life, so the unwholesome men of a community gnaw into its heart and sap therefrom its life.

"The life of a good man influences a whhole city--aye, a nation."

Clinched It.

An aged and much traveled tourist was relating experiences of his travels to a group of friends when a blatant young man, who had himself made a short trip through Europe, decided that it was about time to come in for his share of honors as a great traveler. "When I made my trip through the Red sea," the young man interjected, "we dropped anchor one night in the exact spot where Pharaoh's hosts were engulfed by the waters of the Red sea. In the morning when we heaved up the anchor we discovered that one of Pharaoh's chariots, which had for years been lying at the bottom of the sea, was hooked on to one of the flukes of our anchor. It was in an excellent state of preservation." "How did you know it was one of Pharaoh's chariots and not one of more recent vintage?" inquired the old tourist. "Oh, that was easy," replied the noisy young man. "You see, in one corner of the chariot we found an old coin which bore the inscription, '2005 B. C.'"

The Other One.

A tourist relates the following reminiscence: "I was traveling through England on foot with a knapsack on my back and in company with a facetious friend of mine, and in our wanderings we came to an inn. It was late at night, but by the bright moonlight we were able to see that the sign bore a counterfeit presentment of two asses' heads, with this legend over the picture, 'When shall we three meet again?' We stood for a moment gazing at it. Then my friend went to the inn door and began thumping upon it with his cane, while the echoes rang through the house. I was just going to expostulate with him over his unseemly conduct when an upper window was thrown open, and the innkeeper thrust out his head and demanded what we wanted. 'That's all right, old man! Don't get excited!' called up my friend in the most affable voice. 'There are only two asses' heads on the sign, and I just wanted to see the other one!'"

An Amended Epitaph.

Duncan's wife had the reputation of being a first class shrew. When Duncan died his neighbors put a tombstone over his grave with the epitaph "Asleep In Peace."

Widow Duncan was wild. It was meant as a slam at her, and she knew it was. It meant that she did not let him sleep in peace when alive. The neighbors assured her that it was not meant that way.

"Then it ought to say so."

To please her they got a stonecutter to add, "We all believe that he did have peace here—when he slept."—Baltimore Star.

Some people feel free to throw litter in the streets since it will all be cared for in Clean-up Week next year.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Automobiles and Baseball.

Somebody has discovered that the number of automobile owners in our country is nearly equal to the number of baseball patrons. In this connection it is suggested that, while the fans haven't the same cause for pride, they don't worry any over tire trouble. On the other hand, the car owners are not annoyed by outlaw leagues and umpires.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sadly Beautiful.

Some of the courtesies imposed upon armies and navies are at times beautiful in their expression. For instance, a Japanese warship the other day steamed about the spot where the F-4 went down. Its crew was drawn up in salute, and its flag was dipped in honor of the men entombed below.—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

A Seasonable Explanation.

Every woman wants a new hat that makes her look better than she looked in her old hat, which was more fascinating than the one she had before, and so on, back to the time she was an angel in appearance; hence the difficulty of finding a hat to suit.—Toledo Blade.

The Irish Tongue.

Seumas McManus declares that the Irish language is "the most forceful to curse, pray and make love in, as it is the most expressive," and he adds, "It has 365 terms of endearment for a girl." In that respect it runs a close race with Spanish.—Boston Globe.

Bulls and Bears.

They are getting so gay again in Wall street that seats on the Stock Exchange that were selling a little while ago for $35,000 have been bid up to $70,000. Still, a trifle like that can be made in a few minutes' operations—sometimes.—Philadelphia Press.

Let Us Be Thankful.

Summer colds are bad enough in all conscience, whatever that means, but let us turn to the silver lining of the cloud and cheerily reflect that there are no summer chilblains.—Boston Globe.

Emerging From Despotism.

Fifteen hundred arrests for bribery in the Japanese election show that Nippon is rapidly emerging from the gloom of despotism into the full light of self government.—Boston Transcript.

Looks Like a Sticker.

Jitney or nickelette bus or five cent automobile—the thing itself multiplies, and the name doesn't much matter. Still, it looks as if jitney will stick.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Crowded For Room.

Flower gardens in Berlin will be turned into vegetable gardens this year. Here they're turning 'em into space for garages.—Detroit Free Press.

Mean Graft.

Canada's war contract scandals remind us that the grafter and the vulture never rise above their natural instincts.—New York Press.

Bowser Saves the Family

But the Cook Is Ungrateful and Quits Her Job.

By M. QUAD.

Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

Mr. Bowser is not eccentric.

He is not irresponsible.

He has bought burglar alarms.

He has invested in nine kinds of fire escapes.

He has kept cows and pigs and chickens.

He has bought little less than a carload of patent cures.

He has, according to his diagnosis, had every ailment on the list of human ailments.

All this and a heap more, and yet he is not far ahead of the average husband.

It is that every new idea looks good to him, and he wants to be helping to shove the old world along.

The other afternoon as he sat in his office a sudden thought made him start and turn pale. He didn't wait two minutes before taking action. He rushed downstairs, rushed into a drugstore, rushed home.

"LET ME DRAW A PICTURE OF A MICROBE."

Mrs. Bowser noted his excited look and the package under his arm and was at the door to exclaim:

"If anything has happened why didn't you telephone me? What is wrong, and what have you got there? Don't keep me in suspense!"

"Don't ask me any questions now," he replied as he dropped his hat on the floor and looked around like a man in danger.

"Is anything wrong—are you sick?" she anxiously demanded.

"Don't say a word—not a word, and don't bother me for ten minutes. I hope I'm in time to avert the danger!"

She turned pale and fell into a chair, and he hurriedly broke the string securing the package, seized the three quart bottles which comprised its contents and rushed upstairs, down the back stairs, down into the basement and up again. A strange, disagreeable odor followed him as he hustled around, and by the time he had returned to the sitting room Mrs. Bowser had recovered sufficiently to ask:

"Mr. Bowser, what on earth are you doing and what in the name of goodness is that stuff?"

"What have I been doing? Saving our lives, Mrs. Bowser—saving our lives and every one under this roof."

"But I—I didn't know our lives were in danger."

"Of course not. If the house was on fire from top to bottom, and the firemen pitching our furniture out of the windows, you might possibly realize the fact, but it has never struck you that death silently lurks in every room in this house."

"How you talk, Mr. Bowser! What has been the danger hanging over us?"

"Microbes, Mrs. Bowser!" he whispered as he sat down and wiped his heated brow. "Microbes and bacteria—millions of 'em!"

"It can't be!" she replied.

"Can't it! You know nothing whatever about it! I do, of course, but, having so many other things to attend to, this one slipped my mind until today."

"But what causes that terrible odor?"

"Nothing terrible about it, as I see. On the contrary, I rather like it. It is the odor of disinfectants, Mrs. Bowser—the odor of something which has no doubt saved our lives."

"How?"

"By killing off the microbes and bacteria, which would soon have entered our systems and produced terrible illness, if not death."

"Well, I suppose you know best," she said as she opened a window to let a yard or two of the carbolic smell dodge out.

"Certainly I do, certainly. All husbands do. Mrs. Bowser, let me draw you a picture of a microbe. You can then realize the danger which menaced us."

He drew a picture of that insect with his pencil, and as she surveyed it in surprise and disgust he continued:

"Nice thing to have about forty of those birds cantering around through your system, eh?"

"Where do they come from?"

"Sewer gas. By this time tomorrow the house would have swarmed with them, and nothing on earth could have saved us from typhoid fever or diphtheria. If the microbe was the only thing to look out for I shouldn't have been so anxious, but there is the bacteria."

"What's that?"

"Here is a picture of him. Comes in the same way, and his mission is to eat out the lungs. It is calculated that 2,000 of them will eat out the strongest man's lungs in a mouth."

"And they were in this house?"

"Yes, and ready to be absorbed into our systems. Not only ready, but anxious."

"You are sure you don't mean cockroaches? I saw two under the kitchen sink yesterday and was going to ask you to get some powdered borax."

"Mrs. Bowser," he began, as he stood up. "Are you growing soft in the top of your head? Do I know a Bengal tiger from a woodchuck?"

"I—I suppose so."

"But I don't know a microbe or a bacteria from a cockroach," he thundered.

"But I have never heard you speak of them before, and I—I"—

"Do you suppose that I or any other husband sits down and tells his wife all he knows?" he shouted. "Because I haven't told you that a jack rabbit's legs have three toes is that any reason why I haven't known it for forty years?"

"But this is medical science, isn't it?" she softly protested.

"And suppose it is. Do you suppose I've gone sloshing around all these years with nothing but a recipe for making soft soap in my head?"

She was silent, and after striding up and down the room a few times he halted before her and continued:

"A wife isn't expected to know these things, of course, but I'd be accounted a pretty husband and father and member of a scientific club if I didn't know all about microbes and bacteria."

"But that picture of a bacteria looks like a lobster," she persisted.

"Lobster! Looks like a lobster, does it? Very well, Mrs. Bowser, this discussion will end right here. It is plain enough that you haven't the necessary knowledge to appreciate it!"

"But don't you"—

"Never you mind, Mrs. Bowser. Let it drop right here. Is supper ready?"

The odor was so strong in the dining room that the butter tasted of it, and after supper the cook called Mrs. Bowser into the kitchen to ask:

"Is it going to be like this all the time?"

"Oh, no. Mr. Bowser had to kill off all the microbes and bacteria, you see."

"What's them?"

"He'll have to come in and explain."

"No need of it, ma'am, for my bundle is all made up, and I'm goin'. A man who'll drag dead cats through his own house would cheat a poor girl out of her wages at the end of a month. Microbes and bacteria, eh! I don't believe it. Let him show them to me up in the zoological gardens."

When Mrs. Bowser told Mr. Bowser what had occurred he bristled up, got red in the face and exclaimed:

"I see how it is. You couldn't carry your point with me, and so you went out and upset the girl. Mrs. Bowser, you are treading on dangerous ground. A husband may be a worm, but if that worm is stepped on too often he turns!"

And he clapped on his hat and walked over to his family drug store, and after peering into the window and seeing that the druggist was alone, he entered and asked:

"Doc, are you protected from microbes and bacteria here?"

"Thoroughly," was the reply.

"What do you use?"

"Why, every time you come in and go out I sprinkle the floor after you with catnip tea."

Mr. Bowser turned and went out into the night and leaned up against a fence, and in his inmost soul realized that he was a man with plenty of bacteria and microbes, but without a human friend.

And an owl lighted on a nearby telephone pole and hooted three hoots.

Force of Habit.

"See here, boss, I ordered tripe and beans with coffee, and the waitress has brought me a lettuce sandwich and a cup of weak tea."

"You must excuse her, sir. All due to absentmindedness. She's a former society girl, and she can't grasp the idea that a quick lunch is not a function."—Exchange.

Prudent Steering.

"Law, pa, what are you sneaking around the hall at this time of night with your shoes off?"

"Sh, sh, son! I don't want to run into the war zone."—Baltimore American.

Swollen.

Tramp—Could you spare me one of your husband's old hats, mum?

Woman—They would be too large for you. My husband is an actor.—Puck.

Looked New to Him.

Randolph—Is that Buxton's new girl with him?

Sylvester—Oh, no. That's just one of his old ones painted over.—Judge.

No Limit at All.

There's a time to work,
And a time to shirk,
And a time to go to school;
There's a time to fight—
When you're in the right—
And a time you'd best keep cool;
And a time to smoke,
And a time to joke,
And a time to take a chance,
But in this mad day,
So the folks all say,
It is always time to dance.
—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

The City Beautiful

BEAUTIFYING CITIES WITH FLOWERS.

A Practice Quite Common Abroad Might Well Be Made General Here.

At small expense the denizens of a city can easily help in a material way to make it more beautiful. The beauty of many foreign cities is heightened by the co-operation of the inhabitants in placing in the windows of their houses or apartments small flower boxes. Nothing makes for cheerfulness more than a profusion of greens and bright colored plants. Some residents of a few of our cities now carry out this beautiful practice. If residents were to place small flower boxes outside the windows of their homes little trouble or expense would be involved. The cost would be trivial, and the care of the plants would take but a few minutes a day.

In all our larger cities the apartment house is coming more and more into use, and great numbers are now in course of construction. Builders might help make the city more beautiful by constructing in these apartment houses window boxes ready for use. Care must be taken that they do not fall.

MAYOR'S PUBLICITY PLAN.

Atlantic City Executive Would Have Advertising Done by Municipality.

To systematize resort publicity, which heretofore has been largely a matter of individual enterprise, is the purpose of Mayor William Riddle. He expects eventually to have the municipality assume entire responsibility for advertising Atlantic City, N. J., and securing conventions, making ample provision through tax levy.

"We haven't been doing this thing as it should be done," Mayor Riddle said recently in announcing his intention to insist upon an initial appropriation of $25,000 for publicity and conventions in this year's budget. He believes that if the hotel men and other live citizens give the municipalization of publicity approval the appropriation can be doubled next year.

"There isn't any place under the sun where there is greater need of advanced methods for obtaining conventions and great numbers of visitors," the mayor continued. "Providing health and pleasure for great crowds is Atlantic City's business—our only business, because we haven't any industries. Yet we have been doing our advertising in a hit or miss fashion, depending upon individual expenditures by hotel men and a publicity bureau supported by a small number of people.

"What we need to do is to follow the lead of cities where this thing is done much better and put our publicity upon a business basis, financed as we maintain our police and fire departments and the board walk."

Fountains In Parks.

Foutains in city parks not only help to beautify the park, but are very popular as drinking places for the children who get thirsty at play. On warm days these fountains are apt to be surrounded with children, to whom drinking in this fashion seems to be

CHILDREN DRINKING AT A PARK FOUNTAIN

a part of their play, so thoroughly do they enjoy it. Also these fountains are much used by the birds, and these little creatures come regularly to them in the early morning and in the evening as well. Altogether these fountains are a boon and a blessing, and their multiplication should be encouraged.

PUBLIC HEALTH CAMPAIGN.

We all want better health for our families and our townspeople. We all believe that a well planned, sanitary city is a more healthful place in which to live than a haphazard, squalid one. Why not use this point of agreement as the starting place for the kind of public health campaign in which every one can unite and whose impetus will be irresistible?—American City.

LOCAL :: SPORTING NEWS :: GENERAL

CURRENT COMMENT

"Tunk" Ward, who is now a regular manager of box-fighters, will probably start scientific farming with the aid of his collection of ring artists as soon as he is comfortably settled in his rural retreat. "Tunk" contemplates the early purchase of a dinner bell, but the wise ones inform him that such extravagance is unnecessary as boxers and ball-players are two classes of athletes who never need a watch to tell them when the grub isready. "Tunk" is advised, however, to take the door to the dining room off, as the onslaught of the camp toward the eats will be something irresistible.

* * *

A big-league scout who is on the alert for rare specimens of the ivory clan would certainly find a trip to Baldwinsville worth his while. A certain outfielder on the B'ville team has been dubbed "Bonehead" by the fans of that city. The Independents claim that the title is a misnomer as certain kinds of bone are penetrable and the dome of the player referred to would resist a collision of a railroad train or the entrance of a bright idea if it was boosted along by a thousand pound sledge hammer.

* * *

Tommy Ryan, the matchmaker at the Syracuse Arena, has been forced by numerous sad experiences to have a substitute on hand for every fight that is pulled off in his establishment. So many boxers of the near variety have been suddenly attacked with serious diseases at the Arena just before their matches were to be pulled off that Tommy has adopted the "Safety First" slogan and now a substitute is always on hand. A certain boxer named DeBottes who has lived here was seized with an acute attack of appendicitis at the Arena last Friday nighht shortly after he had taken three or four hard punches from "Speedy" Boland. DeBottes made a good bluff but crabbed himself by holding his hand to the wrong side of his anatomy when he explained to the referree what was the matter. When tipped off to his mistake by one of his seconds he showed his versatility by immediately shifting his appendix to the other side.

* * *

A good baseball game, with a host of Normal school lassies to add enchantment to the view so to speak, is the delectable bill offered for the mastication of local baseball fans at the Athletic Park tomorrow afternoon. Two bits is the only invitation needed for this unusual offering and as the local high school boys need the support it is expected that many "tired business men" will be able to tear themselves away in time to see thegame. Comfortable cushions will be provided for the aged and infirm and cooling drinks (of Great Bear) will be furnished between the innings. (To the ball players).

* * *

Several of the Fulton High school ball-players are due to receive a rude shock when the official batting and fielding averages for the first half of the season have been compiled. But averages are not always the best means of figuring out the real value of a ball-player to a team, so the heavy hitters whole line up in the .166 or thereabouts column will have some consolation.

* * *

Phillip Van Gelder Carter, the 20-year old Pawling school-boy, added another laurel to his golf crown Saturday by defeating Max Marston of Cranford, N. J., in the invitation tourney of the New Oakland Golf club. Carter made his first nine holes in 33, a wonderful performance in view of the fact that a strong wind was blowing. Carter won the Metropolitan junior title at the Plainfield Country club last summer and the winter has hhad several opportunities to watch his game. He is without question, the marvel of the age.

NOVICES TO HAVE CHANCE AT JUNE STATE SHOOT

Rochester, May 18.—Officers of gun clubs throughout the state who are arranging for the tournament of the New York State Sportsmen's Association. report that scores of entries are being made for the big event to be held at Ontario Beach Park on June 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th. Entries are coming in from many of the best marksmen of the state as well as from professionals of other states who have made enviable records at the traps.

Letters have been sent to every marksman of note not only in the state but of the country at large and the responses have been very gratifying. It is believed that the shoot here in June will be the largest and best patronized of any similar tournament in the history of the state association.

A feature this year will be something new in sporting events. It will be a New York State Handicap. This event will be conducted under conditions similar to other handicaps with which the shooting public is familar. It will be of 100 targets a man, with the shooters handicapped from 16 to 23 yeards, thus gvinv all a chance.

Rubber tires for buggies, also baby cabs and go-carts. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

Walter Johnson Said to Be Worth $60,000

Manager Griffith has set a price on Walter Johnson.

"If I were to put Johnson on sale he would bring at least $60,000," said Griffith. "Ayers is worth $10,000; Shaw, $20,000 : Bentley, $10,000; Boehling, $15,000; Harper, $10,000; Engel, $5,000; Hopper, $3,000 and probably more, to say nothing of other promising youngsters who would bring a goodly sum." Despite the fact that Griffith has named these lgures, he says that he would not sell one of them for this price.

Summing up, the stac is about a $150,000 asset, and it cost less than any stac in baseball. Johnson went to Washington for his railroad fare. Think of that. Cliff Blankenship, former National, saw him working and signed him. Shaw was a gift, having been signed while a member of the Pittsburg Collegians. Bentley was ag reenc ountry lad and reported for a trial. Boehling was with the Richmond Battle Ax team. He pitched a game in Washington and made such a favorable impression that Griffith secured his services.

Engel was a student at Mount St. Mary's college when he signed his contract, while Harper was picked up off the sand lots at Hackensack, N. J., Thormahleu, Clarke, Russell and Stevens are the youngsters who may make good and further increase the ful value of the pitching staff. There are Gallia, Ayers and Hopper. For Gallia, Griffith traded Vaughn and Walker, and he figures that it was a 112,000 transaction. Ayers was bought from the Richmond club for the surprisingly low price of $1,200. Tommy Long, the outfielder, was traded for Hopper, and $1,200 was spent in securing Long.

JIM THORPE MAY COACH COLUMBIA

College sport fans in New York are considerably stirred up by the unofficial announcement that Jim Thorpe, former Giant player and famous football star, is to tie up to Columbia University as football coach. Jim is now in Jersey City playing with that club and the drop to oneo f the minors probably is not altogether to the liking of the ex-gridiron star.

No one at the big university on Harlem Heights will say he has been invited to steer the proposed football neither will they deny it. Thorpe is without doubt the best man Columbia could secure for a coach. He knows the game as few living men do, bar none.

ZIMMERMAN WAS SUED FOR ALIMONY

New York, May 18.-The great slump in the work of the great Zim since the Cubs hit Gotham is explained by the fact that while on the diamond he has been lghting to keep out of jail simply because he has neglected to attend to a little affair like $265 back alimony. Saturday a court order was issued at the instigation of the former Mrs. Great Zim demanding his presence before the judge today to show cause why he is not in contempt of court for his forgetfulness.

Tire Vulcanizing. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS

Save 25% on your Freight Bill, *Order Goods Shipped by Boat.*

STEAMER "CITY OF FULTON" Now Running

Freight House on Rochester St. Dock, open from 7 a. m. until 6 p. m. Man in charge all day.

C. S. BURLEIGH, Captain

Big Leaguers Must Speed Up Contests

The efforts being made in both the major leagues and the Federal League to speed up the daily games is already beginning to show results. Complaints from the cities represented in all three circuits, first called the attention of the league executives to the fans' objections to long drawn out contests and there was imediate action on the part of the baseball authorities.

President Ban Johnson of the Aberican League notifred the junior organization club managers that less time must be consumed in playing games and that several time-killing practices must be discontinued. President Gilmore of the Federals took a similar stand and intimated that he might offer prizes in order to shorten the average playing session. In the National League the matter was also given careful study and several plans considered to improve the conditions.

A study of the playing time figures of the three leagues discloses some interesting details. Using the April contests as a basis it is shown that the average in the American League for from ten to thirteen contests is two hours five and one-half minutes. The Federal clubs under similar conditions required two hours 2 1-4 minutes to play nine innings while thhe National League made the best showing with an average of one hour 52 1-2 minutes.

Of the individual clubs of the American League the Washington team led the organization with an average of one hour 51 minutes. Boston and New York followed with averages five and seven minutes slower respectively. St. Louis consumed the most time, the Browns requiring two hours 19 1-2 minutes with Chicago but one minute faster. The Philadelphia Nationals were the hustlers of the Tener circuit, averaging one hour 44 minutes for ten games with the New York Giants but one-half minute slower. Chicago required two hours 11 1-2 minutes and Pittsburgh also crossed the two hour mark. In the Federal League, thhe Pittsburgh clug showed the best time, averaging but one hour and 50 minutes for thirteen games. Bpffalo showed fhe other extreme, requiring an average of twp hours 27 minutes for twelve games.

PARAMOUNT TRAVEL SERIES AT QUIRK TODAY

Theh introductory reel having been shown last Tuesday No. 1 of the series will be shown today.

The first of the Paramount Travel Series shows scenes taken by the Paramount cameramen who stopped off for a few days at Palm Beech while en route for South America.

Scenes taken while flying over Palm Beach in a hydro-aeroplane form the most striking part of the picture. They give the spectator all the thrills of flying from an orchestra chair.

Palm Beach is well portrayed as the beautiful winter playground of the rich. Other scenes showing stretches of beach, corners of the golf links and the bicycle chair method of leisurely transportation and the rich semitropical foliage forms a striking background.

Florida orange groves are shown in interesting views, including the orange pickers at work and "close-ups" of the branches heavy with fruit.

Beautiful scenic views of the Florida rivers and everglades are shown with the smalll passenger boats plying up and down. For atmosphere there are alligators and tropical birds.

The film concludes with a comedy cartoon by C. R. McCauley, formerly of the New York World, showing "Skid," the cameraman, trying to take a "close-up" of an ostrich. The bird kicks "Skid" and his camera into the river

One notable feature is the fine tinting and double toning in many of the scenes. As a travel picture this and the coming issues of the series will form a valuable part of a well balanced theatre program.

All Kinds of GARDEN SEEDS by the ounce or pound at LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 73

WITH THE AUTOISTS

GENTLE HINT TO BUYERS OF AUTOS

Many automobile dealers announce that they are sold out and cannot get any more cars from their factories. You can take this in some cases with a grain of salt, but in many houses this is postively true.

It is painful to be compelled to inform prospective buyers that this condition exists, and the only remedy which can be suggested is:

"If You Are Going To Buy Do So This Week."

None of the 1916 models will be ready for delivery before July or August, and by that time your wife may have spent all your ready cash for gowns.

* * *

Local auto owners have been awaiting, with bated breath, the advent of the new, motorcycle. Many autorists have taken the time to inform themselves on speed limits, etc. And hist! A state inspector was in this vicinity of Syracuse last week and headed this way. This gentleman is liable to walk up to you suddenly as you drive along, stop you and ask to see your license. He also looks your car over and tells you whether the numbers are placed correctly. If you have no license you are in for some disagreeable experiences.

Moral—Don't drive without your license.

* * *

On August 1 the Ford Company will begin to mail 300,000 owners who purchased their cars after August, 1914, checks for $50. The total rebate of $15,000,000 involves quite a clerical task and the expenditure of more than $6,000 in postage.

Those who want to be Ford Owners will please remain after service. We will now sing that familiar little hymn. "The Little Old Ford Rambled Right Along."

* * *

The Packard Company has something mysterious up its sleeve. Officials of the company refuse to discuss it, but the whole trade understands that 1916 model, which is due shortly, will be quite radical and a distinct departure from all present or past models. There's another one not too proud to fight.

* * *

The Overland seems to be very popular here. The Willys-Overland company has been having difficulty in filling the orders that have been pouring in from all over the country, and the new "Six" in particular has been in demand.

Do not let another day pass without trying some of the good things at the Roberts & Wood Fountain. adv

Some people feel free to throw litter in the streets since it will all be cared for in Clean-up Week next year.

BICYCLE BUYERS ATTENTION!

GUARANTEED BICYCLE, equipped with coaster brake, spring saddle, improved handle-bars, puncture-proof tires, etc.

Sold by mail-order house for $28.75.

THIS WEEK WE WILL SELL THIS WHEEL FOR $23.25.

BUY IN FULTON

BOGUE

61 FIRST STREET PHONE 4249

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

[illegible]

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO. Cleveland, Ohio

FOR WOMEN

SUIT SALE

at *"The New York Shop"*

Several New Patterns in the Leading Color Effects and Designs, this week at $9.98. These Suits are the $15.00 to $18.00 quality and are limited to one of a style.

WE GIVE NATIONAL MERCHANDISE STAMPS
THEY SAVE YOU 3 1-2% ON YOUR PURCHASES

M. J. McDONALD & COMPANY

Oneida Street, Fulton

DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, May 18.—When the delegates to the Constitutional Convention take up their duties again this week more attention will be devoted to committee work than has yet characterized similar efforts upon their part. There are two hundred and twenty proposed amendments in the different committees and upon a number of them bearing have been set.

Committee hearings in connection with the Constitutional Convention are of far more importance than the legislaive committee hearings, in that the legislature meets every year and there isb ut one Constituional Convention in a score or more of years. Once adopted, the amendments will endure until the next convention is held.

There si to be no gag rule tactics in connection with the Constitutional Convention now in progress, neither will proposed amendments be rushed through so that adjournment may be taken upon a certain date; full and ample discussion will be given each separate proposal. Citizens will be heard by the committee members and their arguments will be weighed with care.

Up to the present time none of the committees have favorably reported a proposed amendment to the Constitution. The reason is that sufficient timeh as not been given by the committeemen o he proposiions before them.

It isn ot at all unlikely that before the end of the present week several of the proposed amendments will be reportd and placed upon the day calendar, this result is not generally looked for, however.

For the balance of the present month and for two weeks in June, propositions will be received; after June 11 no more amendments will be received. It is thus fair to assume that many important proposed amendments covering a wide range of subjects, will be forthcoming from now until the final day set for the cessation of proposals.

Nothing has as yet been introduced covering the idea cherished by Governor Whitman that the duties of the executive bel essened and those of the lieutenant-governor be increased. Before the Convention the Governor expressed the belief that the akairs of State, insofar as they related to the administrative branch of the government could be better transacted were the lieutenant-governor to be given some of the less vital duties of the executive. Governor Whitman was frank in admitting that he would like to see the Constitution of the State so amended so as to bring about this result. It is possible that before many days have passed that such a proposal will be submitted.

An amendment which has already caused considerable interest is that which seeks to abolish capital punishment. Both Governor Whitman and State Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley are opposed to such an amendment. Bills to accomplish this result were introduced in both houses of the legislatured uring the session recently over, but they failed to make progress. It is not at all unlikely that Governor Whitman and Superintendent Riley will appear before the committee having this proposed amendment in charge and urge that it be retained and not be favorably reported.

There are several of the Constitutional delegates who are strongly in favor of having the death penalty reduced to imprisonment for life and discussion upon the proposition bids fair to be long and animated if a hearing is given upon it, which undoubtedly will be the case.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Pat Moran, Manager of Philadelphia Nationals.

Photo by American Press Association.

Patrick J. Moran, manager of the Philadelphia National league club, is the early season sensation of the baseball world. When Pat succeeded Charley Dooin as manager he began laying plans for a rejuvenated team. He secured a lot of youngsters and got rid of some of the old timers. "I don't care for waning stars," said Moran. "I want ambitious ball players." He was willing to part with Magee, Lobert, Dooin and others. Whitted for Magee suited Moran, and many think it was a good play. It is hardly to be expected that he can win the pennant this year, but he has started out showing that he is a clever baseball man and will keep the Quaker team in the running. Moran joined the big league as a member of the Bostons in 1901 as a catcher. He went to the Chicago Cubs in 1906 and since 1910 has been with Philadelphia.

Motorboat Wonder For Drexel.

George W. Childs Drexel, the Philadelphia sportsman and commodore of the Corinthian Yacht club, is having built for himself the speed wonder of the 1915 crop of motorboats, a runabout which will be guaranteed to average thirty-two miles an hour. The boat will be called the Ace and will be about fifty feet in length and will have a beam of seven feet eight and one-half inches. Her lines and general appearance as to construction of the hull, coupled with the immense power to be installed, give every indication that the new craft will be able to attain a speed of about thirty-five miles per hour. For propulsion two eight-cylinder high speed motors will be installed in the boat, each of which is rated at about 200 horsepower. The boat is about one-third completed and will be ready for launching early in the coming motor boating season.

Trout In Quarry Pits.

Abandoned granite quarry pits in Gloucester have yielded many more brook trout to the fishermen in that community in the open season than the brooks in the woodland, according to information received at the offices of the Massachusetts state fish and game commissioners. Edward Babson, secretary of the Cape Ann Fish and Game Protective association, was the first one to think of having the quarry pits stocked with trout, and two years ago six cans of fingerling trout were plaqed in the three pits. This season, when many of the amateur fishermen found very few fish in the brooks, they cast their lines into these pits, and since then there has been a satisfactory catch all around. John E. Peterson is believed to have had the high line thus far, having caught forty-nine trout in the pits in a short time.

Yale's Great Infield.

Yale this season boasts of the best college ball team in the east. An infield of Bush, first base; Millburn, second base; Legore, shortstop, and Reilly, third base, is burning up the "Big Four." However, the brightest spot in the team is Harry Legore, who promises to be the best all round athlete Yale has turned out in years.

Legore, a former Mercersburg academy star, was the star of the football team last fall, easily the best kicker Yale had. He took a flier at basketball and is a streak on the track. But baseball is his pet pastime. Already he has received flattering offers from Connie Mack and John McGraw, the former really offering him a bonus to sign a contract. However, Legore hails from Legore, Md., and when they name towns after you one hardly could be interested in baseball.

French Athletes Killed.

Thouraus, the champion javelin thrower of France, has been killed in action near Ypres while leading an attack against a German position. He had recently been promoted adjutant of his regiment for conspicuous bravery. Three well known French footballers have also fallen. Elie Carpentier, the famous goalkeeper of the Olympique Lillois club, has been killed in the recent fighting at Beausejour. Carpentier was a sublieutenant in the Forty-first regiment of artillery. Mijon and Andre Vernaud, other well known soccer players, have also been killed in action.

Fishing Tackle

Perfection Oil Stoves
Screen Doors and Windows
Refrigerators

Paint-Up and Clean-Up
With Sherwin-Williams Paints

BUSINESS IS GOOD

A. M. DRUSE & CO.
7 South First Street

HATCH CHICKS BEFORE JUNE 1

The profits from a flock of hens depends largely upon the number of eggs prodüced by the pullets during the fall and winter months. Not only do early hatched pullets usually lay well when eggs are high in price, but these pullets mature and lay at an earlier age than trose wrich are hatched after June 1st, according to the state college of agriculture, at Cornell. This, it is claimed, is due somewhat to the fact that the spring months are more favorable for rapid growth and also because the eggs that are laid early in the spring generlly contain stronger germs and produce better chicks. It is believed that hens become weakened by heavy laying and by warm weather conditions, and that as a result, the June and July hatches are less likely to have vigorous chicks.

Moreover, experiments at Cornell show that most of the best layers produce their first eggs when they are between six and eigrt montrs of age, while those that do not lay until after they are nine months old rarely produce enough to pay the feed bill even when kept for several years. Carefully kept records indicate that usually the least productive fowls are to be found among those that are hatched late in the season.

For al lthese reasons the poultry authorities of the college hold that it is best in New York State, to hatch the larger breeds from March 15th to May 1st, and the Mediterranean breeds, between April 1st and May 20th. Pullets from these hatches should begin laying in October and November, and lay well all winter, providing they have been properly reared.

We are Agents for
CHASE & SANBORN'S
Fine Teas and Coffees
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida St. Hello 75

An Engagement Ring

produced at the pschycological moment will often influence the young lady's decision. If it is a

MORGAN RING

your success is doubly certain.

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

CHEAPER EGGS COMING WHEN MOST NEEDED

Sedalia, Mo., May 18.—That a hen may swallow a news item, even an article from a country newspaper, and live to immortalize the digested information in an egg memoranda, was shown yesterday, when Mrs. J. A. Jared, wife of a clergyman, who corroborated their sensational breakfast, wrecked a boiled one and read the truth, or at least read the truth as near as a county newspaper ever gets it.

The fragment of newspaper, about a yoke and a half wide, was wrapped around the egg unler the shell instead of the usual thin white shawl that protects the white of the egg in most instances. Mrs. Jared carefully removed the newspaper and found that every letter on it was readable and in fairly good English.

It is assumed that the innovation marks a new step in the reduction of the high cost of hatching.

"THE FEAST OF WEEKS" CELEBRATED BY HEBREWS

Commencing today and continuing for two days the Hebrews throughout the whole world will celebrate "The Feast of Weeks," or "Shavuoth" as it isc alled in the Hebrew language, a holiday which marks the 3,227th anniversary of the giving of the Ten Commandments by God to Moses on Mount Sinai. The holiday which is a joyous one among the Jewish people has also attached to its meaning the reasons why the Jewish race is the most widely scattered and why the Jews are called the children of God.

At the time Mosses received the commandments from the Almighty they were presented with the declaration that they were to be a kingdom of priests and a holy nation. To be a kingdom of priests and a holy nation meant that they should teach what is right to all people and nations which they have done b ytheir Bible.

The festival has the following names: "The Day of Giving of the Law," because it was on that day that the law was given; and "Penecost." The name Penecost means 50 and is suited to the present holiday which takes place just 50 days after the passover festival.

HEBREW SHELTER TO BE OFFICIAL STATE SCHOOL

New York.—The high school of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society at Pleasantville, N. Y., will be recommended for official recognition to the Regents of the University of the State of New York, it mas learned recently. This will be the first time that an orphan asylum school has been put on a par with twelve years' course high schools in this city.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Foster Brothers and Chatillon Company will be held on the 19th day of May, 1915, at two o'clock P.M., at the office of the Company in the City of Fulton (formerly Oswego Falls), New York, for the election of Trustees or Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before such meeting. That at such meeting a proposition will be submitted to amend the By-Laws of said Company generally.

C. E. FOSTER,
Secretary and a member
of said Corporation.

Dated, Fulton, N. Y., May 3, 1915.

BASEBALL GAMES WANTED BY STATE ST. BOYS

Charles Rohrbough is looking for a baseball team strong enough to meet his band of husky warriors, the State Street Athletic Association. His challenge is directed toward any team in or out of the city, the men to be between the ages of 18 and 20 years, with the added specification that the games shall be played upon week days. Captains and managers of teams should communicate with Mr. Rohrbaugh, P.O. box 22, Fulton.

Planet Jr. Garden tools and cultivators. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Pittsburgh at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Results Yesterday

Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 3.
All other games postponed; wet grounds.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	17	8	.680
Chicago	15	11	.577
Boston	12	11	.542
Pittsburgh	13	14	.481
Brooklyn	12	14	.462
Cincinnati	11	14	.440
New York	10	14	.417
St. Louis	12	17	.414

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
New York at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.

Results Yesterday

Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 2.
Washington, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Other games postponed; wet grds.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	16	8	.667
Detroit	18	11	.621
Boston	13	9	.591
Chicago	17	12	.58
Washington	12	14	.462
Cleveland	11	16	.407
Philadelphia	9	17	.346
St. Louis	10	19	.345

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Buffalo at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Kansas City.
Newark at Pittsburgh.
Baltimore at Chicago.

Results Yesterday

Chicago, 6; Baltimore, 5.
Brooklyn, 7; Kansas City, 5.
Newark-Pittsburgh, rain.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	19	10	.655
Newark	16	12	.571
Chicago	17	13	.567
Kansas City	15	13	.536
Brooklyn	15	13	.536
St. Louis	12	14	.462
Baltimore	12	18	.400
Buffalo	8	21	.276

All Base Ball Scores
Received by Innings Every Day

BANK CAFE
J. M. CAFFREY, Proprietor
23 S. First Street

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Richmond at Toronto.
Providence at Buffalo.
Newark at Montreal.
Jersey City at Rochester.

Results Yesterday

Rochester, 3; Jersey, City, 2.
Buffalo, 2; Providence, 1.
Richmond, 11; Toronto, 8.
Newark, Montreal, rain.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Providence	11	5	.688
Montreal	10	6	.625
Richmond	9	6	.600
Rochester	7	7	.500
Jersey City	6	7	.462
Buffalo	6	6	.455
Newark	4	7	.364
Toronto	3	11	.214

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	R	H	E
At Milwaukee—			
Louisville	3	8	9
Milwaukee	7	11	4
At Kansas City—			
Indianapolis	3	9	1
Kansas City	1	4	1
At Minneapolis			
Cleveland	11	14	1
Minneapolis	1	5	4
At St. Paul—			
Columbus	1	4	0
St. Paul	0	3	0

COLLEGE BASEBALL

At Middlebury, Vt.—Middlebury, 7; Clarkson, 2.

Slightly used 1915 Overland Demonstrator. $750.00. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

FRESH VEGETABLES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

SANITARY CLOSETS
That can be placed in any room
now on sale at
L. P. SMITH CO.
Your Plumber

THE QUIRK
Matinees, 5c
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.
CONTINUOUS — 2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY
BETTY NANSEN in
Count Tolstoi's Masterpiece
ANNA KARENINA
If you have read the book, see the play.
and
Paramount Wonderful Travel Series No. 1
(Last week was introduction)

WEDNESDAY
SPECIAL—The Ill-Fated Lusitania on Her Fatal Trip.
See the passengers arriving at the Cunard S.S. Dock. The big ship pull out into the Hudson river as the passengers are waving good-by to their friends on the dock and the ill-fate that befell them. Absolutely genuine. No fake. Simply scenes before and after the wreck.
and
The Great Sensational Feature
"THE CRIMINAL CODE"

THURSDAY:—"THE STRUGGLE FOR PLEASURE"
2d of the Who Pays Series
CHARLES CHAPLIN in a Roaring Comedy.
The Thrilling Drama, "AT THE END OF THE BRIDGE"

SPECIAL NOTICE

No miscellaneous Want Ads. will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

In order that display advertising may secure preferred position copy must reach this office not later than 9 a.m. on day on which service is to be rendered.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

For Sale—Large ice box, suitable for store; also 16-foot row boat at 510 So. 1st st. Phone 148. 128c

Lost—Thursday; small amount of money. Return to 309 W. Broadway. Reward. 128c

Furnished Rooms—3, single or en suite. 205 Cayuga st. 129c

Young Man Wanted—As clerk at the Onyx. tf

Flat To Let—202 S. 3d st. R. L. McCully. 133

To Rent—Flat, lower, at 608 Rochester st, 130c

FRESH STRAWBERRIES EVERY DAY

at LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. **Hello 75**

ANNA KARENINA AT THE QUIRK TODAY

Anna Karenina, by Count Tolstoi, the heroine of this remarkable drama, is the wife of a Russian diplomat high in the councils of his country. This man cold, reserved and wholly wrapper up in hisd uties gives neither time nor attention to his young and beautiful wife.

Anna, though she respects her husband and adores her little son, yet craves the love which she feels is the right of every woman, and when Count Wronsky, a handsome young cavalry officer, enters her life and offers her the admiration and devotion which are denied her in her home she eagerly grasps her chance for happiness.

The inevitably result follows. Rich and beautiful though she be and of exalted social position, Anna finds that she cannot defy the conventions. She is cast off by her husband and denied a sight of her son. Her former friends desert hef; she is an outcast from society where she formerly reigned a queen. At last she even begins to distrust her lover, the man for whom she gave up everything. Wearied by her unequal struggle, and without position or reputation Anna finds this last blow too much to bear and she seeks in death a release from worldly sorrows.

USED A PICKANINY TO PAY AN OLD DEBT

Waynesboro, Ga., May 18.—For the first time in the history of the State a pickaninny has been used here as currency. A burke county negro who owed a bill to Dr. J. M. Byne called to tell why he couldn't pay it. He had with him the woolly headed boy.

"Can't you pay it anyhow?" asked the doctor.

"Naw, sir."

"Suppose you leave the boy," merrily suggested the doctor.

"Dat debt am settled," said the negro. He placed the child in a chair near the physician's desk and was gone. He hasn't been seen since.

A negro woman on the plantation owned by the doctor is raising the child for a yearly fee.

WATERTOWN TO BUILD ITS OWN HIGHWAYS

Watertown, May 17.—Two city streets are to be paved this year under the direction of the city engineer's office. Plans are now under way in the office for this work. The two pavements will cost $30,000. This will be the first time the city has attempted to do any large improvement work of this nature without letting a contract. The work will be done through the appropriation of a year ago and under the direct supervision of the city engineer's office.

Special prices on carriages. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

SUNDAY MAY VISIT ENGLAND

Paterson Trail Hitters Now Total 15,290—$32,726 Contributed for Expenses

Paterson, N. Y., May 18.—If Billy Sunday decides to go to England to fight for prohibition he won't make a decision at all. That's Irish, but it's true, for it will be "Ma" who will make the decision.

"It's entirely up to her," Sunday told Henry E. Randall, chairman of the British Business men's Campaign for Prohibition, tonight. Bill had his arm about Randall's neck, and displayed one of his chacacteristic teeth-revealng grins.

"Oh, now you call up Mrs. Sunday tomorrow and talk to her," he said. "She always knows what's best, anyway."

The Englishman approached the evangelist as soon as Billy completed the trail hitting and saw that all the names of the converts had been properly signed up by the ushers.

"What time can I see you tomorrow?" he said to Sunday.

"Say," said the athletic preacher, going off at a tangent, because he was pleased by the visitor's persistency and evident desire to get down to business, "how many other fellows are there like you over there?"

"Oh, there are quite a number of us," replied Randall. "But what time can I see you tomorrow?"

"See me? Huh! Can't see me tomorrow. Monday's my day of rest. Have to rest one day. If I didn't I'd go plumb off my nut."

Randall persisted. Bill laughed in a warm-hearted fashion. Then he blurted out his direction to the man from over seas to go see Ma about the matter. And Randall will. He hopes to have some sort of an answer from Sunday before tomorrow evening, even though he does not get an absolutely definite reply to the invitation.

Sunday Could Sweep England.

This was the first time Randall had heard Sunday speak. Last night he only talked with him at the Shelley House. Tonight he was seated on the platform. He was very sincere afterward in his comment. To a reporter's "How do you like him?" he uttered a most enthusiastic "Fine!" He looked out at the trail-hitters, seating themselves on the benches, and then said:

"Mr. Sunday must do incalculable good. Look at those men. They're not weaklings. They're most of them big, broad-shouldered men. And they tell me he packs this huge place with almost ten thousand persons each night. Most extraordinary!"

Later he said to a group of men:

"That man would sweep England. I have heard Moody and all of them, and he's the greatest of them all. This talk of not understanding him over there is rot. I understood all he said tonight. If he goes over, we will have him tour the big industrial centers, such as Manchester, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Cardiff, and in Dublin, too."

To Ma, to whom Mr. Randall will "telephone through" tomorrow for an engagement, he said yesterday:

"The newspapers do not state the facts when they try to make it appear that intemperance is not interfering with industry in England. Sometimes ships are sent out of dry dock and then have to be taken back and dry-docked again simply because shoddy work has been done on them by drinking workmen."

More Than 15,000 Trail Hitters

"I hate to ask America, which needs Mr. Sunday so much, to give him up for a while," he went on to say to Ma, "but it's because England needs him som uch more just now."

Those little songs that everybody at Sunday's great meetings shout with so much vim, ginger, tobasco and pepperino, seemed to appeal to Mr. Randalll very much. He sung them all with spirit, especially "When Jesus Came into My Heart," which has a decidedly syncopated rythm.

Some one suggested to Mr. Randall that the popularity of American ragtime in England might help the songs along. He smiled.

Including tonight's meeting, $32,726.08 has been collected for current expenses and $6,258.78 for charity. More than 15,000 persons have hit the trail(to be exact, 15,290. There has been a total attendance in the six weeks of more than 500,000.

Next Sunday, May 23, the last day of the campaign, the evangelist will receive the collections for his personal use. This is what is called the "free day received close to $50,000. What Paterson will do for him remains to be seen. While the regular free will offering will not be taken up until next Saturday, envelopes marked "For the Rev. William A. Sunday" were distributed to the men in the tabernacle.

That's so if you can't be here next Sunady you can put your contribution in the envelope and send it to the treasurer," it was explained.

Billy preached twice today to men only, on booze. In one of his sermons he called the barroom "A recruiting office for hell, the penitentiary and the electric chair," adding, "some men have so lost all decency they'd drink whiskey if Jesus Christ lived in town.

Sunday will play baseball tomorrow afternoon with a minister's nine aganst a team composed of Paterson and visiting newspapermen. Next Saturday there will be a parade in his honor. He announced today that July 29 had been officially designated as "Billy Sunday Day" at the Panama Pacific Exposition.

NO FUTURITY RACES AT STATE FAIR

Albany, May 18.—Futurity races planned by the State Fair Commission to be held at the State Fair in 1915, 1916 and 1917 cannot be held lawfully and money collected from horse-owners toward the project must be returned, Attorney-General Woodbury held in an opinion rendered yesterday. In all $3,205 has been collected.

The old commission had planned to spend $20,000 in purses for the Futurity races in three years. The Attorney General held that because an annual financial report must be made by the commission, when all unexpended money must be turned over to the state treasurer, the Futurity plan was not feasible.

The $8,205 collected now is deposited in a Syracuse bank and the recently appointed commissioners are directed to return it.

ELECTRICITY IN THE EASTERN END OF COUNTY

The Henderson Electric Light & Power Company is the title of a stock company which will soon be incorporated for the purpose of supplying electricity for heat, lighting and power purposes in Oswego and Jefferson counties and which will include the townships of Richland, Sandy Creek, Ellisburgh and Henderson.

Frank E. Hamm, a Henderson business man and T. G. Alvord of Syracuse, are the main promotors of the plan, the construction work to begin at a very early date so that the plant may be in operation this fall.

Lacona and Sandy Creek and Richland are expected to become large users of Salmon River Power when the line is completed.

REASON MUST PREVAIL

It is inconreivable that Germany's reply to President Wilson's note will in tone disappoint the United States. Though Germany's back is to the wall, the people of that land are Christian, sober and law abiding, as kind and as humane as the people of any other land and as resentful of massacre. There are leaders of the German people whose consrienues are as acute as our own. And there are leaders who would devote the nation to outlawry. These leaders appear to have had the upper hand; perhaps they still hold it. We have the same type in this country and there have been times when they were dominant. The war of humanity is against the type which knows no limit to its excesses.

President Wilson has asked not only just and prompt action, but he demands that it shall be along enlighted lines. When the German people ponler upon his note, it is altogether likely that those guilty of outlawry will not dictate its reply, though they may choose the words. The preliminary representatives have shown a distinct change of front in Germany. Its position within a week has been greatly modified. As a civilized Christian nation it cannot fail to accept President Wilson's view and demand. The President has strength ened our case by the tone of moderation. He has not made it more difficult for Germany to do wrong.—Watertown Standard.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

The Order of Eastern Star, Elizabeth Chapter 105, held memorial services last eveninfi at their rooms in memory of Mrs. Francis Reynolds and Mrs. Nellie Gardner.

An unusually large attendance was present to join in the services.

10 per cent. discount on Ford tires. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

WILSON GUARDED DURING VISIT

First President Since Civil War to Visit City During Crisis

President Wilson is guarded with the utmost vigilance during his visit to New York. Elaborate details for shielding him have been worked out by Police Commissioner Arthur Woods and Chief Flynn of the Secret Service.

Not since Abraham Lincoln stopped off in New York in 1861, on the way to his inauguration, has a President visited Manhattan when the nation was facing a crisis.

Secret Service men arrived there on Saturday to make plans for guarding the rPesident through all the various functions which mark his review of the fleet. Particular attention has been given to arrangements for his reviewing the land parade in front of the New York Public Library, on Fifth avenue.

Admission to that portion of the grandstand adjoining the President's place of honor has been restricted to those known to Commissioner Woods and Chief Flynn. Special tickets have been issued for admission to the smaller stand opposite the President, in front of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at Forty-first street.

Equally stringest precautionary methods were used in distributing tickets for the luncheon at the Biltmore Hotel Saturday noon.

Watchmen kept their eyes open for persons who inspected the grand stand on Fifth avenue Saturday. If a person tarried for even a minute to admire the effect of the deorations he was scrutinized closely by figures which appeared from the sidewalk inclosure between Fortieth street and the Union League Club.

PROPERTY OWNERS HAVE TAKEN UP THE HINT

Several instances of hearty co-operation on the part of residents of the city in the Clean-Up Week have been noticed during the past few days. In an issue of this paper printed last week, attention was called to a very unsanitary and unkempt condition which existed in property owned by a prominent Fultonian in First st. near Division. Residents who have neat homes complained about the sanitary conditions tolerated by foreigners who reside in that section and the matter was given some publicity by this paper, with the result that the owner of the property set men at work on the premises and the refuse is now ready for the Chamber of Commerce rubbish wagon.

It is reported, however, that the living conditions of the people in some houses objected to should be looked into by the Board of Health. There is a bed in the cellar of one house and it is stated that the bed is occupied at the usual time every evenng. Some sixteen people live on the premises and the house is small with the result that many are forced to sleep in one room.

On other premises owned by an Oswego man a very unsanitary condition exists and one property owner who complained to the owner was informed that "Nobody asked you to come up here and live; we don't pretend to have a swell neighborhood here." The property will doubtless come to the attention of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce which is conducting a careful investigation of sanitary conditions in the city.

MANY SOLICITORS ARE FOND OF REFRESHMENTS

Solicitors who imbibe too freely of the wine that cheers seem to be present in the city in large numbers. One citizen who represented a newspaper syndicate which makes a specialty of special editions, walked into the Times office yesterday and after reefing his sail tacked over to the editorial desk and proceeded to explain his proposition as best he could in view of the fact that his articulating apparatus was slightly recalicitrant. He was promptly given his bearings and procedded once more to port his helm, saying as he passed over the threshold, "It looks like a bad night for the sailors."

WATER GLASS

EGG PRESERVER

By the Quart or Gallon

LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

THE BIG

SHIRT WAIST SALE

Starts WEDNESDAY at 9 a. m.

$1.50 and $2.00 Values for 75c. No Phone Orders. No Approvals.

COUCH HAMMOCKS—Steel frame, Link spring, Wind shield $4.98

CREX RUGS—All sizes and colors . . . $1.98 and up

BIG PORCH ROCKER for $1.98

$15.00 and $18.00 LADIES' SUITS—All 1915 Styles, to close out at $9.98

M. KATZ & CO.

Department Store

63-65 FIRST STREET FULTON, N. Y.

Community Notes

Charles F. Jones is remodeling the old Star theatre building in West Broadway and will use it as a store room.

* * *

It is well to keep in mind Friday morning. There will be free collection of rubbish. Get yours on the curb at 8 a.m.

* * *

The Chamber of Commerce cannot push a clean-up campaign without your help.

* * *

The Oswego County Medical Association met at the Clark House today.

* * *

Harold Scholz has returned from a short stay in Hamilton.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Nichols were guests Sunday of Fair Haven friends.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Hall were guests of Pulaski friends Friday.

* * *

Mrs. A. S. Burgess of Cortland has been the guest of Fulton friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Summerville of West 1st st., have been the guests of friends at East Syracuse.

* * *

The W. H. M. S. of the First M. E church will hold a regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. George Palmer, 207 Worth st., Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Leader, Mrs. F. E. Goodjon; topic, "Aborigines who are not Red Men."

* * *

Norman Waugh was in Oswego Monday on business for the Granby Paper Company.

* * *

O. Bogardus of South 4th st., is recovering from his illness.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Hollingsworth of Buffalo are in the city.

* * *

Edward Joslin is in New York, but will return today or tomorrow.

* * *

Herman H. Randall has just purchased a $970.00 Lyon & Healy harp, direct from their factory in Chicago.

* * *

James Fuller, an employe of John McGuiness of West 1st st., had the misfortune to have his hand crushed yesterday.

* * *

Grocer Frank Massaro was in Pulaski yesterday, attending court. He was assompanied by Dr. A. L. Hall.

* * *

Mrs. Mildred J. Harrington has bought a new Dodge touring car.

MRS. WILLIAM CARR TO TALK ON ALASKA

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the First Methodist church will meet with Mrs. George Palmer, Worth street, Wednesday afternoon.

The meeting will open promptly at 3 o'clock. Special music has been arranged, and Mrs. William Carr, Park street, will give a half hour's talk on Alaska. Mrs. Carr recently returned from Alaska and the story will be full of personal experiences. Alaska picture views will be shown also.

PAPER CO. TO INCREASE ITS CAPITAL STOCK

Secretary of State Hugo gave permission on Saturday to the Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper Co. to increase its capital stock from $30,000 to $600,000. The increase was asked for by the company in order that plans for the enlargement of the plant may be carried to a conclusion.

Do not let another day pass without trying some of the good things at the Roberts & Wood Fountain. adv

Ladies, If You Insist

on wearing a corset, don't use the kind that laces in the back. It is a relic of barbarism, and tends to produce a matronly figure."

Dr. Robert M. Green,
Boston City Hospital.

THE GOSSARD CORSET

conforms to hygienic standards.
IT LACES IN THE FRONT.

For Sale by

DIX—Milliner

SECOND STREET

Get Busy With a Brush

and Some of Our BEST PAINT

Get Busy with the Rake and Shovel in the back yard. Also the front yard.

We Are Selling the BEST WALL PAPER

at a

10% DISCOUNT

HULETT-TAFT CO., Inc.

208 Oneida Street

D/34

A REAL NECESSITY

No Advertiser can Successfully Develop Trade in the Market Afforded by the People of Fulton, Unless He Employs the Advertising Columns of

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

¶ Remember that its circulation represents ONE-SIXTH of the population of Fulton, therefore it is necessary to use *The Evening Times* to make your proposition a success.

¶ *The Evening Times'* readers represent the same classes as any other paper circulated in this vicinity, who are, collectively, the all-powerful people for the advertiser to reach.

¶ The people of Fulton reached by *The Evening Times* buy ONE-SIXTH of everything sold in the city. They have money to buy luxuries as well as necessities, and they read THIS PAPER because it is their Home Paper—edited, printed and circulated by "Home Talent" who spend their money for the upbuilding of Fulton—your City.

¶ Readers of *The Evening Times* are a big, mighty crowd—to neglect them, to ignore them means a lack of business judgment, and it requires the support of the big crowd to put things over.

THE BIG CROWD OF FULTON—READ YOUR HOME PAPER

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

NOTABLES IN THE LIMELIGHT

Admiral M. J. de Robeck, In Command at Dardanelles.

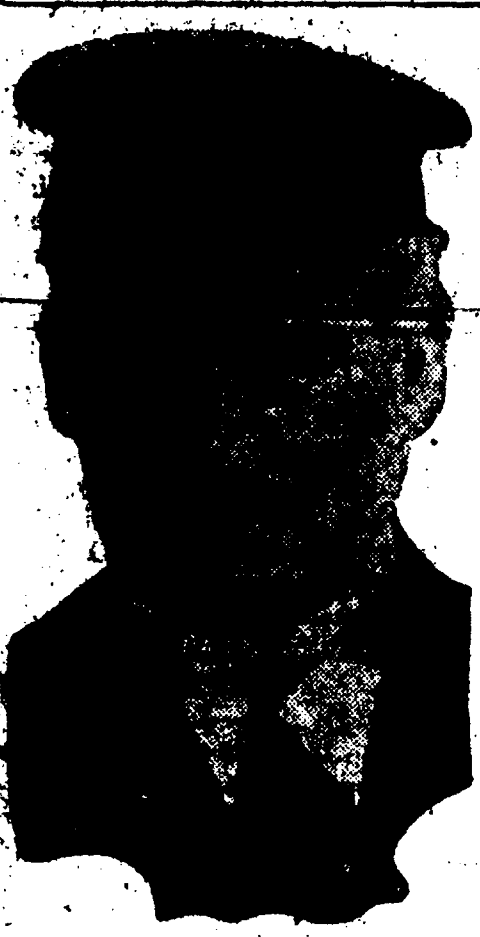


Photo by American Press Association.

Rear Admiral Michael John de Robeck, who succeeded Vice Admiral Carden as commander of the allied fleets operating in the Dardanelles, is an expert in the use of and defense against mines and torpedoes. He entered the British navy in 1875 at the age of thirteen and became a rear admiral in 1911. In 1912 he was made admiral of patrols, a command embracing all torpedo craft allotted to the coast defense in time of war and calling for expert acquaintance with every form of mines and mining.

The rear admiral (acting vice admiral) is an Irishman and is the second son of the fourth Baron de Robeck of Gowran Grange, Naas, Ireland. His brother, the present Baron de Robeck, is the only British subject holding a Swedish title of nobility. He is the great-grandson of John Henry Fock, Baron de Robeck, who fought for the American cause in the war of independence. He was a lieutenant in the Swedish army and with the permission of his king joined a French dragoon regiment sent to this country under Rochambeau. He was wounded at the battle of Gloucester and returned to France in 1783. Later he emigrated to Ireland, married a daughter of the brother of the Earl of Upper Ossory and by act of parliament was naturalized a subject of George III.

Register of the Treasury.

Houston B. Teehee of Oklahoma, who recently assumed the duties of register of the treasury, is five-eighths Cherokee Indian. He succeeded Gabe Parker, also an Indian, who resigned to become superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes. The new register of

HOUSTON B. TEEHEE.

the treasury was born in 1874 in what is now Sequoyah county, Okla. He was reared on a farm and was educated in the tribal schools and at the Fort Worth (Tex.) university.

Mr. Teehee's first political service was as an alderman in the city of Tahlequah, and he was subsequently mayor of the city for two terms. Later he became county attorney and at the time of his appointment as register of the treasury was probate attorney in the Indian service. Mr. Teehee's father was assistant chief of the Cherokees. He served as delegate to Washington during the negotiations leading up to tribal dissolution. He had been connected with tribal politics during his entire adult life until the tribal entity was abolished in 1898.

Register Teehee is deeply interested in all efforts for the advancement of the red man, especially as they concern the people in Oklahoma. He said recently that, while quite a number of them are yet restricted as regards their property interests, he hopes "it will be but a few years until all are rendered capable and industrious citizens of the state in the true sense of American citizenship."

POPULAR MECHANICS

Fires In Paint Barrels.

Many serious shop fires have had their origin in a paint barrel or tank used for dip painting. Such tanks or barrels occasionally take fire either spontaneously or through other causes, and when once in flame it is very difficult to extinguish it before damage is done. Water is useless, as it only spreads the burning paint; the ordinary fire extinguisher is in about the same class, and sand, while used by some with fair success, so fills the paint with grit and dirt as to render the entire batch unfit for further use. To put out a fire of this kind the American Machinist points out that a mixture of bicarbonate of soda and fine sawdust in about the proportion of ten pounds of bicarbonate to each bushel of sawdust has been found effective. The mixture is thrown into the burning tank and the cover replaced. The fire is almost instantly choked out by the heavy blanket of carbonic acid gas formed by the burning sawdust and sodium carbonate.

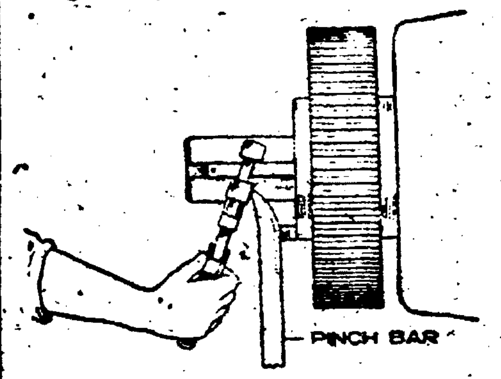
After the fire is out and the tank has cooled the charred sawdust dirt may be skimmed off the top, and the paint underneath will be found free from dirt and in as good condition as before the fire.

When Iron Is Inflammable.

Iron burns freely under favorable conditions, though such a metal is not commonly thought of as combustible. A piece of soft iron when whittled into a flame burns brilliantly. A recently discovered process, termed by its inventor "calorization," said to protect combustible metals from atmospheric action at high temperatures and make them available for a much wider range of usefulness than is now the case, was recently described in the American Machinist. The metals are heated in revolving drums containing, among other things, finely divided aluminium, by which a surface alloy containing aluminium is produced. Pieces which because of their shape and size are not adapted for tumbling may be calorized by packing them in or painting them with a suitable mixture and heating them. After iron is calorized the effect of heating is slight. Instead of burning and the scale falling off, as in the case of untreated iron, practically no effect can be detected.

Removing Plain Keys.

Considerable skill is frequently required to remove plain keys fitted in places where it is impossible to get at them with a drift, says Popular Mechanics. One of the simplest successful methods of obtaining the desired result is the use of a monkey wrench and pinch bar, as shown in the illus-



METHOD OF USING WRENCH AND BAR.

tration. For this purpose a wrench should be used that has sharp edges on its jaws, so these can get a good grip on the key. To further improve the method grooves may be cut on opposite sides of the key, so the jaws will fit better when straddling the key at a slight angle with the face of the keyed machine part. By using a pinch bar against the movable jaw sufficient force can be applied to remove the key unless it is so tightly driven or rusted in place that it will have to be drilled out before it can be released.

Repairing Marble.

With a little practice any mechanic can repair holes, cracks or chipped places on marble slabs, so that the patched place cannot be detected from the natural marble, says Popular Mechanics. Use the following mixture as a base filler: Water glass, ten parts; calcined magnesite, two parts, and powdered marble, four parts. These should be mixed thoroughly to a semifluid paste. Fill the crack or hole and smooth off level; then, with a camel's hair brush and colors made of aniline in alcohol, work out the veins, body colors, etc., as near to the natural marble as possible. It will depend on the application of the colors whether the repair can be seen or not. Artificial marble slabs can be formed from this mixture.

Cleaning Before Painting.

The proper cleaning of the surface of iron and steel parts before paint or other protective materials are applied is of the utmost importance. Paint which is put on a surface covered with grease or dirt does not come into good contact with the metal and consequently does not adhere to it. Sooner or later the dirt will fall or be knocked off and the paint will come with it. Beams and other parts which are coated with heavy oil or which have been allowed to lie on the ground until they are covered with mud and dirt should be thoroughly cleaned before painting if it is desired that protection of any permanence is to be secured.—Engineering Magazine.

Walnut Filler Ingredients.

A walnut filler is made of three pounds burnt Turkey umber, one pound of burnt Italian sienna, both ground in oil, then mixed to a paste with one quart of turpentine and one pint of Japan drier.

A Mother's Mistake

By MARGARET C. DEVEREAUX

Farmer Perks called his son Thomas to him one bright spring morning and said to him, "Thomas, I wish you to go to town and sell the calf." Thomas got himself ready to go to town, putting on his store clothes and brushing himself up so that he looked very well. He was a handsome youth, and his mother dreaded that some girl on the way might fancy him and get away with him. It occurred to her to so handicap him that he would be in no condition to respond to such advances. So she said to him:

"Tom, dear, since you are going to the city to sell the calf I think you had better take some other farm produce."

Tom expressed a willingness to do as his mother said, and when he had taken the calf from the barn he led it by the rope about its neck to the house, where she was waiting for him. She gave him a basketful of eggs and a live turkey. Since he must use one hand to lead the calf and could not carry the turkey and the eggs in the other his mother made a sort of turban of a towel for his head and balanced the basket of eggs on it. Then she placed the turkey under the arm not in use for leading the calf.

"Mother," said Tom, "I fear that if I stumble the eggs will fall and be broken."

"The distance to the city is short," was the reply. "You may walk slowly and carefully and yet reach the market in half an hour. And, Tom," she added, "if a girl offers to relieve you of a part of your burden refuse her."

Tom, who was a very obliging youth, suffered his mother to kiss him goodby, for he could not kiss her loaded as he was, and set forth on his journey. The calf did not lead easily, and the turkey tried to get away, so that between the two difficulties he was in constant dread lest he drop the eggs. He had made but half the journey when Annie Pixley came out of a wood and, seeing Tom trying to balance the eggs on his head while hampered by the calf and the turkey, began to laugh at him. Annie was just fifteen years old, a very attractive age with girls, and had a lithe figure that showed to advantage in her scant costume. Moreover, her eyes were full of mischief, and her lips were a rosy red. Tom cast a reproachful glance at her, whereupon her heart softened to him, and she said:

"Poor fellow! You are surely having a hard time of it with so much to attend to. Let me carry some portion of your burden."

Tom remembered his mother's warning and declined the offer, telling Annie the reason for his refusal.

"And why did your mother do that?" asked Annie, who jumped at the true cause at once.

"I don't know," replied Tom. "She simply warned me. Then she kissed me goodby and sent me off."

"And did you not kiss her goodby?" asked the girl.

"How could I, loaded as I am?"

"I see," said Annie. "You can't kiss any one. If there is any kissing between you and a girl she must do it all."

"Certainly!" said Tom.

"But you might set down a part of your load if you won't let me carry it."

"What can I set down? If I release the turkey he will not come back to me; if the calf he will scamper back to the farm. As for the eggs, I must use one hand or the other to remove them from my head, and I have shown you that is impossible without losing either the turkey or the calf."

"I might take the eggs off your head and set them on the ground. That would not be carrying them for you."

"That would not help matters. I would still have my hands full."

"I see. You can't kiss any one. If you are kissed one must kiss you. Your mother has arranged that she is the only one to kiss you."

"How is that?"

"It would not be modest for a girl to kiss you."

Tom stood still in order that he might do some thinking. Something was denied him. Had he been at liberty to take it he would not have thought of doing so. But now that he was prevented he pined for it. Annie stood before him, looking up into his eyes with hers, and her red lips were very tantalizing. The longer he thought the nearer she drew to him. Presently her lips were so close to his that he bent his head and kissed her. Down came the basket of eggs and every one was broken. Tom let go the calf and the turkey to catch it, and the calf ran back to the farm, while the turkey scurried off into the woods.

"There," said Tom. "See what you have done!"

"I have done! I have done nothing. I offered to carry a part of your load, and you would not let me do so. You attempted to take a kiss without my consent. It seems to me that you are alone to blame."

Later Tom appeared at home without any of his load, but with Annie Pixley. When his mother asked him what it all meant he said:

"Dear mother, you made a terrible mistake. You filled my hands and put a burden on my head so that I could kiss no one. The girl was so modest that she would not kiss me, so I was obliged to kiss her. I dropped the eggs, and to catch them I let go the turkey and the calf."

"I see," said his mother.

Old Grayson's Housekeeper

She Was a Paragon, but He Discharged Her

By JOTHAM KINGSLEY

"So you lost your job at Peterby's?" remarked Mrs. Sharp when Ruth Lowell paid her week's board.

"Yes—the manager told me that I was not aggressive—that I would never make a good saleswoman," smiled Ruth wearily.

"If that means that you haven't got any nerve—he's right," said the landlady emphatically. "There's some wimmen just naturally cut out for clerking in stores, and some for dressmaking, and others for housekeeping; seems to me you'd shine best in getting married and keeping house for a good husband."

"In the meantime I must have something to do," laughed Ruth, "so I'll just go out and buy a morning paper."

When she returned to the red plush sofa in Mrs. Sharp's parlor, Ruth tossed aside coat and furs and scanned the want columns.

She copied a list of addresses—shops where they needed experienced salesladies, and then she clipped an advertisement different from the others and put it in her pocketbook.

"All the others failing—I'll try this one," she said firmly and set out to find employment.

That night she sat on the edge of her narrow bed in the third floor back hall room and studied the little clipping, for all of her applications for work had been in vain.

If Peterby's did not want her no one else did.

She reread the advertisement through a blur of tears:

WANTED.—A housekeeper; one who can cook properly and keep a house clean and neat, and mind her own business; good wages to right party; call afternoons all week. THEO. GRAYSON, Roselawn.

"I can keep house," decided Ruth, "I am glad that mother made a housewife of me—I am clean and neat and I can attend to my own affairs. I'll go tomorrow."

Roselawn was a small village twenty miles from New York and when Ruth left the train she discovered that there was no conveyance to take her down the long hill.

She sat down on a bench for a few moments and took occasion to view the surrounding country and at the same time to compose herself for the coming ordeal. She had never worked in the capacity of a housekeeper, although, being a country girl, she felt equal to the task. She felt a great relief to be away from the turmoil of the city and contrasted the quiet village with the hot and dusty scenes she had left behind. What if she be not accepted as a housekeeper by Mr. Grayson? Perhaps the place had already been filled. She winced at the thought and fervently hoped that her

"YOU WISHED TO SEE ME?" HE RUMBLED IN A DEEP VOICE.

quest would not be in vain. While thus musing she heard a step and turned in the direction of the sound.

The station master came out of his little building.

"The stage doesn't meet this train, miss. It's only half a mile to the village and it's a nice day for a walk. Grayson? Oh! The Grayson place is the first one you come to on the right hand side of the road—a big place with a stone wall around it."

"Thank you," said Ruth and went her way.

The Grayson place looked large to Ruth's eyes: it was a comfortable red brick house set in an ample lawn and surrounded by beautiful elms now drooping bare branches toward the snow covered ground.

Smoke was pouring from one of the chimneys.

As Ruth hesitated in the gateway a man passed along looking curiously at her.

[illegible] asked.

"Yes? Maybe you're one of the housekeepers he's advertising for? Yes! Lord love you. You won't stay a day if he'll take you! He's the worst old crank in the county! Ask any one about old Grayson, and they'll tell you the same thing!"

"Thank you," said Ruth, and with a sinking heart she hurried up the path to the front door and rang the bell.

A heavy tread sounded in the hall and the door opened, disclosing a very giant of a man, who looked down at Ruth from sharp gray eyes. His thick gray hair and bushy gray beard gave him an appearance of advanced middle age, but his eyes were clear and his skin was fresh and unlined. His clothes were baggy and unbrushed.

"You wished to see me?" he rumbled in a deep voice.

"Are you Mr. Grayson?" timidly asked Ruth.

"Yes—you're not another—you didn't come in answer to my advertisement for a housekeeper?" he asked incredulously.

"But I did!" protested Ruth.

"Please come in," he said gruffly, and Ruth felt very much as if she was walking into a lion's den. He led the way into a cosy sitting room and drew a chair close to the glowing stove. "Sit down," he ordered, and Ruth obeyed.

"What a horrid old ogre," she thought.

Mr. Grayson ranged himself opposite and folded his arms.

"Can you keep house?" he asked sharply.

"Yes."

"Cook?"

"Yes," decidedly.

"How well can you cook?" with a sarcastic inflection.

"As well as my mother could, and she was a farmer's daughter and a farmer's wife," retorted Ruth.

"Any objection to my eating rolls and coffee for breakfast instead of sausages and pancakes?" he demanded.

"None."

"Do you mind serving dinner at night?"

"Of course not."

"Would you want to marry me?"

"Heavens—no!" Ruth crimsoned and started for the door, but Grayson reached it first.

"Please don't go. You must forgive my rudeness. But I've been pestered to death by housekeepers. Have had seven in as many months. Those who could cook wanted to suit their own appetites concerning the food that was served. The rest couldn't cook and were only looking for a home and a husband."

"I am looking for work," said Ruth indignantly. "I am sorry I came"—Her voice trembled.

"Give me another chance, please. Sit down and tell me where you came from and what you can do." He led her to the chair, and she resumed her seat.

In fifteen minutes he was possessed of Ruth's simple history, and Ruth Lowell learned that for seven months past Grayson's widowed cousin, who had kept house for him many years, had been confined to her chair with rheumatism. She was waited on by a small colored maiden, and Grayson had been obliged to hire a housekeeper to attend to domestic affairs.

"So there you are," he ended. "Cousin Ida helpless in the south room, with Judy to wait upon her. I'm busy most of the time over my work—I'm an architect, you know—and you'd have free swing here. Judy's mother comes and does the washing and ironing, so the work isn't heavy. What do you say, Miss Lowell?"

"You think that I will do?" asked Ruth.

"You can try. When will you come? Twenty-five a month and your board. We're all at sevens and nines here."

Ruth laughed. "I'll stay and get dinner for you," she volunteered.

"Done! There's a steak in the pantry and—er—all the other things. I'll send Judy in to show you around."

Ruth did not remain to eat the toothsome dinner she had prepared for Theodore Grayson and his family. She had made the acquaintance of Cousin Ida, a gentle, frail little woman, who tapped her round cheek and told her she was too young and pretty to stew over a cook stove.

"And don't mind Theo," she advised. "His bark's worse than his bite. Folks call him 'Old Grayson,' but he's only thirty-five."

So Ruth Lowell came to Roselawn and found a home in a charming old fashioned room that opened into Cousin Ida's apartment.

She remembered what Mr. Grayson had said about the former housekeepers, and she recollected with a smile the wording of his advertisement. She must "mind her own business."

She did to a degree that worried her employer.

Breakfast found a daintily set table, well rubbed silver and a well cooked meal—fruit, delicious coffee, bacon and rolls. Cousin Ida had her favorite cereal and tea and toast in her own room, and by some marvel the new housekeeper disdained sausages and pancakes and enjoyed the same sort of breakfast as her employer.

Beside his plate there would be the morning newspaper, and Ruth discouraged talking at meals. Luncheon was a solitary meal for Grayson, but he looked forward to dinner.

Ruth sat opposite him and poured the coffee. She was such a contrast to the snuffy old women who had filled that chair in the past that Theodore Grayson excused himself for admiring her demure gowns and her frilly white aprons and her curling waves of brown hair.

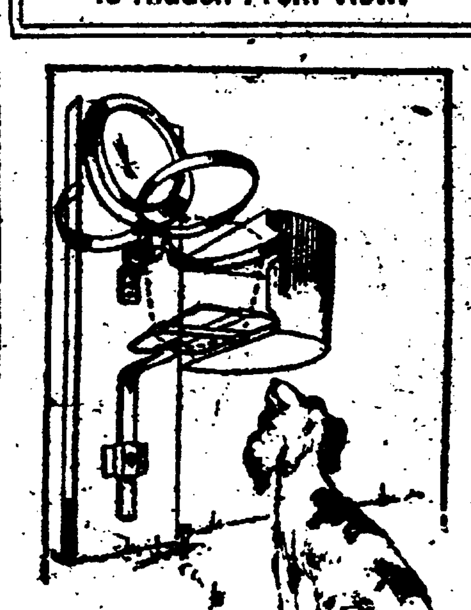
The night Grayson appeared in a new and well fitting suit of clothes, with his hair trimmed and his face [illegible]

Fall In Line For Cleanup Day

THEY'RE ON THE JOB—ARE YOU?

HELPFUL HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES

Sanitary Garbage Can That Is Hidden From View.



There is a new garbage receptacle that supports the pail on a stand at a point where it cannot be readily reached by roving animals, and in addition to this it guards it from becoming accidentally knocked from its proper place. When the bucket is in its place the outfit is concealed behind a semicircular shield which closes on a hinge at one side and is supplied with a locking device on the other side. This shield not only protects it from view, but also keeps water from it, which is extremely desirable from a sanitary point of view.

Kitchen Helps.

To prevent the gravy soaking through the bottom crust of meat pies brush over the crust with white of egg.

After frying onions pour a little vinegar into the frying pan, let it get hot and it will remove all smell from the pan.

When washing coarse clothes use soft soap, as it will go further than the ordinary yellow and is more efficacious.

Do not leave wooden tubs to dry or they will quickly crack and come apart. Keep a little water always standing in them.

When baking custard pies put one-third teaspoonful of baking powder in custard. It makes it nice and firm.

Currant Pudding.

Cover one quart of cleaned red currants with water and let them boil till the juice has been well drawn out. You may help by mashing berries with a spoon; then strain liquid. You will have about one and one-half quarts of juice. To this add two cupfuls of sugar and six even teaspoonfuls of corn starch, dissolved in cold water. Stir while it thickens and until it's done, which takes only a little while if you use a saucepan instead of double boiler. A little piece of stick cinnamon may be added while cooking. Put into an earthen (not tin) mold and serve ice cold with sugar and cream.

A Cake Baking Hint.

Raisins and currants have a habit of sinking to the bottom of a loaf of cake, no matter if they have been floured or some other means taken to prevent their doing so. At last, it is said, a way has really been found which will make them stay where they ought to. Put the raisins and currants in a dish and set it on the back of the stove; stir them ocasionally and see that they do not burn. When thoroughly heated add them to the batter.

Meat Rolls.

Sift two cupfuls of flour twice with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one of salt and chop into this two tablespoonfuls of lard and one of butter. Moisten with milk (about one-half cup) and roll out one-half inch thick into oblong shape. Spread with chopped, cooked meat, well seasoned and moistened with stock. Roll up like jelly roll, brush over with milk and bake in moderate oven. Serve with tomato sauce.

A Museum of Crime.

Professor Hans Gross of the University of Gratz, Austria, has the credit of establishing the first museum of criminology and a criminalistic laboratory, where the weapons, tools and other paraphernalia and materials used by criminals are assembled to assist in the analysis of the workings of criminal minds and a study of methods and systems for dealing with this large and dangerous class of every community. This museum was established in 1895, and since then other establishments of the same character have been organized.

One of the most important of these is the Society of Criminology and Social Defense in Paris, which has a membership of more than 200, including many prominent representatives of the law, the police and medical profession, and it was organized to concentrate and centralize the scattered efforts of individuals who were studying this disquieting social problem and to make the results of their work available for mutual information.

Fasting and Health.

"The practice of fasting," states a medical man, "is, when wisely followed, most beneficial. I am convinced that many people never feel the sensation of natural hunger. All they have is a morbid craving for food which comes of habit rather than from any actual need felt by the stomach. Natural hunger stimulates the palate and is felt in the mouth as well as in the internal organs. It makes the plainest food seem delicious. Some unfortunate people suffer, it is true, from insufficient food, but not so many as those whose ills arise from overnutrition, their digestions being continually over strained. A habit of judicious fasting would do wonders for them. The system would recover its lost tone, and—in the case of mental workers—the brain would work with an ease and lightness that would surprise them, for the brain is one of the chief sufferers from the practice of overeating."

Inappropriate Garb.

"How are you coming along with your new magazine, the Society Girl?"

"All right. But the mailing proposition bothers me."

"How's that?"

"I don't like to send her out in a wrapper."—Louisville Courier Journal.

A Good Actor.

Patience—So she married an actor?

Patrice—Oh, yes!

"Was he a good actor?"

"Oh, yes; he acted as if he loved her."—Yonkers Statesman.

To apply to others in charity the knowledge one has used against oneself in judgment—this is the hard thing to do.—Malloch.

[illegible]

What Would Society Do if Evolution Had Banished It?

"Say what you will," remarked the dispassionate pilgrim, "these scientific sharps have some real interesting stuff in the paper sometimes."

"What now?"

"Here's a fellow states that in prehistoric times a man could twitch his skin. Twitch it at will, you know. If a fly lit on you you could twitch that particular square inch of hide and jounce him off. See?"

"I see."

"Of course them as had tails could wag 'em. Then we had gills, rudimentary horns and all sorts of contraptions that have since disappeared. A man could also cock his ears like a mule kin."

"What does all this dissertation lead to?"

"Oh, nothing, nothing. We've lost all them faculties now."

"Still, we get along just as well without them."

"We do. That's true. But there's one faculty we retain that we could hardly get along without."

"What is that?"

"It would be an awful blow to society if we couldn't raise our eyebrows."—Puck.

Desiccated.

"She gave Alphonse
A withering look."
So runs a line
Within this book.

And reading on
His fate to see—
Alphonse dried up
Immediately.
—Los Angeles Express.

A Herculean Task.

A youth who bore the earmarks of a college boy stood forlornly on a corner smoking furiously a new white pipe. Every fifteen minutes or so he knocked the ashes from the bowl and, stuffing it again with tobacco, resumed his puffing.

"Old fellow, what's the idea—coupons?" asked a friend who came upon him.

"Well, you see, I took father's meerschaum out this morning and it dropped on the sidewalk and broke. Now I've got to get this one colored before I can go home," answered the young man.—Louisville Times.

Pessimist.

Stranger (to clerk at weather bureau)—I'm to be married tomorrow. What are the probabilities?

Clerk—Why, judging from your looks—rotten!—New York Globe.

My Conge.

I begged a glove of Phyllis fair,
And when at length obtained it
I said: "Suppose no 'g' were there.
Could I have ever gained it?"

She smiled and said: "You ask for love?
'Tis plain you think I'm smitten;
So know at once I meant the glove
To be for you the mitten."
—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Pooh!

Alice was very enthusiastic regarding the new minister, and young Winston was inclined to be rather jealous.

"Oh, he is superbly eloquent," cried Alice. "He can move his hearers to tears."

"Well, that is but a paltry accomplishment, Alice," replied the young man sarcastically. "I would scorn proficiency in an art in which every sneeze is my equal and every peeled onion my superior."—New York Times.

After Marriage.

"My love for you is like a rose,"
He used to tell his girl.
Such lovely sentiments he chose
As put her in a whirl.

But now she makes a frequent "strike,"
And as he taps the till
He sighs and thinks his love is like
A fifty dollar bill.
—Kansas City Journal.

Must Have Liked Jack.

"And what did you do last night when Jack kissed you—scream?"

"And spoil the deliciousness of it? I did not. I'm going to be perfectly frank with you, Maxie. I nestled my head on his shoulder and closed my eyes."

"You sensible girl!"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Circulation Statement, Unsworn To.

"May I print a kiss upon your lips?" I asked.
She gave me sweet permission.
And so, I went to press and
Printed a large edition.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

Might Be Misunderstood.

"He's a perfect duck of a doctor!"

"For heaven's sake don't tell people so."

"Why not?"

"Naturally, they'll think he's a quack."—Philadelphia Record.

Certain to Lose.

You may break, you may shatter
The peace if you will,
But a copper will cart you
[illegible]
—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Woman's World

College Girl at Head of Congressional Union For Woman Suffrage.

Copyright by Edmonston.

MISS ALICE PAUL.

Miss Alice Paul of New Jersey is chairman of the Congressional Union For Woman Suffrage.

Miss Paul is a graduate of Swarthmore college and has an M. A. and Ph. D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania. She is also a graduate of the New York school of philanthropy and studied at the Universities of Birmingham and London. She was formerly chairman of the congressional committee of the National American Woman Suffrage association and formerly a member of the board of the Pennsylvania State Woman Suffrage association.

The Congressional Union For Woman Suffrage is an organization which has as its basic work the establishment of a national suffrage amendment.

The women most interested in the suffrage movement felt that during the incoming of a new administration was the psychological moment for reviving interest or, rather, creating a new interest in the demand by women for an amendment to the national constitution embracing the enfranchisement of women. It was to this end that the Congressional union was formed, with Miss Alice Paul at its head, and which demonstrated in no unmistakable terms to President Wilson's administration the great strength of the movement for a national suffrage amendment.

Suffrage history was made that day preceding the inauguration of President Wilson, when approximately 8,000 women marched from the capitol at Washington up Pennsylvania avenue, past the White House and invaded the Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This demonstration was so beautiful in its pageantry and allegorical features that it very nearly overshadowed the interest excited in the minds of the people by the inaugural ceremonies themselves, and the Sixty-third congress entered upon its term of office fully informed upon one point at any rate—that many women were demanding the amendment.

STUNNING BATHING COSTUME

Black Satin Given Smart Touch by Red and White Striped Silk.

The girl who bathes in the ocean's briny waves this summer will like to remember herself afterward as having made a pretty picture on the sands with the alluring background of sparkling waves and cloud flecked summer

A SEASIDE [illegible]

sky. The costume pictured here will give her such a memory. It is of the ever serviceable black satin, lent distinction by an underblouse of red and white striped silk. The coquettish cap is red and white, and the white [illegible] are laced with [illegible].

D/34

MEMORY DAY PLANS BESPEAK NOT MUCH DISPLAY; NO SPEECHES

Plans for the observance of Memorial Day in Fulton were announced today by the officials of Schenck Post G. A. R. include a parade on that afternoon, a salute to be fired at the Soldiers' Monument and the decoration of graves of departed comrades by members of the post and the various fraternal organizations of the city. Simplicity will be the keynote of the observance this year and consequently there will be no speeches.

The parade will form in front of the City Hall at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon. The line of March follows: First to Oneida st., Oneida to 3d, 3d to Buffalo, east on Buffalo to 4th, where a square will be formed around the Soldiers' Monument.

The march of the parade will be resumed south to Broadway and out Broadway to Mt. Adnah cemetery. Here a square will be formed around the chapel and those present will sing "Onward Christian Sloders."

The members of Schenck Post will then go to St. Mary's cemetery where they will decorate the graves there. During this time the members of the various fraternal organizations will decorate the graves of their departed members.

The parade will form again at the north gate of Mt. Adnah cemetery, proceed down Broadway fo 1st st. and out 1st st. to the City Hall and disband.

Organizations which will be in the line of march are the following: Schenck Post, G. A. R., Sons of Veterans, Fulton Lodge of Elks, Order of the United American Mechanics, Red Men, Modern Woodmen of America, Odd Fellows and Boys Scouts. Members of the Sons of Veterans will act as escorts to the old soldiers.

The Citizens' band will head the procession.

Next Sunday night members of Schenck Post and ladies of the G. A. R. will attend their annual memorial service in the First Baptist church. The Rev. M. G. Peck will preach the sermon.

Sunday morning members of the Post will go to Mt. Pleasant in automobiles to decorate the graves there.

On June 6th the Post will decorate graves at Bowens' Corners.

On the Saturday preceding Memorial Day ladies of the G. A. R. will be in the Schenck Post room sto receive flowers for the decoration of the graves from citizens who care to donate them.

NEWSPAPER COMPETITION PREVENTS CENSORSHIP

The censor commission recently appointed by Mayor Fox, which will view every moving picture that is shown in this city and censor those not already passed by some reliable board of censorship, will commence its duties some time in the near future.

Irving Galusha, chairman of the committee, stated last night that he had not been able to give the matter any thought. "The killing newspaper competition of the past few weeks has made the chairman of the committee "so goldummed busy," said Mr. Galusha, "that he hasn't been able to get around to it."

MONTCLAIR TO HAVE "CLEAN-UP WEEK"

Montclair, N. J., May 18.—The Federation of Women's organizations have inaugurated a "clean-up week" for Monclair. It is three years since the town has undergone a similar furbishing. The town authorities will co-operate by furnishing teams and workmen to remove litter. During the crusade lectures describing the evils of the house fly will be given in the public schools.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING 7.30 TONIGHT

Secretary Heydecker announced this morning there will be a meeting this evening at 7.30 o'clock of the membership and entertainment division. All members are urged to attend.

If Pennsylvania should give the women the right to vote there should be no separation of the sexes on the ballot records. The present plan in some of the Western States is vicious. It leads inevitably to class appeal and bad politics. Woman must be counted as a voter and not as a [illegible]

[illegible] lots of house paint at [illegible] Inc. adv133

ELKS BAND CONCERT POSTPONED A WEEK

The Elks' committee on arrangements for holding an open-air concert and ice cream festival decided this morning that continued cold weather makes unfeasible the plan to carry out the orginal program. Accordingly a postponement was made until about one week later, the exact date to be announced.

It was the intention of the committee in charge of the entertainment to have the Elks' Citizens' band under the direction of L. W. Richardson, stationed on top of the new $4,000 porch, and upon the lawn ample seating capacity to accommodate a large crowd was to be provided.

Phosphate for lawns and gardens. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

Some people feel free to throw litter in the streets since it will all be cared for in Clean-up Week next year.

To Take Impressions of Plants.

Burn a common cork till reduced to a powder, add a teaspoonful of olive oil, mix into a thick paste. Now paint the veiny side of the leaf with camel's hair or black sable brush, lay the leaf carefully on a piece of clean paper, painted side down, subject it to a strong and even pressure by placing it in a book under a weight for about a quarter of an hour, then remove the leaf carefully from the paper. Very veiny leaves are the best.

Heard in the Nursery.

"I thought you were very much attached to the book," said the stuffed dog to the picture that had once ornamented the cover of the book.

"I was," said the picture, "but Dora cut me out."

Losses.

Little Bopeep
Has lost her sheep
And cannot refrain from yawning;
Leave her in bed,
The sleepy head,
To slumber all the morning.

Little Boy Blue
Has lost his shoe
And cannot tell where he dropped it.
He must have come back
With his feet very black,
[illegible] peradventure he hopped it.

WEATHER FORECAST

Unsettled tonight and tomorrow; probably local rain; moderate variable winds becoming northwest to west.

COUNTY MEDS. DINED TODAY

Visiting Physicians From Albany and Buffalo Made Addresses—Another Meeting Soon

The ninety-fourth annual meeting of the Oswego County Medical Society was held today in this city at the Masonic Lodge rooms above the Quirk theatre. Twenty nine doctors were in aatendance.

The program:

Acute Nephritis, was the subject of Dr. E. M. Anderson's paper; Dr. Geo. F. Cott of Buffalo, read a paper on the Significance of Temperature in Infection," from the Throat and Ear; Dr. W. A. Howe of Albany gave an interesting talk on "School Inspection." Dr. Hervey of Oswego, vice-president, and Dr. Dowdle also of Oswego, who were to have addressed the meetin gon "Goitre," were unable to be present. Dr. Schlappi presided at the session.

It was decided today to hold another meeting in the near future in Oswego at which time the subject to be discussed will be "Blindness, Its Cause and the Prevention of It."

Memorial resolutions on the death of Dr. Carrington MacFarlane and Dr. Charles S. Albertson was passed. This afternoon Dr. J. K. Stockwell, the delegate of the county society to the state convention of medical societies, addressed the meeting and madt a report of the work done by the state convention.

The meeting adjourned for dinner at one o'clock at the Clark House.

Massaro Awarded $150 In Damages

The negligence action brought by Frank Massaro of this city against Kirk N. Sweet of Phoenix went to the jury in the Supreme court at Pulaski yesterday afternoon. The case was started last Friday before Justice Hubbs and the justice ordered the jury to bring in a sealed verdict at 9 o'clock this morning.

This morning the jury turned in a verdict in favor of Mr. Massaro, allowing him damages amounting to $150.

Mr. Massaro and Dr. Hall of this city were thrown out and injured last fall when an automobile driven by Mr. Sweet collided with the Massaro machine.

The case of Albert Callan against the Granby Pulp and Paper Company and the Donald Steamship Company was the next case to come to the attention of the court. The case went on trial this morning.

It is all right for the South to preach its new gospel of Hay, Hogs and Hominy; but it will not forget Strawberries, Watermelons and Peaches if it wants to keep on good terms with the rest of the country.

Golf Ball's Strange Flight.

That a golf ball does not travel in a parabolic curve was asserted by Professor C. Vernon Boys during the trial of a patent suit in the British chancery court. Professor Boys, who had been called as an expert on ballistics, described experiments he had made with mechanically propelled golf balls and said that these when driven hard more than counteracted the attraction of gravity. "A good flight," he said, "is very nearly straight for a long time, then gradually rising and then falling."

Aztec Emeralds.

Among the Aztec treasures of Mexico were found many fine emeralds. They were exquisitely cut, and it is from this source that the magnificent emeralds now forming part of the royal collection of Spain were supposed to have come.—Exchange.

Imagination.

"A poet needs a great deal of imagination."

"Yes; if he really waded around in the wet grass looking at sunrises and listening for robins he wouldn't last long enough to write much poetry."—Washington Star.

Limitations.

Jack—I hear that you have quit the literary game. Jill—Yes; I despaired of ever writing up to my publishers' printed estimates of my work.—Life.

AMERICAN NOTE WARNING KAISER

Full Text of President's Statement Sent on Feb. 10.

FORESAW GRAVE DANGERS.

Wilson Strongly Protested Against War Zone Proclamation and Declared That This Nation Would Hold Germany to Strict Accountability Should Single American Life Be Sacrificed.

Following is the full text of the note of warning sent on Feb. 10 by the state department to Germany:

Feb. 10, 1915.

The secretary of state has instructed Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, to present to the German government a note to the following effect:

"The government of the United States, having had its attention directed to the proclamation of the German admiralty, issued on the 4th of February, that the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole of the English channel, are to be considered as comprised within the seat of war; that all enemy merchant vessels found in those waters after the 18th instant will be destroyed, although it may not always be possible to save crews and passengers, and that neutral vessels expose themselves to danger within this zone of war because, in view of the misuse of neutral flags, said to have been ordered by the British government on the 31st of January and of the contingencies of maritime warfare, it may not be possible always to exempt neutral vessels from attacks intended to strike enemy ships, feels it to be its duty to call the attention of the imperial German government with sincere respect and the most friendly sentiments, but very candidly and earnestly, to the very serious possibilities of the course of action apparently contemplated under that proclamation.

"The government of the United States views these possibilities with such grave concern that it feels it to be its privilege and indeed its duty in the circumstances to request the imperial German government to consider before action is taken the critical situation in respect of the relation between this country and Germany which might arise were the German naval forces, in carrying out the policy foreshadowed in the admiralty's proclamation, to destroy any merchant vessel of the United States or cause the death of American citizens.

Unprecedented Act.

"It is, of course, not necessary to remind the German government that the sole right of a belligerent in dealing with neutral vessels on the high seas is limited to visit and search, unless a blockade is proclaimed and effectively maintained, which this government does not understand to be proposed in this case. To declare or exercise a right to attack and destroy any vessel entering a prescribed area of the high seas without first certainly determining its belligerent nationality and the contraband character of its cargo would be an act so unprecedented in naval warfare that this government is reluctant to believe that the imperial government of Germany in this case contemplates it as possible. The suspicion that enemy ships are using neutral flags improperly can create no just presumption that all ships traversing a prescribed area are subject to the same suspicion. It is to determine exactly such questions that this government understands the right of visit and search to have been recognized.

"This government has carefully noted the explanatory statement issued by the imperial German government at the same time with the proclamation of the German admiralty and takes this occasion to remind the imperial German government very respectfully that the government of the United States is open to none of the criticisms for unneutral action to which the German government believes the governments of certain other neutral nations have laid themselves open; that the government of the United States has not consented to or acquiesced in any measures which may have been taken by the other belligerent nations in the present war which operate to restrain neutral trade, but has, on the contrary, taken in all such matters a position which warrants it in holding those governments responsible in the proper way for any untoward effects on American shipping which the accepted principles of international law do not justify, and that it therefore regards itself as free in the present instance to take with a clear conscience and upon accepted principles the position indicated in this note.

Deplorable Situation.

"If the commanders of German vessels of war should act upon the presumption that the flag of the United States was not being used in good faith and should destroy on the high seas an American vessel or the lives of American citizens it would be difficult for the government of the United States to view the act in any other light than as an indefensible violation of neutral rights which it would be very hard indeed to reconcile with the friendly relations now happily subsisting between the two governments.

"If such a deplorable situation should arise the imperial German government can readily appreciate that the government of the United States would be constrained to hold the imperial German government to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities and to take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas.

"The government of the United States, in view of these considerations, which it urges with the greatest respect and with the sincere purpose of making sure that no misunderstandings may arise and no circumstances occur that might even cloud the intercourse of the two governments, expresses the confident hope and expectation that the imperial German government can and will give assurance that American citizens and their vessels will not be molested by the naval forces of Germany, otherwise than by visit and search, though their vessels may be traversing the sea area delimited in the proclamation of the German admiralty.

"It is added for the information of the imperial government that representations have been made to his Britannic majesty's government [illegible] respect to the unwarranted [illegible] American flag for the protection [illegible]

"GIVEN UP," LIVED 54 YEARS.

Confederate Veteran Left on Field Mortally Wounded.

Fulton, Mo.—Left on the battlefield dying with the surgeon's notation, "mortally wounded," written after his name, only to live fifty-four years and die a natural death, was the experience of the late John W. Davis, a Confederate veteran of Fulton. A letter just received here from Joseph A. Mudd, another Confederate veteran of Hyattsville, Md., tells the story as follows:

"I have just seen mention of the death in Fulton of John W. Davis. He was a member of the grand company of brave boys commanded by Captain D. H. McIntyre, afterward attorney general of Missouri—Company A, Burbridge's regiment. Ours was Company B, and we stood side by side in battle. Comrade Davis was just my age.

"At Wilson's Creek, nearly fifty-four years ago, I saw him shot, so badly hurt that the surgeon wrote 'mortally wounded' after his name."

FAMOUS FLAG FOR STATE.

Colonel Proctor's "Rattlesnake" Now in Library.

Greensburg, Pa.—The famous Rattlesnake flag has been transferred from the vault of the Merchants and Farmers' bank in Greensburg to the state library, Harrisburg, to take its place among other interesting relics of American wars.

The Rattlesnake flag belonged to Colonel John Proctor's Independent battalion of Westmoreland county. It was made in 1775 and was carried in the Revolution. Samuel Craig, Sr., who, with his three sons, John, Alexander and Samuel Junior, fought in Proctor's battalion, was the color bearer.

On Colonel Proctor's death the flag passed to the next senior officer, and so on to the last survivor, General Alexander Craig. It was bequeathed by his great granddaughter, Jane Maria Craig of New Alexandria, to the state library at Harrisburg.

MILLION MORE TO GET MAIL DELIVERY

Rural Route Changes Will Greatly Extend the Service.

Washington.—Mail facilities will be extended to 1,000,000 rural patrons before July 1, 1915, without increasing the present cost of service, according to a statement by Postmaster General Burleson. This, it is explained, will be done by readjusting present rural routes so as to eliminate duplications and unnecessary service and by means of the motor vehicle service authorized by congress.

Changes were authorized which, without curtailment of service, have reduced operating expenses $177,644. This sum has been utilized to establish 263 new routes serving 31,041 additional families, or approximately 155,205 additional persons. Extensions of existing service were put into effect involving 104 additional miles of travel by rural carriers. These extensions serve 1,202 additional families and approximately 6,010 additional persons.

In explanation of his plans Mr. Burleson says:

"The purpose is to enable the post-office department to meet just demands for mail service which thus far the department has been unable to provide. This can be done only by careful and painstaking readjustment of existing service. Thorough survey and study of existing conditions therefore have been made.

"In some localities it has been found there are unnecessary and unjustifiable duplications and retracings of travel by rural carriers. In other cases it appears that unusual privileges involving unnecessary service have been allowed. It is quite feasible to rectify these inequalities, and this is being done.

"Later we expect by utilizing modern motor vehicles on improved highways to extend many existing routes at no additional cost of service. As one of the results from this latter step the delivery zone from important postal centers will be doubled. Thus families in the area immediately tributary to these centers will be enabled to take full advantage of the parcel post as a means of transportation of farm products.

"Rural service will be extended to every farmer reasonably entitled to it as rapidly as the new adjustments can be made."

LENDS AUNT $5; NOW HEIR.

Youth Will Get Part of Large Estate Under Her Will.

Logansport, Ind.—As a result of lending $5 to an aunt in Greeley, Col., A. B. Judson of this city has become heir to a part of a large estate left by the woman, who recently died. Attorneys notified him that he had been named in the will, and he is now en route to Greeley to claim his part of the estate.

Judson had not heard from his aunt for several years until a year ago, when he received a letter from her requesting him to lend her $5. He complied with her request and received a letter of thanks. He never heard from her again.

Killed [illegible] Rats.

[illegible]

VANDERBILT DIED TO SAVE WOMAN

Millionaire Bravely Gave Up Life Belt on Lusitania.

COULD NOT GET ANOTHER.

Survivors Tell of Heroism of Young American When Great Liner Was Torpedoed and Say He Went to Death Like True Sportsman—Frohman, Lame, Was Helpless but Calm.

Two survivors of the Lusitania disaster have given testimony that Alfred G. Vanderbilt died heroically; that he went to death to save the life of a woman.

Thomas Slidell, a friend of Mr. Vanderbilt, who lives at the Knickerbocker club in New York and was traveling with him, told of the sacrifice first. Later Norman Ratcliffe, who lives in Gillingham, Kent, and was returning from Japan, offered verification.

Thomas Slidell said that Mr. Vanderbilt was standing on B deck with two or three persons, all of whom had life belts on.

"Just as the Lusitania was heeling to her final plunge," went on Mr. Slidell, "an old woman, apparently without friends, came along. Seeing that she was without a life belt, Mr. Vanderbilt without hesitation took off his own and fastened it around her. At that moment the boat went down.

"What happened to the old woman I don't know, but I do know that Mr. Vanderbilt is dead. He could not swim and must have known that by surrendering his life belt he was sacrificing his own life.

"Some of those standing with him were saved. It was Miss Loney who told me of Mr. Vanderbilt's sacrifice.

Meant to Help Red Cross.

"It is not known generally what Mr. Vanderbilt's mission on this trip was. The night before the Lusitania went down he told me in confidence, but I see no reason why it should not be known now that, although he had given large sums to the Red Cross, he felt he had not done enough and was coming over to do more.

"He said that he intended to fit out two motor ambulances and go with them himself to France to help the British and American Red Cross people personally in one capacity or another.

"Now all his plans have come to nothing. He forgot everything in the fact that he could be of service to this old woman. His own life, position and wealth did not count. He did what he knew to be his duty."

Norman Ratcliffe, who was rescued after clinging to a box in the sea for three hours, had with him a steward of the Lusitania.

Died Like Sportsman.

"This steward," Mr. Ratcliffe said, "told me he had seen Mr. Vanderbilt on the Lusitania's deck, shortly after the ship was struck, with a life belt about his body. When the ship gave every indication that it would sink within a few minutes, the steward said, Mr. Vanderbilt took off his life belt and gave it to a woman who passed him on the deck, trembling with fear of the fate she expected to meet. The steward said Mr. Vanderbilt turned back, as though to look for another belt, and he saw him no more."

Oliver O. Bernard, scenic artist of Covent Garden, said:

"I saw Alfred G. Vanderbilt standing at the port entrance to the grand salon. He stood there the personification of sportsmanlike coolness. In his right hand was grasped what looked to me like a large purple leather jewel case. It may have belonged to Lady Mackworth, as Mr. Vanderbilt had been much in company of the Thomas party during the trip, and evidently had volunteered to do Lady Mackworth the service of saving her gems for her.

"Mr. Vanderbilt was absolutely unperturbed. In my eyes he was the figure of a gentleman waiting unconcernedly for a train. He had on a dark striped suit, and was without cap or other head covering.

Frohman's End Was Peace.

"Vanderbilt, the sportsman, is gone. Genial Charles Klein, the playwright, is gone. That erratic American literary genius, Elbert Hubbard, is gone, and with him a wife to whom he seemed particularly devoted. And Charles Frohman is gone.

"Frohman's was the only body I could recognize in the Queenstown mortuary, and perhaps it will interest his many friends in London and New York to know that the famous manager's face in death gives uncommonly convincing evidence that he died without a struggle. It wears a serenely peaceful look.

"Frohman must have found it more difficult for him to take his place in a lifeboat than any other man on the ship. He was quite lame, and hobbled about on deck laboriously with a heavy cane. He seldom came to the general dining saloon, either out of sensitiveness or because of distress caused by his leg."

Believe Submarines Trapped Lusitania.

Official opinion as to how the Lusitania came to be caught and why so many lives were lost remains a secret. The general unofficial opinion is that several German submarines were assigned to attack the liner and that they [illegible]

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 129 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1915 | Price One Cent

Dirt and Rubbish Breed Disease and Stagnant Pools Breed Flies and Mosquitoes Which Carry the Disease and Filth to Your Table. Clean-up—A Cleaner City is a Healthier City—Chamber of Commerce.

DON'TS

The Chamber of Commerce in its efforts to make over Fulton by a general cleanup issues the following DON'TS:

DON'T tolerate flies.

DON'T allow them on your premises.

DON'T forget that they carry typhoid.

DON'T allow garbage, rubbish or manure to accumulate on your lot or near it.

DON'T allow dirt in your house: Look in the corners, behind the doors and furniture, under stairs and beds. Remove the cuspidors. In brief, keep the house clean.

DON'T allow flies near food, especially milk.

DON'T buy foodstuffs where flies are allowed.

DON'T buy milk where flies are on the cans or bottles.

DON'T eat where flies are found.

DON'T forget the screens.

DON'T forget to write to the Chamber of Commerce if there is a nuisance in your neighborhood.

DON'T FORGET—NO DIRT—NO FLIES.

CLEAN-UP AND PAINT-UP

LOCAL STUDENTS EARNED HONORS

Harold Thompson Named As Valedictorian of Class of 1915; Miss Simons Rhetorician

The following honors have been announced as awarded the High School Class of 1915:

Valdectorian, Harold Thompson; rhetorician, Lillian Simons; honor in English, Lillian Simons; honor in mathematics, Bernard Reswick; honor in science, Harold Thompson; honor in history, Harold Thompson; honor in elocution, Maragaret Clark; honorable mention in elocution, Howard Shaff.

The students in order to earn honors must take the full four years' course in that subject and mustd uring that time maintain an average of not less than 90 per cent.

The commencement address this year will be given by Rufus Everson King who is among the best lecturers of today.

It has not yet ben decided whether to ask for his noted lecture on "This New Age" or "The Laurel Wreath"—an adaptation for Commencement addresses.

With either subjeet, the graduates, friends of the graduates, and people of Fulton are to have an opportunity to hear an address of a high type. "His lectures are all on topics of the present day; they are timely postive, clean-cut, honest, witty and keen. They ring true, and they have "heart." He is spirited and direct in delivery, and intensely in earnest. He believes what he says and he will make you believe it, too."

The Commencement exercises this year will be held in the new Baptist church. An admission will be charged.

EX-BANKER, CONVICTED, GETS EIGHTEEN MONTHS

New York, May 19.—William F. Wyckoff, lawyer and formerly president of the Woodhaven National Bank, which failed eighteen months ago, was convicted of larceny in the second degree last night by a jury in the Queens County Court at Long Island City and sent to jail. Wyckoff is a member of one of the Dutch colonial families which settled Jamaica. Evidence yesterday showed that Miss Fannie Halsey, of Jamaica, paid Wyckoff $700 in January, 1912, for investment; that he deposited it to his personal account in the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn.

WINDOWS IN STEEL FRAMES PREVENT FIRES

Rochester, May 19.—Only by rebuilding them louId cities be made fireproof, but Franklin H. Wentworth of Boston, secretary of the National Fire Proection Association, who spoke last night in Convention Hall, believes that great fires in cities can be made impossible. Windows of heavy glass in steel frames, impervious to leaping flames, in factories and all brick buildinggs would do much to bring about the desired condition, he thinks.

THORN BILL SIGNED

Albany, May 19.—The Thorn bill vesting in the state industrial board authority over future exemptions from the law requiring one day of rest in seven was signed today by Governor Whitman. The bill also repeals the exemptions now in effect. On the ground that the Thorn bill would take care of the situation, the Governor vetoed the Knight bill, intended to exempt salt refineries from the provisions of the law.

WEATHER BOOK OUT SOON

Washington, May 19.—How to forecast the weather is to be reduced to print by the official forecasters of the United States Weather Bureau. For months they have been collaborating on the book and the work is now practically completed.

TWO MOTORISTS BADLY HURT

Attempted to Take Corner at High Speed—Crashed Against a Tree

Clinton Edgely, of Academy st., was seriously injured and Edward La Veck of North 5th st., had a miraculous escape from harm when a motorcycle owned and driven by Mr. La Veck jumped the road at a point near Bundy's Crossing north of this city last night at 11 o'clock. Mr. La Veck and Mr. Edgely had been enjoying an evening's ride in the new machine recently purchased of LaVeck. Attached to the motor was a side-car, and Edgely occupied the single seat while LaVeck was astride the motor. LaVeck purchased the motor only a short time ago and it said that he was not thoroughly familiar with the operation of it.

While coming back to this city, La Veck opened the machine up and it must have been doing almost 59 miles an hour when the turn above the little store in Bundyville was reached. Whether LaVeck became confused and lost control of the machine or did not see the sharp turn until too late has not been learned, but the motor skidded while rounding the turn and then leaping the road ran up a slight embankment and brought up with a crash against an apple tree. La Veck was thrown about twenty feet by thec ollision but escaped injury and when he was examined no bruises could be found on him. Edgely, however, seated in the side care, was evidently thrown against the tree. An examination, however, disclosed only one bruise, a slight wound on the right cheek, but when he was picked up he was unconscious and had not regained consciousness at 10 o'clock this morning.

The crash aroused residents in that section and the men were carried to a nearby farm-house and Dr. E. M. Anderson was called. Edgely did not regain consciousness and Dr. Anderson ordered that he should be left at the farm-house all night and Mrs. Edgely was taken to the scene in an automobile. Edgely was removed to the Lee Memorial hospital this morning.

LaVeck could give no coherent account of the accident, saying that he did not know how it happened. The new machine was completely wrecked, but the loss is covered by insurance.

Several serious accidents have occurred at the same turn and the farmhouse in which Edgely spent the night sheltered a man and a woman who were seriously injured when their automobile overturned on the same turn last fall. There have been a number of minor accidents at that point as the turn is almost a right angle and very unexpected to travelers in both directions. The railroad crossing at Bundy's has also been the scene of many fatalities.

Edgely was examined at the hospital this morning, and the doctors are inclined to believe that he has suffered internal injuries, although Dr. Anderson stated today that he thought the man's chances for recovery were very good, and believed that the coma is induced by shock.

GRANBY CO. CASE DISMISSED

Steamship Co. Sole Defendant—Phoenix Woman Sues for $5000 Damages

Pulaski, May 19.—At the opening of County Court here this morning, in the case of Owen P. Cullen against the Donald Steamship Co. and Granby Paper Co., Justice Hubbs directed that the Steamship Company shall be made sole defendant. The Justice, therefore, dismissed the Granby Paper Co. as one of the defendants. This is a negligence action brought by Mr. Cullen who claims $10,000 damages resulting from an injury sustained on a boat owned by the now sole defendant company.

Another Negligence Action.

Phoenix also produced a negligence action at today's session, the plaintiff being Eva G. Dean, who demands [illegible] $5,000 for injuries sustained by falling upon a street that was in bad repair.

This case had not yet been handed to the jury at the hour of going to press.

Justice Hubbs announced this morning that all jurors on the present panel were excused. With the closing of the Phoenix negligence action Supreme Court for this term will close and County Court will convene in Oswego June 7, Henry D. Coville, Esq., presiding.

A settlement was reported yesterday in the two negligence actions of William H. Kane of Oswego and Florence A. Welch of this city, who was the former visiting nurse, against the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company. The negligence action of Isaac B. Poucher against William J. Bradt was also reported settled.

Among the negligence actions to go over the term were those of James Bough and Joseph E. Cavanaugh against the Ontario & Western Railway Company, James W. Caffney against William Barry, John Corbett against the city of Oswego, Edward McDonald against the Camden Water Wheel Works and that of Fred Hanley against the Peopless Gas and Electric Company of Oswego. Another case to go over was that of Adelia Barr against Fred T. Cahill of Oswego.

When the partition action of Edwin R. Wood against Cyrus N. Wood and Caroline Wood was called there was no appearance on the part of the plaintiff, and Justice Hubbs dismissed the case.

MINNEHAHA GETS INTO HARBOR SAFELY

New York, May 19.—After an uneventful voyage the Minnehaha, of the Atlantic Transport line, arrived in port yesterday from London. Her course to thhe open seas from London lay through the mine fields and net obstructions that have been laid by the British Admiralty to prevent the penetration of submarines into the open channels. Passengers, of whom there were seventeen all told, said the channel that is open through these obstacles is only a third of a mile wide, and the nets and mines are so laid that no submarine can get in from the North Sea unless they skirt Scotland and come through by way of the Irish coast.

Rome Rid Itself of Mosquitoes, and, Malaria. Flies Have Also Disappeared Because the Romans Destroyed the Breeding Places of the Flies

The Chamber of Commerce through its division of Public Safety is continuing to wage its war upon dirt. Yesterday members of the Divsion called upon merchants in the business section of the city and urged them to make use of the offer of the Chamber to cart away rubbish on Friday—Fire Prevention Day. The Division now suggests making Thursday "Fly Prevention Day." Statisticans have figured that two flies allowed to propagate in May, breed upwards of a million flies by September. The Division of Public Safety contend that now is the time to swat both the fly and the mosquitoes. Due to the cold weather there have been no plague of flies and mosquitoes as yet but as soon as warm weather comes it is certain both will come in great numbers. The time to drain pools and cover garbage cans is before either the mosquitoes or the flies appear in sufficient numbers to be a nuisance. In "The Roman" published by the Rome Chamber of Commerce, a copy of which has just been received by the Chamber in Fulton, there are several articles on the Clean-Up, Paint-Up and Slick-Up campaign conducted in Rome.

"The Roman" boasts that there are no mosquitoes in Rome and that malaria is an unknown disease in Rome because the mosquitoes are the ones which carry the germs and in their absence the fever has disappeared. The article goes on to say that Rome has comparatively few flies and that they have been decreasing in numbers during the past two years. There is a reason. The fly swatting campaign destroyed thousands of flies early in the year and prevented their breeding in large numbers. The campaign also directed attention to them and to the means of preventing their propogation. The Board of Health in Rome has been eliminating open manure piles and it is conceded that it is in such places that flies lay their eggs and breed.

The results in Rome have an applilcation in Fulton. If the Public Safety Division of the Chamber of Commerce can succeed in bringing these facts home to the people, Fulton may hope for some relief from the fly and mosquitoe nuisance this summer.

"FLATIRON LAWN" NEEDS AN ARTIST'S TRIMMING

There is a plot of ground on the West Side, at Worth and 1st sts., which according to an informant living in that vicinity, needs the attention of some one who will make of it a pleasant little park. The ground is in the shape of a flat-iron, hence the nickname. During each year since thec ity has owned the ground eyesores in the form of burdocks have grown up. People living in the neighborhood who own horses find the plot of ground a fairly good place on which to allow their horses to graze.

The Evening Times advises all citizens to remain patient—not only upon the point of clearing up "Flatiron Lawn," but in other places where parks are needed, for in due time the proper division of the Chamber of Commerce under whose guidance parks are to be established will relieve most of the causes for complaint.

WILL LOCATE HERE

S. M. Whitbeck, an assistant in the State Highway Department, has recently been in this city looking up prospective residences.

Mr. Whitbeck expects to locate here and will supervise the building of new roads in this section.

Some people feel free to throw litter in the streets since it will all be cared for in Clean-up Week next year.

WEATHER FORECAST

Thursday, increasing cloudiness with local rains; moderate fresh south and southeast winds.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

May 19, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

1900 COPIES OF
THE EVENING TIMES
ENTER FULTON HOMES
EACH DAY

A TARDY PURITAN.

The Way He Was Moved to Speak by His Demure Cousin Ursula.

Wooings brought tardily to a successful climax by the tactful intervention of the woman were no less frequent long ago than they are now. Puritan Priscilla inquiring shyly, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" may be poetic license, but it is a well authenticated historical fact that Ursula Wolcott, daughter of Governor Roger Wolcott of Connecticut, quite pointedly suggested the all important question to her second cousin, Matthew Griswold, also a Connecticut governor.

The story of the wooing of her backward relative is told by Mary Caroline Crawford in her book, "Social Life In Old New England." This is how she did it:

In early life Governor Griswold had been passionately in love with a young lady of Durham, Conn., who, in turn, was enamored of a physician, whom she hoped would propose *to* her. Whenever Griswold pressed his suit she pleaded that she wished for more time. After he had been told this repeatedly her suitor one day said with dignity:

"You shall have more time; you shall have a lifetime."

And so he left her. But he suffered sorely, and ofttimes, to ease his aching heart, spoke of her whom he had loved to his sweet faced Cousin Ursula. After a time, however, Matthew began to think a good deal about the charms of his sympathetic young cousin; yet, dreading another repulse, he looked but did not speak his love. Often Ursula would break the silence by observing gently:

"What said you, Cousin Matthew?"

To which, suddenly panic stricken, he invariably replied:

"I said nothing."

Then one day, feeling that she must, Ursula precipitated the climax, according to Charles Knowles Bolton, who has verified the story in "The Love Story of Ursula Wolcott" and gives us the final chapter thus:

And Matthew riding toward the [illegible]
Heard her light step upon the st[illegible]
And, entering, he found her the[illegible]
She leaned upon the banister
With finger clasped about the spindles;
And tears, he saw, were lingering
To dim her eyes.

His pulse was quick,
And yet he checked his eagerness.
"It cannot surely be," he thought.
"It could not be that she would care."
The clock beat loudly through the hall
To make the stillness yet more still.
And Ursula, with steady voice
That trembled ere the words were done
Began, "What said you, Cousin Matthew?"
And he, as one who comes almost
To comprehend, said thoughtfully,
"I did say nothing, Ursula."
The color faded from her cheeks;
She spoke so timidly and low
He scarcely heard her plaintive words,
"'Tis time you did."

Big Opening of our New Store tomorrow. Shipman's, Oneida st. adv

An
Engagement
Ring

produced at the pschyco-logical moment will often influence the young lady's decision. If it is a

MORGAN RING

your success is doubly certain.

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

WE NEVER FORGET

Some months ago the people of Fulton were being served to a few of the fifty-seven varieties of reasons why things in general were going dogwards. Then we were told that gross mismanagement glared out of every window of the City Hall and in the public work which emanated therefrom. We were told between other moans that it was unrighteous for The Evening Times to preach a doctrine of live and let live upon the first day of the week, and that in so preaching for the rights of the many who have few of the enjoyments of the few, The Evening Times was of the rattle-brain order. Those were cloudy days as we sat near the window looking out upon the world so wicked. Those days made one in an abstracted mental mood, but lo! Suddenly the sun has broken through the massed cloud formation, bringing out upon the carpet a vivid square of sunshine. The cat has been let out of the bag and one can see the picture of another scene. It is the scene of a splendid crown being placed upon the head of a faithful warrior bold—one who essayed to repeat the words of a learned gentlemen whose opinions we all respect, no matter how much we may differ therefrom. The learned gentleman did chastise The Evening Times for its attitude upon the question of the rights of the masses to attend places of entertainment upon the first day of the week, and, parrot like, the valiant warrior did spread upon the minutes of an out-of-town newspaper the descriptive words used by the learned gentleman who refused to believe that The Evening Times was right in its contention for the retention of the Sunday movies. Now let it be understood once more that this newspaper is not crossing swords with the learned gentleman, nor is it the intent of this article to interfere with the belief of any man upon the much-mooted question of the advisability and righteousness of permitting people to attend worldly forms of amusement upon the Sabbath day. This newspaper respects the opinion of the man who is at all times consistent in his actions, words, beliefs, etc., and who is never, at any time, ready to sell his pelt for a little pelf, or a bit of advertising graft.

Medical men tell us of abounding instances of the awakening of the sub-conscious mind. Not the least interesting are those where a man may learn in his foolish years to approve of one policy and disapprove of another, and suddenly, as if by magic, experience a change of heart. We say heart, because in the instance in mind it has been more a matter of heart than of mind. In this instance an adaptation of the old saw again comes true: The way to reach a man's heart is through the advertising patronage he receives. The advertising patronage pierced the pelt, struck the heart and the movies do move and the motor that did pretend to balk at the line of little resistance ceased to push the pen for a tight town.

It may seem to the reader altogether probable that the mental impression made a few short months ago has not faded beyond recall. Indeed, it has not, as during those months the public eye has been upon the changing picture. The public has seen attack after attack made upon the men who served the city by holding office, the Mayor, upon whom the motor at times worked overtime, included. At times one was led to believe that no sunlight could ever pierce the dense masses of clouds which hung around the objects of attack. A simple operation accomplished everything, and now the movies may move, Sundays and weekdays, and the Mayor does exactly right, and all because, in the first place, the advertising pelf was handed to the paper which takes away from Fulton the dollars that should stay here, leaving little in return for those dollars; secondly, in creating a board of censorship, whose duty it is to see that pictures fit for the people shall be served, the Mayor of Fulton has crowned the head that wanted to be crowned.

The servant has his reward and all is well, provided the advertising pelf is commensurate with the political potage.

BUSY MAN'S CREED

I believe in the stuff I am handing out, in the firm I am working for, and in my ability to get results. I believe that honest stuff can be passed out to honest men by honest methods. I believe in working, not weeping; in boosting, not knocking; and in the pleasure of my job. I believe that a man gets what he goes after, that one deed done today is worth two deeds tomorrow, and that no man is down and out until he has lost faith in himself. I believe in today and the work I am doing; in tomorrow and the work I hope to do, and in the sure reward which the future holds.

I believe in courtesy, in kindness, in generosity, in good-cheer, in friendship and in honest competition. I believe there is something doing, somewhere, for every man ready to do it. I believe I'm ready —Right Now!—The Era.

Opinions

Censoring the Papers

The Alabama Legislature, when the anti-saloon craze was at its height, passed a law prohibiting the circulation in the state of newspapers and magazines, published in other states, that contained liquor advertisements. The law was severely ridiculed when efforts were first made to enforce it, and predictions were made that the New York magazines never could be barred out of the state on any such pretext. The law has now been sustained by the highest state court, however, and unless the question is carried to the Supreme Court of the United States outside newspapers and magazines will have to be carefully censored when they reach the Alabama border. The Brooklyn Eagle declares that if a case ever is carried to the highest court the law will be quickly pronounced unconstitutional because it interferes with interstate commerce. But in that event Alabama might build a high wall around its borders and prevent the entry of the United States mails.—Rochester Chronicle-Democrat.

Why the State Census?

Since the Constitutional Convention now in session, is devoting time and thought to ways of ettering the state government and saving state moneys, The Tribune respectfully invites attention to that curious institution known as the state census. It is provided in Article 3, Section 4, of the constitution, that there shall be a state enumeration each ten years, to be used as the basis for legislative reapportionment. Such enumeration is now being taken—at a cost, approxi-year when the state has to borrow mately, of half a million dollars, in a $6,000,000 and levy a direct tax of 1.7 mills.

There may be good reasons why the state should not adopt and use for its political apportionments the work of the Federal Census Bureau, but they are not apparent at this moment. The Federal government's work is handled in a systematic and scientific way, which places it beyond possibility of falsification or garbling for partisan purposes. It is certainly as trustworthy on the score of accuracy as the work of the state enumerators could be. To be sure, to take the United States figures would deprive the dominant party in state affairs at the time of each enumeration of much political patronage. It would also save the state about $500,000. As between patronage for any political organization and the saving of $500,000, or any considerable part of that sum, there can be no question about the views of the citizens of New York. The matter seems worthy of the consideration of the learned delegates who are to draft the new constitution. —New York Tribune.

Trade Unions and War.

According to the London Times trades unionism is almost as great an enemy of Great Britain in this war as Germany. This newspaper has been exceedingly sensational during the war and has made many statements which have been proven false and detrimental to the government, and it remains to be seen whether this latest assault will be borne out by the facts.

In the present instance it began with a declaration from the front in northern France that the British forces were deficient in ammunition and in consequence the English army was suffering serious reverses.

Backing this up comes an investigation of labor conditions in the industrial centers where shells are manufactured. This investigation shows, according to those who have made it, that the rules of the trades unions have diminished the supplies, that while the artisans are making double and treble wages machines lie idle and the output is restricted. Added to this is the serious loss of time from drink, and the picture painted could not be gloomier.

Well, the whole world seems to be tainted with the same disease. Canada has a scandal that stinks to the skies over frauds in war supplies and equipment, and now it is said that many American contracts for shoes, stockings and woollens are to be cancelled in France because of "skimping" in the quality and poor workmanship by American manufacturers. Blowholes in armor plate and "embalmed beef" over again.—New York Herald.

Hanford's Balsam is a liniment for external use only.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

THE QUIRK
Matinees, 5c
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.
CONTINUOUS — 2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY
SPECIAL—The Ill-Fated Lusitania on Her Fatal Trip.
See the passengers arriving at the Cunard S.S. Dock. The big ship pull out into the Hudson river as the passengers are waving good-by to their friends on the dock and the ill-fate that befell them. Absolutely genuine. No fake. Simply scenes before and after the wreck.
AND
The Great Sensational Feature
"THE CRIMINAL CODE"
AND
Charles Chaplin
in "HIS NEW PROFESSION"

THURSDAY
"The Struggle for Pleasure"
2d of the Who Pays Series
CHARLES CHAPLIN
In a Roaring Comedy
"Mabel's Busy Day"
The Thrilling Drama
"At the End of the Bridge"

FRIDAY:— "NANCE O'NEIL in Count Tolstoi's Virile Drama
"KREUTZER SONATA"
and CHARLES CHAPLIN In "THE KID AUTO"

COUNTERFEIT BILLS ARE IN CIRCULATION

Counterfeit five-dollar bills, which, according to government agents, bear a dangerous resemblance to the government currency, are in circulation in central and northern New York Despite the efforts of John J. Adams of Utica and his corps of United States Secret Service agents, the authorities have been unable to get any track of the person or persons who are distributing the worthless bills.

The parties passing out the bills have been carrying on their scheme for nearly a year, but the currency is of such clever design that government agents are unabel to get a clew.

Warning has been issued by the police in the various cities, advising merchants and banks to be on the lookout for the spurious bills.

Mr. Adams recently began a raid on a party of counterfeiters operating in this section from Detroit. The arrest of Leo Dominick Giordano at Little Falls a month ago and his subsequent confession to the district court officials led to the arrest of the makers of spurious ten dollar bills in Detroit.

Music.—Buell's Full Orchestra at the Onyx Confectionery, Saturday night. adv.

MT. PLEASANT

Mr. and Mrs. Dings of Hannibal were week-end guests at Theo. Stewarts.

Closing exercises were held at Ludington school Monday evening, May 17th.

Mrs. Elizabeth Garrison and mother will start for the Pacific exposition soon to be gone several weeks.

Master Merman Lathrop, who has been critically ill is able to sit up.

Evelyn Rowlee has been engaged to teach the South Scriba school.

Delbert Myers has resigned his position with James Bartlett and is working for Willard Seymour.

The persons who attended the W. F. M. S. convention at Fulton State St. church were more than pleased and repaidf or the exertion.

Mrs. Chas. Osborne was presented with a handsome rug by the Wesleyan class for her efforts as critic while they were rehearsing their play.

Mrs. Cora Phillips and sons of Trenton Falls have returned to their home after visiting their sister, Miss Ella Baker.

The Misses Russell of West Fulton were recent guests at Gilbert Storms.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Whittemore of Syracuse were week-end guests at Earl Rowlee's.

Mr. Donovan, who worked for Eugene Hurm, was taken violently insane on Thursday of last week and had to be watched by Constables Wright and Lewis until Saturday when attendants from Ogdensburg came and removed him to the institution there. This is his second committment. The former instance being several years ago. His wife is dead and he was paying for the support of his one child. He was well liked and much sympathy is felt for the afflicted man.

John Le Valle is visiting a friend on the Ridge Road.

Rev. T. Williams, Eugene Bartlett, Charley Porter and Claude Barker have gone to Richmond on a fishing trip.

Special prices on carriages. Van-Wagenen Inc. adv133

Man Takes His Own Medicine is an Optimist

He has absolute faith in his medicine—he knows when he takes it for certain ailments he gets relief. People who take Dr. King's New Discovery for an irritating Cold are optimists—they know this cough remedy will penetrate the linings of the throat, kill the germs, and open the way for Nature to act. You can't destroy a Cold by superficial treatment—you must go to the cause of the trouble. Be an optimist. Get a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery today.

BEAVERS GAVE DAMAGE CAUSE

Claimants Get Sum of Money for Trees Destroyed by Beavers

Albany, May 19.—Finding that the State of New York was negligent in having failed to protect the property of William G. Barrett and William A. Guinard in the town of Webb, Herkimer county, the State Board of Claims, which is to pass out of existence shortly, today awarded the two claimants $1,900 as the result of the destruction of trees by a colony of beavers which was liberated in Agle creek, near the timber land of Barrett and Guinard.

The State in its endeavor to propogate beaver evidently was unmindful of the effect upon the property of private owners, for the animals upon being set at large forthwith began an attack upon the birch and poplar trees of the claimants and in an amazingly short time had felled two hundred and fifty of them. A claim for $55,000 was immediately filed.

The action was first argued in 1913 when the attorney general of the State at a term of the Board of Claims at Rochester endeavored to have the claim dismissed. The motion, however, was overruled, the members of the holding that there was actual liability on the part of the State. In January of the present year the case was tried in Albany and experts who were as familiar with the habits of beaver as the average boy is with the batting averages of ball players were called in as witnesses.

Among these witnesses was Mr. J. Allen Loring, a naturalist of note. He testified that it was not an uncommon thing for a beaver to cut down a tree about five inches thick in a single night. Other evidence was produced to show that the natural propensity of the beaver is that of destruction. The State was unable to contradict this.

It was shown that there were no beaver along Fourth lake or near Eagle creek until the winter of 1897 when the State through the Conservation Commission liberated the animal on Eagle creek.

"It seem clear that the State was on notice, upon re-stocking these waters with beaver, to take some precaution to protect surrounding property," says the opinion of Judge Rooney in regard to the award to the claimants.

Continuing, Judge Rooney writes:

"The conditions arising out of this re-stocking policy appeared to us substantially different from the situation where native animals have inflicted injury upon property. In the case of deer and wild birds, for example, the State has not assumed any responsibility for such depredations. In the case before us, animals known to be peculiarly destructive of trees were released and no special safeguard put up against the injury they would naturally inflict upon surrounding property. The purpose sought by the Conservation Commission of re-stocking the woods with these interesting animals was doubtless a proper and commendable one, as adding to the picturesque nature and interest of our woods and waters. But the injury that would naturally follow unless protection of some kind was afforded, should not fall alone upon the owners of property in the immediate neighborhood of these experiment beaver exhibits."

Judge Rooney and his two associates adjudged that the value of the property of the claimants showed a depreciation after the beaver had freely given vent to their natural prerogatives and gnawing instincts.

10 per cent. discount on Ford tires. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

3 HARD GAMES FOR THIS WEEK

Two at Home, One Today and Another on Saturday, With Morrisville

The Fulton High school baseball team is scheduled for three of the hardest games of the season between now and next Saturday night. Today the local school-boys will meet the Oswego Normal aggregation at Athletic Park at the usual hour. Friday the boys will journey to Skaneateles to play the high school team of that place and Saturday the Morrisville nine will perform here.

Today's game bids fair to be one of the hardest fought of the season. The Normal lads have been beaten very few times this season but the Oswego High school team and the Syracuse Freshmen have been able to turn the trick. The Fulton lads have been forced to take a bitter dose from both of the above organizations, but in view of the fact that the locals lost both games by slender margins while the Oswego lads were soundly walloped by both the Oswego High school and Syracuse teams, the locals figure that they can trim the Normal boys. The Freshmen team, however used a much stronger lineup against Oswego than they did here and the Normal team is coming here today determined to convince the locals that they are a better team.

The game against Skaneateles Friday should be a hummer. As O'Brien will serve up the twisters tomorrow, "Honey Boy" Barnes will be called upon for box duty Friday and the youngster will face a strong team, both in the field and at the bat.

Fulton lost to Morrisville early in the season at Morrisville largely because O'Brien's arm gave out, due to an injury to the elbow from a hard pitched ball. This time the locals have to even up the score and O'Brien will be given another chance against the westerners. The Morrisville game will be called early in order that the visitors may make connections for the return trip.

LOCAL MOTORCYCLISTS WILL GO TO SARATOGA

Fulton motorcyclists, thirty strong, will leave this city July 3 for Saratoga where a big convention of motorcyclists from all over the east will be held July 3, 4 and 5. The local delegation is being mustered by James Bogue, and in addition to the men riders, many women will make the trip in side-cars. Saratogo will welcome the motorists with a big celebration and some 2000 riders are expected to attend. At the convention held last year 1200 motorists registered at the convention and in view of the fact that the weather was rainy and that a heavy rain had made many roads impassible, the attendance was considered remarkable. This year if the weather is clear, the attendance should easily reach the 2000 mark.

James Bogue has made plans for the organization of a local motorcycle club and if everything can be arranged in time the club will make its first road run on Memorial day. Motorcyclists who are interested are invited to see Mr. Bogue who will explain the details.

All Kinds of
GARDEN SEEDS
by the ounce or pound at
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

All Base Ball Scores
Received by Innings Every Day

BANK CAFE
J. M. CAFFREY, Proprietor
23 S. First Street

Steer this way for the Insurance that spells peace of mind—our **Automobile Accident and Liability Insurance.**

The accident that generally occurs is the unavoidable one—but that does not stop the "hold up" suit that costs money to defend against—BUT our insurance protects you against property and personal damages and the company fights the case.

See us today for rates.

DAVID & MASON AGENCY
55 N. FIRST STREET

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Pittsburgh at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Results Yesterday

Chicago, 1; New York, 1.
Boston, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 0.
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 2.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Phihladelphia	17	9	.654
Chicago	16	11	.593
Boston	14	11	.560
Brooklyn	13	14	.481
Pittsburgh	13	14	.464
St. Louis	13	17	.433
Cincinnati	11	15	.423
New York	10	15	.400

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
New York at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.

Results Yesterday

Chicago, 11; Philadelphia, 6.
All other games postponed, rain.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	16	8	.667
Detroit	18	11	.621
Chicago	18	12	.600
Boston	13	9	.591
Washington	12	14	.462
Cleveland	11	16	.407
St. Louis	10	19	.345
Phialedlphia	9	18	.333

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Buffalo at St, Louis,
Brooklyn at Kansas City.
Newark at Pittsburgh.
Baltimore at Chicago.

Results Yesterday

Newark, 8; Pittsburgh, 0.
All other games postponed; rain.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	10	11	.633
Newark	17	12	.586
Chicago	17	13	.567
Kansas City	15	13	.536
Brooklyn	15	13	.536
St. Louis	12	14	.462
Baltimore	12	18	.400
Buffalo	8	21	.276

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Richmond at Toronto.
Providence at Buffalo.
Newark at Montreal.
Jersey City at Rochester.

Results Yesterday

Jersey City, 5; Rochester, 3.
Richmond, 2; Toronto, 1.
All other games postponed; rain.

Team Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Providence	11	5	.688
Montreal	10	6	.625
Richmond	10	6	.625
Jersey City	7	7	.500
Rochester	7	8	.467
Buffalo	5	6	.455
Newark	4	7	.364
Toronto	3	11	.214

For sores apply Hanford's Balsam lightly.

Phosphate for lawns and gardens. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

CURRENT COMMENT

It was reported today that the Fulton High school baseball team is willing to pay an umpire two dollars a game, if he can handle the indicator to the satisfaction of all concerned. Umpires, who are out of work are advised to consult Manager O'Brien on the subject.

* * *

The Independents seem to have as much trouble in holding a meeting as the Fulton Board of Health. Twice the meeting has been called but all the ball-players are evidently still fanning vigorously in the winter league. Wake up, me lads, summer is nigh!

* * *

The Athletic Park will be taken good care of in this Clean-Up campaign. The high school team is contemplating the purchase of some new wire for the grandstand, not to protect the spectators according to Captain Mike Bray, but to keep the "chickens" cooped up.

* * *

Hank Mott left to join a carnival company yesterday.

Hank's contract calls for a ten minute appearance each day at which time the local heavy weight will demonstrate his tremendous strength before the admiring eyes of the village hicks along the route. Hank's new employer insisted, however, that one clause in his contract should stipulate that the local man was to buy his own meals.

* * *

Keeler, the former third-sacker of the Fulton High school team may be seen back at his old post at third base in next Friday's game. In spite of his bad slump recently, James has kept plugging away on the practise and he is already showing flashes of his former game.

* * *

The Independents may hit upon a novel plan of raising funds for the coming season. There has been some talk of holding a benefit performance at the Quirk theatre, at which the amateur and "movies" will be presented. If the latter plan is carried out one of the movies will probably be a baseball picture, featuring Christy Mathewson in a scenario of his own. The local team will decide upon the affair when the meeting is held.

* * *

Automobile manufacturers are not the only ones who seem to be unable to manufacture their product fast enough. Some of the leading motorcycle firms are working three shifts in order to turn out machines fast enough to meet the demand, and right here in Fulton, a prominent dealer claims that he cannot get enough machines. The craze is at its height here, and the side-car idea is also taking well.

* * *

A movement is on foot in Fulton High school for a Faculty High school baseball game to be played at the Athletic Park some time in June. There are about five male members of the local faculty who can play ball and the remainder of the team can be made up of alumni or varsity substitutes. The Faculty-High school game is an institution in many cities and besides furnishing the baseball fans with some original ideas in baseball it usually swells the treasury of the high school team considerably.

* * *

Many of the mentors in the local schools are old time baseball stars and although some of them have not touched a baseball in twenty years, given a good battery and about a week's practise, they could put a fair article of ball. The Faculty game will be formally proposed at the next meeting of the Athletic association and from all accounts the Faculty will not be slow to accept a challenge.

NOW PAINT

Strike when the iron is hot and paint when the property needs it.

They paint ships a dozen times a year; yes, some of them, every voyage. What for, do you think? To look nice and get business.

A livery keeps its carriages painted and varnished and washed, to look nice and get busines.

A man with a house for sale or to let, "does it up," and Devoe is the paint.

There's more in paint than to keep out water. Paint for looks and you needn't think about water. A fresh coat of paint once a year is about as good for his credit as paying his debts. But the man whose buildings and fences look new, very likely, has no debts.

DEVOE

L. P. Smith Co. sells it.

Planet Jr. Garden tools and cultivators. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

Whole Family Dependent

Mr. E. Williams, Hamilton, Ohio, writes: "Our whole family depend on Pine-Tar-Honey." Maybe someone in your family has a severe Cold—perhaps it is the baby. The original Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey is an ever ready household remedy—it gives immediate relief. Pine-Tar-Honey penetrates the linings of the Throat and Lungs, destroys the Germs, and allows Nature to act. At your druggist, 25c.

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Syracuse at Binghamton.
Scranton at Wilkesbarre.
Albany at Troy.
Utica at Elmira.

Results Yesterday

Binghamton, 4; Syracuse, 2.
Troy, 4; Albany, 3.
Elmira, 7; Utica, 5.
Wilkesbarre, 2; Scranton, 1.

Teams Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Troy	7	2	.778
Wilkesbarre	8	4	.667
Elmira	6	5	.545
Binghamton	5	5	.500
Utica	4	5	.444
Albany	4	5	.444
Scranton	3	6	.333
Syracuse	2	7	.222

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

At Milwaukee—	R	H	E
Louisville	2	6	3
Milwaukee	5	7	3

Indianapolis at Kansas City; rain.
Cleveland at Minneapolis; rain.

At St. Paul—	R	H	E
Columbus	0	5	1
St. Paul	1	3	1

CENTRAL LEAGUE

Terre Haute, 7; Wheeling, 5.
Evansville, 4; Dayton, 2.
Youngstown, 2; Fort Wayne, 1.
Erie, 11; Grand Rapids 10.

A few broken lots of house paint at cost. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

ANOTHER TOLSTOY PLAY

The Quirk offers today Tolstoy's Kreutzer Sonata, with Nance O'Neil, Theda Bara, William E. Shay, Henry Bergman and others of equal ability in the cast. In Kreutzer Sonata Count Tolstoi has woven a wonderfully compelling and heart gripping story about the life of his heroine, Miriam, a young Russian girl. Through an unfortunate love affair Miriam is threatened with disgrace. Her father induces Gregor Randor, a struggling musician, to marry her, for a money consideration, and the couple go to America where they are later followed by Miriam's family, including Celia, her sister. Between Celia and Gragor a clandestine love affair develops. Despite their secrecy the wife discovers the truth and torn between love of her little boy and outraged pride, she confronts her fickle husband and unnatural sister. Her revilings and the denunciations of her father are alike unavailing and at last, driven to desperation, she takes vengeance into her own hands.

One Standard Oil Company district manager wrote: "We have used Hanford's Balsam for galled horses with most excellent success. In fact we have no hesitancy in saying that we have obtained better results from the use of this than from any other remedy we ever used."

Rubber tires for buggies, also baby cabs and go-carts. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

White Man With Black Liver

The Liver is a blood purifier. It was thought one time it was the seat of the passions. The trouble with most people is that their Liver becomes black because of impurities in the blood due to bad physical states, causing Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness and Constipation. Dr. King's New Life Pills will clean up the Liver, and give you new life. 25c. at your Druggist.

THOMAS H. MARVIN
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
Some of our specialties are:
Lehigh Portland Cement
Peerless Wall plaster
Robinson Sewer Pipe
Onondaga Vitrified Brick
Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc.
Land Plaster Hydrated Lime
Yard:
Corner First and Broadway

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

WARD OPENS FIGHT CAMP

Young Local Manager Now Has Long List of Boxers To Handle

John Ward, well-known among local fight enthusiasts, a boxer of no mean ability and a trainer with up-to-date ideas, has opened an honest-to-goodness training camp for fighters on the West River road, about three miles south of the city. The camp is located in a farm house with spacious grounds about it, and the interior will be furnished with regular training camp equipment, including punching bags, weights, exercising machines shower baths, the water for which will be furnished by an artesian well system already on the farm.

Ward is now recognized as a full fledged manager who has out-grown the experimental stage, and he has received communications from several managers of boxing clubs in this state, regarding some of his boxers, particularly Willie Meany and Hank Mott. Meaney, a fast little 116pounder, took on Young Crozier, who has an enviable reputation in Syracuse last Friday night and showed the Syracuse lad the road through four fast rounds. Mott made Jack Burke, an old stager, look like a school-boy in the six round star bout and Burke's performance was such that his return to the Syracuse ring is very doubtful. Mott was able to take all that Burke could give and come right back for more and had the local fighter any knowledge of the fine points of the game. Burke would not have lasted the limit.

In addition to these two promising fighters, Ward has taken charge of Young McBride of this city, who fights at the light heavy-weight limit and who show promise; Buck Green, a fast little West Sider, who can make 108 pounds ringside; "Creely" Smith, so monickered because of his capacity for taking punishment; Eddie Beasaw, another local lad who fights at 116 pounds and who is ready to meet all comers, and Al Williams, a husky lad of Volney, who aspires to a future in the ring. Williams has been in training for the past two weeks under the care of Ward and he shows signs of real ability. He fights at 140 pounds.

Ward intends to take care of these men at his camp as well as some Oswego boxers who have expressed a desire to go through some hard work. The men will be conditioned and matched whenever a lucrative offer is received and Ward has already had offers to match Matt and Meaney at the Syracuse Arena this week. While Mott has left the city for a ime, the res of the camp will be at work every day commencing Thursday.

Your Shoes Do They Need Repairing?
This is the best and quickest shop.
Wilson & Dwyer
207 Cayuga St.
Skates Sharpened too

M. KATRIB
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing. Ladies and Gents Tailor. All Work Guaranteed. Free Delivery
Phone 3353 21 1-2 So. Second st.

Up-to-Date Tailoring
in all its branches. Let me convince you by giving me a trial. The slogan
"TRADE AT HOME"
is good, but why not practice what you preach?
M. J. FELDMAN
Merchant Tailor
Over Whitaker and Bogardus
2d and Cayuga

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN SOLID LEATHER SHOES

For Men and Women at the New Shoe Store

Men's $2.50 Gun Metal Button and Lace Dress Shoes	$1.95
Men's $2.50 Solid Leather Work Shoes, black and tan	$1.95
Men's $2.50 Chrome Tan Scout Shoes	$1.95
Men's $2.00 Outing Shoes	$1.48
Women's Patent and Gun Metal Pumps and Oxfords	$1.95
Women's $3.00 Colored Top Shoes, Gun Metal and Patent	$2.29

STRANAHAN & LOVE

15 South First Street

Formerly occupied by Morton & Shattuck

DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, May 19.—Regarding the question as strictly a moral one, it is not likely that an attempt will be made during the present Constitutional Convention to seek to amend the Agnew-Hart law which prohibits race track betting. The proposition has been aired and seems to have aroused some favorable sentiment, yet no delegate has come forward with the promise that he would be the sponsor for a proposed amendment to the Constitution which would make void the statute enacted during the memorable administration of Governor Charles E. Hughes.

Delegate James W. Wadsworth of Livingston county, who for many years has been a State racing commissioner, is an advocate of racing meets. He feels that there is no harm in the sport providing that pool rooms are prevented from inveigling those who can ill afford to place a wager, or better still, are closed entirely. Notwithstanding his attitude, it is not likely that Congressman Wadsworth will attempt to restore the freedom which at one time was permitted as regards betting on horse racing.

"I am in favor of horse races," said the distinguished delegate in an interview today. "The pool room is the evil. In Canada horse racing is conducted in a way that I should like to see followed by this country; no bets are placed or taken on a race until within a certain time before a race. This sounds the knell of a pool room and the matter of placing a bet on a horse becomes one of sportsmanship which few other than those who can afford to take a risk, slight or great as the case may be, care to assume."

Congressman Wadsworth declared that the Agnew-Hart race track gambling bill did not effectually eliminate the pool rooms. He said that in New York and other cities it was not a difficult thing to place a bet upon a horse race with a pool room proprietor in spite of the statute created during the Hughes administration.

When the proposed amendment to the State Constitution which aims to prohibit prize fights in this state come up for a hearing, Delegate Wadsworth will doubtless oppose the proposition. The amendment was introduced by Lemuel E. Quigg of Columbia county and seeks to prohibit any boxing exhibition to which a price of admission is charged.

More than one gentleman sportsman who has horse racing for his particular hobby has been in Albany of late quietly advocating the restoration of open horse racing, it is said. The difficulty has been, those who claim to know the situation say, is that the majority of the delegates fear to present an amendment favoring the restoration of racing because of the same moral issue to which Congressman Wadsworth alluded.

Some of the delegates have taken the position that the propositions which will come up are of a nature aimed to correct existing laxities and evils and that in consequence, a proposition which sought to restore what was regarded as a menace to public morals would be out of place.

AT DARDANELLES

British and French Generals Have Fine Records in Other Wars

London.—General Sir Ian Standish Monteith Hamilton, in supreme command of the British-French army now landed on the Gallipoli peninsula to co-operate with the British-French fleet for the conquest of the Dardanelles and Constantinople, is a poet-soldier, with the tough, wiry frame of the Scotch and the Scotsman's long, narrow head, strong nose and bold chin and with the big ears of the generous Irishman and the Irishman's ingratiating smile. The eyes are shrewd and calculating, as becomes a canny Scot, but no less emotional and full of fun—the endowment of a son of Erin.

His military career is Lord Roberts' best gift to the nation, for Hamilton is the product of the training and spirit of Field Marshal "Little Bobs." Kitchener has had the good sense to show his appreciation of Lord Roberts' handiwork and to give Hamilton the chance to prove his right to a place near the top rung of the ladder. He stands there the embodiment of the best tradition and practice of the British officer—free from pretension, arrogance and "side"—a brave soldier and charming gentleman.

General D'Amade, the French commander, at the beginning reported to be chief of the land forces at the Dar-

Photo by American Press Association.

GENERAL SIR IAN HAMILTON.

danelles, can serve under General Ian Hamilton in a frank division of authority which is likely to proceed without friction. General D'Amade is said to have resented upon more than one occasion the tone of superiority and condescension assumed toward him by Field Marshal Sir John French during the campaign in France and Flanders. General Hamilton has tact and magnanimity. His intimate association with Lord Kitchener as chief of staff in South Africa began and ended without a row—testimony to Hamilton's ability to get along with the most exacting and despotic of generals, far different from the amiable, kindly General D'Amade.

Hamilton came under the notice of Roberts in the Boer war of 1880, where he went with the Gordon Highlanders, and where, at the British defeat at Majuba Hill, he discovered that there wasn't a British soldier in a hundred who knew how to handle his musket, and not one in a thousand who appreciated the necessity of learning how.

Wounded at Majuba Hill and taken to the hospital, Hamilton was given up for dead. He revived when Sir Evelyn Wood dashed up, covered with mud from a long ride, to tell him that the dispatches home were going to mention his bravery. It was the first of a series of honor records which now have become so numerous that they would fill a book, while his medals and clasps, if he wore them all at the same time, would weigh him down like a coat of mail. From South Africa Hamilton went with Lord Roberts as A. D. C. to India—the "musketry maniac" the young officer was called. But he won over his chief to his own way of thinking, and the revolutionary method in training which Roberts instituted regarding musket and bayonet practice came as the result. The brilliant bayonet charges of the British in this war would have been impossible in 1880 at Majuba Hill.

Serving under Sir Evelyn Wood in the Burma expedition of 1884, Hamilton displayed such initiative that he was offered a high command in India with a salary of $15,000 a year. The School of Musketry at Hythe invited him at the same time to become its head at a salary of $4,000. He accepted the latter, and the soldiers he trained at Hythe were conspicuous for their efficiency in the last Boer war.

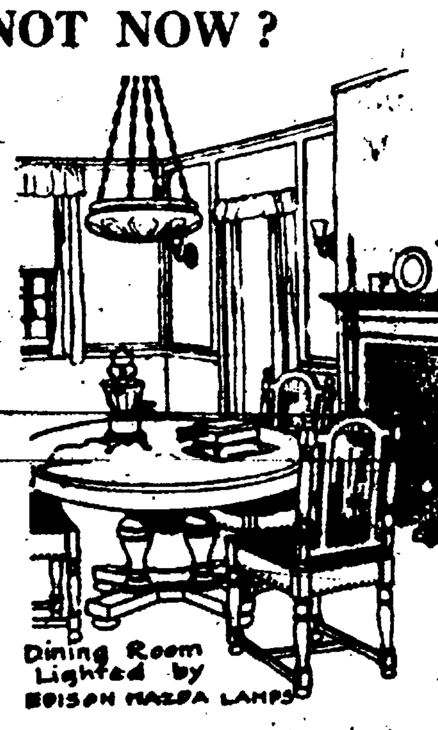
YOU WILL USE

ELECTRICITY EVENTUALLY

WHY NOT NOW?

Electricity once used becomes a neccessity. Good light in the home breeds cheerfulness.

There is no light like Electric light—Safety, Comfort, Convenience, Cleanliness and Economy.



HAVE OUR REPRESENTATIVE GIVE YOU AN ESTIMATE

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY

Phone 144

The Sale of

Ladies' and Men's Hosiery

in blacks, tans and white commences

Tomorrow Morning at 9 o'clock

Mostly 25c qualities, your choice for

12c a Pair

J. C. O'BRIEN

FRESH STRAWBERRIES EVERY DAY

at LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

DEAN BARRY'S ESTATE IS NOT TAXABLE

W. S. Hillick was in Oswego yesterday attending a hearing in the case of the transfer of the late Dean Barry. The hearing was ordered by State Comptroller Travis and Mr. Hillick represented the State's official. It was learned at the hearing that Father Barry left but a small amount of personal effects. He had an interest in the organ in St. Paul's church.

It is understood that Dean Barry left a will bequeathing most of his personal property to his nephew, Dr. R. W. Barry. A certain sum was also set aside for masses for the repose of Dean Barry's soul. No proceedings were ever take in Surrogate's Court but a short time ago, at the request of Comptroller Travis, Surrogate Miller directed that the appraisal be made. F. D. Culkin represented the estate in the proceedings.

EPITAPH ON STEPPING STONE

Found on Slab Just Turned Over After Fifty Years.

Columbia, Conn.—Needing a flat stone for repairs that he was making, Edward Phillips pried up one which for over fifty years had been used as a stepping stone near the farmhouse back door. To his surprise he saw on the reverse side, in fairly plain letters, the inscription:

In memory of Emily, daughter of Mr. Joseph and Mrs. Eunice Smith, who died April 15, 1814, aged six months and fifteen days.

Rest, thou, sweet slumberer, in the peaceful grave;
Short was thy life; forgotten soon shall be.
Except the few who, drowned in sorrow's wave,
With painful pleasure still remember thee.

Nobody knows where the stone had been used or where it came from. Mr. Phillips' father bought the house over fifty years ago and the stone was at the back door then for a stepping stone. It is five feet long and nearly two feet wide.

LAST SHOT OF CIVIL WAR.

Woman Asked Police to See if Old Gun Was Loaded—It Was.

New York.—The "last shot of the civil war" was fired recently in a courtroom. It came from a gun which had been hanging for years on a wall in the home of the late Willard H. Hodgson. The musket had been carried in the war of the rebellion by Mr. Hodgson's father.

Mr. Hodgson's sister was preparing to move to another house, but was afraid to take down the old musket. She called in Lieutenant Henry Brown of the Flatbush police station and turned the gun over to him. He took it around to the station house and showed it to Attendant Patrick O'Loughlin of the Flatbush court, which is in the same building.

Standing in the corridor O'Loughlin pointed the gun at the floor and pulled the trigger. The old war musket was heavily loaded, and there was a report which startled the police reserves and the people in the courtroom.

Attar of Roses.

Over 3,000 pounds of rose petals are used in the manufacture of one pound of attar of roses perfume.

WATER GLASS

EGG PRESERVER

By the Quart or Gallon

LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

SPECIAL NOTICE

No miscellaneous Want Ads. will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

In order that display advertising may secure preferred position copy must reach this office not later than 9 a.m. on day on which service is to be rendered.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf

Wanted—Competent young woman as stenographer and bookkeeper, for the summer. Post office box 74, or phone 56. tf

Upper Flat—Moderate rent, 214 Walradt st. 6 rooms and all modern conveniences. H. L. Crandall. tf

Wanted—By Polish girl of 16, position with family; good references. Address, 224 W. 1st st. 131c

Wanted—Woman for housework. Apply to Mrs. W. A. Butts, 351 South Fourth st. 131

Furnished Rooms—3, single or en suite. 205 Cayuga st. 129c

Flat To Let—202 S. 3d st. R. L. McCully. 133

To Rent—Flat, lower, at 608 Rochester st. 130c

MRS. MOREY SUES TO RECOVER PROPERTY

The summons and complaint filed in the case of Louise J. Morey vs. Arthur L. Morey and wife and others show that the action is one to recover $2,000, alleged to be due as dowry from plaintiff's husband's estate. Mrs. Morey was the second wife of the decedent and claims that he left considerable property in the town of West Monroe. She now alleges that Arthur Morey, son of decedent, and wife, have been occupying certain property which she claims to be hers. Three other children of Mr. Morey by his first wife are also made defend-

WINE SHIPMENTS IN BULK COMING EAST

New York, May 18.—The decision on the part of the California Wine Growers' Association to make New York the distributing point for its product in the campaign it is to undertake to increase the sale of its wines abroad, has attracted a great deal of interest, particularly because of the novel method to be employed by the association in transporting the product to New York.

The association has contracted for a tank steamship which will carry the wine in bulk, much after the fashion employed by the Standard Oil Company in transporting oil, from California through the Panama Canal to New York. A central station is to be established here, where the wines will be placed in containers for distribution to the trade.

Tire Vulcanizing. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

Music—Buell's Full Orchestra at the Onyx Confectionery, Saturday night. adv.

DEEDS FILED YESTERDAY

Charles Heistman to William Wright, property in Parish; $450.

John P. Miller to Baptista Abeisto, Fulton, indicated price, $1,600.

Steamship's Passengers Saw White Streak in Wake of Steamer

London, Wednesday.—Whether a German submarine really fired a torpedo at the steamship Transylvania, which arrived at Glasgow on Monday from New York, or the overwrought imagination of excited passengers led them to circulate a groundless report is a question that is causing discussion here.

While some passengers who arrived in London yesterday were positive they saw the white streak of foam trailing a torpedo aimed at the steamship others were equally positive that, while they saw a submarine, no torpedo was discharged.

Other passengers said they were positive a torpedo was fired at theTransyvania. They said the submarine appeared at a distance estimated variously at four hundred to eight hundred yards. The periscope and part of conning tower were in sight for several minutes, they said. The Transylvania's captain immediately turned the vessel and steered a zigzag course until the danger was past.

Some of the passengers described what they said was a white streak of foam marking the course of the projectile.

Many of the passengers were below and knew nothing of the incident at the time. It is said that all who were on deck behaved with the greatest coolness. Lifeboats were prepared for immediate lowering on Saturday morning. Few of the passengers went to bed on the last night of the voyage.

GERMANS FORCING SAN RIVER PASSAGE

Petrograd, May 19.—Efforts of the Germans to force a crossing of the River San, in Central Galicia, are being concentrated north of Permysl, where a battel for the fortifications along the river slopes is now developing. According to latest reports the Germans have been unabel yet to reach within striking distance of Jaroslav and the other fortresses which constitute one of the strongest Russian defensive lines. The Austrian official report of May 15 falsely reported that the Germans had occupied Jaroslav.

Further south along the San, in the neighborhood of Lisko and Sanok, German activity also is reported, but the operations there evidently are less important, being more in the nature of cavalry reconnaissances.

The evacuation by the Russians of their positions in the Carpathians became inevitable as the Germans proceeded with their powerful drive from Cracow upon the Russian right. This threatened the cutting off of the whole Carpathian army of the Russians, whose rear communications were only narrow footpaths. Russian critiics now go so far as to hint that the Carpathian campaign was an unwise undertaking, since it led to a great extension of the front which was not easily defendable. The military critic of the Novoe Vremya says:

"With the evacuation of the Carpathian summits the difficulty of preventing a German penetration of East Galicia has now disappeared, since it is no longer a question of holding these summits, but of defending Permysl and the remainder of the line along the San. So lang as this line is in our possession recovery of Galicia by Austria will be impossible.

"Aside from the strategic soundness of depending for our defence on the San and the Vistula, with the fortresses of Warsaw, Ivangorod and Permysl, our front, extending from the mouth of the Bzura towards Stry, is advantageously shortened by more than two hundred miles."

D/34

A REAL NECESSITY

No Advertiser can Successfully Develop Trade in the Market Afforded by the People of Fulton, Unless He Employs the Advertising Columns of

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

¶ Remember that its circulation represents ONE-SIXTH of the population of Fulton, therefore it is necessary to use *The Evening Times* to make your proposition a success.

¶ *The Evening Times'* readers represent the same classes as any other paper circulated in this vicinity, who are, collectively, the all-powerful people for the advertiser to reach.

¶ The people of Fulton reached by *The Evening Times* buy ONE-SIXTH of everything sold in the city. They have money to buy luxuries as well as necessities, and they read THIS PAPER because it is their Home Paper—edited, printed and circulated by "Home Talent" who spend their money for the upbuilding of Fulton—your City.

¶ Readers of *The Evening Times* are a big, mighty crowd—to neglect them, to ignore them means a lack of business judgment, and it requires the support of the big crowd to put things over.

THE BIG CROWD OF FULTON—READ YOUR HOME PAPER

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

Antebellum Underwear Would Be Bulky Now.

ETHEREAL QUALITIES LIKED.

Inset With Filmiest Lace, the 1915 Undergarment Is Fragile, but Lovely, and Suits the Gowns of the Present Season—Resume of Earlier Styles.

"Do with our outer garments what you will," we say, "but don't expect us to adopt antebellum underwear, because we won't consider it!"

Picture those chemises, of thoroughly "durable" material, trimmed with zigzag cotton braiding or the even more horrible cross stitch in colored embroidery cotton!

Think of the long sleeved, ample night robes, with their band collars, buttoned in the front with one button, and their solid embroidery trimming!

Remember the series of petticoats, beginning with a short, scalloped flannel one and continuing outward in layers of starched cotton, and then bless anew those filmy but practical, becoming and altogether comfortable garments which are hidden by the gowns of 1915.

Let us discuss first the wisps of chiffon cloth and chiffon displayed in all seriousness as underwear by the lingerie shops this spring, because they are so exquisite, extravagant and ridiculous.

One set is called "dawn mists" and is worthy of its name. Of filmy rose color, the nightgown, envelope chemise and princess slip are all trimmed with nothing but wide hems of their own material, through which are run the thinnest of white satin ribbons.

Other sets, in empire form, are decked with groups of tiny chiffon roses. Some are inset with finest valenciennes.

A bit less ethereal and really very wearable and alluring are the creations of chiffon cloth, much like indestructible voile, which are found in lovely one colored sets, or in white grounds with groups of Dresden flowers in pastel shades, or in the more startling Poiret bouquets.

UNDERWAIST AND DRAWERS.

Some models are just touched with fillet lace, for this variety is enjoying a great vogue just now, and appears also combined with crepe de chine, handkerchief linen and batiste.

Crepe de chine as a material for underclothes is thoroughly established. The charming, almost untrimmed models in the heavy quality, which were seen all last winter, are giving way to the lighter weights, lace trimmed or ribbon run, which are more appropriate to the warm weather.

Untrimmed garments in this weight are also procurable for those who have adopted the simple line in lingerie, which the pussy willow taffeta, requiring no ornamentation beyond its beautiful self, first taught us to like. Advocates of crepe de chine for summer wear—and there are many—extol its noncrushable qualities.

It is well to remember in buying silken undergarments that a flesh color or pink is preferable to white, as washing only makes it prettier, while the white is almost sure to become yellow after laundering.

Lovely as the silken materials are, practical as they have shown themselves, there are women after all for whom linen remains the material par excellence for underclothes.

The combination underwaist and drawers shown in the illustration is made of finest handkerchief linen with inserts of filmy fillet lace with edgings of val. The waist and drawers are attached together by beading through which ribbon is run. Ribbon quite broad, about an inch, is run through the openwork of the lace on waist and drawers.

Featherstitching and hand run tucks form the only decoration of some of the new French "dessous." Many gowns and chemises have no ornamentation at all except large buttonholes in an empire line through which are drawn inch wide pink ribbons. Filet lace and Russian lace are substantial in wearing qualities and look ephemeral.

The favorite envelope chemise, which has been adopted with so great an enthusiasm, is procurable now in different priced qualities of handkerchief linen, as well as in the humbler batiste, in both the mercerized and unmercerized varieties.

being thrown open for more general use by the public than the mere instruction of children. In many cities they are becoming social centers and especially places where free public lectures are held. This movement has been a very extensive one in New York city and is spreading to other communities. Philadelphia has thrown open its free schools for public use, but according to the board of education, which recently issued a statement through its president, Henry R. Edmunds, this fact is not fully appreciated in the Quaker City. Some criticism having arisen over the use for these purposes of the William Penn high school, Mr. Edmunds sent out the following statement:

"The board of education not only has no objection to the use of public school auditoriums as social centers, but actually encourages a more general use of these halls."

The infrequency with which the school buildings are used in the evenings in Philadelphia is due, not to the attitude of the authorities, but to the lack of interest manifested by the public, according to Mr. Edmunds. He added:

"There is assuredly no reason why such an auditorium as the one in the William Penn High School For Girls should not be open to any respectable organization that applies to the board of education for its use. The only cost would be a fee of about $2 for the janitor's services. Of course the public school buildings are closed to sectarian or political meetings, and I believe everybody agrees that they should be, but to their use for neighborhood gatherings, free lectures and entertainments there never has been any objection. If the halls are not often used for purposes other than formal education it is certainly no fault of the board of education."

Not only public school auditoriums but the halls in Carnegie libraries are available, at virtually no expense, for public gatherings, Mr. Edmunds pointed out, and for the use of the latter, too, he said, there seldom were any applicants.

Mr. Edmunds' view was in agreement with that of William T. Tilden, chairman of the board of education's committee on property, who has taken a leading part in the movement toward bringing the home and school into closer relationship. "So far as it is feasible all public property should give the greatest possible benefit to the public," he said.

A Municipal Aid.

The City Parks association of Philadelphia has for many years performed a most useful function for that city. It has managed to combine and concentrate the efforts of a large number of civic organizations upon a certain definite line of endeavor. This was originally, as its name indicates, the creation of a comprehensive park system—the enlargement of existing breathing spaces, the creation of new ones and the linking of all into a well ordered system. While this great work is still in the making, the association has expanded its functions, and it has done yeoman service in keeping alive high ideals of city planning, teaching the people of Philadelphia the importance of the larger vision in dealing with problems of urban beautification and pointing out far ahead of their actual realization the great works which must be carried through if Philadelphia is to continue to be a city of homes, alive to the progress of the times, a beautiful as well as a comfortable place to live and work in.

Portland (Ore.) School Garden.

The Shattuck school garden, located in the foreign residence section of the city, was organized in January of 1914, securing a piece of land 100 feet square. This lot was an unsightly dumping ground for all sorts of debris. The boys took quick action in clearing this ground and removed in all ten tons of rubbish, besides clearing the stumps, and within a very short time had transformed this eyesore into a garden which was a surprise to all after having first viewed the same place before its transformation.

Movies For Children.

The Atlanta (Ga.) chamber of commerce has definitely formulated plans to present moving pictures especially selected to please and instruct children. These children's movies will be shown every Saturday morning.

Some Forms of Rheumatism Curable

Rheumatism is a disease characterized by pains in the joints and in the muscles. The most common forms are: Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Rheumatic Headaches, Sciatic Rheumatism and Lumbago. All of these types can be helped absolutely by applying some good liniment that penetrates. An application of Sloan's liniment two or three times a day to the affected part will give instant relief. Sloan's Liniment is good for pain, and especially Rheumatic Pain, because it penetrates to the seat of the trouble, soothes the afflicted part and draws the pain. "Sloan's Liniment is all medicine." Get a 25c bottle now. Keep it handy in case of emergency.

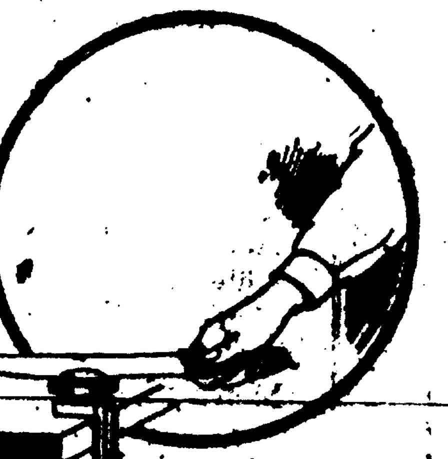
CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Simple Device For Sharpening Kitchen Knives.



If you have the necessary "know how" it is a very simple matter to sharpen a knife by grinding. It all rests in the manner of holding the edge of the knife on the surface of the sharpener. But now we are aided by a new device which has been recently patented, consisting of a wheel of abrasive material and a guide mounted on a metal carrier, by means of which the device may be secured to a table or other convenient place for use. When the carver is placed in the space between the wheel and guide the knife is held just at the right angle with respect to the wheel, so the most effective edge is put on it, and the knife is then reversed and the other side treated in a similar manner. A half dozen passes on each side of the knife put it in good condition. It is impossible to go wrong in the matter of putting an edge on a knife with the aid of this device.

Lobster Chowder.

Lay in the bottom of the chowder saucepan on the rack three medium slices of pickled pork, then a one inch slice of fresh cod, then a layer of sliced potato and a grated onion, pepper, salt and little lumps of butter, a layer of pilot crackers, then one of cold boiled lobster cut into small pieces, another of pilot crackers, then a layer of the cod, and proceed in this way, making the lobster the last layer, with plenty of butter and a dusting of pepper and salt over the top. Pour over a pint of milk, adding just enough water to cover all, and boil for forty minutes slowly, but steadily. Just before serving add a half pint of hot cream. Have ready a tablespoonful of chopped parsley and a finely chopped red pepper. Sprinkle a teaspoonful over each portion as it is served.—New York Times.

Kitchen Wisdom.

To clean white leather bags and belts use oxide of zinc.

To give silk that is being washed the sheen of new silk add just a little methylated spirit to the rinsing water.

The short ends of candles melted and mixed with equal parts of turpentine make a fine polish for hardwood floors.

When pressing the pleated tunics that are so much in vogue dampen with water in which a small piece of gum arabic has been dissolved and then iron in the usual way.

Add a few crumbs of bread to scrambled eggs. This will improve the dish and make the eggs go further.

A cupful of vinegar added to the water in which colored clothes are washed will often prevent the color from running.

Escaloped Potatoes.

Pare and slice a dozen medium sized white potatoes, fill pudding dish with alternate layers of potatoes and finely rolled toasted breadcrumbs. Season each layer as it is inserted with raw sliced onion, salt, pepper (with mace and sage if liked) and butter size of an egg for each layer. Cover the whole with thin sweet cream or very rich milk. If cheese is liked sprinkle the top with cheese crumbs, and cheese may be added to each layer. Bake in slow oven in dripping pan, removing lid to allow the top to brown well toward the end of the baking.

Chicken, Italian Style.

Cold roast or boiled chicken is the foundation for this dish. Cut the meat into dice and to every pint allow one tablespoonful of butter, one of flour, a little onion juice, three hard boiled eggs, half a cupful of cream and a cupful of rich stock, with seasoning of salt and pepper to taste. Melt the butter in the frying pan, blend the flour, then unite with the cream and stock and season. Let the chicken dice become thoroughly heated in the sauce. Dress on a dish with the grated yokes sprinkled over and the whites cut into ornamental sections for garnish.

Carrots and Peas.

Cut carrots into dice and boil in salted water. Mix with an equal quantity of cooked green peas. Sprinkle with two tablespoonfuls of flour, salt, pepper and half a teaspoonful of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Add a cupful of water in which the carrots were cooked, and simmer until thick. Sprinkle with chopped parsley and serve hot.

Fried Carrots.

Clean and boil carrots until tender. Cut into lengthwise slices. Roll in beaten egg and breadcrumbs and fry in deep fat until a golden brown. Drain and serve hot.

HANNIBAL NEWS

Miss Elsie Farnham, who spent the winter in South Carolina, will spend the summer at her home in North Hannibal.

Mrs. Edith Cooper is able to be out again after her recent illness.

Mrs. Robie Metcalf and children, Harold and Doris, are spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson, Pembers.

Mrs. Howard Shaffer, of St. Johnsville, and Mrs. Hubert Lovett, of Rochester, were recent guests of friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cooper and Mr and Mrs W. M. Adamy were in Victory Tuesday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Cooper's uncle, R. Fleming.

John Brackett has a position in the Franklin Automobile Works at Syracuse.

C. S. Byrne and son of Syracuse were the guests of friends in town last week.

Frank Neville and bride returned to their home here last week. Mrs. Neville was formerly Miss Stella Bell of Lapel, Ind., and the happy couplew ere married April 11th at the bride's home.

Miss Sadie Adamy will teach in the senior room of the Martville school the next school year.

Miss Martha Shutts, one of the training class girls, will teach in Cortland county the coming year.

Miss Katie Sayre of Red Creek spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sayre.

Miss Hattie B. Ham of Baldwinsville is a guest of Mrs. I. O. Hamblett.

Raymond Morley of Oswego spent last week with his aunt, Mrs. M. A. Barner.

There was a large attendance at Hannibal Center Grange last Friday night at the ice cream social and a very pleasant social time was enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Porter and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Stevenson attended the revival meetings at Cicera recently. Mr. Brown will leave that place for Wilheim, Pa., this week.

Miss Bessie Scott, Furniss, was the guest of her sister, Mrs Wesley Stock last week.

Mrs. W. W. Manning has been very ill for the past two weeks.

Memorial services will be held in the Baptist church Sunday evening, May 23. Sermon by Rev. Jacob Hamm. All veterans and ladies of Garfield Circle are requested to meet at Grange Hall, Sunday evening at 7 o'clock and march to the church in a body.

Mesdames F. P. Ball, R. P. Allen, Fred Lockwood and B. A. Matzan went to Syracuse by auto Saturday to attend the suffrage sonvention, returning Sunday. They report a very enjoyable occasion.

Ransom Stinge, an aged resident of this town, living south of the village, suffered a paralytic stroke Friday, May 8, and died Thursday. Funeral services were held Saturday at the home. He was highly esteemed by a large circle of freinds. A life-long resident of the neighborhood in which he resided. He leaves three sons, Frank and Charles of Hannibal and Watson of Rochester.

A contest for 300 members has been started in the M. E. Sunday school.

The Ladies' Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church will be held in the church parlors Wednesday, May 18, at 3.30 o'clock. Tea will be served as usual.

Arnold Cummins has rented part of the Cox house on the corner of Cayuga and Rochester streets.

The pupils of the Stone school house have been doing good work collecting nests of tent caterpillars from nearby orchards under the direction of the teacher, Miss Eva Brackett.

Miss Amy Stone will teach in the McKnight district and Miss Martha Gray in the Wilder district the coming year. Miss Lura Lounsberry has hired in the Gifford district.

Dr. F. S. Tillapaugh will deliver the address at the M. E. church on Memorial day.

Ernest Lonis was chosen to seceed his father as overseer of the poor at a recent meeting of the town board.

Mr. Vickery of Oswego, who works in the Home Bakery, has rented the southern part of the Lund house on Oswego street.

The Presbyterian Sunday school are arranging a children's day program for the first Sunday in June.

Prof. Lydell gave a lecture on the European war at the High school building Wednesday evening for the benefit of the athletic club of the school.

The lecture at the M. E. church Friday evening by ex-Convict No. 1122 was largely attended and proved very interesting and a very strong temperance sermon. He was a former member of the New York State Bar, and told of his struggle for an education and of his downfall from the curse of social drinking and of his four years' experience behind prison walls. Also something of Mr. Osborne's work among the convicts to help them regain their lost positions.

SOUTH GRANBY

The funeral of Charles Fuller, who died Monday was held at the house Thursday, Rev. Bull officiating. He was 44 years old, and had many friends. He leaves a wife and father, Adelbert Fuller, and two brothers, Floyd and George Fuller. Floyd Fuller and wife of Rochester and Mrs. Lester Shuultz of Albany, were her for the funeral.

Arbor Day was observed here. The Eight Notes school was invited but owing to the rain they could not go into the woods. All were served with ice cream and cake in the school house.

Mrs. L. T. Austin attended the funeral of Monroe Skeel in Fulton on Monday.

Wilson Stewart has been quite ill but is some improved, his sister, Mrs. Frank Wilcox, is with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Palmer, Fulton, and son visited at Charley Palmer's Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Glancy and little daughter visited her son, Marvin Miller's family Sunday.

James Howard and wife of Syracuse visited her brother, Fred Andrews Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Addie Phillips is the guest of her neice, Mrs. Minnie Paine.

Mrs. Carrie Lampinan is ill. Dr. Sinclair attends her.

Mrs. Eunice Root, who visited her cousin, Mrs. Hannah Austin, last week, returned to Fulton Saturday night.

Harry Rowland is working for Joe Williamson.

Mrs. Kitty Cook was in Fulton with herm other two or three days last week.

Fred Fisher and wife were guests at Elmer Fisher's recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Johhn Garrett and son John were guests at Wilson Stewart Sunday.

Harry Barry of Oswego caled at his farm Sunday and was a dinner guests at Fred Andrews.

BERNHARDS BAY

Mrs. Frank Winn entertained two young ladies from Syracuse over Sunday.

Charlie Best is improving his house on South st. by painting.

F. Webb is moving from Constantia to Bernhards Bay.

Miss Alice Dickey visited friends at Constantia during several days of last week.

Mrs. Bertha Winn was in Oneida Tuesday on business.

Mrs. Frank Winn was in Cleveland Tuesday on business.

Mrs. Walter Johnson and sons called on Mrs. Jane Hall Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Bosley and daughter Shirley came from Syracuse to their summer cottage last week.

Miss Pearl Curtis was at Cleveland Wednesday on business.

Mrs. William Slayter was in Central Square Saturday on business for the B. B. Grange.

Mrs. Clarence Row and Mrs. Chas. Woolworth of Shackbush were in town on business.

Mrs. Alice Hooks was in Central Square Saturday.

The fire company was made happy by receiving a check for $25 from George A. Martellus. This will enable the company to add to its equipment.

All are glad to welcome Miss Elizabeth B. Dickinson here for the summer.

The B. B. C. Book Club will meet with Mrs. Fred Hartleagle next Saturday.

Frank R. Crandle has been at work for Maude E. Crandle at constantia Center for several days.

If blossoms are in indication we should have a lot of fruit this year.

VOLNEY CENTER

John Trimble and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Charley Dolbear.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ives spent the week-end with friends in North Scriba.

Mrs. Jennie Baldwin has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Tice, the past week.

Leigh Simpson was a week-end guest of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Simpson. Leigh is taking a medical course at Syracuse University.

Mrs. G. Mace of Syracuse has been spending the past week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Vant.

C. McCarthy has moved to the Milo Foster farm formerly owned by Artemas Ross.

Mr. Gates has leased the blacksmith shop here.

Master Earl La Beauf spent the week-end with his friends, Kenneth and Lenard Cramer.

Miss Grace Gore spent a few days of the past week with her sister, Mrs. Johnston.

A. Guthrie of Syracuse spent Monday with Mr. James Laws and family.

Nat Shattuck is ill.

Rev. George Ward was taken to his former home last Wednesday on the Whitaker road and Rev. G. Scriber of Pulaski will preach at the usual hour.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, ss.
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and thats aid firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me the subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON. Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and muscous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

PANGBURN CASE WAS IN COURT

Surrogate Overrules Petition Filed by Byron Pangburn

Judge Miller has over-ruled the objections to the sufficiency of the petition filed by Byron Pangburn, one of the executors of the estate of Sarah M. Pangburn, asking the removal of Addison Button, of New Haven, a co-executor, and issued citations returnabel June 7th, at which time there will be a hearing in the case. The objections were made on the ground that the petition was based on information and belief only. Mr. Pangburn alleges that Mr. Button has retained $2,600 of the estate as well as other small articles of personal property. After the objections were overruled, Judge Rowe, for Mr. Button, put in an answer in which he claims Mrs. Pangburn before her death gave him the $2,600 and gave the other articles to Mr. and Mrs. George Cornish, of New Haven. At the time, the answer sets forth, that Mrs. Pangburn was in sound mind, and competent to make the gift. D. P. Morehouse and C. E. Pitts represent Mr. Pangburn.

In the matter of the petition of Eva Parsons, asking for an accounting by Thomas and John Hunter, as executors of the estate of George Benson, of Hannibal, an adjournment was taken until June 7th, before which time Wilson & Rice, for the executors, promised to make and file an accounting.

Letters were asked on the estate of Monroe Skeel, who died in Fulton May 7th, leaving $4,500 personal and $6,000 real. He gives $100 to Mt. Pleasant M. E. church for repairs and $50 to Mt. Adnah cemetery. His widow, Helen, is given the use of the homestead for life and the balance, the house included, at Mrs. Skeel's death, is given to his two daughters, Mrs. Harriet Howell of Fulton and Mrs. Florence M. Townsend, of Rochester.

Martha M. Stowell, named as executrix, asked for letters on the estate of Rose A. Hillyard, who died in this city March 23d, leaving $700 personal property. Ernest E., a son, of Chicago, gets one dollar; William P., a son, of Rochester, $100; George H., a son, of Rochester, $100; Lillian white, a daughter, of this city, $100, and the balance is to be held for Sarah E. Hillyard, now of Rochester, a daughter.

Estelle Fitzgerald asked for letters of guardianship on Anna M. Dorothy and Edward Peters, whose mother died on April 2d, and who are each entitled to a third in $1,283.07, the balance of $4,000 received from the New York Central for the death of their father, Edward, who was killed in East Syracuse in 1908.

BUNDY'S CROSSING

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Loughrey and son spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Loughrey at Oswego Center.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Burchin and niece, Jennie June, were in Fulton on Tuesday.

Mrs. Byron Wells and daughter called on Mrs. Alice Adams on Tuesday.

Edward Gardner has been in poor health for the past week.

Edward Echard had an accident with his car on Wednesday when he collided with another car at Seneca Hill, both cars were broken but no one received any injuries.

Mrs. Byron Wells called on Mrs. Samuel Graham of Battle Island on Friday.

The president of conference spent Saturday and Sunday with Reverend Crawford.

D. E. Wells and Byron Wells were in Fulton on Friday.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Post Office May 19, 1915. Inquirers will please say advertised:

Men—Clark, Robert K.; Davis, Prof.; Keyser, Jacob; Selle, E.; Seymour, Peter; Wilcox, J. H.

Women—Miller, Miss Georgiana; Pickard, Mrs. James; Shattell, Miss Anna.

PETER T. CONLEY, P.M.

Slightly used 1915 Overland Demonstrator. $750.00. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

LEGAL NOTICES

CITATION TO PROVE WILL—The people of the State of New York, To Cyrus W. Phillips, Rochester, N. Y.; Anna Phillips Nagle, Minneapolis, Minn.; Ruth Winegar, Nutley, N. J.; Frank E. Winegar, New York, N. Y.; Minnie Wood Douglas, Nutley, N. J.; May Wood Taylor, St. Joseph, Mo.; George E. Wood, New York, N. Y.; Clinton R. Wood, New York, N. Y.; William H. H. Phillips, Washington, D. C.; Ordelia Carscallan, Carter, Mont.; Josephine M. Wood, Foam Lake, Sask., Can.; Kittie H. Haw, Foam Lake, Sask., Can.; Edwin Claire Wilde, Foam Lake, Sask., Can.; Mary Kidd, Foam Lake, Sask., Can.; Percy D. Wilde, Foam Lake, Sask., Can.; Flossie M. Wilde, Foam Lake, Sask., Can.; Rachael C. Davis, Toledo, Ohio; William B. Phillips, Toledo, Ohio; Elmer E. Phillips, Stockbridge, Mich.; Mary E. Ormsby, Stockbridge, Mich.; George H. Phillips, Stockbridge, Mich.; Frank L. Wright, Stockbridge, Mich.; Elpha L. Hutton, Stockbridge, Mich.; Bertha Lyman, Boise City, Idaho; Charles Shaw, Kansas City, Mo.; Ada M. Davis, Clear Lake City, Iowa; Kittie A. Davis, Clear Lake City, Iowa; Clinton L. Davis, Clear Lake City; Iowa; Ada Phillips, New Orleans, La.; Marion Phillips, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. Alexander Bozant, San Francisco, Cal.; M. Augusta Phillips, Toledo, O.; Ada Mason, Batavia, N. Y.; Kittie Look, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.; Cyrus Frederick Phillips, Rochester, N. Y.; Ross Phillips, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Asa Phillips, Syracuse, N. Y.; Grace Phillips Bryant, Akron, O.; Frank Barnes, Fulton, N. Y.; Hiram Barnes, Little Falls, N. Y.; Loren Barnes, Syracuse, N. Y.; Fannie Barnes Deaks, Springfield, Ohio; Fanny Barnes Burt, Hannibal, N. Y.; Edith Barnes, Fulton, N. Y.; Harry Barnes, Frankfort, N. Y.; Eleanor Tamlyn, Custer City, S. Dak.; Robert J. Jennison, Jamesville, Wis.; W. Harry Jennison, Los Angeles, Cal.; Minnie E. Roberts, Maywood, Ill.; Mrs. C. W. Warren, Waldron, Kan.; Ella Reed, Russell, N. Y.; Ransom Stewart, Russell, N. Y.; Orley Stewart, Russell, N. Y.; Hattie Hurlburt, Harrisville, N. Y.; Mary Curtis, Hermon, N. Y., Rebecca Durham, Fine, N. Y.; William Barnes, Harrisville, N. Y.; William Brown, Harrisville, N. Y.; Edwin Brown, Harrisville, N. Y.; Grace Shampine, Watertown, N. Y.; Helena Brown, Watertown, N. Y.; Minnie Brown, Harrisville, N. Y.; Earle Brown, Albany, N. Y.; Perry B. Hunter, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., Florence Haviland, Stockbridge, Mich.; Elmina Phillips, Syracuse, N. Y., and to Nettie Hunter, Carrie Hunter, Eva V. Hunter, Florence Hunter, Mary Ann Marlott, Alice C. Phillips, Virginia E. Phillips, George R. Phillips and Hamlin Phillips, whose several places of residence, if living, are unknown and cannot after reasonable diligence and diligent inquiry for that purpose be ascertained, and to the widows, surviving husbands, next of kin, heirs-at-law, legatees and devisees of such of the nine last named persons as may be deceased, if any, whose several names and places of residence are unknown and cannot after diligent inquiry for the purpose be ascertained:—heirs-at-law and next of kin and other persons interested in the probate of the last will and testament of Julia A. Broadwell, late of the city of Fulton, in the county of Oswego, New York, deceased, greetings:

Upon the petition of Arvin L. Rice of the city of Fulton, in the county of Oswego, New York, one of the executors named in a certain instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of said Julia A. Broadwell, late of the city of Fulton, in the county of Oswego, and State of New York, deceased, and relating to both real and personal estate, praying to have said instrument in writing and the codicils thereto proved and recorded as a will of real and personal estate: You and each of you are hereby cited to show cause before the surrogate's court of the county of Oswego, at the surrogate's office in the city of Oswego, in the said county of Oswego, New York, on the [illegible] day of May, 1915, at ten o'[illegible] in the forenoon of that day, wh[illegible] [illegible]id will should not be admitted to probate, and such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your general guardian, if you have one; or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed; or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a special guardian will be appointed by the surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused the seal of the surrogate's court of the county of Oswego to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Clayton I. Miller, surrogate of our said county of Oswego, at the city of Oswego, in the said county, the 12th day of April, A. D., 1915.

(L. S.) H. E. HINMAN,
421-5t Clerk of the Surrogat's Court.

Notice to Contractors

STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y.—Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 646, Laws of 1911, and Chapter 80, Laws of 1913, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office No. 55 Lancaster Street, Albany, N. Y., at 1 o'clock P.M., on Friday, the 4th day of June, 1915, for the improvement of the following highways:

Oswego County, Road No. 1287; Name, Pulaski-Williamstown, Part 3; Mileage, 7.75. Road No. 1288; Name, Pulaski-Williamstown, Part 1; Mileage, 5.12. Also, Rep. Con. No. 701; Class of Work, W. B. Mac. 2½ ins.; Resurfacing; Road No. 653; Name, Granby Roads; Town, Granby.

Maps, plans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of Division Engineer, Chas. J. McDonough, 433 South Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "Information for Bidders" in the itemized proposal, specifications and contract agreement.

Proposals for each road or contract must be presented in a separate sealed envelope endorsed on the outside with the name and number of the road or contract for which the proposal is made. Each proposal must be accompanied by a New York draft or certified check payable to the order of the State Commission of Highways for an amount equal to at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal which such draft or check accompanies.

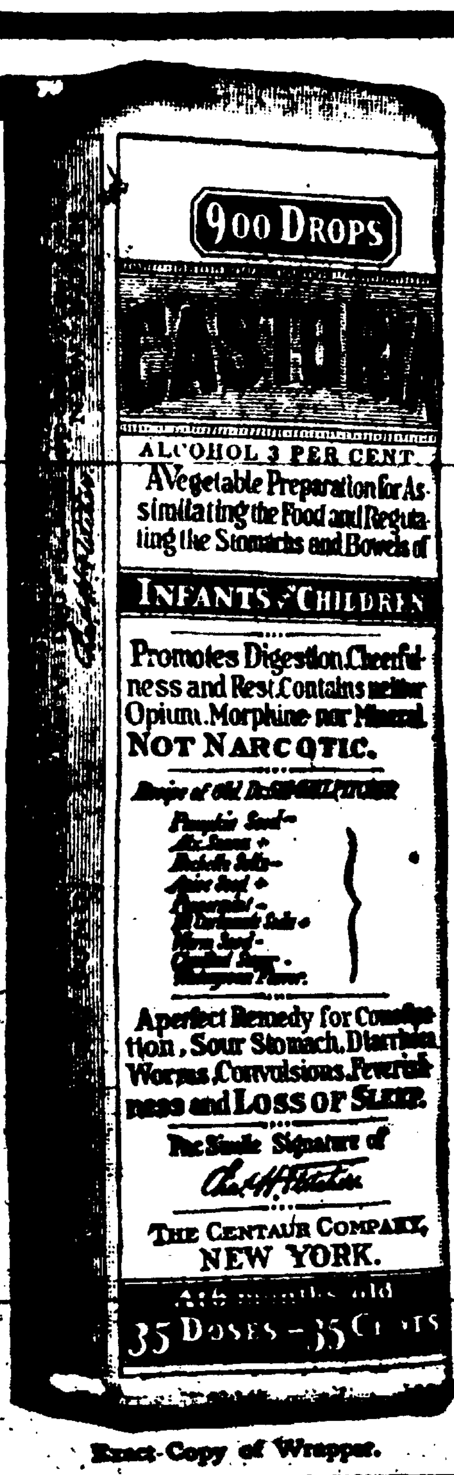
This draft or check will be held by the Commission until the contract and bond are duly executed.

The successful bidder will be required to give a bond for fifty per cent. of the amount of the contract, such bond to be executed by a surety company to be approved by the Commission, or a bond secured by the deposit of collateral securities to be approved by the Commission.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

EDWIN DUFFEY, Commissioner.

I. J. MORRIS, Secretary.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria
Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

INTEREST BEARING DOLLARS

Money that is idle cannot yield a return.

To accomplish the best results, your money should be working for you—invest it where it will yield a good return consistent with safety.

We offer you this opportunity and cordially invite your account.

4% PAID IN OUR INTEREST DEPARTMENT

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"
"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"
BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND
THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

CREW SAYS RESCUERS WERE DRIVEN AWAY FROM LUSITANIA

New York, May 19.—That one or more German submarines waited near the spot where the Lusitania sank to torpedo vessels hurrying to the aid of passengers and crew in the water, was proved when the tank steamship Narragansett, of the Standard Oil fleet, reached her pier at Bayonne and her officers told of the effort made to sink her.

The Narragansett was within six miles of where the Lusitania went down and where hundreds of persons were still struggling in the water, when the periscope of a submarine was sighted on the starboard quarter and then a torpedo was seen coming through the water toward the vessel. The torpedo missed the tank steamship by only thirty feet, but went so close that it cut the line which was dragging the log at the stern of the steamship.

That shot probably prevented the saving of scores of lives, as Captain Charles Harwood, believing that the "S. O. S." call to which he was responding was a German trap to lure vessels to the vicinity of the submarine, changed his course and sped away.

Concerning the torpedo attack made upon the Narragansett, Second Officer Letts says:

"We watched the periscope, expecting to see another torpedo come at us, but none did. The submarine pursued us several miles, but we zigzagged and soon lost sight of her.

"In the meantime we had been driven farther away from the position given by the Lusitania, and after a conference Captain Harwood decided it would be foolish to try to return with submarines waiting to sink any vessels going to the relief.

"We also believed that perhaps the 'S. O. S.' call was a fake sent out by a submarine to lure vessels into its range to be sunk. For these reasons, we did not try to go nearer to where the Lusitania had gone down. We remained in the neighborhood, however, until the next morning when, by wireless, we heard the full details of the sinking of the great steamship.

"Had it not been for the submarine attacking us we could have saved many lives without a doubt. We would have been at the scene a little after four o'clock, and at that time hundreds of persons were in the water waiting for rescuers."

George Wheeler, chief officer of the Narragansett, exhibited the log book of the Narragansett to show that the incidents related by the second officer were true.

Captain Harwood and his crew of the Narragansett rescued twenty-three passengers from the Volturno while that steamship was burning at sea three years ago.

ORGANIZE WOMEN FOR HOME EDUCATION

Mrs. Schoff Has Already Enrolled Over 20,000 Members.

Washington.—The bureau of education is much interested in the tour of the country in the interest of home education by the National Congress of Mothers' and Parent Teachers' associations.

"While child welfare conferences are being held by the state branches of the Congress of Mothers in Alabama, Georgia, Connecticut, Mississippi, Missouri, Maryland, New Hampshire, Utah and Wisconsin," the bureau announced, "the officers and leaders of the congress, accompanied by repre-

Photo by American Press Association.

MRS. FREDERIC SCHOFF.

sentatives of the bureau of education, are crossing the continent, holding organization meetings in many of the western states. This tour is intended to make the benefits of the annual conference felt as widely as possible.

"This year's work of the congress is in close connection with the home education division of the bureau of education. Mrs. Frederic Schoff, president of the National Mothers' Congress, is director of the home education division, which, since its organization in September, 1913, has enrolled over 20,000 women from all parts of the country interested and able to co-operate in organizing parents for study of child nature and child making.

"The plan of the home education work, as revealed in the Congress of Mothers and in the home education division, is 'the organization of the parenthood of the world for study of childhood's needs and for the promotion of child welfare.' In the conferences which the congress proposes to hold some of the topics to be discussed are 'Peace,' 'Encouragement In Habits of Thrift and Industry,' 'Spiritual Development of Children' and 'Helping Wayward Children.'"

Hospitals For Animals.

Rome.—The Society For the Protection of Animals announces that if Italy goes to war it will maintain four big hospitals for sick and wounded horses.

EAT BARK, LIVE IN CAVE.

Fate of Farmer and Two Daughters, Victims of Big Jinx.

Benyille, Ark.—A man named Ewing has been found living in a cave five miles east of here with his two daughters, ten and eight years old. When discovered their clothes were worn to strings, and, according to the children, they had subsisted on the bark of trees for ten days.

The older of these said:

"We haven't seen a piece of bread for more than a month."

Five years ago Ewing was a well to do farmer. First his stock began to die. By the end of a year he owned only one cow and no other property. Two years ago his wife, who was the ruling spirit on the farm, died, and six months later she was followed by their only son and the only grown daughter. This left the old man alone with the two small children.

But the real climax came about seven months ago, when his house and all it contained were destroyed by fire. He then sold the cow and disappeared. No effort to find him was made, for when the neighbors had offered to help him in his trouble he became angry and exclaimed: "No, I cannot accept any gifts. No Ewing has yet ever stooped so low as to beg, and may God grant that I am not the first to do so."

HIRES PRISONER TO WIFE.

Wards of Wisconsin Sheriff Earn $10,376.81 For Their Families.

Janesville, Wis.—Letting out his prisoners to work for wages that go to their families instead of making them hammer stones, C. S. Whipple, Rock county sheriff, is demonstrating the possibilities of the Wisconsin commitment law.

During the two years the statute has been in force $16,775.85 has been earned by the prisoners in this county. Of this amount dependents of paroled persons received $10,376.81 and the county $1,210.41.

One man was paroled for a year to his wife to conduct a clothes pressing establishment.

Easier.

"After I wash my face I look in the mirror to see if it's clean," confided little Doris. "Don't you?"

"Don't have to. I look at the towel," joyfully rejoined Willie.—Browning's Magazine.

Come on People, Clean Up the Town at Once!

WOMEN CALM AS THEY FACE DEATH

One Saw Torpedo Speeding to Send Lusitania to Doom.

SURVIVOR'S STIRRING STORY

Passengers Had Been Thinking of Nothing but Possible Fate After German Threat, and as Ship Was Struck American Exclaimed, "By Heavens, They've Done It!"

Oliver P. Barnard, the scenic artist of the Covent Garden Opera, who told of A. G. Vanderbilt's bravery and Frohman's stoicism, gave the following account of the torpedoing of the Lusitania:

"It was my rare fortune to be one of four people who saw the torpedo of the German submarine fired at the Lusitania at a distance of probably not more than 200 yards. I had just come up from luncheon and was looking across an uncommonly calm and beautiful sea when I saw on the starboard what at first seemed to be the tail of a fish. It was the periscope of our assailant.

"The next thing I observed was the fast lengthening track of a newly launched torpedo, itself a streak of froth. We had all been thinking, dreaming, sleeping and eating 'submarines' from the hour we left New York, and yet with the dreadful danger about to descend upon us I could hardly believe the evidence of my own eyes.

"An American lady rushed up to where I stood, exclaiming nonchalantly, 'This isn't a torpedo, is it?'

"I was too spellbound to answer. I felt absolutely sick.

Hit With Terrific Impact.

"Then we were hit. My impression of the contact of the torpedo was that it was an indescribably terrific impact, though not marked by anything such as the imagination might fancy in the way of a roar.

"The torpedo must have penetrated deeply into the side of the vessel and exploded internally.

"The point of contact was about beneath the grand entrance to the saloon, and the result of the explosion was that it blew everything in that immediate vicinity into smithereens. Then the tremendous water tanks on the funnel deck burst, releasing their enormous contents and flooding everything.

"The moment the explosion took place the Lusitania simply fell over just as a house, kept up by underpinning, would topple the instant the main props were pulled out.

Stunned and Astounded.

"Instantly there was a tremendous rush of passengers to the deck from the saloon and lounge. I did not think that anybody, not even the women and children, were so much terrified as they were astounded and stunned by the consciousness that the fears, cherished half in ridicule for five days previously, had at last been realized and the German bluff had actually come off.

"'By heavens, they've done it!' ejaculated a broad shouldered American whom I never saw again.

"That was the first universal thought. 'What shall we do?' was the next.

"Many people, evidently convinced that the Lusiania was unsinkable, made preparations to sit tight and let things take their course.

"My own first impulse was to obtain a life-belt. Excitement and fright were now everywhere, but there was no panic. 'Keep cool' seemed to be everybody's motto, though there was on all hands a pellmell scurry below to obtain life belts. Every second people reappeared singly, in pairs and in groups armed with belts, uselessly carried out in most cases and inadequately strapped on. Others forgot the belts and devoted themselves to hunting for their relatives.

Brave Wireless Lad.

"The last passenger I spoke to was a young American bride, Mrs. Steward Mason, the daughter of William Lindsley, an American manufacturer.

"'Have you seen my husband?' she shrieked at me appealingly.

"I crossed over to the starboard side again, and on my way encountered the two Marconi operators in the emergency wireless room. They, too, were coolness personified. I learned from them that the explosion had put the main wireless room out of action. It also put out every electric light in the ship.

"Finding that he could do no more a young operator, superbly humored and careless of what looked like sure disaster for us all, took up a kneeling position on the funnel deck in order to make snapshots of the Lusitania settling to its doom.

"The 'snap' was probably the only one attempted in the whole ship, but it did not come off. A further lurch of the boat upset him and his plans, for the last glimpse I had of him was astride a chair in which he said that he was going to sit down and swim.

"The glorious old cry of the sea, 'Women and children first,' was the unvarying rule on the Lusitania. Some man, whom I assumed to be an alien steerage passenger, was the only person to attempt to violate it.

"Certainly not more than fifteen minutes, or eighteen at the outside, ensued after the torpedo impact before the Lusitania was gone."

Where His Art Failed.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, the famous actress, is fond of telling an amusing story of a certain great actor who possessed a marvelous power of mimicry. He could imitate the voice, gesture and facial expression of any person whom he happened to meet.

Although he earned big money, he was always very hard up, and one day he visited his tailor to ask him for a little more time on an account which had been owing for three years. While he was there a customer entered the shop and paid for several articles which were immediately delivered. Then the actor heaved a deep sigh of pain.

"What is the matter, monsieur?" asked the tailor.

"Alas," replied the actor, sighing again, "there is a man I shall never be able to imitate!"

A Pert Reply.

A story told of Sir John Fisher and Lord Charles Beresford when both were stationed in the Mediterranean will bear repeating. A competition had been held at Malta for a prize annually presented by Sir John. It is known as the Malta cup, and, having so far always been won by a crew belonging to the admiral's flagship, it was fully expected by Sir John that this record would be maintained. On this particular occasion, however, a crew of the Ramillies, commanded by Lord Charles Beresford, carried it off instead. A day or two later the fleet was practicing maneuvers, and Admiral Fisher, whose reputation as a stern disciplinarian is well known, was dissatisfied with the performance of the Ramillies. He signaled accordingly to its commander the message, "Explain your reason for being late in executing maneuver." Without a moment's delay the answer came. "We are towing the Malta cup."—Dundee Advertiser.

Roumanian.

"Roumanian" really means "Romanian," the country having been founded by descendants of the ancient Romans.

WIPING OUT MALARIA IN PANAMA CANAL ZONE

American Sanitary Officers Meeting With Great Success.

Washington.—The report of the department of health of the Panama canal for the last calendar year shows that the American sanitary officers on the canal zone are meeting with remarkable success in combating malaria.

Those other diseases so likely to visit white men in tropical climates, dysentery and typhoid fever, are also being coped with successfully. The report shows that no deaths occurred among Americans in the canal zone in the year 1914 from malaria, dysentery or typhoid fever. Yellow fever, as is well known, has long since been banished from the canal zone by the scientific efficacy and thoroughness of the methods of the American sanitary officials.

The fact is that malaria, not only among the Americans in the canal region, but among the entire population there, has been reduced to a lower point than ever before. In this connection, it appears, apart from the report for the year 1914, that the malarial outbreaks among employees in the canal zone outside of Cristobal and Toro Point are now at the lowest point.

The pneumonia death rate increased considerably owing to prevalence of measles among the black employees and the overcrowded conditions in which the people live in Panama. The five diseases causing the highest number of deaths in their order are pneumonia, tuberculosis, nephritis, organic diseases of the heart and malaria.

In the latter half of 1914 a periodic physical examination was made of all food handlers in the kitchens, mess rooms and commissaries of the Panama canal with the result that one typhoid carrier and a number of cases of contagious diseases were detected and eliminated. This doubtless prevented much disease among employees.

In Colon and Panama the figures show a high infant mortality, due to ignorance and indifference on the part of mothers.

COW KILLED AT BALL GAME.

Was Standing on Home Plate During Whirlwind Play.

Sheboygan, Wis.—During a baseball game in a field on the Walters farm, on the Upper Falls road, a cow owned by Mr. Walters was killed while standing at the home plate. The batter let the club slip when he struck at the ball, the club landing on the head of the cow and instantly killing it.

The animal was valued at $75, and the young men of the baseball team made arrangements to pay Mr. Walters for the cow.

$500 For One Day's Work.

Pierre, S. D.—Fred Hanson, a "wolfer" employed by ranchers along the White river to help clear that section of gray wolves, has just collected $500 for one day's work. Hanson trailed a female wolf to her den in the hills and by digging captured the mother and nine whelps. His contract price was $50 for each gray wolf captured.

One Standard Oil Company district manager wrote: "We have used Hanford's Balsam for galled horses with most excellent success. In fact we have no hesitancy in saying that we have obtained better results from the use of this than from any other remedy we ever used."

FROHMAN LEADING THEATRICAL MAN

Career of Dean of American Play Producers.

BEGAN WITH A PENNY SHOW

With This Small Beginning He Lived to Dominate All Contemporaries. Work Was His Only Pleasure, and to This Is Due His Unparalleled Success In His Chosen Field.

It was said of Charles Frohman, lost when the Lusitania was sunk, that he had the refusal of every American play, and it was regarded as a fact that every foreign play coming to this country was offered to him before any other manager had a chance to look at it. Such a statement perhaps expresses his dictatorship in theatrical America more vividly to the public than to say that he was the proprietor and manager of a dozen theaters in New York, of about seventy of the first class throughout the United States and eight in London and managed thirteen touring companies in the United Kingdom. Besides this hundreds of theaters were more or less directly controlled through the booking operations of the "syndicate" in the minor cities of America.

Charles Frohman was born in Sandusky, O., June 17, 1860, and went to New York with his parents at the age of ten. His home was on the east side. While attending school he worked in the evenings in a newspaper office. At the age of seventeen he organized a minstrel show. He was manager, treasurer, secretary, ticket seller, ticket puncher, ticket taker, prompter and interlocutor of the company. Admission to the show was 1 cent, and for three coppers a spectator might become an actor. A more serious theatrical pursuit was selling tickets.

Began With Minstrels.

In 1880 he went to Minnesota to join the Chicago Dramatic company. Shortly after he toured the United States and Europe as treasurer of Haverly's Forty Minstrels, and with this troupe he marched through many a provincial town, the band at his back. Business was good, and he came back manager.

The true beginning of his theatrical success was when in 1887 he obtained control of Bronson Howard's play, "Shenandoah." His brother, Daniel Frohman, had been associated with the Mallory brothers at the Madison Square theater. Charles Frohman went in with him and began to organize road companies under a new system. The ideas that he developed have influenced the course of the theatrical business since that time.

"Shenandoah" first appeared in Boston, when no manager felt interested in it after the first appearance. Charles Frohman saw it, liked it and telegraphed to Al Hayman to come on to Boston at once. Together they made a contract with the author of the play. Under their management "Shenandoah" was a great success.

The next play Frohman took up was also a great success. "All the Comforts of Home" was adapted from the German by Gillette.

That the Charles Frohman theater at Broadway and Fortieth street, New York city, might have an auspicious opening Mr. Frohman went to Europe to see Sardou. He gave the famous Frenchman $8,000 to write a play worthy of the finest stock company and theater in the United States. While on the other side he made contracts with Alexander Bisson and other French writers for their next plays. In London he obtained "Gloriana" and "Jane," both popular favorites. From "Jane" he made $50,000 in the first season.

Made Theatrical Stars.

Such was the start of the man whose nervous vitality and force swept everything before him in the theatrical business, unconquerably and inevitably. He stamped his personal traits and characteristics upon half a hundred separate organizations. John Drew, Maude Adams and other leading actors and actress have stated that much of their success was due to Frohman's suggestions and instructions given in directing rehearsals.

There was little allowance for rest in Frohman's manner of life. Life was nothing but work to him. Four hours amply served him for sleep. It was a marvel to see him in his office, turning his hand from one thing to another. Up and at it betimes in the morning his day was carefully appointed into hours and half hours for the diversified needs of the business. But he would do nothing that he could hire any one else to do, always saving himself for those things which he alone could do.

Work was Frohman's only play and he had practically no time for social pleasures. The song, "I Am a Friend of a Friend of Frohman," had a peculiar significance. That was as near as any one could get to him. He had few or no close personal friends. He was almost never seen on the streets. He was enrolled in the best clubs of New York and London and paid them his dues, but never a visit. His most pronounced eccentricity was an abhorrence of posing for a picture or feeling that one was being taken of him unawares. He was very shy in manner. He and J. M. Barrie have been declared the shyest men in the world. They found each other congenial company.

HOMES DAILY. WATCH US GROW!

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 130 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1915 | Price One Cent

President Whitaker Looks for Increased Activity

Owing to the recent illness of the Secretary much of the work undertaken by the Chamber has been seriously interfered with. The Secretary is back in the office again and we hope the activity of the various Divisions will show an increase. The Board of Directors have approved recommendations from the Divisions of Agriculture, Industries and Retail Trade in regard to the establishment of a Credit Bureau and an Employment Bureau. Within a few days the details of these additions to our work will be made public.

The Board asks the co-operation of all members of the Chamber in the Clean-Up Campaign organized by the Division of Public safety. Friday, May 21st will be Fire Prevention Day and the Chamber will supply teams to cart away the rubbish on that day. No ashes or garbage will bec ollected as the Citizens must remove those themselves. The Chamber is after the fire hazards—excelsior, paper, trash, etc. Have your stuff ready.

At a meeting yesterday the Directors adopted the following resolution, "Having received ther eport of the sub-committee of the Division of Industries on the question of the acquisition of Canal Lands, and believing that the actual growth of Fulton's present industries is essential to the success of the City the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce hereby ap point a committee to confer with the City authorities to ascertain what arrangements can be made relative to the City's waiving its prospective rights to the lands in question, and request such committee to report back to the Board as soon as possible." The Committee appointed consists of Messrs. Whitaker, O'Brien and Morin.

In addition to these matters subcommittees are studying methods of getting in touch with the farmer, the problem of a Building Code for the city, the question of taxing sprinklers in manufacturing plants, and the "Buy at Home" movement. In this connection the Board has authorized the printing of 50,000 dodgers to be distributed to merchants in the Chamber and by them to be placed in packages and given away with purchases. Band Concerts, Pay-Up Week, Street signs and other matters are all being considered and with the return of the Secretary to the office we expect an increased activity in all these lines.

There is just one thing the Directors wish to call to the attention of the membership and that is this. The Chamber of Commerce has set for itself a very ambitious program. We will have done exceedingly well, measured by the standard of other chambers, if in the first six months we accomplish one tenth of the work we have set for ourselves. It takes time to organize and get things going in the proper way. We believe we have been making progress slowly but surely and we ask your patience and support while matters are developing.

N. L. WHITAKER, President

Zion Church Sends Delegates to Utica

Delegates from the Zion Episcopal church have been elected to attend [illegible] diocesan convention of the [illegible] church in Utica, Wednesday [illegible] and Thursday, May 27. The [illegible] are: Attorney Giles S. Piper, G. G. Chauncey, W. B. Carr and the Rev. M. J. Peters.

The local delegates have not been instructed as to whom they shall support at the election of a coadjutor bishop. This is due in a measure to the fact that as yet no nominations have been made for the position of coadjutor. The nominating will be [illegible] at the convention, when several [illegible] will be under consideration. [illegible] Rev. Dr. Harding of Utica and [illegible] Griswald of Salina, Kansas, [illegible] spoken of as leading propabilities, [illegible] other candidates comprise. Dr. [illegible], of Syracuse; Dr. Coley, [illegible] Utica; Dean White, of western [illegible], and the Rev. Dr. Fiske, of [illegible]

Clean Yards, Like Clean Collars, Are Emblems of Respectability. Clean Up and Paint Up

The Following Districts Have Been Mapped Out in the City. A Member of the Chamber of Commerce Will Be in Charge of Each District:

DISTRICT

On the East by 7th St. North by Broadway, Park on the West Side and takes in houses on the South side of Fay and Sanford sts. and the houses on the North side of Fay st. and East of 7th. The team covering this district should take rubbish from the South side of Broadway; West side of 7th st.; East side of Park and both sides of all streets within that district.

DISTRICT 2.

Bounded by Park st. on the east; Broadway on the north; river on the west, going as far as 1st and 4th sts. The teams covering this district should take all rubbish from the south side of Broadway; the west side of Park st. and both sides of the streets within that district.

DISTRICT 3.

Bounded on the North by Utica st; on the west by 3d st.; on the south by Broadway extending out Utica st. to where Utica bends north; from there over to the north side of Emery st. and on out Emery to city line. The team covering this district should take all rubbish from the south side of Utica st.; east side of 3d st.; North side of Broadway and on both sides of all streets within the district.

DISTRICT 4.

Bounded on the north by Oneida st; on the west by the river; on the east by 3d st. and on the south by Braodway. The teams covering this district should take all rubbish from the south side of Oneida st; west side of 3d st.; north side of Broadway, and both sides of the streets withhin that district.

DISTRICT 5.

Bounded on the north by Harrison st.; on the east by ninth st.; south by Utica st. and far as 3d st.; thus north on 3d st. to Oneida; west on Oneida to river. Teams covering this district will take rubbish from the south side of Harrison st. north side of Utica st. east side of 3d between Utica and Oneida; north side of Oneida between 3d and the river and on both sides of all streets within the district.

DISTRICT 6.

Bounded on the north by city line; east by city line; south by Harrison st.; west by river. Teams covering this district should take all rubbish on the north side of Harrison st. and both sides of the streets within that district.

WEST SIDE

DISTRICT 7.

Bounded on north by city line; on the east by river; on the south by the boundry line of the lots on the south side of Schuyler st.; on the west by D. L. and W. tracks and including that section of Hannibal st. across the tracks to the city line. Teams covering this district should take all rubbish on both sides of the streets within that district.

DISTRICT 8.

Bounded on north by the street known as 50 ft. line; running west from knife works, on west by the D. L. & W. tracks; on the south side of Leitch st. and on the east by the river. Teams covering this district should take all rubbish on both sides of the streets within that district.

DISTRICT 10.

Bounded on north by Pine st.; east by river; west by lake; south by Cedar st. Teams covering this district should take all rubbish on the south side of Pine, north of Cedar and all streets within that district.

DISTRICT 11.

Bounded on the north by Cedar st.; east by river; south by Plank road; west by lake. Teams covering this district should take rubbish on the south side of Cedar street and both sides of the streets within the district.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

West Side Citizens Will Be Told Why Falley Property Should Be Purchased.

The people of the West Sile who oppose the purchase of the Falley Seminary for a high school site will be given an opportunity to make known their objections to the site at a meeting to be held next Tueslay night, either in Sullivan's hall, the Phillips st. school or in the open air, at which time members of the Board of Trustees of the Board of Education and city officials will explain the Falley proposition thoroughly and objections to it will be hearl. At present the tax-payers of the Seconl Warl in particular object to even calling an election on the question, claiming that it would be a waste of money for as far as they are concerned the measure will never pass.

A delegation from the Board of Education waited upon the Common Council last night to request that a special election be called to vote upon the Falley proposition once more. Before the Aldermen went into session thhe subject was thhoroughly discussed. Alderman Gardner spoke in favor of it citing that it was the most logical site in one of the highest and most beautiful sections of the city. Other Aldermen expressed opinions favorable to the calling of the election but Alderman Baker was of the opinion that the election should not be called until the supporters of thie Falley measure think the project will meet with public approval, for the cost of the special election would be a waste of city money if the purchase was to be defeated again. Alderman Foster interposed at this point and stated that it was no time to talk economy, as the council has appropriated funds many time before for things that were not needed and now when economy is secondary, the money question is given thought.

Mayor Fox asked some of the citizens who attended the meeting to express opinions on the subject. The Mayor asked Joseph H. Conners whether or not it was true that it would cost a great deal of money to tear down the building now on the ground when a new school was to be built.

The Mayor said he had heard that the cost of tearing down the building would approximate $3,000. Mr. Connors said there were many reliable contracting companies who would be glad to tear down the building for the lumber and brick in it. He said there were 146 children in the school at the present time and the city had spent considerable money in modelling the room now used into class rooms that conform with the state requirements. The building is in first class condition now and a modern heating apparatus has been installed. The cost of putting it in order for the reception of more pupils would be very small.

George B. Deuel suggested that the Chamber of Commerce work in conjunction with the city officials for the purchase of the property, and stated that the Educational committee of the Chamber of Commerce had voted unanimously to call an election on the question once more. "This time will be the last that the question will ever come before the people," said Mr. Duell, "and sentiments of the various people of the city with whom I have come in contact in soliciting signatures to the petition have been favorable in most instances, so much so that I believe the Falley Seminary will be purchased by a vote of the people at the next election."

Mayor Fox declared himself in favor of the project and thought a special election would be the proper course. He told of the city's need for a school and also for an athletic park and play ground for the school teams.

When the Aldermen were called upon for remarks, Mr. Sullivan of the Second Ward produced a petition signed by 140 eaxpayers of the West Side protesting against the calling of an election to vote on the proposition again. Alderman Sullivan handed thhe petition to the Mayor and said he was forced to vote against the election in view of the fact that his constituents did not want an election. The vote of the council for the election must be unanimous and although Alderman Sullivan personally had no opinion one way or the other in the matter, and saw no reason why the Falley site should not be suitable, he could not act against the wishes of his people. He suggested that members of the Board of Education and those of the council who believed in the proposition should hold a meeting on the West Side at which the Falley site's merits could be explained more thoroughly to the people.

Mr. Connors thought the suggestion was a good one and proposed that the meeting be held next week. Mr. Connors said he did not believe the people of the West Side grasped the proposition fully and that they would see the matter in a different light if the plan were expounded to them thoroughly and the pressing needs of the pupils explained.

Alderman Sullivan suggested that the meeting be held next Tuesday night and that date was decide upon. A motion that the election resuest be table until the next meeting was passed.

Alderman Foster introduced a resolution that the Council appropriate the amount to be borne by the city in the paving of East 1st st. between Rochester and Broadway, and that the sum should be placed to the credit of the improvement fund of the Board of Public Works. The motion passed by a unanimous vote.

Final Announcement Concerning Fire Prevention Day

Secretary Heydecker caused the following letter to be mailed today to each member of the Chamber of Commerce:

FINAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Tommorrow, Friday, May 21. The Chamber of Commerce will supply teams to cart away your rubbish without charge. This does not include garbage, ashes or manure.

It does include trash, papers, old furniture, bed springs, crockery, tin cans, yard cleanings, shavings, excelsior, carpets, mattresses—in fact, all worn out househould goods and particularly things that will burn.

Everything to be disposed of must be in boxes or barrels or securely tied in bundles and placed on the curb not later than 8 o'clock, Friday morning.

On Friday night at 8 o'clock there will be a public bonfire of goods collected on the state land on the East Side between First street and the canal north of the mill district. The children of the city's public schools will gather at the bonfire where the Rev. M. G. Buck will make a short speech. Your friends and neighbors will be there. Come and watch your rubbish burn.

Through the kindness of the telephone company everyone on the entire lines was called this morning to notify them that the wagons will call around for their rubbish and their neighbors' tomorrow.

Chamber of Commerce.

EDGELEY'S CONDITION REMAINS UNIMPROVED

The condition of Clinton Edgely, the young cafe owner who was injured late Tuesday night in a motor cycle accident near Bundyville, was reported at the hospital this morning as serious. No marked change in his condition has occurred and the young mas has not yet recovered consciousness. His father and mother arrived in this city from Canada last night.

Edward LaVeck, owner of the machine, was able to be about late last night as usual and when questioned about the accident stated that stories to the effect that the machine was making 50 miles per hour when the accident occurred were false. La Veck also stated that the speedometer did not stop at the 50 mark as was stated in one account of the accident. He said that the machine was not making more than 35 miles an hour.

The LaVeck machine was not as seriousdamaged as was at first supposed and was able to proceed to this city yesterday under its own power. The damage on it will not exceed $50 and the loss is fully covered by insurance.

Dr. Anderson, who is attending Edgly, says that it is probable that the man suffered some internal injury, as the only wound visible was a slight one on the cheek. Yesterday morning, Dr. Anderson believed that the man would recover.

SUPERINTENDENT RUMSEY SAW THE NEW MACHINE

Oswego has bought a new street cleaning apparatus, which is a combination pick-up sweeper and sprinkler. Its cost is $500. It was in action Tuesday and Superintendent of Public Works Rumsey visited the county capital to see the operation of the new machine. Mr. Rumsey pronounces the machine a huge success and he would that it were added to Fulton's street cleaning equipment.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 64 East First Street
Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening
Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879.

May 20, 1915.

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

1900 COPIES OF
THE EVENING TIMES
ENTER FULTON HOMES
EACH DAY

TO LIMIT OURSELVES

'Tis said we sell ourselves each day for the opinions of the neighbor next door. We employ an air of respectability to influence the opinion of Jones and Smith. We oftentimes are much over-concerned what others think of us. The thing of greatest concern to all of us is what we think of ourselves.

The man who does not do the right things, who does not think the right thoughts, cannot have self-respect. The man who does not have self-respect in a high degree is compelled to travel through life a cripple, and is deprived of the privilege and the happiness, derived from the feeling that he is first and foremost *A Man*.

The ordinary tad-pole, in all probability considers the stagnant pool in which he lives to be the sum and total of the entire universe. The tad-pole does not travel and cannot imagine beyond the stagnant pool in which he lives out his meaningless existence.

The rooster that announces the approach of day, in all probability, considers the barn-yard the total length and breadth of the entire universe. There is no way of determining how little each of us really knows except by comparison.

We are continually neglecting the work we are expected to do, in order that we may trouble ourselves about the things we are not fitted to do. We make of our brains pigeon-holes in storing away the opinions of other men.

There have in the past been few individuals. The problem of each community, state and nation is to evolve men and women who are recognized as personalities instead of people.

THE MILITARY HABIT

The citizens of the United States have always entertained a strong prejudice, derived no doubt originally from England, not only against a standing army, but against the military profession and all things connected with it. The feeling is so decided that to many persons the mere sight of a uniform is repugnant, and to them the multitude of uniforms to be met everywhere in Europe has been a really distasteful accompaniment of Continental travel.

Whether right or wrong, the prejudice is based on the idea that the existence of a military caste is incompatible with popular government, and that even the habit of general military training is extremely unfavorable to such government. It is not only that a trained military force is a dangerous instrument, ever ready to the hand of any leader who may choose to avail himself of it for his own ambitious purposes; but even more that the habit of military discipline, of subordinating your own thoughts and views wholly to the dictates of a unified, arbitrary organism, is disastrous to the free and healthy growth of individualism that is essential for the success of democratic institutions.

We believe that this view is in the main just. At the same time, it cannot be denied that the military habit might prove an excellent corrective for some of our most conspicuous national faults. Even in the physical carriage of our young people we see the woeful need of the erectness, the steady, firm, compact bearing, that military drill peculiarly fosters. And the slouchy, uncouth carriage is indicative of slouchy, uncouth habits of mind. Our boys need discipline; they need to be taught obedience, promptness, and respect. They dally too much; they argue too much; they shirk too much. To be made to do something they thoroughly dislike, regularly and systematically, at the stern call of the bugle, with the assurance of punishment if they fail, would be far more beneficial to thousands of them than lessons they do not learn, set for them by teachers they do not obey.

The presence of a powerful army in the midst of a democratic community is a serious and frightful danger, to be avoided always, if it can be avoided with honor and safety. But if we shall be forced for self-protection to have such an army, it will at least bring with it some compensations.—Youth's Companion.

Opinions

Policewomen

Mrs. Wells of Los Angeles, pioneer policewoman, has not had a very long official life. Yet she told the Nation Conference of Charities and Correction that she had seen about thirty cities in the United States, including Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, Topeka, St. Paul, Denver and other large centers, adopt the idea. In these thirty places the policewomen are regular members of the municipal force; in some other cities they are paid from private funds with the approval of the head of the police force.

New York city cannot join the ranks, however badly policewomen are needed here, because the Legislature refused to pass an amendment to the charter permitting the appointment of women police for patrol duty. The Legislators seemed to think the bill was a joke. There is assuredly no joke in the system. As Mrs. Wells says, "industrial and social energy no longer centers in the home, but has given us an age in which men, women and children eat, sleep and work and play together as never before in the world's history.

Women in business, in stores, factories, professions, have naturally led to women in courts as probation officers, and even on the bench in some unusual places; women in all varieties of social service work; women in the police department, where, behind uniform and badge, they do a kind of social service which they perhaps could not attempt otherwise with so much prospect of success.

The policewoman fits into the scheme of things just as completely as does the woman probation officer. In every large city she is certain to find important work, and every large city is certain to need her in both capacities.—New York Tribune.

Charges of Canadian Graft

The Canadian volunteers who, in response to the call of the motherland are fighting in the trenches in France and Belgium, have proved so effective and such magnificent fighting men that they are, in a sense, carrying off some of the greater honors of the war. So stubborn and self-sacrificing in their fighting are they that a prominent German military officer is quoted as declaring that if it had not been for the Canadian troops the Kaiser's army would now be in possession of Calais.

Under these circumstances, it is peculiarly unfortunate that a report has gained wide circulation to the effect that a Canadian parliamentary committee, acting under instructions from the government to investigate charges of corruption and dishonesty in outfitting the Canadian contingent, has unearthed a number of discreditable transactions. It is even alleged, but is yet to be proven coclusively, that several members of the Dominion Parliament are personally involved. It is charged, for example, that motor trucks have been purchased at a price $1,000 each in excess of the price charged to others purchasing the same type of machines. One of the most important things in a soldier's equipment is his footgear. It is charged that boots furnished by Canadian firms to the volunteers were "like blotting paper," and fell to pieces after being worn a short time. Several soldiers, it is alleged, died from exposure incident to using inferior footwear. Horses worth $10 or less are said to have been bought for the army for $90. In the simple matter of surgical dressings, a drug clerk is said to have made $6,000 for his graft syndicate in two days on a small order obtained through a member of Parliament.

To Americans who have frequently visited Canada, and who are aware of the high standards of business ethics prevailing in Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal and throughout the Dominion generally, these charges of petty and despicable graft in army supplies seem incredible. It is due to Canadians generally that the parliamentary committee should promptly sift them to the bottom. If they are unwarranted, speedy contradiction should follow. If they are true, even in part, there should soon be an appreciable increase in the population of the prisons and penitentiaries of the Dominion of Canadian.—Rochester Democrat.

ANOTHER TOLSTOY PLAY

The Quirk offers today Tolstoy's Kreutzer Sonata, with Nance O'Neil, Theda Bara, William E. Shay, Henry Bergman and others of equal ability in the cast. In Kreutzer Sonata Count Tolstoy has woven a wonderfully compelling and heart gripping story about the life of his heroine, Miriam, a young Russian girl. Through an unfortunate love affair Miriam is threatened with disgrace. Her father induces Gregor Randor, a struggling musician, to marry her, for a money consideration, and the couple go to America where they are later followed by Miriam's family, including Celia, her sister. Between Celia and Gragor a clandestine love affair develops. Despite their secrecy the wife discovers the truth and torn between love of her little boy and outraged pride, she confronts her fickle husband and unnatural sister. Her revilings and the denunciations of her father are alike unavailing and at last, driven to desperation, she takes vengeance into her own hands.

2500 WASHINGTONIANS WANT GOOD JOBS

Washington, May 19. (Special correspondence). —Administration officials were stunned a few days ago when 2500 residents of Washington stood in line to receive blanks for applications for positions as unskilled laborers in the government service. Usually there are a few hundred applicants, but 2500 applicants was a severe shock to those who have been contending that prosperity has returned and that the army of the unemployed disbanded.

ECONOMY RUNS TO LOW EBB

Savings Must Come From Employes Serving in Menial Capacities

Washington, May 19.—(Special) —The penny-wise and pound-foolish policy of an administration that saves at the spigot and wastes at the bunghole was illustrated again last week when the Treasury Department made an order placing 4,000 janitors, charwomen and similar employes an on eight-day furlough in order to save a small portion of their already small pittance. Thus the Democratic pledge of economy has the beginning of its fulfillment. After appropriating large sums for new offices and commissions and urging the appropriation of many millions for a dangerous ship-purchase scheme, and finding positions for sons and sons-in-law of members of the Cabinet, the first step in economy is undertaken by cutting the compensation of the hardest worked and poorest paid of all the hundreds of Government employes.

The order which has been made applies to every Federal public building in the United States, for the care of all of which $2,650,000 is appropriated. The burden of the saving that the administration proposes to effect falls upon those who perform the service of sweeping, scrubbing, cleaning cuspidors, etc.

Naturally, the inauguration of this discriminating and unfair scheme of economy has aroused a storm of criticism against the administration. The policy is particularly condemned because the administration has been extravagant in so many other respects where economy could have been practiced with detriment to the public service and without injury to individuals. For example, in numerous instances where the last administration had employed special counsel to conduct litigation in various parts of the United States, the present administration, without any charge of inefficiency, dismissed the attorneys who were conducting the cases and employed other attorneysw ho would necessarily have to study the facts and familiarize themselves with the law, such attorneys being employed in some instances at higher salaries than the experienced men were receiving and without any apparent reason for the change, other than the newly employed ones were "deserving Democrats."

Other men have been appointed to high-salaried positions in the Government service with no apparent special qualification other than their relationship to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Navy. Instead of practicing economy by saving the money paid to these officials, the administration chose to make its first move for the fulfillment of its economy pledge by taking tribute from the poorest paid public servants, who are frequently men and women of advanced age and in dire need of all the compensation they receive.

This act of the Treasury Department has served a valuable end, however, by calling public attention once more to thev iolation of the economy pledge. This subject received wide discussion at the close of the last session of Congress when the Democratic Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations condemned his own party for its extravagaonce and showed that the excess of expenditures was due chiefly to the Executive Departments which had urged appropriations $113,000,000 in excess of the amount Congress appropriated.

This incident has also served a further good end by fore stalling the effort to set aside all other issues and secure public approval for the Wilson administration on the ground that it has not embroiled the United States in European war. The effort to win public approbation because of errors the administration does not commit, will fail because of its own acts which keep before the public its mistakes of a positive and affirmative nature.

Music.—Buell's Full Orchestra at the Onyx Confectionery, Saturday night. adv.

Some people feel free to throw litter in the streets since it will all be cared for in Clean-up Week next year.

Rubber tires for buggies, also baby cabs and go-carts. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

WEALTHY MEN VIOLATE LAWS IN MOUNTAINS

Albany.—With a half dozen proposals already before the Constitutional Convention, the Convention Committee yesterday listened to a sharp difference of opinion about how the State should permit the disposal of the ripe timber in the forest preserve—whether roads and trails should be opened by the State in the parks, and as to various schemes for leasing camp sites in a manner which would permit of morep ermanent habitation.

E. B. Goldthwaite, of Saranac Lake told the committee half a dozen camps belonging to persons of wealth and social prominence on Raquatte Lake were on State land in violation of law. He asked that the new constitution prohibit entirely the cutting of timber in the forest reserves, saying this was necessary to preserve the water supply. He also advocated the leasing of small units of land as camp sites for twenty years, the improvements made on the land in that time revert to the State when the leases expired.

Mr. Goldthwaite advocated the construction of main trunk lines of State road from north to south and from east to west through the Adirondacks and the clearing of pack trails all through the woods, over which fire fighters could be rushed in emergency.

GEM FOR VANDERBILT IN WILL OF FRIEND

New York, May 20.—The will of Frederick Martin Davies, member of the Stock Exchange and a nephew of the late Frederick Townsend Martin and the late Bradley Martin, filed yesterday in Surrogate's Court, leaves a piece of jewelry as a memento to Alfred G. Vanderbilt. The testator died on May 2, five days before the sinking of the Lusitania ended his friend's life.

Mr. Davies provided a trust fund of $50,000 from which Frederick Martin Davies is to receive the income until he is twenty-five years old or is graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, in case the son decides to enter the academy. Upon the son's graduation from the academy he is to receive $50,000 outright, but if he leaves the institution before graduating the trust fund is to revert to the residuary estate.

To Dr. Samuel W. Lambert Mr. Davies left $5,000. The residue of the estate is left in trust for the wife, and at her death it is to be divided among her three children.

WOMEN'S EMBASSY GOES TO BERLIN

The Hague, May 20.—An embassy from the International Congress of Women, headed by Miss Jane Addams of Chicago left the Dutch capital today for Berlin to intercede with Germany in favor of peace. The embassy in addition to Miss Addams, comprises Dr. Arletta Jacobs and Mrs Richard Palthe, of Holland, and Signora Genoni, of Italy.

Yesterday the delegation was received by Premier Asquith and Foreign Secretary Grey in London, when they presented to the British government official copies of the resolution in favor of peace recently adopted by the Women's Congress at The Hague

EDITORS OF SCHOOL PAPERS WILL MEET

Thhe Association of Editors of High School Papers will hold its third annual conference at New York University on May 22. Professor Gegrge B. Hotchkiss, formerly with the George Batten Advertising agency and now chairman of the advertising courses at New York University, will speak on "Advertising Copy;" Royal J. Davis on "The Editorial Page of High School Papers" and Professor Albert F. Wilson on "Short Story Writing."

Planet Jr. Garden tools and cultivators. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

NEW LAW SAVES COUNTY DOLLARS

Smaller Panels Provided, Besides It Provides for Interchange of Jurors

Oswego county will be saved money under the Sage bill, which amends the law with respect to jury service and has just been signed by the Governor. The law provides that trial jurors drawn for services in any court of record must, by consent of that court, serve as trial jurors in any other part of the same court when it sits in parts or in any other court of record sitting at the same time in the same court house, and that when so serving their services shall be of the same effect as if they had been drawn as trial jurors for service in such other part or court.

The enactment of the bill will mean a saving to Oswego county in that it would do away with the necessity of drawing jurors for County Court, County Court and Supreme Court are for the greater part of the year in session at the same time. A panel of forty-eight jurors is drawn for service in each court.

Only twelve jurors on a panel serve at a time, so thirty-six are idle. Occasionally twenty-four jurors are engaged at the same time, and only in rare instances are thirty-six men employed at once. It is felt that one panel of forty-eight veniremen would suffice for service in both courts. Seldom in the course of a year, it is said, would it be necessary to draw more than forty-eight jurors, and for a part of the year even a smaller number would be sufficient.

"There is no question that the Sage law is in the interest of economy," said Supreme Court Justice Hubbs. "It has been our practice to lend jurors to County Court and borrow them when needed, and in this way we saved a certain amount of money, but this law makes possible the drawing of one panel for both courts."

Under the recent amendment to the surrogate's law, Surrogate Miller is occasionally in need of jurors in his court. When other courts are sitting at the same time and have unemployed jurors, Surrogate Miller under the new law, will be able to procure jurors from these courts.

County Judge Coville believes that the Sage law will mean a saving to the county only by proper administration.

"For a number of years," he said, "we have interchanged jurors between County Court and Supreme Court in the interest of efficiency and economy. The law has no practical application unless administered properly.

"Here in Oswego county we have been working, I believe, with close to a minimum number of jurors. A large amount of money can be wasted by allowing jurors to remain in court the entire day, for which they draw their pay, when it is certain that the case at bar will last the entire day.

"To be sure, the Sage law makes it possible for jurors of Supreme Court and County Court to serve in Surrogate's Court. This will mean a saving, beyond question. The Sage law put into practical application a custom that has followed in Oswego county for years. In other counties, I believe, it will make possible a great saving."

The amendment is to section 566, a new section of article XVI of the judiciary law, which relates to jurors in counties other than New York and Kings.

Phosphate for lawns and gardens. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

FRESH STRAWBERRIES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

THE QUIRK
Matinees, 5c
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.
CONTINUOUS — 2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY
"The Struggle for Pleasure"
2d of the Who Pays Series
CHARLES CHAPLIN
In a Roaring Comedy
"Mabel's Busy Day"
The Thrilling Drama
"At the End of the Bridge"

FRIDAY
NANCE O'NEIL
In
Count Tolstoi's Virile Drama
"Kreutzer Sonata"
AND
Charles Chaplin
in
"The Kid Auto"

SATURDAY
WILLIAM FARNUM in the Magnificent Production of "A GILDED FOOL"
CHARLES CHAPLIN in "THE FATAL MALLET"

All Kinds of
GARDEN SEEDS
by the ounce or pound at
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

Milady's Mirror

Short Skirt With Us.

The return of the short skirt and the popularity of the modern dances have called the feet into prominence again. This means that the woman who cultivates beauty must pay particular attention to her feet. If the ankle is not slender it must be made so, and if the feet are not of a patrician mold their form must be corrected as much as possible.

Exercise and massage will do much for unshapely ankles if the bones are not misshapen. Remove shoes and stockings and sit with one knee crossed over the other. Move the foot about in a circle, using the ankle joint only. When you become tired move the foot up and down until fatigued and then change to the other foot. Another effective exercise is to stand on both feet and turn the feet from side to side at the ankle.

After exercising fill a foot bath with hot water, as hot as you can stand it with comfort, and plunge the feet in this bath. The ankles should be covered, and if a tablespoonful of bicarbonate of soda is added to the water it assists in the flesh melting process. Allow the ankles to remain in this bath fifteen or twenty minutes; then rub them dry and apply a strong solution of alum or camphorated oil. Use firm, vigorous strokes to rub the oil well into the flesh and as a final end of the treatment bind the ankles with strips of linen saturated with the oil. Do not draw these tight enough to hinder the circulation.

To improve the contour of the foot it is necessary to pay attention to the corns, callouses and enlarged joints. Be quite sure that you wear well fitted shoes, for there must be no pressure against any one part of the foot.

Do Not Use Grease on Hair.

Never use grease on the hair. After the shampoo use camomile lotion, rubbing it in carefully with the points of the fingers, and on no account permit it to touch the face, because it will make the face yellow.

This camomile lotion, which cleanses the hair and tones the scalp, promoting circulation, is made thus:

Two large handfuls of camomile: two quarts of water. Boil for fifteen minutes, or until it is as dark as black coffee, then shake and add two quarts of cold water. Put in a stone jar and keep in a cold place. Shake well before using.

Hair to be really beautiful should not lie in heavy, sticky bands, but should stand out hair by hair, as separate as the down of a little chicken. To acquire this use ten drops of ammonia sprinkled in the camomile. It must be added after the mixture has boiled and cooled, otherwise the ammonia will evaporate.

The Use of Soap.

Use soap, but let it be pure soap. There are soaps made from spermaceti, which is the oil taken from the head of the whale. It is very expensive, but one may not economize as to the complexion. This is a recipe for the care of the complexion every day:

On rising massage the face eight or ten minutes. Massage it with the two middle fingers—that is, the second and third—and with a round, not lengthwise, motion. The round motion removes lines. The lengthwise motion makes them. Remove what is left of the cold cream with a linen towel or an old handkerchief, then apply a little more cold cream, then powder.

In the evening take ten to twenty minutes for cleansing your face. First wash it in tepid water—never cold water, except in emergencies of great fatigue—then massage for eight or ten minutes. Remove the cream, then apply more cream, very little more, and so to sleep.

About Nervousness.

No woman can help feeling nervous at times in this age of rush and racket, but it is quite possible to put on the brake, as it were, and not let the nerves run away with us and spoil our beauty. Here are a few hints on the subject:

If people fret you it is not necessary to be rude to them. Try instead to avoid them. Don't read books that irritate you. Books are plentiful; therefore choose another. If noise at night worries you don't let it continue to do so. Get up and see to the matter and put it right.

Don't let yourself get into the habit of being bored. It is not worth while. When you feel it coming on plunge at once into some task that will take all your time and energy.

Fine Skin Tonic.

There is an excellent old skin tonic, used for generations, which will probably be of interest to the women readers of this page. It may be prepared at home and contains nothing that is in the least bit harmful to the face, which is more than can be said of so many of the so called skin tonics on the market. Make a bag of cheesecloth, double thickness, and fill it with bran, a teaspoonful of orris root and a half cake of castile soap chopped up fine. This bag may be used in the bath and on the face and makes the skin smooth, white and firm.

A Museum of Crime.

Professor Hans Gross of the University of Gratz, Austria, has the credit of establishing the first museum of criminology and a criminalistic laboratory, where the weapons, tools and other paraphernalia and materials used by criminals are assembled to assist in the analysis of the workings of criminal minds and a study of methods and systems for dealing with this large and dangerous class of every community. This museum was established in 1895, and since then other establishments of the same character have been organized.

One of the most important of these is the Society of Criminology and Social Defense in Paris, which has a membership of more than 200, including many prominent representatives of the law, the police and medical profession, and it was organized to concentrate and centralize the scattered efforts of individuals who were studying this disquieting social problem and to make the results of their work available for mutual information.

Fasting and Health.

"The practice of fasting," states a medical man, "is, when wisely followed, most beneficial. I am convinced that many people never feel the sensation of natural hunger. All they have is a morbid craving for food which comes of habit rather than from any actual need felt by the stomach. Natural hunger stimulates the palate and is felt in the mouth as well as in the internal organs. It makes the plainest food seem delicious. Some unfortunate people suffer, it is true, from insufficient food, but not so many as those whose ills arise from overnutrition, their digestions being continually over strained. A habit of judicious fasting would do wonders for them. The system would recover its lost tone, and—in the case of mental workers—the brain would work with an ease and lightness that would surprise them, for the brain is one of the chief sufferers from the practice of overeating."

Inappropriate Garb.

"How are you coming along with your new magazine, the Society Girl?"

"All right. But the mailing proposition bothers me."

"How's that?"

"I don't like to send her out in a wrapper."—Louisville Courier Journal.

A Good Actor.

Patience—So she married an actor?

Patrice—Oh, yes!

"Was he a good actor?"

"Oh, yes; he acted as if he loved her."—Yonkers Statesman.

To Lullaby Town.

Ready for bed in her long white nightgown,
Betty is starting for Lullaby Town.
Sweet is the music she hears on the way—
Ready for lullabies, tired of play,
Soft is her carriage; on rockers it goes,
As grandmother counts all the pink little toes.

Each little toe in a vision she'll see,
Safe on her journey on grandmother's knee.
"This is a robin asleep in a tree;
This is a butterfly; this is a bee;
This is a pig with a lovely pink nose,
And this last little one is a tiny white rose."

Ready for bed in her long white nightgown,
Safely goes Betty to Lullaby Town.
Soft is her carriage; on rockers it goes
As grandmother counts all the dear little toes,
Each one as soft and as pink as a rose.

Chairs re-seated—cane, splint or leather; upholstering at reasonable prices. Wm. Lytte, 304 Pine st., Fulton. adv6t

PRETTY LINGERIE.

Simple and Dainty Night Robe, Lace Trimmed.

DIMITY AND LACE NIGHTGOWN.

This is a year when many women are making their own lingerie so they require models that are not too intricate of execution. Shown in this illustration is one of the very prettiest patterns for a simple night robe. The yoke and sleeves are of lace and the gown part is of dimity.

THE HOUSEWIVES' BATTLE.

The Buzzing Fly One of the Deadliest of Insects.

This is the time to begin your warfare upon the fly and precautions taken now are worth all sorts of preventives later on. Every fly that you see buzzing through your rooms and allow to live may breed millions, each one of which may in turn breed millions more. Very often a housewife will not take the bother to chase a single fly, whereas if her rooms were filled with any number of them she would start a clearance at once. If she could only realize that the numbers would never be there if she killed the single one perhaps she would exert herself more at the first glimpse of the dreaded pest.

The spring of the year is the breeding time for flies. In another month, for every single fly that you allow to live today you will find hundreds of thousands. Let that sink into your mind thoroughly. That first fly you just saw buzzing about in the sunshine—look through and beyond that single fly and see its thousands and thousands of progeny. Don't you think you will save time and trouble later on by killing that single fly now?

Swat the fly! Let this be your slogan if you wish to keep your household free of sickness and disease this summer. Teach your children to swat them too. They will do it gladly if you will just arm them each with a weapon which looks very much like a miniature tennis racket made out of flexible wire, and turn them loose in the rooms. They will make a game of it and will clear up all the flies in sight.

SWAT THE FLY.

To Remove Stains.

Blood Stains.—Use a tepid solution of a tablespoonful of kerosene to a gallon of water. Let stand a few minutes, then wash in cold water.

Egg Stains.—Table salt and a wet cloth will remove egg stains from silver.

Fruit Stains.—Put one heaping tablespoonful of gum camphor in a two ounce bottle of good whisky. Shake well before using and apply freely to stains when counting soiled clothes.

Grass Stains.—Wash the spot in alcohol, then in clear water.

Ink Stains.—Cover the spot with salt, squeeze lemon juice over it and expose to the sun.

Iron Rust.—Cover thickly with powdered alum and steam ten minutes over a teakettle of boiling water.

STARCHED COLLARS USED.

Starched linen and pique collars are attractive below round, youthful faces, but they are hopelessly trying on thin faced women and on women past the freshness of youth. With these childish collars are worn knotted ties of soft silk in striped black and white or dotted black and white effects, or of crepe de chine in sombre shadings. The effect with one of the new mannishly tailored suits is very smart, indeed, but women of mature years do best to confine themselves to a more formal type of collar of handkerchief lawn or batiste touched with a little hand embroidery or finished with hemstitching. A collar of some sort, however, must turn over on the dark tailored coat to give it the correct air.

FOR OUTING WEAR.

Chic Chapeau of Flexible Straw For the Little Man.

WHITE STRAW HAT.

Smart in the extreme are the outing hats shown this year for the smaller fry. Take the one in the illustration, for example. This hat is of white flexible straw, built with a hexagonal crown and a flexible brim, which may be worn turned either up or down. A band of white grosgrain ribbon ends in a jaunty bow at the side.

HOW TO DRESS.

The Advice of a Famous Actress Not to Be Followed Too Closely.

"Dress your character, not your figure," is the advice of a famous actress—and rather surprising this advice seems at first hearing. But think it over well and the excellence of the idea will appeal to you. Every woman has a certain individuality of her own—a temperament, if you will—that makes her a little, or perhaps a good deal, different from all other women. It is this individuality—this temperament—that woman should dress up to, according to the actress, in order to make the personality more marked and convincing.

But an instinctive carrying out of this advice with no heed to the promptings of reason may result in disaster. For example, there is always the woman who weighs 200 pounds or thereabouts, but whose personality is distinctly kittenish. Is she to dress her character—or her figure? There is also the little woman who ought to belong to the cuddly, appealing class, who yearns to be impressive and stately. If she insists upon wearing the garments of the grenadier woman she may spoil her chances of being fascinatingly charming.

The actress in her part always is dressed in conformity with the character she is portraying, but her costumes—and here is an important point—are made to suit her figure, lines while expressing a special sort of personality. Therefore if the delightful flounces of the 1850 period suit your type exactly, but are a bit trying to your too solid figure, adopt the flounces, but see to it that they are so cut and so arranged that the lines of the silhouette are right. This is true also of pert millinery styles, of classic draperies or oriental modes. They all may be worn, when they suit the personality, if their lines are cleverly adapted to the figure that is to sustain them.

LOOK UPON THE BRIGHT SIDE.

Pollyanna is the girl in a story who helped others to look on the bright side of things, however dark they seemed to be, and when she discovered how well her plans had worked realized that she had taught others to play her own game better than she could play it herself. How easy that is for most persons, even those who have not the spiritual insight of such a girl as Pollyanna! A mother teaches her child to be brave and to strive for high ideals. All the time she may be sure that she is herself a moral and physical coward and that she often falls below the average in her acceptance of ideals.

"I am not fit to do this work," a man or woman may say on whom devolves something that presupposes not only intelligence, but high moral purpose. The very fact that he questions himself indicates that he is fit in a way and that understanding what is required of him he may at least approximate it.

Those who have not the ability to persuade themselves to look for the bright things of life may at least help others to do it and in the doing may profit by the experience.

Very reverently a mother looks upon the task of leading her children in the right way. "What am I," she asks herself, "vain and frivolous as I am, to be intrusted with the upbringing of a child?" But no doubt the very fact that she does not preach, but leads her children in a sweet, human way, makes better children of them.

Life to be perfect must be well balanced, and the grave must not be allowed to outweigh the gay. A child playing marbles or spinning a top can be taught to be careful and considerate, to play fair and respect the rights of others and many other things, just as well as in his Sunday school class. Moral education is not a matter of a few hours one day in the week, but every day, from morning until night, a mother must lead her child by threads of precept and example, so strong that he cannot go astray and so light that they are not irksome.

The Orang Outang Is a Creature of Great Imitative Ability.

In hotels and private houses of India monkeys have been found that were trained to wait at table, bringing dishes and articles of food in a more or less mechanical way.

The story of the talented orang outang of Buffon, the naturalist, is classic. This creature gave visitors his arm, walked with them, showed them to the door, ate with a knife and fork and drank from a glass, poured tea into a cup, sweetened it and waited till it cooled before he drank it.

An orang outang at the Jardin des Plantes in Paris regularly unlocked with a key the door of the compartment he occupied, opened the door, locked it on the other side after he had entered and then hung the key on a nail.

Flourens relates that he once visited the Jardin des Plantes in company with an aged scholar whose appearance greatly interested this orang outang, which was at large in the rooms of the institution. The scholar wore old fashioned clothes, one article of which was a tall hat with a wide brim. He was much bent from age and in walking supported himself with a heavy cane.

When the two men were about to depart the hat and cane of the old man were missing. Presently the orang outang was seen tottering through the room, his back bent almost double, wearing the hat upon his head and walking stiffly by the aid of the cane.—Chicago Herald.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

Story of the Growth of a Famous New York City Landmark.

Madison Square Garden, indissolubly associated with the city of New York, was purchased in 1853 by the Harlem railroad after the extinction of the old eastern post road, which ran diagonally across the block. In 1854 the railroad company put up sheds for the handling of the early morning milk supply and farm products.

In 1868 the train sheds were rebuilt to house a passenger terminal of the Harlem on Twenty-sixth street and of the New Haven road on Twenty-seventh street, the trains being broken up at the present Grand Central and the separate cars being drawn down by mules.

The railway ceased to use the building in 1871, and in 1873 it was remodeled and leased to Barnum for the congress of nations. Sheridan Shook and Patrick Gilmore, in joint conduct of a museum, were the next tenants. Barnum returned with the circus and menagerie April 27, 1874. Gilmore took the place for the next season and produced the first of his concerts May 29, 1875.

On May 31, 1879, the place was first designated Madison Square Garden. The tearing down of the old building was begun Aug. 7, 1889. The present structure was formally opened June 16, 1890.—Argonaut.

Health For Canaries.

Even a canary must be cared for judiciously if its life is to be happy. Regular exercise outside its cage is desirable, if its owner has time to look after this exercise. A scrupulously clean cage, fresh water and seed every day, greens of some sort—lettuce, celery, plantain—once or twice a week and enforced abstinence from sugar, sweet biscuits and other odds and ends that are often fed to birds—these details insure health and, therefore, happiness to the caged bird. Perhaps the fact that it is caged, that it has so few ways of making its wants known, should make its owner more careful of its health than she would be even of the health of a dog or cat.—New York Sun.

Pictures In Gardens.

Above most other arts, landscape architecture is based on nature, and the art should be practiced on natural lines. The evolution of growing things the development of distinct types of effect, although greatly varied, can be, and should be, made to bear the stamp alike of definite, though perhaps instinctive, ideas throughout the various kinds of landscape gardening, whether it be a park, an estate, a village garden or a window box. It should make a fine picture, no matter how small or how large.—New York Telegram.

Cash Prize.

Flatbush—He always was a lucky sort of a guy.

Bensonhurst—What's happened?

"He's got the cash prize in a lottery."

"Really?"

"Yes, he's just married money."—Yonkers Statesman.

Protection.

"What's the idea of using the pronoun 'we' so often in your articles?"

"Well," replied the editor, "it's a matter of self protection. In case anybody takes offense I want to sound as much as possible like a crowd."—Philadelphia Record.

Tempus Fugit.

"I want a warrant for the arrest of Father Time."

"What's the charge?"

"Outrageous and continuous violation of the speed laws."—Judge.

The Proper Kind.

"I will give the boys' athletic club an acrobatic lunch today."

"What is that?"

"One consisting of turnovers."—Baltimore American.

He who lives after nature shall never be poor; after opinion, shall never be rich.—Seneca.

HOW A SHIRKER WON SUCCESS

Luck Proves Better Than Labor In One Case.

"This talk," said the lounger in the country store, "about hard work bein' at the bottom of big fortunes is all bosh. There's more fortunes started by savin' than hard work, more by rascality than by savin' and more by luck than either. Did I ever tell you about Tommy Shirk, the laziest man in the state? No? Well, I'll give it to you.

"Tommy married Phoebe Cutts and $800. Tom had ten acres o' land that wouldn't even grow blackberries. He puttered along tryin' to git somethin' outen it, or pretendin' to, till half his wife's money had been eaten up, then Phoebe said he'd have to find some way of makin' a livin'. Tommy was a good deal cut up by this and went off to a corner of his land that was overgrown with weeds and lay down to think it over. Gittin' his nose right down on the ground, he smelled kerosene. At first he thought some un had spilled it outen a lantern, but on diggin' up the dirt with his knife he found that oil was oozin' from below and the furder he went down the more of it there was.

"Well, Tom went home and told his wife that there was oil on the property. She laughed at him, but he tuk her to the spot and let her smell it. Tom tuk his spade with him, an' made a hole an' proved to his wife's satisfaction that the oil came from below. She had $400 hid away in a stockin', and in less'n a month that money was goin' outen the stockin' just about as fast as a well was bein' sunk where the oil was oozin'. Mrs. Shirk was almost crazy, seen they kept borin' without gettin' oil, but she resolved to put it all in an' take whatever done was at the end. One night she handed over the last dollar and had not struck oil.

"The next day after dinner Mrs. Shirk was wipin' the dishes and wettin' 'em ag'in with her tears when the boss come to the door and said:

"'Mrs. Shirk, we've got down to where there's oil, but it's not a-flowin' well. It has to be pumped up.'

"The Shirk family was in a more tantalizin' position than before. There was oil at the bottom of a well, but no means o' gettin' it up. If Tom hadn't been so cussed lazy he might have done some pumpin' himself. Weeks passed, and the family was nigh on to starvin'. One night a big storm come up, a regular cloudburst, and when mornin' come a creek that had run a mile from the Shirk farm had been turned from its channel and was a-runnin' not a hundred yards from the house. Mrs. Shirk tuk on, lamentin' that the water must run right over the oil well and they'd never git nothin' but water outen it. Tommy, who was a cheerful feller—them wo'thless cusses always is—tried to console her, but there warn't no use, so he said he'd go and see about it. Perty soon he come back and said to his wife:

"'Phoebe, the creek is a-runnin' right by the well, not over it.'

"'Well, then,' she answered, 'if you've got a spark o' energy left you'll go to work, pump out some oil, sell it and git us somethin' to eat.'

"'I got a better scheme 'n that,' he said.

"'I don't want to hear none o' your schemes,' the indignant wife answered. 'I want to see some work.'

"'Wimmen hain't no brains for schemes,' said Tom, and he went away.

"There was an old water wheel on the place, to which a former owner of the property had dug a sluice and had run a saw. Tommy Shirk was too lazy to do any work himself, but he hired a man on tick to haul the wheel to his well. Then he went home and tuk down the pump and tuk it to the well too. He rigged the pump to the water wheel, which was turned by the stream. Jist as the oil begun to flow along comes Mrs. Shirk. Tom was restin' on his back, with his hat over his eyes, smokin' his pipe. His wife, not noticin' the pumpin' and seein' Tom takin' it easy, begun to fire words at him. Tom raised his hand without even liftin' his hat offen his face and pointed at the pump throwin' out oil.

"That was the last time Mrs. Shirk ever spoke disrespectful to her husband. She admitted that if he was lazy he had two redeemin' p'ints—luck and ingenuity. Tom connected his well with a pipe line that run near by, and the oil ran merrily, Shirk charging it up at the market price per barrel. His well produced about twenty barrels a day, and even with oil at 50 cents a barrel he made about $10 a day. Bimeby he sunk another well and got another supply of oil about as large as the first. The same stream and water wheel and pump did the work, and Tom had only to make out a bill for $20 where before he had made out one for $10.

"Tom Shirk still smokes his pipe in the sun, with his hat over his eyes, but he usually does it on the porch of a fine house he has built on the spot where his cabin used to be. Mrs. Shirk has come to consider him a prodigy of genius, and they all git a lot o' good outen their oil wells. When they want to go away they jist let the pump go on pumpin'. It works as well at night as in the daytime.

"What I means by this yarn is: Gimme the luck and give the other feller the energy."

D/34

S. Lipsky & Son

The Stylepius Store

17

The Best Suit for the Money That Can Be Found

SEE OUR

$10
$12
$15

SUITS

You can save $3 to $5 on every Suit

Boys' Suits

Sizes 12 to 18

About 20 Suits, one of a kind left, values up to $5.00

$2.98

S. Lipsky & Son

27 First Street Fulton, N. Y.

AMONG STUDENTS

Fulton High School Pupils Cheer Clean-Up Campaign In City

We are all familiar with the words regarding a journey 'to the ants—considering their ways and being wise,' but here in our city should live our own little slogan—Go to Old High, you Citizen, consider its ways or die!

This morning a delegate from the Chamber of Commerce informally spoke to the student body on the "Clean-Up." Their co-operation was invited and when they were informed the city is their home as much as the house they live in, they looked as happy over the fact as a lot of live, bright, enthusiastic young people can look.

When their presence was requested at the "Community Bonfire," that a fitting demonstration be made by voice and antic, cheermaster Leland Carner mounted his desk and in a twinkling three big, loud, lusty cheers for "Clean-Up" made the very air ring.

That's the spirit in old Fulton High, and right here let it be said that for any citizen to sit facing that all too small assembly room, with the students packed in like sardines (no reflection boys and girls) and not to see the pressing need of a real high school he must indeed be a hard shelled what-do-you-call-it.

In each department activity reigns supreme—Handicapped by space and facilities the work under the corps of efficient teachers is doing the untmost to overcome the great handicap. Every taxpayer, every father and mother, every citizen should take a peep at the interior of the high school during its active hours and then—"consider its ways or die."

The Falley Seminary site, an ideal spot, may not be chosen as the place for the erection of our new high school. Where then, is the natural question?

No citizen or group of citizens should block the desire of the community at large—especially in a matter concerning our public schools.

A new high school is needed—and must come in the near future. How will the proposition be met if the Falley site is disposed of to other interests. Even in the matter of temporary quarters for the grades now being housed in the Falley Seminary. What is the solution?

Come let us reason together. A public debate on this question should serve the community as a whole.

AND POPULARITY

Educators Hope to Awaken Parents and Pupils in Care of Teeth

John H. Walsh, superintendent of New York city's public schools, advances a new line of thought relative to the coming celebration on May 28 of "Tothbrush Day." Mr. Walsh says:

"By setting in motion the machinery for a week of special attention to the teeth of the elementary school children of this city, the Board of Education hopes to accomplish much more than merely discovering whether every child has a toothbrush and knows how to use it properly. It hopes to awaken the children and their parents to the startling results of bad teeth; to influence the parents to see that their children get the proper dental attention, and also to increase the efficiency of the child.

"When I was in charge of the department of compulsory education and had to investigate the truancy of many children every week it occurred to me that there often was some reason other than sheer willfulness which led a child to stay away from school. I gathered enough evidence to convince me that in a great number of cases the boy or girl had good and sufficient reason for remaining absent. Many times a defective tooth had put a child on the black list when he should have been in the dentist's chair. Children are usually inarticulate unless their bodily discomfort is excessive.

"One boy I was interested in, for instance, first came to my attention because of apparent incorrigibility. His teacher made a kindly investigation and discovered that the boy had been coming to school without his breakfast, because he had a widowed mother, who had taken to drink. The teacher brought food to school for him every morning and the boy came back to normal without trouble.

"And I still believe that a child who has a toothache or any sort of ache is better off out in the park than sitting in front of a schoolroom desk. Malnutrition is the root of much trouble in our schools, I am convinced.

"Toothbrush week, or Dental Hygiene Week, as it is officially known, ought to be productive of great good along those lines. Children are reasonable enough to appreciate its value, and I have confidence that they will make the most of the lessons we will try to instill during the week.

"With the practical talks and demonstrations, the lantern slides and the toothbrush drill on Friday, the children are not likely to regard their toothbrushes with that fine indifference which they have shown in the past. Instead, we hope the children will take up their toothbrushes in the morning with the idea that it is not an annoying detail of the morning rush to get ready for school, but an interesting experiment in personal comfort.'

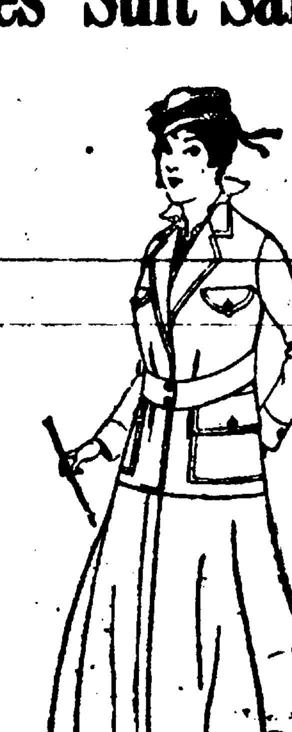
FOR WOMEN

"The New York Shop"

A REMARKABLE EVENT

Womens' and Misses' Suit Sale

We have selected from our stock several stylish models in Checks, Gabardines, Serges and Poplins; which go on sale **Friday and Saturday at $9.98.** These Suits usually retail for $22.50 and $15.00.



Unusual Values in Waists

A special lot of Muslin, Silk, Crepe and Voile Waists, for **Friday and Saturday at 49c each.** Regular 98c quality.

It's Just Correct Weather to Wear WHITE COATS

We are in receipt of many new exclusive patterns to select from, priced at **$5.75, $9.98, $10.75 and $15.75.**

Exclusive Ready-to-wear of the Better Class is always on Display at

M. J. McDONALD'S

Oneida Street

Community Notes

Edward Joslin has returned from a business trip to New York. Mr. Joslin had the pleasure of visiting some of the battleships stationed in the harbor.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rudd of S. 3d st., were in Palermo Sunday.

* * *

Miss Mabel Morrison of Worth st. is entertaining Miss Bertha Smith of Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. B. S. McKinstry and Mrs. McCully have been guests of Mrs. E. M Baldwin at Mt Pleasant.

* * *

Miss Marjorie Haskins of this city has been the guest of out of town friends.

* * *

Miss Mary Wells has as her guest Miss Fannie Byme of Baldwinsville.

* * *

Howard Rowlee of Ithaca was a recent guest of Fulton friends.

* * *

Prof. Wilcox announces the high school report cards have been given out to pupils and their prompt return with the parent's signature is desired.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Brown of Rochester were in the city today.

* * *

Miss Frances Lewis of Worth st. has taken a position as teacher in the 6th and 7th grades at Henderson, N.Y.

* * *

Mrs. William Bradt of Lincoln, Neb. is visting Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hulett of South 1st st.

* * *

The Woman's Civic League will meet at 3:30 tomorrow with Mrs. Suydam, 409 Buffalo st. Matters of importance will be brought up and a full membership is urged to be present.

* * *

Charles M. Allen caused to be filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday a deed conveying business property in this city to the Charles M. Allen, Inc., the indicated consideration being $6,000.

* * *

Attorney H. L. Gilman will take a petition before Referee in Bankruptcy Wright on Saturday in behalf of Horace E. Ball of this city.

* * *

Mrs. Jessie Lamphere has as her guest Miss Violet Hessler of Syracuse.

* * *

Orin Bogardus has gone to Clifton Springs to recuperate from his recent illness.

* * *

Mrs. Henrietta Roe, who has been seriously ill is convalescent.

* * *

People with "taking ways" have been greatly in evidence in the city of late. Articles ranging all the way from garden tools to silk shirts have been gathered in.

Tire Vulcanizing Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

WANTED

Second-Hand Counter, Desk, Cash Register and Safe

L. P. SMITH COMPANY

We are Agents for

CHASE & SANBORN'S

Fine Teas and Coffees

LA PORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida St. Hello 75

JULIA SOON HAD ENOUGH.

Got Anthony by Mail, but Postage Came Heavy.

Detroit, Mich.—Anthony Merz, fifty-eight, wanted a wife and money and wanted them in a hurry, so he tried the mail order method in a matrimonial publication. Here is the result:

Monday, received an answer from Julia Bekeke.

Tuesday, she came to Detroit.

Wednesday, they were married.

Thursday, they quarreled.

Friday, a warrant charging him with threats was obtained by the bride.

Saturday, Anthony was tried before Justice Stein.

By noon Attorney Alpert said he would have on file a bill for divorce in the circuit court.

"He didn't want me," said the mail order bride. "Just wanted my money. I gave him $100 to open a restaurant, but he changed his mind about that and asked for more cash. Then I left him. I'm going to get a divorce."

THIS BOY OWNS BALL PARK.

Gardner's Father Bought It For Him to Play In.

St. Louis.—Prospects are bright for a fourflusher of a time this summer for Rodgers Gardner, thirteen-year-old son of Russell E. Gardner, president of a big buggy company. His father has leased a whole ball park for him.

Heretofore the corner lot hierarchy reached its apex in the boy who owned a dollar 'n' a quarter baseball, a catcher's glove and an infielder's mitt. Even then he was always likely to be toppled from his throne by some interloper with a wagon tongue bat and an out drop curve. But when a fellow owns a whole park he's reasonably safe.

Russell E. Gardiner the other night closed a lease on the vacant corner at Laclede and Euclid avenues and has arranged to have it fenced and laid out in baseball grounds by the time the son returns from a military school for his summer vacation.

TWO GREAT INVENTORS.

Their Foresight Did Not Equal Their Ingenious Ability.

Not infrequently great inventors do not comprehend the significance of the thing they have produced. An interesting anecdote of two famous men of science whose foresight did not equal their inventive ability appears in Les Inventions Illustrees.

When Hertz first began to obtain satisfactory results from his now famous researches into the possibility of transmitting electric waves certain men of science suggested that some day similar vibrations might serve to transmit messages through space. Hertz laughed at the hypothesis and assured all comers that his experiments were for laboratories only. Now, after a few short years, it is hard to find a single issue of a daily paper that does not record some noteworthy example of the use of wireless telegraphy.

Levassor was the great engineer who sketched the automobile with such skill that his design has not been materially changed to this day. After Levassor accomplished his historic trip from Paris to Bordeaux and return at the dizzy speed of about fifteen miles an hour his admirers gave him a banquet. During the toasts one of them, stirred by the spirit of the occasion, rose and enthusiastically called on the assembly to drink to the approaching day when carriages should travel at the speed of sixty miles an hour. Levassor turned to his nearest neighbor and asked in a quick undertone, "Why is it that after every banquet some people feel called on to make fools of themselves?"

IRON IN WATER.

It Takes Only the Least Little Bit to Make Itself Felt.

Half a part per million of iron in water is detectable by taste, and more than four or five parts makes water unpalatable. In some mineral springs iron is the constituent which imparts a medicinal value to the water, but ordinarily it is undesirable. More than 2.5 parts per million in water used for laundering makes a stain on the clothes. Iron must be removed from water from which ice is made or a cloudy, discolored product will result. An iron content of over two or three parts per million in water used in the manufacture of paper will stain the paper.

Iron is harmful in water used for steaming, for it is in equilibrium with acids which inside the boiler become dissociated, with the result that the free acids corrode the boiler plates; but the amount of iron carried in solution by most waters is so small that the damage it does to steam boilers generally amounts to little.

Waters having a high iron content have in some places, where they have been used as city supplies, caused an immense amount of trouble and expense, for they favor the growth of crenothrix to such a degree that the water pipes become clogged with the iron sheaths of that organism. The removal of iron from water is sometimes easy and sometimes very difficult.—United States Geological Survey.

Quits.

Little Maudie would tell "whappers." One day her aunt thought she ought to be cured of this habit, so she spoke seriously to the little maid, who promised to mend her ways.

To point the moral auntie told the fable of the shepherd boy who was always calling "Wolf!" until no one could believe him. Then one day the wolf really came and ate up all the sheep.

"All the sheep?" interrupted Maudie.

"Yes, every one of them," replied auntie decidedly.

"Every single one?"

Auntie nodded.

"Well," said Maudie slowly, "I don't believe you, and you don't believe me. So there!"—London Answers.

Tough on the Joker.

The contributor wrote a joke about a plumber whose bills were always normal. "That," said the editor, rejecting it, "is not a joke, it's simply a lie."

The contributor tried again with a story of the plumber whose charges left nothing to be desired on the score of size. "That," said the editor, who had suffered, "is not a lie. Neither is it a joke."—London Scraps.

Food For Punsters.

"I don't see how Fussleigh gets any enjoyment out of his food. He's dieting, you know."

"Yes."

"He uses this new 'mathematical masticatory' system."

"Good gracious, what's that? So many chews to the mouthful?"

"No. He eats beans by the dozen, rice by the grain, fish by the perch and spaghetti by the yard."

"Does he seem better?"

"Measurably so."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Drink Plenty of Water.

A Roumanian scientist claims that any one can live to be 100 years old, barring accidents, if he drinks enough water. He declares he has discovered that old age is due to a decrease in the amount of water in the system and that Father Time may be checkmated by systematic water drinking during middle age.

Buying Wives.

Wives are still obtained by purchase in some parts of Russia. In the district of Kamyshin, on the Volga, this is practically the only way in which marriages are brought about. The price of a pretty girl from a well to do family ranges from $100 to $200.

Same Way.

"How did you find dear old Broadway?"

"That way yet."

"What way?"

"Old and dear."—Cleveland Leader.

Be satisfied with success in even the smallest matter and think that even such a result is no trifle.—Marcus Aurelius.

REAL BARGAINS

For Careful Buyers

$350 Styvesant Upright, Beautiful Figured Mahogany, used 6 months, at	$225
$390 Claudon Upright, like new	$245
$250 Kremlin Upright, like new	$150
$300 Mason, Boston Upright	$165

The above great values sold on our easy payment plan or liberal discount to cash purchases.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY COME IN AT ONCE

Bogue Piano Store

61 First Street

SPECIAL NOTICE

No miscellaneous Want Ads will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

In order that display advertising may secure preferred position copy must reach this office not later than 9 a.m. on day on which service is to be rendered.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldborn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Wanted—Competent young woman as stenographer and bookkeeper, for the summer. Post office box 74, or phone 56. tf

Upper Flat—Moderate rent, 214 Walradt st. 6 rooms and all modern cnoveniences. H. L. Crandall. tf

Wanted—By Polish girl of 16, position with family; good references. Address, 224 W. 1st st. 131c

Wanted—Woman for housework. Apply to Mrs. W. A. Butts, 351 South Fourth st. 131

Flat To Let—202 S. 3d st. R. L. McCully. 138

To Rent—Flat, lower, at 608 Rochester st, 130c

WATER GLASS
EGG PRESERVER
By the Quart or Gallon
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

MILK BOTTLES TO BE CLEANED

Health Board Permits Chickens Under Restrictions—Meat Store Displays

By a resolution passed last night by the Board of Health, chicken owners of the city will be able to secure liscences to maintain their yards within city limits and the Health Officer will issue permits to garbage collectors. Since the ordinance which forbids the keeping of chickens within the city limits has been given publicity, many poultry fanciers have been up in arms. Now the Health Officer will issue permits to those who wish to keep chickens but it will not be necessary for the owners to obtain permits unless a complaint is made against their fowls. The Health Officer will investigate all complaints and in cases where he does not deem the complaint justified he will issue a permit which will allow the poultry owners to maintain their yards without interference. Permits will be required of all garbage collectors.

The following were present at last night's meeting whlich was the first to be held since January 6; Messrs. Brooks, Morton, Carvey, Miller, Donovan, Dr. Kellar, Dr. Whitaker, Dr. Kennedy and Mayor Fox.

Dr. Whitaker made his report for the month of March which ineluded one case of diptheria one of tuberculosis, one of whooping cough and one of scarlet fever. For them onth of April there were five cases of measles, one case of chicken pox, one of tuberculosis, two of typhoid and one of scarlet fever. On March 27, Dr. Chase of the State Board of Health took samples of the city water and his report will be announced later. The State Board notified the local body that certain suggestions which were made in 1914 relative to the city's water supply have not been carried out and unless some action is taken the State will do the work and charge the cost to the city. Complaints were received from several citizens that the dirt and mud cleaned from some streets of the city were being dumped upon other streets.

Residents of South 5th st. entered a complaint through the State Board protesting against an unsanitary condition which is alleged to exist at the intersection of Fay st. and 5th st. The spot of ground referred to is filled with ashes and tin cans and thhe residents who entered the complaint stated that the ground was covered with wash water and fifth from which a bad ordor arose. Dr. Whitaker stated that the drainage in that section was

... due to fresh east winds.

imperfect which accounted for the presence of water on the lot. Improvements will be made at once.

Butchers will be compelled hereafter to show the heart, lungs, and liver of any beef, pork, veal or lamb carcass which hangs in their establishment upon request of the city inspector or of the purchaser, meat with the government stamp to be exempt from this provision.

A communication was received from the Lungmotor company of Chicago but no action was taken by the Board. A spite fence on Buffalo st. was reported but no action was taken.

Milk venders will not be allowed to fill bottles left on thep orches until they have been sterilized and this rule will be strictly enforced. The Clean-Up campaign was discussed and endorsed.

GEORGE M. WARD

Rev. George M. Ward, aged 69, died at the home of his son Charles F. Ward of Volney yesterday. Mr. Ward was removed from his home at Bristol Hill to the home of his son last week. He is survived by hi s widow and one son.

Mr. Ward was born in Volney June 3, 1845 and in his early days he was engaged in farm ing. He joined the 184th N. Y. Infantry when the Civil war broke out and after the war became a member of Sherman Post G. A. R., of Vermillion. Twenty-five years ago he studied for the ministry and was enrolled in the Methodist Episcopal church and assigned to the church at Bristol Hill. He was taken ill with pneumonia last spring and forced to give up his pastorate because of ill health.

The funeral will be held from his late residence Saturday at 2 o'clock and services will also be held in this city later in the day; Rev. Charles Olmstead of the Congregational church of this city will officiate assisted by Rev. J. W. Barrett of the First Methodist Episcopal church. Interment will be made in Mt. Adnah cemetery.

FULTON PARTY WILL SEE PENN RELAYS

Superintendent of schools, J. R. Fairgrieve, his son James, and Harold Caffrey will leave today for Philadelphia where they will be the guest of Thomas Johnson of this city, an alumni of Fulton High school who is now attending the University of Pennsylvania. While in the Quaker city the Fulton party will see the Penn relay races Saturday, an event of great importance in the athletic world and a trip to Princetown will be made. Caffrey expects to enter Princeton in the fall.

THE BROOM BRIGADE

A broom brigade made a clean sweep through the business section this morning. Shipman's store had a broom sale on and there was such a demand for this implement of warfare that several hundred of them were sold within an hour. "Shoulder your Broom." is the present day slogan in Fulton. Forward, March!

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. William Hunter is recovering from a serious illness.

* * *

Almon Bristol is in Rochester on business.

* * *

Tomorrow is Robbin Day. Get your contribution on the curb at 8 o'clock in the morning when free collection will be made.

* * *

A daughter, Muriel Marie, was born this morning to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Milvo, Park street.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stauring of S. Third st. were called to Syracuse Tuesday by the serious illness and death of Mr. Stauring's mother.

A Big Difference.

"I notice a great change in your little boy."

"As to how?"

"He used to dawdle and lag when you sent him in the morning to the store. Now he's off like the wind."

"He's a boy scout now, with a message to Rain-in-the-Face, the grocer."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Music.—Buell's Full Orchestra at the Onyx Confectionery, Saturday night. adv.

PERILS ARE MANY

Is Verdict of Speaker Before Savings Bank Association Today

New York, May 20.—The benefits derived from the co-operation given by the bankers of New York State in dealing with th egeneral financial disturbances created by the European War were pointed out by State Superintendent of Banks, Eugene Lamb Richards, in a speech here today before the annual convention of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York. Superintendent of Banks Richards emphasied the necessity for continuing this co-operation declaring that the coming year may try our courage and our patriotism even harder than has the last one.

"A year ago today," said Superintendent Richards, "when this Association was in convention, I pictured the savings bank system as a great suspension bridge woven from many little strands into a great highway for the people of this State by your ability and industry. Since then momentous things have happened. A world-wide cataclysm, with wars and rumors of wars, has shaken, and is still shaking the earth. But your bridge still stands, and stands not only because it was well built but because it has been well maintained by you whose duty it was to maintain it. You have kept the bridge. You have kept your faith with the people. And this faith rests on someting more than either brains or bullion. Our banks have wealth; our bankers have brains. But these are not all. The essential foundation of the people's faith — which is public confidence—has been character, and that charaeter which has given ourb anks and bankers what they have today—the financial leadership of the world.

"However, everyone realizes that many factors besides general financial disturbances have been and still are threatening to impair the usefulness of the savings bank system. You are facing competition for savings accounts from the postal savings banks, the trust companies, and the banks of discount, to say nothing of the agitation for municipal savings banks and governmental guaranty for national bank deposits; — all these things are disturbing elements, even though you have hitherto overcome them.

"And the whole banking community must face these problems unselfishly, with good judgment and with open minds. All of us must be willing to listen to proposed remedies, and while the banking millenium of complete co-operation and absolute solvency may never arrive, we must do our share to bring it nearer.

"On my mind one thought has been indelibly impressed by the events of this strenuous year. It is more than a thought. It is a conviction,—the conviction that some way must soon be devised to satisfy the depositors in every bank of this State that their money is as safe there as a deposit in the United States Treasury.

"The watchword of our success has been co-operation, not only between the banks themselves, but also between the banks and the Department. No commander at thef ront ever displayed more courage and patriotism than have our leading financiers during that period. Courage and patriotism are not the sole possession of the soldier, Peace as well as War has her victories and her heroes. And many a banker of this State has had to show and has shown more real courage—moral courage— than thousands of men in lines of battle, the courage which has kept a smiling front to those who might have so read panic through our country.

"The present need of the country is true patriotism—patriotism in time of peace! The patriotism which love of country and of serving the country and one's fellow men, not the mere worship of past deeds of dead men.—

"'Men, not Measures' is more than ever the need of the hour. Among the Orientals the highest term of reverence and respect, the term by which rulers of the East are addressed, is 'Protector of the Poor.' I like to think of you and me as that, and a little more, guarding one against the other with even-handed justice, so that debtor and creditor, merchant and clerk, employer and laborer, shall all have been better for our work, and that each of us in his own way shall have done something to advance the comfort, happiness and prosperity of ... year may try our courage and our patriotism even harder than has the one now past. With such examples of quiet courage as the past two weeks have given us, remembering as we may the words of that quiet hero, a man whose quality of courage few men knew till a few days ago, "Why fear Death! It is the most beautiful adventure in Life," remembering as we must the lonely figure of our President carrying without murmur and with wise courage the burden of responsibility for a hundred million souls, remembering these, let us so live and work for our fellow men, that we may say, with the poet Henley:

"It matters not how straight the gate,
How charged with punishment the scroll,
I am the master of my fate,
I am the captain of my soul."

TALKS IN HER SLEEP AWAKE, SPEECHLESS

Atlantic City, May 20.—Frightened speechless by a dream she had three weeks ago, Miss Joan E. Wing, of 288 St. Nicholas avenue, New York, is here in the hope that rest and sea air will restore her voice.

Physicians have diagnosed her ailment as a temporary paralysis of the vocal cords. Her mother insists that she is able to talk in her sleep, but that when awakened she finds articulation impossible.

The stricken girl spends most of the day upon the Boardwalk. In response to questions, she wrote on a sheet of paper the statement that she was engaged to a Mr. Russell, of 14 Wall street. "I am quite satisfied with single bliss until after the war, at least," she wrote, with a smile. "I am only sorry that I cannot root for the New York Giants. I adore them.

35,000 MEN AND WOMEN TO MARCH FOR SUNDAY

Paterson, May 20.—No doubt was left last night that "Billy" Sunday had captured Paterson, N. J., heart and soul. That city, which a few years ago began a fight to overcome a reputation for ungodliness, if not wickedness, filled his tabernacle with delegations from the factories and stores and from the labor organizations and political clubs.

At the same time the mill employes, the factory hands, labor unions, political parties and other organizations not usually linked with religious movement, applied for places in the parade which to be held next Saturday, when it is believed 35,000 men will march to show their appreciation of the revival Mr. Sunday has conducted.

JAMES W. LINSLEY

James W. Linsley died yesterday in his 81st year, at the home of his sister, Mrs. E. M. Baldwin, Volney.

Mr. Linsley has been living for about one year at the home of Mrs. Baldwip, his original home being in Catskill, Greene county. Funeral services will be held at the home of Mrs. Baldwin tomorrow at 1 o'clock, and burial will be made at Mt. Adnah cemetery.

Mr. Linsley is survived by Mrs. E. M. Baldwin and Mrs. B. M. McKinstry of this city, the latter being his niece.

Special prices on carriages. VanWagenen Inc. adv133

All Play Runs Broken

Poor Jones got in a trance
And ceased from being sporty;
He woke, by some mischance,
In nineteen hundred-forty.
Oh, how the world was changed
In virtue and in flaw!
He thought himself deranged
When this sign he saw:
"Again today that serial play,
'The Case of Harry Thaw!'"

Said Jones "Am I advanced
Too greatly in my date,
And was I but entranced
One day from twelve to eight?"
"Oh, no," they said, "you've slept
Years twenty-five away,
And still we've daily kept
Exhibiting our play:
This show appeals in fifty reels—
'The Case of Thaw' today!"

"Pshaw!" said the Rip-like one;
"You're fooling me, I know.
D'ye mean this show has run
Since nineteen-six or so?"
They answered: "Yes, indeed;
We put it on each year.
And people come with speed
Whene'er our signs appear:
We have the film that's sure to thrill—
'The Case of Thaw' is here!"

You talk of "Uncle Tom,"
"Old Homestead" and "East Lynne!"
We take the laurels from
Those dramas old and thin.
"Camille" will be forgot
And no one think of Shaw
When still there is a spot
Wherein this sign will draw:
"Come in and see our comedy—
'The Case of Harry Thaw!'"
—John O'Keefe in New York World.

This Size Can FREE

Chi-Namel The Chinese Oil Varnish

Colored---Stains and brightens in one application.
Clear---Gives gloss without changing color.

BUY a 10-cent Varnish Brush, to insure Chi-Namel a fair trial, and we will give you absolutely free out of stock, a regular 20c can of Chi-Namel Varnish in exchange for this signed certificate, any color you select.

Name ....

Address ....

PEOPLE'S HARDWARE CO., Inc. Fulton, N. Y.
Demonstration Saturday, May 22

We sold 600 BROOMS in less than Two Hours this morning

BIG GRANITEWARE SALE
TO-MORROW MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK

We Give Real Values

SHIPMAN'S 5-10-25 CENT STORE

BOY OF THREE YEARS IS VANDERBILT HEIR

May Inherit Bulk of Alfred Gwynne's Fortune.

In the financial and social world of New York there is much speculation about the disposition of the estate of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who died when the Lusitania was torpedoed May 7.

Among the suggestions that have been made as to provisions of Mr. Vanderbilt's will is one to the effect that the bulk of the property will probably be left to Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mr. Vanderbilt's elder son by his second wife, who was Mrs. Smith Hollins McKim. The boy is in his third year. His full brother, George, was born last September.

It is also believed that the will contains bequests to Mr. Vanderbilt's brothers and sisters, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney (who was Gertrude Vanderbilt) and the Countess Szechenyi, and that provision has been made for William H. Vanderbilt, Mr. Vanderbilt's son by his first wife, formerly Miss Elsie French.

A question has been raised as to the methods that would be adopted to prove Mr. Vanderbilt's death if his body is not found.

When the estate of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's father, Cornelius Vanderbilt, was distributed in 1900 (he died in 1899) the appraisal values placed the entire estate at $52,500,000 in personalty and $20,000,000 in realty. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's share was estimated then at approximately $56,000,000. The values of the properties in New York real estate have increased greatly since then.

It is recorded that Mr. Vanderbilt held direct title to the Hotel Vanderbilt, a twenty story structure in Park avenue extending from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth street: the Vanderbilt building, Nassau and Beekman streets; 245 and 247 Front street and 153 and 155 South street.

Mr. Vanderbilt held a big interest in the New York Central Realty and Terminal company, which controls the blocks between Forty-second and Fiftieth streets from Lexington to Madison avenue. This tract forms the site of the Grand Central terminal development and the property is said to be worth somewhere in the neighborhood of $20,000,000.

Properties along the Hudson river and Riverside drive from One Hundred and Fourteenth street to Spuyten Duyvil and the ship canal are also owned by a subsidiary of this corporation. The aggregate values of the properties held by these corporations have been placed, it is believed conservatively, at nearly $100,000,000. His home at Fifth avenue and Fifty-eighth street, is one of the largest and finest private houses in the world.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, the possessor of the bulk of the fortune of his late father, Cornelius Vanderbilt, since he attained his majority, was an active figure in financial circles. He was prominent in the social life of New York city, and by reason of his deep interest in coaching and kindred sports was exceedingly popular in America, and abroad.

Mr. Vanderbilt was the second son of Cornelius Vanderbilt and was born in New York city in 1877. He was graduated from Yale university in 1899 and was voted the most popular man in the institution. His older brother, Cornelius, was disinherited by their father because of his opposition to the marriage of the younger Cornelius, it was said.

Mr. Vanderbilt was one of the principal exhibitors at the horse show in New York, and his horses were also shown at exhibitions throughout the country. He was an expert whip.

WORE INFLATABLE JACKET.

Westerner Was Saved by Precaution Taken by Himself For Trip.

Charles T. Jeffery of Kenosha, Wis., ascribed his escape in the sinking of the Lusitania to an inflatable life jacket he was wearing. Mr. Jeffery said he went down with the ship and that when he came up he was surrounded by hundreds of persons making desperate efforts in the water to grab something which would keep them afloat.

E. M. Collis of Chicago said he jumped into the sea and clung to a log for two hours before he was picked up.

E. J. Milford of Maryland was dragged into a boat after swimming for fifty minutes.

Mrs. Patrick Wilson of Montreal was lowered in a boat, which was swamped and sank. Supported only by a lifebelt, she remained afloat for three sours and was finally rescued.

Active Chamber of Commerce.

The secretary of the Tiffin (O.) chamber of commerce calls on at least five members of the chamber daily, asking them for the following: First, attention to payment of dues; second, suggestions as to how the chamber can be of benefit to their business and to the community generally; third, names of additional prospective members. This gives every member the sense of personal attention, and gives him an opportunity to express himself freely, providing a constructive campaign of work for the chamber.

A REAL NECESSITY

No Advertiser can Successfully Develop Trade in the Market Afforded by the People of Fulton, Unless He Employs the Advertising Columns of

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

¶ Remember that its circulation represents ONE-SIXTH of the population of Fulton, therefore it is necessary to use *The Evening Times* to make your proposition a success.

¶ *The Evening Times'* readers represent the same classes as any other paper circulated in this vicinity, who are, collectively, the all-powerful people for the advertiser to reach.

¶ The people of Fulton reached by *The Evening Times* buy ONE-SIXTH of everything sold in the city. They have money to buy luxuries as well as necessities, and they read THIS PAPER because it is their Home Paper—edited, printed and circulated by "Home Talent" who spend their money for the upbuilding of Fulton—your City.

¶ Readers of *The Evening Times* are a big, mighty crowd—to neglect them, to ignore them means a lack of business judgment, and it requires the support of the big crowd to put things over.

THE BIG CROWD OF FULTON—READ YOUR HOME PAPER

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

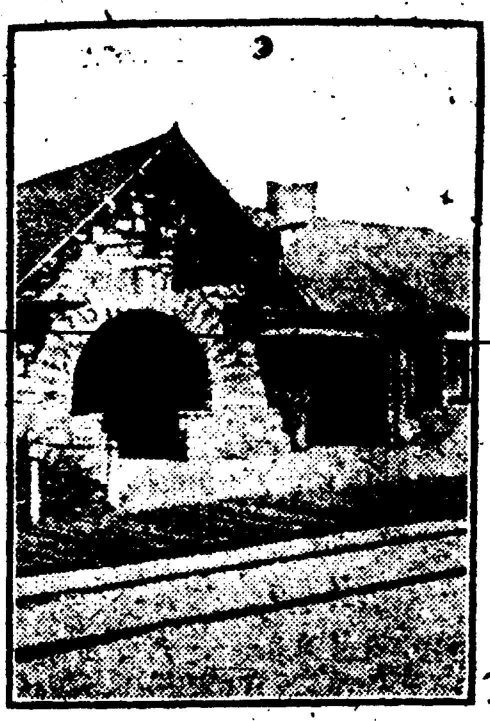
PRETTY STATIONS ON RAILROADS

Importance of Attractive Appearance From Car Window.

DEPOTS ARE INDICATORS.

First Impressions Are the Most Powerful and Lasting, Therefore the Get Up of a Suburban Station Has Its Influence Upon the Passerby.

When it is remembered that first impressions are the most powerful and the most lasting it will be easy to realize how highly important to a suburb is the appearance of the railroad station, which is generally the entrance to the village, writes Robert H. Van Comb in Art and Progress. With a majority of the people the opinion which is formed of a place is based very largely upon its appearance as seen from the vantage point of a car window. The village may possess attractions which do not appear to the



AN ATTRACTIVE SUBURBAN STATION.

casual passerby, but the station and its surroundings are generally considered representative of the place, and upon their appearance a judgment—either favorable or unfavorable—is very apt to be formed.

The problem is complicated by the fact that in the vast majority of instances the business quarter of a village is situated immediately about the station, and such quarters, which are apt to be more or less unattractive, have a great effect upon the appearance of what is the very heart of the community life. There are countless instances, particularly in the newer suburbs of large cities, where the entire development has been controlled and directed by a firm of real estate operators, where the problem has been very skillfully and successfully managed and the station and its surroundings are both beautiful and picturesque. In most suburbs, however, the ownership of such property is in the hands of many different individuals, and it is difficult to awaken the public spirit or to obtain the co-operation necessary for any plan of really successful betterment.

Many years ago the officials of one railroad so fully realized the opportunities which were theirs that the care of its stations—the rearrangement of such as already existed and the planning of those yet to be established—was given into the charge of an official assisted by a corps of draftsmen, designers and landscape gardeners and aided by the resources of a nursery for the growing of shrubbery and other plants. The dignity and beauty of many of the suburban railroad stations about an eastern city prove the wisdom of the plan.

The forlorn and unattractive station was taken in hand—its architectural shortcomings were quickly remedied by a clever architect who supervised the alterations made by the company's construction department. An equally clever landscape gardener would decide upon the treatment necessary to secure the most attractive use of any natural advantages which the surroundings might possess and the best means of concealing what could not be remedied. The newer stations presented opportunities for working out really beautiful results both in the planning of the stations and in the arrangement of their grounds. The late H. H. Richardson, one of the greatest of American architects, designed several of the station buildings, which even today are models of all that a suburban railroad station should be.

Where the initiative is not taken by the railroad authorities it must logically come from residents of the village itself, and there are countless instances of the improvement of entire communities and the awakening of local civic pride by village improvement leagues.

A Live Municipality.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Wilmerding, Pa., will be held some time early in September next. The tentative plans which will be worked out by the general committee and many subcommittees of the Wilmerding board of trade will include several big historical pageants which will detail the history of Wilmerding from the time it was a hamlet of several houses in North Versailles township until the present time.

The caterpillar, though a sociable creature, tries to keep out of everybody's way. Some species hide on the under surface of leaves, others on the stems or blades of grass, which serve them as food; others, again, build little nests for concealment or lie snugly hidden between the curled edges of leaves, which they draw close together until the opposite edges meet. The caterpillar is a sociable creature in his own family. He knows that there is safety in numbers, and you will find whole companies feeding side by side while keeping a sharp lookout for their bird enemies, but when a caterpillar is by himself he scarcely dares to move for fear of attracting attention. Even when he is obliged to change his skin he doesn't venture to leave his old coat lying around. The moment that he takes it off he eats it. The caterpillars that live in companies shed their skin boldly. Only the poor solitary fellows feel forced to swallow their old clothes.—London Mail.

Chivalry In Battle.

There was some chivalry in a naval fight in the good old days of Blake and Van Tromp, when sneaking submarines and barbarous torpedoes were unknown and naval commanders "courted war like a mistress."

When the Spanish Admiral Oquendo declined to come out of the shallow waters of Goodwin sands to fight because he had no powder Van Tromp said, "I have powder enough for both. I will give him half mine."

"It is not only powder I need, but masts for my ships," replied Oquendo. To which Van Tromp replied, "I have plenty of masts, a whole shipload of them, and you can have them if you will only come out and meet me."

The result justified the caution of Oquendo, for when the two fleets did meet the Spaniards were so terribly beaten by the Dutch that of sixty-seven ships only eighteen reached Dunkirk in safety.—Army and Navy Journal.

Scotland and Cakes.

Scotland came to be known centuries ago as the "Land o' Cakes" and as such has been celebrated in prose and poetry. One may yet in traveling through that northern land come upon country inns and herders' huts, see women who never attended a "cooking school" and who, over a peat fire in the great chimney place, a griddle swung by a crane over the slow coals, baking a cake more than a foot in diameter, savory and promising of a meal for the gods, and who, when the big cake is ready for the turning, will seize the griddle by the handle, give it a toss in the air and turn that cake with an art motion not to be seen in any other place on earth, the big, round slab turning a loop the loop and alighting with the other side down in the same place as before to the breadth of a slender stem of the heather.—Exchange.

Yeast In Bread.

In the dough from which bread is made there is a lot of sugar, which contains carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. It is necessary to ferment this sugar to make bread edible, and yeast is used because it has the power to do this. It is made from a plant having this quality. Fermenting sugar is equivalent to burning it, and there are two results. One is the formation of carbonic acid gas. A great deal of this gas is caught in the dough in the form of large or small bubbles, and some of it escapes into the air. The part that cannot escape causes the dough to rise and makes the bread light. The holes in bread are the little pockets which held the carbonic acid gas. The effect of the bubbles is to lift the body of dough so that the heat can penetrate readily and bake it properly.—Boston Herald.

A Morbid Desire.

Two octogenarian darkies at White Sulphur Springs, having been employed by one hotel management since old time war days, are now retained as pensioners, though they occasionally do light and pottering jobs about the place.

One day not long ago they were languidly raking leaves on the lawn. As a lady passed she heard them quarreling and stopped to listen.

"Nigger," stated the older of the pair, "does you know whut I wish't? I wish't dat hotel yonder had a thousan' rooms in it and you wuz laid out daid in ev'y room!"—Saturday Evening Post.

Overcharged.

In a western town the attorney for the gas company was making a popular address.

"Think of the good the gas company has done," he cried. "If I were permitted a pun I would say in the words of the immortal poet, 'Honor the light brigade!'"

Whereupon a shrill voice came from the rear, "Oh, what a charge they made!"—New York Times.

Doing His Best.

Teacher—Is there no way I can induce you, Johnny, to take some interest in your algebra? Johnny—Certainly, Miss Jinks. In fact, I do take an interest, but somehow I don't seem to be able to get hold of the principle.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Almanacs.

Almanacs are in existence that were compiled in the fourteenth century, but they are only in manuscript. The first printed almanac was issued about the year 1475.

Men of loftier mind manifest themselves in their equitable dealings, small minded men in their going after gain.—Confucius.

PUBLIC GARDENS FOR CHILDREN

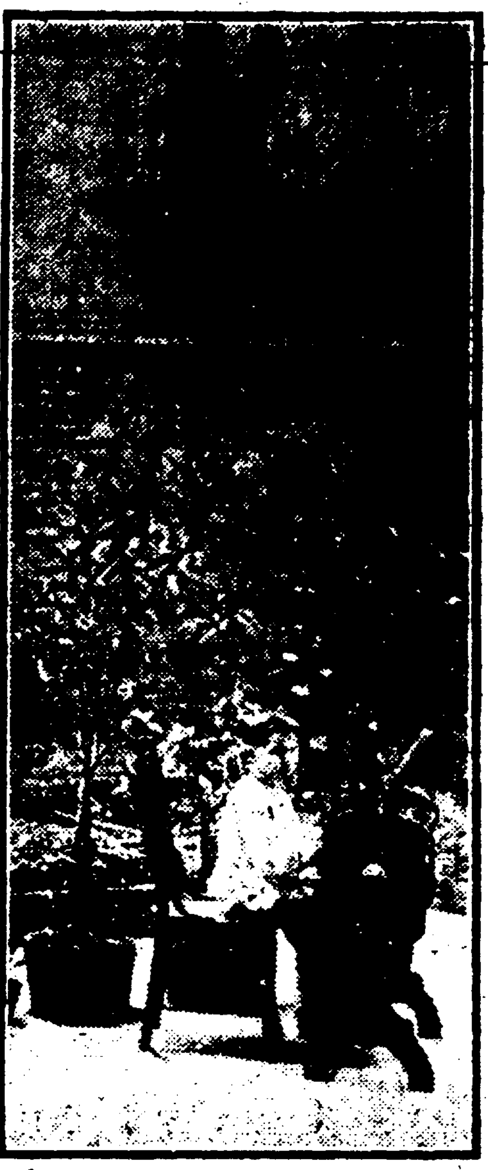
Successful In Western Cities, Idea Travels Eastward.

ASSUMES NATIONAL SCOPE.

An Important Problem of Education Is Involved Which Can, It Is Believed, Be Solved In No Other Way So Well as by Home Gardening Done by Children Under School Direction.

The child's garden movement has recently struck New York city. From the west it has come, and Portland, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver, St. Louis, Milwaukee and many other cities are already proud of their school children's gardens. In New York, too, it has been tried in a tentative manner, but now that the International Child Welfare league has taken it in hand the child gardening movement is assuming importance. The movement has become one of national scope, and everywhere so far it has proved a great success.

The enthusiasts who are directing the movement are confident that the establishment of children's gardens will solve many questions. They differ, however, as to its main object. Some say that the value lies in the fact that children will be taught habits



IN A CHILD'S GARDEN.

of industry. Others say that children who have formerly worked in mills and factories may add to the family means by raising vegetables instead and thus the child labor evil will be lessened. Others say that the main object is to teach children the fundamental principles of morality; that each individual must by some kind of labor contribute to the common wealth as much as he takes out of it. All are agreed, however, that it will mean health, strength and joy in labor to the children who work in these gardens.

Children are now at work cleaning up back yards and vacant lots and dividing the land into plots. An experienced gardening instructor superintends the work and suggests what is needed. The soil is examined, and the qualities that are lacking are added. Seeds are being provided to the children by the gardening committee of the Child Welfare league and by several large seed houses.

In this situation is involved an important problem of education and economics which can, it is believed, be solved in no other way so well as by home gardening done by children under the direction of the school. In other large cities where vacant lots in the suburbs have been turned over to the children to use as gardens a teacher who understood practical and theoretical gardening was employed to direct the work of the children throughout the summer. When the first interest and enthusiasm began to flag it was she who revived a new interest in the growing of vegetables and flowers; it was she who inspired the weeding, the hoeing and raking that must be kept up during the hot days of July.

Adolph Lewisohn, chairman of the home garden committee of New York city, had this to say of another aspect of the movement:

"In England, Holland, France, Germany—in every European country, for that matter—every piece of ground is utilized, and the result of this cultivation is a beauty that our country lacks. The bald ugliness of American towns and cities is due in a large measure to this neglect of unoccupied ground. We pile up our vacant lots and the outskirts of our cities with tin cans, unsightly dumps and all sorts of refuse. The first thing a foreigner notices when he comes to our country is this dreary ugliness. We shall do much to beautify our country if we encourage children's gardens."

A MODERN FABLE

How a Town Was Made.

HUSTLE BUILT IT

Claude Came Along With the Big Newspaper Idea, and Isit Sat Up and Took Notice---Injection of Printing Ink Galvanized Dead Burg Into Life---Modern Improvements Then Converted Tank Town Into a Real Metropolis.

By W. B. POWELL of the Clearwater (Fla.) Sun.

[With apologies to George Ade.]

Once in the Dim and Misty Pathways of Civilization, before the days of the Referendum and Recall, a Gink wearing Overlapping Cuffs and Underlapping Collars, and who combed his hair Straight Back like a Sea Lion dropped off of Number Six, Southbound, at a certain Half Mast Dump out on a Spur Division somewhere between the Celery Belt and the Everglades, where the Leading Citizens wore Gum Arctics with Big Buckles and where Parched Corn, lubricated with Photo Paste, was served at Select Functions.

He was Welcomed-to-Our-Town by a Large and Commodious Audience which packed the Amphitheatre of the Railroad Loafing Place. There was the Gazook with a black sweater who operated the Ark which Navigated between the Steel Rails and the Only Hotel, two Giggling Milk-fed Girls out for a Mash; four Prominent Citizens sitting back on their Surplus trying to Hatch out Eight Per Cent, and eleven leading pillars of High Society who were there to Grab some express packages which contained Great Joy that they could Lap Up faster than the Revenue Officers could paste on the Stamps.

"Isit" is Its Name.

"Isit" was blazoned on both ends of the Da-po, and Isit it was; destined by Lurid Literature to become the New York of Sub-tropical, Sun-Kissed Florida.

It was a Low, Rambling, Sheetiron Cornice, slab-sided sort of a town, so out of harmony with Nature that it couldn't be set to Rag Time or a Sonata in B Minor. It was a Lead Pipe Cinch that its Vertebra was Catalogued as Broadway.

It was a Blot on the Landscape afflicted with an Eczema of Architecture, splotched with a Dull Weather-Beaten Complexion and Running Sores like Rotten Sidewalks and Galvanized Awnings. Its 642 acres of Various and Assorted Weeds needed Manicuring. There were so many For Sale Signs impaling the climate that it looked a National Cemetery by moonlight.

Claude—for our hero's name was Claude—Claude DeShon—gave the Once Over to the Human Mephitis Mephitis who navigated the Village Ox Cart; passed up the Giggling Girls with Contumely; scorned the Overtures of the Eight Per Cent Night Riders, and taking his bearings from the Solitary Coal Oil Glimmer which Pinkled so Pale at the end of Broadway, he Jiggled his Carburetor, threw himself into Low Gear and set his course a little East by So'east and went pulsating into the Solitude of the Night.

He Was a Man With a Mission.

He had a Mighty Mission to perform.

While his Massive Thinktank was Conning a Suitable Approach to make to the Geezers of this Misfit Village he collided with a Razorback employed as Sanitary Officer. He had no more than Apologized for his Offense of Interfering with the Town's Chief Rooter, than he Floundered into a Hog Wallow. By this time his Religion was Cracked.

With a Flat Tire and his Radiator Bubbling over with Wrath he steered into the Assembly Room of the Palace Hotel, rates one dollar per, with the Grace of a Stone Boat in Sloppy Weather.

Si Jenks, the prop. and gen. man., was awaiting his coming. He had been Awaiting the coming of some Weak-minded Victim all day. Si ran a livery, sale and feed stable in Conjunction with his Palace Hotel. You could take your choice. He had Strange whiskers and a Mackerel Eye, and Drank Soda Pop when he wanted to be Devilish. The Palace was some hotel. Even the Hound Dog, which was part of the Furniture, howled when the Dinner Bell called one to Partake. The rooms were as big as a Telephone Booth, and furnished like a Box Stall.

"Evening, stranger," he spoke, shoving a Stubby Pencil into his Digits, and pointing to the Register. "My rates be one dollar a day, strictly terra firma."

Ha, a Newspaper Man!

"Evening, sir," replied Claude, for he was Feeling His Way, as he did not know whether Si was a Leading Gazook or just a Plain Timekiller. "I want a Rabbit Warren where the Alfalfa is Deep, and by-the-bye you can Lead me to the Fodder. For the night, put me next to Pure Reading Matter, Top of the Column. I Crave Rest, for my Soul is Tortured and I have Calluses on My Conscience. I have Kotowed to your Sanitary Officer and Chief Rooter; have inspected your Real Estate; been Lamped for a Hardware Drummer by Loud Callers; been Approached by your Animated Movie and taken as a Winter Toureen; and looked upon as Good Picking by some Eight Per Centers who had some Town Lots up their Sleeves. I am only Common Clay. I am a Newspaper Man. I have come into your Midst to inject Mental Turpitude into your Ego; to Hypodermically instill seven Kinds of Getthere and Doitquick into your Epidermis. Where now grows Saw Palmetto and where Listed the Tin Can and the Bull Frog there will be Teeming Thousands Dodging Commercialism which will Stagger Humanity, or words to That Effect. Do you get me? I shall plant here Moving Pictures and Tango Teas, Research Clubs and Poultry Shows; Greek Lobster Palaces and Syrian Bazaars.

"This town will make Miami, Jacksonville and Tampa look like Whistling Stations when I get my Dingdong Lubricated. This little old Mud Flat will look like the Chambermaid's Dream of Paradise. Now, kind sir; lead me to my Downy Couch so I can lay me Down."

Si Jenks reached behind the counter and got his ax.

"You Human Dynamo, you," he sputtered. "I am an old man and of family and of Good Reputation. My Voltage is High, too. But no Ten-cent Talking Machine can do a Monologue at My Expense. Who are you? Rube Allen? No—then Out of My Sight before I Mutilate you. If I turn this 42-Centimeter Quick-Action Weapon on you, the Coroner will Have to Gather up your Remains with a Bucket."

Claude Foresees Fame.

"Friend," said Claude Suavely and not Abashed, for he had once edited Dixie and also been in two Railroad Wrecks and had fallen out of a Balloon. "I jest you not. I may be a fool, but to Quip one of your Jibe I fain would Cut Off My Right Hand. I am a Ball-Bearing Newspaper Man to the Manor born, a pen in my right ear, a Dictionary in My Hand. You Need Here a Palladium of Thought, a Chronicler of the Times. Your town Needs Gingering Up! I admit it is well Laid Out, but any Dead Town has to be Well Laid Out before it be given a Decent Burial. Let us be friends. Put the ax in Cold Storage. I may need it on the Morrow to macerate hand-picked boneless Prunes. Hold in Abeyance your Opinion of Me. I will Prove that I am No Worse Than I Look. By To-morrow they will be Burning Greek Fire and Sending up Toy Balloons in my Honor."

So this was Claude's Look In at Isit.

On the morrow he Sallied Forth with his Hand Shaker well Greased, wearing a Dark and Sinister Cutaway, a fresh Gardenia and a Fountain Pen. Within an hour he had the Main Guy Backed into the Dog Kennel pleading for Mercy.

Other leading Citizens Riding Hobbies and some on Foot fell to his Articles of Incorporation and Licked Them Up like a Hired Hand with Pan Cakes on a Frosty Morning. He was elected first Chambermaid to Isit's Destinies and was Carted All Over the Country to show him Possibilities he Never Dreamed of.

The Leading Men Foregather.

They called a meeting of the Board of Trade for that evening and all the local Rip VanWinkles came forth from their Dog Kennels and Pool Rooms wearing their best Hickory Shirts and Corduroy Pants.

They list to Claude while he Dilated Upon the Manner in Which he was to Disarrange the Face of Nature, Dissect its Vital Organs, and make Isit Scream with Prosperity. They sat with Baited Breath—some baited more than others—while he Pictured Towering Smokestacks, and Eleven Story Mortgages; of Jitney Busses and Home-made Molasses Candy, Rotary Pool, Link Cuff Buttons, and other Evidences of Civic Insanity.

The meeting was so Enthusiastic that the Smokestack of the Pumping Plant down by the Try & Get There R. R. toppled over.

It was never Thought there were so many Hot Babies in that little sawed-off Wart of a Tank Town.

When the Subscription Paper was Passed Around they Had a Riot to see who Would Head the list of O Promise Me's. In Fifteen Minutes there were so Many Figures on the paper it Looked like Harry Brown's Detailed Explanation of the Cost System.

The Railroad Agent was escorted to the Tick-Tick Emporium to send a Special Message of the Gink's Coming to all the Bigwig Papers that would take the Scream at Night Press Rate without Setting up a Holler on Expense.

The Pirates from Atlanta who sell printers' supplies Zeppelin-ed into Isit the next day with the Avidity of Lightning Rod Agents in the Corn Belt after a Thunder Shower. They sold Claude a Gold-plated outfit that would print anything from an Encyclopedia to a 28-sheet poster.

Then Isit Woke Up.

Isit got Dippy at once. It began an Orgy of Riotous Living that would make Bacchus climb into the Mast. Nothing but Night-Blooming Martinis was considered. Society spurned Maiden Hair Fern and Cull Grapefruit Wash and would have Real Punch, served from Cut Glass Bathtubs, with enough Kick in one Bumper to dynamite an orange grove. They acquired a Table-d'hote Vocabulary.

On Broadway they began to see Daylight through the Show Windows, and they Removed some of the Placards of Ringling Bros. Circus that visited Tampa in 1883. A Horseshoe Pitching Tournament was Promulgated, and Checker Players Lingered over the Devilish Game on Broadway Emulating the Street Life of Paris.

The founders of Isit turned over in their Graves.

A Wet and Dry election was agitated and they even thought of asking William Jennings Bryan to speak to them on the Commission Form of Government.

The Isit Hurrah came out within the course of three weeks.

The town made Merry.

There was a Grand Free Barbecue and the Boom-de-Aye lads Punctured the Atmosphere with "A Hot Time in the Old Town To-night."

Beginning of the Improvements.

The first copy was auctioned off to the Highest Bidder and it brought $7.39, which Sum was immediately placed to the Credit of the Womans' Civic Society to build a Public Park and the balance to be appropriated to the Research Society and the Home for Indigent and Indignant Grass Widows.

The Hurrah was real sassy in its Initial Issue. Claude was strong on Uplift and Fussy on Social Shams. He said that Isit was Suffering from a Parcel of Hasbeens and Mossbacks with green scums on their Moose Hides; that it was a Long Primer Community on a Nonpareil Diet; that it was Starving Itself to Death waiting for Something to Transpire; that the Richest Man in Town was a Loafer because he didn't Mix it up with Progress—it would Increase his taxes and they might Discover that he should be Paying an Income Tax to preserve the Nation from Bankruptcy; that there were too many Churches and too little Religion; that the town should Scatter some Paving Material over its Sand Streets; that the Old Maids had better be tangoing than Knitting Socks for War Sufferers; that it needed more spirit than a Guinea Pig and should have a Backbone where its Wishbone was; that it should take a Rise out of Itself and Get Right and Stay Right.

Many who welcomed Claude with the Glad Hand and Loose Pocketbook began hedging and wanted to Retrench on Fellowship and Mazuma. They said he was a Two-faced Walhalla with a Misfit Conscience, and Gratitude was a Total Stranger to him.

Claude was just as popular as La Grippe or Tonsilitis.

But he only smiled and replied: Watch My Smoke. I haven't began to Steam Up.

He Girded Up His Loins and began Mental Exertion on the Second Issue of the Hurrah.

Reform Gets on the Job.

He tackled the Social Evils as well as the Dry Rot of Commercialism.

The Hurrah stirred Society and Church from Center to Circumference.

Claude was there with the Bells On.

The Denizens got so mad that they Voted him Mayor and told him to Go as Far as He Liked.

Claude had them tax themselves for Water under ground and Brick on Top; an Electric Light plant paid Current Rates for a Franchise. He ordered Modern Plumbing for the Fire Department, and Red Upholstered Furniture for the Council Chamber.

Everything and Everybody Climbed Aboard the Uplift Wagon.

The Palace Hotel divorced its Livery Stables from its Dining Room and changed the Roller Towel every other day whether it Needed it or not.

Claude joined the Mutual Admiration Society and got Quoted Everyday in the Short Talks column.

Harry Floyd wrote an idiom, or something idiotic about the place.

The Limited from New York put a Star after Isit on the Time Card.

Dame Fortune Lamps Claude.

In the meanwhile Claude held Quiet Sessions with Brick Manufacturers, Sewer Contractors and other High Brows, and his Bank Account got so Heavy that the Steenth National Bank asked him to Remove it as it interfered with the Ordinary Course of Business.

He married the Dresden China Daughter of the Richest Man in Town and owned two automobiles with decorated Jeweled Fenders. They led the Delicatessen Circles, and ranked above the First Families who dated their ancestry back to the Freeze of 1895, or those who Got Their start selling catfish to Salmon canneries.

He was a director in Every Watered Corporation in Isit, and His Name was the Trademark of Commercial Probity.

Now Isit is Really "It."

Isit is now Some Town. It has half as many Refined Caucasians as the City Directory Attributes to it. It has all the Modern Improvements and they are Just as Unsatisfactory as Elsewhere. It has a Surfeit of Culture and can tell an Oil Painting from a Can of Sardines; its People read Josephus and the Six Best Sellers; it has Afternoon Teas and enjoys Sponge Cake with Clinkers in it. It has a Chautauqua everytime some Idle Parlor Entertainers want some Coin. It has a National Ball Team Capering Over the Green each Spring eating their Heads Off at the town's expense. It has a fine collection of Punk Dollars and is ready to Absorb some State Fair Rosettes at one dollar per. It gives the Lofty Tip to every kind of Money Extractor, from cripples with Pasteboards to Write-Up Men from the Northern Papers who Come Down Each Winter to Save the Country from the Demnition Bowwows. It sends Vaudeville Artists traveling over the Country by auto, by canoe and shoe leather to Advertise the place. The Board of Trade has a large and Influential Membership of nonpaying members and a larger Outstanding Indebtedness.

Isit is now famed.

It has all the Other Towns in its Class hanging their Chins Over Tombstones weeping their hearts out.

It has them Faded to a Farethewell. Its slogan is "Isit 100,000 by 1920."

MORAL—The town makes the newspaper.

Brought to a Decision

By LOUISE B. CUMMINGS

The telephone is a great institution, especially in the country, where they have a wire that conveys everybody's messages and everybody can hear everybody else's message. The way they distinguish between calls for different persons is by signal. For instance, Amos Tucker's call will be two short rings, the Widow Fowler's a long and a short call, and so on, like the Morse telegraphic alphabet.

But those owning telephones are apt to listen not only to their own but to their neighbors' calls. If the Andersons are called there is a number of clicks all along the line!

Now, it happened that Enoch Dawson, living in a region supplied by the Farmers' Telephone company, took up the receiver and called one of his two best girls, Edna Perkins, whose signal was a short, a long and a short ring. It happened that all at the Perkins farm were out milking or attending to some other farm duty, but Sarah Short, the other of Enoch's best girls, heard the ring and went to the telephone.

"Is that you, Edna?"

Miss Short recognized Enoch's voice. "Yes," she replied. "What is it, Enoch?"

"Oh, nothing much. I just called you up to have a little chin-chin. We lost a calf this mornin'—the brindle one."

"You don't mean it! What was the matter?"

"Don't know. Tuk sick and died. Say, Ed, how would you like to go out with me Sunday afternoon in my buggy? I just had it painted."

"I dunno. But I reckon Sallie Short wouldn't like to have you take me out. If she should see me she might git mad."

"That doesn't make any difference to me. Let her git mad ef she likes. Reckon I kin stand it."

"Where would I come in? Sal Short when she gits riled is terrible. She'd go round tellin' everybody that I butted in between you and her and tuk you away from her. No, sir-ee, I don't do anything underhanded. If you want me to go ridin' with you regular it's a go, but I don't intend to keep company with a feller as can't decide between two gals. Goodby."

There was a click, and Enoch was left talking to nothing; at least nobody answered him.

It so happened that Edna Perkins came in while this dialogue was in progress and, thinking to call up Enoch, took up the receiver. Hearing his voice she said nothing, but listened, hearing the principal part of the foregoing dialogue and recognizing, which Enoch did not, her rival's voice. When the conversation ceased Edna hung up the receiver, but later called Enoch.

"Well, who is it?" he asked.

"I'm Sallie. What you goin' to do Sunday afternoon, Enoch? Can't you come round about 4 o'clock and stay to supper?"

"I don't think I can. I've got an engagement."

"Oh!"

"Yes, I'll be occupied all the afternoon."

"Somepin goin' on between you and Edna Perkins, I reckon."

"Well, yes. I dunno. I asked her to go out for a ride with me, but I dunno if she's goin' to accept or not."

"H'm! Well, you may as well understand now as any time that if you want to keep company with Edna and me both at the same time you can't do it. You've got to stick to one or the other of us. You can accept my invitation for Sunday or let it alone, whichever you choose, but if you take Edna Perkins to drive on that day you needn't trouble yourself to come to see me any more."

There was a click, and once more Enoch was left to talk to nobody. But he heard a succession of giggles all along the line and a succession of clicks as a number of women, both young and elderly, hung up their receivers. The ears of the eavesdroppers were much sharper than Enoch's, and they knew that each of the rivals had said that if he didn't give her up the other would have nothing more to do with him.

The next Sunday afternoon the road between the Perkinses and the Shorts was lined with persons who had learned either from eavesdropping or from one another that Enoch Dawson would be forced to decide between two girls to whom he had been paying marked attention. Enoch's farm was connected by this road with the main road. At the junction were many persons watching to see which way he would turn on reaching the main road, whether he would turn to Edna's or Sarah's home. At 3 o'clock he was seen coming in his spick and span buggy. He noticed those waiting, but it did not occur to him that they were interested in his movements. When he reached the main road he pulled up and looked first in one direction, then in the opposite.

"Get up," he said at last, turning his horse's head toward the Perkins farm.

He was astonished at a shout from the loiterers: "Perkins has won!" "Bully for Edna!" "Short isn't long enough!" and other such remarks.

Something was evidently wrong, and he colored, but drove on to the Perkins farm, where he found another party in waiting. They threw up their hats and cheered when they saw him coming.

Thanks to the telephone, his choice had been made.

MANY USES FOR GUNS.

They Have Even Been the Means at Times of Saving Lives.

Guns would not go even if warfare were abolished. For example, the signal gun of a ship is used to announce her arrival on a coast. It would be difficult to find an equally effective substitute. The 1 o'clock gun, too, which is fired by electricity from Greenwich observatory, is the most effective means possible of announcing the exact time to surrounding towns, while nothing more impressive could be found than the minute guns fired for public mourning and the salute given on occasions of public rejoicings.

Guns save lives as well as take them. In desert countries, where it is difficult to collect water out of a mere dampness of sand, gun barrels are often sunk into the ground. By this means moisture is collected in the bore and many lives have been preserved by a timely draw at the muzzle.

A slaver, captured with a crew of slaves in the tropics, was once put in charge of a prize crew. During the voyage water ran out and slaves, slavers and prize crew were all dying of thirst. Then a sergeant hit on a brilliant idea. Taking all the available gun barrels, he plugged up the breach ends of a few of them, filled their bores with sea water and set them end up among the coals of the galley fire. Then as the steam rose he ran it through the other gun barrels till it cooled. The cooling steam collected in the shape of excellent fresh water and by this means scores of lives were saved.—Pearson's Weekly.

SUBLIME SIMPLICITY.

The Epitaph Over Sir Henry Lawrence, the Lucknow Hero.

There is a simple tomb in Lucknow, in India, that cost no more than many a plain farmer's gravestone in our rural burying places, but Clarence Poe declares that it impressed him more than anything else he saw in India except the Himalayas, the Taj Mahal and the view of Benares from the river.

It is the tomb of the heroic Sir Henry Lawrence, who died so glorious a death in the great mutiny of 1857. No commander in all India had planned more wisely for the defense of the men and women under his care, but the siege had only begun when he was mortally wounded. He called his successor and his associates to him, and at last, having omitted no detail of counsel or information that might enable them to carry out his farseeing plans, he roused himself to dictate his own immortal epitaph:

Here Lies
Henry Lawrence,
Who Tried to Do His Duty.
May the Lord Have Mercy on His Soul.

And so today these lines, sublime in their simplicity, mark his last resting place, and you feel that not even the great Akbar in Secundra or Napoleon in Paris has a worthier monument.—Youth's Companion.

Bull Baiting.

Although bull baiting was a cruel pastime, it was also a fulfilling of the law, for formerly no butcher was allowed to offer for sale the flesh of any bull that had not been baited. The goading of the animal in a fury was supposed to have some influence on the flesh. In a similar belief the flesh of a hunted hare was thought to be superior in flavor to that of one that had been shot, and a present of "a hunted hare" was considered to be a special compliment. In the records of the corporation of Leicester, England, the following order appears: "At a common hall, held on Thursday before St. Simon and St. Jude, 1467, 'no butcher to kill a bull till baited'." At Winchester it was ordered (reign of Henry VIII.) "that from hensforth ther shal be no bulstake set before any mayor's dore to bayte any bull, but onlie at the bullringe within the saide cytie."

Her Only Course.

Lady Anne Lindsay, the author of the old poem "Auld Robin Gray," was not only a delightful conversationalist, but she was a great story teller.

This gift made her not only a welcome guest abroad, but a valuable member of the home circle, for it is related in "A Group of Scottish Women" that at a dinner party which she was giving to some friends an old manservant caused some amusement by saying in a perfectly audible undertone:

"My lady, you must tell another story. The second course won't be ready for five minutes."

What He Saved.

"Good!" shouted the friend of the bibliophile as the latter emerged from the burning house carrying a bundle of books. "Did you save your Shakespeare?"

"No," replied the bibliophile, combing a spark out of his whiskers; "I saved my Bacon." —Houston Post.

Same Old Stuff.

"Black specks dance before my eyes, doctor," complained the society patient.

"That is very annoying and monotonous."

"Yes. They never have any new dances."—Kansas City Journal.

Slightly used 1915 Overland Demonstrator. $750.00. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

Lawn Mower Hospital at Roy's Quick Shoe Repair, 110 Cayuga st. ad

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER

The Horse and His Rider.

A cavalry officer took the greatest pains with his charger. As long as the war lasted the horse was looked upon as a companion and fellow helper. He was carefully groomed every day and fed with hay and oats.

But when the war was over the allowance of grain and hay ceased, and the horse was fed with chaff and whatever he might find by the wayside. He was made a drudge, too, and often forced to carry loads much too heavy for his strength.

When in the course of time war was again proclaimed the soldier brought his military trappings and put them on his charger, and, after having arrayed his own person with his heavy coat of mail, he mounted to ride to battle.

But the horse, no longer equal to the burden, fell down straightway under the weight.

"You must go to the war on foot," he said to his master, "for you have transformed me from a horse into an ass."

He who slights his friends when he does not need their best offices must not expect them to serve him when he needs them again.

Causes of Thunderstorms.

The thunderstorm is caused mainly by the violent upward rush of moist air. As the weight of the atmosphere is greater at the surface of the earth than it is in the higher regions, this moist air has less weight to bear as it rises. It then expands, and the cooler upper air cools it, and condenses some of its moisture into drops of rain. These drops are united and torn apart again and so tossed about by the wind, especially by the upward currents that continually arrive, that the rubbing and tearing and friction set free what is called frictional electricity. When this process has gone far enough a sudden discharge of the electricity takes place, and we say, "It lightens."

The atmosphere along the path of this discharge is violently agitated, and the waves of pressure that travel out in every direction from each disturbed region produce the roar and rumble of the thunder.—St. Nicholas.

About Surnames.

If you look in the city directory you will find all kinds of trades represented—Smith, Turner, Carpenter, Wheelright, Goldsmith, Carter, Silverman, etc. Most likely the ancestors of the persons bearing any of these names worked at those trades and became known thus: John the Carpenter, Oliver the Goldsmith.

Other persons took their names from their surroundings. For instance, Belmont originally meant a pretty mount; Bergman, a man that lived among the mountains; Hamilton, a small town.

Some of our friends' ancestors were named after animals, such as Fox, Bear, Wolf, etc.

Others again, after their habits. For example, Drinkwater.

A Trained Alligator.

The problem of getting a line through sewers that are to be cleaned has been solved at Fort Meade, Fla., by taking into the sewer cleaning department a tame but very active alligator, named Nick, says Popular Mechanics. When a small sewer is to be cleaned it is first necessary to get a line through from one manhole to the next for pulling a scraper. This is where Nick shows his real worth. The line is simply tied around Nick's body and he is lowered into the manhole and headed in the right direction, and when he reaches the next manhole he is lifted out. The scraper does the rest.

A Canary's Adventure.

A canary flew away the other day while his mistress was moving from one house to another, and he was found entertaining a flock of pigeons, singing a solo with all the assurance of a Caruso. These pigeons had rescued him from some fighting sparrows, who had robbed Sir Canary of many of his tail feathers, and he was repaying them in the best coin he had. The pigeons stood in a circle enraptured, but the soloist was not permitted to give an encore. His song was recognized by a boy from the bird's own home, and he was caught and put in his cage in a hurry.

Puzzles.

Why are fixed stars like wicked old men? Because they scintillate (sin-till-late).

What are the most difficult ships to conquer? Hardships.

What is the best way to keep a friend's love? Not to return it.

When is a man duplicated? When he is beside himself.

What is that which is invisible, yet never out of sight? The letter S.

Why is the letter W like scandal? Because it makes ill will.

An Amusing Game.

"Third, second, first" is a "circle" game. One guest stands in the center and points rapidly in turn at three persons, saying at the same time, "Third, second, first." The one to whom he points when he says "first" is then "it." The fun in this game lies in the quick surprises, for no one knows who will be pointed to next.

Chronogram.

Write one thousand down, quite plain,
Then half of two, then add again
Fifty and one's final letter;
You can then do nothing better
Than, after every evening meal,
Walk the distance I reveal.
Answer.—M I L E—Mile.

LOCAL :: SPORTING NEWS :: GENERAL

NORMAL TEAM BUMPS LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL

Oswego Lads Drive O'Brien From the Mound and Take Kindly to Barnes' Curves; Final Score, 10-6.

By opportune hitting and good base running and fielding the Oswego Normal school baseball team was able to hang the crepe on the brow of the Fulton High school baseball team yesterday afternoon at the Athletic Park field by the score of 10 to . But the Normal team should not get all the credit for the victory. Markey Pullen helped along with a disastrous "bone" at a critical moment and although Mark didn't mean to pull the aforesaid "bone," the Oswego players were on the job and Keeler, who was perching on third base at the time after a neat triple, was called out. But more of that later.

This same Keeler had a bad slump some time ago, and yesterday he returned to the game. To say that he made his return auspicious is putting it mildly. In addition to leading his team at the bat with a double, a triple and a single, he played an errorless game in the field.

Oswego made its appearance without any of the widey advertised female continkent and the fans who went with the expectation that the game was to be of secondary importance were disappointed. For there were only two young women from the Normal present and they are, fortunately, residents of this city.

In the first inning the Oswego lads showed that O'Brien was no enigma, for, after Brownell had flied out, Jibson and Quigley hit safely and Carroll lifted a long one into that outled that Pullen gathered in. Coppernoll came through w iht a two-bagger and two runs were chalked up to Oswego before the local boys ad really commenced operations. Fulton went out in order in the first inning.

The second frame was productive of no runs for either side, but in the third, the locals showed their gameness by coming up from behind and tieing the score. After Pullen had struck out, "Specs" Caffrey caught one on the nose and stopped at third base. After the spectators had revived, H. O'Brien rolled a grounder to Kany and "Specs" beat the throw to the plate. Keeler hit for two sacks and O'Brien scored.

In the fourth the locals got busy once more and added three more runs With two down, Thompson got a life on Carroll's sacrific fly. on Kany's error. Pullen singled and Caffrey was hit, filling the bases. H. O'Brien singled scoring Thompson and Pullen. A bad throw to third base let Caffrey over but O'Brien was nailed at the plate when the ball was returned from left field.

The Normalites scored two in the fifth. Landers led off with a hit, but Brownell was out. Jibson hit to O'Brien, who attempted to catch Landers at third and both men were safe. Quigley walked and a wild pitch scored Landers. Jibson scored Fulton didn't score.

The next inning was the Waterloo for Fulton. Mahaney was out on a grounder. Fitzgerald, Kany and Landers hit safely and Brownell walked and O'Brien gave way to Barnes. The youngster made Jibson pop but Quigley came through with the needed it with three men on and Carroll also found the kid for a safe single. Coppernoll flied out, ending the agony, but Oswego had tallied five runs and they were never headed after that.

Things looked pretty bright for Fulton in the seventh, for Keeler led off with a scorching three-bagger into deep left. Pullen was coaching along the third-base line and as Brownell was about to deliver the ball, Pullen ran toward home evidently wishing to give Brownell the idea that he was the base runner. The Oswego captain promptly called Umpire Van Buren's attention to the rule that declares [illegible] runner out in the event of [illegible] and, while Van Buren didn't know the rule in question he took the Oswego captain's word for it and Keeler was sent to the bench. Bray hit safely immediately after and it is reasonable to suppose that Fulton would have tallied a brace of runs in that inning had Keeler been able to remain on third. As it was, Brownell, Kany, Quigley and Fitz-

Both teams got one in the ninth. Oswego's run was scored on a bad error by O'Brien who played short stop for three innings and a hit by Kany. Fulton scored when Keeler got his third hit, was advanced on a hit by Bray and scored when Quigley fumbled.

Keeler's hitting was one of the bright spots for Fulton, although Bray caught a good game and Caffrey's work on first was worthy of mention. tered. The Fulton outfield played a gerald put up stellar games for Oswego. Brownell's pitching was the big feature for the visitors as he struck out ten men, passed only two and although e was touced up for eleven hits he managed to keep them suattered. The Fulton outleld played a great fielding game, many long bingles that looked good for safties being gathered in by the outer guard after long runs.

Another sad tale:

Oswego

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Brownell, p.	5	1	1	2	0	1
Jibson, rf.	5	2	2	0	0	1
Quigley, c.	4	2	2	15	0	0
Carrol, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0	0
Coppernoll, cf.	5	0	1	0	0	0
Mahaney, 3b.	5	0	0	1	2	1
Fitzgerald, 2b.	5	2	2	0	0	0
Kany, ss.	5	1	3	0	1	0
Landers, lf.	3	2	2	0	0	0
Myers, lf.	2	0	0	0	1	0
	43	10	14	*25	4	3

*D. O'Brien out—foul bunt.
*Keeler out—coacher's interference.

Fulton

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Keeler, 3b.	5	1	3	2	4	0
Bray, c.	5	0	2	6	0	0
D. O'Brien, cf.	4	0	1	4	0	0
Barnes, 2b., p.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Wilcox, ss., 2b.	4	0	1	2	0	1
Thompson, rf.	4	1	0	3	0	0
Pullen, lf.	3	1	1	2	0	0
Cagrey, 1b.	3	2	1	6	0	1
H. O'Brien, p., ss.	4	1	2	1	2	2
	36	6	11	27	6	4

Score by innings:

Fulton	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	— 6
Oswego	2	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	1	—10

Summary—Three-base hits—Keeler, Caffrey. Two-base hits, Keeler, Coppernoll. Sacrifice hits, D. O'Brien, Brownell, Quigley, Meyers. Stolen bases, D. O'Brien, Wilcox. Hits off O'Brien, 9; off Barnes, 5. Struck out by O'Brien, 3; by Barnes, 3; by Brownell, 10. Bases on balls, off O'Brien, 2; off Barnes, 0; off Brownell, 2. Wild pitches, O'Brien, Brownell. Double play Quigley to Carroll to Quigley. Passed balls, Bray, Quigley. Hit by pitcher, Caffrey. Umpire, Van Buren.

BASEBALL CHALLENGE

A baseball challenge boomed into Fulton this morning via Evening Times. It is in the form of a letter and says:

"I challenge the Phillips street or State Street baseball team to a series of two games to be played, one in Fulton and one in Oswego, these games to be played on Sunday afternoon, as that is the only time available. Replies should be written to Earl Perrett, 112 W. Second st., Oswego, N. Y.

Music.—Buell's Full Orchestra at the Onyx Confectionery, Saturday night. adv.

CENTRAL LEAGUE

Erie, 8; Terre Haute, 5.
Grand Rapids, 4; Wheeling, 1.
Dayton, 9; Fort Wayne, 3.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Chicago at Boston.
Pittsburgh at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelhpia.

Results Yesterday

Pittsburgh, 7; Boston, 0.
New York, 5; Chicago, 1.
St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 0.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	17	10	.630
Chicago	16	12	.571
Boston	14	12	.538
Brooklyn	14	14	.500
Pittsburgh	14	15	.483
St. Louis	14	17	.453
New York	11	15	.423
Cincinnati	11	16	.407

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.

Results Yesterday

Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 7.
Detroit, 3; New York, 1.
Cleveland, 5; Boston, 2.
Washington-St. Louis (cold).

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	1g	9	.640
Detroit	19	11	.633
Chicago	19	12	.613
Boston	13	10	.565
Washington	12	14	.462
Cleveland	12	16	.429
St. Louis	12	19	.345
Philadelphia	9	19	.321

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Buffalo at St, Louis.
Batimore at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago.

Results Yesterday

Newark, 7; Pittsburgh, 3.
All other games postponed; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburg	19	12	.613
Newark	18	12	.600
Chicago	17	13	.567
Kansas City	15	13	.536
Brooklyn	15	13	.536
St. Louis	12	14	.462
Baltimore	12	18	.400
Buffalo	8	21	.276

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Providence at Toronto.
Jersey City at Buffalo.
Richmond at Montreal.
Newark at Rorhester.

Results Yesterday

Rohhester, 9; Jersey City, 8.
Buffalo, 9; Providence, 5.
Newark, 6; Montreal, 0.
Rirhmond, 8; Toronto 4.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Providenre	11	6	.647
Riuhmond	11	6	.647
Montreal	10	7	.588
Rochester	8	8	.500
Buffalo	6	6	.500
Jersey City	7	8	.467
Newark	5	7	.417
Toronto	3	13	.188

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Syracuse at Binghamton.
Wilkesbarre at Scranton.
Utica at Elmira.
Albany at Troy.

Results Yesterday

Albany, 4; Troy, 0.
Utica, 9; Elmira, 4.
Binghamton, 8; Syracuse, 2.
Scranton, 4; Wilkesbarre, 3.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Troy	7	3	.700
Wilkesbarre	8	5	.615
Binghamton	6	5	.545
Utica	5	5	.500
Albany	5	5	.500
Elmira	6	6	.500
Scranton	4	6	.400
Syracuse	2	8	.200

10 per cent. discount on Ford tires. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

CURRENT COMMENT

By Edmund J. LaPorte

We wish to correct a statement made in last night's column to the effect that Hank Mott had left to join a carnival company. Hank did not go yesterday but will leave today, he says if the ticket comes. Hank was on hand at the ball game yesterday, was immediately recognized and was vigorously applauded when he returned a foul ball to the pitcher's box. Hank is to take on an unknown heavy weight in Albany when the show reahces that city and the Fulton fight fans will be kept well informed of his fistic activities through the column of The Evening Times.

* * *

Fulton is fortunate in having a mayor who believes in athletics and if the influence of Mayor Fox can do anything toward securing the high school teams a suitable playground in the next few years, the boys and girls can count upon that executive. At a meeting of the Common Council last night, the Mayor publicly commended the high school baseball team and said that they were putting up a very classy article of ball. He was an interested spectator at the game yesterday and showed his keen appreciation of several good plays by hearty applause.

* * *

The Mayor, in recommending the Falley seminary site for a high school at last night's meeting of the council, spoke of the need that exists for a playground and suitable athletic field for Fulton's teams. The Falley plot is large enough to provide for an extensive playground and a baseball diamond. The field in the rear of the property was used for a short time by the high school team for spring practise and is being used at present by the girls of the school for basket-ball The writer does not know just how much of the land in rear of the Seminary belongs to the plot or how much land is to be used when the new school is erected, if the plot is chosen as the site. The Athletic Park field, however, is some distance from the center of the city and there is no doubt but tat a centrally located athletic field, is something greatly to be desired. If the city ever sees its way clear to lay out an athletic field like some maintained by other cities, a plot should be selected upon which baseball and football games can be played and swings, a slide and other playground equipment can be placed and if possible large enough to accomodate a tennis court or two. The playground, if it is to be a playground, should be a complete one, not only for the use of the students but for every citizen of the city who engages in out door sports. In other cities the Playground Commission often derives a neat revenue from the base-ball field by renting it during the summer months to professional teams and many playgrounds are almost self-supporting.

The writer has in mind one city which received a plot of ground and a complete equipment of playground apparatus as a gift from a prominent citien who stipulated that the playground should bear his name and be maintained by the city. A similar donation to the city of Fulton would earn the everlasting gratitude of every pupil in the public schools and stand as a monument for all time to tne public spirited citizen wio made the donation.

The attendance and incidentally the gate receigts at the Fulton high school games are growing with every contest. At least thirty business men showed their interest in the activities of the local school by attending the game yesteriay. That is what the team needs, Support. The students also turn out well.

* * *

Oh, for an egg decrepit with age,
Gimme a brick or a stone!
The game was a cinch,
And right in the pinch,
Markeyhadapullabone.

* * *

The Independents may go to Phoenix Saturday but Captain MdCullum has not definitely arranged the game yet. Right here web reathe a prayer that the Phoenix boys will not attempt to emulate their Baldwinsville brethen. One game like the one played last Saturday in a season is more than enough.

* * *

O'Brien deserves credit for one thing—he had no alibis after his defeat yesterday. The Oswego batters had the stuff and he appened to be out of it, that was all. And fortunately there is a return game.

FIVE FISHERMEN HELD; TROUT UNDERSIZED

Watertown, May 20.—Five fishermen have been apprehended in Jefferson, St. Lawrence and Lewis counties with trout under the legal size since the season opened on April 16, according to information made public in this city this afternoon at the block meeting of the game protectors of the three counties. The meeting was held at the New Woodruff hotel, with all nine protectors and the division chief present. During the month of April a dozen violators of the state game laws were caught and fined with a recovery of about $350. There have been few violations at the foot of Lake Ontario so far this season.

WHY NOT A CHEESE DAY FOR FULTON?

Sheboygan, Wis.—The Sheboygan, Wis., Association of Commerce has started a movement to have "Cheese Day" observed all over the country every Fall.

It is planned to interest growers' associations in every city in country in the project, get them to make window displays of cheese for a week before Cheese Day; conduct a campaign of education through their advertisements in their local newspaper, showing the nutrition contained in a pound of cheese as compared to other foods; publish recipes for the use of cheese in various ways, and then on Cheese Day to get the hotels, restaurants, cafes, dining cars, etc., to feature cheese on their bills of fare.

Unsettled.

"I bear that they belong to the early settlers."

"Well, you wouldn't think so if you could see the bill collectors climbing their front steps."—Judge.

An Empty Dream.

Bobby—Say, sis, what's a "empty dream?" Dotty—One you have when you've been sent to bed without any supper.—Cleveland Leader.

NEW COMMERCIAL LINK IS ESTABLISHED

A statement issued by George C. Taylor, president of the American Express Co., indicates the close relationship that is bound to ensue between U. S. manufacturers and the Russian Empire. In this connection it is being made known that the American Express Co. is extending the sphere of its activities into the Far East, having appointed Edward F. Wales-Smith for many years traffic agent for the company at Paris, France, as commercial agent at Petrograd.

Before taking this advance step Mr. Taylor conferred with a member of the Imperial Russian Embassy in the United States, who approved the traffic idea. The president of the express company to further assure himself of the possibilities of the Eastern extension and to reinforce the activities of company representatives in Petrograd, has sent a New York representative of the freight department to Russia, with instructions to visit most of the leading cities for the purpose of placing importers in touch with American suppliers and to put in operation arrangements that will simplify the methods now employed in shipping between the two countries.

ALLAN DALE TO RUN IN 15-MILE MARATHON

A post-card received at The Evening Times office this morning tells readers that A. Dale of this city, was selected by the Scotsmen of the Hamilton, Ont., Y. M. C. A. to Captain their team and run at St. Catherines on May 24, Victoria Day. The events will include a Marathon race of 15 miles. Mr. Dale was selected for the position at a meeting of the committee held at the New American hotel, Hamilton, May 18.

A few broken lots of house paint at cost. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, May 20.—Senator Anthony J. Griffin, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from the twenty-second district, believes that judges permit their digestions and prejudices to influence the sentences they pass upon the unfortunates who have been convicted of wrong doing and is seeking to remedy this situation, which he says exists. He has presented a proposed amendment to the State Constitution which will empower jurors to fix terms of imprisonment.

The proposed amendment of Senator Griffin is so drawn that it allows jurists to diminish sentences but prevents them from increasing them. In all trials for felony, the jury, if its verdict is against the accused, is empowered under this proposed amendment, shall also fix the punishment.

In explaining the reason for the introduction of his proposition, Delegate Griffin, who is also a former State senator, says that under the existing law there is ag ross inequality in the sentences imposed by judges throughout the State for the same offences. "For instance, in the case of violation of the Sullivan pistol law, one judge will send the offender to jail for seven years; another for one year and in some jurisdictions simply impose a fine. This is merely an illustration as to one particular offense."

That judges are frequently swayed by animus, is declared by Delegate Griffin. The spleen may either be directed either against the prisoner or his counsel. "Perhaps upset by an attack of indigestion a prisoner is sentenced to a severe punishment.

Delegate Griffin has some acrimonious things to say concerning judicial prejudice. "In some cases," he says, "where a great public clamor is raised judges have been known to impose sentences wholly for their dramatic and newspaper effects and by catering to public feeling promote a transitory reputation."

In regard to other crimes than felonies, Delegate Griffin says that the same inequality as regards the imposition of sentences is frequent." In the State prisons, prisoners compare notes and when one finds that perhaps his cellmate, who was convicted for the same offence, will only have to serve two years while he himself will have to serve a far longer term, the result is discontentment which frequently leads to infractions of the rules. The prisoner who thinks that he has been discriminated against in the matter of punishment, does not make a very docile or contented inmate."

Under the amendment proposed by Delegate Griffin, the jury, composed of twelve plain men in the ordinary walks of life; with all the feelings and sympathies of human beings unaffected by public excitement or ambition would, after hearing the evidence, fix the punishment within the statutory limits, as he puts it. "The judge after this, if he deems the punishment too severe, may then reduce but may not enlareg the term imposed by the jury."

The Griffin proposition affects also homicide cases and allows the jury in such cases to determine whether or not capital punishment should be inflicted.

"It is not generally believed," continued Delegate Griffin, "that we are blood thirsty, but it is strongly felt that in cases of wanton murder under cruel and barbarous circumstances that the death penalty is the only adequate punishment."

White Man With Black Liver

The Liver is a blood purifier. It was thought one time it was the seat of the passions. The trouble with most people is that their Liver becomes black because of impurities in the blood due to bad physical states, causing Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness and Constipation. Dr. King's New Life Pills will clean up the Liver, and give you new life. 25c. at your Druggist.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 131 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1915 | Price One Cent

SHALL WE GATHER AT THE BONFIRE?

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ATTEMPTS HEAVY CHURCH PROGRAM

Dr. J. Ross Stevenson of Princeton Elected Moderator, Receiving Unanimous Vote of the Assembly

Rochester, May 21.—Seminarians had the field to themselves in the contest for moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly. Presidents of three theological seminaries were the nominees for whom the commissioners voted, and on the second ballot, J. Ross Stevenson, D.D., LL. D., head of Princeton Theological Seminary, the oldest training school for the Presbyterian ministry in this country. was chosen moderator of the 127th General Assembly.

In pre-election talk Dr. Stevenson was considered to have the best chance of attaining the moderatorship, but his supporters were given something of a surprise by the vote polled for Dr. Cornelius M. Steffens, president of Dubuque College and Theological Seminary, who ran second, on both ballots. Dr. George Black Stewart, president of Auburn Theological Seminary, was the third candidate. After the first ballot, on which Dr. Steyenson lacked twenty-two votes of the required majority, nearly one hundred of Dr. Stewart's supporters switched their votes to Dr. Stevenson.

The result of the second ballot follows: Stevenson, 502; Stewart, 71; Steffens, 265.

The choice of a moderator, the most important proceeding of the opening day of the assembly began immediately after roll call. Rev. W. H. Roberts, D.D., LL.D., of Philadelphia, who has been stated clerk of the General Assembly for more than thirty years and who has been called "the rudder of the General Assembly" named Silas F. Hallock, M.D., of New York, and William U. Follansbee, of Pittsburgh, as tellers.

Church Territory Divided.

For the purposes of election, the whole territory of the church is divided into twenty-two electing districts, with the presbyteries so arranged by combining the smaller synods and dividing the larger presbyteries so as to make nearly equal delegations. In this division, Rochester Presbytery is a part of section No. 2.

In each section one member is named as convenor and it is his duty to call his section to order and proceed with the election of a chairman and secretary. Ballots are distributed and the choice of the commissioners of the various sections is recorded.

Dr. Charles R. Erdman, professor of pastoral theology at Princeton Theological Seminary, in nominating Dr. Stevenson for the moderatorship, said that the assembly needed a man who would represent the whole church. Professor Erdman emphasized the pastoral work of Dr. Stevenson as a qualification that would fit the nominee for the highest office in the church.

HOME MISSION BOARD OFFICERS MAKE REPORTS

Rochester, May 21.—Mission work among college girls, among native Alaskans and Porto Ricans, among colored people, was interestingly although briefly described in the first session of the 36th annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Home Missions. Since it was the first session, the many speakers were confined to bare statements of things done, money raised, hopes blasted or realiized.

One man, Marshall C. Allaben, supcrintendent of schools under the board, has an active part in the meeting. Mr. Allaben, who was a college president before he took up mission school work, seemed to have much at heart the conlitions of Cuban and Porto Rican school. He believes that the Cubans should have been more thoroughly initiated into the mysteries of self-government before the United States withdrew.

In the last two years, Mr. Allaben said, he has visited all the schools under his charge, from Alaska to Porto Rico. In each institution, he reports, emphasis is laid upon industrialtraining under Christian influence. However, an opportunity is given the eyceptionally bright boy or girl to go to college.

BIG PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY ASSEMBLY

Rochester, May 21.—Throughout the first day's proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly there were numerous references to the big problems confronting the church and the nation. And every time this keynote was struck it met with a hearty response from the commissioners. It is probable that the Rochester assembly will be noted because of the high idealism which dominated its proceedings.

"Not theological problems, not problems of government, but the great human problems of the nations call us," said Dr. Jenness. And it happens that all three Drs. Stevenson, Alexander and Jenness—are conservatice in their theology. But it is also true that they each have the reputation of having big ideas of the tasks of the church.

It is probable, therefore, that the questions to be considered by the assembly will be determined upon a high, broad plane, and that no mean motive will win.

It's an exhilaration to see a thous and men—strong men, every one of them—determined to do big things, unselfishly, and with no political game to be played, and no favorites to please. It gives one more confidence in the church—and in human nature. You couldn't buy or bribe one of them. They may make mistakes and here and there you'll find one who has a narrow conception of what religion and the church should stand for, but even these are usually sincere, and you can't help admiring them, much as you may disagree with them.

There's is no doubt that this is the church's day. It is the time of her opportunity. And the Rochester assembly make make history, not only for the Presbyterian Church, but for the church at large, for which the Presbyterian Church has eretofore spoken, and worked and pointed out the way.

There's much to be said against it, and all that one might say would be true, but it's refreshing to get away from details, once in a while, seeing its men and women, not as each one may at times represent the church, imperfectly, but seeing these men and women in the mass, with details blotted out in the composite picture that Rochester will see during these days that the assembly will be in session.

FESTIVAL PLANS COMPLETED

The Elks held a regular meeting last night at which the usual routine business was tranacted and several applications acted upon. The arrangements for the band concert next Wednesday night are now complete. "Bud" Fisher being in charge of the refreshment committee and L. W. Richardson in charge of the music. The musical program will be published next week.

THE BONFIRE

If the weather permits this evening the bonfire will be held as announced at 8 p.m. on the State land between Frst street and the Railroad, North of the mill district, on the East side.

The bell of the First M. E. church will be sounded at 7 o'clock p.m. if the bonfire is to be held. If no bell is sounded there will be on bonfire tonight. In that event the time and date of the bonfire will be announced later, probably in Monday's papers.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ITALIAN CIRCLES IN LONDON GLAD OVER ROME'S ACTION

London, May 21.—The news that the Italian Chamber had by a majority of nearly seven to one voted to make good her rights against Austria by force of arms, was hailed with intense delight inItalian circles, and this morning's newspapers express the greatest satisfaction.

The Salandra-Sonnino Cabinet, it is declared, leads a united nation in the defence of justice and liberty against a meace worse tha barbarism.

A strong anti-German sentiment is taking precedence over anti-Austrian sentiment. The reverse was the case up to a month or so ago. German barbarities and methods of war fare culminating in the Lusitania outrage have created an evergrowing indignation and loathing until now interventionist manifestos proclaim first a war against the German barbarians, afterward against the traditional foe.

Although war has not yet been declared, the union sacre already is complete in Italy. Signor yiolitti, formerly Premier, has left the capital and all parties are rallying around the government.

The socialist group in the communal juntas in Milan and other big centers, while reiterating their pacific doctrines, inlorse the justice and necessity of this war against Austria. The Milan socialists telegraphed to their group in the Chamber their conviction that the war will be short and victorious for Italy.

The leaders fo the woman's suffrage movement has issued a manifesto proclaiming the duty of all Italians to sink individual dicerences and unite for victory for the Italian arms. The labor associations, scientific bodies, student clubs and artistic sotieties all are flocking to the colors.

First and Greatest Clean-Up Day

The Clean-Up wagons began work early this morning and reports were received at the Chamber of Commerce that more vehicles were needed in all sections of the city. Fourteen teams were sent out by the Chamber and four single wagons volunteered their services this morning. The force sent into the West Side was inadequate, and two more wagons were added to the force there at 11 o'clock.

Almost every house in the city has been able to furnish its quota to the Clean-Up wagons, and all along the sidewalks barrels of rubbish have been standing since yesterday morning, in many instances, wating for the arrival of the wagons.

The citizens have taken great interest in the movement and a casual inspection of some of the dark nooks and corners of the downtown sections proves that the work of the Clean-Up Committee has not been without its result. When the movement started there were many who said the city needed no clean-up, and in some sections that may be true, but the committee was able to discover many alleys and buildings in the down-town section which were full of dirt and inflammable rubbish. These have been cleaned up, and the places objected to have assumed an entirely different aspect.

13 Lives Lost on French Trawler

London, May 21.—The French steam trawler St. ust of Arcachon was torpedoed and smashed to pieces near Dartmouthh yesterday afternoon, 13 of her crew being drowned. The captain was the only survivor.

It is declared that no warning was given to the vessel before she was torpedoel.

WEATHER FORECAST

Moderate to fair, with southeast to south winds; local rains tonight. Saturday, partly cloudy, with showers tonight and Saturday.

COLONEL JUBILANT AT FAILURE OF JURY TO AGREE

Judge Andrews Did Not Approve of Early Morning Verdict, Remanding Talesmen to Their Quarters

Special to The Evening Times.

Syracuse, 2.45 o'clock.—The jury in the libel suit of William Barnes vs. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, after an all night session, returned to the court room this morning at 9 o'clock and the foreman annuonced that the jury wished to bring in a verdict for the defendant with the provision that the costs of the trial were to be equally divided. Judge Andrews said the verdict was illegal and refused to accept any verdict which was contingent on costs. The jury received further instructions and returned to the jury room.

At 11 o'clock, the jury again returned to the court room and announced that they were unable to agree, as one juror is standing out for Barnes, the other eleven votink for a verdict in favor of the Colonel.

At 12.30 the jury was taken out to lunch, and at 2 p.m. returned to the jury room.

The jury is still in consultation at 2.45 this afternoon.

It is predicted by those familiar with the case that the jury will disagree and a final announcement to that effect is looked for this afternoon. It is reported that the jury voted unanimously in favor of the ex-President this morning before returning the verdict which Judge Andrews refused to accept. One juror, it is reported has announced that he will not vote for a verdirt for the defendant unless the costs of the action can be divided.

The Colonel was jubilant this afternoon, and was confident that the jury would finally return a verdict in his favor. Barnes was non-committal, and seemed to be surprised that the jury should poll so heavily so heavily in favor of the defendant.

BRITAIN SAYS AMERICAN INTERESTS ARE UNINJURED

London, May 21.—The Foreign Office issued a enghty statement explanatory of Great Britain's attitude towards American ships and American cargoes caried in other neutral bottoms that have been detained in British courts under the provisions of the Order in Council that announced a blockade of Germany. Supplementing the explanation the Foreign Office makes the statement that cotton cargoes which the government agreed to purchhase under the cotton agreement all have been purchased. Payment for these cargoes is delayed, it is said, until proof of ownership and actual contract price are presented to the bovernment. It is mentioned that the delays are due primarily to the fact that much of this data must come from the United States.

In diplomatic circles here it is felt that the Foreign Office statement forestalls a note which the Washington government is considering for dispatch to London concerning alleged delays in the disposition of American shipping and property under detention.

The explanation has a paragraph attached showing exports from the United States to belligerent and neutral European countries and comparing the figures issued before the war with those issued since. These compare the exports of January and February, 1914, with the same months of 1915 and an additional table shows an increase in the exportation of bacon and lard to neutral countries for the month of March.

WELFARE STATION OFFERED BOOST

Within the last few days a woman, generous of mind and purse, who wishes her name withheld for the time, has offered to the Welfare Association to finance the Baby Welfare work in this city during the coming season.

The Rssociation has this season taken no action in regard to the work for the summer months. Individual members of the committee favor accepting the contribution. The members will meet with the Woman's Civic League this afternoon and an open discussion will be held. The committee will within itself, as an independent organization, decide in regard to the future plans for the work.

The balance on hand in the treasury is $85. Mrs. C. C. Teall, president of the organization, is in California. Mrs. [illegible] Merrill is acting executive during Mrs. Teall's absence.

D/34

FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 46

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879.

May 21, 1915.

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

1000 COPIES OF
THE EVENING TIMES
ENTER FULTON HOMES
EACH DAY

Opinions

Fighting the Submarine

Despite the intimation that had been made that the German sub-marine might refrain from attacking merchant ships, pending the preparation of the reply to the American note, it is reported that last Sunday the Anchor liner Transylvania, while proceeding along the Irish coast under convoy of a British cruiser, sighted a hostile boat of the U type. The liner altered her couse and began to zig-zag through the water. This exposed the submarine to the guns of the convoying cruiser, and it rapidly submerged itself. While this explanation of the escape of the liner is plausible, there is a suggestion that the submarine, if one was really seen, could have attacked the Transylvania had she chose to do so, but did not, in obedience to orders from the German Government, pending some decision in the Lusitania case.

Admiral Von Tirpitz of the German navy has declared that if the war lasts long enough for him to build them, his submarines will block every trade route to Great Britain. Simon Lake, America's foremost submarine architect, in commenting on the sinking of the Lusitania, endorsed the German claim thus: "If the present war continues another two years and Germany succeeds in holding her land frontiers, her submarines will be able to dictate the terms of peace. She has the capacity, both in shipyards, torpedo factories and submarine engine shops to build sufficient submarines to establish a submarine blockade of all English ports."

The Germans are now turning out two complete submarines of the latest U type every week, according to fairly trustworthy reports. These boats are said to be more than 400 feet long; to be able to stay at sea without supplies for three months; to have a surface speed of 18 or 20 knots an hour, a submerged speed of 10 or 12 knots, and to carry several powerful guns in addition to the six torpedo tubes, which fire torpedoes 17 feet long, one of which can sink a battleship. The menace of these submarines springs from the fact that no satisfactory method of fighting them has yet been devised. There are no submarine destroyers. The British submarines are unable to combat the German undersea boats, because they can neither see nor attack successfully so elusive a target. While seaplanes can distinguish submarines in clear water they cannot injure them, and the only mark presented to an attendant destroyer is an occasional sight of a gray periscopic tube three inches in diameter. The number of British trade routes and great harbors is not large and as then umber of German submarines increase Great Britain is likely to face a serious shortage of supplies, if not starvation, as Admiral Sir Percy Scott, Sir Conan Doyle and Mr. Lake have prophesied, unless an effective way is discovered of fighting these undersea craft.—Rochester Democrat.

All Kinds of
GARDEN SEEDS
by the ounce or pound at
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

Steer this way for the Insurance that spells peace of mind—our **Automobile Accident and Liability Insurance.**

The accident that generally occurs is the unavoidable one—but that does not stop the "hold up" suit that costs money to defend against—**BUT** our insurance protects you against property and personal damages and the company fights the case.

See us today for rates.

DAVID & MASON AGENCY
55 N. FIRST STREET

THE SWAN SONG

Shades of the departed! A corporation to be put out of business; the investment of its shareholders to be impaired; its corporate franchise to be destroyed; the consumer to be deprived of its service—not because the corporation was doing anything immoral, or unethical, but simply that foreign interests within our gates might gratify a desire for fabrication, and seek with the stones of avarice to build their foundation for material gain upon the quicksand of doubt.

Public sentiment, always a potent factor, however slow in arousing, has within a short period of time in this community sent back to the originators of the unqualified falsehoods, its boomerang. Be still, and get thee hence with thy vain clamoring, "has been the verdict of those who read by the signs.

'Tis said of swans when dying their songs are heard afar. Has it been the swan song the roaring of Oswego waters has accompanied, or was it merely the shrieking of the loon as it winged its way along?

THE HANDICAPS

On some persons, nature seems to have imposed special disadvantages or impediments in order to offset their virtues. Nature seems to weave through the fabric of life this thread of compensation, and we all end up with the same epitaph. You never read on the tombstone, "Here lies Mr. James Makemoney, who accumulated $5,000,000 and lost all but one friend—his dog."

This idea of individual handicap is tommyrot. It's no compliment to you or your courage to be able to start with the "field." Any horse-chestnut will float on the surface of a stream, but all the wishing this side of Fool's Ferry will never change chestnuts into chestnut horses.

Stop wishing you were some one else. You will never, as long as you live, get out of your skin alive. But you can change your whole mental make-up.

Handicap! Why, man alive, handicaps are to help. They are the spurs and the prods. Life is a big battle, and the result is up to you personally. Opposition, contention, strife, are all a part of the fight.

You say, If I only had my other leg. Sarah Bernhardt does not say this, and she is expected to play the part of a perfect human being.

Why measure wishes? Measure swords. Fight, for your success in an affair of honor.

Did Marshall Field, with his eight years of schooling, quit? John Wanamaker began on two dollars a week. Did he howl over his handicap?

There are but two real handicaps in life; one, when you cannot get the body to perspire; the other, when the head refuses to prepare.
—The Silent Partner.

Railroads and Steamships

The unwisdom of Congress has seldom—fortunately for the country—been more clearly demonstrated than in the adoption of legislation which, under the interpretation placed upon it by the Interstate Commerce Commission, forbids ownership of steamships on the Great Lakes by the railroad companies.

The legislation in question was inserted in the Panama canal act in conference, after two houses, urged on by the radical element that was then occupied in baiting the railroads, had voted in favor of a provision declaring it to be unlawful for any railroad company to operate "any common carrier by water through the Panama canal." The theory was that the Panama canal was constructed to insure competition between the continental railroad systems and ocean transportation companies. There would be no competition, it was claimed, if the railroads were permitted to own steamship lines.

When the provision was in conference another clause was added, as follows:

Or elsewhere with which said railroad or other carrier aforesaid does or may compete for traffic, or any vessel carrying freight or passengers upon said water route or elsewhere, and in case of the violation of this provision each day in which such violation continues shall be deemed a separate offense.

The provision, with this blind and loosely drawn addition, was adopted hurriedly in the closing hours of the Sixty-second Congress, without examination or discussion, and apparently without a general understanding that it might be used to disrupt the enormous commerce built up on the Great Lakes by corporations transporting freight partly by rail and partly by water.

It now remains for the railroads to devise some scheme by which they may divest themselves of the ownership of steamship lines without serious loss to themselves or to lake shippers. How this can be done is not yet apparent, but perhaps a method will be suggested by the statesmen from prairie-grass and sagebrush states who were so eager to destroy prosperity.—Watertown Standard.

WANTED
Second-Hand Counter, Desk, Cash Register and Safe
L. P. SMITH COMPANY

ENUMERATORS

Secretary of State Assures Public That Information Secured is Confidential

Albany, N. Y., May 19.—Numerous inquiries made to the Census Bureau reveal the erroneous apprehensions of a considerable element of the population of this state that their answers to the enumerators' questions in the next census, beginning June 1st, will cause increased taxation, legal entanglements, or injurious consequences to their persons and property. In order to quiet such unfounded fears, which would, unless removed, materially affect the accuracy of the count, Secretary of State, Francis M. Hugo, under whose direction the census is to be made, has prepared an official statement relative to the decennial census, its origin and uses.

"This statement," explaimed Secretary of State Hugo, today, in discussing the subject, "should furnish complete assurance to those concerned that information given the enumerators is to be held in the strictest confidence to the identity of the informant, as required by the policy of the Census Bureau and commanded by the law of the state. Therefore, it is earnestly hoped that clergymen, priests, physicians, school teachers, employers and other public-spirited citizens, who come in contact with large numbers of people, will co-operate with the Bureau by telling persons, who are believed to entertain erroneous opinions concerning the census, the real facts, urging them to give full replies to the enumerators. Teachers are particularly requested to speak of the census to the school children and ask them to tell their parents about it."

The Secretary pointed out that the Constitution requires a census of the population to be taken every ten years in order to re-apportion representation in the Legislature. That it is the means also of ascertaining the increase in population and other important information concerning the State's growth since the last census was taken in 1905. He emphatically declared that the information sought from the people of the State is to be used solely for general statistical purposes. "It will neither be published nor used in any other way to disclose facts regarding any individual or enterprise," concluded Mr. Hugo. "The census is not, never has been, and cannot be employed to obtain information that can be used in any way in the assessment of property for the purposes of taxation or for the deportation proceedings, extradition measures, army or navy conscriptions, internal revenue investigations, compulsory school attendance, child labor law prosecutions, quarantine regulations, or in any way affect the life, liberty or property of anyone."

Albion Firm Bids Low on Co. Roads

In opening proposals in Albany, Tuesday, for road repair work under State aid, Hucknall & Co., Albion, underbid Fulton's coontractors on Oswego county highways. The bids:

Thomas Hucknall & Company, Albion, N. Y., $2,251.68¾.
Pathfinder Construction Co., Inc., Fulton, N. Y.; $2,447.07.
Fred D. Dutcher, Fulton, N. Y.; $2,505.45.
DeBarber & Hill, Fulton, N. Y.; $2,605.44.
I. B. Contracting Company, New York city; $2,722.65.
Semper Brothers, Watertown, N. Y.; $2,813.06.

For the repair, under contract No. 747, of 10.75 miles of highways in Oswego county, by State aid, the following proposals were opened:

Thomas Hucknall & Company, Albion, N. C.; $3,766.63¼.
Fred D. Dutcher, Fulton, N. Y.; $4,233.61.
Pathfinder Construction Co., Inc., Fulton, N. C.; $4,290.44.
Semper Brothers, Watertown, N. Y.; $4,649.73.
I. B. Contracting Company, New York city; v4,65b.11.
DeBarber & Hill, Fulton, N. Y.; $4,725.76.

The names of the successful bidders will be made public shortly.

Rubber tires for buggies, also baby cabs and go-carts. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

Frances Munds, state senator of Arizona, announces in a letter to the Woman's Journal that in her state the age of consent for girls has been raised from 16 to 18 years. The age of consent is now 18 in every equal suffrage state, except one, where women have helped elect a legislature.

* * *

The Reno Evening Gazette, which last fall opposed woman suffrage in Nevada, said on May 5 in its write-up of the municipal election which had taken place the day before, "Everyone must admit that no mistake was made in Nevada in giving women the right to vote."

* * *

The Child Hygiene Bureau which will make its bow to the public on July 1 in equal suffrage Kansas will receive notification of the birth of each Kansas baby. The Bureau will then see to it that the mother knows all about feeding, clothing, and caring for the helpless stranger, not by sending bulletins, but by personal visits to the home made by nurses and physicians trained in child hygiene.

* * *

The Survey, in commenting on the recent Conference for Education and Industry at Chattanooga, said, "Among the biggest sessions were those held by the women. Their innate capacity for politics shows itself even in the South."

Again we are reminded of the famous assertion of John Stuart Mill to the effect that politics was the one field from which women were hopeless excluded and the one field in which they had shown pre-eminent ability.

* * *

"While we are aware that divorce is increasing three times as fast as the population," said Professor Ross the distinguished sociologist, speaking before the Twentieth Century Club in Detroit, "we have no right to refer to the days of grandma as 'the good old days.' We are merely finding out what grandma thought of grandfather but dared not say. Grandma did not dare seek a divoree because she could not support herself."

Since the cat is let out of the bag and grandma's virtues thus shown to be the outcome of the economic conditions under which she lived, it may clear the way for the modern woman to go ahead and get the vote or anything else she needs to enable her to be a good mother and homemaker or a successful wage earner and not be constantly exhorted to take grandma for a model.

* * *

"I have been to the polls three times with my husband," said Mrs. Raymond Robins in a recent Boston speech; "I find it to be a very self-respecting experience."

The State Federation of Women's Clubs of Arkansas in session the first week of May unanimously endorsed woman suffrage. Arkansas is the twenty-sixth state to take similar action.

GIFTS POURED UPON PA AND MA SUNDAY

Among the presents showered upon "Billy" Sunday at his revival meetings in Paterson, N. J., were a coffee percolator, a bolt of silk, a Bible and a rubber doormat. The latter was of the "welcome" variety and bore his name, with a red star in one corner. As this is the last week of the revival, many presents are being given to Mr. Sunday and his wife, besides the collections of money at all meetings, which go to the evangelist.

Mrs. Sunday received a brass bird cage with a live canary in it, and when she accepted the present on the platform she said she received a similar gift in Philadelphia, and named the bird Phil. Therefore she said she would call this bird Pat.

Slightly used 1915 Overland Demonstrator. $750.00. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS

$89.00
Round Trip via
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
Choice of Routes going or returning
All your questions gladly answered. Call at any of our offices or address
General Agent, New York Central Lines, Syracuse, N. Y.

Autographic Kodaks
Brownie Cameras
FULL LINE OF
EASTMAN SUPPLIES
LASHER'S BOOK STORE

We are Agents for
CHASE & SANBORN'S
Fine Teas and Coffees
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida St. Hello 75

THE QUIRK TODAY

Most wonderful cast ever assembled for a picture, appears in William Fox's "Kreutzer Sonata." Every artist a Broadway star.

Every principal role in the long list of characters in the William Fox presentation of Tolstoi's modern dramatic masterpiece, "Kreutzer Sonata," is filled by a Broadway star. The minor parts are enacted by equally well-known actors and actresses.

Nance O'Neil, the young American emotional actress, whose art is known on all four cotiments, plays the great role of Miriam, the wronged wife; who takes in the end a terrible revenge for her injuries. Miss O'Neil gives a veritably soul-shaking rendition of the character. Theda Bara, leading woman of the famed Theatre Antoine, Paris, adds another "Vampire Woman" to the part. William E. Shay, star of a dozen big productions and formerly leading man for Robert E. Mantell, Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, Viola Allen, and other great artists, portrays, with wonderful brilliancy, the violinist, Gregor Randor, who plays his way into Celia's heart with "Kreutzer Sonata." John Daly Murphy, creator of "Charley's Aunt," and other famous farcieal parts has the comedy part of Sam Friedlander, the young "sport." Anne Sutherland, than whom no leading woman is better known to the American public, plays another important part.

Charles Chaplin in a roaring comedy, "The Kid Auto," also is on the bill.

Planet Jr. Garden tools and cultivators. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

FRESH STRAWBERRIES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

THE QUIRK
Matinees, 5c
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.
CONTINUOUS — 2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY
NANCE O'NEIL
In
Count Tolstoi's Virile Drama
"Kreutzer Sonata"
AND
Charles Chaplin
in
"The Kid Auto"

SATURDAY
WILLIAM FARNUM
In
The Magnificent Production of
"A GILDED FOOL"
With an All Star Cast
and
CHARLES CHAPLIN
In
"THE FATAL MALLET"

SUNDAY
"THE CHILDREN'S HOUSE"—Biograph Drama
"THE UNDERTAKER'S UNCLE"—Essanay Comedy
"WHEN HIS SHIP CAME IN"—Selig Drama and OTHERS

SUMMER DAYS BRING OXFORD DAYS

Shoes for All Social Affairs

New York, May 21.—Wedding gowns, Commencement frocks, dainty practical attire for many Spring demands, and for the Summer that is in such a rush that it cuts in with 90 degrees in April, forces even the most dilatory planner to devote time and attention to things sartorial.

Fashionable assemblages look as if our grandmothers had suddenly been rejuvenated and appeared in the frock and fallals that they wore in the early 60's, when short dresses showed a daintly formed ankle and trim slipper below the fullest and flounciest of skirts. They never wore anything however, as abbreviated as the present Russian Ballet types. The high fancy boots carry these short flaring frocks off with comparative propriety now, but one wonders a bit how it will look when Summer makes the low shoe a necessity.

Spats

Spats are the answer now with many of the women already wearing low cut footwear and a very smart and practical answer it proves both as to looks and expenditures. Sand and light greys are rivaled by white in these accessories. The latter spat often of white canvas, which is again practical because easily cleaned, and inexpensive.

Novel and pretty and practical is the new Callot model wedding gown with its white satin Detachable Bolero with court train, to be worn over a foundation frock of white chiffon-crepe combined with lace. This in a moment may be converted into an adorable dancing frock with detachable colored girdles.

Marquisette, organdie, net, batiste, and many other suitable white fabrics make most girlish and dainty frocks for commencements which loom importantly at this time of year.

The season models are fertile in suggestions for this type of gown. Flounces and frills and surplice bodices for especially slender wearers and simpler straight designs, with hemstitched nishes and touches of simple embroidery. Organdie tucked or ruffled with finishes of dainty French Valenciennes makes exquisite attractive dresses, and while all white is correct for these momentous functions, variety of effect can be introduced for after-wear in dainty little silk coats of colored taffeta, as well as in girdles and sashes.

McCall Designs

Self Trimmings

Self-trimmings of the dress material are very modish. Puffings and ruchings, tucks and flounces, smocking are all to the fore, for adornment and embroidery in a number of quickly done styles. Some of the prettiest are simply braided with heavy silk threads or with beads strung as one buys them.

Stripes and checks are fashionable, the latter especially fetching inchecked blocks, printed on silk or cotton tissues that make pretty blouses and combination effects.

All over the town one meets white fox scarfs worn over thinnest of frocks and blouses, even when the altitude of the mercury must make their wearers decidedly uncomfortable. Becoming and dainty and the tip-of-the-mode are these, so we will see them all through the Summer, for they will beb oth worth whilo and pretty when sea breezes blow and winds are cool at high resorts.

LUCY CARTER.

A few broken lots of house paint at cost. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

SHOES AT LOW PRICES

The economical man or woman will buy here. We are giving unusual values in OXFORDS, $1.50 AND UP.

H. Pollard & Son
West Broadway

This Size Can FREE

Chi-Namel The Chinese Oil Varnish

Colored—Stains and brightens in one application.
Clear—Gives gloss without changing color.

BUY a 10-cent Varnish Brush, to insure Chi-Namel a fair trial, and we will give you absolutely free out of stock, a regular 20c can of Chi-Namel Varnish in exchange for this signed certificate — any color you select.

Name ....

Address ....

PEOPLE'S HARDWARE CO., Inc. Fulton, N. Y.
Demonstration Saturday, May 22

THE ART OF WALKING

BY THE FRA

I regard it as an interesting fact, as well as a lamentable, that the Latin verb, ambulo, "I walk," has given to the English Language the word "ambulance." Sort of a subtle indictment on modern civilization, it would seem.

The art of walking, says a sage, is suggestive of the dignity of man.

Granting the truth of this statement, we must admit that most of us are little versed in this gentle art. Art is a way—the beautiful way. And we do walk beautifully? Not so you can notice it, Terese!

Stand at any street-corner in any city in the land, and count the folks whose walking is suggestive of dignity. The fact is, we are not a nation of walkers. It is different with our English cousins.

A ten-mile hike is nothing unusual for an Englishwoman. It is with her a common, almost a daily occurrence. When she sets forth for a constitutional, she wears the right kind of shoes—stout, thick-soled affairs that accommodate themselves to the movements of the feet, and do not cramp nor pinch. She comes back from her hike, and changes her shoes mor something lighter. She caters to her feet.

When you walk, walk! Don't amble and shamble. Let there be resiliency in your tread—grace, poise, power and dignity in your carriage. Above all, provide your feet with shoes that fit.

SHOES AND CHARACTER

By ELBERT HUBBARD

There are four primal necessities in life—only four.

These are food, clothing, shelter—love.

Shoes and hats are a part of our clothing. Also, they are secondary sexual manifestations, said Herbert Spencer. Spencer was a bachelor, and he knew.

And as women's shoes get more beautiful, skirts grow short.

Spiritless, dejected, whipped-out men advertise to the world their mental condition by their shoes.

There is a wonderful story by Tolstoy about a shoemaker whose shop was in a basement. When this shoemaker looked up from his work, he saw the feet of the people as they passed. Seldom did he see their faces—just their feet.

He judged them by their shoes, and his estimate was usually correct.

Once he saw a man go by barefoot. The shoemaker jumped up—but what is the use, read the story for yourself.

The title of the story is, Where God is, There Is Love.

Read it, and when you do, think of me and breathe a prayer of gratitude for having been introduced to one of the little big things in literature.

Shoes, sure, that's the subject!

Hope, courage, animation, ambition, are mirrored in your shoes. Look to your pedals. Terese, to your pedals. Your feet feature the facts. Shoes are a tell-tale.

Once there were people in America who never wore shoes. Now, we all do—a part of the time, at least.

The Kneippers do not go barefoot all the time.

John Wesley, when he was rector of the church at Savannah, Georgia, went barefoot even in the pulpit, to show his sympathy with the shoeless.

For to be shoeless was to be friendless.

Tolstoy went barefoot in the streets of Saint Petersburg, for the same reason that John Wesley went barefoot in Savannah, and was taken in charge by the police. And a celebrated painting of Tolstoy in bare feet was officially ordered from the shop-windows because the people stood before it in mute admiration.

The Best-Shod People on Earth

In America, friendless and shoeless humanity, practically, does not exist.

When we go barefoot we wade in the surf—what larks!

Americans are the best shod people on earth.

Our consumption of shoes is two hundred seventy million pairs a year —three pairs to a person.

Twenty-five years ago it was two pairs a year per person. We are getting more particular. Also, as the years have passed, our shoes have been bettered in style and quality. Most of us, even us common folks, have different shoes for different occasions. It's better for our feet, and better for our heads, as it lifts our self-respect When you change your shoes, your change your mind.

Shoe-manufacturers are a prosperous people. There is no "Shoe Trust," and there can't be, for there are thirteen hundred shoe-factories in the United States, and more are being formed.

I know of six shoe-factories in St. Louis, all started by employes, who have come out of one particular factory and embarked in business on their own account. And they are all making money.

From Nineteen Hundred to Nineteen Hundred Twelve, the products of our shoe-factories have increased a little over seventy per cent., while population has, during the same period, increased less than twenty-five per cent.

Our exports of shoes have jumped from two million dollars in Nineteen Hundred to over seventeen million dollars in Nineteen Hundred Twelve.

Monopoly is out of the question in the shoe business, for the simple reason that any one who wants to start a shoe-factory is not obliged to buy an outfit of costly machinery. He can lease shoe-making machinery, and get it on exactly the same terms that the biggest factories can.

If every shoe-factory had to buy or manufacture its own machinery, and thus keep abreast of the times, it would require such a vast capital, and also such a corps of inventors, that of necessity the business would be concentrated in the hands of a few.

Instead of thirteen hundred factories, there would be thirteen, and if there were only thirteen they would get together and we would have a Shoe Trust. As it is, we haven't.

Today, the boot and shoe industry is the one large business left in the world not run by a so-called Trust, and the United Shoe Machinery Company is responsible for that fact.

The "Machinery Trust" Bugaboo

Ralph Waldo Emerson once said that the man who makes a pair of shoes carpets the earth with leather.

Not so many years ago shoes were made by individual shoemakers. They put your pedal on a piece of paper and the shoe maker ran his pencil around your "tootsie," and then took various strange, peculiar and complex measurements, just as the old-time tailor did.

When you got your shoes, perhaps they fitted and perhaps they did not, but the breaking in of a pair of shoes was a terrible thing.

Personally, I much preferred to go barefoot—and I did until Winter, when snow and ice came along and made the wearing of leather a necessity.

The factories of New England began with home industries. Things were made in the kitchen, cut out with jackknife, stitched, polished, put together, peddled out by the family, just as the father of Henry Thoreau made lead-pencils and Henry went out on the road selling them by the dozen, the gross or one at a time, just as luck would have it.

America now makes the best shoes in the world. Europe is coming along fast, however, and the other day a German told me that it was because the Germans were putting in American machinery that they were able to compete with American shoes in style and quality.

Women's Patent and Dull Calf Strap Pumps

Price $1.95, $2.95 and $3.45

Women's Patent and Dull Kid Colonial Pumps

the pair, $2.45

Men's Russia Calf and Gun Metal Lace and Button Oxfords

$1.95, $2.95, $3.45

Endicott, Johnson & Co.

51 South First Street — Fulton, N. Y.

Phosphate for lawns and gardens. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

OSWEGO WOMAN SUES FOR RIGHT OF DOWER

Maheda M. Robinson, through Barnes & Mournigham, has started an action against Carrie A. Horne and W. H. Robinson to recover her right of dower in property in Cochrane st., Oswego, left by plaintiff's husband, John C. Robinson, who died in November, 1913. Mrs. Robinson claims that it is now in the possession of the defendants, a niece and brother of the decedent, and she asks that it be sold so that she can get possession of her interest in the same.

Tire Vulcanizing. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

10 per cent. discount on Ford tires. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

YOUNG BRIDE AND GROOM ARE PARTED

As a result of action by Immigration Inspector Isaac Martin, two young hearts are sad. Notwithstanding the war between their countries, Germaine Lefevre, 19 years old, a French-Canadian young woman, and Adolph Schneider, a 22-year-old subject of Kaiser Wilhelm, developed an affection for each other, and the protests of relatives and friends could not keep them apart.

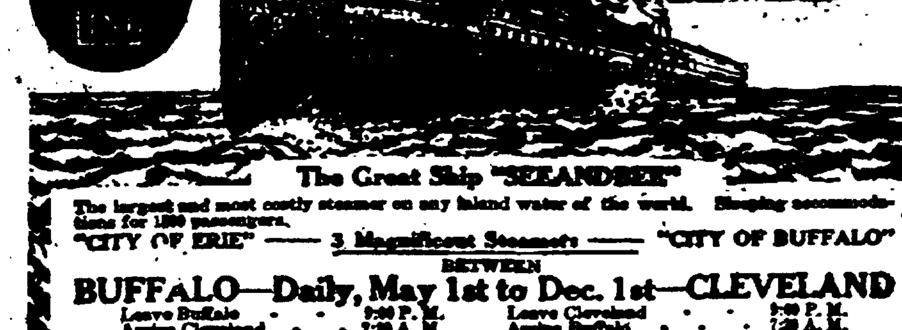
Schneider's Teutonic blood and name is said to have lost him his job at a Montreal hotel, when the war broke out, and he was forbidden to meet the girl, but did so clandestinely. Then Schneider sailed from Montreal to New York, and soon after the young woman joined him. Later they came to Rochester separately, and they say they were married here about three weeks ago.

The couple were traced to New York and here, Inspector Martin appealed to Captain Whaley, and Detectives Andrews and Seiner found them yesterday morning. The young woman must return to Canada. Schneider's case is complicated, as it will be difficult to find a boat by which to return him to Germany.

KNIGHTS TO CONDUCT SCHOLARSHIPS EXAMS.

The annual examination for the nine scholarships which have been established in the Catholic colleges of the State by the Knights of Columbus will be held on Saturday, June 19th. The candidates for these scholarships must be either Knights of Columbus, or sons or brothers of living or deceased members of the order, and must be of such circumstances that the collegiate education could not be obtained but for this assistance.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND



The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" —— 3 Magnificent Steamers —— "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo . . 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland . . 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland . . 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo . . 7:30 A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO.

D/34

FOR WOMEN

"The New York Shop"

Specials for Saturday

Several New Models in Wash Silk Blouses in Blazer stripes, plain materials, etc., at, each $1.29

Another lot of Voile, Crepe and Muslin Waists, at, each 49c

Our Sale of Suits will be continued for Saturday at $9.98 each. No two suits alike in this lot. Merchandise of the better class which costs you no more than the ordinary kinds.

M. J. McDONALD & CO.

Ask for National Merchandise Stamps, they save you 2 1-2%

At PATTERSON'S

Special Prices on All Rugs and Carpets

FOR 15 DAYS

$1.50 Rugs for ...... $1.00 each	$12.50 and $13.00 Rugs $9.98 each
$2.00 Rugs for ...... $1.59 each	$20.00 Rugs for .... $17.50 each
$3.75 Rugs for ...... $2.50 each	$25.00 Rugs for .... $19.98 each

$30.00 Rugs at .... $25.00 each

S. Lipsky & Son

The Stylepius Store

$17

The Best Suit for the Money That Can Be Found

SEE OUR

$10

$12

$15

SUITS

You can save $3 to $5 on every Suit

Boys' Suits

Sizes 12 to 18

About 20 Suits, one of a kind left, values up to $5.00

$2.98

S. Lipsky & Son

27 First Street Fulton, N. Y.

AT 1915 FAIR

Competitions Open to All Oswego Co. School Pupils; Interest Aroused

This year's educational exhibit at the Oswego County Agricultural Fair, to be held during the week of August 17 to 20, and open to any pupil of any school in this county, is bound to arouse more than ordinary interest.

One feature of the exhibit that will enhance the value of an admission ticket to the fair, is that the purchase of one admission ticket at twenty-five cents entitles the holder thereof to enter one or more classes in this department. This commendable department has been created by the society for the purpose of encouraging pupils of the schools to take greater interest in their work. This year's departure is but a beginning of a movement to make of the educational feature of the Fair one of the main drawing cards, and it will be enlarged as interest in it is warranted.

For the best map drawing on paper 18x24 inches, showing Oswego county, its towns, villages, rivers, lakes, railroads, etc., a first prize of $1 is offered, and 50 cents for the second award.

The drawing department will include perspective work, mechanical drawing, lettering, designing, the latter embracing wall paper designs, in color; tiles, book cover designs, etc.

The cooking department must embrace work only by school children—for the best loaf of bread, rolls, biscuits, layer cake, loaf cake, cookies, pie, etc.

The sewing exhibit will include the best domestic science outfit, consisting of cap and apron for seventh grade girls: embroidered bags, pincushions, doilies, dress and hat.

In manual training, boys of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades will have a try for making wood patterns and wood turning. Basketry will include reed basket and rafia work.

The collection department, the prizes will be $1 and 50 cents respectively for first and second and competitors must show native woods, mounted on heavy cardboard, dried grasses, weeds obnoxious to farmers and common grains.

In the miscellaneous exhibit the following articles are mentioned:

Insects, mounted and named; eggs of domestic fowls; wasp's nests; moths and butterflies named, showing life history; grains, showing seed, seedling, plant, head, etc; legumes; mounts of wildflowers; mount showing leaf, bark, wood, twig, fruit, etc.; mounts of leaves and fruit of oaks, maples, sumacs and evergreens; model of a poultry house, feed hopper or trough, chicken coop, etc.

Best typewritten business letter, of not more than 150 words nor less than 100. Open to those who have not completed the business course of the public schools. Paper should not be folded and should be 8½x11. Preferably a letter head of business firm.

The Oswego Fair is interested in the schools and the school children of our county, and with the assistance of the County Superintendent, will do everything possible to increase the interest of the pupils in their work.

Plan to visit the Fair and see the school exhibit.

Address all communications to C. I. Kingsbury, Secretary, Fulton, N.Y.

FOUR FINE HORSES COMING NEXT WEEK

W. H. Merriam, superintendent of grounds and buildings, announces that a string of four fine trotters will occupy the Oswego County Agricultural society's stables next week. These horses will remain at the track from now on until fair time, Aug. 17 to 20, and will be trained on the track which is said to be in better condition than ever before.

Mr. Merriam employes a force of men every day at putting buildings and grounds in spick-and-span condition.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE IN OSWEGO

To show that Christian Science heals the sick and that its mission is to help all mankind to its rightful heritage of good, is the mission of George Shaw Cook of Chicago, Ill., who will present a lecture on "God Is Good," at the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Oswego, Friday evening at 8 o'clock and also at the Wieting, Syracuse, at 4 o'clock next Sunday afternoon. This lecture, which is free with those established by the Board of Lectureship of the "mother" church in Boston, to present the true and authentic statements of Christian Science before the public. Mr. Cook is an authority on his subject, having been an earnest student of this religion for many years and having held office in one of the many Christian Science churches of Chicago. This religion has made such rapid advancement during the past decade that it has attracted the attention of all classes of people even though all do not agree with its principles. The lecture will be open to the public.

TWO LUDINGTON GRANDCHILDREN WRITE LETTERS

From the East, West, North and South there arrive at most frequent intervals, letters addressed by heirs and probable heirs of the late Moses Ludington who died in California about fifty years ago.

One of the latest letters to arrive is from Mrs. Ida A. Foster Irwin, of Battle Creek, Michigan. Mrs. Irwin says she is a granddaughter of Mr. Ludington's.

This morning a letter was received written by Mrs. L. M. Calkins, who lives in Takoma Park, Washington, D. C. She informs The Times that Moses E. Ludington was her mother's father, and that she is one of the nine grandchildren who survive Moses E. Ludington, and who at one time had twelve children living. The last of the twelve children to die was Austin E. Ludington, who was buried in Mt. Adnah cemetery, this city, last spring. Mrs. Calkins is in possession of a lot of information concerning the descendants of Moses Ludington and is ready to produce it, if desired.

RUTH PEARMAN HUMPHREY

Mrs. Ruth Pearman Humphrey, 44 years old, died in Plymouth, Mass., on Tuesday, where she and Mr. Humphrey have lived for nearly twenty years. The body will be brought to Fulton and will arrive here on Saturday at 8 a.m. Funeral services will be held Saturday at 3.30 p.m., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Scholz, 425 S. 4th st., the Rev. M. G. Buck officiating, burial to be made in Mt. Adnah cemetery.

Mrs. Humphrey is remembered by numerous Fulton residents who know her for her many Christian qualities. She is survived by her husband and three children the eldest of whom is Carl, 22; Dorothy, 19, Harold 17; and three sisters, Mrs. Russell Draper, Mrs. Bert Jones and Mrs. Fred Scholz.

Mrs. Humphrey was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Pearman, both of whom are dead. Mrs. Pearman was during his lifetime a foundryman and machinist, engaged in business in N. 1st st., near where now stands the plant of the Dilts Machine Works.

"OUR DAN" ACTED BEFORE ROTARY CLUB

Lest they forget him, the Syracuse Rotary Club enjoyed today the versatiliey of "Our Dan," who is known on and off the stage all over this fair land as a thespian of ability.

"Our Dan" received a telephone call yesterday from a member of the famous club of diners asking him to entertain today at the Onondaga, and actor-like Mr. Darleigh said, yes. His U-1 was speeded toward Syracuse this morning and from start to finish durin gthe entertainment "Our Dan" kept up a hot fusilade of Iring 17-inch projectiles.

Accused Massarvi of Giving a Kick

Elizabeth Anson, 15 years old, swore out a warrant for the arrest of Jerry Massarvi, on a charge of assault this morning and the case came before Judge Wilson in City Court. The girl claimed that the young Italian had assaulted her last night at the corner of Oneida and 2d sts, by kicking her while she was talking to him.

James R. Somers represented Massarvi and the girl had no attorney. The defendant claimed that he was standing on the corner of Oneida st. and bothering no one, when the girl passed accompanied by her mother and stopped to talk to him. In the course of the conversaiton, Massarvi alleges, the girl asked him to take her to the moving pictures or to give her the money to go. He says he never saw the girl before and was explaining to her that he was not accustomed to taking strange young women to the theatre, and while speaking shifted the position of his feet. One of his feet hit the girl and she immediately accused him of kicking her. He was afterward arrested.

The girl was accompanied by her mother in court this morning and after a consultation it was decided that the case should be compromised. Before allowing the parties to go, however, Judge Wilson warned Mrs. Anson to keep her daughter off the street and told her that another request for moving picture money made to a strange man would result in some serious trouble. Mrs. Anson indignantly denied that her daughter had asked for funds, but the Judge was of the opinion that the girl was rather forward for her years and warned her mother to keep her in chage. The costs of the action were paid by Massarvi.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES DUE JULY 1

Internal revenue offices in the various cities are preparing for busy times between now and July 1. On July 1 all of the special emergency taxes will expire and have to be renewed while at the same time the income tax will fall due, both on business and personal assessments.

Notices asking that those liable under any of the taxes pay in during June and facilitate the work of the office will be sent out from the Syracuse internal revenue office, headquarters for this district, about June 1, but a great deal of work incidental to the collection falls upon deputy collectors.

Special taxes on oleomargarine, liquor and opium can be paid a year in advance. The liquor tax is $25 for a saloon and $100 for a wholesale house; the oleomargarine tax is $6 for a dealer and $200 for the wholesaler and the opium tax is $1 yearly from all doctors. The law covering the special emergency tax on poolroom sand tobacco expires January 1, 1916, and it is not known whether these taxes are to be paid for one year or six months. Instructions upon this point are awaited by the revenue officers.

Special government agents are investigating personal and business incomes of individuals and corporations in this district and an especial effort is to be made to collect the tax from all those liable under the law. The income tax scale depends upon the amount of the income. Unmarried men are exempted with incomes not exceeding $3,000, while an income of $1,000 additional is permitted to those having a wife.

MISS DRURY WILL WED MR. VANALSTYNE

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Drury of West 4th st., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Elsie to Durlin van Alsyne, son of Mr. and Mrs. James van Alstyne of Cayuga st.

The wedding will take place the coming fall and in the meantime numerous social affairs are promised by the many friends of the bride-elect.

ONE HUNDRED

Silk Messaline and Wool Dresses

Dresses suitable for afternoon, evening and street wear, of the well-known Waldorf make, which alone speaks for itself. High grade dresses in silk messaline and all wool serges and shepherd checks; colors, sand, Belgian blue, black and white checks, navy blue, blue and white stripe and others. Trimmed with lace and lace yokes. Others with silk braids with full width skirts.

By purchasing this entire assortment we were enabled to secure them at less than half the regular wholesale price.

Dresses ranging in value to $7.50 and more.

YOUR CHOICE TOMORROW AT 9 O'CLOCK AT

$3.50 each

J. C. O'BRIEN

SEE OUR FIRST STREET WINDOWS

WE ARE STILL MAKING

The Most Sanitary and Richest Ice Cream

IN THE CITY

in any desired quantity or variety.

FRESH FRUIT EVERY DAY

Huyler, Lowney, Nunnally and Kibbe's Confectionery

Phone 80 **THE ONYX** Quirk Theatre Blk.

Community Notes

Mrs. S. B. Ball was in Syracuse yesterday.

* * *

The household effects belonging to Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Ball were placed aboard cars yesterday for shipment to Angola, N. Y.

* * *

Miss Osgood of S. 1st st. has been spending a few days at the Babcock home, Ingalls Crossing.

* * *

Dr. Clair Whitbeck and family of this city have been guests of their parents at Jacksonville.

* * *

Mrs. W. D. Betts of Oneida is the guest of Mrs. Clara Shattuck, Hannibal st.

* * *

Hilton Wallace has a position at the Reed grocery in West 2d st.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Baldwin has been entertaining Mrs. James Vant, at her home in Academy st.

* * *

Miss Lucille Seymour of Cayuga st. has been the guest of Syracuse friends for a few days.

* * *

Mrs. Eugene Drury delightfully entertained the West Side P. T. Embroidery club Thursday afternoon at her home in Gansevoort st. A pleasant and profitable afternoon was enjoyed by the large number of members present. Refreshments were served at 5 o'clock.

* * *

Mrs. A. Burt of West 4th st. has been a guest of Minetto friends.

* * *

Mrs. Jennie Baldwin has been the guest of Mrs. E. Tice for a few days.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stevens of East Broadway have been entertaining Miss Carrie Janes of Hannibal.

* * *

W. A. Butts spent yesterday in Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Ida McClellan and Mrs. A. Burt of this city were in Hannibal Thursday visiting friends.

* * *

Mrs. Bert Jones and Mrs. Russell Draper are in Plymouth, Mass., called there by the death of their sister, Mrs. Ruth Humphrey.

* * *

Miss Bessie Petrie of Gansevoort st. who recently graduated with high honors from a business school in Syracuse has taken a position at the Hunter Arms office.

* * *

Mrs. William Trombly, who during the past week suffered a fall at her home, 415 Seneca st., is now able to get about with the aid of crutches.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Merriam of Sprisgfield, Mass., have been guests of Mr. asd Mrs. W. H. Merriam of Oneida st. Mr. Merriam has returned rome and Mrs. Merriam will remain here for some time.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Wright of Mt. Pleasant spent the day, yesterday, with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Merriam.

FRESH ROASTED PEANUTS

Peanuts, peanuts, fresh roasted peanuts.

Really fresh roasted peanuts are a source of enjoyment. The local W. C. T. U. members are conducting a sale of peanuts today and tomorrow. Buy a bag; do it now. The sale is on at the store vacated by Stranahan & Love.

The proceeds will be used for the expense of the convention to be held here in early July.

TOMORROW MORNING

at 9 O'clock

SUIT CASE SALE

Good Quality Bags, suitable for picnics, week-end trips and summer excursions.

Your Choice for 25c

SHIPMAN'S

Wedding Gifts

that cannot fail to please the happy couple.

Silverware, Cut Glass, Coffee Percolators, Chafing Dishes and the finest China.

Wm. C. Morgan

Jeweler & Optometrist

Fulton, N. Y.

HOUSE DRESSES

Gingham and Percale. In all popular colors. Dresses that are good values at 75c.

Your Choice
TOMORROW AFTERNOON
at 3 O'Clock

25c

SHIPMAN'S

TRY ONE of those
5000 Mile Guaranteed Tires
at
L. P. SMITH CO.
Your Hardware Dealer

SPECIAL NOTICE

No miscellaneous Want Ads. will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

In order that display advertising may secure preferred position copy must reach this office not later than 9 a.m. on day on which service is to be rendered.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Wanted—Competent young woman as stenographer and bookkeeper, for the summer. Post office box 74, or phone 56. tf

Upper Flat—Moderate rent, 214 Walradt st. 6 rooms and all modern conveniences. H. L. Crandall. tf

Wanted—By Polish girl of 16, position with family; good references. Address, 224 W. 1st st. 131c

Wanted—Woman for housework. Apply to Mrs. W. A. Butts, 351 South Fourth st. 131

Found—Gold spectacles, with new case. Apply B., Times office. 133c

Upper and lower flat, to rent. Dr. N. H. Haviland. 133

Flat To Let.—202 S. 3d st. R. L. McCully. 133

WATER GLASS
EGG PRESERVER
By the Quart or Gallon
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

SPECIAL

For Friday and Saturday at Patterson's

CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES

Ages from 2 to 14 years

Prices from 59c to $5.98 each

The City Market

FRESH KILLED MEATS
PORK, VEAL, BEEF and LAMB
VEGETABLES, FRESH FROM THE FARM

We print no prices. Our prices our right

National Red Stamps Save You 2½ per cent

FREE DELIVERY Telephone 42

DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, May 21. —If there is a taxpayer in the State who feels that he has an idea which may be developed into an amendment to the Constitution, let him now comef orward or hold his peace for twenty years.

The above sentence practically sums up what Delegate Richard H. Curren of the forty-sixth district has to say to those who may think that the document which contains the rules by which all good citizens are being governed is being tinkered with or is about to be revised by men who have selfish interests or are representing interests other than those of residents of the State in general.

The functions of a delegate to a Constitutional Convention do not appear to be universally understood, nor do the people seem to appreciate the full significance of the Convention. At least this is what some of the delegates think and is doubtless the reasonw yh Delegate Curren has said publicly that he wants the people of the State to keep in mind the fact that the doors of the Convention are open to all taxpayers and that everybody is privileged to make suggestions as to what amendments should be made to the Constitution by the delegates. Mr. Curren has extended an invitation to the public to "drop around now and then and air their views as to prospective changes.

Probably because the business of the Convention continues to be of brief duration each day and there have been no debates or arguments, there have been but few persons lately during the sessions of the Convention delegates. During the opening week the very unusual event drew large audiences to the Assembly Chamber, but of late there have been but a handful of spectators, auditors or visitors each day. Expectation, raised to a high pitch because much was published concerning the unlimited authority of the delegate body, waned when it was discovered that other than the introduction of proposed amendments and committee hearings, nothing of a definite character would be done by the delegates until a calendar, formed by the favorable reporting of propositions, was created.

Chairman Elihu Root has said that it is not the resolutions which are introduced but those which have been favorably reported and favorably passed upon by the Convention sitting as a committee of the whole, which are important. He has promised full discussion of each surh resolutions. It is these discussions which the good sense of the general public and stands readp to introduce a proposition if it appears sound. His challenge to the taxpayers is very likely to be taken up before the date upon and after which no more resolutions will bep resented falls due. This date is June 11.

There is ample opportunity for a taxpayer to meet a delegate and offer his reconstructive suggestion. Both before and after the sessions of the Convention the members are to be found in the Assembly Chamber or in the several committee rooms. All being vitally concerned in the work before them, any matter bearing upon the Convention is likely to receive immediate consideration. As a matter of fact, conditions similar to a legislative session exist; an amendment is presented to a delegate by a constituent in much the same fashion as a bill is handed to a senator or an assemblyman.

Police Kept Crowd in Trim at Sale

Three hundred people crowded into the Shipman store this morning when the doors opened for a special sale of granite ware, and as most of the shoppers were women, the resulting confusion became so great that it was necessary to call the police to keep the crowd in order. The women pressed forward and because of the rush many were obliged to seek the open air. The police were finally forced to close the doors and allow only one person at a time to enter.

In order to avert like occurrences at future sales Mr. Shipman announced this morning that he would arrange the goods in such a way that a circular aisle will be formed and people will be allowed to enter only by one door. The extra force of clerks were unable to cope with the large crowd that thronged the store this morning.

DYE INDUSTRY PLACED UPON FIRMER BASIS

New York, May 21—So many American consumers of dye-stuffs have signed the novel contract with the National Aniline and Chemical Company which provides that they shall buy dyes from this corporation for all the year 1916, that it looks as though a native industry were about to be placed on a much firmer basis.

Hitherto German competition in various kinds of aniline dyes and the "dumping" policy of the German manufacturers has made it hard for the American makers of dyes to withstand the competition.

The National Analine Company is enlarging its plant at Buffalo at a cost of $300,000 and expects to be able to furnish most of the dyes required within a short time. It is estimated that all the stocks from the German manfacturers will have been exhausted by July 1 and there will be no German dyes of any kind to be obtained in them arkets.

Meanwhile the requisite recovery plants in connection with coke works are being built. From the coal tar will be obtained which is the basis of hundreds of the aniline dyes.

Considerable activity is shown at Elizabeth, N. J., where the E. L. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company has bought the works of the Bayway Distilling Company. The Midvale Chemical Works, of St. Louis, are erecting at Elizabeth a large plant for the manufacture of aniline. It is believed that before long large quantities of aniline salt and aniline oil will be available. The normal price of aniline salt is ten cents a pound and there have been instances when nine times that amount has been obtained for it. Under the new arrangements it is believed that it may be obtained for thirty cents and in a year for considerably less.

SMUGGLING STOPPED BY ARMED GUARDS

Buffalo, May 20.—With orders to use their muskets if necessary, soldiers have been lined along the banks of Niagara river between Niagara-on-the-Lake and Queenstown, with positive orders to prevent any boats landing between sunset and sunrise, and all boats leaving the Canadian shore, whether empty or loaded, have to report the fact to the officer in charge of the guard along the frontier and obtain his special permission.

Even the Prussian leaders appear to be sobered by the prospect that Italy will soon be fighting on the side of the Allies. "The more enemies the more honor," is not a motto that commends itself to people of sane minds.

TO LAKE FORTUNE

Accuses Husband of Cruelty and Non-Support; Wants Money Allowance

James Merrill of New York City, one of the heirs of the estate of Elijah Lake of this city, is being sued at present in the Supreme Court of New York city for alimony. His wife, Isabella Merrill brings charges of cruelty and non-support and asserts that her husband has mistreated her in many ways.

Merrill is headwaiter in Churchills, the famous Broadway restaurant, and receives a salary of $125 monthly in addition to numerous tips which bring the total to almost $250 a month. His wife was a vaudeville actress at one time, but the hard times, she says, have wrought havoc with the profession and she is unabel to support herself without the aid of her husband. She sets her usual salary at $150 a week.

She purchased, with her own money, a farm in Phoenix and paid $3500 for it, but when engagements were few and far between she sold it and allowed her husband to persuade her to give him half of the proceeds, his share amounting to 11125. He has forgotten to return this small amount to her and she asks the court to compel him to refund the money. She still owns two lots in Pelham Manor and four lots in Jersey City.

Her husband is one of the many heirs who are contesting the will of the late Elijah Lake who died less than a year ago. The estate is valued at less than $25,000 and his attorneys are Reilly and Sullivan of Phoenix. By his will, Elijah Lake left his entire estate to his young son, Elijah Lake, Jr.

Justice Greenbaum, who has the Merrill case under advisement, may allow Mrs. Merrill counsel fees and an allowance pending the trial of the suit.

The idea of setting loose a "flood" of bees in the German trenches could be improved upon. Why not enlist an army of New Jersey mosquitoes?

DIOCESON CONVENTION LETS WOMEN VOTE

New York, May 21.—Convention of the Long Island Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church yesterday adopted a canon which will permit women of parishes to vote for vestrymen.

The Committee on Canons was notable to agree on the proposal and in the morning the convention voted against it. This afternoon, when Canon William S. Chase called the matter up again under the proposal that women could vote if their individual parishes agreed to it the convention adopted the measure.

Pensions for aged and infirm clergymen also were voted. Under this arrangement parishes will pay into the national pension fund of the church seven per cent of the salary of their rectors. When the rector is sixty-nine years old he may retire on a pension of not more than $2,000 a year and not less than $600.

EDGELEY'S CONDITION REMAINS UNCHANGED

The condition of Clinton Edgeley, the young man who was injured in the motorcycle accident at Bundyville Tuesday night, was reported as unchanged this morning. He has recovered consciousness for short periods but never sufficiently to recognize anyone, and Dr. Anderson announced last night that the man is evidently suffering from a concussion of the brain.

The man's temperature and pulse are normal, and outwardly he manifests no signs of serious injury, but still remains in a coma and efforts to restore him to consciousness have been thus far unavailing.

BRADLEY COMPANY FINISH MIXING TOWER

The Walter Bradley Company contractors, in charge of the work of the erection of the new plant of the Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper Company, have completed the work of building the tower which will be used in the distribution of concrete for the foundation. The tool house which stood upon the site of the new plant, has been removed to a point nearer 1st st., and set upon a concrete foundation. The work of excavating for the foundation of the new plant will start immediately.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A SUIT?

We are selling our Suits at unusual reductions:

$12.50 Suits at **$6.00**
$20.00 and $25.00 Suits at **$14.98**
$15 Suits at **$9.98**
$27.50 and $30.00 Suits at **$19.98**

While we have not as large a stock on hand as we had, we still have a good assortment of sizes, and can fit your purse as well as size.

Have you taken advantage of the great bargains offered in our bargain basement where

OUR $25,000 GLOVERSVILLE STOCK
is on Sale
AT LESS THAN 50c ON A DOLLAR

Hundreds of Useful, Staple Articles are Selling

Articles selling up to 25c, at **1c**	Articles selling up to $1.00, at **34c**
Articles selling up to 25c, at **2c**	Articles selling up to $1.50, at **48c**
Articles selling up to 30c, at **3c**	Articles selling up to $1.75, at **59c**
Articles selling up to 50c, at **5c**	Articles selling up to $2.00, at **69c**
Articles selling up to 60c, at **10c**	Articles selling up to $2.50, at **79c**
Articles selling up to 70c, at **15c**	Articles selling up to $3.00, at **88c**
Articles selling up to $7.50, at **$1.50**	Coats, Suits, Dresses, etc., sold up to $25.00, during this sale at **$4.50**
Articles selling up to 75c, at **19c**	

Specials for Saturday Only

DRESS GOODS

36-in. Silk and Linen Crepe de Chene in all fashionable Spring shades **39c**
Assorted lot 59c and 75c per yd. all Wool Dress Goods per yd. ....
$2.00, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 Waists ....
Assorted lot of Silk Chiffon, Crepe de Chene, Voile, etc., waists of finest materials and best styles, but not in all sizes.

WALL PAPER—Underpriced
Special purchase of desirable patterns, value 15c per roll, while they last at .... **6c Roll**

NEW LAWN SWINGS
Made of best selected hard wood, strong, will hold any weight at .... **$3.98 and $4.98**
SPECIALLY PRICED FOR SATURDAY

ASSORTED LOT OF SALESMAN SAMPLES
at 15c each

Included in this lot are Children's Aprons, Petticoats, Drawers and Dresses. Ladies' Corset Covers, Drawers, Skirts and Waists. Dresser Scarfs, Pillow Shams, Pillow Tops, Stamped and Ready-to-use Centre Pieces, Laundry Bags, Doilies, Braziers and dozens of other useful articles, usual selling prices up to 75c each. On sale and display in our Bargain Basement.

LARGE LOT OF ROOM SIZE RUGS—JUST RECEIVED
Let us show them to you.

Why trade elsewhere, and pay more, when you can buy it for less at

M. KATZ & CO.'S
Department Store
63-65 FIRST STREET FULTON, N. Y.

TRUCK ENDANGERED PEDESTRIANS' LIVES

An automobile delivery truck filled with young men and women, made several circuits of the business section last night at a rate that shattered the speed limits and in many instances narrowly escaped running down pedestrians. The driver turned corners at high speed and handled the machine in a very reckless manner. There have been a number of complaints about the operation of taricabs in the city, especially in the down town section. The drivers of the hired vehicles run with the cutout wide open and at high speed and many pedestrians are beginning to wonder when the police motorcycle will be put into operation.

ZION CHURCH GETTING SUBSCRIPTION MONEY

At a meeting of the vestry of the Zion Episcopal church, held Thursday night at the rectory, the building of the new edifice in 1st st. was discussed. The reports of the finance committee were made and it is very probable that work will be commenced shortly, although it was stated that there was nothing definite to announce at present. The committee in charge of the subscriptions gave a very favorable report and some definite action will probably be taken at the next meeting which will be held at the rectory next Friday evening.

Special prices on carriages. VanWagenen Inc. adv133

D/34

A REAL NECESSITY

No Advertiser can Successfully Develop Trade in the Market Afforded by the People of Fulton, Unless He Employs the Advertising Columns of

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

¶ Remember that its circulation represents ONE-SIXTH of the population of Fulton, therefore it is necessary to use *The Evening Times* to make your proposition a success.

¶ *The Evening Times'* readers represent the same classes as any other paper circulated in this vicinity, who are, collectively, the all-powerful people for the advertiser to reach.

¶ The people of Fulton reached by *The Evening Times* buy ONE-SIXTH of everything sold in the city. They have money to buy luxuries as well as necessities, and they read THIS PAPER because it is their Home Paper—edited, printed and circulated by "Home Talent" who spend their money for the upbuilding of Fulton—your City.

¶ Readers of *The Evening Times* are a big, mighty crowd—to neglect them, to ignore them means a lack of business judgment, and it requires the support of the big crowd to put things over.

THE BIG CROWD OF FULTON—READ YOUR HOME PAPER

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

PROCESSION ON MEMORIAL DAY

By M. QUAD

Copyright, 19[illegible], by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

It was about a week before Memorial day a few years ago that one Horatio Sparrow, a resident of the village of Okemos, entered the drug store in that burg looking as if he had something serious on his mind, and on being encouraged a little he said to the druggist:

"Doc, don't say nothin' to a livin' soul, but the town of Okemos is to be jarred from center to circumference this evenin'!"

"In what way?" was asked.

"Never you mind, but be at the postoffice at 7 o'clock. Meanwhile get ready to feel the earth tremble!"

"Is it dynamite, Horatio?" was gasped.

"You be there and see!"

Horatio was a man that never got excited when he woke up in the morning and found a cow in his garden, and the druggist felt quite sure he had something big on hand. He must have told about fifty other people what he told him, for there was a big crowd at the postoffice at 7 o'clock in the evening, and all expected to hear big news. Deacon Holden took charge of things, as usual, and as the crowd got impatient he said:

"It is understood, feller citizens, that Horatio Sparrow is goin' to launch a thunderbolt here tonight, and it is with more than ordinary interest that I call the meetin' to order. Stand out, Horatio, and let's hear all about it."

Horatio stood out. He looked pale, but determined. He'd been thinking for a week of what he was going to say, and he started off as smooth as grease:

"The drums are beatin' a wild alarm. There is a wavin' of flags, a marchin' of men and a wailin' of women and children. War is upon the land. The life of the nation is at stake."

"By John, but that's flow'ry language!" exclaimed the deacon.

"Anything more, Horatio?"

"I jest want to call your attention to the fact that Okemos has never had a Memorial day parade," replied the orator. "We hev never paraded and never decorated."

"By John, but that's a strong p'int!" shouted the deacon. "Hang me if Horatio ain't knockin' things edgeways. No, sir; we've never had a parade nor decorated any graves, and we ought to be ashamed of ourselves. It is your suggestion that we celebrate the day this year, Horatio?"

"That's a p'int, deacon."

"And it's as strong as a log chain. Yes, sir; we'll celebrate the day, and in order to make it a howlin' success I'll agree to take charge of the parade."

"But I object to that," said Horatio. "Hevin' originated this idea, I think it's fur me to ride on horseback at the head of the procession."

There was a painful pause, and then Abner Jones, who was in fireman's uniform, jumped off the counter and said:

"There shouldn't be no jealousy about this thing. Horatio would look purty fine on his spotted horse, and the deacon would be no slouch in his cocked hat, but if there's to be any feelin' over it I'll take the job off their hands. As I'm foreman of the fire company, it comes in my line anyhow."

"I don't propose to give up my right for nobody," said Horatio.

"And I'm thinkin' I'm the man to boss things," added the deacon.

"It appears to me," said Silas Lapham as he stood up and rubbed his hands together, "that we are not workin' in complete harmony in this matter. It will be the event of the century. Let us sacrifice any selfish interests as individuals and work to make the affair a general success."

"That's powerful good advice," said the deacon as he rapped on the stove with his cane—"powerful good. I allus stand ready to sacrifice, and I hope the rest of you do. Any further p'int, Silas?"

"You can call it a p'int or not," said Silas, "but bein' there seems to be a controversy here I think it better be settled by selectin' me to boss things."

"I'll never surrender my rights!" said Horatio Sparrow.

"Nor me!" added Deacon Holden.

"Nor me!" yelled Abner Jones.

It was evident that the meeting was on the point of breaking up in a row when Joe Richard came sauntering in as calmly as could be. The deacon saw him and called out:

"Feller patriots, before this meetin' breaks up in a row that will send the price of Okemos real estate down 50 per cent and put our civilizashun back fifty years let's hear what Joe Richard has to say about it."

"What's the question?" asked Joe.

"About Memorial day. Shall we decorate?"

"Decorate what?"

"Why, the soldiers' graves."

"I don't see how you are goin' to do it," said Joe as he scratched his ear. "So fur as I know or hev bin able to find out nobody from Okemos went to war. It therefore follers that no Okemos man was ever killed. It follers, ag'in, that you might look the graveyard over fur a month and not find a soldier's grave to decorate. 'Pears to me that you had better git yer grave fust."

Two minutes later Joe was the only man left in the postoffice. It was as he had said—there was nothing to decorate, and all the blowing had been for nothing.

A Story of William Black, the Novelist, and Mary Anderson.

One time when Mary Anderson was playing in "The Winter's Tale" in Dublin William Black, the novelist, who was very intimate with Miss Anderson and her family, insisted upon assuming the part of one of the supers who was dressed as a very old man with a venerable beard and locks that fell upon his shoulders. When Black went upon the stage in this disguise he walked about among his fellow supers with unceasing restlessness and, judging by the wild motions of his arms, seemed to be addressing to each in turn an impassioned harangue. The audience began to wonder who the new actor was and what on earth he

"YOU TAKE IT."

was doing in a play in which neither Shakespeare nor the stage managers ever intended him to appear.

Presently came the time when it was the business of Perdita to distribute flowers among the peasants, among whom Black had his place. Miss Anderson, carrying on the practical jokes of the family circle, had prepared a surprise for this moment, and, having distributed flowers among the less favored supers, she handed to Black a large cake crowned with a wreath of laurel, saying as she did so, "You take it," in allusion to his triumphs in the contest of wits at the supper table.

To her consternation Black showed that he was quite prepared to carry out the jest, for, taking the cake from the hands of Perdita, he immediately distributed it in substantial portions to his hungry fellow supers who, finding it to be of excellent quality, began to munch it greedily, while the audience roared with laughter at the unusual sight until the curtain fell upon the scene.

Count Your Blessings.

Reflect upon your present blessings, of which every man has many; not on your past misfortunes, of which all men have some.—Charles Dickens.

Why Did He Do It?

One of the guests of a seaside boarding house had picked up a curiously shaped stone on the seashore that looked exactly like a half eaten crust of bread. It was being passed around the room, and the finder was evidently feeling pleased with himself at having found something really unique. Every one who saw it exclaimed how like a crust of bread it really was. It at last reached the quiet man in the corner, and the finder went up to him to get his opinion. "Yes," said the quiet man. "It is a striking resemblance. Didn't you think it was a crust of bread when you saw it on the sand?" "Yes," replied the proud finder. "I was completely taken in with it." "Then what on earth did you pick it up for?"

Startled the Actor.

Wilton Lackaye had invited a San Francisco editor to dinner. "How about 7 o'clock?" asked Lackaye.

"I can't," the editor said. "We have our conference at 7."

"Conference?" Lackaye echoed.

"Yes; we all get together every night and decide what shall go into next day's paper."

"Good heavens!" exclaimed Lackaye. "You don't meant to tell me you get out that paper deliberately?"—F. P. A. in New York Tribune.

An Article Balzac Didn't Write.

Balzac was once asked by a French publisher to write an article on the Rue Richelieu. He named his terms, which today would not seem excessive, but the publisher considered them outrageous, whereupon Balzac replied: "If I am to describe the Rue Richelieu in a way worthy of the street and of myself I must know it thoroughly and must not upon any account fail to investigate all that specially characterizes it. I shall have to commence by lunching at the Cafe Cardinal; then I must buy a gun and a cravat pin at the two shops next door to each other. After that I must go to the tailor's at the corner of the Rue St. Marc"— "Oh, don't go any further than that," interrupted the publisher in alarm. "You would come to the Indian shop next, and things there are a fabulous price!"

A Lifelong Regret

By F. A. MITCHEL

When the big European war broke out on the 30th of July, 1914, I was in Berlin. My parents being Germans, though born in America myself, I thought it would please my father if I volunteered to fight the allies. So I went off to Belgium with a company of uhlans and got into the thick of it at once.

My chief delight was scouting. While the German army was reducing the forts about Liege there was work to do in a different way, and I was much better pleased at doing it than hanging about camp, though even the cavalry was pretty busy. I would ride out in neutral ground with a small camera and take pictures of fortifications—that is, when I could get near enough to do so without being discovered.

One day I had been unusually successful and on my way back to my command stopped at a farmhouse for refreshment. A pretty Belgian girl served me, but evidently with a very poor grace, regarding me as an enemy of her country. Between the sexes there is always a special interest in making a conquest where the party to be conquered resists the would be conqueror. I said so many pleasant things to the girl that it was not long before I congratulated myself upon having quite won her over.

Having rested for some time, I was about to mount and ride away when she made an excuse to detain me. I was not unwilling to be detained and spent an hour longer with her, during which period I did more lovemaking than I had ever done before. I made several efforts to tear myself away, but my little girl looked so reproachful at my going that I consented to remain just a little longer.

I stayed just a little too long. Suddenly hearing the beating of horses' hoofs, I started up with a view to getting away, but before I could mount my horse a squadron of Belgian cavalry came down on me and made me a prisoner. With them was a boy of fourteen whom I had seen about the place when I had first arrived. It was evident that the girl had detained me while she sent him to inform the soldiers of my presence.

I heard the officer in command thank her for the information she had sent him, and she seemed quite proud of what she had done. I was searched, and the photographs I had taken were found on me, to say nothing of my camera. Upon this the officer turned to the girl and said:

"Mademoiselle, you have helped us to quite a prize. While the captive you have given us is in uniform, he has been taking photographs of our works and will be treated accordingly."

"How is that?" asked the girl, paling.

"He will be shot."

If any blood remained in the girl's face it vanished, and I thought she would swoon. It occurred to me that she had not considered the importance to herself in the part she was playing.

But there came another turn in the affair. I had gone so long on my scout that my captain, fearing I had got into trouble, galloped out on the road I had taken to look after me. Suddenly while the Belgians were off their guard he appeared at the head of his troops, dashing around a bend in the road from behind trees. The Belgians took to flight, and I was rescued. They were pursued for some distance while I was pulling myself together and getting the arms and accouterments that had been taken from me. When I had collected everything I could find I turned to the girl who had betrayed me.

I have never in my life seen such a perfect example of sudden change. Cringing before me, she looked up into my face with a supplication for forgiveness. I returned it with a stony stare, in which I threw all the contempt I could express. She cowered beneath it, and, turning my back upon her, I stalked out of the house, mounted my horse and rode away with my comrades.

We advanced on Paris, were driven back in the battle of the Marne, and six months after the episode I have related I one day found myself fighting again in Belgium. Upon a temporary cessation of the fight I looked about me, and the region seemed familiar to me. I was near a house that I recognized as the one in which I had been betrayed.

I had always regretted having, under the strain of narrowly escaping death, dealt so harshly with the girl who had betrayed me. I went to the house and called for her, intending to speak a kindly word to her, but when I asked for her I was told that she was dead.

I winced. She was beyond either my contempt or my forgiveness.

"Did she die of an injury?" I asked.

"No. A young uhlan came by here one day, and she detained him while she sent her brother to inform some Belgian cavalry of his presence. They came and captured him, but he was rescued by his own men. The girl never forgave herself for having betrayed him and pined away and died. It's likely that she fell in love with him without knowing it."

I turned away with a pang. It is not long since the end of the story, but somehow I feel that there will always be a sore spot in my heart, a lasting regret that I was unable to forgive her, possibly to save her from a premature death.

Points for Mothers

Moral Failings of Nervous Children.

Stealing is not as common as untruthfulness and usually takes the mild form of the pilfering of jellies or sweets. Thus frequently we find the physical basis right there in the demand of the system for more sugar. Some children will take from others what they consider trifles merely from a desire to possess and would not think of appropriating anything of great value. Such a child does not consider this a form of theft and if rudely awakened to the fact that it is will suffer marked nervous shock. In a hysterical desire to ingratiate themselves with parents or teachers some children will steal money and other valuables, but always with a desire to give it to others and reserve none for themselves.

Now, in dealing with any of these forms of theft the child must not be accused of being a thief; neither must his act be called theft. It must be clearly shown to him that the act is not right; that he has no right to anything which belongs to another, and then the promise may be exacted that he will respect these rights in the future. The child should not be impressed with the full gravity of the offense because he will then be in dread of the punishment which he sees meted out to ordinary thieves. But the parent must not overlook even apparently harmless pilfering of sweets. A continuance of such habits may lead to the taking of valuables, and it must be checked as soon as possible.

A Mother's Seven Commandments.

Make love to every one, including your own children. If you say pretty things to the kiddies they will say pretty things to you.

The larger number of children in a family the better are the opportunities for a natural education. Your youngest child is always the brightest, because one child learns from another quicker than from an older person.

Never say "don't" to a child. If he becomes mischievous try to interest him in something else.

Never force a child. There is no danger of overburdening his brain with knowledge as long as he is interested. When you see you are tiring him let him rest.

Keep your children cheerful and happy by being cheerful and happy yourself. A disposition can be made in youth.

Not every mother is adapted to educate her own children, but all who can should do it.

All mothers should believe in the fairies and should make their babies believe in them. As long as they are your friend you will be happy.

Give Children Plenty of Sleep.

Modern education imposes upon children who are industrious, but slow, an increasing mental strain, and such children require much time for sleep. but the matter of sleep can be overdone as well as underdone. "Early to bed" is always a good principle and applies to all children. "Early to rise" is also a good principle for most children, but not for all. The child who is drowsy and languid in the morning, who begins his day lacking freshness and spirit, should be allowed to sleep longer in the morning until it has been determined what the definite cause may be, and irrespective of the baneful effect of loss of sleep upon the health of the child a pupil suffering from such loss cannot be sent to its instructor except with the assurance that its best mental work cannot be accomplished.

Disturbed Sleep.

When a child wakens frequently this is generally due to nervous irritability. Not infrequently this depends upon poor or improper nourishment.

Careful consideration should be given to the question of diet, for it may be insufficient in amount or of such character that it is not easily digested. Fully half the instances of disturbed sleep are due to this one cause.

If the sleeping apartment is overheated or is poorly ventilated, so that the child is robbed during sleep of good fresh air or the bed coverings are insufficient or uncomfortable this will result in disturbed sleep. Naturally with these causes present any undue excitement will aggravate the trouble.

Moral Responsibility.

At seven a child should know clearly the difference between right and wrong. We do not mean by this that he can then decide finer questions of duty and morals, but he will be able to discern what is right from what is not; and, having that power, he is accountable for his acts, if normally developed. If there is a failure at this age to discern these clearly the child should receive the benefit of a thorough physical examination to discover the fault.

Help For Mothers.

For sore throats beat the white of a fresh egg with half a teaspoonful of sugar. Then squeeze the juice of half a lemon into this. Give a teaspoonful every hour.

For a sprain beat the white of an egg with a teaspoonful of salt. Dip cloth into this, then bind on sprain. As soon as cloth dries saturate it again.

Handsome Frock of Hand Embroidered Handkerchief Linen.

PRETTY SUMMER CREATION.

Hand embroidery is used lavishly this season in the creation of handsome summer robes. The bolero jacket lends itself to the scalloped edge, as do also the yoke and the bottom of the skirt. To give the touch of color the girdle is made of rose colored satin. A hat of white hemp is trimmed with pink roses, and the stockings are pink, worn with black and white pumps.

BEAUTIFUL DOGWOODS.

When This Shrub Blossoms Summer Is Again Here.

The magnificent magnolias spread their languid petals so early, while the trees are yet bare, that one fears it is all too good to be true. But with the delicious dogwoods it is another story. One knows summer is practically here. And the dogwoods are not only charming when their snowy sheets are spread; their foliage is vivid in the fall, a glorious crimson, and the berries are even more richly tinted. Unfortunately the hungry birds often descend upon a tree and devour every blossom. Like many other shrubs, its buds for the following year will be set this autumn. Even prettier than this dogwood is the pink flowering variety, but while the color is wonderful the form is not as characteristic.

The round topped, upward branching red maple is superb against a very blue sky. Then the dark gray bark looks black and the crimson blossoms, which grow on short pedicels, seem more than ever brilliant. In Georgia and Florida these blossoms are a superb sight in March and a delight to the northerner because they come so early.

One need not be forever looking aloft, however. Right down in the grass are floral riches a-plenty. The first favorite, no doubt, is the violet, the dear, modest little violet, which everybody loves and which blossoms everywhere.

The little blue hepatica was one of the floral early buds; likewise the pinky and exquisite arbutus, which some call the mayflower. In April and May the bloodroot is found, its pure white golden hearted blossoms being as lovely as the juice of its root stock is surprising.

Put Salt In Milk.

Milk will not turn sour if a teaspoonful of fine salt be added to every quart.

When preparing onions, turnips and carrots for cooking, cut across the fiber, as this makes them more tender when cooked.

In warming a steamed pudding or in steaming a stale cake never put the article on a plate or flat dish. Place the pudding in a colander in the steamer, and you will be surprised to find how much lighter and more delicate the pudding will be than if a plate had been used for the moisture to settle on and make the pudding heavy.

CREAM BLOUSES MODISH.

Cream is the modish tone for the spring blouse, not pink. Rarely lovely as the pink blouse is in delicate flesh or shell tones, its day has passed, and these blouses are offered for sale on the bargain tables, while cream and sand colored models have the places of honor among exclusive new spring wearables. Hemstitched blouses of sand colored khaki fine for sport wear have buttoned down pockets and plaits at front and back. Cream lace and net blouses meet the requirements of formal spring tailleurs, and there are good looking blouses of tan shantung, cream tinted georgette crape and ecru pussy willow silk, all with the long sleeves and collar high at the back, whatever its cut may be at the front.

FOR HOUSEWIVES

Device For Sprinkling Clothes Evenly and Quickly.

For the purpose of aiding in the operation of sprinkling the clothes prior to the ironing a resident of Canada has invented a cup which distributes the water very thoroughly and does it in a much more satisfactory manner than the old method of dipping the hand into the fluid and flirting it over the clothes. The new cup has a handle, and adjacent to the same, in a position convenient to be controlled by the thumb, there is a trigger which controls the flow of water through perforations in the bottom. Press the trigger and a score of tiny streams are released and flow in an even and gentle maner from the cup. Release the trigger and the flow is immediately stopped.

Roast Pigeons.

Select plump pigeons, pluck and draw. Rub the inside and outside lightly with salt and pepper. Make a stuffing of equal parts of chopped celery and breadcrumbs seasoned with a little minced onion and a pinch of powdered sage. Moisten this stuffing with milk and melted butter. Stuff the pigeons with teaspoonfuls of this mixture, dropped in lightly. Place a thin slice of fat bacon over the breast of each bird, securing it with a small metal or wooden skewer. Lay them in a buttered pan, breast upward, and roast in a moderate oven. Cook the giblets in a little salted water, chop fine and add to the drippings in the roasting pan. Thicken with flour and add water sufficient to make the gravy.

Boiled Leg of Mutton.

Remove entirely the thin outer skin, but not the fat from the mutton. Place in kettle and cover with boiling water. Bring quickly to boiling point, boil five minutes and skim. Set on back of range and simmer until tender. When half done add one tablespoonful of salt. If desired brown take out of water when tender, put in a hot oven for a few minutes and serve as roast. If not browned serve with a white sauce. In making the same instead of using milk use one-half milk and one-half mutton stock (the water in which the mutton was boiled). Into the sauce put two finely chopped hard cooked eggs.

Cabbage Salad.

Beat the yolks of three eggs and one-fourth of a cupful of sugar until light. Add two teaspoonfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of dry mustard, one teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper and one-half of a cupful of vinegar. Cook in a double boiler until thick and stir in one tablespoonful of butter. Cool and mix in lightly one cupful of thick, sour cream, either whipped or plain. Chop one small head of cabbage and one cupful of celery, add one teaspoonful of salt, mix with the dressing and chill.

Green Tomato Preserves.

Required, eight pounds of smooth green tomatoes, seven pounds of sugar, one ounce of ginger and mace, mixed, and the juice of four lemons. Pierce each of the tomatoes with a fork and put them in the preserving kettle with all the other ingredients. Heat slowly, then boil until the tomatoes are clear; then skim them out and boil the sirup until thick. Put the tomatoes into jars and pour in the hot sirup.

Creamed Potatoes.

Make a white sauce in the double boiler, using two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, pepper and one cupful of milk. Have cold boiled potatoes, sliced or diced; add to the sauce and serve when well heated through. Sprinkle with grated cheese or chopped parsley just before serving.

Ink Stains.

To remove ink stains from cloth or other absorbent substance dissolve four ounces of citric acid in two quarts of water that has been previously boiled and cooled. Then add six or eight ounces of a strong, strained solution of borax.

Bean Cakes.

Mold left over baked beans into cakes, first binding them together with beaten egg. Fry as you would fry potato cakes or fish cakes. Place on a dish and garnish with slices of pickle and sprigs of parsley.

spring resorts it is quite evident that we shall wear either linen or summer silk for morning. While there is much to be said for the fresh, crisp linens that bespeak coolness, if the truth must be confessed they are anything but cool, and the vote should go to the summer silk.

Now as to the method of fashioning the linen suits, they are to be the most military of all our clothes. Linen or mercerized cotton braids, frogs and buttons are to be employed in great quantities. The coats dip in the most approved fashion, are belted in the front and back or only at the sides and are black with white insets, all black, all white or white with black portions. Pockets have become necessary trimming, should one say? Well, they are certainly in evidence. As many as four are used on a Norfolk suit.

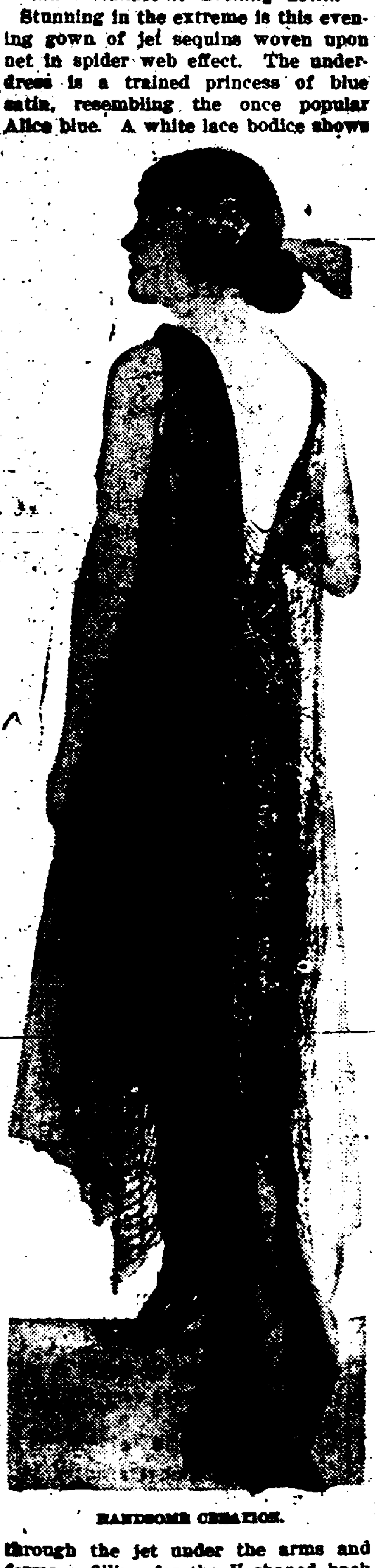
Speaking of the Norfolk suit, in linen it is to be mighty attractive, made of white or the natural color linen. Waists made on the lines of the Norfolk jacket are to be popular also. A tailored waist of this sort is certainly practical for wear with the plain tailored skirt. A trig little morning affair for the woman who needs to market, go to town or especially suitable for the business girl.

There are two effects to be obtained by the ever popular Norfolk—that with a yoke and that without. With the three plaits extending from the shoulder the line unbroken adds length to the stout figure, while the yoke is to be recommended for the very slender girl.

GORGEOUS FROCK.

Jet Sequins In Spider Web Effect Make Handsome Evening Gown.

Stunning in the extreme is this evening gown of jet sequins woven upon net in spider web effect. The underdress is a trained princess of blue satin, resembling the once popular Alice blue. A white lace bodice shows



HANDSOME CREATION.

through the jet under the arms and forms a filling for the V shaped back and front. The sleeves are chiefly conspicuous by their absence, which is the case in so many of the evening gowns in these days.

Apple Pie, German Style.

Grease an oblong tin well. Cover it with raised cake or cooky dough. Pare and cut four or five apples in slices. Lay them on the dough in parallel rows. Beat the yolk of an egg and three tablespoonfuls of cream together and drip around the apples. Bake for twenty or thirty minutes in a hot oven.

Fried Celery.

Clean well and cut out the stalks in good sized pieces. Put them in boiling water for a quarter of an hour. Dry on a napkin. Beat up an egg mixed with hot water or a soup stock. Season with salt and pepper. Roll in breadcrumbs and fry in a deep fat.

For the Children

Two Members of the Woodpecker Family.

Most children have seen and admired the woodpecker. Doubtless, too, they have heard him pecking away on trunk or limb of tree. What a lot of knocking he can do for such a small creature! There are five or six species of woodpeckers familiarly known in the eastern states. Above are shown pictures of two of them. The bird at the top is a hairy woodpecker, the other the downy woodpecker. They differ chiefly in size, their colors being practically the same. The males, like those of many other woodpeckers, are distinguished by a scarlet patch on the head. An examination of many stomachs of these two species shows that from two-thirds to three-fourths of the food consists of insects, chiefly noxious kinds. Wood boring beetles, both adults and larvae, are conspicuous, and with them are associated many caterpillars, mostly species that burrow into trees. Next in importance are the ants that live in decaying wood, all of which are sought by woodpeckers and eaten in great quantities. Many ants are particularly harmful to timber, for if they find a small spot of decay in the vacant burrow of a wood borer they enlarge the hole, and as their colony is always on the increase they continue to eat away the wood until the whole trunk is honeycombed. Moreover, they are not accessible to birds generally and could pursue their career of destruction unmolested were it not that the woodpeckers, with beaks and tongues especially fitted for such work, dig out and devour them. It is thus evident that woodpeckers are great conservators of forests.

A Boy Scout Is Thrifty.

The cashier of the savings bank is accustomed to see the boy scout at his window. He knows that when the khaki clad youth appears before him with a sum, no matter how small, he is living up to scout law No. 9—"a scout is thrifty."

A scout is thrifty. He does not wantonly destroy property. He works faithfully, wastes nothing and makes the best use of his opportunities. He saves his money so that he may pay his own way, be generous to those in need and helpful to worthy objects. He may work for pay, but must not receive tips for courtesies or good turns.

To become a second class scout a boy must earn and deposit at least $1 in a bank. To become a first class scout a boy must earn and deposit at least $2 in a bank.

Conundrums.

What herb is most injurious to a girl's beauty? Thyme.

Why are human eyes like persons remote from one another? Because, although they may correspond, they never meet.

Why is a schoolboy being whipped like your eye? Because he is a pupil under the lash.

Why are clouds like coachmen? Because they hold the rains (reins).

Why was the dumb waiter returned? Because it didn't answer.

Why is a fisherman's the most profitable business? It is all net profit.

Why It's Called Picnic.

The term "picnic" originated in the following manner: When what is now known as a picnic was being arranged for the custom originally was that those who intended to be present should supply the eatables and drinkables. A list of these necessities having been drawn up, it was passed round, and each person picked out the article of food or drink that he or she was willing to furnish, and the name of the article was "nicked," or ticked, off the list. The open air entertainment thus became known as "pick and nick." The custom is said to date from 1802.

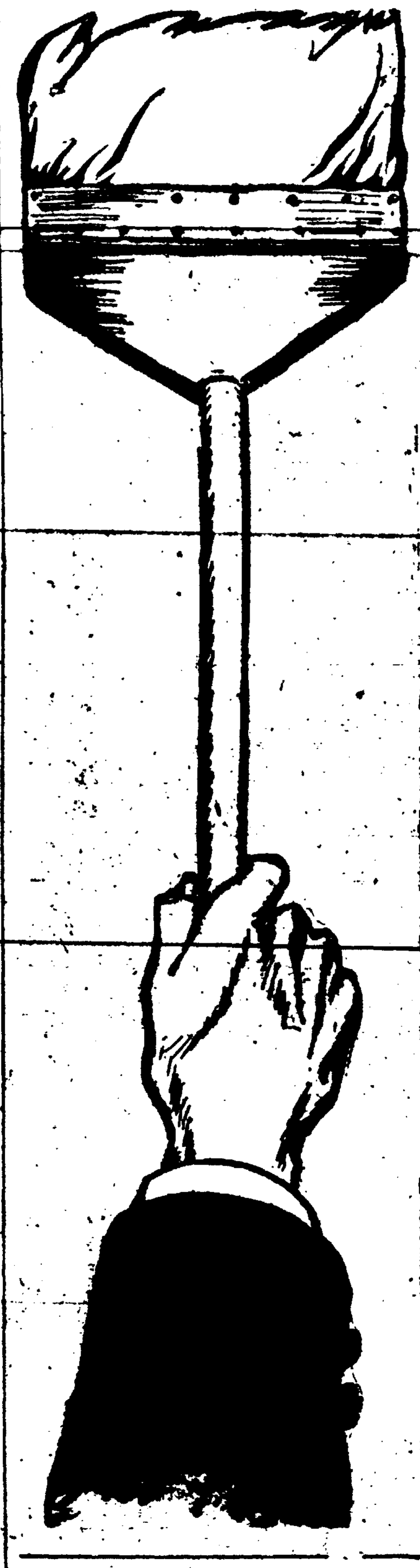
The Rime of Porcus Prime.

There lived a pig
So fat and big
That hills he could not climb,
But used to lie
Inside his sty.
His name was Porcus Prime.

One summer day
He went away
Quite proudly in a van;
Poor Porcus, he
Had gone to tea
With Tom, the butcher's man!

—[illegible] Magazine.

CLEAN UP
and
PAINT UP!



Origin of the Lone Star.

If a place name is often crystallized history, how much more a nickname! Witness the flowery synonym for Texas, which orators mouth as the Lone Star State. To most minds this symbolizes concretely the fact that the state was first an independent nation. Behind the fact is this story, vouched for by tradition more or less authentic. At the outset, after achieving independence, Texas lacked pretty well everything but men. The leaders knew state papers required a great seal to validate them, and in default of anything better they improvised one from a coat button which happened to bear a single star. A document so sealed fell under the eye of an imaginative journalist. He straightway exploited "The Lone Star Republic" in print so fervid as to persuade Texas here was the device most appposite for her seal and her flag.—New York Press.

Mother Brook.

After nearly three centuries of usefulness Mother brook, the first canal dug in this country, still finds itself utilized to some extent, though the requirements which brought it about have long since passed. Its construction was undertaken and completed by the hardy citizens of Dedham, Mass., in 1639, to provide water for mill purposes. The artificial waterway was constructed to connect the Charles river with East brook, covering a distance of about a mile. It was a great undertaking for those days, when every foot had to be excavated laboriously by hand, but the work was carried out with the usual determination marking the settlers of the day. The canal winds round the highlands of the town, and on both sides, extending almost to its border, may be seen well kept gardens.—Exchange.

Poetry of Words.

When I feel inclined to read poetry I take down my dictionary. The poetry of words is quite as beautiful as that of sentences. The author may arrange the gems effectively, but their shape and luster have been given by the attrition of ages. Bring me the finest simile from the whole range of imaginative writing and I will show you a single work which conveys a more profound, a more accurate and a more eloquent analogy.—Holmes.

They Knew Castor Oil.

The oldest medical book in the world was found in a rock tomb by the Nile, dating from about 2000 B. C. It is a roll about sixty-six feet long and carries prescriptions for all sorts of ailments. Castor oil is one of the remedies prescribed. It has been used pretty steadily ever since.

Oils, Varnishes Best Paints

All Our Big Stock of

WALL PAPER

at 10% OFF

We do Paper Hanging, Decorating and Painting

Get Our Estimates on Your Work

HULETT-TAFT CO., Inc.

208 Oneida Street

ROWANS READY FOR LEAGUE

The Oswego Team Must Get Grounds at Fort Ontario, However

Captain McCullum of the Independents learned last night that the Rowans of Oswego are willing to enter the Oswego-Onondaga county league, the organization of which was proposed by the sporting department of The Times some time ago. The decision of the Oswego team rests upon the result of negotiations now under way with the authorities at Fort Ontario, where the team plays its games. If the Fort authorities see fit to allow the team, the use of the diamond on the scheduled league dates the Rowans will formally accept theh invitation extended to them to enter the league.

As no opposition is anticipated in this matter, the league is now practically assured and a meeting will be called in this city next week, at which time the final arrangements will be made and the league will be started. The Fulton, Baldwinsville and Phoenix teams have already expressed their willingness to enter the league and the formation of the circuit has been resting upon the decision of the Rowans. With the entry of that team practically assured, baseball fans in this vicinity can count upon the first league game by the second week in June at the latest.

A schedule will be submitted at the first meeting of the organization and the usual election of officers will take place. Plans for the opening day, the engagement of umpires, the question of an admission fee, (which will be possible set for all teams except the Rowans who will be obliged to take up a collection at the Fort) will also be settled.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

TABLES, CHAIRS, BUFFETS, SIDEBOARDS and CHINA CABINETS

No room expresses the good taste of the home-makers more directly or clearly than the Dining Room. Most people try to buy furniture for the dining room with an eye to durability and thought of harmony. Our experience in satisfying hundreds of customers has led us to reject that which is ordinarily considered good enough by many dealers.

We have an Elegant Assortment of Dining Room Suits Complete, Tables, Chairs, Buffets, China Cabinets, Etc., in Fumed Oak and in Golden Oak, both in the Dull and Polished Finish.

All we ask is a careful inspection of our stock. The *quality* and *prices* will certainly appeal to you.

J. R. SULLIVAN

West Second St. and Broadway — Fulton, New York

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Chicago at Boston.
Pittsburgh at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelhpia.

Results Yesterday

Pittsburgh, 6; New York, 2.
Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 2.
St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
Chicago, 4; Boston, 2.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	17	11	.607
Chicago	17	12	.586
Boston	14	13	.519
Pittsburgh	15	15	.500
Brooklyn	14	15	.483
St. Louis	15	17	.469
Cincinnati	12	16	.429
New York	11	16	.407

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.

Results Yesterday

New York, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Other games postponed;cold weather.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	17	9	.654
Detroit	19	11	.633
Chicago	19	12	.613
Biston	113	10	.565
Washington	12	14	.462
Cleveland	12	16	.429
St. Louis	10	20	.333

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Buffalo at Kansas City.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Newark at St. Louis.
Batimore at Pittsburgh.

Results Yesterday

Buffalo, 11; St. Louis, 1.
Other games postponed;cold weather.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	19	12	.613
Newark	18	12	.600
Chicago	17	13	.567
Kansas City	15	13	.536
Brooklyn	15	13	.536
St. Louis	12	15	.444
Baltimore	12	18	.400
Buffalo	9	21	.300

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Troy at Albany.
Syracuse at Elmira.
Utica at Binghamton.
Scranton at Wilkesbarre.

Results Yesterday

Binghamton, 4; Syracuse, 1.
Troy, 5; Albany, 4.
Elmira, 2; Utica, 0.
Scranton, 55; Wilkesbarre, 4.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Troy	8	3	.727
Binghamton	7	5	.583
Wilkesbarre	8	6	.571
Elmira	7	6	.538
Utica	5	6	.455
Albany	5	6	.455
Scranton	5	6	.455
Syracuse	2	9	.182

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Jersey City at Buffalo.
Newark at Rorhester.
Richmond at Montreal.
Providence at Toronto.

Results Yesterday

Newark, 5; Rochester, 3.
Buffalo, 4; Jersey City, 1.
Toronto, 16; Providence, 5.
Richmond, 7; Montreal, 4.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Richmond	12	6	.667
Providence	11	7	.611
Montreal	10	8	.556
Buffalo	7	6	.538
Rochester	8	9	.471
Newark	6	7	.462
Jersey City	7	9	.438
Toronto	4	13	.235

COLLEGE BASEBALL

At Ithaca—Cornell, 5; Michigan, 2.

At Durham, N. H.—New Hampshire College, 7; Bates, 5.

At Amherst—Amherst, 12; Williams, 6.

At Burlington—Vermont, 5; Wesleyan., 4.

At New York—Fordham, 8; Mount St. Joseph, 4.

Planet Jr. Garden tools and cultivators. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

HIGH SCHOOL TEAM AT SKANEATELES

The Fulton High school baseball squad, accompanied by about twenty loyal rooters left this city at 12.30 today for Skaneateles where the locals will take on the high school team of that place this afternoon. The trip will be made by automobile and six cars, well filled, composed the Fulton delegation.

After the game the team will go to Auburn where supper will be enjoyed and where several of teh team have pressing engagements this evening. The reutrn trip will start about — o'clock. Barnes will start the game today with O'Brien in reserve. O'Brien is being saved for the hard game tomorrow with Morrisville.

Current Sporting Comment

By E. J. LaPorte

The Fulton High school baseball team, just about now, is reclining luxuriantly upon the cushions of divers automobiles bound for Skaneateles. The team expects to reach that municipality some time before nightfall. The car that bears the gallant captain will no doubt break the tape first, if it doesn't "Stahl." The song they sing as they roll along should sound like this:

"Open the muffler wide;
Heed not the constable's spiel,
For we're Skeneateles bound,
With "Doc" Post* at the wheel."
But it doesn't.

*Omit flowers.

* * *

Morrisville will be on hand tomorrow with large gobs of confidence and it is up to the local boys to trim the visitors neatly. When Fulton lost to the Morrisville team at Morrisville some two weeks, the boys had an alibi—O'Brien's arm. Which may all be true. Then they alibied out of Wednesday's defeat with the words "Pullen's dome." Tomorrow it'll probably be "Wilcox's socks."

* * *

The Fulton outfield, taking it by and large, is the most capable department on the team. Pullen, O'Brien and Thompson staved off many a tally Wednesday by some great work in the outfield. The Oswego batters had no heart at all and the outfielders were very groggy after the sixth session.

* * *

In the excitement aroused by the advent of the new police motorcycle, the police force has almost lost sight of the fact that there is to be a ball game sometime, somewhere, between the bluecoats and the fire laddies. It is rumored, however, that several members of the force are practicing surepetitiously at home.

* * *

Fulton, Oswego, Baldwinsville and Phoenixin the "Double-O"—not the "Once-Over", but the Oswego-Onondaga County League, that is the latest morsel for the palate of the live baseball fan. That the league will be formed is almost as eertain now as rain Memorial Day.

The French are said to have canceled several large American contracts because the goods delivered were not up to the samples. The history of "war contracts" does not change much from generation to generation.

GUN CLUB MEMBERS WILL SHOOT IN SYRACUSE

Members of the Fulton Game and Gun Club to the number of twenty are making arrangements to attend the annual shoot of the Hunter's Club of Syracuse which will be held in Syracuse on Monday, July 5. The event is a banner one in the trapshooting world and marksmen from all over the state compete for prizes.

At a meeting held at the Onondaga, the Hunters' club made the final arrangements for the shoot and the committees in charge were appointed. The events will probably include a merchandise shoot, a walk-back shoot and ten fifteen-bird strings. There will be special events for professional marksmen and events open to amateurs only, and the prizes for all events will be costly and numerous. The Hunts' club holds the shoot each year, and in the past many Fultonians have participated.

The local club will hold its first shoot of the 1915 season some time early in June and the committee in charge is now planning the event. Many applications for membership have been received and any marksman in this section who wishes to join can obtain full information by communicating with B. J. O'Grady, of the Hotel Fulton.

INDEPENDENTS WILL NOT PLAY TOMORROW

The Fulton Independents were to have played the Phoenix team at Phoenix tomorrow afternoon, but as the weather of the past week has been rather cool and not a little uncertain, Captain McCulllum called the game oc yesterday. The game will be played a week from Saturday in all probability. The Independents, however, will not be idle tomorrow afternoon as Captain McCullum has called a practice of the team at the Athletic Park at 2 o'clock, before the Fulton-Morrisville high school game. All candidates for the team are expectel to appear in uniform, and an hour's hard practice will be indulged in.

If the Oswego-Onondaga county is formed in time, Captain McCullum hopes to arrange a game in this city for Memorial Day, but as prospects for the opening of the league on that date are slim, the locals may arrange a game with some other team.

A STRIKE!

Then look to your tackle. The fish fights hards and the fisherman puts his faith in his rod and line.

Don't come home with alibis—get good

FISHING TACKLE

RODS - REELS - LINES - BAITS

at Unusually Moderate Prices.

A. M. DRUSE & CO.

7 SOUTH FIRST ST.

FABER OF WHIT SOX BEATS MATHEWSON'S RECORD

Chicago, May 20.—A world's pitching record is claimed for Urban Faber of the Chicago Americans, as a result of his performance in defeating the Washington club, 4 to 1, here last Wednesday. According to baseball experts, Faber pitched only 67 balls during the nine innings, five less than the record established by Christy Mathewson of the New York Nationals several years ago. Frank Saffell, who operates an electric score board in Washington, D. C., telegraphed that the board recorded all strikes and balls and that his record, shawing that Faber pitched 50 strikes and 17 balls, was Carrect. In the record Saffell counted as strikes any ball that was hit by the batter.

In the third and fifth innings, Faber retired six men on six pitched balls, each batter hitting the first ball for an out.

WILL NOT CAMPAIGN THOROUGHBREDS NOW

Louisville, May 21.—Because of the hostile feeling in Canada against Germans, due to the European war, John W. Schorr, of Memphis, has decided not to campaign his string of thoroughbreds on the Canadian tracks this summer.

Schoor won $30,000 in stakes and purses in Canada last year, his David Craig capturing the rich Doval Derby.

The Schorr stable includes, among others, David Craig, Luke McLuke and Leochraes, three of the best horses in training.

FULTON TO PLAY MORRISVILLE HERE

The Fulton High school baseball team will meet the Morrisville team tomorrow afternoon at Athletic Park at 3 o'clock. O'Brien will twirl for Fulton and Krausse will play first base in the absence of Cazrey, who is in Philadelphia.

The Morrisville team has a close victory over the locals to their credit, having won the first game played at Morrisville some time ago by the score of 7-6, but the locals hope to even matters tomorrow.

The ghost of the Karlsruhe bids fair to haunt the Seven Seas as long as the Flying Dutchman.

Trinity Corporation can hardly enter a convincing plea of poverty, even though it has less than $12,000,000 above its debts.

The case of Italy is a bright and shining illustration of the truth of the adage that if a state hunts trouble long enough and earnestly enough trouble will eventually be located.

Bad if He Couldn't Kick.

Church—How is your gout? Gotham—Oh, I can't kick. Church—Oh, is it as bad as that?—Yonkers Statesman.

BICYCLES

We have some fine

Second-Hand Wheels

on hand: one Pope, worth $40: new. Come in and give us an offer. Other Good Bargains From $8.00 upwards

BOGUE

61 FIRST ST.

Boston Candy Kitchen

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY:

Ice Cream—Vanilla, Chocolate and Strawberry........30c qt.
French Vanilla Ice Cream ....40c qt.

We make Delicious Ice Cream Bricks with four flavors —Vanilla, Chocolate, Strawberry and French Vanilla..50c qt.

Phone in your order for your Sunday dinner—Phone 308.

ANDRIANOS BROS.

25 South First Street — Fulton, N. Y.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 132 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1915 | Price One Cent

PEDRO SPOILED GREAT FUN; HE "FIX HIM!"

LORD KITCHENER MADE VICTIM OF SYNDICATE OF GREAT NEWSPAPERS

London, May 22.—The attack which is now being made upon Lord Kitchener is the outgrowth of a feud [illegible] the corporation known as the Associated Newspapers, Limited, and the head of the War Department. The corporation owns the London Times, the Daily Mail and the Evening News, and since the outbreak of the war it has been trying to compel Lord Kitchener to give to its correspodents carte blanche to inspect operations at the front, have access to all the secrets at Army Headquarters and publish everything they saw and thought, without any reference to the [illegible]sorship.

How unsafe it would have been for Lord Kitchener to entrust these correspodents with any secrets was shown during the retreat of the French and British forces from the Belgian frontier on Paris. One of these stray correspondents got loose at a critical time when news from the retreat was lacking. He was an excitable fellow, without poise or judgment, who had met a few equally excitable stragglers, and he got a dispatch through to London which, when published, caused the utmost consternation. It depicted the English army as hopelessly broken and in full flight, with Paris at the mercy of the pursuing Germans.

The Times afterward threw the blame on the Press Bureau, but the publication of this false news nearly wrecked the newspaper. It showed how unsafe it would be to allow such inexperienced men to go with the army. As a matter of fact, at the very time London was thrown into a panic by this lying report the English army had made good its retreat in one of the most notable exploits ever witnessed on the [illegible] the British arms with [illegible]. The command of Field Marshal Sir John French had rested and refitted and instead of being broken and in flight was ready to meet the foe, which it did the next day.

From that time until the present the War Office and Lord Kitchener have been steadily importuned to allow the reporter on the fighting line. One argument was that unless the newspapers could publish sensational news Lord Kitchener could never raise his army. Tiring of this, they declared that he could not raise two million men without conscription. As a matter of fact, he has raised them without subjecting the army to the danger of prematurely disclosed secrets and also without conscription. These newspapers, controlled by the corporation named, have on several occasions nearly caused the greatest loss to the British army by publishing plans ahead of time, but not for a day have they let up in their attack on the Secretary of War.

The grievance of these men against Lord Kitchener is known to every newspaper correspondent who has been abroad, and boast after boast has been made that Lord Kitchener would be put out.

So great is the debt that England owes to "K. of K." that it is to be much doubted whether private grievance, even backed by sensational newspapers, will succeed in displacing him. But the remarkable part is that such a campaign of animosity could attract the attention of the United Kingdom and lead sober men to think of "swapping horses while crossing a stream."

GERMANS USE 4000 GUNS TO CRUSH RUSSIANS

London, May 22.—General von Mockensen, on the San river, in Galicia, has adopted Sir John French's plan of literally blowing the opposing positions to pieces with big guns before sending his infantry to the assault. The British commander in chief introduced his plan at Neuve Chapelle when he concentrated three hundred pieces of artillery on a three mile front and obliterated the German intrenchments. General von Mackensen placed four thousand guns on a twnty mile line on the San and threw two million shells into the Russian ranks in four days to clear the east bank and make a way for his army to obtain a firm footing forits further investment of the Permysl fortress.

Ordinarily, say the military euthorities, the theory of battle

(Continued on Eighth Page)

Roosevelt-Barnes Jury Reaches Agreement; Burns Won Over

Special to The Evening Times

The curtain was rung down [illegible]ly after after 10 o'clock this forenoon, when Burns, the [illegible], came over to the side of the eleven jurymen who [illegible]day in favor of a Roosevelt verdict. When the jurymen [illegible] into the room at the opening of court Judge Andrews at once called upon the foreman for the result of their deliberations of the all-night session.

The only sensation was the objection raised when William J. Wolff objected to the reception of the verdict because the jury had been polled yesterday, but he was overruled.

Woman Asks Support and Mother Demurs

Lengthy testimony was given in the City Court this morning in the case of Commissioner of Charities Woodbury against Ellen Gardner. Judge Coville presided. The case involves a great deal of domestic financial difficulties, largely those of Edward Whorl and his wife, Letitia Whorl.

Edward Whorl, whose home is in York, Pa., married a daughter of Mrs. Gardner, and City Attorney Fanning's contention is that neither the daughter or Mr. Whorl are able to sustain themselves. It is a question whether or not the m[illegible]er must sustain the daughter in the [illegible] married, [illegible] Gardner's attorney, Robert Pendergast, stated before the trial began this morning that Mrs. Gardner is willing to assume the maitainance of the daughter provided shed oes not have to maintain the whole family. The city has been furnishing funds to the family through the Commission of Charities ad suit was begun to compel Mrs. Gardner to provide for the maintenance of the daughter by paying the city a sum equivalent to the amount being paid the Whorl family weekly. City Attorney Fanning announced that the city would not consent, however, to placing Mrs. Whorl in the county home but would insist that the sum be paid her wherever and whenever she might be in need of help.

Mr. Pendergast said that he would not consent to a settlement on those terms and the trial began with the testimony of Edward Whorl, called by Mr. Fanning. Whorl stated that he has lived in thisi city for three years and during most of that time has worked intermittently, as chauffeur, drillman and general gardener. He admitted that he had paid no rent during that time, and that his house and furniture had been furnished by the defendant. He told the court that he was still suffering from the effects of an accident that occurred six years ago, and that pains in his head prevented him from engaging in any steady labor. During the period from January 1 to the present date, he has earned about twelve dollars. He furnished the court with the names of people who had given him work and also people who had helped him and his family.

During the examination by Mr. Pendergast, Whorl admitted that the presence of a step-daughter, the child of Mrs. Whorl by her first husband, was distasteful to him. He refused to admit saying that he would support his wife but not the step-daughter. Mr. Pendergast laid great stress on this point and told the court that the presence of the child in the home was, in his opinion, the reason for Whorl's idleness.

In direct examination, Whorl stated that Mrs. Gardner had offered him $50 to leave town before the case came to trial, and had also offered to pay him $5 weekly for ten weeks. He would not admit that this money was offered for the purpose of getting him to vacate Mrs. Gardner's house which he was occupying.

The list of positions which Whorl has occupied during the past three months was a long one. When asked if he had worked for a certain prominent lawyer in te city, he answered in the affirmative, but stated that he had not been paid for his labor. He further stated that he had not yet made out his bill, but that it amounted to about fifty cents. When asked what his wife was doing when he met her in New York, he said "Living there."

Judge Coville adjourned the case at 1 o'clock and the trial was resumed an hiur later. Before the adjournment it was decided to have Drs. Fox and Terpening, who attended Whorl and his wife when they were sick, give their testimony this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

MORE THAN 150 LOADS OF RUBBISH TAKEN TO GREAT BIG HEAP

Yesterday Sunny Italy had her inning in this city. Pedro, one of her lusty sons, lit the match yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock that set off the Community Bonfire. Dr. Anderson participated with Pedro in the event, and as a result the merry ha-ha went the rounds of the city last night.

Dr. Anderson, who was in charge of the preparation of the heap of material which was to make the Community Bonfire round which the children were invited to dance chose Pedro to assist him. The heap grew big and had all the ear-marks of being a good foundation for a Community Bonfire. Pedro's eyes twinkled approval, "Doc" Anderson smiled down from his height upon it. Satisfaction was extremely manifest.

However, as an extra assurance that the start off of the blaze would be prompt "Doc" said with gestures plenty, "Ho, good Pedro, dig into the heap and place these two bags of excelsior there—as a starter, you know, Pedro."

Pedro said, "Me fixa da fire," and bent to the task.

In the meantime "Doc" hauled on an extra board, and when he lifted his eyes behold, his astounded gaze found, Pedro, triumphant and the flames rising above the heap.

No words could describe "Doc's" feelings. His facial expression is to be imagined. Suffice it to say—the Community Bonfire was a success—and was well attended by both Pedro and Dr. Anderson.

Kind Mother Nature sent the rainstorm that the Committee might not be embarrassed at the evening's [illegible]

Hats off to Pedro and his little torch!

Chamber of Commerce Makes Public the Following:

Fulton's first clean-up campaign promoted by the Division of Public Safety of the Chamber of Commerce came to a glorious end last night. Upwards of 150 loads of rubbish and inflammable material were removed yesterday from the city streets where it had been placed by the householders.

Owing to a misunderstanding on the part of one of the laborers stationed at the bonfire, the huge pile was touched off shortly before 5.30. The pile of barrels, boxes and brush was between 15 and 20 feet across and nearly ten feet high. As subsequent events proved, the accidential firing of the pile at this time was the best thing that could have happened. Had the pile remained as it was during the thunderstorm which swept over the city between six and eight o'clock it would have been impossible to dry it out and light it for at least a week. It would probably have been necessary to pull the whole pile apart and spread it out to dry. As it happened the fire got a good start before the storm broke and managed to burn all the accumulated rubbish before it finally died out.

The members of the Division realize what a disappointment the school children feel in not having their bonfire, due to the bad weather and the accident. They are already discussing among themselves the possibility of providing some other celebration for the children. As yet, however, nothing definite has been hit upon.

The thanks of the city are due to the citizens whose generosity made possible the hauling of the rubbish yesterday.

However keen the regret may be that the celebration last night faild to materialize, it must be remembered that the city has disposed of between 150 and 200 loads of rubbish and inflammable material, that were a danger to health and to life and property. Fulton is today a cleaner and a safer city.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ODD FELLOWS MAY PARADE IN AUGUST

The Grand Lodge session of the I. O. O. F. will be held this year in Syracuse on August 18, and in this connection all Odd Fellow lodges in the first district of this county anticipate taking part in the monster parade on that date. Members of the order will not parade as individual lodges, but as units comprising the district.

Neatahwanta lodge members of this city were in Oswego Thursday evening to discuss with Oswegatchie lodge the steps necessary for bringing about a full representation of the order at the Grand Lodge session. It is proposed to hold the parade in the evening.

WEATHER FORECAST

Partly cloudy and cooler tomorrow. Sunday fair, with moderate west winds [illegible].

D/34

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

May 22, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

1900 COPIES OF THE EVENING TIMES ENTER FULTON HOMES EACH DAY

TIMELY TOPICS.

Our Big Heart.

"The Almighty heart is still stronger than the almighty dollar." No spellbinder made the statement. No politician made it as an appeal for votes. A foreigner said it the other day in a foreign country, in praising the stand this country has taken on the European war. Here and there across the water we still have a friend.—Detroit News.

Knows All About It.

A woman writer, unmarried, tells in a Chicago paper that she will "lay bare relentlessly the weaknesses which make for unhappiness in married life." Yep, it takes an unmarried person to "lay bare relentlessly the weakness that make for unhappiness in married life."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Dope Fiends.

Those early impressions that the drug users had quit appear to have been too early. It is now feared that the worst is not yet known. Many cities report an astounding increase in the number of cases found by the police and hospitals. The evil was attacked none too soon.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The Unpopular Weather Man.

The government weather bureau, which has trouble enough making correct forecasts for one day, is taking a fearful risk when it issues weekly predictions for the benefit of farmers and shippers. But it might as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb.—New York Sun.

The Bystander's Lot.

So long as Uncle Sam must be an innocent bystander he should felicitate himself that he can do his bystanding 3,000 miles away from the scene of trouble instead of next door to it. The neighbors to a first class row may be hit by flying brickbats.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Poetic License.

One interesting instance of poetic license is the way William Watson speaks of a man going out to meet the enemy with a whetted glaive, whereas really he lies on his stomach in one of the trenches and shivers in his wet khaki pants.—Ohio State Journal.

Different Seats.

The difference between stock exchanges and traction lines is striking. In the one you have to have a seat before you can hand over your cash. In the other—well, it's on the contrary quite the reverse.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Laconic.

Kitchener of Khartum knew just what to do when he heard that a distinguished and recently married officer was being visited by his wife at his headquarters in the field. "One of you must come home," he wired.—Boston Globe.

A Long Felt Want.

Edison is said to have perfected an invention for keeping the air in submarines pure. We wish he would do as much for offices, hotels, city halls, prisons and other airtight compartments above water level.—New York Sun.

Toys and Titles.

The recent meeting of the American toy manufacturers in Chicago calls attention to the fact that we can manufacture every sort of toy in America that is made in Europe—except titles of nobility.—Chicago Herald.

Swat the Flies.

Swat the flies before they are born. You can do that by swatting the filthy places where the flies are hatched and brought into existence by the hundred thousand to torment humanity.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Passing of the Crown.

The emperor of Japan is to be crowned next November. The ceremony ought to be interesting, as the signs of the times are that it is going to become rarer and rarer.—Baltimore American.

Never Pays to Argue With 'Em.

If a woman wants to paint her face it's none of the state's business, declares a Cincinnati woman. And the state will probably drop the subject right there.—Knoxville Sentinel.

VALUE HOME ENTERPRISE

A tempest has been stirred up in the newspaper teapot of Fulton on account of the big Syracuse evening newspapers having suddenly and without notice discovered that the people of the city dared to want something that they themselves did not and could not supply, a home daily newspaper with a heart in it.

Ever since the inception of The Evening Times the doctrine of trading at home has been this newspaper's watchword. Frequently The Evening Times has mentioned the value of advertising in the home newspaper, and for more than one reason. In the first place, The Times has all along contended that in its circulation, in conjunction with two weekly newspapers, the buying public is reached more effectively, and at a lower cost to the advertiser than it is possible to accomplish through the medium of the big city daily whose high advertising rates are based upon a circulation extending throughout Central New York.

However, this tempest in a teapot has its amusing features, too, one of which is the stand taken by the Syracuse Herald and explained in a large advertisement in a recent issue of that paper. This advertisement was written by that sage of advertising men, William C. Freeman, who causes the Herald to tell its readers of "The Value of Advertising in the Home Newspaper."

For the benefit of those readers of The Evening Times who did not read Mr. Freeman's advertisement as well as for the benefit of those misguided young men who persistently hand the kibosh to their own home city by directing fusilades at a home institution—the people's newspaper—your newspaper, the great advertising man's admirable essay is herewith reproduced:

"Any newspaper in any community wields a greater power than any combinations of individuals in the community.

"Why?

"Because the printed word is read and leaves an indelible impression on the mind. Only a small proportion of the spoken words we hear leaves any impression whatever.

"If you do not believe that the printed word is a wonderful force, let me ask you these questions:

"Why are city officials, for instance, anxious to have the newspapers print their opinions?

"Why are organizations of business men always glad to have the newspapers give them publicity?

"Why are social organizations very particular to furnish the newspapers with their programmes?

"Why do individuals want news printed about themselves.

"I might go on and ask a hundred other questions. The answer to them all is—

"THE PRINTED WORD IN A NEWSPAPER IS THE MOST VALUABLE MESSENGER OF TIDINGS, GOOD OR BAD, IN ANY COMMUNITY.

"The business man who says, "I don't see much in advertising," is usually the first man to try to get in the limelight through personal publicity in his home newspaper.

"He recognizes the value of publicity to him personally if it be favorable, and he also recognizes its power to make him very unhappy and uncomfortable if it be unfavorable.

"There is always a great scramble among the people in every community to get their names in the newspaper, or else to keep their names out of it.

"The desire one way or the other is always uppermost because there is recognition of its power to make known everything that happens.

"Nobody can dispute its power. Every business in every community should make itself known to everybody in the community by using the advertising columns of the home newspaper.

"The advertising columns are news columns, too. The news of business is as important to a community as the news about its people, its city government, and the affairs of the state, the nation and the world.

" 'If the news of business is so important, then why not print it free?' some merchants may ask.

"The answer is that a newspaper has to be a commercial institution as well as an institution to serve the public. It must depend for existence mainly on the revenue from its advertising columns—just as any business must depend on sales to exist.

"Custom has decreed that a newspaper's mission in a community is to furnish its readers with information and entertainment, and to give merchants an opportunity to address themselves to the readers setting forth their claims to their patronage.

"Nobody has ever yet discovered a more direct or more effective or less expensive way ofm aking a business known to a community than by employing intelligent advertising in the home newspaper.

" 'Who is John Jones, Merchant?' some stranger in town asks of some resident of the town, and invariably the answer is, 'I don't know, unless John Jones advertises regularly in his home newspaper; then every schoolboy and girl, every man and woman, every policeman knows him, and can direct the stranger how to find him.

"The habit of many merchants in locating somewhere in a community, opening doors to do business, and then expecting trade to come to them without advertising, is mainly responsible for many of them closing their doors, or else doing such an indifferent business hat they ever become important factors in their home town.

"Merchants who advertise in the newspapers are the live wires in any community."

Opinions

New York and the Canal

One of the unlooked for effects of the construction of the Panama canal is that it is increasing the importance of New York city as a shipping point. Statistics for eight months of the commercial use of the canal show that 90 per cent of the value of the freight traffic from Atlantic and Gulf ports to Pacific coast ports has been shhipped from New York. Two-thirds of the vessels sailing for Western ports through the canal cleared from New York. Its accessibility as a railroad center is said to be one reason for its ascendancy over other ports. While most of the merchandise destined for shipment through the canal originates within 300 miles of the city, freight has been shipped there from points as far west as Iowa and then sent by water to San Francisco. Charleston, New Orleans, St. Louis and other cities had high hopes of receiving material benefit from the construction of the canal, but the statistics presented above indicate that shippers have a decided preference for the big city at the mouth of the Hudson.—Rochester Democrat.

Our State Census

One of our newspapers has been demanding why the Empire State should take a decennial census half way between the national enumerations. It is expected to cost $500,000 and to provide patronage for the party in power.

Many States have this State enumeration; and in none is there more apparent reason for than in New York It has been in many cases the occasion for scandals. Its statistics have no bearing on even the larger political apportionments, for the Nation requires that national apportionments be based on the national census.

The national work is in charge of a permanent, well organized, scientific establishment which, though its work may at times be imperfect, nevertheless is vastly better than the bureaus the States can get together.

There is no very apparent need for a State census. The Gevornment does the work once in ten years, and there is a positive reason for doing away with misleading statistics which are frequently foisted on the public by reason of using figures for different enumerations and then trying to compare them. To abolish all the State censuses would save several millions of dollars and it would be positively advantageous in that it would insure more trustworthy statistical service in many directions.—New York rPess.

Back-Stamping Letters

Former Congressman Murdock of Kansas is the editor of the Wichita Eagle and he is pretty well acquainted with postoffice business. In his newspaper he demands the restoration of the back-stamp on the envelopes which marks the time of delivery. Says The Eagle:

"The postoffice department should put back the back-stamp the time of receipt of a letter. The department sneaked out of the custom with the plea that back-stamping caused delay. That is balderdash. The trouble was that back-stamping let the public keep tab on the efficiency of the postal service, and led to a flood of complaint and protest, which was irritating certainly, but beneficial to the public and the service. The receiver of a delayed letter without a back-stamp cannot tell whether the delay occurred in the office of deposit, on the train, in the local office or in delivery. He is in the dark. But the receiver of a delayed letter can check up the local service at a glance, if the letter is stamped in the office at the hour of receipt. The country is demanding a return to the former practice. The postoffice department is resisting the demand. The country is right about it, and ought to have its way. And if it howls long enough and loud enough it will have."

The back-stamping being done by a mechanical contrivance at great speed occasions little delay. It is more important in some cases to have the receiving time stamped than the sending time.—Watertown Standard.

Rubber tires for buggies, also baby cabs and go-carts. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

Lawn Mower Hospital at Roy's Quick Shoe Repair, 110 Cayuga st. ad

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Expert Advice For the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

My car used to make about eighteen miles per gallon of gasoline. This year it is not making over eight. It misses until speed gets up to ten or twelve miles per hour. When the engine becomes heated the spark lever works very badly. What is the cause of this?

Since your car misses only at speeds below twelve miles per hour and then only when warmed up, it seems likely that the heat causes a slight leakage either by warping a valve or by expanding a valve stem. Test the compression when the motor is warm, and if any cylinder is weak see whether it is not due to lack of clearance between valves and push rods or to a warped valve. These defects would cause enough leakage to make the motor miss fire when the throttle is nearly closed, but yet not enough to make it miss at wider throttle openings.

Faulty carburetion may also be the cause of the misfiring. Reduce the richness of the mixture when running slowly and see if this makes any difference. It is possible that the reduction in charge weight caused by the heating of the air is sufficient to decrease the ratio of air to gasoline enough to prevent combustion, although when the motor is cold enough air is taken in so that the motor will run all right.

Another possibility is that there is a leak in the intake manifold due to its warping out of shape when heated. Tighten up bolts holding the manifold and if necessary put in new gaskets. See that the brakes are not dragging and that the spark advance has not slipped so that you are running with it retarded.

Why are so many manufacturers doing away with radius rods?

The principal reason for discarding the radius rods is simplicity. It is obvious that when the drive is taken directly by the springs the manufacturer has saved on the cost of production and also reduced the number of wearing parts. Many manufacturers believe that the drive can be just as successfully transmitted through the springs as through radius rods, but as both constructions are widely used it is difficult to say which is better.

Is it easier to pump up a tire with the wheel jacked up when the weight of the car is resting on the wheel?

Theoretically it is slightly easier to pump up a tire when the weight is removed, but the difference is so small that it is doubtful whether any ordinary gauge would measure it. The extra work required represents the amount of work to lift the weight on that wheel through the distance that the inflated tire lifts the rim off the ground, this distance being approximately three inches. But this is divided up among so many pump strokes that the extra work is not felt, and it is probably just as economical of energy to do it this way as to jack the wheel up.

What are the specific advantages of six cylinder over four cylinder motors?

The advantage of greatest importance is that the six has a more even torque, or turning effort, than the four, because there are three explosions to each revolution against two per revolution in the four. The average six will throttle lower than a four of the same size.

Kindly inform me how to determine when the front wheels are out of alignment, and how can I straighten them?

The alignment of the front wheels can easily be determined by measurement. With the wheels pointing approximately straight, measure the distance between the two wheels, at the front and rear. They should be one-quarter inch nearer at the front, but not any more. The adjustment is made by shortening or lengthening the tie rod.

Please tell me how to place old shoes over new, and is it a practical thing to do?

To use the old tires do not cut the bead off. You have to take the casing off the wheel and force it into the old casing and then apply both to the wheel at once. Many claim this gives a practically puncture proof tire and one that lasts longer than the single shoe. It is desirable to have good inner tubes on account of its being too much trouble in changing in case an old tube gives way. So far as heat and sand are concerned, many claim they do not seem to amount to anything, though others declare they render the idea impractical. The old casing is supposed to fit so tightly over the good one that there is no slippage, and it protects the good tire from road heat. Some drivers, however, cut slits in old casings around the whole tread from bead to bead. They say it makes them easier to apply as well as to allow ventilation. These slits are cut about every four inches and about one-half inch of the material taken out. Authorities disagree on the practicability of the scheme of using old shoes in this way, but individual cases seem to have been satisfactory or the reverse according to the conditions and the intelligence used in applying the old shoes.

Please tell me how to prevent water leaking out of the grease cups at either side of the water pump?

You are using too light a grease in these grease cups, with the result that when the motor gets warm the grease becomes very fluid and allows the water to leak. In hot weather you should use a heavy grease. Probably the hardest that you can buy will be the most satisfactory. However, as soon as cold weather sets in substitute a lighter grease.

On my car a universal joint is used between engine and transmission, this universal consisting of a cross floating in the yokes of clutch and shaft. The assembly, unless kept carefully adjusted, is noisy and does not retain oil for any length of time. Could I substitute a leather universal?

The joint between the engine and gear box is designed to take up any misalignment between the clutch and the gear shift, but it often happens that the gear box drops, throwing the shaft out of alignment to such an extent that the drive becomes noisy, and this is probably the cause of your trouble.

It is doubtful if the fitting of a leather universal would be wise, because, although it would silence the drive, it would take care of the misalignment, the noise which shows that there is a faulty alignment would be gone, and there would be no warning to enable you to know when to correct this. It occasionally happens that a sudden jolt will cause a drop in the level of the gear box due to a looseness in the bolts which hold it in position. This can be remedied by restoring the gear box to its proper alignment.

It is also very probable that the rear axle gears are badly out of adjustment and that the vibration produced as a result of this is transmitted to the joint between the engine and gear box and given off at that point. You should not only have the engine and gear set aligned, but also have the rear axle inspected and the gears readjusted, should it be necessary.

I change the oil in my crank case about every 500 or 600 miles. Would the oil I take out be all right to use in the transmission or would it wear the gears?

It is a good idea to use the oil from the crank case in the gear box. After use for considerable time in the motor the oil takes on a gummy consistency, which renders it unfit for good motor lubrication, but good for use in lubricating the gears in the gear box on account of its tendency to adhere to the gear teeth. It is better to strain it for use in the gear box.

My motor heats too much and the thermo-siphon system does not do its work properly or the heating is caused by another source. I believe my carburetor is adjusted properly, there is no slipping fan belt or loss of compression, but still the engine overheats. As the car has not been run over 3,000 miles the carbon cannot be the cause. Can you explain this?

It is most likely that your trouble is due to driving with the spark retarded too far, although it is impossible to say with certainty that this is so. Try driving your car with the spark advanced as far as possible at all times without the motor knocking.

There are many other things that might cause your motor to overheat, however—carbonized cylinders, poor water circulation, incorrect timing of motor, dragging brakes or possibly excessive friction. Just as you state, it is not likely that the trouble is caused by carbon, but in looking for the cause it is not wise to neglect this possibility, for the reason that motor troubles are often caused by the most unexpected circumstances. Note whether the water is circulating freely, and if not try to find where the trouble is, whether it is due to dirt, loose pieces of rubber obstructing the passages or what not. Remember that with a thermo-siphon system the water will not circulate at all as soon as the level drops below the discharge header in the top of the radiator. Circulation of water in the thermo-siphon system is dependent on the fact that the column of water, considered as such for simplicity, in the pipes and water jackets is lighter than the column in the radiator because it is warmer, and water expands and grows lighter as it is warmed. Therefore if the level of water drops below the outlet pipe circulation must stop. It is well to note whether you have not been running with the water below this point. Or it is possible that you have a slow leak and that in the course of an afternoon enough water leaks out to lower the level enough to stop the circulation, as described.

If there is dirt in the radiator flush it out thoroughly, and if there is any grease in the water wash it with a hot solution of sodium carbonate in water, one handful of carbonate to a pail of water. See that the rubber hose connections are in good condition.

As a last resort check up the valve timing by the marks on the flywheel and if there are no marks you had better write to the maker for information on this point.

TO WILSON'S NOTE

France and England Commend It as Firm and Dignified.

WORTHY OF GREAT NATION.

Following Riots All Over Britain, British Government Decides to Intern or Deport All Germans and Austrians, and King George Strikes High Fees From Ancient Order of Garter.

President Wilson's note to Berlin demanding that Germany cease the killing of American citizens by torpedoing merchant ships without warning created a profound impression in England and France. In both countries the message of protest was regarded as firm, dignified and statesmanlike.

In London the general tone of comment was that President Wilson had added another to the list of great historical messages and had shown great strength in his entire absence of the use of any hard expression such as would make a proper reply from Germany impossible.

In Paris all comment was favorable to the firmness of the note, coupled with its dignity and propriety of tone. President Wilson is spoken of as "having listened unequivocally to his own conscience and the voice of his people" and as having spoken as the worthy head of a great nation.

The note represented more than three days of silent study of the situation. From the time that the first news of the sinking of the Lusitania was received until the meeting of the cabinet President Wilson did not confer with a single one of his official advisers.

Wrote It In Shorthand.

Usually when the president composes a communication in the privacy of the White House study he writes directly on his typewriter, but this time he dictated the famous note to himself.

The note was written originally by the president in shorthand. This is a familiar method of Mr. Wilson in making memoranda, and the fact that he utilized it in writing the momentous communication to Berlin indicates that he had his thoughts well in mind and understood in advance perfectly what he intended to say.

The shorthand characters of the president filled six pages of ordinary notepaper. After he had set down the communication in this way the president transcribed it on his own typewriter. As far as known no official or clerk of the White House had any part in the transcription of the document until after it had been presented to the members of the cabinet. Not even Secretary Bryan saw it in advance of that time.

The note is dated May 13. It was suggested that the president purposely held it over before transmitting it to Germany. He has always regarded 13 as his lucky number.

As a result of the sinking of the Lusitania and the riots against Germans which have occurred in London and all over England the British government at once ordered the internment of all Germans and Austrians in the British Isles who had been allowed to follow their vocations just as before the war. The bakery trade of the British metropolis is almost exclusively in the hands of Germans.

Men Interned, Women Deported.

All males between the ages of seventeen and fifty-five years are now being sent to detention camps. All women and children and old men will be deported. Premier Asquith said this act was necessary not only for the sake of the country, but for the Germans themselves, their lives being in danger from the indignation of the populace. Hundreds of German stores were wrecked in the riots. The rioters who were captured were heavily fined and the leaders sent to hard labor in prison.

Another outcome of the indignation over the sinking of the Cunard liner is that King George has given directions that the following names forthwith be struck off the roll of the Knights of the Order of the Garter:

The emperor of Austria, the German emperor, the king of Wurttemberg, the grand duke of Hesse, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and the Duke of Cumberland.

The Order of the Garter was instituted by King Edward III. about August, 1348. Since 1831 it has consisted of the British sovereign and twenty-five knight companions who were lineal descendants of King George I. and of sovereigns and extra knights who have been admitted by special statutes.

The first romance of the Lusitania has already been announced. Engineer John Welsh and Miss Gerta Neilson, a milliner, were married at Manchester, the home of the bridegroom. They first met aboard the liner and became engaged during the voyage. The bride fell from a lifeboat into the sea and was rescued by Welsh. Later both were picked up by a trawler.

He's Biggest Police Chief In World.

Grantsburg, Wis., a peaceful town which has less than a dozen arrests a year, is protected by the largest chief of police in the world. He is Gus Anderson, who is seven feet four inches tall and weighs 340 pounds.

JULIA SOON HAD ENOUGH.

Got Anthony by Mail, but Postage Came Heavy.

Detroit, Mich.—Anthony Merz, fifty-eight, wanted a wife and money and wanted them in a hurry, so he tried the mail order method in a matrimonial publication. Here is the result:

Monday, received an answer from Julia Bekeke.

Tuesday, she came to Detroit.

Wednesday, they were married.

Thursday, they quarreled.

Friday, a warrant charging him with threats was obtained by the bride.

Saturday, Anthony was tried before Justice Stein.

By noon Attorney Alpert said he would have on file a bill for divorce in the circuit court.

"He didn't want me," said the mail order bride. "Just wanted my money. I gave him $100 to open a restaurant, but he changed his mind about that and asked for more cash. Then I left him. I'm going to get a divorce."

THIS BOY OWNS BALL PARK.

Gardner's Father Bought It For Him to Play In.

St. Louis.—Prospects are bright for a humdinger of a time this summer for Rodgers Gardner, thirteen-year-old son of Russell E. Gardner, president of a big buggy company. His father has leased a whole ball park for him.

Heretofore the corner lot hierarchy reached its apex in the boy who owned a dollar 'n' a quarter baseball, a catcher's glove and an infielder's mitt. Even then he was always likely to be toppled from his throne by some interloper with a wagon tongue bat and an out drop curve. But when a fellow owns a whole park he's reasonably safe.

Russell E. Gardner the other night closed a lease on the vacant corner at Laclede and Euclid avenues and has arranged to have it fenced and laid out in baseball grounds by the time the son returns from a military school for his summer vacation.

Special prices on carriages. Van-Wagenen Inc. adv133

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING and HEATING
Phone 186
17 N. Second Street

THOMAS H. MARVIN
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
Some of our specialties are:
Lehigh Portland Cement.
Peerless Wall plaster
Robinson Sewer Pipe
Onondaga Vitrified Brick
Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc.
Land Plaster Hydrated Lime
Yard:
Corner First and Broadway

All Kinds of
GARDEN SEEDS
by the ounce or pound at
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

INTEREST BEARING DOLLARS

Money that is idle cannot yield a return.

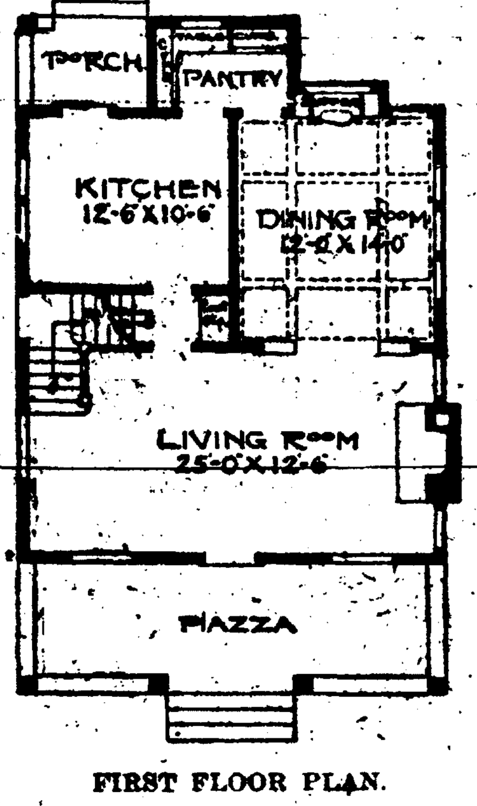
To accomplish the best results, your money should be working for you—invest it where it will yield a good return consistent with safety.

We offer you this opportunity and cordially invite your account.

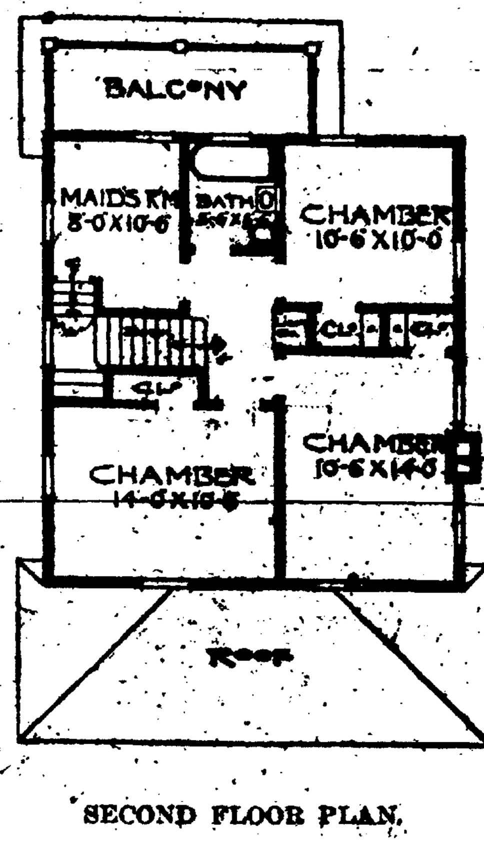
4% PAID IN OUR INTEREST DEPARTMENT

Design 628, by Glenn L. Saxton, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.

PERSPECTIVE VIEW—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

This is a combination of rough cast exterior on the first story and siding on the second story, divided by a belt course. The wide piazza and large chimney add much to the general exterior effect. The large living room has a fireplace and plenty of windows. Dining room fitted with a built-in buffet, beamed ceiling and a battery of three high windows. A butler's pantry connects with the dining room and kitchen, with cupboards and table for serving. There is a grade door. Stairway leads from the living room. Size, 26 feet by 28 feet. First story, 9 feet; second story, 8 feet; basement, 7 feet under entire house. Cost to build, exclusive of heating and plumbing, $3,800.

Upon receipt of $1 the publisher of this paper will furnish a copy of Saxton's book of plans, "American Dwellings." It contains 310 designs costing from $1,000 to $6,000; also a book of interiors, $1 per copy.

ELECTRICITY.

Some Facts About This Wonderful and Puzzling Medium.

Here are some of the known facts about electricity that will enable those who know nothing about it to understand how it behaves. It must be understood that no one knows what electricity is. Only through its behavior can we arrive at an idea of its nature. The following facts are condensed from an article in the Electrical Experimenter:

All substances, from the heaviest metals to the lightest gases, are electric, but they differ widely in their electric qualities. Electricity is called positive when it exists or is excited in any body in an amount in excess of the amount natural to that body. It is called negative when it exists or is excited in any body in an amount which is less than the amount natural to that body. All electrical phenomena in nature depend upon the tendency of electricity to find an equilibrium between its positive and negative states.

Electricity resides in all substances and is, perhaps, an essential ingredient of their conditions, so every change in their state—whether from heat to cold or from cold to heat, from a state of rest to a state of motion, from solid to liquid or to aeriform, or vice versa, or whether substances combine chemically or are chemically separated—in every change the electrical equilibrium is disturbed, and in proportion to the degree of disturbance is the force exerted by electricity to resume its balance.

Electricity seeks to gain its equilibrium by passing through substances that are favorable to its diffusion. These are called conducting or nonconducting, according as they favor or oppose the passage of the electrical current.

Among the conductors are metals, charcoal, animal fluids, water, vegetable and animal bodies, flame, smoke and vapor. Among the nonconductors—also called insulators—are rust, oils, phosphorus, lime, chalk, rubber, camphor, marble, porcelain, dry gases and air, wool, silk, glass, transparent stones, wax and amber. Some of these become conductors when wet.

When electricity in considerable force, seeking its equilibrium, meets with insulating bodies intense heat and light are produced, in the evolution of which the electric force becomes expended. When the electric force is checked in its course by an insulator a spark is emitted if the current be strong. When currents pass toward each other along wires at the ends of which charcoal points are placed and these ends remain in contact, the electrical communication is uninterrupted and no light is emitted, but the instant the charcoal points are separated a layer of dry air, a nonconductor, is interposed, and the electricity in forcing its way through that nonconductor evolves intense heat and brilliant light. Such is an arc light.

Women as Executives.

David Grayson, writing "Hempfield" in the American Magazine, says:

"I think sometimes that women are far better natural executives and organizers than men. To keep a great household running smoothly, provisioned, cleaned, made sweet and cheerful always and to do it incidentally, as it were, with a hundred other activities filling her thoughts is an accomplishment not sufficiently appreciated in this world. The true women of the race have this capacity highly developed. They have a real genius for orderliness, which is the sanity if not the religion of everyday life."

Old London Firms.

Two tradesmen, or, rather, two firms, mentioned by Pepys still exist in London—Hill, the Bond street violin maker, and Dan Rawlinson of Fenchurch street, the first grocer to sell tea in England, whose concern survives under the name of Davidson, Newman & Co.

The identical sign of three sugar loaves that hung over Rawlinson's shop adorns the present establishment. There, too, may be seen the canisters and scales dating from the seventeenth century. Dan Rawlinson charged his customers $15 a pound for tea.—Exchange.

A Pupil of the "Best Teacher."

"Cheer up, old boy," advised the married man. "You know 'tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all."

"Yes," agreed the rejected suitor, jingling a bunch of keys in his pocket; "better for the florist, the confectioner, the messenger boy, the restaurant waiter, the taxi cabman, the theatrical magnate and the jeweler."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Harvest Moon.

The harvest moon is the full moon that appears about the time of the autumn equinox. Because of the small angle that is made by the moon's orbit with the horizon it rises at the same time for several nights. The hunter's moon is the next moon after the harvest and is a like phenomenon.

Basis of Charge.

Baldheaded Gentleman (in barber's shop)—You ought to cut my hair cheaper. There is nothing much to cut.

Hairdresser—Oh, no. In your case we don't charge for cutting the hair; we charge for having to search for it.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

AFTER SURGICAL PROBE

Drank Lye When a Baby—Unable to Eat For Sixteen Years.

St. Louis.—Miss Katherine Besse, eighteen years old, ate the first breakfast, luncheon and dinner she ever ate in her life a few days ago. For sixteen years she had not tasted completely food of any description. The channel of her throat, the esophagus, was in position, but was entirely useless until Dr. Francis W. Kirsch performed an operation known as gastrotomy and brought her back to normal.

When she was two years old Miss Besse, who is the daughter of the widow of a grocer, drank a solution of lye while her mother was busy at her housework.

The lye burned away the membranes of the child's mouth and the lining of her esophagus and caused this channel from her mouth to her stomach to become strictured and to close tightly.

A physician who was called to attend her said she would die unless her esophagus was cut loose from her stomach and a new one made from parts of the stomach fashioned into a tube and sewed to the surface of her breast.

Her parents refused to permit the physician to cut away the deadened esophagus but granted him permission to bring the lining of the stomach to the surface of her body and make an opening near the solar plexus, through which liquid food might be given her.

Dr. Kirsch became interested in the case. He began a gentle probing with a slender pliable steel rod, which he forced down her esophagus. One after another the closed places in the old tissue were forced open and broken apart. As they were broken they were left attached to the inside of the new tissue that gradually had grown around the unused tube.

Nature then began its process of absorption until the new throat was clear of any stricture. Then the surgeon placed the patient under an anaesthetic and swiftly cut away the stitches that held the lining of the stomach to the old opening in the breast, sewed this together and dropped it in place, sewed together the muscles that had been severed sixteen years ago, cut away the abnormal tissues that had grown around the wound, stitched the severed skin together and when Miss Besse awoke from the ether told her she had become normal again.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

FRESH VEGETABLES
EVERY DAY
at **LaPorte's Grocery**
Oneida St. Hello 75

AND PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

SIGNS, BULLETINS, CARDS — any kind, anywhere. DECORATION, PAINTING. A. E. WORDEN, Academy and 6th sts. Phone 3432.

DENTISTS

FRED L. CARY, D. D. S. 122 West Broadway. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

DR. H. S. ORCHARD
Dental Parlors
Phone 444 112 Oneida St.

BARBER SHOPS

CAMPBELL'S BARBER SHOP has removed to 21 South First Street. Ready to meet all customers.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM — Opposite Lower Depot, Second St. Three Barbers: Martin, Donovan, Carroll. Baths ready at all times. J. Fred Carroll, Prop.

UNDERTAKERS

YOUNG & HILL. Open day and night at 117 Oneida. Phone 2172.

DELIVERY SERVICES.

FRANK DE LARM, Successor to GARRETT'S LIVERY, at 120 Cayuga Street. Solicits the livery business of all old customers.
Phone 235 Cayuga St.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. T. JENNINGS
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
9 S. FIRST ST. FULTON, N. Y.

J. F. BROWN
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
has a full line of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry—at the lowest prices.—consistent with quality and a fair deal.
7 S. FIRST ST., FULTON, N. Y.

GEORGE W. HACKETT
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Sewage Disposal, Property Development.
Telephone No. 9
108 ONEIDA ST. FULTON, N. Y.

Phosphate for lawns and gardens. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

A STRIKE!

Then look to your tackle. The fish fights hards and the fisherman puts his faith in his rod and line.

Don't come home with alibis—get good

FISHING TACKLE

RODS - REELS - LINES - BAITS

at Unusually Moderate Prices.

A. M. DRUSE & CO.
7 SOUTH FIRST ST.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

C&B LINE

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO.

Make Your Front Door Smile A Welcome

When the varnish on a front door begins to look weatherbeaten it's time to get busy with brush and varnish—and it's important to choose a varnish that's wind-and weather-proof like

Lowe Brothers Spar

This finish was originally used for marine purposes only, but is now widely used for all exterior surfaces of natural wood exposed to the weather. Lowe Brothers Spar is absolutely waterproof and never turns white. Rain, snow and hard weather fail to dim its lustre or mar its beauty.

We handle varnishes and paints for every purpose and will be glad to advise with you if you care to have us.

PEOPLE'S HDW. CO.
FULTON, N. Y.

TODAY AT THE QUIRK

In "The Gilded Fool," William Farnum; who plays the title role in thisg riping photoplay has been for several seasons a reigning favorite in the best of the Broadway successes. In the present production he has a part very much to his liking, and into it he injects every particle of his dynamic and forceful personality.

Maude Gilbert, leading woman with both Robert Hilliard and William Gillette in their greatest successes, gives charming support to Mr. Farnum. The company includes Margaret Vale, a niece of President Wilson; Charles Guthrie, Harry Springler and many other players of undoubted ability. Charles Chaplin in "The Fatal Mallet" is the added attraction.

Planet Jr. Garden tools and cultivators. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

Wedding Gifts

that cannot fail to please the happy couple.

Silverware, Cut Glass, Coffee Percolators, Chafing Dishes and the finest China.

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

Boston Candy Kitchen

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY:

Ice Cream—Vanilla, Chocolate and Strawberry........30c qt.
French Vanilla Ice Cream ....40c qt.

We make Delicious Ice Cream Bricks with four flavors —Vanilla, Chocolate, Strawberry and French Vanilla..50c qt.

Phone in your order for your Sunday dinner—Phone 308.

ANDRIANOS BROS.
25 South First Street Fulton, N. Y.

NON-PRODUCTIVE

Rain Interfered in Sixth Inning, to the Delight of Local Team

The Fulton High school baseball team dropped a game to the Skaneateles High school team at Skaneateles yesterday by the count to 9-6. The Skaneateles team was materially assisted by the umpire who was, in the opinion of the Fulton contingent, the worst official they have met this year, and that is saying a great deal. What the ump didn't know about the game would fill a big book, according to Manager O'Brien, who stated this morning that he was willing to set for once against his principles and bet ten dollars that the local team would wallop the Skaneateles team by ten runs when they came here to play.

The "Skinnies" started off, with the umpire in the van, and rolled up a lead of two runs in the first three innings. In the fourth the local warriors tallied five times. In the last half of the fourth the Skaneateles team made five runs and once more took the lead. In the fifth the locals tallied once and in the last half of the inning Skaneateles scored two more.

Pullen lined out a home run with three men on bases in the fifth but there were two down at that time and, in running the paths, O'Brien collided with the short-stop who stood directly in his way. The umpire called O'Brien out and the runs did not count. In the third inning O'Brien started to steal second and the Skaneateles pitcher made a palable balk, then turned and caught "Ober" off the bag. The umpire allowed the play.

The rain commenced to come down in torrents in the sixth inning and the game was called, much to the relief of the locals who were heartily disgusted with the robber methods of the home official.

No box score of the game was kept, the usual occurrence, but Pullen's hitting was one of the features for Fulton and Bray did some fine work behind the bat. Barnes started the game but was driven to cover in the second inning when the Skaneateles sluggers nicked him for three consecutive blows. O'Brien took up the burden at that point and was received just as warmly by the opposing team.

The trip was made by automobile, and the heavy rains at nightfall made the roads dangerous for the return trip, so the locals motored over to Auburn and put up at a hotel for the night. They arrived in this city this morning about 9 o'clock, thoroughly played out and in no condition to buck up against the fast Morrisville organization at Athletic Park today.

O'Brien will start today's game and the local twirler hopes to get revenge for his defeat of some weeks ago at Morrisville. In spite of the heavy rains, the Athletic Park diamond is in good condition and it is expected that a large crowd will be on hand to see the game which will start promptly at 3.30.

The Skanateles team will play the louals at Athletil Park next Saturday afternoon.

SYRACUSE-FULTON MAN HAS HEAVY LIABILITIES

The Fulton Savings Bank is listed as a creditor of Le Due Nichols, a Syracuse carpenter, who filed a petition in bankruptcy Thursday. The Savings Bank presents a claim of $3,000. Other claimants are Cicero Hancock of Oswego, $1500; Auburn Savings Bank, $9800; F. S. Sperry of Onondaga Valley, $2500. Mr. Nichols owned extensive real estate holdings in Syracuse and Fulton.

Nichols' liabilities are $49,569 and his assets, $4,550, including real estate. Attorneys Ott and Dunmuir represent Mr. Nichols.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Chicago at Boston.
Pittsburgh at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelhpia.

Results Yesterday

Chicago, 3; Boston, 2.
All other games postponed; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	17	11	.607
Chicago	18	12	.600
Pittsburgh	15	15	.500
Boston	14	14	.500
Brooklyn	14	15	.483
St. Louis	15	17	.469
Cincinnati	12	16	.429
New York	11	16	.407

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.

Results Yesterday

St. Louis, 5; New York, 4.
Philadelphia, 11; Detroit, 8.
Chicago, 3; Boston, 2 (17 innings).
Washington-Cleveland (rain).

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	17	10	.630
Chicago	20	12	.625
Detroit	19	12	.613
Boston	13	11	.542
Washington	12	14	.462
Cleveland	12	16	.429
Philadelphia	10	19	.345

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Newark at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Batimore at Pittsburgh.
Buffalo at Kansas City.

Results Yesterday

Pittsburgh, 3; Baltimore, 2.
Chicago, 9; Brooklyn, 2.
Newark, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Kansas City, 8; Buffalo, 3.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	20	12	.625
Newark	19	12	.613
Chicago	18	13	.581
Kansas City	16	13	.552
Brooklyn	15	14	.517
St. Louis	12	16	.429
Baltimore	12	19	.387
Buffalo	9	22	.290

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Jersey City at Buffalo.
Providence at Toronto.
Richmond at Montreal.
Newark at Rorhester.

Results Yesterday

Richmond, 3; Montreal, 1.
All other games postponed, rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Richmond	13	6	.684
Providence	11	7	.611
Buffalo	7	6	.538
Montreal	10	9	.526
Rochester	8	9	.471
Newark	6	7	.462
Jersey City	7	9	.438
Toronto	4	13	.235

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Syracuse at Elmira.
Scranton at Wilkesbarre.
Troy at Albany.
Utica at Binghamton.

Results Yesterday

All games postponed; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Troy	8	3	[illegible]
Binghamton	7	5	.583
Wilkesbarre	8	6	.571
Elmira	7	6	.538
Utica	5	6	.455
Albany	5	6	.455
Scranton	5	6	.455
Syracuse	2	9	.182

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Cleveland- Milwaukee, postponed, wet grounds.

At Kansas City	R.	H.	E.
Columbus	8	12	3
Kansas City	6	7	1

Indianapolis- St. Paul—Rain.

Hand-embroidered articles for sale; also special orders done promptly. Mrs. Fred Ure, 721 Gayuga st, adv 137

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

ASKS MEETING

Board of Health To Be Told Conditions. Action Wanted

Yesterday the regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Civic League was held at the home of Mrs. Mary Suydam, Buffalo st., and matters of importance were discussed. Action was taken regarding the manner in which one of the licensed milkmen of this city is distributing milk to his customers. The milk is bottled in the streets, which is contrary to the law. The men when accosted by individuals who did not approve of this process were told by the milkman—"It is none of your business"—to which the women, especially those working for the Baby Welfare in this city, say "It is our business, and here's the beginning of our proof."

The case was laid before the Board of Health at its last meeting through one of the women in the city who has personally remonstrated with the milkman in regard to his method of bottling milk in the streets. The Board took no action in the case, and the League will ask a special meeting of the Board to be called that the case may again, in its full importance receive the consideration due it.

The garbage question was also discussed. Residents of the city who themselves exercise the greatest care in the disposal of garbage, find their neighbor over the back fence has piled a collection of "spoils" in his garden corner. The warm days bring out untold ordors and the flies and mosquitoes hold high carnival.

The Board of Health has not and does not meet the situation successfully. The housekeepers of the city who are interested in cleanliness in all forms want to know why the garbage problem can't be solved.

An investigation is on foot by the League to determine ways and means of ridding the city of this nuisance. It is understood co-operation between the Public Safety Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the League, in this matter, will be brought about.

SPRINTER AFRAID TO TRUST MENTAL POISE

Every branch of athletics has its funny quirks and twists and track work is no exception.

Floyd Risley, coach of Hamilton College track team, ran up against one of the funniest of these at the Deerfield track when he brought his team to work out on the course on which they will compete in today's intercollegiates. As the men were dressing for the afternoon's labor, George D. Potter, a senior, told Coach Risley that a physician had forbidden him to participate in track athletics because competition might unbalance him mentally. Potter, it so happens, is the star sprinter. The other day on the hill he turned off 100 yards in 10 1-5 seconds, remarkable time when it is considered that he was running against the wind. On the Deerfield track it was expected he would lop off with fifth and win the event handily. He also was looked upon as good for five points in the 220-yard dash.

MACK WANTS CARROLL, FORDHAM THIRD SACKER

Connie Mack is still on the lookout for infield timber, and is particularly sweet on Carroll, the Fordham third sacker. Yesterday he dispatched Ira Thomas, his special envoy, to the Fordham-Mount St. Joseph's game, and the veteran catcher viewed the proceedings in general and the work of Carroll and Nolan, the visitor's second baseman, in particular, from the Fordham bench.

This is the second time that Thomas has viewed a contest at Fordham, and Mack himself saw the Holy Cross-Fordham game.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE WINS TENNIS MATCH

The New England intercollegiate tennis championship, both in singles and doubles, was won for Williams College yesterday in the final rounds on the Longwood courts.

C. F. Cutler, the Williams player, who has been the sensation of the competition, captured the singles event, disposing of S. A. Edsall of Trinity in straight sets, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2. Earlier in the day Cutler and R. S. Maynard defeated D. E. Woodbridge and J. S. Stewart of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the deciding round of odubles, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

WE ARE STILL MAKING

The Most Sanitary and Richest Ice Cream IN THE CITY

in any desired quantity or variety.

FRESH FRUIT EVERY DAY

Huyler, Lowney, Nunnally and Kibbe's Confectionery

Phone 80 THE ONYX Quirk Theatre Blk.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS GET SIGNED BASEBALLS

Famous ball players of the American League will be asked to autograph some of the baseballs which President Johnson will forward, among other paraphernalia, to the Canadian soldiers in France who want to while away the intermissions between battles in playing the American national game.

President ohnson said yesterday the material he would provide will include in the first consignment five gross of balls, fifty bats, six masks and six catchers' gloves, Six sets of new uniforms will go later.

Mr. Johnson has sent the following telegram to Mayor T. L. Church of Toronto:

"An appeal has been made to me to provide a big assortment of baseball paraphernalia, consisting of balls, bats, chest protectors and gloves, for use of the Canadian soldiers in France I am prepared to arrange for this donation. The American League club owners and players will cheerfully make the contribution. Kindly instruct me to whom I will send this shipment if it is wanted."

PHOENIX WOMAN GETS $2,500 VERDICT

A verdict of $2,500 in favor of plaintiff was awarded in Supreme Court, Justice Irving G. Hubbs presiding, in the negligence action of Eva E. Dean, of the town of Schroppel against the village of Phoenix.

O. M. Reilly of Phoenix, attorney for the village, moved that the verdict b eset aside on the grounds that it was excessive, etc., but the court denied the motion, granting the usual stay of execution of judgment.

Plaintiff sued for $5,000. The action arose from an accident on one of the streets of Phoenix in September, 1913, when a carriage in which was seated the plaintiff was overturned and in which she alleges she received personal injuries, claiming that the accident was caused by the bad condition of the road.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. William Furgeson wisheds to thank the friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted her during the illness and death of her husband; also the Master Masons, American Mechanics, Ladies' Relief Corps, Erie St. school and others who gave flowers; also the G. A. R.

Mrs. W. D. Furgeson.

JUSTICE EMPHASIZES SOME ROAD RULES

Charging a jury in a case where a pedestrian was run down by an automobile, in Utica yesterday Justice De Angelis laid down these rules of the road:

"New, with reference to the law governing the street, the right of the pedestrian in the streets of a city is equal to the rights of a person driving an automobile. Simply because an automobile can be driven rapidly and can cause injury to people, does not justify a person operating an automobile to ignore the rule that the pedestrian's rights in the street are equal to his.

"We overlook it every day. People run away from automobiles because they do not want to be injured, but the law does not require a person to run away from an automobile and if, on this occasion, the plaintiff was upon that crosswalk, moving along on the crosswalk with reasonable expectation that she could cross the crosswalk in safety, she had a right to be there and if she occupied the crosswalk first, her right was superior to that of the defendant, although he was running an automobile that might do damage to somebody. Do not forget that rule."

OSWEGO MEN LIKE CITY'S MANUAL TRAINING DEPT.

Yesterday's Palladium found something to praise in thish ity, as follows:

"Superintendent Richards and the members of the Department of Education are all very much pleased with the work they saw in the vocational school at Fulton yesterday, which is in charge of Professor Lawton. In many of the school that have been visited from time to time most of the work has been done by the students, who use machinery. In the Fulton school there isb ut little machinery, the students being made to saw and hew to the mark, educating their hands in the use of tools as well as their eyes. The girls do silversmithing and leather work.

"Probably next September will see the first vocational school in this city. It will be located probably in school No. 6. In time, however, with the building of the new High school the vocational department will probably be located there."

A few broken lots of house paint at cost. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

FARM AND CITY REAL ESTATE

14 Acres at Granby Center—Consisting of a good wood lot, 5 or 6 acres of meadow and three acres of muck, variety of fruit, 9-room house with furnace and all in good condition. For.....................$2,000
Lot on Oneida St.—with 70 feet frontage, ...$500

Rochester St. Residence—Eight room house, bath, furnace, electricity and gas; in good repair, also small garage $2,200
Cayuga Street Property—Eight room house, steam heat and other modern improvements, large lot, barn and several fruit trees, $2,700

STREETER & VANSANFORD
110 Oneida Street Fulton, N. Y.

The City Market

FRESH KILLED MEATS
PORK, VEAL, BEEF and LAMB
VEGETABLES, FRESH FROM THE FARM

We print no prices. Our prices our right

National Red Stamps Save You 2½ per cent

FREE DELIVERY Telephone 42

SPECIAL NOTICE

No miscellaneous Want Ads. will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

In order that display advertising may secure preferred position copy must reach this office not later than 9 a.m. on day on which service is to be rendered.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Wanted—Competent young woman as stenographer and bookkeeper, for the summer. Post office box 74, or phone 56. tf

Upper Flat—Moderate rent, 214 Walradt st. 6 rooms and all modern conveniences. H. L. Crandall. tf

$75.00 Takes runabout, just overhauled and in good running condition. E. D. Parke, 29 S. 2d. 137

Found—Gold spectacles, with new case. Apply B., Times office. 133c

Upper and lower flat, to rent. Dr. N. H. Haviland. 133

Girl Wanted—General housework, 419 Rochester st., or phone 3453. 134

Flat To Let—202 S. 3d st. R. L. McCully. 133

WATER GLASS
EGG PRESERVER
By the Quart or Gallon
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

OSWEGO NEEDS JITNEYS; HAS BAD CAR SERVICE

Many Fultonians attended the Junior Prom of the Oswego Normal school last night and not a few of the Fulton people are condemning the car service of Oswego in no uncertain terms today. The last car to the city left the Normal at 10.45, about fifteen minutes before the dance closed. Expecting that there would be at least one special car and that a later car would make the trip through to the city, many people waited until 11 o'clock, and then attempted to ride to town. At that hour the last car came along and the conductor announced that it would only go to the car barns, about one-third of the distance to West 1st st.

The people who missed that car had to walk all the way in and several people from Syracuse, Phoenix and Fulton missed the last car on the inter-urban, and were obliged to stay in Oswego all night.

Thursday night, a lecture was given in the Normal and the magnanimous trolley company had two special cars waiting for a crowd of 200 people. Fultonians who missed their connections last night were informed by Oswego residents that the service is very poor all over the city.

FRESH STRAWBERRIES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

Oils, Varnishes
Best Paints
All Our Big Stock of
WALL PAPER
at 10% OFF
We do Paper Hanging, Decorating and Painting
Get Our Estimates on Your Work
HULETT-TAFT CO., Inc.
208 Oneida Street

VISIT HANNIBAL

Suffrage Cause To Get Renewed Vigor in Pretty Country Village

Hannibal, May 22. The coming week is to be "Suffrage Week" in Hannibal. Hannibal has one of the most flourishing suffrage clubs in the county, and plans a week of work. Mrs. J. S. Stevenson is president of the club, and has gathered together a splendid band of workers. Miss Eleanor Garrison, a granddaughter of Wendell Phillips, and an organizer for the Empire State Campaign committee, is to spend a week with the Hannibal women and they expect to have a lively week. Tonight Miss Garrison will speak before the South West Oswego grange.

Monday will mark the opening of the new suffrage headquarters in Hannibal. At 3 p. m. Miss Garrison will speak on methods of campaign work after which tea will be served. Everyone is invited to attend. Wednesday, May 26, is "Canvassing Day." The suffragists will meet at headquarters at 5 p.m. There they will arm themselves with literature and enrollment blanks and set forth to increase the suffrage enrollment in the town of Hannibal. Thursday, May 27, the Oswego Center Grange will open its doors to a suffrage speaker while Friday, May 28, the Hannibal Center Grange will give suffrage a hearing. Saturday, May 29, will find the suffragists taking part in the Memorial Day celebration in Hannibal. In the evening Miss Garrison will address a meeting of the Dexterville Grange, while a suffrage meeting is also being held at Bowen's Corners. Sunday afternoon, May 30, there will be a meeting at Granby Center.

The great event of the week, however, is to take place Sunday evening, May 30, in Hannibal. A mass meeting will be held at which Professor Roman of Syracuse University will be the principal speaker. Professor Roman is one of the most eloquent speakers in the State. He has recently returned from Springfield, where he addressed the Illinois State Legislature. This summer he will go to San Francisco to address the National Educational Association at its annual convention.

Maccabees Ladies Meet in New York

A four-day convention in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, is to be opened on Monday by the Woman's Benefit Association of the Ladies of the Macabees of the World. It is to be the organization's quadrennial convention. Bina M. West, supreme commander and founder of the association, will make a report of the organization's progress in the last four years. In that time more than 26,000 new members have been obtained in the United States and Canada, making the present enrollment 187,000.

Miss West organized the association in Port Huron, its present headquarters, in 1892. In the twenty three years of the association's life she has signed away more than $12,000,000 in death and disability benefits. She was the sole member sented America at the International Council of Women in Switzerland.

New York State will be represented by nine delegates, besides Mrs. Eva L. McNett of Hornell, great commander for the State and acting past supreme commander for the association. The other New York women will be Mrs. Carrie L. McDaniel of Buffalo, Mrs. Delia J. Neafach of Albany, Mrs. Margaret Danford of Rochester, Mrs. Maude Sargent of Syracuse, Mrs. Mary A. Flaherty of Salamanca, Mrs. Hattie E. Wirtner of Dunkirk, Mrs. Alta B. Hodge of Gloversville, Mrs. Gertrude Murphy of Niagara Falls and Mrs. Catherine Doody of Rochester.

REV. AND MRS. OLMSTEAD HEARD BILLY SUNDAY

The Rev. and Mrs. Charles Olmstead arrived home this morning after spending the week in New York Flatbush and Paterson.

They attended the exercises incidental to the State Conference of the Congregational Church, which was held in the Central and Plymouth churches of Flatbush. Last night they visited the Billey Sunday tabernacle in Paterson where they saw Pa and Ma become laden with the gifts of a grateful throng of devotees. Billy was too interested in receiving gifts to do acrobatic stunts, states Mr. Olmstead.

DOUBLE SHOWER HELD YESTERDAY

Miss Mary Smith entertained the Royal Guards of the State Street M. E. church at her home on Friday evening, the object being miscellaneous shower for the Misses Muriel Wells and Evelyn Morley, whose marriages are to take place in the near future.

Music, games and a dainty luncheon were enjoyed. The brides-to-be received a number of handsome and useful gifts presented to them in the dining-room decorated with the class colors of green and white. About 28 guests were present.

Community Notes

Mrs. W. A. Williams, 314 Phillips st. entertained yesterday Circles No. 1 and 10 of the Congregational church.

* * *

Mrs. S. B. Ball and daughter, Chloa, and son, Anson, left this morning for Albany, where she will visit Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Osborne.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lamphere while on their way to the city yesterday from South Hannibal, met with a serious accident—the pole of the wagon breaking, causing the horses to run. Mrs. Lamphere had one arm broken and other slight injuries.

* * *

Frank A. Lovelace of this city has been in Syracuse, called there by the death of his father.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Green of South Hannibal were in the city to attend a birthday anniversary at the home of Merrill Milks.

* * *

Miss Gore of the West Side has been the guest of out of town friends.

* * *

Mrs. Georgia Wallace of Hannibal has been the guest of Mrs. George Wadsworth.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Northrop of Baldwinsville have been visiting Miss Lois Harrington in this city.

* * *

A number of Fultonians visited Oswego last evening to hear the lecture in Christian Science by George Shaw Cook, C. S. B.

* * *

Mrs. William Carr delighted the members of the W. H. M. S. with a very interesting talk on Alaska at the home of Mrs. George Palmer, Worth st. Mrs. Carr related her personal experience and also told of the customs and conditions of that country.

* * *

The members of the Columbie Circle are asked to meet in the club rooms Sunday at 7 o'clock promptly to attend memorial services at the Baptist church.

* * *

Miss Susan Kuzar will entertain the Up-Lifters at her home in South 4th st.

* * *

Edward Bailey of Milwaukee, Wis., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kendrick of Highland st.

* * *

Edmund Laporte attended the Junior Prom at the Oswego Normal last night.

* * *

Mrs. Wayne Heydecker is ill at her home in Oneida st.

DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, May 22.—The fifth week of the deliberations of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, which will begin on Monday, is to mark the commencement of a series of important hearings some of which will be joint and will be held in the Senate Chamber.

Being in doubt as to whether there should be drastic amendments to the state finance law, this important question is to be threshed out at a public hearing in the Senate Chamber on Tuesday afternoon, May 25th. Because there have been serious financial complications as the result of the state's system of dealing with appropriations each year, it has been generally agreed that drastic changes to the Constitution are necessary to safeguard the interests of the taxpayers and the treasury as well.

For several years the proposition of adopting a budget system has been in an embryo form. Attempts have been made to require heads of state departments to submit to the legislature early in the session the exact amounts of the appropriations necessary for their several departments. This scheme has resulted in only a partial solution of the financial tangle, as a consequence while the delegates to the Convention are sitting it has been deemed wise to go deeply into the subject of a budget system and the forthcoming hearing, at which state officials will be present, is expected to establish the policy of the state as to future financial preparation for the support of government.

Among the other important hearings for next week is that on the proposed amendment to the Constitution by Delegate Reeve's of Brooklyn, which seeks to create a land division to the supreme court. If the amendment is adopted and substantiated by the people, it will mean that all cases where real estate is involved will be tried solely before the land division of the supreme court. This hearing will be held on Tuesday afternoon of next week before the Judiciary Committee.

On Wednesday of next week the Committee on Legislative Powers will give a hearing on the proposed amendment of Ray B. Smith, which is to the effect that upon the final passage of all ill in either House of the Legislature three-fifths of all the members elected shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

On the same day the same committee will consider the proposed amendment of delegate Lemuel E. Quigg which seeks to prohibit any kind of boxing exhibitions or fights for which the sale of tickets is desired. This proposition promises to be most interesting as there is a pronounced sentiment against further reform in connection with amusements or sporting events. Many have signified their intention of being present to oppose the adoption of the amendment. Delegate James W. Wadsworth, a former Congressman, will oppose it.

On Wednesday also there will be a hearing on the proposed amendment by Delegate Robert F. Wagner guaranteeing to cities and incorporated villages the right tom unicipal self-government; also upon the amendment of Delegate Sanders making it the duty of the Legislature to pass general laws applicable to all cities and incorporated villages and prohibiting the passage of local laws affecting municipal or incorporated village government; the amendment by Delegate Winslow providing that the hours of duty of an employe of a city or state department shall not exceed more than twelve hours each twenty-four except in cases of emergency.

PHOENIX MAN WANTS VILLAGE CURFEW LAW

At a recent meeting of the Village Board one trustee said he thought the village ought to have a curfew, to be sounded at 9 o'clock every night as a warning to all children under 16 years of age that they must scamper for home. The man who has charge of the fire alarm system, was directed to ascertain what arrangements can be made for the sounding of a special alarm each night as a curfew. A curfew ordinance will probably be adopted later. At present, the streets are full of children at almost all hours of the night.

Mrs. F. E. Goodjon has returned from a visit with friends in Syracuse.

PROTECTION
from Burglar and Night Prowler--Electric Light --just push the button.
Mr. Merchant protect your property by installing all-night lights.
VITE-LITE TRANSFORMERS
$1.65

THE ELECTRIC CO.
103 Oneida St. Phone 144

Pulpit and Pew

Presbyterian Church

Charles S. Robertson, Pastor

Morning prayer at 10 o'clock, led by Mr. Farley.

Worship by families at 10:30 a. m., with sermon theme, "The Burning Bush."

Bible school at noon.

Vesper service at 5 o'clock, when the pastor's lecture-sermon will have the timely theme, "The Program of a Hero."

Christian Endeavor at 6.00 o'clock.

State Street M. E. Church

Rev. H. D. Holmes, Pastor

"The Costly Foundation," is the topic of the Rev. H. D. Holmes' sermon for Sunday morning. At noon the Bible school will meet in the usual manner, and at 3.30 p.m. the Junior League will have another interesting session.

Evening services: At 6 o'clock the Young People's Society will meet. There will be no reaching in the evening at 7.30, as the congregation will join in the union memorial services at the Baptist church.

Zion Episcopal Church

Rev. Minor J. Peters, Rector

Whitsunday, May 23d, 1915. Services as follows:

Holy Communion.......... 7.30 a.m.
Sunday school............ 9.30 a.m.
Holy Communion and sermon 10.45
Evensong and sermon....... 5.00 p.m.

Whitsunday is one of the high feasts of the church. It is the day set aside for the commemoration of the gift of the Holy Spirit to the church in Jerusalem which happened ten days after the Ascension. It is the day when the infant Christian church was infused with Divine Life from heaven and became the Living Mystical Body of Christ. It is therefore observed as the birthday of the church. All the services in Zion Church will be appropriate to the occasion.

First Baptist Church

Milton George Buck, Minister

The services for tomorrow are as follows:

Morning worship 10:30 a. m., subject, "Contagious Christianity." Bible school 12 m. Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Evening worship 7:30, subject, "True Patriotism."

The Post of the Grand Army of the Republic will attend in a body the evening services. Rev. H. D. Holmes president of the Fulton Preachers club, will preside and the other pastors of the city will partiipate in the service. The pastor, Milton George Buck, D. D., will preach the sermon.

Again we use the slogan of the Chamber of Commerce only changing the wording a trifle and say. "The Baptist church suits us, it would you." Come and enjoy the service with us if you are a stranger in the city.

The Bible school is open for all, old and young—classes suited for all ages.

"The Church of Cordial Welcome."

WANTED
Second-Hand Counter, Desk, Cash Register and Safe.
L. P. SMITH COMPANY

Congregational Church

Rev. Charles Olmstead, Pastor

At the morning service the pastor will use as his subject, "Paul's Method in Evangelism."

No preaching service will be held in the evening, as the congregation will worship at the Union exercises in the Baptist church.

Christian Science

55 E. First Street

Christian Science services held on Sunday at 10:45 a. m. and at 8 p. m. Wednesday, in the Van Wagenen Block. Mrs. H. A. Allen, first reader; Mrs. Noah Merriam, second reader. You will be welcome and interested to attend one or both services.

The subject for next Sunday is: "Soul and Body." Golden Text: Romans 12: 1. Responsive Reading: Psalms 43: 1-5; 54; 1-6.

When Poland Drank Hard.

Poland was a great country for hard drinking in the old days. Its last king, Stanislaus II., was solemnly warned by the grand hetman, Branicki, that he must never expect to become popular unless he got drunk at least twice a week. Pan Kemaresewski, who could empty a bucketful of champagne at a draft without noticeable consequences, once in company with [illegible]ski, high chamberlain of Volhynia, disposed of a whole butt of old Hungarian wine at a single sitting. One held his beaker under the bunghole until it was full and then drank while the other filled his beaker, and so turn and turn about, they achieved the feat.—London Chronicle.

Chairs re-seated—cane, splint or leather; upholstering at reasonable prices. Wm. Lytle, 304 Pine st., Fulton. advt

We are Agents for
CHASE & SANBORN'S
Fine Teas and Coffees
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida St. Hello 75

BICYCLES
We have some fine Second-Hand Wheels on hand; one Pope, worth $40; new. Come in and give us an offer. Other Good Bargains From $8.00 upwards
BOGUE
61 FIRST ST.

THE QUIRK
Matinees, 5c
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.
CONTINUOUS — 2 to 10:30 P. M.

SATURDAY
WILLIAM FARNUM
In
The Magnificent Production of
"A GILDED FOOL"
With an All Star Cast
and
CHARLES CHAPLIN
In
"THE FATAL MALLET"

SUNDAY
"THE CHILDREN'S HOUSE"
Biograph Drama
THE UNDERTAKER'S UNCLE
Essanay Comedy
"WHEN HIS SHIP CAME IN"
Selig Drama and Others
and Charles Chaplin in
"LAUGHING GAS"
and
"HIS FAVORITE PASTIME"

MONDAY
"THE VENDETTA" From the Novel by Marie Corelli

D/34

A REAL NECESSITY

No Advertiser can Successfully Develop Trade in the Market Afforded by the People of Fulton, Unless He Employs the Advertising Columns of

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

¶ Remember that its circulation represents ONE-SIXTH of the population of Fulton, therefore it is necessary to use *The Evening Times* to make your proposition a success.

¶ *The Evening Times'* readers represent the same classes as any other paper circulated in this vicinity, who are, collectively, the all-powerful people for the advertiser to reach.

¶ The people of Fulton reached by *The Evening Times* buy ONE-SIXTH of everything sold in the city. They have money to buy luxuries as well as necessities, and they read THIS PAPER because it is their Home Paper—edited, printed and circulated by "Home Talent" who spend their money for the upbuilding of Fulton—your City.

¶ Readers of *The Evening Times* are a big, mighty crowd—to neglect them, to ignore them means a lack of business judgment, and it requires the support of the big crowd to put things over.

THE BIG CROWD OF FULTON—READ YOUR HOME PAPER

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

Sir Francis Thought He Was the Monarch of California.

CROWNED BY THE INDIANS.

The Redskins Had Decorated Him With a War Bonnet of Feathers, but He Took It For the Real Thing in Crowns and Accepted the Title.

Hidden in the diary of Francis Fletcher, a sailor parson who acted as chaplain for the freebooters of Sir Francis Drake, is the story of the first hoax ever engineered by Californians.

The joke was on Sir Francis. Until his last day he believed the Indians of California had crowned him their king—king of California. As a matter of fact, all they did was to give him a feather war bonnet and perform some native rites before him, hoping thereby to get their hands in his gift box again.

It happened in June, 1579. Drake was looking for the mythical northwest passage after a successful year looting and plundering in the Spanish colonies. His ship, the Golden Hind, sprang a leak, and Drake put into a little bay, just north of the present San Francisco, for repairs.

An Indian paddled out to the ship in a canoe. He scattered feathers on the water and went through a lot of pantomime. Drake feared to land until he found out the intent of the natives. The one Indian went back to shore. Then, to quote from Chaplain Fletcher:

"He shortly came againe the second time in like manner and so the third time, when he brought with him, as a present from the rest, a bunch of feathers, much like the feathers of a blacke crowe, very neatly and artificially gathered upon a string and drawne together in a round bundle, being verie cleane and finely cut. With this also he brought a little basket made of rushes and filled with an herbe which they called tobah, both being tyde to a short rodde he caste into our boate."

Drake tried to give presents in return, but the Indian paddled away quickly. He took only an old cocked hat which some sailor had thrown overboard. The hat made quite an impression on the tribe apparently, for they all gathered around the possessor on the beach.

In three days' time Drake concluded the Indians were friendly, so landed his men and began to unload the ship. A fort was constructed as a matter of precaution.

While the crew prepared the Golden Hind for sea Drake visited with the Indians. A tale, apocryphal perhaps, says he took an Indian chieftain's daughter to wife. At any rate, he got on famously with the savages, aided, no doubt, by generous gifts.

As the time neared for his departure and gifts grew fewer, the Indians announced that they intended to give a festival for Drake and his party. Drake came in full armor, and the Indians danced and played games for his benefit.

At the close of the ceremonies the Indians signaled that Drake was to be honored in some way. First an Indian approached bearing what Fletcher calls "a scepter." Drake accepted this kingly accouterment. Then a chain was placed around his neck, and amid great shouting a "crown of feathers" was placed on his head.

Drake saw no other meaning of the ceremony than that he had been chosen king. What they really did was give him a pipe, a belt of wampum and a war bonnet. Drake drew his men up in line and, with a great flourish of trumpets and drums, accepted the kingship of California. As a postscript he added that he made no claims to being an independent monarch. He was still a vassal of Queen Elizabeth. He set up a monument to that effect:

"Our general caused to be set up a monument of our being there, as also of her majesties and successors right and title to that kingdom—namely, a plate of brasse, fast nailed to a greate and firme poste; whereon is engraven her grace's name, the day and year of our arrival there, and of the free giving up of the province and kingdom, both by the king and people, unto her majesties' hands; together with her highness picture and arms, in a piece of sixpence current English monie, shewing itselfe by a hole made of purpose through the plate; underneath was likewise engraven the name of our general."

The hoax was successful. After accepting the kingship Drake sent for a large assortment of gifts for his subjects.—Kansas City Times.

President's Pardoning Power.

The president of the United States has power to pardon only those persons convicted in the federal courts of the United States. This pardoning power extends to convictions for offenses committed on the high seas and to convictions in consular courts having extra territorial jurisdiction in foreign countries. The pardoning power of the president of the United States does not extend to convictions in state courts.

Answering the Full Description.

"Why do you consider this necktie my wife bought me a joke? It doesn't make me laugh."

"That fact makes it all the more a joke. Whether or not you laugh depends entirely on who it's on."—Washington Star.

Power is a fretful thing and hath its wings always spread for flight.—Wallace.

Attack Upon an Enemy.

The crows are masters of mobilization. Such mobilizations have frequently been investigated. Usually they prove to be for the attack on some enemy.

Thoreau speaks of the crows "bursting up above the woods where they were perching like the black fragments of a powder mill just exploded." When they are gathered for war purposes their cries will lead you to the spot where they are fighting, and these same bursts of black fragments above the trees, usually following an especial uproar of cawing, will direct you to the center of the battle.

Walter King Stone, the illustrator, and Charles Livingston Bull have told me of a mobilization they once witnessed, when the crows gathered for hours and the two observers were able to penetrate the woods to the exact spot beneath the feathered explosions. There they found a great horned owl flying low in the trees with a dead crow in his talons. Whether this was the original cause of the battle or whether he had grabbed the crow in one of the descents of the birds about his head they, of course, could not say. He was evidently struggling to find a dead tree where he could take refuge. He was saved probably by the coming of night.

Crows have even been known to attack foxes, as Winslow Homer's painting is the most famous witness.

A farmer near my home who has observed crows for many years and has the reputation of knowing more about them than any one else in the neighborhood tells me that almost invariably in his experience the cause of a large mobilization is either a big owl or a hawk. The little screech owls are also attacked, but by lesser numbers. He has also personally seen the crows attack a fox while it was crossing an open field, and once he watched a flock of nearly 100 crows worrying a Skye terrier dog, which was so thoroughly frightened that it was running in circles. I have seen crows attack a cat also, but the cat always is wise enough to make for cover.—Walter Prichard Eaton in Harper's Magazine.

CHARM OF ICELAND.

A Land of Wild Grandeur and Mighty and Beautiful Waterfalls.

In spite of its poverty Iceland is one of the most beautiful countries of the world. The scenery combines a wild grandeur, with ingratiating charm in an infinite variety of characteristic landscapes.

The mountain formations are majestic and powerful in outline, showing traces of the volcanic forces which are still active in some places. The large cupola shaped mountains, which rise like oriental temples from the ocean or the level plains, their tops covered with perpetual snow, are very impressive.

To this must be added a wealth of mighty and beautiful waterfalls, great lakes, steaming springs and craters still warm. The view is usually wide and open and the play of colors fascinating, especially in the fair, mild summer nights. The air is clear, healthy and invigorating, streaming alternately from the wide sea and from the snow covered mountains.

This natural beauty attracts many tourists to the country, and large ocean steamers, filled with travelers, visit it several times each summer. Owing to the lack of transportation facilities most of them must be content with seeing the coasts. When it gets railroads, modern hotels and other conveniences Iceland will no doubt become a popular tourist country.

Iceland has many possibilities for a fair future.—American Scandinavian Review.

Thackeray and the Eggs.

"Americans," says a writer in the London Chronicle, "have a way of serving boiled eggs which is apt to disconcert the English visitor. It is told of Thackeray that at his first American breakfast in Boston he ordered this dish. Among the array of things placed before him was a goblet filled with something that he failed to recognize, and he also missed the eggs. In answer to his inquiry the waiter said, 'That's them in the glass.' 'Well, but where are the shells?' asked Thackeray. 'You didn't ask for the shells,' was the prompt reply."

Tit For Tat.

He—These biscuits are not like those mother used to make. She—Of course they are not. I want you to understand that these biscuits are constructed in strict accord with the latest scientific formula and can be consumed without injury to the digestive system.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Tommy's Excuse.

"Why did you stay away from school, Tommy?"

"Me mudder broke her arm."

"But why did you stay away two days?"

"She broke it in two places."—Boston Transcript.

Truly So.

"Something shocking happened in school this morning."

"What was it?"

"The galvanic battery got overcharged."—Baltimore American.

Capital Punishment.

The term "capital punishment" refers to the punishment of beheading, which affected the head, or caput, of a person.

If you wish any blessing look for it yourself.—Ermat.

Its History a Romance of Philosophy and Mechanics.

UNCLE SAM'S FINE EXHIBIT.

The National Museum at Washington Shows the First Crude Machines Made as Well as Originals and Models of the First Locomotives.

Probably no museum collection in the world better illustrates the development of the steam engine, particularly the locomotive, than the exhibit of the United States National museum at Washington, which includes two of the earliest original locomotives and numerous models and accessories.

The history of the steam engine is a materialistic romance without parallel in the record of human achievements. It covers the stupendous and persistent efforts of many early philosophers and mechanics who found steam a mysterious uncontrollable force and left it a comprehensible controllable factor of public service.

No one knows how long after it was observed that by holding down the lid of a kettle of boiling liquid a certain force was created, due to the compression of the steam, before any use was attempted with this newly discovered force. It is certain, however, that a sort of steam engine was exhibited in Alexandria, Egypt, about 200 years before our era began, and it was described in a work on pneumatics by Hero of Alexandria, written between 150 and 130 B. C. This machine was a rotary affair, more theoretical than practical, as were many of the results of philosophy in those days. A reconstruction of this engine in model form is in the museum exhibits.

Nothing more is to be found concerning the steam engine for centuries, a fact which is no doubt due to the lack of interest in anything which did not have to do with war or warlike implements. A book published in Rome in 1629 gives a description of Giovanni Branca's crude steam engine, showing it to have been an elementary steam turbine, with the sole defect that it lacked any appliances for making the steam follow the vanes, or buckets, of the revolving wheel, so that more of its energy might have been converted into useful work. One author in a treatise on locomotives claims that had some genius improved upon this early device the reciprocating engine would probably never have been invented, but that we would have had the advantage of our modern turbines much sooner.

The museum possesses a model of a very early machine designed by Sir Isaac Newton in 1680 which was propelled by a jet of steam projected backward against the air and a model of Denis Papin's invention of about the same time. The investigations of Savery and Papin and the successful experimental engines of Thomas Newcomen in 1705 with his piston and cylinder soon followed. Newcomen's ideas were improved by James Watt in 1769, who also introduced the high pressure engines, the condenser and later the double acting engine. The development of the engine was advanced by Cugnot, Evans, Hornblower and Murdoch. A model of the latter's engine is on display in the museum.

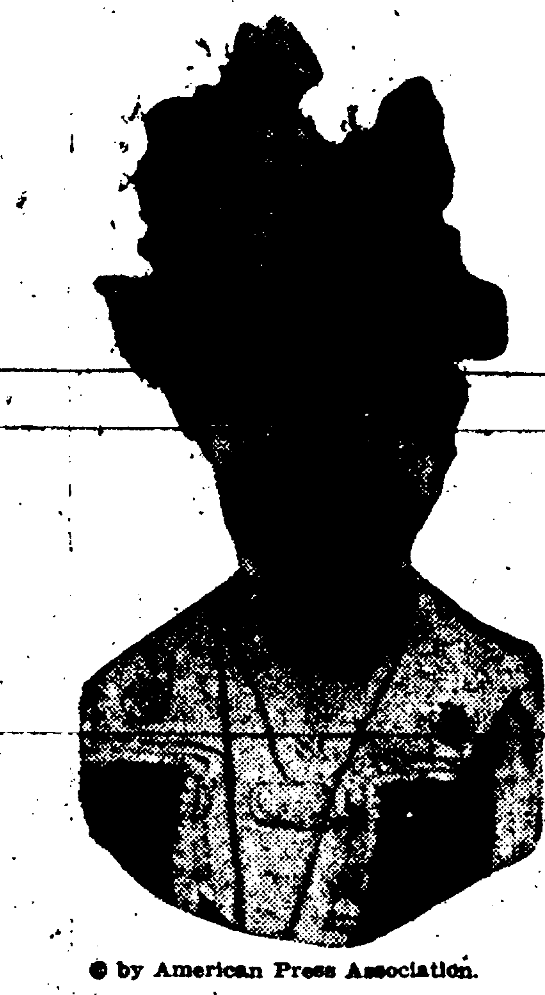
As the result of a wager made by a resident of Merthyr Tydfil, an important iron town of South Wales, that he could convey a load of iron nine miles by the power of steam alone Richard Trevithick made the first engine to run on rails in 1803 and won the wager for his employer the next year. Trevithick, it has been claimed, copied the stationary engine built in 1800 by Oliver Evans, an American, who was later ingenious enough to attach wheels to a scow and propel it by steam through the streets of Philadelphia in 1804. This curious creation, called the Oruktor Amphibolis, was the first motorcar to run on American soil.

A model of Trevithick's engine is to be seen in the National museum, as is also the model of the engine employed by John Stevens in 1825 and his original tubular boiler. Other models illustrate nearly all the types which began to put in their appearance soon after 1826, when the Stourbridge Lion was built in England and shipped to America, where it was the first engine to run on full sized rails. The museum possesses not only the model of this historic engine, but the original engine itself. The other original full sized locomotive to be seen in the museum is the John Bull, built by George Stephenson & Sons of England and shipped to America for use in 1831 on the Camden and Amboy railroad. It is interesting to recall that this old relic of early railroading in America made a round trip under its own steam in 1893 from New York to Chicago, where it was exhibited at the World's Columbian exposition.

Among the models of early and historic locomotives are George Stephenson's Rocket, which was built in 1829; the B. and O. engine Tom Thumb, built by Peter Cooper in 1829; the grasshopper type engine Arabian of 1831; the Best Friend, used in 1830-1; Baldwin's Old Ironsides, constructed in 1832; the Sandusky, built in 1837, and models of engines made by Asa Whitney in 1840 and G. A. Nicholls in 1848. Besides the two locomotives and the numerous engine models, there are in the exhibit coach and car models, sections of rails, spikes, wheels and models and parts of valves, pistons and other early accessories pertaining to locomotives and railroads.

Woman's World

How a Woman Deals With Vexing Labor Problems.



© by American Press Association.

MRS. HELEN GOULD SHEPARD.

Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard believes in arbitration. She goes about it with a simple directness which it might be well for male employers to imitate. The incident happened some years ago when Mrs. Shepard, then Miss Gould, was building a memorial chapel to her father, Jay Gould.

The workmen, so she was informed by the superintendent, were not satisfied.

"What is the trouble?" inquired Miss Gould.

"The men want more money and fewer hours."

"Then give them what they want," was Miss Gould's succinct reply, the finest settlement for a labor problem that any capitalist ever invented.

Helen Gould first became the talk of every town in the Union at the outbreak of the war with Spain. An announcement was made that a generous and patriotic woman had given $100,000 to the national government as a contribution to the cost of a righteous war. Shortly afterward the same generous hand gave $25,000 to the Woman's National Relief association. This was too much for the public. It wanted to know what manner of woman was this.

Then it was that her unobtrusive benefactions were made known or at least a few of them, for the full extent of Miss Gould's charities will never be known to any one but herself. Born into millions, with a natural place in the most ornate society, she has willingly cast aside all frivolity and devoted herself to the serious business of life and the philanthropic responsibilities of her position.

Scarcely a man who suffered in the war in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines who has not been, directly or indirectly, benefited by her generosity. Her house in New York and her country home, near Tarrytown, were turned into hospitals when the transports began crawling northward with their freight of suffering. She cared for hundreds under her own eyes and lavishly contributed when help was needed elsewhere. To hospitals and homes wherever a sick soldier had found refuge she sent flowers and fruit, blankets, food and money. Nor did her efforts stop at easing the hardships of the fighting men. Her sympathies extended to those who are often the most grievously hurt by the war, the mothers and wives at home, who suffer and are wounded without the excitement of battle. She felt that no sacrifice was too great to make for the men who had answered the call of country. She is above all things, patriotic and takes a great and intelligent interest in the affairs of the republic.

Her income is much over a million a year, but of this very little is expended on its owner. Since her marriage to Mr. Shepard, a few years ago, her scheme of life has been the same. If anything, her benefactions are now carried out on a larger scale, for Mr. Shepard is an ideal worker along the same lines, and had been for many years before he met Miss Gould.

She regards her fortune as a sort of trust for the less fortunate. When she entertains, it is modestly, and her fashionable visits are few in the course of a season. Indeed, she is far happier when she is entertaining at one of her houses a group of self supporting working girls—a class in whom she is greatly interested.

In all her charities, and in all her work, there has been a practical and sensible spirit. She is not a sentimental giver nor one who gives for the appearance of munificence. She exerts herself to give where it will do good and looks to it that her benefactions will genuinely benefit those for whom they are intended. She has a very clear and right perception of what her duties are. Here, in her own words, is what she told the Woman's club of Cincinnati on the duty of a woman of wealth:

"I shall never cease to preach the gospel that women of means should do more than rush through life for nothing but their own pleasure. It is the duty of women who have wealth to help others, and especially other women, and to make life for them worth the living."

Gown Faintly Reminiscent of the Spanish Dancing Girl

Designed by Maison Maurice, New York.

IN the making of fashions we have found it necessary to call upon almost every country of the world.

In the gown shown here Spain has furnished us with the motif. The tiny bolero is reminiscent of the Spanish dancing girl, and you might fancy that Carmen had come out of the opera to pose for it.

The gown is developed of black sequins and jet, made over accordian plaited chiffon and a slip of black satin. To give the color note which every gown should possess two scarlet geraniums are used—one at the hem of the tunic, and the other is posed at the back of the bodice. It is only moderately decollete, and the sleeves are wisps of chiffon, daintily showing the bare arm of the wearer.

* * *

Many skirts, especially those of chiffon or silk, are bound with bias bands, usually self material, with the exception of marquisette, chiffon, tulle and lace, which are bound with silk.

Box plaits are held in place by narrow folds of silk.

Scalloped edged skirts, and there are many, are bound with narrow folds of the same material.

Full, double plaited ruffles have their edges pinked and add a quaint old fashioned air to taffeta and tulle gowns.

* * *

For a woman who always chooses a black parasol there is a model called "chapeau," for the reason that it resembles a sombrero. It is fashioned of black taffeta, but around the outer edge is a band of black velvet about three inches in width. The ribs turn up in a manner that gives the whole thing a very unique effect.

A very smart afternoon gown has a practical note that should appeal to women who have several remnants on hand which can be combined to form a comfortable gown for warm days. The skirt is of striped crepe de chine. The bodice is in coat effect and made of taffeta. It flares open in front and falls down the back in two long tabs. Long chiffon sleeves finished with deep cuffs of taffeta lend a transparent note.

Coin dots appear on many of the new sunshades, and, of course, to be conspicuous, they are always of a very different color from the parasol. Red parasols with black or with white dots are very prominent. A shade of such color proves useful when a costume needs one bright spot to make it snappy.

ANNA MAE.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES

Dresser and Wardrobe For Use of the Baby.

A woman has designed an entirely new piece of furniture in the shape of a baby dresser and wardrobe, which at least has the distinction of being different from anything else that has been brought out in this line, and its construction presents a number of conveniences for the mother or nurse and comforts for the baby. All of the infant's essentials are rounded up in one place, so that they are all conveniently within reach of the caretaker. The top part is fitted with a mattress, on which it is designed that the little one shall repose while its clothing is being changed or it is being given its bath. Three sides are protected by a rail sufficiently high to prevent accident.

Salmon and Rice Loaf.

Grease a bread tin and line with a layer of cooked rice, laying it about an inch thick. It should be warm, so that it may be pliable. Flake the fish from a can of salmon (or use fresh salmon) and fill this into the center of the pan, pouring over enough white sauce, etc., to moisten. Put a layer of rice on top, cover with buttered paper and bake for an hour in a pan of hot water set in the oven. When cooked turn the loaf out on a buttered platter or chop plate, pour white or egg sauce over it, garnish with hard boiled eggs in slices or with cress, parsley and a few slices of pickled beets.

Cleaning Light Gloves.

To clean light gray doeskin gloves let the gloves soak in a saucer with sufficient gasoline to cover them; take out, do not squeeze, but let the dirty liquid drip off. Lay on a thick clean cloth and with a dry piece of rag rub down, working from the wrist to the fingers. Constantly change the surface of the rag, for as soon as it gets dirty it is apt to smear them. After this, if the gloves are not quite clean, put them through the same process again and hang in the air. This work must not be performed in a room with a fire or artificial light.

Kitchen Kinks.

Japanned tea trays should not be washed in hot water. If greasy, a little flour rubbed on them will give them a new look. If they are scratched rub with a little olive oil.

If a little salt is put in gasoline clothes that are cleaned will not have the usual yellow ring around the spots.

Soap jelly is made by shaving a bar of soap and letting it simmer in boiling water till it becomes thick like jelly. A teaspoonful of borax will soften it.

Nut and Cheese Roast.

Cook two tablespoonfuls of chopped onion in one tablespoonful of butter and a little water until tender. Mix one cupful each of grated cheese, chopped English walnuts and soft stale bread crumbs together and moisten with the water in which the onion was cooked. Add salt, pepper and the juice of half a lemon. Pour into a shallow baking dish and bake in the oven until brown.

Baked Rhubarb.

Wash and wipe dry the rhubarb. Cut into inch lengths without peeling. Put a layer in the bottom of an earthen baking dish, cover with sugar. Repeat this process until sufficient quantity has been used. Cover tightly. Do not add water. Bake one hour and serve cold. This is a delightful dish.

Creamed Celery.

Cut into inch pieces and parboil in salted water for ten minutes. Drain and substitute clear soup stock for the water. Add a small piece of onion or a pepper pod and boil until the celery is tender. Thicken with cornstarch moistened with cold water and season with salt and pepper.

Raisin Sandwiches.

With one cupful of seeded raisins chop an equal quantity of nut meats. Mix to a paste with fresh, sweet butter and spread between toasted crackers or thin slices of brown bread. A dash of lemon juice adds a piquant flavor.

Good Form

Regarding Week End Entertainments.

Spring days suggest the country, and the country suggests week end guests. Week end parties, as everybody knows, are delightful, but week end guests and their entertainment require skill and tact.

The woman who intends to have week end visitors, then, or house visitors of any sort needs to consider one thing before inviting the outsider into her home—is the prospective guest worthy of the honor? Is she to be trusted with one's life, ergo one's reputation? If not madam must not issue her invitations, and if she sees fit so to do once the stranger is within her gates all must be given her—full confidence in her integrity and entire liberty in every move that concerns her health and happiness.

As the hostess' captiousness sometimes comes from feeling that the visitor of a week or more is outstaying her welcome the English custom of arranging a visit within a prescribed period is an excellent one. If you ask Miss Guest to come on the 15th and stay until the 20th you have no reason to complain unless she prolongs her stay. This arrangement for the coming of the guest and her going puts the whole visit on a pleasant and easy basis, and the hostess and guest of good sense abide by all the requirements of politeness and kindly feeling as long as the visit lasts.

Some very definite obligations are involved when inviting a friend to partake of a home's hospitality for this stated period. The hostess must see to it that there are writing materials in the friend's room, stamps excepted. She must consult with her guest concerning the acceptance of any invitation to other homes. When callers come the guest must be asked to go down to the drawing room as a matter of course. The visiting friend must be included in every visit to other friends.

Things One Must Do.

A friend of Goethe's once remarked that if you wish to appear agreeable in society "you must consent to be taught many things which you know already."

You have had to sit many hours with a smile upon your face while some dreadful bore expounded supposed theories of his own which had been as axioms to you from youth up. You have had to listen to society traditions, in which you were not in the least interested, told by some sycophant, because you knew that what lay upon your thoughts light as thistledown encompassed her about like a royal robe. You may hate the molecular theory and despise the foolish vaporings about "society," but you have no taste for the life of the hermit, and you have at least to pretend that you are interested in the ponderous and the frothy. The question is whether you are not a bore yourself, at least to the man with a theory about creation and the woman who adores by way of the social register.

Have you ever tried to air your theories about child welfare and the solution of the poverty problem in the presence of the women who were all the time unconsciously counting your frills and speculating as to what sort of "beading" would have improved your costume?

If you have you will no doubt have recognized the set smile with which she pretended an interest, because it is part of her religion to appear always to be agreeable.

Two Sorts of Manners.

"Society is more conventional than it is good mannered at times," remarked a man of manners, "and I know persons of both kinds. Particularly I know a lady who is conventional and bad mannered, and I know a business man who is unconventional and, if not exactly good mannered, better mannered than the lady.

"Not long ago he was at an evening affair—he went because his wife wanted him to go—and he wore a shop tied tie, a gaucherie a man of conventional habits could not possibly be guilty of. The lady in question noticed it, and in her naive way she asked him why he wore that kind of tie.

"'Well, madam,' he replied, 'I do it for two reasons. One is to give stupid people a subject of conversation, and the other is to show that unconventional taste isn't much worse than conventional bad manners.'

"Of course he had no right to say it, nor, on the other hand, did the lady have any right to comment on his dress, so it may be called a standoff, though the man still wears a tied tie, and the lady does not make any comments."

The Merest Trifles.

It is always the merest trifles rather than the big things of life which indicate the manners and tastes of the average person. A glaring social error, a particularly rude action or tactless speech, are not made with too great frequency, but other less obtrusive faults are often committed, sometimes solely through ignorance or want of thought.

It is just as grave a mistake to be too polite as to be abominably rude. The painstakingly polite person is very trying to encounter, for extremes often meet, and he generally succeeds in being actually ill bred.

EVOLUTION OF THE CHAIR.

Benches Without Backs Served For Seats in the Middle Ages.

It seems odd to contemplate that, with the multitude of chairs to be found in every home these days, once upon a time there were no chairs as we know them in any home. In those days benches answered the purpose now served by chairs, and when a family drew up to the table for its meals in the middle ages they sat on long benches, which had no support for the backs, instead of chairs.

From long ago there were heavy thrones on which the rulers sat, but these throne chairs were so heavy that they could not be easily moved. Later the benches were given a back, and still later the chairs as we know them today were evolved.

It was not until 1600, in the time of Charles I., that the average Englishman knew of chairs or had them in his house, according to those who have made a study of furniture. The first English chairs were imported from France, and the native cabinetmakers and carpenters made chairs in imitation of these.

In those days the fashion in chairs changed with the fashion of clothes. When full skirts were the style the chairs became wider, so that milady and her skirts could be accommodated on one chair. The difference in the size of chairs that we have today, made in imitation of old styles, comes from this difference in clothes.—London Standard.

Why a Whip "Cracks."

In a lecture on "Mechanics In the Home" delivered to boys at the Royal institution, in London, Professor C. V. Boys tried to explain why a whip cracks. The Scientific American remarks that his explanation was only tentative, and the greatest authorities on dynamics have been at a loss to give the reason. Briefly, it has to do with the fact that, owing to the action of centrifugal and other forces, the speed at which the whip travels through the air is greater and greater throughout the length of its lash and so great at the end that it comes up to the velocity of sound.

Mimicking Death.

Sarah Bernhardt's fondness for playing death scenes (you remember her habit of sleeping in a coffin) made her an object of terror to the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid. When the great actress visited Constantinople years ago Abdul refused absolutely to see her or witness her playing, declaring that he had no wish to come in contact with a woman who could mimic death to such perfection.—London Chronicle.

True, but Misleading.

"Dick hugged me last night before I had the faintest idea of what he was about."

"And what did you do?"

"Why, of course I was instantly up in arms about it."—Baltimore American.

An Awkward Situation.

"For $2 I will foretell your future."

"Are you a genuine soothsayer?"

"I am."

"Then you ought to know that I haven't got $2."—Kansas City Journal.

Economy.

"What! You are eating crabs just at the time they are most expensive?"

"Yes, I always have bad luck. When they are cheap I have no money."—Munich Fliegende Blatter.

GOOD CATCHERS.

They Must Be Quick Thinkers and Are Hard to Develop.

Good fielders and hard hitters there are who are not quick witted, but never a catcher, who is the first to see signs of weakness in the pitcher and sends word to the bench for another pitcher to warm up. Three years' experience with a major league is regarded as necessary to make a catcher competent. Only a few continue long enough to have such experience.

Good catchers say that when they hear the ball touch the bat their hands instantly fly toward the ball, no matter where it glances off the bat. Some after losing sight of a fly in the sun have the ability to reach it nevertheless.

Some catchers are unjustly blamed for not putting a runner out who gets a big lead off the pitcher, who is really at fault. Here not only a good throw will fail, but it is often useless to throw at all.

Good catchers make many unexpected throws. They must throw from an unnatural position and with a jerky motion of the arm. Archer threw with a snap of the arm while standing flat footed and put many out on first base.

The catcher signals second baseman that he is going to throw the next pitched ball to him; the pitcher delivers it a little to one side so that it can be handled easily; the shortstop knows the next ball will not be hit and so can back up second base. This unexpected throw often puts the runner out on second.

A similar play is when the runners move up every time the ball is pitched. If those on second and third both get well off the bags the catcher again signals the pitcher to waste a ball and makes as if he were going to throw to third, but instead throws quickly to second and retires the runner there, or makes as if he were going to throw to second, but instead throws just beyond the pitcher, when the baseman starts for second, and he, without stopping, runs up, catches the ball and sends it home to retire the man seeking to score.—Arthur Macdonald in American Education Review.

BEES HAVE PARALYSIS.

Oklahoma Entomologist Finds Evidence of Disease.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—C. E. Sanborn, state entomologist at the A. and M. college, has discovered that a disease which he describes as paralysis has attacked the honeybees in Oklahoma. Dead bees are furnished him for investigation.

He took live bees and infected them with the bacillus of the dead ones, and soon they died. He says:

"In death they showed the same action as bees ordinarily found with paralysis. Their abdomens became distended, their two front feet drawn up against their chests, the four hind feet stretched out, sprawling and quivering; the mouth parts extended and quivering and the head frequently turned to one side."

Picking a Chicken.

To pick a young chicken easily after being scalded wrap it in a piece of burlap and let it steam for three or four minutes. The pin feathers will then rub off as easily as the other feathers.

Slightly used 1915 Overland Demonstrator. $750.00. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Question of Garbage Disposal

At this season of the year GARBAGE around the premises becomes a Menace to Health and Comfort.

Good, tight cans help [illegible] but the odor is never entirely overcome, and with all the pains you may personally take, the man who removes it may spill some—dogs knock the cover off the can, and the attendant flies spread the danger.

The Estate Gas Fired Incinerator

takes care of all this trouble and risk, the price is reasonable and the results sure.

See the machine at our office, and let us show you our community plan, securing absolute cleanliness at a trifling cost.

THE GAS COMPANY

PHONE 198

ISSUES CALL FOR VOLUNTEER ARMY

The National Security League Seeks Million Members For Defense Against War

Better coast defenses, a definite military and naval policy, a budget system for appropriating money instead of the present "pork barrel" method in congress, an effective mobile regular army, better government support for the national guard and the creation of an organized army and navy reserve are among the platform planks upon which the National Security league, New York, is sending out an appeal for the enrollment of a first American army of 1,000,000 volunteer workers and for funds to carry the work on.

Among the names which appear in the membership of this league for national defense are: Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to England, honorary president; Alton B. Parker, honorary vice president; S. Stanwood Menken, president; former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, chairman of the army committee; J. Bernard Walker, chairman of the navy committee; Benjamin F. Tracy, former secretary of the navy; Colonel William C. Church, editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Against, Not For, War.

In the call for volunteers the league points out that "until a satisfactory plan for disarmament has been worked out and agreed upon by the nations of the world the United States must be adequately prepared to defend itself against invasion and also that a military equipment sufficient for this purpose can be had without recourse to militarism." The league was formed, continues the appeal, "as a preparation, not for war, but against war."

There are today, according to the league, but 30,000 mobile troops in continental United States, and this small force is short of officers, ammunition and equipment. It is distributed among [illegible] widely scattered points, which would make it impossible to mobilize quickly at any given point.

The national guard, according to the league, is far below its paper strength in men, equipment and efficiency.

In the report of the naval committee our navy is described as "a peace navy," inadequately manned, without sufficient target practice, exceeded in tonnage by Great Britain, France and Germany and, moreover, with many of our ships obsolete.

"There is need of a navy of sufficient size," says the committee, "to prevent the capture of our insular possessions, to guarantee the neutrality of the Panama canal and to prevent the landing of a hostile force at any point upon our 21,000 miles of coast."

Has Big Peace Committee.

Among the standing committees being organized by the league is a peace committee, on which it is proposed to invite representatives of the church on a nonsectarian basis to serve together with men distinguished as publicists, whose services will tend to disarm those critics of the league who have brought the accusation that the league is being organized for the promotion of war.

The call for volunteers and for public support is being sent out in the form of an open letter addressed to present and former members of the cabinet, to members of congress, to governors of our states and territories, to mayors, to chambers of commerce and boards of trade, to merchants' associations, to university clubs and alumni associations, to colleges and universities, to patriotic organizations, to all women's clubs and to all American citizens in general.

It is the present plan of the league to make national defense an issue at the coming session of congress. With this program in view, branches are being organized all over the country.

Steps have already been taken for branches in nearly 200 prominent cities.

PLANTS HATE AND LOVE.

Blue Rockets Wage Merciless War on Animals, Says Professor.

"Blue rockets show fear, and the deadly nightshade is full of hatred. Both plants declare merciless war on all animal life. The blue rocket perfume carries one of the deadliest of poisons. One-sixteenth of a grain shot from its poison pistil has proved fatal to a man.

"Give this plant the semimuscular system possessed by the carnivorous plants and it will be more dangerous than the cholera," declares Professor Henry G. Walters, head of the plant research bureau at Langhorne, Pa.

The professor, who maintains that plants have memories and are capable of love, believes also that there are plants which exercise all the emotions of enmity.

Has Biscuit Served at Gettysburg.

T. F. Perkins of Hartsville, Tenn., a Confederate soldier, has a cracker which has kept fresh since the battle of Gettysburg. It is a specimen of the Confederate army hardtack and was picked up on the field July 3, 1863.

Food For Punsters.

"I don't see how Fussleigh gets any enjoyment out of his food. He's dieting, you know."

"Yes."

"He uses this new 'mathematical masticatory' system."

"Good gracious, what's that? So many chews to the mouthful?"

"No. He eats beans by the dozen, rice by the grain, fish by the perch and spaghetti by the yard."

"Does he seem better?"

"Measurably so." — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Drink Plenty of Water.

A Roumanian scientist claims that any one can live to be 100 years old, barring accidents, if he drinks enough water. He declares he has discovered that old age is due to a decrease in the amount of water in the system and that Father Time may be checkmated by systematic water drinking during middle age.

Buying Wives.

Wives are still obtained by purchase in some parts of Russia. In the district of Kamyshin, on the Volga, this is practically the only way in which marriages are brought about. The price of a pretty girl from a well to do family ranges from $100 to $200.

Same Way.

"How did you find dear old Broadway?"

"That way yet."

"What way?"

"Old and dear."—Cleveland Leader.

Be satisfied with success in even the smallest matter and think that even such a result is no trifle.—Marcus Antoninus.

Scotch Profits.

"We have decided," said the head of a Glasgow firm, "to conduct our business in future on the profit sharing principle. We shall begin at once on the basis of last year's results."

"We are delighted to hear it," replied the foreman, speaking for the men. "May we ask what were the last year's results?"

"We lost a thousand pounds," said the employer, "and, therefore, on the profit sharing principle, there will be a reduction of 10 per cent in your wages."—Dundee Advertiser.

PLAGUE COMING

College of Agriculture Foretells Its Arrival and Prescribes Some Remedies

Recent examinations by an expert from the State College of Agriculture have indicated that serious outbreaks of grasshoppers may be expected again in those sections of the state where they were abundant last year. This is due, in part, to the fact that although large numbers of the grasshoppers were killed last year by the use of poison bait, they had a chance to lay their eggs before efforts were made to destroy them. As egg laying may commence in July, the importance of fighting the grasshoppers early this season can easily be understood.

At the present time, and until they get to be pretty well grown, the young grasshoppers are confined to the more or less localized areas in which they have hatched from the eggs. It is comparatively easy for any one to locate these breeding places now, and, according to the experts, just as easy to get rid of at least a large proportion of the grasshoppers before they can do serious injury to the crops.

Where to Look for Grasshoppers

Sandy pastures, well drained and thinly covered with vegetation, which have not been cultivated for several years, are favorable breeding grounds This is especially the case where the pasture contains a sandy knoll. Lanes and roadsides are often infested as well. Fields which have been recently cultivated are less apt to be used as breeding grounds.

An observant person, walking through the fields and pastures on a sunny day should be able to note the presence of the young grasshoppers, if they are at all abundant. All pastures and fields should be carefully examined and if found to be infested remedial measures should be put into effect at once. It is especially urged by the Cornell entomologists that no one should wait until the grasshoppers are full grown and damaging to crops, but should fight them early and often, while they are still small and easy to kill, and before they have a chance to lay eggs.

How to Get Rid of Grasshoppers

There are several methods of fighting these pests. They can be poisoned, or they can be caught in "hopperdozers" and destroyed. The so-called "Kansas bait" isperhaps as satisfactory a poison mixture as has been used.

The formula is as follows: 20 pounds bran, 1 pound Paris green, 2 quarts molasses, 3 oranges or lemons, and about 3½ gallons water. Mix the bran and Paris green together dry. If very much of the material is to be mixed, it is advisable for the person doing the mixing to protect himself from breathing the poisonous dust by tying a moistened sponge or handkerchief over his mouth and nose. Then mix the molasses and water together, squeeze the juice of the fruits into the water, and the skin and pulp chopped up fine, and moisten the bran with the liquid. Just enough of the liquid should be used to thoroughly moisten the bran but not to make it sloppy. Then it should be sown broadcast over the infested field, preferably early in the morning, so that the grasshoppers can get a chance to eat it before the heat of the day dries the moisture in the bran. It should be shown evenly and thinly over the field, not in lumps. Although the poison may not kill the grasshoppers for a day or so, it seems to stop their feeding as soon as they eat some of it. The amount of mixture in the foregoing formula is enough for 3 or 4 acres. Live stock of all kinds shouldb be kept from the treated fields for a few days to avoid any possible danger of poisoning them. If the grasshoppers are especially numerous it may be necessary to renew the poison bait after 4 or 5 days.

Where there is some sort of a spraying machine available, the infested fields may be sprayed with arsenate of lead or Paris green. The arsenate of lead is used at the rate of 5 pounds of the paste to 50 gallons of water. The Paris Green should be used in the proportion of 1½ pounds to 50 gallons of water, with a pound or so of good lump lime added to prevent burning of the vegetation. About 2 quarts of cheap molasses should be added to each 50 gallons of liquid.

Another material which may be as used as a spray is arsenate of soda, in which 1 pound of commercial arsenate of soda is used to 2 quarts of molasses and 50 gallons of water.

The Hopperdozer

Various mechanical devices have been used with considerable success to catch the grasshoppers, especially in the middle West. They are most useful on level ground and where the use of poison mixtures is not advisable. One of the most successful of these is the hopperdozer. This is simply a shallow flat pan made of galvnized iron, about 4 inches deep, 2 feet wide, and 8 feet or more long. This pan is mounted on runners, varying in height according to the crop to be protected and the age of the grasshoppers; for young grasshoppers about 2 or 3 inches above the ground is a suitable height. On the sides and back of the pan there should be shields of tin or cloth stretched on a frame, about 2 feet high, to prevent the grasshoppers from jumping or flying over. The pan is partly filled with water and kerosene oil, and drawn across the infested fields. Pans up to 6 or 8 feet long can be dragged by hand; longer ones will need horses. In the larger pans, cross partitions should be placed at intervals of 2 or 3 feet to keep the liquid from running all to one side on uneven ground.

Pretty Thin.

"My dear," said a thin little Brighton man to his wife, "this paper says that there is a woman down in Devonshire who goes out and chops wood with her husband."

"Well, what of it? I think she could easily do it if he is as thin as you are. I have often thought of using you to peel potatoes with."

The thin man laid down his paper with a sigh that sounded like the squeak of a penny whistle.—London Answers.

Education.

Education is not merely the writing of facts on the mind as one writes on a blank slate. It resembles rather the placing of fresh color on canvas on which earlier colors are not dry. The new colors mix with the old. So the living mind mixes new information with what is already in it, and judges the new in the light of the old.

10 per cent. discount on Ford tires. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

Germans Use 4000 Guns to Crush Russians

(Continued from Page One)

places not to exceed sixty guns to the mile front. The chief of the Teutonic allies in this sector thus used three times the customary number of pieces for the territory in which they operated.

Petrograd dispatches, however, say this lavish use of steel and explosives defeated the very purpose for which it was intended in that th compactness and consequent immobility of the German formation prevented manoeuvres that might have threatened seriously the Russian flank.

Russian official reports say the Austro-German armies that succeeded in crossing the San as a result of this terrific bombardment have overflowed the region between Jaroslav and Lezochov, but that the defences of the river from Jaroslav to Permysl are maintaining a stout resistance. The movement from the river has for its purpose the encircling of Permysl, but as yet it has not progressed sufficiently to threaten the fortress from the east. The bombardment of Permysl from the west continues, apparently without inflicting serious damage. The fortress has been restored to a condition of efficiency by the Russians since it was surrendered by the Austrians two months ago, and is believed to be capable of withstanding a long siege.

BRITISH MAKE GAINS ON QUINQUE ROAD

London, May 22.—Sir John French, the British Commander in Chief, in an official communication made public says:

"Since my last communication of the 17th the operations have been hampered by the weather.

"But in spite of this our troops have made appreciable progress east and south of La Quinque road (near Neuve Chapelle). The main characteristics of these operations have been numerous local fights for strong points behind the enemy's original line. In capturing several of these points our infantry has again displayed great gallantry.

"On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report except minor artillery engagements.

"Last night we brought down a German aeroplane in the neighborhood of Ypres."

EAT BARK, LIVE IN CAVE.

Fate of Farmer and Two Daughters, Victims of Big Jinx.

Benville, Ark.—A man named Ewing has been found living in a cave five miles east of here with his two daughters, ten and eight years old. When discovered their clothes were worn to strings and, according to the children, they had subsisted on the bark of trees for ten days.

The older of them said:

"We haven't had a piece of bread for more than a month."

Five years ago Ewing was a well to do farmer. First his stock began to die. By the end of a year he owned only one cow and no other property. Two years ago his wife, who was the ruling spirit on the farm, died, and six months later she was followed by their only son and the only grown daughter. This left the old man alone with the two small children.

But the real climax came about seven months ago, when his house and all it contained were destroyed by fire. He then sold the cow and disappeared. No effort to find him was made, for when the neighbors had offered to help him in his trouble he became angry and exclaimed: "No, I cannot accept any gifts. No Ewing has yet ever stooped so low as to beg, and may God grant that I am not the first to do so."

HIRES PRISONER TO WIFE.

Wards of Wisconsin Sheriff Earn $10,376.81 For Their Families.

Janesville, Wis.—Letting out his prisoners to work for wages that go to their families instead of making them hammer stones, C. S. Whipple, Rock county sheriff, is demonstrating the possibilities of the Wisconsin commitment law.

During the two years the statute has been in force $16,775.85 has been earned by the prisoners in this county. Of this amount dependents of paroled persons received $10,376.81 and the county $1,210.41.

One man was paroled for a year to his wife to conduct a clothes pressing establishment.

Bad if He Couldn't Kick.

Church—How is your gout? Gotham—Oh, I can't kick. Church—Oh, is it as bad as that?—Yonkers Statesman.

Tire Vulcanizing. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

W. C. T. U.

Edited by Women of Fulton Union

Mr. Bryan and Alcohol

Mr. W. J. Bryan, the American secretary of state, has been expressing himself strongly on the question of intoxicants:

I am a teetotaler, and have been all my life. I do not use intoxicating liquor as a beverage, and whenever opportunity offers for the giving of advice, I advise others to abstain. I hold that it is not wise to drink, even in moderation. First, because drinking is an expensive habit. It is not wise to spend on a thing that is useless money which would yield a return in benefits if expended in some other way. The best that can be said of money spent for liquor is that it is wasted, and no one can afford to waste money, no matter how much of it he may have.

A Notable Testimony

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, speaking at a temperance meeting in Gibraltar before the outbreak of the present war, said:

Any officer holding a command which carries with it any measure of responsibility for the defense of the empire must recognize, as I do, the value of temperance in promoting fighting efficiency. In the navy there are three qualities upon which efficiency mainly depends. They are discipline, straight shooting, and endurance, and temperance unquestionably tends greatly to the promotion of discipline, one has only to look at the punishment returns to realize how many of the disciplinary offenses are due at the outset to intemperance. As for endurance, medical research has amply proved the fact that temperance is a great asset in improving the physical qualities, and, therefore, the endurance of the human race.

Most captains also, if their ships are to fire at the practices in the afternoon, hold on to the grog issue until the evening.

FIFTY YEAR SEARCH ENDS.

P. C. Grimes, Seventy-five, Finds His Long Lost Sister.

Altus, Okla.—A search of fifty years, extending over a dozen different states, during the progress of which a small fortune was expended in an advertising campaign, ended at Blair when P. C. Grimes of Nebraska City, Neb., stepped from an express passenger train into the arms of his sister, Mrs. D. W. Jones of Altus.

Mr. Grimes is seventy-five years old. Fifty years ago, after the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, the family broke up. After a few years they lost trace of each other and all efforts to get into communication were unavailing.

Mr. Grimes then began his search. It was a mere accident that Grimes finally found his sister. He had written a letter to her, directed to Rix, a postoffice in Green county, long since discontinued. The letter was thrown to Mangum, and Postmaster G. B. Townsend, who happened to be personally acquainted with Mrs. Jones, forwarded the letter to her.

SHE QUIT PARSONAGE.

When Pastor-Husband Forgot Art of Kissing.

St. Louis.—Mrs. Eugenia Anderson, nineteen years old, seven months' bride of the Rev. Arthur R. Anderson, pastor of the Central Christian church in Granite City, has returned to the home of her mother, Mrs. Minnie Koch of this city, because she says her husband would not kiss her.

She told a reporter that in the last two months her husband had kissed her but once and that this lone salute was bestowed, not upon her lips, true lover fashion, but in a half hearted way on her cheek.

She said she did not wish to be divorced and would be glad to resume her place as mistress of the manse if her husband would only give her a little affection.

More Miracles Ahead.

Who can predict what the future will be, in view of what has already occurred in this generation of miracle working? New inventors, standing on the shoulders of those who so transformed things during the last half century, will doubtless learn still greater secrets of nature. Much of our worry over posterity is idle. While we are handing down many serious problems for posterity to wrestle with, we are also giving it the richest legacy any generation has ever had. Thanks to our inventions, the youth of tomorrow will live more before he attains his majority than "Methuselah did in all his stagnant centuries."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Philosophy is nothing but discretion.—Selden.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 133 — Established, Dec. 17, 1914. — MONDAY, MAY 24, 1915 — Price One Cent

"PAUL'S METHOD IN EVANGELISM"

A Sermon Preached Yesterday by the Rev. Charles Olmsted of the First Congregational Church, Fulton

The congregation of the First Congregational church listened attentively yesterday morning to the pastor of the church, the Rev. Charles Olmstead who chose as his subject the above caption:

I Corinthians 9:22.

"I am become all things to all men, that I may by all means save some."

This is an era that is peculiarly devoted to evangelism. There have been other periods of note. The new learning engaged men's attention at one time. The reformation was a great movement to establish the pure truths of the gospel in the hearts and lives of the populace.

History records the era of the great awakening in New England and elsewhere, the age of theological controversy, and so on, but this is the age of missions, the time when the propaganda or extending of the Christian Evangel is engaging the thought and attention of thousands and millions of people.

At home we are employing the method of great conventions, tabernacle campaigns, the printing press and organized agencies, besides the regular and continuous work of the individual and the church; while the missionary by focal preaching, tours through the villages and regions where he labors, and by personal conversation from house to house is seeking to extend the gospel tidings of peace and good will.

I. In any method to be employed the first thing to be considered is the work to be done. This is called by many and varied terms. Sometimes it is called evangelizing the community. A scriptural term is, "winning souls." Paul says, "To the weak I became weak that I might gain the weak. I am become all things to all men that I may by all means save some." He speaks of gaining and of saving. Some times a military term is used such as recruiting men for the kingdom of God. The work to be done is the enlisting of human souls under the banner Christ—the saving of all such from the dangers and pitfalls of an evil life and bringing them into a relation of safety, freedom and usefulness in their vineyard and kingdom of God. The term, winning speaks of tactics, victory and achievement.

When a man is won he is not merely saved as you would save a dollar or a tree, but he becomes an asset on the other side.

II. The object of such effort is human hearts or souls. Within the physical nature of man there is a nature that recognizes cause and effect, contemplates and worships his Creator, recognizes his relationship to the creatures and objects about him—a nature that can dominate his life and cause him to rise in the scale of manhood, or by giving way to base and ignoble influences, can sink his existence in depravity and vice. The soul may be lost to the ownership and control of God, to one's higher self, to the family, the church, human society and noble aspirations. Corrupted by depraved ideas and vile practices, swayed by corrupt affections and influences, chained by evil habits, desires and masters. A man is in need of restoration. Romance and history tell of many a young man who has proved himself a hero to win some worthy, though earthly good. Othniel won Kirjath-sepher for the fair hand of his cousin, Ochisah, upon whom he bestowed a worthy gift. Fortunes are won by honest toil. Places are won by successful competition. Battles are won by outflanking an enemy. But place, fame, riches, honor and companionship are not to be thought of as compared with the winning of human hearts as gems for the Redeemer's crown. What loss is so great as for a man to lose dominion over himself? I believe that God would rather lose from the galaxy of the blazing suns, of the starry firmament, many brilliant orbs of power and light, than to lose one soul which he has made and endowed with the capability of loving and praising him, day after day.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

UNION SERVICE HONORS G. A. R.

Rev. M. G. Buck Gave Testimonial of Appreciation to Civil War Veterans

Veterans of the Civil War, ladies of the G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans paid tribute to the honored dead of their organizations at the annual memorial service held last night in the First Baptist church. The occasion was one of unusual significance because of the fact that it was the fiftieth anniversary of the re-uniting of the North and South after the Civil war. The platform was decorated with roses, carnations and palms. Clergymen of the city in whose churches no services were held were seated on the platform, with Rev. M. G. Buck, pastor of the church, and speaker of the evening.

One of the largest congregations which has ever attended a service in this church was present at last night's service and both the auditorium and the chapel were filled with people. Shortly after 7 o'clock the various organizations which attended the service marched into the church in a body. They were given seats in the central section, a portion of which had been reserved for them.

The sermon of the Rev. Mr. Buck was most eloquent and during its course he discussed problems of the day. He attacked frenzied patriotism as a false patriotism.

"The real traitor to this country is the grafter; the commercial defaulter; the crooked politician and the one who swears allegiance to a foreign government while enjoying the privileges of citizenship in the United States."

At the commencement of his sermon the speaker addressed members of the Schenck Post as follows:

"That is such a debt we owe to you, I do not believe one of us could rightly frame a sentence of appreciation. This is our golden anniversary; we meet here to celebrate the golden wedding of the North and South."

"We can be thankful to God that the people of all nations have come here and found the freedom and peace for which our forefathers fought. They have become America citizens.

"Why do men fight? In the answer to that question lies the pathway to peace. Few men fight for religion, few fight for glory, and none fight for money. It is more easily won in other ways. The ideals of peace is an end of religion itself."

"Men fight today for patriotism. Patriotism is the cause of war. And whosoever lives in this land of freedom should stand for its welfare at any cost.

"In these days it behooves everyone of us to think seriously, speak wisely, and act calmly that this country may stand as a mediator. God has placed at the head of this government men who are ultra-conservative, men trained for just such an hour as this."

"Today because of the sacrifice of the brave men who fought in the Civil War we have the American Union. There is a duty we owe to our heroes. They fought our battles."

"This country of ours has a great duty. It is to emancipate the down trodden from all oppression. Patriotism is not Christian unless it is sympathetic and fraternal. We are a member of the family of nations and we owe them sympathy and good will. Patriotism is capable of being counterfeited and perverted. All is not patriotism which has that label. The true patriot is a man who endeavors to make America the nation God had in mind when he made it."

"Patriotism easily degenerates into jingoism and runs to seed. When a man becomes extravagantly patriotic it is well to find the cause. If we would have our country hold the place it occupies, then we must teach in our public school the Holy Bible. Men of the G. A. R., I want to personally thank you for what you have done for me and my children and all the rest of us in these great United States."

LOCAL CLUB IN RECITATION

West Side Young People Appeared at Hannibal Saturday Night

The recently organized West Side Dramatic and Choral Club made its debut Saturday night at the Grange hall, in Hannibal, where a recital was given under the auspices of the Hannibal Grange under the direction of Miss Katharine Walsh of the club who teaches in one of the schools there. The club and several guests made the trip by automobile.

Following the program:

Baritone solo—"A Dream," Bartlett
Edward L. Walsh

Duet—"Rose of Italy," .... Carroll
Miss Marguerite McGovern, Soprano
Miss Rose Walsh, contralto

Recitation—"Extinguishing a Scorcher"
Ford Frederic Martin

Club Quartette—"Maytime", Sparks
Miss Marguerite McGovern, soprano
Miss Rose Walsh, contralto
Edward Walsh, baritone
John Reynolds, bass

Solo—"Marguerite,"......... Trotere
Miss Marguerite McGovern

Recitation—"The Trial of Ben Thomas"
Edward Carroll

Duet—"Sing Me to Sleep,"....Greene
Miss Marguerite McGovern
Miss Rose Walsh

Chorus—"In the Windows of the House Upon the Hill", by the Club.

After the recital the club was tendered a supper in the Grange hall, and dancing followed. The party returned at a late hour Saturday night.

Those who made the trip were the Misses Marguerite and Marie McGovern, Rose and Katherine Walsh, Helen McCrisken of Oswego and Messrs. Edward Walsh, John Reynolds, Frederic Martin, Mark Pullen and Edward Carroll.

7 LUDINGTON HEIRS WANTED

Attorney Seeks Further Information, Stating Valuable Estate is to Be Divided

The influence of a newspaper extends as far as results go, is made many times apparent in the case of the interest aroused and the information obtained by The Evening Times in the paper's efforts to secure knowledge of the whereabouts of heirs of Moses Ludington.

At the time of making the first announcement of this case The Evening Times was under a misapprehension, as it now appears that the San Francisco attorney, Sid M. van Wyck, Jr., conveys the information that he is seeking heirs of one niece of the late Moses Ludington.

The following letter is self-explanatory:

Fulton Evening Times,
Fulton, New York.

Dear Sir: Your kind favor of the 8th inst. duly received. I have been greatly pleased at the result of the publicity given by you to the search for the heirs of Moses Ludington. As a result I have received letters from a number of his grandchildren and am getting in a position to furnish the Probate Court here with much of the information it requires.

The descendants of Moses Ludington, of Fulton, New York, are not the only next of kin of the decedent whose estate is being settled.

Moses Ludington never came to California, but one of his nieces did come and left a valuable estate here. Being without any surviving descendants of her own, her next of kin are the children of her various aunts and uncles, including the children of the late Moses Ludington, of your city.

Moses Ludington was one of twelve brothers and sisters whose names were Moses E. Ludington, Nathaniel S. Ludington, Philip C. Ludington, Harley R. Ludington, Andrew L. Ludington, Eunice Ludington DeWolf, Polly Ludington, James Ludington, William Ludington, Patty Ludington, Elizabeth Ludington Winn and Sarah Ludington.

I have now succeeded in finding the names of the children of all of these excepting the children of Andrew, Polly, James, William, Patty and Sarah. I do not know that any of these resided in Fulton, New York, but the influence of the publicity you have already given has extended so far that letters have come to me from all over the United States and from Canada.

I am actively pushing my inquiries regarding the children of these other members of the Ludington family. Should you have any information regarding any of them I should be very glad to have it.

It sounds a little odd to speak of those whom I seek as children since if living they would all now be very aged persons.

Very truly yours,
Sidney M. van Wyck, Jr.

MRS. GARDNER OFFERED MONEY

Wanted to Rid City of Edward Whorl; Mayor Says Wife Unfit to Work

The case of Woodbury vs. Gardner was continued Saturday afternoon in the City Court, before Judge Coville, and startling testimony was offered by witnesses for both sides. The examination of Mrs. Edward Whorl, the daughter of Mrs. Gardner, whom the city claims is entitled to support from Mrs. Gardner, was given early in the afternoon and the testimony of Mrs. Gardner followed. Dr. Fox was also a witness for the city.

Mrs. Whorl under direct examination by Robert Pendergast attorney for Mrs. Gardner was obliged to give most of her history for the past five years. Mr. Pendergast endeavored to bring out the fact that she was able to work and had worked for the past six years up until a few months ago, but had meanwhile continued to receive support from her mother. Mrs. Whorl stated that she had met her present husband while she was operating a restaurant in New York city, where she had gone with her first husband, Fred Randall, who is now connected with the Franklin Automobile Company of Syracuse. It was brought out that Fred Randall had been awarded the custody of their child, Mary Randall, by the court that issued to him the decree of divorce. The child has continued to live with her mother, however. Mr. Randall has contributed to her support from time to time and Mr. Pendergast stated that he was willing to take her into his home now, but a question to Mrs. Whorl regarding her wishes in the matter was objected to strenuously by Mr. Fanning, and his objection was sustained. Mr. Pendergast stated that the child was evidently a drain upon the resources of her parents and that if she could be supported without any cost to them, it should be done.

Mrs. Whorl testified that she married her present husband in Ohio and had lived with him first at York, Pa., in his mother's home. He was employed irregularly in several hotels there ad then came to this city. He was employed during the summer months by the Stewart company during his stay here but in the winter he found whatever employment he could. Mrs. Whorl admitted that her mother, the defendant, had given her $800 at one time, and had also contributed to her support for the past several years by paying bills, and advancing cash whenever it was needed, and buying clothing. Mr. Pendergast brought out that Mrs. Whorl was an ardent "movie" attendant and that she had gone to the theatres several times a week since she has been under the care of the city. Mrs. Whorl stated that some one else had always paid her way.

Wanted to Drop Case

The statement of Edward Whorl to the effect that Mrs. Gardner had offered him $50 and $5 weekly for ten weeks if he would leave the city with his wife and household goods before the case came to trial was corroborated by Mrs. Whorl, who added further that Mrs. Gardner had cautioned them to get out of the state and had advanced $55 as a first installment of the $50. Mr. Pendergast succeeded in getting Mrs. Whorl to admit that she was ready to go and had even called up the Commissioner of Charities in an attempt to have the case dropped.

Mrs. Whorl denied making a statement to her mother that she would throw herself on the town if Mrs. Gardner did not immediately convey the house in which she lived to her daughter and also give her cash. Mrs. Whorl insisted that everything that her mother did for her was done without solicitatio, and that she had not given her any groceries during the past few months except a little piece of lard. Mrs. Whorl said that she had not paid any grocery bills but that she had heard that Mrs. Gardner had paid them for her.

Both Mr. Pendergast and Mr. Fanning had great difficulty in confining

(Continued on Page Four)

ROSOFF GETS BIG CONTRACT

He Will Build Eleven Miles of State Road Near Walden —Cost $155,000

S. Rosoff, the contractor in charge of the work of filling the old canal bed here received a notice by wire Saturday night that he had been awarded a contract for 11 miles of state road in Delaware county, near the town of Walden. Mr. Rosoff's figure was $155,000 and the contract is the largest piece of road work that has been given out this year.

The specifications call for an excavation of 110,000 yards of earth and the road will be built of bituminous macadam. The length of the stretch will necessitate the purchase of vehicles for inspectors and Mr. Rosoff has already given an order to a local motorcycle dealer for two motorcycles, which will be delivered immediately. 200 men will be employed in the work and as soon as the contract here is completed the men working here will be offered work on the Walden contract. Although the work here will not be finished for two months at the earliest. Mr. Rosoff will begin work on the Walden contract immediately and ground will be broken tomorrow.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS

The Royal Neighbors will meet at Woodmen's Hall tonight. Important business is to come before the meeting and the president announces a fine will be imposed upo any member not present.

Boys and Girls at Communion

Fifty little boys and girls received their first Holy Communion at the Church of the Immaculate Conception yesterday at the 8 o'clock mass, at which Father Dooling was the celebrant. Father Dooling, assisted by Fater Lindsman officiated in the communion service. The little people were seated in the center aisle of the church and marched to the altar rail in a body. The little girls were dressed in white and the boys wore darks suits with a white ribbon on the right arm and the spectacle was a most ispiring one.

Father Dooling preached the sermon, in the course of which be gave the children some good advice and urged that they should always remain innocent and pleasing to God as they were yesterday. He advised the children to receive the sacraments frequently as that was one of the best aids to a holy life.

At the 10.30 mass, Father Lindsman officiated and the choir under the direction of Frederic Kenyon, the organist, redered special music. Father Lindsman i his sermon described the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles on the first Pentecost Sunday and spoke of the assistance and of the strength received by the Apostles through the help of God's grace. He urged his hearers to pray for grace ad to live in such a manner that their spirits were always strong in faith.

At 3.30 in the afternoon a vesper service was held, followed by benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

WEATHER FORECAST

Unsettled weather tonight and Tuesday; moderate shifting winds.

Jitney Arrives--Down-to-the-Minute

A sure-enough jitney bus is Fulton's latest representative in the transportation world and no longer will the weary pedestrain have to walk into those sections as yet untraversed by the trolley line. The bus made its appearance on the "back line" at the New York Central station yesterday and of course, created an unfavorable impression immediately among the taxi owners who foresee a cut in profits by the competition. O. L. Warner is te manager of the bus and will drive it, but the car is owned by an Oswego man.

Warner stated last night that the bus will be at the service of persons who desire to take longt rips and will also be put into commission on a regular schedule between the city and Pathfinder Island, when the activities of the club commence. Although no definite schedule has been arranged as yet, it is probable that the bus will also make a trip from Oneida st. and 7th across the lower bridge and at Broadway and West 1st st. at regular intervals. The bus will return via 4th st. Cayuga and Oneida to 7th st.

The machine is modern and will accommodate twelve people comfortably. Baseball teams making long trips and outing and picnic parties will probably find its services desirable.

MRS. JONES DISCHARGED FROM BANKRUPTCY

U. S. Judge Ray has discharged from bankruptcy Nellie A. Jones of Fulton. The bankrupt entered bankruptcy owing $12,569 and having assets of $9,500. She is now free from all debts contracted previous to the time of her entry into the bankruptcy court.

Orders for the discharge of Ernest S. Manwaring of Oswego, and a number of other bankrupts were also filed in United States court at Utica.

Steamer Line Proves Popular

The steamer City of Fulton, Captain Burleigh, which began a regular schedule between this city and Syracuse with stops along the line, last Monday, closed its first week of business Saturday and according to Captain Burleigh the line has met with more support than he anticipated. The boat has made the down trip every day on schedule time and with a good cargo and on the return trip from Syracuse has been taxed to its capacity on several occasions. The merchants were quick to take advantage of the low freight rates and the quick service of the line has also been a point in its favor. The steamer leaves here early in the morning and ties up again at the Rochester St. pier at 7 at night.

Captain Burleigh reports a great deal of traffic through the canal especially farther down the line. The locks are in fine working order and the skipper predicts a rush of summer pleasure boat traffic through the canal as soon as the summer season opens.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879.

May 24, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

1900 COPIES OF
THE EVENING TIMES
ENTER FULTON HOMES
EACH DAY

Opinions

Business and the Crops

"Winter lingering chills the lap of May." Cold, rains and drizzle do not stimulate the demand for spring and summer goods—but it is fine for the growing crops on which the trade largely depend. Remember the old couplet—

"A cold wet May
Fills the barn with corn and hay."

The "crop killers" are busy as usual at this season telling of alleged ravages by the Hessian fly, the chinch bug and other insect pests. Not infrequently these reports serve the purposes of speculators in Wall st. or in the Chicago grain pit, but the disinterested citizen should not take them too seriously.

It is not necessary to "go to the bugs" to explain a further rise yesterday of two cents a bushel in contracts for wheat to be delivered from the next crop. Exports of the cereal are still averaging more than a million bushels a day and shipments for the last week of 1,200,000 bushels of corn, asa gainst less than 30,000 bushels in the corresponding week last year, account for the rist and help to explain the enormous and increasing credit balance of this country in account with the Old World.—New York Herald.

A Wonderful Man

A man who will resign from a $5,000 government job in which he has scarcely any work to do is either honest or an egoist. He either wants to do the square thing by his country, or he desires notoriety. The odds are far and away in favor of his being honest. Such a man is City Chamberlain Bruere of New York city,who has handed up a report to Mayor Mitchel, advocating the abolition of the office he holds. He finds that the few duties which he has to perform as Chamberlain may be carried on easily by some other official. This man Bruere in 11 months has increased the interest from banks which have city deposits by $114,000, which to most minds would be sufficient excuse for maintaining the place. Still, the stubborn fact remains that other city officials could do this without materially lessening their efficiency at their regular task. Bruere is an exceptional man. If he is earnest, he is just the kind of man people ought to send to the Legislature and elect to office. A government service of such men would save that $1,000,000 a day that Senator Aldrich told about, and some more millions in State and city administrations. However, we are cynical enough to expect that jobs and expenses will go on as they have been doing. Brueres are not born every day.—Utica Observer.

Phosphate for lawns and gardens. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

The June American Magazine

In the June American Magazine Ellis Parker Butler tells an exceedingly funny boy's story. It is entitled. "The Son and Father Movement." and it narrates the amusing adventures which a father had with mosquitoes, and other physical discomforts, when he decided to spend the night with his small son in order to keep on intimate friendly terms with the lal. The climax of the story produces a big laugh. Other fiction is contributed by Walter Prichard Eaton, who tells the first of a new series of love stories; Rebecca Hooper Eastman, whose story is entitled "Their Second Meeting"; David Grayson, who goes on with his serial "Hempfield"; and George Fitch, who writes a love story of 1921 entitled, "Cupid vs. Geography."

Ida M. Tarbell contributes another article in her business series entitled "The Golden Rule in Business"; Margaret Anglin writes a narrative of personal stage adventures including experiences with many celebrites, the title of her article being. "The Ambitions of an Altress"; a Jew contributes an autobiographical article entitled, "What It Means to Be a Jew"; Ring W. Lardner writes another amusing baseball article, descriptive of Ty Cobb, the famous Detroit player whom he calls the greatest baseball player in the world; Ernest Poole writes a war article in which he gives extraordinary first-hand glimpses of the Germans, and Hugh S. Fullerton writes entertainingly under the title, "How Women Voted in Chicago."

Humorous contributions are made by James Montgomery Flagg and Edwin L. Sabin. The latter describes "A Cold in the Head." Interesting People department contains five short stories and some wonderful portraits.

The prize-winning letters in the contest, "The Meanest Thing I Ever Did," complete an issue of rare liveliness and entertainment.

All Kinds of
GARDEN SEEDS
by the ounce or pound at
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

"ES EST VORBOTTEN"

The above significant caption greets the eye here there and everywhere in village, town and hamlet in the German Empire. Translated, it means, "It is forbidden." In Germany there are many things forbidden. In American villages, towns and cities also there are upon the pages of law books many things forbidden. The difference between placarding public places with the caption of this article and having upon books of law a list of things forbidden lies in finding a way to do and in doing what we find to do. The German is noted for finding a way to do things and then doing them. He does not think an excuse weighs as much as a result.

In American communities "Es Est Vorbotten" to place in a receptacle that is not airtight and watertight any garbage or other decaying refuse, yet do we see without molestation the casting upon heaps in the rear of a lot matter in process of decay that is not only offensive to the eye, but a source of annoyance and infection to an entire neighborhood.

"Es Est Vorbotten" to neglect cesspools and privies yet there are people who keep scrupulously clean their own premises and suffer in silence the result of the neglect of their neighbor.

"Es Est Vorbotten" to expose milk to the rays of the sun, yet it is next to impossible for a complainant to secure a verdict against a milk dealer who dares to defy even the rules of common sense by filling upon the public highway his milk bottles.

"Es Est Vorbotten" to keep within the city limits chickens, yet one may secure special permission for so doing by making application to the proper officer.

Es Est Vorbotten" to expectorate upon sidewalks, etc., yet one gets the impression at times that even in this matter special license is given.

"Es Est Vorbotten" to cast, throw, eject or deposit any loose waste papers, bills, advertisements, upon any public street, alleyway, lawn or lane within the city limits.

"Es Est Vorbotten" that a newsboy shall throw upon the streets a page or pages, or a wrapper from the material he is vending, yet there must be a special license for the householder who dares to defy all regulations by allowing the wrappings of household goods to be blown here and there at the will o' the wind, to litter the streets and to annoy the owners of green lawns and yards. If newsboys are forbidden to cast upon the streets papers and wrappings of the Sunday newspapers, why are so many of us allowed to throw into backyards, alleys and elsewhere, hay, straw, excelsior, old papers, etc.

Why overlook the many real causes for a town littered with objectionable matter? If our sanitary codes find for us a way to do things, why indeed, look for an excuse for not having clean, orderly villages, towns and cities.

POLITICAL VIEWPOINTS

Politicians divert attention from the evil effects of the spoils system by exploiting new theories of government and new-fangled methods of reform. Nevertheless, the chief consideration of the American people is the prosperity of the nation which in its essence revolves around the pocketbook, the dinner pail and the pay envelope. When these are full they constitute the most eloquent argument in favor of the party in power. When empty, they are the party's strongest rebuke.—Leslie's Weekly.

One of the New Republican state officials suggests to Governor Whitman that an item in the supply bill for repairing and rebuilding an automobile in his department be vetoed, and that if an auto is considered necessary a less expensive machine be secured. With what surprise must a Tammany man look upon such recommendations!—Troy Times.

Not only in the amount Gov. Whitman is saving from the appropriations of next year, but in the example he is setting pointing to a better financial system for the future is he doing the people the greatest service.—Watertown.

Governor Whitman himself is the sixth and final check upon appropriations this year. He will not only satisfy himself in regard to the necessity of every item in the bills, but also invites taxpayers to look them over and to call attention to any that may seem necessary.

After all this, if anything remains in the appropriations that does not belong there or that might well be cut out, it will be a wonder.—Batavia News.

Governor Whitman's first hearing on the appropriation bills resulted in the probable saving of more than $70,000. The governor thinks that he can cut at least $1,000,000 out of the appropriation bills, which total about $64,000,000. Good workd On Monday the Governor signed the bill providing for the $27,000,000 canal referendum. That is a proposition which should be approved by the people.—Buffalo Express.

Governor Whitman and the present legislature are confronted by the unpleasant task of righting wrongs that were perpetrated by a prreceding administration. If thep rorcess is necessarily burdensome, that does not obscure the fact that it is right and just and the blamem ust attach, not to the one who applies the remedy, but to the one, rather, who is responsible for the disease.—Gloversville Leader-Republican.

Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith has been making a red-hot speech in New York in protest against continuing the present Constitutional provision that no two adjoining counties shall ever control the Legislature. "Putnam County," hes ays, "gets a legislator for its 8,000; I represent 63,000. The votes in Albany are all the same. Can you justify that. You can't unless you are a country legislator." Mr. Smith seems to be completely out of touch with the genius of our institutions. He forgets that Rhode Island has as many United States Senators as New York. He overlooks the fact that the great aim of a free Government is to prevent majorities from oppressing minorities. Even if all of us who are so unfortunate as to live elsewhere than on Manhattan Island are mere "hayseeds." we have some rights, and no new Constitution is going to take them away from us.—Kingston Freeman.

Suffragists Will Sleep With One Eye on Albany Until the Constitutional Delegates Decide Fate of Suffrage Amendment.

Keeping up with suffrage is a strenuous occupation that grows more strenuous as each day brings the Woman Suffrage amendment nearer to Nov. 2, which will be "suffrage day at the polls." As if suffragists didn't have enough to do in conducting the educational and political campaigns always necessary to keep any issue foremost in the minds of voters, along comes the constitutional convention with all sorts of possibilities up its sleeve.

One of the leaders of the woman movement, who is most deeply interested in the deliberations of the convention and most acutely alive to the whole political situation, is Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, chairman of the publicity council of the Empire State Campaign Committee For Woman Suffrage. Mrs. Whitehouse says frankly that she does not assume to comprehend the intricacies of constitutional law and precedent involved in the present crisis. What she does comprehend is that no matter how fair-minded the members of the convention may be, no matter how honorable their intentions, there are pitfalls to be watched lest suffrage be ditched, and precautions to be insisted on lest suffrage be overlooked.

"Part of the complication, of course," she reminds you, "grows out of the fact that the constitution now in force provides that if two amendments on the same subject are submitted to the voters, one coming from the legislature and one from the constitutional convention, the one submitted by the convention supersedes the one submitted by the legislature."

MRS. NORMAN DE R. WHITEHOUSE.

For instance, it is said that there is apt to be some minor amendment proposed, changing the length of residence in a district now required of a voter. In that case such amendment, innocent as it seems, would knock the woman suffrage amendment into a cocked hat. Even if both carried, the woman suffrage amendment would be void, because it wouldn't be the one submitted by the convention.

Two convention delegates have come to the rescue, one with a resolution, the other with an amendment. One is Herbert Parsons; the other is Louis Marshall. Mr. Parsons' plan is under fire, because resolutions are not in order in this convention, according to expert opinion. Mr. Marshall's amendment provides that if the legislature's woman suffrage amendment be ratified at the polls it shall be construed as a part of the constitution, whether the voters decide for the old constitution or for the new one submitted by the convention.

"Prominent members of the convention, suffragists and anti-suffragists alike," says Mrs. Whitehouse, "assure us that some action, not yet determined, will be taken to insure a clean cut decision binding on the new constitution. Senator Root advises us to go home and devote our attention exclusively to the voters and trust the convention to take care of our interests.

"Well, we accept the assurances and go home Next morning come reports that a new amendment has been offered requiring that an amendment to enfranchise a class must be re-approved by a majority of that class, after the voters have accepted it. That is just a scheme to defer the coming of suffrage. Of course the women would vote it in when it got to them, but meantime we are kept waiting just that much longer for the ballot. Besides to require a majority of all of a certain class to vote on any constitutional amendment is a burden against which all campaign leaders rightly protest. The constitutional convention itself is sitting by the grace of the decision of just 16 per cent of the voters of New York state."

This is the literal truth. Eighty-four per cent of the men of New York did not care enough about a constitution to vote whether the Empire State should have a constitutional convention or not. Of the 16 per cent who (in the aggregate) voted for the convention. A little less than 8 per cent voted against it. Eighty-four out of every one hundred men stayed at home and plowed or kept shop!

"Who knows what new amendment, directly or indirectly affecting suffrage will be introduced from one day to another?" asks Mrs. Whitehouse. "The friends of suffrage in the convention will do what they can, no doubt, but their attention is given to many things. The attention of the suffragists is concentrated. Just as a devoted but inexperienced mother feels she can care for her own child better than any professional nurse, so the suffragists feel that they, as well as friendly statesmen and fair-minded foes, must watch the action of the constitutional convention.

"Certainly the convention situation adds greatly to the stress and anxieties of a campaign that was already anxious and stressful enough. Now and then anti-suffragists make a division of labor between the sexes and classify voting as 'men's work.' Voting is not work. It should never in this world be set over in any such classification. Voting is the more significant matter of voicing opinion as to the conditions under which all classifications of work shall be done. But trying to get the vote is work and hard work, such hard work that it is not much wonder that suffragists yearn for the actual 'burden of the ballot'—yearn for that more leisured time ahead when dropping a bit of paper into a ballot box will take the place of the endless canvassing and street meetings and mass meetings and suffrage teas and baseball games and parades and suffrage shops and lunch rooms and publicity schemes which today are required of women in order to convince the public that suffrage has got to come."

SUFFRAGE DAY ON THE DIAMOND.

Society Turns Out In Force to See Giants and Cubs Play Ball.

Suffragists swarmed into the Polo Grounds on May 18 to see the battle between the Giants and the Cubs. It was "Suffrage day on the diamond," by arangement with the New York Baseball Club. For weeks suffrage fans had been in training trying to master the fine points of the game from the viewpoint of baseball fans. If the result left something to be desired, especially in the way of a baseball vocabulary, the fusion of suffrage and baseball interests certainly resulted in a great turnout for the game on suffrage day. Society, headed by Mrs. John Jacob Astor, was there in force. Mrs. Bourke Cockran, who used to captain a baseball nine herself when her hair hung down her back in a pigtail, had a box full of friends, to whom she explained the game with the finesse of Ty Cobb. Mrs. Richard Derby, she who was Ethel Roosevelt, was another interested box hostess. In fact, from tip to tip the big horseshoe of boxes looked not unlike the other big horseshoe on opening night at the Metropolitan in so far as well known people were concerned.

The suffragists had offered $5 a run to Giants and Cubs alike, so that interest in the outcome was pecuniary as well as aesthetic. Only one man, Schulte of the Chicago team, made any inroad on the suffrage strong box Before the game ended, however, so many suffrage fans had evolved into perfectly good baseball fans that there were reckless promises of $10, $25—any old number of dollars—to the Giant who would save the day for little old New York.

"Well, it's over," said one suffragist who had been actively identified with the "big stunt" of getting suffrage out on the diamond, "and I believe that in the result suffrage fans know more about baseball and baseball fans know more about suffrage. Anyway, life is going to be a lot simpler for me now that I am off the job of trying to make women talk baseball intelligently."

SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN FUND.

More Than Committee Asked Pledged In One Afternoon.

The suffrage luncheon given at the Astor hotel, New York city, in May by the Empire State campaign committee was attended by 1,400 men and women. Governor Whitman was not able to be present, but Mrs. Catt, who presided, introduced Mrs. Whitman as the "first lady of the state." After stirring speeches by Granville Barker Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Dudley Field Malone Mrs. Catt told the guests that the campaign fund must be brought up to $150,000.

At the great mass meeting at Carnegie hall last November $105,000 was raised, and $10,000 had been pledged on condition that the fund reach $140,000 by May 15. So it was obviously necessary to raise $35,000 that afternoon. The pledges kept pouring in until $50,000 had been added to the fund—$10,000 more than the high water mark asked for by the committee.

Mrs. Catt referred to the fact that the committee was accused of raising this sum to buy votes and added, "We need 900,000 votes, and with $150,000 we could give 24 cents apiece for them." She also took that occasion to deny the story recently published in the papers that within a month the Leslie bequest would be available for suffrage work. Many suffragists have felt that their hard earned dollars would not be needed when this sum which the papers say equals $1,500,000 was turned over. Mrs. Catt said that even if Mrs Leslie's will were eventually respected there was no hope that a dollar of the estate would be paid in until long after election.

VOTE IN AMERICA

Mrs. Catt Discovers Her In an Old Time New Yorker.

This is the season of county conventions for suffrage campaigners, who are organized by assembly districts along the lines followed by political parties. Chairmen of the campaign districts, which follow roughly the lines of the judicial districts, are rounding up their workers, county by county, and campaign officers are being elected in preparation for an arduous summer and fall campaign.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who as president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance guides the struggle for the women of twenty-six nations, as chairman of the Empire State campaign committee likewise guides the women of New York state in their suffrage activities. For weeks she has been on tour, going from one county convention to another, establishing schools for women watchers at the polls, heartening the local workers and welding them into closer organization. At the Rochester convention she took time to say that everywhere she found New York women fired with the ambition to become voters. "This ambition is a direct inheritance for women New Yorkers," said Mrs. Catt and straightway fell into one of her story telling moods.

"It is perhaps not so generally known as it might be that the first white woman to vote in America was a New Yorker. Her name was Lady Deborah Moody. Her voting was not extensive, but it was at least equal to that permitted to any man in the colony.

"In 1632 she was left a widow with one son. In 1640 she sailed for America and purchased a farm in Massachusetts. Evidently she was not possessed of a large store of worldly goods since a contemporary wrote of her, 'She is a good lady, but almost undone by buying Master Humphries' farm.' Possibly she was quite 'undone' later, since in 1642 she removed to New York and settled at Hempstead. However, in the year previous her Salem

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

church had called her to task for holding 'that baptism of infants was no ordinance of God,' and history records that she came to New York in order to secure religious liberty.

"Liberty of worship she undoubtedly found, but she had literally jumped from the proverbial frying pan into the fire, as an Indian war was raging on Long Island. One day her house was completely surrounded by a large band of natives brandishing their battleaxes. She managed to disperse them, but for many months she lived, as did her neighbors, in constant dread of unexpected treachery. Lady Moody's voice was always heard at the councils continually called to consider problems of the war, and it was largely due to her wisdom and management that peace was finally restored.

"So bravely did she repel attacks of the Indians during the war that Kieft, the Dutch director general, gave to 'ye honored Lady Deborah Moody,' her heirs and two others a patent for the great tract of land now covered by the town of Gravesend, and there she lived until her death.

"It so happened that in the year 1655 Gravesend had neglected to make its usual nomination of officers to Director Stuyvesant, then the head of the colony. In consequence he wrote to Lady Moody, the oldest patentee of the town, and to two other inhabitants, asking them 'to perform the duty as required by their patent.' A month later the nominations were sent in a document signed by Deborah Moody and John Tillton 'in behalf of the rest.' Had it not been for this incident the fact that Lady Moody performed the same political obligations as the men of the colony would never have been known. For how many years she possessed the right and whether there were other women patentees similarly privileged the inadequate records of the times do not reveal.

"From all which it will be seen that whoever the woman who gets to the polls first at the first election after the longed for suffrage victory Nov. 2 it will not be possible for her to claim the proud distinction of being New York's first woman voter. Lady Moody beat all comers by 250 years."

AMERICAN LEGION GETS BIG RUSH AS RESULT OF PATRIOTIC FERVOR

Enrollment of Members In "Ready For National Defense" Body Trebles Within a Week.

Aim of Great Organization Is to Register All Able to Aid Country In Hour of Its Need.

RECENT events have made matters hum in the offices of the American legion. Since May 7 the number of citizens seeking membership has more than trebled. Hundreds of applications pour in by every mail, Secretary John E. Hausmann says.

"The objects of the American legion are now becoming more generally understood and appreciated," said Dr. Hausmann in an interview. "We are not seeking to keep men who are able to do so from joining the United States army or navy or the militia of their state. We are not a substitute for those forces.

"Those forces form the nation's first line of defense. We shall not prevent one solitary man from joining the national guard if he can. Our purpose is to make possible the nation's second line and maybe also the third line of defense and by the simplest form of organization to make it immediately available should the country have need to call upon it.

Is Not Militarism.

"We do not believe in militarism, but we do believe in being able to defend ourselves if attacked.

"The aim of the American legion is the accumulation of such data as to the available civilian material in the country as would be of value should the country have to face a serious emergency—such data as is not collected under any law, such data as in a nation like ours is perhaps best collected voluntarily and such as, in the event of a national crisis involving the ne-

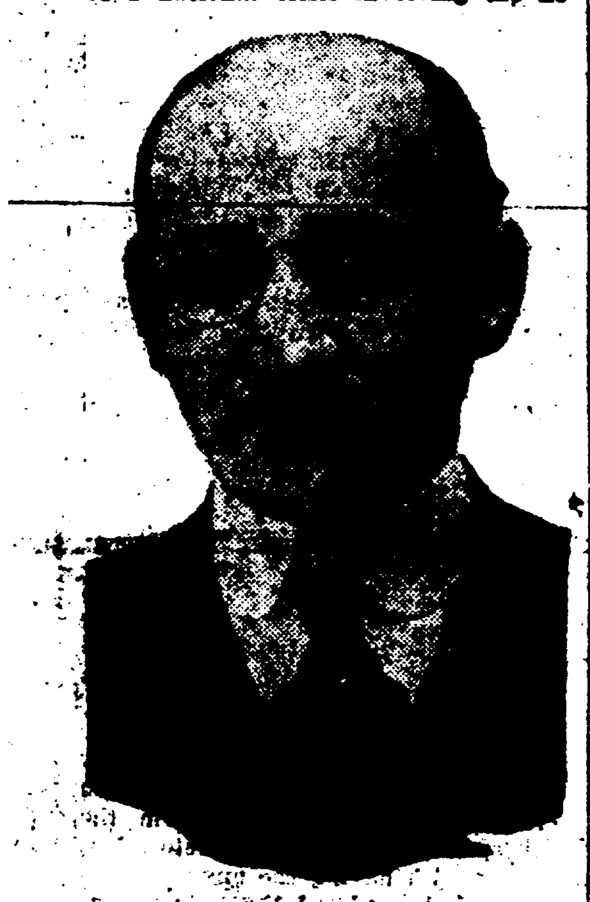


Photo by American Press Association.

DR. JOHN E. HAUSMANN, SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN LEGION.

cessity of a call to arms, would furnish the means of swift and efficient organization. This is very different from militarism and really prevents militarism in all its objectionable forms.

"When the birth of the legion was announced two months ago an impetuous public jumped to the conclusion that it was to be a mighty fighting organization of armed, uniformed and regularly drilled men. Such is not the case. The members of the legion are not armed, have no uniform except a small button and no military exercises are provided for their training.

"All the legion seeks to be is a well organized, well managed, thoroughly reliable bureau of information, ready to supply at a moment's notice just such information as the government of the United States would need if suddenly called upon to back up its authority with force of arms. To enable the immediate location of the men who will be needed, such men as expert merchant navigators, chauffeurs, railroad engineers and firemen, telegraph operators, aviators, civil, electrical and mechanical engineers, experts in explosives, cooks, bakers, horsemen, blacksmiths, mule packers and men in other vocations whose services will be needed and needed quick; it is in that the American legion expects to prove its value in a possible time of trouble.

May Form Rifle Clubs.

"Locally the members may form rifle clubs and that sort of thing. That will be in their own discretion. There can be no doubt that the fact of membership in the legion will inspire Americans to have regard to their direct usefulness to the state and their ideals in the event of danger.

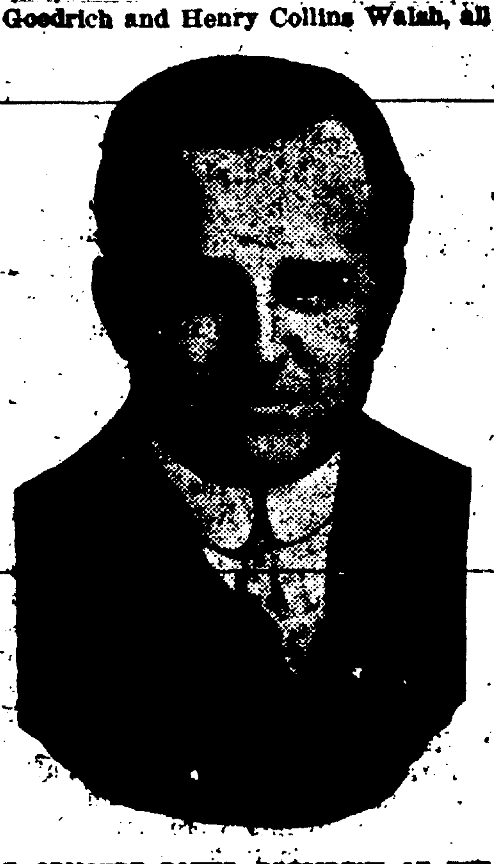
"Many dangers are possible. It must not be forgotten that when the war in Europe is over the European nations, particularly the victors, will be much stronger than before. We know that the United States was never so strong as at the close of the civil war. Then we had a great army of men who had had actual experience of war. So it will be with the powers in Europe. This circumstance ought not to be lost sight of.

"The amazing growth of the American legion shows that the idea and its efficiency have at once struck the fancy of the nation. In the two months of our existence we have been enrolling members at the rate of something like a thousand a day, and we have some of the leading men of the country at our head.

"Two ex-presidents of the United States, Colonel Roosevelt and William Taft; three ex-secretaries of war, Jacob M. Dickinson, Henry L. Stimson and Luke E. Wright; three ex-secretaries of the navy, Charles J. Bonaparte, George von L. Meyer and Truman H. Newberry; one ex-secretary of state, Elihu Root; one ex-attorney general, George W. Wickersham, and many other statesmen of note are on the council of the legion. Among them are Joseph H. Choate and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

Other Prominent Members.

"Other prominent men on the council of three hundred are Morgan J. O'Brien, Frederic R. Coudert, John G. Milburn, William T. Hornaday, William Barclay Parsons, Ernst Iselin and J. Mayhew Wainwright, Robert P. Perkins, Alexander S. Cochran, David M. Goodrich and Henry Collins Walsh, all



E. ORMONDE POWER, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN LEGION.

of New York; Howard Elliott of Massachusetts, Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, William Allen White of Kansas, Harry P. Judson and Medill McCormick of Chicago, Frederick M. Alger of Michigan, Colonel Alexander R. Lawton of Georgia, and Crittenden Marriott of Washington.

"California is represented by Milton Esberg and R. M. Tobin of San Francisco, George B. Harrison of Sacramento, J. B. Miller of Los Angeles and Chester H. Rowell of Fresno; Connecticut by Carl M. Chapin of Waterbury, Indiana by William Dudley Foulke of Richmond, Minnesota by W. J. Dean of St. Paul, Nebraska by John G. Maher of Lincoln, New Jersey by Robert C. Maxwell of Trenton, and Tennessee by Hapsburg Liebe of Johnson City.

"The directors and officers are E. Ormonde Power, president; Julien T. Davies, Jr., vice president; Henry Rogers Winthrop, treasurer; Alexander M. White, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Arthur S. Hoffman.

Men Sorted by Talents.

"No man already serving in the United States army, navy or marine corps or in the national guard of any of the states is eligible for membership until his resignation or honorable discharge. What we want are the men who have had military experience or who are qualified by some technical training that would be of service to the country in wartime. We have classified the eligible under seventy-two distinct heads.

"We are sorting out our men according to their various talents and will classify them so that they can be assigned to the jobs they can best perform. It is a waste of time to train a man to fix insulators on a telephone pole after war breaks out when in the infantry, struggling with a spade or rifle, is a man who in civilian life was a lineman, skilled and experienced by years of service. It would be a misfit to put a bank president to scouting, when he can serve better in the quartermaster's department, and to put an inexperienced boy to keeping accounts when his very blood tingles to get on a motorcycle and scout about the enemy's lines. 'Every man in the job for which he is best fitted' is the idea of the American legion.

"By means of membership in the American legion men give exact information which shows precisely what job they can best fill in wartime, all this being recorded in a great card index system.

"Advice of experts was obtained as to the best method of compiling and indexing this information, and the card cross index system established is such that if at any time the legion should receive from the government a call as to the availability of a given number of chauffeurs, aviators or men of any

---

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

E. ORMONDE POWER, President.
JULIEN T. DAVIES, JR., Vice President.
ALEXANDER M. WHITE.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR.
ARTHUR S. HOFFMAN.

HENRY ROGERS WINTHROP, Treasurer.
DR. JOHN E. HAUSMANN, Secretary.

---

other special vocation it could immediately respond to that call, giving names, addresses and exact qualifications of the number of men required.

"The idea of the American legion arose from a suggestion made early last summer by E. D. Cook, a young American adventurer, who was in Costa Rica and wrote to Arthur S. Hoffman saying:

"'My belief is that some time within the next ten years the United States may find herself in a man sized fight. I vote that all of us who are drifting around and who would volunteer to fight for our country when the need came should begin right now to form some sort of organization so that when something turns up we should be ready to volunteer in a body.'

"Mr. Hoffman published the letter in his magazine. So many men responded that General Leonard Wood was consulted quite unofficially as to the value of the notion, and then on March 6 the American legion was incorporated under the laws of New York state. The first meeting was held March 11.

"Curiously enough, since the receipt of his letter we have never heard from E. D. Cook, and we fancy he probably has been killed fighting in Mexico or maybe in Europe.

No Politics In Legion.

"There is no politics in our legion and no menace to peace. Although many branches may be formed, all applications for membership have to come to national headquarters in the Maritime building, 10 Bridge street, New York city.

"On acceptance members sign an agreement pledging them to the following obligations:

"'To report to the secretary of the legion, by letter or postcard, four times

ALEXANDER M. WHITE, ONE OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION.

a year, on the first days of January, April, July and October, giving my serial number in the legion and my permanent address in full at that time.

"'To notify the secretary promptly of change of permanent address between these dates.

"'To pay the annual dues of 25 cents on the 1st of January of each year.

"'To wear the insignia of the American legion, to hold it in respect and to do my best to persuade others who can be of service to our country to enrol in the legion.' The insignia consists of an enameled button, a blue star on a white field, on the outer edge of which is a red circle.

"There may be a difference of opinion as to the extent of preparation necessary for our national defense. There should be but one opinion as to the wisdom of lessening our present unpreparedness. No more conservative step in the direction of advance preparation than that advocated by the legion has yet been devised.

No Government Records.

"President Wilson has said that the United States in case of war must depend chiefly upon a 'citizenry trained and accustomed to arms.' But the government has no record of the present addresses and qualifications of its honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, nor has it information of available men trained in the various occupations essential to the conduct of modern war.

"The work of the legion should therefore appeal to all American citizens, and it is earnestly hoped it will receive their active support and assistance in the attainment of the objects for which it was formed."

The National Security league in a statement just issued says:

"All those who have seen service in the regular army, as volunteers or in the national guard maneuvers, might well join the American legion. The American legion, which the National Security league has heartily indorsed, is recruited from past enlisted men in the army, navy or militia, as well as other special classes of citizens, such as telegraph operators, engineers, and the like, whose services would be useful to an army actually in the field."

CANADA IS DEAD

Spent Most of Life Ridding West of Robbers.

PUT END TO TRAIN HOLDUPS

Old Soldier, Most Famous Fighter In Battle of Civilization In Frontier Days on Plains, Wiped Out Many Gangs of Bandits Who Terrorized Union Pacific Road.

Bill Canada, professional outlaw hunter, the man who cleared the country between the Missouri river and the Salt Lake valley of train robbers and road men, and instilled such fear into the only two leaders remaining alive that for ten years they have been in Chile, afraid to come back, has just died peacefully at his home in Omaha, Neb.

For thirty years Canada fought the battle of civilization on the western plains, and with his death one of the most picturesque characters of frontier days is removed.

Canada went west immediately after the civil war, when he was eighteen years old. He was born in Kentucky, where the Tennessee river goes into the Ohio. He served in the Third Kentucky Confederate infantry, being promoted for bravery on the field of battle.

Cutthroats Infested Land.

When he got into the trans-Missouri country in 1866 he found a chaotic condition. The gold fever was at its height, and bands of outlaws and cutthroats infested the land.

The first transcontinental railroad was in course of construction. When it was completed thousands of rough characters found themselves out of work and ready for any venture that promised excitement and big pay.

After his arrival in the West Canada had been lumber salesman, mule driver, freighter, surveyor, sheriff and half a dozen other things. One day he was invited to a conference with the heads of the Union Pacific at Omaha.

"Just stop the holdups," General Manager Ed Dickson told him.

That was the beginning of the famous "bandit hunters," a body of twelve, every one a gun fighter. As horsemen they had no superiors. Their nerve was tested time after time and never found lacking. Cheyenne, Wyo., was their headquarters.

A special train, consisting of a sleeping car, a baggage car fitted with stalls for horses and another car used as a dining and telegraph car, was prepared for their use. Their horses could outrun anything on the plains. The riders could outshoot anything in the mountains.

Special Train Held Ready.

The arrangements were complete and perfect. Within fifteen minutes after a call for help was received at Cheyenne the special train, with the fighting men, their horses and their telegraph operator, could be en route to the scene of trouble.

The outlaw leaders of the Hole-in-the-Wall country, the Robbers' Roost and Hell's Acre looked upon the bandit hunters as a personal challenge. They were not men to permit a "defi" to pass.

Scarcely had Canada's men got used to their mounts when Flat Nose George Curry and five of his gang from the Hole-in-the-Wall swung a red lantern before the Overland Limited as it whizzed through the Red desert in central Wyoming one night. The limited stopped. The express and locomotive were detached and sent down the track a short way. The Pacific Express safe was dynamited, the passengers robbed and everything of value taken. Then the gang rode leisurely off toward the south. They simply were defying Bill Canada's outfit to come and get them.

The bandit hunters came. The engineer of the train ran his locomotive to the next station and notified Cheyenne. In a quarter of an hour the bandit hunters' special was speeding westward with a clear track.

At daylight the special arrived at the scene of the robbery, and a few minutes later a band of eight men were riding south on the trail of Flat Nose George. The chase lasted three days and extended over many miles.

Six Graves Mark Trail.

There is a grave at intervals along that trail. There are six such graves in all. The eight bandit hunters returned to their train. Several wore bandages. But they had vindicated Bill Canada's ideas on outlaw hunting.

Of the several brothers in the Curry family Lonny Curry was one. He wanted to get even for the death of George. So, accompanied by a bunch of his outlaw friends, he held up the Pacific express, near Tipton, Wyo. He had ambuscades arranged at different points along his line of retreat and into these he hoped to draw Bill Canada and his bandit hunters.

But among Canada's fighters there were past masters in the art of trailing. Forty-eight hours after the hold-up Lonny Curry had joined his brother. "Didn't get his hands up quick enough," said the coroner's jury. The one inquest did for the entire gang.

Two Mexican desperadoes held up a Union Pacific train near Hugeton, Colo., killed one passenger, robbed the others and escaped. Canada's bandit hunters got after them, rounded them He had a gun in each hand and evidently intended shooting his way to liberty. He was dead when his feet touched the ground, and examination showed ten bullets, any one fatal, had hit him. The other robber, seeing the fate of his companion, stood in a window when the flames got too hot, fired a bullet into his own brain and fell back into the fire. Neither was ever identified.

And so it went. Gang after gang met the bandit hunters. Leader after leader tried his hand against Canada. The result was always the same. Only two of the old outlaw type robbed a Union Pacific train and lived to tell.

Ben Kirkpatrick recovered from half a dozen wounds, spent ten years in a penitentiary and on release went to South America. Harve Logan, half brother of Flat Nose George Curry, after a holdup escaped to Knoxville, Tenn., killed two deputy sheriffs and made his way to Chile, where he joined Kirkpatrick.

They May Now Go Back.

"When Bill Canada dies we are coming back to America," they wrote friends in Wyoming.

And now that Bill Canada is dead they may return.

Another dramatic incident in Canada's career happened at the time of the San Francisco earthquake. When the world gasped in horror and knew nothing but that San Francisco had been destroyed and thousands killed Robert Brown, editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Times, at that time grand exalted ruler of the Elks, put $100,000 in cash in a grip, telegraphed to Bill Canada to meet him at Omaha and started for the stricken city to dispense help to Elks and others.

Canada slipped an automatic pistol in either pocket of his overcoat and for a week guarded Brown in his work. "There was never a moment when I felt uneasiness," said Brown afterward.

WOULD CURB LABOR EQUALLY AS CAPITAL.

Taft Declares Trade Unions Seek to Be Privileged Class.

"Labor and labor unions should be restrained in no less a degree than capital already has been restrained," declared Professor Taft in his speech at the Union League club, Philadelphia.

"The principle of labor unions I entirely support," said the ex-president. "The good they have done for the laboring men of this country I am able to point out and would be glad to elaborate if I had time. Putting the men on an equality with their employers was necessary in order that they should share the prosperity of a rising market and not lose too quickly on a falling market.

"They have brought about legislation of the most useful character that but for their information would not have been written on the statute books. They have exercised an authority not because they are a majority of labor, which they are not, but because they are well organized.

"But they must be restrained that they may not go on to do serious damage to our industrial community. They are seeking to be a privileged class. They are seeking to take themselves out of the operation of general statutes that ought to apply to them.

"We have got to learn, and our politicians have got to learn to be courageous and not be frightened by the threat that when they do not do a thing the labor unions will withdraw their support."

HIS TOKEN OF INDIGNATION.

Silk Man to Fly Flag at Half Mast Till Lusitania Is Avenged.

From an observatory on Garret mountain, overlooking Bella Vista, the beautiful suburban home of Catholina Lambert, millionaire president of a big silk firm at Paterson, N. J., an American flag flies at half mast. It was placed there by Mr. Lambert the night following the Lusitania disaster and will remain there, he says, "until the United States gets some satisfaction for the loss of our fellow citizens' lives."

"I have been a citizen for more than a half century and I boil with indignation when I think of this slaughter," declared the silk manufacturer.

Good Advice.

William—I must speak, but I'm so flurried! James—Bill, collect yourself. —Baltimore American.

Planet Jr. Garden tools and cultivators. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

Sinking of Lusitania.

"The overwhelming horror of the sinking of the Lusitania," says L. Hollingsworth Wood, secretary of the American League to Limit Armaments, "has brought the war so close to each one of us as individuals that we can view the logical consequences of following the militarists' idea at closer range than even our newspapers have permitted us to do before.

"Let us be sure to interpret our abhorrence of this frightful deed into constructive action to abolish forever the possibility of its recurrence. Out of the jaws of death in this frightful disaster comes a cruel message which should rouse the American people to a realization of the results of a militaristic policy, where judgment has surrendered to a so called military necessity which knows no law.

"To suspend our judgment is not to minimize our condemnation of an act, but it makes possible a careful judgment of how the action of our country in this time of intense feeling can be made of constructive service to mankind for all time."

As to Jarley.

"That man Jarley is without any exception the most inaccurate man I ever knew," said Dobson. "Tell me, Jones, does he ever get anything right?"

"Oh, yes," replied Jones. "Anything that is left Jarley will always get right."—Judge.

FULTON'S BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

SIGNS, BULLETINS, CARDS — any kind, anywhere. DECORATION, PAINTING. A. E. WORDEN, Academy and 6th sts. Phone 3432.

DENTISTS

FRED L. CARY, D. D. S., 122 West Broadway. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

DR. H. S. ORCHARD
Dental Parlors
Phone 444 112 Oneida St.

BARBER SHOPS

CAMPBELL'S BARBER SHOP has removed to 21 South First Street. Ready to meet all customers.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM — Opposite Lower Depot, Second St. Three Barbers: Martin, Donovan, Carroll. Baths ready at all times. J. Fred Carroll, Prop.

UNDERTAKERS

YOUNG & HILL. Open day and night at 117 Oneida. Phone 2172.

DELIVERY SERVICES.

FRANK DE LARM, Successor to GARRETT'S LIVERY, at 120 Cayuga Street. Solicits the livery business of all old customers.
Phone 235 Cayuga St.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. T. JENNINGS
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
9 S. FIRST ST. FULTON, N. Y.

J. F. BROWN
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
has a full line of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry—at the lowest prices—consistent with quality and a fair deal.
7 S. FIRST ST., FULTON, N. Y.

GEORGE W. HACKETT
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Sewage Disposal, Property Development.
Telephone No. 9
108 ONEIDA ST. FULTON, N. Y.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

BEAUTY IS COMPLETE

only when the teeth are perfect. One ugly or missing tooth will spoil one's whole appearance. There is no need for poor or ugly teeth.

OUR PAINLESS DENTAL WORK

makes the extracting or filling of a tooth no more annoying than sitting for your picture. Our moderate scale of charges makes it possible for everybody to have their teeth looked after as they should be. So don't delay. Come and have us look after yours.

Bring this ad. and get $1.00 worth of work Free.

DR. H. W. WHITNEY
113 Oneida St. Fulton, N.Y.

FRESH STRAWBERRIES
EVERY DAY

at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

2,065,000 MEN IN THE ITALIAN ARMY

Statistics Show That Naval Fighting Force Is Also Strong.

Rome.—In view of the situation now existing statistics showing the naval and land strength of Italy are interesting. They follow:

Army.

Infantry—Two regiments of grenadiers, 94 of infantry of the line, 12 of bersaglieri or light infantry and 8

© by Pach.

DUKE OF ABRUZZI, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF ITALIAN NAVY.

of Alpine chasseurs, 61 regiments of mobile militia (corresponding to the German landwehr) and about 400,000 infantry of the territorials (corresponding to the landsturm). Each regiment of the first line has its reserve unit. Total infantry about 1,320,000 men, all mobilized.

Cavalry—Twenty-nine regiments, each with its reserve unit; 31 squadrons of militia, 30,000 territorials; total, about 150,000 men.

Artillery—Twenty-four regiments of field artillery, 1 of horse artillery, 2 regiments of mountain guns, 3 regiments of coast artillery, 3 of garrison artillery, 78 batteries of militia and 100 batteries of territorials; total, about 450,000 men.

Signal corps, engineers, medical corps, commissary, etc., about 145,000 men.

Total forces which may be put in the field, 2,065,000 men.

Navy.

First Squadron—Six Dreadnoughts, 5 mounting 13 12-inch guns apiece and 1 mounting 12 12-inch guns; squadron speed, 22.5 knots.

Ten first class battleships (pre-Dreadnought), 4 mounting 4 10-inch and 8 7.5-inch guns; speed, 22.5 knots; 4 mounting 2 12-inch and 12 8-inch guns; speed 20 knots; 2 mounting 4 12-inch, 4 8-inch and 12 6-inch guns; speed, 20 knots.

Five old battleships of small fighting value, 3 light scout cruisers, about 50 efficient torpedo boat destroyers.

For joint service with both army and navy 14 squadrons of 7 aeroplanes each and 10 dirigibles.

PASTURING

Ideal pasture; water, shade and good feel, close to town on trolley. F. C. Ives, 316 Worth st. adv135

Special prices on carriages. VanWagenen Inc. adv133

AT A RAPID RATE

Forty Knot Missile Probably Hit and Sunk the Lusitania.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVICE

Extreme Range of a Torpedo Is 4,000 Yards, but at 1,000 Yards It Is Much More Effective—Varies In Length From Fourteen to Nineteen Feet and Has Machinery For Guidance.

New York.—The German torpedo or torpedoes that destroyed the Lusitania were fired at a range of not more than 1,000 yards, and the torpedoes themselves probably traveled at a speed in excess of forty knots. The submarine or submarines from which the weapons were discharged were submerged not more than fifteen feet, and they had plenty of time to get the exact range before the torpedoes were discharged. Furthermore, the torpedoes were of the most modern and powerful type and of the highest possible speed.

That is the opinion of many of the American officers, all of whom have closely followed the German submarine activities since the underwater war was started by the Germans several months ago.

The extreme range of a torpedo, it was explained by these officers, is about 4,000 yards, but the evidence to be had indicates that all the German submarine work is being done at short range, perhaps less than 1,000 yards. At the lesser range the speed of the torpedo is greater and the aim correspondingly more accurate. At the 4,000 yard range the speed of a modern torpedo should be between twenty-seven and thirty knots, at 3,000 yards about thirty-two knots and at 2,000 yards between thirty-three and thirty-six knots. At lesser ranges the speed may vary from thirty-five to forty knots.

One of the American officers stated that in Charles W. Domville-Fife's book, entitled "Submarine Engineering of Today," there is a chapter on "The Life of a Torpedo," which describes in understandable language and in a correct way these terrible missiles of war.

"A first class battleship takes the best part of three years to build and may cost anything from $5,000,000 upward," the author writes. "This ponderous ship of war can be sent to the bottom of the sea in but a few minutes if struck by a torpedo.

"The modern torpedo varies in length from fourteen to nineteen feet and weighs up to half a ton. It has an extreme range of 4,000 yards. The blunt nose or 'war head,' as it is called, is the business end of the torpedo and contains the dry and wet guncotton and the fulminate of mercury necessary for the explosion. Behind the explosive head is the air chamber to hold the compressed air by which motive power is furnished. Then we come to the search chamber or 'brain' of the weapon, which contains most marvelous mechanism for directing and controlling the machine. Next comes the engine room and, at the tail of the torpedo, the buoyancy chamber.

"Every one of these little peculiarities indulged in by the torpedo is noted in the history sheet and referred to before the weapon is again fired. By this means all the slight defects can be allowed for and a much more accurate aim obtained. It is the duty of the torpedo lieutenant to make up all the 'history sheets' on a vessel, and he may be almost looked upon as a schoolmaster with a lot of small children to understand and manage. Sometimes, but not often during trials, a torpedo is lost. Perhaps days afterward the truant turns up, either washed ashore or towed in by some fishermen after having torn their nets to pieces.

"A small chamber in the torpedo carries compressed air. This helps to sink it to the required depth after it has entered the water. This air, escaping from the chamber by means of a regulating valve, drives the engine at a high rate of speed, which is almost uniform throughout the trip from the tube to the target. The engines turn two screw propellers at the tail of the torpedo. These revolve on the same axis, but in opposite direction, the object being to give stability to the weapon.

"The steering is effected by vertical rudders, which keep the torpedo in the required direction, while the proper depth in the water—usually from ten to fourteen feet—is maintained by horizontal rudders. The torpedo is kept submerged by means of the balance chamber and is controlled in its steering by the wonderful instrument known as the gyroscope.

"So marvelous is its mechanism that in favorable circumstances a torpedo well aimed may be depended upon to strike within a yard or two of the spot aimed at. Briefly described, the gyroscope is a rotating wheel which automatically controls the torpedo's courses.

"The method of firing a torpedo is very much like that of discharging a gun. It is expelled from a torpedo tube by compressed air. Upon reaching the water the torpedo is driven by its screws in the required direction. The missile is guided by a very ingenious invention called a 'torpedo director.' This is a little brass instrument fitted with 'sights' like a gun. When the sights are aligned on the enemy the officer in charge presses a key, and electricity causes the discharge."

Who Has Done Most For Mankind.

New York.—Thomas A. Edison has been voted the American who has done most to benefit mankind and has received the Civic Forum medal of honor for distinguished public service.

This medal, established to give recognition on the part of the rank and file of the American people to that one of their countrymen who in ways of peace performs some signal public service, was awarded last year for the first time to Colonel George W. Goethals for his work at Panama.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, presided at the reception, and the speakers included Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of the wireless telegraph; Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, consulting engineer of the General Electric company; Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Charles A. Coffin, chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric company. Percy Mackaye read a poem written for the occasion.

OREGON MEN NOT "FRESH."

Women "Hiked" It Alone, Unarmed and Unmolested.

Eugene, Ore.—Five Eugene young women have just finished a "hike" of sixty miles along the Oregon coast unarmed and unafraid of stories of bears told them at virtually every place they stopped. They carried packs weighing almost twenty pounds and took their chances at finding shelter each night.

They proudly boast that not one man "got fresh" and that it would be quite possible for a woman to walk all over Oregon alone without being molested.

The "hikers" were Miss Frieda Goldsmith, Miss Harriett Thompson, Dr. Bertha Stewart, Miss Mary Perkins and Miss Myrrha Hepburn. Four are members of the University of Oregon faculty.

CHEMISTRY ABOLISHES WORK WITH THE HOE

Weeds Killed by Arsenic and Much Labor Is Saved.

Washington.—Officials of the department of agriculture are greatly interested in reports received from Hawaii, to the effect that one of the big sugar companies has adopted as a regular field practice the system of destroying weeds by use of an arsenic poison spray instead of by hoeing.

Experts who have conducted experiments on Hawaii sugar lands estimate that by the spraying method a saving can be made in labor of $15 to $30 per acre per annum.

The latest developments along this line in Hawaii are discussed in a letter received from Professor H. P. Agee, director of the experiment station staff of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' association. Before going to Hawaii Professor Agee co-operated with the department in experiments on Louisiana sugar land.

The value of this method in Hawaii is very great, because of the fact that, like most tropical regions, the islands are subject to torrential rains. The less the surface of sugar and other lands is disturbed by cultivation the less chance there is that heavy rains will wash off the top soil or immediately beat it into compact form.

A few years ago the department of agriculture issued a bulletin dealing with the weed factor in the cultivation of corn, following a series of experiments extending over several years, which apparently established the principle that it is the removal of the weeds rather than the cultivation proper that contributes most to the production of the corn crop. A series of 125 experiments were conducted, covering many states. On some plots the most approved methods of cultivation were employed, while on other plots there was no cultivation whatever, the weeds being eliminated by surface scraping with a hoe.

A general average of all these experiments showed that the plots that were simply weeded produced 95.1 per cent as much fodder and 99.108 per cent as much grain as those that were subjected to the most approved methods of cultivation.

The arsenic spray method will be given a trial on corn land in Louisiana this year by experts of the office of farm management in co-operation with local authorities, with a view to determining whether it is not available for use in that region, where climatic conditions to some extent approach those in Hawaii.

SKINS WAY TO DEGREE.

Student Pays Expenses by Trapping Muskrats.

Beloit, Wis.—A student at Beloit is literally skinning his way through college. He is Edwin M. Dahlberg of Cherry Valley, Ill., a senior, and he has earned a large portion of his college expenses by trapping muskrats on the Rock river, near this city.

Dahlberg began to emulate Daniel Boone last fall. He set a string of traps along the river above the city. Every morning he would visit them, starting out in his canoe at 5 o'clock.

Drifting downstream, he would skin his catches on the way back to Beloit. He cured the pelts on some rafters in the men's dormitory, which sometimes were upholstered by several hundred skins at a time.

HOW LINER SANK

Saw Elbert Hubbard and Wife Searching For Life Preservers.

TELLS OF HIS OWN RESCUE

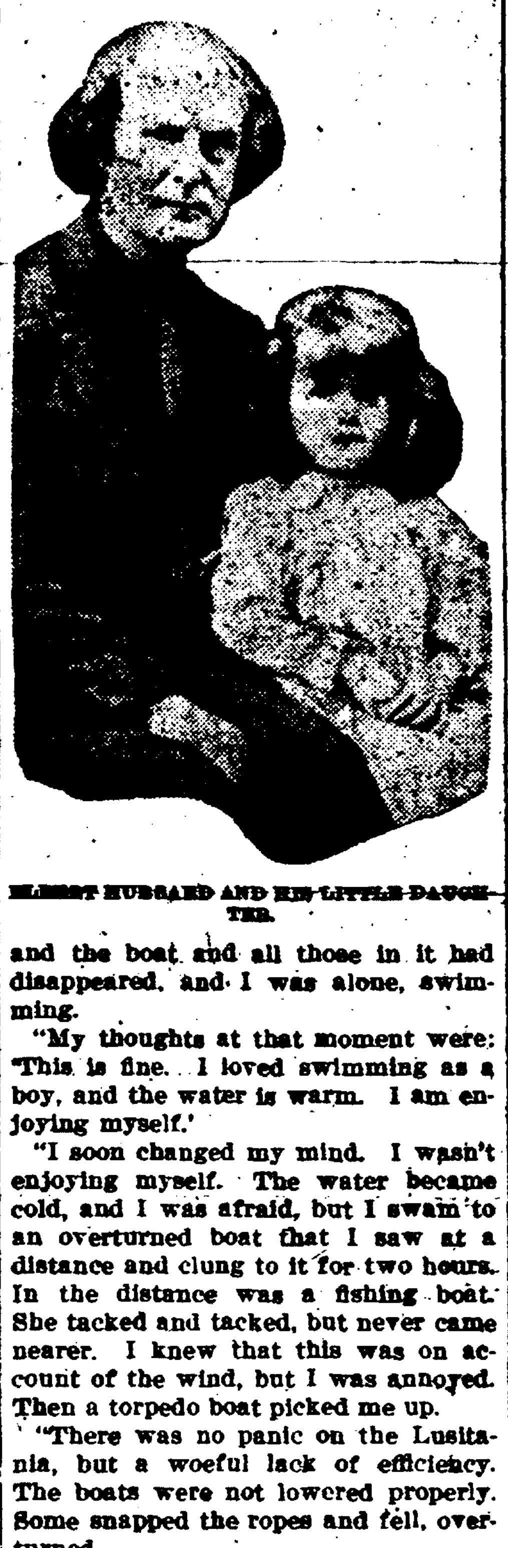
Swam For Hours Around Spot Where Lusitania Disappeared and Was Finally Picked Up by a Torpedo Boat. Fires on Doomed Liner Made the Water Warm.

London.—The fate of Elbert Hubbard and his wife, who perished when the Lusitania was sunk, was first made known by Robert C. Wright, a survivor. His version of the destruction of the big ship follows:

"I was standing on deck on the starboard side reading a novel when I heard a crash and an upheaval of water. Then an intense vibration shook the ship.

"Saying to myself, 'This isn't serious, but it is best to be prepared,' I started below to get a life belt. Then the thought came to me, 'This is serious' and I became afraid to go. After that I had a resumption of confidence as the stewards went calmly about the deck shouting that there was no danger, but when the list continued until a boat nearby was not more than three feet from the water, though still fastened to the davits.

"People already had crowded the boat when suddenly the ship gave a tremendous lurch, and I was thrown into the boat. A woman in the water cried, 'Help me!' I reached out my hands to help her, and it suddenly seemed as if the end of the world had come. There was a crash, followed by an upheaval. My ears rang with the concussion. Then, after a seeming eternity, the boiling waters calmed,



ELBERT HUBBARD AND HIS LITTLE DAUGHTER.

and the boat and all those in it had disappeared, and I was alone, swimming.

"My thoughts at that moment were: 'This is fine. I loved swimming as a boy, and the water is warm. I am enjoying myself.'

"I soon changed my mind. I wasn't enjoying myself. The water became cold, and I was afraid, but I swam to an overturned boat that I saw at a distance and clung to it for two hours. In the distance was a fishing boat. She tacked and tacked, but never came nearer. I knew that this was on account of the wind, but I was annoyed. Then a torpedo boat picked me up.

"There was no panic on the Lusitania, but a woeful lack of efficiency. The boats were not lowered properly. Some snapped the ropes and fell, overturned.

"I know that Elbert Hubbard was drowned. He was a conspicuous person on account of his long hair. I saw him and his wife start below, apparently for life belts, and never saw them again."

THIN CIGARS ARE SAFEST.

Chicago Doctor's Advice to Smokers and Motorists.

Chicago.—If you must smoke cigars smoke panetelas in preference to the clubhouse shape, and smoke them fast, and if you own an auto walk enough to ward off "chronic arterial spasms."

These bits of advice were given out at the Chicago Medical society meeting by Dr. Joseph Miller and W. P. Woley.

"Slow smoking allows more nicotine to pass in with the smoke," said Dr. Miller. "Combustion is greater in cigarettes than in cigars, therefore less nicotine passes in with the smoke. It is greater with a thin cigar than a fat one."

Pigeons Come Back.

Johns, Ala.—John Granger of North Johns had quite a unique experience with some Belgian pigeons that were given him by a friend in Chicago some time ago. He had them in his pigeon yard at North Johns, and in some way two of them escaped. In a few days he was notified by his friend in Chicago that his two pigeons were there. Mr. Granger ordered them sent back by express, and the pigeons have arrived safely.

The Most Sanitary and Richest Ice Cream
IN THE CITY
in any desired quantity or variety.

FRESH FRUIT EVERY DAY

Huyler, Lowney, Nunnally and Kibbe's Confectionery

Phone 80 **THE ONYX** Quirk Theatre Blk.

POLAND A DESERT; FUTURE IS DARK

Every Second Man In the Country Is Now a Refugee.

PEOPLE IN WANT OF FOOD.

Robert Crozier Long Makes Extended Tour of Country and Finds Great Devastation and Much Suffering. Tells Exactly What He Has Seen and What People Face.

London.—Robert Crozier Long, author and special correspondent, has written an account of his extended tour of the war devastated districts of Poland. In it he says:

"'Finis Poloniae,' Kosciusko's epitaph on his country, has been realized.

"A tour of central and south Poland and the Polish parts of Galicia convinces me of that. I visited all the chief towns and many villages, or ruins of villages, in 10,000 square miles of country lying between the Austro-German lines and the Vistula in a semicircle from the Bzura to the Nida. I visited also the basin of the Dunajec and Willoka, the theater of the sanguinary May day outbreak. The country is a desert, the home of nomads. I got my first glimpse of it on the Bzura, west of Warsaw, where during a four months' artillery duel every habitation has disappeared.

"I reached this battle front first after dusk and from an observation tower saw the remnants were gaunt, erect pillars. This is typical of burnt out Poland. A street of frame cottages, often straw thatched, catches fire from the first shell and only ugly rows of brick chimneys are left.

"Isolated factories all have been destroyed, mostly by airmen's bombs on the suspicion that they were staff headquarters. Thirty villages either were burned or blown up.

"The governor of Radom assured me that in his province 500 villages had been burned. Refugees assure me that in a circle extending thirty miles around Lodz only five villages were spared.

"Poland's population is suffering as no Europeans have suffered since the Thirty Years' war. Every second man is a refuge. Warsaw has 60,000 refugees, a third of them Jews. In Radom I found 15,000 refugees, in Kielce 20,000.

"A Warsaw rabbi assured me that 100,000 Jews from the towns of Lodz, Piotrkow and Lowicz are without homes. Many refugees still tramp the roads, begging despairingly from people themselves beggars. Many thousands are huddled in the tottering fragments of cottages, while 10,000 are shivering in the abandoned trenches and terraced Russian dugouts at Skaryszom.

"I met many refugees without food or money and mostly ill clad. Near Ostrowiec was a dreary procession of men in thick sheepskin coats without other clothing, women in men's trousers and children in dresses improvised from shawls.

"Such is Poland's present. The future will be even worse. The country, ravaged and irreclaimable, begins to resemble the primeval Sarmatian waste. Roads, forests and even fields have vanished.

"The roads which have been repaired cannot bring food to civilians, for all are crowded by parallel transport columns. The fields were destroyed by transport and artillery trains, which, finding the roads too narrow, spread right and left, obliterating farms.

"Winter grain was not sown, and there is no seed grain for spring.

"The worst, because it is irremediable, is the forest destruction. Some woods have been hewn wholesale to make causeways through morasses, some to pave roads, some to make a clear field for artillery, some shelled to bits because they afforded shelter for troops, some drenched with petroleum and burned. This forest devastation means for Poland generations of beggary."

STOWAWAY ALMOST DEAD.

Seattle Man Hadn't Food or Water For Eight Days.

Seward, Alaska.—Leland F. Farmer, a young draftsman who stowed away on the steamer Admiral Evans of the Pacific Alaska Navigation company at Seattle, was found in the lower hold. He had been eight days without food or water, but will recover. When discovered he was wedged head downward between two bales of hay.

Farmer had heard that there are excellent opportunities for draftsmen at Ship Creek, Cook Inlet, where the government is assembling men and material for building the federal railroad in Alaska.

We are Agents for
CHASE & SANBORN'S
Fine Teas and Coffees
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida St. Hello 75

Cork Leg No Help to Him.

Cleveland, O.—Owen Kelley's cork leg instead of acting as a life preserver a few days ago when he fell into the lake from the pier at the foot of East Ninth street came very near being a life destroyer. Struggle as he would he could not raise his head to a level with his leg, which floated buoyantly. Commander Kelly of the Ohio naval militia steamer Dorothea was coming ashore and dragged the drowning man out.

Canes at the National Museum.

A collection of canes made of practically every kind of suitable material and representing forty-five foreign countries, as well as twenty-one states of the Union, forms one of the most interesting exhibits at the National museum at Washington. Forty different kinds of wooden canes are on exhibition, as well as canes made of ivory, bone, horn, skin, paper, tin, wire and other substances. In this collection are many canes that are artistic and others that are merely curious in shape, as well as some made for emergency uses. Among the latter are a sketching cane with drawing materials stored in the handle, a number equipped with match safes, mountain climbing canes with sharp spiked ferrules, an officer's "swagger stick" and sword and gun canes of various types. The most interesting feature of the exhibit perhaps is the historical element. —Popular Mechanics.

Xerxes and the Hellespont.

Xerxes was furious when a storm wrecked his bridge of boats in the Hellespont from Abydos to Sestos. Not content with having the engineers decapitated, he ordered the infliction of 300 lashes upon the strait and the letting down into it of a set of fetters. Herodotus discredits the story that Xerxes also sent irons to brand the strait. But the historian does give the "non-Hellenic and blasphemous terms" which the scourgers were ordered to use: "Thou bitter water, this is the penalty which our master inflicts upon thee because thou has wronged him though he has never wronged thee. King Xerxes will cross thee, whether thou wilt or not, but thou deservest not sacrifice from any man, because thou art a treacherous river of salt water."

Bookplates.

No book collector should be without a bookplate, and a bookplate once inserted in a volume should never be removed. When the plate is that of a good collector it constitutes an indorsement and adds a certain interest and value to the volume. I was once going through the collection of a friend, and, observing the absence of a bookplate, I asked him why it was. He replied, "The selection of a bookplate is such a serious matter."—Atlantic.

Knitting.

Knitting is a Scotch invention of the fifteenth century. Soon after its invention a guild of stocking knitters was formed, with St. Fiacre as its patron saint. Hand knitting was supplemented by machinery as early as 1589, when William Lee invented the knitting frame.

Times Change.

"What is the principal difference between modern and ancient times?"

"One of the main points was that the modern earn their living, while the ancient urned their dead."

Specifications Furnished.

"What does our party stand for?" asked the machine senator.

"You, for one thing," replied a raucous voice from the rear of the hall.—Philadelphia Record.

Herculean.

"Pa, what is meant by herculean labor?" "Hooking a woman up the back, son."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

FACILITIES OF PROVEN WORTH

Every facility of proven worth is included in the equipment of the First National Bank, enabling it to render a service of known efficiency.

Your checking account is solicited.

Bank with us.

NOT KNOWN

Coroner Crane Not Able to Obtain the Cause. Four Dead is the Toll

Saturday an explosion of dynamite at Spencr and Maltbie st., Syracuse, killed four persons ad severely injured eighteen others.

It was while a search was being made for the body of little Donald Willets who was drowned in the flume leading to Onondaga creek last Tuesday that the explosion took place. Some sticks of dynamite were in an automobile near the spot where the search was being made, and in some mysterious way the ignition took place and the automobile was a complete wreck, four persons were killed instantly and eighteen wounded.

Coroner Crane who is making the investigation is still mystified.

"The men who were right there when it happened are dead," he explained. "It will be very difficult to learn just what happened during the few minutes preceding the exploosion.

No more deaths were reported yesterday, and late last night physicians who are caring for the injured said that the list of the dead may be complete. There is still doubt, however, about the recovery of some of the most seriously injured.

DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, May 24.—Proposed amendments to the State Constitution affecting organized labor will be aired before the committee on Industrial relations on Welnesday, May 26. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor will appear before the committee and discuss the propositions which will benefit and those which have a detrimental affect upon the great army of organized wage earners of the State. James M. Lynch.State Commissioner of Labor and John Mitchell, at one time head of the State labor department, are also expected to be heard upon the amendments in question.

Keen in their scrutiny of the amendments which are presented each day, advocates of laws governing the working man have prepared a list of the propositions which they deem a menace to the well being of organized labor and these they will strenuously endeavor to have retained in the committee which at present has them in custody. Silent as to their attitude up to the present, these advocates and high officials of labor organizations will cast aside reserve and come out flatly for or against the resolutions which will be given hearings next Wednesday.

Among the proposed amendments which is to be given a hearing is that by Delegate Parsons which provides for a State department of Industry. The proposition provides for an industrial board of five members to be appointed by the governor for ten year terms to receive a salary of $6,000 a year each.

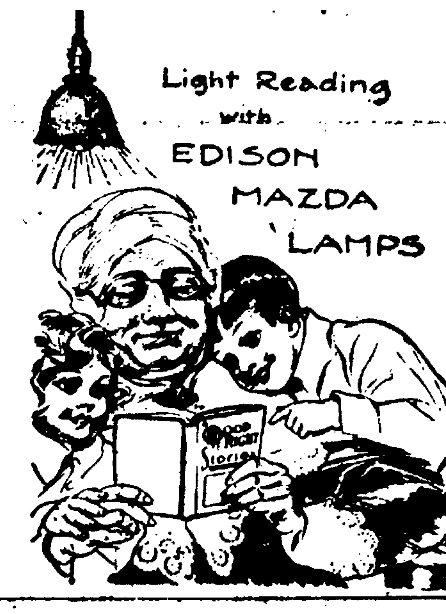
Another amendment provides for the election of a State Commissioner of labor every two years.

A third proposed amendment to the Constitution which will also be given a hearing is that of Delegate Rosch, which proviles that the legislature shall have power to provide for the establishment of councils of conciliation and boards of arbitration for the settlement of disputes between employers and employes. Under the amendment, strikes, lockouts and similar forms of industrial differences are declared subject to regulation by statute.

Delegate A. E. Smith has presented several proposed amendments affecting labor, one of which prowides that the legislatdre may directly or thru any duly constituted administrative agency, prescribe the minimum or living wages that shall be paid to women or children. Another empowers the legislature to delegate in its discretion, to any duly constituted commission, board or administrative agency, power to make rules and regulations modifying or supplementing laws which have been passed for the protection of the lives and safety of employees.

There are various other amendments to the Constitution which are in the custody of the committee on Industrial Relations but the above are likely to be brought up for discussion first and are epected to be debated to some length.

The delegates who will pass upon the advisability of reporting favorably any or all of the propositions which which will be given a hearing or who on the other hand, may vote to retain them in committee follow: Herbert Parsons, chairman; Seth Low, Richard Curran, William Berri, John Parmenter, Edward E. Franchet, Hubert C. Manderville, Joseph E. Eggleston, Cortland Nicoll, Frank M. Jones, John C. Leggett, Richard E. Weber, Thomas V. O'Connor, Alfred E. Smith, Michael Fogarty, James Dahm and Albert Unger.



THE OLD PEOPLE THE KIDDIES AND YOURSELF

will enjoy Lights Reading with EDISON MAZDA LAMPS. It is a pleasure for both young and old.

Is your home lighted with Electricity? If not, let us give you an estimate.

THE ELECTRIC CO.

103 Oneida St. Phone 144

SPECIAL NOTICE

No miscellaneous Want Ads. will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

In order that display advertising may secure preferred position copy must reach this office not later than 9 a.m. on day on which service is to be rendered.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf

Upper Flat—Moderate rent, 214 Walradt st. 6 rooms and all modern conveniences. H. L. Crandall. tf

Rooms—Furnished or unfurnished, for light housekeeping. F. G. Delbear, 203 Worth st. 135

$75.00 Takes runabout, just overhauled and in good running condition. E. D. Parke, 29 S. 2d. 137

Found—Gold spectacles, with new case. Apply B., Times office. 133c

Upper and lower flat, to rent. Dr. N. H. Haviland. 133

Girl Wanted—General housework, 419 Rochester st., or phone 3453. 134

Flat To Let.—202 S. 3d st. R. L. McCully. 133

WATER GLASS

EGG PRESERVER

By the Quart or Gallon

LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

The Fire Record

A leaky gaspipe probably caused a fire which summoned the fire department to the home of William Crouse of the West Side, at noon yesterday. The fire broke out in a partition in the sitting room and the house was filled with smoke when the firemen arrived and for a time the blaze looked dangerous. The new chemical tanks, were put in play and the blaze was checkd after only slight damage had been done to the wood work, although any of the household effects were damaged by smoke. The alarm was sent in by telphone.

* * *

At 9 o'clock Saturday night the fire departent was called to a house owned by Mrs. North in Beach st., which has been occupied for some time past by Italians who moved out at 4 o'clock aSturday afternoon. The fire was discovered by a neighbor and was rapidly making headway on a partition when the firemen arrived. The blaze was quickly extinguished and Chief Waugh conducted an investigation, but the cause of the blaze could not be learned. It was reported this morning that the Italians disclaimed all knowledge of the blaze and they are not suspected.

Chief Waugh thinks one of the Italians threw a lighted match or cigarette on the floor and that the blaze stated in that manner.

Hand-embroidered articles for sale; also special orders done promptly. Mrs. Fred Ure, 721 Cayuga st.

adv 137

FRANK MASSARO FILES A JUDGMENT ROLL

The judgment roll in Frank Massaro's action against Kirk N. Sweet of Phoenix, to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff, was filed Saturday. Mr. Massaro was given a verdict of $150, which with costs now totals $223.45.

SIX ESCAPE IN RUNAWAY

Baldwinsville Residents Had Perilous Ride Down Oswego Hill

Yesterday afternoon six residents of Baldwinsville returning from a funeral at Lamon narrowly escaped death in a runaway accident on a Oswego hill road, which is near Baldwinsville.

William Loop, his wife and two sons and two daughters occupied the carriage which was drawn by a team of spirited horses. The party had reached Oswego hill and the descent was begun when one of the holdbacks broke and thus frightening the horses and tearing themselves loose from the wagon ran down the half mile hill, the carriage following. One horse received a broken leg and the other was badly injured.

The carriage kept to the middle of the road until near the bottom when the wheels struck a stone and the carriage turned sharply into the yard of Otis Bigelow, collided with a stone step and overturned.

All of the occupants were thrown out, but aside from a few bruises were practically unharmed.

The wagon was unbroken.

SARAH JANE BRIERLY

Mrs. Sarah Jane Brierly, one of the oldest residents of this city died at her home, 507 Cayuga st., early Sunday morning. Mrs. Brierly had been ill for several weeks. She was 61 years of age and had lived in this city for 50 years.

Mrs. Brierly was Miss Sarah Jane Burchin and was born in Bundyville. In 1880 she married William C. N. Y., one grand daughter of this city. She was a member of the State St. Methodist church and was active in church work.

Besides her husband she is survived by one son, Claude Brierly of Utica, N. Y., one grandd aughter of this city; two sisters, Mrs. Isabelle Newcomb of Syracuse and Mrs. Della Waugh of Bundyville; two brothers, Pedora Burchin of Minetto and Charles of this city.

The funeral arrangements have not yet been completed but the funeral will be held from her late home and interment will be made in the Bundyville cemetery.

Golf Ball's Strange Flight.

That a golf ball does not travel in a parabolic curve was asserted by Professor C. Vernon Boys during the trial of a patent suit in the British chancery court. Professor Boys, who had been called as an expert on ballistics, described experiments he had made with mechanically propelled golf balls and said that these when driven hard more than counteracted the attraction of gravity. "A good flight," he said, "is very nearly straight for a long time, then gradually rising and then falling."

Aztec Emeralds.

Among the Aztec treasures of Mexico were found many fine emeralds. They were exquisitely cut, and it is from this source that the magnificent emeralds now forming part of the royal collection of Spain were supposed to have come.—Exchange.

Imagination.

"A poet needs a great deal of imagination."

"Yes; if he really waded around in the wet grass looking at sunrises and listening for robins he wouldn't last long enough to write much poetry."—Washington Star.

Limitations.

Jack—I hear that you have quit the literary game. Jill—Yes; I despaired of ever writing up to my publishers' printed estimates of my work.—Life.

Aroused Suspicion.

His Wife—Oh, I'm so happy!

Her Husband—That so? Who's in trouble?—Exchange.

Community Notes

Mrs. Charles Wise of Camden has been the guest of Fulton friends.

* * *

Miss Fannie Reynolds of Buffalo st. is the guest of friends in Mexico.

* * *

Mrs. Homer C. Ives is critically ill at the local hospital.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Snyder have been guests of Syracuse friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Wolover of Syracuse were recent guests in this city having been called here to attend the funeral of Rev. George Ward.

* * *

Mrs. Margaret Everets is the guest of out of town friends.

* * *

Miss Lillie Pra[illegible] is the guest of Syracuse friends.

* * *

Isador Horwitz, of the West Side, left today for Thousand Islands where he will take a position as hotel clerk in one of the large summer hostelries there.

* * *

A boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Fuller of Bowens Corners yesterday.

* * *

The Girls' Friendly Society of the Zion Episcopal church will meet tonight at the church at 8 o'clock. A full attendance of members is requested as some important routine business is to be transacted. The society now numbers almost every young woman in the church among its members.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Rogers and Mrs. H. N. Gilbert were in Ithaca Saturday attending the Cornell races. The trip was made by auto.

* * *

Mrs. D. L. Lipsky gave a musical at her home Friday afternoon in honor of Miss Penfield's class of pupils in music. Miss Norma Lipsky is a member of the class.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Halstead entertained Dr. J. W. Mills and Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Cathcart and son of Syracuse yesterday.

* * *

Swat the fly now. A swat in time saves nine.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Curran, 608 State st., announce the birth of a daughter.

* * *

V. C. Lewis is in Watertown as a delegate to the Shriners' Convention.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Webb and Mr. and Mrs. Jay Hollingsworth and Bayard Webb have been in Ballston Spa attending the Webb-Raymond wedding.

PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR LEAVES ON AUTO TRIP

The Rev. and Mrs. Charles S. Robertson left the city today in their auto, bound for Troy and Galway, N. Y. The return trip will be made Thursday.

To Take Impressions of Plants.

Burn a common cork till reduced to a powder, add a teaspoonful of olive oil, mix into a thick paste. Now paint the veiny side of the leaf with camel's hair or black sable brush, lay the leaf carefully on a piece of clean paper, painted side down, subject it to a strong and even pressure by placing it in a book under a weight for about a quarter of an hour, then remove the leaf carefully from the paper. Very veiny leaves are the best.

Heard In the Nursery.

"I thought you were very much attached to the book," said the stuffed dog to the picture that had once ornamented the cover of the book.

"I was," said the picture, "but Dora cut me out."

MRS. GARDNER OFFERED MONEY

(Continued from Page One)

the answers of the witnesses to the questions asked, and Mr. Pendergast was obliged to insist on a direct answer from Mrs. Whorl several times.

Mrs. Gardner when called to the stand, attempted to tell the whole story of the trouble in answer to one question, and it was only after repeated requests of the Judge and both attorneys that she would limit her answer to the question. When Mr. Fanning objected several times, Mrs. Gardner chided him in a matter of fact tone, calling him by his surname and provoking much laughter in the court room.

Mrs. Gardner said she had given her daughter and her husband about $1500 in cash and supplies, free house rent to the sum of several hundred dollars and had also furnished them with coal and food whenever it was necessary, but that her daughter was not content with that but wanted cash. Whenever Mr. Pendergast ran out of questions, the answers to which would tend to show that Mrs. Gardner had done everything in her power for her daughter, Mrs. Gardner would cause a ripple of laughter by prompting her attorney to ask her about some other item.

Mayor Testified

Dr. Fox was called to the stand later in the afternoon and testified that he had been the family physician for some time and that Mrs. Whorl was in no condition to work. He refused to make known the nature of her ailment, on ethical grounds, but afterward stated the trouble to the court and the stenographer.

After Dr. Fox had been cross-examined, Judge Coville adjourned court until 4.30 o'clock today. Mr. Pendergast announced later to a reporter for The Times, that he expected a settlement of the case before that time. When asked regarding the nature of the settlement, Mr. Pendergast said it would probably be a weekly stipend which would be paid to the city by Mrs. Gardner and then given to Mrs. Whorl by the Commissioner of Charities.

The city is bringing the case against Mrs. Gardner through the Commissioner of Charities, in an effort to make Mrs. Gardner support her daughter, the wife of Edward Whorl. The city would not accept the offer of Mr. Pendergast, made Saturday morning to support Mrs. Whorl provided she was placed in an institution and did not receive the money unless she was actually in the institution.

There are several other witnesses to be called, who will testify to the circumstances of the Whorl family and to the ability of Edward Whorl to work.

"The QUIRK TODAY"

"Vendetta," From the Novel by Marie Corelli

Fabio Ramant is the husband of the beautiful Italian girl, They have a charming daughter. Stella by name, and their life in Naples on Romani's great estates is one of love and happiness.

A great cholera plague ravages the populace of Naples anl Fabio one day decides to go to town, in spite of all danger. On his return he is seized with the cholera and drops to the street. He is picked up by the hooded doctors. As a precaution against infection, his body is placed in a cheap wooden casket and buried in the Romani vault.

After some hours of apparent death his body stirs. In escaping from his coffin he knocks down a coffin which is broken open. He immediately plunges into the casket and finds tremendous riches in gold, silver and diamonds. Almost overcome by his [illegible] agony of mental torture, Fabio's hair turns white in a single hour. He finally breaks free of the tomb and rushes through the garden to his mansion. From behind an oramental column he sees his old friend Guido embracing his wife and determines upon a horrible vengeance. Armed with almost inexhaustible riches of the treasure chest he assumes the name of Count Oliva, and after a lapse of time returns to the scene of his misfortune. He obtains an introduction to Guido, the two become fast friends. In the course of time he meets his faithless wife and soon becomes an almost daily visitor at his own home. His child Stella, is taken sick and dies. Before the little girl passes away Fabio makes himself known to her.

The wealth of Fabio dazzles Nina and being faithless, selfish and mercenary, he has but little difficulty in laying the foundation of his vengeance. Fabio announces a grand dinner in honor of Guido and announces to the assembled guests the engagement of himself and Nina. Guido strikes Fabio, and a duel follows. Guido is mortally wounded. Before he expires, Fabio reveals his identity to the dying Guido.

The night of the wedding arrives with its hundreds of guests. Fabio takes Nina by the hand and leads her to the vault. The ever mercenary Nina follows to the door of thev ault, where she hesitates. Fabio seizes her and throws her through the open door and then follows himself. He discloses his identity, and the shock drives Nina insane. Suddenly the earth moves beneath them. There is a rush and roar of crashing pillars, a mighty stone hurles through the roof of the tomb, striking Nina and killing her instantly. Fabio, believing it the vengeance of the gods, rushes from the ruined vault in panic. Thus is the vendetta accomplished.

DEEDS FILED SATURDAY

W. M. Gallagher as referee, to James R. Smith, property in Constantia under mortgage foreclosure, $1400.

Ellen Gardner to Kittie F. Hall, property in Fulton, terms private.

Mrs. Bridget oJhnson to Nicola Milone, property at West Utica and Dublin streets, Oswego, indicated price, $1000.

120 WOMEN

can share in these separate Wash Skirts. In Repp, Pique, Rice Cloth, Cordeline, Bedford Cords, etc.

Usual Selling Price up to $2.50

ON SALE

Wednesday Morning at 9 o'clock

Your choice **82c** Each

Displayed in our First Street Windows

J. C. O'BRIEN

FRESH VEGETABLES EVERY DAY

at LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

The Only Newspaper Circulating in Fulton and Vicinity

Published in the Real True Interest of the 12,000 Plus Population

Daily Average Gain in Paid Circulation is 12

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

Checkerboard Man

By WILLIAM CHANDLER

A stagecoach was bowling along over a road on "the plains," they being that portion of the continent lying between the Missouri river and the Rocky mountains. There were half a dozen passengers inside the coach, half of whom were ladies, and five men outside. Four of the outsiders were of the roughest element of the region, which in those days was not at all smooth. On the seat with the driver sat a man in a checkerboard suit.

The four men in his rear were talking in a vein not at all appropriate for the ears of ladies and so loudly that they could easily be heard in the coach below. The man in the checkerboard suit upon hearing a very coarse remark turned and looked at the man who made it, but said nothing.

"My young friend," said the man looked at, "do you see anything to admire in my appearance?"

"I don't see anything to admire in your language."

The man hitched a revolver around from his hip, saying, "What d'ye think o' that?"

"I have no use for firearms; never carry 'em myself."

The other clinched his fist. "What d'ye think o' that?"

"Oh, that's something I can understand. I carry those tools myself."

"Well, then, if you find anything more about me you don't like you'll get it behind the ear."

The checkerboard man made no reply to this, but when the other launched forth another coarse remark, accompanied by an oath, the former turned and said in a subdued voice:

"I say, my friend, you want to talk in a way that is unpleasant to my sensitive ears. We can't both have our own way. How would it do for us to stop the coach, get down and have a friendly set-to to settle the matter?"

"What! A little whippersnapper like you fight a six footer like me! I'd spoil your clothes."

"Oh, that won't matter. I can take them off above the waist."

"Go him, Jim," said one of the other men.

"Go him! Why, ef I'd hit him real hard I might break him. He's too purty to be smashed like a piece o' chiney."

Jim's companions were anxious to see a mill and insisted upon his accepting the challenge. The coach was halted. The two principals walked a short distance from it, followed by most of the men inside and outside, while the driver remained on the box and the ladies crowded to the window. The checkerboard man threw off his coat and vest, while his antagonist remained in woolen shirt and trousers tucked in his boots. One of the men relieved him of his revolver, while another drew a ring with the point of a dirk knife on the ground. When all was ready the principals started for the center of the ring.

The spectators were looking for the fight to begin when they were startled at seeing Jim lying on his back. His antagonist had planted his fist under his jaw so quickly that ordinary eyesight was incapable of following the action. Jim sat up and looked about him, indicating that he scarcely understood what had happened. Then he rose to his feet, but before he could square himself on his legs he was down again.

He began to get riled and, jumping up with fair agility, went for his enemy like a bull, aiming a blow at his cheek. But his enemy was not there, and before Jim could aim another blow an arm was around his neck, and he was receiving a quick succession of taps on his nose, bringing a stream of blood, which trickled on the virgin soil of Colorado. He struggled desperately to free himself, but that crooked arm was like iron and was choking him. When both eyes were closed and his nose resembled a beet he was released and stood tottering and groping. One of his party went to him and led him back to the coach.

Every one understood what the fight was about, and all united in a shout of triumph. The conquered man was helped up on to the coach by his friends. The checkerboard man resumed his coat and vest and climbed to his seat by the driver. When all were aboard the driver chirruped to the horses and the coach rolled on. It had been stopped just seven minutes.

At the next relay was an eating house, where dinner was served. All left the coach and before dining gathered around the checkerboard man, offering him congratulations, the ladies of the party being especially complimentary in their remarks. The four men who had done the loud talking kept by themselves, but when the conqueror was granted a respite his victim shuffled up to him and put out his hand.

"Stranger," he said, "whar did ye learn how to handle yer fists?"

"Oh, that's my profession. I run a school for boxing in Chicago."

"Y' don't mean it!"

With that the fellow slunk away, and when the coach started up again neither he nor any of his friends was with it. They had received so many marks of disfavor from the passengers that they did not care to finish the journey with them. As for the checkerboard man, he had the satisfaction of being alone for the rest of the ride, and at the parting every lady gave him some trinket as a memento of her gratitude.

Cheeky Drummer.

About Christmas time once the some time famous Josh Billings, humorist, was on his way to his old home at Lanesboro, Mass. On the train were three traveling men who wanted a game of whist. One of them pointed to the unpretentious and unprepossessing Josh and said:

"Let's ask Rube into the game and comb some of the hayseed out of his hair."

"My venerable friend," he said as he laid his hand on the shoulder of the old man, "will you join us in a game of whist?"

"Ya-as; we will get there in abaout three hours," replied Josh, putting his hand to his ear.

"You don't seem to understand," said the young fellow in a louder tone. "We want you to take a hand"—

"Ya-as; the stand o' corn has been unusual good this year."

"My friend," the young fellow then yelled, "will you take a hand in a game?"

"Ya-as; I was tellin' Mandy this mornin' how plenty an' how fat the game is this year."

"Oh, you go to the devil!" shouted the young fellow as he took his seat, while the other drummers unmercifully pestered him.

When Lanesboro was reached the old fellow got up, handed one of his Josh Billings cards to each one of the trio and then said to his interlocutor:

"Young man, while you are traveling on your cheek don't get any hayseed on your clothes or the other drummers will take you for a Rube and get you into some game and skin you."

Bright and Dark Days.

There are bright days and dark days, and we must take advantage of the former and be as little discouraged as possible by the latter. They are all in a lifetime.

A Tramp of Resource.

Much experience of thirsty tramps had caused the author of "An English Holiday," J. J. Hissey, to foreknow almost exactly what they would say to

"I BE MORTAL THIRSTY."

him. One day, when sending his motorcar slowly along a shady English road, he met one of this guild, who accosted him with the preliminary touch of his cap. Mr. Hissey anticipated him by exclaiming:

"I be mortal thirsty! Have you, good sir, the price of a glass of ale about you? I've driven nearly fifty miles today, and since the morning not a bite of food has passed my lips."

The look of astonishment that tramp gave me was a delight to observe. But this tramp was a man of ready resource, and, seeing I was a hopeless case, he rose to the occasion and promptly exclaimed, with what dignity he could command and with a comically serious expression:

"If there were a policeman in sight I would give you in charge for begging, that I would!"

Suite or Suit.

Pat had seen the word "suit" used in connection with furniture. Being in need of bedroom comforts, he entered a store with the purpose of buying some.

Pat—Hev yes a cheap bedroom suit?

Clerk (producing a pair of pajamas)—How would this do?

And the fight was on.—Minnesota Minnehaha.

A Hot Story.

A contributor to the Chino Herald, telling of experiences during a summer trip into the desert, narrates that while he watched a lizard run across a sunbaked open strip of sand it disappeared in a puff of vapor. The intense heat of the sand had turned the moisture of its body into steam, the pressure of which rose so high that the little creature was blown into bits so minute that no trace of it was afterward to be found. In backing up his statement he quotes an old prospector's allegation that in Death valley during the heat of the day water poured from a canteen will not reach the ground, being turned into steam as fast as it leaves the mouth of the canteen. Can you beat it?

Vacation

By MARTHA V. MONROE

Elisha Treadwell about the 1st of April saw in a newspaper among advertisements for summer hotels and boarding houses one that arrested his attention. It was this:

A widow with several grown sons and daughters, owning a country home, would like a few boarders for July and August. A small auto, tennis grounds and other means of amusement will be at the disposal of guests; references required.

Mr. Treadwell inferred what was not stated in the advertisement—that a guest would be received as a member of the family. He was obliged if he went on a vacation to go alone. Consequently he had no desire to go, for he was much dependent upon associates. In this country place he fancied he would obviate this difficulty. The "sons and daughters," especially the latter, seemed inviting. He entered into correspondence with the advertiser with the result that he engaged a room for his vacation in July.

He arrived in the evening about 8 o'clock, which was shortly before dark. A negro butler announced that most of the family had gone on a picnic and he expected them home at any minute. Miss Clara was somewhere about, but he didn't know where. Treadwell said he would wait. He went into the living room and, seeing a lounge, on which some one had evidently been reclining, for there were an afghan and a pillow on it, he sat down for a rest.

The twilight deepened. There seemed to be no one about to light the lamps, and the young man soon found himself in the dark. Tired from traveling, he stretched himself on the lounge. The first thing he knew, or, rather, didn't know, he was asleep.

He was awakened by a hand laid on his forehead—a soft hand, which he felt sure was feminine.

"Feel better?" The voice of the speaker was a melodious soprano.

Now, there was something extremely pleasant about this petting, which was, of course, intended for another, and Treadwell was not minded to bring it to a termination, so he simply said "Um!" without opening his mouth.

"I've brought up some supper for you. Do you want it?"

"Um, uh," grunted Treadwell, giving a negative intonation.

Meanwhile the hand was removed from the forehead and slid down to one of Treadwell's. This was becoming a member of the widow's family with a vengeance. Treadwell was somewhat troubled about the result of his accepting these attentions, but both the hand and the voice were so soft that he thought only of how to avoid interrupting them.

"I wish they'd come," the lady continued. "Mother said they'd surely be back by 7 o'clock, and it must be 9. I'm going to light up."

"Uh, uh!" grunted Treadwell, as though his throat were out of order, still holding on to the hand.

"Rather lie in the dark, eh? That's the way with me when I'm sick. I wonder what's become of the man who was to arrive this evening. If he should come and find the house dark it would be a poor reception. He might turn around and go back to the city. I wonder what he's like."

Treadwell could hardly help saying, "He's a fine fellow, and when you see him you will have met your fate," but he refrained. He was thinking that he would excite suspicion by silence when there was the sound of an automobile and a babel of voices approaching. Withdrawing his hand from hers, he rubbed his eyes, started up and exclaimed:

"I must have fallen asleep."

There was a subdued shriek. The girl hustled about and struck a match. She saw a strange man looking at her as if just awakened from sleep.

"Beg pardon," he said. "I'm Mr. Treadwell. I was waiting for some one to come in when I dozed off, I suppose."

"Are you sure you've been asleep?"

She raised the chimney of a lamp and touched the match to the wick. At the same time a noisy party of picnickers came up the steps and poured into the room.

"Mother," said the girl who had been petting the guest, "this is the gentleman that was to arrive"—

"I'm Elisha Treadwell," said that gentleman.

"Am happy to see you, Mr. Treadwell. I'm sorry you've had such a doleful reception."

"Don't mention it."

"Ethel, why didn't you light the lamps?"

"Why, mother, Jim was in here on the lounge, or I thought he was, and I didn't think he wanted a light. He had gone up to his room."

"He didn't," said Treadwell—"I mean I didn't mind sitting in the dark at all."

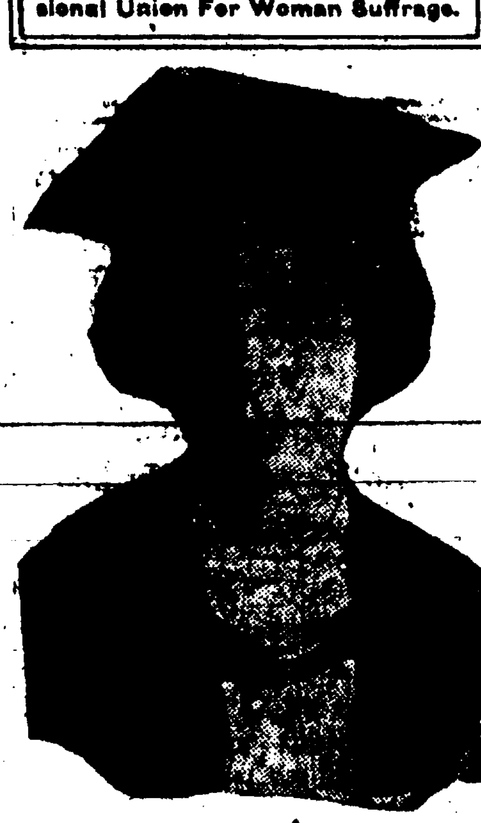
Mr. Treadwell was taken into the dining room, where a hot supper was served—with plenty of light—and it was evident to him that he had struck just the place he needed for a vacation. Now and again he caught Ethel looking at him suspiciously, but he put on an expression of unconscious guilt—if that expresses what he was trying to do—and at last she seemed satisfied.

The month of July passed only too rapidly for Mr. Treadwell, who found the companionship of the family very pleasant.

There is nothing more to this story barring the commonplace, except that Treadwell went back to the city at the end of his vacation engaged to Ethel.

Woman's World

College Girl at Head of Congressional Union For Woman Suffrage.



Copyright by Edmonston.

MISS ALICE PAUL.

Miss Alice Paul of New Jersey is chairman of the Congressional Union For Woman Suffrage.

Miss Paul is a graduate of Swarthmore college and has an M. A. and Ph. D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania. She is also a graduate of the New York school of philanthropy and studied at the Universities of Birmingham and London. She was formerly chairman of the congressional committee of the National American Woman Suffrage association and formerly a member of the board of the Pennsylvania State Woman Suffrage association.

The Congressional Union For Woman Suffrage is an organization which has as its basic work the establishment of a national suffrage amendment.

The women most interested in the suffrage movement felt that during the incoming of a new administration was the psychological moment for reviving interest or, rather, creating a new interest in the demand by women for an amendment to the national constitution embracing the enfranchisement of women. It was to this end that the Congressional union was formed, with Miss Alice Paul at its head, and which demonstrated in no unmistakable terms to President Wilson's administration the great strength of the movement for a national suffrage amendment.

Suffrage history was made that day preceding the inauguration of President Wilson, when approximately 8,000 women marched from the capitol at Washington up Pennsylvania avenue, past the White House and invaded the Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This demonstration was so beautiful in its pageantry and allegorical features that it very nearly overshadowed the interest excited in the minds of the people by the inaugural ceremonies themselves, and the Sixty-third congress entered upon its term of office fully informed upon one point at any rate—that many women were demanding the amendment.

STUNNING BATHING COSTUME

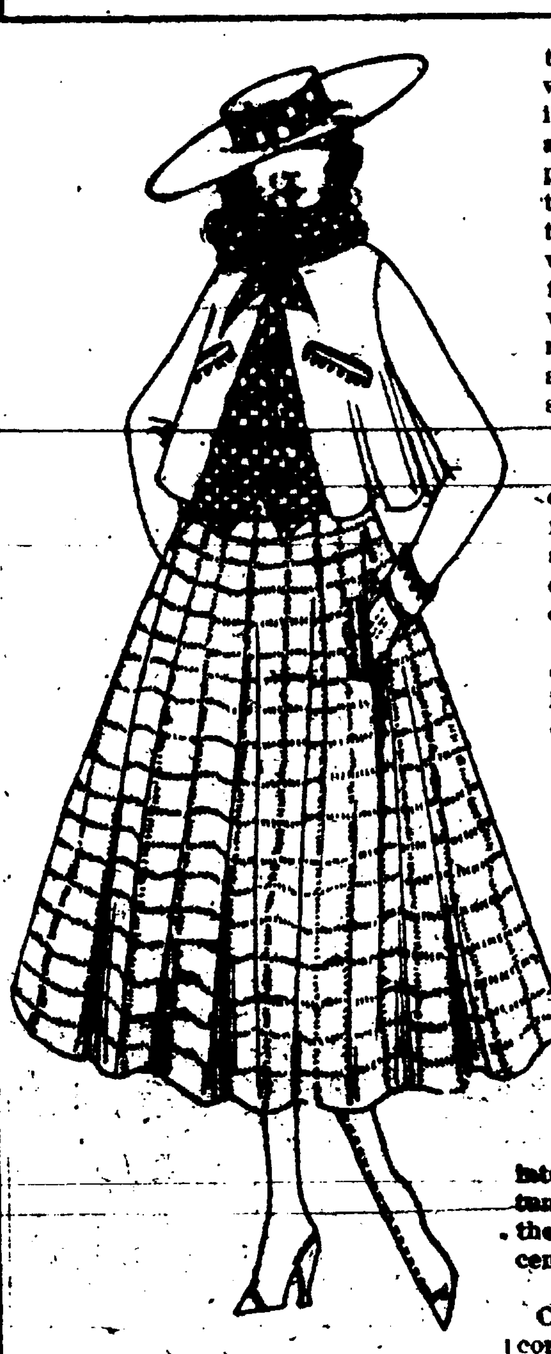
Black Satin Given Smart Touch by Red and White Striped Silk.

The girl who bathes in the ocean's briny waves this summer will like to remember herself afterward as having made a pretty picture on the sands with the alluring background of sparkling waves and cloud flecked summer

A SEASIDE FANCY.

sky. The costume pictured here will give her such a memory. It is of the ever serviceable black satin, lent distinction by an underblouse of red and white striped silk. The coquettish cap is red and white, and the white shoes are laced with red ribbons.

Swagger Gown Built of Two Fabrics With Picturesque Details



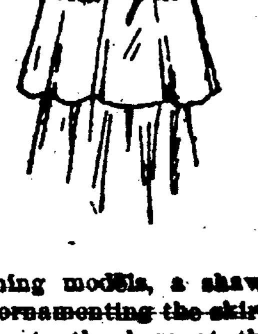
Designed by Hickson & Co., New York.

DESIGNERS this season are vying with one another in the revival of sweet simplicity and innocence in dress. A striking example of how much style can be included in one frock by the clever manipulation of two fabrics is shown in the gown illustrated. Any of the smart summer stuffs can be used in combination and perhaps black gabardine might be used for the full bolero coat.

The skirt might be of black and white check, and then as a swagger touch the check silk waistcoat and muffler could be of pink and white check silk. To make this extremely chic the skirt must be very short and full, and the same lines must be followed in the Eton jacket. To wear with this are high boots of black and white, with white silk hose, because in the swish and swirl of the skirt a dainty bit of hosiery may be exposed, and to be strictly in the picture the hose must match at least the shoe tops. The dashing sailor would have as its only garniture a flat band of pink and white silk, of which the waistcoat and muffler are made. Under the coat will be worn a soft blouse either of dimity or some of the wash silks.

* * *

For those who are fond of the checked suitings that are so smart for morning and general utility street wear there is a new variety of this design. Woolen suitings, checked, are showing shawl-like borders of the darker color in the check, these borders sometimes being five inches wide. The new checked material is cleverly made



into really stunning models, a shawl tunic frequently ornamenting the skirt, the point dipping to the hem at the center front.

* * *

Colored gloves are "in" again, in accordance with their annual spurt into fashion. While brilliant colors in gloves are not new, it seems very probable that they will be more generally accepted this year because of the extravagance in footwear. One usually associates gloves and shoes together. There are several compromises for the less daring woman who dislikes to clothe her dainty hands in bright blue, green and red kid. White gloves are very heavily stitched with these same shades, both at seams and on the back, giving a most attractive, smart appearance without being at all bizarre. Perhaps the prettiest turn of the new fashion is the repetition in fine kids of the lovely new shades of grays, tans and putty colors. They are unusually attractive in themselves in the soft, pliable leathers from which the new gloves are made. ANNA MAY.

MILLION MORE TO GET MAIL DELIVERY

Rural Route Changes Will Greatly Extend the Service.

Washington.—Mail facilities will be extended to 1,000,000 rural patrons before July 1, 1915, without increasing the present cost of service, according to a statement by Postmaster General Burleson. This, it is explained, will be done by readjusting present rural routes so as to eliminate duplications and unnecessary service and by means of the motor vehicle service authorized by congress.

Changes were authorized which, without curtailment of service, have reduced operating expenses $177,644. This sum has been utilized to establish 263 new routes serving 31,041 additional families, or approximately 155,205 additional persons. Extensions of existing service were put into effect involving 104 additional miles of travel by rural carriers. These extensions serve 1,202 additional families and approximately 6,010 additional persons.

In explanation of his plans Mr. Burleson says:

"The purpose is to enable the post-office department to meet just demands for mail service which thus far the department has been unable to provide. This can be done only by careful and painstaking readjustment of existing service. Thorough survey and study of existing conditions therefore have been made.

"In some localities it has been found there are unnecessary and unjustifiable duplications and retracings of travel by rural carriers. In other cases it appears that unusual privileges involving unnecessary service have been allowed. It is quite feasible to rectify these inequalities, and this is being done.

"Later we expect by utilizing modern motor vehicles on improved highways to extend many existing routes at no additional cost of service. As one of the results from this latter step the delivery zone from important postal centers will be doubled. Thus families in the area immediately tributary to these centers will be enabled to take full advantage of the parcel post as a means of transportation of farm products.

"Rural service will be extended to every farmer reasonably entitled to it as rapidly as the new adjustments can be made."

Slightly used 1915 Overland Demonstrator. $750.00. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

"SPITE UMBRELLA" DID IT.

Landlady Kept It and Had to Pay $102.

Anthony, Kan.—The famous Harper county umbrella, which has been in litigation for several months, became the undisputed property of Mrs. Mary Schoeneman of Harper a few days ago when a jury in the district court assessed her $2 for the property rights attached thereto, together with the costs in the case, which have mounted to $100.

Mrs. Schoeneman is the landlady at a rooming house in Harper. Mrs. Lillie Smith, with her daughter and two grandchildren, contracted for a room with the Schoenemans. Mrs. Smith says the contract price for the bed for four was 50 cents. Mrs. Schoeneman says it was 75 cents.

Mrs. Smith would pay only 50 cents when she left, and it was accepted. She forgot her umbrella. Mrs. Schoeneman held it for the twenty-five cent balance.

Mrs. Smith sued. The justice court gave her a verdict for $3.50 and $7 attorney fees. Mrs. Schoeneman appealed to a jury, and it found again for Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Schoeneman paid the costs and quit.

Room For All.

Any one can get a seat on the water wagon. It is one place where there is always plenty of room.—Philadelphia Press.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Ringworm.

There are few diseases of the skin easier to cure than ringworm of nonhairy parts of the body. It is, however, difficult to cure ringworm of the scalp and beard—especially the former. The reason for the intractability of ringworm of the scalp and beard is that the fungus (a vegetable parasite, the trichophyton) grows down into the hair follicles, and it is very difficult to make well recognized antiparasitics penetrate to the seat of the trouble without damaging the skin. It requires easily six months to a year of treatment to cure ringworm on the scalp or beard. Any one suffering from ringworm should place himself under the observation of a physician or a specialist on diseases of the skin if he wants to be cured. A plain sulphur ointment of one dram of sulphur to an ounce of benzoated lard, a small portion rubbed into affected localities night and morning, will usually and steadily cure ringworm of the nonhairy localities.

The Buildings Are Being More Generally Used by the Public.

Public schools are more and more being thrown open for more general use by the public than the mere instruction of children. In many cities they are becoming social centers and especially places where free public lectures are held. This movement has been a very extensive one in New York city and is spreading to other communities. Philadelphia has thrown open its free schools for public use, but according to the board of education, which recently issued a statement through its president, Henry R. Edmunds, this fact is not fully appreciated in the Quaker City. Some criticism having arisen over the use for these purposes of the William Penn high school, Mr. Edmunds sent out the following statement:

"The board of education not only has no objection to the use of public school auditoriums as social centers, but actually encourages a more general use of these halls."

The infrequency with which the school buildings are used in the evenings in Philadelphia is due, not to the attitude of the authorities, but to the lack of interest manifested by the public, according to Mr. Edmunds. He added:

"There is assuredly no reason why such an auditorium as the one in the William Penn High School For Girls should not be open to any respectable organization that applies to the board of education for its use. The only cost would be a fee of about $2 for the janitor's services. Of course the public school buildings are closed to sectarian or political meetings, and I believe everybody agrees that they should be, but to their use for neighborhood gatherings, free lectures and entertainments there never has been any objection. If the halls are not often used for purposes other than formal education it is certainly no fault of the board of education."

Not only public school auditoriums but the halls in Carnegie libraries are available, at virtually no expense, for public gatherings, Mr. Edmunds pointed out, and for the use of the latter, too, he said, there seldom were any applicants.

Mr. Edmunds' view was in agreement with that of William T. Tilden, chairman of the board of education's committee on property, who has taken a leading part in the movement toward bringing the home and school into closer relationship. "So far as it is feasible all public property should give the greatest possible benefit to the public," he said.

A Municipal Aid.

The City Parks association of Philadelphia has for many years performed a most useful function for that city. It has managed to combine and concentrate the efforts of a large number of civic organizations upon a certain definite line of endeavor. This was originally, as its name indicates, the creation of a comprehensive park system—the enlargement of existing breathing spaces, the creation of new ones and the linking of all into a well ordered system. While this great work is still in the making, the association has expanded its functions, and it has done yeoman service in keeping alive high ideals of city planning, teaching the people of Philadelphia the importance of the larger vision in dealing with problems of urban beautification and pointing out far ahead of their actual realization the great works which must be carried through if Philadelphia is to continue to be a city of homes, alive to the progress of the times, a beautiful as well as a comfortable place to live and work in.

Portland (Ore.) School Garden.

The Shattuck school garden, located in the foreign residence section of the city, was organized in January of 1914, securing a piece of land 100 feet square. This lot was an unsightly dumping ground for all sorts of debris. The boys took quick action in clearing this ground and removed in all ten tons of rubbish, besides clearing the stumps, and within a very short time had transformed this eyesore into a garden which was a surprise to all after having first viewed the same place before its transformation.

Movies For Children.

The Atlanta (Ga.) chamber of commerce has definitely formulated plans to present moving pictures especially selected to please and instruct children. These children's movies will be shown every Saturday morning.

LENDS AUNT $5; NOW HEIR.

Youth Will Get Part of Large Estate Under Her Will.

Logansport, Ind.—As a result of lending $5 to an aunt in Greeley, Col., A. B. Judson of this city has become heir to a part of a large estate left by the woman, who recently died. Attorneys notified him that he had been named in the will, and he is now en route to Greeley to claim his part of the estate.

Judson had not heard from his aunt for several years until a year ago, when he received a letter from her requesting him to lend her $5. He complied with her request and received a letter of thanks. He never heard from her again.

Heart's Desire.

Warden—No. 41144, do you wish any book from the library? Prisoner—Yes; I'd like to have a railroad guide.—Philadelphia Ledger.

10 per cent. discount on Ford tires. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

HELPFUL HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES

Device For Sprinkling Clothes Evenly and Quickly.

For the purpose of aiding in the operation of sprinkling the clothes prior to the ironing a resident of Canada has invented a cup which distributes the water very thoroughly and does it in a much more satisfactory manner than the old method of dipping the hand into the fluid and flirting it over the clothes. The new cup has a handle, and adjacent to the same, in a position convenient to be controlled by the thumb, there is a trigger which controls the flow of water through perforations in the bottom. Press the trigger and a score of tiny streams are released and flow in an even and gentle maner from the cup. Release the trigger and the flow is immediately stopped.

Roast Pigeons.

Select plump pigeons, pluck and draw. Rub the inside and outside lightly with salt and pepper. Make a stuffing of equal parts of chopped celery and breadcrumbs seasoned with a little minced onion and a pinch of powdered sage. Moisten this stuffing with milk and melted butter. Stuff the pigeons with teaspoonfuls of this mixture, dropped in lightly. Place a thin slice of fat bacon over the breast of each bird, securing it with a small metal or wooden skewer. Lay them in a buttered pan, breast upward, and roast in a moderate oven. Cook the giblets in a little salted water, chop fine and add to the drippings in the roasting pan. Thicken with flour and add water sufficient to make the gravy.

Boiled Leg of Mutton.

Remove entirely the thin outer skin, but not the fat from the mutton. Place in kettle and cover with boiling water. Bring quickly to boiling point, boil five minutes and skim. Set on back of range and simmer until tender. When half done add one tablespoonful of salt. If desired brown take out of water when tender, put in a hot oven for a few minutes and serve as roast. If not browned serve with a white sauce. In making the same instead of using milk use one-half milk and one-half mutton stock (the water in which the mutton was boiled). Into the sauce put two finely chopped hard cooked eggs.

Cabbage Salad.

Beat the yolks of three eggs and one-fourth of a cupful of sugar until light. Add two teaspoonfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of dry mustard, one teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper and one-half of a cupful of vinegar. Cook in a double boiler until thick and stir in one tablespoonful of butter. Cool and mix in lightly one cupful of thick, sour cream, either whipped or plain. Chop one small head of cabbage and one cupful of celery, add one teaspoonful of salt, mix with the dressing and chill.

Green Tomato Preserves.

Required, eight pounds of smooth green tomatoes, seven pounds of sugar, one ounce of ginger and mace, mixed, and the juice of four lemons. Pierce each of the tomatoes with a fork and put them in the preserving kettle with all the other ingredients. Heat slowly, then boil until the tomatoes are clear; then skim them out and boil the sirup until thick. Put the tomatoes into jars and pour in the hot sirup.

Creamed Potatoes.

Make a white sauce in the double boiler, using two tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, pepper and one cupful of milk. Have cold boiled potatoes, sliced or diced; add to the sauce and serve when well heated through. Sprinkle with grated cheese or chopped parsley just before serving.

Ink Stains.

To remove ink stains from cloth or other absorbent substance dissolve four ounces of citric acid in two quarts of water that has been previously boiled and cooled. Then add six or eight ounces of a strong, strained solution of borax.

Bean Cakes.

Mold left over baked beans into cakes, first binding them together with beaten egg. Fry as you would fry potato cakes or fish cakes. Place on a dish and garnish with slices of pickle and sprigs of parsley.

It Is the Air or Moisture That Makes It Look White or Red.

There is a general belief that sunlight is white and therefore that the sun is white. But this is a long way from the real condition of things. The sun is a bright blue, as blue in color as seems the water of a deep mountain lake. It is the air that makes the sun seem white.

Everybody has noticed when the air is very foggy that the sun appears as a red ball, as red as a redhot poker. Yet we know the sun hasn't changed at all. It is the mist in the air that makes the color seem different. And in the dawn and dusk, no matter how clear the air may be, the sun is much redder in color than when it is overhead in the middle of the day. The reason for this is that in the morning and evening we see the sun through a thicker belt of air. It is this thicker air which makes it look redder, just as it is the fog which has the same effect. If the air were taken away entirely, then we should expect the sun to be still less red.

Since in the middle of the day the sun is white, how could it be less red? By being blue.

The atmosphere is really like a thick orange colored veil spread between the world and the bright blue sun. Like a veil it dims the light, and its color acts as a filter. Actually the air stops most of the blue rays, but lets nearly all the orange colored rays come through.

It has been quite definitely shown that if it were not for the orange colored veil of the air we could not live upon the earth today. Even as it is the actinic rays of sunlight give sunstroke in summer, and it is in the blue and violet rays that the damage is done. The air softens the sunlight enough for us to bear it.

A few million years hence the sun will be yellow, and already some of its earlier blue heat is gone. But for a million years ahead—"we should worry!"—New York American.

TAKING A PERFECT BREATH.

Proper Method of Filling the Entire Lung Cavity With Air.

It does not suffice to breathe pure air. It must be properly breathed. All breathing should be done through the nose—never through the mouth—and, if possible, in the open air, or, at least, before an open window, and several times daily.

The passage of air through the nose has the advantage of being warmed and moistened and, in reality, filtered.

While deep breathing has been advised and written about during recent years, it is interesting to know that oriental teachers and philosophers have known and practiced it for generations. This best of all practices may not promote muscular strength or increase the size of the biceps, but it surely makes directly for the health of the lungs, heart, liver and abdominal organs, and thereby greatly and surely relieves the brain.

To take a perfect breath:

Stand erect by an open window or out of doors. Pucker up the lips as though starting to whistle and slowly blow out the breath and empty the lungs of air. Then, closing the mouth, breathe through the nose, inhaling slowly and steadily, filling the entire lung cavity, which is done by bringing into play the diaphragm, which, descending, exerts a gentle pressure on the abdomen. In the final movement the lower part of the abdomen will be drawn in, which movement gives the lungs a support and also helps to fill the highest points of the lungs. Retain the breath for a few seconds. Then once again pucker up the lips as if to whistle and through the small opening slowly and gently exhale the breath.—Boston Post.

The Sun In Alaska.

Noon on Dec. 21 at Fairbanks, Alaska, is identical with midnight, June 21, at the same place except that it is usually 130 degrees colder and there is snow on the ground. In winter the sun in interior Alaska rises about 10 o'clock and sinks out of sight again about 2 in the afternoon.

The temperature in the latter part of December usually is 40 degrees below zero. Sometimes it goes down to 60 below. In summer the thermometer on June 21 will often show 90 degrees in the shade, thus giving a range of 150 degrees.—Popular Mechanics.

Exchange of Courtesies.

One of the keenest journalists and wits, Moritz Gottlieb Saphir, had the better of the irate stranger against whom he ran by accident at the corner of a street in Munich. "Beast!" cried the offended person without waiting for an apology. "Thank you," said the journalist, "and mine is Saphir."

From an Author's Journal.

I mortgaged my home to purchase an automobile; then the auto, in a humorous freak, ran down and disabled for life the man who held the mortgage. And to think I had so many enemies I had hoped to put out of business with that same machine!—Atlanta Constitution.

At Our Boarding House.

"We become what we eat," said the theosophist without any excuse whatsoever.

"No wonder I feel like a menagerie," volunteered the cheerful idiot. "I've been eating hash for a month."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Bells.

The invention of bells is attributed to the Egyptians, who are credited with having made use of percussion [illegible] to announce the [illegible] of Osiris.

D/34

FULTON FELL IN A SWIFT GAME

Student Farmers Made Hits When Needed, Their Pitcher Proving an Enigma to the Locals

In a game that broke all speed records for high school teams in this section, the Fulton high school base ballists went down to defeat Saturday at the hands of the New York State School of Agriculture, of Morrisville. The final tally was 5-3 and, although the locals were out-pointed the entire route, they staged a rally in the ninth inning and had all the earmarks of a Garrison finish until a pop fly knocked it on the head. The locals showed speed, however, and deserve great credit for putting up a game fight against the older and more experienced college team. The Fultonians had a better fielding record but, as usual the hit column was not burdened with counts for the home lads, while the visitors pounded the pill hard at the proper moments.

Philpot, the Morrisville pitcher, gave one of the neatest exhibitions of slab work that has been seen here in some time. He had nothing but his glove and a prayer, but he used his thinking apparatus. Fulton boys could not seem to nick him when hits meant runs. Just to show that he had something in stock, he fanned nine Fulton lads, and many of those strickouts came when runners were perching on the pillows, begging for a bingle.

Barnes started out well, but in the fourth inning he caved and the "Aggies" bunched three hits and scored two runs. "Honey" pulled himself together and managed to plug along until the seventh when things began to look ominous again and O'Brien took the mound. One hit was the sum total of the visitors' efforts against "Ober" in the last two frames.

The visitors went out by the one-two-three route in the first. Fulton managed to get one man on by an error of Chase, the visiting short-stop who booted everything that came his way, but the runner, D. O'Brien, was marooned on second when Martin whiffed.

A snappy double play, engineered by Martin, Kraus and Keeler staved off a Morrisville tally in the second. Fulton went out in record time, Philpot pitching only five balls.

Both teams had men on the paths in the third. Morrisville, with two down started things with a hit by Dunton. Fritz left him on second with a weak roller to Barnes. Barnes drove one into Chase's slipper mitts and made first safely in Fulton's half of the inning. Keeler promptly fanned and Bray was out on a long fly to center field.

In the third, the visitors finally took Barnes' number. Robinson flied out to Thompson and Nuhn was out on a fly to Martin. Banner upset things with a two-bagger. Helfer picked out one for a single and Banner scored. George's hit scored Helfer.

Philpot actually passed a man in the fourth, but no one else reached first base for Fulton in that inning. In the fifth the locals tallied their first hit of the game against the Morrisville wizard, when Barnes hit into right field. Keeler speeded the game up by striking out. The farmers added another run to their count in the fifth. After Philpot had grounded out, Dunton hit safely, and went to third on Fritz's single. Robinson flied one to second base and Wilcox could not handle the ball in time to catch Dunton at the home station.

Fulton's hour came in the sixth. Bray flied out to center. D. O'Brien got a life on an error by Chase. Martin drove one at the same player and Chase booted again. Wilcox hit to Dunton but O'Brien beat the throw to the plate. Thompson and Kraus fanned.

The eighth was productive of two runs for Morrisville. O'Brien was on the mound in that inning and the first man, Nuhn, grounded out. Banner lined out a hit, stole second, took third when Wilcox joggled Helfer's hard hit liner and scorel when George hit to Martin. Martin had plenty of time to catch Banner at the plate but he uncorked a throw that Bray couldn't have reached if he were Larry McLean and two runners scored. Chase hit to O'Brien and after "Ober" threw to Kraus, George tried to score on the play, but was out at home by a large margin.

After Morrisville had gone out in order in the ninth the fans were crying for action from the local team and the boys went to bat with a determination to bring home the bacon. Wilcox hit along the third base line and when the first sacker muffed the throw, "Socks" made second by a hair. Thompson sent him to third with a neat bunt, but Kraus made it two down by popping to Fritz. It was O'Brien's chance to make good and the lanky lad produced the proper article in the shape of a two-bagger down the left field foul line, on which Wilcox scored. With O'Brien on third it was up to Keeler. James tried hard but a long fly to left was gathered in by Helfer and the game was over.

The outfielders of both teams put up games that savored of the big leagues. D. O'Brien, the local center fielder went back to the fence for a long fly from Dunton's bat in the seventh. Thompson took some hard chances and played his position faultlessly.

Kraus accepted fifteen chances on first base without an error, but was weak with the stick as usual. Holfer, Banner and Dunton starred at the bat for the winners.

About 250 people attended the game which was completed in less than one hour and fifteen minutes, a record for the park.

The score:

Fulton

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Keeler, 3b.	5	0	0	3	1	1
Bray, c.	4	0	0	3	2	0
D. O'Brien, cf.	4	1	0	1	0	0
Martin, ss.	4	0	0	2	b	1
Wilcox, 2b.	3	1	1	2	2	1
Thompson, rf.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Kraus, 1b.	4	0	0	13	2	0
Pullen, lf.	4	1	1	0	0	0
H. O'Brien, p.	1	0	1	0	1	0
	34	3	4	27	17	3

New York State School of Agricult.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Fritz, 1b.	5	0	1	10	0	0
Robinson, c.	4	0	0	9	1	0
Nuhn, cf.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Banner, 3b.	4	2	2	0	3	1
Helfer, lf.	4	2	3	3	0	0
George, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Chase, ss.	4	0	0	0	4	1
Philpot, p.	4	0	0	1	3	0
Dunton, 2b.	4	1	2	0	1	1
	37	5	9	27	9	6

Score by innings:

Fulton ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2—3
N. Y. S. S. A....0 0 0 2 1 0 0 2 0—5

Two-base hits—Banner, H. O'Brien.

Double-plays—Martin to Kraus to Keeler; O'Brien to Kraus to Bray.

First base on balls—off Philpot 1.

Struck-out—by Philpot, 9; by Barnes, 2; by O'Brien, 2.

Hits—off Barnes, 8 in 7 innings; off O'Brien, 1.

Stolen bases—D. O'Brien, 2; Pullen Helfer, 3; Banner, Dunton. Sacrifice hit, Thompson.

Umpires McCullum and Wright.

STATE ST. TEAM FELL BEFORE PICKETT

The Fourth St. School leaguers won a fast and exciting game from the State St. team on the Athletic Park diamond Saturday morning. The final score was 3-1. Draper did the twirlig for State st. and although he was very stingy with the hits his support failed him at critical times, and the winners were able to push over a lead of p runs in the 2d inning which was too much for the State streeters to overcome.

Pickett held the firing line for the winners and allowed two hits, fanning seven men. A large crowd of fans witnessed the battle.

The line-ups: State st., Walts, c.; Larber, 3b.; Crandall, 2b.; Allen, lf.; Palmer, 1b.; Sylvester, ss.; Draper, p.; Edgarton, cf.; Feldman, c.

Fourth st., Wallace, c.; Youmans, 1b.; Pickett, p.; Cole, 3b.; Lago, lf.; Rathbun, 2b.; Knight, rf.; Fitzgerald, cf.; DeBarbour, ss.

Tire Vulcanizing. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

ROWANS WON IN 13 INNINGS

Pitchers Hit Hard by Sluggers of Both Teams; Weak Arms the Cause

Before a crowd of 500 people, the Red Men of this city went down to defeat yesterday afternoon at the Fair Grounds at the hands of the Rowan Stars of Oswego, in the thirteenth inning, by the score of 13-10. The game was loosely played by both teams ad was featured by heavy hitting. The conditions of the diamond made good fielding impossible and both teams are credited with hits that would have never passed the infield on a good diamond.

Johnnie Painter was in the pit for the Red Men and Feeley did the hurling for Oswego. Both men were lambasted to all corners of the lots. Twenty hits off Feeley are credited to the Red Men while the Oswego lads nicked Painter for nineteen safe bigles. Painter made his 1915 debut and his arm was in no condition for a full game to say nothing of an extra inning contest.

The visitors got to the Indian twirler in the fourth, when hits by Shainhholtz, J. Cotter and Foster netted two runs. In the fifth, hits by Heisler and Cavalier, coupled with two passes and a hit batsman, netted three more tallies for the visitors. Painter was very light on the control and passed seven men during the game.

Fulton tallied in the fuorth when B. Ingamells and Fayette came through with singles and Hart and McCullum repeated the stunt. Fulton got three in the fifth. One in the seventh and two in the eighth went to the visitors but Fulton tied up the score by bringin a quartette of tallies in the last inning.

The tenth, eleventh and twelfth rolled past with ltitle hitting and no scoring by either side. In the thirtenth, the vitistors began to think of their waiting suppers and started things. O'Neil was pased, Higgins fanned. W. Cotter also got a free trip to first and Heisler made it two down by flying out. Cavalier was safe when McCullum tried to catch O'Neil at home but failed. Shainholtz got a walk filling the cushions. J. Cotter walloped the pill into center and two men scored. Foster whiffed.

Hits by Ingmells and Brown were wasted in Fulton's half of the innig for the ext three me were easy outs.

The score:

Fulton

	R	H	E
Dingle, 3b.	1	3	1
H. Ingamells, 2b.	0	2	0
McCullum, ss.	3	3	0
B. Ingamelles, lf.	3	4	0
Brown, cf.	2	2	0
Paige, 1b.	1	1	0
Fayette, c.	0	2	0
Hart, rf.	0	2	0
Painter, p.	0	2	0
	10	20	1

Oswego

	R	H	E
O'Neil, ss.	1	2	1
Higgins, 3b.	2	1	1
W. Cotter, cf.	3	5	0
Heisler 1b.	1	1	0
Cavalier, 2b.	2	4	0
Shainholtz, rf.	2	3	0
J. Cotter, lf.	0	2	0
Foster, c.	11	1	0
Feeley, p.	1	0	0
	13	19	2

Umpires Pringle and Van Buren.

The st Shortstops.

President Tener says the National league is better equipped with shortstops than the American. He names Bancroft of the Phillies, Maranville of the Braves, Fletcher of the Giants, O'Mara of the Dodgers, Herzog of the Reds and Gerber of the Pirates. President Johnson has filed a demurrer, declaring that his league boasts of real stars in Barry of the Athletics, Peckinpaugh of the Yankees, Scott of the Red Sox, Bush of the Tigers, Weaver of the White Sox and McBride of the Senators. Take your pick.

Players Pick Killifer.

National league players say that William Killifer of the Phillies is far and away the best catcher in that circuit, and they do not except Archer of the Cubs.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Captain T. L. Huston, Part Owner of the Yanks.

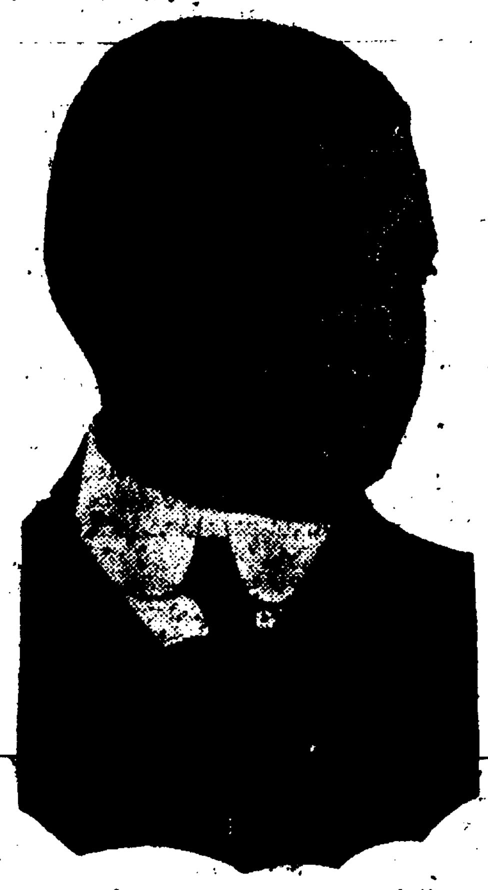


Photo by American Press Association.

Captain Thomas L. Huston, who, with Colonel Jacob Ruppert, owns the New York American Baseball club, is forty-seven years old and is an engineer and contractor by profession. He got his military title in the Spanish-American war and since that time has won fame and fortune dredging the more important harbors of Cuba. Captain Huston has always been an enthusiastic baseball fan and since acquiring wealth has desired to become owner of a big league team. It was he who made the mysterious bid for the Chicago Cubs last summer and for awhile had an option on them. He would not take the club, however, unless he could get John McGraw to manage it, and, finding that could not be arranged, he gave up the project. Last winter he and Colonel Ruppert bought the New York Yanks outright.

Mile a Minute Hydroplane.

Commodore James A. Pugh, the millionaire Chicago sportsman, has started construction of a twenty foot hydroplane into which he will crowd 2,000 horse power.

The new boat, to be christened Disturber V., will be, by all odds, the most heavily powered twenty foot hydroplane in the world, and Commodore Pugh's experiments are watched by speedboat men with immense interest. The new boat is designed by Ned Simmons of Chicago, who planned the Disturber IV., which went to England last year and was deprived of the opportunity of lifting the Harmsworth international trophy by the outbreak of the war, which caused the cancellation of the race. He expects the new Disturber to turn sixty miles per hour. The twenty footer has twenty-four cylinders.

Kling's Foresight.

Johnny Kling when he was a major league baseball catcher believed that idleness did not pay. Consequently the ex-Cub today is earning more money than he did when he was a member of the world's championship Chicago club. He is a billiard expert and in addition owns a handsome billiard room in Kansas City. And all this came about because he refused to be idle.

"I found that I liked billiards when I was a young man and devoted my spare time to that game. I did not do it merely as recreation, but with the idea that I would learn the game and the business and devote my time to it in the off season and when I quit baseball. Billiards is a scientific pastime, requiring a good eye and steady nerve. That is ideal recreation for a ball player."

A New Golf Marvel.

Harry B. Davis of San Francisco, who surprised the golfing world by beating a field including such prominent players as "Chick" Evans, Heinrich Schmidt, H. Chandler Egan and others, was never heard of in golf circles until late last summer, when his first real stunt was the defeat of Jack Neville. Davis is originally of Colorado Springs, having gone to Portland, Ore., from his home town and from there to San Francisco last fall. He gained national prominence by his performances in the tournament held under the auspices of the Panama-Pacific exposition, April 19-25.

Easier.

"After I wash my face I look in the mirror to see if it's clean," confided little Doris. "Don't you?"

"Don't have to. I look at the towel," joyfully rejoined Willie.—Browning's Magazine.

Officer Brown Gave Motor Good Try-out

Patrolman Brown will be assigned to the police motorcycle for the next two weeks, according to a statement made by Chief of Police Dyer this orning. Another officer will be detailed to the work at the expiration of that period and the men will alternate on the machine all summer. The machine was returned from the factory aSturday night, where it had been sent for repairs after one of the policemen had suffered a collision while trying it out.

The motor was given a thorough try-out yesterday by Officer Brown and is in first class condition. It was suggested today that the motor-policeman wear a khaki suit or clothes which will serve to keep his identity secret from speeders who are quick to recognize a mounted policeman and who moderate their speed while he is in sight. Chief Dyer stated that he did not think the men should be dressed in motor suits as the police have to furnish their own uniforms and every man would be obliged to buy a suit as they will all be detailed to the motorcycle.

The machine will patrol 1st st., on both sides of the river, Broadway, Oneida st., Cayuga st., 2d, 3d and 4th sts., Hannibal st., Worth st. and the state roads which are within the city limits. No vigorous campaign of arrests will be started, according to Chief Dyer, but the policeman detailed to the motor will be required to warn all speeders in the outlying districts at the first offense, and very little leniency will be shown to those caught violating the ordinance in the down-town sections.

SENECA HAS TABERNACLE.

Men Built It In a Single Day—Seats 1,000 Persons.

Seneca, Kan.—A community tabernacle was built here in one day. At 8 o'clock the business and professional men of the town gathered with hammers, saws, planes and nails and went to work. By 6 o'clock the immense building was completed.

The tabernacle has a seating capacity of 1,000 people and will be used during the summer for the Sunday night meetings and for a community center for social affairs.

The band boys co-operated in its erection and will use it for their weekly concerts. The ladies of the city prepared and served dinner at noon to several hundred people.

The Rev. Charles A. Richard is the community pastor and one of the prime spirits in the erection of this tabernacle.

Revenue from Hen's Eggs

The Census Bureau is authority for the statement that the crop of hens' eggs in this country last year was valued at $700,000,000, plus. By way of graphic comparison it is also stated that this sum is greater than the value of the average wheat crop of thec ountry for the past ten years. It is true that this enormous amount was by no means all profit for the owner of the hens, but the same may be said of any other commodity resulting from farm activities. Even if, as may well be supposed, the figures given to the census takers were exaggerated by non-mathematical farm owners, the American hen is a factor which mustb e reckoned with in enumerating the assets of agriculture.—Rochester Chronicle and Democrat.

A few broken lots of house paint at cost. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

WARD'S BOXERS FIGHT FRIDAY

Fast Work Expected of Boys Who Have Already Made Good Accounting

Fulton will be represented in the Syracuse Arena for the second time in as many weeks Friday night when two promising young boxers from this city will take on two comers from the Flower town. Willie Meany, a protege of John ("Tunk") Ward, the local manager of boxers, will meet Young Ross, a fast young Syracuse lad, in a four-round semi-final set-to, and Eddie Beasaw rated as the fastest liltle man in these parts will meet Eddie Veau, the Canadian boxer, in a four-round bout at 116 pounds ringside. Meany will also fight at 116 pounds.

Both boys are well known here and have many good battles to their credit. They have been training faithfully under the tutelage of Ward and are in prime condition, ready to put up the battle of their young lives. Meany made a good impression in his Syracuse debut two weeks ago by hanging it on Young Crozier who is the idol of the Arena fight fans and who had never met his match untli the advent of Meany. Willie showed the Syracuse lad a few new tricks and outfought and outboxed him all the way.

Beasaw's ability is well known, in fact he is so fast and clever and packs such a punch that he has had difficulty in getting boys into the ring with him. His opponent Friday is an experienced and rugged fighter, who should be pickings for the clever local lad who excels at long range.

The boys will be accompanied to the Arena by a delegation from this city, and the trip will probably be made by automobile. Both boys will wind up theirh ard training Thursday and both are within a pound of the weight at the present time. Ward is trying to arrange for bouts for some of the rest of his string, but nothing definite has been arranged as yet.

Rubber tires for buggies, also baby cabs and go-carts. Van Wagenen Inc. adv133

LEGAL NOTICES

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF OSWEGO.—Edna I. Sharp, Plaintiff, against Lewlla Newton, J. Clifton Larkin, Bridget Gibbons, Henderson & Thompson Company, Defendants.

Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the Court House, in the City of Syracuse, New York, on the 22d day of May, 1915, and duly entered in the Oswego County Clerk's Office, on the 24th day of May, 1915, I, the undersigned, the referee, duly appointed in and by said judgment for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 10th day of July, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the City Hall, No. 67 East First Street, South, in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, New York, the real estate directel by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the City of Fulton, New York, known and describel as three rods off from the East end of Lot No. 1 of Block No. 512 of the original Village of Fulton.

Dated May 24, 1915.

H. L. GILMAN,
Referee.

FRED'K G. SPENCER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
28½ East First Street,
Fulton, N. Y. 5-24-5t

THE QUIRK

Matinees, 5c
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.
CONTINUOUS — 2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY
"THE VENDETTA"
A beautiful dramatization from the Novel by Marie Corelli
and
CHARLES CHAPLIN
in
MABEL'S MARRIED LIFE

TUESDAY
Mary Ryan and Harry Mestayer
in
The Cohan and Harris Farce
"STOP THIEF"
and
CHARLES CHAPLIN
in
"A Gentleman of Nerve"

WEDNESDAY
Lyda Borelli in "THE NAKED TRUTH"

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 134 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1915 | *Price One Cent*

Mass Meeting Tonight in Oak St. School, to Give West Siders an Opportunity of Learning Why Good Business Policy Demands That Falley Seminary Should Be Bought and Paid for at Rate of $1000 a Year Plus Interest Upon $16,000. Be on Hand at 7:45 O'Clock

Italians of Fulton Will Not Leave Their Peaceful Pursuits

In spite of the fact that the Italian Government has called all the men born between 1875 and 1895 who are subjects of the Crown to the colors, and although there are at least two hundred Italians who live here who are eligible for military service under the latest edict, it is not likey that there will be any great exodus of Italians from Fulton, because of the war. In order to learn the sentiment of the Italian population here in this crisis, several leaders of the Italian element here were interviewed and the consensus of opinion seems to be that the sons of Italy who reside here are perfectly content to stay here and do not, for the most part, intend to go back to the old country for the war.

Antonio Fusco, generally recognized as the [illegible] of the Italia element here, stated this morning that there were at least 200 Italians in the city, and when asked how many he expected to leave for the war, said very emphatically "Not One!"

The same feeling seems to prevade the Italians of other cities in the United States and it is certain that the Italian Governmet will be disappointed if it anticipates the return of a large number of Italian reservists. The Italian who reach this country settle down and work for the most part and many of them would not consider a return to the war. It has not been learned whether or not the Italian government will adopt the same policy as the Greek government announced when the Balkan War started, viz: Confiscating the property of all those who did not return to fight, if they were eligible for military service. When the Balkan war started upwards of 30,000 Greeks left for their native soil in a month, but it is evident that the Italians here will not follow suit, although the war is the chief topic of conversation among them.

It had been predicted that a great labor shortage would ensue in this country if the Italian government declared war, but in view of the statements of several Italians here who are in a position to know, this city will not suffer.

ROUMANIA ENTERING WAR WITH ALLIES

London, May 25.—The Roumanian government is negotiating with the Allies. Great enthusiasm prevails.

Dr. E. J. Dillon, Rome ocrrespondent of the Daily Telegraph, is convinced Roumania will fight on the side of the Allies.

The general belief that Roumania is on the brink of war for the fulfillment of her national ideals has been strengthened by Italy's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary," says the Times' correspondent at Bucharest.

Celebrations of the anniversary of the coronation of the late King Carol were held on Sunday and were attended with unusual fervor. King Ferdinand and Queen Marie were present at a great military review.

SETTLEMENT EFFECTED IN GARDENER-WHORL CASE

The interesting case of Commissioner of Charities Woodbury vs. Ellen Gardner, the trial of which occupied all day Saturday, was settled last night when court reconvened at 5.30 o'clock. A settlement had been forecasted by attorneys for both sides Saturday. George M. Fanning, the City Attorney, represented the Commissioner, and Robert Pendergast appeared for Mrs. Gardner.

The city brought suit to compel Mrs. Gardner to maintain her married daughter, Mrs. Edward Whorl, who has been under the care of the charities bureau for some time. Edward Whorl, the husband, claims that he is unable to envage in steady labor as a result of an accident which he suffered six years ago, and Mrs. Whorl was also declared to be in poorhealth and unable to work, by Dr. Fox, who has attended the family. The Whorl family occupies a house owned by Mrs. Gardner and the mother has from time to time assisted the daughter by paying grocery bills [illegible]cing her money whenever she saw fit. Whorl has also supported his family without difficulty, except on a few occasions, until January of this year.

During the testimonf of Wrs. Whorl events which led to her divorce from her first husband, Fred Randall, a former resident of this city, were brought to light. Mr. Randall now lives in Syracuse and the divorce courts in awarding him the decree also gave him the custody of their child, Mary Randall, wo has continued to live with her mother.

The settlement effected last ebening calls for a payment of the sum of $1.50 weekly to the city by Mrs. Gardner, which sum shall be given to Mrs. Whorl for the period of three months, as long as she occupies the house owned by Mrs. Gardner. If, however, she leaves the house, the sum of $5 weekly shall be paid. Judg Cobille refused to allow any settlement which covered a period of more than three months. At the end of that time, the city must bring another action if it wishes to compel Mrs. Gardner to support her daughter further.

MRS. WELCH GETS $3050 DAMAGES

Railroad Company and Plaintiff in Damage Suit Effect a Compromise

The Ontario and Western R. R. company has settled the suit for damages brought by Mrs. Herbert Welch of 61 First st. for injuries received at the Fulton station last October. Mrs. Welch was run down on the platform of the station by a baggage truck, in charge of D. B. Soper, the baggageman. She sustained severe injuries to her side and one rib was misplaced, and as a result of her injuries she has been in poor health since.

Suit was brought in the Supreme Court and the case was dated for May 18. The sum asked was $10,000. Robert Pendergast represented Mrs. Welch.

C. W. Cullinan of Oswego, attorney for the railroad company, endeavored to effect a compromise for the sum of $1800, but this offer was refused. Two days before the case came to trial A. J. Andrus, the chief counsel of the Ontario & Western company came to this city and a conference was held, as a result of which a compromise was made, by which Mrs. Welch was to receive $3,050. The amount has since been paid in cash.

OSWEGO TO HONOR DAUGHTERS OF 1812

Three daughters of the War of 1812, Miss Esther Stone, Mrs. Lucy Elwell and Mrs. Martha Wright, all of whom live in Oswego, will receive honors at the Memorial day celebration, in the Armory, Oswego.

They are daughters of Philo Stone, who served as a private in the command of Oneida county volunteers under Major Hiel Stone, a great-grandfather. Their ancestors fought in defense of Fort Oswego in 1812.

WEATHER FORECAST

Moderate southeast to south winds, unsettled and warmer. Showers tonight on Lake Erie. Showers Wednesday and partly cloudy; warmer tonight.

BAVARIAN FORCE LEAVES INNSBRUCK

By Martin H. Donohue

From Switzerland it is reported the Kaiser intends personally commanding the army operating against the Italians. A large force of the Kaiser's beloved Bavarians is stated to be moving toward the frontier by way of Innsbruck.

The Kaiser is counselling the Austrians to be wary not to precipitate a battle with the Italians before he can take charge and handle things in his own "divinely inspired" way.

It is reported that the Kaiser at Cracow yesterday urged a corps of Austrians to make a heroic endeavor to conquer Italy. They have gone southward to reinforce Generals Boehm and Ermolis on the Italian frontier. The Kaiser proceeded to Breslau.

AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE IS NEARING VENICE

Geneva, May 25.—A number of armored trains and aeroplanes arrived at Trent today from Innsbruck. The Austrians seem to fear an attack from the Val Tellina region, and they are therefore making all preparations for that eventuality. Skirmishes occurred today on the banks of the Isonzo river, which flows into the Gulf of Trieste.

An Austrian submarine, probably from Pola, was seen off Venice this morning. Two German spies have been taken to Verona.

The Austrian Emperor's proclamation to his people, recalling the victories over Italy, has further inflamed Italian feeling.

Prince von Buelow, the German Ambassador, is expected to reach Chiasso at half-past nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Swiss government has informed the authorities of the Canton of Ticino that the Prussian and Bavarian diplomatic representatives at te Vatican will reside at the Episcopal Palace at Lugano during the war.

Advices from Innsbruck say that a furious crowd at Vienna broke through the lines of troops around the Italian Embassy and insulted the Italian Ambassador and the members of his staff, but the soldiers prevented the mob from entering the embassy building.

It is reported here that more than fifty Italians living in the Trentino were shot yesterday as spies because the railroad bridge at Meran was blown up.

The Italian troops on the frontier, it is understood will begin their forward movement tonight.

LORETTE HEIGHTS TAKEN BY FRENCH TROOPS

Paris, May 25.—In his report of the operations at the front made public here yesterday the semi-official observer with the French troops says:—

"The capture by French troops of the German works at Voie Blanche (the White Way) the evening of May 21 marked the victor-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

May 25, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

1900 COPIES OF
THE EVENING TIMES
ENTER FULTON HOMES
EACH DAY

FREE FALLING.

Just Collapse, Drop Limply and You May Escape Serious Injury.

It was stated in a description of a recent aeroplane mishap that the aviator had time to clamber to the upper struts of his machine and that when the crash came he was practically unhurt, the landing wheels and lower part of the machine receiving and absorbing the shock.

Flying men, too, in the early days of aviation frequently leaped from falling machines and escaped with minor injuries. There is a knack in leaping and an art in falling, and athletes and aviators know both. It is to "fall free" and to offer no resistance or as little as possible.

It is not Providence that specially guards drunken men and little children when they topple. They collapse, and as the muscles and sinews are not drawn taut and no resistance offered, but little damage and frequently none results. The bone of a limp arm would need some force to be applied before it broke. A "resisting" arm would snap almost at once. In a fall all attempts to recover one's balance, if unsuccessful, mean greater damage. Let yourself collapse—fall limply—and you may escape serious injuries. It is the strain and wrench on muscles and sinews which make the bones snap.

Fall anyhow. Don't try to save yourself—and you will.—London Answers.

Never Had 'Em.

Old Dick was an old plantation darkey. He was rarely if ever sick, and he always claimed that it was the way he had lived. One day as he was walking down the street a local merchant, taking advantage of his ignorance, accosted him thus:

"Dick, one of your best friends has just told me that you have ancestors of the worst sort."

"Now, look heah, Cap'n Gawg, I doan want to hurt nobody, but I jes' want to know who dat man was wot tol' you, and I sho will go atter him, 'cause he done gone and 'sult me. Me got ancestors? Why, cap'n, that's as big a lie as was eber told. I neber had nothin' in my life but the mumps and colic."—National Monthly.

The Telephone Pole.

The employer of a Polish girl who has learned quickly to speak English tells of her attempted mastery of the telephone. After its use was explained to her she was eager to answer every call. A ring came and she jumped to the phone.

"Hello," came from the receiver.

"Hello," answered the girl, flushed with pride at being able to give the proper answer.

"Who is this?" continued the voice.

"I don't know," exclaimed the maid. "I can't see you."—Philadelphia Ledger.

World's Longest Street.

In Seebohm's "Siberia In Asia" is thus described what is called the longest street in the world: "Siberia was half jestingly described to me as a big village, the main street of which, extending from Nishni-Novgorod to Kakh-ta, was about 5,000 miles long, where there were always half a million horses on the road and where everybody knew everybody from one end of the street to the other."

Nothing New.

"Here's a fellow eats a lump of coal on a bet."

"Well, history mentions many cases of ostentatious extravagance. Cleopatra, you will remember, dissolved and swallowed a pearl." — Louisville Courier-Journal.

Not Exactly a Compliment.

Hewitt—Ignorance is bliss. Jewett—You'd better get your life insured. Hewitt—What for? Jewett—You're liable to die of joy.—New York Times.

A Failure.

"Ma, is marriage a failure?"

"I guess so, my dear. I married your father to reform him." — Exchange.

All Kinds of
GARDEN SEEDS
by the ounce or pound at
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

THE GARBAGE QUESTION

The cleanliness of our city will depend in a great measure upon the system of garbage collection used. People of clean ways, who realize they may be a credit or discredit to themselves and to their neighborhood, keep their garbage in watertight, fly-proof cans and regularly part with ten cents that this source of evil odors and attraction for flies is removed.

However, the cleanly methods of the cleanly inclined individuals is not sufficient to warrant satisfaction. In the city are scores of homes where ten cents per week for garbage collections is an utter impossibility and as a result the rear of these homes is a spot infested with dogs, cats, flies, mosquitoes and foul odors. The neighbors have parted with their ten cents in vain. It is then clearly seen that until the city has a free garbage collection with regulations rigidly enforced the garbage question cannot be successfully met.

The new system of garbage collection in Syracuse as given in the American City Magazine evidently is the acme of success. It is described as follows:

The city of Syracuse, N. Y., has instituted a novel type of automobile garbage collection, by which it has rid itself of the nuisance of open wagons scattering garbage through the streets and giving off an unpleasant odor.

Two Chase trucks are used for the new service. Each is of three tons' capacity and carries 108 cans of 100-pound capacity. As the cans are not always full, the average load is about 3½ tons. Each truck employs a force of six men. Two are stationed at all times on the folding running boards. Their work is to place in position on the car the cans which are brought from the yards by the four collectors.

When loaded, the trucks go to the reduction plant outside the city, where the truck driver and two assistants empty the truck. These assistants stay at the plant; part of their duty is to wash the cans and have them ready for the next day's service. In the meantime, clean cans, which have been used on the previous day, are placed on the truck, which returns to the city for the next load. The trucks are neat and attractive in appearance, and if the system, which is in the experimental stage, proves satisfactory, a sufficient number of trucks will be purchased to extend the service over the entire city.

SELECTING MEN

Let us assume that you the going to buy a horse today; that you want a truck-horse, a heavy-harness horse, a real hard-working animal—a horse used to pulling and hauling. You would not buy a fat, lazy, flabby, sleek-looking horse. You would select a strong, sound, sinewy, steady animal for hard work. This is horse sense. Now let us assume that you want a man to do manual labor, hard work, What kind of man would you hire?

Now let us assume that you are going to select a ball team for the coming season. You want well-trained, disciplined minds—men with heads, hands and feet to play the game. With special care you will inquire into their records of these men. You would not hire fat, slow, sluggish minds and bodies.

Now let us assume that you want men for your office, your organization. Do you think it wise to employ men who eat two pounds of steak, and drink two quarts of ale, and smoke a pack of cigarettes and get to bed after midnight? Would you expect to win in business with such a bunch of rummies?

Business is a bigger game than ball ever thought of being. It requires the very best brains and brawn in men, and the very best men cannot be found out of their class.—Silent Partner.

JURORS DRAWN FOR JUNE COURT TERM

The following 56 trial jurors were drawn Saturday at the County Clerk's office to serve at the term of County Court to be held at Pulaski, by Judge H. D. Coville, Monday, June 7:

Oswego City—Patrick Donovan, Albert Decker, John R. Otis, Herman Czirr, Robert O'Hara, Michael Lykee, John Parker, John J. Scanlon, Edward D. Aiken, William Brady, John C. O'Brien, Peter Hickey, John Faherty, James Shay, E. J. Andelfinger, Dennis Regan.

Oswego R. F. D.—James A. Nichols, Charles Rhinehart, George Dart, John Davis, David Simons, G. Riley Hall, Samuel Coe,

Fulton City and R. F. D.—Edgar Coe, James A. Allen, Hartley Bateman, Melvin Burton, Elmer E. Hare, Charles M. Allen, Fred O. Howell, James Bogue, Charles B. Merritt, Henry Whalon.

Sandy Creek—Lewis Sherman, Edward M. Ingersoll, Arthur Presley, William Wade, James Christman.

Granby—Alonpo Lukentelly.

Constantia—Homer Dunn, Charles Blowers, James Penoyer.

Hannibal—Frank Stevenson.

Williamstown—George Hart, A. L. Jennings, Frank Pappa.

Schroeppel—Charles Spencer, Elijah Henderson, Henry Reynolds, Marin L. Porter.

Richland—Albert McKinney, Edward Boyd.

Mexico—Oscar Tooley.

Hastings—Edward Heagle.

New Haven—Gilbert Putnam.

Parish—James Smith.

Staked All and Lost

Mr. Barnes was never stronger nor Mr. Roosevelt weaker than when the editor brought the libel suit. The plaintiff would have won at Syracuse had he accepted the ekplanation of the defendant, which was substantially a retraction and an apology. Deciding to stake everything on a complete vin diuation by a jury, whirh would mean the branding as a slandered of a former President of the United States, Mr. Barnes must accept the result without a murmur. Possibly Mr. Roosevelt does not ascend as Mr. Barnes descends, but he certainly gets new life and a chance to deal, as he will, with the weaker men Barnes held in line, for reinstatement in the party. How far he can go may depend upon himself. Barnes will no longer be a factor in the relations of the Republican party to the apostle of violent righteousness, who offers to give it the halo he has insisted it needs. With Barnes laid out the cause of all the "burglars" of the Chicago convention suffers. Every man especially denounced by Roosevelt had regained prestige in his own state. No doubt every one of them looked toward Syracuse for the extinguishment of T. R. If Barnes couldn't check him Penrose and other foes may not try.

It may be granted that the trial revealed the colonel as insincere, as a fakir, an ingrate and an associate of the political forces he calls abhorrent. But the public doesn't mind that. It is satisfied with the headlines. The colonel won. There is nothing made by analyzing success.

Barnes may call himself the victim of the judiciary system he fought to protect; the colonel must be a convert to its integrity. There can be little question as to how much Barnes loses; it is a problem how much Roosevelt wins.—Watertown Standard.

Swiss in Hospitable Mood

Little Switzerland, with an area of less than that of Vermont and New Hampshire combined, is keeping a stiff upper lip, notwithstanding that, with the threatened entrance of Italy into the war, she may in a day or two be completely surrounded by great nations at war. More than that, she takes an optimistic tone, saying not only that business conditions within her borders have been showing marked improvement, but that her majestic mountains haven't lost their heads but are still at the old stands, desirous of receiving tourists from this open handed country.

The land of the Switzers suffered business depression after the war broke out, but it has been recovering itself. About half its army has been demobilized, the output of its factories has increased greatly of late, the earnings of the railroads have become about normal, and it apparently longs for the return of American sightseers.

The Swiss have been buying foodstuffs and raw materials heavily in this country, and they perhaps feel that rich Americans are therefore under some obligation to sow their hills and valleys with dollars in the generous fashion that has been their wont. In view of the Lusitania disaster and the present attitude of Italy, it is highly probable that there will be an interruption in this prodigality. Americans welmoce Swiss trade, but their own country looks pretty good to them just now, and they think it may be much more comfortable than some others. If the Italians should grapple with the Teutons, there might not be elbow room enough in Switzer land to suit a lively Yankee suffering with an attack of Wanderlust.—Rochester Chronicle and Democrat.

BAN IS PLACED ON BASEBALL LOTTERIES

The reform wave anent baseball pools and other lotteries, which is sweeping along the Niagara Frontier, has struck the Tonawandas. The police say they will not permit tickets for baseball pools or other games of chance to be sold here and any persons violating the law will be haled into court at once. Rumor had gained circulation that this sort of gambling was going on unrestricted in the Twin Cities.

SAVINGS BANK IS NOT A LA DUE CREDITOR

The Evening Times is informed that the claim of the Fulton Savings bank against the LaDue property which was in the form of a first mortgage on real estate in the city of Fulton amounting to $3,000, was paid in full February 4, 191g, so that the Fulton Savings bank is not ow creditor of the bankrupt.

More Difficult Task to Find Something to Take Place of Saloon Than to Close Saloon

Written By Charles Stelde and read to the Presbyterian General Assembly

The church has a tremendous opportunity to demonstrate the effectiveness of this marvelous thing that is called "the Gospel." But there's also a danger that some of us imagine that the hardest part of the task has been finished.

The average commissioner to the Presbyterian General Assembly is confident that the temperance program of the church is winning out, and that soon the fight against the saloon will be over. But your average commissioner doesn't know, in the first place, that the per capita consumption of intoxicating liquor in this country has increased from four gallons in 1850, to nearly twenty-three gallons in 1913, and that the increase has been practically continuous from year to year.

Furthermore, he doesn't stop to consider that when the saloons are closed, his work has just begun. What's to take the place of the saloon in the life of the average working man? Somebody will be compelled to face this poposition, seriously. The attitude of the boode fighter in the assembly must be not only destructive but constructive. He must not only close down the saloon, but he must open up something else. And the latter job is much more difficult that the former.

Country as Field for Work

It must have been apparent to those who attended the rural life mass meeting in Central Church yesterday afternoon that the church has a big job in the country. Poor farmers will always be poor supporters of the church, therefore the prosperity and continuance of the country church depend upon thhe prosperity of the farmer, but the country preacher must be a constant inspirer toward better general conditions on the farm, and since social advantages are so meager i the country, the church must in a peculiar sense become the center of the life of the community, even more than is the case in the city.

Several of the sermons preached in Rochester churches referred to the problems found in the city. It was pointed out that the city is the great whirlpool, into which all great social and religious problems lnally center. One-tenth of the population of theh United States lives in the three cities of New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. More than one-half the people in New York state live in New York city. The tendency of the people toward the city is a world phenomenon And every attempt to move the city's poor onto the farm will result in failure, because every such effort is flying into the face of inexorable law. What the country needs is not more farmers but better farmers. That's why the program presented by Dr. Warren H. Wilson of the assembly's Home Board for the improvement of the farmer, is sound.

This much is certain, however, the country will never solve the problems of the city. The country has troubles enough of its own. If it were possible to persuade a thousand thin-blooded men from the tenements to move on to the farm, they would meet on the road a thousand husky young farmers on their way to the city, because they had failed to make good on the farm.

Immigrant a Church Problem

When Dr. Cornelius M. Steffens was nominated for the moderatorsnip, several references were made to "the problem of the immigrant." Much will yet be said upon this subject. The Home Mission Board of the denomination has for several years been sounding the slogan. "A Million a Year!"—not dollars, but immigrants, who have been landing on American shores. The fact is, in spite of the rush of foreign-born to this country in past decades, the percentage of foreign-born has been just about fourteen for half a century. It hasn't varied more than one per cent. from this figure for fifty years. In talking about the "million a year," no account has been taken of the hundreds of thousands which annually returned to the fatherland.

Those who remained undoubtedly constituted a problem, although, as Dr. John Dixon, of the Home Board once asked the commissioners of a previous assembly, "How would you like to be regarded merely as a problem?" But the biggest problem, so far as the workingman is concerned, is not the immigrant as he lands at Ellis Island or some other port of enty, but as he advances in his experience as an American citizen.

Workingmen's Spare Time

The Home Board recently made a study of how workingmen spend their time. This was a most comprehensive investigation; covering other important phases of workingmen's lines. It was discovered that as a workingman increased in intelligence and general prosperity, and as the number of hours per day that he worked decreased, the less he was interested in what the church had to offer him. That is the real problem of the workingman in the United States so far as the church is ronrerned is not the overworked, underpaid man, but the high-grade artisan.

This man, according to this study, was being won by the labor man, by socialism, and by other big social and ethical movements which had become for him substitutes for the church. Apparently, then, the church has a big task ahead, when through the many influences now at work, the immigrants now coming along will develop into full-fledged American artisans.

The Week in Business

Domestic Consumption Affords Expansion, Says Dun's Review

New York, May 24.—The uncertainty regarding the European situation, and theb roadening scope of the war, have occasioned some hesitation in general business and reduced the volume of trading in the stock and other speculative markets. The effect of this, however, while adding to the underlying conservatism, has not materially changed the recent trend toward normal conditions in the principal industries and trades. The improvement has held its own; and as the special advices received this week from ninety leading cities clearly show is a slow but steady expansion in business. Activity is most pronounced in the trades that benefit from the big war orders, but progress also appears in domestic consumption, especially in the agricultural sections, which have profited by the high prices for farm products and aren ow sustained by the prospects for large crops this year. It is, moreover, shared to a considerable extent by the East, where liberal investment of captial has enabled many large loans, both foreign and domestic, to be taken up. Bank clearings and railroad earnings have increased. Money continues easy and more gold has been re deived from France. Collections are more prompt. Exports, while not so imposing are still heavy. The iron and steel industry is making gains, in spite of the international uncertainties, and urgent foreign buying especially by Russia, is supplemented by freer orders from railroads at home. The dry goods markets there is, in the main, a steady distribution and in some lines much activity, while exports of woolen goods are large. The shoe trade is moving slowly, but some improvement in present conditions and in prospects is noted. Retail distribution in all branches is affected for better or worse by the varying weather conditions in different parts of the country. The forward movement generally is slow, and the fact that there is no disposition to assume large speculative risks, in view of the international conditions with their serious problems, is altogether a healthy feature. While there has been some reduction in the volume of exports, the total—about $51,000,000 in the most recent week—is over $16,000,000 larger than the imports, so that the foreign credit position of the United States is further extended. Although fluctuations on the Stock Exchange were irregular, the general undertone was firmer and the average of 60 railway shares rallied from last week's low point of 77.12 to 77.94 Sensational reports of crop damage in the Southwest caused an early sharp rise in wheat, but all of the initial gain was subsequently lost. Cotton, however, was steadier, but the general tendency of the leading commodities was downward. 23 advances and 32 declines occurring this week in the 321 quotations regularly compiled by Dun's Review.

The arrival of 160 carloads of strawberries in New York in one day ought to have provided a sufficient supply to give the restaurant strawberry shortcakes a ruddy glow.

A Sermon Preached Sunday by the Rev. Charles Olmsted of the First Congregational Church, Fulton

(Continued from Yesterday)

III. The means of salvation is the blood of the Lamb of God shed for a guilty and sinful race.

"Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved."

Our salvation is made possible because God through Christ has bought us and sought us, meeting required conditions by His pure and spotless life, not only, but bearing our blame in his body on the tree. Because He loved He gave, and from the earliest apostle to the latest martyr, all have the same story to tell.

'Twas through the lamb's most precious blood
They conquered every foe;
And to His power and matchless grace
Their crowns of life they owe."

Like the workman who carved upon the walls of a church the figure of a lamb that had saved his life in falling from the roof, a similar epitaph might be ours—"Saved by the Lamb."

IV. The specific agency in evangelism is man. The work cannot be done by machinery. The best fruit is hand picked. The work cannot be borne forward by its own inertia. The effort was made to bore the Hoosac tunnel with a huge augur. At the left of the eastern entrance you may see the beginning that was made, but this plan was soon abandoned.

We may have groups of laborers, but of machine methods we need to beware. Each case calls for special adaption. Tasks vary and those who would respond must hear and heed the call. God speaks by His Spirit, but he has committed unto us the word of reconciliation. Some soul must intercede, directly or indirectly, to inform man of duty, or by appealing to his reason or sensibility, to arouse him to act for himself. Angels and ungodly men are unfitted for this work. They do not have the necessary position, nature or power. He who gives this great work to man honors him thereby. No greater task can be undertaken. There are great philanthropists, scholars and financiers but the least in the kingdom of God are greater by far.

V. We come now more fully to Paul's method in this great work. He says, "For though I was free from all men. I brought myself under bondage to all, that I might gain the more. And to the Jews I became as a Jew, that I might gain the Jews."

So of other classes, one would think, at first, that he was a shrewd and scheming politician, out in the field to buy votes, or a weathervane, whiffling about to suit the wind. But it was only in some non-essential that he seemingly set aside principle and preference. He cared not a fig whether he was Jew or Gentile—and he was, both, whether amenable to law or not, whether weak or strong, he was bound to the truth, to faithfulness and to principle. He could use sweetmeats conscientiously. No serpent could have been more tactful or sagacious. If he had been a parent he wouldn't have whipped his child and then apologized for it. Had he been a teacher he wouldn't have said, "You may this time, but you know you ought not." Had he been a doctor he wouldn't have said, "Your case is hopeless but I will do what I can." As he was a fisher of men, he never said, "Bite, you dogs, you." His tactfulness is everywhere on record. The name of Him for whom he stood appears ten times in the first ten verses of this epistle. He never flattered, wheedled or cajoled, but, on the other hand, he did not tell his readers what a disreputable place Corinth was. He will put himself on terms with his hearers before he speaks in reproof. He tells them that they are enriched in utterance—outerance. They had the gift of divulging what they possessed—the science of ejection. They had eloquence and were graduates of the school of expression. They could tell what they knew and had something to tell. They could reproduce what they had received, were enriched in all knowledge and came behind in no gift. And to these quarries of blessing and riches Paul would build a highway. He lifted up his opponent that he might bring him down to a level of usefulness.

Some people have an insane genius for saying and doing the wrong thing. One who had dragged her husband to a religious service, rose and said, "Go ye out into the highways and compel them to come in." He never appeared again. The worst kind of tact I know, hems and haws and beats around the bush with a patronizing air, instead of saying squarely what the speaker wishes to utter. Our minister did better when at the close of the obituary notice of a cranky, quarrelsome, profane man, he added, "One who will be missed."

Too much concession to the spirit of the age is to be deprecated. Daring is sometimes turned to diplomacy. We may do in Rome what the Romans do in non-essential things, Christianity possesses a divine breath and adaptation that rises above church forms and polity and uses every force that can be found to further her mission of peace and good will. Adaptation to environment is the spontaneously generated product of a divine mission. With Paul, a burning desire to win men opened his mouth and enlarged his heart. Every legitimate force paid its tribute to his zeal.

In patience, afflictions, necessities, distresses, stripes, imprisonments, tumults, labors, watchings, fastings, by pureness, knowledge, long suffering, kindness, love unfeigned, the word of truth, the power of God, the armor of righteousness on the right hand and on the left; by honor and dishonor, by evil report and good report, as deceivers and yet true, as unknown and yet well known, as dying and behold we live, as chastened and not killed, as sorrowful yet always rejoicing, as poor yet making many rich, as having nothing and yet possessing all things; in season, out of season pressed out of measure, above strength, despairing even of life; a Hebrew, a minister, a martyr to the cause; in labors more abundant, in stripes above measure, in prisons more frequent in death oft; scoured by his own people, beaten with rods, stoned, shipwrecked, spending a night and a day in the deep; in journeyings often, in perils of waters of robbers, by his own countrymen, by the heathen; in the city in the wilderness, in the set, among false brethren; in weariness and painfulness, in hunger and thirst, in cold and nakedness; bearing the care of all the churches; taking pleasure in infirmities, reproaches, necessities, persecutions, distresses for Christ's sake. Thus he labored on and poured forth his life till at last the little procession moved out through the Ostian Gate at Rome and rest came to ris weary brain upon the headman's block.

There is doubtless need of adaptation to the intellectual and critical londitions by fhich we are surrounded, the need of af riendly bearing toward scholarship without subordinating spiritual good, meeting the caviling intellectualism of skeptic with a finer brand, but immediate action is required and speculations must not be carried too far. Industrial commercialism and materialism are also to be met, and applied science to be welcomed and utilized. We need also to keep in line with the democratic spirit of the times such as the movement for which the Christian Endeavor Society stands. The larger and wider philanthropy of today must be harmoniously encountered, as we look not only upon our own things but also on the things of others.

The modern idea is that Christianity has been introduced to save man, body and soul. Regard must be held for the temple in which the soul dwells if we are to rescue and redeem its life. It is work that cannot be successfully postponed and the fear of failure is not a legitimate excuse for holding back. All classes furnish a fruitful field, especially the children.

Francis Xavier, worn to exhaustion with days and nights of service, said, "I must sleep. If I do not, I shall die. Whoever comes waken me not." Retiring to his tent, he returned with the pallor of exhaustion and said to his attendant "I made a mistake. If a little child comes, waken me."

The determined method of Paul is fruitful in suggestion for us.

If we can help men realize the greatness of their nature, the effects of sinful living, which physicians are able to reveal, and get them to realize the munificience of God's love and power, we shall accomplish something.

There is need of the martyr spirit if we would suceeded. This was the spirit of Horace T. Pitkin, who looked out from his missionary compound in China to see the ravaging havoc of the Boxers and knew that he would not be spared to see the light of another day. Turning to his attendants, he said in substance, "I want my son to be taken to America for his education and then return here to preach the gospel to those who are carrying on this destructive work."

This was the spirit of Thornton in Alaska. As he sat at his desk he wrote to a friend, "I see a ship coming in. On that vessel there will be rum. Some of my people will drink some of it, and then only God knows what will happen." Soon after, the officers of the American Missionary Association in New York received a telegram saying, "Your missionary, Mr. Thornton, was shot here last night by a drunken Esquimo."

VI. Were there time it would be interesting to note the wisdom of this work. It saves a soul from death and hides a multitude of sins.

"They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars forever and ever." Surely, "He that winneth souls is wise."

VII. We need, in it all, the example of one who touched our natures as no one else. Like the work of the potter, which needs the human touch, it needs the touch of love, the touch given by a mother to a wounded soldier boy in the hospital, the touch of power, sympathy, knowledge and skill, such as Mendelssohn gave to the great organ at Freiberg when the custodian had refused that he should play more than a few notes.

It is a work that calls for the touch of inspiration, such as led a soldier to say to Wellington by whom he had been delegated for a difficult task, "Let me have one clasp of your all-conquering hand and then I can do it."

Yes, we need the touch of the pierced hand as we go forth in the dewy freshness of morning to the duties of life.

The home is a fitting sphere of labor. Plain talk, anywhere, helps. Do not leave your child to learn from questionable schoolmates the sacred and delicate questions of human being. Neighborliness aids. The loan of a helpful book, the speaking of a cheering word, the writing of a friendly letter may be the cup of cold water in the name of a disciple, that shall not lose its reward.

Faithful effort is necessary, the determination displayed by the snapping turtle that dies hard and will not release its grip after its head has been severed from its body. During the weary weeks in which a sick lighthouse keeper waited the return of the government vessel, his faithful wife and childre nwere unable to keep the machinery repaired, but they kept the light revolving every night by hand.

Prayerful faith must not be omisted. This was the means of turning from darkness to light, men like Paul the persecutor; Augustine, the sensualist; Joseph Barker, the atheist; John Bunyon, the worlding, and son on. There is need of effort on every side. The captain of an ocean vessel was speeding through the waters when he saw a signal of distress some distance away. A glass revealed one man on a piece of wreck. To go to the rescue the ship must be put about and much time would be lost. "No," said the captain, "some other vessel will pick him up." He speeded on, his ship was in port in good time and he was commended for his swift voyage. But he could not get out of his mind the memory of that signal of distress out on the wild and tossing sea. The sight of that lonely, helpless voyager, that forlorn and shipwrecked brother, hungry, chilled, hoping, fainting, despairing, praying that in his perilous condition a sympathetic gaze might reach him and give him help ere he lost his hold and went down, haunted that coldhearted captain and could not be forgotten.

Do we not know of some to whom the way is long, the waters dark, strength almost gone, while the lashing surges of doubt and temptation roll their foam over a disordered life?

Are we hurrying on, these busy days unmindful of signals of distress on the great desolate wastes of human life? No call is heard, but can we not see where help is needed and would be, welcomed and blessed? I know how busy some are. Another yard of that fascinating lace must be made for the garment planned. That book must be finished, that curtain washed, dress mended, picture mounted, and piece of needlework completed. And all the while that clinging soul is at the point of letting go. Shall we turn awaf from our business, pleasure, ease, money getting and petty ambitions to rescue such as are within our reach.

Oh, the joy of getting into this game or redemption. It brings fellowship with the choicest people God ever made and clothes the heart with warmth and delight.

Alas! some know nothing of this joy. I see them coursing here and there on errands about as important as conventions to cultivate and develop earth worms whose tails shall not be too long for the rest of their bodies.

Shall we say we have no time to rescue our brethren, no time to lift up the fallen, or wipe away a tear?

Let no plaintive voice, no pleading opportunity, no memory of the perishing haunt us as "the stately ships go on, to their haven under the hill." Better is it for us so to live that as our bark enters the haven of rest we may say, "I am become all things to all men that I might by all means save some."

ORGANIZE WOMEN FOR HOME EDUCATION

Mrs. Schoff Has Already Enrolled Over 20,000 Members.

Washington.—The bureau of education is much interested in the tour of the country in the interest of home education by the National Congress of Mothers' and Parent Teachers' associations.

"While child welfare conferences are being held by the state branches of the Congress of Mothers in Alabama, Georgia, Connecticut, Mississippi, Missouri, Maryland, New Hampshire, Utah and Wisconsin," the bureau announced, "the officers and leaders of the congress, accompanied by repre-

Photo by American Press Association.

MRS. FREDERIC SCHOFF.

sentatives of the bureau of education, are crossing the continent, holding organization meetings in many of the western states. This tour is intended to make the benefits of the annual conference felt as widely as possible.

"This year's work of the congress is in close connection with the home education division of the bureau of education. Mrs. Frederic Schoff, president of the National Mothers' Congress, is director of the home education division, which, since its organization in September, 1913, has enrolled over 20,000 women from all parts of the country interested and able to co-operate in organizing parents for study of child nature and child making.

"The plan of the home education work, as revealed in the Congress of Mothers and in the home education division, is 'the organization of the parenthood of the world for study of childhood's needs and for the promotion of child welfare.' In the conferences which the congress proposes to hold some of the topics to be discussed are: 'Peace,' 'Encouragement In Habits of Thrift and Industry,' 'Spiritual Development of Children' and 'Helping Wayward Children.'"

Hospitals For Animals.

Rome.—The Society For the Protection of Animals announces that if Italy goes to war it will maintain four big hospitals for sick and wounded horses.

HIS TOKEN OF INDIGNATION.

Silk Man to Fly Flag at Half Mast Till Lusitania Is Avenged.

From an observatory on Garret mountain, overlooking Bella Vista, the beautiful suburban home of Catholina Lambert, millionaire president of a big silk firm at Paterson, N. J., an American flag flies at half mast. It was placed there by Mr. Lambert the night following the Lusitania disaster and will remain there, he says, "until the United States gets some satisfaction for the loss of our fellow citizens' lives."

"I have been a citizen for more than a half century and I boil with indignation when I think of this slaughter," declared the silk manufacturer.

...ay Women Can Be Relied on to Use Ballot Wisely.

All Washington state seems to have risen in wrath to repudiate Judge William H. Snell's charge, in a Massachusetts paper, that the women of Washington have not made a success as voters in his estimation.

Senator George U. Piper of Seattle, Wash., was both indignant and amused to find upon the occasion of a visit to New York that the record of the women of his state had been belittled by Judge Snell. "I could name not one but fifty instances to prove that the women can be relied on to use the vote for the good of the state and humanity," he told a member of the Empire State campaign committee and began forthwith an enumeration that reflected his direct experience in the history of the politics of his state. "It was the women of Washington who were my reliance when I was trying to force the passage of the women's and minors' minimum wage law," he wound up. "It's to the women one must look for help every time in trying to put through legislation of a social and humane natuse."

Senator Piper declares that the best reasons for woman suffrage in Washington are the opponents of suffrage. He says every white slaver in the state is against it; every exploiter of woman and child labor is against it; every enemy of a compulsory workmen's compensation law is against it; every liquor dealer, distiller, brewer, divekeeper and hanger-on is against it. He says it was the suffrage that opened the eyes of the supreme court and the legislature to what was due women. He says woman suffrage has brought power to the home and that 90 per cent of the men of Washington would as soon sacrifice their obligation to statehood today as to deny the suffrage to women.

The Woman's Club of Tacoma likewise refutes Judge Snell's statements in a crisp presentation of facts. "Having had but two representatives, the women can hardly be held responsible for all the freak legislation," writes Martha B. Gaynor, the club's president, to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, "and in the face of such criticism as Judge Snell chooses to give us it is encouraging to know that we are responsible for strenuous and insistent work for prohibition, food sanitation, regulation of labor conditions for women and other constructive measures."

WOMAN'S PLACE.

It Really Seems to Be Wherever She Can Do the Most Good.

In response to the call of the British government for women for "special war service" in occupations usually carried on by men over 30,000 women had registered by the end of April. Six thousand of these declared themselves willing to work in armament factories, 4,000 in clothing industries, over 1,000 registered as shop assistants and 5,000 for clerical work. More than 4,000 applied for dairy work, gardeners' positions and various branches of agricultural work, and the government has offered to give the latter a fortnight's training in agricultural colleges, paying them meanwhile $5 a week as a living allowanse.

In addressing a meeting of the committee formed to encourage recruiting among employees in the wholesale and retail distributing trades of the country Premier Asquith reported that he had seen 3,000 or 4,000 women manufacturing shells in one of the largest engineering works in Newcastle. He pointed out that if good work could be done in an occupation so far removed from the normal activities of women it ought to be a far easier task in other trades. Prominent suffragists are urging the government to give the women the same pay as men received and also make some provision for them when the war is over and this special service comes to an end. They have received a promise that women employed on contract work for the government shall be paid the same piece rates as men, but are refused equal pay on the salary basis.

A regiment of women a thousand strong is quietly drilling at Liverpool It is composed of soldiers' and sailors' wives. The government is planning to enroll these women as orderlies in the local hospital.

In Glasgow the experiment of employing a dozen women as street car conductors has proved so satisfactory that the tramway committee has decided to have women fill all vacancies caused by men enlisting in the war. This one opening is expected to give occupation to about 400 women.

Billy Sunday says that tennis is a "sissy game." What would he say about croquet?

A Practice Quite Common Abroad Might Well Be Made General Here.

At small expense the denizens of a city can easily help in a material way to make it more beautiful. The beauty of many foreign cities is heightened by the co-operation of the inhabitants in placing in the windows of their houses or apartments small flower boxes. Nothing makes for cheerfulness more than a profusion of greens and bright colored plants. Some residents of a few of our cities now carry out this beautiful practice. If residents were to place small flower boxes outside the windows of their homes little trouble or expense would be involved. The cost would be trivial, and the care of the plants would take but a few minutes a day.

In all our larger cities the apartment house is coming more and more into use, and great numbers are now in course of construction. Builders might help make the city more beautiful by constructing in these apartment houses window boxes ready for use. Care must be taken that they do not fall.

MAYOR'S PUBLICITY PLAN.

Atlantic City Executive Would Have Advertising Done by Municipality.

To systematize resort publicity, which heretofore uas been largely a matter of individual enterprise, is the purpose of Mayor William Riddle. He expects eventually to have the municipality assume entire responsibility for advertising Atlantic City, N. J., and securing conventions, making ample provision through tax levy.

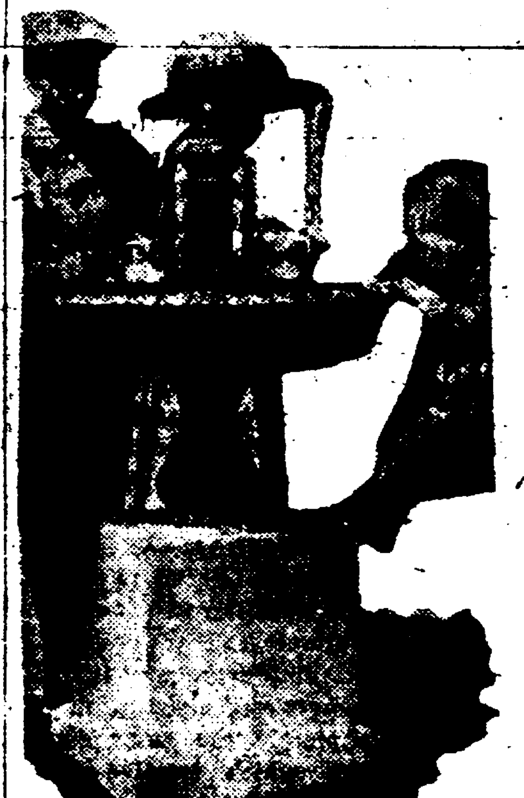
"We haven't been doing this thing as it should be done," Mayor Riddle said recently in announcing his intention to insist upon an initial appropriation of $25,000 for publicity and conventions in this year's budget. He believes that if the hotel men and other live citizens give the municipalization of publicity approval the appropriation can be doubled next year.

"There isn't any place under the sun where there is greater need of advanced methods for obtaining conventions and great numbers of visitors," the mayor continued. "Providing health and pleasure for great crowds is Atlantic City's business—our only business, because we haven't any industries. Yet we have been doing our advertising in a hit or miss fashion, depending upon individual expenditures by hotel men and a publicity bureau supported by a small number of people.

"What we need to do is to follow the lead of cities where this thing is done much better and put our publicity upon a business basis, financed as we maintain our police and fire departments and the board walk."

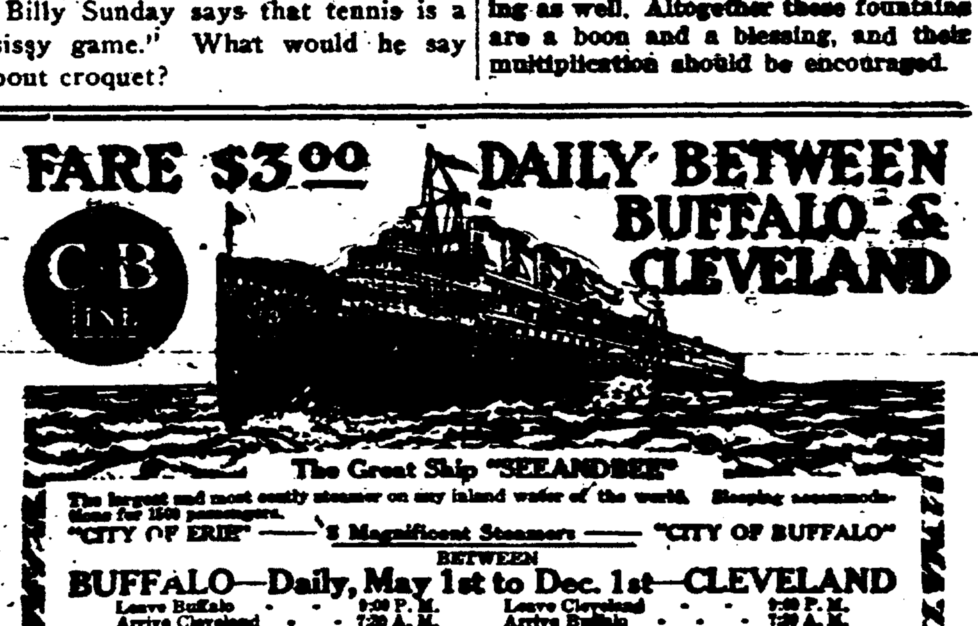
Fountains In Parks.

Fountains in city parks not only help to beautify the park, but are very popular as drinking places for the children who get thirsty at play. On warm days these fountains are apt to be surrounded with children, to whom drinking in this fashion seems to be



CHILDREN DRINKING AT A PARK FOUNTAIN

a part of their play, so thoroughly do they enjoy it. Also these fountains are much used by the birds, and these little creatures come regularly to them in the early morning and in the evening as well. Altogether these fountains are a boon and a blessing, and their multiplication should be encouraged.



FOR WOMEN

"The New York Shop"

Pretty Wash Dresses for Memorial Day

In all of the popular shades. Made of the new fabrics such as French voiles, crepes, batiste, linen, palm beach and ratine.

SPECIAL PRICES THIS WEEK $2.50, $2.98, $3.98, $6.75, $7.50

AN EXCLUSIVE LINE OF WHITE WASH SKIRTS with the yoke effect and circular bottoms up to the minute in every respect, at ....SPECIAL PRICES

BLAZER STRIPE SILK BLOUSES at $1.29; the latest.

M. J. McDonald & Co.

FULTON, ONEIDA ST.

Ask for National Merchandise Stamps they save you 2½ per cent. on your purchase.

FRESH STRAWBERRIES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, May 25.—Evidently determined to leave no stone unturned in their endeavors to have the Constitutional Conventio take up the propositions they advocated to Chairman Elihu Root some weks ago, the members of the committee representing national and local engineering socities, are again renewing their efforts to have preseted a number of recommendations which in their opinion will materially benefit the construction of public works in the State.

After they had discussed with Chairman Root theif ideas as regards to amendments to the Constitution, the members of the committee referred to above left Albany to prepare the proposed amendments advocated generally by civil, electrical and mechanisal engineering sorieties of the State. Thei arguments upon whirh the members of the committee base their belief that there should be amendments to the Constitution arise from their contention that there are few functions of government greater than the administration of public works and the regulation of public utilities.

It is maintained by the engineers who are seeking to have their recommendations adopted, that under the present Constitution the way is open for each two-year administration to change completely the management of enterprises which envolve operations extending over long terms of years and which can be carried out efficiently and economically only through to adhering tow ell considered plans determined at the outset.

They further contend that under current practice, changes often are due not to proven incapacity of superseded officials, nor to established merit of their succesors, but rather to political expediency.

It is pointed out that professional engineers are conversant with existing defects in the administration of public works and the regulation of public utilities as the result of conferences and discussions held upon the subject.

The engineers of the State are of the opinion that since engineering works and organizations are unfamiliar matters to many persons, and have not hereotfore been given substantial recognition in the State Constitution. For this reason, and because of the very large expenditures involved, and on account of the numerous interests affected, they earnestly urge a very careful study of these governmental functions.

Perhaps the most important of the amendmets to the Constitution desired by the engineers, is the one which would create a department of engineering and public works, to be created for the purpose of having charge of public lands and boundary surveys;of buildings, parks, highways, canals and other public works. "It is aimed to have this department divided into suitbale bureaus and that each bureau charged with responsibility for engineering work be headed by a chief engineer, selected by the three commissioners to be appointed by the governor to have charge of the proposed department. Twelve year terms of office for the commissioners are recommended.

A department of public utilities, with five commissioners, is another recommendation of the engineers. This department would be given jurisdiction over all comon carriers, water supply, irrigation, drainage, gas, power, lighting, heating, intelligence, transmitting and other public utility corporations operating within the limits of New York State, including similar activities on the part of any other State department or political subdivision of the State. The terms of office of the commissioners should be ten years, the engineers believe. Technical men are urged for appointment as well as men of expreience along public utility lines.

Do not let another day pass without trying some of the good things at Roberts and Woods' Fountain. ad138

A frost is about as welcome at this time in the month as a German sub-marine would be at the port of Rochester.

FRESH VEGETABLES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

THE QUIRK
Matinees, 5c
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.
CONTINUOUS — 2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY
Mary Ryan and Harry Mestayer
in
The Cohan and Harris Farce
"STOP THIEF"
and
CHARLES CHAPLIN
in
"A Gentleman of Nerve"
and
Paramount Travels, Series No. 2

WEDNESDAY
LYDA BORELLI
in
"THE NAKED TRUTH"
in 5 parts
and
OTHERS

THURSDAY
Third of Who Pays Series, "WHEN JUSTICE SLEEPS" and Others

HELP BOYS

Business Men Help Club Members to Buy Pure-Bred Hogs

A number of banks in the South which have found it profitable to help farmers introduce better stock have found that it is a good investment to lend money to the boy and girl members of the pig clubs with which to buy good young sows. This new movement to encourage children to take an interest in agriculture seems to have started in Arkansas and has spread to other States. It is very active in Georgia, where in 10 of the 14 counties in which the pig-club work is now being carried on the banks have offered to lend money to junior members for the purchase of pure-bred pigs. In other counties wealthy residents, seeing the advantage of the plan, are also assisting the children with loans.

In some instances the indorsement of the member'sp arent or guardian is required when a loan is made, in others no security is asked. In all of the counties, however, each boy who borrows is required tog row one acre of corn so as toh ave abundant feed, have some corn to sell, and pay off his obligations. A bank in Brooks County, Ga., last year loaned as high as $10 each to boys over their own signature without security,and in only a few instances did the borrowers ask for an extension of time.

This movement by the banks instills thrift into the boys and often starts them with bank accounts. One bank in Macon has set aside $500 this year to loan to boys who wish to purchase pure-bred pigs. Recently a well-to-do farmer came into the bank and indorsed his son's note for $10. The cashier asked him why he did it when he had a substantial checking account of his own in the bank. "Oh, I just wanted to see how the boy handles this obligation. If he does not pay it, I will, but it will be worth $10 to me to know what kind of boy I have," replied the farmer.

An Endless Chain of Pigs

In one county a wealthy man wanted to do something for the worthy poor boys, so he bought pure-bred gilts and loaned them to 20 boys. These boys must join the pig club and do all that is required by its rules. This fall their hogs must be bred and next spring two gilts must be delivered to the owner by each boy at weaning time. When the boys have complied with all the requirements the mother and remainder of the litter become the property of the boy. The two gilts delivered by the boys are in turn loaned to two more boys in the county who are required to do as the first boys did. This plan is now in operation in two counties.

"The school house pig" is a new and popular phrase of extension of pig production in Georgia. A patron of the school gives a shoat or pig to the pupils. The big boys build a pen under the shade of some trees on the school house grounds. The little boys go into the woods and collect pine needles and make the bed. Others build a shelter over the corner of the pen and construct a feed trough. The girls, for surely the girls are interested, collect all the scraps from the lunch baskets at noon and feed them to the pig. The pupils also bring to school, occasionally, an ear of corn for their pet pig. On Saturdays and Sundays a boy living near the school does the feeding. Some of the schools barbecue the pig at the ed of the year, others hold an auction, and with the money buy library books or something for thes choolroom.

Care must be exercised that the pig is not overfed. At one place in Georgia he was foundered twice in one week.At another school the patrons wondered what was wrong.Children came home at night hollow to their heels and toted away in their dinner baskets each morning enough good food to gorge a hungry harvest hand. In time they discovered that a pig in a pen on the schoolhouse grounds was rapidly growing as large one way as the other.

All of the breeders who offered to sell purebred pigs to members last year at $10 each have renewed their offer this year, and a few new names of breeders have been added to the list of those co-operating to place Georgia on a pure-bred basis. The State is developing a new standard of agriculture, due largely to the activity of the juvenile farmer. This new agriculture spells pure-bred pigs and 100 bushels of corn to the acre. Last year 3,200 members of corn clubs raised an average of 58 bushels of corn on an acre of land, while the average yield of corn per acre in the whole State was under 18 bushels. The pig club boys, in some instances, raised pork at 3 cents per pound.

STAR PITCHERS

This Season's Crop Is One of Best in Years---Neyland's Great Record

Not in many years has a college baseball season developed so many pitching stars as this year. Already the performances of many college twirlers have attracted much attention, and games with an unusual number of strikeouts and a minimum of hits have been frequent.

Some of the present crop of college youngsters has displayed talent which has attracted the attention of many of the major league scouts. To ennumerate all the sterling pitching performances of the collegians this season would consume considerable space, but the achievements of just a few of the more prominent college players proves that this is an unusual year for high class college boxmen.

The pitcher whose work has attracted more attention than any of the others is Robert R. Neyland, Jr., of West Point. He has established a new record of twenty straight victories, which is one better than the mark of nineteen straight attained only among the major leaguers by Rube Marquard and Tim Keefe, both of the Giants. Neyland's record was not made, however, in one season. His willing streak began away back on May 24, 1913, when he shut out Notre Dame. The last team to defeat Neyland was Fordham on May 17, 1913. And he has been winning ever since.

Last spring he pitched in nine games and won them all. This year he has won nine straight, beating New York university, Stevens, Rutgers, Lafayette, Harvard, Seton Hall, Lehigh, Georgetown, and Washington and Lee.

Neyland has beaten the navy twice and expects to do it again when the army plays the navy at West Point on May 29. His best record was made against Colgate last year, when he pitched a no hit no run victory, 8 to 0. Only thirty men faced him. Neyland comes from Greenville, Tex., and he was developed at West Point by Sammy Strang, the former Giant, who has been coaching the army team for several seasons. Neyland is a six footer and weighs 175 pounds. He is also a star football player and the heavyweight champion boxer of the corps of cadets.

Columbia also has a pitching star in George Smith, who has been mainly responsible for Columbia's fine showing on the diamond this spring. This year Smith has won four games out of five, among the teams defeated being Williams, one of the best of the season's college teams. Smith is a right hander. He is a curve ball pitcher, has a fine change of pace and a telling cross fire delivery. Against Wesleyan, two weeks ago, Smith struck out seventeen batsmen and allowed only four hits. Smith comes from Port Chester, N. Y., and has been picked as an unusual pitcher by such good judges as Andy Coakley and Jack Chesbro. It is not Smith's intention to go into professional baseball.

Princeton this season has the strongest pitching staff in years in Deyo, Link and Chaplin. Deyo last season shut out Yale with three hits. He has been keeping up his fine work this season. He shut out Cornell, 1 to 0, allowing about two hits. Link this season won over Williams, striking out fourteen men. He also defeated Virginia, allowing but one hit, while only twenty-nine men faced him. Chaplin in a recent contest pitched a sensational one hit game against Lawrenceville, fanning eighteen batsmen.

There are also many other college pitchers who have done splendid work this spring. Way of Yale has shown superior form, and the Blue depends on him for its big games. A youngster named Moore from Bates pitched a fine one hit game against Harvard. The Crimson also has a good man in Frye, while Young of Williams and Bailey of Holy Cross have done excellent work during the season.

"GIVEN UP," LIVED 54 YEARS.

Confederate Veteran Left on Field Mortally Wounded.

Fulton, Mo.—Left on the battlefield dying with the surgeon's notation; "mortally wounded," written after his name, only to live fifty-four years and die a natural death, was the experience of the late John W. Davis, a Confederate veteran of Fulton. A letter just received here from Joseph A. Mudd, another Confederate veteran of Hyattsville, Md., tells the story as follows:

"I have just seen mention of the death in Fulton of John W. Davis. He was a member of the grand company of brave boys commanded by Captain D. H. McIntyre, afterward attorney general of Missouri—Company A, Burbridge's regiment. Ours was Company B, and we stood side by side in battle. Comrade Davis was just my age.

"At Wilson's Creek, nearly fifty-four years ago, I saw him shot, so badly hurt that the surgeon wrote 'mortally wounded' after his name."

The Most Sanitary and Richest Ice Cream
IN THE CITY
in any desired quantity or variety.
FRESH FRUIT EVERY DAY
Huyler, Lowney, Nunnally and Kibbe's Confectionery
Phone 80 THE ONYX Quirk Theatre Blk.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Cinrinnati at Boston.
St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

Results Yesterday

Chicago, 9; Boston, 1.
All other games postponed; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	20	12	.625
Philadelphia	17	11	.607
Pittsburgh	15	15	.500
Brooklyn	14	15	.483
St. Louis	15	17	.469
Boston	14	16	.467
Cincinnati	12	16	.429
New York	11	16	.407

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
New York at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.

Results Yesterday

Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 4.
Detroit, 4; Washington, 0.
Chicago, 5; New York, 3.
St. Louis, 4; Boston 3.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	23	12	.657
Detroit	22	12	.647
New York	17	13	.567
Boston	13	14	.481
Washington	13	16	.448
Cleveland	13	18	.419
St. Louis	14	20	.412
Philadelphia	11	21	.344

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Newark at Kansas city.
Buffalo at Chicago.
Baltimore at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.

Results Yesterday

Kansas city, 2; Newark, 1.
Brooklyn-Pittsburgh, rain.
St. Louis, 2; Baltimore, 1.
Chicago, 4; Bugalo, 3; (14 innings.)

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	20	12	.625
Chicago	21	14	.600
Kansas City	18	14	.563
Newark	19	15	.559
Brooklyn	15	15	.500
St. Louis	15	16	.484
Baltimore	13	21	.382
Buffalo	10	24	.294

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Newark at Toronto.
Jersey city at Montreal.
Providence at Rochester.
Richmond at Buffalo.

Results Yesterday

Montreal, 8; Jersey City, 3 1st game
Montreal, 3; Jersey City, 1 2d game
Bugalo, 5; Richmond, 4.
Rochester, 3; Providence, 2.
Toronto, 4; Newark, 1 1st game
Newark, 5; Toronto, 3 2d game.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Richmond	14	8	.636
Montreal	13	10	.565
Buffalo	9	7	.563
Rochester	11	9	.550
Providence	11	10	.524
Newark	7	10	.412
Jersey City	8	12	.400
Toronto	7	14	.333

CENTRAL LEAGUE

Youngstown, 8; Terre Haute, 2.
Grand Rapids, 4; Dayton, 1.
Erie, 12; Evansville, 5.
Fort Waynes, 5; Wheeling, 2.

WATER GLASS
EGG PRESERVER
By the Quart or Gallon
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

STRAWS
SENNETS, BRAIDS, PANAMAS AND LEGHORNS
Latest Shapes
Light and Comfortable
The well-known Crofoot and Knapp and Bonner makes.
PRICED FROM $1.50 to $5.00
The McKinstry Store

We are Agents for
CHASE & SANBORN'S
Fine Teas and Coffees
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida St. Hello 75

FOR SALE
ONE PIANO BOX—Extra large
LaPorte's Grocery

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Scranton at Syraruse.
Binghamton at Troy.
Elmira at Albany.
Wilkesbarre at Utica.

Results Yesterday

Ssraton, 4 Syracuse, 3 (13 innings).
Binghamton, 5; Troy, 4.
Albany, 4; Elmira, 2.
Utica, 5; Wilkesbarre, 0.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Troy	9	5	.643
Binghamton	9	6	.600
Wilkesbarre	8	7	.533
Elmira	8	8	.500
Albany	7	7	.500
Utica	7	7	.500
Scranton	6	6	.500
Syracuse	3	11	.214

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	R.	H.	E.
At Milwaukee—	R.	H.	E.
Columbus	5	11	1
Milwaukee	2	5	1
At Minneapolis—	R.	H.	E.
Louisville	5	7	1
Minneapolis	1	8	3
At St. Paul	R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	4	11	1
St. Paul	2	4	1
At Kansas City	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	6	9	0
Kansas City	5	8	3

"STOP THIEF" AT THE QUIRK TODAY

Mr. Carr is a kleptomaniac and his two daughters, Madge and Joan, are to be married to Mr. Cluney and Dr. Willoughby, respectively. Pretty Nell Jones, a light-fingered maid is engaged that afternoon by Mrs. Carr—and that is the real beginning of the rollicking, funny play.

Complications set in thick and fast. With the development of the second kleptomoniac in the house complications shriekingly funny come to pass.

Two real crooks add to the situation. However, thieves, kleptomaniacs and bridal preparations become seperated and all ends in a happy gale of laughter.

"Stop Thief" is a cure for the most chronic grouch.

CRIBB—CONNANT

Mrs. Elsie Connant of Fulton and Jay Cribb of Clifford were married Saturday at Peats Corners by the Rev. H. F. Snow.

Do you know the real clean kind of Boston Brown Bread? Get Black's baking and you shall have the answer. adv

Ladies' Separate Wash Skirts

Made of White Repp, Pique, Rice Cloth, Cordeline, Bedford Cords, Natural Linens, Etc. Usual Selling Price up to $2.50

On Sale Tomorrow Morning at 9 o'clock

Your choice for **82c** each

DISPLAYED IN OUR FIRST STREET WINDOWS

J. C. O'BRIEN

SPECIAL NOTICE

No miscellaneous Want Ads. will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

In order that display advertising may secure preferred position copy must reach this office not later than 9 a.m. on day on which service is to be rendered.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Upper Flat—Moderate rent, 214 Walradt st. 6 rooms and all modern conveniences. H. L. Crandall. tf

Rooms—Furnished or unfurnished, for light housekeeping. F. G. Dolbeer, 203 Worth st. 135

To Rent—House, at 216 S. 3d st. Inquire D. C. Draper, 416 Rochester st. 139

Teamster Wanted—Steady position for first class man. J. W. Pratt, 177 S. 1st st. Phone 56 or 5125. tf

$75.00 Takes runabout, just overhauled and in good running condition. E. D. Parke, 29 S. 2d. 137

To Rent—Furnished rooms. 210 Cayuga st. 139

Girl Wanted—General housework, 419 Rochester st., or phone 3453. 134

Wanted—Dining room girl at once at the Clark House. 136

Do not let another day pass without trying some of the good things at Roberts and Woods' Fountain. ad138

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors

STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y.—Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 646, Laws of 1911, and Chapter 80, Laws of 1913, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office No. 55 Lancaster Street, Albany, N. Y., at 1 o'clock P.M., on Friday, the 4th day of June, 1915, for the improvement of the following highways:

Oswego County, Road No. 1287; Name, Pulaski-Williamstown, Part 3; Mileage, 7.75. Road No. 1288; Name, Pulaski-Williamstown, Part 1; Mileage, 5.12. Also, Rep. Con. No. 701; Class of Work, W. B. Mac. 2½ ins.; Resurfacing; Road No. 653; Name, Granby Roads; Town, Granby.

Maps, plans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of Division Engineer, Chas. J. McDonough, 433 South Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "Information for Bidders" in the itemized proposal, specifications and contract agreement.

Proposals for each road or contract must be presented in a separate sealed envelope endorsed on the outside with the name and number of the road or contract for which the proposal is made. Each proposal must be accompanied by a New York draft or certified check payable to the order of the State Commission of Highways for an amount equal to at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal which such draft or check accompanies.

This draft or check will be held by the Commission until the contract and bond are duly executed.

The successful bidder will be required to give a bond for fifty per cent. of the amount of the contract, such bond to be executed by a surety company to be approved by the Commission, or a bond secured by the deposit of collateral securities to be approved by the Commission.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

EDWIN DUFFEY,
Commissioner.

I. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

CITY AND COUNTY SEALERS RETURN HOME

Harry M. O'Brien, city sealer of weights and measures, returned yesterday from New York city where he attended a convention of sealers from all over the state. The convention was held on the roof of the Hotel McAlpin and according to the city sealer, an enjoyable time was had. Guides conducted the visitors around the city and explained the sights of the Bowery, Chinatown and the Aquarium to the party.

Mr. O'Brien addressed the convention on "Liquid Measure," and was prominently mentioned as state delegate to the national convention which will be held in Alpine, Tex., in October. While in the city Mr. O'Brien made his headquarters at the St. Regis.

Accompanying Mr. O'Brien were Frank H. French, the county sealer, and John Halloran, sealer of the city of Oswego.

K. OF C. TO DANCE IN AID OF A FUND

St. Joseph's Council, K. of C., will give a card party and dance at its rooms in Oneida st. Thursday evening, and all knights and friends of the council are cordially invited to attend. There will be prizes awarded the successful card players.

The K. of C. orchestra will play for the dancing which will be enjoyed in conjunction with the cards. Refreshments will be served at midnight. The proceeds of the affair will be put into the building fund of the council.

MEMBERSHIP DIVISION MEETS TONIGHT AT 7.30

The members of the Entertainment and Memebership Divisions of the Chamber of Commerce will meet tonight at the headquarters at 7.30 o'clock. Important business will be taken up and a full attendance of members is requested.

PULPWOOD COMING HERE

There is bustle about the Lackawanna railroad trestle in Oswego, preparatory to the arrival of a cargo of pulp wood from Anticosta Island, and consigned to the Granby Paper Company of this city. The wood will be transferred from the steamers to arrive and transferred to freight cars and then handled on the new conveyor at the company's plant.

Those You Know

The marriage of Flora Crouch May to Benjamin L. May, both of this city, has been annulled by Justice DeAngelis.

* * *

Captain and Mrs. Boyd, jr., of Mexico, and Mr. and Mrs. Nap Boyd and daughter, also of Mexico, were guests yesterday of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Middleton of State st.

* * *

Miss Mabel McCrea will entertain the 1909 Shakespeare Class at her home, 419 Buffalo st., Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * *

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Fuller.

* * *

The Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association met last night in Grange Hall. A class of candidates was iniated into the order and a general good time followed. Refreshments were served at a late hour.

* * *

The hook-and-ladder truck of the local fire department was hauled forth today from its winter's resting place and given a thorough cleaning by the men. The big truck is very seldom needed, but the wee laddies propose to have it spick and span anyhow. The truck will probably be given a few coats of varnish after the renovating process is concluded.

PASTURING

Ideal pasture; water, shade and good feel, close to town on trolley. F. C. Ives, 316 Worth st. adu135

ALREADY BUZZES

Pledges and Promises Go for Naught With the President and Advisers

Washington, May 25.—Generally speaking it is ridiculous to think of jealousy against a subordinate—but in this case Bryan is by no means as,sub ordinate as hem ight be, and the happennings of war-time abroad, have served to put the Department of State into the limelight to an extent hitherto unequalled. It is well known in some quarters outside of Washington—at Princeton, for instance— that Wilson insists on standing alone, shar ing neither the throne nor the limelight. At Princeton a professor had to bend the knee to Wilson, or quit, or fight. Most of the staff knuckled under, some of them resigned, but Dean West resisted—and it was Wilson and not he who had to go.

Up to now the Wilsonian attitude toward Bryan has had Washington guessing. No one can deny that Wilson owes his omination to Bryan, who violated his instructions from the Democrats of Nebraska in order to accomplish it. Wilson's election is a debt to nobody in particular; he owes it to a division in Republican ranks which has now substantially disappeared. Nevertheless, Bryan appeared to have a claim; he was taken into the cabinet and so long as he devoted himself to securing jobs for "deserving Democrats," to eking out his $12,000 stipend with Chautauqua fees, to advertising grape juice and such vagaries, all went well. To be sure, the State Department bumped the bumps rather audibly at times but in general, the President and his Secretary of State got on as well as though the former had nefer wished to knock the latter into a cocked hat.

Bryan the Pilot

Then along came the war, and all the belligerents began clamoring for our good will, their legations and embassia in hostile capitals passed into our hands, there arose numerous questions of neutrality, citizenship and the like, and the State Department emerged from its traditional reserve and loomed up as the biggest thing in the administration. From its cloistered walls there began to issue notes, memoranda, statements, warnings—all bearing Bryan's name, though obviously not of his preparation, and from that minute the White House appeared to close the eye of toleration for the Secretary of State. In various ways the talented Tumulty began to let it leak out that Wilson had become "his own Foreign Minister", that it was the presidential prudence which marked all the excellent pronouncements prepared in reality by the trained Republicans whom Bryan had not dared to displace, and that it was the Princeton pedagogue and not the Nebraska necromancer who was really piloting the ship of State through the troubled seas of strict neutrality.

Bryan appeared to take all of this lying down, and then the Wilsonian tactics, as so well known in New Jersey, began to develop. It was resolved to put Bryan to a further test of subserviency. The one-term plank in the Baltimore platform is Bryan's pet piece of platform architecture. A single term in the White House is a political fetich with him. Away back in 1896, when he clamored up to a crown of thorns with a cross of gold, his first act after being nominated at Chicago was to rip a leaf from a notebook and write upon it something like this: "In order that I may do my work with an eye single to the good of the people, I promise, if elected, not to be a candidate for a second term." Therefore, he regards the one-term declaration at Baltimore as sacrosanct.

Wilson Wants It.

Not so Wilson. In his mind nothing is to be free from impious desecration save his own notions—and the surrendering of power was never a Wilsonian trait. He is now and always has been a candidate for re-election; and, in pursuance of his plan, he has been putting out senatorial and secretarial and congressional feelers all over the country. Whenever and wherever of late, two or three Democrats have met to munch a ham sandwich and to call it a "Jeffersonian banquet," there has been a Josephus Daniels, or a Mitchell Palmer, or a Jim Ham Lewis, or a Tom Marshall, or a Redfield to declare that the President is loaded down even to his calculating eyelids, with vast responsibilities, and thus he merits and must have a second term with a similar declaration. But the plan has thhs far failed. Bryan has ignored all the springtime signals to "come on in, the water's fine." He has not "come across" with the desired endorsement. He has an unrivalled digestion, but he quails at eatin ghis own words on this subject of a single term in the presidency.

Accordingly, Wilson has moved upon Bryan from another angle. He has beyun to chasten him throubh the power of patronage.

Over in the Treasury Department there has been one lone Republican among the higher officers—W. E. Andrews of Nebraska, a former member of Congress, whom McKinley appointed as auditor of the treasury way back in 1897. It is a $4,000 job and many a Demolrat's mouth has watered for it. Mr. Andrews followed the traditions of the servile and resigned March 5, 1913, but it was only last week that his resignation was accepted.

This particular piece of patronage was claimed for Nebraska and Bryan had a candidate for it, as had Senator Hitchcock, also. Neither the Secretary nor the Senator would yield, and the President's original policy of choking Bryan with butter, forbade that he should offend him by takiny up Hitchcock's man.

But now that Bryan has hesitated to join the second-term chorus and so long as his purposes toward Wilson's ambitions are shrouded in mystery, the President has selected a harsher method—and all of a sudden, without warning, he selected Hitchcock's man for Andrew's job.

In well informed circles here this is regarded as a serving of notice on Bryan that he belongs to "the team" and that he must play the game as the captain orders. Wilson does not intend to have anybody sit in his "place in the sun," and whoever tries is bound to feel the weight of his jealous displeasure.

MINETTO WILL NOW GETS ITS BRIDGE

Governor Whitman yesterday signed the bill which calls for the construction of a new bridge across the Oswego rive and canal at Minetto. The bridge will supply a long felt want as the old wooden bridge which now spans the river there has been closed to heavy traffic for some time, which means a great inconvenience to the merchants of the town who conduct places of business on the east bank of the river, and also to the Columbia Shade Cloth Company whose large plant stands on the west side of the stream. The trolley line and the D. L. & W. railroad tracks are also on the west side.

The bill calls for an appropriation of $50,000 by the state and the towns of Minetto and Volney will pay equal shares of the costs. The contract for the bridge will be let in the near future.

MRS. EVA E. DEAN GETS A JUDGMENT

Eva E. Dean, who sued the village of Phoenix in the last term of Supreme Court, before Justice Hubbs, for $5,000 damages resulting from injuries she sustained by falling upon a defective sidewalk, filed in the County Clerk's office, Oswego, yesterday, judgment for $2.632.35. Mrs. Dean had secured a verdict for $2,500.

HENRY PENDERGAST WON AT HUNTERS CLUB SHOOT

Henry Pendergast easily scored the point necessary to secure permanent possession of the handsome silver trophy at the Hunters Club trophy shoot on Saturday. He broke twenty-four out of a possible twenty-five targets in the event, thus giving him permanent possession of the prize.

EDWARD LOUIS HAWKSBY

Edward Louis Hawksby, the six-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hawksby of 303 Pine street, died yesterday afternoon at the home of his parents.

A short time ago the boy fell, while at play, and injured himself severely. The result it is claimed caused his death.

Besides his parents, two brothers and two sisters survived him. The funeral will be held from the Church of the Immaculate Conception Thursday morning. Burial will be made at St. Mary's.

Finish the evening meal by eating Cookies made amidst sanitary surroundings. The Black bakings are as "good as mother's."—adv.

Do not let another day pass without trying some of the good things at Roberts and Woods' Fountain. ad138

$1.25 BED SPREADS at 79c

On Sale WEDNESDAY at 9 a. m.

For Full Size and 3-4 Size Beds, made of soft fine cotton, with no dressing or starch, an unusual offering in an everyday Useful and Staple Article. Get yours *early in the morning,* there are only 100 of them.

$22.50 and $20.00 TAILOR-MADE SUITS at $13.80

A Special Offering of all our Suits---selling up to $22.50, at $13.80. Which will enable you to buy your new Suit for Decoration Day at about one-half of usual price.

WHY PAY MORE WHEN YOU CAN BUY IT FOR LESS AT

M. Katz & Co.'s

DEPARTMENT STORE 63-65 FIRST ST.

Community Notes

Mrs. Fred Pelo of Caughdenoy has been called to this city by the illness and death of her mother, Mrs. Belle Pelo.

* * *

H. D. Wadsworth after spending the week-end in the city, has returned to Wolcott.

* * *

William Collins was the guest of friends at Gloversville Saturday and Sunday.

* * *

Robert H. McKay has bought from Charles R. Baldwin a house and lot in West 6th st.

* * *

William Gorham is visiting his mother, Mrs. Olive Roby, at Eaton.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Ure have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ure for the past few days.

* * *

Daniel Snow was called to Syracuse Monday on business.

* * *

Charles McCausey has exchanged his house and lot here for a farm at Bowens Corners.

* * *

D. A. Northrop spent yesterday in Phoenix.

* * *

Mrs. Eunice Root of the Whitaker road is a guest of rer daughter, Mrs. Horace Burdick.

* * *

Miss Frances Forsyth has returned from a visit with Syracuse friesds.

* * *

Mrs. L. P. Smith and Mrs. F. E. Goodjou are arranging a musical to be held early in June at the First M. E. Church.

* * *

Dr. Charles Lee is improving slowly from his recent illness.

* * *

Tacks and glass in the streets have caused local automobile drivers a lot of torable. The reward offered by the Automobile Club for information leading to the arrest of the guilty persons is an opportunity for the amateu detectives.

* * *

Penthis Ingersoll, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Penthis Ingersoll, fell yesterday from a wagon hauling sand and was badly injured. The rear wheel of the wagon passed over his body.

* * *

The public meeting to discuss the purchase of Filey Seminary site will be held this evening at Oak st. school.

* * *

William C. Morgan, of the Morgan Quality Shop, is in Syracuse attending the Jewelers' Convention.

* * *

G. B. Farley anl John F. Brown are in Syraruse attending the Jewelers' Convention.

* * *

Mrs. Thomas Hunter has returned to the city after an extended visit in New York city.

* * *

Rev. and Mrs. Charles Robertson left yesterday on an automobile trip which will include Troy and Galway.

Why purchase an old style **FOUL CLOSET?** Examine our new style that can be installed in any room.

Your Plumber
L. P. SMITH CO.

Hand-embroidered articles for sale; also special orders done promptly. Mrs. Fred Ure, 721 Cayuga st. adv 137

Suppertime comes, you're not ready for it? Then order from the grocer Black's fresh-every-afternoon rolls and buns.—adv.

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE
WEDNESDAY
See the great five-reel drama
"TIGRESS"
With an all star cast and Christy Mathewson in a highly interesting two-reel Gold Seal Drama, "Mattys Decision" and others—10 Cents.

SALE OF
OUTING HATS
of Felt and Duck at $1.50 up.
PANAMAS, all shapes, at moderate prices.
Agents for reliable Cleaning and blocking firm.
DIX—Milliner
SECOND ST.

BIYCLES
THAT ARE GUARANTEED

at prices from $15.00 up. Every machine is up-to-the-minute.

Tires and Supplies

SOME GOOD SECOND-HAND WHEELS—CHEAP

BOGUE

SIXTY-ONE SOUTH FIRST STREET

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

The Only Newspaper Circulating in Fulton and Vicinity

Published in the Real True Interest of the 12,000 Plus Population

Daily Average Gain in Paid Circulation is 21

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

NOTE TO GERMANY

Country as One Backs Wilson's Stand on Sea Killings.

CRISIS UNITES ALL AMERICA

Statesmen, Headed by Ex-President Taft, Financiers, Churchmen, Men of Every Class, Rush Declarations of Support to Washington With Greatest Unanimity In History of People.

Perhaps never in the nation's history has an utterance of her chief magistrate called forth such instant and unanimous approval as has President Wilson's note to Germany demanding the cessation of such submarine warfare as resulted in the death of more than 100 Americans through the torpedoing of the Lusitania without warning.

Addressing in New York city 900 Methodist men whom he helped draw up a telegram of sympathy and support to President Wilson, ex-President Taft said:

"The note to Germany, admirable in tone, moderate in the judicial spirit which runs through the entire communication, dignified in the level the writer takes with respect to international obligations and accurate in the statement of international law, puts the case of the United States in a way that may well call forth our earnest concurrence and confirmation."

Ranks as Great Paper.

Champ Clark, speaker of the house of representatives, issued a statement in Missouri in which he said:

"The American note will attract worldwide attention. In all human probability it will rank as a great state paper. I have no doubt President Wilson will succeed in preserving peace with honor. The last sentence, asserting the administration's determination to maintain the rights of America and Americans, will be most generously applauded. One thing is certain—the American people will sustain the president in this crisis, for they doubt not his ability nor his patriotism."

Senator Atlee Pomerene of Ohio, member of the foreign relations committee, said, "The note was what the American people expected—fine in both temper and substance—and it shows President Wilson's great wisdom and ability to deal with a delicate situation."

Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, member of the foreign relations committee, said of the note, "If trouble should result—which I do not anticipate—every patriotic citizen will sustain the course of the United States government."

What People Expected.

Representative Cyrus Cline of Indiana, member of the foreign relations committee, declared, "President Wilson has met the expectations of the people and will have their co-operation."

Senator G. M. Hitchcock of Nebraska.—We should insist on the president's demands even to the point of enforcement.

Senator Miles Poindexter of Washington.—This nation will give the president practically undivided support in enforcing his clearly expressed conditions.

Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois.—President Wilson's note is in accordance with international law and the usages of civilized warfare. He deserves the support of all loyal citizens.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa.—I believe the president's demands will be complied with. He will never lead us to war if it can be honorably avoided.

Governor Walsh of Massachusetts.—It could not have pointed out the national injury in plainer language.

Governor Ferris of Michigan.—The president's note is a masterpiece of strength and diplomacy.

Governor Willis of Ohio.—The president has sounded a note which will be heard around the world.

Nation Has Spoken.

Governor Dunne of Illinois.—The American nation, through its president, has spoken, and the patriotic citizenship of the republic will sustain him to the end.

Governor Ralston of Indiana.—The administration's note is as vigorous as it is convincing. The American people stand back of President Wilson regardless of party or nationality.

Governor Capper of Kansas.—The note is all the more impressive because of its temperate and restrained language and its spirit of friendliness.

J. P. Morgan.—I think the president's note to Germany is perfectly splendid and admirable.

Henry P. Davison.—The note bore the indorsement of every American.

Frank A. Vanderlip.—Every sentiment in the note was correct. The American people will stand by it.

Henry Clews. — President Wilson's note is worthy of commendation from every citizen of the United States.

Cardinal Farley.—I do not believe people of any other nation in the world would have controlled themselves as our people have done under the stress of such circumstances.

The American League to Limit Armaments gave out a statement in which Bishop David H. Greer of the Protestant Episcopal church said: "I can only say what I think every loyal American citizen would say at such a time as this, that we should stand by the president."

Fires In Paint Barrels.

Many serious shop fires have had their origin in a paint barrel or tank used for dip painting. Such tanks or barrels occasionally take fire either spontaneously or through other causes, and when once in flame it is very difficult to extinguish it before damage is done. Water is useless, as it only spreads the burning paint; the ordinary fire extinguisher is in about the same class, and sand, while used by some with fair success, so fills the paint with grit and dirt as to render the entire batch unfit for further use. To put out a fire of this kind the American Machinist points out that a mixture of bicarbonate of soda and fine sawdust in about the proportion of ten pounds of bicarbonate to each bushel of sawdust has been found effective. The mixture is thrown into the burning tank and the cover replaced. The fire is almost instantly choked out by the heavy blanket of carbonic acid gas formed by the burning sawdust and sodium carbonate.

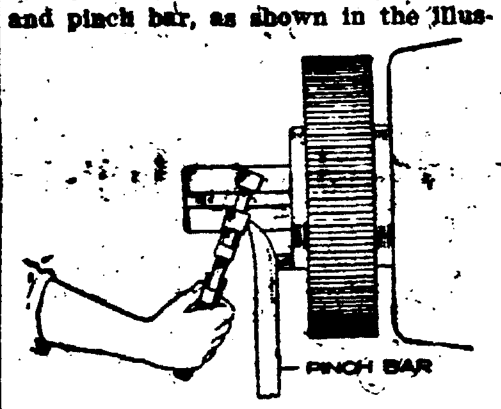
After the fire is out and the tank has cooled the charred sawdust dirt may be skimmed off the top, and the paint underneath will be found free from dirt and in as good condition as before the fire.

When Iron Is Inflammable.

Iron burns freely under favorable conditions, though such a metal is not commonly thought of as combustible. A piece of soft iron when whittled into a flame burns brilliantly. A recently discovered process, termed by its inventor "calorization," said to protect combustible metals from atmospheric action at high temperatures and make them available for a much wider range of usefulness than is now the case, was recently described in the American Machinist. The metals are heated in revolving drums containing, among other things, finely divided aluminium, by which a surface alloy containing aluminium is produced. Pieces which because of their shape and size are not adapted for tumbling may be calorized by packing them in or painting them with a suitable mixture and heating them. After iron is calorized the effect of heating is slight. Instead of burning and the scale falling off, as in the case of untreated iron, practically no effect can be detected.

Removing Plain Keys.

Considerable skill is frequently required to remove plain keys fitted in places where it is impossible to get at them with a drift, says Popular Mechanics. One of the simplest successful methods of obtaining the desired result is the use of a monkey wrench and pinch bar, as shown in the illustration.



METHOD OF USING WRENCH AND BAR.

For this purpose a wrench should be used that has sharp edges on its jaws, so these can get a good grip on the key. To further improve the method grooves may be cut on opposite sides of the key, so the jaws will fit better when straddling the key at a slight angle with the face of the keyed machine part. By using a pinch bar against the movable jaw sufficient force can be applied to remove the key unless it is so tightly driven or rusted in place that it will have to be drilled out before it can be released.

Repairing Marble.

With a little practice any mechanic can repair holes, cracks or chipped places on marble slabs, so that the patched place cannot be detected from the natural marble, says Popular Mechanics. Use the following mixture as a base filler: Water glass, ten parts; calcined magnesite, two parts, and powdered marble, four parts. These should be mixed thoroughly to a semifluid paste. Fill the crack or hole and smooth off level; then, with a camel's hair brush and colors made of aniline in alcohol, work out the veins, body colors, etc., as near to the natural marble as possible. It will depend on the application of the colors whether the repair can be seen or not. Artificial marble slabs can be formed from this mixture.

Cleaning Before Painting.

The proper cleaning of the surface of iron and steel parts before paint or other protective materials are applied is of the utmost importance. Paint which is put on a surface covered with grease or dirt does not come into good contact with the metal and consequently does not adhere to it. Sooner or later the dirt will fall or be knocked off and the paint will come with it. Beams and other parts which are coated with heavy oil or which have been allowed to lie on the ground until they are covered with mud and dirt should be thoroughly cleaned before painting if it is desired that protection of any permanence is to be secured.—Engineering Magazine.

Walnut Filler Ingredients.

A walnut filler is made of three pounds burnt Turkey umber, one pound of burnt Italian sienna, both ground in oil, then mixed to a paste with one quart of turpentine and one pint of japan drier.

THE LIMELIGHT

Admiral M. J. de Robeck, In Command at Dardanelles.

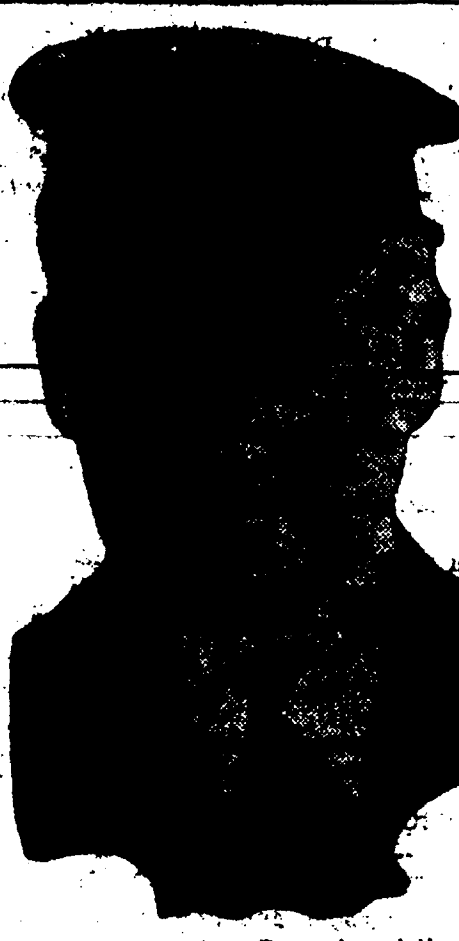


Photo by American Press Association.

Rear Admiral Michael John de Robeck, who succeeded Vice Admiral Carden as commander of the allied fleets operating in the Dardanelles, is an expert in the use of and defense against mines and torpedoes. He entered the British navy in 1875 at the age of thirteen and became a rear admiral in 1911. In 1912 he was made admiral of patrols, a command embracing all torpedo craft allotted to the coast defense in time of war and calling for expert acquaintance with every form of mines and mining.

The rear admiral (acting vice admiral) is an Irishman and is the second son of the fourth Baron de Robeck of Gowran Grange, Naas, Ireland. His brother, the present Baron de Robeck, is the only British subject holding a Swedish title of nobility. He is the great-grandson of John Henry Fock, Baron de Robeck, who fought for the American cause in the war of independence. He was a lieutenant in the Swedish army and with the permission of his king joined a French dragoon regiment sent to this country under Rochambeau. He was wounded at the battle of Gloucester and returned to France in 1783. Later he emigrated to Ireland, married a daughter of the brother of the Earl of Upper Ossory and by act of parliament was naturalized a subject of George III.

Register of the Treasury.

Houston B. Teehee of Oklahoma, who recently assumed the duties of register of the treasury, is five-eighths Cherokee Indian. He succeeded Gabe Parker, also an Indian, who resigned to become superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes. The new register of

HOUSTON B. TEEHEE.

the treasury was born in 1874 in what is now Sequoyah county, Okla. He was reared on a farm and was educated in the tribal schools and at the Fort Worth (Tex.) university.

Mr. Teehee's first political service was as an alderman in the city of Tahlequah, and he was subsequently mayor of the city for two terms. Later he became county attorney and at the time of his appointment as register of the treasury was probate attorney in the Indian service. Mr. Teehee's father was assistant chief of the Cherokees. He served as delegate to Washington during the negotiations leading up to tribal dissolution. He had been connected with tribal politics during his entire adult life until the tribal entity was abolished in 1898.

Register Teehee is deeply interested in all efforts for the advancement of the red man, especially as they concern the people in Oklahoma. He said recently that, while quite a number of them are yet restricted as regards their property interests, he hopes "it will be but a few years until all are rendered capable and industrious citizens of the state in the true sense of American citizenship."

Cookery Points

Chocolate Schnutten.

There is a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on this imported cake.

Cream together half a pound of butter and half a pound of sugar. Add the yolks of sixteen eggs, two and a half ounces of grated almonds, two and a half ounces of browned breadcrumbs, two and a half ounces of sifted flour, the soft center of half a vanilla bean, a fourth cake of sweet chocolate grated, and lastly the whites of the sixteen eggs stiffly beaten. Bake in shallow, lightly buttered pans in a moderate oven for from twenty to twenty-five minutes, and when done invert over plates to cool. When cold cut into two and a half inch squares. Split the squares with a sharp knife into two layers, spread the under layer with the filling and the upper layer with the glazing.

For the filling use half a pound of butter and half a cake of grated sweet chocolate melted and beaten together till smooth and creamy.

For the glazing, to a fourth cake of sweet chocolate grated add half a cupful of sugar and a fourth cupful of water. Let this boil up well, then beat until cool and creamy and spread lightly over the cake.

The quantity given in this recipe will make three ordinary eight inch square cakes.

For the Invalid Tray.

Bavarian creams of all sorts make delicious and nourishing desserts for invalids. For chocolate Bavarian cream, soak half a box of gelatin in cold water for at least half an hour. In a double boiler heat one pint of milk; add the gelatin and stir until dissolved. Next add half a cupful of sugar and remove from the stove. Turn into a deep bowl and add one teaspoonful of vanilla; set this bowl into a pan of ice water and stir until it thickens like a sauce; then add a pint of cream whipped stiff. Stir lightly, pour into a mold, wet with cold water, set it on ice and serve with whipped cream. This must be made very early in the morning if it is to be used for lunch or tea. If a fruit cream is desired substitute fruit juice, stewed and strained, or the juice from canned fruit, for the milk, omitting the grated chocolate. Both raspberry and peach Bavarian cream are delicious.

Cream Toast.

Make thin slices of golden brown toast, crisp and dry. After placing the slices in a wire sieve you steam them until soft over hot water. Then butter and put in a soup plate—about three slices, cut in half. Over them pour white sauce. Make this by heating a cupful of milk in a double boiler and then adding two tablespoonfuls of flour rubbed into two tablespoonfuls of butter. Cook gently over a low heat until the flour has lost its starchy taste. Season with salt and pepper and serve very hot. Such a dish loses its appetizing qualities if it is not hot when served, so it should be carefully covered in transit from the kitchen to the room where it is to be served.

Brown Potato Soup.

Cook two cupfuls of sliced potatoes and a little chopped onion and celery in a quart of salted water until quite tender. Place in an iron skillet a teaspoonful of butter and one of lard and when very hot rub into it sufficient flour to thoroughly absorb the butter and lard and keep stirring it about until dry and quite well browned and granular. When the soup is boiling rapidly sift in the browned flour while stirring and continue to add browned flour until the mixture is as thick as you wish.

Old Fashioned Bread Pudding.

Soak a pint of fine breadcrumbs in a quart of milk for two hours. Stir in four well beaten egg yolks, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, a scant half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little boiling water and a pinch of nutmeg. Last of all, fold in lightly the stiffened whites of the eggs. Bake in a well greased pudding dish, cover for half an hour, then uncover and brown. Send to the table as soon as done and eat with hot wine sauce.

Scalloped Fish In Ramekins.

Use boiled fish and cut in one-half inch cubes. Butter a cupful of breadcrumbs and put in individual ramekins that are well buttered. Put in a layer of shredded fish, sprinkle with another layer of chopped almonds and then a layer of fish. Cover with a tomato sauce and sprinkle with breadcrumbs. Place ramekins in a pan of hot water and bake for fifteen minutes. Serve hot and decorate with parsley.

Vanilla Ice Cream.

Boil a quart of cream, add a cupful of sugar and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Cool and freeze. Hot chocolate sauce: Boil one cupful of water and one-half cupful of sugar five minutes. Add one-half cupful of milk, two squares of melted chocolate and a tablespoonful of dissolved cornstarch. Boil one minute.

Minced Chicken Sandwiches.

Take minced chicken and add two tablespoonfuls of mayonnaise. Stir well. Cover bread with this dressing. [illegible] minced lettuce and strips of [illegible].

The Psychology of Color and a Blue Gown For a Happy Girl

Designed by Hickson & Co., New York.

It can be easily understood, if you are up in the psychology of color, why some colors irritate you and why others have a soothing effect. Physically strong persons with high vitality can wear the so called "loud" tones. The happy, light hearted people invariably choose the light shades, while the older, the fragile and subdued individuals choose darker or black lines.

As a case in point, the gown in the illustration is in a vivid shade of blue, suitable in material, style and color to the very young and temperamentally happy girl. Though simple in its general effect, it has some rather subtle touches, as witness the bits of gathering here and there in the skirt and the rows of buttons, which may serve to close the skirt or may not.

The blouse loses something of this subtlety in its general appearance, but it reappears again in the lacings down the front. The high collar finishes the neck, quite in keeping with the general ensemble, and the long sleeves carry out the suggestions made by the skirt.

* * *

Collars both high and low are to be found on the imported models. Some fasten directly to the chin; others are of the comfortable open variety, with dainty new touches so hard to describe and harder still to copy. One gown had added to the back of its bodice an oblong piece of black satin, faced with white, folded over at a third of its width and added to the bodice on the fold. It was unusual in effect, but very simple. Many are the new stocks offered, some of net, fastening to within three buttons of the chin, the top of which has small shaped pieces of taffeta, that are very smart. Jabots of various widths and construction are quite the latest touch.

* * *

For those who possess lace scarfs, no matter what the shape or length, quality or type, the season's latest adventure reveals a liking for these frivolous neck or shoulder fixings for wear with the new gowns for dance and evening wear.

Even the fluffs of tulle or malines which have been used all season in clouds of frothy white or in sunset tints of gorgeous colorings have their ends weighted by single metallic threaded tassels, or with silk made roses in bouquet forms, each one concealing a silk covered weight to keep it in position.

Chiffon scarfs from two to four yards in length are worn in colors to match one's gown. These are a yard wide and have their ends trimmed with knotted fringes to match from three to six inches in depth or with embroideries of silver or gold done in leaf forms or in conventional patterns.

The laurel leaf is a favorite pattern. Besides this, it is an empire motif or a classical revivification and in either case is a new note of perfect fashion, security.

You wear the four and five yard length chiffon or tulle scarfs carried across the shoulders and then wound around your arms; thence the long ends are supposed to trail along the floor, accompanying the wispy sweeping draperies of the evening gown with which the scarf is worn.

ANNA MAY.

Woman's World

Spirit of Human Kindliness Being Born in Spite of War.

PRINCESS PIERRE TROUBETZKOY (AMELIE RIVES).

"Human beings are growing kinder. A new spirit of brotherly love is being born within us. We are beginning to realize more than it was ever felt before that the woes of our neighbors are our woes and that he who would seek happiness must give happiness. It sounds old, doesn't it? But I tell you it is new. We are just beginning to feel our responsibilities to others."

Here is one who dares sound a note of hope in the face of the great world catastrophe, and the optimist who sees promise for humanity at even such a time is a woman and a novelist, the Princess Pierre Troubetzkoy (Amelie Rives).

But the war has not been the pyre out of which the princess' phoenix of brotherly love has risen. She believes that the great spirit of kindliness becoming more manifest in the world was being felt before that.

"The war has made some of us feel for others, but this great new spirit of kindliness was being felt before that," she explained. "The activities of the women of our country show that. The women here have been interesting themselves in all sorts of legislation to bring about better conditions for other women and other children than their own. We are beginning to understand the old philosophies of the east. I remember reading in ancient Hindu lore the belief that all human beings were part of a great whole and that instead of looking upon ourselves as separate individuals we should regard the whole."

The effect of this transitory stage which precedes a new social order is shown in the literature of our day, the princess believes. "There are no definite tendencies in literature today," she said, "because our books reflect a chaotic state." And then she went on to deplore the attitude of some American writers who are willing to "write for the market."

"I think that is the trouble with much of our literature," she deprecated. "It is written to order, just as clothes are made to order. Our plays, our novels, show this tendency. There are always people who are willing to sell their birthright for the mess of pottage. I couldn't write, however, if I ere ordered to write such and such a thing for so much money.

"And money means something to me. We are not rich," she confided. "I am a breadwinner, too, you see, my husband's helpmate. I believe in women working. That is the only way to be happy. Of course it is not right for some women to work so hard and so long as they do, and it isn't right either for some of them to do nothing. I think the proper adjustment will come."

EAT BARK, LIVE IN CAVE.

Fate of Farmer and Two Daughters, Victims of Big Jinx.

Benville, Ark.—A man named Ewing has been found living in a cave five miles east of here with his two daughters, ten and eight years old. When discovered their clothes were worn to strings, and, according to the children, they had subsisted on the bark of trees for ten days.

The older of these said:

"We haven't seen a piece of bread for more than a month."

Five years ago Ewing was a well to do farmer. First his stock began to die. By the end of a year he owned only one cow and no other property. Two years ago his wife, who was the ruling spirit on the farm, died, and six months later she was followed by their only son and the only grown daughter. This left the old man alone with the two small children.

But the real climax came about seven months ago, when his house and all it contained were destroyed by fire. He then sold the cow and disappeared. No effort to find him was made, for when the neighbors had offered to help him in his trouble he became angry and exclaimed: "No, I cannot accept any gifts. No Ewing has yet ever stooped so low as to beg, and may God grant that I am not the first to do so."

P. C. Grimes, Seventy-five, Finds His Long Lost Sister.

Altus, Okla.—A search of fifty years, extending over a dozen different states, during the progress of which a small fortune was expended in an advertising campaign, ended at Blair when P. C. Grimes of Nebraska City, Neb., stepped from an express passenger train into the arms of his sister, Mrs. D. W. Jones of Altus.

Mr. Grimes is seventy-five years old. Fifty years ago, after the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, the family broke up. After a few years they lost trace of each other and all efforts to get into communication were unavailing.

Mr. Grimes then began his search. It was a mere accident that Grimes finally found his sister. He had written a letter to her, directed to Rix, a postoffice in Green county, long since discontinued. The letter was thrown to Mangum, and Postmaster G. B. Townsend, who happened to be personally acquainted with Mrs. Jones, forwarded the letter to her.

SHE QUIT PARSONAGE.

When Pastor-Husband Forgot Art of Kissing.

St. Louis.—Mrs. Eugenia Anderson, nineteen years old, seven months' bride of the Rev. Arthur R. Anderson, pastor of the Central Christian church in Granite City, has returned to the home of her mother, Mrs. Minnie Koch of this city, because she says her husband would not kiss her.

She told a reporter that in the last two months her husband had kissed her but once and that this lone salute was bestowed, not upon her lips, true lover fashion, but in a half hearted way on her cheek.

She said she did not wish to be divorced and would be glad to resume her place as mistress of the manse if her husband would only give her a little affection.

PLANTS HATE AND LOVE.

Blue Rockets Wage Merciless War on Animals, Says Professor.

"Blue rockets show fear, and the deadly nightshade is full of hatred. Both plants declare merciless war on all animal life. The blue rocket perfume carries one of the deadliest of poisons. One-sixteenth of a grain shot from its poison pistil has proved fatal to a man.

"Give this plant the semimuscular system possessed by the carnivorous plants and it will be more dangerous than the cholera," declares Professor Henry G. Walters, head of the plant research bureau at Langhorne, Pa.

The professor, who maintains that plants have memories and are capable of love, believes also that there are plants which exercise all the emotions of enmity.

Has Biscuit Served at Gettysburg.

T. F. Perkins of Hartsville, Tenn., a Confederate soldier, has a cracker which has kept fresh since the battle of Gettysburg. It is a specimen of the Confederate army hardtack and was picked up on the field July 3, 1863.

Drink Plenty of Water.

A Roumanian scientist claims that any one can live to be 100 years old, barring accidents, if he drinks enough water. He declares he has discovered that old age is due to a decrease in the amount of water in the system and that Father Time may be checkmated by systematic water drinking during middle age.

Buying Wives.

Wives are still obtained by purchase in some parts of Russia. In the district of Kamyshin, on the Volga, this is practically the only way in which marriages are brought about. The price of a pretty girl from a well to do family ranges from $100 to $200.

HIRES PRISONER TO WIFE.

Wards of Wisconsin Sheriff Earn $10,376.81 For Their Families.

Janesville, Wis.—Letting out his prisoners to work for wages that go to their families instead of making them hammer stones, C. S. Whipple, Rock county sheriff, is demonstrating the possibilities of the Wisconsin commitment law.

During the two years the statute has been in force $16,775.85 has been earned by the prisoners in this county. Of this amount dependents of paroled persons received $10,376.81 and the county $1,210.41.

One man was paroled for a year to his wife to conduct a clothes pressing establishment.

Attar of Roses.

Over 3,000 pounds of rose petals are used in the manufacture of one pound of attar of roses perfume.

In the Spring

The days of cleaning house have come,
The maddest of the year,
When everything is upside down
And scattered far and near.
My meals are but a mere excuse;
My wife has grown a shrew,
The clothes I want are on the line;
My books the basement strew.

Each day, each week throughout the year
This house is garnished bright,
But when spring comes my wife declares
The dirt germs are a fright.
And then she gets her pails and mops,
Her brooms and soap galore,
And life becomes for days untold
A nightmare and a bore!

—Lida Keck Wiggins in Judge.

FAIRYLIKE CREATION.

An Evening Frock With Many Points In Its Fashionable Favor.

BEAUTIFUL DANCE GOWN.

An iridescent overdress over a satin underdress of peachblow colored satin is an expression of an evening frock which when seen would not soon be forgotten. The poising of a butterfly bow of faintest pink illusion at the back gives the creation an ethereal quality which it could not well otherwise have obtained. This frock flouts in no unmistakable manner the passing fad for the extremely wide skirt and gains added beauty and grace from its moderation.

GOLD AND BLUE.

A Garment Which Has Reached the Top Notch of Sweaterdom.

We used to think the sweater rather a plebeian garment, made uncompromisingly for use and comfort. But, lo and behold, we get them made very

HANDSOME SILK SWEATER.

swaggerly nowadays of silk, very expensive and very aristocratic.

The one shown in the illustration is of gold color and blue in corded effect; long tight sleeves and patch pockets. The buttons are blue with silk loops.

FLOWER FANCIES.

The most economical housewives in the world—the French—do not dream it an extravagance to keep always on their dinner tables a few cut flowers. Even the wife of the poorly paid artisan will stop to market and will not be content to go home with her purchases till she has bought a few cents' worth of flowers for her table.

And a good many American housewives feel the same way about flowers for the table. They have found that for a quarter or less flowers may be bought which with a few sprays of green thrown in by the florist will make the table attractive for a week. Yes, for a week, for with proper care cut flowers can be made to last a week—that is, except in the warmest weather, and in the warm weather we are most of us located so that we can get some sort of fresh flowers every day or so, if it is only a bunch of daisies or buttercups.

One of the best ways to keep cut flowers from fading is to see that the moment they are cut from their stems they be placed in water. But of course we cannot be sure that this is done in the case of florists' flowers. The thing to make sure of is that the sap in the stems does not dry out and one way to accomplish this—a way used by many florists—is to put a piece of wax over the stem of the flowers as soon as they are cut.

Brings Them In With "Paint and Brush Methods."

Greencastle, Ind.—The Rev. Julius Pfeiffer, who has charge of the Patricksburg circuit in the northwest Indiana M. E. conference, is making good. Pfeiffer is using a brush and liberal quantities of paint. He has advertised himself all over his circuit.

At the crossroads he has painted his name and the time of his meetings in big red letters. eH says "balks" and "kickers" and "threats" will not go with him as long as he is on the job.

One of his familiar phrases is: "I am on the job to stay; must see the thing through. If you want that soft taffy kind of preaching I am not the man to give it to you. As long as I am here I am going to talk about a big God, who has a broad humanitarian platform and who really makes folks do something."

Mr. Pfeiffer says his business is "picking up" since he started his advertising scheme, and he "expects to be running his shops on full time" by June 1. He desires to "double his output" by Sept. 15.

HUNTING BURIED GOLD.

Mayoralty Aspirant Has Men Digging For Indian Treasure.

Pendleton, Ore.—R. F. Kirkpatrick, a claimant for the mayor's chair and prominent rancher on the Umatilla Indian reservation, is using all his farm hands in an industrious search for supposed buried treasure.

The excitement was caused by Ko-ko-yea-lash, an aged Indian woman, whose land Kirkpatrick has rented. The old woman is ill, and, fearing she is about to die, she told Mr. Kirkpatrick that about nineteen years ago she buried a large quantity of gold in a tin can near her tepee.

She said she buried it about two feet deep, leaving a string attached and extending to the surface of the ground so she could find it again. The string has long since rotted off, and the woman has either forgotten the exact location of the treasure or is too ill to describe the spot. All the ground within a radius of several rods of her old tepee has therefore been plowed up and scraped away, but so far no treasure.

TO FEED WORLD ON 300,000,000 ACRES

United States to Become Cattle Raising Center.

Chicago.—One of the results of the European war will be great increase in American output of horses and cattle. This country will become the meat producing spot of the world. The annual output of 10,794,000 head will probably be increased from 20 to 50 per cent.

Reports from Europe have shown that the destruction of live stock due to the war is beyond all present realization. All the countries have been chary about emitting statistical information concerning it because they are trying to maintain an air of calm and confidence about their food supplies.

But the truth is getting out, and it is, in brief, that Europe will be impoverished in regard to live stock supplies sooner than in almost any other economic direction.

Two chief results are already beginning to be perceived. One, and the obvious one, is that all the world will need meat from the United States as never before.

The other is that the United States will change places with Europe in regard to supplying the finest breeding stock. The magnificent breeding stock of Holland, Belgium, Great Britain, France—cattle and horses, alike—are being sacrificed to the war, and it is freely predicted that after the war American breeders will be called upon to export fine animals in large numbers to countries from which in the past they have been wont to import.

Europe is the greatest live stock country in the world, taken as a whole. Its supplies are vastly larger than those of the United States, of South America or any other of what are commonly thought of as the stock raising regions. But Europe, because of its immense population, still has a deficiency that must be made up by importations, and so its place as a stock growing continent is not rightly understood.

The greatest of the stock raising territories are involved in the war. They are killing off first their horses, destroying them in battle and the deadly transport service and also making it impossible to raise the annual crop of colts. Thus the loss is really a double one.

For a long time the capacity of the western ranges for producing and maintaining stock has been growing less. As a result government statistics show a reduction of the number of cattle in seventeen western range states in a period of four years from 30,000,000 to 23,000,000 and of the number of sheep from 39,000,000 to 32,000,000. The range has been overfed in some sections until great areas of it are becoming well nigh denuded of grass and actually tending to reversion to desert conditions.

Mother Has Son Arrested.

Paris.—When two French soldiers returned to Paris and couldn't give a good reason for it the mother of one [illegible] called the [illegible] as deserters.

B C D/34

Lorette Heights Taken By French Troops

(Continued from Page One)

[illegible]ious ending of our offensive on the 'Massif de Lorette.'

"Lorettoberg is a word which for the last six months has appeared [illegible] the correspondence of the German soldiers. The Imperial [illegible] staff attached very great importance to the possession of th[illegible] heights. To conquer, defend and retake them the German soldiers have received a formal order which was so expressed as to make it operative until the last man was killed.

"In spite of the unusual difficulties of the ground and the desperate resistance of the enemy we triumphed. The battle of Lorette [illegible] a great battle a[illegible]ded in complete victory. In this part of the [illegible] fight[illegible] been going on uniterruptedly since October, 1914."

"[illegible] of intense, uninterrupted fighting resulted at two o'clock in the morning of May 22 in a splendid tactical victory. The enemy attached the greatest importance to the holding of the Lorette heights. On the plateau alone more than three thousand German bodies w[illegible]nted. One thousand prisoners were taken, as well as a great quantity of material, including machine guns, bomb throwers and rifles.

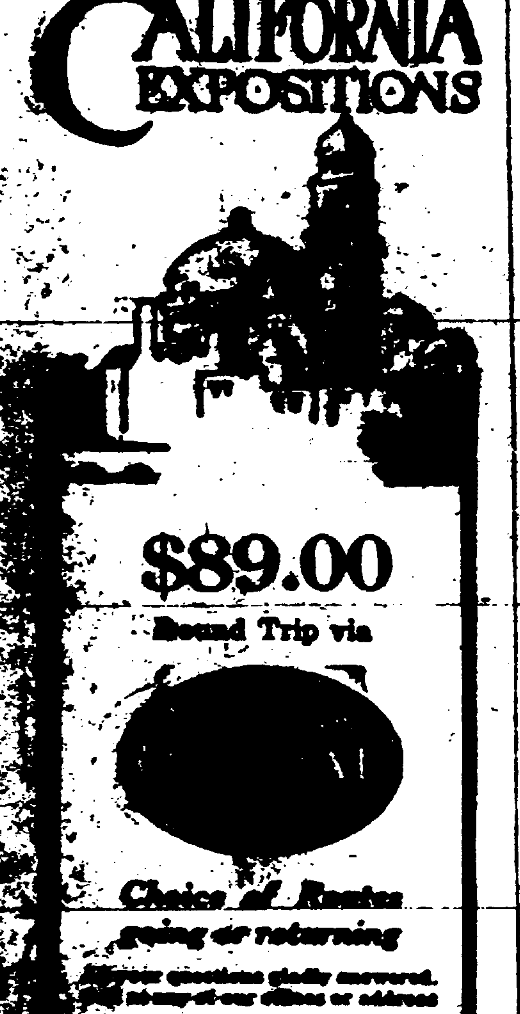
,'By this capture of the 'Massif de Lorette' oe of the principal objects of the operations north of Arras was attained and a severe check was inflicted on the enemy, who believed himself impregnable in his admirably organized positions.

OSWEGO AWAITS NEWS FROM ALBANY

The Normal bill, which will mean the appropriation by the State of $53,000 for the Oswego Normal and Training school was to be signed yesterday by Governor Whitman, according to reports received in Oswego from Albany. The money is to be used fo the maintenance and improvement of the buildings which are rapidly approaching a delapidated state. The contracting work was of the poorest variety, if some of the work on the front of the building is a criterion. The huge pillars which adorn the main entrance are disintegrating rapidly, and the white slabs which cover the pillars can be pulled off easily. It is said that the inside of the building is also urgently in need of repairs although it has only been in commission a few years.

"SENECA HILL" AND "BEACH" CARS RUNNING

Two open cars discarded, evidently from the Oswego lines, have been put in service on the local trolley road. One car is labeled "Seneca Hill" and the other "Beach," a fact which has its advantages and disadvantages. Although the cars do not go to Seneca Hill or to the Beach and some unwary traveler might board one with the idea that he was headed for a seaside resort. Nevertheless, the two distinct names convey the impression that the city boasts two trolley lines. Trolley patrons last evening found the new cars rather cool, but they will doubtless be appreciated during the warm summer months.



BITS OF SPORT NEWS

Fulton High school will meet the Oswego High school team at Oswego Friday afternoon. The boys will play Skaneateles here Saturday. O'Brien will pitch Friday's game and Barnes will probably be used against Skaneateles.

* * * *

The Rowan Stars of Oswego will meet the Independents at Athletic Park field Memorial day afternoon. Rowans succeeded in trimming the Red Men Sunday in a thirteen inning game, but the Independents have had more opportunity to practice together, and erpect to regsiter a win against the Oswego team.

The crowning infamy is disclosed in the report that the German submarine drove off vessels that attempted to go to the assistance of the Lusitania and even fired a torpedo at one of them.

BOLAND ALWAYS THERE.

Detroits' Hurler Stingy With His Hits In Minors as Well as In Majors.

When Bernard Boland of Detroit breezed merrily through nine innings against the Cleveland Indians recently, allowing but five hits and no runs, he was merely pulling old stuff for him. The records of the Central league and Southern association show a few hit pitching duels in which there is frequent reference to this Boland.

Red McKee recalls Boland's debut in the Central league. That was four or five years ago. Springfield was playing Dayton, and Boland held Springfield hitless until the ninth, when McKee got the sole swat off the young hurler.

The Southern association season wound up last year with a mound duel between Rube Kissinger, the league grandfather, and Boland, the kid of the circuit. It was a two hit extra inning affair. And these are just samples of the way Boland has always performed. Ever since Lee Fohl, now of the Indians, took him in hand at Dayton and taught him a thing or two Boland has always been a tight, accurate, brainy pitcher who invariably could be counted upon for a battle.

He showed his brains and stuff at training camp and occasionally did some good pitching, but it was feared that he was not physically strong enough to go the route in the big show. But against the White Sox he showed the folks that all leagues look alike to him. It is very possible, of course, that he may prove to be a flash in the pan, but since the fears for him had to do with his physical strength chiefly it looks very much as if Hugh Jennings had picked up a gem in the pitching line.

Minneapolis Has Twins on Team.

It has been a long time—perhaps some of the old timers can tell how long—since any club in a league of importance had a pair of twins on its roster. Minneapolis has such a pair this year in Jack and Steve Brown, pitchers, hailing from Lafayette, Ind. Steve was with Hastings, Neb., last year, and Jack played for awhile with Fargo. Both are right handers, and their age is twenty-two years.

Much Depends on Pitcher McQuillan.

Fred Clark's pennant hopes hinge largely upon his pitching staff, and particularly upon "Big George" McQuillan.

[illegible] WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Action of Churches With Regard to Votes For Women.

MOVEMENT WINS APPROVAL

Leading Clergymen of All Denominations Espouse Cause of Universal Suffrage—Many Church Conferences Have Adopted Resolutions Favoring Votes For Women.

Churchmen of all denominations are "coming out" for suffrage. Not only are they espousing the cause, but many of them are working for it with missionary zeal. Especially has the last year been marked by an access of interest in the subject in church circles. Church pulpits all over the country are freely lent to suffragists for the presentation of the suffrage cause, and preacher after preacher is declaring his suffrage faith. Many church conferences held this spring have adopted resolutions favoring woman suffrage.

One hundred and fifty Baptist clergymen, members of a recent conference held in the church of which Dr. Charles Eaton is pastor, Madison avenue and Thirty-first street, New York city, listened to a speech on Woman Suffrage by Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, chairman of Manhattan Borough Woman Suffrage party, in May. The men who were present interrupted Mrs. Laidlaw with frequent "amens" and applause. Dr. Eaton, who has been a suffragist for twenty years, believes that women "not only ought to have the vote, but are going to have it in the not distant future."

At about the same time the Baptists of Philadelphia meeting in conference gave a similar approval of Woman Suffrage. This approval was thus expressed by Dr. E. B. Pollard of Crozier Theological seminary: "By giving women the ballot we are not going to take one iota away from all the things which go to make a good woman. We are not going to destroy woman's love for her home and her love for her babies. With women having a say in government we shall see better politics. I never knew women to apply themselves to anything and not improve it."

Methodists as Well as Baptists.

In the month of March and April at least seven Methodist conferences expressed by formal resolutions their belief in woman suffrage. It is gratifying to suffragists to find the Methodist church, of which Dr. Anna Howard Shaw is a preacher, foremost in indorsements of votes for women. The Methodist conferences that have indorsed suffrage are Philadelphia, Shamokin and Norristown in Pennsylvania, Atlantic City and Newark in New Jersey and Brooklyn and Saratoga in New York.

MRS. JAMES LEES LAIDLAW.

[Chairman Borough of Manhattan Woman Suffrage party.]

"Wives, mothers and sisters sharing in the responsibilities and perils of civilization ought not to be deprived of a view in the councils of nations," says the Pennsylvania resolution. "We hope to find the hosts of Methodism as solidly lined up in favor of woman suffrage as the hosts of evil are sure to be lined up in opposition," says New Jersey. "Believing that equal suffrage is in the logic of the democracy to which our nation is committed," is the opening phrase of one of the New York state Methodist testimonials for votes for women.

The Society of Friends.

Five of the seven yearly meetings of the Society of Liberal Friends have collectively announced their approval of equal franchise. "By reason of its inheritance" the Friends' organization says that it must indorse Woman Suffrage. Its very existence gives "evidence of the advantage which results to home, the meeting and the community through a full recognition of the dignity of woman and her right to complete development."

Episcopal Indorsement.

A valuable contribution to the sum of collective testimonials for the justice of the woman's cause was given by a group of Long Island Episcopal clergymen, who, without solicitation from woman suffragists, voluntarily drew up a promise to vote for the amendment next fall. This was signed by five Episcopal ministers, among whom were Dr. Spencer Roche, canon of the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Brooklyn.

Another effective indorsement from Episcopalians in council was that of the public forum of the Church of the Ascension, New York city.

This resolution not only approved woman suffrage, but urged the members of the forum to get out and work for the suffrage amendment in "their respective election districts."

Catholics For Suffrage.

Although the entire Catholic church as a body has not expressed approval of equal franchise, many Catholic clergymen are earnestly advocating it and adding vigorous efforts to forward the campaign. There is, however, one place where a body of Catholics took collective action. This was in the Catholic prohibition conference, Aug. 5, 1914, at Niagara Falls, where the following unique clause was inserted into the platform adopted by the delegates: "Equal franchise, with the provision that all persons convicted of intoxication be disfranchised for five years."

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW.

[President National Woman Suffrage Association.]

Dr. Talbot Smith of the Sacred Heart, Dobbs Ferry, enlarges upon this temperance attitude by saying, "The cause of suffrage is bound to win because," for one reason, "the men have absolutely and utterly failed as regards the question of drink."

The Federal Council of Churches.

Two prominent clergymen of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, Dr. Batten and Dr. McFarland, have written personal letters indorsing woman suffrage. This council represents thirty denominations, mainly through branches of social service.

Dr. Samuel Zane Batten, the author of the "Christian State" volume of Christian sociology, says: "For years I have believed that women should have the vote and have spoken on this subject before legislatures and to the people. Every argument against woman suffrage applies equally against male suffrage. I find every political grounding against woman suffrage, and therefore as one who believes in temperance, purity, honesty and progress I have no difficulty in finding myself for it."

Says Dr. Charles S. McFarlane: "I am entirely convinced that from a practical point of view suffrage should be equal. * * * If any lines were to be drawn between those who were morally worthy of suffrage and those who were not these lines should not be drawn and would not be drawn by sex. On the ground of experience in activities for the improvement of human society I do not find that women are of less service than men, but, rather, in many matters of greater service."

Other well known men in the Federal Council of Churches who are believers in votes for women are Dr. William I. Haven, Dr. Shailer Mathews, Dr. Josiah Strong, Professor Edward T. Devine, Gifford Pinchot and Henry Wade Rogers.

LITTLE ANTI-ANTIDOTES.

Anti-suffrage.

"Women will either divide on issues in the proportion that men do, in which case they but double the vote without affecting the result, or they will vote in opposition to men, in which case they nullify men's votes."

Antidote.

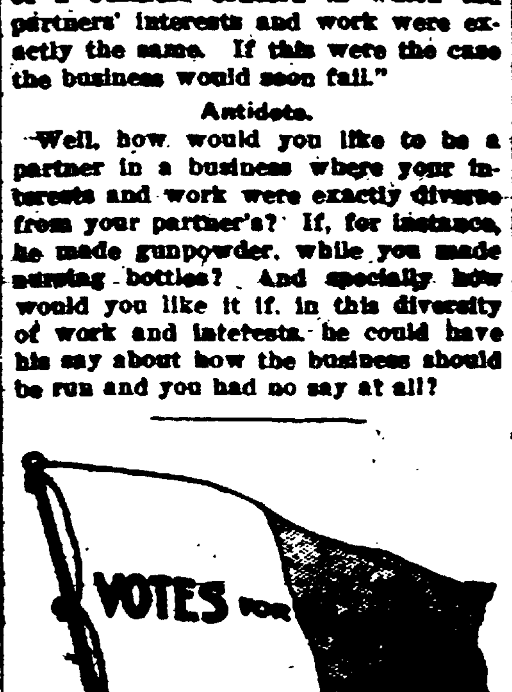
John Smith will either vote as Bill Brown votes or he won't. If he votes as Bill does he merely doubles the vote. If he votes contrariwise to Bill he kills Bill's vote. Which shall be disfranchised, Bill or John?

Anti-suffrage.

"As to women voting, the situation," says Miss Lucy Price, "would be that of a business concern in which the partners' interests and work were exactly the same. If this were the case the business would soon fail."

Antidote.

Well, how would you like to be a partner in a business where your interests and work were exactly diverse from your partner's? If, for instance, he made gunpowder, while you made nursing bottles? And specially how would you like it if, in this diversity of work and interests, he could have his say about how the business should be run and you had no say at all?



[illegible] DEATHS ON LUSITANIA AND TITANIC.

Some striking parallels suggest themselves in a comparison of the death rolls of the Lusitania and the Titanic disasters.

John Jacob Astor was the most conspicuous American lost on the Titanic, as Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt was on the Lusitania. Each inherited a great fortune, each was a dominant figure in the social life of New York, each died in gallant self sacrifice.

Henry B. Harris was a notable figure in the theatrical world when the Titanic ended his career. Charles Frohman when the Lusitania went down was perhaps the most distinguished figure in the managerial world.

Jacques Futrelle was in the full flower of his fame as a writer when he became a passenger on the Titanic. Justus Miles Forman had come to a like period when he went on the Lusitania.

William T. Stead was an eminent figure among English journalists when he died on the Titanic. Elbert Hubbard, who died on the Lusitania, was at least as well known among American journalists.

BIG INCREASE IN SHIPS UNDER AMERICAN FLAG.

In Year 1,019 Vessels Register Under Stars and Stripes.

In the twelve months ended May 1 877 merchant vessels were built and officially numbered in the United States, according to an announcement from the department of commerce. The gross tonnage of these ships was 179,450.

"These added to 142 foreign built vessels of 500,705 gross tons," says the statement, "give a total increase in the American merchant marine of 1,019 vessels of 680,155 gross tons for the past ten months, which is considerably larger than the increase of any previous year. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, the new tonnage added to American registry was 596,708 gross tons, and until that time the record was held by the fiscal year 1855, with 586,102 gross tons."

MRS. PENFIELD DECORATED.

Austrian Emperor Gives Cross to Wife of American Ambassador.

Mrs. Frederic C. Penfield, wife of the American ambassador to Austria, continues to be a Red Cross fairy to the hospitals in Vienna and to the wounded everywhere. She has given more than a million and a half of bandages, made and prepared in the embassy. The bowling alley of the embassy was turned into a bandage factory. She takes the entire output of one cotton mill in Bohemia.

In recognition of her work the emperor recently decorated her with the grand cross of the Order of St. Elizabeth. She is the only foreign woman ever to receive this distinction.

BASEBALL LEGACY FOR BOY.

$300 Left by Uncle to Teach Little Dan the Game.

Little Daniel McVey, Jr., of Newcastle, Pa., is to receive a bequest of $300 "to provide a baseball education." The odd legacy is left him by John McVey, an uncle. The boy is six years old.

John McVey was fifty-four years old and unmarried. In youth he was passionately fond of baseball and at the time of his death was still an ardent fan.

Little Dan now prances around the farm twirling a baseball. His particular hero is Hans Wagner, shortstop of the Pittsburgh Pirates.

MUST BE SOBER TO WED.

Georgia Doctor [illegible] Up Bill to Compel Eugenic Marriages.

A bill to permit only eugenic marriages in the state of Georgia is to be introduced at the coming session of the legislature by the Dr. [illegible] Emery, representative from [illegible] county.

The bill will [illegible] medical certificates must be produced showing that neither party in the proposed alliance is suffering from tuberculosis, epilepsy, cancer or any infections or contagious disease and that neither is addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor or "dope" of any kind.

JOHN BUNNY DIED POOR MAN.

High Salaried Film Actor Left Only $8,000, Widow Says.

Although John Bunny was one of the highest paid film actors in the world, he apparently died comparatively poor. According to the petition of his widow, Clara, filed for probate in New York, Bunny's estate will not exceed $8,000.

The entire property, which is personal, is left to Mrs. Bunny.

Left $1 to Pay For Suicide Gas.

Mrs. Elizabeth Heck, a widow of East Orange, N. J., sixty-four years old, who committed suicide at her home by asphyxiation, left a note inclosing $1 to pay for the gas she used in killing herself. A short time before she heard a neighbor play music and told a friend she felt like dancing again.

A SECRET SERVICE FAILURE

A Story For Memorial Day.

By F. A. MITCHEL

In the year 1862 I was a private in the —th Ohio cavalry in middle Tennessee, and a part of my company was detailed under a lieutenant to act as the headquarters guard to a division commander. I was one of these men, and my principal duty—when there was anything to do—was acting as courier for the general commanding. I carried dispatches wherever the military telegraph was not available.

One day the general handed me a communication that he told me I must not on any account permit to fall into the hands of the enemy. I promised him that I would defend it with my life. It was contained in a long official envelope, and I tucked it into my saber belt, where we couriers always carried our dispatches, intending when I got without our camp to put it in a less conspicuous place.

I was riding down a turnpike southward when I saw a young soldier on foot a short distance ahead of me. It occurred to me that he had a peculiar walk. When I reached him he turned and looked up at me. He was the youngest looking soldier I ever saw except among the drummer boys. His cheeks were rosy as a girl's, and there wasn't a sign of a beard.

"Like to ride, sonny?" I asked. "If so, I'll take you up behind me."

I noticed his eye turn upon the dispatch in my belt, but only as it might rest on anything about me, and he said he would like a lift if I didn't mind, since he had several miles to go before reaching camp. I noticed that his accent had the southern flavor in it and asked him what regiment he belonged to. He said he was one of an east Tennessee cavalry regiment that I knew all about. This accounted for his accent. He put his foot on mine, and, giving me his hand, I lifted him up to a seat behind me.

I chatted with him on the way, though I could not get him to say much. All of a sudden when we came to a part of the road where no one was near I felt my revolver being drawn out of its holster, and the first thing I knew after that I heard a click and felt the muzzle against the back of my head.

"I'll take that paper in your belt," he said.

It didn't take me long to form a theory of what all this meant. He was a Confederate who had got hold of a Federal soldier's uniform and come into our lines on secret service. But I didn't let on that such was my opinion.

"Oh, stop your fooling," I said, "or I'll put you down."

I knew he was more frightened than I, for I felt the muzzle of the pistol shake against my head, which indicated that his hand was trembling. However, he managed to control his voice sufficiently to say quite severely for a mere boy:

"You give me that dispatch or I'll make a hole in your head."

"Are you in earnest?" I asked.

"You'll find that out pretty quick if you don't do as I tell you."

He was so excited that he omitted to put a masculine tone into his voice and gave himself or herself dead away.

"Come, little girl," I said, "don't you think you have embarked in a pretty dangerous business?"

"Girl or no girl, I want that dispatch."

"Well, if you want it why don't you take it?"

There was no immediate reply to this. She was evidently thinking what to do. A man would have reached for the dispatch with one hand while he held the pistol in place with the other. I didn't believe that the girl would kill me intentionally, but I confess I was mightily afraid that in her agitation she would pull the trigger without knowing it.

"I'll tell you what I'll do," I said. "Lower the revolver and I'll give you the dispatch, on the honor of a soldier."

"Give me the dispatch or I'll fire."

I didn't believe she could bring herself to shoot me in cold blood. I resolved to risk it.

"You're welcome to it, my dear," I replied, "but you'll have to take it yourself."

I knew she was afraid that if she reached for it I would adopt some method to circumvent her.

"Suppose," I added, "I give you the dispatch. What will you do next?"

"You'll dismount, and I'll ride away on your horse."

"How do you know but I have a revolver in my bootleg?"

She didn't know, but I knew I hadn't. She made no reply, but I felt her trembling.

"If you're going to succeed in this job you'd better reach down and pull out the other weapon, for if you don't I can shoot you as soon as I've dismounted. I could give you the dispatch, get down and put a bullet through you as soon as I touched the pike."

"Why don't you?" she asked in a voice that had perceptibly broken away.

"Because I wouldn't hurt you, my dear girl, for the world."

This was too much for her. She broke down and put my revolver back in my holster.

I'm sorry I haven't time to tell the rest of the story. I can say, however, that after the war I took her north with me.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progre[illegible]

Volume 1, No. 135 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1915 | Price One Cent

Italian Troops Near Gorz After Crossing Line, Driving Back the Austrian Army

Italy has lost no time in taking the offensive against Austria on land, and hurling a large number of troops across the northeastern frontier. Her forces occupied several important towns and compelled the Austrians to retreat.

The Italians occupy a strip of territory along the River Isonzo and are preparing to dig themselves in in anticipation of the predicted attack by Field Marshal von Hindenburg and the army of 700,000 which he is reported to be leading toward the new frontier.

The rapid stroke of the Italian army coming in the first thirty-six hours of her belligerency, would seem to bespeak a long preparation, bearing out what the press of the allied countries contended months ago, that Italy would throw in her lot with the Entente and was only waiting for an opportune time.

Rome's first bulletin dealing with the movements of the army indicates that two movements are under way—one to the northward, toward the Carnio Alps—and the other through the region of Friuli ostensibly aimed at Trieste and the Istrian Peninsula. Gervigano, one of the Austrian towns occupied by the Italians, is only about ten miles inland from the Gulf of Trieste. Both thrusts should develop severe fighting.

Just as Italy lightly characterized Monday's Austrian naval and air raids along her coast, so Austria characterizes the military operations to date as border skirmishes.

While yesterday's Rome official communication laid stress on the Italian rush across the border, the official statement from Vienna ignored it and gave letails of the Austrian swoop on the Italian coast, enumerating the damage and emphasizing the slight Italian resistance.

The German claims of succees for yesterlay embrace both east and west, notably around Ypres and north of Przemysl. In the latter region it is announced that General Mackensen is again surging forward and taking a colossal number of prisoners.

The British War Office admits that the British have been unable entirely to reform their line dented by the Germans east of Ypres, and this dovetails with the German claims of advances in this region of Flanders.

The most interesting statement in the British announcement yesterday is that "with due precautions" gas attacks can be "met and defeated." This is particularly pertinent, in that gas bids fair to be used more and more, possibly by all the contenders.

Attesting to the extremely sanguinary character of the recent land fighting at the Dardanelles where the British and French are seeking to dislodge the strongly intrenched Turks, came last night a list of 919 casualties among the Australians engaged in this enterprise.

The Turkish losses apparently have been greater, as it was necessary for them on Sunday last to get an armistice to bury their dead 3,000 of whom lay piled before the British trenches.

A radical shake-up in the British Cabinet is announced. The most interesting change is the transfer of Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, Arthur J. Balfour, the former leader of the Opposition, taking the Admiralty portfolio. David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who vacates that office temporarily has been appointed Minister of Munitions.

OPPOSITION DEVELOPS TO WIDENING STREET

It was learned this morning that several residents along 1st st. are opposed to widening the street between Rochester st. and Broadway when it is paved, which will take place in the near future. George B. Mason, a property owner along the street, interviewed John W. Stevenson, of the Board of Public Works on the subject and said that many of the property owners along the street would vigorously oppose the plan to widen the street by cutting three feet off the property along the west side of the street.

Mr. Stvenson stated that the Board of Public Works intends that the paving shall be a permanent improvement and that if the street is not widened now when the paving is put down, it will cost the city more money later on as the street will have to be wider at some time. The board is of the opinion that paving the street without making it wider would be a great mistake and a waste of city money in the long run.

GOVERNOR'S VETO GIVES OWNERS RIGHT TO THE CANAL LANDS

Governor Whitman yesterlay vetoed one of the bills which would amend the city charter of Fulton, both of which were presented by Senator Elon R. Brown, of Watertown. Great agitation prevailed among many residents of the city who were of the opinion that the bill vetoed was the one which called for salaries for the mayor and aldermen, but such was not the case. The Governor vetoed the bill which amended the charter in regard to the limitations of the city to incur debts, a change which was intended to bring this city under the constitutional provisions, in other words, to limit the city to an indebtedness of one-tenth or less of its assessed valuation. At the present writing it is understood that the bill vetoed was the latter bill but nothing definite could be learned this morning.

The Governor also vetoed the Canal Lands bill, which would allow cities to have first call on the purchase of abandoned canal lands. A delegation from the local Chamber of Commerce went to Albany to urge the passage of this bill, but the Governor vetoed it yesterday and now the property owners who abutt on the canal lands will have the first opportunityto purchase the lands. It was learned today, however, that the property owner must buy the property at an auction and that any citizen can bid against him. The property owner will be able to purchase the land in preference to the other bidders if his bid equals any other, but the passage of the bills opens up a field for speculators who can, under its provisions, boost the price to a prohibitive figure or buy the land and hold it until the property owner is willing to buy.

The city wished to buy the canal lands here and although the projelt was opposed by several land owners along the canal, the veto of the bill was not anticipated. Now the property owners will have first call, but at the same time, they will have to bid in the land, while the bill would, if it had passed, provide that the city could purchase the land at its assessed valuation.

Some of the abandoned canal lands here were spoken of as a site for the public market.

Cost of Special Election Compared to That Junketing Dinner

All those advocates of the calling of another election for the purpose of voting on the Falley Seminary for a high school site who went over to the West Side last night with the intent of explaining to the West Siders just why the site should be purchased had their long trip for naught for in spite of the fact that Mahomet went to the mountain, the mountain had moved off the landscape temporarily, and just five residents of the over-river section were on hand to receive explanations. The others who attended the meeting were, including Mayor Fox and Superintendent of Schools J. R. Fairgrieve, just twelve in number, bringing the grand total up to nineteen. The meeting was announced for 7.45 o'clock but it was nearer 8.30 when the Mayor called the meeting to order having concluded that further delay was useless.

In opening the discussion the Mayor after a remark about the size of the meeting said, "Where lies the influence of the Chamber of Commerce? We have what is supposed to be a live wire organization here and this was one opportunity for them to show their interest in matters that affect the city."

William J. Lovejoy asked if any action had been taken officially by the Chamber of Commerce and in reply George B. Deuel stated that the Educational Division had taken the matter up and had even appointed canvassers to secure signatures to a petition asking the council for another vote on the question. Mr. Deuel further stated that he had no faith in the meeting and knew before he came over that no large number would attend, and in concluding regretted that but one a[illegible] hold up the rest of the city by refusing to vote for t[illegible] "It is the first time in many years," said Mr. Deuel, "that any alderman has asned his constituents how he should vote."

The Mayor submitted a list of objections to the proposition which he had heard advanced by the opponents of the measure, the gist of them being as follows:

That $16,000 was too much for the property; that there was no need for a high school; but an industrial school was what was needed; that the insurance and other expenses would be too large when the city took the property; that it would mean higher taxes.

Mr. Fairgrieve suggested that some of the gentlemen present who were in favor of the site should be allowed to answer these objections, and as a judge of real estate, Mr. Lovejoy was asked his opinion as to the value of the site. He said it would be cheap at $16,000 and stated that the title to the property was free and clear and not encumbered by any clause in the will or any lien as some of the people had been led to believe.

E. R. Redhead was asked to give his opinion. Mr. Redhead said that a boycott had evidently been instituted against the meeting by some few men who were in control and who opposed the site and

(Continued on Page Four)

Mayor Lauds Public Spirit of the Movie Men and the Board Endorses His Action

Mayor Fox entertained this afternoon his newly c[illegible] self-appointed and widely heralded board—the Movie Censors.

The launching of this dreadnought of supervisorship over the picture houses of Fulton carried with it as much dignity as the occasion demanded.

Undesirous of reporting anything but the whole truth and nothing but the truth, The Evening Times uses that old familiar refrain, "It is understood." Does the reader grasp it?

"It is understood" that at today's meeting at the executive mansion the Mayor of Fulton called the session to order, giving his reasons therefore that this city has reached a point in its history when larger centers of population should be copied. "It is understood" that the Mayor has felt deeply the need of a board of movie picture censors for a long time, and he resolved to place Fulton on the same map as the leading cities of the country. "It is understood" that he may even go so far as to establish a theatre here in Fulton where all films can be scrutinized by his newest board before their submission to the eyes of a long-suffering public.

"It is understood" by those who were not in attendance at today's meeting that the Mayor, rather than have the city involved in additional erpense in carrying on a specially-designed and constructed movie house for the exclusive use of the censors he will request the proprietors of the existing establishments to set apart a time when the board and the members of the censors' families may visit the houses, free, to pass their judgment upon the fitness or unfitness of films. "It is understood" that in reply to a censor's inquiry, the Mayor said that the several movie men of the city welcome the guidance afforded by the 'steenth board of officials and further, that they will at all times be ready to co-operate in the work of purging films of naughty features by extending to the board's use free heat, free light and free services of all theatre attendants wherever and whenever they may desire to take a squint at films. This news was received by rounds of applause, indicating to the members of the board that Fulton's movie men are above reproach, and further that they fear not the prying eyes of the critics.

"Seldom, ("it is understood)", said the Mayor to his board, "Has this city responded on such a liberal manner to any of my advanced ideas of advanced municipal government, and ladies and gentlemen of the first board of movie censors, I am proud of you and the moral effect you have already inspired."

STEVENSON STANDS BY HIS FORMER RESOLUTION

Mayor Fox and John W. Stevenson had a warm argument on the West Side yesterday over the merits of the Falley Seminary proposition, when the Mayor endeavored to win Mr. Stevenson over to the plan. Mr. Stevenson when interview this morning, stated that he is and has always been opposed to the Falley site, for the reason that the price is too high and also because he does not think a high school is what is needed most at present as a vocational school would be far more in the line of improvement here, with an agricultural department which would serve to draw the young farmers into the city.

Mr. Stevenson said that he was sure the West Side people would defeat the project even if another election was called. The new parochial school will take many pupils from the public schools according to Mr. Stevenson, and if the congestion still prevails, two sessions can be inaugurated in all schools and the overflow can be taken care of in that manner. Mr. Stevenson stated that the two-session rule was in vogue in several cities of the state and could be used here until the city could afford to buy a site.

MAYOR FOX ADVOCATES EMPLOYING NEW OFFICER

A Times reporter in conversation with a prominent city official this morning learned that Mayor Fox is about to advocate the engagement of a City Bactoriologist, the incumbent to receive a salary of approximately $900 yearly. After the reporter had recovered from the shock he questioned the veracity of the statement, but city official vouched for it.

The duties of the bacteriologist have not been explained but his work would evidently consist in exhaustive studies of bugs, bacteria, and germs, and in examining the water from time to time, perhaps twice weekly, as well as assisting the Health Officer in his work.

There is absolutely no question as to the necessity of such an officer, the city needs one badly and a man who is qualified to corral bugs before they do any damage is worth $9,000 a year instead of $900.

B C D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

C. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1906, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879.

May 26, 1915.

45 PHONE NEWS ITEMS 45

1900 COPIES OF
THE EVENING TIMES
ENTER FULTON HOMES
EACH DAY

Opinions

Enter the Catalo

We believe it was an English house wife, distracted by the problem of giving variety to her bill of fare, who fervently wished that "somebody would invent a new animal." Well, the incredible has happened and somebody has done precisely that. A new and edible animal has been "invented" by Western breeders. It is called the catalo, with the accent on the first syllable. The name is an attempt to combine "cattle" and buffalo." The animal is the offspring of the buffalo and the domestic cow. One is told in the New York Forecast that this product of cross-breeding thrives in arid country and yields excellent meat.

Therein lies the great advantage of the catalo. It will thrive in regions where it would be nearly impossible to raise ordinary cattle. It is declared that, unlike most hybrids, cataloes are not sterile, and if this is true it is reasonable to suppose that catalo meat might become much cheaper than beef. Regarding the usefulness of the catalo, the Forecast says:

The range is the natural habitat of the buffalo, and the catalo appears to inherit from its wild progenitors this love of the open. Turn the catalo loose in the summer and winter; it fattens much more rapidly than domestic cattle would under the same circumstances and its mortality rate is much lower. * * Water is not as essential to the catalo as it is to the cow. Nor is salt. * * Another advantage of the hybrid is its immunity from diseases which have so scourged the cattle-herd.

This paragon among domestic animals seems to be too nearly perfect to be a reality. But if, as we are assured, the catalo will live up to all the claims that are made for it, it is possible that the "new animal" will help us out in our very serious problem of reducing the high cost of meat. The Western cattle breeders appear to be taking the catado seriously, and the East will await hopefully the result of their efforts to make the catalo a commercial success.—Rochester Herald.

Showing the Facts

Governor Whitman's statement explaining his action on the appropriation bills and answering his critics on the levying of the direct State tax sets forth definitely and concisely the situation as the result of inefficient government during the four years preceding his term. When Governor Whitman took office he found the finances of the State exhausted and a legacy of obligations to be met that made a heavy burden for his administration. These obligations and the necessities of the State government have been provided for.

The Governor's reply to criticism of his administration, which came chiefly from New York city, and his exposure of the fallacies of its argument, is clear and convincing. No other administration has been alled upon to face more deplorable conditions in State finance and the Governor's explanation of the problems that were presented and the treatment of them bears aut his assurance that the appropriations that were approved give "opportunity only for carrying out the functions of the State with decency and the maintenance and protection of structures, canals and highways against wasteful deterioration."

The direct tax was necessary. The objection that it will bear inequitably upon the city of New York is not valid. New York city pays 72 per cent. of the direct State tax because the assessed valuationo f New York city's taxable property of the entire State. If some things are maintained by the State largely at the expense of New York city other things are maintained for New York city at the expense of the State. The State makes appropriations according to the needs of the State without discrimination as to locality and with equal justice to all of the State. Seventy per cent. of the expenses of the Election Bureau, the Workmen's Compensation Commission, the Tax Commissioners, the Banking Department and the Insurance Department is chargeable to New York city, and 70 per cent. of the total number of inmates in the State's penal institutions come from New York city. The State also contributes over $2,000,000 to the support of New York city's schcols.

Governor Whitman has performed his part in providing for the State's requirements with ability and sincerity and due regard to his pledges and oath of office.—Utica Dispatch.

Steer this way for the Insurance that spells peace of mind—our Automobile Accident and Liability Insurance.

The accident that generally occurs is the unavoidable one—but that does not stop the "hold up" suit that costs money to defend against—BUT our insurance protects you against property and personal damages and the company fights the case.

See us today for rates.

DAVID & MASON AGENCY
55 N. FIRST STREET

TWO OF THE CITY'S PARKS

If the reader has not taken a walk through East Park, or if he has not cast an eye upon the narrow strip of green bordering the river between Rochester st. and the Public Library, then he has indeed missed for himself a treat. True there are no flowers—not yet—to irradiate those places for the benefit of the persons who love the beautiful in Nature, but there is every evidence of public spiritedness on the part of the man—and the noun is used advisedly—who has done so very much for the city by making the two green places greener and neater than ever before. Those two plots of ground bear witness to many points, but in one particular sense they show that in the man who has labored with hoe, rake, scythe and cycle charity is not measured by the dimensions of his own dooryard, or in fact, the points of the compass. Jesse A. Morrill has celebrated the extraordinary natural advantages of the two parks resulting from the foresight of those persons who saw the wisdom of setting aside the grounds for park purposes. Many months ago the gentleman grew tried of beholding untidy, unkempt parks, so he put his shoulders to the wheel to spur on the movement for park improvements, backing up that form of work with his muscle to create a different aspect in the respective localities.

The two plots of ground are good evidences of "Community Building," in that there is no fenced exclusion; and orderly citizens, poor or rich, may walk into the parks, breathe the pure air and enjoy the green trees and grass of the East Park in particular, and the comparatively smooth sward of the river bank strip of land. No one has special privilege.

Why should not the river banks present just as engaging an aspect? In reality there is no excuse for the condition of the river's banks, which suggest the happy hunting ground of the ashman and a herd of goats. Once set in order, it would not be much more costly to keep them clean, green and a perfect delight to the eye of the traveler than to keep them littered, squalid and repellant.

Such places as the East Park and the plot between Rochester st. and the Public Library may easily be object lessons to the entire population of the city in tidiness; or, they may suggest merely a drowsy, frowsy indifference to thrift and cleanliness that is a disgrace to any town and a cause of reproach on the part of every observant visitor. There are other spots than East Park and the eastern river bank that need immediate attention, but it is feared that there are not enough men like Jesse A. Morrill who cares to dig deep enough to get the desired results.

A Law of the Road

Thanks to Justice P. C. J. De Angelis of this judicial district for defining the rights of a pedestrian in a charge to a jury in a damage case. He said, "The right of the pedestrian is equal to the right of a person driving an automobile; we overlook it every day. People run away from automobiles because they do not want to be injured, but the law does not require a person to run away from an automobile." That seems to be forgotten by a good many automobile drivers. Thehy seem tot hink that they have the full right-of-way and the pedestrian must dodge them. The pedestrian is under no obligation to get out of their way; it is the business of the automobile driver to see to it that the pedestrian is not injured. It is not sufficient even to give warning honks. The pedestrian is not obliged to pay any attention to it while crossing a street at a proper crossing. The pedestrian has the first right of way and if injured may collected damages. Sounding a warning does not condone the offense as it does to a locomotive engineer making a crossing on his own right of way.

It is a matter of congratulation, however, that there are less and less automobile drivers who act contrary to this law of the road as laid down by Justice DeAngelis. It was the early automobilists who most violated this law and today it is the new and fresh automobilist who has not learned it but in his new machine still thinks he owns the earth. Old and experienced drivers seldom hurt anyone and then it is unavoidable. The rapid increase in the number of automobiles so that they fairly crowd city streets has compelled carefulness. Now and then, however, there is a reckless and careless driver who needs Justice DeAngelis' admonition.—Watertown Times.

Programs for Commencement Exercises printed at The Evening Times office. adv.

NEW MODERATOR WANTS PEACE

Dr. Stevenson Says U. S. Have Gospel and Set Example to Others

Rochester, May 26.—"A nation which does not have the Gospel of Christ, the ethical life and power of a divine supernatural revelation cannot be dealt with on terms of Christian brotherhood until it gets that Gospel," said Dr. J. Ross Sevenson, newly elected moderatok of the General Assembly, in the course of a sermon on "The Imperative of the Gospel" at Central Church Monday. Dr. Stevenson held that the reverse also was true; that the United States with its enlightenment, freedom and progress, which, he said, were based on "the one and only foundation Jesus Christ, was not in a position to lead other nations toward the goal of a kingdom of truth and good will until it stood ready to share, at any sacrifice, its highest blessings with the farthest and lowest rates.

Dr. Stevenson took for his text, Mark xiii, 10: "And the gospel must first be preached unto all the nations."

"In these words, said he, "the great Teacher sums up the nation's supreme need—the world's paramount, though unconscious, desire and the main business of the church.

"Why is it that a nation nominally Christian must conduct its affairs in a strictly self-interested and un-Christion way? Why shouldn't America set the nations an example of good will by laying by the sword, by doing away with fortifications and armaments, confident that by reasonable and just dealing with all peoples there will be no occasion of war? Two answers would probably be given. First, we cannot yet trust other nations to deal fairly and squarely with us. If we should disarm they would take advantage of our weakness and destroy our liberties and possessions. Secondly, our own policies, controlled more or less by national pride, race antipatides, vested interests, local and selfish prejudices, have not yet reached the high level on which we can be sure that our treatment of other nations will commend itself to right thinking men. In other words, we are not yet sufficiently Christian to deal on the simple platform of the Christian principles of righteousness, justice and patience with nations which we regard as still less Christian than we are. What is the remedy for this diplomacy of distrust? The gospel of the kingdom, the doing of God's will in all departments and relations of life.

"The Gospel must be proclaimed at home with all boldness in its application to the whole life of man, so that we shall not be guilty before the world of glaring inconsistencies, and proclaimed abroad in its adaption to the deepest needs and largest hopes of any and every man. This imperative of the Gospel corresponds to the world's real desire."

KIBOSH PUT UPON FLOURISHING INDUSTRY

PennYan, May 26.—A scheme operated from this village by the Rex Co. has been stopped by the Post Office Department in Washington, through the issuance of an order preventing delivery of mail to the concern.

People answering the "ad" of the firm were told that from $8 to $15 a week would be paid for correspondents to write letters, but that the writing must be done with a certain kind of pen and brand of ink. It was a scheme to dispose of quantities of ink and pens at an excessive price.

You can get Black's baked products at the right hour for meals. They are at your grocer's, fresh every afternoon. adv.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, ss.
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and thats aid firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me the subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON.
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and muscous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

BICYCLES
THAT ARE GUARANTEED

at prices from $15.00 up. Every machine is up-to-the-minute.

Tires and Supplies

SOME GOOD SECOND-HAND WHEELS—CHEAP

BOGUE
SIXTY-ONE SOUTH FIRST STREET

ROCHESTER FACTORIES EXPERIENCING REVIVALS

Rochester May 26.—Representatives of large factories in three of Rochester's leading industries say that business conditions in Rochester are becoming normal and that their factories are running on full time force.

"In considering business conditions prevailing in the United States at large we are of the opinion that Rochester is much more fortunate than many other American cities," said William H. Dunn of the Utz & Dunn Company, manufacturers of shoes. "This is especially apparent in the shoe industry. Style changes have occurred with such rapidity during the past few months that our shoe merchants have been confused, hardly knowing how to make their purchases for the future. There has been a vast improvement in this regard however, and they are now placing their orders with much more confidence.

"As far as our firm is concerned, we are now working full time in all departments, making shoes for fall delivery. We have a good volume of orders on staple lines on hand and have every reason to expect a good business in novelties a little later on. We feel that conditions are improving daily and that they will continue to improve unless some unforeseen complication arises.

GERMAN CATHOLICS TO MEET IN SYRACUSE

The German Catholic Federation of New York State will hold its twentieth annual convention in Syracuse, commencing Sunday, May 30th, and lasting until June 1st. More than 1,000 delegates will be present including women who will form a woma's auxiliary of the federation. Preparations have been going on for months, and the convention is expected to be a success from the reception of delegates Saturday night to the close of the outing Tuesday, June 1st.

DEEDS FILED YESTERDAY

Alvin R. Larkin to Cheney Power; property in Scriba $900.

W. G. Tilton to Charles Jacobs, property in Mexico, $1,500.

Esau Dight to Phoenix Auto Sales Co. property in Phoenix terms private.

George E. Anderson to Herman F. Byer property in the First ward, Oswego, terms private.

Mary E. Ward to Wallace Hannibal. property in Hanibal $700.

Frank E. Woodard to Denois M Woodard, property in Scriba, $450.

Edgar Munson to Hannah M. Blowere, property in Parish, $750.

Blanche Stowell to Claude E. Minor, property in Orwell, $5500.

APPRAISERS NAMED

William D. Cowles and James R. Gault of Hannibal have been named as appraisers of the estate of Ransom Sturge late of Hannibal.

Citations have been issued to the heirs of Julia A. Boardwell late of this city returnable July 19. There were eighty heirs of the decedant to cite but many have waived service of citation.

Are You Rheumatic?—Try Sloan's

If you want quick and real relief from Rheumatism, do what so many thousand other people are doing—whenever an attack comes on, bathe the sore muscles or joint with Sloan's Liniment. No need to rub it in—just apply the Liniment to the surface. It is wonderfully penetrating. It goes right to the seat of trouble and draws the pain almost immediately. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for 25c of any druggist and have it in the house—against Colds, Sore and Swollen Joints, Lumbago, Sciatica and like ailments. Your money back if not satisfied, but it does give almost instant relief.

THOMAS H. MARVIN
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

Some of our specialties are:
Lehigh Portland Cement
Peerless Wall plaster
Robinson Sewer Pipe
Onondaga Vitrified Brick
Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc.
Land Plaster Hydrated Lime
Yard:
Corner First and Broadway

GUNPOWDER.

Some In Which the Perforated Grains Are Three Inches Long.

The bigger the gun the bigger the grain of powder. For the rifles the men carry the grains are half as big as a pinhead. For the largest guns they are three inches long and three-quarters of an inch thick. Every grain is perforated lengthwise. Small grains have a single hole, while the largest sizes have seven.

These holes regulate in a wonderful way the rapidity with which the powder will burn. If you light a scrap of paper all round the edge it will burn toward the center and the burning surface will steadily decrease. If, however, you made a hole in the center of the paper and start the conflagration there the flame will steadily grow, and the most rapid burning will take place just before the fire has reached the outer edge. This is the exact principle which governs the arrangement of the perforations in big gunpowder. The burning starts along the surface exposed by the perforations and spreads always faster as the hole is enlarged, burning fastest at the instant it is consumed.

It is not intended that the charge in big guns shall exhaust its force instantly, says William Atherton Dupuy, writing on "Powder For the World's Guns." The beginning of the explosion starts the projectile on its way. The explosion continues, and as the projectile gains speed the force behind it continues to push. The powder is burning fastest and pushing hardest at the instant the projectile reaches the mouth of the gun. At that instant also it burns out and exhausts itself. Its work is done.—Pearson's Weekly.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

The Pleasure That Came With a Little Act of Kindness.

"I am one of your new neighbors, Mrs. Estabrooks," said a cheerful voice at our door in the very middle of our first attempt at moving. "No, I can't come in. I just brought you a bit of lunch, knowing you would be too busy to fix any. Please call on me—just next door—if I can be of any help. Goodby!"

My husband and I glanced at that tray with its two bowls of hot soup and steaming little pot of coffee and then at each other in dumb surprise.

We had just reached that dreadful state in moving when nothing is in place and the things wanted first are underneath the things wanted last—that awful moment when a sense of helplessness, weakness and homesickness combined swoops down upon you.

We had not realized that we were hungry and physically exhausted, but after sitting down at an improvised table and sampling that delicious soup and drinking the stimulating coffee we suddenly knew what had been the matter with us. Courage returned.

"Blessings on our neighbor!" cried Ben.

"Yes," I answered. "She's the jolliest caller I ever received. She has taught me how to introduce yourself to new neighbors and win their everlasting gratitude. Whatever happens in this neighborhood I'll stand by Mrs. Estabrooks—see if I don't!"—Woman's Home Companion.

Use Hanford's Balsam to reduce inflammation.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

How a Woman Deals With Vexing Labor Problems.

© by American Press Association.

MRS. HELEN GOULD SHEPARD.

Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard believes in arbitration. She goes about it with a simple directness which it might be well for male employers to imitate. The incident happened some years ago when Mrs. Shepard, then Miss Gould, was building a memorial chapel to her father, Jay Gould.

The workmen, so she was informed by the superintendent, were not satisfied.

"What is the trouble?" inquired Miss Gould.

"The men want more money and fewer hours."

"Then give them what they want," was Miss Gould's succinct reply, the finest settlement for a labor problem that any capitalist ever invented.

Helen Gould first became the talk of every town in the Union at the outbreak of the war with Spain. An announcement was made that a generous and patriotic woman had given $100,000 to the national government as a contribution to the cost of a righteous war. Shortly afterward the same generous hand gave $25,000 to the Woman's National Relief association. This was too much for the public. It wanted to know what manner of woman was this.

Then it was that her unobtrusive benefactions were made known or at least a few of them, for the full extent of Miss Gould's charities will never be known to any one but herself. Born into millions, with a natural place in the most ornate society, she has willingly cast aside all frivolity and devoted herself to the serious business of life and the philanthropic responsibilities of her position.

Scarcely a man who suffered in the war in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines who has not been, directly or indirectly, benefited by her generosity. Her house in New York and her country home, near Tarrytown, were turned into hospitals when the transports began crawling northward with their freight of suffering. She cared for hundreds under her own eyes and lavishly contributed when help was needed elsewhere. To hospitals and homes wherever a sick soldier had found refuge she sent flowers and fruit, blan-

grievously hurt by the war, the mothers and wives at home, who suffer and are wounded without the excitement of battle. She felt that no sacrifice was too great to make for the men who had answered the call of country. She is, above all things, patriotic and takes a great and intelligent interest in the affairs of the republic.

Her income is much over a million a year, but of this very little is expended on its owner. Since her marriage to Mr. Shepard, a few years ago, her scheme of life has been the same. If anything, her benefactions are now carried out on a larger scale, for Mr. Shepard is an ideal worker along the same lines, and had been for many years before he met Miss Gould.

She regards her fortune as a sort of trust for the less fortunate. When she entertains, it is modestly, and her fashionable visits are few in the course of a season. Indeed, she is far happier when she is entertaining at one of her houses a group of self supporting working girls—a class in whom she is greatly interested.

In all her charities; and in all her work, there has been a practical and sensible spirit. She is not a sentimental giver nor one who gives for the appearance of munificence. She exerts herself to give where it will do good and looks to it that her benefactions will genuinely benefit those for whom they are intended. She has a very clear and right perception of what her duties are. Here, in her own words, is what she told the Woman's club of Cincinnati on the duty of a woman of wealth:

"I shall never cease to preach the gospel that women of means should do more than rush through life for nothing but their own pleasure. It is the duty of women who have wealth to help others, and especially other women, and to make life for them worth the living."

Do not let another day pass without trying some of the good things at Roberts and Woods' Fountain. ad138

ADVERTISED LETTERS

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Post Office May 26, 1915. Inquiries will please say advertised:

Men—Bender, Al; Bilodeau, Wm.; Freino, Frank; Hall, E. M.; Hodges, Dr. J. J.; O'Mallo, James; Otis, Gordon; Wadhams, Dr. N. S.

Women—Diamond, Miss Beatrice; Farrell, Mrs. T. J.; Ferrider, Mrs. Mike; Wessman, Mrs. H. C.

Granding Publishing Co.

Peter T. Conley, P. M.

Paint-Wise

is to paint when your property needs it. Paint-foolish to wait for the price to go down.

But so many are foolish, they'll wait a good while.

The whole rise in the cost of a job is 10 percent. The first year's drop won't be more than half that, more likely a quarter.

Waiting for 5 percent, more likely 2½.

The average job (with Devoe) is $50; 5 percent, $2.50. Put it off for $2.50? Guess not.

You think of that job as $100. So it is with inferior paint.

Paint Devoe; do it now, if your property needs it.

DEVOE

L. P. SMITH & CO. sell it.

EDWARD AMHERST OTT is the man who made "Sour Grapes" popular. That is, he has delivered his great lecture on this subject until it has proved very popular indeed Ott is to appear at Chautauqua here. He is said to be one of the foremost orators of the country and to deliver a message of thrilling interest. He has his own style of thinking and his own method of treatment, and every phase of his discussion is said to contain many surprises. Mr. Ott has been a standard lecturer on the Redpath list for many years.

Good Form

Regarding Week End Entertainments.

Spring days suggest the country, and the country suggests week end guests. Week end parties, as everybody knows, are delightful, but week end guests and their entertainment require skill and tact.

The woman who intends to have week end visitors, then, or house visitors of any sort needs to consider one thing before inviting the outsider into her home—is the prospective guest worthy of the honor? Is she to be trusted with one's life, ergo one's reputation? If not madam must not issue her invitations, and if she sees fit so to do once the stranger is within her gates all must be given her—full confidence in her integrity and entire liberty in every move that concerns her health and happiness.

As the hostess' captiousness sometimes comes from feeling that the visitor of a week or more is outstaying her welcome the English custom of arranging a visit within a prescribed period is an excellent one. If you ask Miss Guest to come on the 15th and stay until the 20th you have no reason to complain unless she prolongs her stay. This arrangement for the coming of the guest and her going puts the whole visit on a pleasant and easy basis, and the hostess and guest of good sense abide by all the requirements of politeness and kindly feeling as long as the visit lasts.

Some very definite obligations are involved when inviting a friend to partake of a home's hospitality for this stated period. The hostess must see to it that there are writing materials in the friend's room, stamps excepted. She must consult with her guest concerning the acceptance of any invitation to other homes. When callers come the guest must be asked to go down to the drawing room as a matter of course. The visiting friend must be included in every visit to other friends.

Things One Must Do.

A friend of Goethe's once remarked that if you wish to appear agreeable in society "you must consent to be taught many things which you know already."

You have had to sit many hours with a smile upon your face while some dreadful bore expounded supposed theories of his own which had been as axioms to you from youth up. You have had to listen to society traditions, in which you were not in the least interested, told by some sycophant, because you knew that what lay upon your thoughts light as thistledown encompassed her about like a royal robe. You may hate the molecular theory and despise the foolish vaporings about "society," but you have no taste for the life of the hermit, and you have at least to pretend that you are interested in the ponderous and the frothy. The question is whether you are not a bore yourself, at least to the man with a theory about creation and the woman who adores by way of the social register.

Have you ever tried to air your theories about child welfare and the solution of the poverty problem in the presence of the women who were all the time unconsciously counting your frills and speculating as to what sort of "beading" would have improved your costume?

If you have you will no doubt have recognized the set smile with which she pretended an interest, because it is part of her religion to appear always to be agreeable.

Two Sorts of Manners.

"Society is more conventional than it is good mannered at times," remarked a man of manners, "and I know persons of both kinds. Particularly I know a lady who is conventional and bad mannered, and I know a business man who is unconventional and, if not exactly good mannered, better mannered than the lady.

"Not long ago he was at an evening affair—he went because his wife wanted him to go—and he wore a shop tied tie, a gaucherie a man of conventional habits could not possibly be guilty of. The lady in question noticed it, and in her naive way she asked him why he wore that kind of tie.

"'Well, madam,' he replied, 'I do it for two reasons. One is to give stupid people a subject of conversation, and the other is to show that unconventional taste isn't much worse than conventional bad manners.'

"Of course he had no right to say it, nor, on the other hand, did the lady have any right to comment on his dress, so it may be called a standoff, though the man still wears a tied tie, and the lady does not make any comments."

The Merest Trifles.

It is always the merest trifles rather than the big things of life which indicate the manners and tastes of the average person. A glaring social error, a particularly rude action or tactless speech, are not made with too great frequency, but other less obtrusive faults are often committed, sometimes solely through ignorance or want of thought.

It is just as grave a mistake to be too polite as to be abominably rude. The painstakingly polite person is very trying to encounter, for extremes often meet, and he generally succeeds in being actually ill bred.

HIGHWAY POSTER NUISANCE.

An act in relation to the unlawful affixing of advertisements on trees and fences along public highways, drafted by the National Highways Protective society, has recently been passed in Rhode Island and signed by the governor. A similar bill has been passed by the legislature of New York state, receiving Governor Whitman's signature.

After Sept. 1 next it will be unlawful in these states for any person to print or cause to be posted any business or commercial advertisement on trees, fences, buildings or other objects along any public highway or upon the property of another without written consent of the owner. The new law makes violation of its provisions punishable by a fine of from $5 to $25, or by imprisonment for ten days, or both.

No Use to Try and Wear Out Your Cold, It Will Wear You Out Instead

Thousands keep on suffering Coughs and Colds through neglect and delay. Why make yourself an easy prey to serious ailments and epidemics as the result of a neglected Cold? Coughs and Colds sap your strength and vitality unless checked in the early stages. Dr. King's New Discovery is what you need—the first dose helps. Your head clears up, you breathe freely and you feel so much better. Buy a bottle today and start taking at once.

AT CHAUTAUQUA

Strong Array of High Grade Talent of Wide Range and Appeal.

SIX DAYS OF GENUINE JOY.

Celebrated Orators—Men Who Are Doing Things—Women Debaters—Comedians and a World of Music Inspiration—Rest, Recreation, Education and Fun Galore.

FIRST DAY.

AFTERNOON. — Opening Addresses. Popular Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

WEATHERWAX BROTHERS QUARTET.

All brothers—All artistic entertainers.

4 P. M.—Organization of Junior Chautauqua for all children under fourteen years of age. Free.

EVENING.—Musical Prelude, High Grade Concert.

WEATHERWAX BROTHERS QUARTET.

Address, "Sour Grapes,"

DR. EDWARD AMHERST OTT

of Chicago,

A witty and purposeful speaker.

SECOND DAY.

AFTERNOON.—Grand Concert by a Great Company.

AIDA QUARTET and C. POL PLANCON

In a program of high order.

8:20 P. M.—Opening Series Lecture.

EVENING.—Musical Prelude, Choice and Snappy.

AIDA QUARTET and C. POL PLANCON.

Address, "The Mormon Kingdom of Today,"

HON. FRANK J. CANNON,

Ex-U. S. Senator from Utah.

A thrilling patriotic message.

THIRD DAY.

MORNING.—Lecture, 10:30 a. m.

AFTERNOON.—Musical Prelude, In Variety Program,

ROBERT and HELEN BARNARD.

Cornet, Stories, Xylophone.

Debate—For Woman Suffrage,

MISS HELEN TODD of California;

Against Woman's Suffrage,

MISS LUCY PRICE of Ohio.

EVENING.—Musical Prelude. More of the Same Quality.

ROBERT and HELEN BARNARD.

Comedy—Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing."

THE BEN GREET PLAYERS.

FOURTH DAY.

MORNING.—Lecture, 10:30 a. m.

AFTERNOON.—Grand Popular Concert.

QUINTANO AND HIS BAND,

And HARRY BARNHART, Singer.

EVENING.—Musical Festival by a Real Master,

QUINTANO AND HIS BAND,

And HARRY BARNHART, Singer.

An entire change of program from afternoon.

FIFTH DAY.

MORNING.—Lecture, 10:30 a. m.

AFTERNOON.—Musical Prelude of Rich Variety.

R. H. and F. T. M'GRATH, Banjoists;

MISS GLADYS COOPER, Pianist.

Address, "The Misfortunes of Mickey,"

JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY

of Denver,

The famous Juvenile Court Judge.

EVENING.—An Evening of Popular Selections.

R. H. and F. T. M'GRATH, Banjoists;

MISS GLADYS COOPER, Pianist.

Choice Entertainment by One Who Knows How,

MISS KATHARINE RIDGEWAY

of Boston.

SIXTH DAY.

MORNING.—Lecture, 10:30 a. m.

AFTERNOON.—Musical Prelude With Ginger In It.

CHRISTINE GILES-BINGHAM CONCERT COMPANY.

Address, "Community Building."

J. S. KNOX.

EVENING.—Devoted to a Very High Grade of Fun.

CHRISTINE GILES-BINGHAM CONCERT COMPANY.

Entertainment,

RALPH BINGHAM

of Philadelphia,

One of the greatest humorists.

A joy night festival.

At the annual organization meeting of the Clifton Springs (N. Y.) Redpath Chautauqua Association, Mr. H. J. Van Dyne, secretary of the association, reported receipts and disbursements of $1. In explaining where he got the dollar Mr. Van Dyne stated that a lady insisted upon leaving it with him because her conscience troubled her for having paid only $2 (the regular price) for her Chautauqua season ticket. Next year's Chautauqua is guaranteed there by 300 people.

BEAUTY IS COMPLETE

only when the teeth are perfect. One ugly or missing tooth will spoil one's whole appearance. There is no need for poor or ugly teeth.

OUR PAINLESS DENTAL WORK makes the extracting or filling of a tooth no more annoying than sitting for your picture. Our moderate scale of charges makes it possible for everybody to have their teeth looked after as they should be. So don't delay. Come and have us look after yours.

Bring this ad. and get $1.00 worth of work Free.

DR. H. W. WHITNEY

113 Oneida St. Fulton, N.Y.

Up-to-Date Tailoring

in all its branches. Let me convince you by giving me a trial. The slogan

"TRADE AT HOME"

is good, but why not practice what you preach?

M. J. FELDMAN

Merchant Tailor

Over Whitaker and Bogardus

2d and Cayuga

We Want Your

ELECTRICAL WORK

ALL SORTS OF SUPPLIES AND WORK WILL BE DONE IN A WORKMAN-LIKE MANNER.

D. B. KANE

Phone 1598 118 Oneida St.

Your Shoes Do They Need Repairing?

This is the best and quickest shop.

Wilson & Dwyer

207 Cayuga St.

Skates Sharpened too

M. KATRIB

Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing. Ladies and Gents Tailor. All Work Guaranteed. Free Delivery

Phone 3353 21 1-2 So. Second st.

BUELL BROS.

PLUMBING and HEATING

Phone 186

17 N. Second Street

All Kinds of

GARDEN SEEDS

by the ounce or pound at

LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. T. JENNINGS

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law

9 S. FIRST ST. FULTON, N. Y.

J. F. BROWN

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER

has a full line of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry—at the lowest prices—consistent with quality and a fair deal.

7 S. FIRST ST., FULTON, N. Y.

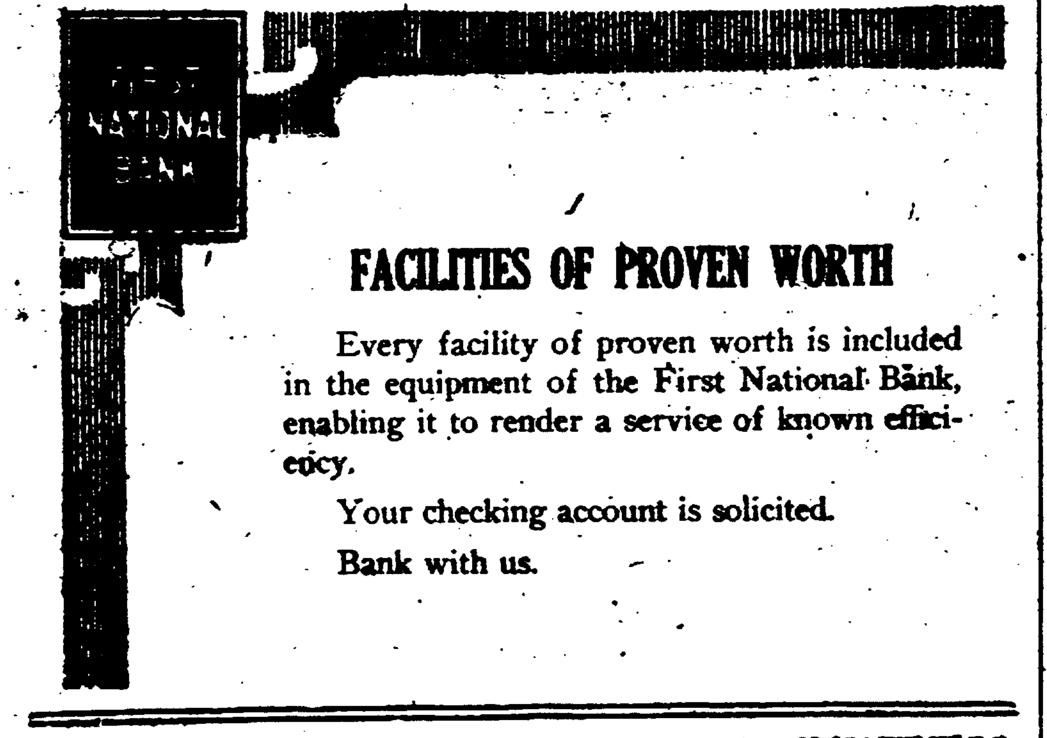
GEORGE W. HACKETT

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Sewage Disposal, Property Development.

Telephone No. 9

108 ONEIDA ST. FULTON, N. Y.

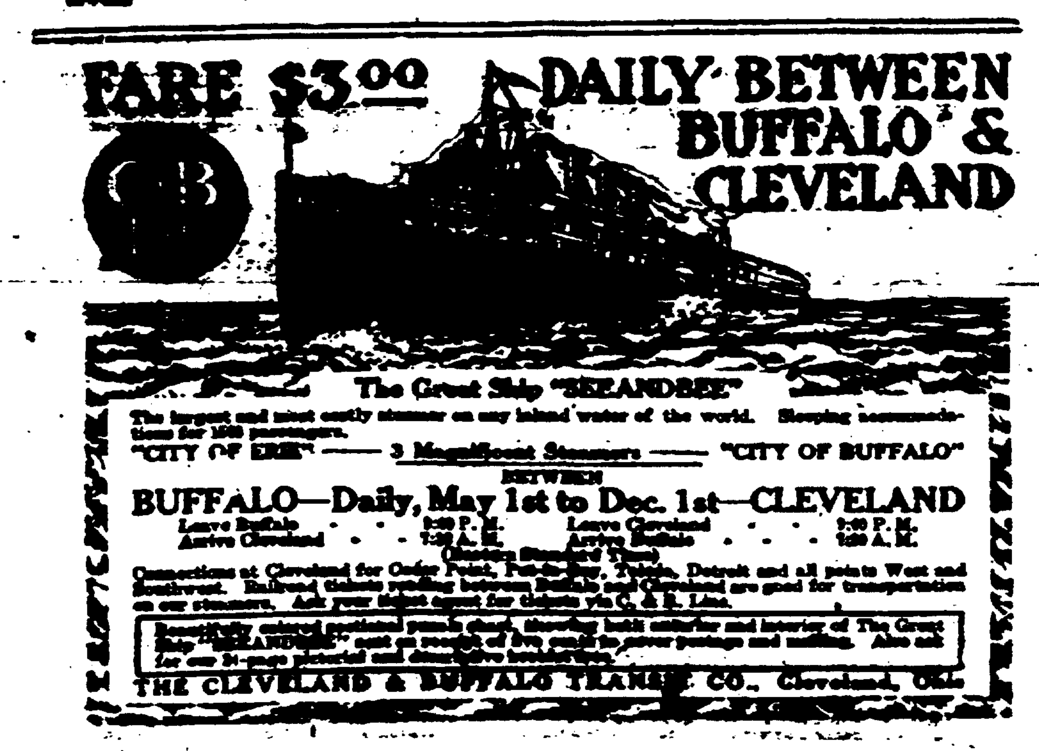


FACILITIES OF PROVEN WORTH

Every facility of proven worth is included in the equipment of the First National Bank, enabling it to render a service of known efficiency.

Your checking account is solicited.

Bank with us.



THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
R. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. B. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Thursday, June 10, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

Medicines and Human Psychology

A very interesting phase of human psychology in its relation to the taking of drugs is illustrated by the series of poisoning cases in the Middle West reported in yesterday's Herald. A number of persons received "free samples" of a remedy through the mails and, though the seals had been broken, quite a few of the recipients proceeded to take doses of it, some of them with fatal results.

There are a great many persons who will literally take any remedy that is offered or recommended to them. Free sample of drugs of which the recipients know next to nothing are swallowed in large quantities every day in this country. It seems impossible, but it is true.

When a colored maid of all work presents herself to a doctor with a large bottle of medicine to ask him whether he thinks there is anything the matter with her for which that medicine might be good it seems a joke. Such things have been known to happen more than once, and there are a large number of persons supposed to be far above the colored maid in mentality and still more in common sense who present the same attitude of mind toward free samples of medicine that may come into their hands. Could anything be more foolish? —New York Herald.

The Naval Academy Scandal

Nothing but deep mortification the country over greets the "cribbing" scandal now being aired at Annapolis. As the court inquiry proceeds it becomes apparent that this is no sporadic instance of student dishonesty suddenly come to light, but the exposure of sytematized fraud, in which, it may be, instructors conspired with studens to graduate from the academy officers not only imperfectly educated but lacking in a sense of honor, the basic virtue of a gentleman. And to aggravate the disgrace Senators and Representatives of the United States have interposed their political influence to save from trial and punishment the young men involved.

It seems a grievous blow, particularly at a time when things military are receiving unwonted attention throughout the world, to have the Naval Academy, of which the country was and is so proud, subjected to public odium. But there can be no two opinions about the desirability of seeing the dirty business through, so that the "system" of supplying "dope" regarding impending examinations may be exterminated.

Let the members of the faculty, if any, found guilty of fostering the dishonesty in successive classes be dealt with summarily and with the utmost severity. Mere dismissal is too good for them. As for the students, those found to have been in any sense go-betweens in the distribution of advance papers or information should be dismissed as morally incapable of maintaining the standard of officer and gentleman. The others may yet be redeemed for the proper service of the nation.—N. Y. Tribune.

Bryan Out

Mr. Bryan's desertion of the administration at a moment when the nation is facing the most delicate international problem in its recent history furnishes the crowning proof of his temperamental unfitness for the office of secretary of state, dumfounds his friends and justifies the worst fears of his political enemies.

The first place in the Cabinet was the price that he received for supporting Mr. Wilson at the Baltimore convention. His continuation in office despite every revelation of his incapacity, despite his complete failure to appreciate the dignity of his position, despite his constant desertion of his post of duty at the call of the notoriety-loving crowd, despite his grotesque efforts to promote Utopian schemes, despite the necessity of sending him to the rear every time important questions arose in the Department of State—that was the price that President Wilson paid for harmony in his party.

Mr. Bryan's action yesterday shows that thep rice paid by Mr. Wilson was far in excess of what he received. Mr. Bryan has been an agitator, a mischief maker, a dangerous counselor and a millstone about the neck of the nation for nearly twenty years. This final act reveals the fanatic and the demagogue so unmistakably that even the blindest can see him as he is. There never will be any excuse again for placing him in a position of responsibility on the plea that "he means well."

The effect of the resignation, so far as the United States is concerned, will be to give the President the united support of all loyal and patriotic citizens, regardless of party. The unfortunate feature lies in its possible effect abroad. Mr. Bryan has made it sufficiently clear that the President intends to maintain a firm attitude towards Germany. In taking this position the President is voicing the sentiment of the country.

But Mr. Bryan's course may lead the imperial government of Germany to believe that it could safely defy the President because the nation would not sustain him in a crisis. If pending negotiations with Germany fail, Bryan cannot escape the infamy of being the responsible party. Viewed from any other standpoint his departure from the Cabinet is a fortunate release for the President and the nation from a situation that has been all but intolerable from the start.—Rochester Chronicle and Democrat.

FOR SALE
CASH GROCERY STORE
230 CAYUGA STREET, CITY
A paying Proposition. Will bear investigation. Inquire of
200 W. Genesee Street SYRACUSE, N. Y.

WATER GLASS
EGG PRESERVER
By the Quart or Gallon
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

TRADE CAMPAIGNS

The trade at home campaigns that are being instituted throughout the country are not devoid of common-sense measures. However, to trade at home is not sufficient, but each individual interested in the prosperity of that community should lend a hand in encouraging trade at home habits. Both by practicing and preaching can the movement become a success.

Not alone with the individual shopper does the responsibility lie. Let the merchants get into the game also. Sometimes merchants themselves are guilty of not shopping on home territory; sometimes they urge trading at home through mediums not distinctly of home product. If the home product is not worthy of the hire in one instance why should it in the second? What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. How can an intelligent, thinking public do otherwise than smile in the face of empty, selfish pratings no matter from what source they emanate.

The whole truth of the matter lies in the expression that if we want a bigger, better and more prosperous Fulton we've got to work for it—not in words but in deeds. It is as much up to the merchants as it is to the individual shopper.

Throughout the city are many women who give unofficial information as to why they do not shop at home. It is not fair to the merchant to be in the dark in regard to the real facts. He should know the facts, and then work to eradicate the difficulty.

If a card containing a return stamp were sent each housekeeper in the city asking the plain question, "Do you shop in Fulton, if not why not?" It is plainly evident that a lot of interesting facts would be collected. The merchants' attitude reflects upon the community at large. The attitude of the individual reflects upon the merchant and his success.

If we believe in "trade at home" let us reflect it, if not, then let "dog eat dog," but let us be frank about it.

Honesty is the best policy.

KNOTHOLE KIDS

A wealthy owner of a big ball park recently issued an order not to plug up the knotholes. How well I remember the days when we poor kids held those outside season passes, and how well I remember my individual knothole in the old high ball fence!

After the game was over, I would stick that well-fitting knot back in that hole and conceal my special advantage from the rest of the boys.

But even at that a knothole was personal property, and my title to it was better than a deed of record. Why, I can see my initials now over that knothole. It was the biggest piece of personal property I ever owned—that knothole.

When big men remember the knothole boys the country is safe.
—Silent Partner.

LINDSEY FACES JAIL FOR BOY CONFIDANT

Denver, June 9.—Judge Ben B. Lindsey defied the district court and district attorney today, saying he would go to jail rather than reveal what Neal Wright told in confidence of the murder of his father. His mother, Bertha Wright, is charged with the crime.

The judge has been subpoenaed as a witness by the prosecution, with a view of impeaching the testimony of the twelve-year-old boy that he, and not his mother, killed Wright.

Judge Lindsey declared that he would not reveal the conversation he had with the boy, on the ground that Neal had come to him as a chancellor and such information as he had given was of the highest privilege. He could not betray a confidence of that nature, he said, and rather than do so he would go to jail for contempt of court.

The conversation between Neal Wright and Judge Lindsey too place on the afternoon of May 15, two days after the boy had confessed that he had snatched the revolver from his mother's hand and killed his father.

A Prayer For Light

Lord God of peace and war,
Thy presence we implore!
Descend from heights afar
And lead us as of yore!

The nations stagger, blind
And perishing in night.
O, let us once more find
The long delaying light!

Deal gently with our sin,
Deal gently with our grief.
Thou who has shut us in
This place of unbelief.

Thou who has spread a veil
Before our mortal eyes,
So that earth's noblest fail
Thy way to recognize!

Thy pity we invoke
Upon our darkness here.
O lift the battle smoke
And let thy light appear!
—M. E. Buhler.

KAISER, AS PATRIOT, IS MORE LOVED THAN EVER.

Emperor Has Added to His Popularity at Home, Observer Finds.

The "neutral observer" of the London Times in Germany writes that he has noticed a subtle change in the position of Kaiser Wilhelm in the estimation of the German people. He has fallen into the background when compared with Von Hindenburg, Von Mackensen or Von Weddigen, but at the same time he was never so popular before.

"Nobody makes the kaiser responsible for the war," the correspondent writes. "Everybody believes he tried to prevent it and that when it was brought on by the determination of foes the kaiser shouldered the heavy burden with the deepest sorrow.

"He sacrificed all his personal interests for the sake of the country. He willingly accepted a subordinate position to give free play to men able to command a victory.

"He is regarded as having set an example of simple living and is said to have shown the utmost regard for the susceptibilities of the federal sovereigns and their people. He has thus gained a great hold on the affections of the Bavarians and Saxons.

"He is represented as having waived every consideration that might have militated against practical efficiency in waging war. This has greatly added to the love his own people have for him.

"The crown prince, on the other hand, is in a very different position. He was hailed at first as a great leader, but he has gradually faded out of sight and is scarcely ever mentioned. The kaiser's other sons have also ceased to enjoy prominent publicity."

GIRL PREACHER WINS FAME.

Child Who "Died and Came Back" Seems Suddenly Inspired.

Mary McCain, thirteen, of Longview, Miss., a girl evangelist, is leaping into fame all over the south as the child preacher who "died, went to heaven and came back."

Physicians shake their heads when told that Mary died and came back, but her parents are emphatic that Mary was dead. She had no pulse, her heart was not beating, and her body was cold and rigid, they declare.

The following morning, when her body was to be embalmed, Mary McCain came "back to life" when her grief stricken parents entered the room.

The remarkable thing about the young missioner is that Mary had never been to Sunday school, never saw a Bible and seldom heard the name of God except in a curse.

MAIN POINTS IN DECISION THAT STEEL COMPANY IS NO TRUST.

In the suit brought by the government against the United States Steel corporation the federal court decided that:

The corporation had not violated the Sherman law.

It deserved the commendation of the public for fair dealing.

Mere bigness of business does not constitute a trust.

The famous Gary dinners were unlawful, but had been discontinued.

President Roosevelt was justified in refusing to interfere with the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, the absorption being legal.

Andrew Carnegie is exonerated from illegal participation in the sale of the Carnegie company.

In ten years the steel company had increased its business about 40 per cent, but nine great competing companies had increased from 63 to 3,700 per cent.

And the field of enterprise was as open to competition as before the corporation was formed.

Suit was filed Oct. 26, 1911.
Hearings began May 6, 1912.
Suit argued in October, 1914.
Case decided June 3, 1915.
Testimony filled 15,000 printed pages.

Government alleged that capitalization of $1,402,846,000 contained $800,000,000 of "water" and that plants acquired by the corporation controlled between 60 and 82 per cent of the country's total production.

Suit cost $500,000, of which about $400,000 was borne by the corporation.

SHOWS VALUE OF LIFE AND COST OF DISEASE.

Dr. A. L. Light, health officer of Dayton, O., has presented to the annual conference of the state board of health a schedule of the economic cost of preventable diseases and the loss of life due to them. Here is the table:

Value of life of baby at birth, $90; at ten years of age, $2,801; at fifteen, $4,236; at twenty-five, laboring men, $5,448; professional men, $25,806; at forty, professional men, $29,384; at seventy, laboring men, $70.

Average loss by each death due to preventable disease, $3,000. Cost of each case of preventable disease: Measles, mumps, etc., $10; diphtheria, $30; scarlet fever, $50; smallpox, $60; typhoid fever, $200; tuberculosis, $8,000.

BUSINESS IMPROVING, OFFICIAL FIGURES SAY.

Railroads Earn More Than Year Ago. Treasury Balance Expands.

With the decision of the federal court that the United States Steel corporation is not a trust it is confidently expected that business will now quickly take big leaps.

That conditions are greatly improved is emphasized by a statement by Comptroller of the Currency Williams showing that on May 31 the Aldrich-Vreeland emergency currency still outstanding aggregated only $2,508,940 out of the $383,502,645 originally issued. This outstanding currency is held largely by banks in the cotton states.

A report by the interstate commerce commission shows that the net revenues of the great railroads for April were $33,821,308 as against $30,322,791 for April, 1914. The gross revenues were $2,000,000 less, but the operative expenses were $6,000,000 less.

Secretary McAdoo and other officials of the treasury department are confident that the turning point has come in national finances and that by July 15 there will be in the general treasury fund a working balance of at least $160,000,000.

KAISER HAS PLENTY OF MEN.

But Losses Are Seven a Minute and Flower of Youth Is Gone.

Colonel Repington, the military expert of the London Times, discussing the new German army, says:

"The classes of 1915 and 1916 and part of the ersatz and landsturm will soon be supplying the Germans with their usual quota of good men, and it would be a fallacy to suppose that the German operations will be any more hampered this present year by a lack of men than by a lack of munitions and food.

"The Germans do not lack the means to continue the campaign vigorously. Nevertheless it must not be forgotten that the German casualties have been ten times those of the British, and the strain of fighting simultaneously on two fronts has been immense.

"No nation can go on losing seven men a minute day and night. The original German army disappeared long ago. Their supply of men is not exhausted, but to a large extent the flower of the German youth has withered."

THANKS FOR AID TO RYNDAM.

Holland-American Line Praises Naval Men For Brilliant Seamanship.

Secretary Daniels has received a letter from the Holland-American line expressing the company's appreciation and gratitude for the aid given by the battleships Texas and South Carolina to the steamship Ryndam when she was injured in collision off Nantucket May 26.

The South Carolina took on board the passengers and crow of the Ryndam, totaling 230 persons. Among the passengers were thirty-two women and ten children, including four babies. The accident occurred at 3:40 a. m., and all the passengers and crew were transferred to the South Carolina by 4:30. The Texas convoyed the Ryndam to the Ambrose lightship.

The letter remarks on the efficient work done by the officers and crew of the naval vessels and the hospitality shown the passengers and crew of the stricken ship and states that it will always be remembered as a brilliant example of good seamanship and splendid comradeship.

WAR NO BAR TO RED TAPE.

French Surgeon Checked In Work by Lack of Printed Forms.

One of the best known doctors, who is directing a French military hospital, recently had need of a certain surgical instrument. He wrote to the authorities for it.

"Make your request on a printed form," came the answer. The doctor replied that he had no printed forms. Second reply from the administration, "Make a demand for printed forms." The doctor again wrote and received a third reply, "Make your demand on a printed form."

WAR CUTS DOWN BIRTH RATE.

Paris Has 2,040 Fewer Babies In Month, Statistics Show.

Births in France are beginning to show the effects of the war.

According to the statistics for Paris there were 1,850 births in May, the [illegible] of the war, as compared with 3,890 in the [illegible].

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

1914 FORD RUNABOUT FOR SALE
Has been run 1500 miles.
GARRETT BROS.
Livery and Sales Stable
North 2d Street

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

UPTODATE LAUNDERING
Gloss and Domestic Finish
Our Laundry is equipped with modern machinery.
F. J. TAYLOR
Second St. Phone 289.

GOSSARD CORSETS
They Lace in Front
These Corsets anticipate the styles in Suits and Dresses.
Sold at
DIX MILLINERY STORE

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 2597 Phone 15

MILLINERY
The Latest in Summer Hats
A number of Sample Hats at Half Price
MRS. F. K. JONES
210 Cayuga St.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Amateur Developing & Printing
Roll of 6 films and 6 prints, 30c.
Flash-Lights & Home Portraits
E. E. HENRY 210 Oak St.

BUSINESS IS GOOD
Because we serve The Best
Dinner 25c
Supper Specials 15c
FOLEY'S
Up-to-date Restaurant

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4246
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

Second-Hand Machinery
New and Second-hand I Beams and Pipes, all kinds and sizes,
For Sale Pipe Cut to Order
I. ALDERMAN
19 W. 3d St. Phone 2242

BYRON NEWTON
teacher of flute and piccolo.
Boehm and ordinary systems.
Phone Mrs. N. H. Haviland

WHEN YOU WANT
to move get
Hookway's Warehouse Van
of Syracuse; charges reasonable. Work guaranteed.
Phone 1114. 159c

MT. PLEASANT

The annual Children's day exercises will be held Sunday, June 13th, at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. Mable Graves Palmer of Hannibal has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Granville Graves.

Margaret and Arline Pratt of Fulton were recent guests of their aunt, Mrs. Byron Distin.

Ross Rowlee resumed his studies at Fulton High school after his narrow escape.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kelson and son of Pulaski, were recent callers at Harley Simon's.

Miss Alice Whittemore is spending a few weeks with her parents in Syracuse.

Elbert Frost and family visited his brother's family in Granby recently.

Miss Hazel Cooper of Granby is spending the week with Miss Mable Grant.

Miss Mildred Cole of West Fulton enjoyed a few days' vacation last week with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Mills of Rose Hill, notored to Albert Paddock's on Sunday and took Miss Lottie Powell back with them. Mr. Mills is her employer.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen white visited her cousin, Violet, at New Haven over the week end.

DRAMA ON WANE

Edwin Arden Blames Directors For Decadence of Stage Art

NOT ENOUGH ORIGINALITY

Actors Become Mere Puppets and Managers Pull Strings, View of Noted Player—Pessimistic As To Future.

Edwin Arden, the famous actor now starring in pictures with Pathe, has some interesting things to say about the decline of modern dramatic art, and lays the blame upon the stage directors.

"I would infinitely prefer to be a poor original than a good copy," he says with emphasis, "and now after many battles with directors who wanted to do my thinking for me and make me imitate some one else, I am left alone to play my parts in the way I conceive they should be played. I had a lesson early in my theatrical life upon this very question, and it made a lasting impression upon me, coming as it did from the great Edwin Booth himself. At the time of which I speak I was a member of Mr. Booth's company, playing Shakespeare in the old Boston Museum, that great school of

Edwin Arden.

the best dramatic art. One day I was to play a part in Othello and went to Mr. Booth asking him how he wanted me to play Cassio, and if he had any ideas for my instruction. 'No, I have not,' said Mr. Booth very gently, 'but the part must be played well or tomorrow some one else will play it.'"

Mr. Arden, considerably disturbed but put upon his mettle, went home and studied the part as he had never studied before. He analyzed it until he had gotten a clear conception of Cassio's character, of every emotion of which he was capable. He played the part and in a way to meet Mr. Booth's approval, and then and there became convinced that to play a part properly one must take no second-hand knowledge, but really think and live the character.

Not long afterwards the young actor was out of an engagement, and starving in a hall bedroom in New York. He denied himself food in order to keep his clothing presentable, and thus make it easier to place himself. Finally he was offered a small part with the Madison Square Company, at that time the most prominent of all the New York companies. He was given his part, studied it carefully, and then went to the rehearsal. After he had played the character as he conceived it, the director yelled at him. "Here, you," he said, "I won't have you play it that way. Do this and this and this," and showed him what he meant. Young Arden replied "do I understand you to say that you want to do my thinking for me, and that you leave me no option as to how I shall play my role?" The director replied that that was correct, and that he was paid to do the thinking, and the actors were merely to carry out his ideas. "Then you want another man for this part," said young Arden, "I refuse to be a parrot," and he left the stage and the job which meant so much to him. As he was leaving the theatre a man sitting in the darkness in the back of the house stopped him and asked him where he had played before. Mr. Arden told him with Thomas M. Kean and Edwin Booth. His questioner then told him to go back on the stage and play his role his own way, and informed him he was Mr. F————, one of the owners of the company. From that day to this Mr. Arden has always insisted upon a free hand where it came to his own work.

Mr. Arden is frankly pessimistic as regards the future of the American stage under present conditions. He says that since directors do not want originality and initiative in the actors these qualities are becoming atrophied. When the few real stars of the stage are gone there will be none to take their places, for the newer generation, with few exceptions, has not been permitted to develop its own talent.

A MUVIE DRAMA

Rise of Donald Mackenzie Reads Like Film Play

BORN AND BRED IN SCOTLAND

Poor Boy of the Highlands Now Famed as Screen Director—Many Successes in America for "Gillie" of Seventeen Years Age.

Some sixteen or seventeen years ago, in one of those sections of the Scottish Highlands so remote that Gaelic is still spoken and the old men still tell legends their fathers told them of "Prince Charlie," an English nobleman leased several thousand acres of land for the shooting.

Arriving at the tiny village on the property which he had leased he sought information as to the best man available for him to hire to accompany him on his shooting trips. The answer he received was the same from each man he asked—"Donald Mackenzie is a guid mon." The Englishman sought out the popular favorite and found a square jawed, square set young fellow of some seventeen or eighteen yars old, who vowed with quiet confidence that he could give satisfaction. That was the parting of the ways for the Scotch boy. Sprung from godly parents who had taught him the best they knew how with the few books at their command he knew as well as they that the ambitions which controlled him could find no attractive goal in his native village—that neither wealth nor fame lay for him among the frowning mountains, along the flashing streams or where the heather empurpled the upland pastures. The Englishman took a great interest in the lad. The long days of close companionship on lonely moors brought them together in a way unusual between employer and employee, and when the season ended, the young man bade farewell to home and parents, turned his back upon the foggy mountains and accompanied the nobleman to London.

There the education of the Scotch boy went on apace. Treated as a friend by his patron he enjoyed all the advantages that good society could give. It was found that he had a splendid bass voice, and he was much in demand at private musicales. One day a prominent theatrical man heard him and offered him an operatic engagement at Daly's Theatre in London to play the part of Lord Enchester in "The Country Girl." He accepted and made good in the role, and so was secured by the late Augustin Daly to play the same part in the United States.

Engagements with Lulu Glaser in "Dolly Varden," the W. T. Carleton Opera Company, "The Mayor of Tokio," and "The Time, the Place and the Girl" followed. Mr. Mackenzie tells with gusto how he got his first big chance. He made it a rule to understudy every big part to which he was suited, and one night he was playing in "When Johnny Came Marching Home," when W. T. Carleton, who was playing the general, became seized with heart failure in the biggest scene of all, staggered to the wings and then fell. Quick as a flash our Scotchman shot out of the front, took up the part where it had been left off, and to the amazement of the company finished the act in that part without making a single error. At the close of the act, while the doctors were attending to Mr. Carleton, Mr. Mackenzie changed to the sick man's costume and finished the performance as the general.

The next day Mr. Carleton showed his gratitude by raising Mr. Mackenzie's salary and giving him the part. A friendship sprang up between the two which has endured through the years and which was shown by Mr. Mackenzie giving to Mr. Carleton the part of the governor in his fine picture, "The Pardon."

Mr. Mackenzie has been associated with Pathe for over three years as actor and producer. In the "Perils of Pauline" he not only appeared in several episodes as "the pirate" (a part which made a big hit), but he directed the production of many of the episodes himself. Today he is reputed to be making big money by producing pictures which are released through Pathe. His most recent production the fine three-part Pathe drama, "The Pardon," has received flattering reviews and has been booked by the Loew theatres for fifty days solid.

NOVELS TO BE FILMED

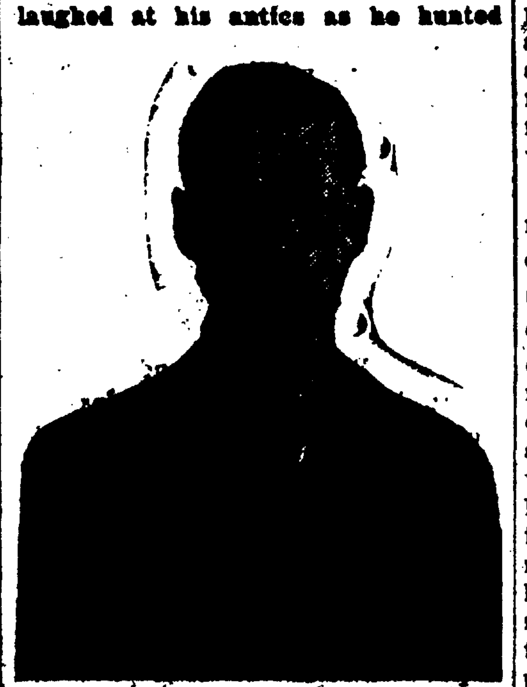
William J. Locke's "The Beloved Vagabond," and Richard Harding Davis' "The Galloper," are to be picturized by Pathe.

"The Beloved Vagabond" is one of Locke's most successful novels and was presented on the London stage by Mr. Beerbohm Tree, England's most famous actor.

"The Galloper" was played by Raymond Hitchcock for a number of seasons, and was then made into a musical comedy. It is a highly amusing farce detailing the adventures of a young millionaire who finds himself compelled to take upon his shoulders the identity of a muchly married war correspondent, Kirke Warren. The story has a Graeco-Turkish atmosphere, and the millionaire while dodging bomb shells and divorced wives goes through many uproarious situations.

Interesting Description of Tedious Process—Thousands of Drawings Required for One Film—Latest Idea in World of Motion Photography Explained, in Interview, by Originator J. R. Bray

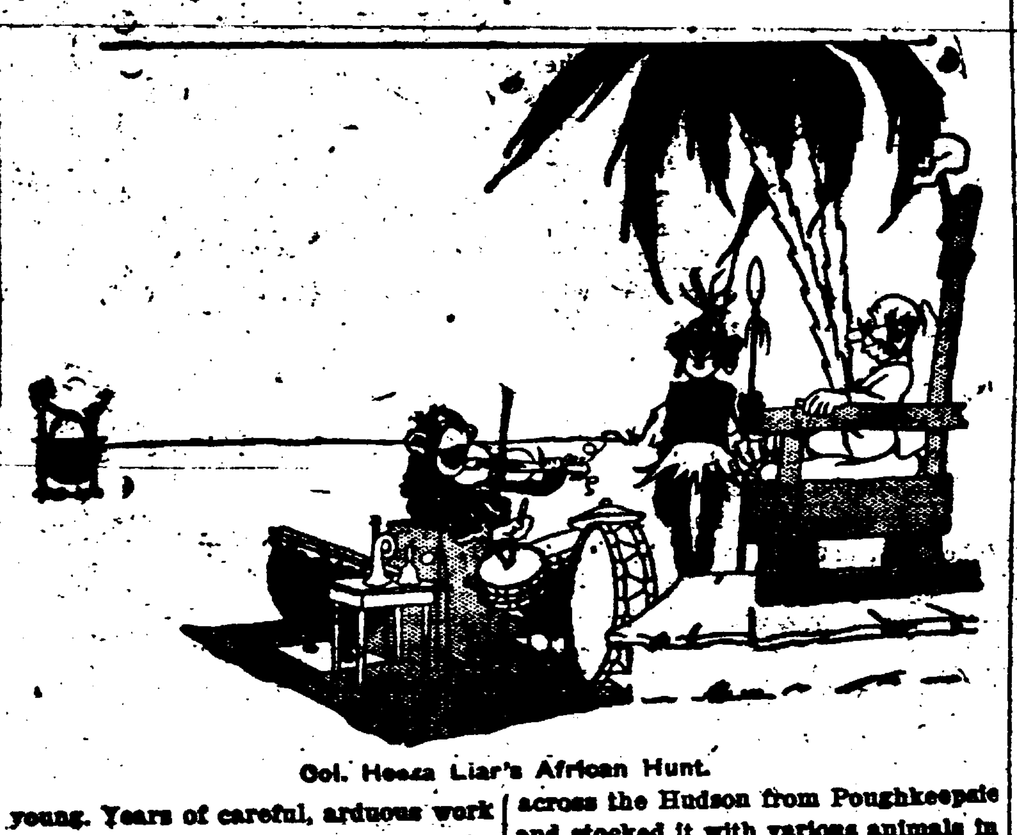
Mention the name "Colonel Heeza Liar" to almost anyone and you'll see his or her face light up and a smile spread all over it. Who doesn't know the funny little Colonel—who hasn't laughed at his antics as he hunted



J. R. Bray, Film Cartoonist.

wild beasts in Central Africa, outwitted cannibals on the River of Doubt, cultivated his farm with the aid of some strange assistants, and hunted ghosts in Castle Clare? The Colonel's friends are legion—probably no films made have as large a following young and old alike as these, and speculation has been wide as to how these pictures are made—what gives the drawings those life-like motions, and who is the genius who creates them.

J. R. Bray is the originator and creator of these drawings, and he was the first to put motion into the drawing itself. That there is no royal road to success is again proven by the fact that Mr. Bray started his experiments over seven years ago, and that was when motion pictures were still very



Col. Heeza Liar's African Hunt.

young. Years of careful, arduous work were necessary before the results satisfied him. Today he is the head of an organization devoted to making his pictures, has a corps of artists working under his supervision and has patents on his process which cover the use of transparent material or

Topical Cartoon from Pathe News.

material made transparent by any agency whatever in the making of animated drawings.

Mr. Bray was found in his sunny New York studio engaged in conducting Heeza Liar through another series of escapes. Tall, slender and blond, he looks more like a successful business man than an artist. Mr. Bray readily consented to talk about his work.

"The public," he said, "demands drawn illustrations which reveal the personality of the artist. The newspapers and magazines all prove that. It is easily seen that to illustrate fiction, for instance, a photograph rarely can be well used. The artist's drawing, on the other hand, can be idealised to fit the situation. This value of the illustration was recognized in everything but motion pictures, and now there too it has found its place. It is well to remember that an artist can draw that which is a physical impossibility for an actor to enact before a camera. The artist's possibilities are unlimited. The opportunity for real humor may be seen when one reflects that the humorous is almost invariably the unusual.

"Very few artists have the ability to make drawings that move. An extraordinary imagination is absolutely essential, as is also a perfect knowledge of the science of motion. Problems come to the artist in this work that never arise in ordinary art. I have employed some very able artists to assist me in this work, and find that very few of them can get the knack. For instance, one of the hardest things in the world to handle in these animated drawings is perspective. To have a figure come from the far horizon straight toward the observer—to have it grow from a dot to the proper size and preserve the 'balance'—makes an almost insurmountable problem. I think I am correct in saying that not one artist in a thousand can put motion into drawings."

Few people would have the patience to do Mr. Bray's work. It takes between four and five thousand drawings to make 1,000 feet or one reel of film. In addition to the colossal toil of the art work it takes a week to photograph the drawings one at a time. Great speed united with unvarying accuracy is essential. Every stroke of the pen must count. Mr. Bray works so fast that he is able to keep four trained artists "inking in" the outline drawings which he makes. The necessity for accuracy is evident when it is learned that the drawings are magnified on the screen at least 35 times.

Mr. Bray spent years in study before he attempted to make an animated cartoon film. For months he haunted the Bronx Zoo in order to study the animals there and analyze their motions. He even bought a large farm across the Hudson from Poughkeepsie and stocked it with various animals in order to further extend his knowledge of animal anatomy. The result of these studies finds expression in the life-like motions of the various animals which move across his films.

He was born in Detroit, Michigan, and has lived in New York since 1901. He was for seven years a newspaper artist, being also a steady contributor to the humorous weeklies, such as "Life," "Puck," and "Judge." He took his ideas to Pathe Freres over three years ago, since he felt that such a house, with its many foreign branches, could give him a larger international circulation than any other. The Pathe officials at once saw the value of his work, and from that day to this he has dealt only with Pathe. Millions of persons have laughed and are laughing at the "Heeza Liar" and "Police Dog" series, and his political cartoons in the Pathe News, the motion picture weekly, have attracted widespread newspaper comment. Mr. Bray has truly originated a new school of art.

SHOT AT FRONT

Intrepid Movie Photographer Hurt Taking War Pictures

PRESENT AT PRZEMYSL SIEGE

Shrapnel Hits Photo Man With Besieging Troops—Petrograd Grants Him Russian Decoration for Bravery.

It's a long, long way from New York to the place with the unforgettable, unpronounceable name, Przemysl, but it seems less when one sees certain very fine pictures of the siege in the Pathe News pictures and learns that the special correspondent, Ercole, who took them, has been wounded and decorated for bravery under trying conditions.

When it was learned that Przemysl was destined to become famous in spite of its name, the Pathe News sent its special war correspondent in Russia, Mr. Ercole, straight to the Galician front to the Russian army besieging the city. He was sent there to get pictures, and he did so. While he was turning his camera he was hit by a piece of shrapnel and painfully wounded, but he did not cease to turn and in consequence has been decorated by the Imperial Government of Russia with the Cross of the Order of St. George.

His films were rushed by way of the Pathe Agencies in Moscow, Stockholm and London to the United States, so on the very day the newsboys were using their 57 different ways of pronouncing Przemysl to tell the public that the Austrian fortress had fallen, all over the United States people were seeing in the "News" one of the big scoops of the year.

Mr. Ercole is not resting on his laurels. He has been sent to another place where important things are going to happen, and in consequence expects shortly to put over another big scoop.

PEARL WHITE, FAVORITE

"World's Champion Movie Fan" Calls Pretty Star Best.

Mrs. Barbara Guentert of St. Louis is called by the "Post Dispatch" of that city, "the world's champion movie fan," and with good reason. It seems that Mrs. Guentert has missed only two evenings in over five years in seeing the picture show at the Fairy Theatre on Easton Avenue.

Every night Mrs. Guentert and her little son are to be found in the same seats watching the pictures with as much interest as though it was their first experience. Together

Pearl White.

they have spent 1,800 evenings at the theatre, have paid $180 in admissions, and have seen 9,000 different films.

Mrs. Guentert, it may be seen, can certainly lay claim to being a picture expert. When asked to name the players she thought the best, she mentioned only four, all of them famous, one of them being Pearl White, the Pathe star.

SPLENDID STUDIO SITE

Secures Extensive Property at Ithaca, N. Y., for Filming of Dramas.

The Pathe producers, Wharton, Inc., have leased with option of purchase, Renwick Park, a well-known lakeside resort at Ithaca, N. Y. The property has been used as an amusement resort for some years and comprises 46 acres of land situated at the head of beautiful Cayuga Lake and lying between the lake and the city. A city trolley line runs into the park and furnishes excellent service.

A number of large buildings such as auditoriums, pavilions, etc., on the place needed only a little remodelling to make them very well adapted to picture work. There are frontier settlement streets, log cabins,—all the locations necessary to western work, as well as a splendid 400 foot pier extending into the lake.

Equally beautiful locations would be difficult to find anywhere in the East.

A PICTURE STAR

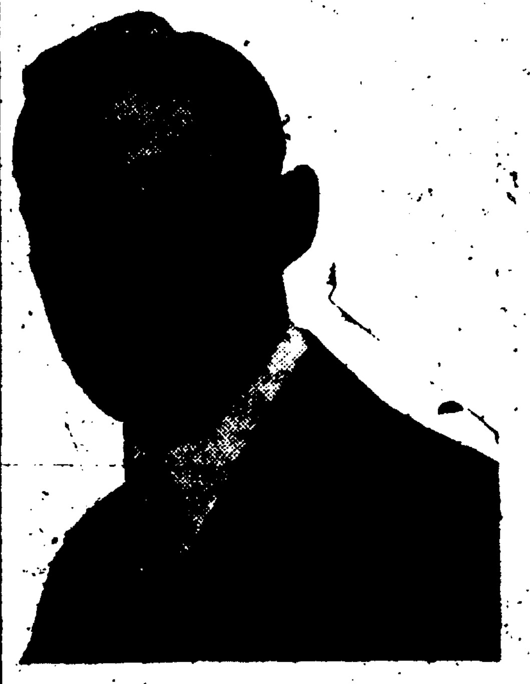
Lionel, Brother of John and Ethel, Featured on Screen.

STUDIED PAINTING ABROAD

Now Finds That Making Pictures is More Profitable Than Painting Them—Added to "Romance of Elaine" Star Company.

Lionel Barrymore, nephew of John Drew and celebrated brother of the famous John and Ethel Barrymore, will be featured in motion pictures this summer.

This is not Mr. Barrymore's first appearance on the screen—he has had important parts in several big productions, but it is with the legitimate stage that his name has been most associated. He was broken into the profession by his uncle, John Drew, with whom he played for a number



Lionel Barrymore

of years. Among the famous plays with which he was identified were "The Mummy and the Humming Bird", "The Other Girl", Barrie's play "Pantaloon", "The Best of Friends", and "Sag Harbor", with James A. Hearne. After playing in "The Other Girl", Mr. Barrymore fulfilled youthful aspirations by going to Paris to study painting, an occupation so fascinating that it held him in France for three years. Mr. Barrymore says that when he returned to America he found his fellow artists in the cast of "The Other Girl" all famous—Richard Bennett, Wally Eddinger, Doris Kean, and Tully Marshall, which caused him to think hard upon the old saw about the cobbler sticking to his last. Then he decided there was more money in acting in pictures than in painting them and worked in a number of feature productions.

Mr. Barrymore owns a fine summer home at Rocky Point, Long Island, but says that he has been trying in vain for years to get acquainted with it. No sooner does he start to leave town than he is offered a fat engagement which no same man could refuse.

History repeated itself with him this year since on the eve of his departure for Rocky Point he was offered an engagement with Pathe to play the "heavy" in "The Romance of Elaine", a well known serial photoplay. The fact that his work would take him to Ithaca, N. Y., where his lines would be cast in pleasant places, reconciles Mr. Barrymore to another summer's exile from the mansion he cannot use.

U. S. REGULARS IN BIG FEATURE

Mackenzie Uses Cavalry in Stirring Scenes.

Donald Mackenzie, the Pathe producer, has just finished making a four-reel feature called "The Fortunes of Peter," which has all the earmarks of a notable success. Mr. Mackenzie had a cast of well-known players, most of whom have already achieved fame on the screen.

George Probert, who won golden opinions as Oskar Von Guggen in "Innocent" and the Cadet in "The Lure," has the lead and this picture marks his debut before the camera. Mr. Probert confesses that his first two days of picture acting were little less than torture to him. The sight of the lens staring at him all the time was infinitely more dreadful than the batteries of critical eyes on a big "opening night."

Paul Panzer, after weeks of successful vaudeville touring, returns to the screen again in this picture. Mr. Panzer, it will be remembered, made himself the best-hated villain in the country through his work as "Owen" in "The Perils of Pauline."

Other members of the cast are Miss Alma Martin, a popular favorite in the "legitimate," Sam Ryan, who has been in many Pathe pictures, and Charles Bunnell, who was with the Pathe St. Augustine Company in the winter of 1913-14.

The picture required hundreds of supers and Mr. Mackenzie made arrangements for a troop of cavalry, regulars of the United States Army, to appear in a number of stirring scenes.

George Bronson Seitz wrote the scenario.

D/34

THE QUIRK

Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.

TODAY
Benefit O.U.A.M. of Fulton
"THE PRICE HE PAID"
in 5 parts,
by Ella Wheeler Wilcox
"UNTO HERSELF ALONE"
in 3 parts; No. 5 of Who Pays
Series.

FRIDAY:
"THE OUTCAST"
A Mutual Masterpiece in 4 parts
"O'FLANNIGAN'S LUCK"
comedy
"THE BUTTERFLY"
Drama

SATURDAY
"THE LAND OF THE LOST" A drama of intense interest.

Community Notes

Mrs. Adda Wilkinson of Syracuse is visiting several days with her sister, Mrs. Fred Boigeol.

* * *

Mrs. Jay Cribb of Palermo spent last week with Mrs. Mercy Locke.

* * *

Mrs. Clinton Foster entertained friends from Syracuse the past week.

* * *

William Collins spent Monday at Syracuse.

* * *

Miss Flora Owen is visiting friends at Volney.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Greene spent Sunday with relatives at Palermo.

* * *

Mrs. F. K. Jones has been spending several days at Auburn.

* * *

Miss Erma Lester of Worth st. attended the Eastern Star dinner at The Pontiac, Oswego, Wednesday evening. The Grand Chapter officers were present.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rumsey have been guests of out of town friends.

* * *

Leigle Simpson of Syracuse has been spending a few days with his parents.

* * *

Mrs. A. Langdon entertained the Foreign Missionary society of the Presbyterian church at her home in Worth st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Walter White have been recent guests of friends.

* * *

Rev. C. C. Watson is the guest of Rome friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. Breads of S. 4th st. are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wienke of Utica.

* * *

Mrs. A. E. Worden and family have opened their summer camp on Big Island where they will spend most of the summer months.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Streeter of W. 1st st. have returned from a delightful auto trip.

* * *

Mrs. James Fassell, Buffalo st. is recovering at the local hospital after undergoing an operation.

* * *

Mrs. Lester Todd of 157 W. 3d st. entertains the Delta Alpha class at her home this evening.

* * *

Frank and James Kane were called here from Scriba owing to the death of their sister, May Agnes Kane.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Emerick entertained the Needle Club of the First Baptist church yesterday afternoon at her home in Rochester st.

* * *

F. M. Cornell, editor of the Patriot, has been re-elected historian of the B. P. O. Elks State Association.

* * *

Angus McKay of Canada is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McKay, of S. 6th st.

* * *

The missionary societies of the First M. E. church will serve supper in the church parlors Saturday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

* * *

The Worden Scene Shop during the past week received orders which will broaden the scope of its work.

ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN IN MISS DARLING'S HONOR

A pleasant occasion was enjoyed at the rooms of the Daughters of Liberty last evening. Following the regular business session a reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Quonce in honor of their sister, Miss Nellie Darling, who is soon to leave the city.

A feature of the entertainment was a mock wedding staged by the members of the lodge and followed by an elaborate supper.

A variety shower was also a feature, all bespeaking the high esteem in which Miss Darling is held.

You can get Black's baked products at the right hour for meals. They are at your grocer's, fresh every afternoon. adv.

We are Agents for
CHASE & SANBORN'S
Fine Teas and Coffees
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida St. Hello 75

HEIRS WANTED

A. E. Ludington Who Is Dead Left Children and They Are Wanted

Several weeks ago this newspaper first published the information that Sid M. van Wyck, San Francisco attorney, desired to learn of the whereabouts of certain Ludington heirs. The Evening Times gave its space to assist the lawyer, and results of a surprising order reached the western man.

Notwithstanding the number of heirs who have appeared in line for a share in the estate of a niece of Moses E. Ludington, there remains to be found the heirs of Austin E. Ludington.

If readers of this newspaper have knowledge of the persons who are indicated in Mr. Van Wyck's letter as Ludington heirs will communicate with Sid M. van Wyck, jr., 519 California st., San Francisco, Cal., they will perhaps save time for themselves and for those who are to be directly benefited.

Mr. van Wyck's latest letter to The Evening Times follows:

Fulton Evening Times,

Gentlemen:—Much obliged to you for sending me the letters from Mrs. Ida A. Foster Irwin, of Battle Creek, Michigan; Mrs. Louisa M. Calkins, of Washington, D.C., and Mrs. Clarinda E. Iden of North Scituate, Rhode Island. These three ladies are grandchildren of Moses E. Ludington. Each of them has also written directly to me.

However, the letter written to you by Mrs. Calkins contained a very important item, none of the other descendants of Moses Ludington have mentioned. This was that Austin E. Ludington, the only son of Moses Ludington, died in the spring of 1914.

As I have written you the estate in question is that of a niece of Moses Ludington and her heirs, under California law, are her first cousins surviving at the time of her death. These first cousins excluded second cousins.

It now appears from the letter written to you by Mrs. Calkins that the late Austin E. Ludington died a few months after his cousin whose estate I am settling. The rights of Austin E. Ludington vested at the death of his cousin and could not be destroyed by his own subsequent death but would pass to his children. It, therefore, appears that Austin E. Ludington is one of the heirs.

Through the publicity given by your paper, I have also learned of four other first cousins, being the children of Philip C. Ludington, a brother of the late Moses Ludington. I am now endeavoring to locate the children of the late Austin E. Ludington and to verify the date of his death. If it took place after January 22, 1914, then he is an heir as his cousin died on that date.

I have no doubt that I shall soon have the names and addresses of the immediate family of Austin E. Ludington since I am in correspondence now through your paper with a number of his nieces and nephews.

Thanking you for your many courtesies and confessing my surprise at the widespread publicity which has resulted from the articles which you have published,

Very truly yours,
Sidney M. van Wyck, Jr.

A business firm is often judged by the appearance of its office stationery. The Evening Times job department prints that class of work attractively. Adv.

SAILS AWAY

Will Carry Two Years' Supplies In Hold for Baffin Bay Regions

With two years' supplies in her hold—to be used in the event of an early winter up in Baffin Bay—the schooner Cluett, owned by the Grenfell Mission, slipped out of the harbor early this morning bound for Labrador. Some of the cargo is consigned to the mission, to which the vessel was presented in 1911, after it was built by George B. Cluett, of Troy, but the bulk of it will be consumed by members of the Donald B. MacMillan expedition sent out by the American Museum of Natural History to find Admiral Peary's Crocker Land.

Captain Pickels, commander of the Cluett, had his vessel all shipshape recently. Whether he would be able to bring the members of the exploring party out of the North before ice sealed the water he was unable to say. He would do his best. That was his only statement.

The Cluett, after discharging the mission's stores, will head North along the Labrador coast, and pass through the Davis Straits to Melville bay, on the shore of which, at Etah, the base of the Crocked Land Expedition, is established. Dr. E. O. Hovey, of the museum, will go to Labrador in the summer, and board the Cluett on her northward voyage. If MacMillan is at Eath when he arrives, and it is thought best to abandon the expedition, the staunch little schooner will turn about and rely upon her white oak hull and her 80-horsepower engines to crash thru the skim ice before it grips the ship firmly.

"You can't fetch stuff from a grocery around the corner up there," Captain Pickels said, commenting upon the supply of foodstuffs that were loaded on the Cluett. Three hundred pounds of coffee, 100 pounds of tea, onions, potatoes and a big quantity of lime juice to ward off scurvy during the winter, 300 pounds of rolled oats and nearly 100 gallons of molasses were some of the items on the manifest. In addition, the vessel carried a capacity cargo of coal and a large stock of medicines. The total value of the relief stores is in the neighborhood of $15,000.

The total cost of the trip will be about $25,000. To meet it a subscription is being taken by the American Museum of Natural History, but to date little more than $5,000 has been received.

The Cluett is a three-masted schooner, measuring 142 feet in length and of twenty-six beam. Every foot of timber in the outer shell of her is of white oak, measuring from eight inches in thickness on the sides to two feet at the bows, where an iron sheathing affords protection from the ice. Behind the first shell is another foot of timber, which is braced inside the ship with a second layer of white oak, six inches in thickness, reinforced with drift bolts.

Her engines, for use in an emergency, give her great freedom in the ice-packed waters. Along the Labrador coast, the Cluett is known as one of the finest sailing ships that ever worked in the north. The principal achievement of Captain Pickels was a circuit of Hudson Bay, in the summer of 1914, when the schooner was chartered by the Carnegie Institution for magnetic survey.

RAISED A FAMILY AND GOT HER A. B.

Philadelphia, June 9.—Among those who will get their degrees from Swarthmore College at its annual commencement next week is Mrs. Rebecca Webb Holmes, wife of Dr. Jesse H. Holmes, professor of the History of Religion and Philosophy.

Mrs. Holmes entered Swarthmore in the fall of 1885, and attended the college until her junior year, when illness forced her to leave. Later she met and married Dr. Holmes, who has been professor at Swarthmore for 15 years.

Mrs. Holmes, who has two sons, a few years ago decided that she would like to complete her studies at the college. So besides her household duties she found time to spend ten hours each week in classes. She finished her work this spring, and on June 16 will be graduated, twenty-seven years after her own class left the college.

Black's Cookies tickle the palates of old and young, because they are right. adv.

"NOBBY TREAD" TIRES

The Largest Selling High-grade Anti-skid Tires in the World

They are sold under the U. S. Tire Company's regular warranty—perfect workmanship and material—but any adjustment is on basis of 5,000 miles.

Your Dealer
L. P. SMITH CO.
EAST FIRST ST. FULTON

PURE ICE CREAM
THE RICHEST AND MOST SANITARY
Served at our Fountain and Tables. Made with Heavy Cream, the Best Flavors and Fresh Fruits.
OUR FOUNTAIN DRINKS ARE UNEQUALED
PHONE 80 THE ONYX Quirk Theatre Blk.

5% Discount
on
ALL GROCERIES
THIS WEEK
Wednesday and Saturday Deliveries
C. C. PORTER
CASH GROCER
359 Broadwell Ave. Phone 2375

Wall Paper
10% Discount
THIS WEEK
on
All Cash Purchases
Hulett-Taft Co.
INCORPORATED
208 Oneida St. Fulton

FRESH STRAWBERRIES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

LAWYER CAHILL PLEADS GUILTY

Charged With Grand Larceny in Second Degree—Asks for Suspended Sentence

Pulaski, June 10.—Attorney Frederick T. Cahill of Oswego pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny in the second degree before Judge H. D. Coville in Country Court here yesterday. The plea was made in the indictment charging Mr. Cahill with having misappropriated $300 given him by Mrs. Lizzie Boudiette, a client, to pay a fine imposed on her in County Court. This plea of guilty automatically disbars Mr. Cahill from the practice of law. Sentence was deferred until Monday next.

A number of attorneys appeared in court and recommended clemency for Mr. Cahill, stating that the disbarment from pratice, coupled with restitution of the amount involved, would be sufficient punishment for the offense. A suspended sentence was suggested as best under the circumstances.

Those who spoke in the above vein and urged clemency for Mr. Cahill were D. P. Morehouse, Judge C. I. Miller, Harry C. Mizen, Spencer Grownell, Francis E. Cullen and Clarence E. Pitts.

Nothing was said in court about the proposal to have Mr. Cahill examined as to his sanity and sent to the State Hospital at Ogdensburg for treatment. District Attorney Culkin, it was said, held that the only means by which the insantiy defense could be sustained would be by Mr. Cahill pleading not guilty on the ground of insanity. He would then be sentenced to the Matteawan State Hospital for the Criminal Insane.

Mr. Cahill had been indicted on five other charges, three of grand larceny, one of delaying a client's suit and one of robbery.

John Leydon was indicted for burglary, third degree, and grand larceny second degree; another indictment charged Leydon with burglary in the same degree and petit larceny. It was alleged that defendant with others broke into the railroad station of the New York Central Railroad Company at Phoenix in June of last year and since that time has managed to elude the authorities until a few days ago, when he was arrested and brought to Pulaski on Monday. He was arraigned with other prisoners and pleaded not guilty to the indictments. When Leydon was arraigned yesterday afternoon he withdrew his former pela and pleaded guilty to burglary and grand larceny. Judge Henry D. Coville thereupon sentenced him to serve three months in the Onondaga penitentiary.

Cahill's Perfection Bread
is the
BEST BREAD MADE
TRY A LOAF—Sold only at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE
Surety Bonds of all kinds
Real Estate Loans
FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122.

FRESH VEGETABLES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

OSBORNE ADMINISTRATION CRITICIZED BY COMMISSION

Dannemora, June 9.—Charges of graft and cruelty on the part of officials of Clinton prison, made by Alexander B. Fischer, of New York, a former convict, were dismissed by the state commission of prisons at the conclusion of its investigation tonight.

The commission recommended that some additional privileges be granted the inmates. These included more time for conversation, two quarts of water a day for prisoners in "collers" instead of two gills a day, elimination of handcuffs from the observation cells, more exercise in the open air and hot tea and coffee with Sunday night meals.

It also was the sense of the commission that the disciplinary methods obtaining in Sing Sing prison under the regime of Warden Osborne, be made more stringent. The liberties enjoyed by the prisoners there, the commissioners decided, tended to destroy to a certain extent, the discipline in the other state institutions. No formal findings concerning Sing Sing methods were reported.

Bicycle Supplies at Bogue's.—adv.

OUR
Perfection Oil Stoves
means a Cool Kitchen
BEFORE BUYING, SEE OUR
REFRIGERATORS, WINDOW SCREENS and DOORS
and FISHING TACKLE
A. M. DRUSE & CO.
SOUTH FIRST ST. FULTON

F. W. LASHER
BOOKS WALL PAPER
Suggestions for Commencement Gifts
FOUNTAIN PENS, from the best pen made for $1.00 to the Waterman "Ideal", from $2.50 to $6.00.
BOOKS in fine bindings; "Everyman's Library," and others.
CUT GLASS AND CHINA
"KODAKS" and BROWNIE CAMERAS, from $1.25 to $39.00.
FRAMED PICTURES
See the new titles in Books at 47c, formerly published at from $1 to $1.40.
FIRST ST. FULTON, N.Y.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

Men's 50c Working Shirts 39c
Balbriggan Underwear.... 24c
Men's Working Pants..... 95c
Ladies' $1.00 Shirt Waists 69c
Ladies' Fast Black Hose.. 9c
Canvas Gloves, pair, ... 8c
Lace Curtains, by yard.... 10c
Lace Curtains 49c, 69c to 89c pr
Ladies $2.50 Skirts.........$1.49
$1.25 Suit Cases.......... 89c
Paint in quarts, 39c; half gal., 69c; 1 gallon, $1.35
Granite, Crockery and Glass in our Bargain Basement.
Granite Saucepans......... 10c
Granite Kettles............ 10c
Water Tumblers........... 2c
Large White Plates......... 5c
15c Mop Sticks............ 8c
Best Minetto Shades....... 24c
Splint Clothes Baskets, 49c, 59c
Best Liverpool Willow Clothes Baskets, 59c, 69c, and 79c.
Thousands of other articles too numerous to mention at special prices.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

S. Waldhorn
18 First Street

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Upper Flat—Moderate rent, 214 Walradt st. 6 rooms and all modern conveniences. H. L. Crandall, Phone 2520. tf.

To Rent—New house in Park st.; modern conveniences, electric light, bath and furnace. A. T. Jennings, 9 S. 1st st. Phone 14.

Found—Spectacles, in 4th between State and Pratt sts. Owner may have property by calling at 429 S. 6th. 147c

For Sale—Good extra heavy double work harness; $20. G. L. Pratt, 177 E. 1st or phone 56. 149

House to Rent—Newly remodelled; modern improvements. Inquire I. Alderman, 19 W. 3. Phone 1242. 148

For Tired Feet—Feather-weight Arch Supports, at Roy's Quick Shoe Repair Shop, 110 Cayuga St.—adv.

To Rent—7 room house in Fay st. near chocolate works. G. J. Emeny, 414 S. 4th st. 148c

Chambermaid Wanted.—Apply Clark House. 147

Hay For Sale. Phone 5819. 140c

Pure Creamery Butter
From The Harbor Farms
Made for those who want the best.
LaPORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida Street Hello 75

WOMEN SIT IN SILENCE AS NATURALIZING IS DONE

New York, June 9.—Thirty women, dressed in collegiate cap and gown and yellow sashes, bearing the inscription "Votes for Women," appeared in the United States District Court, where Judge Hand was administering the oath of allegiance to newly naturalized citizens today, and watched the proceedings in purposed silence. Their action was announced as constituting a silent protest against being deprived of the rights of citizenship granted to foreigners of the male sex, but denied to both foreign and native born women. The delegation was led by Mrs. Catherine Ely Tiffany, president of the College Equal Suffrage League.

The proceedings were conducted by Judge Hand as if nothing unusual had occured.

OUR MOVIE INDUSTRY

Even the hundreds of thousands of motion-picture fans fail to realize the extent of the "movie" as an industry, remarks "The Buffalo News." According to the Federal Census Bureau 68,000 miles of film were manufactured for the United States at a cost of $37,000,000 in the last three months of 1914. There is nothing now that the motion picture does not reproduce for the amusement and enlightenment of its patrons. America could not well get along without the "movies."

BUYING METHODS

General Electric and Other Negotiations Based on Larger Amounts

New York, June 9.—While no definite news of any new ammunition orders was forthcoming in the financial district today there was continued talk of large foreign buying of both arms and ammunition. In relation to the reports of large orders received recently by the General Electric Company, it was learned from an authoritative source that this corporation has not as yet closed any very large contract.

It was stated, however, that important negotiations were under way which probably would come to a termination soon, and that these affected contracts aggregating close to $100,000,000. These will be solely for various forms of ammunition. An authority on the war order situation gave an explanation of conditions as he saw them.

Military experts, he said, have revised their opinions as to the quantities of ammunition that will be needed in the present war, and are now convinced that tremendous amounts will be required, as compared with the previous estimates. The latest estimates ran as high as 250,000 shells a week.

On account of this change in views, it had been decided that the purchase of such munitions of war should be made only from companies having very large plants, able to turn out ammunition in much greater quantities than were ever required before. The General Electric Company, it was added, has plants large enough to undertake the wholesale manufacture of munitions, and for this reason it was selected for the present negotiations.

This company, it was stated, will not do all of the work for which it contracts, but will operate in connection with other companies so the required amounts of ammunition may be provided within the time specified. The General Electric Company, according to this scheme, would be the center of a group working in co-operation.

At present, the company is operating between seventy-five and eighty per cent of the capacity of its plants. To make the additional ammunition required, a large amount of machinery will have to be installed, and when that work is done, it is expected the corporation's plants will be operated in full. Other companies participating in the work will have to install similar machinery to fill their contracts. If necessary, it was said, the General Electric Company will lease or purchase other plants to carry on the work.

In the talk of profits accruing to American concerns through the demand for war material, the Tennessee Copper Company today figured more largely than at any previous time. This was due to the news that it had closed a large contract with the Du Pont powder interests for various forms of acid needed in the manufacture of explosives.

The contract calls for large amounts of sulphuric acid, of which the Tennessee Sopper Company is one of the most important producers. In addition, the Tennessee company is negotiating another large contract for acid.

THE QUIRK

A special program has been prepared for the benefit of the Order of United American Mechanics which takes place today. "The Price He paid," produced from the peom by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in five parts, is a master-picture, such as is seldom seen at the 5 and 10 cent price, so that with No. 5 of the "Who Pays" series, in three parts, entitled "Unto Herself Alone," an unusual program of quality is prepared for the enjoyment and approval of the people. Tomorrow "The Outcast," a Mutual masterpicture, in four parts, "O'Flannigan's Luck" and "The Butterfly," will constitute the program.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Ellen Waterhouse has sold property in First street, Fulton, to the Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper Company for $3500.

Joseph Senank has sold 13¼ acres in Oswego Town to B. Wajcehowsky for $3300.

Sewing Machines—all makes; priced from $5.00 to $25.00. Bogue's Piano Store, 61 First st.—adv.

Fair tonight and Friday, showers, partly cloudy and warmer Friday.

PENDERGAST, OF PHOENIX, DID PERFECT SCORING

Rochester, June 9.—In a heartbreaking race that put a vivid crimson daub on the opening-day program, Henry J. Pendergast, of Phoenix, N. Y., won the Interstate Trap-Shooting Association's Amateur State Championship at the beach traps yesterday afternoon. To do so, he not only had to survive the scheduled fire on 100 birds but had to succeed in the shoot-offs of triple and double ties.

After the monotonously recurring victories of Frank S. Wright, of Buffalo, the success of Pendergast, a newcomer to the New York Sportsman's Association shoot, struck a popular note. Pendergast is a man of the corpulency that Irvin Cobb describes as belonging to a man who, when he basks at the water's edge, boats mistake him for a dock and if he takes a sunbath on the beach and sunburns, there is so everlasting much of him to be sunburned that the practically amounts to a conflagration.

Pendergast will get something more definite than the title of interstate champion. Finishing first gives him a trip to Chicago in August to compete in the Grand American Handicap, which is the world's series of trapshooting, with all expenses paid; a gold medal and a purse of $25. His breaking of the double tie by demolishing twenty birds without a miss gave the spectators their deepest thrill of the day.

Each having broken 97 of their 100 targets, Pendergast, Floyd S. Kinney of Batavia, and Dr. W. N. Vanderhoff, of Watkins, faced a shoot-off for first place when the last gun had spat. A triple tie also obtained at 96, with F. Wright, of the Audabon Gun Club, of Buffalo; David Wadsworth of Auburn and W. F. Hopper of Batavia, owning interests in the place honors. There was nothing to choose between prizes, however, the leading seven receiving medals.

MALCONTENTS SHOULD JOIN REAL DRY PARTY

Cincinnati, O., June 9.—"Government reports on the increase of illicit distilling prove that prohibition neither prohibits or lessens the demand for liquor," said Samuel Wooner, jr., of Peoria, president of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, in his address here today before the annual convention.

Congressman Jacob M. Meeker, of Missouri, said that members of the Democratic and Republican parties "who now are trying to foist prohibition on those parties should get into the prohibition party with all the other political malcontents who are trying to ride into public favor on this single issue."

OFFICIAL BOARD MET WITH W. J. LOCKWOOD

An important meeting of the official board of the First M. E. church was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lockwood, West Granby, last evening.

The big delegation made the trip by auto.

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. J. H. St. Louis has been entertaining Mrs. Hemingway and Mrs. W. D. Booth of Brownsville.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pickenor of Niles, Mich., who have been guests of Fulton friends, have returned home

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Burton and son of Bismarck, North Dakota, have been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Merriam, Oneida st.

• • •

The Woman's Missionary Society of the First M. E. church will serve supper in the church parlors Saturday evening, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newton of Schuyler st. have had as their guest Mrs. W. A. Barker of Buffalo.

• • •

Miss Florence Holmes has secured a position as assistant stenographer at the Chamber of Commerce office.

• • •

A reception was given this afternoon by the art department of the High school.

• • •

Mrs. C. Reynolds and Mrs. Julius Prowda, both of Utica st., left yesterday for Syracuse, where they are to be the guests of Mrs. Prowda's parents.

• • •

Mrs. Roy Westover and niece Wanda are visiting frineds in Mohawk Valley.

NEW PROPOSAL

Justice Jenks' Sympathy for Poor Men Who Suffer Through Bad Attorneys

Albany, June 9.—Justice Almet Francis Jenks, of Brooklyn, presiding Justice of the Appellate Division, Second Department, advocated the creation of a "public defender" today before the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention.

"I believe there is a great deal in the idea of a public defender," said Judge Jenks. "I have seen so many poor, friendless, homeless wretches have their liberties put at stake thru some inefficient tyro being named to defend them that I feel very strongly some change should be made.

Justice Jenks also urged that the judges of the Appellate Division should be able, by unanimous vote, to modify criminal sentences. He said he had seen cases where he thought the punishment was cruel and severe, and that justices were likely to be swayed by popular clamor and love of approbation.

Opposed to Direct Primaries

In regard to direct primaries Justice Jenks declared emphatically that he did not believe they were desirable in any case where justices are concerned, but he opposed any appointive system as contrary to the ideals of American institutions and the sentiment of the people of the State.

The reapportionment fight, which promises to be one of the warmest of the convention, broke out on the floor today. In a report from the Legislative Organization Committee, of which Edgar T. Brackett is chairman, Robert F. Wagner, democratic leader of the Senate, thinking he saw a Republican move to forward reapportionment, objected.

"My suspicions are aroused about any re-apportionment with which the Senator from Saratoga has anything to do," he said. "This report is a way of clearing the road."

"The report has nothing to do with re-apportionment," Mr. Brackett responded. "I hope the Senator will apologize later for his remarks," and I think he will."

"In my long service with the Senator in the Senate I never said anything to him for which I had occasion to apologize," Mr. Wagner responded.

Favors Two House Form

The report favored the retention of the present two house form of the Legislature and the election of Assemblymen and Senators from districts only, as at present. The adoption of this report would kill the proposal to select Senators at large.

A minority report, signed by Messrs Aiken, Denison and Burnstein, favored a single house Legislature. Declaration was made that a single house would prove more economical and would expedite work.

President Wilson advised the convention by letter that owing to the foreign situation he would be unable to address the body. He had been invited to speak at his convenience.

DAUGHTERS OF POCAHONTAS ELECT STATE OFFICERS

At the state convention of the Daughters of Pocahontas today officers were elected as follows: Mrs. Anna Van Alstine, Amsterdam, great prophetess; Mrs. Mary L. Glover, Brooklyn, great Pocahontas; Mrs. Betrha Paul, Great Wenonah; Mrs. Alice Birdsell, Binghamton, great Minnehaha. Two hundred delegates attended the convention.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Frank Black's birthday was celebrated this past week at the home of his parents, corner of Fifth and Union sts. The invited guests assembled at four o'clock and, after listening to several selections were treated with a supper. Later a photograph of the assemblage was taken. In addition to several friends of Mrs. Peck who assisted her in entertaining the young people there were present the Misses Arlane Pratt, Catherine Francis, Edna Francis, Alice Francis, Elizabeth Pratt, Florence Theibeau, Catherine Duffy and the Messrs. Millard Francis Frank Francis, Leman Pratt, Leslie Fink, Kermith Fink, Kenneth Paget, Lloyd Yardley, Jesse Yardley, John Duffy and Glen Stiles.

A business firm is often judged by the appearance of its office stationery. The Evening Times job department prints that kind of work attractively. Adv.

"The New York Shop"

It is Not Necessary to be at Palm Beach, Florida

in order to appreciate or wear the

Palm Beach Suit

as it is SUITABLE and VERY CORRECT for MOST OCCASIONS. VERY COOL, SERVICEABLE, EASILY CLEANED and in fact MODERATELY PRICED and HERE YOU WILL FIND the GENUINE CLOTH IN SEVERAL EXCLUSIVE MODELS. at

$8.75, $9.75, $12.50

M. J. McDonald & Co.
ONEIDA STREET

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, June 10.—Whether it is because the number of divorces has been growing alarmingly larger, or because the wrangling of husband and wife disturb the fine judicial attributes of judges of the Supreme Court, is not known, yet nevertheless for some reason not set forth in the proposed amendment, a proposition has been presented to the delegates to the Constitutional Convention which seeks to create a Domestic Relations Court in cities of the first class throughout the State.

The author of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, Delegate Floyd J. Adams of Brooklyn, believes that there should be at least one judge in each city, except New York city where there shall be four to hear and determine divorce and other cases where the husband and wife have failed to agree. The legislature, is given power to increase the number of domestic relations judges so that there shall be one for every three hundred thousand of population.

The proposed judges are to be appointed by the mayors of the several cities of the first class to serve ten years. Their compensation is to be fixed by the board of estimate and apportionment. They are to have jurisdiction in respect to all actions suits and proceedings for divorce, annulment of marriage, separation, the custody and control of children. They are also given sole jurisdiction in all proceedings for non-support and have power to award the custody and control of the children in such proceedings to their respective parents or relatives or institutions.

The provision relative to the appointment of the contemplated judges are somewhat strict. No person is eligible unless he shall have been admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor-at-law of the Supreme Court of New York State at least ten years prior to the date of his appointment.

Although the fact may have not been the cause of the Adams proposition, it is known that in the cities of the first class there are numerous divorce actions yearly and the trial of civil and criminal cases have been retarded as the result. Cases on nonsupport have frequently found their way in to the police court, where they are regarded as being out of place. Under the proposed new order of the Domestic Relations Court will attend to all these matters.

It is possible that Reno may lose some of its attraction after the Domestic Relations Court is established, if it is established, and that instead of journeying across the country to obtain a divorce the husband or wife anxious to sever the connubial tie will hie to the local rendevous of separation.

The Adams resolution is another of the several propositions which aim to separate the duties of the courts of the State which at present consider all matters of litigation. A division wherein matters bearing upon real estate be exclusively considered is incorporated in a proposed amendment which has been before the delegates for a number of weeks.

Divorce statistics are not easily obtained, yet it is said that there is scarce a term of the Supreme Court in any county of importance which does not consider one or more actions to sever the bond of matrimony.

Special Sale on **Bikes, Tires, Supplies**
Big Reduction from Regular Prices
BOGUE'S, 61 First Street

All Kinds of
GARDEN SEEDS
by the ounce or pound at
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

Public Accountant
wants a few small sets of books to care for regularly. Books opened or closed. Statements carefully taken off. Prices reasonable. Phone 3304.

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE
FRIDAY
James O'Neil, in
THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO
in 5 Parts
In addition to regular program
Admission 10c.

Black's White Bread is sold by all grocers, because it is in demand by everybody. adv.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

D/34

The Newspapers Published in Fulton

Are the real and only legitimate means to secure the kind of publicity that will work in true harmony with the elaborate program mapped out by the

New Chamber of Commerce

¶ The protracted dullness in retail business circles is positive proof that the merchants of this city must invest their advertising appropriations in the papers that have the "home touch"—the papers that are welding in concrete fashion the buying public in the fertile farming country lying contiguous to this city.

MR. BUSINESS

Has been very sick. He should recover, and the way to recover is to turn our faces from the fixed starings we've been giving to a popular idol, a single industry, and fix our eyes upon the farmer and the buyer from the North, the South, the East and the West of us. The farmer of today is the man who can do a lot toward making Mr. Business in this city a well man, but you

MR. MERCHANT

must use your home papers—the papers that are near to the people—to reach the great buying public living beyond the city's limits.

The Fulton Evening Times is "A Herald of Progress"

HOUSTON AIDING FARMERS' WIVES

Extension Work Is Now Conducted on Broad Scale.

WOMEN TAUGHT EFFICIENCY

Value of Home Conveniences Demonstrated by Agents of Department of Agriculture — Data Show Amount Spent and Outline the Visible Results—Work Is Just Started.

Washington.—Secretary of Agriculture Houston is going to try to solve the problem of unrest among country women by improving their condition.

"The chief objections of women to country life," according to a statement issued by the department, "are usually the generally small returns from farming, the drudgery of farm work and the social isolation.

"Data taken from the records of the department and relating exclusively to work of this kind in the thirty-three northern and western states show the following distribution of funds: For meetings and movable schools, at which demonstrations are given in cooking, sewing, household conveniences and for the organization of women's clubs to study home economics, \$81,555; for canning clubs to teach girls and women how to prevent many of the wastes of the farm by canning and preserving fruits, vegetables and meats by cheap and rapid commercial processes, \$56,197; for county agents who help farmers and their wives to

Photo by American Press Association.

SECRETARY HOUSTON.

increase the net income of the farm and thus make possible the introduction of labor saving conveniences and other improvements \$1,027,312.

"Extension work designed to be fundamentally helpful to farm women seems to include within its scope certain matters, as follows:

"First.—Plans to increase the net income of the farm. Farm women need more money for home purposes. The purchase of home conveniences, the installation of water, sewerage, lighting and heating systems, kitchen and other conveniences and the bringing of literature and music into the home are, in the majority of country homes, dependent upon greater net profits in farming. Knowledge of these conveniences and other desirable things is good, but money to buy these desirable things is a vital necessity if country life is to be made as acceptable to women as town life.

"Second.—Plans to teach and demonstrate efficiency in farm home management. These include such matters as wholesome food properly prepared and served in adequate supply and variety throughout the year, the care of the home and the family linen and wardrobe, the care and management of children and sometimes the handling of certain farm enterprises like poultry and eggs, milk and butter, the garden, small fruits, etc. Efficiency in farm home management contemplates the maximum of accomplishment with the minimum of effort to the end that the farm family may find satisfaction and contentment in the home and that the time of the farm woman may be conserved.

"Third.—Plant for leisure and development. The farm woman needs time for reading, self development, child teaching, social life and recreation.

"In the development of home economics demonstration work there needs to be kept in mind the point of view that the problems of country women must chiefly be solved by country women. The county agent movement in some sections of the north and west started out primarily as a city man's movement, but it has succeeded in exact proportion as the farmers of the county have taken hold of the work and made it their own."

Monument Set Up For Ape.

Summit, N. J.—The grave of a pet monkey which was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Humphreys of New York and was buried here a short time ago on the estate of Mr. Humphreys' mother, Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney, is now marked with a handsome headstone.

"WHO COMES HERE?"

By M. QUAD

Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

"Halt! Who comes here?"

"Friends, with the countersign."

"Advance one and give the countersign."

It was the relief going the rounds to change the pickets, and I was dropped out at post No. 7. We had fought Lee all day long on the strangest battlefield of the whole war—in the Wilderness. From right to left flank, from front to rear, we were hemmed in by forest and thicket. There were swamps in which lizards and serpents lurked, thickets in which the coy whippoorwill built its nest, dense spots of forest which seemed never to have echoed the ring of the woodman's ax.

Post No. 7 was under a large tree on the edge of a thicket. It was a lonely place, well away from the camps, the dead and the dying, but I was glad to be alone. I had been nearly an hour on the post without anything happening to alarm me, when I heard a person moving in the thicket across the open strip.

Rustle, rustle! Step, step! It was a cautious movement. Whoever it was hoped to reach me without discovery, but there were dead leaves underfoot, and the thicket was dense. A hare could not have moved without betraying its presence.

"Who comes here?"

There is silence for fifteen seconds, and then a woman's voice answers:

"I can't find the place! It's so dark I can't find the place!"

Aye, it was a woman's voice, and it had a sob in it, too—a woman there in the darkness between the hostile lines with powder smoke still in the air, with stray bullets darting through the thickets with a whiz as of some great insect stirred to anger.

"Who comes here?"

"I wish it wasn't so dark! I am so tired!"

And then she comes across the open strip toward me, making no stop, never hesitating, walking straight up to me, as if she could see as well by night as in the sunshine of day.

"I can't find the place!" she sobbed as she came to a stop within arm's length.

"Good God, woman, what are you doing here?" I gasped, almost terrified at her presence.

"See! See!" she replied, holding a bundle out toward me. "One time I saw a beautiful spot in the woods and said to myself that if he died I would bury him there, but I can't find it—I can't find it!"

"What is it, woman? What have you got there?"

"See! See! Don't be afraid. He's dead. He can't speak or move. Take him!"

She put a bundle into my arms, and I cried out and let my musket fall. It was the body of a baby about a year and a half old. Dead? Yes—dead from a cruel bullet which had pierced its little body and left a great wound, which looked horrible to me in the dim light; dead and cold and bathed in its own blood—dead for hours! And when I reached out and touched the shawl or wrap worn by the mother my fingers burned at the feel of blood!

"Was it your baby? Did you live in the cabin beyond the thicket?" I asked, still holding the little corpse.

"He was so happy!" she said as she patted the little bare head with a motherly hand. "And I was so happy too! He won't ever laugh and crow again, will he? I've got to find that beautiful place and bury him, haven't I? And you'll help me? Yes; I know you will, for you don't swear and curse at me."

She had lost her mind. Think of it—an insane mother wandering over a bloody battlefield with her dead child in her arms! She had but one idea—to bury it in a dell which she had once visited and remarked its beauty, a dell in which Federal and Confederate were doubtless then burying their own dead.

I knew not what to do. I could not leave my post, and I did not want her to go wandering farther. I was trying to soothe and quiet the woman when she suddenly cried out:

"Ah, it's not so dark now, and I can find the place! I'll go on ahead and dig the grave, and you follow on with the baby. Poor baby! He won't know that he is buried, will he? I can find the place, and you"—

"Come back! Come back!" I called to her as she fled away in the darkness, but she was 200 feet away as she answered me:

"I'll find the place! Poor, poor baby!"

And when the relief came I told the story and pointed to the bundle resting on the ground beside me.

"God pity her!" whispered the sergeant as he lifted his cap.

"God pity her!" echoed all the others as they stood uncovered around the poor little corpse.

Time meant human lives that night. Grant was moving by the flank. Lee was moving by the flank to match him. The morrow was to witness more slaughter—make thousands of other widows and orphans.

"Dig here!" said the sergeant, and with our bayonets we scooped out a shallow grave in scarcely more than a minute's time.

"Carefully now! Poor little thing! Now fill in. That will do. God knows where it lies! Fall in! Forward, march!"

And yet men write of the glory of war!

AVIATION CORPS

National Reserve of Air Fighters Being Formed.

FOR USE IN CASE OF WAR.

Headquarters In New York, but District Bases Are to Be Located In Other Cities—Plans For 1,500 Landing Stations In All Parts of the Country—Other Schemes For Defense.

New York.—The Aero-Military Service Federation of America, a volunteer organization of which August Belmont is president general and Mortimer Delano deputy president general, has announced the proposed formation of a national reserve of aviation volunteers for use in case of war. The program outlined by Mr. Delano contemplated the establishment of district bases in New York, Richmond, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco, with twenty-

Photo by American Press Association.

AUGUST BELMONT.

eight aero squadron centers and 1,500 landing stations scattered from coast to coast.

Mr. Delano explained that under the federal law at present there is no authorization for the formation of an aviation regiment and that therefore his organization is a provisional body. He says efforts will be made to have the next congress authorize the First Aviation corps, the formation of which is the ultimate purpose of the Aero-Military federation. The federation also plans a propaganda to urge upon congress federal control of all aviation.

The prospectus of the organization says its purposes are patriotic and educational. The membership is divided into three classes, aviators, officers of the United States army and navy and civilians who are unable to serve in an aviation corps.

Mr. Delano said that in about 50 per cent of the squadron branches had been formed and were busy recruiting. He expects a membership of 25,000 in three months. When this is reached he plans the establishment of the hundreds of landing stations to make aviation easier and safer in all parts of the country.

About three years ago Mr. Delano attempted the formation of a similar organization, which lapsed into desuetude. Mr. Delano credits this to circumstances over which he had no control, and says that now, with the awakened spirit for national defense, citizens in all parts of the country will join the federation.

Lindley M. Garrison, secretary of war, received a letter from Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, in which it is proposed that the government establish a squadron of eight aeroplanes at Governors island for the defense of this city. Whenever accounts of aerial attacks on cities appear in the news the Aero club receives inquiries from residents of New York asking how the city would be defended by aeroplanes.

"The aerial attack upon Venice by Austrian aviators, who flew to Venice from a base more than 100 miles away," said Mr. Hawley, "and the recent fight near Brussels, when twenty-seven aeroplanes defended that city from an attack of a Zeppelin, have increased the number of inquiries. The attacks upon cities and ships by aeroplanes which start from distant bases and the use of aeroplanes for range finding compel people to realize that aerial attacks could be made upon New York by aeroplanes starting from ships fifty or a hundred miles at sea, and large guns, delivering 2,190,000 foot tons of metal per minute at a range of 20,000 yards, and aided by aeroplanes, would quickly reduce any coast defense not adequately protected.

"The east is entirely without aeronautical protection. The military centers have no aeroplanes. The troops have never maneuvered with aeroplanes and the men behind the coast defense guns have no aerial eyes to give them their accurate range. I submit that this is an unnatural and shocking condition. I deem it my duty to urge that steps be taken immediately to provide aeroplanes for the defense of this part of the country."

THE ROSE FROCK.

"Queen Rose of the Rosebud Garden of Girls" Describes Gown.

LINGERIE GOWN.

The month of roses, with its brides and weddings, brings out many versions of the "rose frocks." The gown shown here to be worn at a midsummer evening function is one of the prettiest of the season's offerings in rose.

The gown is of faintly rose chiffon, very simply built, just a straight hemmed and gathered skirt and surplice waist, which serves also for sleeves. But the charm of the frock is in its trimming of roses and the color in which it revels.

The roses are tiny and set upon the skirt in alluring little circles as finishings of the ribbon trimming. The girdle of ribbon is trimmed in the same manner, and in her arms the wearer will carry a bouquet of pink roses.

CURTAIN LAUNDERING.

How to Correctly Wash Lace Curtains and Dry Them.

There is a right as well as a wrong way to do curtains.

First, take the measure of all the curtains before putting in the tub. Keep this slip of measurements to adjust the stretchers correctly.

Second, fold the curtains lengthways and crossways until they are about a foot either way and keep them this way until they are ready to put on frames. This will keep them from stretching.

Third, soak in slightly warm water for a half hour, then squeeze gently (never wring) and put in warmer water and rub them good with any white soap. Let soak while the curtain frames are being cleaned by using a small whisk broom and soapsuds, then rinse and dry. Now squeeze the curtains carefully (never rub on a board), remove from this water and place in a boiler of warm suds and ammonia and let come to a boil and boil about ten minutes.

Fourth, suds, rinse and blue. Now for the starching, which is a very important part. For six pairs use three tablespoonfuls of good starch to three and one-half quarts of water. Dip a small piece of net in the starch to try it and then dry it quickly and make sure the stiffness the curtain will be when dry.

Fifth, now they are ready for the frames. Take the first one and put over the pin in one corner of the top of the curtain; then go to the bottom of the curtain on the same side and catch up the other corner, then the opposite corners. Now begin in the middle of the curtain and pin two or three, then in the middle between this and the ends either way. Same way with the other sides, also the ends or top and bottom.

Do not draw them along the edges, but with both hands bring them up to the pins in a straight line.

Keep the threads of the curtains always straight and ease in any slight fullness, should there be any, rather than let it come out at ends.

When dry remove carefully and do this one important part: Lay the curtains lengthwise on a bed not in use and fold in the middle lengthways, then once again lengthways, never crossways. When the curtains are on the poles they will hang in lengthwise folds.

The surprise and satisfaction that come from curtains done the right way doubly repay one for all the work.

Scalloped Onions.

Boil six or eight onions until tender, changing the water once. Separate them with a fork and arrange in layers in a buttered earthen dish, alternating the layers with buttered breadcrumbs. Season with salt and pepper, pour over the whole enough rich milk to nearly cover, spread with melted butter and brown in a moderate oven.

Care of the Baby In Summer

Bottle Feeding.

[Prepared by the children's bureau, United States department of labor.]

The first and most important thing to do for a baby is to find the right food for him. When for any reason he is deprived of the one "right" food, his mother's milk, some substitute must be found. Experience in feeding many thousands of babies in this and other countries has shown that clean, fresh cow's milk is the only food that can be depended upon to take the place of breast milk with even a fair degree of success.

In order to have milk that is clean enough for a baby's food, the greatest care must be taken to keep it clean from the time it is drawn from the cow until it goes into the baby's mouth. If a cow is kept on the place it should be possible for the mother to see that the cow is brushed clean before being milked, that the teats and udder are washed before the milking begins, that the hands and clothing of the milker are clean and that a partly covered milk pail is used, which has been scalded with boiling water before use.

It is sometimes advisable to boil the milk, especially in hot summer weather. Usually the method of treatment called pasteurization renders it safe. Here is a simple method of pasteurizing:

Put a gallon of water over the fire in a large kettle. When the water is boiling hard remove the kettle and let it stand uncovered for ten minutes. Stand the filled and corked bottles in the hot water, cover the kettle and allow it to stand for half an hour. Remove the bottles and cool them, under running water if possible, until they are cold, and keep them on ice or where they will be cold until needed.

Perfect cleanliness must be observed in making up the baby's feedings. The mother's hands should be washed clean, and she should wear a clean apron. All the dishes and articles to be used should have been boiled before being used, and as far as possible they should be kept for the baby's use alone. Milk is very readily tainted by being put into dishes in which food has been cooked. If convenient have on hand a kettle large enough to hold eight nursing bottles at a time, a two quart bowl or pitcher to hold the milk mixture, a funnel through which to pour it into the bottles, a long handled spoon to stir it with, a bottle brush, enough nursing bottles and nipples for all the nursings in twenty-four hours, and the same number of new corks. A graduated measuring glass is a convenience, but a nursing bottle having a scale in ounces blown in one side may be used instead.

It is most important that the bottles shall be kept cold from the time the milk is prepared until it is used. Here is a cheap and effective icebox:

Use a lard or candy bucket or a wooden box for the outside receptacle. In the bottom put a layer of sawdust an inch thick. In the middle of this box place an eight quart tin pail with a cover and fill all the space around it with sawdust. Inside this pail put the ice and the bottles and cover both the inner pail and the outer box. If the ice is broken up and put into a small covered pail which is set inside the refrigerator it will keep longer than when it is not thus protected. If the outer box has a cover on hinges, as will be most convenient, a thick layer of newspapers may be tacked to the underside of the cover. Or a cushion stuffed with hay, straw, excelsior or sawdust, made to fit the cover of the box, may be fastened to it. If properly made this little device will keep the baby's bottles sweet for twenty-four hours with very little ice, provided they are very cold when put in.

When it is time to feed the baby take one of the bottles out of the icebox and put it in a small pail or pan of water over the fire to heat. The water should come up to the milk line on the bottle. Do not make the milk too hot. The mother may test the heat by sprinkling a few drops on the inner surface of her arm; when it feels just comfortably warm to her skin it will be right for the baby.

After the feeding is finished, remove the bottle at once and empty out any milk that may be left. Rinse it with cool water and leave it filled with water. At some convenient time wash the bottles with warm soap and water using the bottle brush to scrub them clean inside. Rinse thoroughly and put them over the fire to boil. The kettle used for pasteurizing may be used for this purpose. The water should cover the bottles and they should be boiled for fifteen minutes. They may stay in the water until the feedings are made up. Wash and boil the corks at the same time.

To clean the nipples, wash and scrub them in warm soapy water. A little common salt rubbed on the inside will remove the milk. Rinse well and drop them into boiling water for five minutes. They will dry with their own heat when removed and should be put away dry, in a dry glass jar, which has been boiled with the bottles. Cover the jar and keep it out of the light. Handle the nipples only by the lower edge, and never by the top, which is to go into the baby's mouth, and guard especially against flies, which like nothing better than to swarm over the baby's bottle and nipple. If this happens, put on a fresh nipple before feeding the baby. Flies are a deadly enemy to humanity.

Faille Silk Gown, Taupe In Color, With Embroidery Done In Beige

Designed by Joseph, New York.

THERE is a tendency this season to substitute faille silk for satin, and many of the extremely modish frocks are developed in that material; also we are wearing subdued colors, for we have been psychologically affected by the war abroad, and our days of riotous colorings are over for the present. Of course when the whole world is painted in somber shades the dress of the world's femininity must reflect the general tone.

This may account for the desire for the faille silk, which has a subdued sheen, and also for the shades of beige and taupe, which are so popular.

Pictured in this illustration is a faille silk gown, taupe in color, with embroidery done in beige. The apron effect is new, reminiscent somewhat of the Swiss peasant costumé. This is edged with embroidery, as are the tiny jacket, the sleeves and girdle. Worn under this jacket is a satin and grenadine striped blouse. ANNA MAY.

SUMMER ACCESSORIES.

The Fan With Bag Is Another Mid-Victorian Resurrection.

TWO BAGS AND A FAN.

Mesh bag with gate top and silver chain of size just large enough to hold a bit of change. Evening bag and matching fan of flowered satin. The sticks are of white painted wood.

PAINT AND PAINT BRUSH.

Now Is the Time When Bright Sunlight Shows All the Dingy Places.

Paint and paint brush should be as close friends of the housewife as are needle and thread. Perhaps it is the unconscious psychology exercised on women by good paint advertising or perhaps it is because they are skillful at it that they enjoy odd bits of painting about the house. The can of "ready mixed" covers a multitude of sins of commission from heels, hands, knocks, scrapings and rough treatment generally.

There is the baby buggy of wicker, stained and dirty from long use. A small can of stain and a couple of coats of black on the springs and wheels will make it withstand the still harder test of spring showers. Then baby's iron crib looks as though it has [illegible] where baby had dented off the enamel with the stock of its toy gun. Two coats, or, better, three, of white paint and enamel will cover up the blisters and make the crib as sanitary and pleasing as when new.

On close inspection the gas stove and its pipes appear rustily dingy and down-in-the-mouth, as it were. Ah, just the thing! A small can of special stove paint in black will make the stove gleam happily again and remove its unkempt air. Perhaps, too, the radiators are spotted and shineless. It is only the work of a half hour to paint them with special silver or gold radiator paint.

The kitchen is an important field for the use of paint brush and paint. Frequently unsightly plumbing can, as suggested, be made attractive by the various lacquer paints. The pantry shelves need never be hard to clean if they are treated to one or two coats of white enamel. Table drawers also can be painted, which will prevent them from absorbing grease and getting so dirty. The legs and front of the ordinary kitchen table will look better and stay cleaner longer if given a coat of paint harmonizing with the other colors in the room. Wooden salt boxes, strips on which to hang utensils, the space between shelves in many closets, can all be made brighter and more sanitary by a liberal use of paint.

Under the head of paint must be included the great variety of stains combined with varnish or various other wood finishes. These are particularly useful in "touching up" floors, woodwork, certain pieces of furniture, and in staining soiled wicker and basket work. Perhaps it is a favorite rocker which has been kicked and knocked until the finish is spoiled. It is not very difficult to touch it up or to refinish it entirely, first sandpapering it to remove the old varnish and then handling it as if it were an entirely new piece. Taborets, small tables, stools, all these can be made to wear longer and appear like new if treated to the magic of the paint brush.

All woods with exposed pores absorb moisture and grease. Water enters the pores, causes them to swell and thus become disfigured. The more impervious the wood surface can be made the easier it is to keep it clean and the longer the wood will last. Paint, varnish and stain, whose base should always be the best linseed oil, fill the pores of the wood, coating and rendering it impervious. And paint is not hard to clean. It is the open, untreated woodwork which looks dingy, absorbs grease and is hard to care for.

Polishing Silver.

An excellent silver polishing cloth can be made in the following way: Buy an ounce of jeweler's rouge, mix with a little water, rub into a piece of chamois skin and dry.

GOSSIP AND ADVICE.

Scrap Books Excellent Way of Conserving Much Valuable Information.

Many times you have seen in a magazine or newspaper an article or suggestion that you determined to save—and then either lost the magazine or clipping or threw it away during some cleaning up period. Why not reform?

One woman of methodical habits keeps a series of scrap books for just such articles and finds this a very neat and effective way of preserving ideas for future use.

One book is marked "Garden." In this book she has pasted every illustration or item of information on the subject that has intrested her. There are pictures of trellises, arbors, pergolas, water gardens, benches or bordered paths, which she hopes to be able some time to add to her own garden; suggestions about flower or vegetable culture; advertisements she wishes to keep for reference; garden plans from various garden magazines, etc.

The other half of this book is devoted to notes on her own garden—dates on which she has planted, her success with various plants and seeds, the garden expense account, and any point that she may wish to recall at any time.

Another book is marked "House." In this she keeps articles and suggestions on household decoration. Samples of chintzes, denims and upholstery materials; illustrations of fireplaces, window seats, cupboards, stair railings, etc., that have appealed to her. Here, too, are written down the dimensions of each room, the number of windows and amount of material needed for curtains, the dates on which the last papers, rugs and curtains were bought, and the price of these. This system saves much time and trouble when a room is to be redecorated, for all the necessary information is at hand.

A large part of the book is devoted to the kitchen. In these pages are all the suggestions that have interested her. There is a list of various brands of tinned goods, cereals and other foodstuffs. This is labeled "Pure Food Products," and only tested and approved brands are listed.

In the kitchen pages also are pasted notes on or advertisements of improved utensils and labor saving devices—washing machines, mayonnaise mixers, butter churns, silver cleaning pans, in fact, any approved labor saving device that she may wish to purchase.

In this way every item of household information that has interested her is preserved in accessible form with very little trouble. Recipes are not put in the scrap book, as they occupy little space and are more conveniently kept in a card index box on a shelf.

DEAR FRIEND WAS MOTHER.

Girl, Given Away Because of Poverty, Now Knows Parents.

Lacrosse, Wis.—Hazel "West," fifteen-year-old girl, who was taken away from Fred West, her foster father, by Judge Brindley because he had neglected her, has found her mother in a woman she has known all her life as a dear friend. Mrs. Fred Green, the mother, appeared before Judge Brindley and told the remarkable story of how she had given Hazel to the Wests when she was a baby because of her inability to care for the baby.

A mysterious telephone call to the Home of the Friendless, where Judge Brindley placed Hazel, effected the reunion of mother and daughter. The message said that if Hazel would come to one of the downtown stores she would be given a heavy coat. Hazel went downtown alone and did not come back. Investigation revealed her at the home of Mrs. Green, who had met her in the store and told her the story of her parentage.

In explaining the case to the judge Mrs. Green said: "I was the mother of another child when Hazel was born, and we were too poor to care for both of them, and at Mrs. West's urgent plea I let them take her.

"Not a week has passed since that I have not seen her. The Wests were better able to care for her than I, and I have been happy in the thought that she was being brought up in the right way. But since Mrs. West's death I have been worried, and now that she has been taken away from West I intend to keep her."

Mrs. Green is the wife of a railroad engineer. Hazel's father is dead.

Cleaning Raincoats.

To clean raincoats sponge them with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which a tablespoonful of ammonia to a pint of liquid has been added.

Points for Mothers

A Christening Party.

Christening parties usually are not very large ones, since even the fondest young parents can scarcely expect that there are many persons outside of their immediate families who will be deeply concerned in the new baby.

There may be a few friends living at some distance who should be invited rather formally by written invitations, but the grandparents and near relatives need be bidden only over the telephone or verbally.

If you wish to send formal invitations the following would be a correct wording:

Mr. and Mrs. John Brown
Request the Pleasure of Your
Company at the
Christening of Their Daughter
On Thursday, April 14,
At 4 o'Clock,
37 Bank Street.

The traditional color for a boy baby is blue and for a girl pink. Many mothers, however, prefer to have no touch of color in the little christening outfit for the baby, feeling that white better typifies the purity and innocence of babyhood.

The decorations for the house and for the christening feast, if you are to have one, may be either delicate blue or pink or in white. The choice of most mothers would be delicately tinted flowers rather than all pure white.

The christening should take place in daylight, preferably. If for any reason it is done in any room that is slightly dark and candles are lighted, these should have white shades. If the ceremony is sufficiently elaborate to include music, the most proper music would be cradle songs.

The christening feast should be in no way elaborate. Cake and wine are frequently the only refreshments served.

Story Telling.

All small children prefer to be told a story rather than trouble to read for themselves, and nothing is more delightful when time is at one's disposal than to weave a fairy romance or unfold a tale of heroism to a group of attentive and interested young people. In this way their interest is aroused, and soon when it is impossible for mother or father to sit down and spin these fancies for the children the little hands will open a nearby book, and the boy or girl will search for romance or adventure in the printed pages.

This is a precarious time in the mental development of a child. In this early age it will be determined whether a love of good literature or an interest in "trash" is to accompany the boy or girl through life, for if when young only good books are brought before the children's eyes you can be sure only good books will be read by the youngsters, and once having made the acquaintance of literature of a high order and enjoyed the adventures and romances written by some of the best word painters there will be no incentive to take to cheap, trashy books, for these latter will seem tame and uncouth after a taste for good books is developed.

Give a growing lad all he wants of Robert Louis Stevenson's adventures, of Scott's romances and some of Poe's mystery tales and you will find he will never be tempted to look into the pages of a cheap dime novel or to seek the lure of a love story of the trashy order.

Some children seem to be born with a love of books, and these youngsters instinctively take good care of their treasures.

Looks Like a Sticker.

Jitney or nickelette bus or five cent automobile—the thing itself multiplies, and the name doesn't much matter. Still, it looks as if jitney will stick.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Crowded For Room.

Flower gardens in Berlin will be turned into vegetable gardens this year. Here they're turning 'em into space for garages.—Detroit Free Press.

Mean Graft.

Canada's war contract scandals remind us that the grafter and the vulture never rise above their natural instincts.—New York Press.

Fast Colors.

If the American chemists can make dyes soon enough to keep our mills from shutting down they will furnish fast colors.—Boston Herald.

100% Efficiency

The Result of Using

Miscellaneous Want Column

in

The Evening Times

PRICES:

1 Word 1 Time 1c
1 Word 3 Times 2c
1 Word 6 Times 3c

Minimum Charge
10 Cents

O. E. S. WOMEN AT CONVENTION

Local Delegates Spent Yesterday in Oswego at Annual Session

The annual convention of the twenty-second district of the Order of the Eastern Star comprising the county of Oswego, was held at the Masonic Temple in Oswego yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. J. A. Bort, worthy matron; Charles Brooks, worthy patron; and Mrs. Vernon Calkins, associate matron, with sixteen other delegates represented the local chapter of the order of Eastern Star. More than 200 delegates and members in all assembled.

The convention was held under the auspices of Lake City Chapter, No. 352, and Miss Grace L. Johnson,, district deputy grand matron, was chairman of the reception committee. The following grand officers were present: Marguerite D. Clauson, most worthy grand matron, New York city; Orson W. Middaugh, most worthy grand patron, Syracuse; Sophie P. Paul, associate grand matron, Rochester; Grace L. Johnson, district deputy, Oswego, and Ruth D. Latham, assistant grand lecturer, Phoenix.

The regular session of the convention opened at the Masonic Temple at 8 o'clock this evening. In addition to the exemplification of degrees addresses yeer delivered. The grand matron told of the worw of the Eastern Star, confining her remarks princpall yto fraternity. She also told of the Eastern Star Home and Infirmary which is soon to be built at Oriskany.

An interesting address was delivered by Most Worthy Grand Patron Middaugh of Syracuse. His remarks weer on the condition of the order in reference to the present strength of the districts outside of the metropolitan districts. Mr. Middaugh urged an amendment to the constitution of the order htat would make the grand chapter a movable body.

Arbitration is patient and long suffering, but [illegible] nations [illegible] at it too fast for sane [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] this year as ever.

[illegible] urging the president [illegible] should be returned [illegible] "Collect charges!"

[illegible] diplomatic papers bearing on the new deal will of course be a yellow-yellow book.

The "yellow peril" is getting ready for the [illegible] as soon as the czar and kaiser make their exits.

[illegible] in the Sun.

With [illegible] brand new sun spots reported, [illegible] seems to have arranged [illegible] of the aspiring bellig- [illegible] Post.

U. S. SHOE LACES WANTED ABROAD

Needles, Too, Made Here for Use in England; Wheat Soaring

Special Correspondence.

Washington, June 9.—War orders from Europe continue to stimulate business conditions in the United States. Though industry has not yet reached the degree of activity enjoyed two years ago, it is noticeably better than last year.

One of the disclosures of the past week was the effect of the European war on the market for copper. The price of copper had rapidly advanced and copper mining and smelting companies began doing a profitable business in the last two or three months; yet there was no noticeable demand for copper from Europe. Investigations as to the cause for renewed prosperity in the copper industry brought the information that the use of copper in the manufature of brass, in making cartridges, shells and other war equipment had created a new and enlarged demand. Exports of brass for the first three months in 1915 amounted to nearly 19.000,000 pounds, as compared with 1,781,000 pounds for the same period a year ago.

The entry of Italy as a party to the European war has called attention to the fact that for the last few months that country has been an enormous buyer of American products, either in preparation for her own needs during the war, or as an intermediary in supplying material to other European nations. For nine months ending in March, exports to Italy amounted to $138,700,000, as compared with $58,800,000 for the corresponding period of 1914. Shipments of wheat alone during this period amounted to 41,370,000 bushels as compared with 1,400,000 bushels for thes ame period in 1914. This shows, in a large measure, the reason why farmers have been getting a high price for wheat.

Dispatches from Chicago give the information that British and Belgian buyers have been taking American horses freely and paying as high as $200 each. Market reports from Kansas City contain the information that the European war has added enormously to the value and demand for grain and has provided a market for thousands of horses for which the farmer had little need.

It is apparent that although Germany is cut off from direct communcation with the United States, it is securing American products in large quantities from other sources. For example, in March of this year our exports to Denmark were more than $11,500,000, whilef or the same month a year ago; they were only $1,350,000. Other countries bordering on or adjacent to Germany, show corresponding increases in purchases from this country, leaving no room for doubt that goods sold to them find their way to German buyers.

It isn ot alone in munitions of war and foodstuffs that America has found enormous demand in Europe. A Providence, R. I., concern ships hundreds of thousands of pairs of shoe laces each week to England; and a Philadelphia factory filled an emergency call for 10,000,000 needles in one lot to Liverpool. Drugs, chemicals and hospital supplies add very materially to the demand. Automobile exports in February, 1915, aggregated $4,807,812 in value as compared with $2,461,955 in the same month in 1914, an increase of more than 93 per cent.

All this not only creates a market for American products, but provides business for steamship companies that necessarily do part of their own buying in this country. The French line alone has within the past three weeks placed under charter 37 steamers to be utilized mainly for the transportation of war freight from the Atlatic seaboard to Europe.

But even all these orders for American products are not sufficient to keep up the price of some commodities under competition with products given free entry under the Democratic tariff law. Last week corn declined about one cent a bushel, largely on account of prospects of larger shipments of corn from Argentina.

Zinc Ointment For Red Nose.

A red nose is often constitutional, or the sign of indigestion, but more often than not it is caused by a too thin skin. When the latter is the cause zinc ointment is a splendid remedy. You should apply it to the nose every night. You will find it does wonders in hardening the skin, and in this way the tendency [illegible] will gradually disappear.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS
STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Pittsburgh.
New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

Results Yesterday

Pittsburgh, 7; Boston 3.
Brooklyn, 5; Cincinnati, 1.
St. Louis, 11; New York, 10.
Phila., 4; Chicago, 3; 10 ings.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	25	19	.568
Chicago	24	19	.558
Brooklyn	23	21	.523
Boston	22	21	.512
St. Louis	23	24	.489
Pittsburgh	21	22	.488
New York	17	22	.436
Cincinnati	17	24	.415

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Detroit at Boston
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Washington.

Results Yesterday

Washington, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 13; New York, 1.
Detroit, 15; Boston, 0.
Cleveland, 2; Philadelphia, 1.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	30	17	.638
Detroit	31	18	.633
Boston	21	18	.538
Washington	20	20	.500
New York	20	22	.476
Cleveland	19	24	.442
St. Louis	18	27	.p00
Philadelphia	16	29	.356

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Chicago at Kansas City.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Newark at Brooklyn.

Results Yesterday

Buffalo, 9; Baltimore, 3.
Brooklyn, 7; Newark, 3.
Kansas, City, 2; St. Louis, 1.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	28	19	.596
Pittsburgh	25	19	.568
Brooklyn	25	21	.543
Newark	23	20	.535
Chicago	24	22	.522
St. Louis	22	21	.512
Baltimore	16	28	.364
Buffalo	17	30	.362

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Binghamton at Syracuse.
Albany at Scranton.
Troy at Wilkesbarre.
Elmira at Utica.

Results Yesterday

Elmira, 8; Syracuse, 6.
Albany, 10; Wilkesbarre, 6.
Troy, 1; Scranton, 0.
Utica, 3; Binghamton, 2.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Elmira	19	13	.594
Utica	17	12	.586
Troy	15	12	.556
Wilkesbarre	15	15	.500
Binghamton	13	14	.481
Scranton	13	14	.481
Albany	12	17	.414
Syracuse	11	18	.379

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Toronto at Montreal.
Rochester at Buffalo.
Richmond at Newark.
Providence at Jersey City.

Results Yesterday

Newark, 8; Jersey City, 3.
Rochester, 4; Toronto, 1.
Buffalo, 6; Montreal, 0.
Richmond, 3; Providence, 2.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	18	12	.600
Richmond	19	16	.543
Providence	18	16	.529
Rochester	18	16	.529
Montreal	19	18	.514
Toronto	17	19	.472
Newark	14	19	.424
Jersey City	14	21	.400

Easier.

"After I wash my face I look in the mirror to see if it's clean," confided little Doris. "Don't you?"

"Don't have to. I look at the towel," joyfully rejoined Willie.—[illegible] Magazine.

GLISMAN-WELLS WEDDING TODAY

The Ceremony to Take Place at the Home of the Bride in Park Street

This evening at 7 o'clock Miss Merrell M. Wells and Carl Henry Glisman of 911 Bellevue avenue, Syracuse, will be wedded at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Wells, 212 Park st., by the Rev. H. D. Holmes. The ceremony will be performed beneath a canopy of evergreens and flowers.

A twin sister of the bride, Lorrell Wells, will act as maid of honor, while two other sisters, Cassie and Frances Ruth Wells, will be the bridesmaids. The double ring service will be used, and a niece, Mary Louise Carver, will act as flower girl and ring bearer, with Richard Wells, a nephew, also as ring bearer. The ribbon bearers will be the Misses Geshe Margaret Grube, of Bainbridge N. Y., and Mabel Seymour of Fulton.

Harry Bixby, of Syracuse, will attend the groom. Dr. L. S. Preston, of Oneida, and Ernest Thomas, of Fulton, will act as ushers.

A color scheme of pink, green and white will be carried throughout the decorations. The two bridesmaids will be gowned in pink chiffon taffeta and will carry hand bouquets of pink roses. The maid of honor will wear a pink pussy willow taffeta frock with a shower bouquet of pink roses, while the flower girl will be dressed in white with pink ribbons.

The bride will wear a gown of white pussy willow taffeta, with net train and pearl trimmings, and tulle veil. She will carry a shower bouquet of roses and lillies of the valley.

Arches of evergreens have been placed in the doorways connecting the rooms. The fireplace and mantel are banked with ferns and pink roses.

An orchestra of five pieces will render selections and the Lohegrin wedding march will be played by violin and piano.

Only relatives and intimate friends of the couple will witness the ceremony. Syracuse guests bidden are Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Glisman, Mrs. Anna Glisman, Mrs. Etta Glisman, Mr and Mrs. Charles Herbert Barnes, Miss Louise Leonard, and Miss Elizabeth White. Also Miss Blanche Bort, of Norfolk, Va., and Miss Ruth Bowen, of Utica.

After a wedding trip the couple will reside at 120 Gordon avenue, and will be at home to friends after July 6th. The groom is employed at the Syracuse branch of the U. S. Rubber Co., and is a graduate of Syracuse University, clas sof 1913. He is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. Miss Wells is an Alpha Gamma Delta member and graduated from Syracuse University with the class of 1912.

TWO HUNDRED ELKS BOARDED SPECIAL TRAIN

About two hundred people boarded the special train, which left here this morning at 6.30 bound for the Elks convention at Troy. Accompanying the excursionists was the band of 31 pieces.

Edward Cole, who had charge of the excurision, and who will also be a marshal in the parade, was very well pleased with the crowd, as the number going far exceeded his expectations.

The thirty-one members of the band will participate in the parade dressed entirely in white, with regulation band hat, and there is no doubt but what they will make a strong bid for the one hundred dollar prize which is offered.

The excursion train will return late tonight.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	R.	H.	E.
At Cleveland—			
Minneapolis	11	13	3
Cleveland	12	19	5
At Columbus—			
Kansas City	3	8	3
Columbus	4	7	1
At Louisville—			
Milwaukee	8	14	6
Louisville	6	5	1
At Indianapolis—			
St. Paul	2	8	3
Indianapolis	8	11	2

Same Way.

"How did you find dear old Broadway?"

"That way yet."

"What way?"

"Old and dear."—Cleveland Leader.

Be satisfied with success in even the smallest matter and think that even such a result is no trifle.—Marcus Aurelius.

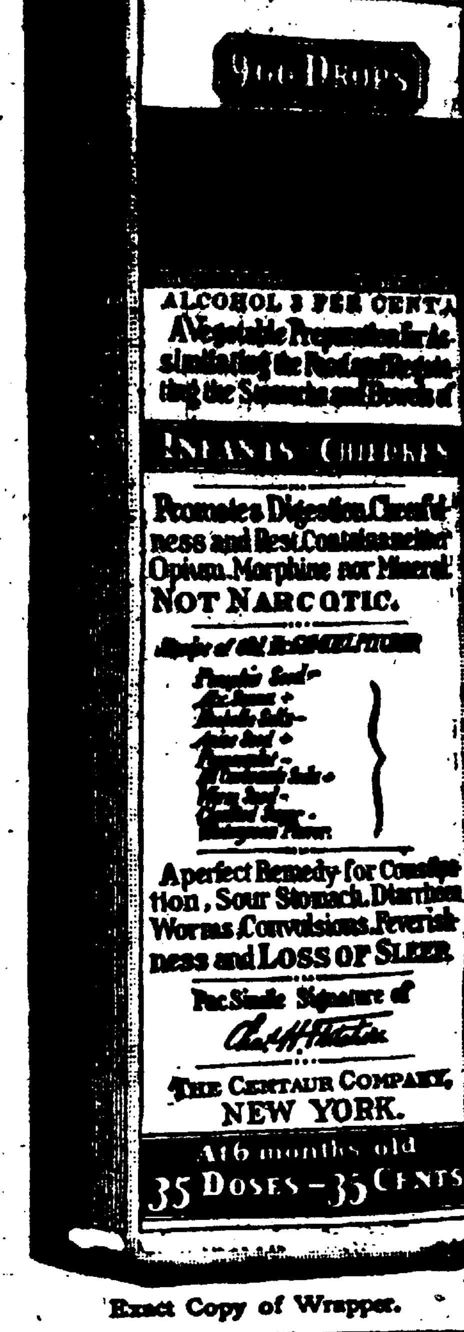
CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

AMARANTHS IN BIG CONVENTION

Election of Officers to Take Place Today; Mrs. McNair to be Honored

Syracuse, June 10.—The past year has been one of progress in the New York State Order of the Amaranth. This is shown by the attendance of nearly 300 delegates to the annual convention being held at the headquarters of Syracuse Court in the Greyhound building.

The sessions opened yesterday morning, and nearly every delegate was in her seat when the grand royal matron, Mrs. Elizabeth Patchin of Rochester, brought the convention to order.

Mrs. Patchin's comprehensive report showed that during her term she closed three courts and opened four new ones, all of the four now being in fine financial condition. Among those closed was Kismet of Brooklyn, which was the subject of much earnest discussion yesterday afternoon.

The majority of the delegates voted that Kismet should not have its charter returned, it being contended that it had not obeyed the rules of the order.

The reports of other officers showed that the state order now contains 3,600 members in good standing and is making rapid strides.

Is Young Order.

The order is much younger than that of the Eastern Star, members of which are affiliated through its male relatives with the Masonic fraternity of the United States. The Amaranth is a higher order, corresponding to the Knights Templar in the Masonic order, the first requirement for women's membership being that one is affiliated with the Eastern Star. The men members, who may become members directly from the Masonic order if they have been Master Masons.

The session today will center about the election of officers, and, as it has been a rule for all the state elective officers to advance one step each year in their order of holding office, Mrs. Amelia E. MacNair of Brooklyn will be elected grand royal matron. Mrs. MacNair has been associate grand royal matron durin gthe past year. Her husband, Richard F. MacNair, has been the grand royal patron, whose term expires with this session of the convention. Mrs. MacNair has been a favorite in the state order, and the members look forward, it was said yesterday, to a year of harmoney and progress if she is elected. The installation of the new officers, and such other business as arises, will conclude the convention for 1915.

The banquet and reception to the Royal Court was held last evening at the Jefferson, covers being laid for 300 delegates and members of the order. The dining room was appropriately decorated. In the receiving line were Mrs. Patchin, Mr. and Mrs. MacNair, Mrs. Nora McKinley, royal matron of Syracuse Court, and Chas. H. Johnson of this city, assistant grand lecturer and chairman of arrangements.

SECOND PRIZE SHOW WINDOW EXHIBIT HERE

In the L. P. Smith store window is a reproduction of the exhibit which won the 2d prize durin gthe Style Week Exhibit at Syracuse.

The window is draped effectively in deep purple and against the background is a huge plain gold frame inclosing the "Nobby Tread" Auto Tire. Hidden electric bulbs make the window an attractive night display. The general effect is simple but artistic in every detail.

Within the store is a product of raw rubber which every student of geography should see. The product is known as a "rubber biscuit." It is a longitudinal section of a solid rubber bulb and is built one layer upon another. In the rubber fields a paddle is dipped into the liquid rubber, then held in a dense smoke until its solidifys. Then it is redipped and again held in the smoke. This process is often repeated; the result is a huge solid rubber bulb, built layer upon layer.

Geography kiddies should see this bulb before it is returned to the Syracuse branch of the United Rubber Co. whose property it is.

BODY OF WILLIS NOT YET FOUND

The dragging operations for the recovery of Lewis Willis' body has been transferred to the vicinity of the cofferdam several hundred yards downstream from the place of the actual drowning. This is due to the positive declaration of Homer La Beef, one of the divers engaged in the search, that after a dive yesterday he sighted the body wedged against the dam. Repeated dives, after La Beef's discovery, failed to reveal the presence of the body.

Chief Dyer has redoubled efforts. It is his belief that if the body is not now wedged against the dam, it must have been carried into the eddy formed by the intersection of the race and the dam, and rests on the river bottom nearby.

COURTED IN JAIL.

Youthful Prisoners Wed When Released.

Morgantown, W. Va. — A courtship that began in jail and developed there into love, although the principals could not get a good look at each other during their courtship, resulted a few days ago in the marriage of Minnie Brooks, twenty, and John Bohis.

The girl was serving a sentence of six months for threatening to kill a suitor. When three months of her time was up Bohis was brought to jail to serve ninety days. The girl was on the second floor of the jail, and Bohis was on the first.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 148 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1915 | Price One Cent

AMERICANS MUST BE SAFE, SAYS WILSON'S NOTE

New Note to Germany Has Firm, Friendly Tone; U. S. Offers to Help Settle Issues

Washington, June 11.—The new note to Germany was made public by the State Department at 6 o'clock. The note is less aggressive, less provocative in its language than the note of May 15. It does not dissent from the view expressed in that note.

The new note does not contain a suggestion of bluster. There are no such phrase in as "strict accountability" or "omit any word or act necessary," such as gave the note of May 15 a menacing character.

The absence of such phrases created the general impression that the new note gives assurance of a peacable settlement of the issue between the two countries.

But there is no abatment of the insistence upon the principles of international law which the President sought to uphold in his previous communication.

He maintains that the sacred rights of humanity were violated by the sinking of the Lusitania, and that all the questions raised by Germany as to the character of the vessel are irrelevant.

He reasserts that "upon this principle of humanity, as well as upon the law founded upon this principle the United States must stand."

He insists the sinking of the Falaba was unjustified.

He declares that the United States "very earnestly and very solemnly renews the reprersentations of its note transmitted to the Imperial German Government on the 15th day of May."

He still asserts that American citizens bound on lawful errands have a right to travel on merchant ships of belligerent nationality without being placed in jeopardy by German submarine warfare.

And he concludes by saying:

"The Government of the United States therefore deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German Govrnment will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships, and asks for assurances that this will be done."

In his first note, President Wilson, in effect, said to Germany that it was practically impossible for Germany to carry on submarine warfare against merchant vessels carrying contraband and observe the rules of international law, and therefore, he declared, practically, if not in specific terms, that the United States expected Germany to cease such warfare.

But in the note made public today he leaves it to Germany "to adopt the measures necessary to put these principles (the principles of international law), into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships."

He is no longer assuming to regulate German submarine warfare except to the extent that it may effect American lives and American ships, and he leaves it to Germany to decide upon the method by which that may be done. All he asks on that point is assurance that it will be done.

His suggestions that the United States act as the medium of any representations Germany may desire to make to Great Britain on the subject of the blockade "in an attempt to come to an understanding with the Government of Great Britain by which the character and conditions of war upon the sea may be changed," is regarded as one of the most important suggestions of the note.

That suggestion, it is believed, must impress not only the German Government but the German people with the desire of the United States to be both just and friendly to Germany.

Diplomats see great possibilities in that suggestion. They are hopeful that if Germany sees fit to adopt it some understanding may be reached which would be the initial step toward peace.

Unless Germany is absolutely fixed in her determination not to alter the character of her submarine warfare in any particular, it is believed that the United States may reasonably expect a friendly reply and one which will start negotiations which, if cautiously carried on, will result in a complete understanding.

If Germany is so determined, then a break between the two governments is conceded to be inevitable.

Undoubtedly if Germany shall reject the proposals of the United States, Mr. Bryan would consider the rejection as a vindication of the soundness of his advice. But already the friends of the President are saying with some bitterness that if Germany does reject the American proposals the responsibility will be with Mr. Bryan.

Germany, they say, may see in Mr. Bryan's resignation and his announced course of action an opportunity to divide American sentiment by refusing to meet the demands of the President.

What would be the course for the President to take in such a situation?

Could he without objection permit Mr. Bryan to continue to stir opposition to a policy and line of conduct to which he was committed and to which he had committed the country?

That is a question which some of those close to him are asking today.

The question provoked another—What could he do?

One suggestion has been offered. The suggestion is that immediately the note is rejected—if it shall be rejected, which, of course, everybody patriotically hopes it will not be—he issue a call for a special session of Congress and lay the whole matter before Congress for its decision.

A joint resolution, it is believed, would be introduced approving the foreign policy of the Administration. If Congress adopted such a resolution, the effect, it is said, would be to stop all opposition. Mr. Bryan would have to stop his arguments—for the time being at least.

Under the Constitution Congress alone can declare war. Therefore, those who oppose the proposals by the President to Germany, which they think may lead to war, are strongly of the mind that Congress should be called together before the nation is committed any further than it already has been to the taking up of arms.

WILLIS' BODY FOUND NEAR INDIAN POINT THIS MORNING

While Ernest Reynolds was exploding dynamite in the Granby mill race in the vicinity of the cofferdam, at which point Homer La Beef had sighted the body of Lewis Willis, who was drowned Tuesday attempting to recover a drifting canoe, Undertaker J. A. Young, of the firm of Young & Hill, together with Henry Wood and Frank Potter brought the body to the surface at 10.30 this morning at Indian Point, about half a mile north of the scene of the actual drowning. Mr. Wood and Mr. Potter, since the unfortunate accident, have been operating a skiff up and down the channel, dragging the bottom with grappling hooks. The body being brrought to the surface was towed to the shore and Coroner Cusick notified. After an examination, he had the remains taken to Young & Hill's establishment, where it now rests, awaiting word from the drowned man's wife as to disposition. It is expected that Mrs. Willis will arrive here from Syracuse sometime this afternoon, as the coroner wired her at once that the body had been been recovered.

B. P. O. E. BAND WINS 1ST PRIZE

Famous Musical Organization Held at Bay Other Parade Bands

Our hustling little city this morning nearly burst the buttons from its coat with just pride when it became known our local band boys had walked off with first prize at the B. P. O. Elks convention at Troy yesterday.

The boys, in order to capture first prize, had a real test of ability to meet. Among the bands in line was the well known Remington Typewriter Band of Ilion; the Doring Band of Albany; Campaniello Band, of Cohoes; Thirty-seventh Regiment Band, of Hoosic Falls; Schenectady City Band; the Cohoes City Band, and several smaller bands.

The test given by the judges was different than that used previously when the judges sat in a stand and heard each band individually. At this time the judges followed in the wake of the musicians by auto, and no band knew at any time when it was being judged.

The four points on which the bands were checked were: 1. Formation and appearance; 2. Temper, or time; 3. Balance; 4. Quality of tone. Suffice it to say Fulton led the day, and the whole community is proud of the fact. Manager Richardson, and Director Pooler are to be congratulated for the enjoyment afforded the communty and too for putting "Fulton on the map."

The Elks as a whole left an impression in Troy of Fulton that will not soon fade away. Real modesty on the part of the local lodge prevented it from walking away with the entire list of prizes.

The Fulton Elks were headed by John W. Stevenson, who presented an invitation for the 1916 convention, but lost to Peekskill by a few votes.

At the closing business meeting yesterday morning the delegates representing 3,800 Elks in the State, approved a telegram prepared by Edwin M. Wells, of Syracuse, which was sent to President Wilson, approving his stand in connection with the foreign warring powers, and pledging allegiance to him in his actions.

Retiring President William C. Burgess of Auburn, was presented $100 in one dollar bills, offered in a chain, which reached across the Court House as a testimonial for his efforts in securing the membership of every lodge in the state this year.

EMBASSY TALKS WITH BERLIN

Summer Home of German Ambassador Has Exclusive Wire Service

New York, June 11.—With wireless facilities for communication with Berlin nearby, the official German Embassy now is located at Cedarhurst, L. I., and the residents of the colony found an element of mystery yesterday in the precise arrangements that have been made to keep the Ambassador here and the imperial government in touch at all times.

Messages may be put on a telegraph wire at a temporary booth erected for the benefit of the summer Embassy, about one hundred feet away, and may be despatched to Berlin by wireless with only one relay, that being where the telegraphed message is transformed into a wireless.

So quietly and unostentatiously have the officials of the embassy gone about the leasing of the cottage that many persons living in the vicinity did not know yesterday that despatches of international importance were being sent from Cedarhurst to the cnter of the European conflict. The working office of the embassy is an unpretentious house in the north side of Central avenue, two blocks from the railroad station.

No German flag flies in front, nor is there an emblem of any kind to distinguish the place as anything but an ordinary dwelling. In striking contrast and seeming to punctuate the present diplomatic moment between the United States and Germany two large American flags nearby whipped and gleamed in the blue sky as if they were illuminated. One was on a school house and the other on a fire engine house.

The coming of the German Embassy has been with so little fuss that few persons would have known that it had been attending to the business of the imperial German government there since Monday morning. Several days ago the Postal Telegraph Co. erected the temporary structure, of corrugated iron and wood. This is the only Postal Telegraph station on Long Island, except one in Long Island City. There never has been one out on the island before. This little station which has half a dozen men for day and night service, has a direct wire to the wireless plant of the Atlantic Communication Company, at Sayville, L. I., which operates the Telefunken system. The Postal handles practically all of the wireless messages that go to Berlin by way of Sayville. The Western Union Company operates through the plant at Tuckerton, N. J.

While the Postal officials would not discuss the situation, the reason for placing the temporary structure so close to the embassy is obvious. This will put the embassy in almost instant communication with Berlin at all times when atmospheric conditions are right. Sayville is only thirty miles from Cedarhurst.

There is a force of about twenty men at the summer embassy. Fifteen or more clerks are required to transact the clerical business. The four officials live in a large yellow house in the south side of Central avenue, which is so surrounded and overhung with trees that it barely can be seen from the embassy.

Count von Bernstorff will not spend much time at the embassy, it was declared, and will not live in Cedarhurst. He will come into New York each day as soon as his day's business at the summer embassy is transacted.

BRYAN OPENS UP NEW WHITE HOUSE IN WASHINGTON

Crowds Flock to Former Secretary's Home, and Wilson Followers Call Nebraskan Traitor

Washington, June 11.—William Jennings Bryan has already written a dividing line between himself and the Wilson Administration and has builded a new White House at Washington in Calumet place.

The initial Bryan note, the first act of the ex-Prime Minister's political liberty, alienated the majority of the Administration's official friends and established an antagonism which will survive the settlement of the German controversy.

And within six hours of his noon hour farewell to the State Department the stately old Logan mansion at Calumet Place had become a new white house, in which the late Premier had established his democratic court, in which he receives his swarming visitors; where, every evening at 6:30, he gives audience to the newspaper men just as President Wilson does; from which he daily issues the proclamations which are astonishing and startling the Wilson government, and to which Bryan friends and followers are beginning to flock from all parts of the country.

The sensation as distinct as the European war is already staged, and yesterday's first gun of an astonishing war for peace is to be followed by the roar of heavier artillery.

There is no concealment anywhere of the fact that Government officials are amzed and indignant that former Secretary Bryan should have forestalled the President's official note to Germany by his personal statement. This indignation is to be deepened and intensified when Mr. Bryan meets and parallels the official publication of the Wilson answer to Germany by a carefully prepared and fully charged column of his own.

It is a bold, frank challenge to test the Bryan strength against the Wilson strength in the mighty lists of American public opinion.

And neither the diplomatic protest of officials nor the perfunctory reassurance of hosts of interested politicians can blind the eyes of the people to the potent fact that the battle of the Democratic organization is on, and that it has started in a way that gives no promise of a peaceful progress or a harmonious conclusion.

The Administration people are saying now—some softly and some openly—that Bryan is already a traitor to his party and has betrayed the President and the Cabinet.

There can be but one possible outcome of the spirit and temper and terms of the talk that is radiating now from the Capitol to the country.

These two are strong men, and they are lghting men—obstinate in conviction, resolute in temper and fearless in advocacy.

Nor is either of these men of a calibre to be convinced by any numerical settlement of the issue, or to be forgiving to the man whose power has thwarted the triumph of his most cherished idea.

It is undoubtedly true the majority opinion of the hour is that Mr. Wilson would have every advantage of Mr. Bryan in a Presidential contest between the two. He is the President in a period of stress and peril. He has so far carried the country and Congress with him. He is the ablest writer of public addresses in the country.

If the conclusion of this controversy and the Presidential primaries find our country still at peace, then say the President's supporters, no man in either party can have a chance with him before the people.

"On the other hand," say the Bryan followers, "Mr. Bryan is more essentially and certainly the evangel of peace than Mr. Wilson is. If Mr. Wilson's plan will probably preserve peace, Mr. Bryan's plan will certainly preserve peace.

"Mr. Bryan," they say, "has a larger personal following than Mr. Wilson. It was the recognition of that personal following that put him in the Cabinet. Mr. Bryan is more human than Mr. Wilson and his very faults endear him to some of the people.

Mr. Bryan's resignation, it is believed here, has shifted in a night the German-American vote who, on Monday, were bitterly denouncing and whose public journals are now universally acclaiming Bryan as statesman and patriot and friend to the German-American. Mr. Wilson, they say, is popular by turns, riding the crest of the wave today and under popular condemnation tomorrow. But Bryan's friends are his all the year round.

The Prohibition vote sharply antagonized by recent Presidential utterances, might rush to Bryan as an expression of their resentment. Then, too, Mr. Bryan is as prominent with his tongue as Mr. Wilson with his pen. And above all things in this controversy, he is right."

WEATHER FORECAST

Showers tonight and probably Saturday; moderate northwest winds.

D/34

GREAT RUG and CARPET SALE

AT PATTERSON'S FOR THE NEXT 15 DAYS

¶ Though the prices on Rugs and Carpets are steadily advancing, for the next 15 Days we will sell our stock at less than old prices:

Rugs 27"x63" were $1.50, for . . $1.00 each
Rugs 27"x63" were $2.00, for . . $1.59 each
Rugs 36"x72" were $3.50, for . . $2.50 each
8.3x10.6 were $18.50 and $19.50, now . . . . $17.00 each
9x12 Tapestry Rugs were $12.50 and $13.50, now . . . . $9.98 each
9x12 Velvet Rugs were $16.50, now . . . . $13.50 each
9x12 Axminster Rugs were $20.00, now . . . . $16.50 each
9x12 Axminster Rugs were $25.00, now . . . . $19.98 each
9x12 Axminster Rugs were $30.00, now . . . . $25.00 each
9x12 Body Brussels Rugs were $30.00, now . . . . $25.00 each
9x12 Wilton Rugs were $39.00, now . . . . $32.50 each
10.6x13.6 Tapestry Rugs special for . . . . $18.50 each
12x15 Axminster Rugs were $37.50, for . . . . $32.50 each

pared to That Junketing Dinner

(Continued from Page One)

who had made definite plans to keep people away. He said the West Siders had turned down the sewers and streets when they were first proposed and that he believed some hard work by supporters of the site should have results.

Mr. Deuel, at that point, recounted the $18,000 cash offer that had been made for the site some time ago and in speaking of the value of the property cited this offer as the real value of the land.

Mayor Fox said that there were only 32 high school pupils from the second ward, or in the ratio of one in ten.

Rev. C. C. Olmstead approved of the site, saying that the city had been fair with the second ward in building the Oak st. school and that the ward should reciprocate now by favoring the Falley site. He spoke of the sentiment attached to the property and said that he should dislike very much to see the land used for anything except school purposes.

Mr. Redhead suggested that several men contribute to guarantee the cost of the election and offered to head the subscription list. There were several in the gathering who followed suit. Alderman Sullivan then declared that the money question did not enter into the case with the people of his ward, but they were opposed to it for many reasons, too numerous to mention.

At this point Miss Ada Thayer, a member of the Educational Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and a tax-payer, created a veritable sensation for a moment by calmly asking the Mayor, "The election won't cost any more than a banquet, will it?" Miss Thayer evidently referred to the banquet tendered Mayor Cox of Middletown by Mayor Fox and the Aldermen last September, the expenses of which are said to be $200 and the cost of which was borne by the city.

The Mayor said in answer, "Gentlemen, we are approaching a new era, in fact we are already in that era—the era of Woman's Suffrage and it is only fair that we should hear some opposition from that quarter." Miss Thayer made no further remarks, however, except to volunteer five dollars toward the fund to guarantee the expense of the election.

Thomas Marvin, Alderman Sullivan and one or two residents of the West Side gave their opinions of the proposition. Mr. Fairgrieves read a letter from the Gilmour estate to the effect that the $16,000 option would not be renewed but that the price would be $18,000 after July 1.

Mr. Lovejoy was of the opinion that several influential men who were opposed to the Falley site had used their influence with the Chamber of Commerce which accounted for the fact that the Chamber had practically dropped the subject.

Many of the prominent men who figured prominently as supporters of the site in meetings held in the past were conspicuous by their absence last night, including several members of the Board of Education and several Aldermen who had declared themselves in favor of the election at a recent council meeting.

Friday and Saturday SPECIALS

With a Purchase of 25c or over we will give

1 Asbestos Holder

25c Corset Covers 15c
$1.00 Long Gloves in Colors 39c

O. HENDERSON & CO.

Phone 200 ONEIDA STREET

STEP TAKEN TO SETTLE STRIKE

Conference in Watertown Between Federal and Union Officials

Watertown, May 25.—Following a conference which Daniel J. Keefe, a representative of the United States department of labor is said to have had during the forenoon with the managers of the St. Regis Paper Co. and the Remington-Martin Company, a meeting took place at the New Woodruff this afternoon between Mr. Keefe, J. T. Carey, president of the paper makers' international organization and J. H. Malin, international pesident of the pulp workers. The meeting may become the first step towards the ultimate settlement of the existing trouble at the mills of the two companies where over 1000 men are now on a strike. Both President Carey and President Maline expect to attend a meeting of the strikers at Deferiet later this afternoon.

On Sunday and yesterday President Carey and Malin visited Norwood and Raymondsville where mills of the Remington-Martin Company are located. Meetings of the striking paper makers were held and attended by the presidents in both places. Norfolk, where a third mill of the company is located, was also visited. Upon their return to Watertown, both Mr. Carey and Mr. Malin expressed themselves as satisfied with the outlook in the towns north of here.

A stop was made at Potsdam also where the Unity Paper Company is about to begin operating a good sized mill which will be unionized from the start.

President Carey was asked this morning if today's conference with Commissioner Keefe of the federal department of labor would perhaps bring about arbitration or a settlement of the strike.

"It is far too early to discuss or make any predictions," was Mr. Carey's reply.

While neither of the presidents of the international organizations have been at Deferiet since last Saturday when a big mass meeting was held there, they have been constantly in tourh with the situation by telephon. Mr. Carey said today that the action taken by the St. Regis Paper Company in ordering the strikers from their homes within a 30 day period, perhaps leaving them in destitute circumstances, was being freely commented upon both by union paper makers in mills north of here and by proprietors of mills themselves.

Mr. Carey said that he understood that the hotel at Deferiet had ejected the strikers but was being kept open to others. He will investigate the story on his contemplated visit this afternoon.

WILL TAKE CENSUS FOR STATE JUNE 1

Census day has been scheduled for June 1. On that day each individual caught by the census man will be bombarded with an array of questions.

Again "Ann" will be asked to tell how old she is.

Automobile tires at special prices. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

WATER GLASS
EGG PRESERVER
By the Quart or Gallon
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

PAPER-HANGING DECORATING PAINTING
Satisfaction Guaranteed
GIVE US A TRIAL
HADDEN & VENTON
318 West First Street

Those You Know

Claude Brierly of Utica was in the city to attend the funeral of his mother Mrs. Sarah Brierly.

• • •

Mrs. Justin Morrill has returned from a trip to Alton, N. Y.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Ives announce the birth of a son.

• • •

Mrs. W. M. Pratt, Miss Lillie Pratt and Mrs. Charles Anderson of this city were guests Monday of Syracuse friends.

• • •

Dr. Wallace of Syracuse was in the city Tuesday in consultation with local doctors.

• • •

Ward Southard who has been seriously ill with blood poisoning, is slowly recovering.

• • •

Calvin Dines of Hannibal st. has returned from a Canadian business trip.

MISS WELLS TO BECOME MRS. GLISMAN JUNE 10

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Wells of 212 Park st. have announced the engagement of their daughter, Merrell M. to Carl Henry Glisman of Syracuse. The wedding date is set for Thursday, June 10, at the home of the bride-elect's parents.

Miss Wells and Mr. Glisman are both graduates of Syracuse University; Miss Wells being a member of the Alpha Gama Delta Sorority, and Mr. Glisman of the Phi Gama Delta Fraternity.

In business life Mr. Glisman is associated with thhe Syracuse branch of the United States Rubber Co.

A series of informal entertainments are being given for Miss Wells this week.

Black's Cookies tickle the palates of old and young, because they are right. adv.

Steamer Rugs for cool evenings in the auto. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

FRESH STRAWBERRIES EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

Special Cash Prices For THURSDAY
Best Creamery Butter . . . . . . 30c lb.
Best Salt Pork (lean) 14c lb.
Strictly Fresh Eggs . . . . . . 20c doz.
ALL OTHER GROCERIES 5% OFF
C. C. PORTER
CASH GROCER 359 Broadwell Ave.

BLUNDER AFFECTS PAPER MAKING

Underwood Law Shows An Error in Wording Fatal to Industry

Washington, D. C., May 26.—A typical eyample of inereustable blundering by Congress in the enactment of a statute has been argued recently before the Court of Customs Appeals. The court is asked to interpret the meaning of paragraph 408 of the Underwood tariff act, the first important law of the present administration.

The paragraph provides free entry for "waste" of any of the articles therein described "suitable" for the manufacture of paper. Careless use of the word "suitable" in drafting the law plunged it into uncertainty, for it admits a wide latitude of construction. Will free entry be given to anything that might be used in paper making; or must waste be used only in paper making in order to enter free of duty?

Already two opposing constructions have been placed upon the statute one by customs officials who imposed a tax, another by the Board of U. S. General Aprraisers who allowed free entry. Now the higher court is appealed to for a third opinion as to the intent of the law makers.

The blunder is more notable because the language of former tariff acts was an ample guide, clearly emphasizing the need for unequivocal diction. The act of 1897 provided free tnry for waste "It only" to be converted into paper. The corresponding paragraph in the 1909 act extended free entry to waste "used chiefly" for paper making.

With these provisions in the old law, it seems as though intelligent revision would have been simplicity itself. But with their fatal gift of blundering the Democrats seized upon and inserted "suitable" in the law, the one word that neither customs officials, lawyers or business men affected could understand, and which rendered imperative the litigation now in the courts before the statute can be finally enforced.

NEWSPAPER SCENTS DANGER TO AUTOISTS

Yesterday's Oswego Times believes that in this city employing a motorcycle-cop to command a reasonable amount of the respect due the average citizen by autoists, the city is once more setting a speed trap.

The Oswego Times says:

"According to The Fulton Times that city has again prepared to welcome the auto tourists for the summer of 1915. The speed traps have been set and baited on all thep rincipal thoroughfares of the city and the police force and city judge are all ready to act as a reception committee. "Welcome to our City" will be accompanied with a fine of $25 more or less with the alternative of a number of days' free entertainment in the county jail.

"The police have a nice new motorcycle and the cops have been practicing running starts thereon. It has been planned that the motorcycle cop shall beu niformed in the conventional khaki of the ordinary motorcyclist so that the automobilists will not suspect they are being sleuthed."

From the above article it appears that Oswego autoists would have this city open its gates to the hogs described so effectually by Justice De Angelis the other day in Utica.

THESE THINGS ARE DONE IN SOME STATES

Sorority girls at the University of Colorado have tired of sewing socks for soldiers. They are going to help local needs and have turned their spare moments to sewing dainty "track trousers" for the varsity track team. Fifty such garments are being made and several of them have been finished and presented to the stars of the team. Many of the fair co-eds could not refrain from putting dainty touches on their creations, with the result that a lot of perfectly good lace and ribbon has been strewn around the campus by the less appreciative athletes.

PASTURING

Ideal pasture; water, shade and good feel, close to town on trolley. F. C. Ives, 316 Worth st. adv135

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

100% Efficiency
The Result of Using
Miscellaneous Want Column
in
The Evening Times

PRICES:
1 Word 1 Time 1c
1 Word 3 Times 2c
1 Word 6 Times 3c
Minimum Charge 10 Cents

A Perfection Oil Stove
will cost you little—is economical in operation, and, above all, is clean.
A Boon to the Housewife in Warm Weather
MR. MAN, how about one of our BRISTOL STEEL RODS for your Decoration Day fishing trip?
A. M. DRUSE & CO.
7 SOUTH FIRST ST.

WE ARE STILL MAKING
The Most Sanitary and Richest Ice Cream
IN THE CITY
in any desired quantity or variety.
FRESH FRUIT EVERY DAY
Huyler, Lowney, Nunnally and Kibbe's Confectionery
Phone 80 **THE ONYX** Quirk Theatre Blk.

Nickels, Dimes and Quarters Make the Dollars

The one who is too big to do little things well is generally too small to do big things. It's the regular, systematic saving of the nickels, dimes and quarters that makes the great accumulation of dollars.

Open a Savings Account here NOW, and see how your money will increase at 4% Interest.

FULTON SAVINGS BANK

SPECIAL NOTICE

No miscellaneous Want Ads. will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

In order that display advertising may secure preferred position copy must reach this office not later than 9 a.m. on day on which service is to be rendered.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Upper Flat—Moderate rent, 214 Walradt st. 6 rooms and all modern conveniences. H. L. Crandall.Phone 2520. tf.

Rooms—Furnished or unfurnished, for light housekeeping. F. G. Dolbear, 203 Worth st. 135

Barber Shop—For sale, on account of illness. Inquire of J. H. Satterlee, 209 East Broadway. 137

To Rent—House, at 216 S. 3d st. Inquire D. C. Draper, 416 Rochester st. 139

Teamster Wanted—Steady position for first class man. J. W. Pratt, 177 S. 1st st. Phone 56 or 5125. tf

$75.00 Takes runabout, just overhauled and in good running condition. E. D. Parke, 29 S. 2d. 137

To Rent—Furnished rooms. 210 Cayuga st. 139

Wanted—Dining room girl at once at the Clark House. 136

We are Agents for

CHASE & SANBORN'S

Fine Teas and Coffees

LA PORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida St. Hello 75

AT THE QUIRK TODAY

In "The Naked Truth," which appears at The Quirk today the story is laid in the Latin Quarter of Paris, where lives Lolette, who is known throughout the artists' colony as the handsomest girl in Paris. She poses ony for Armand Bouchard, a mediocre painter who befriended her when she was left a penniless orphan several years before. Under Bouchard's humble roof she lives the life of the Parisian studio dweller, happy and content, the idol of her benefactor.

In those early days before success touche Pierre's palette with its golden promise, when they fought life's bitterest fights with the invulnerable weapons of youth and hopefulness, love smiled into the little studio and ambition blossomed under its warmth.

Material success is the wayward companion of love. In altering life, it alters the heart, dries up the springs of quick sympathy and makes of sacrifice an abstract virtue. Gradually, Pierre forgot Lolette and the part she had played in step to fame. Wealth left Lolette untouched; Pierre, it blinded.

Do not let another day pass without trying some of the good things at Roberts and Woods' Fountain. ad138

Used Ford touring car for sale. Van Wagenen, Inc. adv.

Ah! The Invigorating Whiff of the Pine Forest!

How it clears the throat and head of its mucous ailments. It is this spirit of Newness and Vigor from the health-giving Piney Forests brought back by Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. Antiseptic and healing. Buy a bottle today. All Druggists. 25c.

Electric Bitters a Spring Tonic.

WEATHER FORECAST

Thunder showers and cooler tonight, with fresh north winds.

GIVES VACANT LOT AS SCHOOL PLAYGROUND

Miss Margaret Green has kindly given the use of her vacant lot in Park st. to the State St. school children for a playground. The plot has been graded and rolled and tennis and basketball courts will be laid out at once. The playground should be open for the use of the children some time next week.

A school basketball leageu has been organized, comprising one team of teachers and two teams of students.

The boys and girls raised money to fit out the grounds by holding two candy and pop-corn sales recently in the school builling and several public-spirited residents of that section have voluntarily contributed money to the fund.

The teachers will supervise the play, ground and the different classes will be allotted certain lays on which they may use the grounds. The State st. suhool also supports a baseball team which figures prominently in the school league.

WILLIAM McCORMICK DECLINES TO SERVE ON COMMITTEE

William E. McCormick, who was appointed by Mayor Fox as one of the members of the City Planning Commission, announces he has declined to serve.

The Committee was recently formed by the Mayor.

EDGELEY IMPROVING

Clinton Edgeley, the young man who was seriously injured in a motorcycle accident at Bundyville last week, is improving slowly at the Lee Memorial hospital. Yesterday he regained consciousness for almost an hour and this morning his condition is reported as greatly improuel. His speely recovery is anticipated.

Community Notes

John Satterly of East Broadway is ill.

* * *

Leo Quinn has gone to Detroit on a business trip.

* * *

Mrs. A. Wettengell of Rome, formerly of Fulton, is seriously ill.

* * *

George Lamphere of Syracuse called on friends in the city Sunday.

* * *

Mrs. Mae Coles of West Third st. has returned home from a short visit at Almond, N. Y.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Burdette Wood of Cayuga st. were guests of Phoenix friends Monday.

* * *

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. Howard Morin, 708 Oneida st., on Friday at 3 o'clock.

* * *

Miss Elizabeth Hare is ill at her home in Seneca st.

* * *

Rev. M. J. Peters, rector of Zion Episcopal church, Giles S. Piper and G. C. Chauncy are attending the diocese of central New York.

* * *

Fulton's jitney in charge of O. L. Warner will within a few days be ready for service.

* * *

The peanut sale under the direction of the W. C. T. U. is still in progress. Headquarters are in the store formerly occupied by Stranahan and Love which is open each afternoon.

* * *

The What-So-Ever Society meets with Miss Eva Palmer, rPatt st., tomorrow afternoon.

1915 Overland Demonstrator. Electrict Starter and lights, $$750.00. Van Wagenen, Inc. adv

DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, May 26.—Delegate George E. Green of Binghamton has come to the aid of the veterans of theh Civil War who are State employees and who are seeking pensions. He has introducted a proposed amendment to the State Constitution which seeks to provide pensions for such veterans who have been employed by the State for ten years or over and are under Civil service regulations. In addition the veterans must be at least seventy of age. The pensions are to amount to one half of the wages received prior to retirement.

For two years there have been bills introduced in the legislature practically identical with the Green Constitutional amendment but for one reason or another the proposition hahs failed either to pass both houses or to receive the approval of the governor.

There are about fifty veterans employed by the State who would come under thep rovisions of the Green proposed amendment and because of proposition should be adopted. It is the small outlay it is argued that the further declared trat a pension of half pay is but a small recognition of the old soldiers who at the age of seventy are hardly strong enough to fulfill the requirements of the offices which they occupy.

Another argument used is that it would be an act of injustice to discharge an old soldier for incompetence yet to retain him would mean that the efficiency of the department in which he is employed would necessarily be retarded.

It is specifically set forth in the Green proposed amendment that in no case shall the pension exceed the sum of one thousand dollars; this means that the State would be required to pay out each year not more than fifty thousand and probably a sum considerably less as there are a number of veterans employed who do not receive a salary which is as large as two thousand dollars.

During ther ecent session of the legislature Assemblyman Seldon C. Coldbridge of Herkimer county, himself a veteran of the Civil war, championed the pension bill for old soldiers. He declared that it was astonishing how little the well being of the Civil war veteran was being considered in this State and in other States.

There have been presented during the present Constitutional Convention several proposals seeking to place veterans of the Spanish American war on the same footing as Civil war veterans both as regards civil service preference and other privileges, but it is forecasted that this result is not likely to be affected. Several legislatures have passed the proposition by.

That patroitism was by no means lacking in the "sixties" and that youth was more enthusiastic than maturity, if anything, it is pointed out that of the vast armies recruited in the North, 104,987 were boys fifteen years old and younger; 231,051 were sixteen years and under; 1,151,438 eighteen years and under and 2,159,798 were between eighteen and twenty-two years of age. It is also a fact that there were 1,523 youths in the ranks who were under fourteen years of age and 300 thirteen years of age and under. The youngest recruits were ten years and under of whom there were 28 while 38 were eleven years old and under.

It is the hope of Delegate Green that his proposed amendment will prevail. He is confident that if adopted by the Convention it will be ratified by the people at large.

REFEREE IN ACTION FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT

Attorney G. S. Piper acted as referee yesterday in an action of the D'Olier Co. of New York vs. the Hayes Knitting Co. of Oswego, to recover $5,000 for alleged breach of contract in the purchase of a lot of yarn.

The defendant denies the alleged breach and claims that the goods were not furnished in accordance with the terms of the contract.

For galls apply Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh and keep on working.

A good pair of auto gloves or a good duster, $1.00. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

Cincinnati's Leader Intends to Let Umpires Rule From Now On.

Manager Charley Herzog of the Cincinnati Nationals says he is through umpire baiting. The Reds' pilot recently had a fist fight with Umpire Rigler in St. Louis and was set down for five days by President Tener. In talking about the affair recently Herzog said:

"I had made up my mind when the season started out not to be put out of

Photo by American Press Association.

MANAGER CHARLEY HERZOG OF CINCINNATI.

a game this year. The recent incident was quite out of the ordinary and was due to Umpire Hart not seeing the play, which should have been decided by him. I was justified in questioning Rigler's decision, under the circumstances, but all I get is the worst of it. I will have no more trouble with the umpires and will be in every game from now on unless kept out by injury."

KRAMER VETERAN CHAMPION.

World's Greatest Cyclist Has Held Honors For Fifteen Years.

Since the passing of Jack Johnson, Frank Kramer, the world's champion cyclist, is the only one of the old champions now remaining in any line of sport. Kramer is now upon his fifteenth year in the bike game, and if his present condition is any criterion he will retain his title another year.

Kramer is without doubt the cleanest living athlete in the world, and it will be a long time before old Father Times grabs the East Orange, N. J., boy.

Kramer is thirty-five years of age and has been riding a bicycle for seventeen years. Dissipation of any kind is a thing not in Kramer's repertoire.

Numerous foreign champions have been imported to this country to take Kramer's measure; but all have failed. This year Francisco Verri and Caesar Moretti of Italy, along with Therwald Ellegard, the Danish champion, will attempt to wrest the honors of the cycling championship from the American rider.

GERMAN AIR RAID ON PARIS A FAILURE

Paris, May 26.—Describing the defence of Paris from two German aerial raiders by six French aeroplanes, an official statement issued here last night gives details of a stirring chase in the air. The statement follows.

"Two German machines were signalled at various points by cannonading. This warned the Paris Aero guard that enemy machines had broken through the frontier patrol.

"As soon as the machines appeared French aircraft gave chase. When the enemy saw the city so fell protected they turned tail and escaped over the frontier."

LEROY BOYCE

Leroy, the year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Boyce, of 568 West 1st st., died at his home early this morning after a short illness with pneumonia.

The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon from the home at 1.30 o'clock anl the Rev. C. C. Olmstead will officiate. The burial will be made in the Ira Union cemetery.

Nothing ever feazes the Washington newspaper correspondent. He can write guests about Germany's replay as fluently as he discusses presidential possibilities.

Hanford's Balsam is an antiseptic and germ killer.

Saratoga's springs have been rehabilitated, and it looks as though Saratoga's former glory as a summer resort might be restored in part this season.

Gasoline, Oils and Greases. Van Wagenen, Inc. adv

Wall Paper and Paperhanging

All Our Wall Paper is now at your disposal at 10% OFF

You will spend some time during the holidays working about the house

OUR PAINTS WILL AID YOU

HULETT-TAFT CO., Inc.

208 ONEIDA STREET

Make Your Store Stand Out

you select a location in a prominent business street because more people see your store there. For the same reason you should also have an electric sign. It not only calls loudly to those who pass your store—it talks brilliantly about you to every one within several blocks in all directions. Like money out on interest an electric sign works even while you sleep.

HAVE YOU AN ALL NIGHT LIGHT IN YOUR STORE? IT MEANS PROTECTION.

THE ELECTRIC CO.

103 Oneida St. Phone 144

WILLY'S FANS TO HAVE FUN

McGraw and Jennings to Give Toledo Plant Another Real Treat

Overland Day, June 21, when the New York "Giants" and the Detroit "Tigers" journey to Toledo to give 11,000 employes of The Willys-Overland Company their annual baseball festival, will have considerably more than local interest for the sporting world.

At his personal expense John N. Willys, president of the Overland Co., will bring the two big league teams together for the first time in baseball history. Managers McGraw and Jennings have both promised that their teams will take the field with their full playing strength and that the Overland fans will see the two famous teams at their best.

Although the Overland employes are the most important guests on this occasion, there will be present, also, Ban Johnson and John Tener, presidents of the American and National Leagues, Vice-President Daly of the New York Cetral Lines, and a number of other men whose names are prominent in business and financial affairs. It is the intention of Mr. Willys to run private train from New York to Toledo for the accommodation of hisg uests.

This is the second year that Mr. Willys has arranged for two major league teams to play in Toledo during the regular league season in order to provide his employes with an afternoon's recreation. Last year the Philadelphia "Athletics" and Chicago "Cubs" furnished an exhibition which attracted widespread attention.

While the American Association team was in Toledo, it was the custom of the Overland Compay to close up the big factory for an afternoon and send all employes to one of the games early in the season. On this occasion Mr. Willys purchased the entire allotment of seats in order to provide room for the army of automobile builders. Last year, when the "Mud Hens" were transferred to Cleveland, it was decided to give Toledo a glimpse of real big league ball. This year, negotiations of the same sort have been successfully carried out.

The big Overland factory will close at noon on the day of the game. A giant parade with all of the Overland fans in line will form at the factory shortly after, and headed by the Overland fifty-piece band, will march to the ball park in ample time to see the preliminary practice of the teams. Seven brass bands, as well as the Overland Glee Club of seventy-five voices, will help enliven the occasion.

MACHOLD WANTS TO RETURN TO ALBANY

Watertown, May 26.—H. Edmund Machold assemblyman from the first district, living in Ellisburg, is anxious to again return to the Assembly. He has served four terms at Albany, being re-elected last fall by an increased plurality.

Recently a number of church Brotherhoods in the city adopted resolutions against Senator Brown and Assemblyman Machold.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Indianapolis at St. Paul—rain.
Columbus at Milwaukee—rain.
Lousiville at Minneapolis—rain.

At Kansas City	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	1	11	4
Kansas City	5	8	2

Hand-embroidered articles for sale; also special orders done promptly. Mrs. Fred Ure, 721 Cayuga st. adv 137

Black's White Bread is sold by all grocers, because it is in demand by everybody. adv.

Used International Truck, $175.00, for quick sale. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

FRESH VEGETABLES EVERY DAY

at LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

THE QUIRK

Matinees, 5c
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.
CONTINUOUS — 2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY

LYDA BORELLI in **"THE NAKED TRUTH"** in 5 parts and OTHERS

THURSDAY

Third of Who Pays Series **"WHEN JUSTICE SLEEPS"** and **"THE CRIMINAL PATH"** in 4 Powerful Reels.

FRIDAY

Theda Bara in "THE CLEMENCAU CASE"

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

The Only Newspaper Circulating in Fulton and Vicinity

Published in the Real True Interest of the 12,000 Plus Population

Daily Average Gain in Paid Circulation is 21

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

Transformation

By ESTHER VANDEVEER

When Colonel Bankhead of the British army went to fight with the allies in Belgium his daughter, Gladys, insisted on going also to the front as a nurse. The colonel endeavored to persuade her, but she was a girl of strong will and strong character, and his objections proved futile.

About the time the war broke out Thomas Faxon, an American, came of age. His mother, a widow, had previously had the whiphand of him, for his fortune had been left to her in trust for him until he should attain his majority. Meanwhile Mrs. Faxon continued to regard her son as a child, and when he was twelve years of age he was in care of a nurse who the moment he started in for some boyish sport that would soil his clothes or by which he might possibly get hurt would clap her hands on him and drag him away.

Tommy, as he was called, while he occasionally rebelled against such treatment, could not help being lamentably affected by it. Indeed, so maidenly did he appear that no one would suspect there was a spark of manliness in him. However, Tommy became the possessor of his estate just before the war broke out abroad, sniffing the air of liberty and of battle at the same time. He resolved to go abroad and see what was going on. So accustomed was he to obeying his mother that it was with great difficulty that he broke away from her, but once the breach had been effected he struck out with what manliness there was naturally in him, mingled with the feminine effects of his training.

One day Tom turned up on the northern coast of France occupied by the English army. He told a soldier that he wanted to enlist. The man looked at the immaculately dressed Tommy, with difficulty repressing a smile at his spats and kid gloves, and pointed to the quarters of Colonel Bankhead. Tommy proceeded there and found the colonel with his daughter, who was in Red Cross uniform.

"I want to be a soldier," said Tom.

The colonel looked at him in surprise, asked him if he knew anything about soldiering and when answered in the negative told him he had better go to England and enlist there to be trained. This didn't please Tommy, and he declined the advice. Then spoke up Miss Bankhead:

"I think the gentleman would be of more use as a Red Cross nurse."

Now, Miss Bankhead was a very comely young woman, and Tommy, who was like a bird that had just left the paternal nest, was ready to wing in any direction that pleased his fancy.

"Thank you very much," he said, with a low bow. "Can you tell me where to go to work?"

"Come with me."

When Tommy was put to work nursing the sick and wounded it was remarked that he should don the uniform of the women nurses. It was laughable to see him perform his duties, but in time he grew accustomed to them, taking his instructions from Miss Gladys, with whom he at once became violently enamored. She laughed at him, but at the same time soothed him.

With the first fight that came on after Tom joined the Red Cross he was sent forward with others of the corps to pick up the wounded. While doing so a hailstorm of bullets swept the field, and every man of the corps sought cover. Tom was at the time ministering to a youngster of eighteen who was badly hit. Since he was looking in the direction from which the bullets came Tom did not see that he was the only nurse left on the field. Then, turning and seeing what had happened, he took the wounded boy in his arms and started with him for cover.

Now, the soldier weighed pretty nearly as much as Tom, and Tom staggered under the load. The boy begged his rescuer to drop him and save himself, but Tom staggered on amid the storm of bullets and finally entered the British lines in no worse condition than a bullet in the fleshy part of his leg, from which streamed the red blood.

Tom put down his burden and, not heeding a cheer that greeted his feat, turned fiercely toward the enemy. Near by he saw a regiment sallying forth on a bayonet charge.

"I want a gun!" cried Tom, the hot blood boiling in his veins. "Where can I get a gun?"

"Take mine," said a wounded soldier.

Tom seized the piece and ran like a deer to the advancing regiment and fell into its ranks. When he came in from a bayonet charge he was carried part way, being faint from loss of blood flowing from a wound of which he was ignorant.

Such deeds usually become quickly known. Miss Bankhead heard of Tom's exploit and reported it to her father, the colonel. Tom soon stood upon his legs again and was ordered to report at regimental headquarters.

"You have accomplished a feat," said the colonel, "worthy of the Victoria cross. Enlist at once if you choose, and I will recommend you for a commission and the cross as well."

"I don't care for the cross, colonel," said Tom. "I want your daughter."

"We will see about that at some other time."

But Tom and Gladys found time to plight their troth, and Tom became a captain in the defense of Calais.

But the Price Had a Shade the Better of the Flavoring.

"I don't kick at having to pay good prices," an irate patron of high priced restaurants was saying yesterday, "but, I ask you, isn't $1.50 for garlic rather strong? As for me, the recollection almost makes me weep.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as a part of the dinner I ordered two racks of lamb. The price on the carte du jour was $8 a rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dash of garlic in cookery, so to the waiter who took my order I suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in making a salad.

"When the bill came the item for the racks of lamb was not $16, but $17.50. The waiter could not explain the increase. I called for the head waiter. He went to the checker and came back.

"'The rack of lamb plain would have been $16,' he explained. 'The extra $1.50 was for the garlic.'

"One cent would have covered the cost of the garlic, and another cent would have covered labor and all overhead charges. I figure that the profit to the house on that garlic was 7500 per cent."—New York Times.

MAN AND BREAD AND DONKEY

A Daily Spectacle In Spain Between Alcala and Seville.

Bread made in Alcala, Spain, is of such exceptional goodness that the village is famous throughout the country as "Alcala of the breadmakers." Each loaf is carefully stamped with the trademark of the town before baking.

An early train leaves Alcala daily for Seville, and before daylight long lines of pannier laden mules begin to arrive from all directions. At the station the panniers are removed and placed in freight cars, the donkeys being driven into similar cars, and mules, drivers and bread are all transported by train to Seville.

Here amid scrambling, hallooing and shrill cries the animals are unloaded, panniers adjusted, and the bread sellers go forth into the streets of Seville, calling their wares and boasting of the fineness of the Alcala bread. They return at midday, pack their empty panniers into the cars, drive in the mules, light their cigarettes and enter the third class carriages to be taken back to their home town, ready for the following day's trade.

A charge of 18 cents is made by the railway company for the round trip of donkey, man and bread.—Argonaut.

Scotch Dogberrys.

The simplicity and ignorance of the rural Scotch magistrate often quite equaled that of the English, immortalized by Shakespeare in Dogberry, and here are two examples, quite in the true Dogberry vein.

"That is a most tragical event which has just happened," said a friend to Baillie Blank. "Your neighbor, Mr. B., has committed suicide."

"Wha on?" inquired the baillie eagerly.

Perhaps it was he—it was certainly another Glasgow baillie—who, his health being proposed at a banquet in honor of his recent dignity, responded nobly to the toast:

"I canna but say, ma friends, that I'm proud of the honor of being made a baillie of this great city, and I'm even, I think, entitled to the honor, for I've gone through all the various stages of degradation that a baillie has tae dae tae reach it."—Youth's Companion.

His Quaint Suggestion.

A Frenchman who appears to have been of a thrifty turn of mind conceived the idea in 1878 that too much valuable time was being wasted in cleaning sardines when preparing them for the market. He found a way of preparing them without cleaning them, and on this he took out letters patent. Apparently he had some slight misgiving as to whether the public would be perfectly suited with his invention and so in his claim he makes this parenthetical entry:

Fish put up by this process may be slightly unpleasant to the customer at first, but he soon gets used to it.

First Moving Pictures.

The first moving picture machine was patented in 1867. In 1893 the cinematograph was produced by Lumière. This was the first machine to project on a screen pictures from a film. Edison improved upon this machine in 1896, when he produced the vitascope. These machines provided the models for the improved types in use today.—Philadelphia Press.

Women.

"Women are dreams," murmured the sentimentalist, gazing on a group of them in silk attire.

"You bet they are," the practicalist snapped back at the murmureus one, "and dreams go by contraries, all right."—Judge.

Not Enough.

Betty Goldust—Did you have a satisfactory interview with papa? Jack Brokeleigh—Not very. He said all he could give us was his consent.—Philadelphia Record.

Entente Cordiale.

The phrase "entente cordiale" was first used to express the friendly relations existing between France and England in 1843.

The greatest mistake is to become discouraged because you have made a mistake.

PART

By WILLIAM CHANDLER

"Mr. Kenworthy," said Mrs. Middleton when that gentleman appeared for her dinner party, "before we dine I wish to speak a word to you about the young lady I have assigned to you for a dinner companion. She has a mild form of insanity, or rather monomania. She fancies that every man she meets is in love with her, and no matter what he says she considers it a proposal of marriage. But don't be alarmed; the next day she forgets all about it."

Kenworthy assured his hostess that he would excuse the young lady for anything that might occur between them, and she left him to attend to other matters connected with her dinner party, without giving him any other information about the young lady he was to take out to dinner, not even mentioning her name.

At the last minute the sudden indisposition and regrets of an invited guest rendered a change in the arrangement of the couples necessary. When dinner was announced Kenworthy had not been presented to the lady that had been assigned him for a dinner companion. The procession had started for the dining room when a sister of the hostess hurried toward him and, leading him to a young lady sitting by herself, introduced him. He bowed, crooked his arm, and the two formed the last couple to take their seats at the table.

Among the changes made was Mr. Kenworthy's dinner companion, and in the hurry the card bearing the name of Miss Bliss, beside whom he was to have sat, had not been changed for that of Miss Steele, the lady who had been assigned him in her stead. Miss Steele glanced down at the card on taking her seat, and a strange look came over her face. Then the corners of her red lips quirked upward, and a mischievous look came into her eyes. Kenworthy, too, gave a quick glance at the name and opened conversation.

For three hours the guests regaled themselves with Mrs. Middleton's table delicacies, and Miss Steele had ample time to win Mr. Kenworthy's good opinion, to say nothing of his admiration. During the early part of the dinner he was quite troubled lest she should construe something he said into a proposal of marriage, but about the time the game was served he began to think that he wouldn't mind it much if she did. Then he became curious as to what she would consider a proposal, and lastly he began to put forth certain tests. Pretending a mistake, he took up the glass of wine before her and sipped it, remarking at the same time that it must be a different brand from what he was drinking, for it tasted far sweeter. The supposed Miss Steele dropped her eyes, but said nothing. This started a succession of delicately turned compliments on the part of Mr. Kenworthy, to all of which the lady listened with apparent emotion.

It is the nature of the small boy to see how near he can skate to an air hole in the ice without breaking in. Urged on by a similar impulse, Mr. Kenworthy proceeded to see how far he could talk "soft" to the monomaniac without making love to her. The basis of his investigations was curiosity. If he had become infatuated with her in so short a time he was not aware of it. The dinner came to an end, and on retiring from the table Miss Steele led the way to a window seat quite apart from the other guests.

"Mr. Kenworthy," she said, opening and shutting a fan she held in her hand as though struggling with some deep emotion, "I confess that the period of our acquaintance has been very short. Nevertheless I believe in quick love. I have always felt that I could recognize my mate instantaneously and my mate would recognize me as quickly. The flattering words you have spoken to me have convinced me that I am not mistaken in believing that you have honored me with your love, and I am sure you would not have given me to understand that you love me without proposing marriage."

Mr. Kenworthy had skated too near the edge of the air hole and had tumbled in.

At the same moment Mrs. Middleton approached the couple with a young lady beside her.

"Mr. Kenworthy," she said, "I wish to present you to Miss Bliss, who was to have been your dinner companion had not regrets from one of my invited guests caused a change at the last moment."

Kenworthy alone noticed the twinkle in the eye of Miss Steele as she gave place to Miss Bliss and walked away with the hostess. The next morning Miss Steele received a note from Mr. Kenworthy regretting the interruption of the night before and begging permission to call upon her for the purpose of making arrangements for their wedding. Miss Steele laughed heartily and replied that she had no remembrance of anything that had occurred to warrant Mr. Kenworthy's assumption, but she would be happy to see him as a valued friend.

Mr. Kenworthy spent a year trying to induce Miss Steele to marry him, but failed. It was reported that at the time of Mrs. Middleton's dinner party she was as good as engaged to the man she married, but friends who heard the story of her playing monomaniac said she was not quite so mean as that.

HANNIBAL NEWS

Mrs. W. D. Cowles spent last week at the home of Mrs. Benjamin D. Smith at Utica.

Miss Belle Brackett was called from her work in Syracuse last week to care for her sister, Miss Eva Brackett who is ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Elwin L. Gardner are rejoicing over the birth of a son, Wednesday, May 19th.

There was a large attedance at the Ladies' Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church last Wednesday afternoon. A fine supper was served and the receipts were $12.15.

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held at the home of Mrs. Harvey Perkins, Thursday afternoon, May 27th. Subject, "Medical Temperance," in charge of Mrs. F. Cooley and Mrs. Eolah Perkins.

The Truth Seekers class of the Baptist church will meet at the home of Mrs. Arthur Parker, Wednesday, May 26, at 2 o'clock.

There will be a social at the M. E. parsonage on Wednesday evening, May 26th. Everybody welcome.

Mrs. Laura Phillips was a guest of Mrs. Richard Fleming of Victory last week.

The Odd Fellows gave a reception to Mr and Mrs Frank Neville Monday evening after the regular meeting. Mr and Mrs. Neville have just returned from their wedding trip.

E. Victor Underwood gave an address at Hannibal Center Grange last Friday evening, on farm topics which was very much appreciated.

Mrs. John McFarland had the misfortune to fall one day last week breaking her collar bone and one or two ribs.

Miss Mabel Crandall, teacher of the training class, fell on the cement walk in front of Mrs. E. S. Chamberlains Tuesday dislocating her elbow, which has been very painful. She is improving and hopes to be able to return to her work this week.

Miss Corbin of Gouverneur is the guest of her brother, A. F. Corbin at the Jerrett House. Miss Corbin has just returned from Virginia where she has been visiting relatives.

A. W. Wiltsie was the over Sunday guest of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Hall.

John Hallam was taken seriously ill again last week, but is improving slowly.

Andrew Perkins of Auburn was the guest of his father, Eugene Perkins, last week.

O. J. Adamy and son Ward Syracuse have nearly completed the improvements on the house owned by J. C. Barker on the Hannibal Center road near Adkins Corners. New windows, doors cornice and siding have been added making it one of the finest residences on the street. The building was erected over thirty-five years ago by Moses DuMass and had never been completed.

Mrs. Rufus Day visited her son Frank at Sodusl ast week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Adamy of Syracuse were Sunday guests of Mrs. M. Adamy.

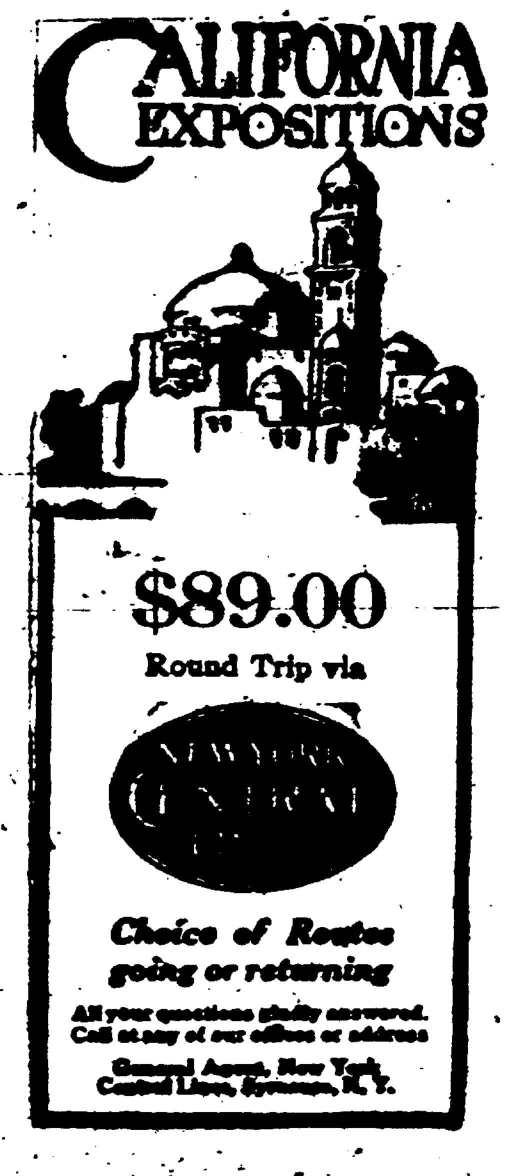
Charles E. Dealing of Carthage was in town last week in the interest of the Prohibition party.

Walter Peck, who graduates from the Canton school of Agriculture in June, has taken a responsible position at Brushton, N. Y.

George Bishop, was a Sunday guest of Mrs. Richard Fleming of Victory.

Arthur Haywood, a well known resident of Hannibal died at his home on the Sterling road Wednesday night. Mr. Haywood had been in the junk business for many years and was esteemed for his honesty and genial disposition.

There was a good attendance at the school play Friday and Saturday evenings. The parts were well taken and the young folks received many compliments for their acting. The receipts were $50.



GRANBY CENTER

The Golden Rule League met last Friday evening with Miss Viola Davis.

The Ladies' Aid Society will meet with Mrs. Lydia King, Friday afternoon, May 28.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Wells spent Sunday afternoon with friends in Phoenix.

Mrs. Silas Brown was a guest at S. Caswell's last week.

Mrs. Welburn of Oswego is visiting at the home of her brother, Myron Drury.

On Sunday afternoon, May 30th, at 3.30 o'clock, Miss Eleanor Garrison, State Organizer, will speak at the Center from an automobile, on suffrage.

Miss Garrison is a grandniece of the noted William Loyd Garrison and a very interesting speaker. This is only one of a series of meetings that are to be held throughout this part of the county during the week and it is expected that the whole territory will be thoroughly canvassed for suffrage. Do not miss hearing Miss Garrison.

VOLNEY CENTER

Miss Nellie Wright spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. Creimer.

Miss Lena Laws spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Laws.

Mrs. James Laws is visiting her relatives in Medina.

Miss Eva Bateman and a friend, both of whom are attending high school, are visiting Eva's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Bateman.

S. Gallagher spent Sunday with Mrs. Gallagher, who is now keeping house for her father, Mr. S. Peyden.

James Sommers is spending a few days with friends in Fulton.

Fred Creimer has been visiting his brother, Frank Creimer, the past week

Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Cook spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dorbear.

Bert Bailey has moved to the Coit farm.

Master Loyd Lags is spending a few days with his aunt, Mrs. William Gilbert.

NORTH VOLNEY

Ernest Allen has recovered sufficiently to ride out a short distance.

Mrs. Silas McDougall has been re-engaged to teach this school another year.

Miss Bertha Druce will teach the North school house school the coming year.

Mrs. Will Bateman and child, of Volney Center were over Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Bateman. The latter is also entertaining her brother, Charles Curtis, of New York city.

Fred Allen and family are entertaining his uncle, William Allen, of Michigan.

Roy Davis, who has been spending a part of his furlough with his grandmother, Mrs. Betsy Wright, left Monday for Oswego en route to rejoin his ship, the U. S. S. Minnesota.

H. L. Bowen remains about the same and Harold Coe has not been as well as last week.

Dr. Charles Baldwin, V. S. of Fulton was called Thursday to attend a cow belonging to Stanley Bateman and a horse of Melborne Ingersoll.

Mrs. Arvin Sikes is a victim of la grippe.

Miss Ida Bartlett of Mt. Pleasant spent a few days recently with Mrs. Betsy Wright.

Miss Eleanor Bartlett is working at Clinton Hall's.

Mrs. Evalen Howard of Mt. Pleasant psent a few days last week with Mrs. Betsy Wright.

Ed. Brown of Chicago and Jay Piper of Fulton spent a few hours Thursday with the former's brother, Cyrus Brown of this place.

Mrs. Betsy Wright is ill. Dr. Gale was called Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith of Oswego are working for George Dersolf.

Miss Martha Hines of South Hannibal is visiting her uncle, James Allen and family.

Health Promotes Happiness

Without health, genuine joy is impossible; without good digestion and regular bowel movement you cannot have health. Why neglect keeping bowels open and risk being sick and ailing? You don't have to. Take one small Dr. King's New Life Pill at night, in the morning you will have a full, free bowel movement and feel much better. Helps your appetite and digestion. Try one tonight.

MT. PLEASANT

The W. F. M. S. have postponed their June meeting at Mrs. Rockwood's from the 2d until the 9th, so the children could attend. This is the annual children's day in the society and children are especially invited. Mrs. Albert Paddock is preparing an interesting program for their benefit. Supper will be served by the following committee: Chairman, Mrs. Sidney Austin; Mrs. Hattie Grant, Mrs. Lillian Grant, Mrs. Hattie Foster and Mrs. Rockwood. Don't forget the date and be sure to come.

The announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Ruth Bartlett, daughter of Monroe Bartlett, and Amos Dubois, jr., both of this place, by the Rev. George Ward.

Mrs. Milton Graves is ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wright are located in their new home on East Broadway, Fulton, where they will be pleased to meet their friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Bartlett of Michigan announce the birth of a son.

Mrs. Hannah Austin of South Granby is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Helen Vant spent the week-end in Fulton.

Edward Durfey has taken a position as foreman with Hartwell & Co., on the roads near Watertown.

Edward Kellar and W. Baldwin each lost valuable young horses last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Osborne spent the week in Oswego the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Glen Van Buren.

Fred Spink has been very busy this spring putting up new stones in the cemetery. He does his work well and is entitled to local patronage; most of which he gets.

Fred Osborne has been remodeling the interior of his residence and Duane Streeter has improved his with a coat of paint.

Charles Porter can attest to the benefits of osteopathy for autoback if it is at the hands of the Elder and Justice of Peace.

The L. A. S. met at Mrs. Stillman Hill's on Wednesday of last week and re-elected the officers of the past year, after which the President, Mrs. Howard, appointed Mrs. Grace Rowlee, flower committee, in place of Mrs. Paddock. Joe. Salladid brought an auto load from South Scriba to supper.

Rev. Williams preached an exceptionally peaceful sermon Sunday to the veterans and a full church of visitors. Mr. O. Cole was able to meet with the veterans and gave the glad hand to many.

The L. A. S. has had the parsonage roof painted and several rooms papered.

Mrs. Jane Pearsons is the guest of relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Osborne and family of Constantia called on relatives here recently. They made the trip by auto.

Mr. and Miss Gemran of Fulton were week-end guests at Edward Durfey's.

Margaret and Everet Pearson were guests at O. Coles over the week-end.

PALERMO VILLAGE

While workig in G. D. Trimble's cheese box factory on Monday, Frank Marshall was caught by a pulley and drawn into the machinery, breaking his left arm in three places and injuring him very badly. Dr. Fox of Fulton and Dr. Gale of this place, were called to reduce the factures.

Mrs. Carmine Millard and daughters, Ruth and Delma, of Meridan, Oklahoma, came last week to remain the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marshall and family.

Mrs. Margaret Burhaus of Mexico has been the guest of friends in this place the past week.

Frank Hills of Phoenix was the guest of his mother, Mrs. Mary Vincent, a part of last week.

J. Max Vincent was the guest of his sister Mrs. Isaac Poole, of Oswego last Wednesday.

The Palermo Grange will hold a mystery social at Trimble's hall on Saturday evening, May 29, an entertainment will be given and a mystery supper served.

BUNDY'S CROSSING

Mrs. Samuel Graham and daughter, Goldia, of Battle Island, called on Mrs. Jane Wells on Monday.

Mrs. Alice Adams went to work at Minetto on Monday morning.

Mrs. Bryon Wells and daughters called on Mrs. Samuel Graham on Monday.

D. E. Wells and Bryon Wells and C. J. Euhard were in Fulton on Monday.

Misses Bertha and Lizzie Eshard have come home to remain for the summer.

Miss Goldia Graham spent one day the past week with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Ula Adams, Mr. Norman and Gordon Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Echard went to Fulton by auto.

George Echard and daughter, Pauline, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Pevey and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Congdon were in Fulton on Saturday.

Our cemetery is being cleaned for decoration.

Mrs. Della Waugh has been called to Futlon on account of the death of her sister.

Charlie Brown went to Battle Island on Sunday.

Walton Adams does not improve in health rapidly.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Echard and family and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Echard and daughter were in Oswego on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ula Adams called at C. J. Echard's Sunday.

Mr. John Lynch of Cortland was in this place on Sunday calling on his friends.

Walter Adams's friends regret to hear he is advised to have another operation performed.

Mr. and Mrs. Rowlee of Battle Island spent Sunday with their son, Melvin Rowlee.

Seven wagons of gypies went thru thisp lace on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Dumont called on Mrs. Ray Frost on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Rickert spent Sunday with her parents.

BERNHARDS BAY

William Marcellas of Constantia has hung paper for Mrs. Clayton Winn.

Mrs. R. J. Raymond and Mrs, Frank Winn were in Cleveland Tuesday.

The B. B. Grange has had the scales reset they purchased some time ago.

George Sickles and E. Deely are working for the railroad company.

Mrs. William Wood, Mrs. E. Deline and Mrs. Cecil Pierce spent Thursday at Constantia Center with Mrs. R. Woolridge who has been ill for some time.

Cecil Pierce and Walter Wood spent Thursday fishing at the Francis pond.

Mrs. D. Bailey spent several days of last week in Oneida.

Mrs. Archie Short and son left Thursday night for Syracuse on their way to Smithport, Pa.

Mrs. Kate Pickens returnd Wednesday night from Syracuse; she has been with her daughter, Mrs. J. Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. George Deno have returned from Wilcox, Pa.

The North Shore Sunday school convention is to be held at Constantia Center June 5.

A cold water plunge is highly recommended for the benefit of health and a prominent young man of our town tried the experience Monday night when he tried to explore the bottom of Scriba creek, making his high dive from the stone wall near the bridge. Some of his friends think that he did not do this for the benefit of his health but that he got tired of this life and was going to end it all in the deep waters of Scriba creek. Finding that the water was not deep enough for this kind of a job he changed his mind and walked ashore. He was helped out of the water and up the bank by another prominent man of the town, who it is understood, will apply for a medal.

Miss Lula Taft has been engaged to teach school the coming year.

Mrs. Clarence Row of Constantia Center spent Friday with her sister, Mrs. William Wood.

The church and society will meet with Miss Mary Beach at the Dickerson homestead Thursday afternoon, May 27th. Everybody cordially invited.

Rev. R. W. Conklin, former pastor of the church here, and family are now located at Ridgburg, N. Y.

Miss Mary Beach was in Oneida last Tuesday.

The mill is running most of the time now.

JENNINGS—JACOBS

At 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Charles Jennings of this town and Mrs. Mable D. Jacobs, daughter of Mr. Frank E. Dickson also of this town, were married by Rev. William H. Yard at his residence; in Oneida. They were attended by Mrs. Clarence Batchlor, daughter of the groom, and Miss Elizabet Dickerson, sister of the bride.

The bride was attired in a gray traveling suit with hat to match and carried a bouquet of pink and white roses. Immediately following the ceremony the bridal couple left for Syracuse, where they remained until Monday.

The bride is an ardent church worker and an accomplished woman in every respect. She has lived in Oneida for the last six years and was born on the farm upon which she now takes up her residence. The many friends of both bride and groom extend the heartiest of congratulations, wishing them many years of prosperity and happiness.

THE HOUSEWIVES' BATTLE.

The Buzzing Fly One of the Deadliest of Insects.

This is the time to begin your warfare upon the fly and precautions taken now are worth all sorts of preventives later on. Every fly that you see buzzing through your rooms and allow to live may breed millions, each one of which may in turn breed millions more. Very often a housewife will not take the bother to chase a single fly, whereas if her rooms were filled with any number of them she would start a clearance at once. If she could only realize that the numbers would never be there if she killed the single one perhaps she would exert herself more at the first glimpse of the dreaded pest.

The spring of the year is the breeding time for flies. In another month, for every single fly that you allow to live today you will find hundreds of thousands. Let that sink into your mind thoroughly. That first fly you just saw buzzing about in the sunshine —look through and beyond that single fly and see its thousands and thousands of progeny. Don't you think you will save time and trouble later on by killing that single fly now?

Swat the fly! Let this be your slogan if you wish to keep your household free of sickness and disease this summer. Teach your children to swat them too. They will do it gladly if you will just arm them each with a weapon which looks very much like a miniature tennis racket made out of flexible wire, and turn them loose in the rooms. They will make a game of it and will clear up all the flies in sight.

SWAT THE FLY.

NEW JERSEY DELAYS WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Legislature Passes Woman Suffrage Bill, but Ties Up Votes For Women For Another Year.

Hope had run high with the women of New Jersey that the object of their arduous labors would be attained with this legislature and the ballot would be put into their hands. Partly they were satisfied, but not wholly. The bill granting the vote to the women of New Jersey was passed, but with a string tied to it. Instead of the bill introduced by Assemblyman Peacock, setting the date of the special election on proposed amendments at Sept. 21, a substitute bill by Assemblyman Read, which set the date of election at Oct. 19, the last day for registration previous to the fall elections, was the one which was passed. If the woman suffrage amendment is ratified by the popular vote this fall the women will not have an opportunity to vote for at least another year. New Jersey papers have been loud in their deprecation of what they call the "trick played the women."

Modern Buildings.

Probably not one out of every 10,000 buildings standing in all parts of the world and built by modern masons will be standing 500 years hence. We do not know how to put stones and bricks together as the ancients did, and consequently the buildings we raise nowadays are really mere temporary structures and will be in ruins when the ancient buildings of Greece and Egypt, built thousands of years ago, are in as good condition as they are now.

Programs for Commencement Exercises printed at The Evening Times office. adv.

OSWEGO POMONA GRANGE MEETS JUNE 8th

The quarterly session of the Oswego Pomona Grange will be held at Parish on Tuesday, June 8. The following program has been arranged:—

Morning Session, 10 a.m.

Opening of Grange in Fourth Degree
Song by Parish Grange Choir
Roll call of Officers
Address of Welcome, Joseph West, Master of Parish Grange.
Response, J. H. Mace Master of Pomona
Solo, Miss Jessie Rider
Business Session
Reports of Granges
Recess for Dinner

Afternoon Session, 1.30 p.m.

Song by Choir
Address, W. H. Vary, State Master
Solo, Miss Jessie Rider
Memorial Hour—in charge of Mrs. Jennie B. Stone
Recitation—The First Settler Story, Mrs. Edna Cusack

Closing with a song.

Evening Session 8 p.m.

Conferring the Fifth Degree.

Dinner and supper will be served by Parish Grange.

For wire cuts, stings, lameness, swelling and other external ailments of horses and cattle, apply Hanford's Balsam to cleanse and heal. Having a bottle on hand may mean saving the life of a valuable animal.

WENT DOWN WITH FUNNEL.

Philadelphia Man Tells of Miraculous Escape on Lusitania.

Samuel M. Knox of Philadelphia, who was on the Lusitania, gives this account of his escape:

"When it was certain the liner was sinking I went overboard at once and attempted to get clear of the ship which was coming over slowly. I was caught by one of the smokestacks and carried down a considerable distance before being released.

"On coming to the surface I floated about for a considerable time, when I was picked up by a life raft.

"This raft, with others, had floated free when the vessel sank and had been picked up and taken in charge by Mr. Gauntlett of Washington and Mr. Lauriatt of Boston, who picked up thirty-two persons in all. It was equipped with oars, and we made our way to a fishing smack about five miles distant, which took us on board, although it was already overloaded."

STARCHED COLLARS USED.

Starched linen and pique collars are attractive below round, youthful faces, but they are hopelessly trying on thin faced women and on women past the freshness of youth. With these childish collars are worn knotted ties of soft silk in striped black and white or dotted black and white effects, or of crepe de chine in sombre shadings. The effect with one of the new mannishly tailored suits is very smart, indeed, but women of mature years do best to confine themselves to a more formal type of collar of handkerchief lawn or batiste touched with a little hand embroidery or finished with hemstitching. A collar of this sort, however, must turn over on the dark tailored coat to give it the correct air.

VAN WAGENEN, Inc.

We Wish To Call Your Attention

FIRST TO THE

Overland

Which, of course, is too well known to need much comment

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR

Automobile Supplies and Tires

We will help you to *"Trade at Home"* by guaranteeing all tire prices against those quoted by Syracuse dealers.

Ford sizes, guaranteed 3,500 miles, Front Shoe, $8.10; Tube, $2.10; Rear Shoe, $10.40; Tube, $2.40.

No matter whether you buy your car from us or not we want to sell you your supplies and will guarantee satisfaction on everything you buy or will refund your money.

OUR GARAGE

is at your service with a competent foreman in charge. We also do VULCANIZING and GUARANTEE all work. You need not send tires out of town—we will fix them.

We have several LIVERY cars always ready. Holiday trips to Syracuse, Auburn, Rochester and a dozen other cities are popular, and the prices are very reasonable.

SHOWROOMS: 50-52 South First Street
GARAGE: 64 South First Street

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Cincinnati at Boston.
St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

Results Yesterday

Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 0.
Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburgh, 1.
Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 1.
St. Louis, 11; New York, 5.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	18	11	.621
Chicago	20	13	.606
Brooklyn	15	15	.500
St. Louis	16	17	.485
Pittsburgh	15	16	.484
Boston	15	16	.484
Cincinnati	12	17	.414
New York	11	17	.393

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
New York at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.

Results Yesterday

Washington, 8; Detroit, 4.
Philadelphia, 6; Cleveland, 5.
Other games postponed; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	23	12	.657
Detroit	22	13	.629
New York	17	13	.567
Boston	13	14	.481
Washington	14	16	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	20	.412
Cleveland	13	19	.406
Philadelphia	12	21	[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Jersey city at Montreal.
Newark at Toronto.
Providence at Rochester.
Richmond at Buffalo.

Results Yesterday

Newark, 4; Toronto, 1.
Jersey City, 6; Montreal, 5.
Rochester, 3; Providence, 2.
Buffalo, 9; Richmond, 2.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Richmond	14	9	.609
Buffalo	10	7	.588
Rochester	10	9	.571
Montreal	13	11	.542
Providence	11	11	.500
Newark	8	10	.444
Jersey City	9	12	.429
Toronto	7	15	.318

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Baltimore at St. Louis.
Newark at Kansas city.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Buffalo at Chicago.

Results Yesterday

Kansas City, 6; Newark, 5.
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburgh, 2 (first game).
Pittsburgh, 5; Brooklyn, 4 (second game).
Other games postponed, rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	21	13	.618
Chicago	21	14	.600
Kansas City	19	14	.576
Newark	19	16	.543
Brooklyn	16	16	.500
St. Louis	15	16	.484
Baltimore	13	21	.382
Buffalo	10	24	.294

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Scranton at Syraruse.
Wilkesbarre at Utica.
Elmira at Albany.
Binghamton at Troy.

Results Yesterday

Scranton, 9; Syracuse, 8.
Wilkesbarre, 1; Utica, 2.
Elmira, 3; Albany, 1.
Troy, 11; Binghamton, 3.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Troy	10	5	.667
Binghamton	9	7	.563
Scranton	7	6	.538
Utica	8	7	.533
Elmira	9	8	.529
Wilkesbarre	8	8	.500
Albany	7	8	.467
Syracuse	3	12	.200

Do not let another day pass without trying some of the good things at Roberts and Woods' Restaurant. adj38

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

WHAT THE STATE MUST PAY; AND WHY

Governor Whitman Submits His Action on the Appropriation Bills to the Taxpayers

When He Took Office the Finances of the State Were Exhausted—Today the State Is on a Business Basis—Every Appropriation Approved Represents a Necessity.

"WHEN I took office I found the finances of the state exhausted through failure of the previous administration to provide means for the payment of its obligations and the state departments hampered and embarrassed by the further failure to make proper provision for their maintenance and operation."

The above quotation from the memorandum of Governor Whitman, filed with his action on the appropriation and reappropriation bills, summarizes succinctly the conditions that confronted the Whitman administration when it took over the government of the state on Jan. 1.

How it has dealt with these conditions, provided for the payment of obligations incurred by its predecessor, restored orderly government and put the state squarely on a business basis is set forth in sufficient detail for the understanding of every taxpayer.

The memorandum takes up the suggestions made to Governor Whitman for avoiding a direct state tax one by one and shows conclusively the fallacy of each.

The entire subject of appropriations is gone into so thoroughly as to make it readily understandable to any one who cares to inform himself. The memorandum is in marked contrast to the pleas for avoiding a direct tax and the criticisms of the administration for its policy of clearing up the debts which it found in that it is simple, direct and convincing. It omits half truths and insinuations, states simple facts and states them plainly. The memorandum in full follows:

Albany, May 22, 1915.

I have vetoed items to the total amount of $2,565,380.43 in the appropriation and reappropriation bills submitted to me by the legislature. In order to arrive at a conclusion as to my action on the thousands of items included in these measures I have held many public hearings at which department heads and other officers of the state, representatives of the governments of the city of New York and other cities of the state, and of civic bodies, were invited to attend. My action in every instance has been governed by the facts which have been laid before me as to the necessity of the appropriations sought. When I took office I found the finances of the state exhausted through failure of the previous administration to provide means for the payment of its obligations, and the state departments hampered and embarrassed by the further failure to make proper provision for their maintenance and operation.

Either because of ignorance of the actual situation or deliberate intent to shield the previous administration from criticism the sponsors of that administration have furnished the public press with statements which, were it not for the possible effect on the minds of the persons who read them, might properly be ignored.

Appropriations Represent Necessities.

I wish here to set forth as definitely and as concisely as possible my answers to the criticisms that have been raised. In the first place, I wish to assure the people of the state that the appropriations which I have approved represent necessities that are actual and that the total of these appropriations, no matter what the amount, gives opportunity only for carrying out the functions of the state with decency and the maintenance and protection of structures, canals and highways against wasteful deterioration.

In addition to the misinformation as to the appropriation needs of the government, there has been an equally vigorous campaign of misinformation waged with respect to the source from which these appropriations shall be paid. For instance, in order to avoid provision for the annual interest and sinking fund charges of the state the governor and the legislature have been asked to violate the constitution and the contractual relations with persons who have bought state bonds.

In place of making proper provision for the appropriations required to continue canal construction, I have been urged to violate the constitution and the finance law of the state by permitting the creation of a debt for this purpose, dependent for its liquidation on the outcome of a referendum to be voted upon at the next election, instead of complying with the requirements of the constitution and making this a charge against the general fund, with the attendant necessity for providing for its payment out of general fund resources. Irrespective of my own judgment on these suggestions, each one has been submitted to the attorney general, who is my legal adviser, and each has been rejected by him as unlawful.

Plausible, but Fallacious.

Of all the plans for avoiding the necessity for a direct tax the most plausible was presented to me at a public hearing by the acting mayor of New York city. His suggestions, presented, I am sure, in perfect sincerity, were:

First.—That the sinking fund charges of $9,090,620.92 be levied directly upon the county treasurers by the state comptroller without legislative action.

Second.—That the appropriation of $3,654,000 for carrying out existing contracts for the barge canal should be financed with borrowed money.

Third.—That the indirect revenues of the current year will so far increase in the coming four months as to offset the $5,000,000 loss in the last eight months.

Fourth.—That the governor could cut out $2,500,000 in the appropriation bills in addition to the reductions already made.

I wish to point out the fallacies in this program. The first suggestion does not avoid any part of the direct tax, but [illegible]

upon the people of the state would be precisely the same in both cases. In fairness I must say that no claim was made that this plan offered a means of exempting the people of the state from paying sinking fund charges on their bonds. Its purpose was to provide a way of collecting the money in case I should see my way clear to veto the $19,500,000 direct tax. But I am advised by the attorney general that there are grave legal difficulties in the way of adopting it even though the remaining $10,000,000 of the direct tax should be proved unnecessary.

An Impossible Proposition.

The second suggestion is equally objectionable. It is to the effect that drafts could be made upon the bonds of the J. R. Shanley Estate company taken in settlement with the sureties of the Shanley-Morrissey, Inc., on barge canal contracts, which have been defaulted by the contractors, which was claimed upon the argument before me to aggregate $1,800,000. The answer to this is that the state owns no such bonds.

The Shanley-Morrissey, Inc., the defaulting contractors, have been adjudicated bankrupt and the estate distributed in bankruptcy.

To secure the faithful performance of their contracts they gave surety company bonds to the state aggregating not $1,800,000, as contended, but $469,716, which amount is the aggregate security which the state owns.

The surety companies writing these bonds are either in the hands of receivers or have repudiated their liability. The surety companies, however, when they executed these bonds to the state took indemnity to protect themselves against liability, which is now reduced to the bonds of the J. R. Shanley Estate company aggregating $469,600, and it is proposed that they turn over these bonds, plus interest received thereon and dividends received from the Shanley-Morrissey, Inc., in bankruptcy, aggregating $40,714.32, in full settlement of the state's claim against them by reason of their suretyship.

Acts of the legislature have been passed authorizing the canal board to make this settlement if the board deems it to be for the best interests of the state. This settlement has not yet been made, but if it had been and the bonds and cash were now the property of the state they would not be available for the purpose of this appropriation until an act of the legislature should be passed and approved by the governor appropriating the money for that purpose.

It was further suggested that in default of using this money we could mortgage future revenues in the expectation that the people will vote next fall in favor of the barge canal bond issue. This suggested procedure, as I am informed by the attorney general, is also illegal.

The third point, based on the optimistic view that the state can make up in four months what the indirect revenues lost in eight months, has no support either on the books of the state comptroller or any reasonable financial expectation.

Income Must Be Cared For.

The fourth point was supported by concrete suggestions of appropriations to be vetoed. These suggestions involved cutting out such provision for the increased population of the state institutions as I have felt to be absolutely necessary this year. The inevitable consequence of such spurious economy would be to increase to an inhuman degree the already serious condition of overcrowding in such institutions of the state, and to force out on parole many hundreds of dangerous persons who are not cured of their insanity and who should be under restraint for the protection of themselves and the communities in the state to which they are returned. I feel sure that on further consideration the acting mayor of New York city would not advocate such a policy.

I am sure that the only proper course is to provide consistently and continually for the increasing number of such wards, and I must therefore decline to accept suggestions looking toward the elimination of [illegible]

which will provide such additional accommodations.

In the same way I have rejected the suggestion to deprive the canals of adequate funds for maintenance and operation. The state has an enormous investment in these canals and neglect of them would mean a loss entirely out of proportion to the amount necessary to keep them in order. It should be remembered in this connection that the new barge canal, because of its size and the complex mechanism of its operation, will from the start be more expensive to operate and maintain than the old canal which it will ultimately displace.

No Discrimination Against New York City.

Practically all of the criticism and misinformation and suggestions for illegal budget making and false economy have come from the city of New York. The subject of the state budget is of great importance to the city because 70 per cent of the direct tax necessary to finance the state appropriations is raised within the greater city and becomes an item in the city's annual budget. The citizens of New York city should not forget that, whatever the expenses of the state, the largest items are for the maintenance of state institutions, canals, the department of education and the highways.

The inmates of state institutions almost to the percentage represented by the tax borne by the city of New York are from that city. The maintenance of the canal is of benefit almost exclusively to the cities of New York and Buffalo. I think I am safe in saying that the proportion of benefit to the city of New York is fully equal to the proportion of its cost which the city pays.

The expense of the department of education includes a large sum annually paid directly into the treasury of the city of New York. A very large percentage of the expense for the normal schools is represented in preparation of teachers who find their service in the New York city schools.

A statement could be prolonged indefinitely showing the intimate relations of the state departments to the citizens of the municipality of New York. I feel that the citizens of my own municipality should clear their minds of the impression which seems to prevail that their share of state expenses means a complete loss to themselves and realize that the expenditure of state appropriations is returned to them practically to the extent of their share in their payment.

The supply bill, the construction bill and other special bills to meet the needs of the state within the current fiscal year, also the appropriation bill to provide for the administrative cost of government for the new fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1915, and the bills to provide the sinking fund charges for the new fiscal year, which were transmitted to me by the legislature, are here grouped in accordance with the principal state activities, as follows:

Making Good Last Year's Shortages.

The larger appropriations of the present year represent not only increased cost of government, due to new activities or increased cost of existing activities, but also grow out of the failure of the preceding administration to appropriate sufficient funds to meet departmental necessities. The failure to grant these allowances relieved the preceding administration of responsibility for providing resources to meet them by the amount of the cuts made, but increased the burden of the present administration to the extent that resources must now be provided to finance the new appropriations granted to make up these deficiencies.

Some of the larger items of appropriations for new activities and to meet deficiencies are the following:

Building construction and permanent betterments	$4,000,000
Barge canal construction	3,654,000
Sinking fund contributions, increase due to increase in outstanding bonds	1,500,000
Grade crossing appropriations (ignored for several years)	752,000
Constitutional convention	500,000
Support of common schools (mandatory increase)	316,600
State census	465,000
National guard, deficiencies and maintenance items	340,000
Inadequate appropriation for canal maintenance	726,000
Deficiency in allowance for state hospitals	341,000
Deficiency, workmen's compensation commission	425,000
Legislative printing	200,000
Indemnities for diseased animals (some claims five years old)	432,782
Yorktown condemnation	80,000

An Inherited Deficiency.

Every appropriation placed upon the books of the state should be represented by actual or assured resources to liquidate it. Facts submitted to me by the state comptroller of conditions existing as of May 15, 1915, show that there are appropriations on the books of the state comptroller's office (exclusive of those made by the present legislature) which exceeded by $753,700.24 the actual or anticipated resources of the state up to Sept. 30, 1915.

This means that without regard to the appropriations of the present legislature added revenues to the amount of $753,760.24 must be provided to meet these obligations or that existing appropriations where possible must be vetoed when presented for reappropriation.

Vetoes to Wipe Out Deficiency.

I have vetoed items in the reappropriation bill to the amount of $736,445.02. Under circumstances ordinarily prevailing in state finance these vetoes would release moneys which could be applied to the liquidation of new appropriations. In this instance their effect is only to wipe out the amount of present deficiency between old appropriations and resources.

As the result of this deplorable condition of state finance it is obvious that no provision for the liquidation of the appropriations of the present legislature can be made from existing state surpluses or from the resources of the state up to Oct. 1, 1915, which are mortgaged to meet old appropriations.

To carry on the business of the state we must therefore look to the anticipated indirect revenues of the next fiscal year, and to the extent that these anticipated indirect revenues are insufficient they must be supplemented by direct revenues through the imposition of a direct state tax.

While the liabilities imposed by the appropriations of the present legislature apply in part to the present and in part to the next fiscal year, the [illegible]

STATEMENT "A."

Department.	Supply bill.	Construction and special bills.	Appropriation bills.	Total.
Executive	$18,600.00		$90,550.00	$109,150.00
Administrative	185,985.71	$465,000.00	1,350,765.00	2,001,750.71
Legislative	651,186.71	582,500.00	1,252,835.00	2,486,521.71
Judicial	157,463.08		1,808,480.00	1,965,933.08
Regulative	264,112.63	1,178,542.37	2,941,376.03	4,384,031.03
Educational	360,334.63	229,580.00	8,754,490.00	9,344,404.63
Agricultural	1,331,667.17	693,387.38	1,596,546.80	3,621,601.35
Defensive	400,894.01	913,793.88	659,410.00	1,974,097.89
Penal	158,136.59	361,935.18	1,582,100.00	2,102,171.77
Curative	628,928.09	1,176,500.00	6,648,505.00	8,453,933.09
Charitable	109,130.25	890,107.96	3,096,630.00	4,095,868.21
Protective	286,829.94	76,477.58	1,063,500.75	1,426,808.27
Constructive	22,551.06	6,381,277.01	470,900.00	6,874,728.07
General	242,002.61		840,810.00	1,082,812.61
Miscellaneous	298,808.45	35,313.69		334,122.14
Canal fund	475,364.32	473,726.17	1,103,825.00	2,052,915.49
Canal construction, special		3,654,000.00		3,654,000.00
Saratoga Springs reservation		135,027.08		135,027.08
Total	$5,598,975.34	$17,247,168.30	$33,269,783.58	$56,109,877.12
Sinking funds			9,090,020.92	9,090,020.92
Grand total				$65,199,898.04

The totals as approved by me are as follows:

STATEMENT "B."

Department.	Supply bill.	Construction and special bills.	Appropriation bills.	Total.
Executive	$18,160.00		[illegible]	[illegible]
Administrative	178,194.77	$465,000.00	1,330,285.00	[illegible]
Legislative	651,186.71	560,000.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Judicial	136,736.50		1,807,280.00	1,944,[illegible]
Regulative	[illegible]	1,178,542.37	2,980,876.03	[illegible]
Educational	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural	1,258,717.17	[illegible]	1,517,[illegible]	[illegible]
Defensive	[illegible]	912,792.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penal	141,[illegible]	173,736.18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Curative	[illegible]	1,016,500.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charitable	[illegible]	537,357.96	[illegible]	[illegible]
Protective	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Constructive	22,551.06	6,246,777.01	[illegible]	[illegible]
General	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Canal fund	471,854.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal construction, special		[illegible]		[illegible]
Saratoga Springs reservation		135,027.08		[illegible]
Total	$5,257,980.98	$16,124,262.15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sinking funds			9,090,020.92	[illegible]
Grand total				[illegible]

The reappropriations as submitted to me and as approved are shown in the following:

STATEMENT "C."

REAPPROPRIATION BILLS.

Departments.	As presented.	As approved.
Executive	[illegible]	$339.54
Administrative	42,198.62	41,398.62
Legislative	50,197.04	50,197.04
Judicial	32,555.02	32,555.02
Regulative	709,837.97	672,553.49
Education	241,957.37	208,308.82
Agricultural	556,690.35	499,658.38
Defensive	98,090.55	64,222.18
Penal	40,769.08	36,859.17
Curative	1,098,364.97	1,086,877.50
Charitable	1,195,871.63	1,051,964.91
Protective	774,596.47	721,158.16
Constructive	987,112.79	783,651.58
General	115,304.40	73,408.20
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 136 · Established, Dec. 17, 1914. THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1915 Price One Cent

BOARD OF ALDERMEN TO VOTE TONIGHT UPON HOLDING SPECIAL CITY ELECTION

Prominent Citizens Ready to Bow Before West Side Opposition

Tonight at 8 o'clock the Common Council will meet at the City Hall for the purpose of voting on the resolution introduced at a meeting two weeks ago to the effect that the council shall call a special election for the purpose of voting on the Falley Seminary as a site for a new high school. It is probable that a large number of citizens and taxpayers will attend the meeting.

All of the aldermen except Mr. Sullivan of the Second Ward expressed themselves as in favor of the election at the last meeting and several recommended the purchase of the property. Although a meeting was held in the Oak St. school Tuesday night for the purpose of explaining the merits of the site to those citizens of the Second ward who are opposed to the election, nothing was explained as no Second Warders turned out to litsen. This is taken to indicate that the ward will not consider an election for the reason that the people do not approve of the purchase of the site. Alderman Sullivan believes himself governed in this matter by the wishes of his constituents.

It is expected, in fact, authoratively stated, that Alderman Sullivan will refuse to vote for the election tonight, and therefore the project will be defeated, as a unanimous vote is necessary. It was learned yesterday that there is a possibility of Alderman Baker voting against the election as he said at the last meeting that he would not favor an election unless he was sure that the measure would pass and the city's money would not be wasted.

A petition was drawn up among West Side residents yesterday morning and, inside of two hours, 150 signatures were taken of citizens who are opposed to an election. Alderman Sullivan at the last council meeting offered a petition which 140 taxpayers of the Second Ward had signed expressing their objections to a special election, and the appearance of this new petition tonight, which will bring the total of opposition signers almost up to the number of those who signed for the election, is expected to change the minds of several aldermen on the subject.

A meeting was held yesterday morning which was attended by several prominent business men, among whom were prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce. The Oak St. school meeting was discussed and the concensus of opinion seemed to be that the project should be abandoned for the present in view of the organized opposition to it.

It is universally conceded that the opposition of John W. Stevenson, the president of the Board of Works and a resident of the Second Ward is a great factor against the project. Mr. Stevenson stoutly maintains that it would be a mistake to purchase the site and, as his influence is great among the residents of his ward, and his opinions carry weight, the large majority of the tax-payers there are solid against the election.

One Member Opposes Taking Chances by Holding Election

Statements have been made to the effect that the proposition is almost certain to carry this time as there has been a great change in public sentiment in regard to it, but the opposing element claims that the opposition this time is even greater than before.

It is quite likely that the Board of Education will decide to drop the matter for the present, in view of the opposition to it. Under a bill recently introduced in the Legislature, the Board would have been empowered to purchase any site it sees fit without the formality of an election, but this bill has been dropped for another year.

A prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce stated yesterday that this opposition and the stand of Alderman Sullivan were the best possible things that could happen at the present time, as the proposition is sure to be defeated now, whereas it may be carried without difficulty in two or three years.

WILSON SAVED POLACK'S LIFE

Expert As a Swimmer Woolen Co. Employe Wins Fight Against Odds

Edward Wilson, yard foreman at the American Woolen Company plant risked his life yesterday in saving an unknown Polak from drowning in the mill race at the company's plant. The Polak was trying to row out into the river from the bank and was caught in the swift mill-race. His boat overturned and the man, unable to swim, called loudly for help.

Wilson was supervising some work in the company's yard and heard the cries of the drowning man. Running to the bank, Wilson took in the situation at a glance and throwing his coat dove into the swift stream.

An expert swimmer, Wilson soon reached the man's side and grasping him by the collar attempted to pull him ashore. Some other employes came running with a rope about that time but the current took the rope out of the reach of the men in the water and for a few moments, Wilson had a hard struggle to keep himself and the drowning man above water. The Pole lost his head after the rope had been carried past a second time and clasped Wilson about the neck in a death grip. After a hard struggle, during which the swimmer was forced to give the Pole several blows, Wilson managed to calm the man and grasped the rope, by which they made their way to the shore.

Wilson was almost exhausted and the Pole collared when they reached the bank. First aid was given at the company's plant and both men went home. The Pole was profuse in his thanks and his family afterward tendered their gratitude for Wilson's brave act.

I. O. O. F. MEMBERS TO JOIN UNION PARADE

Members of the local lodge of Odd Fellows are requested to meet at the hall at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon in preparation to joining the Memorial parade. It is requested members wear badge and gloves.

WANTS TO RECOVER FOR COST OF FURNACE

An action for damages growing out of a breach of contract was started in City Court this morning before Judge Wilson by Joseph Bidwell, a carpenter, against William Church, a contracting plumber and steam-fitter. Frederick G. Spencer appeared for Bidwell and Robert Pendergast represents Church.

Bidwell engaged Church to install a furnace in his home, ahe furnace to be placed according to specifications drawn up by Bidwell. After the furnace was installed, Bidwell claims his home was not heated and accordingly brought suit to recover the cost of the furnace.

The testimony of Bidwell occupied the greater part of the morning and the court adjourned at noon to continue this afternoon at 1.30 o'clock.

TONY CARRIED A GUN

Anthony Cabotto, an Italian, was arrested last night in North 1st st. by Chief Dyer and Patrolman Brown charged with carrying concealed weapons. A searth at the police station revealed a revolver and a long knife. Cabotto is considered a dangerous character and, as he is a stranger here, he will be held for investigation.

Twenty Italians who have been hanging around North 1st st. were searched last night but no other arrests were made.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE MET WITH DR. TERPENING

The Fulton Academy of Medicine met with Dr. Terpening last night at his home on West Broadway. Every member of the association with the exception of one doctor, who was out of the city, was present.

Dr. E. M. Anderson read a paper on "Protective Therapy in Acute and Chronic Nephhritis."

At the next meeting Dr. E. E. Gladman will read a paper on "Eclampsia.

After the meeting the Academy enjoyed a dinner and an informal session until a late hour.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and frost. Friday, fair and warmer, with moderate northeast winds.

King Victor Emanuel at Front Directing Troops Against Teutonic Allies

London, May 27.—From the vicinity of Lake Garda to the Gulf of Trieste Asutro-German and Italian troops are in touch. With the exception of one point, in the Carnic Alps, all the fighting is on the Austrian side of the frontier. The Italians made appreciable progress in the Isonza region, and their advance line has come into contact with the main Austrian defence positions.

A battle in force is in progress along the Isonza, in the neighborhood of Goritz, which probably will attain to its greatest violence on the line from Dornberg to Nabrisina. This line follows in a half circle, extending toward the west, a range of hills having its center fifteen miles southwest of Dornberg, and which reaches a maximum elevation of 1,200 feet. It provdes a natural barrier to an advance from the Italian frontier to Trieste by the coast line and has been strongely fortified by the Austrians. The frontier force has been working hard for two months increasing the defensive values of the hills, and they are depended on by the Austrians to halt any offensive movement.

In the vicinity of Ploecken, twenty-five miles north of Udine, in the rear of Padon Pass, northwest of Marmolata and at several points in the mountain passes of the Trentino actions of more or less severity occurred, which, Rome says, were successful.

Numerous small villages and passes of great stragetic value in the Trentino are occupied by the Italians, who pursued the retreating Austrian frontier guards. These retiring forces blew up all bridges behind them, and in many cases practically blocked the passes through which they had retreated. The Italian engineers, however, rapidly replaced the bridges and cleared away the obstructions in the mountain passes.

Little information reaches London regarding the disposition of the main opposing armies on the Trentino front, but it seems probable there will be no offensive operations there until some decision is reached in Friuli unless an invasion down the Aige Valley is understaken by the Austro-German forces. The engagements in this sector in the last two days, it is believed, are primarily for the purpose of obtaining control of the heights of the Alps possessiong strategic value and of the passes which command the Adige Valley.

King Victor Emmanuel left Rome last night for the north-eastern frontier, where he will take supreme command of the army.

Artillery Attack Is Unparalleled

The sinking of the British battleship Triumph in the Dardanelles by a submarine and the damaging of the American-Hawaiian Company's steam ship Nebraskan off the south coast of Ireland by a mine or a torpedo are outstanding features of the war news.

The Triumph probably was a victim of a German underwater craft, as the British legation at Athens recently offered a reward for the sinking of German submarines supposed to be in the Mediterranean.

The British Admiralty last night reported that a majority of the officers and men, including the captain and commander, were saved.

The Nebraskan was badly damaged by her contact with the explosive, but was able to keep afloat, and no lives were lost.

The British Admiralty reported the Nebraskan was torpedoed by a German submarine. Washington declined to accept this view and has ordered a complete investigation. As the steamship was in ballast and offered no reason for an attack except wantonness, State Department officials are said to be inclined to take the view that the

(Continued on Page Four)

[illegible] CO. TO EMPLOY BIG FORCE OF WORKMEN

Work on the construction of the new plant of the Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper Company, in charge of the Walter Bradley contracting company, is progressing rapidly. The concrete tower is now complete and the bins for the mixing of the concrete have been built as well as the forms. Excavation has been started for the foundation of the pulp mill which will occupy the land along 1st st. directly south of the present plant and ten feet of earth will be taken out.

The power house is to occupy the site of the old pulp mill on the land between the canal and the river owned by the company, and a coffer dam is now being built into the river at that point. It is expected that the coffer dam will be completed within a week and then the excavations for the new power house will begin. Blasting will probably benecessary at that point. A trestle is being built on the ground between the canal and the river. About 175 men are now employed on the contract and the force will probably be doubled in a month's time.

POLL TO DECIDE FATE OF EARLY CLOSING HOUR

The early Saturday night closing hour has not been established without a certain amount of adverse criticism by shoppers and the merchants themselves.

In order to get to the bottom of the dissension individual members of the different lines of trade went about this morning among their brother merchants to get a poll of the sentiment for and against extending the closing hour from 10 until 11 o'clock.

It is contended by those who are dissatisfied with the Saturday night 10 o'clock closing hour that in too many instances patrons of stores are yet waited upon when the established hour arrives; thus customers complain and merchants have something to say about the loss of trade that is bound to ensue because their patrons cannot be served in the way they desire.

BAKE FOR PIANO

The pupils of Erie Street school will hold a bake sale at Druse's store Saturday afternoon.

The proceeds will be used for the school piano fund.

CENSORS OBJECT TO CORELLI FILM

Differ With Verdict of National Board of Censors; Watching the Films

The Moving Picture Censors held their lrst meeting yesterday afternoon at the home of Mayor Fox. With the exception of Mrs. C. E. Robertson, who was not in the city, every member of the committee was present. Mayor Fox read the ordinances in regard to the production of films here and explained the tentative rules to the commission. The commission will hold another meeting in two weeks at which time definite steps will be taken in the censorship work. In the meantime the censors will visit all the local moving picture theatres and any films which do not come up to the required standard will be reported.

Some of the members of the commission were heartily in favor of starting work at once in the active censorship, as it is understood that there has been a great deal of objection to several feature films which have been shown this week by a motion picture theatre here, among them a novel by Marie Corelli, which has been dramatized and photographed. The management of the picture house in question has stated that uncensored films are not produced in that house, but in spite of the censorship of the National Board, some of the members of the local board have expressed opinions differing vastly from those of the National Board on the question of this particular film.

STORES MAY CLOSE MONDAY AT NOON

While the result of a canvass made this morning by members of the Division of Retail Trade to secure the signatures to a petition for the closing of all retail stores in the city on Monday next, could not at the hour of goin gto press be announced, it was apparent to the men engaged in the work that such action will be taken by the retailers.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 64 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

C. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

May 27, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

1900 COPIES OF THE EVENING TIMES ENTER FULTON HOMES EACH DAY

Opinions

The Smell of Powder

If ever there will be a year when the people should be glad to observe the Fourth of July without fireworks it should be this year. The smell of powder does not exactly reach our nostrils from the battlefields of Europe, but these events make the touching off of explosives for such purposes repulsive. There are ways far better and far more admirable to observe the anniversary of the birth of the nation than in the setting off of powder crackers, the bursting of bombs and the shooting of rockets, not forgetting the element of danger that has been so characteristic of past Fourths. May Americans show this year that they are above such a way of observing a day of unparalleled importance to this nation and may they express themselves in a more dignified and fitting manner, that the whole world may profit by the example of the American nation.—Albany Journal.

The Real Germany

Americans, whether well informed or not, are likely to look at big questions with some degree of common sense. When the war broke out, Americans knew little about European politics. But they have persisted in maintaining the sensible view that the Germans in Germany are the same peaceable, likable people as the Germans in the United States. We have found it impossible to believe that the harsh measures employed by the Prussian war machine expressed the will of the German people. It is certain that the German people are united, now that their country is in such grave peril, but that fact by no means proves that they approve of all the acts of the Kaiser and his staff.

This American view, while it has been ridiculed in some quarters, is strongly supported by E. R. Hedrick, a professor in the University of Missouri. He was educated in Germany and intensely admires the people of that country. He claims to know them well, and does not hesitate to assert that he has found the average German citizen to be a better balanced individual than the average American. He comments on the German war policies as follows:

Let us not despise Germany nor codemn her. These acts that are called piracy and barbarism are not of her doing. They injure and afflict Germany more than they do us or any other nation. These and other acts of her government are exposing her to shame, and to the possibility of harsher and more ruinous terms of peace, that will spell misery to all Germans after the inconceivable horrors of this war. Pity rather than condemn her. * * * And when you speak of Germany, do not confuse Germany with the imperial German government. Among the enemies of Germany, name that government first.

These are unequivocal words. Yet we know that the imperial government which Mr. Hedrick condemns has in the last half century welded Germany into a marvelous nation, where slums and dire poverty have come almost a negligible quantity. Is there not, then, a little madness in the Kaiser's terrible ferocity? Have not the Prussian militarists nurtured ideals mhich warped their vision and made them believe that physical powerand violence are the only forces in the world which need be considered? We believe that other nations of Europe will take this view when peace is declared, and that the German people will not be made to suffer "ruinous terms of peace" because of the wrongdoings of the Hohenzollern regime. But it is possible that the Allies will declare that the Hohenzollern dynasty must forever be eliminated from the government of Germany.—Rochester Democrat-Chronicle.

A Short Shrift for Becker

There was never any general doubt in this city that Becker was a grafter in police uniform and that he instigated the murder of Herman Rosenthal in a futile endeavor to cover up his offieial treachery. Therefore, there can be nothing but satisfaction over the refusal of the Court of Appeals to interfere a second time with his execution. His agents, the four gunmen, have paid the penalty for their crime and have almost faded from memory. If there be any value to society in capital punishment, it is meet that Becker soon join them.

Already it is nearly three years since he was indicted for that murder of which the Court of Appeals now declares he was fairly convicted. The Tribune believed that the overturning of the first verdict was a triumph of technicalities over justice. The evidence submitted to the second jury was substantially that submitted to the first. Schepps having been discarded as corroborator, his place was taken by a negro stool pigeon of Becker's and Mrs. "Lefty Louis" Rosenberg, whose testimony has proved acceptable legally to the state's highest court—and the testimony at both trials had relation to the same general state of facts.

Becker has had every chance which the law permits and decency demands. He never presented a clean defence—he trusted to technicalities and the inability of the state to "get anything on" him. The fact remains that, after delays which gravely discredit the system of justice in this state, he is again within the shadow of the electric chair. Facts as two juries have understood them have triumphed over every obstaile, every attempt at delay. Becker, a sworn servant of the public and upholder of its laws, deserves little now but the quickest carrying out of the penalty for his treachery to the public and defiance of those laws.—New York Tribune.

ELIMINATE THE FAILURE

No man or woman should be permitted to grow to manhood or womanhood without being able to do something intelligently that the world wants done; without being sufficiently skilled to earn a respectable living and enjoy the better and finer things of life.

No man or woman should be permitted to grow up into middle life without an occupation, without a trade, without a training along a certain line, or without a profession. This is a problem that should be handled by the State and the Nation working in conjunction; and training schools should be established and factories should be erected for the purpose of bringing out this end.

This is a very simple proposition, and to any of us who have an inquiring mind the idea occurs logically and naturally. It is so simple, in fact, and so evident, that no one can possibly walk around the proposition or walk away from it.

The average money paid for unskilled labor is $1.50 a day. This labor is unintelligent, untrained, misdirected, and represents less than one-tenth of individual efficiency. It is the labor of those who have developed neither brain nor hand; of those who have never been trained, and who have never trained themselves to do anything intelligently that the world wants done. And just here we may say that no man can develop his hand without developing his brain.

The training of boys and girls, of young men and young women, is the most ignorantly handled of anything connected with our modern civilization, and this ignorance is responsible for the greater part of our poverty; for the suffering and sickness that usually come from poverty and is responsible, in a very great degree, for the unhappiness and the misery that exist throughout the human family.

As a nation, we are supporting a vast number of battleships, and along with the navy we are supporting thousands of idle men who become, by the nature of their environment, professional "do-nothings." Young men who select the navy as a vocation are not only dependent on someone else for the food they eat and for the clothes they wear, but the nature of their calling is such that they are almost entirely unfitted for any useful vocation in life.

As a nation, we are supporting an army of men who do not work and who do not study—an army of professional idlers. And this is, without doubt, the greatest travesty in our modern civilization. That the Government should keep an army of men, either on land or sea, that produces nothing, that does nothing but consume and destroy, is the greatest mystery of our time. The policy has been handed down to us from a semi-civilized period of the world when the soldier and the priest were a burden on the peasant who toiled in the field and suffered under taxes to support them.

Our battleships are out of date almost as quickly as the style of woman's dress, and ready for the junk-heap. Every year millions of dollars are spent to build these steel monstrosities of idleness, and every year millions of dollars are spent to feed and clothe and transport an army of idlers. Instead of having an army of a few hundred thousand young men, we should have an army of ten million young men, and each of these men should be trained and educated by the Government to earn a living; to be useful to the Government while they are working for the Government, and at the same time fit themselves to do skilfully and intelligently something the world wants done when they grow up to manhood.

A half hour each day is enough time to devote to the routine of military training. That a young man should be paid by the Government to parade around, covered with brass buttons and braid instead of producing something useful for the Government and for himself, is a crime against tax-payers and a crime against the man who is lured into this life of idleness.

How long will it be, I wonder, until we develop a race of thinking men and women—a race of individuals intelligent enough to do away with this organized "Army of Parasites?" (L. A. B.)

Two Americans Abroad

By F. A. MITCHEL

Wilkinson enlisted for the Spanish-American war when he was seventeen years old, went to Cuba and fought the dons and returned with his command at the end of the fracas. When the great European military conflagration broke out, desirous of seeing something more of fighting, he went to Canada, enlisted in the first expeditionary force that went to England and thence to France.

Wilkinson was a machinist and very ingenious. When the British commanders learned of this they wanted him to go into the mechanical corps of the army, but he said he had had enough of that at home. He preferred to remain in the ranks, where he would get something different. So he became a trench fighter like the rest of them.

But it is not every man who can get just what he wants, no matter how he arranges for it. Wilkinson had no sooner got into a fight than he was captured and taken to the rear. This was in Flanders during the late autumn of 1914.

One day an officer came into the prison where Wilkinson was confined and asked in English if there were any mechanics there who would volunteer to work at bridge building. Wilkinson, whose active nature rendered confinement unbearable to him, called out that he was an engineer by profession. The officer accosted him, asking if he would agree to give his services to the German government in good faith. It turned out that the officer, Captain Kaufman, was a German-American, who had gone over to fight for the fatherland.

Wilkinson and Captain Kaufman being both Americans became quite chummy. Wilkinson impressed the captain so favorably with his knowledge of engineering that the latter proposed to take him to the chief engineer with a view to his entering the engineer corps of the German army in a prominent position. Wilkinson assented, or, rather, pretended to assent, for he was simply looking out for an opportunity to get back to the army of which he was a legitimate part.

Captain Kaufman took the prisoner into an automobile for a ride to a point where a large railroad bridge was being rebuilt. There he expected to find one of the chief engineer officers of the army to whom he expected to turn over the American for service. During the ride the two men chatted about America and what they would do there on their return at the end of the war. Naturally Kaufman was warm in his advocacy of the German cause, while Wilkinson's sympathies were with the allies. But they talked little on this subject, for Wilkinson, who had a plan to get away from his captor, led the conversation in a line that would facilitate his doing so.

"I tell you what we'll do, Kaufman," he said. "When this slaughter business is over and we both get back to the land of the free I've got the biggest scheme on hand for making money you ever saw. It's a device that may be applied to all pumping mechanisms. Its use will be enormous. I'll take you in with me and we'll make our everlasting fortunes. You attend to the sales while I attend to the manufacture—see?"

"Where will we get the capital?" asked the captain.

"Capital! Why, there's capital enough in the United States to promote any scheme if it can be proved all right. I can get millions for anything I propose. My device is so simple that a child can understand it. Let me have a pencil and a piece of paper and I'll make you a drawing of it."

Kaufman had the wheel, so he couldn't get into his pocket without stopping, but they were approaching a village, and he said he would stop for something to smoke. Pulling up at a small store, Wilkinson went in and returned with some cigars, a pencil and a sheet of paper. He also had something else that his companion did not see. Lighting up, the two proceeded, Wilkinson making a sketch of his device. Kaufman, who had no knowledge of mechanics, did not understand it, so Wilkinson proceeded to make a practical demonstration. Rolling the sheet of paper into a tube a trifle smaller at one end than at the other, he crumpled a small portion into a little ball, which he dropped into the tube; then, while the captain's gaze was on the road ahead, he dropped into it some red pepper.

"You can't watch the road and my demonstration at the same time. Stop the machine for a moment."

Kaufman brought the auto to a stop and turned his face to his companion.

"This tube represents the pump, and the crumpled bit of paper inside is my patent ball valve. The greater the pressure on the ball the tighter it is in the tube. When I blow on it like this—see?"

Kaufman did not see, because Wilkinson had blown red pepper into his eyes. Wilkinson jumped from the auto and ran like a deer till he struck a road, where he disappeared.

A few months later Captain Kaufman returned to America minus a leg that he had lost in the defense of the fatherland. One day whom should he meet on the street but Wilkinson.

"Hello, captain!" said the latter in his cheeriest voice. "When did you get back? Come in here and have a drink."

The captain scowled for a few moments; then the scowl gave way to a smile, and the two pledged each other under the star spangled banner.

Expert Advice For the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

What is the easiest way of locating a loose push rod?

A loose push rod can easily be found by feeling with the hand. If there is too much clearance between the stem and the top of the rod it can be ascertained by rattling the push rod, and if this is the case it should be adjusted, preferably while the motor is warm. Make the space about one one-hundredth of an inch, or the thickness of a sheet of writing paper.

If the rod is worn in the guide a certain amount of lateral movement will be noticed when force is applied to the rod by the hand.

When I put my foot on the electric starter on my car it makes a noise as though every gear were being stripped. Can you tell me the cause and how to remedy this?

It is possible that the gear teeth are worn or that the armature bearings allow play. Inspection should show whether this is so. It may be that the gears need oiling. It must not be forgotten that a starter should make a little noise, the amount depending on the design, workmanship and material.

When I change from intermediate to low or from high to low very quickly my gears go into high and low both. The car stops with a jerk and I cannot change to neutral until I get underneath the car and kick out high. When I change slowly it is all right. Is there any way of adjusting the spring tension on the clutch of this car?

Either the shifting rods are not the right length or the springs that bring them back to neutral are weak. Replace these springs, and if this does not remedy the difficulty try adjusting the lengths of the rods.

The tension of the clutch spring can be adjusted by screwing up on the nut that holds the thrust bearing in place. It is possible that this will not make the clutch hold. If it does not, then the clutch leather should be replaced. To do this it will be necessary to remove the clutch cone. Take the universal apart and then unscrew the bolt that holds the thrust bearing in place. After this the clutch spider can be removed.

What effect have moth balls on gasoline? Friends who put them in their gasoline say they get more power from their engines.

The use of moth balls will increase the power slightly, but they have a corrosive action and tend to carbonize the motor.

If I place a plate on my pistons to obtain higher compression, will it cause excessive vibration at high motor speeds?

Many owners have fastened plates to the piston tops in order to increase the compression and gain power and speed, but the construction is not advised, as the results obtained are not worth the expenditure in time and money. All depends upon the weight of the plates as to whether the vibration will be high.

Is half kerosene and half wood alcohol a good carbon remover?

Half kerosene and half wood alcohol is a good carbon remover. After taking the carbon from the cylinders the oil in the crank case should be renewed in order that the lubricant will be in good condition.

Is it possible to adjust the detachable rims on a 35 by 4 wheel so that a 36 by 4½ tire can be put on? If not, what is the reason? The wheel at present will take a 34 by 3½ or 35 by 4 tire.

A 36 by 4½ tire can be put on a 35 by 4 rim because this is the oversize for that tire. It cannot, however, be put on a 34 by 3½ rim, as the oversize for this is the 35 by 4 and not 36 by 4½.

Is it advisable to wash a car with water each day?

Cars should not be washed unless it is necessary. Sometimes only wiping of the body and dusting of the cushions are needed.

My car misses in the front cylinder. It will run from one to twenty miles, and then it will miss. The spark plug gets oily and will not fire. I have put in a new plug, and it does the same thing. What is the trouble?

Evidently there is a leakage of oil, due to loose fitting rings or pistons. Remove the piston and rings and examine them carefully. Replace them so that the joints of the three rings will be equally spaced around the cylinder, as it is possible that they are all in line now.

Does a six cylinder start easier on the magneto than a four, and does not the armature on a six cylinder magneto make more revolutions to the crank shaft than does one on a four?

The magneto in a six travels one-half as fast as the crank shaft, just as it does in a four cylinder motor. The reason a six may start easier on the magneto is because in one revolution of the crank shaft there are three explosions, whereas in the four there are only two. This makes the chances of firing a charge greater in the six than in the four.

As soon as I go into third or high gear my car runs in a jerky manner. If I go back into second speed and push on the accelerator to give the engine more speed for about half a square and then go back into third or high it runs smoothly. What is the matter?

It seems most probable that the motor is missing, or at least does not run smoothly at low speeds. Adjust the spark gaps on the plugs to one thirty-second of an inch, tighten all wiring connections and look for short circuits caused by poorly insulated or bare wires.

See that the brushes on the magneto are in good condition and adjust the breaker points if they need it. There may be a temporary short circuit in the switch at times. Adjust the carburetor carefully. The air valve is for high speed and the needle valve for low. Test the compression. It may be that the valves need grinding, or there is a leakage past the pistons or the valve stem guides.

What is the best way to keep tires from sticking to the rims?

In order to keep the tires from sticking to the rims it is necessary to prevent the rusting of the rim, and this is most satisfactorily accomplished by the use of flake graphite. The graphite is mixed into a creamy paste by adding a small percentage of gasoline. This is then applied to the rims the same as ordinary paint. The gasoline evaporates and leaves the graphite, which not only prevents rusting to a large extent, but holds the bead of the tire away from the metal of the rim.

Is it economical to use oversize tires?

Many tire makers advocate the use of oversize tires for the following reasons:

Take, for instance, a 33 by 4 tire which fits on a 32 by 3½ rim. In addition to having considerably more air capacity or cubical contents, there is naturally a little more tread, and the oversize tire is, generally speaking, of a heavier construction. The greater air capacity naturally makes more of a cushion, thus making the tire easier riding for the occupants, and, due to the advantages mentioned, caused by the fact that the tire is of heavier construction and has a greater air capacity, it will throw off strains which a tire of similar diameter and circumference would not throw off.

In addition to the above, the circumference of the oversize tire in this instance is slightly over three inches more than the 32 by 3½ which we are using for illustration. This additional running surface means, of course, that the tire will revolve fewer times in making a mile than the 32 by 3½, which, everything being equal, should insure greater mileage than the smaller size tire.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of the disk friction chain drive compared with other types of transmission now more commonly used?

The advantages of the friction transmission are that it offers an infinite number of gear ratios, is silent, cheap to manufacture and simple. The disadvantages are that the friction disk must be renewed every few thousand miles—this is a small matter, but worth noting—and that the amount of horsepower that it will transmit under the conditions found in automobile design is limited. Therefore it has never been used to any extent on large cars, but has found favor on some cars of medium size and on more small cars.

Would a reviver of enamel brighten up my fenders or would you advise varnish?

Varnish would probably brighten up your fenders satisfactorily. Before applying the varnish it is necessary to be particularly sure that the surface is clean and bright. The varnish then used should be the best grade of finishing varnish.

I have been having trouble getting the water to circulate through my radiator. I have put pressure on it with a hose, but the water went through only very slowly. I did this a number of times and there did not seem to be any loose sediment of any kind coming out of the radiator. I have heard that washing soda dissolved in boiling water will clean it; also boiler compound. Can you advise me regarding this?

Common washing soda dissolved in boiling water is an excellent remover of the scale that forms in the radiator. The radiator should be thoroughly flushed out with a solution consisting of about two heaping handfuls of soda to an ordinary pail of boiling water. The soda solution should be allowed to remain in the radiator for a short time, and it should then be flushed out with clear warm water.

It is inadvisable to use boiler compounds in automobile radiators unless the constituents of the compounds are well known. Some of the boiler compounds contain ingredients which corrode any metal surface with which they come in contact. The result is that, instead of merely removing the scale, the metal itself is decomposed, and in a short time the radiator becomes leaky.

TO BE DEBATED

Miss Helen Todd and Miss Lucy Price to Clash at Chautauqua.

TO PRESENT BOTH SIDES.

Lively Time Predicted When Champions of Both Sides of Woman Suffrage Question Line Up For Verbal Battle Under the Big Brown Tent.

It is quite in keeping with the progressive spirit of the Chautauqua that it should present a debate on one of the most interesting and most important subjects of the day. The third afternoon of the Chautauqua week will include a debate on "Equal Suffrage" by two of the foremost authorities on the different sides of that question.

For the affirmative Miss Helen Todd of California, known throughout the country for her manifold activities in social welfare movements, will hold forth. Miss Todd is eminently fitted to assume this work. She has been

MISS HELEN TODD.

educated in our leading universities and also studied for three years in Berlin, Paris and Dresden.

Miss Lucy Price will represent the anti-suffragists in this debate. Miss Price is a graduate of Vassar, where she majored in philosophy and logic. She is the executive secretary of the Ohio State Anti-Suffrage association and was a large factor in defeating the equal suffrage amendment in the recent election in that state. She has been very prominent in debating the question throughout the country and is considered to be one of the most eloquent, forceful and logical speakers that have appeared on either side.

COMMUNITY BUILDER FOR CHAUTAUQUA.

Mr. J. S. Knox, President Knox School of Salesmanship, to Deliver Address.

The name of J. S. Knox stands for something. It stands for a man who knows the business conditions of the country as few men know them. It stands for a man who knows what the business conditions need. It stands for a man who knows what the individual business men need in order to get the best results. It stands for a man who understands community problems and how to meet them. In short, it stands for an authoritative speaker on community building.

Mr. Knox is president of the Knox School of Salesmanship and Business Efficiency. He is the author of several textbooks on the subject, textbooks that are widely used in the leading commercial schools in the country, texts that are unique in that they not only treat the subject from a common sense practical standpoint, but also furnish the necessary inspiration to put into effect the high business principles ennunciated.

Mr. Knox has for some time been recognized as one of the few great business speakers. Last summer he was on this same Chautauqua circuit and is being repeated because of the unanimous request for his return. This had heard. One town writes:

"The effects of the speech of J. S. Knox on 'Community Building' before the chamber of commerce have been incalculable in value. The whole community has been uplifted, and a better spirit of unity prevails. Some of the more modern movements which may be attributed in a large measure to this speech are the agitation in favor of a city agent, the commission form of government and the move to secure better roads to divert country trade into the channels of the city."

This is the speaker for whom the business organizations should be waiting. In many of the towns the business men will march in a body to hear Mr. Knox. Wherever they have done this it has yielded big returns. Get in line to hear Mr. Knox and his big booster co-operation message.

EVOLUTION OF THE CHAIR.

Benches Without Backs Served For Seats In the Middle Ages.

It seems odd to contemplate that, with the multitude of chairs to be found in every home these days, once upon a time there were no chairs as we know them in any home. In those days benches answered the purpose now served by chairs, and when a family drew up to the table for its meals in the middle ages they sat on long benches, which had no support for the backs, instead of chairs.

From long ago there were heavy thrones on which the rulers sat, but these throne chairs were so heavy that they could not be easily moved. Later the benches were given a back, and still later the chairs as we know them today were evolved.

It was not until 1600, in the time of Charles I., that the average Englishman knew of chairs or had them in his house, according to those who have made a study of furniture. The first English chairs were imported from France, and the native cabinetmakers and carpenters made chairs in imitation of these.

In those days the fashion in chairs changed with the fashion of clothes. When full skirts were the style the chairs became wider, so that milady and her skirts could be accommodated on one chair. The difference in the size of chairs that we have today, made in imitation of old styles, comes from this difference in clothes.—London Standard.

Why a Whip "Cracks."

In a lecture on "Mechanics In the Home" delivered to boys at the Royal institution, in London, Professor C. V. Boys tried to explain why a whip cracks. The Scientific American remarks that his explanation was only tentative, and the greatest authorities on dynamics have been at a loss to give the reason. Briefly, it has to do with the fact that, owing to the action of centrifugal and other forces, the speed at which the whip travels through the air is greater and greater throughout the length of its lash and so great at the end that it comes up to the velocity of sound.

Mimicking Death.

Sarah Bernhardt's fondness for playing death scenes (you remember her habit of sleeping in a coffin) made her an object of terror to the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid. When the great actress visited Constantinople years ago Abdul refused absolutely to see her or witness her playing, declaring that he had no wish to come in contact with a woman who could mimic death to such perfection.—London Chronicle.

True, but Misleading.

"Dick hugged me last night before I had the faintest idea of what he was about."

"And what did you do?"

"Why, of course I was instantly up in arms about it."—Baltimore American.

An Awkward Situation.

"For $2 I will foretell your future."

"Are you a genuine soothsayer?"

"I am."

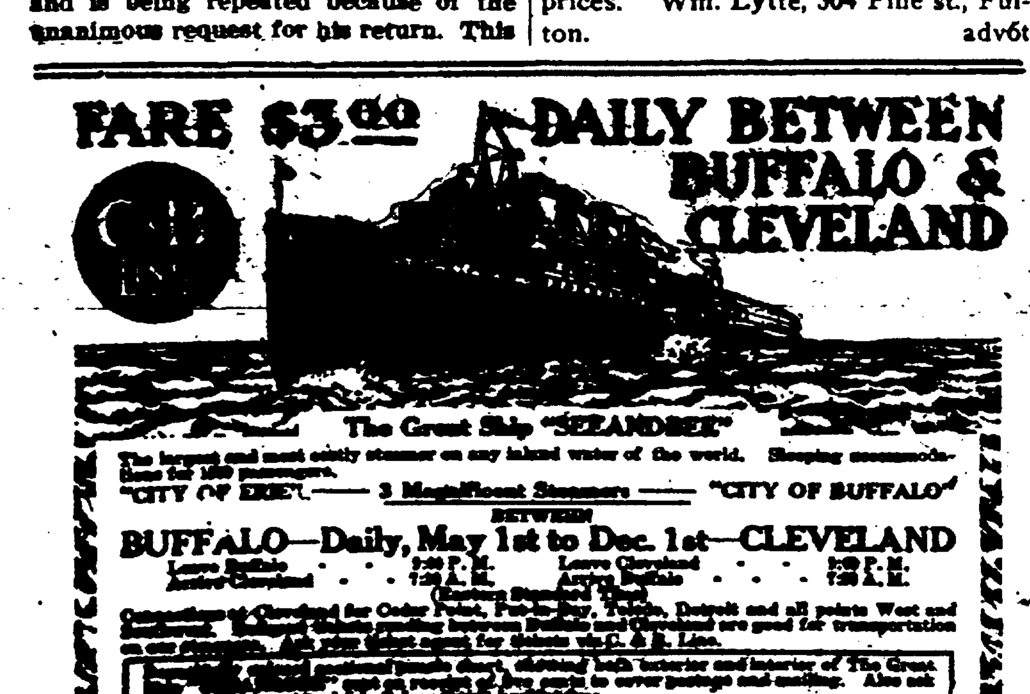
"Then you ought to know that I haven't got $2."—Kansas City Journal.

Economy.

"What! You are eating crabs just at the time they are most expensive?"

"Yes. I always have bad luck. When they are cheap I have no money."—Munich Fliegende Blatter.

Chairs re-seated—cane, splint or leather; upholstering at reasonable prices. Wm. Lytte, 304 Pine st., Fulton. adv6t



HON. FRANK J. CANNON is coming to Chautauqua to deliver his great message on "The Mormon Kingdom of Today." His father was a Mormon apostle and one of the early dignitaries. Mr. Cannon has served Utah in the United States senate and is a powerful orator. His indictment of Mormonism is most severe and his story one of the most interesting ever delivered. He is a strong man and lifts his audiences to high flights of enthusiasm.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

That's the Official Title of England's North American Daughter.

The official title of Canada is the Dominion of Canada. It embraces eleven provinces—viz, Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Québec, Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.

The government is federal, centered at Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, while each of the provinces, like our states, has its local legislature and capital. The head of the federal government is a governor general, appointed by the king of Great Britain and holding office for five years. Each province has a lieutenant governor, appointed by the federal government for a term of five years.

The federal or Dominion parliament consists of a senate with eighty-seven members, nominated by the governor general and appointed for life by the king, and a house of commons of 221 members, elected by the people of the several provinces for a term of five years, the right of suffrage being subject to a property qualification.

The provincial legislatures are elected by the people of each province. Each province has its own courts of local jurisdiction, and there is a federal supreme court consisting of a chief justice and five associate judges.—Philadelphia Press.

BEE CULTURE.

It Doesn't Cost Very Much to Start It In a Small Way.

It is simple, and not very expensive, to start bee keeping in a small way. About $25 to $30 will do it. The amateur bee keeper needs but one colony of bees, a good queen and a couple of hives. Of course he should have two or three books on bee culture, a veil, gloves and a smoker.

The smoker is for the purpose of slightly confusing the bees when it is desired to open the hive. The extra hive is necessary because, as bee keeping is usually started in the spring, there must be some place for the swarm which may soon leave the parent colony. It is by swarming that increase comes about, and this may be so regulated by the bee man that his profit will be entirely through increase. Or, if he chooses, he can retard increase and work for honey only.

With an outfit such as that mentioned above the amateur can in most seasons produce enough honey for a family of five persons, and he can do this by giving no more than a few moments daily, or perhaps half an hour during the course of the week, to the care of his bees. Starting with two colonies of bees, he ought to be able to provide for his own family and have a surplus of honey to sell.—Philetus Barnard in the Countryside Magazine.

Grim Scot Wit.

A Scottish minister had among his parishioners a man who dealt in old horses, alternating his spells of labor with heavy sprees. During the period of depression which followed each over-indulgence John habitually took to bed and there diligently studied the family Bible. During one of these fits of attempted reformation his condition prompted his wife to call in the Rev. Mr. Wallace, the parish minister, who at the time happened to be passing.

"Oh, Maister Wallace, come in and see our John; he's rale bad!"

"What's wrang wi' him?"

"He's feart to meet his Makker," said Mrs. John.

Quick as fire came the crushing reply: "Humph! Thell'm he need na be feart for that; he'll never see'm."

Lawn Mower Hospital at Roy's Quick Shoe Repair, 110 Cayuga st. ad

Fly Rod For Trout Fishermen.

Rods of split bamboo are produced by cementing together a number of triangular strips split from the whole cane to form each joint; the rod of six strips is the choice of most anglers. Weight for weight—and, of course, within reason—the lighter the rod the better—split bamboo rods are stronger and have more casting power and better action than rods of any other material. Very properly conceding that the choice of a fly rod is practically limited to the rod of split bamboo, you cannot go far wrong in selecting one nine feet in length. Such a rod for the light work of our average trout streams should not weigh over five and a quarter ounces.

Any rod seriously worth consideration has snake guides, german silver reel seat and ferrules and a solid cork hand grasp.

It is very well when making your selection to try out several rods answering to the above specifications, in order to avoid, if possible, getting a rod that is either too stiff or too flexible.—Outing.

Strength In Hollowness.

The stems of bamboos, grasses, wheat and oats are hollow, although they grow to great heights in comparison to their thickness. It might naturally be supposed that to gain strength as they grew the stems ought to be solid at the base, but it is not so. Careful experiments have proved that a solid column subject to bending strains is no stronger than a hollow one. Consequently all iron shafts are made hollow, and the steel shafts which drive the screws of steamships have a hole bored down the center to reduce the weight. But this does not reduce the strength. The thickness of the branches of trees is in proportion to the weight to be borne. Horizontal branches, such as those of the cedar and elm, are much thicker than the almost vertical branches of the poplar. The average natural factor in breaking is about one in ten, exclusive of wind pressure, and engineers employ a factor of six in building with timber.

Do not let another day pass without trying some of the good things at Roberts and Woods' Fountain. ad138

Public Penance.

A quaint old law for the punishment of petty offenders exists to this day in Middleburg, the Netherlands, and anything resembling it is not known to exist elsewhere. Owing to dampness weeds quickly spring up in the streets between the paving stones, and here, under the eye of a none too severe guard, the offenders are put to work with a large trowel shaped knife clearing away the upspringing blades of green. Each is provided with a wooden stool, hence it may be imagined that they are not hard driven. Here men and women alike who have been convicted work in this manner.

Joy of Anticipation.

The youngest girl of a Baltimore family was recently much distressed at dessert to discover that there was ice cream for dinner.

"Oh, papa," exclaimed the youngster reproachfully, "why didn't they tell me this morning that we were going to have ice cream?"

"What difference would that have made?"

"Lots," sighed the child. "I could have expected it all day."—Exchange.

A Roland For an Oliver.

Manager—I say, can we get anything like a real doctor in this jay town to attend a sick actor? Village Inhabitant—Sure. Just go to that corner grocery. You'll find a man there who's all right at curing hams.—Baltimore American.

From an Aeroplane.

In answer to a correspondent who asks to what extent a man in an aeroplane can watch the movements of a submerged submarine boat the Scientific American replies:

"We have consulted a naval aeronautic expert on the visibility of submarines from an aeroplane. He states that if the surface of the water is smooth and the water is fairly clear a submarine can ordinarily be observed visually from an aeroplane at any depth the submarine is likely to travel, which is usually not over 100 feet. Experiments have been made at Guantanamo, Cuba, and Annapolis, Md., and in the latter case the submarines were able to avoid observation at first by sinking to a muddy bottom. But the aviators soon learned to pick them out by some sign, such, for example, as escape of air bubbles."

In another article on the subject the Scientific American says that when the sea is rough it is much more difficult to discern a submarine. The captain of a warship can watch the course of a submarine by the bubbles it sends to the surface when the sea is smooth, but these bubbles are scarcely discernible when the sea is choppy. The disturbed surface inevitably makes it more difficult for an observer in an aeroplane to see what is going on below.

AN INCIDENT OF WAR.

General Hugo and His Meeting With a Wounded Moor.

General Hugo, father of that literary genius, Victor Hugo, was a daring soldier and officer. He served brilliantly in both Italy and Spain and especially distinguished himself in putting down bandits and guerrillas. That he was a man as magnanimous as he was brave is attested by a little incident of his career that his son narrated. General Hugo, accompanied by a single trusted hussar orderly, had occasion, at the close of a day of fighting, to ride across a portion of the battlefield as dusk was beginning to fall.

"He heard a feeble sound in the shadows," wrote Victor Hugo. "It was a soldier of the Spanish army, who dragged himself along the roadway, pale, bleeding, gasping and who cried, 'A drink, a drink, in the name of pity!'

"My father, touched, handed his canteen to his faithful hussar, and said, 'Here, give a drink to that poor, wounded fellow.' Suddenly, as the hussar, stooping, leaned over him, the man, a Moor of some sort, snatched the pistol he carried and fired it at my father's head, crying, 'Caramba!' The bullet passed so close that the hat fell, and the charger reared wildly backward.

"'Give him the drink all the same,' said my father."—Youth's Companion.

Punch and Judy.

Turkey is far from being the only oriental land in which a performance very like the English Punch and Judy can be found. Travelers have described entertainments of the kind in Persia, Japan, Kamchatka, India, Egypt, Syria, Nubia, Siam, Pegu, Ava, Cochin-China, China and Tartary. Mr. Villiers Stuart observed the Egyptian Punch flooring the mamcur (chief magistrate) and his cavasses quite in the style of the British Punch's conduct toward beadles and policemen, though in the Egyptian version the play ended morally with the hanging of Punch. The hero belongs to all ages as well as to most lands. Some have traced him to the Atellan farces of early Italy, and he has even been recognized in ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics.—London Standard.

Chanak-Kalesi.

Chanak-Kalesi, the straggling town near the "narrows" of the Dardanelles, means "earthenware castle" in Turkish and is so called from a celebrated pottery on the Asiatic side of the strait. An agent from this pottery used to be always on the lookout for a wandering European and hooked on to every passing ship. His boatload of gaudy crockery was generally more remarkable for gilding and tawdry color than for taste. But the forms of the vessels were often graceful, even classical, and specimens of the tall water jugs he sells, or once sold, can be seen throughout the Levant, though seldom in London.—London Chronicle.

A Swiss Philanthropy.

The custom still obtains in Switzerland, though not so generally as formerly, of newly married couples making a small gift of money immediately after the wedding ceremony to the school funds as a sort of thanksgiving for their education. These funds are used to provide shoes and clothing for poor pupils who would otherwise be unable to attend school.

On Her Brow.

"Before we married you promised me rings and brooches and beads to wear."

"Well, what of it?"

"I was just thinking that the only beads I've ever worn since are beads of perspiration."—Detroit Free Press.

What For?

"Pop, what kind of crops can they plant in the sea water?"

"No crops, you foolish child."

"Then why are vessels always plowing the ocean?"—Exchange.

A Considerate Girl.

Madge—He said you were very punctual. Marjorie—Why shouldn't he? I never kept him waiting more than half an hour in my life.—Lippincott's.

If you cannot get grapes, says a Russian proverb, try an apple.

BUT NO POSSUM

Celebrated McGrath Brothers of Stage Fame Coming to Chautauqua For a Day.

ALL KINDS OF RICH STUNTS

Presenting Programs With Pep and Ginger In Them and Featuring High Grade Music In Connection With a World of Popular Jingles—A Great Pair With a Strong "Punch."

The McGrath Brothers of Boston will be one of the very attractive and popular offerings of the musical program at Chautauqua. They are two brothers who know all that there is to know about the banjo. Their reputation as stars of the vaudeville and lyceum

make them a very desirable addition to the great week.

They present a dashing program, wonderfully interesting, daringly brilliant and full of variety. Their repertoire includes everything from the popular music of the moment to marches and the classical selections. They specialize in the best types of music. They play with the fire and mastery of long experience. They are artists and assuredly something different. A pianist works with them at each entertainment.

This is a classy little company and is said to put on programs of such action and enterprise that everybody gets enthused. They are just the antidote for summer ennui and a sure cure for the bookworm.

THE ENTERTAINMENT ART IN ITS VERY BEST FORM

Christine Giles Company to Royally Entertain Chautauqua Folk In Rousing Program.

The Christine Giles Company to appear at Chautauqua here is one of those organizations that devote all their energies and genius to the art of entertainment.

Christine Giles is herself a masterful platformist. For years she has starred

as a standard Lyceum attraction. She has always had associated with her a high grade of performers, who have supported her work admirably.

Now, with the addition of Ralph Bingham of Philadelphia, the premier funmaker of them all, the company takes first rank as a cure for the blues. It is said to be a genuine joy to hear and see a program by this great entertainment organization.

Some time ago George S. Dalgety of the New York Redpath office went into the hotel for his grip with its little Redpath paster on the side. He found a card tucked in the bag which read:

Do you belong to the Redpath family? We leave at midnight. Be in about 7:30 or 8 o'clock.
(Signed) WEATHERWAX BROTHERS.

That tells its own story and shows the big hearted, glad hand method that has made the Weatherwax Brothers the popular attraction that they are.

The long distance ticket selling campaign record is held by the Oneonta (N. Y.) Redpath Chautauqua. Mr. H. Bernard of Schenevus, N. Y., remitted $4 from England in order that two season tickets might be reserved for him.

"The New York Shop"

Exceptional New Notes in Ready-to-Wear

THE PALM BEACH SUIT is especially good, and suitable for most occasions. We are showing the most exclusive line at from $8.75 to $25.

Genuine Palm Beach Cloth.

Special Sale of White Wash Skirts

of the better class and latest styles for Friday and Saturday $1.50, $1.98, $2.98

In Palm Beach Cloth, Poplins, Bedford Cords, Ratine and other materials.

BLAZER BLOUSES

in colors are very much in the lead. We are showing several new patterns in wash silk at $1.29

Direct from the leading fashion centers, a new line of **PRETTY WASH DRESSES** in all the most popular shades and effects.

M. J. McDonald & Co.

FULTON ONEIDA ST.

Ask for National Merchandise Stamps they save you 2½ per cent. on your purchase.

Those You Know

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Merriam of Oneida st, have hadas their guests Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Merriam of Springfield, Mass.

* * *

Miss Marion Lake is the guest of friends at Hamilton.

* * *

John W. Merey, formerly head of one of the American Woolen Company's mills here, and who is now engaged in the manufacture of woolens in Trenton, N. J., was a recent visitor in Fulton. He has left for his home. Mrs. Merey and daughter accompanied him.

* * *

Mrs. S. Leroy, who has been ill at her home, 62 N. 4th st., is improving.

* * *

A Rosenbloom, of Syracuse, former Fultonian, was a recent guest of H. Rosenbloom.

* * *

H. L. Paddock has purchased a Cadillac car.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Schlappi have been at Constableville on a visit to Dr. Schlappi's parents.

* * *

Miss Ruby Ottman will be the honor guest at a shower this evening given by Miss Eva Morley.

* * *

Miss Violet Hessler of Syracuse was the week-end guest of Mrs. Jessie Lamphere.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Brown of Hannibal st., were guests of Palermo friends.

* * *

Mrs. N. L. Whitaker entertained Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Wayne Heydecker.

* * *

Mrs. Amos Wolever of Oneida st. is in Hamilton the guest of her son, Ross, who is a student at Colgate University.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Johnson of Fifth st. is entertaining her mother, Mrs. L. Osborne.

Finish the evening meal by eating Cookies made amidst sanitary surroundings. The Black bakings are as "good as mother's."—adv.

A Present for Graduation

SILVER PENCILS
FANS
FOUNTAIN PENS
BRACELETS
RINGS
WATCHES

Useful Gifts which will be appreciated.

Wm. G. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

DANIEL FROHMAN, Presents

MARY PICKFORD

The Greatest Film Star

AT THE

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE

TOMORROW—Matinee and Night

In the Wonderful 5-Reel Drama

HEARTS ADRIFT

ADOPTED FROM A NOVEL BY CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

SIX OTHER FILMS

This Theatre Will Be Crowded—Come Early

SEE MISS PICKFORD'S GREATEST PICTURE

Admission 10c

AS COADJUTATOR

Is Rector of Baltimore Church and Will be Stationed in Utica

Utica, May 27.—The Rev. Charles Fiske, D.D., rector of the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Baltimore, Md., was elected coadjutor bishop of the Episcopal diocese of central New York at the annual convention of the diocese in Grace church yesterday. The election occurred on the fourth ballot and the utmost harmony prevailed during the contest. Dr. Fiske's nearest rival was the Rev. H. G. Coddington, D.D., of Syracuse. Friends of Dr. Fiske in the convention stated that they were assured that he would accept the office.

Dr. Fiske is 47 years old and in his early life was a journalist. He was graduated from St. Stephen's College and the General Theological Seminary in 1896. For a while he was connected with the Associate Mission, Trenton, N. J. Later he was rector of churches in Westfield and Somerville, N. J., and other places, and he was secretary of the diocese of New Jersey. He was sent to San Francisco on a church mission after the earthquake. He was rector of a church in Norristown, Pa., on his return.

For the last five years Dr. Fiske has been rector of the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Baltimore, which is said to be the largest Episcopal church in the South. It has more than 1,700 members. In that pastorate he succeeded the present Bishop Murray of Maryland. His acquaintances say that Dr. Fiske possesses a very attractive personality and he has been very prominent in civic movements. He is married and has a son.

Jewelry Men To Use Printer's Ink

W. C. Morgan, returned last night from the State Convention of Jewelers which was held the first three days of this week at the Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse. Mr. Morgan was accompanied to the convention by Mrs. Morgan.

B. J. Doyle, a former newspaper man, who is now conducting a jewelry business in Germantown, Pa., was one of the most interesting speakers at the convention. Mr. Doyle is managing a nation wide campaign of advertising which will be inaugurated by all the jewelers of the country commencing August 1. 1700 newspapers have already been engaged for the work of the campaign and there will be 3000 papers represented before August.

Mr. Doyle has succeeded in introducing some novel forms of advertising into his business with great success and at the present time is running a store which had never done a business larger than $11,000 yearly since its opening. Under Mr. Doyle's management it has done $31,000 in ten months. At his opening he displayed a widow full of one-dollar bills, offering to give them away to anyone who asked for them and in his speech at the convention yesterday, he stated that only three people had asked for the bills.

The convention closed last night with a banquet at the Onondaga which was attended by 250 members of the New York Association and their guests.

MAYOR INSISTS UPON HAVING NEW OFFICIAL

Many of those who doubted the veracity of the story which appeared in last night's Times to the effect that the Mayor was considering the appointment of a City Bacteriologist, took the trouble to interview the Mayor on the subject and learned that the story was founded on fact. The Mayor told one young man in particular that he was very much in favor of the appointment of a City Bacteriologist and thought that one was needed here.

In view of this statement it is expected that the Common Council will be asked to express its opinion on the question in the near future.

Gasoline, Oils and Greases. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

FRESH STRAWBERRIES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

"THE CLEMENCEAU CASE"

Today's presentation at The Quirk is Teda Bara, in The Clemenceau Case, in which Dumas has attained the capstone of his towering genius. Iza's sinister beauty and its fatal effect on the lives of two noble men form the main plot of The Clemenceau Case. Pierre, her husband, whom she casts off for Constantin Ritz, she leaves with his career as a talented sculptor blasted forever. In turn she toys with the infatuated Ritz, shattering his hopes, ambitions and home life.

Pierre saves Ritz against himself. With heroic self-sacrifice he allows himself, apparently, to fall once more under Iza's spell. As she presses her false lips to Peirre's, he stabs her to the heart just as Ritz enters.

"I have saved you for your wife," says Pierre calmly as he telephones for the police. "As for me, Iza killed my heart years ago."

Charles Chaplin also appears with Mabel Normand in a roaring comedy, "Mabel's Married Life." On Monday the great New York Hippodrome production, "America," will play a return date. Patrons will remember with great pleasure this monster production.

"HEARTS ADRIFT"

Miss Mary Pickford will be presented by Daniel Frohman at the Happy Hour tomorrow afternoon and evening. In this play Miss Pickford depicts Nina, a twelve-year-old Spanish girl, the sole survivor of a shipwreck, which occurs just off one of the South Sea islands. Clinging desperately to the spar of the ship, Nina, half unconscious, is tossed by the waves upon the beach of this island. The little one survives the ordeal of the shipwreck and the hard life of the uninhabited island, subsisting on a diet of fruit, fish and herbs. The child thrives, makes friends and companions of the birds and beasts of the island, and skillfully contrives rude garments from skins and fibres.

Years later a wealthy couple, the Grahams are also shipwrecked near this island. Their yacht burns, and in the excitement husband and wife are separated, and each fears the other has been lost. Mrs. Graham is put into a boat and her rescue effected, but her husband, is washed ashore on the desolate island. Nina discovers his body on the beach, and seeing him move, timidly runs away. Every night while Graham sleeps Nina brings him food. One night, puzzled by the supply of food, Graham pretends to be asleep and catches Nina. She escapes and flees from him, but later observes that he appears friendly, and finally permits his approach.

In fear of a terrific thunder-storm Nina runs to Graham's cave for refuge. Graham shields her from the storm. Gaham tells Nina they must "marry", and he performs an impromptu marriage ceremony. For a while Graham is a bit remorseful, he is eventually happy in his love for Nina and their baby. Nina is supremely happy, but one day a boat comes to the lonely island. In it is Graham's wife, still persevering in a search for her husband. There is a happy reunion between the Grahams, while the poor little girl of the island is forgotten. But Nina sees the meeting and understands all. Sadly, slowly, she walks away, when Graham turns to look for Nina he sees her poised upon the brow of a cliff, her babe in her arms. Only a moment she stands there, and then leaps to death.

MILITIA COMPANIES TO GUARD PAPER MILLS

Watertown, May 27.—District Attorney Alverson and Sherif Hosmer are keeping a close watch on the strike situation at the Deferiet mill of the St. Regis Paper Company, where about 35 deputy shreiffs are guarding the property of the company.

At the first appearance of the development of such a situation, a call will be made for the militia to cope with the situation, and Company C of the National Guard, stationed in this city, will undoubtedly be the firts to be sent to the scene.

Sixty-three strike breakers, direct from New York, arrived here on a special train early this morning to begin work in the paper mills in place of the men who struck.

The total number of strikers is 450, ad of this number 300 are feirgners. The foreigners are Poles, Italians, and Hungarians. The fact that there are so many foreigners among the strikers makes the situation especially bad, as they are easily invited to trouble.

Used Ford touring car for sale. Van Wagenen, Inc. adv.

Worth from 75 Cents upwards

To-morrow at 9 O'clock—25 Cents

A new lot of Phonograph Records at, each 10c

Rose Bushes, good hardy stock, on sale for Memorial day; your choice at 10c

Men's Underwear, worth 25c; on sale at, a garment, ...19c

Ladies' Corset Covers, worth 39c; at 25c

SHIPMAN'S—Real Values

Artillery Attack Is Unparalleled

(Continued from Page One)

vessel struck a British mine and is withholding a decision until the facts are determined from American sources.

The Austrians and Germans resumed their offensive in middel Galicia yesterday. In a hard battle near Przemysl they report they have made progress. Vienna announces a crossing of the San has been forced east of Radymno. The number of Russian made prisoners is said to have been increased 25,000 in the last two days.

In addition, it is said the Austro-German army has captured fifty-four light and ten heavy canno. Sixty-four machine guns also have been taken.

In Flanders and Artois the Germans continue to make vigorous attacks in an endeavor to regain ground they have lost in recent weeks.

The Germans admit the British have captured part of their trenches to the northeast of Guenchy.

The fighting continues on the whole western front, but it is largely trench warfare and has not been decisive at any point.

The King of Italy is reported to have assumed supreme command of the army and navy forces and to have left for thef ront incognito.

The Italians, who havec rossed the Austrian frontier to the east, along a front of sixty miles, toward the Isondo River, have not yet met with serious opposition.

No important battle is expected until the invaders reach the river, as it is here that the Austrians are established, and on this line they will make their stand.

It is probable they will oppose the Italian advance by means of the same methods as caused the deadlock in Flanders.

London, May 27.—The Times correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs:

The enemy is developing a fierce artillery fire, under tcover of which certain movements of troops along the front are proceeding. Military observers consider Permysl at present is quite safe, and there is no reason to apprehend the envelopment and blockade of the fortress.

The conflict is proceeding on those fronts of Permysl constituting a continuation of the line in all other collisions on this front."

The Times correspondent with the Russian forces, telegraphing an acount of the Russian retreat from the Dunajec to the San, describes the German attack on the Dunajec as unparalleled in the history of war.

"The batteries," he says, "were massed firts in tiers of field guns, then howitzers and then the heaviest mobile artillery, which by a torrent of uninterrpted shell fire destroyed the Russian center, through which the enemy poured. In spite of the fury of the attacks the Russians retired undemoralized, and when the San was reached the gap closed and the armies were stiffened by the serveres, and here the Austro-German onslaught was stayed."

A good pair of auto gloves or a good duster, $1.00. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

GERMAN BREWERIES IDLE; TEA THE CAUSE

New York, May 26.—Before the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, which began its sessions yesterday in the Waldorf-Astoria, one of the most distinguished members of that body asserted that the Germans are rapidly becoming a nation of tea tasters, instead of what "Billy" Sunday calls "beer boosters."

John Trix, president of the American Injector Company, of Detroit, made the statement that within the last five or ten years the consumption of beer in Germany has decreased not less than fifty per cent., and that this result, contributing largely to the efficiency of the German industrial worker, has been brought about without any prohibition, temperance or local option agitation, simply by the introduction by German manufacturing concerns of a good brand of tea conventiently and cheaply served in bottles, where the men can get it during working hours.

Mr. Trix's conclusions ware based upon personal observation and investigation throughout the German Empire not long before the outbreak of the European war. He said German brewers admitted the enormous falling off in beer consumption at that time and that the proprietor of one of the handsomest brewery buildings in Munich while riding with him past the place deplored the fact that half the establishment was idle and that he didn't know what was to become of the business.

Automobile tires at special prices. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

THE ICE CHAMBER

in a refrigerator is the most unsanitary part. BUY AN ECLIPSE as they are easy to clean.

Your Hardware Dealer
L. P. SMITH CO.

100% Efficiency

The Result of Using

Miscellaneous Want Column

in

The Evening Times

PRICES:

1 Word 1 Time 1c
1 Word 3 Times 2c
1 Word 6 Times 3c

Minimum Charge 10 Cents

THE QUIRK

Matinees, 5c
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.
CONTINUOUS — 2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY	FRIDAY
Third of Who Pays Series "WHEN JUSTICE SLEEPS" and "THE CRIMINAL PATH" in 4 Powerful Reels. and Charles Chaplin in "MABEL'S MARRIED LIFE"	THEDA BARA in "The Clemencau Case" in 6 Reels. From the Book by Alex. Dumas

SATURDAY: "THE RED CLUB"
A Story of Inexpressable Interest in 6 Parts.

BIG SALE OF

Nottingham and Filet Net

LACE CURTAINS

Saturday Morning at 9 o'clock

See Window Display

J. C. O'BRIEN

SPECIAL NOTICE

No miscellaneous Want Ads. will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

In order that display advertising may secure preferred position copy must reach this office not later than 9 a.m. on day on which service is to be rendered.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf

Upper Flat—Moderate rent, 214 Walradt st. 6 rooms and all modern conveniences. H. L. Crandall. Phone 2520. tf

Barber Shop—For sale, on account of illness. Inquire of J. H. Satterlee, 209 East Broadway. 137

To Rent—House, at 216 S. 3d st. Inquire D. C. Draper, 416 Rochester st. 139

Teamster Wanted—Steady position for first class man. J. W. Pratt, 177 S. 1st st. Phone 56 or 5125. tf

$75.00 Takes runabout, just overhauled and in good running condition. E. D. Parke, 29 S. 2d. 137

To Rent—Furnished rooms. 210 Cayuga st. 139

Wanted—Dining room girl at once at the Clark House. 136

We are Agents for

CHASE & SANBORN'S

Fine Teas and Coffees

LA PORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida St. Hello 7

NORTHERN FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS MEET

The Northern Federation of Women's Club is in session at Watertown. Fully 300 delegates are in attendance and a number of noted speakers are on the program.

The opening session of the convention was held this morning at Trinity House, and will continue through the afternoon and evening and tomorrow also.

Dr. Henry Turner Bailey will speak this afternoon. He is well known in the art world and his address will be "Color as a Source of Pleasure."

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, vice-president at large of the National W. C. T. U. will also be heard this afternoon. Her topic will be "Our Patriotic Problems."

Other speakers will be heard in subjects bearing on home efficiency, civic problems, and club work in general.

Last evening a reception was held at the Black River Club house. Prominent women and men throughout Northern New York were present.

WILL SPEND SUMMER AT GREAT MOOSE

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Farley and daughter Ruth leave on Monday for Great Moose Lake. Mr. Farley will return after a fortnight's vacation and Mrs. Farley and Miss Ruth will remain for the summer.

Mr. Farley is an angler of reputation and he has supplied himself with plenty of tackle in anticipation for coaxing the little fishes from Great Moose.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Cincinnati at Boston.
St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

Results Yesterday

All games postponed; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	18	11	.621
Chicago	20	13	.606
Brooklyn	15	15	.500
St. Louis	16	17	.485
Pittsburgh	15	16	.484
Boston	15	16	.484
Cincinnati	12	17	.414
New York	11	17	.393

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Philadelphia at Cleveland.
New York at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.

Results Yesterday

Detroit, 10; Washington, 5.
Chicago, 7; Washington, 6.
Other games postponed; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	24	12	.667
Detroit	23	13	.639
New York	17	14	.548
Boston	13	14	.481
Washington	14	17	.453
St. Louis	14	20	.412
Cleveland	13	19	.406
Philadelphia	12	21	.364

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Newark at Chicago.
Baltimore at Kansas City.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.

Results Yesterday

Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburgh, 3.
Other games postponed, rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	21	14	.600
Pittsburgh	21	14	.600
Kansas City	19	14	.576
Newark	19	16	.543
Brooklyn	17	16	.515
St. Louis	15	16	.484
Baltimore	13	21	.382
Buffalo	10	24	.294

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Jersey City at Toronto.
Providence at Montreal.
Richmond at Rochester.
Newark at Buffalo.

Results Yesterday

Newark, 3; Toronto, 2.
Other games postponed; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Richmond	14	9	.609
Buffalo	10	7	.588
Rochester	10	9	.571
Montreal	13	11	.542
Providence	11	11	.500
Newark	9	10	.474
Jersey City	9	12	.429
Toronto	7	16	.304

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Elmira at Troy.
Wilkesbarre at Syracuse.
Scranton at Utica.
Binghamton at Albany.

Results Yesterday

All games postponed; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Troy	10	5	.667
Binghamton	9	7	.563
Scranton	7	6	.538
Utica	8	7	.533
Elmira	9	8	.529
Wilkesbarre	8	8	.500
Albany	7	8	.467
Syracuse	3	12	.200

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	R.	H.	E.
At St. Paul	R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	1	5	1
St. Paul	5	7	1
At Milwaukee—	R.	H.	E.
Columbus	1	3	4
Milwaukee	6	3	2
Cleveland at Kansas City—Rain.			
At Minneapolis—	R.	H.	E.
Louisville	2	5	1
Minneapolis	0	8	3

MEXICO POINT INN

The formal opening of Mexico Pt. Inn is announced for Saturday by Dunklee and Waly, the new managers.

1915 Overland Demonstrator, Electric Starter and lights, $$750.00. Van Wagenen, Inc. adv

BY TARIFF ACT

Underwood Bill Caused Importation of Millions of Cotton Socks

Philadelphia, May 26 Special correspondence).—At Indianapolis President Wilson boasted that he is not a business man. In this city the other day he was roasted because this is plainly shown to be true.

The National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers has just held its annual convention here, and all the speakers discovered that the one sure-fire method of getting a roaring response from the delegates was to hand out a slam at the administration for its lack of business sense.

The manufacture of socks and stockings, is not one of our greatest industries, but its products reach every person in the republic and it may therefore serve as an illustration of the results of the Underwood tariff. That tariff placed a minimum duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem upon cotton socks and stockings, a considerable reduction from the Payne-Aldrich tariff which had levied a minimum of 70 cents a dozen and 15 cents ad valorem, amounting to about 90 per cent. ad valorem. This reduction caused an average increase of 40 per cent in the importation of socks and stockings during the first seven months of 1914, at the end of which time the war put a check to importations of all kinds. In less technical words, about 7,000,000 more pairs of foreign-made socks and stockings were sold in this country during that period, than during the same period of the previous year.

General business was no better in 1914 than it was in 1913. In fact, general business was getting worse all the time in that year. So it cannot be claimed that the business of selling hosiery improved in any such degree as to account for this tremendous increase in the importation of foreign stockings, and there is, therefore, no other conclusion than that sales of socks by our own manufacturers were approximately 7,000,000 pairs less than they would have been under the old tariff. And the consumer has not been able to discover any difference in price. The manufacturer has been deprived of business, the laborers of employment, and no one in this country has been benefitted in the least.

At any rate; that is the way the manufacturers looked at it, and their sentiments were well expressed by Mr. Lincoln Cromwell of New York, who declared that the Wilson administration "scorned the counsel of business men in framing its tariff law, warning them away from Washington, as if, one and all, they were robber barons. It framed the Income tax law in spite of security experts and nobody knows yet just what it taxes. It pronounced the Federal Reserve act "A perfect measure" while it was in a form soggy with Bryanism, its notes redeemable in whatever happened to be currency instead of gold.

It defied the warning of commercial bodies everywhere in its struggle to jam through the Ship Purchase bill, and it passed the Seaman's bill which undoes our conventions with twenty foreign countries and creates new obstacles for ship owners. Add to this, while our revenues are rapidly shrinking, it appropriated the record sum of $2,231,000,000 in two years and asked Congress for $84,000,000 more than it got.

"These are some of the performances of officials who would redeem America from business men," he said. "With what promises they came into office! The robbery of a protective tariff was to be exchanged for a condition where everything sold cheaper but wages were higher. Our factories were to run overtime on exports. Our farmers and merchants were to get money for the asking which was formerly kept back for friends of money trust. An income tax was to trim the rich and lessen the burden of the poor. We are going to hearten 15,000,000 peons in Mexico by getting them ballots and making them owners of happy farms and prove ourselves to such a model of peace on earth and mercy mill that war the world around would cease to be.

"I would waste your time by detailing the failure of every item in this program. No retail price was reduced by the Underwood tariff. It decreased our exports and increased the imports from the day it passed until the war broke out in Europe. Our factories have been on part time and place-loan before the Federal Reserve Banks were opened. The income tax has been shifted to the poor through higher rent and mortgage rates. There never was such a fiasco in government benevolence.

"It is a sad thing that high ideals sincerely held and expressed with exquisite grace do not always square their theory with facts. Mr. Wilson's theory of the tariff and the high cost of living was wrong. Foreign goods under the new tariff can change very few retail prices under our selling conditions. Imports will be landed just enough under American prices to get the dealer's orders and no lower. The consumer gets no benefit, but our factories close and the workmen lose their wages."

BUILD FOUR HOUSES IN ANTI-SALOON FIGHT

Binghamton, May 27.—In twenty-four hours four dwelling houses have been completely constructed, furnished and tenanted in Binghamton's fashionable residential district in the war begun yesterday to prevent the granting of a saloon license.

The first of these was begun at 6 o'clock last night. At 9 o'clock this morning a four-room bungalow had been completed and occupied.

Seeing defeat, the saloon man, whose workmen had in the meantime completed the erection of the cafe, at once began rebuilding a barn within the required 300 foot radius. Two hours later the barn had been transformed into a three-room residence and tenants occupied it. Application for the transfer of the saloon license was then made, the proprietor having the approval of two of the three residents.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the anti-license faction had fifty more carpenters on the job, and two more four-room bungalows were rapidly completed and occupied. Both sides claim a victory.

MACCABEES MUST RAISE PENSION FUND

Members of the Maccabees in this city and all over the State will be asked to pay their share of a fund of a million dollars which the Supreme Tent, at its meeting in San Francisco, voted to raise for orphans and aged members.

Under the plan that was adopted each member of the order will be asked to give $1, and each new member will be required to pay $1, toward a nucleus for the fund.

The Supreme Tent is considering a change in the by-laws of the order to permit youths between 16 and 18 years to become social members.

EDWARD HAWKSBY BURIED

The funeral of Edward Louis Hawksby took place this morning from the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hawksby, 303 Pine st., at 9 o'clock and from the Church of the Immaculate Conception at 9.30. Many attended the services.

The mass of the Angels was sung by the choir under the direction of Prof. Kenyon and the officiating clergyman, Rev. Father Lindsman, was robed in vestments of white and gold instead of the customary black. Miss Genevieve McCormick rendered a solo during the recessional. Burial was made at St. Mary. The bearers were cousins of the deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Yung, Mrs. Louis Lagoe and Mrs. Fink of Oswego attended the funeral.

K. OF C. DANCE IN AID OF BUILDING FUND

The Knights of Columbus will hold a card party and dance at the lodge rooms in Oneida st. tonight. Euchre and five-hundred will be enjoyed on the main floor and the council orchestra will furnish music for dancing in the ball room. Invitations for 200 have been issued and it is expected that a large attendance will grace the occasion.

Refreshments will be served at midnight and prizes will be awarded to the successful card players. The proceeds of the affair will go into the building fund of the council. The committee in charge comprises Messrs. Kavanagh, Flynn and Murphy.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE WILL BE DISCUSSED

The W. C. T. U. will meet at the home of Mrs. S. E. Morin, 708 Oneida st., Friday, May 28th, at 8 o'clock.

Miss Sevia Roberts, superintendent of the Department on Scientific Temperance Instruction of Onondaga County, will be present to make an address. A large attendance is desired.

Wall Paper and Paperhanging

All Our Wall Paper is now at your disposal at

10% OFF

You will spend some time during the holidays working about the house

OUR PAINTS WILL AID YOU

HULETT-TAFT CO., Inc.

208 ONEIDA STREET

GENEVA CITIZENS MOVE TO GET COMMISSION PLAN

Geneva, May 27.—A movement for a commission form of government in this city was launched at a meeting held last evening in the Common Council room in the City Hall, and attended by a number of representative citizens. Lopis J. Licht, former president of the Board of Public Works presided and Attorney E. J. Cook was secretary.

After the general advantages of the commission form of government were discussed, a committee was appointed to consider various plans which are optional under the general law providing for commission government.

It was explained that to form a commission government in Geneva a petition of at least 277 electors will have to be filed with the city clerk, who in turn will turn it over to the Common Council. The council can submit it to the electors at a special election, or it may be submitted at the next general election on November 2d. Should the voters decide upon any one of the seven plans before July 1st, officers under the new plan would be nominated by the various political parties at general primary day in September and voted upon in November.

SUED TO RECOVER FOR HIS DISCHARGE

Justice Emerson has set aside a verdict and granted a new trial in the case of Gerald B. Owens who was employed in 1914 by Falk and Menzies, highway contractors. The order was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office. In March a jury awarded Owens $302.40. Owen's contention is that he was employed for the season and that the defendant firm in discharging him violated the contract. He worked for a time near this city but was later transferred to Livingston county. His wife became ill and he visited her here, remaining two weeks. Upon returning to his work the employers informed him his services were no longer required.

Justice Emerson holds that the question should be submitted to another jury.

FROSTS LAST NIGHT KILLED STRAWBERRIES

A heavy frost last night which caught many farmers unawares seriously damaged the county strawberry crop, according to statements of farmers this morning. All the berries were rapidly ripening and many farmers expected to market their product in ten days, but all the fruit touched by the frost will now turn black and is unfit for sale.

Although the strawberry raising industry has fallen off somewhat in the past few years, there are nevertheless many thousands of dollars invested in berries in Oswego county and the loss is a severe one to the strawberry growers.

Programs for Commencement Exercises printed at The Evening Times office. adv.

Community Notes

Miss Helen O'Grady entertained her young friends Wednesday afternoon at birthday party from four to six at Hotel Fulton.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Dolbear of Syracuse, who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Flint, of First st., will entertain at a shower in honor of Miss Muriel Wells.

* * *

Miss Jessie Leitz of Liverpool and Mrs. H. C. Geisler are at Cranberry Lake.

* * *

Carl Humphrey has returned to his home in Plymouth, Mass.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Anderson have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Crooks at their home in West Broadway.

WATER GLASS

EGG PRESERVER

By the Quart or Gallon

LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

Make Your Front Door Smile A Welcome

When the varnish on a front door begins to look weatherbeaten it's time to get busy with brush and varnish. And it's important to choose a varnish that's wind and weather-proof like

Luxeberry Spar

This finish was originally used for marine purposes only, but is now widely used for all exterior surfaces of natural wood exposed to the weather. Luxeberry Spar is absolutely waterproof and never turns white. Rain, snow and hard weather fail to dim its lustre or mar its beauty.

We handle varnishes and paints for every purpose and will be glad to advise with you if you care to have us.

PEOPLE'S HDW. CO.

FULTON, N. Y.

PERFECTION OIL STOVES

Make Warm Weather Cooking a Pleasure

BRISTOL STEEL FISHING RODS

SHERMAN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

A. M. DRUSE & CO.

7 SOUTH FIRST ST.

D/34

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

The Only Newspaper Circulating in Fulton and Vicinity

Published in the Real True Interest of the 12,000 Plus Population

Daily Average Gain in Paid Circulation is 21

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

THE LIMELIGHT

Louis D. Brandeis, Special Treasury Counsel.

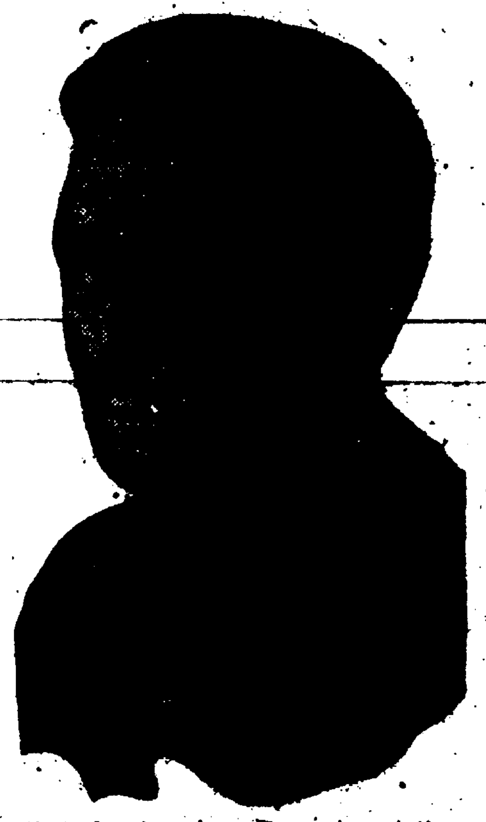


Photo by American Press Association.

In the trial of the suit instituted by the Riggs National bank of Washington against officials of the United States treasury department Louis D. Brandeis of Boston will act as special counsel for the accused officials. The bank has accused Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, Treasurer John Burke and Comptroller of the Currency John Skelton Williams of conspiracy to wreck it.

For many years Mr. Brandeis has been a national figure in American public life. He is an advocate of social reforms, a publicist of renown, a lawyer of distinction, who has served as special counsel for the government in many celebrated cases. Mr. Brandeis is regarded as an expert in legislation and administration efficiency.

While Mr. Brandeis is largely a product of New England, he is not a Yankee. He was born of German-Jewish parents in Kentucky in 1858. After a preliminary education in Germany he went to Harvard Law school, was a professor there for awhile and then began practice in Boston. Soon he was recognized as one of the most successful lawyers and acquired one of the biggest practices in the city. Although a man in public life, Mr. Brandeis is not in politics. His use of politics has been merely as a means to the end of pushing social and economic movements. Several years ago his admirers tried to get him to run for mayor of Boston on a nonpartisan ticket, but failed to get him interested.

Nephew of the Czar.

Recent dispatches from the scene of war operations in Poland have made

Photo by American Press Association.

GRAND DUKE DIMITRI.

mention of Grand Duke Dimitri of Russia, who was attached to the army which invested Przemysl and compelled the capitulation of that fortified city. Grand Duke Dimitri is a cousin of the czar, being a son of Grand Duke Paul, brother of the late Czar Alexander III. He was born near Moscow on Sept. 6, 1891, his mother dying six days later.

Like all of the Muscovite grand dukes, he was educated for a military career, and after graduating from the war college he entered the cavalry. After serving as a subordinate for a time he was appointed aid-de-camp to the adjutant of the Eleventh regiment of Grenadier guards and later was made captain in the Second regiment of the fusileers of the Imperial guard. Since hostilities began he has been on the fighting line and recently was decorated as knight of the order of Seraphim in recognition of meritorious services in the field.

I am the sea devil's daughter,
  Spawned where the dead men dwell.
I shoot through the hissing water,
  A lance from the prince of hell!
And ever I come to slaughter
  As mermaids ring a knell!

The pride of the seas of Britain
  Is the wreck of a huckster's cart—
Smitten as whales are smitten
  When the swordfish dares to dart!
The little gray shark has bitten
  A hole in the kraken's heart!

I am the eel of lightning;
  I blast whatever I strike.
The sea top fishes frightening
  As the shark affrights the pike!
Oh, but the bones are whitening
  Of things I did not like!

I am the babe of the devil!
  Deep hidden I skulk and lie,
Till a liner laughs in revel
  And then I dart on high
And kiss with the kiss of evil,
  And what I kiss must die!

—John O'Keefe.

AMERICAN LEGION WANTS ALL THESE TO JOIN IT.

"Be Ready For War" Body Seeks to Register Available Men.

The American legion, whose headquarters are at 10 Bridge street, New York city, is registering men who could help their country in a national crisis. It is classifying them under seventy-two heads, as follows:

1—Ex-soldier.
2—Ex-sailor.
3—Ex-marine.
4—Master.
5—Navigator.
6—Mate.
7—Yachtsman.
8—Merchant seaman (steam).
9—Merchant seaman (sail).
10—Diver.
11—Rigger.
12—Shipfitter.
13—Machine gun experience.
14—Powder man (experience with explosives).
15—Topographer.
16—Lithographer.
17—Photographer.
18—Surgeon.
19—Physician.
20—Nurse (trained, male or female).
21—Pharmacist.
22—Miner.
23—Engineer, mining.
24—Engineer, civil or marine.
25—Engineer, mechanical.
26—Engineer, hydraulic.
27—Engineer, sanitary.
28—Engineer, electrical.
29—Electrician.
30—Dynamo tender.
31—Surveyor.
32—Radio operator.
33—Radio mechanic.
34—Telegrapher.
35—Telephone operator.
36—Lineman.
37—Stenographer (male).
38—Motorboat.
  (a) Operator.
  (b) Owner.
39—Airship.
  (a) Operator.
  (b) Mechanic.
  (c) Owner.
40—Balloonist.
  (a) Operator.
  (b) Owner.
41—Motorcar.
  (a) Operator.
  (b) Mechanic.
  (c) Owner.
42—Motorcyclist.
  (a) Operator.
  (b) Mechanic.
  (c) Owner.
43—Machinist.
44—Plumber.
45—Railroad personnel (state exact nature of service).
  (a) Operation.
  (b) Construction.
  (c) Repair.
46—Stationary engineer (gas or steam).
47—Transport driver.
48—Mule packer.
49—Blacksmith.
50—Veterinary.
51—Farrier.
52—Horseshoer.
53—Saddler.
54—Wheelwright.
55—Carpenter.
56—Lumberman.
57—Cook.
58—Baker.
59—Butcher.
60—City police.
61—City fireman.
62—Constabulary.
63—Cowboy.
64—Explorer.
65—Guide.
66—Scout.
67—Trapper.
68—Hunter.
69—Chaplain.
70—Dentist.
71—Printer.
72—Construction foreman.

REFUSE $100,000 FOR BABY.

Parents of Little Girl Reject Offer of Schwab's Brother-in-law.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gray of Roaring Branch, Williamsport, Pa., have just refused an offer of $100,000 for their two-year-old daughter Vivian. The bid was made by John Mock, a brother-in-law of Charles Schwab.

Mock met Vivian out toddling with her parents, and it was a pure case of love at first sight. He suggested to the Grays that the little girl be allowed to visit him and that he adopt the child.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray ridiculed the idea, but Mock insisted he was serious, offering to pay as much as $100,000 for the girl.

"Not for ten times that much," said the mother.

"Not for twenty times," said the father.

Sadly Mock turned away and left Roaring Branch for the Panama-Pacific exposition with Mr. Schwab and some friends in a special train.

WAR SETS NEW FASHION.

Frenchwomen Will Look Only at Men With Beards.

Almost every French officer and private who returns to Paris from the front wears a beard. Too much occupied in fighting to bestow a thought on their facial appearance, they allow their beards to grow. They get accustomed to hirsute pendants and do not consider it worth while to remove them when they come to Paris.

Unknowingly they have set a fashion. Frenchwomen no longer will look at a smooth shaven face. So from Furnes to the Vosges every man wears a beard. For woman the beard means that a man has fought for his country, and it is prophesied that the new fashion will last for two seasons at least after peace has been concluded, and it will be for men a mode as glorious as was the necktie a la Steinthal after the brilliant victory won over the Statthalter by the Duc de Vendome.

Hit by Sermon, Wed on Spot.

In the midst of a sermon entitled "Take Unto Thyself a Wife" the Rev. George W. Whiteside of Frederick, Md., was interrupted by a man who whispered something. A moment later Hilleary C. Rockwell and Miss Nellie B. Barger stood in front of the pulpit and were married.

Paint Not Impermeable.

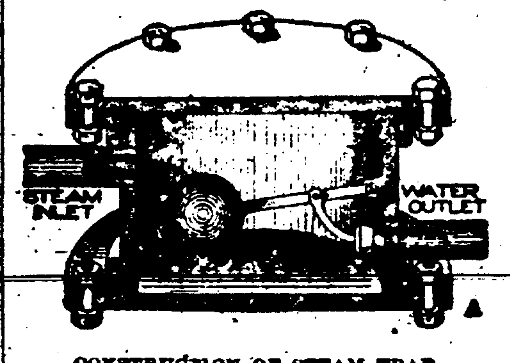
A study of paint films has shown that some are much better excluders or water shedders than others. It has been shown that linseed oil films are markedly porous, with the result that water soon penetrates to the surface below and, if it is of iron, sets up corrosion. Most dried paint films are porous, although this porosity may be lessened or prevented by the use of varnish, thus producing a film which is a good excluder. By the use of finely ground pigments the size and number of pores in a film may be very materially reduced, but even then the film is not necessarily a water shedder. Certain pigments seem to convey a peculiar property to a film in that it becomes wet with difficulty or not at all. Water rapidly evaporates or runs off from it and apparently none is retained upon the surface or in the pores.—Engineering Magazine.

Forcing Oil Into a Bearing.

Sometimes when a bearing becomes heated and requires oil it will be found that the oil will not flow down in the oil hole. Either the hole is clogged with dirt or the heat may cause the air to rise and prevent the oil from entering. Where a wire cannot be used effectively, the following remedy, although it is not infallible, is almost sure to make the oil reach the bearing: Fill the hole with oil and quickly place the thumb over it to prevent the air from escaping, and if the oil cup does not leak the heated air inside will rise above the oil, and in two or three minutes it will be forced into the bearing, even if it has to pass considerable dirt. When a bearing cannot be reached in this way, and when light oils, such as kerosene, are ineffective, try placing a little mercury in the hole and allow it to remain a few minutes, then use oil.—Popular Mechanics.

Easily Made Steam Trap.

An inexpensive steam trap can be constructed from a piece of eight inch pipe six or eight inches long, two flanged heads and a float, says Popular Mechanics. The pipe is threaded for the flanges, which are to hold the heads after they are prepared. One side of the pipe is drilled near one edge to receive a pipe from the lowest part of the steam system. The other side is fitted with a ball float and lever hinged near its center. The float lever is fitted



CONSTRUCTION OF STEAM TRAP.

with an arm shaped properly to carry a tapered valve on that end which enters the outlet pipe.

The action of the trap is as follows: The water from the condensation in the steam system falls to the lowest part and enters the trap. When the level has risen sufficiently to lift the ball at the valve is opened and the steam pressure forces the water out. The lowering of the water in the trap allows the ball float to close the opening.

Clock Repairing.

When the ordinary clock has served its usefulness and is apparently worn out, the jeweler's price to overhaul it frequently amounts to almost as much as the original purchase price, says Popular Mechanics. One weak place in the clock is the escapement wheel. The points soon wear down, thereby producing a greater escapement and pendulum movement, resulting in an increased strain and wear of the clock. If the tips of the teeth on the wheel are bent up slightly with a pair of pliers, the swing of the pendulum will be reduced, thereby increasing the life of the clock. Many of the grandfather's clocks can be put in order in this manner so as to serve as a timepiece as well as a cherished ornament.

Electric Air Brake.

Electric pneumatic brakes are soon to displace the air brakes used on the passenger trains of the Pennsylvania railroad, says the Scientific American. This form of brake has been found necessary because of the weight of trains made up of all steel cars. In long trains the shock and surging accompanying the application of the brakes has proved very objectionable indeed. In a twelve car train it takes eight seconds for the full braking force to be felt at the last car. With the electro pneumatic brake the braking power will be exerted at the same instant on all the cars, and within two seconds after the application of the brakes the whole braking force will be exerted throughout the train.

Dripless Skylight Glass.

The problem of eliminating the drip that forms on skylights from the condensation of the moisture in the air has apparently been solved in a new type of glass that has just been placed on the market. In this glass the under surface is formed in webs or channels running with the pitch of the roof and so shaped as to give the greatest degree of capillary attraction. The result is that all condensation is held and is gradually conducted to a gutter at the lower edge of the glass sheet. This glass is said to be effective in preventing drip on a pitch as low as 10 degrees.

INTEREST CENTERS ON WATERLOO AS CENTENARY NOW DRAWS NEAR

Great Battle In Which Napoleon Lost Struggle For World Rule Was Fought June 18, 1815.

Fiercest Fighting In New World War Is Now Taking Place Within Sight of Historic Field.

WATERLOO—a century long this name has stood the synonym for defeat overwhelming and disaster irretrievable. In that sense the term was born June 18, 1815, near the then obscure crossroads in Belgium, a few miles south of Brussels, where now stands, or did stand, the great mound commemorative of Napoleon's fall.

Today the interest in great historical battles of a hundred years ago is as keen as it was when the first news of it was carried into the Belgian capital and made known that the peril of world dominion had passed.

At Elba Napoleon dreamed and plotted while his conquerors debated and quibbled over a new political destiny for the French people. Counting upon republican hatred of the restored Bourbon regime, he stealthily embarked on Feb. 26 in his private brig with three small troop vessels filled with his bodyguard, 1,100 strong. Landing was made near Cannes and march began to Paris, more than 300 miles away, and with 200,000 Bourbon soldiers between the invaders and their goal.

Gathers His Own Army.

Lyons was reached, and France was in an uproar. His old marshal, Ney, brought a Bourbon corps into his camp, and in twenty days Napoleon entered Paris at the head of 100,000 soldiers.

There were no railroads or telegraphs to spread the news, but Napoleon learned somehow that the Duke of Wellington had assembled an army of 106,000 English, Dutch and Belgians, with Antwerp for its base. He also learned that his old foe, Marshal Bluecher, with Liege and the lower Rhine as his base, was preparing to march 117,000 Prussians to join Wellington. A third army, he learned, was on the upper Rhine ready to cross the border east or southeast of Paris and strike in unison with Bluecher and Wellington. This army would be supported after June 27 by a Russian contingent and number 250,000 men.

A map of the seat of war in Belgium in 1914 will serve as a guide to the Waterloo campaign of 1815. Napoleon led his army rapidly from Paris and on June 14 was at Beaumont, twenty miles southeast of Mons. The allies had been warned of Napoleon's coming and tried to meet it, but were nevertheless surprised when on the morning of the 15th the French attacked Bluecher's outposts on the Sambre.

Napoleon anticipated Wellington's column some hours at Quatre Bras by having Ney there with a corps early on the 16th, but Bluecher was already at Ligny, six miles southeast of Quatre Bras, on the Namur road. Napoleon hoped to wipe out the Prussians before Wellington's superior forces could beat Ney. In a five hour battle, beginning at 2 p. m., the 16th, Napoleon defeated Bluecher and bowled him off north toward Wavre, a divergent course from Wellington's.

Ney had two corps, and his orders were to carry Quatre Bras, then swing to the right, coming in upon Bluecher's right flank and rear at Ligny. With the First corps Ney attacked and almost won the fight. The second took the wrong road, and just as Napoleon was about to give the order for a grand charge at Ligny the columns of this corps appeared coming from toward Quatre Bras. They might be Wellington's troops hastening to aid Bluecher or they might be Ney's.

Wellington Repulses Ney.

Napoleon called a halt. The new troops proved to be the Second French corps, and Napoleon allowed it to return to Quatre Bras. It reached there too late, for Wellington had repulsed Ney.

Napoleon sent Grouchy with 30,000 soldiers to look after the fleeing Prussians while he marched to a junction with Ney and pushed after Wellington, who was also in retreat. The march ended at Waterloo, where Wellington, with 67,000 men and 156 guns, occupied a semicircular ridge south of the village.

About noon of the 18th Napoleon attacked Hougomont, a brick chateau serving as the key to the right flank of the enemy. Then followed the charge which answers to that of Pickett at Gettysburg. A battery of seventy-four guns rained missiles upon Wellington's center and left center. Ney led out 18,000 soldiers in four columns, three striking the enemy's left center at La Haye Sainte, a cluster of brick buildings, and a fourth the right, toward Hougomont. The main body swept away the Dutch and Belgian allies and plunged among some abandoned guns on the crest.

Wellington's second line, the division of Picton, only 3,000 strong, stood below the crest. Its leader was another Ney. Spreading his line out two deep to cover the wide front, he charged the mass of Frenchmen. For a moment the French halted and Picton gave the order to use bayonets. He was shot down as the French reeled and staggered down the hill.

Instantly the British cavalry of Somerset and Ponsonby rode in on either flank of Picton's line and dashed among the fleeing French, chasing them beyond the great battery. Life guards and dragoons sabered Ney's gunners and cut the throats of the horses, so disabling the entire armament that it was useless for Napoleon the rest of the day. Milhaud's French cuirassiers rode at the guards and drove them back up the hill, but victory had been wrung from the grasp of Napoleon.

Ney's grand infantry attack began about 1 o'clock and was ended in an hour. At that time strange troops were beginning to appear away off on the French right. They were Bluecher's. A mass of cavalry mustering all told over 12,000 sabers was brought forward by Ney. The space available for the movement was about 900 yards abroad, extending west of the Brussels-Charleroi road, near the Wavre crossroad, and the column moved in five lines.

In front rode the cuirassiers, wearing bright plates on their breasts. As the leading squadrons approached the British guns these were double shotted with canister and at every discharge tore great gaps in the French ranks. Some of the guns were fired when touching the breasts of the horses.

When the cuirassiers reached the crest they struck into a gallop and disappeared from view of their fellows behind, leading them to suppose the English had fled. They, too, set out at a gallop. But in an instant the tables were turned by Wellington's infantry. His third division, numbering 6,000 men, stood as if rooted to the ground in nine squares, five in the front row and four behind them, covering the intervals. Not a musket was fired until the cuirassiers got within thirty paces. Then the slaughter was awful.

French Charge to Death.

Although the force of the charge was broken, the French did not retreat, but rallied again and again—twelve times Wellington and other authorities declare—from 4 to 6 p. m. and rode forward in as many separate and desperate charges. It ended in the total destruction of Napoleon's magnificent corps of horsemen.

In the meantime General Buelow of Bluecher's command had got so close to the right flank and rear of the French at Planchenoit with a division of troops that Napoleon was compelled to detach the Young Guard and go in person to head him off. In the chief's absence Ney was to continue his attacks upon the English center.

With the infantry of the First corps Ney stormed and took from Wellington the position at La Haye Sainte. Ney planted some guns so as to rake the English line from right to left, and the French infantry made such use of the chance that they actually broke up some of Wellington's famous squares, according to French reports. Many of the leading officers were killed or wounded, and it was then that Wellington sighed for "night or Bluecher." The hour was 6:30. Ney held La Haye Sainte. Wellington's ranks were exhausted, and the danger was grave.

Having repulsed, as he supposed, Bluecher's attempt to turn his right, Napoleon returned to Ney's battleground. Eight battalions of the Old Guard and Middle Guard were formed in column, with Ney at their head. He was to charge diagonally across the battle front between La Haye Sainte and Hougomont. At the same time French infantry established at La Haye Sainte stormed from that vantage ground the British center. But the columns did not co-operate.

Grouchy had failed to keep Bluecher from throwing his weight upon Napoleon, doubling the opposition at Waterloo. When Grouchy overtook Bluecher at Wavre, the point where he must decide to fight or turn westward on a lateral route to unite with Wellington, the Prussian marshal left a single division to be sacrificed in holding off Grouchy, and with his main army hurried to Waterloo.

Last Dramatic Stand.

The last fight of Ney was dramatic at every stage. For some reason he marched so far to the left that he lost touch with the infantry from La Haye Sainte that broke Wellington's center and also carried his line under the fire of the English still occupying Hougomont.

However, his horsemen pushed on over the crest. There Wellington stood in person behind Maitland's English guards. Maitland's men were lying down out of sight of the French, who rode on until within fifty yards of the concealed foe. Suddenly Wellington, or a subordinate, roared the famous battle cry, "Up, guards, and at 'em!"

Springing to their feet, Maitland's men, four ranks deep, poured their fire into the intrepid horsemen and drove them down the hill. The Fifty-second British infantry lay along the angle formed by Hougomont on the flank of Napoleon's guard as it stormed the slope. With a left wheel, it poured bullets into the guard, ending it with a bayonet charge that sent the horsemen flying back in confusion. Wellington threw forward his cavalry reserves just as Bluecher's leading division struck the wavering French at La Haye Sainte, and the jig [illegible] was end for Napoleon on the field of Waterloo.

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER

Game of Bird Sellers.

The players stand in a row, and two are left outside. These are the bird buyers. Each child is given the name of some bird. One is a blackbird, one a thrush, one a robin, one a humming bird, etc., until every child has been named.

Then one bird dealer says to the other:

"I want to buy a bird."

"What kind of a bird?" asks the other dealer.

"A bird that's strong on the wing," replies the first dealer.

"You can make your own selection," says the second dealer.

"Very well," says the first dealer. "I'll take a crow."

Of course, as soon as he says "crow" the child who bears that name must leave the row and run about and try to dodge back and forth before the dealer can catch him.

If the dealer succeeds in tagging and making the bird prisoner the bird is "out" until all the other birds have been selected and caught.

Names For Campfire Girls.

Here is a brief list of Indian names suitable for use by campfire girls: Neoskaleta, maid of the mist; Allaquippu, the queen; Wenonah, firstborn girl; Uncas, faithful; Itah, the bowl; Alletah, an Indian maiden of beautiful form; Tonguwa, autumn; Minnewankaru, the maid of the water Winola, an underground spirit; Adota, the stars; Minnehaha, laughing water; Iscoda, Ojibway word, referring to camp fire or the light emanating from council brand; Andoka, a worker; Kodo, a friend; Swatara, sweet water, referring to the sweet taste of water of a creek; Opessah, trustworthy; Ioka, beautiful place; Leola, Iroquois for the willow tree and Leni Lenape for bright eyes; Ioska, Indian word for the reflection of the moon in the water; Opitsah, sweetheart; Mitanka, youngest daughter; Sapana, the lily; Lakota, united; Keneshaw, a young eagle; Letavyana, daughter of the star; Leotowana, the weeping willow.—Chicago News.

Boy Scouts In Japan.

The worldwide boy scout idea is growing in Japan, although slowly at the start. Organized in Tokyo in 1913, it is now spreading in the provinces. The Tokyo boy scouts, who are under Major General Isaki, are being brought up in the ideas of patriotism and loyalty, in fulfilling their promises and in tempering body and mind. The troop comprises some 500 boys. The city of Shidzuoka had its boy scout corps formed in April last year; Fujine, Iwate and Kodaira, Akita, in August and Osaka city in October. These local troops, besides attending to the regular boy scout program, are making themselves useful in the war on injurious insects and are also learning simple engineering work. These exertions bring them remuneration, which they devote to the upkeep of their organization. The age of the scout ranges between eleven and seventeen.—East and West News Bureau.

Work Up or Scrub Ball.

In this game of baseball in its most complete form all of the positions are filled and there are three or more batters. When a batter is put out by any of the prescribed baseball plays he goes to the left field, the catcher becomes a batter and the whole field of players moves up one notch in positions. The order of succession is from left field to center, to right, to third base, to second, to first, to shortstop to pitcher, to catcher, to batter. This is a particularly valuable game for boys for the reason that it puts every player into every position and gives in the course of an afternoon's play all of the players more exercise and action than they possibly could have had in regular club play with specialized positions.

Pictures on Railway Cars.

The Western Railway of France runs an express train in the morning between Paris and St. Malo, the carriages of which have pictures upon them. One has an elephant, another a harp, another a snake, and so forth. There are anchors, balloons, flags, bunches of grapes, birds, a pair of scales, a star and an angler with his fishing rod. The explanation given is that passengers can remember pictures better than numbers, and if they leave the carriage temporarily they can regain it more readily. It is certainly a very Frenchy idea.

Vanishing Spoons.

Vanishing spoons are a source of amusement and are made from this alloy: Bismuth, eight ounces; lead, five ounces; tin, three ounces. As soon as boiling tea is poured into the cup in which they are placed the spoons disappear from view. The drawback about this experiment is that the spoons do not reappear. Of course the tea must not be drunk.

The Fairy's Watch.

One night when I lay very still
And could not get to sleep
I felt that on my window sill
A fairy watch did keep.

For shadows that I used to fear
Upon the dim lit wall,
Seemed not to creep that night so near
Or waver in the hall.

The neighboring frogs croaked soft and low,
And e'en the whippoorwill
By his faint whistling seemed to show
Who stood upon my sill.

The insects in the evening dew,
The cricket's voice less shrill
Showed well such tiny creature knew
A fairy watched my sill.

—Philadelphia Record.

Dancing Gown of Orchid Silk

Quaint Trousers Effect, Girdle of Opalescent Bandings and Bodice of White Chiffon

Designed by Joseph, New York.

ORIENTALISM, with all its glow and sparkle and color, is suggested by the gown in this illustration. Dreams of the harem and the lazy life indulged in by its inmates dance before our mental vision. The skirt only suggests, however, the trousers of the harem since it is developed upon an underskirt and simply turned up at the bottom and sewed fast to the underskirt.

The long waisted bodice is attached to the skirt by a girdle of opalescent bandings, the same trimming outlining the top of the bodice. The gown is developed in orchid silk. The bodice is of white chiffon. The trimming around the top of the bodice and the girdle is linked together by strands of iridescent beads. Chiffon is used for the tiny sleeves; also to build up the top of the bodice. Both sleeves and neck are outlined with iridescent beads.

There is a marked difference in the belts and girdles of today. In the first place, they are much narrower, and, in the second place, nearly every one of them has a military touch.

Gilt tassels are being worked very hard to do their part toward giving the military note, and brass buttons are employed to add to the soldierly appearance. Very convenient for small change are the two small pockets which frequently appear on each side of a belt. The coin is quite safe, for each receptacle is provided with a button and buttonhole to fasten the pocket flap to the belt proper.

The somberness of a black moire girdle is relieved by three rows of gilt braid, arranged down the front, and two gilt tassels, which suspend from the points of a turnover effect placed at the top of the girdle.

Biscuit and blue is a substantial old fashioned combination, and its revival is cordially welcomed. For the street it is admirable in cloth or linen, and we shall see much of both of these before the summer is advanced. In the evening there is a strong inclination to drop dark blue over mastic colored satin, but the effect is not so good as when the colors are contrasted in a less violent way. A biscuit colored satin girdle on a blue chiffon gown goes very well, and blue collar and cuffs in the cavalier fashion on an afternoon frock of mastic colored satin are well worth adopting.

ANNA MAY.

PRETTY LINGERIE.

Simple and Dainty Night Robe, Lace Trimmed.

DIMITY AND LACE NIGHTGOWN.

This is a year when many women are making their own lingerie so they require models that are not too intricate of execution. Shown in this illustration is one of the very prettiest patterns for a simple night robe. The yoke and sleeves are of lace and the gown part is of dimity.

INVENTIONS WE NEED.

Plenty of Opportunities For Would Be and Could Be Edisons.

The world is full of would be Edisons, and the point we want to bring out is that quite a lot of them are could be Edisons.

A man invented the stocking frame for weaving silk stockings. He got the idea while he sat watching his wife work. But surely he wasn't the first man who sat and watched his wife work.

There is a huge fortune for the man who can commercialize weeds. The raw material is inexhaustible, for it renews itself automatically every year. It might pay a reader in the paper making trade to follow up this idea.

Then we want a paint that will last as long as the material upon which it is placed and an iron that won't rust. We want something that will counteract the wearing effect of the atmosphere. It's going to be invented some day, and it may as well be done now, and you who read this may as well be the person to do it.

In some remote corner of the earth today a could be Edison may be experimenting with the possibilities of cities on the sea. There are millions of square miles of water that are more or less wasted, and sooner or later, as the land area of the earth becomes crowded, people will inevitably take to cities on the sea.

Above all, keep your eyes on Nature, who is continually making inventions which she never protects with patents.—Stray Stories.

More Miracles Ahead.

Who can predict what the future will be, in view of what has already occurred in this generation of miracle working? New inventors, standing on the shoulders of those who so transformed things during the last half century, will doubtless learn still greater secrets of nature. Much of our worry over posterity is idle. While we are handing down many serious problems for posterity to wrestle with, we are also giving it the richest legacy any generation has ever had. Thanks to our inventions, the youth of tomorrow will live more before he attains his majority than "Methuselah did in all his stagnant centuries."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

NEW LINGERIE.

Antebellum Underwear Would Be Bulky Now.

ETHEREAL QUALITIES LIKED.

Inset With Filmiest Lace, the 1915 Undergarment Is Fragile, but Lovely, and Suits the Gowns of the Present Season—Resume of Earlier Styles.

"Do with our outer garments what you will," we say, "but don't expect us to adopt antebellum underwear, because we won't consider it!"

Picture those chemises, of thoroughly "durable" material, trimmed with zigzag cotton braiding or the even more horrible cross stitch in colored embroidery cotton!

Think of the long sleeved, ample night robes, with their band collars, buttoned in the front with one button, and their solid embroidery trimming!

Remember the series of petticoats, beginning with a short, scalloped flannel one and continuing outward in layers of starched cotton, and then bless anew those filmy but practical, becoming and altogether comfortable garments which are hidden by the gowns of 1915.

Let us discuss first the wisps of chiffon cloth and chiffon displayed in all seriousness as underwear by the lingerie shops this spring, because they are so exquisite, extravagant and ridiculous.

One set is called "dawn mists" and is worthy of its name. Of filmy rose color, the nightgown, envelope chemise and princess slip are all trimmed with nothing but wide hems of their own material, through which are run the thinnest of white satin ribbons.

Other sets, in empire form, are decked with groups of tiny chiffon roses. Some are inset with finest valenciennes.

A bit less ethereal and really very wearable and alluring are the creations of chiffon cloth, much like indestructible voile, which are found in lovely one colored sets, or in white grounds with groups of Dresden flowers in pastel shades, or in the more startling Poiret bouquets.

UNDERWAIST AND DRAWERS.

Some models are just touched with filet lace, for this variety is enjoying a great vogue just now, and appears also combined with crepe de chine, handkerchief linen and batiste.

Crepe de chine as a material for underclothes is thoroughly established. The charming, almost untrimmed models in the heavy quality, which were seen all last winter, are giving way to the lighter weights, lace trimmed or ribbon run, which are more appropriate to the warm weather.

Untrimmed garments in this weight are also procurable for those who have adopted the simple line in lingerie, which the pussy willow taffeta, requiring no ornamentation beyond its beautiful self, first taught us to like. Advocates of crepe de chine for summer wear—and there are many—extol its noncrushable qualities.

It is well to remember in buying silken undergarments that a flesh color or pink is preferable to white, as washing only makes it prettier, while the white is almost sure to become yellow after laundering.

Lovely as the silken materials are, practical as they have shown themselves, there are women after all for whom linen remains the material par excellence for underclothes.

The combination underwaist and drawers shown in the illustration is made of finest handkerchief linen with inserts of filmy fillet lace with edgings of val. The waist and drawers are attached together by beading through which ribbon is run. Ribbon quite broad, about an inch, is run through the openwork of the lace on waist and drawers.

Featherstitching and hand run tucks form the only decoration of some of the new French "dessous." Many gowns and chemises have no ornamentation at all except large buttonholes in an empire line through which are drawn inch wide pink ribbons. Filet lace and Russian lace are substantial in wearing qualities and look ephemeral.

The favorite envelope chemise, which has been adopted with so great an enthusiasm, is procurable now in different priced qualities of handkerchief linen, as well as in the humbler batiste, in both the mercerized and unmercerized varieties.

D/34

By Edmund J. LaPorte

Without taking the merits of the Falley Seminary site into consideration it might be stated here that the plan to use a portion of the site for a high school athletic field is not feasible. The grounds left when the school is erected, no matter how small the school might be, would be too small for a full-sized baseball field and while it might do well enough for grammar school league games, it would not suffice as a high school athletic field. A very small plot of land is large enough for spring practice which entails base-running, batting and infield practice for the most part, but a piece of ground 150 yards square is none too large for an adequate athletic field. The fact that residences border the property and the residents would naturally object to the noise and clamor which attends any athletic contest is also a point against the advocation of the site as a possible athletic field.

* * *

Any athletic field is a far, far dream of the future, it is well understood, but when the time comes, enough land should be purchased so that the football, baseball and out-of-door basketball games can be taken care of on the same playground.

* * *

"New Pitchers Needed by Local Ball Club."—Syracuse headline.

After we located the Stars, sagging the bottom of the league standing with a mark of .188, we heartily agree with the headline and suggest that a few new catchers, first-basemen, second base-men, etc., as well as a new manager and new financial backer would not be amiss. When Syracuse makes 15 hits to Scranton's 10, and then loses the game 9-8, the pitcher is not the only one in need of soothing syrup.

* * *

Watch for the batting average of the Fulton High school team—they will appear on this page in a few days—or as soon as we get time to dope 'em out.

* * *

There are a few players on the local high school team who are soreheads. In other words, they seem to think that knocking consists in telling the truth about their playing. We can think of one man in particular who objected strenuously when The Times box score charged him with three errors in a certain weird game. In reality the player in question made five miscues, but the scorer was lenient. This particular player in the last game, did not accept a chance that did not practically walk into his hands. In other words, he laid down on his fielding average, for the reason that he doesn't like the knocking, or truth-telling, whichever you choose to call it which necessarily follows five consecutive miscues, some of them on easy chances. Any man can be off his game, but when he kicks at the truth he is "off" elsewhere.

* * *

Willie Meany knocked his sparring partner cold yesterday with a left-hand uppercut at close range, a punch which the local lad has been perfecting for some time. He intends to give this punch a try-out against Veau in tomorrow's night's bout, and if it lands it's "Good Night" according to Meany's followers.

* * *

No wireless messages have been received from Hank Mott, but it is assumed that he is still doing the triple turn with the carnival company at a generous stipend, which includes, of course, provender of some sort or other. Hank could pass up the pecuniary item on occasion, but woe unto the manager who tries to cut into Hank's rations.

* * *

The public spirit shown by Miss Margaret Green who has generously given the State st. school children the use of a plot of ground for athletic purposes is to be commended most highly. The land will be used for basketball and tennis and the grounds will be fitted out with funds raised by the pupils. If one resident in every ward would emulate the action of Miss Green, there would be many grateful school boys and girls in this city. A play-ground, and particularly a tennis court is something that can be used during the summer vacations as well as during the school terms. It keeps the children off the streets and, if the sports are properly supervised, great benefits can be derived.

* * *

The Skaneateles High school team plays Fulton at Athletic Park Saturday afternoon. Barnes will pitch and the boys will not forget the loss of the game last week nor the terrible officiating that graced the occasion. Regarding the officiating, the following facts are vouched for by members of the local team: The bases were full and the pitcher threw four balls. The runner dropped his bat and started for first base, but was halted by the umpire who yelled "Hey—you can't go there—there ain't no room for yuh!"

Pitcher Foster, Who Looks Like Boston Red Sox's Best Bet

Photo by American Press Association

THE Red Sox, picked by many experts to romp away with the flag in the Johnson circuit, have been a sad disappointment to date, and but for the brilliant work of one or two of the team's stars one would have cause to wonder why the team was so highly rated. George Foster of the hurling staff is one of the "bright shining stars" who have thus far sent their gleams shimmering through the rifts of dark and dismal gloom which permeates the atmosphere in the Red Sox camp. Right from the opening of the season George has been performing in big league style, and already he has taken the measure of some of the best batters in the league, and he has bested men like Johnson and Caldwell in pitching duels. With the rounding into form of the balance of his staff Manager Carrigan might yet show the fans that no mistake was made when his charges were made favorites in the race for the American league bunting.

BEASAW IS IN FINE SHAPE

He and Meany Are Bound to Meet Foes Worthy of Their Steel

Eddie Beasaw and Willie Meany, two promising young local fighters, who are under the wing of John "Tuck" Ward, the local fight manager, will meet two fast boys in the Syracuse Arena tomorrow night. Beasaw will meet Young Ross, an Italian boxer who tips the beam at 116, and Meany will try conclusions with Eddie Veau, of Solvay, who is reputed as a fast and clever lad, with a good punch.

Beasaw has not made an appearance in public in some months, as his fine showing in his first battles caused some of the would-be's to fight shy of him, and there have been few who wished to try any of his game. Ross, however, makes a pratice of meeting all comers, and has a long string of victories by the K. O. route to his credit. Beasaw has all of the earmarks of a first-rater, as he is fast, clever, wields a wallop and has plenty of heart. He should have little difficulty in disposing of Ross, as he has kept himself in prime condition despite his long lay-off and is good for a twenty round go at any time.

Meany is new at the game, but he showed up so well in his workouts that Ward two weeks ago in his battle matched him with Young Crozier who has proved himself a stumbling block in the path of aspirants to fistic honors in this section of the state. Meany, in spite of his ignorance of ring-generalship and his age, made Crozier look foolish, as the Syracuse lad had been touted as a world beater, and Meany had him covering up and stalling many times in four rounds. Meany meets a man tomorrow night who is not considered Crozier's equal, and Willie's friends predict a win by a knock out.

The fighters, their seconds and two score of fight fans from this city will leave for the battleground early tomorrow night in a large auto bus and in private automobiles. The boys have been training at Ward's fight camp at Stop 33 and their manager reports them in fine condition with no excuses to offer should they lose.

Used International Truck, $175.00, for quick sale. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

DOUBLE LEAGUE GAME JUNE 12

Fans of Four Towns to Meet Here for Opening of 1915 Season

Unless something unforeseen happens before that time, the baseball fans of thisc ity will be treated to a real-dyed-in-wool "Opening Day" in this city, Saturday, June12, at which time the Double-O League comprised of teams from Baldwinsville, Fulton, Phoenix and Oswego, will kick off the lid and sally forth into the light of the 1915 baseball season with flags flying. It was definitely stated yesterday that the Rowans of Oswego have made arrangements with the authorities at Fort Ontario, by which the team will be able to use the diamond for Saturday games, and with this announcement the entrance of the Oswego team into the league fold is assured. The Baldwinsville and Phoenix teams have already signified their willingness to enter the league, and the sentiment of the Fulton fans is too well known to receive further mention. The league idea here is going big and this town should set a record for support unsurpassed by any other in the circuit.

It is planned to hold a league meeting in this city next Wednesday night at which time two representatives from each town will be on hand. The newspaper representatives from each town will also be present and the schedule of the league, as well as numerous points coincident with the organization of the circuit will be decided upon.

In view of the fact that the Independents will play the Rowans of Oswego here Memorial Day, and have already arranged a game for Saturday, June 5, it will not be possible for the league to make a formal start until June 12. In the interim, the members of the various clubs will get busy and some sort of a celebration will be decided upon. Each town will have an "Opening Day" and the two sites for the first games will be decided by a toss.

On the second Saturday of the season, the losers of the toss will hold their "Opening Day" and in that manner all the teams will get a chance at this popular means of starting the ball rolling.

It is certain that Fulton will be represented by one of the strongest teams in its history. Feeley, the star Rowan pitcher of last season is employed in this city, and it is rumored that he will cast his fortunes with the local league team. The rest of the line-up will be practically composed of players of the Independent team, all of whom are fast men and well qualified to represent this city in the league.

RACING RESUMED IN BERLIN; AMERICAN WINS

Horse racing was resumed in Germany today with the opening of the spring meeting at Hoppegarten track, in a suburb of Berlin, in the presence of a crowd almost as large as is usually present in peace times. The pari-mutuel system of betting has been temporarily abandoned, but bookmakers are allowed to accept wagers, although the odds are not published.

There are large fields for all races with twenty-six starters in the principal event. Subjects of nations at war with Germany are barred from the grounds. This rule applies to trainers and jockeys as well as to spectators, and was adopted as a measure of precaution to prevent hostile demonstrations against British race track followers, many of whom were engaged on the German turf before the war began.

It had been feared the controversy over the shipments of munitions of war from the United States to nations hostile to Germany might result in some exhibitions of feeling against American trainers and jockeys, but two victories to the credit of Archibald, an American rider, seemed the most popular of the day.

Do you know the real clean kind of Boston Brown Bread? Get Black's baking and you shall have the answer. adv

Oswego's First Cinch to be Its Last

When Oswego High School meets Fulton team at Oswego tomorrow afternoon they will face an entirely different line up from that of the first game—the same faces perhaps, but players with a different spirit. In spite of the fact that Oswego won the first game, which was played here about two weeks ago, the local boys do not concede the Oswegonians fair victory as the opposing players employed unsportsmanlike methods several times during the contest. Wiggins, the Oswego captain, deliberately tripped Pullen while Markey was rounding third and a fist-fight was narrowly averted. One of Oswego's runs was corralled by a player who claimed that he had been hit by a pitched ball, whereas the spectators could plainly see that the ball never touched him.

The officiating at the game was not what it should have been in spite of the fact that a man who has in the past, umpired many league games, was handling the indicator. It is expected that the officiating in the first game will eclipse, by far, the handling of the game tomorrow, as the Oswego umpires are a particularly distasteful species to Fulton ball players.

O'Brien will pitch for Fulton and the rest of the line-up will be as follows: Bray, c.; Caffrey, 1b.; Barnes, 2b.; Wilcox or Martin, ss.; Keeler, 3b.; Pullen, lf.; D. O'Brien, cf.; Thompson, rf.

Do not let another day pass without trying some of the good things at Roberts and Woods' Fountain. adv

Game and Gun Club to Hold a Shoot

The Fulton Game and Gun Club will begin the work today of distributing a consignment of 12,000 trout which have been shipped by the State Game Commission. Charles Stewart and George Nichols have been appointed a committee to distribute this shipment which will be placed in streams near this city and throughout the county.

The local club has made no definite plans for the coming season but a meeting will be called in the near future at which time something in the nature of a club shoot and an affair of a social order will be decided upon. The club is still maintaining its traps at Stop 28 and many gunners are anticipating the opening of the trap-shooting season. The club now boasts more than 100 members.

ACCIDENT VICTIMS IMPROVE

Clinton Edgely, who was injured in a motorcycle accident last week and who has since been confined in the Lee Memorial hospital, has recovered sufficiently as to be able to talk with his friends for short periods and his rapid recovery is expected.

Pentus Ingersoll, the six-year-old boy, who was run over by a wagon a last Saturday and was taken to the hospital yesterday is improving slowly, but the exact extent of his injuries have not been determined as yet.

Steamer Rugs for cool evenings in the auto. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

F. H. S. Players Witnessed Relays

James Fairgrieve and Harold Caffrey of the class of 1915 of Fulton High school returned yesterday morning from a trip to New York city, Philadelphia and Princeton University lasting four days. The young men left this city Friday and went to Albany, thence to New York by the steamer C. W. Morse. They attended the relays in Philadelphia Saturday, which were interrupted by rain late in the afternoon. The Fultonians, however, managed to see the tennis matches between Williams and Church and some of the relays. While in Quakertown the young men were the guests of Thomas Johnson, an alumnus of Fulton High school who is taking a course in finance and commerce at the University of Pennsylvania.

On Sunday the young men went to Princeton University, at Princeton, in order to get definite information concerning the entrance requirements there as both expect to enter the arts course at Princeton next fall.

Suppertime comes, you're not ready for it? Then order from the grocer Black's fresh-every-afternoon rolls and buns.—adv.

FRESH VEGETABLES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

BICYCLES
THAT ARE GUARANTEED
at prices from $15.00 up. Every machine is up-to-the-minute.
Tires and Supplies
SOME GOOD SECOND-HAND WHEELS—CHEAP
BOGUE
SIXTY-ONE SOUTH FIRST STREET

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
"A Herald of Progress"
Volume 1, No. 137 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1915 | Price One Cent

Picture Taken From Cyrus Townsend Brady Story Is Under Ban

The first action of the Fulton Board of Moving Picture Censors was taken yesterday when notice was served on the Happy Hour Theatre by Irving Galusha, the chairman of the Board, that the picture "Hearts Adrift," featuring Mary Pickford, the celebrated movie star, which will be shown at the theatre today, must be shown to the Board of Censors before it could be screened publicly. The management of the theatre is indignant at the order, and Manager [illegible] stated that he would start civil action if the local board attempted to out the film.

According to reliable authority the picture has been passed upon by both the Pennsylvania and National Boards of Censorship. The story is from a novel of Cyrus Townsend Brady, "Sparks Fly Upward," and as Mr. Brady is a retired clergyman, the story is not expected to contain anything objectionable. The film has been shown here before and there were no exceptions taken to it. Miss Pickford does one dance which might be termed suggestive by one very critical, but during the dance Miss Pickford is far away from the camera.

The management of the theatre stated today that this move is only the first of the censorship board. The operator at the theatre, said this morning that Mr. Galusha, the chairman of the committee, has also taken exception to scenes where cigarette smoking is in evidence and that action would shortly be taken to "cut" these scenes. Drinking at dinners and in private homes as pictured in several famous films also comes under the ban of the chairman of the local board, and the board proposes to compel the theatres to omit these scenes.

It may not be possible for the theatre to show the picture to the censors before the matinee performance as the film is not scheduled to arrive here until 1.30 o'clock. In that case the afternoon show will have to be held up until the censors see the film, unless the board consents to view it with the audience.

The fact that Mr. Galusha was at one time the owner of a moving picture house here, and made no attempt to question films at that time, adds to the indignation of the theatre owners.

This morning the management of a thatre and the chairman of the Board of Miving Picture Censors had a warm argument regarding the activities of the new board. Many witnesses were present and the war of words attracted much attention.

It appears that one manager was visited last evening by Mr. [illegible] of the Board. Mr. Galusha annoyed the [illegible] and afterward in a conversation with the manager, Mr. Galusha stated that he did not approve of certain scenes which depicted men smoking cigarettes and also objected to scenes wherein toasts were drunk, and wine glasses were in evidence.

This morning the subject was taken up again and after the particular manager had listened to the different scenes which were to come under the ban, the manager said to Mr. Galusha, "When you were running a moving picture house and I was manager for you, you didn't care what pictures were shown."

Following the sensational happenings of the morning came the resignation of one member of Mayor Fox's censors, that of Mrs. Charles S. Robertson, who in the following terse manner informed the Mayor of her desire to be relieved of duty:

Fulton, N. Y., May 28, 1915.

"Hon. Frank E. Fox,
"Fulton, N. Y.

"Dear Sir:—I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Board of Moving Picture Censors.

"Sincerely,
"Mrs. Charles S. Robertson."

ROY MUST ANSWER FOR MISAPPROPRIATION

Little Miss Clara Monta goes to [illegible] but in the afternoon she earns [illegible] taking care [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] yesterday [illegible] Clara was wheeling the [illegible] down Cayuga st. accompanied by Marion, the daughter of [illegible] and Mrs. Fitzgerald of the [illegible] Army.

[illegible] had gone into The [illegible] about an hour previous and [illegible] was taking the baby up to his [illegible]. Before leaving the child the [illegible] put her pocketbook in the [illegible] carriage and the little one was [illegible] with it. In front of the Happy Hour theatre the baby leaned [illegible] of the carriage and dropped the pocketbook on the sidewalk.

Roy Hall enters the plot at this [illegible]. He saw the pocketbook and, [illegible] either little girl could pick it [illegible] appropriated it to his own [illegible] and neither threats nor supplication could make him give it up. Then [illegible] girls decided to go for the [illegible] [illegible] be called to account in City Court today.

[illegible]NDER CLUB HAD [illegible]HILLY OPENING DAY

The Pathfinder Boat Club opened the summer season with the first field day of the year this afternoon at the club grounds on the island south of the city. An auto bus service between the City Hall and the Club made trips at regular intervals thruout the afternoon and many members and invited guests made the trip in automobiles before lunch.

A team composed of married men of the club is trying conclusions with the single men this afternoon in a game of baseball and the tennis courts have been busy all day.

This evening a special dinner will be served under the supervision of thec lub steward, and reservations for 150 have been made. In spite of the cool weather the attendance this afternoon, when the field day program began, was much larger than the club officials had anticipated.

WEATHER FORECAST

[illegible]

TOO FEW TO ATTACK, TOO PROUD TO GIVE IN

London, May 28.—The British "Eyewitness" in a dispatch from Flanders says the Germans in the opposing trenches are growing weary of the war and are [illegible] to go home. The report tells of comparatively small actions in various parts of Flanders, and the writer says the German losses [illegible] have been very heavy.

"A building in La Bassee used by the Germans as a bathing establishment was hit recently by one of our howitzer shells while it was full of German officers," he relates. "Between twenty and thirty of them were killed or wounded.

"Not far from Ypres our anti-aircraft guns brought down a hostile aeroplane, which fell [illegible] on a parapet of the German trenches within sight of the French lines. Both the pilot and the observer must have been instantly killed. The French, noting that the falling machine was exciting considerable interest among the occupants of the enemy's works, trained machine guns on the spot and waited until a sufficient number of Germans had collected; then they opened fire on them."

Continuing the observer relates how a detachment of Germans, attempting to make use of their deadly gas at Ypres, were themselves suffocated by this gas after a French shell had burst the cylinder containing it.

The Germans are still extracting the utmost from the country they occupy. Mention is made of one incident in connection with the recent sporadic bombardment of Lens by the Allies.

"Six shells fell on the Lens station," the writer says, "and the town was fined 3,000 marks ($750) for each projectile, or a total of 18,000 marks ($4,500), part of which was distributed among the soldiers. The ground for the fine was the allegation that some of the inhabitants must have been in communication with the enemies of Germany, hence the bombardment.

"That some of the enemy at least are not enjoying themselves in Flanders is shown by the following message flung into the British trenches:

"'We are too few to attack, too many to retire and too proud to surrender; but we all want to go home.'

"A few days ago a kite was flown over our lines. On it was written:—'Please send this back when the wind is favorable. Wouldn't you like to come over here, as you have no more [illegible] left? Won't you give up soon? We do not like it any longer.'

"Similar overtures have been made at different points on our lines."

The only considerable advance by the British forces that the "Eyewitness" chronicles was on the evening of May 20, when they seized points to thhe northeast of the Festubert-La Quinque road, gaining ground a quarter of a mile deep and a half mile wide.

120,000 ITALIANS FACE 15-MILE AUSTRIAN FRONT

Paris, May 2j.—Driving the Austrian guard before them Italian armies crossed the Isonza early yesterday and have advanced to the vicinity of Malfalcone, a town on the Golf of Trieste, twenty miles from thec ity of Trieste. The river crossing was made after almost twenty-four hours of heavy artillery action during which the Austrians in the hills east of the Isonza suffered severely.

Further to the north the Italians attacked at several points along the Corinthian frontier and a battle of some importance is under way in the Carnik Alps in the region of Ploecken. West of the Praedid pass in Austria there is fighting of a serious character, but in the Adige valley little but skirmishes are reported.

In an official statement issued in Rome last night the Italian War Office said of the operations:

"On May 25, on the Tyrol-Trentino frontier, the Italian troops occupied the heights of Montbanno, from which point the enemy was forced to retreat, abandoning tents and material. The Italian artillery located Tonezzo and silenced the enemy's fire.

"In Carnia our success around Val Degano is confirmed, the Italians occupying Sasella and Prevola.

"In the Raocolano Valley our losses were four killed and one officer and ten men wounded. The enemy's losses were heavy.

"The general situation is entirely satisfactory.

The Italian forces which entered the Tyrol at Candino and the first army which captured Cormous have reconstructed the railway to Gorz, and now are marching on that city.

The Austrian position before Gorz is one of immense strength, and this fact explains in a measure the readiness of the Austrian commanders to withhold a major action until the Italian troops had advanced into territory [illegible] they could be [illegible] from commanding ground. The [illegible] occupied by the Austrians extends from Dornberg east of Gorz in a westerly direction toward Gradisca, and then in a southeasterly direction to Nabrisina. The entire ground covered between these points is marked by a high range of hills, 1,200 feet in altitude at places, with the Fsonzo River flowing along the base of these hills from Gradisca southward until it empties into the head of the Adroatic river far below Monpalerne.

Facing the Austrian position is an army of 120,000 Italian troops, massed on a frontage not more than fifteen miles in extent, with the left beyond Cormons and the right now resting near Mont[illegible] line running from Cormons to Cerrignano, thence to Terzo and on to the Adriatic, near Montfalcone. Between the Italian front and the Austrian position on the heights beyond the Isonzo heavy advance guard engagements are now taking place.

The striking feature of the engagement now pending is the comparatively narrow frontage on whichh the Italian troops are massed. From Comous on the north to Torzo on the south the distance does not exceed twelve miles, and from the extreme flanks north and south the distance covered by the Italian army of 120,000 men does not exceed fifteen miles. From Gorz to Nabrisina is a distance of about ten miles, and from Cormous, where the Italians are now in force, to Gorz, the distance is about seven miles. The heights of Nardisea command fully five miles of this intervening ground between Cormous and Gorz, and makes it of great importance that these heights be carried before any further advance is made on Gorz.

Upon the ability of the Austrians to hold the heights of Gradisca rests largely the fate of Trieste.

One Alderman's Vote Ties Up for One Year Falley Site Purchase

The meeting of the Common Council last night was short and to the point. The session did not consume over five minutes, but in that short time, one of the most agitated and important questions which has attracted the attention of the taxpayers for some time was disposed for for some months to come.

A large attendance was expected at the meeting which was called for the purpose of having the council vote on the question of a special election for the purchase of the Falley Seminary site as the location of a new high school. Only ten citizens were present including four newspaper representatives, as the meeting at the Oak st. school Tuesday evening evidently proved that the Second Ward would stand against an election.

A section of the city charter stipulates that a second election cannot be called within a year on any question which has been defeated unless the council votes unanimously to call the election. As Alderman Sullivan of the Second Ward has stated time and again that he would not vote for the election unless his constituents desired it, the defeat of the measure was a foregone conclusion.

After the Mayor had called the meeting to order, the City Clerk read the resolution introduced by Alderman Diston to the effect that an election should be called. A vote was promptly taken and five aldermen vote for the election while Sullivan voted against it.

Alderman Baker seconded Alderman Sullivan's motion to adjourn and the council will meet again next Tuesday night. At last night's meeting Alderman Sullivan produced another petition signed by 150 taxpayers of the West Side asking that the special election should be refused.

DAMAGE CASE DENIED RE-TRIAL

Miss Agnes Frawley Sued Railroad for Injury Received in a Fall

P. W. Cullinan, attorney for the O. & W. R. R., filed notice of appeal yesterday to the decision of Judge Wilson in City Court denying a new trial in the case of Miss Agnes Frawley vs. the O. and W. company. Miss Frawley sued the railroad for injuries alleged to have been received by falling from a train near the New York Central station. Thomas L. McKay represented her and she was awarded $500.

Mr. Cullinan has filed affidavits showing that the plaintiff had testified that she had never been in any accident and had never suffered any injury prior to the one sustained by the fall. Mr. Cullinan further states that the plaintiff had been in a previous accident and had recovered damages for a fall over a wire when the Broadway bridge was in the course of construction. At that time Miss Frawley brought action against the Cleveland Company through Frederick G. Spencer and recovered $75 damages.

Miss Frawley admits this suit in her answering affidavits but says she did not recall it when questioned and furthermore had recovered from the effects of the first accident before she fell from the train.

STORES HAVE RIGHT TO REMAIN OPEN LATER

The Retail Trade Division of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday morning telephoned all merchants who had signed the early closing agreement, asked them to express an opinion relative to the Saturday night closing. Some critirism of the hour had been received by members of the Division and it was thought best to consult the merchants directly interested. The answers to the queries revealed the fact that 10:30 p.m. was too early and with their consent the division now announces that the signers of the agreement will close not later than 11:00 p.m. Saturday nights. This does not mean that any of them will feel obligated to remain open until 11:00 p.m. it merely gives an opportunity to those whose bdsiness demands it to stay open until that hour.

CITY OFFICIALS GOING TO MAYORS' CONFERENCE

The Mayors' Conference which will be held in Troy June 1, 2, 3, will be attended by Mayor Fox and City Attorney Fanning of this city. It is expected that almost every city in the state will be represented at the conference, which will take up several matters of municipal interest.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

C. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879.

May 28, 1915

45 PHONE NEWS ITEMS 45

Opinions

And the Poor Man Pays

While relief projects for the members of the Danbury hatters' union are remote in prospective fulfillment, or decidedly misty, there is nothing either distant or vague in the expense and inconvenience to which the 185 workingmen directly concerned are being put.

Their homes are attached, their little savings are seized, and whatever recompense is ultimately made to them, whether by the national hatters' organization, the Federation of Labor, or both, for the present this Danbury group of wage-earners are like a forlorn hope, under close and heavy fire. Theirs is the anxiety, theirs the uncertainty, theirs the peril, theirs the worrying and the waiting, even if every cent they owe is finally paid for them by the bodies with which they are affiliated.

Any way this $285,000 judgment is discharged, the payment of it will come out of the poor man. Help by the national hatters' union, by the American Federation and other organizations, will simply distribute the burden. But even though the mulet be apportioned among so many that the weight on the individual is slight, nevertheless that tax, such as it is, will be felt by labor as a whole, and not by the few who led this particular company of workers into trouble.

It is well for labor to look with suspicion on advice whose consequence is likely to be costly litigation, and, as in this case, a lawsuit lost. An unsuccessful contest in court may be of as serious consequences for the laborer, as an ill-advised strike.—Buffalo Times.

Germany's Efficiency

Germany astonishes the world by her tremendous recuperative powers. When she started the war it was acknowledged that she had the greatest military machine that has ever been put together, but it was prophesied that if that machine could be stopped in its onrush toward Paris, it could be worn down and that time would fight in favor of the allies. Time does fight in favor of the allies, but not as rapidly as predicted. Germany was checked, but has held its own on the line it established, taking in nearly all of Belgium and a good portion of France, which it has successfully held. Then it could still send a mighty army against Russia, which has forced itself into Russian territory and prevented Russia from gaining any German territory. Having invading armies, its losses have been immense, and yet, by some magic its depleted ranks are always filled. Now, in answer to Italy's challenge, a new army springs up for that campaign alone, without depleting the armies facing the allies in France or the Russians in Galicia and along thel ong line of the German frontier. It is a marvelous exhibition of fighting power. Germany must have had, with those now present and acounted for, some 8,000,000 men in the field, and yet the streets of the German cities are still thronged with young men, trade goes on the same and the fields are cultivated and raising the usual crops, and factories are full of workmen turning out munitions of war. It is a wonderfully efficient country and, if it is wrong, as most of the world thinks it is, still the world cannot withhold its admiration for its marvelous efficiency.—Watertown Times.

A Present for Graduation

SILVER PENCILS
FANS
FOUNTAIN PENS
BRACELETS
RINGS
WATCHES

Useful Gifts which will be appreciated.

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

LET'S ASK 'EM

If a community would be representative of a high-grade citizenship it must begin, not with those who are full-fledged citizens today, but with those who are in the community's cradle—the schools.

Intelligent, enthusiastic citizenship is a matter of growth and training. It does not come on the stroke of 12 when a man reaches his twenty-first birthday. Ask the average young man or young woman twenty and a half years old to express an opinion regarding municipal affairs and the chances are one would be rewarded with a blank stare. It is then exceptional youth who is interested in the affairs of the city in which he lives, and why? Surely not because it is uninteresting. Indeed, a close student of municipal business affairs will often find stories that for breadth of imagination involved will exceed Anderson's own fairy tales, or an excitement equal to "Dick Dead Eye" adventures.

Fulton has not yet interested itself in that phase of community building which is citizenship building. To build citizenship is quite as important as to build business blocks. What is the cocoon when the moth has flown? What is a community without a public spirit?

Rev. M. G. Buck, who returned yesterday from Binghamton, remarked having seen an inspiring sight in that city.

The pupils of the city high school announced a public mass meeting to be held in the evening from the court house steps. Hundreds congregated and the thing the young people put before the meeting was that they desired members of the Binghamton school board, be elective rather than appointive. Then, too, they denounced the fact that as an apportionment had been voted into the taxes for the construction of a fire-escape on the high school building and as yet no fire-escape had been placed.

Think of a body of high school students discussing in the open these questions which they believed concerned them directly, and they themselves took up the issue in public with their own voices. Is not that a healthy sign of a coming citizenship which is quite capable of taking care of itself?

Do our high school boys and girls have any questions which concern them directly. What is their sentiment regarding a high school—no, not for themselves, but for those who follow after. Has their expression been asked publicly, if not, why not?

Let's make a beginning and ask 'em—as a starter you know.

COME ON, BOYS

If your business is bad, get down off the load and take a look. Find out where the fault lies. Remember, when you get down off the load, this helps some. You may find right in front of the left hind wheel there is a rock, the rock of indifference on the part of your organization.

You will never see this rock unless you get down off the load.

They probably saw you riding up front. You cannot say to good men. "Go on, boys and lick 'em." You must say, "Come on, my boys, and we will clean 'em up." You are the leader. Lead.—Silent Partner.

TWENY-EIGHT CASES LISTED FOR JUNE TERM

The Pulaski term of the County Criminal Court, which begins on June 7, will be noteworthy from the fact that twenty-eight cases are listed for trial. There are five indictments against attorney F. T. Cahill. Four of the indictments charge grand larceny and grow out of transactions with clients, the fifth is for delaying a client's suit, and the sixth robbery, first degree, resulting from a charge made by C. Owen Geer, president of the Oswego Mercantile Company, that Mr. Cahill and his brother, Martin Cahill, also indicted, forced him under threat to sign a satisfaction of judgment.

The other indictments that will be moved for trial follow:

George Callum, assault, second degree; John Abbott, corrupting the morals of a child; Lillian Garrison and Guy Crouse, violations of the penal code; Albert LaLonde, attempt to commit unnatural crime; Fred Rosa, attempt to commit burglary; William Lewis, burglary third degree and grand larceny; Merritt Miller, burglary third degree and grand larceny; James Trowbridge, violation liquor tax law; Frederick H. Van Dyne, perjury; Frederick H. Van-Dyne, attempt to commit bigamy; David McAuliffe, violation liquor tax law, two indictments; Earl Randall, Violation of liquor tax law; Hollister Bassinger, violation of liquor tax; Nelson Weiner, criminally receiving stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen; Martin Cahill, robbery, first degree; James Signorelli, violation of liquor tax law; Daniel Buckley, violation of liquor tax law; Peter C. Campbell and Fred Nelson, grand larceny second degree, two indictments, and conspiracy. These charges grow out of the sale of rags by Campbell, a New York dealer, to the Volney Paper Company, by which Nelson was employed.

Gasoline, Oils and Greases. Van Wagenen, Inc. adv

ANTIS PREPARE TO FIGHT ROOT

Their War May Be Directed Also to Defeating the Constitution

Albany, May 27.—Active steps to "protect the liquor traffic from the people," as the organization puts it, have been taken by the Anti-Saloon League of New York. This reform body is endeavoring to have certain amendments which it favors written into the new Constitution.

In the words of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, "any Constitution drafted by a Convention so completely in the hands of the 'reactionaries is bound to have strenuous opposition from many quarters in any event. If any attempt is made in the document to tie the hands of the people or their representatives on the liquor question, the Anti-Saloon League and allied temperance forces will accept the moral issue thereby raised and undertake to rally for the defeat of the entire document—not only the Christian temperance forces, but also the representatives of all social reform movements which will necessarily be sacrified in the effort to head off prohibition."

Recently the Anti-Saloon League addressed a letter to Senator Elihu Root, the presiding officer of the Constitutional Convention in which the ideals of that organization were expressed. The letter states that the liquor interests of the State have recently awakened to a realization that they are no longer safe and fear the passage of the Optional Prohibition Referendum bill of the League will result in banishing the saloon from practically the entire State except the larger cities.

"Those who are following the situation closely," continues the letter, "believe that a shrewd and desperate attempt will be made to slip something into the proposed Constitution which will weaken if not destroy the power of the legislature to give relief to the people from the insolence and tyranny of the liquor traffic."

This sentence of the letter is addressed personally to Chairman Root: "It is generally believed that you are opposed to prohibition. You voted in the United States Senate against the passage of the Web law designed to allow the States to enforce their own prohibition against invasion by liquor dealers from other states. It has been reported and believed by some, that brewers or other manufacturers of alcoholic liquor have been included among your clients."

In another paragraph of the letter it is pointed out that if Chairman Root should see fit to make it clear that he is not helping directly or indirectly to prevent the submission of proposed amendmnts to the people relative to the liquor question, it will be a source of great gratification to his many admirers "who desire that the Constitution shall be free from the taint of any sort of attempt to bolster up a vicious and harmful traffic which the American people are in process of pronouncing judgment of conviction against."

In order that its attitude might become as widespread as possible, the Anti-Saloon League has given considerable publicity to the letter it has sent to Cchairman Root. It has also made it plain that in the event that Chairman Root makes an explicit disclaimer, his word will be accepted; on the other hand his refusal will be accepted as the signal to get ready to defeat the entire Constitution if necessary.

The letter sent to Chairman Root bears the signature of William H. Anderson, State superintendent of the Anti-Saloon of New York.

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS

King Christian of Denmark, so runs an Associated Press dispatch from Copenhagen, will sign on June 5 which is the anniversary of the first constitution in 1849 the new constitution under which women will vote and hold office on equal terms with men.

Eight years ago women in Denmark could not even serve on a board of public charities, and now full suffrage is theirs. "For which happy result," the press report states, "the Danes can thank the war."

* * *

The Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor in session at Harrisburgh by a vote of more than three to one endorsed the woman suffrage amendment to the state constitution.

If the rank and file of labor vote in the same proportion at the polls next November, the end of the year will add Pennsylvania to the suffrage map.

* * *

A woman, equally with a man, is eligible to any office from President or Judge of the Supreme Court down, under the Constitution of the United States, according to a statment issued by Chief Justice Clark of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

* * *

In Milwaukee U. S. Judge Geier has handed down a decision that a wife cannot testify in a case against her husband under the Federal White Slave law unless the acts were subsequent to marriage.

In Tennessee the Legislature has passed a law permitting a wife to testify in a case against her husband in the criminal courts. Thus does the progress of the married woman toward full individual liberty haltingly make way.

* * *

Nearly a thousand copies of the Woman's Journal were sold on Boston Common at a recent band concert. From which the suffrage newsies concluded that, if suffrage failed in Massachusetts next November, it would not be because the public lacked interest.

* * *

"Do you men in New York stand for a little girl like that being heckled by that type of loafer?" said a man from equal suffrage Colorado to ex-Senator Platt at a New York street meeting about the Suffrage Van of the Women's Political Union.

And the result was that the ex-senator mounted the steps of the Van and gave a stirring speech himself for woman suffrage. Even so does the East take lessons in chivalry from the equal suffrage West.

DEATH IS PRETTY HARD IN ANY STONE QUARRY

Binghamton, May 28.—Death is never so hard as when it comes in a stone quarry, as any undertaker knows. So today when Isaac Rock slipped on some rock chips, fell down the face of a cliff and to some stone flagging and some blasted rock fell after him, those who reached him first knew that hope was slight.

"This comes of the idea that you can work your life out in a stone quarry and die a natural death," said Isaac to those about him. This has happened to me so often it has got to be a joke, but today I know that it is no joke. This is the stone business. This is quarrying. I wish I never heard of stone."

Within a few moments the nearest physician arrived at Mr. Rock's side.

"What is your name, doctor?" asked the patient, "you l ook familiar enough."

"Iam Dr. C. P. Granite," said the physician.

Isaac groaned, even as another carriage stopped and a physician jumped out.

"Who are you?" asked Isaac as Dr. Granite began to dress his injuries.

"I," said the newcomer, "am Dr. A. R. Boulder."

"Lord!" said Isaac.

"Can I live?" asked the patient, after a bit. "I feel pretty shaky."

"It's very doubtful, Mr. Rock," said Dr. Granite and Dr. Boulder, as they helped carry the patient across the quarry pit.

"All right, then," said Isaac. "Take me home and call up Elty Marble."

Elton Marble is the nearest undertaker. He has not yet been called.

Hand-embroidered articles for sale; also special orders done promptly. Mrs. Fred Ure, 721 Cayuga st. adv 137

Used Ford touring car for sale. Van Wagenen, Inc. adv.

THE QUIRK
Matinees, 5c
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.
CONTINUOUS — 2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY
THEDA BARA
in
"The Clemenceau Case"
in 6 Reels
From the Book by Alex. Dumas
CHARLES CHAPLIN
in
"Those Love Pangs"

SATURDAY
"THE RED CLUB"
A Story of Inexpressible Interest in Six Parts
and
CHARLES CHAPLIN
in
Essanay Two Reel Comedy
"THE TRAMP"

SUNDAY
"THE DERELICT" —Two part Drama
"HER OTHER SELF" —Two reel Drama
"CUPID PUTS ONE OVER" —Vitagraph Comedy

MONDAY
The Wonderful N. Y. Hippodrome Production
"AMERICA"— in Seven Parts

DON'T FAIL TO SEE
MARY PICKFORD
TODAY at the
HAPPY HOUR THEATRE
HER GREATEST FILM
HEARTS ADRIFT
300 SCENES
ADMISSION 10c
FIVE ACTS

"Autographic Kodaks"
Brownie Cameras
from....$1.25 to $12.00
Full line of
Eastman Supplies
Don't forget your Films for Decoration Day
Lasher's Book Store

BEAUTY IS COMPLETE
only when the teeth are perfect. One ugly or missing tooth will spoil one's whole appearance. There is no need for poor or ugly teeth..
OUR PAINLESS DENTAL WORK
makes the extracting or filling of a tooth no more annoying than sitting for your picture. Our moderate scale of charges makes it possible for everybody to have their teeth looked after as they should be. So don't delay. Come and have us look after yours.
Bring this ad. and get $1.00 worth of work Free.
DR. H. W. WHITNEY
123 Oneida St. Fulton, N.Y.

WRECKING CREWS IN BIG LEAGUES

Famous Combinations of Heavy Hitters Are Recalled.

DETROIT TIGERS LEAD NOW

In Cobb, Crawford and Veach Jennings Has the Greatest Trio of Pill Picklers in Game Today—Are Now Setting the League Afire.

Crawford, Cobb and "Peekaboo" Veach, the famous fence busting crew of the Detroit Tigers, are just tearing things loose this season. If they can maintain the pace all past records will be dimmed or totally eclipsed. Perhaps the greatest slugging trio the game ever had were Ed Delehanty, Sam Thompson and Larry Lajoie. These three were on the lineup of the Philadelphia Nationals from August of 1896 until midsummer of the following season and generally followed each other on the batting list.

Since 1907 Crawford and Cobb have formed the nucleus of the fence busting brigade, using in different seasons

Photos by American Press Association.

DETROIT'S GREAT OUTFIELD TRIO.

[Upper picture shows Crawford; on lower right, Veach; on left, Cobb.]

such swatsmen as Rossman, McIntyre, Veach, and they even used little Donie Bush as the third party one season. During the season of 1909 Cobb, Crawford and Bush made 546 of the 1,355 hits credited to the whole Detroit team. The best efforts of Crawford, Cobb & Co. were made during 1911 with J. Delehanty as filler in. This great trio made 649 base hits. The total number made by the team stood 1,546. There are just four records in the history of the game which excel the above mentioned record, and they were all made during the season of 1887, under the four strike rule.

One of the slugging combinations to make a record was "Tip" O'Neal, Robinson and Charlie Comiskey of the St. Louis Browns. In the season of 1887 these three made 700 hits. The best record ever made in this respect was created by Pet Browning, "Red" Mack and Hub Collins of the old Louisville club in 1887. They raised the St. Louis combination's mark by twenty points, making 720 hits, which is the record for all time. The old Baltimore team of 1895-6-7 had a great slugging combination in Keeler, Jennings and Kelly. The great trio of the Philadelphia Nationals from 1891 until 1895 were Delehanty, Thompson and Hamilton, and later Lajoie was added. They were wreckers of ball games, also of the hopes of many hurlers.

New York had three batsmen who made the welkin ring with their terrific batting from 1886 until 1890. The names of Roger Connor, Jim O'Rourke and Mike Tiernan were feared by all hurlers. Less than a dozen seasons ago Mike Donlin, Mertes and Browne were the slugging triplets.

Honus Wagner, Clarke and Leach were the cleanup crew for Pittsburgh for several seasons, with Beaumont helping out.

In the American league teams having a battery of heavy artillerists are scarce. The great trio of sluggers who carried the men of Mack on to many binations, and hurlers had good reason to quake when facing them. For four seasons this bunch have led all slugging trios in the American, but the Detroit three have held the honor in five different years, Crawford and Cobb always forming the main offensive force. Lajoie and Flick of the Clevelands, with a third party, were a big force in winning games for their team.

No Skiff Racing In England.

From the present indications skiff racing, which is a popular sport in England, will probably be abandoned this season, as at the annual meeting of the Skiff Racing association held in England recently it was decided to postpone the 1915 regatta.

Rough Sledding For Bedient In Feds.

Hugh Bedient, former Red Sox curver, is having a hard time of it in the Federal ranks.

WHEN CHANCE WOULD HAVE GIVEN EVERYTHING FOR A BASE HIT.

Frank Chance always was a hard loser, and Joe Tinker tells this one on him as an incident of the world's series in which the Athletics cleaned up the Cubs:

Chance was awfully blue after the loss of the third game. He went home with his head on his chest.

"When he reached his hotel he was a fit subject for the deaf and dumb asylum. Mrs. Chance tried in vain to cheer him up. She talked to him and conned him along, but Frank refused to be cheered. Finally in desperation Mrs. Chance in a tone that would have won the heart of a lion said to Frank:

"'Now, dear, don't take it so hard. Come on, cheer up. What if you do lose this series. Remember, dearie, you have me.'

"'Yes, I know I've got you,' said Chance in breaking his speechless spell, 'but there were spots in that game today when I would have traded you for a base hit.'"

SPEAKER IS HARDEST, SAYS TWIRLER STEEN

"Tris Speaker, the Boston Americans' star outfielder, is the hardest player in the American league for me to pitch to," confesses Bill Steen of Cleveland.

"He can hit anything I throw up to him. I simply can't fool him. I've tried everything in my pitching repertoire with Speaker up, but it has availed me nothing.

"He refuses to hit at balls inside, and when he gets one outside he slams it down the foul line at a mile a minute clip.

"It's easier for me to pitch to Baker and Collins than any of the other famous swatters.

"Crawford and Cobb are hard to fool. Both show their greatest weakness in going after slow balls."

There's a Reason For Everything.

"Wouldn't you try to get a divorce from a woman who abused you and neglected your home and thought more of her club than she did of you?" thundered the big man.

"I don't think I would," replied Henry Peck. "I am afraid Henrietta would not let me."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Coral Builders.

Coral reefs and islands are formed by the coral building polyp. These animals only live in clear water, the depth of which is not greater than twenty-five fathoms, and the temperature of which does not sink below 68 degrees F.

The Extreme Limit.

"How did your cake turn out, my dear?"

"Pretty badly, I fear. Even the children wouldn't have a second piece."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

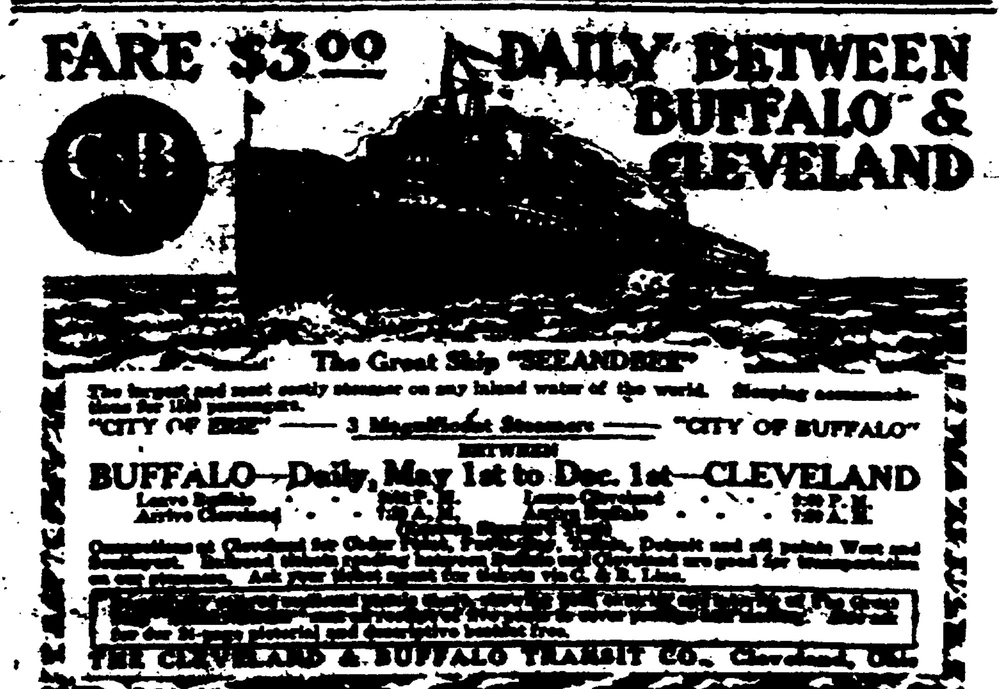
The Secret.

"This is very confidential, Marian."

"Yes, dear. I shall be most careful to whom I repeat it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

He who did well in war just earns the right to begin doing well in peace.—Browning.

Black's Cookies tickle the palates of old and young, because they are right. adv.



JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY of Denver, Colo., is coming to Chautauqua to represent the cause of the boy accused of crime. He is called "The Kids' Jedge" because of his long and faithful service as the head of the juvenile court of Denver. Judge Lindsey speaks in conversational style and delivers a story of most thrilling and gripping interest from first to last.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.

Results Yesterday

Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburgh, 0.
St. Louis, 6; New York, 5.
Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 5.
Cincinnati, 6; Boston, 0.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	19	11	.633
Chicago	20	14	.588
Brooklyn	16	15	.516
St. Louis	17	17	.500
Pittsburgh	15	17	.469
Boston	15	17	.469
Cincinnati	13	17	.433
New York	11	18	[illegible]

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.

Results Yesterday

Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 8.
Chicago, 8; New York, 2.
Washington, 8; Detroit, 2.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	25	12	.676
Detroit	23	14	.622
New York	17	15	.531
Boston	13	14	.481
Washington	15	17	.469
Cleveland	14	19	.424
St. Louis	14	20	.412
Philadelphia	12	22	.353

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.
Baltimore at Kansas City.
Newark at Chicago.

Results Yesterday

Buffalo, 9; Pittsburgh, 6.
Other games postponed, rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	21	14	.600
Pittsburgh	21	15	.583
Pittsburgh	21	14	.600
Kansas City	19	14	.576
Newark	19	16	.543
Brooklyn	17	16	.515
St. Louis	15	16	.484
Baltimore	13	21	.382
Buffalo	11	24	.314

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Providence at Montreal.
Newark at Buffalo.
Jersey City at Toronto.
Richmond at Rochester.

Results Yesterday

Rochehster, 7; Richmond, 6.
Buffalo, 9; Newark, 3.
Toronto, 6; Jersey City, 3.
Providence-Montreal; cold weather

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	11	7	.611
Rochester	13	9	.591
Richmond	14	10	.583
Montreal	13	11	.542
Providence	11	11	.500
Newark	9	11	.450
Jersey City	8	13	.409
Toronto	8	16	.333

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Wilkesbarre at Syracuse.
Binghamton at Albany.
Elmira at Troy.
Scranton at Utica.

Results Yesterday

Syracuse, 13; Wilkesbarre, 2.
Utica, 7; Scranton, 1.
Troy, 8; Elmira, 5.
Binghamton, 4; Albany, 4 (14 innigs; darkness).

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Troy	11	5	.688
Binghamton	9	7	.563
Utica	9	7	.563
Scranton	7	7	.500
Elmira	9	9	.500
Wilkesbarre	8	9	.471
Albany	7	8	.467
Syracuse	4	12	.250

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

At St. Paul	R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	6	13	2
St. Paul	2	8	1
At Milwaukee—	**R.**	**H.**	**E.**
Louisville	4	8	3
Minneapolis	2	7	3

Columbus-Milwaukee game postponed—cold weather.

Cleveland-Kansas City game postponed—wet grounds.

ANDREWS WANTS TO HAVE NATIONAL BOXING BOARD

There is in the course of organization an association that may become the greatest factor for the regulation of boxing in the United States.

This is the national boxing association which is being promoted by Tom Andrews, in connection with several of the leading boxing promoters in New York.

The national association is to be patterned something after the Amateur Athletic Association, and to rule and control all clubs, all boxers and to govern all championships.

Such an organization is held to be absolutely necessary to check the greed of fighters.

A meeting has been arranged to be held either in Chicago or New York in late June.

The heads of representative boxing clubs in every city where boxing is permitted will be asked to attend the meeting.

The objects as announced are:

First—To establish and maintain a scale of weights for the various classes of boxers.

Second—To establish a uniform set of rules to apply to all matches.

Third—To draft laws governing the holding of the title bouts and setting a limit on the time any titleholder may remain "champion" without fighting.

Fourth—To adopt rules to protect promoters from grasping managers.

A good pair of auto gloves or a good duster, $1.00. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

CHASE'S WRONG ARM.

Harry Tuthill, conditioner, tells this story on Hal Chase and the colored trainer of the Chicago White Sox.

Says he:

"A day or so after Chase joined the Sox, back in 1913, he went into the clubhouse with a complaint about the soreness in his throwing arm. Doc, the Sox trainer, bustled around, got his valise containing liniment and bandages and asked Chase to sit down on one of the rubbing boards.

"Chase followed instructions and Doc, being very gentle with such a prize player, took the right arm carefully in one hand and massaged it for fully half an hour.

"Then, stepping back, he grinned and asked:

"'Theah you are, Mistah Chase. How does that feel?'

"Chase started to laugh. Then noting the bewildered look on the trainer's face, he said:

"'It feels great, Doc, but I'm left handed.'"

YANKS ARE MAKING A GREAT SHOWING

These New York Yankees continue to do the unexpected and are playing great ball. Let that team continue to show its present pace, and the chances are that the new owners will get back the first year a great part of the money they paid for the club.

That New York club will draw splendidly at home and on the road, but in New York is where it will get the best returns, for with the Giants away to a bad start the fans of the big city are sure to turn to the Yankees because they are playing on the Polo grounds.

Bill Donovan already has made a success of his regime if he does not do anything more. He has his players hustling and got them away to a flying start. He has been responsible for the existence of more interest in the American league team in New York than ever before.

A SETBACK FOR WALSH.

Chicago Pitcher Contracts Grip, Which May Put Him Out of Running.

It now looks as if Ed Walsh's days as a major league pitcher are about over. For the past two months in Los Angeles, Cal., the Chicago White Sox hurler has been preparing to get back into shape to take his turn on the slab. In practice he showed some of the

Photo by American Press Association.

ED WALSH, CHICAGO AMERICAN VETERAN PITCHER.

form that made him famous, but recently a severe case of grip put him out of the running. And it appears as if his "comeback" stunt has been put into the indefinite future.

Walsh's physician predicts it will be several weeks, if not months, before he will again be in condition. A year ago Walsh's arm went back on him. In his day he was considered one of the greatest pitchers that ever hurled a ball.

PHONOGRAPH FOR ATHLETES.

Indiana University Coach Adds Novel Features to Training.

In addition to moving pictures Coach C. C. Childs of the football and track squads of Indiana university has adopted the phonograph as an aid in developing athletes. The coach has had a phonograph installed in the track oval and the football and track men are to be put through their paces to the accompaniment of the latest dance music. The music, it is said, is of great aid to the hurdlers in regulating their stride.

Coach Childs says he has a number of other innovations which he will introduce later as the season advances. He has been using moving pictures of football games of last season to illustrate the methods of attack and defense as the first course in spring training.

Broken Noses Seem a Fashion.

Broken noses are all the go in the major leagues this season. [illegible] Petty Perritt and Charlie [illegible] are on the hospital list. They all came in a different way.

HEAVY BURDEN

Leader of Giants No Longer Idol of Gotham Fans.

TEAM'S SHOWING THE CAUSE

New Yorkers Are Beginning to Question His Superlative Qualities and to Demand That He Deliver the Goods. Club Has Too Many Vets.

New York fandom seems to have turned against the Giants and transferred its affections to "Wild Bill" Donovan's Yankee outfit, which has been going at a lively clip recently.

John McGraw is no longer the popular idol he was in his pennant winning days, when he could do no wrong, but was lauded throughout the east as the world's greatest diamond leader. His friends are beginning to question his superlative qualities and to demand that he deliver the goods.

He gave them further cause for complaint in his silly attempt to get Kauff away from the Federal league, one of the rawest and most amateurish tricks the wily Gotham leader ever tried. He has put over a few good ones in his day, but he must have thought the baseball powers had taken leave of their senses when he tried to force Kauff down organized baseball's throat.

This spring has demonstrated that McGraw is no better loser than any other manager. He was a mighty good winner. He stood out fine when things were coming his way and when he had nothing whatever to worry about except the division of world's series receipts. But the tide has turned, and McGraw is now feeling the sting of remarks which have not for years been hurled his way. And he is not accepting the situation with good grace. He is falling back on stereotyped old alibis, which he would not have thought of when his team was a topnotcher.

McGraw's veteran players have gone back. They do not act like the same players who helped him win championships. When he was on the top wave of prosperity it was a favorite saying of New Yorkers, "McGraw is the team." But evidently McGraw was not the team. The men under him did their work well. When they were no longer able to deliver the goods McGraw's reputation suffered, just as much as that of the men under him.

In former years any move made by the Giant manager was accepted as the only thing to do. Now he is being scored for allowing players to escape who are doing good work on other teams, either in the big show or in the minors. In some cases McGraw could not help himself in these moves, as he was forced to get down to the twenty-one player limit, and men he might have let out otherwise were protected by long term contracts, which made solid their positions, even though they could not deliver the goods.

McGRAW WANTED TO KILL THE MAN

John McGraw, manager of the Giants, was standing in the Imperial glowering out at the weather. He was sore about it. Three games in a row had been postponed and his ball club needed work. No wonder he was sore and no wonder he was speaking about the rain with sharp words.

In the door came a plump optimist—one of thek ind that causes the rest of the world to become pessimistic. Beaming, he walked over to the scowling McGraw and slapped him on the shoulder.

"Never mind," cooed the optimist, "into each life some rain must fall. Some days must be dark and dreary.

Friends seized McGraw before he could fire.

Automobile tires at special prices. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

Steer this way for the Insurance that spells peace of mind—our Automobile Accident and Liability Insurance.

The accident that generally occurs is the unavoidable one—but that does not stop the "hold up" suit that costs money to defend against—BUT our insurance protects you against property and personal damages and the company fights the case.

See us today for rates.

DAVID & MASON AGENCY

35 N. FIRST STREET

Spring White Sale

FOR THE NEXT FIFTEEN DAYS

An Excellent Opportunity to Meet Summer Needs at Very Small Cost

Special line of White Goods, suitable for Children's Dresses to be sold at .... **10c and 12 1-2 yd.**
A Beautiful line of White Goods for .. **20c and 25c yd.**
Piques and Voiles, Flaxons, Crepes, all the new weaves, greatly reduced.
Special line Hamburgs .... **7c and 10c yd.**
Special line All-Over Hamburgs, were 39c, now .. **25c yd.**
69c Wide Hamburg Flouncing .... **39c yd.**
$1 Wide Hamburg Flouncing .... **69c yd.**
27in. Hamburgh Edge .... **25c yd.**

Full line White Dresses for Children and Ladies, all sizes, attractive prices.
$1.00 White Waists for .... **59c yd.**
New, Fresh Up-to-the-Minute Waists for **$1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00**
Ladies' Wash Dresses, were $1.00 and $1.25 each, for **82c**
A good assortment of Muslin, Madras and Scrim Curtain Materials at Special Prices.

Buy Table Linen and Towling Now and Save Money

59c Table Linen for **49c**
75c Table Linen for **65c**
89c Table Linen for **75c**
$1.00 Table Linen for **89c**
$1.25 Table Linen for **98c**

Investigate these Goods and Prices if you are in need

Double votes given on the Contest during this Sale but not on due bills

W. H. PATTERSON
Oneida Street, Fulton, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE

Plans Completed for the State Convention Next Week Tuesday

The 20th annual meeting of the New York State Council Knights of Columbus will be held in Columbus Institute, Poughkeepsie, beginning June 1, and continuing for three days. Monday night, May 31, arrangements have been made for a monster parade to be held prior to the opening of the convention. Councils from this section will be well represented ann at the conclusion of the parade a demonstration will be held in Columbus Institute at which Hon. Bourke Cockrane will be the principal speaker.

The convention will be opened by John J. Mylod, chairman of the local committee of arrangements, who will welcome the delegates on behalf of the citizens of Poughkeepsie and State Deputy William P. Larkin will respond for the visitors. The Long Island delegation, which includes the oBrough of Brooklyn, will have headquarters at the Nelson House.

Among those who will be present as delegates are Rev. Francis J. Sullivan, a chaplain of the fire department, New York; Congressman Danjel J. Griffin of Brooklyn, Magistrate Henry W. Herbert of Manhattan, James E. Finegan of Brooklyn, Cabot Ward, park commissioner of New York; Dr. J. F. Gaffney, Amsterdam; Dr. John H. Hurley, Little Falls; Frank W. Smith, chief clerk, court of special sessions, New York; Thomas F. Hennessy, mayor of Oswego; P. J. Tierney, city judge of Plattsburgh; Dr. F. M. Mone of Ithaca; William J. Dolan, Far Rockaway; D. V. McNamee, county judge of Hudson; Senator Bernard M. Patten, Queens; Dr. R. A. Heene, of Hudson Falls; Magistrate James J. Conway, Queens; Dr. John G. Coyle, of Manhattan; William J. Duffy, president National Bank of Highland Falls; Fred J. Shiede, supervisor, Suffolk county; Judge John F. Kelly of Kings Park; J. David Enwright, Syracuse.

The arrangements for the convention are in the hands of Bernard H. Fee, of Far Rockaway, state secretary.

The present officers of the society are: State deputy, William P. Larkin, Manhattan; state secretary, Bernard H. Fee, Far Rockaway; state treasurer, William E. Carney, Philmont; State advocate; J. J. Butler, Carthage; state warden, John F. Kelly, Brooklyn; state chaplain, Rev. F. J. Sullivan, Manhattan.

MASSENA MAKES BUTTER FOR UNCLE'S JACKIES

Massena, May 28.—The Diamond Creamery Co. of this village commenced filling an order for 110,000 pounds of butter for the United States navy, this being the third order this company has filled for the navy during the past five years.

Thomas Cornelinson, of the U. S. agricultural department, of Washington, is here for a few days, and Inspector N. J. Wells will remain here until the shipment is complete, which will take until some time in August, from 2,500 to 2,700 pounds being turned out every day.

The plant of this company was chosen for this work on account of its excellent equipment and cleanliness, and the butter for the navy must score at least 95 per cent., be made while the cattle are eating grass and only sweet cream can be used.

The cream must be taken from fresh milk and skimmed at once. It is then cooled to 46 degrees, until taken to the churning room, and there it is heated to 150 degrees, and is kept at that heat 20 minutes, that it may be perfectly pasteurized. It is cooled again to 46 and remains at that temperature for two hours before churning.

The salting is another particular feature, for it must not contain less than 2½ per cent. nor more than 3¼ per cent. and as for moisture, it must not contain more than 13 per cent. of water.

Every precaution is used all the way through the process and the butter is finally packed in five-pound tns, which are hermetically sealed and labeled to show the net weight, maker's name and date.

The cans are packed in crates and shipped by the carload to the Merchant's Refrigerating Cold Storage Co. at Jersey City, where the butter is distributed to the war vessels on orders from the navy department.

DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, May 28.—Delegations from a number of civic organizations of New York city, including the Proportional Representation League, will attend the hearing to be given by the committee on Suffrage of the Constitutional Convention on the proposed amendment by Delegate Seth Low on Wednesday, June 2. The amendment in question seeks to permit the election of all deliberate bodies in New York State by the system known as proportional representation.

The Low amendment as presented, follows:

The legislature may provide that the election of the members of the legislature, either or both houses, or of a Constitutional Convention hereafter to be held, or of any elective body or board of thhe State, or of any political subdivision thereof, shall be by any plan embodying the principle known as proportional representation and may provide for preferential voting for the election of any officeholder to be chosen by the electors of the whohle State, or of any political subdivision thereof, anything in this Constitution to be contrary notwithsanding.

The Proportional Representation League, of which Hon. William D. Foulke is president, advocates that every party or proup of voters shall be represented in law making bodies in exact proportion to their votes; thus making such assemblies practically ac ondensation of the whole voting population. Every method provides each party or group elect as many representatives as they have quotas of votes; a quota being found by dividing the whole number of votes cast for all candidates by the number of legislators, preferably seven or more to be chosen in each district. Each voter may vote forbut one candidate. The difference between the several methods applies only to the rule for transferring surplus and other non-effective votes received by a candidate.

Real representation cannot be secured, advocates of the Low proposed amendment maintain unless these rules are followed:

Secure in assemblies a fair and just representation of all political parties or temporary groups of voters according to their true numerical strength, so that no party or group shall have more nor fewer representatives than it ought.

Provide as nearly as possible that the vote of every voter shall actually count in the election of a representative, so that no votes shall be cast fruitlessly or be wasted, and that every voter shall be represented by a representative for whom he has voted.

It is held further that until such representation is provided, "legislative and ordinance making bodies will rank no higher than they do now in the respect of the people; Constitutional Conventions and even legislative bodies themselves under stress of public opinion, will go on providing for so-called Czar executive, officials and commissions which actually discharge legislative functions."

Hon. John H. Finley, State commissioner of Education is an advocate of the Low proposed amendment as are Prof. Eelix Adler, Prof. Charles A. Beard, Richard S. Childs, Harold J. Howland, Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, Dr. Albert Shaw, Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, J. DeLancy Verplanck and Prof. J. Salwyn Schapiro and others are all members of Proportional Representational League of New York State.

AMENDMENT URGES ROTATION IN COURTS

Albany, May 26.—In the hope that it may bring about a reform in the Supreme Court bench of New York city, a proposed amendment was introduced in the Constitutional Convention today by Isaac Sargeut, of Brooklyn, providing for rotation of justices of the Supreme Court.

The proposal provides that assignments of justices to hold trial and special terms shall hereafter be made by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and the presiding justices of the judicial departments convened for the purpose. So far as practical, these assignments shall be arranged so that each justice shall hold court in as many separate districts as practicable throughout the year.

"There is no reason why justices of the Supreme Court should not rotate," said Mr. Sargent tonight. "The Federal judges rotate and so do police magistrates in New York city. The system has been found not only to be workable, but conducive to a better administration of justiee. If the Supreme Court justices rotated, there would be no grounds for the scandalous charges that a patronage trust exists among certain New York city justices who have been accused of bestowing refereeships and receiverships on political favorites."

Men's Spring Suits Unequaled Values

$15

A STRONG STATEMENT

one that we make only after months and months of investigation. Men's and young men's clothing at $15.00 is the backbone of the business in this store. It's our specialty and we bend every effort day in and day out, toward giving a man a better suit at $15—than he can get anywhere else at that figure.

Suits at $15 are ready. If you are going to need one better get it now while assortments are complete.

STRAW HATS—all the new styles .... $1.00 to $3.00
SHIRTS—many new patterns .... $1.00 to $1.50
B.V.D.—Porous Knit and Union Suits $1.00
UNION SUITS for boys .... 25c & 50c
NEW BLOUSES for boys .... 25c, 50c & $1.00

S. LIPSKY & SON
"The Store That Makes Good!"
27 FIRST STREET FULTON, N. Y.

DUMAS, AUTHOR AND GENIUS, AN IDOL

Alexandre Dumas, the son of the celebrated author of "Three Muskateers," is a world-famed genius. Like his father he was a prolific writer and practically everything that he penned was eagerly sought after by an international public. His nobels, plays and poems have been translated into every civilized language on the face of the earth. He was the idol of Parisian society and the intimate knowledge of life in the French capital which he thus gained is reflected brilliantly in his works.

"Camille," the earliest of his works to create a profound sensation, was published when Dumas was hardly out of his teens.

"The Clemenceau Case" is, as Dumas himself said, "a work that thrashes society with a living whip."

"In it," he continued, "I have tried to paint in the most vivid colors possible the lengths to which a woman of the pantherish nature of Iza will go when her instincts lead her. The character of Pierre Clemenceau is based upon real life. I have described in detail some scenes for which I have been unjustly criticized, but my reason for doing so was to disclose the three vices which were to ruin first Pierre and then Iza, namely, Immodesty, Ingratitude and Sensuality. Iza, at the beginning of the book, is a woman who is unfaithful in mind, only, but nevertheless she is unfaithful. Each one of the pages that I have penned and you have read has detached itself from me as if it were a particle of the events which I have narrated. I have tried to show that there is a divine Being who punishes indulgence and rewards the good and true. If I have succeeded in pointing out this in 'The Clemenceau Case' I shall have gained my end."

HUNTER BETTS EXPECTS TO BE REAPPOINTED

Masons in the Twenty-fifth Masonic District are looking forward to the reappointment in a very short while of Hunter Betts of Phoenix as district deputy.

You can get Black's baked products at the right hour for meals. They are at your grocer's, fresh every afternoon. adv.

Wall Paper

10% Discount on all CASH PURCHASES

To-morrow, May 29

Hulett-Taft Co.
2[illegible]8 Oneida Street

FRESH STRAWBERRIES EVERY DAY

at LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

WITH A BOTTLE OF
WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE
"The National Drink"
and a quart of
Our Pure, Wholesome Ice Cream
Your
Decoration Day Dinner
Will be Complete
Phone your Order to Us—Phone 308
ANDRIANOS BROS.
28 South First Street Fulton, N. Y.

SUNDAY FUND $26,000

Paterson, N. J., May 27.—The total offering received by Billy Sunday for his seven weeks' campaign in the city was more than $26,000, according to the official announcement made today. This includes a $500 check from Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation and $1,000 given by Mrs. Garret A. Hobart.

The big tabernacle will be sold at auction Thursday afternoon. At the same time furniture valued at $1,000 bought for use in the house the Sunday party used here will be sold at auction. So will the house itself, which is the residence of O. W. Shelley, a retired contractor.

Another feature of the sale will be the auctioning of a supply of lost articles found in the tabernacle and unclaimed.

CONGRESSMAN MOTT TO MAKE SPEECHES

"The Naval Militia and Its Relation to the Federal Government," is the subject assigned to Congressman Mott at the second annual dinner of the Western Naval Reserve at Hotel Leroy, on June 18. The congressman will also address the alumni of the Lowville high school on June 19 upon "Federal Aid to Agriculture."

Steamer Rugs for cool evenings in the auto. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

FITTED IN 30 DAYS
APPROVED BY
ROBERTS & WOOD

100% Efficiency

The Result of Using

Miscellaneous Want Column

in

The Evening Times

PRICES:

1 Word 1 Time 1c
1 Word 3 Times 2c
1 Word 6 Times 3c
Minimum Charge 10 Cents

WEDDING GIFTS

FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE

Community Silver and Rogers Bros. 1847
Cut Glass, Jewelry

GRADUATION PRESENTS

Waltham, Elgin, Rockford and Hamilton Watches

Toilet Articles, Fountain Pens and Diamonds at SPECIAL PRICES

GET OUR PRICES AND SAVE MONEY

J. F. BROWN
7 FIRST STREET

THE CITY MARKET IS THE PLACE
FOR FRESH MEATS AND VEGETABLES
of all kinds
H. C. DANN
QUICK DELIVERY Phone 42

GERMS IN TEETH

The Toothbrush Army Killed Microbes; Children to Be Healthier

New York May 28.—After a week of preliminary skirmishing the final assault on the deadly germ found in the teeth of the elementary school children of New York was made today. Officially, this was Toothbrush Day.

In all the city's elementary schools this week the children have drilled and maneuvered in pantomime against the time when, with real brushes, they could chase the lactic acid germ off the field with a vengeance. This morning all the children who didn't forget had their brushes with them in the classroom, and, with paper cups full of water as an aid, go through the actual process of cleaning their teeth. Many of the teachers instructed their classes in the making of the cups from a square piece of heavy paper as well as in the motions of brushing the teeth.

Not only have the teachers led the class drills, but they have also given talks on hygiene and the effect of bad teeth on general health.

Lectures and Movies Used

Trained lecturers have been heard in many of the schols, and in assemblies and the meetings of parents' associations lantern slides and motion pictures have been sh[illegible] to emphasize the inroads a s[illegible] germ can make in a defective t[illegible].

The children have [illegible] told where they can go to have their teeth attended to without charge, and pamphlets designed for their parents' eyes have been sent home to follow up the school work.

Every class was reviewed as field tactics are practiced, and the best brushers from each school were sent to the front, which means simply to Central Park, or Prospect Park in Brooklyn, where other brilliant brushers of incisors, bicuspids and molars were met.

The most accomplished jousters in this tournament of the toothbrush will be awarded prizes by Board of Health officials, who have take a great interest in the otthbrush campaign.

Moving picture cameras have caught up with the advance guard, and in the biggest motion picture house in town there was shown a class of girls on the roof of one of the schools brushinb their teeth rhythmically, as if to music.

The toothbrush week idea, brouphť to a focus by Dr. C. Ward Crampton, head of the department of physical training in the public schools, is an outgrowth of a movement started years ago by the oBard of Health, part of which are free dental clinics in all five boroughs.

FINED $20.00

Italian Was Arrested for Carrying Gun Without Securing Permit

Antonio Canbotta, the Italian who was arrested Wednesday night charged with a violation of the Sullivan law was fined $20 yesterday afternoon in City Court by Judge Herbert J. Wilson. Canbotta entered a plea of guilty but stated that he was carrying the gun for his own protection as several of his enemies had threatened to "get him."

The trial disclosed the fact that there are many gun-men in the Italian colony here and a close watch will be kept in the future by the police in that section. Wednesday night, Chief [illegible]yer and Officers Hartigan and Brown arrived on the scene just as a crowd had gathered in North 1st st. and a fight between two notorious Italians and two Americans was imminent. The police, probably averted some gun-play by their prompt action.

400 SHIRT WAISTS

Values 50c, 75c and $1.00

On Sale Saturday Morning, 9 a.m.

at 36c

A special purchase we were fortunate in making for the benefit of our patrons. All sizes in the lot from 32 to 44. Every waist fresh and clean and just from the hands of the best manufacturers.

$22.50 and $20.00 Tailor-Made Women's and Misses' Suits at $13.88

Unrestricted choice of any of our best suits selling up to $22.50. An unusual opportunity to buy a high grade suit for the price of our lowest priced ones.

$15.00 Suits at $9.98. $12.50 Suits at $6.98

Just the kind of a garment for Decoration Day.

New Millinery for Decoration Day

A lot we bought for the benefit of those who wear a sun hat for Decoration Day.

$2.50 new genuine Panama Hats at $1.25
$1.50 Ladies' Panamaette Hats, ready to wear just the hat for an outing, at 79c

Decorate Your Home or Porch with a New Flag

Small flags on staff at 2 for 5c
Large size with gilt spear 5c
Large size with gilt spear at 10c
Value $1.50 at 98c
Value $1.75 at $1.25

Guaranteed fast colors.

Children's Wear for Decoration Day

Girls' Trimmed Hats at $1.50
Girls' $3 to $5 Trimmed Hats $1.98
Girls' Dresses at .... 98c to $1.50

Two Special Lots Offered at a Great Saving
Fine White Dresses for Juniors and Misses from .... $1.98 to $7.50

GIRLS' COATS
selling from $1.50 to $5.98, all at 20 per cent. discount for one week only.

Hair Ribbons, Gloves, Windsor Ties, Hosiery Underwear, Etc.
for girls of all ages, all reasonably priced to gain your confidence.

Shirt Waists for Decoration Day

$1.00 White Waists, all new styles, at 79c
$1.50 lot of Fine White Silk and Voile Waists at 98c

Assorted lot $2.50, $3, $4 and $5 Silk Waists at $1.19
In odd sizes only
$2.50 Newest Silk and Crepe de Chene Waists at $1.98

Let us fit you out for Decoration Day with a New Parasol, Umbrella, Gloves, Petticoat, Muslin Underwear, Veil, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Collar, Trunk, Suit Case, Bag, or any other article you may need. We will surely gain your confidence by our reasonable prices and honorable business methods.

Why Trade Elsewhere, and Pay More, when you can Buy It For Less at

M. KATZ & CO.'S
Department Store
63-65 FIRST STREET FULTON, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE

No miscellaneous Want Ads. will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

In order that display advertising may secure preferred position copy must reach this office not later than 9 a.m. on day on which service is to be rendered.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st.

Upper Flat—Moderate rent, 214 Walradt st. 6 rooms and all modern cnoveniences. H. L. Crandall, Phone 2520. tf.

Barber Shop—For sale, on account of illness. Inquire of J. H. Satterlee, 209 East Broadway. 137

To Rent—House, at 216 S. 3d st. Inquire D. C. Draper, 416 Rochester st. 139

Teamster Wanted—Steady position for first class man. J. W. Pratt, 177 S. 1st st. Phone 56 or 5125. tf

$75.00 Takes runabout, just overhauled and in good running condition. E. D. Parke, 29 S. 2d. 137

To Rent—Furnished rooms. 210 Cayuga st. 139

We are Agents for
CHASE & SANBORN'S
Fine Teas and Coffees
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida St. Hello 75

SCHOOL MONEY TO COME NEXT WEEK

County Treasurer Herman W. Kandt is in receipt of information from Hiram C. Case, chief of the Statisitcs Division of the University of New York, in which that official states the reason why the public money has not been paid. Mr. Case authorizes Mr. Kandt to announce that there were not sufficient funds appropriated by the legislature of 1914 to meet payments. The department was obliged to wait until Governor Whitman signed the supply bill, which he did on Monday. On that date a warrant for the school money was placed in the comptroller's hands for the payment of school money, and County Treasurer Kandt is looking for the arrival of the check next Tuesday.

PARISH GETTING READY FOR POMONA GRANGE

W. H. Vary of Watertown, Master of the Grange, will open the quarterly session of the Oswego County Pomona Tuesday, June 8th. He will be the principal speaker at that session.

The entertainment committee of Parish Grange is making extensive preparations for the gathering. The morning session will open at 10 o'clock in the fourth degree. Joseph West will deliver the address of welcome and the response will be given by J. H. Mace of Volney, master of Pomona Grange. After the opening exercises will come a business session.

PATROL BOX LIGHTS DO NOT WORK WELL

At the next meeting of the Fire and Police Board it is quite likely that the patrol box lighting system will come in for some warm criticism. At the present time trouble develops almost every night in some of the boxes and the lamps do not light. Last night box 4 was out of order and repeated calls for the officer along that beat were of no avail. The system has been repaired several times but attempts to put it into steady working order have thus far been fruitless.

FULTON MAN WANTS PAPERS

Justice Hubbs will hold in Oswego on June 19 a naturalization term of the Supreme Court when John Wallace of this city will get his fourth hearing; Pietro Rodriguez, Oswego, third hearing; Charles Fred Chubb, Michael Kopenekas, Fulton; John Tobolka, Santoro Picone, Alfred Percy Wise, John Musico, Andrew Kaziski, Luigi Richi, Oswego.

Black's W[illegible] Bre[illegible] sold by all grocers. [illegible] is in demand [illegible] everybody. adv.

PATHFINDER COMPANY BEGINS ROAD WORK

The Pathfinder Construction Company of this city, has been busy this week removing machinery from cars at Antwerp, where the company has a contract to pave with brick a street in that city. Real work begins on the job on Monday.

CARD OF THANKS

The undersigned wishes to thank the Grand Army, also the American Mechanics and the Borrowed Time Club for the flowers; also the Rev. Mr. Barrett for his services.

Mrs. W. D. Furgerson.

The traditions of over half a century of highest grade piano manufacture are exemplified in the

Shoninger Piano

Musically and architecturally perfect. It delights the ear—the eye—the touch. Tone, action, durability and beauty are developed to the highest point.

Known to your father's father

The moderate cost of the Shoninger makes it possible for even the family of ordinary means to enjoy the enthusiastic sense of possession that accompanies the ownership of this highest grade instrument. Call and hear it—see it—try it.

BOGUE—61 First Street

SHERATON MODEL

JITNEY OWNERS KEPT BUSY ASKING INFORMATION

Albany, May 28.—"We are overwhelmed with requests for interpretations of the new law regulating 'Jitney traffic.'"

This was today's report of the upstate public service commission, on the recent statute bringing "jitney service" under the supervision of both local authorities and the public service commission.

"Jitney" owners of the state, many of whom have had to seek operation through the workings of the law, are declared to be in arms agains the statute. Local vehicles still operate while their owners press the city authorities for the legal permissions, preparing the way for the needed "certificate of necessity and convenience" from the public service commissioners.

200,000 WOMEN TO AID LEO FRANK

Chicago, May 28.—Representatives of the Leo M. Frank committee and the Anti-Capital Punishment Society today appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor of Georgia in the interest of clemency for Frank, sentenced to death for the murder of little Mary Phagan.

The committee is composed of Judge John M. O'Connor, Chief Justice of the Criminal Court; the Rev. Johnstone Myers, pastor of Immanuel Baptist church, and Mrs. Mary Blany Fisher, representing women's organizations with a membership of 200,000. The committee will leave for Atlanta tomorrow night.

Do not let another day pass without trying some of the good things at Roberts and Woods' Fountain. ad138

FORMER FULTON GIRL TO WED MR. WOLEVER

Mr. and Mrs. William Acker of Flower City Park, Rochester, have issued invitations to the wedding of their daughter, Miss [illegible] Acker to Arthur Porter Wolever of this city. The wedding will take place at high noon on Thursday, June 10, at the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Acker is a former Fultonian. Mr. Wolever with his father have a garage in Oswego but makes his home in this city.

Fulton Keynotes

L. J. McQuade of the Clark Hotel returned yesterday from a brief visit at Oriskany Falls.

* * *

Nehasne Rebeakah Lodge will entertain Tuesday evening by giving a mock trial in the I. O. O. F. hall. This trial will be open to the public.

* * *

Oswego Power Commission was in the city yesterday to inspect the new power house of the American Woolen Co.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George McKay of this city were over-Sunday guests of Syracuse friends.

* * *

Miss Nellie Wright of Syracuse has been the guest of Fulton friends.

* * *

The members of the local chapter of the Eastern Star will be guests of the Phoenix Chapter this evening.

* * *

Miss Nellie Paige of Syracuse is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. McHewitt, 519 Oneida st.

* * *

Mrs. Cecelia Sanford of S. 3d st. has gone to Albany for a short visit

* * *

Mrs. J. W. Rigley of West Broadway is entertaining Mrs. Chappell of Grand Rapids, Mich.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Fairman of West Broadway spent Tuesday in Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Addie Tyler of Phoenix has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Summerville, West 1st st.

* * *

Mrs. Thomas McCormack of Hannibal st. is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. C. T. Lynch, in Geneva.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wiltsie were recent guests of friends in Hannibal.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Dolbear of Worth st., was in Syracuse Wednesday to attend the funeral of a cousin.

* * *

Mrs. W. H. Osborne of West 3d st. entertained recently Mrs. C. F. Mills and Mrs. W. J. Voorhees of Baldwinsville.

* * *

The engagement of Glen Chester of this city and Miss Dorothy S[illegible] of Syracuse has been announced.

* * *

George Baker, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Baker, of Cayuga st., has gone to Buffalo to take up work in connection with the New York Central Railroad Co.

The war will not be referred to at the Harvard commencement this year. The undergraduates must have a very warm feeling for Professor Muensterberg.

MODERN WOODMEN TO JOIN SUNDAY'S PARADE

Fulton Camp, Modern Woodmen of America will participate with the city's various fraternal and patriotic orders in the street parade on Sunday. Members are requested to meet at the lodge rooms Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when especially designed Memorial day badges will be distributed to each man.

NEW REGISTRATION DAYS

Under the election law just signed by Governor Whitman, registration this year will be made on each evening for a week and all day Saturday instead of on four full days as in the past. As a result, it is hoped to get better election officials in the larger cities than have been available in the past.

WATER GLASS
EGG PRESERVER
By the Quart or Gallon
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

Do not let another day pass without trying some of the good things at Roberts and Woods' Fountain. ad138

Dr. Hibben at least gave the Lake Mohonk Conference something more interestin to discuss than academic suggestions for restoring international peace.

D/34

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

The Only Newspaper Circulating in Fulton and Vicinity

Published in the Real True Interest of the 12,000 Plus Population

Daily Average Gain in Paid Circulation is 21

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

Colonel Bunker

By M. QUAD

Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

"I was just thinking, suh," said Colonel Bunker as he sat looking out of the window—"I was just thinking of an incident in my early career as a duelist. In fact, suh, when this thing came about I had not yet drawn my rapier on the field of honoh. In the southern town where I first hung out my shingle as a lawyer were a dozen gay bucks of young men, and I was one of them.

"We were sports, suh. We rode, we gambled, and we swaggered. We talked about our honoh, and we took no advice from our elders.

"It was a wonder we kept clear of the duello among our own selves, for we were hotheads. But destiny had something laid up for us, and at the proper time we learned what it was. When a dapper little man dropped into the town one day and gave his name as Professor Mayne and explained that he was something of a naturalist we had no idea that his coat covered destiny.

"It was about a week after the professor's arrival, and none of us young blades had made his acquaintance yet when six of us sat on the tavern veranda of a summer's evening arranging a fox hunt, when the stranger appeared among us, and, looking directly at me, he asked:

"'May I have the honoh of asking your name?'

"I gave it as Bunker, of co'se.

"'Bunker? Bunker?' he repeated. 'Did you evah spell it with an H?'

"'Suh! Suh! What do you mean?'

"'Was [illegible] name originally Junker?'

"Egad, [illegible] the man was deliberately insulting me!

"I always thought I carried things off very well for a first time. I raised my hat, handed him my card and turned away. He received it with a bow and also turned.

"There you were, suh—there you were! A duel for sunrise was arranged for within an hour, and I was a hero.

"Could a professor of natural history handle a rapier like a young buck who was always at it?

"No, of co'se not, and I should play with him. Should I kill or only wound him? That question could wait and be settled after the blades had crossed. The most I had to fear, as my friends told me and as I firmly believed myself, was that the professor would either send an abject apology or sneak away during the night. He did neither, however.

"We talked the matter over, and all the bucks thought I ought to run the professor through the heart, and thus at once establish my reputation, but I decided that a wound that would lay him up about six weeks would do.

"It was only when the word had been given and our blades had crossed that I found out I had caught a tartar. Why, suh, the professor made me look like 15 cents! He disarmed me twice in ten minutes. He could have killed me during the next five, but he stayed his hand.

"At length, after humiliating me for the best part of half an hour, he pinked me in the shoulder and I was out of it. I wept bitter tears as the surgeon dressed my wound. The young bucks didn't know what to make of it, but agreed that they must find excuse to challenge the professor until some one had landed him.

"Egad, suh, they didn't have to go hunting far for excuses. He brought them along and laid them at the feet of those who waited. He stopped Dick Bascomb on the street and politely said to him:

"'Suh, nature has made a mistake in your case.'

"'What do you mean, suh?' asked Dick.

"'That your nose is screwed on crooked.'

"'Suh, you must answer for this insult!'

"'Yours to command.'

"A second duel, you see, suh, and with the same weapons. I wasn't there to see, but they told me that he made a bigger monkey of Dick Bascomb than he did of me. When he had made a show of him long enough he gave him the point in the same shoulder he had me and walked away whistling.

"We had a sensation in that town now and for fifty miles beyond it. The professor had made two victims and was liable to make others, but there wasn't much feeling against him nor much sympathy for those who had felt his steel.

"Joe Beaumont was to be his third. It was rapiers again. I rode to the grounds to see the duel. Joe went at it from the first like a butcher with a long knife and was disarmed every other minute. He got so mad that he cried like a boy.

"It was the same old story—wounded in the same shoulder.

"Three smart bucks. Three duels.

"Three same in three slings.

"Three of us trying to explain why it wasn't the other fellow who was pinked.

"It was humiliating, suh, and yet it was the proper remedy. It broke up the cabal and settled us down to take a more serious view of life. As to the professor, he wasn't a naturalist at all, but a famous fencer, and I believe he was hired by those who wished us well to come there and administer the remedies our systems seemed to require.

"That's all, suh, and it's a fine day, suh, and if"—

But the waiter was already bringing it.

They Usually Mass Themselves For Attack Upon an Enemy.

The crows are masters of mobilization. Such mobilizations have frequently been investigated. Usually they prove to be for the attack on some enemy.

Thoreau speaks of the crows "bursting up above the woods where they were perching like the black fragments of a powder mill just exploded." When they are gathered for war purposes their cries will lead you to the spot where they are fighting, and these same bursts of black fragments above the trees, usually following an especial uproar of cawing, will direct you to the center of the battle.

Walter King Stone, the illustrator, and Charles Livingston Bull have told me of a mobilization they once witnessed, when the crows gathered for hours and the two observers were able to penetrate the woods to the exact spot beneath the feathered explosions. There they found a great horned owl flying low in the trees with a dead crow in his talons. Whether this was the original cause of the battle or whether he had grabbed the crow in one of the descents of the birds about his head they, of course, could not say. He was evidently struggling to find a dead tree where he could take refuge. He was saved probably by the coming of night.

Crows have even been known to attack foxes, as Winslow Homer's painting is the most famous witness.

A farmer near my home who has observed crows for many years and has the reputation of knowing more about them than any one else in the neighborhood tells me that almost invariably in his experience the cause of a large mobilization is either a big owl or a hawk. The little screech owls are also attacked, but by lesser numbers. He has also personally seen the crows attack a fox while it was crossing an open field, and once he watched a flock of nearly 100 crows worrying a Skye terrier dog, which was so thoroughly frightened that it was running in circles. I have seen crows attack a cat also, but the cat always is wise enough to make for cover.—Walter Prichard Eaton in Harper's Magazine.

CHARM OF ICELAND.

A Land of Wild Grandeur and Mighty and Beautiful Waterfalls.

In spite of its poverty Iceland is one of the most beautiful countries of the world. The scenery combines a wild grandeur, with ingratiating charm in an infinite variety of characteristic landscapes.

The mountain formations are majestic and powerful in outline, showing traces of the volcanic forces which are still active in some places. The large cupola shaped mountains, which rise like oriental temples from the ocean or the level plains, their tops covered with perpetual snow, are very impressive.

To this must be added a wealth of mighty and beautiful waterfalls, great lakes, steaming springs and craters still warm. The view is usually wide and open and the play of colors fascinating, especially in the fair, mild summer nights. The air is clear, healthy and invigorating, streaming alternately from the wide sea and from the snow covered mountains.

This natural beauty attracts many tourists to the country, and large ocean steamers, filled with travelers, visit it several times each summer. Owing to the lack of transportation facilities most of them must be content with seeing the coasts. When it gets railroads, modern hotels and other conveniences Iceland will no doubt become a popular tourist country.

Iceland has many possibilities for a fair future.—American Scandinavian Review.

Thackeray and the Eggs.

"Americans," says a writer in the London Chronicle, "have a way of serving boiled eggs which is apt to disconcert the English visitor. It is told of Thackeray that at his first American breakfast in Boston he ordered this dish. Among the array of things placed before him was a goblet filled with something that he failed to recognize, and he also missed the eggs. In answer to his inquiry the waiter said, 'That's them in the glass.' 'Well, but where are the shells?' asked Thackeray. 'You didn't ask for the shells,' was the prompt reply."

Tit For Tat.

He—These biscuits are not like those mother used to make. She—Of course they are not. I want you to understand that these biscuits are constructed in strict accord with the latest scientific formula and can be consumed without injury to the digestive system.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Tommy's Excuse.

"Why did you stay away from school, Tommy?"

"Me mudder broke her arm."

"But why did you stay away two days?"

"She broke it in two places."—Boston Transcript.

Truly So.

"Something shocking happened in school this morning."

"What was it?"

"The galvanic battery got overcharged."—Baltimore American.

Capital Punishment.

The term "capital punishment" refers to the punishment of beheading, which affected the head, or caput, of a person.

If you wish any blessing look for it [illegible]

A MYSTERY

By F. A. MITCHEL

Billings was a commercial traveler. Troubled with insomnia, he would often get out of bed in the middle of the night and walk the streets. One night he was walking them in a quaint old town in New England. There were houses in the place fully 200 years old. Billings was an educated man and appreciated the antiquity about him. He fancied one house to be the old tavern and that the bar was still there concealed by a [illegible]. Another house must have been that of a nabob, for the front door was elaborately made.

Billings wandered about in the moonlight wondering about the different places and occurrences that might have taken place in them. Apart from the rest was a house which both from its construction and tumbledown appearance must have been older than any he had yet passed. Whether it was occupied or not he could not tell, for like all the rest of the houses it was dark. Billings stopped before the front door to admire it, its side lights, its arched lights above and the antique beadwork on it, wishing that he could remove it and use it on his own house in his home city.

Suddenly the door opened. There was no sound from the old hinges and it seemed that the door moved of itself. But in another moment a face appeared in the opening, the face evidently of a young girl, though since she was in shadow Billings could not see her distinctly. She beckoned to him, but did not speak. He drew near her and she whispered:

"A tragedy has occurred here. A man has been stabbed. I and my sister are alone. I wish you would come in and help us."

Billings had no inclination for what was asked of him, but the girl's voice was so soft, a nearer view showed her so comely, that he entered the vestibule. There was no light, and when the door was closed behind them it was pitchy dark. The girl took Billings' hand to guide him, and a cold chill followed her touch, which was icy cold.

"Will you strike a light?" he asked.

"Oh, no. I would not attract the attention of the watch for the world."

Billings would have retreated, but was ashamed to do so. Besides, the cold grip on his hand would not be easily shaken off. He suffered himself to be led through a spacious hall and up a winding staircase. On reaching an upper hall the girl opened a door and led the way into a bedchamber.

The windows were open, and the moon, which was an hour high, cast a flood of light into the room, illuminating with its pale light a four post bedstead with canopy overhead and valance beneath. Beside it knelt a woman, and on it lay a man, who appeared to be dead. The light of the moon gave a ghastly hue to his features, and he was stiff and stark.

It seemed to Billings that the costumes of both the women corresponded with the antique furniture. Both wore white caps on their heads and kerchiefs around their shoulders and across their bosoms. Billings stood looking on the scene in wonder and horror.

"We must remove the body before day," said the girl.

"Why so?" asked Billings, scarcely knowing what he said.

"He was killed. He who killed him was a near relative. He has fled, but should the tragedy be discovered he would be pursued, and if captured we should have to endure another death. Feeling that we must have a man to help us and seeing you from the window about to pass the house, I stepped down and called you. You will not betray us, will you?"

"Certainly not. But"—

"Oh, don't say that you will not help us. We are two women with no man to rely on. You and I can carry the body to a secret closet. We can put it in there for the present, and it can be removed later."

Billings' brain was in a whirl. The girl went to the bed, drew away the woman kneeling beside it and, taking the lower part of the body, motioned to Billings to take the heavier part. Then the two carried it to an adjoining wainscoted room. The girl touched a spring in the wall. A panel rolled aside, revealing an empty space. They threw the body in, closed the panel and left.

The next thing Billings remembered was standing without the door of the house, hanging up to an iron railing. He seemed to have awakened from a dream. He staggered into the street and looked up at the house. It was dark and silent. Then he ran as if to leave his [illegible] experience behind him. On reaching his hotel he went to his room and threw himself on the bed. In the morning he awakened, feeling as if all his strength had oozed out during the night.

During that day he made inquiries about the house he had visited and was told that it was called the Berwick house, from the family that had lived in it a century or more before. It had been empty for years.

Billings related his experience to several persons and persuaded them to go to the house with him and force an opening to the closet where he had helped deposit the body. They did so and found the skeleton of a man.

What the tragedy had been no one knew, nor had any one ever heard. Evidently it had been concealed. There was, however, a tradition of one of the Berwick family who had mysteriously disappeared.

For Young Folks

Crown Prince of Belgium, Who Became a Soldier.

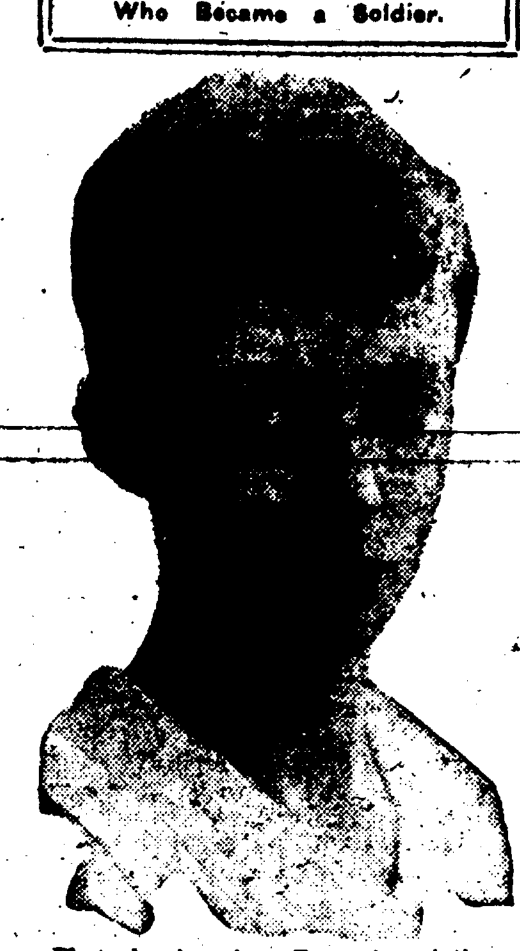


Photo by American Press Association.

Of course all well informed children have read about the dreadful war that has been raging in Europe since last summer. They know the pitiful plight of the people of Belgium, and doubtless many young readers have contributed in various ways to the relief of that sorely stricken people. Recently news was received that the little Duke of Brabant, crown prince of Belgium, had shouldered a rifle and is now fighting in the trenches in northern France. He will be fourteen years old next November, so he is very young for the perils of warfare. Still such incidents have been noted in the history of all wars. In the great civil war of our own country, that ended fifty years ago, many boys younger than the Belgian prince went to the front as drummer boys. Sad to relate some of them were killed and perhaps that may be the fate of Prince Leopold.

A Paddle Trick.

Take a piece of wood four inches long, one inch wide and one-half inch thick and form a handle on one end. Drill three holes about the size of a match in the wood, beginning one-half inch from the top with the first and spacing them one-half inch apart. The first hole is drilled only halfway through the wood, the second and third run through. This completes one side. Turn the paddle over, and the first hole will be one inch and the second one and one-half inches from the end. Space off another half inch and drill a hole halfway through the wood. This completes the paddle for the trick.

Break off a piece of a match three-quarters of an inch long and run it through the center hole of the first side. Turn the paddle over, and the peg will be found in the first hole of the second side. If the peg is put in the center hole of the second side then when the paddle is turned over it will show in the lower hole of the first side. Show the audience that the peg is inserted in the center hole of one side and tell them to watch it change. Swing the paddle and at the same time turn it, and the peg will appear to have changed.

Historical Saying.

Each of the following sentences contains a word of a famous historical saying:

There are millions of people in the world.

The man asked for food.

The lawyer for the defense spoke briefly.

There was but one thing to do.

I did not know the girl.

Only one person survived.

Not a cent was found.

He was rewarded for good behavior.

The monument was erected as a tribute to his memory.

Answer.—Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute.

"The Skin of My Teeth."

It may be interesting to note that this expression, which by many is regarded as vulgar slang, has really the high classical authority of the Bible. It is Job (19:20), who exclaims in his anguish, "I am escaped with the skin of my teeth!"

Some common sayings, such as "God tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb," "Pouring oil on the troubled waters," "The war horse scents the battle from afar," are supposed to be in the Bible, though not so. But there are not many who, in using the expression of hanging on or being saved by the "skin of their teeth," know the high authority for its use.

Overheard In the Hall.

"I wonder what's on foot today?" asked the hall light.

"I guess I am," said the rubber boot; "it is wet out."

"Where is the silk umbrella?" asked the mackintosh.

"Oh, he's in the hospital," answered the cotton umbrella. "He was attacked by a strong wind yesterday and three of his ribs were broken."

Riddles.

What key is the hardest to turn? A donkey.

Why is O the only vowel sounded? Because all the rest are in-audible.

Why is a gun like a jury? Because it goes off when discharged.

Despite the Damage He Does He Is a Good Scavenger.

In spite of the crow's instinct to feed on the eggs and young of other species (which he shares in common with several other birds), who would really wish to see him quite exterminated, even if it were possible to exterminate so resourceful a fellow?

His destruction to crops is certainly far less than that of the bobolink in the southern rice fields. He is an efficient scavenger, and his destruction of white grubs, cutworms, wireworms and grasshoppers is of great value. Above all, however, his place in our landscape is such that his passing would leave a dreary void.

Winter or summer we are conscious of him against the sky, against the fields or sentinel on a patriarch pine. In the misty mornings of summer when the sun has not yet rolled up the curtains of cloud from the mountains we hear his voice far off in the woods, rousing us from slumber, and when autumn has come and our sugar groves are a glory of crimson he is still there, his distant call floating down sweetly from the upland woods and testifying in some strange way the height of the peaks beyond.—Harper's Magazine.

LAY OF THE NIGHTINGALE.

Why It Stops When the Little Birds Come Out of the Shell.

It is generally assumed that a bird sings because he is happy, but science goes deeper for an explanation of the why and wherefore of the bird's song. Nature's optimistic joy in constructive progress is expressed in the singing of the male birds who charm their mates to further their wooing and continue after eggs are laid to encourage the fulfillment of hatching.

The song stops when the little birds come out of the shell. The nightingale for weeks during the period of nest building and hatching charms his mate and human ears near him with the beautiful music of his love song. But as soon as the little nightingales come from the eggs the song changes to a sort of guttural croak, implying anxiety and sense of responsibility.

If the nest and contents were destroyed the nightingale would at once resume his beautiful song to inspire his mate to help him build another nest and start all over again the loving work of being fruitful and multiplying.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Economizing Labor.

Two laborers were engaged to deepen a well which had become dry. One of them sent his mate down into the well while he sat at the top and directed the work. He first ordered the other man to "dig a bit on this side," then "dig a little more on that side," until the latter, tired of both the work and the orders, exclaimed, "You sit up there and use your tongue, while I have to do all the work!" "One man here giving directions," said the man at the top, "can do as much as ten men down there." Thereupon his mate threw down his pick and climbed up beside the other man. "What are you doing here?" inquired the latter. "Two men up here," answered his mate, "can do as much as twenty men down there!"—London Strand.

Skiing on the Water.

The ski is recommended as both a life saving device and a pleasure craft, combining safety with novelty. It cannot sink, makes better speed than a swimmer and does not tire the rider as swimming does. It is more practicable for long distances and can go through water where there is a heavy undertow, as it sits so high in the water that it is not caught in the grip of the undercurrent as the legs of the swimmer are. It doesn't take a long time to master, as the surf board does; requires no skill in balancing and sticking on and has the great advantage of being equipped with a motive power, whereas the ordinary surf board must be pushed and paddled out to sea before it can be ridden in.—Outing.

Where Art Ceases.

All art is a matter of nature or life acted upon by man; a part taken out of its accidental surroundings and given artistic form. At either side of the field of true art is a waste place where art ceases to have beauty. And the waste on the one side is reached when the artist becomes so enamored of life that he forgets to interpret, to give artistic form, and only brings forth a photographic image, while the waste on the other side is reached when the artist perfects his form but forgets to put life into it.—Sheldon Cheney.

The Outdoor Life.

"The doctor says I don't take enough interest in outdoor pastimes."

"Are you going to profit by his suggestion?"

"Yes. I'm going to sit down and read every word on the sporting page."—Washington Star.

Cause of the Pessimism.

Orator—On the surface things are often right, but it is when we explore the depths of things that we see the deceptions of our fellow creatures. One of the Crowd—Guvinor, you've been buying a barrel of apples, haven't you?—London Tit-Bits.

The Real Need.

Book Agent—This book will teach you how to economize. The Victim—That's no good to me. What I need is a book to teach me how to live without economizing.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The song that nerves a nation's heart is in itself a deed.—Tennyson.

Faille Silk Gown, Taupe In Color, With Embroidery Done In Beige

Designed by Joseph, New York.

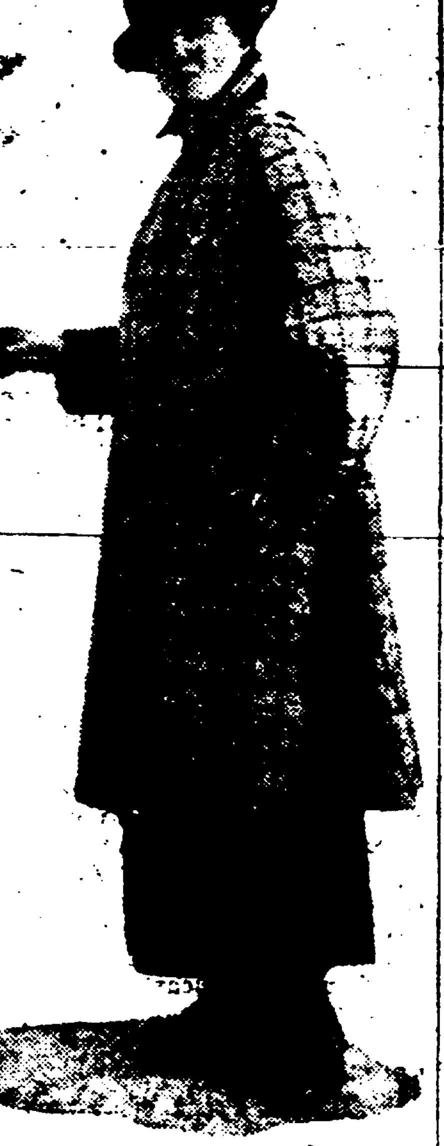
THERE is a tendency this season to substitute faille silk for satin, and many of the extremely modish frocks are developed in that material; also we are wearing subdued colors, for we have been psychologically affected by the war abroad, and our days of riotous colorings are over for the present. Of course when the whole world is painted in somber shades the dress of the world's femininity must reflect the general tone.

This may account for the desire for the faille silk, which has a subdued sheen, and also for the shades of beige and taupe, which are so popular.

Pictured in this illustration is a faille silk gown, taupe in color, with embroidery done in beige. The apron effect is new, reminiscent somewhat of the Swiss peasant costume. This is edged with embroidery, as are the tiny jacket, the sleeves and girdle. Worn under this jacket is a satin and grenadine striped blouse. ANNA MAY.

ROUGH AND READY.

A Garment For the Mountains, For Motoring or For the Seashore.



PLAIDED SPORTS COAT.

Anywhere in this country of changeable climate milady will find that a woolly "comfy" topcoat is one of her most valued possessions. For a swift ride in a motorcar, a motorboat trip on the lake or a moonlight walk beside the sea the coat shown in the illustration will be invaluable.

It is developed here in black and white plaid, with a raglan set-in sleeve, satin rolled collar and large bone buttons.

Philosophy is nothing but discretion.—Selden.

Used International Truck, $175.00, for quick sale. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

Do not let another day pass without trying some of the good things at Rogers and Woods' Fountain. adl32

GODMOTHER TO FORTY BABIES

Hungarian Countess Takes Upon Herself Strenuous Duties.

The Countess Magdeleine Hunyady von Kethely, the wife of a great landed proprietor of Hungary, is taking under her motherly wing all the posthumous babies born in the county of Esztergon, where her husband's principal estates are situated, whose fathers gave up their lives upon the battlefield in this war. Already she has become fairy godmother to nearly forty children. A handsome young matron of thirty-six, with a daughter of her own fifteen years old and a son of twelve, the countess is accepting duties which will extend over many years, involving the dedication of her time and fortune. That she is a Belgian by birth, belonging to the princely family of Caraman-Chimay, which has suffered almost as much at the hands of the Germans as the royal house of Belgium, does not seem to have blinded her to the misfortunes of her husband's country.

Countess Magdeleine Hunyady's sister-in-law, Countess Marie Henrietta Hunyady, has been for some years the wife of Count Emil Szechenyi, and the women of the two famous Hungarian houses will probably divide among themselves the care of the little children for whom Countess Magdeleine will stand sponsor before the end of the war.

A Polishing Glove.

To the woman who cleans and polishes her own shoes nothing is more useful than the "polishing glove." It is made in the form of a mitt. The palm side is sheepskin with the woolly side out to form a polishing surface. The back of the mitt is a piece of leather. After you have carefully anointed your shoes with the paste or polish and let it dry thoroughly slip on the mitt and polish with a will. In a moment your shoes will be shining nicely.

1915 Overland Demonstrator, Electric Starter and lights, $$750.00. Van Wagenen, Inc. adv

Girl Made a Lieutenant.

Petrograd.—Army orders contain the promotion of a young woman, Alexandra Lagerev, to lieutenant, with sixteen other girls belonging to families of Don Cossacks.

She has been fighting alongside male relatives since the beginning of the war. Eight of these have been killed, and Miss Lagerev was a prisoner, but she killed her guard and escaped and led a reconnoitering party which captured eighteen uhlans.

Fine Mouthful of Teeth.

The great armadillo has ninety-two teeth—more than any other animal possesses.

London's Bridges.

At a time when the population of London was well over a million and her houses lay for miles on each side of the river she was apparently well content with her one London bridge. At length in 1734 Westminster was seized with the desire to have a bridge of her own. Application was made to parliament for powers only to encounter the fiercest opposition from the city, the 40,000 watermen, the inhabitants of Southwark and the west country bargemen, all of whom implored the commons to protect them against this new enemy. The result was that the bridge was not built till 1750. Blackfriars, at first called Pitt's bridge, was finished in 1760 at a cost of £200,000, defrayed by tolls. Waterloo was opened on the second anniversary of the famous battle with great pomp by the prince regent in person, accompanied by his royal brother, the Duke of York, the Duke of Wellington and many distinguished people.—London Answers.

"No Quarter Given."

"It is forbidden to declare that no quarter shall be given." So say The Hague regulations. That is a more modern rule than you would think. The Duke of Wellington said that he understood that the defenders of a fortress taken by storm had no right to quarter, although he himself did not, as a rule, adopt such a cruel practice. A century ago, when a feeble garrison stubbornly held out in a feebly fortified place against a force manifestly superior and apparently able to take it eventually, it was usually refused quarter. There was an attempt to justify the refusal by a doctrine of "futile resistance"—that he who uselessly resisted and caused assaulting or besieging forces unnecessary loss of life did not deserve to have his own life spared. But that doctrine has been rejected. Carried to its logical conclusion it would mean that every member of a weaker force in any kind of armed contest could be killed.—William M. Collier in Forum.

A Troublesome Cargo.

"An elephant's shoulder is never still" is a Hindu saying with reference to the restlessness of the animal. An Englishman tells how the elephant's passion for moving about once came near wrecking a ship.

A number of elephants were taken on board a vessel at Calcutta, and the steamer went down the Hugli river. At night it anchored off Saugor point. The sea was as still as oil, but the ship rolled so much that she was in danger of going over. The elephants had found that by swaying to and fro all together they could produce a pleasant rocking motion. As the ship had no other cargo and rode light the captain was much frightened. The mahouts, or keepers, were hurried down into the hold, and each one, seated on his own beast, made him "break step," but they had to stay there for a long time.

Why Milk Sours.

We are told by those who study the ways and ravages of the mischievous microbe that he is very fond of sugar and that he delights to gratify this liking by turning the supply in milk into an acid which sours the milk. These microbes are constantly in the air, alive though invisible, and ready to drop into the milk when they can. If it were possible to keep the milk from the air after the cow is milked it would not turn sour. Warm milk is particularly inviting to the microbe and favorable to his operations. He does not get along well under chilling conditions, and that is why the sweetness of milk can be preserved if it is kept cold. Boiling fresh milk changes the sugar in such a way that the microbe cannot feed upon it.—Baltimore American.

Precious Manuscripts.

Considered one of the finest manuscripts in this country, the "Evangelistarium sive Lectiones ex Evangeliis," illuminated and of French-Carlovingian origin, may be seen in the New York Public library. The manuscript is of vellum and consists of 200 leaves. Its date is set in the neighborhood of 870 A. D. The late twelfth and thirteenth centuries are also represented, and among the works from the fourteenth century is the oldest extant complete manuscript of the Wycliffite version of the New Testament in English.—Argonaut.

SOME NEW WRINKLES.

Before removing ribbon from lingerie, etc., sew tape—the same length—to one end of the ribbon. In drawing the ribbon out the tape takes its place. When the ribbon goes back again sew it to the end of the tape and the tedious task of drawing the ribbon through in the old way is removed.

After washing the hair, a good way to thoroughly rinse it is to fill a common tin flower sprinkling can with water and suspend on a nail or hook above the head over the bathtub. The water comes with just force enough to rinse, and the sprinkler can be filled as often as necessary.

After washing woolen blankets, dry them on curtain stretchers, which will prevent them from shrinking.

A handy little dish washer for the milk bottle, etc., too narrow for the hand and cloth, is made from the wire handle of a grape basket, which is straightened out, with the hook left on one end.

Instead of the ordinary method that is used for removing rust stains try the lemon juice and salt as usual, but place over a steaming kettle. The rust spots will be removed in a few moments.

For the Children

Jess Willard, Jr., Son of a Famous Athlete.

Photo by American Press Association.

The handsome and wholesome little boy shown in the picture is Jess Willard, Jr., son of the famous athlete, champion prizefighter of the world. Prizefighting is a sport that is abhorred by many thinking persons, because it is regarded as brutal and has a tendency to lower those who engage in it. Boxing, however, is considered an excellent exercise and is practiced in gymnasiums and at the various colleges. Boxing is said to teach self reliance, quickness of eye and brain and when indulged in with soft gloves for points of skill only is healthful and beneficial. To become a champion requires steady nerves and great staying as well as mighty strength. Only those succeed who live clean lives—that is, avoid the use of alcohol, tobacco and excesses of any sort. This is true of almost any undertaking. The boy who wishes to reach the top might follow the example of Jess Willard in his mode of life. He neither drinks nor smokes. Little Jess is only a baby yet. He is but two years of age.

Catching Monkeys.

In the Philippine Islands the natives catch monkeys in such a funny way!

The monkeys are very fond of the meat of cocoanuts, which grow as plentifully there as apples do in our country. They are very lazy, though, about gnawing through the outer bark and will only do so when very hungry. The natives take advantage of their greed and indolence by cutting a small opening through the shell, just large enough for Mr. Monkey's long, thin hand to penetrate.

When he once gets inside he gets his hands full of delicious, dainty meat, and his hand is naturally wider in this act than when it entered. Finding his hand will not come out, the monkey chatters and scolds, plainly showing his indignation at the way he has been trapped, but never thinks of loosening his hold on the cocoanut and withdrawing his hand as easily as he put it in. There he stands, an angry monkey, until the man who set the cocoanut trap comes and takes him captive.

Pure Drinking Water.

There is a common belief that clear water is pure water. Boy scouts who are going out camping during the present summer should be very careful over their drinking supply.

While water which looks dirty is sometimes harmless (peat colors water considerably, but does not harm it to any great extent), danger may exist although the water is sparkling and clear.

As it is often impossible to carry a filter, scouts should always bear in mind that a very simple and effective safeguard is to boil the liquid for from 5 to 10 minutes before using it for drinking purposes.

Conundrums.

What is the difference between a funny fellow and a butcher? One deals out wit, the other wit-tles (victuals).

Why have turkeys no fear of a future state? Because they have their next world (necks twirled) in this.

Why is [illegible] deceased poor doctor like a dead [illegible]? Because they both have done quacking.

Why [illegible] is Shakespeare a good broker? Because he furnished many stock quotations.

[illegible]at instrument of war does an [illegible]y lover resemble? A cross-bow (beau).

Charade.

The answer to this is one of the United States.

The first, in a great flood, saved many,
While two, just try—is part of any.
The next leads always in stripes and in stars,
While the last two letters are half of Mars.
Placed correctly together, find a state
Whose people are, beyond all doubt, first-rate.

Answer.—Ark, an, sas—Arkansas.

D/34

THE

Harley-Davidson

WILL STAND THE TEST

[illegible] of almost every record for stock machines in [illegible] endurance and reliability.

THE FULTON POLICE DEPARTMENT HAS A HARLEY. THE MACHINE WILL SPEAK FOR ITSELF.

[illegible] MOTOR SHOP

[illegible] FIRST STREET

New Victor Records

ON SALE TO-DAY

We have also a Complete Line of Victrolas

from $15.00 to $200.00

Our Terms of Payment will please you. Let us put a Victrola in your home.

J. R. SULLIVAN

ALLIES NEED AID OF ITALY NOW AS MUCH AS AT ANY TIME IN WAR

Germany Discloses List of Great Concessions Austria Offered to Keep King Victor Still Neutral.

Italians, Frenzied For Appeal to Arms, Compel Parliament to Vote Free Hand to Cabinet.

WHATEVER [illegible] of Italy's [illegible] into the war, it could not now be said, as it might have been a little while ago, that [illegible] all the hard work was done [illegible] the fight was won she rushed to the side of the victor merely to grab [illegible] of the spoils. The reverse [illegible] by the Russians shows the [illegible] military power of Germany [illegible] proves that if she is to be beaten the task is yet a long and severe one.

For longer than nine months the Italian government has been on the brink of war, while the people clamored for an attack upon their old foe. There was no quarrel with Germany except that she wanted to hold Italy to the triple alliance, but did not consult her before Europe was plunged into war. But with Austria there were old scores to settle and lost provinces to recover.

Moreover, there was strong feeling throughout the country that Italy should help her friend France in any case. But Italy stood off, though, while her merchants amassed vast fortunes through the sudden extraordinary increase in business due to providing the decried Teutons with supplies, she continued to make great war preparations—and to negotiate.

Italy's Demands Secret.

The full extent of Italy's demands on Austria as the price of neutrality is not exactly known. Her ministers declare that they never made any proposals, but only received and rejected those made by Austria.

When it began to be obvious, as it must have been even to the German

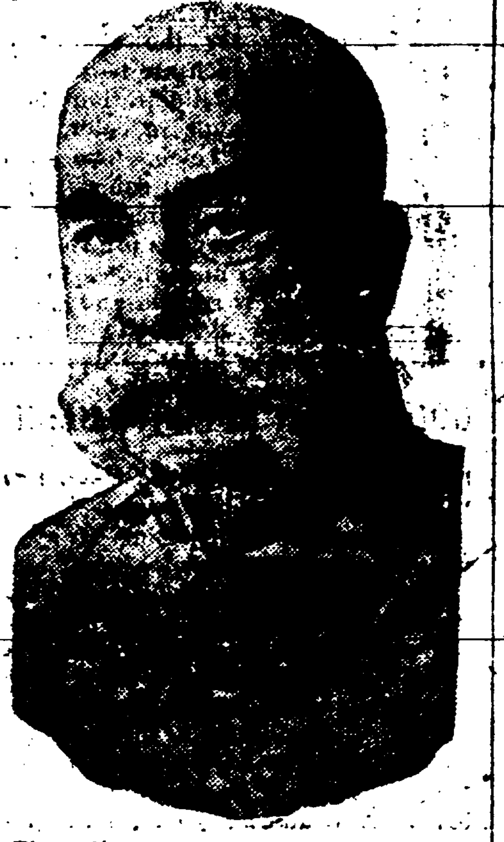


Photo by American Press Association.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH, WHO OFFERED TERRITORY TO ITALY.

general staff, that Germany had undertaken more than she expected the kaiser, it is said, insisted that the emperor of Austria keep Italy on the brink or the safe side of it at any price.

For a long while the aged Francis Joseph, dispatches reported, steadfastly refused to give up an inch of his territory. Then, according to the reports, the kaiser himself began offering to give slices of Austria himself and sent Prince von Buelow to Rome to do it and also a special emissary to the pope to obtain assistance from the Vatican to keep Italy at peace.

What Austria Offered.

What Austria eventually offered to Italy, as made public, was disclosed in the German reichstag by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor. These farreaching concessions were as follows:

Part of Tyrol inhabited by Italians was to be ceded to Italy.

The western bank of the Isonzo, in so far as the population was purely Italian, and the town of Gradisca, likewise to be ceded to Italy.

Trieste to be made an imperial free city, receiving an administration which would insure the Italian character of the city and to have an Italian university.

Italian sovereignty over Avlona (a seaport of Albania) and a sphere of interest belonging thereto, to be recognized.

Austria-Hungary to declare her political disinterestedness regarding Albania.

The national interests of Italians in Austria to be particularly respected.

Austria-Hungary to grant amnesty to political and military prisoners belonging to the ceded territory.

The further wishes of Italy regarding the general question to be assured every consideration.

Austria-Hungary, after the conclusion of the agreement, to give a solemn declaration concerning the concessions.

Mixed committees for the regulation of the details of the concessions to be appointed.

After the conclusion of the agreement Austro-Hungarian soldiers, natives of the occupied territories, shall not further participate in the war.

Germany to give a full guarantee for the loyal fulfillment of these offers.

Even after this, as 200,000 Romans marched to the Quirinal demanding war, there were still further offers of more concessions on the eve of the fateful meeting of the Italian parliament [illegible]

[illegible] and it is thought the [illegible] would have been [illegible] had King Victor Emmanuel decided on acceptance against the loudly expressed wishes of his subjects.

The Italian demands, as reflected by the Italian press and interviews with statesmen, sought not only to recover the territory which once belonged to Roman Italy and the great Italian states of the middle ages, but also to rectify the boundary line elsewhere. Italy laid claim to the entire Trentino section of the Tyrol on the north and on the east wanted to extend her frontier to the crests of the Julian Alps, thus obtaining the cities of Trieste, Austria's most important seaport, and Fiume, Hungary's seaport, and the Austrian naval base of Pola—in fact, the entire peninsula called Istria.

Arrangement Near Once.

Further, Italy wanted a clearer arrangement as to the eastern shore of the Adriatic, down which Austria owns a narrow strip excluding from the sea the small Balkan states in the rear. Avlona, the coast town which Austria offered, is the principal seaport of Al-

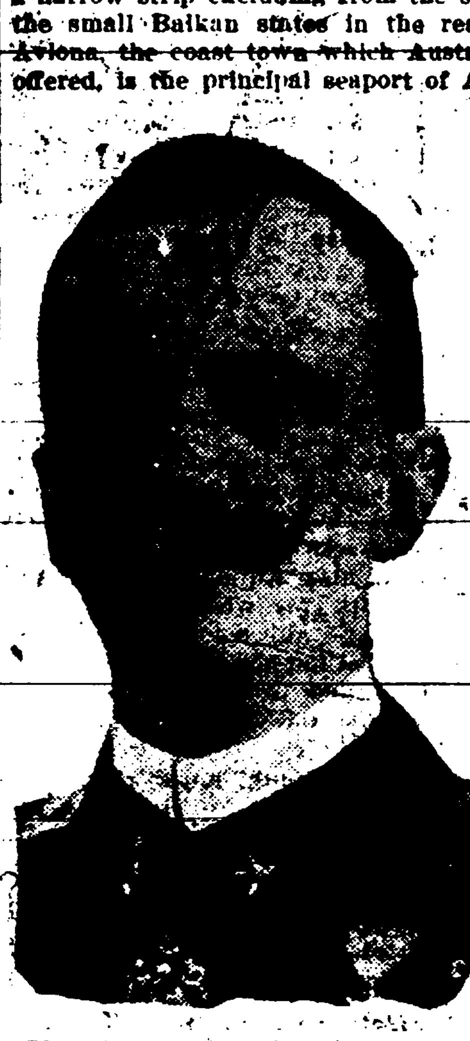


Photo by American Press Association.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL, WHOSE SUBJECTS DEMAND WAR.

bania, which was already more Italian than Austrian, for it is in possession of Italian forces landed there in December to suppress a revolt of Mohammedans.

For a few hours recently it seemed that Italy was on the point of coming to terms with Austria. Backed by General Brusati, the king's aid-de-camp, Signor Giolitti tried to separate Victor Emmanuel from his cabinet. His avowals for peace brought about a ministerial crisis in Rome. Premier Salandra resigned. But neither Giolitti himself nor any one else could form a new cabinet or even a coalition ministry, and Salandra resumed his post.

On the eve of the meeting of parliament the fallen dictator, Giolitti, deserted by his friends and escorted by police to protect him from the mob, hastened from Rome to the shelter of his home in Piedmont, fleeing as once before he fled in the days of the Banca Romana scandals of twenty years ago. He declared he had been misunderstood.

Italy has 484 miles of Austrian frontier. Most of it lies in the Dolomites, where the peaks form a natural barrier and the passes are heavily fortified. [illegible] point from which [illegible] threat, is the terminus of [illegible] from Innsbruck [illegible] war route of the [illegible] miles from the frontier are heavily fortified, and the farther [illegible] miles from the frontier [illegible] are fortified [illegible]

Trieste Point of Attack.

Trieste, while open to attack from the sea, is only [illegible] miles from Venice, and the road by way of Udine and the shorter one by Cervignano are both good. Italian feeling in Trieste has been so strong for days that the Austrians trained their own cannon on it and more than fifty persons were killed in the suppression of one riot in which the name of Francis Joseph was hooted.

In her first line of troops Italy has 800,000. Behind these every regiment has its reserve, more than doubling the force, and altogether she has available 3,150,000 men. The first and second lines have been newly equipped with modern weapons based upon the experience already gained in the war.

Italy possesses now the most powerful machine guns in existence, capable of firing 1,400 bullets a minute, covering an area of 500 square yards. She has also adopted a new type of gun [illegible]

[illegible] which had experience in Tripoli, has all been remodeled during the last nine months.

Italy's navy is one of the most powerful. Before the addition of her four new super-Dreadnoughts—C. Colombo, F. Morosini, Caracciolo and M. Colonna—it was regarded as stronger than that of Austria. Under the Duke of the Abruzzi it has been reorganized as a single unit under his command.

The recent ships of the Italian navy are generally regarded as representing the acme in naval architecture. The Dreadnoughts carry twelve inch guns of the British type, but the super-Dreadnoughts are of the British Queen Elizabeth type, and each carries eight fifteen inch guns.

The French warships which have been guarding the Adriatic, [illegible] in the [illegible] will now be available for service at the Dardanelles. It is assumed the Italian plan of campaign will involve a close inner blockade of the Austrian naval forces as a precaution against any transportation plans which the Austrians may have in mind as across the Adriatic. For the present the base of the Austrian fleet is based on Pola, the naval arsenal lying below Trieste. The distance from Pola to Venice is only seventy-five miles, and to protect Venice from attack by sea it will be necessary for the Italian forces to bottle up the Austrian fleet where the latter is now anchored. It is doubted whether this can be accomplished without a major engagement at the head of the Adriatic.

The defenses of Pola were reported in the middle of April to have been completed, and the port was said to have been made impregnable against attack either from sea or land. Recently Austria has added to her flotilla of submarines twelve of the large German type, which fire twenty-two inch torpedoes and have a radius of action up to 3,000 miles.

Roumania Hesitates.

When Italy finally came off the brink it was almost certain that she would not be alone in doing so. Roumania has been "on the verge of war" ever since August, just as Italy, but without great offers of inducements to keep her out. It has been understood that Roumania and Italy had come to an understanding that they would strike simultaneously.

But while the Italian parliament was voting a free hand to King Victor's

Photo by American Press Association.

KING FERDINAND OF ROUMANIA, WHO IS STILL ON BRINK OF WAR.

cabinet, together with a big war fund to back them, King Ferdinand of Roumania appeared to be hesitating. It was said the situation of the Russians at the moment looked too perilous for him and he would postpone his momentous decision [illegible]. There was the [illegible] Roumania moved Bulgaria would likewise start. In that [illegible] felt, he [illegible] Bulgaria and [illegible]

[illegible] explanation to the Italian [illegible]

[illegible] as a state she has [illegible] the world of nations a[illegible] of moderation, concord and [illegible] she can proudly proclaim [illegible] accomplished this mission [illegible] which has not wavered [illegible] ful sacrifices.

Puts Blame on Austria.

"The ultimatum which the Austro-Hungarian empire addressed last July to Servia annulled at one blow the effects of a long sustained effort by violating the pact which bound us to that state, violated the pact in form, for it omitted to conclude a preliminary agreement with us or even give us notification and violated it also in substance, for it sought to disturb, to our detriment, the delicate system of territorial possessions and spheres of influence which had been set up in the Balkan peninsula.

"But, more than any particular point, it was the whole spirit of the treaty which was wronged, and even suppressed, for by unloosing in the world a most terrible war, in direct contravention of our interests and sentiments, the balance which the triple alliance should have helped to assure was destroyed and the problem of Italy's national integrity was virtually and irresistibly revived.

"Nevertheless, for long months, the government has patiently striven to find a compromise, with the object of restoring to the agreement the reason for being which it had lost. These negotiations were [illegible]

BRITISH WOMAN WINS HIGH MILITARY HONOR

Freed From Jail, She Builds Hospital For Wounded.

London.—[illegible] her [illegible] doing its bit to Miss Louisa Garrett Anderson, who now holds [illegible] equal to that of a major in the British army. Her work has to do with great things for the wounded. [illegible] demonstration, and in the early weeks of the war she and the British government fell mutually [illegible] another. Her first hospital was opened under French authority.

The [illegible], the war office asked Miss Garrett Anderson to come home and [illegible] a hospital in London. Out of her own resourcefulness, experience and initiative she is making her hospital. It has 500 beds. It is to be in working order in record time.

The family record is an extraordinary one. Her mother, Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, was one of the first of women doctors. She began her medical studies in 1860, and though the College of Surgeons and the College of Physicians refused to admit her to their examinations, she obtained a license to practice from the Society of Apothecaries in 1865.

Paris had fewer prejudices than London, and, passing the medical examinations of its university, she received her M. D. degree. Later on, when England realized that she was not to be denied, honors were not lacking, and her daughter's degree is a London one. After a long career in London Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson retired to her native town of Aldsburgh and was elected mayor.

NEWSPAPER IN AN EGG.

Clergyman's Wife Finds News Item Wrapped Around Yoke.

Sedalia, Mo.—That a hen may swallow a news item and live to immortalize the digested information in an egg memoranda was shown when Mrs. J. A. Jared, wife of a clergyman, who corroborated their sensational breakfast, wrecked a boiled one and read the truth, or at least read the truth as near as a newspaper ever gets it.

The fragment of newspaper, about a yoke and a half wide, was wrapped around the egg under the shell instead of the usual thin white shawl that protects the white of the egg in most instances. Mrs. Jared carefully removed the newspaper and found that every letter on it was readable and in fairly good English.

HE RACES, USING A CRUTCH.

Moline Schoolboy With One Limb Is Good Sprinter.

Irving school of Moline, Ill., boasts of a one legged sprinter in Walter Johnson, a lad of fifteen. He has been allowed to enter in the hundred yard dash despite the fact that he is compelled to use a crutch.

He made such a remarkable showing in the preliminaries that he will participate in the annual tournament among the Moline schools. There are fifty-five entries.

Ball Player Turns Food Man.

Arlie Latham, the famous baseball player, has opened a delicatessen store in New York city.

Aroused Suspicion.

His Wife—Oh, I'm so happy!

Her Husband—That so? Who's in trouble?—Exchange.

FRESH VEGETABLES EVERY DAY

at LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

LEGAL NOTICES

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF OSWEGO.—Edna I. Sharp, Plaintiff, against Lewlla Newton, J. Clifton [illegible], Bridget Gibbons, Henderson [illegible] Company, Defendants.

Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the Court House, in the City of Syracuse, New York, on the 22d day of May, 1915, and duly entered in the Oswego County Clerk's Office, on the 24th day of May, 1915, I, the undersigned, the referee, duly appointed in and by said judgment for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 10th day of July, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the City Hall, No. 67 East First Street, South, in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, New York, the real estate directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the City of Fulton, New York, known and describel as three rods off from the East end of Lot No. 1 of Block No. 512 of the original Village of Fulton.

Dated May 24, 1915.

H. E. GILMAN, Referee.

FRED'K C. SPENCER, [illegible]

All Kinds of

GARDEN SEEDS

by the ounce or pound at

LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

FOR SALE

CASH GROCERY STORE

210 CAYUGA STREET, CITY

A paying Proposition. Will bear investigation. Inquire of

240 W. Genesee Street SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SAYS WOMEN DRINK MORE.

Fight Against Liquor Stronger Except With Them, Says Bennet.

Philadelphia.—In an address at the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the National Temperance union ex-Congressman William S. Bennet of New York, after describing the progress made by the foes of drink, said:

"The [illegible] of the girls and women constitute the one point in which there has been retrogression. It is my observation that there is much more drinking among women than there was twenty years ago. As men are giving up the habit, women are drinking to a greater extent than they used to do."

Mr. Bennet said that in 1870 virtually [illegible] under the influence of the liquor interests, but that now only two, one eastern and one western, are so influenced.

"Drinking has decreased in New York. Now the men who refrain from drinking at a banquet are in the majority. Few men drink during their business hours."

PRODUCTS CO. FURNISH SPLIT PEAS FOR NAVY

Cape Vincent, May 28.—The Agricultural Products Corporation, of Cape Vincent, has secured a contract to furnish the United States Navy with H-U split peas. The award was given this company on the sample—not the [illegible] roves that the policy of [illegible] preparing the goods [illegible].

Some [illegible] from foreign countries [illegible] this month, and the [illegible] Company [illegible].

THREE AMERICANS ABOARD WHITE STAR LINER

New York, May 28.—With three Americans among her 285 passengers, the Adriatic, of the White Star line, left here at noon for Liverpool. In her holds the Adriatic, which now is the largest British vessel in the trans-Atlantic passenger service, carried 14,000 tons of merchandise. On her decks were several heavy automobile [illegible] and trench diggers.

The Japanese emissary who says that the union railroad station in Cleveland is the most amusing thing he has ever seen, must have a perverted sense of humor.

[illegible] Commencement Exercises printed at The Evening Times [illegible]

BEVERIDGE SAYS BE AMERICANS FIRST

New York, May 28.—At a dinner given for him in the McAlpin Hotel last night by the Twilight Club, Albert J. Beveridge, formerly United States Senator, urged the present as the best time to feach American Independent Solidarity. Mr. Beveridge has recently returned from the war zone and said that it is no reflection on any group of our people that their political action should be influenced by the racial blood flowing in their veins.

"Imagine how we would feel if we were born of generations of American ancestors and having become British subjects this country should get into a war," he said. "Then we would be American-Englishmen. It will take a long time to achieve American independent solidarity. But above all other periods in our history now is the time to begin it. We must teach it in our schools, preach it from our pulpits, talk it in our daily life. Over the teacher's desk in every schoolroom I would have these words 'We are Americans.'"

Mr. Beveridge told of Japan's rapid advance to power and of China's awakening.

HEAVY LOSSES IN INSURANCE POLICIES

New York, May 28.—The fire insurance business of the United States in 1914 resulted in an underwriting loss to the companies of 4.21 per cent. according to a statement made by W. N. Kremer, president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, at the forty-ninth annual meeting of that organization, held at the Waldorf-Astoria. Only theh profits from the investment of capital and surplus and the earnings of capital and surplus and the earnings of funds previously collected enabled the companies to pay dividends, he added.

George W. Hoyt, of the Committee on Fire Prevention, reported that the total loss from fire in this country last year amounted to $221,000,000, which has been exceeded only twice previously, in 1904 and 1906. E. G. Richards, manager of the North British and Mercantile Company, was elected president of the Board for the coming year.

STREW BLOOMS WHERE THE LUSITANIA SANK

Queenstown, May 28.—Though the search for bodies of vctims of the Lusitania disaster is being continued, the prospect of recovering any more of them is becoming very slight. The steam trawler Cygnet, returning her today from a trip that extended to Fastnet, reports that she met with no bodies.

Passing over the scene of the disaster th ecrew of the Cygnet dropped on the sea a mass of beautiful flowers which had been [illegible]

[illegible]HE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. [illegible] Established, Dec. 17, 1914. SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1915 Price [illegible] Cent

ITAL[illegible]NS LANDED ON RHODES TO MOVE AGAINST TURK[illegible]

The [illegible] which has [illegible] the Turkish [illegible] the entrance to the Aegean [illegible]

A [illegible] on the Gulf of Kos on the [illegible] of Asiatic Turkey, [illegible] from Rhodes. This [illegible] first step in [illegible] on the Asia Minor coast, [illegible] that the Turks [illegible] German officers will [illegible]

The attacks of the Allies on the Dardanelles are [illegible]. Following the sinking of the British battleships Triumph and Majestic by German submarines a threat [illegible] to carry the underwater warfare to the Suez Canal and cripple the trade of the marine thoroughfare was reported yesterday.

The Italian armies invading Austria madef urther advance yesterday and are reported to have captured fourteen villages along the Carinthian front and to have taken possession of three mountain passes.

Official reports from the front show that Lieutenant General Cadorna, the Italian Chief of Stag, is attempting to carry out plans for the occupation of important points in the Alps, along the Giudil carie chain of the Lessini Mountains, the Sugana Valley and the Carnic Alps. This maneuver, if accomplished, would place the Italians in an advantageous position to meet the Austrians if they should attempt to invade Italy. It also would permit the Italians to choose their own time and place for making an attempt to force the mountain passes and penetrate further into Austria.

The occupation of Altissimo Mountain, 6,790 feet high, is regarded as the most important achievement in carrying out this plan. From the high plateau north of Schio, Italian artillery has bombarded Austrian positions from five to seven miles distant, inflicting severe losses on the Austrians.

In the Carna district the Italians dominate the Dogna Valley.

A successful raid on the Trieste-Nabresina railroad by a squadron of Italian hydro-aeroplanes is reported by Rome. Further advances in the Trentino and Istria also are announced.

German submarines continue their activity. Two British steamers, the Sadsby and Spennymoor and the Swedish bark M. Ropsbald were sunk by them. The big liner Argyllshire was chased and fired on, but succeeded in escaping and made her way to Havre.

The sinking of an Austrian submarine by Italian torpedo boats in a battle on Thursday last is officially announced.

The Danish steamship Ely struck a mine near Stockholm and went down.

The great battle in Galicia is still undecided and the official reports indicate that it increases inintensity. Petrograd admits that the Austrians and Germans by superiority of their artillery fire gained ground yesterday on both banks of the San south and east of Radymno.

East of Gousskow, near Klotkowice, after terrific fighting lasting several days, the Russians were compelled to abandon two trenches.

Berlin concedes in an official report that the Germans have met a reverse in the region of Sieniawa, on the left bank of San River and that they lost six cannon when they were forced back.

Sieniawa is about fifty miles north of Przemysl and is on the Russian center in the southeastern war zone.

Vienna says the double flanking movement to encircle Przemysl from the north and southeast is making steady progress.

RUSSIANS REPEL FURIOUS ATTACKS IN GALICIA

London, May 29.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs:—

"Authoritative military men here describe the situation in Galicia as one of permanent criis at one point or another of the battle line. Fighting continues practically without cessation day or night. The Russians hold their ground on the left bank of the San at Peremyshl and to the north of that town.

"Apparently the tactics of the Germans are to concentrate rapidly, first on one and then on another sector of the front and by their usual reckless expenditure of blood and ammunition try to effect a breach in the Russian position.

"Their immediate objective seems to be the highroad and railway connecting Permysl with Lemberg, and the mass of their troops are assembled on the San to the south of Jaroslav with the idea of reaching these by frontal attack. For some days their efforts met with no material success and their casualties have been tremendous. After one of their assaults in the district of Gussakoff, to the southeast of Permysl, the Russians counted more than two thousand of the enemy's dead on the field.

"Army opinion here now is that the Russians' position in Galicia is as impenetrable as that which the constructed to the west of Warsaw."

[illegible] $10,[illegible]

[illegible]

New York, May 29.—Ten thousand dollars a year is nothing to Miss [illegible] M. West compared with keeping the affection of her sisters of the Maccabees.

Yesterday, Miss West, who for twenty-three years has been the head of the fraternal [illegible] of the Ladies of the Maccabees, refused the entreaties of her board to accept an increase of salary from [illegible] to $10,000 a year. They really meant it, those Maccabees, for they love their queen bee. There were tears in many eyes when she repeatedly refused to take their money. They had saved it for the last thing on the program of their week's convention at the Waldorf-Astoria, on the principle of keeping the pleasantest thing for the last.

"I didn't want so much money," she laughingly explained yesterday afternoon in the midst of the farewell tea drinking in the hotel roof garden. "I was afraid it would stand between men and my members. The world, especially woman's world, isn't quite ready yet to forgive a woman a large salary. I know there are members of my order today who let my salary come between us. They don't quite understand why I need even what I have been getting. That is $6,000. I have had that since 1904. Since then our order has grown from 100,000 to 187,000 members.

"I feel that I am entitled to some increase in salary for the increased responsibility. I permitted the board to give me an increase of $1,500, making my salary now $7,500. That is large for a woman, I suppose, but it is not large at all compared to the salaries drawn by men in positions of financial responsibility. Bank presidents who handle less money than I draw larger salaries.

"No, I don't mind the responsibility. I have grown used to it gradually. When I began twenty-three years ago I had one room and a desk, and was $150 in debt. My vrst investment was very modest. Now I handle about $2,000,000 a year. I have learned the secret of financial success. It is conservatism. I invest chiefly in municipal bonds. Last night we voted to erect a $150,000 headquarters, to be paid for from the increased valuation of our property holdings. Our land in Detroit is valued at $1,000 a foot.

"'Frenzied finance,' as you call it here in New York, is much easier for me than speechmaking. I worry more over a dinner toast than over $1,000. That is because I have learned that I cannot do both, and I have given up the society game. A woman cannot make a success of business if she dissipates her energy. I seldom accept invitations to public functions. I never allow anything to come between me and my work.

"Neither can a business woman waste her energy on unimportant things. The reason so many women fail to make good in their careers is that they try to darn their own stockings and take care of their little nieces and nephews after hours. A man is not expected to do anything but his own work. Home is simply his place to rest.

"Yes, our order last night passed the suffrage resolution. That does not mean that we are to be active in the movement. We have our own work to do, which we consider just as important as the vote. We did vote, however, to recommend woman suffrage to our 187,000 members all over the country. This is the first time we have ever taken any action at all upon it. Personally, I have never been vitally interested in the movement. I admit the principle is right, but I have my doubts about its practical application. I should dislike a woman politician.

"The home should be woman's first interest. It is all nonsense about a woman's choosing a salary instead of a husband."

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED.

—Kirby in New York World.

MOVIE PICTURES STILL UNMOVED

The Fulton Board of Moving Picture Censors reviewed the pictures at the local theatres yesterday, and if anything objectionable was seen in the pictures, did not take any action in cutting such offensive scenes from the reel. No preliminary performance was given at either The Quirk or the Happy Hour for the benefit of the board. Mr. Galusha and Mr. Bradt, members of the censorship committee, having viewed the regular matinee performance at the Happy Hour theatre and the regular evening performance at The Quirk.

The committee previously had served notice on the theatre managers that until they had passed upon the pictures, no public performance could be given. Yesterday morning they called at the Happy Hour and asked one of the employes to run off the picture. It was stated that Mr. Prowda, manager of the theatre, had refused to comply with their request. Mr. Prowda, when seen this morning denied refusal of the committee's request and mentioned that the consignment of reels for the day's performance is not received until after noon. The members of the board were told to return in the afternoon, and the picture, Mary Pickford in "Hearts Adrift," was viewed at that time.

Mr. Prowda, in remarking today on the censorship said: "I obtain my reels from a reliable agency, which controls the output of films for the most reliable manufacturers in the business. Insofar as my regular daily program is concerned, I have no control whatever, the agency making the selection. Feature pictures, however, such as Hearts Adrift and other high class productions, I order according to my own judgment.

Up until time for their regular matinee performance today no notice had been received by the theatre manager to hold up the show until the pictures had been passed upon.

VON AUFFENBURG HELD AS POLITICAL CRIMINAL

London, May 29.—Regarded as a "serious political criminal," the Austrian General Moritz von Auffenburg, "hero of Kamarow," has been deprived of his command and placed under arrest. News of the downfall of a man once Austrian Minister of War and one of the most highly regarded military authorities in the dual monarchy is disclosed in the Frankfurter Zeitung. The Amsterdam correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company, quoting this newspaper, says:—

"Von Auffenburg has shown by his career that he is not a person of little importance. He has been Minister of Uar, Chief of the General Staff and at the beginning of the war he was given command of an army and until recently was feted with official approval as 'the victor of Kamarow.'

"Soon after this bottle, however, he was deprived of his command, owing, it is said, to the failure of an enveloping operation, but nevertheless on April 22 an imperial decree was issued conferring on him the title of baron and granting to him in addition the title of Von Kamarow. Four days later he was arrested, and since then he has been treated as a serious political criminal."

Events which happened during his tenure in office are given by the Frankfurter Zeitung as grounds for the investigation.

ROSS ROWLER HAD ACCIDENT

Young Man Had Narrow Escape From Death Beneath Auto Wheels

Ross Rowlee of Mt. Pleasant late yesterday afternoon narrowly escaped with his life when he was run down by an automobile in North 11st and Hubbard sts.

The young man was riding his bicycle which skidded and threw him directly in the path of a large automobile driven by Thomas Martin of Buffalo. He luckily fell in such a position that he escaped the wheels as the machine passed over him. Aside from a thorough scraping, a few cuts and bruises the young man was unhurt.

Dr. E. A. Gladman was called to the scene of the accident and advised the young man to be taken to the hospital. His wounds were dressed and he recovered the shock sustained. He will return to his home tomorrow.

The young man is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Rowlee of Mt. Pleasant and is 17 years old.

Mr. Martin, the driver of the auto, reported to the police department, but he was not detained. It was evident he was driving slowly when the accident occurred. The fortunate outcome was appreciated, to say the least by all the persons concerned.

ERNEST SIMONS HAD RUNAWAY ACCIDENT

This noon Ernest Simons of Volney Center was thrown from his wagon in 1st st near Rochester st. when the team which he was driving became frightned at an Empire United Railway car approaching from the rear.

Mr. Simons had brought a load of calves to the city and after unloading was driving down South 1st st., and when near the trolley station the horses started at a lively clip, evidently frightened at the approaching car. When near the Kennedy barns the horses swerved from their path, the wagon lurched and Mr. Simons was thrown to the ground. He escaped with with a few bruises. The horses later were quietly eating hay.

NO PAPER MONDAY

That everybody conected with the publication and distribution of The Evening Times may have an opportunity of observing Monday as a holiday, this newspaper will not be issued on that date.

WEATHER FORECAST

Showers tonight and probably tomorrow, with [illegible] northeast winds.

D/34

An Evening Frock With Many Points In Its Fashionable Favor.

BEAUTIFUL DANCE GOWN.

An iridescent overdress over a satin underdress of peachblow colored satin is an expression of an evening frock which when seen would not soon be forgotten. The poising of a butterfly bow of faintest pink illusion at the back gives the creation an ethereal quality which it could not well otherwise have obtained. This frock flouts in no unmistakable manner the passing fad for the extremely wide skirt and gains added beauty and grace from its moderation.

A Famous London Church.

St. Martin's-in-the-Fields is probably the only London church that can boast of having had a king for church warden. George I. held that office for a number of years and marked his tenure of it by presenting the church with an organ. The greater part of Buckingham palace is situated within the parish of St. Martin's, and in consequence the births of all royal children born there are entered in the church register. Among celebrities who were buried at St. Martin's are Nell Gwynn, Robert Boyle, Sir John Farquhar, Roubiliac, the sculptor, and Hunter, the surgeon. Hunter's remains were afterward transferred to Westminster abbey.—London Globe.

FLOWER FANCIES.

The most economical housewives in the world—the French—do not dream it an extravagance to keep always on their dinner tables a few cut flowers. Even the wife of the poorly paid artisan will stop to market and will not be content to go home with her purchases till she has bought a few cents' worth of flowers for her table.

And a good many American housewives feel the same way about flowers for the table. They have found that for a quarter or less flowers may be bought which with a few sprays of green thrown in by the florist will make the table attractive for a week. Yes, for a week, for with proper care cut flowers can be made to last a week—that is, except in the warmest weather, and in the warm weather we are most of us located so that we can get some sort of fresh flowers every day or so, if it is only a bunch of daisies or buttercups.

One of the best ways to keep cut flowers from fading is to see that the moment they are cut from their stems they be placed in water. But of course we cannot be sure that this is done in the case of florists' flowers. The thing to make sure of is that the sap in the stems does not dry out and one way to accomplish this—a way used by many florists—is to put a piece of wax over the stem of the flowers as soon as they are cut.

Automobile tires at special prices. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

Hungarian Countess Takes Upon Herself Strenuous Duties.

The Countess Magdeleine Hunyady von Kethely, the wife of a great landed proprietor of Hungary, is taking under her motherly wing all the posthumous babies born in the county of Estergon, where her husband's principal estates are situated, whose fathers gave up their lives upon the battlefield in this war. Already she has become fairy godmother to nearly forty children. A handsome young matron of thirty-six, with a daughter of her own fifteen years old and a son of twelve, the countess is accepting duties which will extend over many years, involving the dedication of her time and fortune. That she is a Belgian by birth, belonging to the princely family of Caraman-Chimay, which has suffered almost as much at the hands of the Germans as the royal house of Belgium, does not seem to have blinded her to the misfortunes of her husband's country.

Countess Magdeleine Hunyady's sister-in-law, Countess Marie Henrietta Hunyady, has been for some years the wife of Count Emil Szechenyi, and the women of the two famous Hungarian houses will probably divide among themselves the care of the little children for whom Countess Magdeleine will stand sponsor before the end of the war.

A Polishing Glove.

To the woman who cleans and polishes her own shoes nothing is more useful than the "polishing glove." It is made in the form of a mitt. The palm side is sheepskin with the woolly side out to form a polishing surface. The back of the mitt is a piece of leather. After you have carefully anointed your shoes with the paste or polish and let it dry thoroughly slip on the mitt and polish with a will. In a moment your shoes will be shining nicely.

To Remove Stains.

Blood Stains.—Use a tepid solution of a tablespoonful of kerosene to a gallon of water. Let stand a few minutes, then wash in cold water.

Egg Stains.—Table salt and a wet cloth will remove egg stains from silver.

Fruit Stains.—Put one heaping tablespoonful of gum camphor in a two ounce bottle of good whisky. Shake well before using and apply freely to stains when counting soiled clothes.

Grass Stains.—Wash the spot in alcohol, then in clear water.

Ink Stains.—Cover the spot with salt, squeeze lemon juice over it and expose to the sun.

Iron Rust.—Cover thickly with powdered alum and steam ten minutes over a teakettle of boiling water.

GOLD AND BLUE.

A Garment Which Has Reached the Top Notch of Sweaterdom.

We used to think the sweater rather a plebeian garment, made uncompromisingly for use and comfort. But, lo and behold, we get them made very

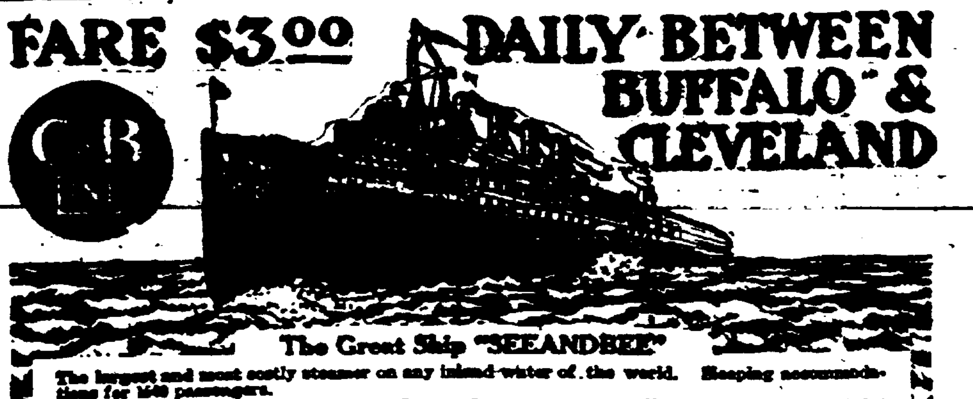
HANDSOME SILK SWEATER.

swaggerly nowadays of silk, very expensive and very aristocratic.

The one shown in the illustration is of gold color and blue in corded effect; long tight sleeves and patch pockets. The buttons are blue with silk loops.

Programs for Commencement Exercises printed at The Evening Times office. adv.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND



The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

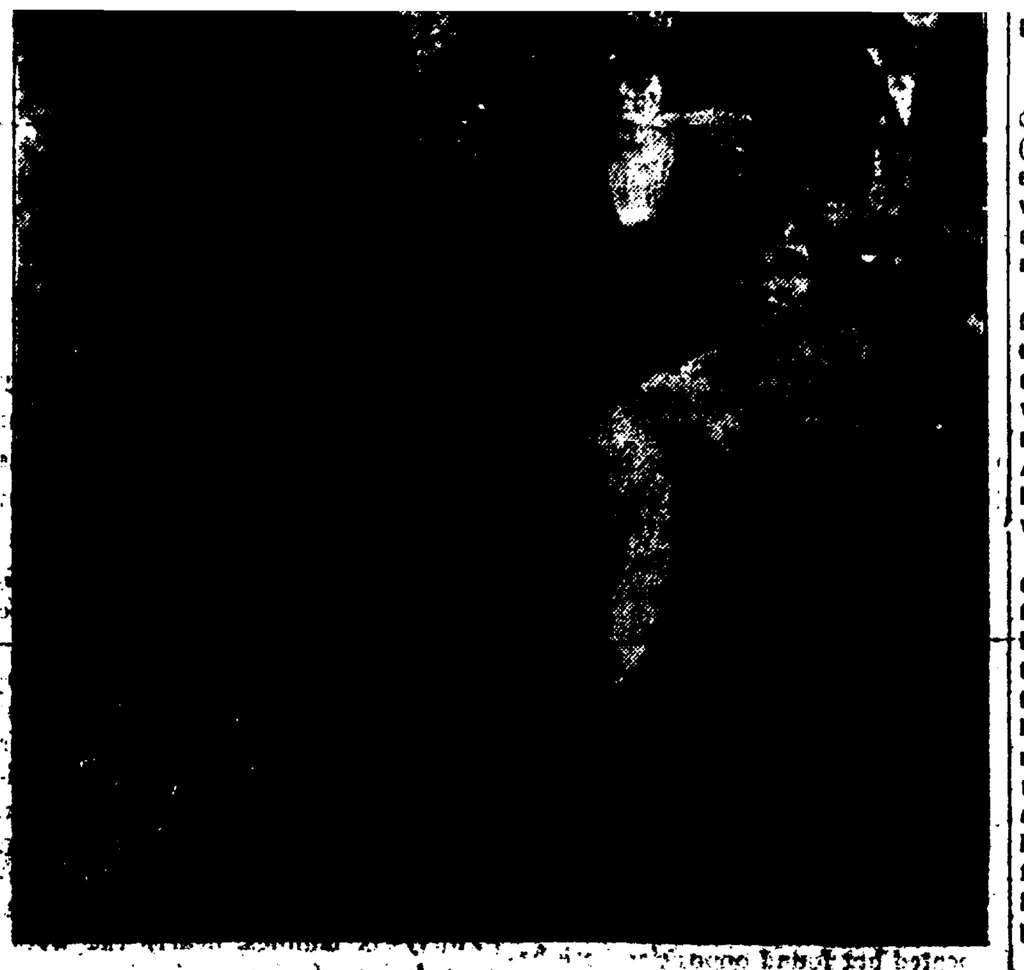
BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, O.



FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN AND BE VERLY BAYNE, AT THE QUIRK TODAY

PHILADELPHIA RECALLS FROHMAN AS NEWSBOY.

Noted Theater Man Sold Papers at Centennial Exposition in 1876.

Charles Frohman, the eminent play producer, who went to his death on the Lusitania, was a newsboy in Philadelphia forty years ago.

With that same energy and inventive ability that placed him at the head of American producers and a discoverer of stars, Frohman made the New York Graphic, a five cent illustrated daily newspaper, "go" among the crowds at the Centennial exposition in 1876.

Frohman was sent to Philadelphia from the New York office of this publication, which at that time was devoting a supplement to descriptive stories and pictures about the exposition. He took charge of the newsboys at the Philadelphia office.

Frank H. Taylor, who knew Frohman then, says the future discoverer of Maude Adams and Billie Burke "hustled the bundles from the trains, got them to the newsstands about the city, retailed them at the door and over the counter and was everybody's willing errand boy."

Not content with selling the paper to crowds on the streets, Frohman opened a branch office in the Centennial grounds and devised so many ways to get his paper before the crowds that he frequently had to go to New York to get extra editions. He spent the summer doing this work.

DIES AS HER MOTHER DID.

Woman's Body Taken to Same Police Station Twenty Years Later.

Twenty years after she had identified the body of her mother in a police station in New York city the body of Mrs. Mary T. Cassidy was identified by her two daughters, Anna and Mary, in the same station house after she had fallen dead in a Sixth avenue elevated train.

The two cases were strikingly similar. Mrs. Cassidy, who was a widow, sixty-two years old, was seized with heart disease on the train. Twenty years ago Mrs. Cassidy's mother, who was Mrs. Mary Commisky, was stricken in the same manner on the street.

INSANE, FACES ENDLESS TRIP.

Negro, Taken Aboard Ship, Now Not Permitted to Land Anywhere.

William Raney, an insane negro, deported by immigration officers when he arrived on the steamer Guiana on its last trip, has been brought back to New York on the same vessel. Authorities at Antigua, whence he first sailed, refused to let him land.

Raney faces the possibility of many future trips aboard the steamer until officials somewhere arrange to care for him.

To Take Impressions of Plants.

Burn a common cork till reduced to a powder, add a teaspoonful of olive oil, mix into a thick paste. Now paint the veiny side of the leaf with camel's hair or black sable brush, lay the leaf carefully on a piece of clean paper, painted side down, subject it to a strong and even pressure by placing it in a book under a weight for about a quarter of an hour, then remove the leaf carefully from the paper. Very veiny leaves are the best.

Heard In the Nursery.

"I thought you were very much attached to the book," said the stuffed dog to the picture that had once ornamented the cover of the book.

"I was," said the picture, "but Dora cut me out."

She Knew the Other Things.

Church—You know there are things that money won't buy.

Gotham—There are?

"Certainly."

"Well, I'll bet my wife don't know what they are."—Yonkers Statesman.

Gasoline, Oils and Greases. Van Wagenen, Inc. adv

ROUGH AND READY.

A Garment For the Mountains, For Motoring or For the Seashore.

PLAIDED SPORTS COAT.

Anywhere in this country of changeable climate milady will find that a woolly "comfy" topcoat is one of her most valued possessions. For a swift ride in a motorcar, a motorboat trip on the lake or a moonlight walk beside the sea, the coat shown in the illustration will be invaluable.

It is developed here in black and white plaid, with a raglan set-in sleeve, satin rolled collar and large bone buttons.

Cold Proposition.

"My bank is mean, I think."

"How so, girlie?"

"I have taken hundreds of checks to that bank, and they always count me out the exact amount, just so much and no more. All the other business men with whom I deal throw in a little occasionally for good will."—Pittsburgh Post.

SOME NEW WRINKLES.

Before removing ribbon from lingerie, etc., sew tape—the same length—to one end of the ribbon. In drawing the ribbon out the tape takes its place. When the ribbon goes back again sew it to the end of the tape and the tedious task of drawing the ribbon through in the old way is removed.

After washing the hair, a good way to thoroughly rinse it is to fill a common tin flower sprinkling can with water and suspend on a nail or hook above the head over the bathtub. The water comes with just force enough to rinse, and the sprinkler can be filled as often as necessary.

After washing woolen blankets, dry them on curtain stretchers, which will prevent them from shrinking.

A handy little dish washer for the milk bottle, etc., too narrow for the hand and cloth, is made from the wire handle of a grape basket, which is straightened out, with the hook left on one end.

Instead of the ordinary method that is used for removing rust stains try the lemon juice and salt, as usual, but place over a steaming bottle. The rust spots will be removed in a few moments.

Despite the Damage He Does He Is a Good Scavenger.

In spite of the crow's instinct to feed on the eggs and young of other species (which he shares in common with several other birds), who would really wish to see him quite exterminated, even if it were possible to exterminate so resourceful a fellow?

His destruction to crops is certainly far less than that of the bobolink in the southern rice fields. He is an efficient scavenger, and his destruction of white grubs, cutworms, wireworms and grasshoppers is of great value. Above all, however, his place in our landscape is such that his passing would leave a dreary void.

Winter or summer we are conscious of him against the sky, against the fields or sentinel on a patriarch pine. In the misty mornings of summer when the sun has not yet rolled up the curtains of cloud from the mountains we hear his voice far off in the woods, rousing us from slumber, and when autumn has come and our sugar groves are a glory of crimson he is still there, his distant call floating down sweetly from the upland woods and testifying in some strange way the height of the peaks beyond.—Harper's Magazine.

LAY OF THE NIGHTINGALE.

Why It Stops When the Little Birds Come Out of the Shell.

It is generally assumed that a bird sings because he is happy, but science goes deeper for an explanation of the why and wherefore of the bird's song. Nature's optimistic joy in constructive progress is expressed in the singing of the male birds who charm their mates to further their wooing and continue after eggs are laid to encourage the fulfillment of hatching.

The song stops when the little birds come out of the shell. The nightingale for weeks during the period of nest building and hatching charms his mate and human ears near him with the beautiful music of his love song. But as soon as the little nightingales come from the eggs the song changes to a sort of guttural croak, implying anxiety and sense of responsibility.

If the nest and contents were destroyed the nightingale would at once resume his beautiful song to inspire his mate to help him build another nest and start all over again the loving work of being fruitful and multiplying.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Economizing Labor.

Two laborers were engaged to deepen a well which had become dry. One of them sent his mate down into the well while he sat at the top and directed the work. He first ordered the other man to "dig a bit on this side," then "dig a little more on that side," until the latter, tired of both the work and the orders, exclaimed, "You sit up there and use your tongue, while I have to do all the work!" "One man here giving directions," said the man at the top, "can do as much as ten men down there." Thereupon his mate threw down his pick and climbed up beside the other man. "What are you doing here?" inquired the latter. "Two men up here," answered his mate, "can do as much as twenty men down there!"—London Strand.

Skiing on the Water.

The ski is recommended as both a life saving device and a pleasure craft, combining safety with novelty. It cannot sink, makes better speed than a swimmer and does not tire the rider as swimming does. It is more practicable for long distances and can go through water where there is a heavy undertow, as it sits so high in the water that it is not caught in the grip of the undercurrent as the legs of the swimmer are. It doesn't take a long time to master, as the surf board does; requires no skill in balancing and sticking on and has the great advantage of being equipped with a motive power, whereas the ordinary surf board must be pushed and paddled out to sea before it can be ridden in.—Outing.

Where Art Ceases.

All art is a matter of nature or life acted upon by man; a part taken out of its accidental surroundings and given artistic form. At either side of the field of true art is a waste place where art ceases to have beauty. And the waste on the one side is reached when the artist becomes so enamored of life that he forgets to interpret, to give artistic form, and only brings forth a photographic image, while the waste on the other side is reached when the artist perfects his form but forgets to put life into it.—Sheldon Cheney.

The Outdoor Life.

"The doctor says I don't take enough interest in outdoor pastimes."

"Are you going to profit by his suggestion?"

"Yes. I'm going to sit down and read every word on the sporting page."—Washington Star.

Cause of the Pessimism.

Orator—On the surface things are often right, but it is when we explore the depths of things that we see the deceptions of our fellow creatures. One of the Crowd—Guvinor, you've been buying a barrel of apples, haven't you?—London Tit-Bits.

The Real Need.

Book Agent—This book will teach you how to economise. The Victim—That's no good to me. What I need is a book to teach me how to live without economising.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The song that nerves a nation's heart is in itself a deed.—Tennyson.

BIG ITALIAN BAND TO PLAY HERE

Joseph Quintano Bringing to Chautauqua His Famous Aggregation of Italian Artists.

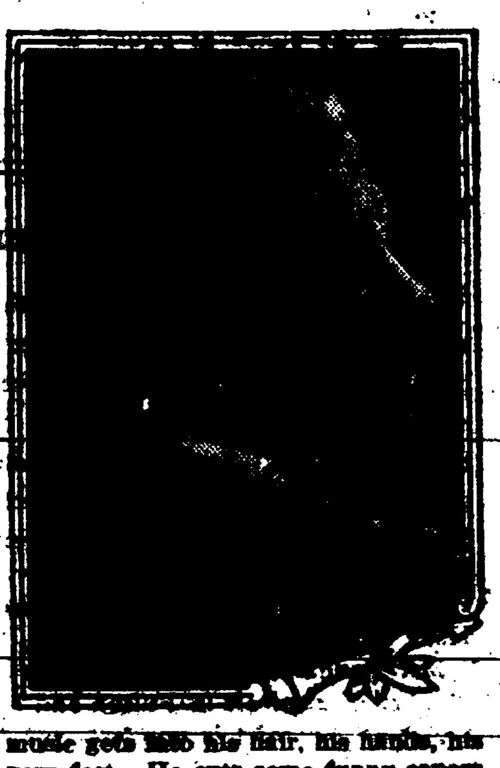
TWO MAGNIFICENT CONCERTS

A Band Not Only of Numerous Players, but Famous For Entertainment Powers—Presents the Big Music and Plenty of Popular Fancies—Has Long Record of Big Successes.

Joseph Quintano is bringing his great Italian band to Chautauqua to furnish music for one day, both afternoon and evening.

Quintano is himself an Italian. His players also have the instincts of the land of music, and every selection they render is rich with the flavor of sunny Italy. The organization has played together for many years and under Quintano's leadership has taken high rank in the musical world.

Quintano is all music. He is temperamentally equipped for leadership. His



music gets into his hair, his hands, his very feet. He cuts some funny capers at times. He is a master at coaxing the best effects out of his men.

They play the big music and lots of popular musical fancies. He knows how to entertain the people and gets a lot of fun out of the operation.

A NOTED SINGER WITH THE BAND.

Mr. Harry Barnhart, a Great Song Leader and Organizer, to Be Here.

A man can go into a strange city, see a need, make an indifferent city administration see the same need and indorse the plan proposed to meet that need. Such a man has some personality.

That is what Harry Barnhart did. He reached Rochester, N. Y., on an entertainment tour, thought that it would be a good place to try out his particular hobby, if you please, made the mayor see that it would be a good thing for the city and then presented the proposition to the great crowd at one of the municipal band concerts. It met with success.

What was it? The idea of a great community chorus, a chorus made up of those who have had little or no

training other than that received at the regular rehearsals. In a short time 1,200 people were in the most democratic organization in the city. They went to work, and under his able direction they presented a series of entertainments, at which the best things were sung in masterful style. At the great Exposition park 10,000 people heard the chorus with an orchestra of over 100 pieces, both directed by Mr. Barnhart, present Handel's "Messiah." Over 3,000 people were unable to gain admission.

This is the man who will appear with the Quintano International Band in solo and in an effort to arouse interest in another community feature, that of a community in song. Mr. Barnhart believes that the desire for expression on the part of the people best finds its outlet in song. "All the people singing" is his motto. With the splendid band of thirty pieces for an accompaniment the great Chautauqua chorus ought to ring out on band day.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

C. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
R. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879.

May 29, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

Striking a Balance

That Italy comes in [illegible] strength into the fray, that [illegible] had months of preparation, that there are no hospitals overflowing with Italian wounded, no camps in Germany and Austria filled with Italian prisoners, that Italy's reserves are not depleted but remain to draw from—these are appreciably offset by the fact that Italy's armies are not veteran in the sense that those of Germany and Austria-Hungary are veteran.

While the Italian soldiers are not worn down by slaughter and service they have not had the inestimably valuable experience of nearly a year of confrontation with the actual emergencies of war.

So against the odds in Italy's favor of jumping into the ring a newcomer in the full flush of vigor—may be fairly pitted the handicap of the inevitably experimental in a war which to Italy's adversaries is no longer an experiment—whose lessons they have learned, not from non-participant observation but from the stern schoolmaster, Practice.—Buffalo Times.

The Length of the War

Colonel Harvey in the current number of the North American Review takes rather a gloomy view of the war situation in an article headed "Can Germany Be Beaten?"

"It is still," he remarks, "as we said ten months ago, inconceivable that Germany shall triumph, but it is no less certain from the standpoint of the Allies that the prospect is laden with gloom and foreboding and that the end is far off."

Only a few weeks ago there was a strong feeling in America that July would see the end of the struggle. This was prompted by the moral certainty that Italy would enter the great arena on the side of the Allies and that the preparations for a supreme effort on the part of England and France for driving the invaders out of France and Belgium were likely to bear fruit in May and June.

Italy is in, but the effort in the western theater of war has thus far had no decisive results, while on the eastern front Russia has suffered a considerable reverse which time will be consumed in offsetting. On the Dardanelles the situation is a desperate one for the attackers as well as the attacked, and another British battle ship was destroyed on Wednesday.

Germany fights doggedly on and on, while it is undeniable that the Allies will steadily gain in strength. Yet the impressions gained from each day's events lead to the conclusion that no living man can make a reasonable guess as to the duration of the war either in months or years.—New York Herald.

A Present for Graduation

SILVER PENCILS
FANS
FOUNTAIN PENS
BRACELETS
RINGS
WATCHES

Useful Gifts which will be appreciated.

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

WHY A MEMORY DAY

The memory day set aside in honor of the men, brave and true, who sacrificed their lives for our country is again upon us. It is a day of all days that should be met reverently, for not alone to our dead heroes should our hearts reach out, but also to the wives and mothers of these men. These women, though they [illegible] battle at the front, fought and won many hard [illegible] walls of home. Heart-ache and sorrow [illegible] to their lot. Many are these true [illegible] who [illegible] shouldered the care and responsib[illegible] a group of little ones alone, all waiting through the long [illegible] for father, who in many cases, ne'er [illegible] home again. These true stories of the sorrows, intermingled with the bravery of those home soldiers, the women, [illegible] written between the lines of our history. Faces and lips have told us, too, these same tales.

Now then, we have a Memorial Day, but somehow in our zest to commemorate the day we seem to have lost our balance, as we Americans are quite wont to do. In our celebration of a day set apart we seem to lose sight of the real significance. Memorial Day is not the only day we commit ourselves. For instance, on Christmas it means to many nothing more than gift-getting; Easter, as individed with chicks and eggs, and our glorious Fourth o' July, a long list of dead and injured. However, in the last few years a new thought movement has rapidly spread, and which bids fair to bring the right spirit into these days. Let us hope Memorial Day will claim them, too, our best attention. Let us look forward to the time when Memorial Day will be a memorial day in deed. Let us find a fitting way for voicing our appreciation than by dancing on the graves of our heroes and rudely pulling at the heart strings of the living. This would mean the forgoing of all ball games, dancing parties, feasts and the like, for this one day. Are we strong enough, and unselfish enough, as real Americans, to do this?

ASK THE VETERAN

It is not unusual and, perhaps, it is not unnatural, for young people to ask why Memorial Day should still be kept up. For a reply we may turn to the veteran, whose eyes will kindle, voice get stronger, shoulders go back and chest come forward, as he tells you that the day is observed in memory of the comrades who lost all that their cause should win, or in memory of those who survived the terrors of war and have since joined the ranks of the majority.

Perhaps another veteran may tell you that the soldiers of the war need no explanations. Another man may tell you that the remnants of the regiments can now join in commemorating a soldier's death with feelings not different in kind, whether he fell toward them or by their side.

Memorial Day has other meanings. They are solemn meanings. It is a day of reaffirmation from year to year of a national act of enthusiasm and faith—of going somewhere as fast as ever the men in the sixties could go.

The day has so much real worth in addition to bringing back the dead to live with us for an hour or two, for are not the funeral marches and the decorated graves worth more to the youth of America by way of inspiration than the monuments of a half century of peaceful life could be?

A One-Sided Picture

Mr. Taft's arraignment of labor union leaders and their political policies is true—in its general tenor, at least. They have failed to suppress a certain lawlessness in the name of labor unionism which has resulted in violations of the criminal statutes. Defence funds for the men implicated have been raised. Union leaders have sought to obtain special privileges fortified by statutory declarations, and have worked vigorously, politically and in every other way, to bring this about.

All these things being so, wherein do the labor union leaders differ essentially from the capitalist leaders with whom they are in economic conflict? Has capital never violated statutes? Has capital never spent huge sums for the defence of members of the employer class when under prosecution? Has capital never sought special privileges from state and national legislatures, declarations of policy embodying special privileges from party conventions? Has capital never maintained lobbies and worked for its own pocket?

Mr. Taft presented a one-sided picture. It happens that the labor class, so-called, puts forward union leaders with certain duties and certain responsibilities, who by reason of that fact may seem to stand more directly and specifically responsible for union conduct than do the undesignated and irresponsible big men who sway opinion and action of the capitalist class. Therefore it may be easy to denounce the labor leaders for labor's shortcomings, but it is none the less a partial proceeding, so far as the public is concerned. It is elementary to say that the public welfare requires the suppression of "tyrants" in either class. It is plain, practical fact to say that the public still deems itself in less danger from labor unionism, even when its leaders make mistakes or fail to realize their highest ideals, than from the special privilege seeking of the great moneyed interests of the country.—New York Tribune.

Steamer Rugs for cool evenings in the auto. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

HEALTH HINTS FOR SUMMER

State Department of Health Issues Injunction Against Flies

Almost everyone knows that under unsanitary conditions the fly may play a great part in the spread of typhoid fever. In the Spanish War, for instance, [illegible] of our volunteer [illegible] had typhoid, and it was shown by the [illegible] investigation that [illegible] mainly due to the improper disposal of human wastes and the consequent spread of disease germs to food by flies.

Many people do not, however, realize that even in the city other diseases such as summer complaint, which kills so many babies, are spread in the same way. The fly is a special menace in every home where there is a young baby.

Last summer the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor made a study of this problem in New York City which gave striking results. Three tenement districts noted for their high infant mortality were chosen, and in each district a careful study was made by trained nurses of 400 families, in each of which there was an infant under one year of age. General hygienic instruction was given by the nurses in all the homes, but in one-half of them special emphasis was laid on protection against flies. The mother was taught to keep netting over the baby, on the bed, in the cradle and in the go-cart. Over a thousand yards of netting was distributed for this purpose. The covering of food, the removal of food scraps, the washing or covering of soiled diapers were all urged, and large quantities of fly paper and anti-fly leaflets were distributed.

On each visit of the nurse the general condition of the home as to cleanliness was noted and also the degree to which the instructions as to fly protection were being carried out.

When the summer was over and the results were worked up and all incomplete and unreliable data excluded, it was found that—

Infants in dirty homes had nearly twice (1.8 times) as many attacks of diarrhoea as infants in clean homes.

Infants not protected against flies had nearly twice (1.9 times) as many attacks of diarrhoea as infants who were protected against flies by netting and in other ways.

Infants fed on the bottle had more than twice (2.4 times) as many attacks of diarrhoea as breast-fed infants.

If the babies of New York State are to be protected against the dangers of infant diarrhoea this summer, they must be breast-fed; brought up in clean surroundings; protected against the filthy fly.

Communication

The Evening Times.

Gentlemen: If such photo-films as Marie Corelli's masterpiece, "The Vendetta," and "Hearts Adrift," which we understand was taken from a book written by a clergyman, are to be barred and not shown in our local theatres are too suggestive, why not bar the styles of dress worn on our streets—dresses that street corner bums make lewd remarks about?

Is it a case of the Bible proverb, "Strain at a gnat and swallow a camel." A Citizen.

Suppertime comes, you're not ready for it? Then order from the grocer Black's fresh-every-afternoon rolls and buns.—adv.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

THOMAS H. MARVIN
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

Some of our specialties are:

Lehigh Portland Cement.
Peerless Wall plaster
Robinson Sewer Pipe
Onondaga Vitrified Brick
Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc.
Land Plaster Hydrated Lime

Yard:
Corner First and Broadway

Expert Advice For the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

How often should graphite be used as a lubricant for springs? Would the paste or stick stove polish do if mixed with gasoline?

No rule can be given for this. Apply the graphite whenever it is found to be required. This may be only once a year, and then again it may be oftener. The object in using a lubricant between the spring leaves is to prevent squeaking, rusting and to cut down the friction. No great harm will be done if the car is used until the lubricant is exhausted. In fact, we would advise operating the car until it is noticed that a new application of graphite is required. Stove polish will not do. You should use flake or powder graphite. Your suggestion as to using gasoline brings up an interesting point. It is slightly preferable to mix the graphite with gasoline because after the paste is applied to the spring surfaces the fuel evaporates and leaves the dry graphite, which acts as a lubricant, yet there is no grease or oil to ooze out between the leaves to catch the dust and give the springs a dirty appearance.

In painting my radiator, head lights and other brass parts of my car black what can I use that will stand the heat of the lamps and radiator?

The simplest method of preparing a black varnish for brass is to fuse three pounds of asphaltum, and after it has been melted add one-half pound of shellac and one gallon of oil of turpentine.

In running less than a mile the water in my car becomes steaming hot and boils if I go very far. The cylinders are clean and timing correct. There is no stoppage. Can you suggest a remedy?

If the timing is correct and the water passages free there is no reason why the water should boil unless the mixture is too rich or the cylinders are carbonized. Examine the timing and the carburetor adjustment once more, then inspect the cylinders to see whether they are carbonized and look at the passageways to see that they are not clogged. Even if the radiator is free from obstructions and the hose connections are clear there may be dirt or sand in the water jackets. Lastly, make sure that water is not being lost either by leakage or by flowing out through the radiator vent pipe. Sometimes the vent opening is placed low with the result that the water splashes out until enough has been lost to prevent proper cooling. To keep the water from boiling the radiator must be full or nearly so at all times. A shortage of water reduces the amount of cooling, and when the level of water drops below the top of the return connection to the radiator circulation stops entirely.

What is the best means of doing away with the vibration caused by my engine when making more than twenty miles per hour? It has always done this. The car and engine are in good condition except for the vibration. The car has been equipped with airless tires.

The vibration can be minimized by balancing the reciprocating parts carefully. Remove the pistons and connecting rods. Weigh the four pistons and remove the metal from the heavier three until they weigh exactly the same as the lightest one. Do the same with the connecting rods.

In addition, if the pistons are of exceptionally heavy construction it may be possible to remove some excess material from all of them, thereby reducing the weight and vibration. The same may be said of the connecting rods.

What is the best way to strengthen the engine bed? I find that the motor rocks violently when pulling hard. The bolts holding it to the bed are tight and the bed vibrates with it.

It is next to impossible to strengthen the engine bed without putting in a new crank case. Possibly your trouble is due to allowing the motor to pull too hard. When it begins to labor on a hill shift to low gear. Do not strain the motor by allowing it to work under these conditions.

The center bolt in my rear spring breaks frequently. How can I prevent this?

The only possible explanation seems to be that you allow this bolt to come loose, or when you put in a new one you do not tighten it sufficiently. Use a lock washer to hold the nut from turning and, in addition, see that the spring clips are kept tight, because if these work loose an additional strain is placed on the center bolt.

The front cylinder in my car gets too much oil. It works well when it has a clean plug, but after running about one hundred miles it misses. What is the cause of the oily cylinder?

The trouble is undoubtedly due to a worn cylinder piston or rings or to the openings in the three rings being in alignment. An inspection of this cylinder should show where the trouble is, and if the piston or rings are worn they should be replaced. The missing, of course, is due to the plug becoming fouled with oil.

The spark lever on my car is very hard to turn, especially when the motor is hot. Where do you think the trouble is, and how can I remedy it?

While this stiffness may be in any of the joints of the linkage operated by the spark lever, it is most likely that the breaker box is too tight a fit, so that when the motor becomes heated the expansion of the part on which it fits causes it to stick. Disconnect the breaker box from the linkage and note whether it moves freely. If it does not, remove it and rub the interior surface with emery paper until enough material has been removed to allow it to work freely.

Is the compressed oxygen method satisfactory for cleaning carbon out of cylinders so that the pistons and valves will be thoroughly cleaned, or is disassembling engine and scraping the different parts necessary?

Removing carbon from the cylinder by the use of compressed oxygen is entirely satisfactory and highly to be recommended. However, it is something that is best done by a garage, as it would hardly pay you to buy an outfit just for yourself. The carbon is removed by burning, and the reason oxygen is used is that carbon, or any substance for that matter, will burn about five times as readily in oxygen as in ordinary air. Thus carbon will burn with the rapidity of celluloid in an atmosphere of oxygen, yet the incrusted carbon cannot be ignited when exposed to the ordinary atmosphere.

The operation is simple. One of the valve caps and also the spark plug is removed from each cylinder and the piston is brought to top dead center. Then the cylinder is filled with oxygen gas and a piece of cotton waste is dropped into the cylinder and lighted. As long as there is any carbon to be burned oxygen is supplied to the cylinder. The reason that compressed oxygen is used is so that a great quantity of gas can be stored in a container of a given size. The oxygen gas is never used under pressure in the cylinder.

How can I make tire chains last longer?

Upon examination of an old chain it will be found that all the wear and strain are on the link upon which the cross chain is fastened.

When a cross chain wears through and breaks it will be found a good plan to fasten it to the link ahead of the one it was previously fastened to and to continue said operation until all the cross chains have been changed.

Is leakage from cylinder rings into crank case caused from the rings not being worn to fit cylinders or is it faulty rings? Also, when is fuel consumption the greatest, in climbing hills, in high or low gear?

Leakage is most likely due to worn rings, or it may be caused by the split ends of the rings being in line and in this way affording a direct passage for the gases. Before the rings are worn enough to perfectly fit the cylinders there may be a slight amount of leakage—that is to say, the rings will not hold the gas in the combustion chamber quite as well as they will when the rings have become worn to perfectly conform with the shape of the cylinder, but the extra amount of gas is so small that it is hardly worth while to consider it as a leakage.

The fuel consumption is greater when running on low gear for two reasons—the motor efficiency is lower and there is a power loss due to the four extra gears in the gear set that the driving torque must be transmitted through. The motor efficiency is reduced for the reason that when climbing a certain hill on intermediate or low gear that might be climbed on high the throttle opening required for a given speed is less. This means that the actual compression in the cylinders is correspondingly reduced and reduced compression lowers the efficiency. Needless to add, the lower the efficiency the greater the consumption of fuel.

Can gas such as generated from carbide be used in an automobile engine?

Yes. Occasionally we hear of a motorist driving home on acetylene gas when his supply of gasoline is exhausted. The objection to the use of this gas is that it is much more expensive than gasoline.

I notice that in the racing events the cars use castor oil as a motor lubricant. What advantages other than less smoke has this oil?

Castor oil has a greater viscosity than any other oil used for motor lubrication at the high temperatures experienced in racing motors; therefore it helps to prevent the passage of the gases past the piston and the flow of the oil up into the combustion chamber, where it would burn and cause smoke. Since very little of the castor oil makes its way up to the combustion chamber there is very little that is burned, but most of it is used for lubrication, with the secondary advantage that much less oil is necessary. It is not advisable to use this oil in everyday work, however, because it causes a heavy carbon deposit.

CALLS TO ARMS STIR PEACE MEN

Lake Mohonk Arbitrationists Hear of Defense Needs.

TOLD TO FACE BARE FACTS

Dr. Grier Hibben, Secretary Garrison and General Wood Plead Before Conference [illegible] Preparation of United States, Not For War, but Against Sudden Aggression.

Never in the twenty-one years of its existence had the Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration heard such calls to arms as [illegible] this year. The 200 delegates from all parts of the country were practically all peace men. They were told to "face facts," and the appeal stirred them.

Dr. John Grier Hibben, President Wilson's successor as president of Princeton university, fired the first shell. He advocated "a wise preparedness, not for, but against war."

"This is not a question of mere academic interest which we are discussing," said President Hibben. "We as a nation are looking into a future that is dark and mysterious. In the high tension of international hate and international suspicion the most insignificant accident may chance to precipitate for us a national catastrophe. And in the great emergency, if it should come, what will we say? Peace! Peace at any price?

Don't Trade Honor For Peace.

"But let us not forget that there are some things which cannot buy peace. If we sacrifice them in order to secure peace the peace thus sought comes before us the veriest torment of a living hell. We dare not trade honor for peace; we dare not betray duty in order that we may bargain for peace; we dare not indulge ourselves in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace while we turn deaf ears to the cry of distress or to the summons of a righteous cause."

Later came Lindley M. Garrison, secretary for war, who saw no immediate prospect of war giving place to either peaceful or forceful arbitration, and called on his hearers to "look facts fearlessly in the face and act accordingly."

"We will be despised among the nations of the earth," he said, "and our righteousness will not save us from the aggressions of the unrighteous if we remain weak and flabby. We must be ready to make war in order to keep the blessings of peace.

"Self preservation is the first law of a nation. A nation to deserve preservation must be sane, just, righteous, self respecting and courageous.

"Since it only obtained those virtues by conflict of one sort or another, it can only retain them and thus insure its own preservation by being prepared in every proper way to defend them from the inevitable assaults which will be made against them.

"Peace—yes; peace based upon righteousness.

Militarism Not Bogy Here.

"Militarism is used as a term of reproach to divert proper consideration of what must be considered. Militarism in the sense of having the military force interfere in the slightest with the conduct of our government by our civil authorities is not conceivable in this country.

"We are surely not so deluded as to believe that we can reach by intuition what others can only acquire by training and experience.

"We, as a nation, are exceptionally set apart only in one respect—namely, the freedom of our people under our institutions to develop and expand and make the most of themselves without fetters or restrictions. The institutions are the very Ark of the Covenant, and if we are worthy to possess them we must show that we cherish them and will protect and defend them.

"Our lack of aggressive intention and our righteous intentions minimize the sources and causes of war, but we ourselves have frequently been at war. Our isolation has not, as a fact, assured our freedom from conflict, and other nations relatively as isolated have been involved in war, and no sound reason can be adduced which would justify a sane man in concluding that isolation alone spells safety. Furthermore, our isolation is geographical only."

"We soldiers and sailors are merely your trained servants," said General Wood. "You create wars; we try to eliminate them. Nine out of ten wars are based on trade. The trouble with most conferences of this kind is that they do not look conditions in the face. We must not delude ourselves that our geographical remoteness has made us safe.

"This is one of the great causes of [illegible]—this and the greater efficiency of the implements of war. When we have ceased to fight for our honest convictions we shall cease to be worthy to exist as a nation.

"It is murder for you to send your boys to war untrained when it is possible to train them. All we soldiers and sailors want is that you give us a reasonable degree of preparation, so that when your boys come to us to fight the sacrifice may be as light as possible."

ADMIRAL'S PEARLS STOLEN.

Thief Busy During Review of Fleet in Hudson River.

A necklace composed of pearls gathered from all parts of the world by Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher was stolen by a robber who invaded Mrs. Usher's rooms in the home of the commandant in the New York navy yard, Brooklyn, during the review of the fleet in the Hudson. The thief took two diamond solitaire rings, a diamond brooch and a diamond pendant.

Rear Admiral Usher said he had been collecting pearls for the necklace for many years during his cruises on board warships throughout the world.

VIENNA RESTRICTS DIET.

No Beef, Veal or Pork Can Be Sold on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Vienna now, according to the new government regulations, under which beef, pork and veal cannot be offered for sale on those days, is to have two meatless days each week—Tuesday and Friday.

On the first day affected the restaurants and hotels provided unsatisfactory menus of mutton and lamb and various sorts of game. Households made their purchases the previous day or invested in sausage, liver and eggs, which are not affected by the regulation.

EDISON WINS HONOR MEDAL.

Forum Decorates Him as American Who Has Done Most For Mankind.

New York.—Thomas A. Edison has been voted the American who has done most to benefit mankind and has received the Civic Forum medal of honor for distinguished public service.

This medal, established to give recognition on the part of the rank and file of the American people to that one of their countrymen who in ways of peace performs some signal public service, was awarded last year for the first time to Colonel George W. Goethals for his work at Panama.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, presided at the reception, and the speakers included Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of the wireless telegraph; Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, consulting engineer of the General Electric company; Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Charles A. Coffin, chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric company. Percy Mackaye read a poem written for the occasion.

OREGON MEN NOT "FRESH."

Women "Hiked" It Alone, Unarmed and Unmolested.

Eugene, Ore.—Five Eugene young women have just finished a "hike" of sixty miles along the Oregon coast unarmed and unafraid of stories of bears told them at virtually every place they stopped. They carried packs weighing almost twenty pounds and took their chances at finding shelter each night.

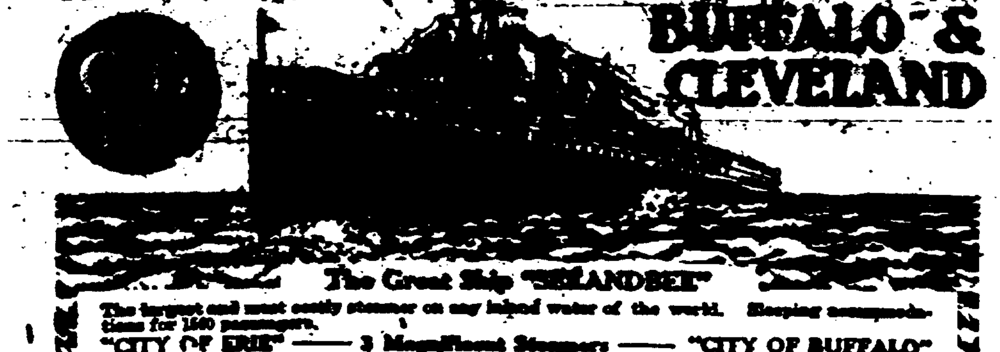
They proudly boast that not one man "got fresh" and that it would be quite possible for a woman to walk all over Oregon alone without being molested.

The "hikers" were Miss Frieda Goldsmith, Miss Harriett Thompson, Dr. Bertha Stewart, Miss Mary Perkins and Miss Myrrha Hepburn. Four are members of the University of Oregon faculty.

Bad if He Couldn't Kick.

Church—How is your gout? Gotham—Oh, I can't kick. Church—Oh, is it as bad as that?—Yonkers Statesman.

Gasoline, Oils and Greases. Van Wagenen, Inc. adv



FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" —— 3 Magnificent Steamers —— "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo - - 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland - - 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland - - 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo - - 7:30 A. M.

(Eastern Standard Time)

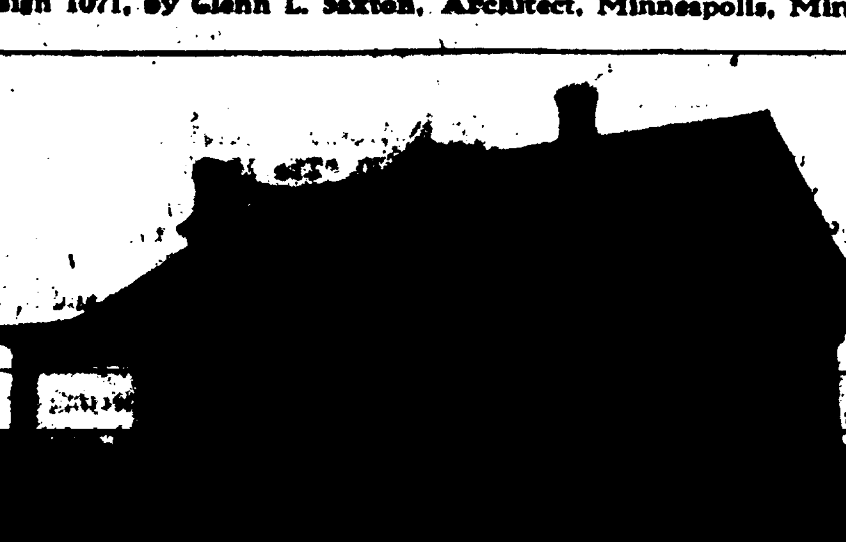
Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

[illegible]

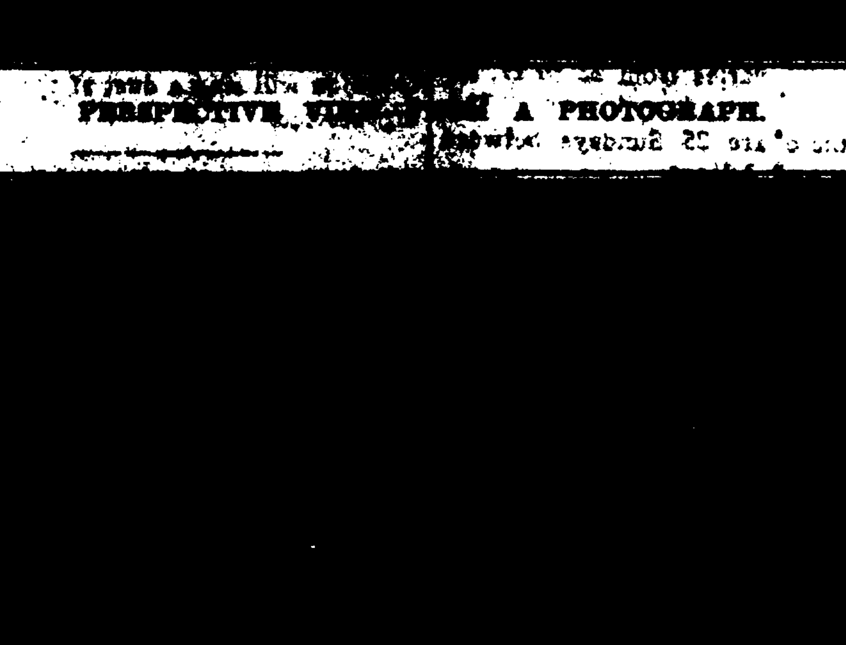
THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

[...] VIEW OF LIVING ROOM AND DINING ROOM EXTENSION

Design 1071, by Glenn L. Saxton, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW [illegible] A PHOTOGRAPH.



INTERIOR VIEW—LIVING AND DINING ROOM.

This house is artistic both as to the exterior and interior. Dark brown siding with white trim and the main roof sweeping over the front piazza give a very graceful effect. The living room and dining room are finished in dark oak, with beamed ceiling. Ionic columns extending to the ceiling give a classic and substantial effect to the division between the living and dining room. Both rooms are well provided with windows, those of the entrance being leaded. Size, 40 feet wide by 32 feet deep. First story 9 feet in the clear, second story 8 feet, basement 7 feet. Cost to build, exclusive of heating and plumbing, $4,000.

Upon receipt of $1 the publisher of this paper will furnish a copy of Saxton's book of plans, "American Dwellings." It contains 310 designs costing from $1,000 to $6,000; also a book of interiors, $1 per copy.

GERMANS CONTINUE TO BUY AMERICAN HORSES

How They Send Them Home Is a Deep Mystery to Dealers.

Lincoln, Neb.—Representatives of all of the principal nations at war in Europe are combing the west for horses for the armies. Several of the horse buyers bear titles; the majority of them are men who have been at the head of great establishments in Belgium and France, which formerly supplied America with draft horse stallions. One who was recently in Lincoln was paid $2 a day and expenses for his work. Before the war he drew $10,000 a year as manager of a great breeding stable in Normandy.

How the few German buyers get their purchases through is a mystery, and they refuse to elucidate. They make it plain that that is their own business, and they keep on buying. Some of the largest dealers in this section have been asked to bid on a 25,000 head shipment for the German government payable by drafts on New York.

In the beginning speculators and business men jumped into the game, taking large contracts or subcontracts. The ruling prices for the grades desired were $150 and $175, subject to inspection, which was very rigid, and a large portion of each shipment was rejected. Rather than carry these back to the west the dealers sold them at the points of shipment for what they could get.

That there are horse traders in Europe and dealers with sharp eyeteeth was proved by the fact that a number of these rejected animals were shipped to Europe, the purchasers being government agents, who took this means of showing American dealers some tricks in horse buying, purchasing in the guise of contractors who desired the animals for the northwest.

The fact that the greater part of the supply in the west has already been purchased or is in the hands of speculators, holding for the raise they feel certain will come with a continuance of the war, has led to a letting down of the inspection bars. Hundreds of animals that formerly would have not received a second look are now going through. The stable boys say that the fat ones are given the preference.

White and gray horses are taboo because they are shining marks on the battlefield. The one thing the buyers are particular about is the wind. They require swift galloping for a block or two before the inspector decides.

LIKED GIRL'S KISS, BUT—

British Soldier Could Not Stand Embrace From Her Father.

H. C. Keith of Wakonda, S. D., is in receipt of a letter from a friend, R. S. Johnston, a Briton, who is a gunner in the British army in France and Belgium.

"The French and Belgians," the Briton writes, "are good to us. When we marched into one place an extremely pretty girl rushed up and threw her arms around my neck and kissed me. I felt like fighting six Germans and ten or fifteen Turks.

"But when her father came up and pulled off the same stunt, kissing me on both cheeks, I got real mad and told him I'd punch him in the jaw."

KAISER IN SHELL PERIL.

His Automobile Is Smashed and Chauffeur Killed In Galicia.

The German emperor and his staff had a narrow escape while watching the operations in a village near the river San, in Galicia, according to a dispatch from Budapest.

A heavy shell burst 500 yards away from the kaiser. It fell among some automobiles, destroying several machines, including the emperor's car, and killing his chauffeur. The emperor left his car only fifteen minutes before.

TO KEEP MAGNA CHARTA DAY

New York State to Honor Seven Hundredth Anniversary of Signing Act.

To commemorate Magna Charta, which is 700 years old this year, the New York state constitutional convention has decided to hold exercises in the assembly chamber on June 15, the anniversary day.

Elihu Root is to make the principal address.

Get Rid of Him.

"I understand your wife is doing her own cooking."

"You are mistaken."

"But Jinx told me she was."

"Oh, that was just for a little while! Jinx was making us a visit, and I guess she thought he had stayed long enough."—Houston Post.

Eliminating Soup.

Gent—Is there any soup on the bill of fare? Waiter—There was, sir, but I wiped it off.—California Pelican.

A good pair of auto gloves or a good duster, $1.00. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

NOT FLEETS AT WAR.

Scientists Explain Cause of Frequent Reports of Battle in North Sea.

The frequent reports, which subsequently were not confirmed, that heavy cannonading had been heard in the North sea have led to an investigation by scientists. It was disclosed that the reports of detonations were authentic, although no firing took place.

Abbe Moreux of the observatory at Bourges came to the conclusion that these loud reports were simply what the Belgians call "mistpoeffers," or explosions of fog. They are called "hiccoughs of the sea" in Holland and sometimes are referred to as marine bombs. The same phenomenon has been observed on the banks of the great lakes and on the great plains of the delta of the Ganges.

Finally Abbe Moreux noticed that the appearance of this phenomenon was generally simultaneous with reports of explosions of firedamp in mines.

The electrical action of the sun upon the surface of the earth, the abbe says, provokes movements favorable to the expansion of imprisoned gases wherever there are fissures in the crust. These gases, liberated from their prisons, explode and cause at the same time explosions of firedamp and earthquakes.

The abbe pointed out that earthquakes are always preceded by noises resembling distant detonations of artillery. Vibrating shocks originating in the interior of the crust of the earth may produce sonorous waves which are quite perceptible if the atmosphere is in repose.

Abbe Moreux says that meteorological conditions do not, as has been supposed, cause the phenomenon. They only favor its production.

FOG BOMBS HIDE ZEPPELINS.

New German Invention Prepared For Coming Attack on London.

"Nebelbomben"—fog bombs—are to be used by Zeppelins when the big attack on London takes place, according to a dispatch from Berlin. Workers in the German airship factories, who usually are so secretive, are as enthusiastic as schoolboys over successful experiments made with the new contrivance.

A witness of the experiments at Friedrichshafen says that in perfectly clear weather when the bomb is dropped from an airship it explodes at a calculated distance from the ground and with incredible rapidity sends out a fog which absolutely shuts out the Zeppelin from view. The fog spreads for many kilometers nearly instantaneously.

A Big Difference.

"I notice a great change in your little boy."

"As to how?"

"He used to dawdle and lag when you sent him in the morning to the store. Now he's off like the wind."

"He's a boy scout now, with a message to Rain-in-the-Face, the grocer."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Going to Extremes.

A New York woman used an ax, an icepick and a butcher knife on her husband. Some women go to extremes when they set out to make an impression.—Detroit Free Press.

The Point of View.

The progress of the respective warring nations still depends on the point of view of the special correspondent or war office in the case.—Baltimore American.

Two Great Joys.

With strawberries and baseball both on the market, it must be a melancholy soul indeed that does not rejoice in the seasonal blessings.—Chicago News.

They Do Indeed.

Perhaps it would have been just as well if Senor Huerta hadn't admitted that he knew who killed Madero. People do gossip so!—Indianapolis News.

Mexican Strategy.

The most strategic thing a Mexican general can do is to capture a telegraph line that has an end in the United States.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Far Apart.

Mother—I hear that Harry Smith is the worst boy in school, and I want you to keep as far from him as possible. Tommy—I do, ma. He is always at the head of our class.—Boston Transcript.

Plaint of a Tommy

I'm lyin' 'ere in the 'orspital
  In a swanky great 'otel,
With painted ceilin's and gilded walls,
  And everythin' awful swell.
There's velvet curtains an' droopin' palms,
  But I'd give the bloomin' load
For 'alf an 'our in "The Golden Pig,"
  What's down in the Mile End road.

We're nourished like lords and fightin' cocks
  On chicken and soup and such,
And made up dishes with fancy names
  As I don't fancy much.
An' some of 'em brings us real champagne
  To moisten our fevered lips;
But I'd give the lot—and welcome too—
  For a plate of fish and chips.

I've got a duchess to wash me face
  And flutter around me bed,
To see as I gets me beauty sleep,
  And bandage me wounded 'ead.
But I'd change 'er any day to 'ear
  The girl as I used to court,
Sing out, as she slapped me on the back:
  "Why, 'Arry! Buck up, old sport!"
—London Opinion.

FOUR YEAR WAR FEAR OF BRITISH

Soldiers In Trenches Say Contest Will Be Long One.

NO HOPE OF QUICK FINISH.

While Not Disheartened by Slow Progress, They Declare That England Will Need Every Man In Country if Germany Is to Be Beaten, Correspondent Says.

It should be borne in mind, writes a correspondent at the front who has seen Kitchener's army, that the British did not begin building their war machine until about nine months ago. The German organization is the result of upward of half a century of unceasing thought, experiment and endeavor. What the British have accomplished in nine months is one of the marvels of military history.

The machine that they have knocked together, though still a trifle wabbly and somewhat creaky in its joints, is, I am convinced, eventually going to do the business. It struck me as having all, or nearly all, of the merits of the German organization, with the human element added.

You can't really appreciate what this British war machine is like or what it is accomplishing by reading about it. You have to see it for yourself.

For miles and miles roads are lined with huge English lorries, in their war coat of elephant gray, with converted London buses and with ambulances. So crowded are the highways behind the British front that at the street corners in the towns and at the crossroads in the country are posted military police, with scarlet flags, who control the traffic, just as do the policemen in Fifth avenue and Broadway.

No Devil-may-care Tommy.

The British soldier of this new army has none of the rollicking, devil-may-care recklessness of the traditional Tommy Atkins. He has not joined the army from any spirit of adventure or because he wanted to see the world. He is not an adventurer; he is a crusader.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he has left a family, a comfortable home and a good job behind him. And, unlike the stay at homes in England, he doesn't make the mistake of underrating his enemy.

He knows that there is no truth in the reports that the enemy is weakening. He knows it, because hasn't he vainly thrown himself in successive waves against that unyielding wall of steel?

He knows that it is going to be a long war. Every British officer or soldier with whom I have talked—and I have talked with a great many of them—has said that he expects that the spring of 1916 will find them in virtually the same position that they hold now. They will gain ground in some places, of course, and lose ground in others. But a year or so, the men in the trenches believe, will see no radical alteration in the present western battle line.

Show Bulldog Tenacity.

Such is the opinion of the men who are doing the fighting. They are not talking much, they are not singing much, they are not boasting at all, but they have settled down to the herculean task that lies before them, with that same bulldog tenacity of purpose, that same grim determination which characterized the men who wore the blue and the gray in the darkest days of the civil war.

From what I have learned and the conversations I have had with generals and staff officers, and particularly with the fighting men themselves, I have come to the opinion—and it is not a hastily formed opinion either—that their belief is the war will unquestionably last two years; that it will not improbably last three, and it may last four.

If Germany is to be beaten the men now in the trenches think that every man in England between the ages of eighteen and forty-eight who is able to carry a rifle will have to take the field.

FINDS NEW TETANUS CURE.

Italian Surgeon's Discovery Expected to Be Useful In War.

Professor Negro of the University of Turin, Italy, has discovered a new method of curing tetanus by the use of electric currents, which in experiments on animals has given better results than have been obtained by the use of anti-tetanic serum.

In view of the ravages already caused by tetanus during this war Professor Negro's discovery is greatly interesting military surgeons and experts all over Europe.

PLEADS FOR GERMAN PETS.

Fear Expressed Dachshunds In England May Now Be Ill Treated.

A great wave of hero worship is surging over England. Picture dealers are selling war portraits by the thousand, and photographs of actresses are now a drug on the market.

At the same time so bitter is the feeling in England against everything German that a special appeal has been made against possible ill treatment of dachshunds, once popular [illegible].

WITH A BOTTLE OF
WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE
"The National Drink"
and a quart of
Our Pure, Wholesome Ice Cream
Your
Decoration Day Dinner
Will be Complete
Phone your Order to Us—Phone 308
ANDRIANOS BROS.
Fulton, N. Y.

SERMON THEMES

Tomorrow Ends the Easter Season in Catholic and Episcopal Churches

Tomorrow, eighth Sunday after Easter, will be Trinity Sunday in the historic churches.

The special features of the liturgical services in those churches will lay emphasis on the doctrine of God in Three Persons, and the sermons will dwell on that fact. The doctrine of the Holy Trinity is accepted by all the Christian sects except the Unitarian.

The number of Sundays between Trinity Sunday and the first Sunday in Advent, which is always the Sunday nearest St. Andrew's Day, November 30, varies from 22 to 27, according as Easter is early or late. This year there are 25 Sundays between Trinity and Advent.

In the Roman Catholic Church these Sundays are designated numerically, reckoning from Pentecost. June 6 will be the second Sunday after Pentecost; in the Episcopal Church, it will be the first Sunday after Trinity. Thus, for example, the 15th Sunday after Pentecost in the first named denomination will be called the 14th after Trinity in the latter.

Trinity Sunday in the Roman Catholic Church also marks the end of the Easter time, so-called, which begins the first Sunday in Lent, a period of fifteen weeks. During this time it is required of all professing members of that church who have reached the age of reason to receive the sacraments of Penance and Holy Communion. This is called the Easter duty. Failure to conform to this requirement without sufficient reason cuts the delinquent off from the suffrages of the church.

Pulpit and Pew

Zion Episcopal Church

Rev. Minor J. Peters, Rector

Sunday, May 30th, is Trinity Sunday in the church calendar. It is the last of the five great high feasts of the church year. Upon this festival the church especially commemorates the consummation of God's saving work, and sets forward with particular prominence the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

All the services in Zion church will be appropriate to the occasion. The sermons at all the services will emphasize the thought for the day, and an especially elaborate musical programme has been arranged by the choir director. The choral eucharist as arranged by Tours will be intoned and sung at the high celebration of the Holy Communion at 10:45 a.m., and all the music will be appropriate to the day. Choral evensong will be sung at 7.30 p.m.

The services will be as follows:
Holy Communion........ 7:30 a.m.
Sunday School........... 9:30 a.m.
Holy Communion (choral)
and sermon ....10:45 a.m.
Choral Evensong and
Sermon .... 7:30 a.m.

Attention is especialy called to the change in the hour of the evensong service. Through the summer months and until further notice this service will be held at 7:30 p.m. instead of 5 o'clock as heretofore.

State St. M. E. Church

Rev. H. D. Holmes, Pastor

At the morning service the pastor will preach upon a theme pertinent to the present situation, "Our Country's Greatest Need." In the evening Mr. Holmes' subject will be "Strength a Necessity."

Bible school at noon and Epworth League at 6.30 p.m.

There will be no Junior League meeting in the afternoon on account of the Memorial Day parade.

First Baptist Church

Milton George Buck, Minister

Sunday services are as follows: Morning worship, 10:30; subject of sermon, "The Spirit Filled Life." Bible school 12 m. Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p.m.; subject, "Missions."

Evening worship 7:30, subject of sermon, "The Thing was Done Suddenly."

The ordinance of Baptism will be administered at the evening service and an after meeting will be held in the chapel.

You are invited to the "Church of Cordial Welcome" to worship, to comed, so if you are a stranger come with us and we will do you good.

The pastor is expecting to say something about the high school proposition as a prelude to the evening sermon.

First Methodist Episcopal Church

Sunday services as follows:

Morning worship with sermon at 10.30, "The Message of Jesus to the Individual."

Object sermon to juniors at 11 o'clock.

Sunday school at noon and Brotherhood at the same hour.

Junior League service at 3.30.

Class and prayer meeting at 6.30; Epworth League at the same hour.

Evening sermon, "Jacob's Ladder, or the Message of Celestial Messengers to people cut off from the Familiar and Dear, and Plunged into Strangeness.

Mrs. L. P. Smith and Mr. F. E. Goodjon will sing a duet at the morning service.

Congregational Church

Charles Olmstead, Pastor

Circle No. 2 held a reception Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Melville Hargrave. A large number were in attendance.

On Thursday evening the pastor and his wife gave an account of their recent visit at the State Conference in Brooklyn and the Sunday tabernacle at Paterson, N. J.

The theme for the Sunday morning service tomorrow, will be "Empty Excuses." In the evening the subject will be a "A Glimpse Through the Gospel Glass."

The C. E. meeting at 6:30 promises to be of much interest.

Christian Science

35 E. First Street

Christian Science services held on Sunday at 10:45 a.m. and at 8 p.m. Wednesday, in the Van Wagenen block. Mrs. H. A. Allen, first reader; Mrs. Noah Merriam, second reader. You will be welcome and interested to attend one or both services.

The subject for next Sunday is: "Ancient and Modern Necromancy, Alias Mesmerism and Hypnotism, Denounced." Golden Text: Psalms 118: 6. Responsive Reading: Luke 13: 24-27, 29-35.

Presbyterian Church

Charles S. Robertson, Pastor

Morning prayer at 10 o'clock, led by Mr. A. Bristol.

Worship by families at 10:30, with sermon, theme, "What Principle Underlies the Present World-Wide Unrest."

Bible school at noon.

No vesper service on account of the Memorial day exercises.

The Free Methodist Church

C. C. Watson, Pastor

Sunday services as follows: Preaching by the pastor at 10:30, morning subject, "Self Preservation." Sunday school at 11:45. Young People's Meeting at 6:30. Evening subject, "The Pilgrim's Delight in God's Law." Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

... EXERCISES ... STREET SCHOOL

... was fittingly celebrated ... street school, yesterday ... the Third and Fourth Grades.

Before ... audience composed of the pupils of other grades, parents and friends, the following program was given in the assembly room:

Song ....The Violet
Welcome...............Nellie Barnard
The Red, White and Blue—Mary Morrison, Harriet Waugh, Frances Barkley.
Play—The Lost Purse,....4th Grade
Song......................The Shadow
Recitation..........Place for Boys
Barnett Levi
Recitation.....The Whispering Birch
Harriet Mitchell
Play................The Endless Tale
Fourth Grade
Songs—May Singing.
Exercise—Memorial Day...3d Grade
Recitation—Violet, Sweet Violet
Roberta Kellam
Tableau—Blue Beard.......4th Grade
Recitation.........The Flag Goes By
James Brannan
Play.........Jack and the Beanstalk
Third Grade
Song..................The Blacksmith
Recitation........The American Flag
Clara Owens
Operetta.....The Visit of the Flowers
Third and Fourth Grades
Play.................Making the Flag
Fourth Grade
Song .... America
Salute to the Flag.

After the exercises were over, parents and friends were invited to the Third and Fourth Grade rooms to inspect an exhibit of the work of the pupils, in drawing, writing, English, arithmetic and spelling. Many words of praise were given for the excellent work done by the pupils this term.

PARCEL POST TO ITALY IS DISCONTINUED

Postmaster Conley is in receipt of a department bulletin announcing that no parcel post shipments can be made to Italy. The bulletin states that the postal department of Italy, having informed the department that parcel post service between Italy and the United States is temporarily suspended, "postmasters must decline to receive parcel post packages for mailing to Italy until further advised."

Such packages as may have been mailed inadvertently will be returned and postage refunded, provided application is made under section 641 of the postal laws and regulations.

THE PHOTOPLAYS

The Quirk today offers a six-reel story of unexpressible interest, "The Red Club." It contains many thrhilling scenes that hold the spectator spellbound. An interesting story is interwoven that adds sentimentality to its action and all ends well. There is also a two-reel Essanay showing that funniest of all odd comedians, Charles Chaplin, in the one big scream, "The Tramp," a big eight reel show. Matinee 5, night, balcony 5c and main floor, 10c.

MRS. SHAVER'S PUPILS TO GIVE A RECITAL

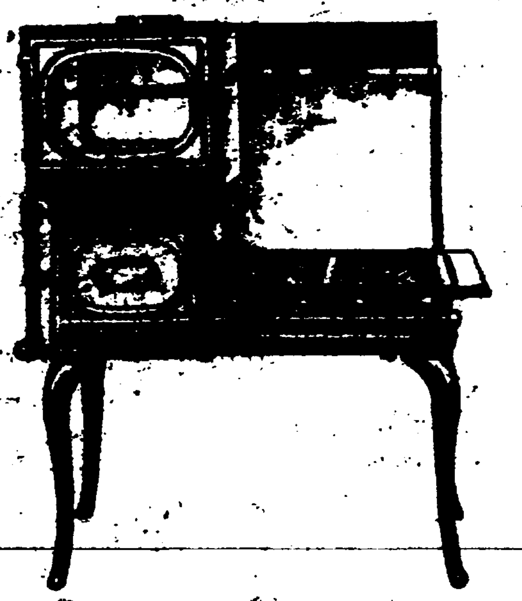
The vocal students of Mrs. Georgetta Foster Shaver will give a recital in the State Street M. E. church, Friday evening, June 18. They will be sisted by John Shaver, basso. An excellent program is being prepared.

This concert is under the auspices of the Royal Guards of State Street church.

Do not let another day pass without trying some of the good things at Roberts and Woods' Fountain. ad138

PAPER-HANGING
DECORATING PAINTING
Satisfaction Guaranteed
GIVE US A TRIAL
HADDEN & VENTON
318 West First Street

All Kinds of
GARDEN SEEDS
by the ounce or pound at
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75



PRICE $33.00

These Are the Features That Prove the Moss Special A-B Gas Range
THE WORLD'S BEST

Note these points, white enamel finish that cleans like a china plate, enameled trays and non-rusting qualities—"America's Most Sanitary Gas Range." Note the self-lighter, roomy, glass door oven, the elevated oven and broiler the roomy canopy and warming shelves, the modern burner that saves gas, the artistic design, the splendid conveniences. Every test and comparison will make you an A-B enthusiast for here you secure convenience, sanitary features, economy and long service. Come in today and make the investigation—prove for yourself that your gas range will be the best—an A-B.

THE GAS COMPANY
PHONE 198

WANTS TO ORGANIZE ONION GROWERS HERE

C. E. Wharton of Kenton, O., general organizer for the Onion Growers' Information Bureau, is in the city to organize a branch club at this point. The object of the organization is to maintain reasonable prices and orderly shipments. A similar organization is conducted successfully in the Texas field. Another feature will be the selling of onions under the brand of the united farmers.

ONION GROWERS' CLUB FORMED IN FULTON

Oscar Day has been selected as temporary secretary of the Fulton Onion Growers' Club and he, together with E. Dryer, will attend a district convention of the growers next Monday evening, May 31st, in Canastota.

This organization will publish Common Sense, their official organ. This will be the first onion paper in the United States.

THE ODD FELLOWS REQUESTED TO MEET

Members of the local lodge I. O. O. F. are requested to meet at the temple Sunday at 2 p.m. to join in the union Memorial parade, and that each wear badge and white gloves.

Used International Truck, $175.00, for quick sale. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

The Richest and Most Sanitary Ice Cream in the City
VANILLA, FRESH STRAWBERRY, CHOCOLATE, STRAWBERRY SHERBET AND FRENCH VANILLA
Fresh Fruit Every Day
Phone 80 THE ONYX Quirk Theatre Blk.

W. C. T. U.

Edited by Women of Fulton Union

Monday, July 5th, will be celebrated in Fultonw ith a great temperance parade, participated in by delegates to the convention of the Young People's branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, members of the union, members of churches and Sunday schools of the city, and others. An announcement to this effect was issued yesterday from the pulpits of the city, and a great interest is being taken in the preparations. The event will be but one in connection with the great convention of the Youg People's branch, which is to be held here from July 2d to July 6th.

It is intended to have 1,000 people in line and it is believed the procession will be the greatest temperance demonstration ever held in Oswego county. Several bands will be secured to furnish music. Banners and signs will be carried by the marchers. A Mrs. Blaine of Washington, D. C., a woman, who has conducted some mammoth temperance demonstrations over the country, will come here soon to prepare for the one in Fulton.

Committees appointed by the Fulton branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are working hard on plans for the big convention. The peanut sale which is being conducted to pay expenses of the entertainment of the young people during their stay here is a success. It will continue this week. Friday afternoon plans for the convention will be discussed at a meeting the organization will hold at the residence of Mrs. Howard Morin in Oneida st.

Many famous speakers will appear on the convention program. Mrs. Ella Boole of New York, State president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and national vice-president of the organization, is one of the speakers. Daniel Poling, the noted prohibition orator of Ohio, will also speak. Mason Stratton of Cortland, president of the young people's society, will preside at sessions of the conventions.

During the convention two big contests are to be held, a diamond medal speaking contest and a gold medal vocal contest. Only those who have won a gold medal at previous contests will be iligible to speak at the diamond medal contest. Those who have won a silver medal will be eligible to compete in the vocal contest.

It is planned to hold a big picnic for the delegates on the last day of the convention. The event will probably take place at Pathfinder island. During their stay here the delegates will be given au automobile ride over the city. On Sunday afternoon of the convention a big mass meeting will be held in the Quirk theater.

The First Methodist Episcopal church has been selected as the convention church. Lunch and dinner will be served in the various churches.

PATRONS OF INDUSTRY TO MEET IN PULASKI

The semi-annual county convention of the Patrons of Industry will be held in Pulaski Thursday, June 10, at 10.30 a.m.

Orrin J. Russell, president, and Florence N. Potts, secretary, are desirous of having Patrons from all over this and neighboring counties attend the sessions which will be concluded at the end of the day.

Used Ford touring car for sale. Van Wagenen, Inc. adv.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

FRESH STRAWBERRIES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

STATE ST. COURIERS GIVE A MUSICAL

The Couriers of the State Street church gave an exceptional literary and musical entertainment last night at the church parlors. Harp, 'cello and vocal selections on the program were well received. The program follows:

Orchestra; Parting and In a Rose Garden, Marietta Flint Dolbear; reading, Skiddo Auto, Fred L. Dolbear; solo, The Pink Rose, Thelma Bogardus, accompanied by Osia Rumsey; farce, Potato Pudding, Cook Mudlaw, Mrs. Crowell; Colonel Philemon, Mr. Crowell; Mrs. Philemon, Mrs. G. Greene; Mrs. Darling, Mrs. George Flint; orchestra; reading, The Lost Word, Fred L. Dolbear; solo Blossom Time, Miss Ruth Wells; solo, Bright Star of Love, Marietta Flint Dolbear; 'cello obligato, L. A. Richardson; reading, Uncle Daniel's Appartion, Fred L. Dolbear; orchestra.

AUTOMOBILE PARTY HAD SCARE LAST NIGHT

An automobile containing a party from Oswego and a street car bound east, collided last night at the corner of Broadway and West 1st sts. Aside from a shaking up, the occupants of the auto escaped uninjured.

The street car was crossing West 1st st., when the automobile struck the rear end at right angles, disabling the steering gear, and damaging the mud guard. Several people who saw the accident were of the opinion that the driver was a novice and that the collision could have been avoided.

The auto was taken to the garage and after repairs were completed proceeded towards Oswego.

Finish the evening meal by eating Cookies made amidst sanitary surroundings. The Black bakings are as "good as mother's."—adv.

Programs for Commencement Exercises printed at The Evening Times office. adv.

FOR SALE
CASH GROCERY STORE
210 CAYUGA STREET, CITY
A paying Proposition. Will bear investigation. Inquire of
240 W. Genesee Street SYRACUSE, N. Y.

100%
Efficiency
The Result of Using
Miscellaneous
Want Column
in
The Evening Times

PRICES:
1 Word 1 Time 1c
1 Word 3 Times 2c
1 Word 6 Times 3c
Minimum Charge
10 Cents

WEDDING GIFTS

FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE

Community Silver and Rogers Bros. 1847

Cut Glass, Jewelry

GRADUATION PRESENTS

Waltham, Elgin, Rockford and Hamilton

WATCHES

Toilet Articles, Fountain Pens and Diamonds

at SPECIAL PRICES

GET OUR PRICES AND SAVE MONEY

J. F. BROWN

7 FIRST STREET

WAS $75,000

This Sum Included Mileage and Entertainment--Evangelistic Fervor Aroused

Rochester, May 29.—Routine business occupied the commissioners to the 127th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America during its closing hours yesterday afternoon in Central church. Dr. . Ross Stevenson, the moderator, officially dissolved the assembly at 4:20 o'clock after saying that t he commissioners constituted one of the most earnest, faithful and determined bodies ever convened for the transaction of the business of the Presbyterian Church.

The assembly just closed was bequeathed a vast amount of uncompleted work from previous assemblies, and this, except for some minor matters, was finished. In dissolving the assembly, Dr. Stevenson said that the great questions considered could not but have left a deep impression on those commissioners whose hearts were not closed to the message of evangelism.

The afternoon was opened with prayer by Dr. William B. Noble, the permanent clerk of the assembly. The Mileage Committee reported that 858 commissioners were enrolled, and that only three presbyteries were without representation: The cost of the assembly in the matter of mileage and entertainment was $74,680. A resolution that was adopted instructed the Executive Commission to make a study of means whereby all assembly expenses might be refused.

Dr. Mark A. Matthews, of Seattle, Wash., proposed a resolution for the creation of a committee to codify the laws of the church. Dr. Roberts said that such a committee would conflict with the Committee on Digest, and Dr. Matthews, after asking what was the use of a Committee on Digest if it did nothing, consented to amend his resolution so that the work would be done by that committee.

The following were elected members of the Board of Church Erection, for three-year terms: Rev. William Russell Bennett, Dr. John F. Carson, Dr. George W. King, Dr. Robert B. A. McBride, Dr. E. Van Dyke Wight, Charles Glatz, Albert S. Ritchie and William H. Parsons.

Synodical records were reported in good order by the committee having the matter in charge. The synods of Baltimore, St. Louis and Utah noted minor exceptions in the reports submitted by them.

Suspended Minister's Case

There was a long discussion at the morning session over the report of the Judicial Commission on the case of Rev. Percival H. Barker against the Presbyterian of Neosha, Kan. Mr Barker was suspended from the ministry in January, 1913, and his case has been before the church authorities since that time. It was the decision of the assembly that it be sent back to Neosha Presbytery, for the completion of the trial of Mr. Barker. Representatives of Neosha Presbytery stated on Thursday night that Mr. Barker and his counsel, former Congressman William S. Bennet, of New York, "walked out" of the former trial when it was half completed.

ASSOCIATION

It Is 83d Anniversary of Organization, to be Held at Colosse

The Rev. M. G. Buck of this city is mentioned as one of the speakers who will address the Oswego Baptist Association, to be held Tuesday and Wednesday, June 1 and 2, at Colosse. Hhis subject will be "The Purpose of a Young People's Society," and he will besides act as director of music.

The Aassociation attracts more than usual interest from the fact that the organization of Baptists at Colosse is 100 years old. The society was organized in 1815. The Rev. J. P. Greene is the present pastor of the church. In celebration of the historical event the people of Colosse will serve a "centenial banquet" Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Rev. L. L. McClain will be Moderator of the Association and the program will be as follows.

Tuesday morning, 11:15—Opening Song Service; Devotional; Concerning the Program, President of the Sunday School Association; Appointment of Nominating Committee; Reports from Schools; Report of Nominating Committee and Election of Officers; Offering.

12:15-12:30—Rev. W. B. Matteson, D.D., In Behalf of Baptist Ministers Home Society.

1:45—Hymn; Prayer.

2:00-2:30—Address, "The Sunday School and the Home," Rev. Henry Clay Poland, Fayetteville, N. Y.

2.30-2:00—Devotional Hour, Dr. C. S. Savage.

3:00-4:00—"Our Associated Efficiency;" The Report of the Associational Directors; Discussion.

4:00-4.30—Address, Ministerial Education, Rev. J. R. Henderson, Rochester, N. Y.

4.30—Pastor's Conference, Rev. N. E. Miller, Central Square, N. Y., Leader.

4:30—Women's Baptist Home Mission Union, Miss Foote, President.

Call to Order

Report of Secretary-Treasurer

Business

Adjournment.

Tuesday Evening—Women's Session. 7:15—Song Service, Conducted by Rev. M. G. Buck; Scripture Reading and Prayer; Address, "City Mission Work Among the Italians, Miss Mabel Hall, Buffalo.

8:30—Oswego County Young People's Association. Mr. Ezra G. Williams, Vice-President, in charge; Appointment of Nominating Committee; Report of Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. H. E. Bosworth, Sandy Creek; Address, "The Purpose of a Young People's Society," Rev. M. G. Buck, Fulton; Report of Nominating Committee.

Wednesday Morning—

9:00—Women's Baptist Foreign Mission Union.

10.15—Oswego Baptist Association; Reading of Rules of Order; Appointment of Committees; Welcome to New Pastors; Historical Sketch and Message to the Association of Colosse Baptist Church.

11:15—Sermon, "A Mountain Top Vision," Rev. Burton C. Barrett.

Wednesday afternoon, 1:30—The Moderator will call to order, and at 1:45 church letters reports of committees will be read, to be followed by adjournment.

Conveyances will meet all trains at Parish.

AN EYE CATCHER

Mr. Merchant:—Tonight and every night you can call attention from far and near to your business with an electric sign. Up and down the street as far as you can see, it will flash your message

Well lighted windows are the store's best drawing card. Let us quote you prices on flat rate lighting from dusk until 11 p.m., 365 nights in the year.

THE ELECTRIC CO.

103 Oneida St. Phone 144

SPECIAL NOTICE

No miscellaneous Want Ads. will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

In order that display advertising may secure preferred position copy must reach this office not later than 9 a.m. on day on which service is to be rendered.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

For Sale, 1914 Twin Excelsior motorcycle with side-car; fully equipped; lights, Klaxon, speedometer, saddle-back, etc. Just overhauled, better than new. A bargain for quick sale. E. J. F., Trolley Sta. 142eod

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st tf.

Upper Flat—Moderate rent, 214 Walradt st. 6 rooms and all modern cnoveniences. H. L. Crandall. Phone 2520. tf.

To Rent—House, at 216 S. 3d st. Inquire D. C. Draper, 416 Rochester st. 139

To Rent—House, all modern improvements. Inquire at 618 Ontario st. 142t

To Rent—Furnished rooms. 210 Cayuga st. 139

We are Agents for

CHASE & SANBORN'S

Fine Teas and Coffees

LA PORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida St. Hello 75

The "Hello" Microbes.

Many a woman housed by a cold amuses herself and attends to necessary business over the telephone. But when all the rest of the family come down with like colds she wonders how they caught it, because she has "not kissed anybody."

Nobody thinks of the mouthpiece of the telephone, and yet where is there a more convenient harbor than that for germs breathed into it from throat and nose?

The average household does not even think of dusting out the transmitter, and it is cleaned only upon the occasional visits of the repair man from the telephone company. As a matter of fact, it should be washed out frequently with a disinfectant. Even the ear piece is benefited by an occasional "wipe," as it rests against the hair and ear of everybody in the house, to say nothing of visiting workmen who want to call up headquarters.

When You Clean Up.

[illegible] that are too worn for further use and lay them in the bottom of the drawers, with lavender between the folds.

While the clothes on the line are airing, pack flannels, furs, feathers, etc., in mothproof paper bags or boxes to be stored away in the attic, and before the dew falls at night return cotton and other fabrics required for summer use to the drawers and wardrobes that have been cleansed and aired.

Destroy with a hard heart every useless thing and burn everything that you see no probability of needing in the near future. With the best of care odds and ends will accumulate, and the labor of handling and preserving them in the hope of finding use for them by and by is often more than they are worth.

Zinc Ointment For Red Nose.

A red nose is often constitutional, or the sign of indigestion, but more often than not it is caused by a too thin skin. When the latter is the cause zinc ointment is a splendid remedy. You should apply it to the nose every night. You will find it does wonders in hardening the skin, and in this way the tendency to redness will gradually disappear.

TOOTHBRUSH DAY TO-DAY

School Children Celebrated First Week's Battle Against Germs

New York, May 29.—Today was Toothbrush Field Day. The elementary school children of the five boroughs will be represented by champion wielders of the brush who have distingushed themselves in the week's advance into the territory of the deadly germ. Armed with their brushes, these knights gathered in Central Park, in Prospect and in Van Cortland Park and, to the accompaniment of martial music, charged on the enemy enthusiastically.

Many dental supply companies sent free samples of tooth paste and powder to the schools for distribution to the children. One company donated more than a hundreds charts for schoolroom use, showing in diagram the location of all the teeth and how best to reach them with a brush.

Dr. C. Ward Crampton, director of educational hygiene of the Board of Education, and Dr. I. H. Goldberger, his assistant, both expressed themselves as much pleased with the results of the week's campaign.

"It was brought home to me," yesterday said Dr. Crampton, "when my own small son marched off to school with his brush sticking out of his pocket, dripping with water from his morning's work with it. I have learned during the week that many parents have bought brushes for their children who had never taken that much trouble with themselves.

"I also think the Board of Health is to be congratulated on its splendid work along this line, not only in cooperation with us in this campaign, but with its regular work in the free dental clinics."

Dr. Goldberger said the children who have been selected for participation in today's activities are as eager about it as if it were the usual athletic meet.

"It seems as if we actually have accomplished our purpose, which has been to make the child himself see the importance of taking care of his health."

PATROLMAN SWEET MAY STRADDLE THE CYCLE

There is something in the popularity of a man, especially one of this city's "finest," that reacts in favor of speed fiends. Ever since Patrolman Brown was given the job of running down violators of traffic rules he has endeavored to make an arrest, but the wiley fiends manage to see him first, hence the officer's ill luck in corralling a speeder.

Officer Fred Sweet has a hankering after the job, as he believes that comparatively few auto rushers know him, and he wants to do something to aid the city's somewhat depleted treasury.

FIVE MEXICANS RESPITED

Florence, Ariz., May 29.—Five Mexicans, two of whom slew American peace officers, and all of whom had been sentenced to be hanged for murder between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. today, were given a respite at almost the last minute by the Board of Pardons.

With every legal obstacles to their hanging set aside, the board granted a nine weeks' respite in order that the men might be hanged singly instead of together, and so recommended to Governor Hunt, who had opposed inflicting the death penalty.

MARRIAGE LICENSE ISSUED

Last Saturday night Miss Evlyn Morley, niece of F. W. George of 31 S. 2d st., resigned from her employment at O'Briens, telling her fellow employes that she—well, she didn't have definite plans for the future, etc. Today, Ralph Wilcox, another employe at O'Brien's had duties outside, necessitating leave of absence. The result—Mr. Wilcox and Miss Morley visited the City Hall this morning and are now in possession of a license to wed.

Mrs. George, aunt of the coming bride, says the marriage will not occur immediately, that the couple will leave for Kingston, Canada, the home of Miss Morley, where the ceremony will occur. Mr. Wilcox will engage in business at Jordan, N. Y.

BOY SCOUTS TOOK HIKE YESTERDAY

Troop 2 of the local Boy Scouts accompanied by Scoutmaster Rice took an overnight hike to Reynolds woods on the West River road. Fourteen boys left the city yesterday at 4:30 p.m. and returned about 9 a.m.

Do not let another day pass without trying some of the good things at Roberts and Woods' Fountain. ad138

SPECIAL CARS FOR HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

The Elks have requested all members of the order to be present at the home, tomorrow, May 30th, at 1.30 p.m., to participate in the Memorial day serices of Post Schenck, G.A.R., when the lodge members will march to the cemeteries with the Odd Fellows, Woodmen and other orders of the city. Before starting the Elk members will be photographed on the new porch.

The Empire United Railway will have a special service, attaching trailers to all cars, to accommodate those who will spend the day at Long Branch and Oswego Beach.

STORES TO CLOSE

The Retail Trade Division of the Chamber of Commerce announces that on Monday the stores will close at noon.

Old Sol today beamed forth his approval upon the Memorial day preparations and indications point to an ideal holiday.

MONTCALM PARK GETS $250 FROM STATE

Governor Whitman before leaving Albany on his western trip, signed the bill appropriating $250 toward the maintenance of Montcalm Park during the present year. It is the intention of Fort Oswego Chapter, D.A.R., to have the park plowed up very shortly and sowed to buckwheat, after which it will be sowed to lawn grass.

Fulton Keynotes

The VanWagenen, Inc., has sold to F. W. Richardson a new Overland touring car.

* * *

Rev. and Mrs. C. C. Watson have been entertaining at the Free Methodist church parsonage, the Rev. W. H. Clarke of Rome.

* * *

The Elks are happy over the fine American flag which was presented to the lodge Thursday by James E. Burt of Hannibal.

* * *

Don't forget that all city banks will remain closed the entire day, Monday.

* * *

The engagement has been announced in Hannibal of Miss Hazel Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Wilso, to Howard Newman Farnham.

* * *

Winifred Perry of Syracuse is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Perry, Worth st.

* * *

Mrs. W. Bennett of Oswego has been visiting Fulton relatives for a few days.

* * *

Miss Hayes of Syracuse has been spending a short time at the home of Miss Kittie Collins.

* * *

Lee Sheldon and family have been recent guests of ouft-of-town friends.

* * *

Mrs. J. Murphy of Hannibal st. has been called to Oswego by the illness of her mother.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Zuck of Buffalo st. are visiting in Batavia.

* * *

Mrs. Gordon of Hannibal st. has returned from a trip to New York city.

* * *

Mrs. Anna Harvie of Fay st. has been a guest of Syracuse friends.

* * *

Mrs. Robert Ottman entertained at her home in S. 5th st., Thursday night in honor of the Misses Merrell Wells and Eva Morley, who are to be June brides.

* * *

Samnel Wright and family have taken up their residence in East Broadway.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Raymond are guests of Rochester friends.

* * *

G. Harrison of Syracuse, accompanied by his family, motored to Fulton during the past week and visited a number of his friends here.

* * *

Mrs. M. Katz is the guest of her sister, Mrs. D. L. Lipsky.

* * *

E. A. LaPorte is spending a short vacation at Plainfield, New Jersey.

* * *

The Boy Scouts will join the Memorial parade tomorrow afternoon.

* * *

Miss Lena Kaplan left yesterday to spend a few days with Syracuse friends.

Have You Seen

THE LATEST STYLES

of

SOLID SILVERWARE

G. B. FARLEY

21 First Street

Can show you a full line. Just the kind for

WEDDING GIFTS

WATER GLASS

EGG PRESERVER

By the Quart or Gallon

LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

New Victor Records

ON SALE TO-DAY

We have also a Complete Line of Victrolas

from $15.00 to $200.00

Our Terms of Payment will please you. Let us put a Victrola in your home.

J. R. SULLIVAN

THE QUIRK

Matinees, 5c

Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.

CONTINUOUS — 2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY	SUNDAY
"THE RED CLUB"	"THE DERELICT"—2-part Drama
A Story of Inexpressible Interest in Six Parts	"HER OTHER SELF" 2-reel Drama
and Charles Chaplin in	"CUPID PUTS ONE OVER" Vitagraph Comedy
Essanay Two Reel Comedy	CHARLES CHAPLIN in
"THE TRAMP"	"GETTING ACQUAINTED" and "MAKING A LIVING"

MONDAY

The Wonderful N. Y. Hippodrome Production

"AMERICA"—in Seven Parts

D/34

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

The Only Newspaper Circulating in Fulton and Vicinity

Published in the Real True Interest of the 12,000 Plus Population

Daily Average Gain in Paid Circulation is 21

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

A SOLDIER'S DOUBLE

By M. QUAD

Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

About thirty days before Grant broke through Lee's lines at Petersburg and the beginning of the end came a portion of my regiment captured seven Confederates and brought them into camp. My own company was a part of the Federal force, but as I was on detached duty that week I was not with them. The first I knew of the capture was when I heard the story that I had deserted to the Confederates, had been recaptured and would be shot. I visited company headquarters to ascertain what the talk meant and there met with a strange reception. I was there, wearing a blue uniform, and yet I was in the guardhouse half a mile away wearing the butternut. I had been on duty at division headquarters, and yet I had been captured on the advance lines. I was at once placed under arrest, and it was an hour or more before the mystery was solved. Then it was found that one of the Confederate prisoners was my double and that his name was Wakefield.

I had not yet recovered from my surprise when the suggestion was made that I go into the Confederate camp as a spy on the strength of the wonderful resemblance. I was given three days in which to pump Wakefield. He was a ready talker and had a good memory. When I was quite ready I took his suit of clothes complete and he was given another. Then I was taken down to the front and made a bolt for it. In other words, one of the Confederate prisoners escaped and dashed across the space which separated the opposing lines. Not half a dozen men were let into the secret, and as I ran I was fired upon by half a regiment.

I ran at full speed straight for the Confederate lines, and on dashing over a breastwork I found myself in the midst of a Louisiana brigade of infantry. A colonel questioned me as to my name, regiment, when captured, etc., and I answered so promptly that I supposed everything all right. It wasn't, however. Federal spies had played the game before, and Confederate wit had become sharpened. I was sent to the headquarters of General Mahone, who was subsequently celebrated in Virginia and national politics. He asked me the same questions which the colonel had put to me and many others in addition. I saw that he was suspicious, and, braving all at one stroke, I requested that my captain be sent for. The Alabama regiment to which I was supposed to belong was stationed two miles away, and it was about 9 o'clock before the captain arrived. Previous to his appearance I had been asked his name, which I gave correctly, and had also described his person. When he reached headquarters I was sent for, and as I stood before him and two or three headquarters officers General Mahone asked:

"Captain Thorn, this man claims to belong to your company. Is he a member or not?"

"Yes, sir," was the prompt reply.

"What's his name?"

"John Wakefield, sir."

"When was he captured?"

"Four days ago along with several other men."

That settled it. There were about forty men in Company D. They all gathered around me as I appeared and gave me a welcome. My orders were to ascertain Lee's strength on a line about four miles long. How I was to accomplish this after entering the Confederate lines was left for me to decide. Wakefield told me that he had a cousin in the Seventh Virginia, a young soldier named John Winslow. I got permission of my captain to visit him, and in hunting up the Seventh Virginia I took care to miss it and cover the whole front and have a look at guns and fortifications. I found Winslow at last, but his greeting was far from cordial. The two had evidently quarreled about something on which I was not posted. He was so sulky and unfriendly that I was about to cut my visit short when he gave me a searching look and exclaimed:

"Why, you are not John Wakefield at all!"

I laughed at him in a good natured way, hoped I would find him in better humor when I called again and started for my regiment, but I had not gone a quarter of a mile when I was overtaken and put under arrest and an hour later was once more in the presence of General Mahone. I was followed to his tent by Winslow, who boldly proclaimed that I was not John Wakefield. Then all the officers and half a dozen men of the company, including my tentmate, were sent for, and the general heartily entered upon the work of trapping me.

I had pumped John Wakefield so thoroughly, and so plainly remembered everything, that I believe I passed the examination fully as well as or better than he could.

My two arraignments before General Mahone made me an object of curiosity and gossip in my company, and when I returned it was to find all the men anxious to quiz me and two or three of them seemingly suspicious. The captain called me into his tent and questioned and cross questioned me until he declared that nobody but a fool could have taken me for any one else. I put the men off by pretending to be angry, and three nights later, as we held a breastwork at the front, I slipped away in the darkness and re-entered the Federal lines.

Scrap Book

Stage Humor.

There is a form of stage humor which has always been popular in America and perhaps is an expression of a national trait. It consists of the joke which is made by the actor on the stage, half as a part of the play, half out of the play, as a sort of side remark to the audience, as it were, burlesquing the play. It is a favorite form of humor with certain vaudeville comedians, who usually abuse it. It was a favorite form with the old Weber & Fields company, who could use it to perfection. Once the late Peter Dailey in a Weber & Fields play came out on the stage from the wings, pursued by the applause supposedly of a group of [illegible] to whom he had been making a speech. He jerked his thumb toward the invisible applauders, smiled at the audience and remarked, "Jolly dogs, these stage hands!"

Again, De Wolf Hopper started to make a certain speech after the first performance of [illegible] and hesitated [illegible].

"What's [illegible]

"You did it all right this afternoon."

An audience which had howled with laughter all the evening broke out anew at this personal sally.—American Magazine.

Change the Subject.

When the troubles of life assail you
And the morrow looks bitter and drear;
When no prayers and no hope avail you,
A path that is better and clear—
Change the subject and take up another.
You'll find this was the best.
Count your fellow man as a brother
And lay the old trouble to rest.

No trials of life were e'er mended
By worry and fret and care.
New thoughts and new hopes have befriended
A man in the depths of despair.
Change the subject and barter your sorrow
For a task that is newer and bright,
And the dawn of the sun on the morrow
Will clear the dark shadows of night.

No life was e'er free from despairing;
There are worries assailing us all,
But the pains that are smarting and tearing
The heart will grow lesser and small.
When the subject is changed for another
You'll find this way is the best.
Count your fellow man as a brother
And lay the old trouble to rest.
—Horace Seymour Keller.

A Real Difficulty.

They met on the highroad and shook hands.

"Shure, Pat," said Murphy, "bettin's a shockin' bad habit."

"Shure, Murphy," said Pat. "But why?"

"Ye know Costigan?"

"Troth I do!"

"Well," said Murphy, "he bet me a sixpence to a shilling that I couldn't swallow an egg without breakin' the shell ov it."

"And did ye lose the bet?" asked Pat.

"No, Pat, I won it," replied Murphy.

"Then phwat's ailin' ye?"

"Shure, it's the egg that's ailin' me," groaned Murphy. "If I jump about I'll break it and cut me stomach wid the shell, an' if I kape quiet it'll hatch an' I'll have a Shanghai rooster scratchin' me inside!"—Pearson's.

Accumulated Something.

General William Marshall, retired, of the United States army, is one of the social lions of Washington. The general weighs something over 300 pounds net. One day he was dining with President Roosevelt.

"General," said the president, "I am glad to see you looking well. You can never get any sympathy on account of your health. You seem to have accumulated flesh very rapidly these last few years."

"Mr. President," said the stout old soldier, "for mercy's sake don't begrudge me this flesh. I have been in the army for thirty-two years, and this is the only thing that I have ever accumulated since my enlistment."—New York American.

The Basis of a S[illegible]king.

"Wully," said Mrs. [illegible]igh to her little son as they e[illegible] from the station at Saltham-[illegible]-Sea; "noo that we are at the [illegible] mind and ca' yer faither 'papa' when he comes doon for the week end. Ye'll no forget, wull ye?"

Wully, nearing the big sea, felt graciously inclined to promise anything and told his mother he wouldn't forget.

On the Saturday morning Mrs. MacHigh was sitting on the sands beside some "swell" seaside acquaintances watching the children playing. Thinking to impress her neighbor, she called out in her best society voice, "Weelie, your papa is coming doon the day."

"Oh, is he?" answered Weelie, busily engaged at a sand castle and quite forgetful of Monday's promise. "An' wull my faither be wi' 'im?"—Dundee Advertiser.

A Ruler of Rulers.

For several years, as readers of the sporting pages know, the domestic affairs of the Philadelphia National league club have been subject to frequent changes of administration.

During the December meeting of the big league magnates in New York, Sherwood Magee, the star outfielder for the Phillies and one of the wags of baseball, dropped in to look things over.

Somebody spoke of the possibility of a new alignment of the directorate in Philadelphia.

"I shouldn't be a bit surprised," said Magee; "in the years I've played on that team I've had no less than nine presidents under me!"—Saturday Evening Post.

MYSTERY SOLVED BY WOMAN'S WIT

How an Innocent Man Was Saved From Gallows.

Many years ago Edward Bixby left a loving wife and their little ones to seek his fortune in the west. Bixby became a prospector in Colorado and bought a claim which he worked with a man of the name of Clark. One day Clark took Bixby to a little pocket of rocks near the mine, and showed him where he had placed some articles he did not care to keep on his person. There were some money, a revolver, a gold pencil case, a bunch of keys and a picture of a woman.

"I want you to know where these things are in case anything happens to me," Clark said, and, having covered the pocket with a brush, the rocks were no sign of the concealed articles.

Some time after this Clark was taken ill and, having no relative to leave any property to, made a will leaving his interest in their claim to Bixby, though there was then no great apparent value in the hole they were sinking. Clark recovered, but the will was not destroyed.

One day Bixby left the claim for a day to buy provisions, and when he came back he found that Clark had been murdered during his absence. There was no trace of the murderer, and Bixby was much puzzled as to who had done the deed. Bixby went on digging and finally struck very valuable ore. Then he filed Clark's will.

He had been suspected of Clark's murder, and now that it appeared he had a motive he was arrested. He could not prove that the murder was committed during his absence, and no one else was known to have an interest in Clark's death. Persons who had sold him and Clark the claim they had worked when it was thought to be of little value, hoping that if Bixby was hanged they might get it back, manufactured evidence against him, and he was convicted. The usual efforts were made by his lawyers to save his life, but they were all failures, and finally they told him he must prepare for death.

It was only a few days before the execution was to take place that a young man, an effeminate, apparently half witted fellow, entered a saloon at the county seat where Bixby had been tried and was to be executed. Going to the bar, he called for a drink and in payment offered a revolver. The barkeeper while examining it noticed scratched upon the handle "Jarvis Clark," the name of the man who had been murdered. The barkeeper took the revolver in payment for the drink and immediately sent it to the authorities. The young man who had offered it was arrested, and on his person was found two of the other articles Clark had buried, the gold pencil case and the picture of a woman.

The man could give no account of himself, and since Clark had shown the picture to several persons they were enabled to identify it as his property. Bixby was released and the young man was put on trial for the murder of Clark.

Bixby's lawyers advised him to spare no pains to convict the accused, thus vindicating himself; but Bixby declared that his misfortune had shattered his nerves and he would go east to be nursed back to health by his wife. The prosecuting attorney had objected to his being permitted to depart. Bixby, however, got away before any legal move could be made to detain him.

He had had plenty of time to reach a safe distance when the young man who was about to be tried sent for the prosecuting attorney. When that official appeared the prisoner said to him:

"I'm not a man. I'm a woman and the wife of the man you hoped to hang. My husband wrote me where Clark had concealed certain articles. I came here, found them and produced the revolver for the purpose which has been achieved. I had arranged it all with my husband."

The astonished official ordered the prisoner to be examined by a woman, who found her claim to be true.

"And now," said Mrs. Bixby, "I believe the picture of the woman Clark hid with the other articles to have something to do with the murder. Release me, and I will endeavor to find out."

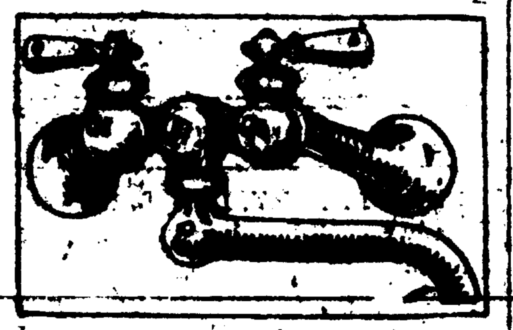
Mrs. Bixby was released and set about the task she had assigned herself. It was not long before she discovered the picture to be that of a woman who had left her husband for Clark. The erring woman's husband was arrested for the murder, but he was not brought to trial. The sympathy of the people was in favor of one who had simply avenged a wrong in a way that they considered legitimate. The prisoner confessed that he had long looked for Clark and when he found him gave him a fair chance for his life. But, fearing arrest on charge of murder, he had fled as far as possible from the scene of his revenge.

There was a great deal of sympathy for Bixby, who had come so near being hanged for a murder he had not committed and a great deal of admiration for the woman who had saved him. He remained in hiding till his wife had uncovered the real facts of the tragedy; then, on an invitation from the people of the region, he returned, took up the work on his mine where he had left it and became rich.

The outcome of the case had a salutary effect on judicial procedure in the community, the accused being given opportunity to prove innocence.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES

Combination Water Faucet With Swinging Spout.



Intended to be used over a kitchen sink, a combination water faucet has been designed with a long, swinging spout which may readily be moved from one side to another as desired. In addition to this feature, it has the convenient property characteristic of all similar fixtures of joining the hot and cold water pipes so that the water may be mixed to any specific temperature as it is drawn. The combined functions make the appliance a very convenient one for kitchen use.

Chocolate Rice Pudding.

One quart of milk, half a teaspoonful of salt, a fourth of a cupful of rice, one tablespoonful of butter, a third of a cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful and a half of cocoa, half a teaspoonful of vanilla, and two egg whites and two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar for the meringue.

Mix the rice, salt, sugar, milk and butter in a wide pudding dish. Add the vanilla and cocoa dissolved in a little hot water and bake in a slow oven till the rice is soft, stirring occasionally. Make a meringue of the egg whites and powdered sugar and bake twelve minutes longer in a slow oven. Serve warm with cream. — Country Gentleman.

Lemon Cream Pie.

Mix one cupful of sugar with three tablespoonfuls of flour; then add three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, the yolks of two eggs, slightly beaten, one cupful of sweet milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter, a little salt and the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. Bake in one crust in a moderate oven. The white of the egg rises to the top, making a little "self frosting" which adds to the dainty appearance of the pie.

Apple Cream Pie.

Stew good tart apples, rub through a sieve or press through a fruit press. While warm add one large tablespoonful of butter. Beat together the yolks of two eggs, one-half cupful of sugar and the juice of one lemon. Then add the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and mix all with the apples. Line a pie tin with a good pastry, pour into it the mixture and bake until done. When cold cover with whipped cream.

Fairy Gingercakes.

One cupful of molasses, one-half cupful of sugar, one heaping tablespoonful lard, one egg, one cupful sour milk with one teaspoonful soda stirred in until it begins to foam over top of cup, one teaspoonful ginger. About a pint of sifted flour, making a rather thin light dough. It will be light like a sponge if not mixed too stiff. Can omit ginger and use spices and raisins if desired.

Pineapple Salad.

Make a dressing of one-half cupful of pineapple juice, juice of one-half a lemon, yolks of two eggs and one-half teaspoonful cornstarch. Cook to a thick custard, and add a little cream before serving. Put two slices of pineapple on lettuce leaves and cover with dressing, then put a little grated cheese and chopped walnuts on top.

Removing Grease Spots.

A grease spot on the carpet may be removed easily if one will act quickly. First scrape off all that can be removed with a knife, then give the spot a thorough coating of cornmeal, rub in well and as this is brushed out it will carry the grease with it. If any of the grease remains, lay a blotting paper over the spot and press with a warm iron.

Paraffining Jelly.

In using paraffin to cover jelly, if one will put a lump of the wax in the glass before pouring in the juice, it melts and rises to the top, doing away with the trouble of melting wax and putting on after jelly is cool. A piece the size of a filbert is enough for an ordinary jelly glass.

Varnish Stains on White Goods.

Varnish stains will be easily removed from white goods by moistening the stain with ammonia. Then put on a few drops of turpentine and roll it up. Leave it rolled for about fifteen minutes, then wash out with soapy water, rinse thoroughly and dry in the sun.

To Clean Suede Shoes.

Put the shoes on shoetrees, but if you do not possess these, stuff the shoes with soft paper. Then rub well with a rag moistened with spirits of turpentine. When this is finished place the shoes in the air to dry and no smell of turpentine will remain.

Ham Balls.

One cupful of boiled potato, one onion and one cupful of ham, chopped. Season with salt and pepper, add a well beaten egg and a little milk. Form into small balls, roll in meal and fry in hot, deep fat. Serve on buttered toast.

Worcester (Mass.) Scientist Declares Unhappy Marriages Need Not Exist.

Boston.—Incompatibility in marriage is soon to be a thing of the past, according to Dr. Max Baff, the Worcester scientist and former fellow in psychology at Clark university, who announces that he has discovered how to measure temperament.

With nothing more than a tape measure, he says, it is possible to find one's affinity and be positively sure that one is marrying the right man or woman.

Dr. Baff has had under observation Massachusetts' best known bachelor, Governor David I. Walsh. He recently announced the kind of a wife the governor should find in order to be assured of perfect happiness. Here are the specifications, the result of scientific observance:

She must be from five feet three inches to five feet six inches tall.

She must weigh from 141 to 146 pounds.

She must be tactful.

She must be cheerful at all times, especially before breakfast.

She must be sympathetic.

She must be ambitious.

She must be able to sing.

It is essential that she have a mezzo-soprano voice.

An Artist's Impromptu Solo.

Pierre Garat, the singer and exquisite of Napoleonic France, was not merely a glass of fashion and a wonderful, self instructed singer, but an artist devoted to his art. "But is the following," asks Bernard Miall in his biography, "an example of sincerity in art or of love of attracting attention?"

Coupigny had supplied him with a "romance" to be set to music. Whenever the two met Garat replied, "I have not hit upon an idea as yet." One day Coupigny was walking down the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs. Hearing a sound of some one running up behind him, he turned. It was Garat, who seized him by the arm, dragged him up the stairs of a neighboring house and, halting on the first landing, exclaimed: "I've got it!" At once he began to sing the romance through at the top of his voice. The inhabitants of the house began to open their doors, heads were projected over the bannisters, finally they began to approach. But Garat, having finished, tore down the stairs like a monkey, dragging the bewildered poet with him.—Youth's Companion.

Thrive Without Sunshine.

The doctrine that sunshine is necessarily helpful and beneficial to the health is not always true. The Turkish men and women upset this theory completely. Across every window in a Turkish home are lattices to keep out curiosity and sunlight. The Turkish women get as little sunlight outside of their homes as they do inside.

At the age of twelve the Moslem woman takes the veil and she is never seen without it. The only chance she gets to let the wind blow on her face is when she is seated in the courtyard and within the walls of her own home.

In spite of the fact that the men and women get so little exercise and fresh air they are strapping big and hardy people. Few Americans can match them in physique or powers of endurance.—St. Louis Republic.

Horses on the Simplon Pass.

The horses of the Simplon post diligence—the coach which carries mail and passengers to the villages on the Simplon pass between Italy and Switzerland—are particularly well cared for. The road to the top is a steady pull of fifteen miles over a macadamized track. The horses are driven at a fast walk. Five miles up they are watered. At the ten mile station they are fed about a peck of black bread (rye or barley) cut into mouthfuls; this makes a light lunch, sustaining but not as difficult of digestion as oats. At the top of the pass, at noon, the horses are given an hour and a half to rest and are well fed and watered. The return trip of fifteen miles is made with a brake on the wheels most of the way, so that the horses trot freely and without the strain of holding back.—Our Dumb Animals.

He Got the Apples.

"Once upon a time," began the teacher, "two little brothers started to Sunday school one Sunday morning. Their way led past a fine orchard, where the trees were bending down with ripe, luscious apples. One of the brothers proposed going into the orchard and getting some fruit, but the other refused and sped away, leaving his companion greedily devouring the apples.

"Now, it happened that the owner of the orchard saw them, and the next day rewarded the good boy who refused to steal his apples by giving him a shilling. He got a prize for his honesty, and what do you suppose the other boy got for his dishonesty?"

"He got the apples!" yelled every member of the class.—Exchange.

Spiteful.

Patience—This paper says it is estimated that the annual catch of lobsters in the world is 125,000,000.

Patrice—You haven't caught one yet, have you, dear?—Yonkers Statesman.

Echoes.

The time which elapses between the utterance of a sound and its return must be more than one-twelfth of a second to form an echo.

How many people live on the reputation of the reputation they might have made!—Holmes.

Taffeta Gown of Delft Blue

Designed by Hickson & Co., New York.

UPON the clever details of the costume depends to a great extent its style appeal to the feminine mind. In the costume pictured here the full skirt has as a finish at the bottom multitudinous slashes, which are bound by narrow black velvet ribbon. The color of the gown is a delft blue, with tiny Martine figures of a deeper blue. The material is a soft pussy, willow taffeta, which is extremely popular this season.

Blue, for many reasons, is the most popular color that women wear because it is becoming to almost every age and almost every complexion. But, to return to the description of the gown, the full skirt is attached to a wide girdle of the material, and the tiny bodice is worn over a blouse of wide georgette crape. The front of the blouse is embroidered, and the neck is finished by a wide sailor collar with a frill of plaited net. The long sleeves of the blouse end in a ruffle which comes well down over the hands. It is tied about the wrist with black velvet bows.

The hat worn with this costume is of the broad sailor type.

Its only trimmings are a strip of figured silk, of which the gown is made, around the crown and long black velvet ties coquettishly tied under the chin. White silk stockings and black patent leather pumps complete a costume which has nearly all of the salient style features of the present season, and which, beyond question, is decidedly attractive.

ANNA MAY.

Milady's Mirror

Remedy For Loss of Facial Contour.

We all know it in other people—the loss of the clear line of the jaw, the droop of the cheeks and mouth, the lumpy appearance under the chin. And it has nothing to do with superfluous flesh, although it is commonly considered to be the result of fat. Indeed, in many cases an increase in plumpness hides rather than emphasizes the condition. The mischief goes back to the underlying muscles and so disproves the old adage that beauty is only skin deep. And nothing has a more disastrous effect upon these muscles, which, like little cushions, support the superstructure of the face, than anxiety and worry added to the strain of unaccustomed work, lack of accustomed exercise, and so on.

And the remedy?

Well, this is, in the early stages anyway, easily found in massage with a cream of slightly astringent character. Which make is used is a matter for individual choice, but it should be not merely an emollient or a cleansing cream, but one which incorporates ingredients to strengthen the muscles and rejuvenate the tissues.

Once possessed of this, it should be put in little lumps on the jawbone and above it to the temple if there is any tendency to falling in the upper part of the cheek, as will probably be the case after the first quarter century is passed; then with the tips of the fingers gently work the cream into the skin, beginning at the chin and stroking upward and outward along the line of the jaw, continuing the process in parallel lines, as it were, above this first and most important one. You will understand that the strokes—which is the most expressive word to use—should in each case begin at the chin or base of the nose and end more or less about the ear. There must be no rubbing to and fro, no hint of pressure downward or a return journey of the massaging hands.

Some six or eight strokes, each given slowly with firm, though gentle, pressure, should be given to the jawbone itself, when the best position will be to place the middle finger of the hand on the actual bone, with the first and third above and below it respectively. This is the most important part, and the amount of repetition which is devoted to the part above depends more or less on the time which can be given to the treatment and the state of slackness in which the face has fallen.

Control Thoughts For Lip Beauty.

The mouth is often said to be the greatest index to character, and the beauty of the mouth, more than any other feature, depends upon the woman herself. Thought and action are the sculptors of the mouth, and these are under the individual's control. As the lips are a nucleus of nerves surrounded by very many muscles, their contour is changed with every passing thought, and of all features they are the most susceptible of action and the most direct indices of the feelings.

Thin lips are formed by a constant thought and battle against minor difficulties. Persons of weak will have habitually compressed lips.

A woman can spoil a beautiful face by an unlovely expression of the mouth. It is therefore of vast importance that you should give serious attention to the fact that the mouth is in such intimate sympathy with your every thought and feeling.

If you will cultivate a critical faculty you will find many curious and absurd tricks and mannerisms by which otherwise attractive women are made ugly.

Habitual pouting enlarges and coarsens the lower lip.

Do not twist your mouth, either in scorn or thrust the mouth and chin forward, as is often done under a fancied sense of injury. These unfortunate contortions are often acquired by imitating others or from just witnessing others' actions. It therefore behooves the woman to be careful how she uses her mouth, for there is no period in life when these subtle and silent agents—the muscles and their controlling nerves—are not at work making or marring the beauty of the face.

Lip Salve Recipes.

No one need have dry or cracked lips. The application of carbolated vaseline, glycerin and rosewater, camphor ice made of refined lamb tallow, two ounces, and a piece of gum camphor the size of a butternut contain splendid healing properties. Before going out in the cold weather apply the vaseline softly and then wipe off. Do not chew and wet the lips.

A good healing compound for chapped lips is: Cocoa butter, twenty-four grams; white wax, four grams; essence of bergamot, one gram. Melt and beat together.

A good salve for the lips is: Spermaceti ointment, one ounce; balsam of peru, fifteen grains; alkanet root, fifteen grains; oil of cloves, five drops.

Digest the alkanet in the ointment at gentle heat till the latter is a deep rose color; then pass through a coarse strainer. When slightly cooled stir in the balsam; give a few moments to settle; then pour off the clear portion and add the oil of cloves.

Three Sewing Hints.

In sewing in hot weather use an emery "strawberry" frequently. Passing the needle in and out through it removes moisture, all danger of rust and insures much easier manipulation. Never allow a needle to squeak.

Wax the thread thoroughly before attempting to string beads or to sew them on any material. This makes the work easier as well as stronger, and the thread or sewing silk will never knot.

Instead of binding or felling seams on lingerie, use narrow lace insertion, one piece on each side of the raw edges. Stitch on both sides with the sewing machine. Lace braids, also the bought ready made lawn folds, are admirable for the purpose and are easy of manipulation.

1915 Overland Demonstrator, Electric Starter and Lights, $750.00. Van Wagenen, Inc. adv

HIS NAME NOT NEWLYWED.

However, He Wouldn't Fire at Burglar Lest Baby Be Waked.

Scottdale, Pa.—Rather than waken the baby by firing his revolver, Frank Weiss, a tailor, sat on a stairway in his home and watched a burglar ransack the dining room. The intruder's movements were plainly visible through a transom.

When the burglar found a pocketbook in a drawer and transferred its contents to his pockets Weiss' grip on the revolver tightened, but his wife tugged at his sleeve and whispered to him not to shoot.

Mrs. Weiss, after four hours' ordeal with a fretful baby, had succeeded in getting it to sleep when the burglar came.

Immortal Animals.

Some of the lower animals are immortal, having neither birth nor death. The condition was never more clearly or scientifically expressed than by S. T. Coleridge in his "Biographia Literaria" in a footnote to chapter iv on Wordsworth's "Lyrical Ballads" where he says:

"There is a sort of minim immortal among the animalcula infusoria which has not naturally either birth or death, absolute beginning or absolute end, for at a certain period a small point appears on its back, which deepens and lengthens till the creature divides into two, and the same process recommences in each of the halves now become integral."

Finger Nail Spots.

It is now thought that the white spots which frequently appear on finger nails are due to the presence of gas in the substance of the nail. They occur much more frequently during youth and in women and are usually found in persons of a nervous type. There is no remedy for them and no means of prevention except the avoidance of injury to the nails.

How He Guessed It

"The thing I like about your crowd," observed the imprudent rushee, "is they're optimistic."

"Yes, we are, but how did you guess it?"

"At meals every one says, 'Pass the cream, please.'"—Columbia Jester.

Better Than Nothing.

"I'll be pretty busy on this trip," he began.

"I know," interrupted his wife. "Here are forty or fifty love letters you wrote me when we were engaged. Take them along and mail me one every day."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Ought to Love It.

Lover (passionately)—Sir, I love the very ground your daughter walks on. Father (grimly)—No doubt you do—it's worth $200 a front foot.—Town Topics.

Slow.

"Mamma, I'm afraid papa was pretty slow when he was a young man."

"Perhaps he was. He always paid his debts and used good English and knew nothing about cigarettes and never saw a taxicab and hadn't any clubs, and was able to support a wife before he married. I guess he was pretty slow."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Spots in the Sun.

With nine brand new sun spots reported, Old Sol seems to have arranged a place for each of the aspiring belligerents.—Washington Post.

Lawn Mower Hospital at Roy's Quick Shoe Repair, 110 Cayuga st. ad

Woman's World

A Woman Who Wants the Right to Wear Voter's Button.

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW.

The National American Woman Suffrage association has flooded the Panama-Pacific exposition with a silent argument for woman suffrage. This argument is nothing less than a modest little button which is appearing, almost overnight, as it were, upon the arm of thousands of women in attendance upon the exposition. The button reads merely, "I'm a Voter."

The idea is, of course, to make the visitors from the conservative eastern states realize, through visual aid, that there are thousands and thousands of well groomed, happy, sensible looking women who actually vote, and the National association has seized upon the Panama-Pacific exposition as the best possible place in which to demonstrate the truth of their contention. These buttons are being sent to women through the state suffrage organizations with which most of them are still affiliated. Several million have been turned out, it is said, for this novel demonstration.

The idea was conceived by Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana, now a member of the congressional committee of the N. A. W. S. A., and was promptly seized upon by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the association.

"Miss Rankin can wear the button," said Dr. Shaw at the national headquarters in New York, "thanks to the men of Montana, but I can't wear it until the men of Pennsylvania give me the right next November. But I have saved a button in the hope that the men of Pennsylvania will be as just and as sensible as the western men, who have enfranchised 10,000,000 women and seem to be glad of it."

On the Safe Side.

Traveler—Waiter, get me a lamb chop, quick. My train goes in eighteen minutes. Waiter—Yes, sir. Fifty cents. Traveler—What! Do you expect me to pay in advance! Waiter—If you please, sir. You may be gone before it's ready.—Boston Transcript.

Do not let another day pass without trying some of the good things at Roberts and Woods' Fountain. ad138

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

D/34

[illegible] SCHOOL [illegible] TO OSWEGO

[illegible] McCulla Whose Decisions Made Every-body Feel Happy

[illegible] High school baseball team lost to Oswego High [illegible] although the home lads won by a comfortable margin the Fulton boys fought all the way.

The Oswego heavy artillery got busy on [illegible] curves early in the game [illegible] singles represented [illegible] blows registered off the [illegible] accounted for three [illegible] Grady and Walker [illegible] each.

[illegible] inning Oswego nicked O'Brien for three hits but airtight fielding on the part of the local team [illegible]ved off any tallies for the time be[illegible]. In the third the Oswego lads [illegible]ld not be denied and three more [illegible] netted two runs. Four hits in [illegible] fourth garnered one more tally [illegible] the home team scored again in [illegible] fifth. Two runs in the eighth [illegible]nd up the Oswego scores.

[illegible] got two in the fourth on a [illegible] another by Bray and [illegible] filed out, H. O'Brien [illegible] home with a hot single, Bray [illegible]ing. In the sixth some errors [illegible] hit accounted for another [illegible] tally and as usual, the boys [illegible] spirit by staging a [illegible] that had the Oswego team [illegible] while it lasted. Bray was safe on an error but Pullen forced him at second. Marky stole, went [illegible] third [illegible] O'Brien's roller and scored when Don was safe on Jack's miscue.

McCulla, the umpire, was one of the best that has worked in any game this year. His decisions were fair and above board at all times and his keen eyesight robbed Linderman of a two-bagger in the fifth when that individual failed to touch first base. McCulla called him out.

The score—

Fulton

	R.	H.	E.
[illegible], ss.	0	0	1
[illegible], 3b.	1	1	1
[illegible], c.	2	1	0
Pullen, 1b.	1	1	0
H. O'Brien, p.	0	1	0
D. O'Brien, cf.	0	0	0
Lewis, 2b.	0	0	1
Krausse, 1b.	0	0	0
Thompson, rf.	0	0	0
	4	4	3

Oswego

	R.	H.	E.
Walker, cf.	0	2	1
Brady, lf.	0	2	0
Gokey, lf.	1	1	1
O'Connor, ss.	2	1	0
Knight, c.	0	2	0
Schafer, p.	1	1	0
Rebear, rf.	[illegible]	3	1
Jacks, 1b.	[illegible]	1	1
Wiggins, 3b.	1	2	1
Linderman, 2b.	0	0	0
	8	15	5

Score by innings:

Oswego	0	0	2	1	3	0	2	0	x—8
Fulton	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1—4

Struck out —by O'Brien, 10; by Schafer, 6. Base on balls—off O'Brien, 4; off Schafer, 1. Home runs—Rebear and Jacks. Two-base hits, Grady. Umpire McCulla.

FRESH VEGETABLES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
[illegible] Hello 75

FITTED ON 30 DAYS
APPROVAL BY
ROBERTS & WOOD

CLARK'S TEAM TO COMPRISE ALL POPULAR IDOLS

For the game in the Stadium at Syracuse on June 3, Elks Field Day, between the Pittsburgh Pirates, the team which just now is going fast in the National league, and the Detroit Americans, Manager Fred C. Clarke will present the following lineup to battle for the Pirates:

Carey, lf.; Johnston, 1b.; Baird, cf.; Hinchman, rf.; Honus Wagner, ss.; Viox, 2db.; Gerber, ss.; Gibson, Schang or Murphy, c.; Adams, Cooper, McQuillan or Harmon, pitcher.

In addition to the above lineup the Pirates will have with them Alex McCarthy, Joe Conzelman, Dan Costello, Albert Mamaux, Kantlehner and Eddie Collins, the entire Pirate roster. While the lineup of the Detroit team has not been received it is known Jennings is counting upon usig his best men as he wants to capture the game if possible. Both teams will arrive on the morning of June 3, and leave immediately after to resume their contests for the championship of their respective leagues.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

FACILITIES OF PROVEN WORTH

Every facility of proven worth is included in the equipment of the First National Bank, enabling it to render a service of known efficiency.

Your checking account is solicited.

Bank with us.

THE
Harley-Davidson
WILL STAND THE TEST

Holder of almost every record for stock machines in speed, endurance and reliability.

The FULTON POLICE DEPARTMENT HAS A HARLEY. THE MACHINE WILL SPEAK FOR ITSELF.

Priced from $200 to $285. EASY PAYMENTS.

THE HARLEY MOTOR SHOP
121 SOUTH FIRST STREET

ROSS LASTED FOUR ROUNDS

Meany Gave Him a Hard Gruelling, But Ross Was Game

"Young" Meany mastered "Young" Ross last night at the Arena, Syracuse, in the fourth round. Meaney thumped Ross hard and often in the first two rounds. Ross "came back" and took the third round, but the fourth went to the Fulton lad by a good margin. Meaney and Ross each weighed 119 pounds.

Bobbie Shannon, king of the by weights, scored a distinct triumph in the semi-final when he administered a sound trouncing to "Young" Rafferty of Rochester in four rounds of furious boxing.

"Spike" Kelly, 127 pounds, stopped Tommy Rooney, 121 pounds in the second round of the curtain raiser, and "Lefty" Helms, 137 pounds, had a slight shade on Jack Kearney, 139 pounds, in the second battle, a three-round acair. "Young" Walsh, 135 pounds scored a marginal decision over Billy Gorman, 135 pounds, in the third tilt of three rounds, and "Young" Leach Cross, 147 pounds, shaded Billy Kennedy, 152 pounds, in the final three-round tussle.

Eddie Vieau, 119 pounds, made a show of Eddie Beason, 114 pounds, in four uninteresting rounds. Beason was wiling boxer, but Vieau appeared able to hit him at any time and almost anywhere he chose. "Battling" Day, 138 pounds, gave "Kid" Green, 138 pounds, a sound trouncing in a four-round bout preceding the Shannon-Rafferty mill.

It took Sam Nolan of Rochester just a little more than two rounds to shatter the pugilistic ambition of Jack White in the main event. After two furious rounds the Pastime A. C. heavyweight collided with a shower of left swings and right hooks in the third and was saved from a knockout when Referee Lewis stopped the bout.

U g.

WELSH FIT TO MEET DUFFY MONDAY NIGHT

Buffalo, May 29.—Everything points toward a real championship battel attended by a metropolitan crowd when Jimmy Duffy meets Freddy Welsh at the Broadway Auditorium on Monday night. The last obstruction in the way of prearrangements was cleared away yesterday. The referee question was decided after a firm stand by the representatives of the Queensberry club, despite the unfair demands of Harry Pollok, manager of the champion.

With the referee problem a thing of the past, interest in the bout began to crystalize yesterday afternoon when mail orders from nearby towns were received and promptly filled. With a few exceptions everyone wants to see Welsh whipped by the Lockport boy; beaten to a frazzle. Lockport fans will turn out in larger number than ever before.

JITNEY OWNERS MUST HAVE STATE PERMITS

Albany, May 29.—In response to requests from all parts of the state, an interpretation of the new jitney law was made today by the Public Service Commission of the Second District, in the following statement:

"It appears that the 'auto bus law,' which has been in effect for the last two years, has been repealed by the enactment or the jitney bus law, and that it is no longer necessary for persons ad corporations desiring to operate auto bus lines on state highways to come to the commission for certificates of approval.

"It will be necessary, however, for all persons and corporations owning or operating vehicles carrying passengers for a fare of 1g cents or less on any street, avenue or public place in any city of the state, except the city of New York, to procure, first, the consent of the local authorities and, next, a certificate of convenience from the Public Service Commission.

LOAN BILL UPHELD

Albany, May 29.—The right of Controller Travis to borrow $6,000,000 for State expenses is unanimously upheld by the Appellate Division, Third Department.

Representatives of the United Real Estate Owners' Association of New York, who questioned the Controller's authority to negotiate the loan, have not announced whether they will carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, May 29.—While there is yet time to present amendments to the State Constitution important proposals aimed at the State Conservation Commission will be offered by Delegate Ferris J. Meigs representing the thirty-fourth district. Earlier in the session of the convention amendments upon the same subject were presented by Delegates H. Leroy Austin and James W. Whipple. Both of these gentlemen were at one time at the head of the State forest, fish and game commission. Delegate Austin touched upon the present law in relation to the cutting of dead timber, while Delegate Whipple also offered a proposition upon the same and kindred subjects.

When the convention resumes its session next week it is expected that the proposals of Delegate Meigs will be introduced, probably on Thursday. His ideas are understood to be entirely different from any of those already proposed by deelgates interested in the subject. Mr. Meigs is a pactical forester with an expert knowledge of the Adirondacks and the sole object of his amendment will be to protect the forests, while at the same time making them a source of revenue to the State.

The principle idea to be expressed by Mr. Meigs in his forthcoming amendment is an elective board representing the interested sections of the State, which board will have full control of conservation subjects, including the naming of a conservation commissioner.

The fact that there have been many attempts to change the laws under which the State administers the business pertaining to the forests, water storage propositions and game, is likely to result in opposition to the proposals to be advocated by Delegate Meigs. For the past six years the department which has had these matters under its jurisdiction has been twice reorganized and further attempts to do so are not expected to be greeted with enthusiasm, many of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention declare.

It is said that State Conservation Commssioner J. D. Pratt does not take kindly to the ideas which are to be exploited by Delegate Meigs, yet no public sentiment to this effect has been made by him. When he assumed charge of the conservation department it was known that he had ideas of his own to work out and that his position upon conservation matters met with the entire approval of Governor Whitman and many prominent sportsmen and advocates of practical and efficient methods of dealing with the large problem connected with the conservation department.

It is pointed out that Conservation Commissioner Pratt has been in office but scarce a month and that any proposed amendments to the Constitution tending to reduce his tenure is quite unlikely to gain support from either him or the Republican members of the Convention, since the passage of the act which ousted the three Democratic conservation commissioners was regarded as the final step in conservation legislation of a quasi-ripper nature. There are those, however, who argue that the proposals of Delegate Meigs should be given ample consideration by all who are interested in matters connected with conservation; such consideration will at least be forthcoming from the delegates.

LOW WOULD HAVE NON-PARTISAN ELECTIONS

Albany, May 28.—Seth Low, former Mayor of New York, today introduced in the Constitutional Convention a proposal designed to make all municipal elections non-partisan.

Both State and National political parties would be prohibited from nominating, indorsing or promoting the candidacy of any nominee. Nominatios could be made by professional bodies, non-partisan primaries, or by independent certificates. The Citizens' Union drew the proposal.

The convention adjourned today until Wednesday next at noon.

HOTEL BILL KILLED

Boston, May 29.—A bill imposing a heavy penalty on hotel guests failing to register their true names and addresses has been killed in the Senate.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Philadelphia at Boston.
Brooklyn at New York.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Cehicago at Cincinnati.

Results Yesterday

Boston, 5; Phila, 2 (1st game).
Boston, 5; Phila. 4(2d game).
New York, 11; St. Louis, 4.
Pittsburgh, 3; Brooklyn, 1.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	19	13	.594
Chicago	20	14	.588
Brooklyn	16	16	.500
Boston	17	17	.500
St. Louis	17	18	.486
Pittsburgh	16	17	.485
Cincinnati	13	17	.433
New York	12	18	.400

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Philaldelphia.
New York at Washington.
Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.

Results Yesterday

Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 5.
Other games postponed, rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	25	12	.676
Detroit	23	14	.622
New York	17	15	.531
Boston	14	14	.500
Washington	15	17	.469
Cleveland	14	19	.424
St. Louis	14	20	.412
Philadelhpia	12	23	.343

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Baltimore at Kansas City.
Newark at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.

Results Yesterday

ffyyaaSo-in..1.ETAOINNNN..N
Pittsburgh, 4; Buffalo, 0.
Other games postponed, rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	21	14	.600
Pittsburgh	22	15	.595
Kansas City	19	14	.576
Newark	19	16	.543
Brooklyn	17	16	.515
St. Louis	15	16	.484
Baltimore	13	21	.382
Buffalo	11	25	.306

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Jersey City at [illegible].
Newark at Buffalo.
Richmond at Rochester.
Providence at Montreal.

Results Yesterday

Buffalo, 9; Newark, 3.
Toronto, 3; Jersey City, 2.
Providence, 8; Montreal, 7.
Richmond-Rochester, postponed.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	12	7	.632
Richmond	15	9	.625
Rochester	12	10	.545
Providence	12	11	.522
Montreall	13	12	.520
Newark	9	12	.429
Jersey City	9	14	.391
Toronto	9	16	.360

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Wilkesbarre at Syracuse.
Binghamton at Albany.
Elmira at Troy.
Scranton at Utica.

Results Yesterday

Syracuse, 6; Wilkesbarre, 5.
Troy, 6; Elmira, 2.
Binghamton, 1; Albany, 0.
Utica, 3; Scranton, 1.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Troy	12	5	.706
Binghamton	10	7	.588
Utica	10	7	.588
Elmira	9	10	.474
Scranton	7	8	.467
Wilkesbarre	8	10	.444
Albany	7	9	.438
Syracuse	5	12	.294

COLLEGE BASEBALL

At Medford, Mass.—Tufts, 12; Dartmouth, 7.

At Worcester—Holy Cross, 3; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 0.

Do you know the real clean kind of Boston Brown Bread? Get Black's baking and you shall have the answer. adv

FULTON'S BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONIAL DIRECTORY

SIGNS, BULLETINS, CARDS — any kind, anywhere. DECORATION, PAINTING. A. E. WORDEN, Academy and 6th sts. Phone 1083.

DENTISTS

FRED L. CARY, D. D. S., [illegible] West Broadway. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

DR. H. S. ORCHARD
Dental Parlors
Phone 444 112 Oneida St.

BARBER SHOPS

CAMPBELL'S BARBER SHOP has removed to 21 South First Street. Ready to meet all customers.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM — Opposite Lower Depot, Second St. Three Barbers: Martin, Donovan, Carroll. Baths ready at all times. J. Fred Carroll, Prop.

UNDERTAKERS

YOUNG & HILL. Open day and night at 117 Oneida. Phone 2172.

DELIVERY SERVICES.

FRANK DE LARM, Successor to GARRETT'S LIVERY, at 120 Cayuga Street. Solicits the livery business of all old customers.
Phone 235 Cayuga St.

HUGH DUFFY TO JOIN FEDERALS, SAYS RUMOR

Buffalo, May 29.—Hugh Duffy may manage the Buvalo Federals. It is known that the Federal League has been making overtures to Duby, and it is said that if he signs up he will take charge of the Buffalo team.

It is known that several stockholders of the local club are not satisfied with the way Larry Schlafly is running the club, and that they are insisting that another man be secured.

While the local club has a bunch of good ball players some of the stockholders are of the opinion that Schlaby is not getting enough out of them as a whole.

Automobile tires at special prices. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

LEGAL NOTICES

STATE OF NEW YORK—Supreme Court, Oswego County.

Nora Kane vs. Nancy C. Heatherington, individually, and Nancy C. Heatherington as Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Leroy S. Sweet, deceased, Henry Heatherington, Nancy Sweet, Eugene A. Sweet, Ida E. Sweet, his wife, Charles Hair, William Sweet, Martha Lowe, Jennie Lowe, Henry Sweet and all unknown persons having an interest as heir at law or otherwise, under the Last Will and Testament or the estate of said Leroy S. Sweet, or to the estate or under the Last Will and Testament of Henry Sweet, if deceased, his widow, heirs at law, next of kin, devises, grantees and assignees, if any, all of whom and all of whose names are unknown to the plaintiff.

To the above named Defendants:

You Are Hereby Summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial to be held at the County of Oswego.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1915.

LOUIS C. ROWE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address,
1 and 2 Grant Block,
Oswego, N. Y.

To William Sweet, Henry Sweet and to any unknown persons having an interest in the property or estates of either Leroy S. Sweet, deceased, or Henry Sweet, if deceased, as above specified.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Irving G. Hubbs, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 26th day of May, 1915, and filed with the Complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Oswego, at Oswego, N. Y.

Dated, Oswego, N. Y., May 28, 1915.

LOUIS C. ROWE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address,
1 and 2 Grant Block,
Oswego, N. Y.

5-29-6t

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
"A Herald of Progress"
Volume 1, No. 139 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1915 | Price One Cent

Washington Circles Predict Flat Rejection of Germany's Plea for Delay—Count Bernsdorff Will See the President Tomorrow.

Washington, June 1.—America's rejection of the German invitation to involve the submarine issue in a discussion of facts will not be long delayed.

It is held here, and it is felt that public opinion over-whelmingly supports this view, that the United States cannot possibly engage in an investigation of facts to determine Germany's guilt subsequent to the torpedoing of merchant vessels when the laws of maritime warfare and the dictates of humanity make it the bounden duty of Germany to determine those facts by the visti and search of merchant vessels before destroying them.

The fact that Germany not only asks a subsequent investigation of past attacks, but purposes in the future to sink vessels first and then investigate to determine her guilt afterward, makes it absolutely impossible, it is said, for the United States to accept the German reply.

With so entirely unacceptable a reply from Germany and with overwhelming support from public opinion, President Wilson has not found it difficult this time, it is said, to see his way clear to the point of FLATLY REJECTING the German proposals. A note to this effected is expected to be dispatched to Berlin before the end of this week.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has requested an interview with the President for Wednesday, and so the American note will be postponed until after that day. But it will, in all probability, leave Washington immediately after that.

Public opinion which the President accepts as his proper master in shaping the destiny of the nation in this great issue has been so emphatically and unanimously expressed on the German reply that there need be no further doubt regarding the action which the nation demands for the moment. Not only in editorial comment from all over the country, but also in a deluge of telegrams, the White House has been informed of the state of public opinion.

It is estimated that about seven per cent of the expressions of public opinion which hhave thus fare reached here counsel delay and appear to place the consideration of providing against war above that of protecting American rights on the high seas. When it is considered how widespread was the insidious peace at any price doctrine in these United States a year ago, it is evident from this how profound an impression the German offences have made upon the American public mind.

The situation shows, therefore, that the President is free to state finally the position of the United States regarding the submarine atrocities, reject and end any further discussion of the matter,

(Continued on Eighth Page)

Lawyers Say German Note Is Not an Answer to President Wilson—Flag Must be Respected, They Say

New York, June 1.—Frederick R. Coudert, international lawyer and authority on matters of diplomacy, placed himself squarely behind the President as in favor of a strict enforcement of every demand Germany now seeks to delay answering.

"It does not in any wise meet the situation," said Mr. Coudert. "The German 'answer," as published, would appear to show nothing more than that Germany is sparring for time and making an attempt at temporizing; that they are attempting to inject into the case questions which shoulld not properly be there. It seems that they would merely belittle the great question of principle involved by making it appear a mere lawyers' quibble over fact.

"The situation is perfectly clear. The German note of February 15 was an infraction of the cardinal principle of the law of nations. Against that we protested. Germany then not only destroyed our vessels on the high seas, but, in defiance of all laws of humanity, she killed our citizens. We tell them we hold them to a strict accountability. Then some of our ships are attacked in answer and finally comes the Lusitania as the crowning horrible crime. That terrible outrage alone might well have justified us in severing diplomatic relations with Germany and calling her the outlaw of nations.

"Either Germany must recede from its war zone policy or the United States must retract the position it has taken in defence of humanity, and, as the only great neutral nation remaining, for the United States to do this, is quite unthinkable. It would earn for her the contempt of mankind and she would lose her position as the sole remaining champion of international morality and right."

Maurice Leon, recognized authority on international law, echoed the statements of Mr. Coudert and declared that now Germany must

(Continued on Eighth Page)

TILLMAN'S WORDS WERE PROPHETIC

He Realized Ahead of Time His Party's Blunders—Opposed Tarriff Changes

Washington, D. C., June 1.—"As compared with the Republicans we are an untrained mob, with very little effective knowledge of the rules."

Senator Tillman, Democratic senator from South Carolina, spoke these words in an address to the United States Senate. In the light of subsequent events they have become a warning and a prophecy.

The laws enacted during the last two years are crude and faulty to the last degree. As illustrative of this fact, a few notable examples of the many blunders contained in the tariff bill alone have been hitherto published.

"Lest we forget," a brief summary of these examples follows, merely to emphasize the general principle of inaccuracy prevailing in the Democratic laws:

1. The tariff bill as a whole was a blunder, because it was a revenue measure that produced many millions of dollars less than were needed, a depleted treasury being the result.

2. The provision for a five per cent. discount in duties on merchandise imported in American vessels, involving millions of dollars, was declared inoperative by the Attorney General over a year ago, and went to the Court of Customs Appeals.

3. Another provision affecting hundreds of business concerns is before the same court because of the insertion of an obscure phrase that neither customs officials, lawyers nor business men affected could understand.

4. A vital provision in the income tax law, a part of the tariff bill, relating to deductions allowed in computing gross income, must go to the courts like hundreds of others.

5. The entire income tax provision has been pronounced by the Taxation Committee of the American Bar Association, a non-partisan body, "as open to the gravest objections both in structure and specific defects," twenty-five imperfections being pointed out.

6. Necessity for amending this law has forced administration officials to the work of formulating a report of its crudities, as a basis for amendment by Congress.

On innumerable occasions during the debate on the tariff and other bills, Republican floor leader James R. Mann of Illinois cautioned the majority to use greater care, and gave one reason for the dividing line between two sides of the House as "a lack of information" on the part of the Democrats.

Like Senator Tillman's utterance, these words have assumed prophetic meaning. Literally hundreds of other blunders in the tariff bill might be cited. Typical examples have been referred to because they show the logical results that followed the employment of slovenly, inaccurate methods of legislation.

Practically every important statute passed by the present administration is likewise honeycombed with needless imperfections, that must be corrected by expensive legal procedure or legislative action. They are facts with which everyone should become familiar, and with that object in view the subject will be dealt with in future articles.

'A SPRING ATTACK IN AMERICA.

—Hodge in Spokane Spokesman-Review.

MRS. LEE'S WILL MADE PUBLIC

Dr. Lee is Made Sole Executor and Mrs. Willard a Beneficiary

Attorney Giles S. Piper is ready to offer for probate the will of the late Eva Case Lee, or as soon as the health of her husband, Dr. Charles R. Lee, becomes somewhat near normal. Mrs. Lee died a month ago and since that time Dr. Lee has been very ill.

Mrs. Lee's will is dated June 9, 1913. It directs that after all just debts, funeral expenses, etc., shall be paid, the life use of all property, personal and real estate, shall belong to her husband, Dr. Charles R. Lee. Upon the death of Dr. Lee the house at 181 E. 1st st., with the contents, are to go to Mrs. Lee's cousin, Mrs. May F. Willard. All other property both real and personal shall at that time be converted into money as soon as practicable, the money to be distributed in the following manner:

Sallie and Grace Potter, Syracuse, $10,000 each; Allie Cook, Wichita, Kans., $20,000; Bessie Kellogg, Chittenango, N. Y., $15,000; William Moody, New Castle, Pa., $5,000; Samuel Case, New York., $2,000; Agnes McCaffrey, Fulton, $1,000; Fulton Public Library, $1,000; Fulton Presbyterian church, $2,000.

Another provision of the will says: "After paying the above-named bequests, I give and bequeath to May F. Willard all the remainder and residue of my estate to be hers absolutely. If I die before my husband, Charles R. Lee, I would like to have the sum of $5,000 paid to May F. Willard."

Dr. Charles R. Lee is appointed sole executor.

SMALL BLAZE AT THE STOUGTENGER HOME

The fire department answered a call from box 34 in N. 1st st. yesterday about 4 p.m.

The property is owned by the Ontario Western Railroad Company and occupied since Saturday by Herbert Stoutenger. It is believed the blaze started when some children were playing in the rear of the house with matches near a pile of rubbish.

All of the furniture was removed with slght loss and it is not known whether the property is covered by insurance or not.

The blaze had quite a headway and only by quick work by the chief and his men was the entire neighborhood saved.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and Wednesday; moderate southeast to east winds.

SECOND MEMBER OF MOVIE CENSOR BOARD RESIGNS

Irving Galusha, whom Mayor Fox appointed chairman of his new board of movie censors, tendered his resignation to the Mayor today. In his letter Mr. Galusha stated that his actions while chairman of the board had been misconstrued and that he had been subjected to severe criticism which was wholly undeserved.

The commission began its work last week by suddenly taking action against a picture which was to be shown at the Happy Hour theatre. The film was from a story written by a retired minister, but Mr. Galusha objected to it, and told Manager Prowda of the theatre that the film would have to be submitted to the commission before it could be shown publicly. Mr. Prowda refused point blank. The commission viewed the film at the afternoon performance, however, and while Mr. Galusha's opinion was not learned, A. P. Bradt, another member of the board said he saw nothing objectionable in the picture.

Mr. Galusha has publicly stated that he objected to scenes in the moving pictures which depicted men smoking and also those scenes wherein toasts were drunk or where wine glasses were in evidence. As almost every large feature film contains many scenes of this character which have been passed by reliable censors, the motion picture houses here were having visions of bare strips of celluoloid with no photographs after the commission had finished purging the pictures of perfidious passages.

Mayor Fox has not announced his choice as the new chairman of the board. This is the second resignation to be handed the Mayor in a week by one of his appointees. William E. McCormick recently refused to serve as a member of the City Planning Committee.

THOUSANDS OF GERMANS TAKEN, SAY RUSSIANS

Petrograde.—General Irmanoff's Caucasian corps continues to force a wedge into the German position north of Przemysl. They advanced from Sieniawa and took all the villages on that side of the river, with a thousand or more prisoners and a large supply of field kitchens intended for the Germany army on the right bank of thhe San. This army, headed by the Prussian Guards, under General von Emmich, was subjected to incessant bayonet fighting.

General von Machensen's main purpose now in Galicia is to effect a junction with General Marwitz, who has been fighting from the Dniester in an attempt to reach the railway between Lemberg and Przemysl, and cut off the Russian supplies. But here the Russians have been completely successful and are threatening the rear flank of Marwitz's army on the Stryj road.

The German forces are everywhere disorganized. Groups which have been separated make no effort to reform their positions. There are signs that the Russians may shortly inflict upon the Germans the greatest disaster of the present campaign.

The Austro-Germans, however, are pressing an attack against the Russian salient, which projects southward to upper Gai, a village on the railway between Drogovitch and Stryj. In this region Captain Bar, leading a battalion against the Germans, was surrounded by a force two or three times larger than his own, but captured six hundred prisoners.

On all the sections of the Galicia front the German artillery fire of late has weakened. This is the result of party of theh extension of their lines of communication, which makes it difficult to supply ammunition in the enormous quantities which it is expended, and partly because of erosion in the rifling of the guns due to the incessant work under high pressure. Many of the German heavy guns already are worn out.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
R. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Tuesday, June 1, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

In Trenches of Peace

When the sturdy sons of Italy lay down the pick and shovel in American mines and ditches, and sail away to give their native land the benefit of their eperience in trench-making, their places must be taken by other workers or the country suffer a set-back. Well, there are enough unemployed to fill the gaps just at present. The unemployed of New York city—400,000—is large enough to match the possible exodus of Italians.

How many Italians answer the call of patriotism and turn their back upon good American dollars is in consequence more important to Italy than the United States. The Italians are a complex people, enthusiastic, ardent and volatile. Here in America they have an underserved reputation in some sections for militnacy because of the criminal conduct of a comparatively few, and it is only fair to say that the great majority of Italians compare well with other immigrant strains. On the other hand, economic well-being and "safety-first" principles will be an inducement to remain. Too much influence can easily be attributed to these motives, however, since men of all nations prove daily the willingness of humanity to die for a cause. When all is said and done probably the number of Italians who return to the old country will be determined by the attitude taken by the leaders of thought among them.

The opinion is often expressed that Americans will not perform menial labor which immigrants accept and prosecute with such undeniable vigor. That remains to be seen. They did it in the earlier days and certainly the withdrawal of aliens makes it easier for American labor to command the market. In every enterprise Americans have proved their ability to stand hard work, the low wages which some of the immigrants will accept for gruelling labor being the chief cause of their preeminence in such activities rather than the laziness or weakness of Americans. Of the eight miners killed recently in the Cambria mines all were Americans, operating upon their own responsibility while the mine was closed in order to provide their families with the necessities of life. If the European war relaxes competition in the labor field and gives such energetic native laborers who have the requisite ambition a better chance to improve thheir conditions, the gain may be of as great economic worth as the billion dollar trade balance which Secretary Redfield prophesies for the current year.—Little Falls Times.

BIG LAUGHS

At a station in northern Pennsylvania a number of young ministers on their way to a religious conference in Philadelphia, boarded a coach wherein was a dilipidated young woman smelling of beer. For some time the young men in black garb conversed gravely on conference affairs, while the beery young woman nodded in her corner.

The train approached a long tunnel. The young woman roused herself. She pinned back lazily a long strand of hair that had fallen on her shoulder, and fixed her gaze upon the ministers. Then she produced from her basket a huge bread-knife. Making a few unsteady lunges in the air with this implement, she addressed the reverend gentlemen thus:

"Don't none of you boys try no tricks on me in the tunnel, or, mark my words, I'll open ye!"—Everybody's.

You can get Black's baked products at the right hour for meals. They are at your grocer's, fresh every afternoon. adv.

Used Ford touring car for sale. Van Wagenen, Inc. adv.

INDUSTRIAL KNOWLEDGE

While the problem of training the coming generation to be efficient—capable of caring for themselves through a correct interpretation of the craft of one or more trades, many interesting and suggestive ideas are being expressed. The useful citizen, the one who is capable of efficiency in a trade for which he is by nature fitted, is today the subject of discussion among thosew ho look far ahead—to the efficiency of the nation.

This is an industrial age. We must prepare ourselves as a nation to meet its demands. Preparation in classics cannot meet the demands of our industrial wants. The masses flount their needs in the great army of unemployed.

At the National Conference of Charities held recently at Baltimore F. C. Lounsbusch, president of the Lower Rents Commission, made the following statements:

"Many thousands of dollars are spent in educating the children. After receiving this education, they are turned out of the schools at any time from the fourteenth to the twentieth year, and allowed to hunt their vocation in life with very little well defined or intelligent direction.

"The child may turn to its parent, who has very limited knowledge as to the industries of his community or the country at large. If the child turns to its teacher, it finds but little more help here, and so in a haphazard fashion it secures a 'job.'"

"There should be in every community a central point to which the child should turn to learn all about industries, all about opportunities in staple trades and new lines of business, to know where were best fitted to its education and temperament. To thus save the child from misdirection would cut off one source of supply to the great stream of casual workers and unemployables.

"Public employment offices should also be able, in connection with trade unions, to give accurate information to vocational and trade schools as to what should be taught in them to meet the coming needs of the various industries.

"Another way in which the public employment offices could help to lessen the number of casuals and unemployables would be to help to shift workers in seasonable industries from one work to another. Many trades and industries can be, or are carried on for part of the year only, and when the workers leave one trade they have no central point whre information can be had concerning some other trade in which they could be employed for the rest of the year. Lacking this, they drift about and soon become members of the great body of under-employed."

A SUFFRAGE PILGRIMAGE

Suffragists of Maryland will start next week on a pilgrimage to St. Mary's City, the home of Mistress Margaret Brent, the first woman in America to ask the right to vote. She was attorney for Lord Baltimore, and executrix of the colonial estate of Governor Calvert. In virtue of this fact, she demanded "place and voyce" in the Assembly, away back in 1647. Her request was hotly debated, but was refused.

The pilgrimage will be a picturesque affair. The women will start from Baltimore in a "prairie schooner," an old-fashioned canvas-topped wagon, such as carried the early settlers and their families in their migrations. Incidentally, the excursion will furnish an object lesson that the suffrage movement does not mean "sex antagonism," for the husband of one of the women will go with the party, and be ready to give a man's help when needed. They will sow suffrage literature and suffrage speeches all along the route.

WITH THE STATE EDITORS

One would think b ythe tone of the New York press that Governor Whitman gloried in signing a direct tax bill. It was the last thing on earth he would have done if be could have possibly avoided it. He has simply assumed a burden that was forced uon him by four years of preceding Tammany administration.—Watertown Times.

* * *

The people of New York State, the thinking people, are standing staunchly by Governor Whitman, and the State government in the administration of affairs. Surely never before have the affairs of State been given such thorough business-like attention, and while results may not be directly apparent, the course being pursued by the Governor means the placing of the State on a firm foundation and business-like basis.—Mohawk Valley Register.

* * *

Governor Whitman answers in dignified and positive terms those critics who have sought to make the people believe no direct tax was necessary this year and that the Legislature and the Governor were bent on throwing the public moneys to the winds.—Auburn Advertiser.

* * *

Governor Whitman has put his foot down with emphasis on the playing of politics with the finances of the State. The practices of the last several years are discontinued. Obligations are to be met as they mature and the robbing of Peter to pay Paul with postponement of the day of settlement by evasion and subterfuge is done away with. This much is made apparent in his statement accompanying the approval of the tax, supply and appropriation bills. The governor was importuned to do or to consent to the doing of many things to avoid the necessity for a direct tax. He investigated all the proposals, the craziest of which came from influential men of New York city supposedly versed in finance, and found that they were, all either illegal, highly improper or actually wasteful.—Rochester Post-Express.

HARRY LAUDER COMING

There are many star entertainers before the public but none have the vogue of Harry Lauder, the great Scotch singer and comedian, who will be seen and heard at the Quirk Wednesday in singing and talking pictures, telling his extremely funny stories and singing the songs he has made popular all over the world. There is only one Harry Lauder, and as there is a universal demand to see him, his manager, Mr. William Morris has taken advantage of a new electrical invention that reproduces the voice in harmonious unison with the action of the figure on the screen. It is said that the reproduction of Mr. Lauder's voice is realistically life-like, and as the art of motion pictures gives the artist a wider scope to display his comic proclivities, the comedian appears funnier through the medium of his singing and talking pictures that he did on his recent our. Mr. Lauders' humor is simple and appeals to everyone. It is always true to life, and represents real characteristics of the types he portrays. His songs are extremely catchy; all of them have sweet melodies and the tunes are so simple that even one with an untrained ear for music leaves the theatre whistling and humming the melodies. That is why Harry Lauder is the most popular entertainer of the present era. 6 other reels will be shown.

Steamer Rugs for cool evenings in the auto. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

Scrubby M'Ginnis' Dues

How a Delinquent Club Member Paid a Debt.

By JOHN BARTON OXFORD
Copyright by Frank A. Munsey Co.

Seven simultaneous and rather noisy games of pitch, a four cornered altercation over one ball on the pool table, the tinkle of an ancient square piano, sadly out of tune, to say nothing of a heated and ten voiced discussion of contemporary ward politics, is not conducive to that calm and placid frame of mind with which an executive committee should go about its business.

But since the regular monthly session of the executive committee of the Three Points club was always held in the midst of such an uproar, its four members had long since learned to make the best of things, and at their little table in the corner with its imposing array of ink stands and pads of paper, blotters and record books, to pass upon matters revelant to the club's welfare with a judicial mien, on which the clatter and noise all about them made seemingly no impression.

Mr. Horrigan, the committee's chairman, cleared his throat several times.

In the manner of a man who is about to broach an unpleasant subject, he nervously opened the black book, wherein were kept the treasurer's records, and haltingly asked of his colleagues, not without certain uneasy and apprehensive glances at the big frame lounging at that moment on the piano stool:

"Well, wot cher goin' to do about Scrubby—huh?"

It was red headed Mr. Dorgan, at the end of the table, who finally plucked up courage to inquire:

"Then he ain't come across wit' nothin'?"

The chairman slowly and reluctantly shook his head.

"His dues is now over three months unpaid," he announced. "The rules says that any member wot don't come across wit' his dues for that length of time shall be cut off from all the privileges of the club till he makes good."

Mr. Horrigan took another uneasy look at the man at the piano and then leaned confidentially across the table toward his fellow members.

"I've got a hunch he don't never intend to come across wit' nothin'," he declared meaningly. "I'm willin' to bet that Scrubby McGinnis intends to keep right on comin' here and usin' this club and bangin' away at the pianny wit'out never payin' a cent for it.

"He's bankin' on the rep he's got in the ring, and outside, too, for that matter, for bein' a bad one wit' his dukes, to throw a bluff inter us here.

"He thinks he's got us scared tame and that we won't dare do nothin' to him, that's plain."

"He ain't goin' to get by wit' nothin' like that," said Mr. Mullen darkly, yet

"WELL, WOT OF IT?" SCRUBBY SHOT OUT AGGRESSIVELY.

with very apparent mental reservation, as he took a swift glance pianoward.

"Dead sure he aint!" acquiesced Sinker Devlin, the fourth member of the committee.

"Well, wot cher goin' to do about it?" Horrigan demanded again.

"Tell him if he don't come across wit' them back dues it's nix for his here," said Mullen.

"Sure, that's wot!" chimed in Devlin. "Yer gotter live up to the rules. Let him get away wit' anything like that and half the other ginks in the club wouldn't be payin' no dues, neither."

"Anybody told him what the rules is?" queried Mr. Dorgan.

"They don't have to," said Horrigan. "He knows' em as well as you or me."

"Well," said Dorgan. "I'd like to suggest that yer tell him that he can't come here no more till his back dues is paid, Horrigan, and then if he don't pay no attention to it"—

He paused.

"Wot then?" Horrigan demanded.

"T'run him out!" said Dorgan with a grin. "He's gotter be made a example of!"

"Yah, t'run him out for sure!" mocked the chairman. "Yer can have the job for the askin', Dorgan. No one's goin' to try to butt in on yer on that!"

"Oh, I ain't lookin' to hog no such job as that," said Dorgan cheerfully. "We gotter let this gink know that even if he is Scrubby McGinnis he ain't goin' to put nothin' over on us like he's thinkin' to.

"Yer tell him how things stands. Maybe he'll go peaceable, more likely he won't. If he wants to get nasty about it, well and good. We'll reenforce the fightin' ability of this executive committee a bit to meet the occasion.

"Wot's the matter, Horrigan," Mr. Dorgan leaned across the table to continue in a lower voice, "wit' ringin' in that big Swede that lives down the street from you—that Eric Nilssen that's been makin' good at all the pug shows lately?

"He could put it all over Scrubby wit'out half tryin'. Make him a member here; put him on the executive committee for the time bein'. Then see'f Scrubby won't go!"

"Yer'll have to come up wit' somethin' to Nilssen—maybe ten or twenty; but it 'ud be well worth it for the sake of example and keepin' the runnin' of things here in our own hands."

Immediately a lively discussion was under way, sotto voce, at the executive committee's table in the corner, and even as Scrubby McGinnis rattled out throaty baritone songs before the decrepit piano the four at the table plotted his undoing.

"All right," said Mr. Dorgan at length when the matter had been thoroughly thrashed out. "Yer go tell him, Horrigan, that it's either pay up or get out, and if he don't see it that way, why, the Swede for his, that's all."

Whereupon Mr. Horrigan, not without a certain show of hesitancy, left his seat at the committee table and advanced toward the piano.

Picking his way between the tables of pitch players, Horrigan made his way to the side of the trouble making Scrubby, who at that moment was bawling out a joyful and suggestive song to three highly appreciative satellites grouped about him.

"Excuse me," said Horrigan, realizing with disgust how servile were his tones, "but yer owe six dollars for three months' back dues, Scrubby."

"Well, wot of it?" Scrubby shot out aggressively, at the same time swinging around on the piano stool and pushing out his lower jaw unpleasantly.

"Yer see, Scrubby," said Horrigan meekly, "this club is supported be the dues the members pays in. We can't let no member get more'n three months behind wit' 'em.

"It's the rules that any member that gets three months behind wit' his dues can't come here nor have none of the privilege of the club till he pays up."

"Is that so?" said Scrubby with a smile, and Horrigan reflected with a sinking heart that Scrubby's smile was more menacing in its suggestion than had been his protruded lower jaw.

"So ye'll either have to come up or"—began Horrigan, but before he could get farther McGinnis cut him short.

"Yer don't tell me," said he, and swung back to the keyboard, up and down which he ran his nimble fingers.

"Now, the third verse goes something like this— I may not get 'em just right. I've pretty near forgot 'em. But tomorrow night I'll bring the music over and sing it right to yer," he ended, glancing across the shoulder of a grinning satellite to Horrigan.

The latter retreated to the committee table in the corner.

"Yer see how it is," he quavered wrathfully, as he sank into his chair. "Just like I told yer."

"The Swede for ours," said Dorgan between tight set teeth. "Let's appropriate twenty dollars for the job. That oughter be enough and more."

There was an extra chair at the executive committee's little corner table at the Three Point club the following evening when that august body was called to order by the grinning Mr. Horrigan.

In the extra chair sat a huge, sleepy-looking individual, very pink of cheek and very blond as to hair.

"Twenty dollars, it cost," Horrigan whispered to Mullen, who sat beside him. "Had to pay him in advance too. But I guess the word of this committee means somethin', from now on—wot? D'yer ever see such a whale?"

At that moment the door opened and Scrubby McGinnis, a roll of music under his arm, entered the smoke filled room.

Horrigan grinned more broadly, and then nudged Nilssen, who seemed in imminent anger of dropping into a doze.

"That's him," he whispered. "Yer to go up to him—see? Tell him you're the new member of the executive committee, and ask him for his back dues. If he don't come up wit' 'em—$6 it is—t'run him down the stairs—see?"

Mr. McGinnis had already opened his music and put it on the rack before him.

Nilssen stirred sleepily, blinked a couple of times and glanced in Scrubby's direction.

"That's him," Horrigan was repeating in the big cauliflower ear. "Go on, now. Earn yer money. Git to it!"

"Why haf you not told me it iss Scrubby McGinnis dot I t'row outs?" he demanded heavily. "Ay bane tank somebody else!"

"Wot difference does that make?" Horrigan demanded.

"All der difference in der world," growled Nilssen, looking accusingly at the chairman, as if he had just purchased a very choice gold brick of that grinning and expectant gentleman.

"Der job is worth der $10 more," Nilssen went on after another period of thoughtful staring. "You have not told me der man was Scrubby McGinnis. Ay bane der big fool to do it for him."

"Say, yer agreed to take twenty," Horrigan reminded him sharply.

"You haf not told me it iss Scrubby McGinnis," the other reiterated monotonously. "Der $10 more and Ay gets busy."

"Ten nothin', yer blamed grafter!" hissed Horrigan. "Yet got yer money, and in advance too. Now go do what yer agreed to."

"Ay guess I don't do it at all," he observed. "Ay guess Ay bane go home."

Horrigan grunted his disgust.

"Scared?" he sneered. "Aw, all right. Go on home, then. We can find some one else easy enough. But wait a minute," he went on as Nilssen reached for his hat and got cumbrously to his feet, all but upsetting the table in the process. "Just hand over that twenty before yer go."

"Ay guess I yoost go home," Nilssen chuckled, kicking a chair out of his way and starting for the door.

But Horrigan clutched at his coattails and held fast.

"Yer come up wit' that twenty, yer

THROUGH THE OPENING REELED THE PAIR.

big, graftin' stiff!" he muttered. "Yer come up wit' it—darned quick too!"

Mr. Nilssen put on an expression of pained and weary surprise.

His right hand was passed slowly behind him, and Mr. Horrigan landed in an awkward heap in a far corner.

But instantly the latter was up again and with a rapidly growing discoloration beneath his left eye sped toward the door, the knob of which Nilssen was just clutching in his big paw.

"Gimme back that money!" Horrigan fairly wailed.

The commotion rose above even McGinnis' bellowed song.

He stopped, swung about on the piano stool and then slipped over to the door.

"Wot's wrong here?" he demanded belligerently.

"Ay yoost go home," said the bored Mr. Nilssen.

"He's got $20 of my money he won't give up," said Horrigan.

"Aw, whyn't yer give it to him?" sneered McGinnis. "And, say, whyn't yer scrap wit' a fellow yer size and not a little runt like him?"

"Gimme it!" yelled Horrigan.

"Yer ain't goin' to give him his money?" demanded Scrubby.

"Make me," Nilssen invited.

"All right, you're on!" howled Scrubby delightedly as he drove out straight with his right.

The members of the Three Points club are not fully agreed as to what immediately took place.

And since most of them were scurrying madly about the room in their endeavors to get out of the way of the two whirling, clutching, smashing bodies, perhaps they are not in a position to give an adequate account of the affair.

Somehow, panting, grunting, uttering weird oaths, interspersed with short arm, but telling blows, the two swayed up against the door to the hallway without.

Crash! It split off its hinges, and through the opening reeled the pair. Followed the sound of rending banister supports and a prodigious bumping as they rolled down the stairs!

It was some few minutes later and the first of the members were beginning to crawl from their places of safety and take sad eyed account of the damage wrought when Scrubby McGinnis, battered and very ragged as to his usually immaculate garments, came panting into the room.

Calmly he picked up the overturned piano stool, straightened its badly bent supports, coolly adjusted it and sat down before the keyboard.

Then he reached into his torn vest pocket and flicked a small roll of bills across the room.

"Say, there's yer twenty plunks yer wanted, Horrigan," said he.

But Horrigan did not hear him.

Having rescued from the debris which littered the floor the remains of the treasurer's book, he was now busily engaged on the tattered and heel marked pages which had been the record of membership dues.

Rapidly he turned the pages, not only those containing the accounts of the last few months, but also the virgin lists of the months to come.

And as he turned the pages he paused opposite Scrubby McGinnis' name to industriously ply a rubber stamp.

The stamp bore the single word, "Paid."

BEAUTY IS COMPLETE

only when the teeth are perfect. One ugly or missing tooth will spoil one's whole appearance. There is no need for poor ugly teeth.

OUR PAINLESS DENTAL WORK

makes the extracting or filling of a tooth no more annoying than sitting for your picture. Our moderate scale of charges makes it possible for everybody to have their teeth looked after as they should be. So don't delay. Come and have us look after yours.

Bring this ad. and get $1.00 worth of work Free.

DR. H. W. WHITNEY

Oneida St. Fulton, N.Y.

All Kinds of

GARDEN SEEDS

by the ounce or pound at

LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

LOCAL HARPIST HEARD IN SYRACUSE CONCERRT

Herman H. Randall was one of the soloists at Miss Bertha E. Becker's harp orchestra concert held last evening in Syracuse in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. Among others who played solos were Miss Violette Ferris, Miss Mary Louise Hogan, Miss Florence Hubbs, Miss Clover Haist of Syracuse and Misss Marion Hane of Herkimer.

Mr. Randall has been heard in a number of musicals in Fulton and his talent as a harpist is unquestioned.

A good pair of auto gloves or a good duster, $1.00. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, June 1.—Comment to the effect that the people of the State do not appear to take more than passive interest in the transpirings of the Constitutional Convention, is being heard and in some instances has caused delegates to give their version as to the cause of the attitude of the public complained of.

As a matter of fact, up to the present time, nothing has developed in connection with the Convention which has aroused more than casual comment upon the floor, for the reason that the rules governing the proceedings preclude debate. The delegates who have met each day, save Mondays and Saturdays, have never been in session more than two hours and usually but an hour suffices for the introduction of proposed amendments and the other light business of the day. The committee hearings have furnished the major portion of the material which has been furnished to the reading public.

Since the first day of the Convention when there was a large number of people in the Assembly Chamber to watch and listen to the proceedings, it cannot be said that there has been more than a handfull of visitors. Groups of strangers, ushered to the Assembly Chamber by the Capitol guides, have furnished the main audiences during the deliberations of the delegates.

"The remodeling of the State Constitution is a task at once of the highest importance and great magnitude," said a delegate in touching upon the indifference of the public as to what is going on to alter the document under which they live. "I attribute the lack of interest to the fact that at the present time unusual affairs are claiming the attention of the reading public. What the American people appear to like best is action, either The reason is that the way is being quietly prepared for the real issues which will come when the several committees favorably report out propositions.

"The debates which will arise this month no doubt will be masterly and when argument begins relative to the advisability or inadvisability of amending this or that article of the Constitution, the public will no longer maintain the indifferent attitude that it has fostered thus far."

June 11, the date set for the cessation of the presentation of proposed amendments, is less than two weeks away, therefore but a fortnight of passive attendance on the part of both delegates and citizens remains.

It is predicted that when the arguments upon the diverse propositions begin that the delegate will take as little heed of time as the legislators have been wont to do and that long sessions will be the order of the day. It is practically decided that no adjournment will be taken to Saratoga in August. This step has been advocated but found opposition both because of the added cost to the State and the fact that the Capitol is amply provided with facilities to transact the work of the delegates.

DINGMAN CAME BACK; LODGED IN JAIL

Ray Dingman may spend one year in the Oswego county jail as a result of not taking advantage of the clemency of Judge Wilson. Last week Dingman was found guilty of stealing a coat and a pair of shoes from the locker room at the Dilts Machine Works and, when arraigned before Judge Wilson, he promised to do better and asked for another chance.

The judge told him that he would be allowed to leave the county at once with the proviso that he should not return for one year. The judge told him he would be severely dealt with if he did return within the year.

Yesterday afternoon Dingman was seen on the West Side and the fact reported to the police. Officer Fox arrested the man and he is confined at present in the city jail. He will be given a hearing tomorrow morning.

THE QUIRK

CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2

HARRY LAUDER

[HIMSELF]

The Bonny Scot

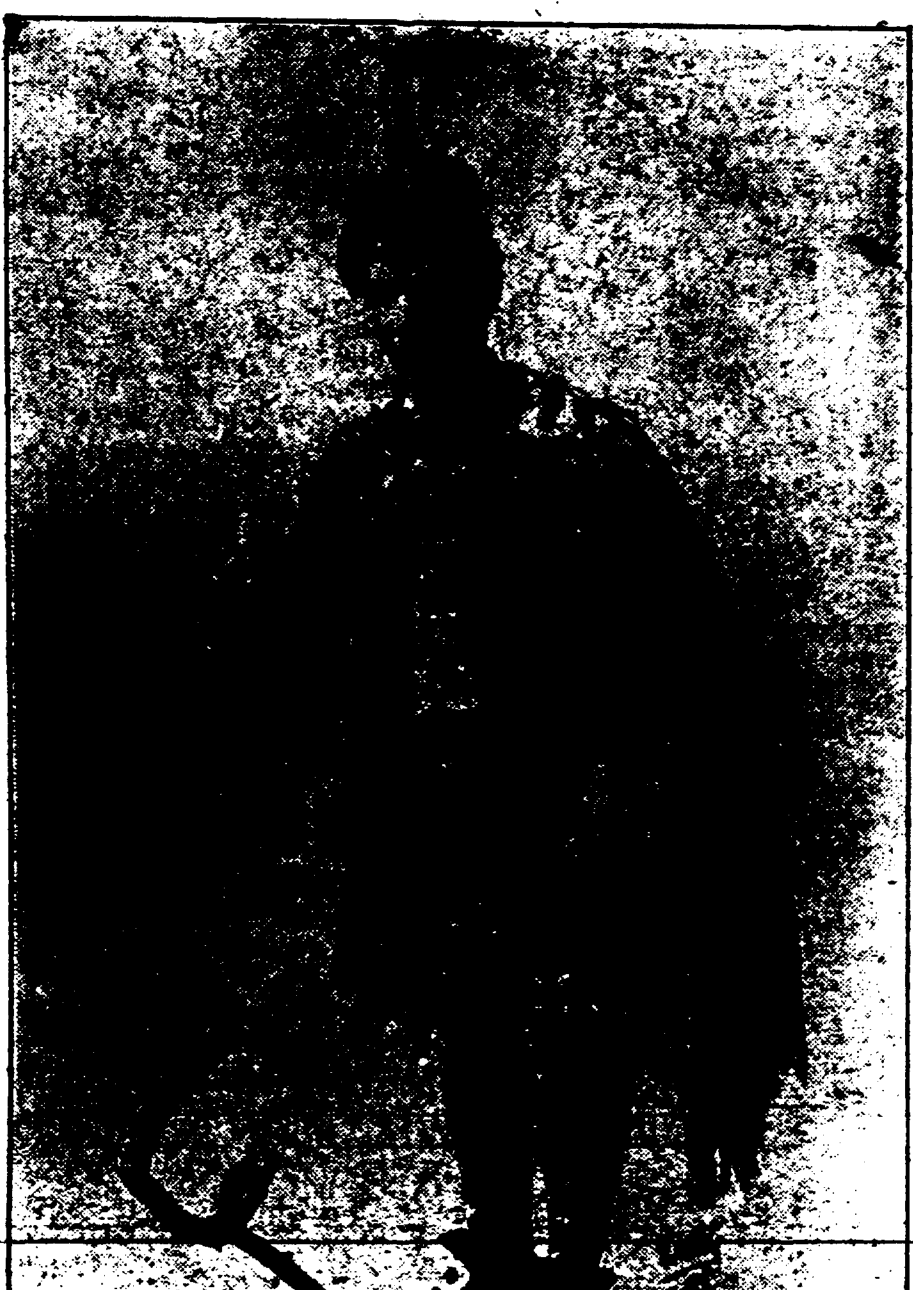
The Most Popular Entertainer of the Present Era

in

Talking and Singing Motion Pictures

Your Only Chance to See and Hear Him in Fulton

6—OTHER REELS—6



Balcony 5c Main Floor 10c

NEW ERUPTION

G. J. Emeny Received Account of Volcano's Recent Disturbance

That a volcanic eruption on May 22 at Redding, Cal., was the cause of anxiety along the western coast is shown in a newspaper clipping sent by Mrs. H. C. Howe, of Eugene, Oregon, to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Emeny of South 4th st. The article states the following:

Lassen peak burst into a new eruption late today, the greatest and most violent since the mountain awoke one year ago. Another flood of mud, triple the size of yesterday's swept down the mountainside with three steaming streams of lava in its wake. It covered the countryside like a tidal wave. Thirty-six families, nearly the whole population of Hat creek valley, were reported tonight to be fleeing for their lives before the avalanche of mud and boiling lava.

Fifteen rescue parties in automobiles were rushed from here to Cassel and Round Mountain to pick up the refugee women and children. Men mounted on horseback frantically rounded up cattle and livestock and endeavored to drive them to the highlands to escape theb road torrent of mud that submerged everything in its path.

Rivers of Mud and Lava

The eruption occurred at 4:30 p.m. Three almost simultaneous and titanic bursts of smoke and steam were followed by two lesser ones. A tremendous funnel-shaped cloud shot skyward to an estimated height of five miles and spread out in a heavy pall almost as wide. The big mountian, 10,000 feet high, was dwarfed to insignificant size.

When the immense volume of smoke and ashes had lifted above the mountain's crest four blackened paths each half a mile wide, were revealed on the western slope. The visible rivers of mud and lava were lost at the timber line.

By 5 o'clock the people of Hat Creek valley realized that the onswooping tides of Lassen's overflow was rushing upon them and they began a swift exodus. Word was received that a spray of volcanic ash had fallen at Imlay, Nev., 200 miles from the peak, and that the huge burst of smoke was seen at Sacramento from the cupola of the state capitol, 175 miles away. Automobile parties left from cities 100 miles away to witness the spectacle.

Redding was pitched into a frenzy of excitement. Fire bells tolled, people rushed from homes and buildings, streets were deserted in the business section, roofs were crowded and business was suspended until the activity of the peak subsided at 6 p.m.

Definite details of the destruction wrought were lacking, only meager news coming over telephone wires to Redding, which is 47 miles from the mountain. Reports came over the telephone from Montgomery Creek of the flight of families from Hat Creek valley and the enormous size of the mud flow.

Many Homes Laid Waste

Dozens of homes and the best farming and stock land of the valley lay directly in the channel of flow. By 6 o'clock the flood of mud and lava had reached and submerged the ranch of Wilbur Wilcox. Its people had escaped, driving their livestock before them.

Four distinct streams which poured over the crest of the peak united and converted Lassen's side, covered with a fresh blanket of snow this morning, into a blackened, desolate waste. The united streams poured on into Hat Creek valley, still choked and littered with the refuse of destructions wrought by the earlier eruptions.

Charles Opdyke and rFed Larkin, who set out early today, to investigate in the danger zone, were driven back by the gas-charged atmosphere. They were reported to have narrowly escaped being overcome.

All horses, wagons and automobiles in Montgomery Creek, Carbon and Cassel were impressed into service for relief of the refugees. All thought of property destruction was forgotten in the desire to save human life.

Lassen's crater is reported to have been entirely levelled. Formerly it had three distinct undulations, but these have been worn away and the crevises and dips filled by the continuous cataract of erupted substances

A report from a power station at Cow Creek said that one side of the volcano had been blown off and toppled into the lake near the base of the crater, the water displaced adding to the flood.

So far the volcanic bow has been confined to Hat Creek valley, and adjacent valleys are considered immune from danger unless the subterranean forces hurl rocks and lava over the natural barriers.

The Richest and Most Sanitary Ice Cream in the City

VANILLA, FRESH STRAWBERRY, CHOCOLATE, STRAWBERRY SHERBET AND FRENCH VANILLA

Fresh Fruit Every Day

Phone 80 **THE ONYX** Quirk Theatre Blk.

BAND CONCERT AT ELKS' HOME TONIGHT

The twice postponed band concert which will dedicate the new veranda of the Elks' home will positively be held tonight, according to announcements made this morning. Twice cold and rainy weather has made the postponement of the affair necessary, but with the warm sun of today promsing good weather, the Elks believe the affair will be held, at least they hope it will.

A strawberry and ice cream festival will be held in conjunction with the concert. Tables will be set upon the spacious lawns of the Elks' home and twenty pretty girls of the city have been asked to act as waitresses. 'Bud' Fisher, the chairman of the refreshment committee, had planned to serve about 150 people but if this weather continues there will be reservations for 200 or more.

The band will play twelve numbers under the direction of L. W. Richardson. Classical airs, snatches of operas and popular tunes that will set the crowd whistling will comprise the program.

It is rumored that "The Dansante" will be held in the Elks' ballroom after concert. The dance will be an invitation affair.

ENTERTAINED IN HONOR OF MISS MARION LOUCKS

On Saturday evening, May 29, Mrs. Wm. Sylvester entertained the Delta Alpha class of the First M. E. church and a few of their friends at a six o'clock dinner and miscellaneous shower given in honor of Miss Marion Loucks.

The home was beautifully decorated with blue and gold, the class colors. The color scheme was also carried out in the diningroom. Ribbons of blue and gold, falling from a large bell over the table, were attached to small yellow baskets, containing peanuts and rice. This gave a clue of what the bell "tolled." Dainty cards bearing the names of Marion Loucks and Arthur Sylvester showered from the bell.

A delicious repast was served, after which a ball of twine was handed to Miss Loucks with instructions to wind until the numerous useful and dainty gifts scattered about the house came to view.

Late in the evening the guests departed, returning a vote of thanks to their hostess for the pleasant evening spent by all.

I. O. O. F. MOCK TRIAL IS POSTPONED

The Mock Trial scheduled to be held at Odd Fellows hall tonight is postponed indefinitely, due to the death of a member, Francis W. George.

The date for the entertainment will be announced later.

FRESH STRAWBERRIES

EVERY DAY

at LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

EXAM. PAPERS ARE MADE SAFE

Little Possibility of Leaks Occurring From Careless Handling of Regents' Papers

The department at Albany is about ready to send out the thousands of small metal boxes, each one locked and sealed, containing the Regents' examination papers. Beginning with June 14 the examination papers will be submitted to more than 200,000 public school pupils in the state.

There are few persons, perhaps, who realize that from the time the questions are prepared by a committee appointed by the commissioner of education, until the question paper is distributed by the teacher to the pupil, scarcely more than ten people will have seen the thousands of papers. Every precaution possible is taken by the Education Department to safeguard the papers.

After the questions have been prepared by the assigned committee, one of its members is instructed personally to take them to the printing room in the basement of the education building. Once the papers enter the printing room, but two men see them until they are printed. No one is allowed in the printing room, and should someone unexpectedly open the printing room door and walk in he will find himself in a wire cage which is always locked from the inside. The windows in the printing room are also covered with iron bars.

This is only a small part of the way in which the State guards its examination papers. Each night all the type, proof and question papers are locked in a strong steel cell. After the questions have all been printed, they are then placed in small bundles.

When the education building was built, every thought was taken into consideration to safeguard the papers, one being a private elevator connecting the printing room in the basement with the Education Department on the third floor. The papers, after being printed, are placed on the private elevator by the printer in charge, and taken immediately to the third floor.

These and similar precautions are taken to insure secrecy and prevent leakage. Since the new regulations became effective there have been practically no leaks of questions. Prior to that time it is believed hundreds of students had previous information as to questions.

You can get Black's baked products at the right hour for meals. They are at your grocer's, fresh every afternoon. adv.

THE QUIRK

Matinees, 5c
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c.
CONTINUOUS — 2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY

Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne in "GRAUSTARK" 6—parts—6 Essanay and Paramount Travels No. 3

WEDNESDAY

HARRY LAUDER (Himself) in Talking and Singing Motion Pictures. The only way to see him in Fulton. And 6-other reels-6.

THURSDAY

"CAPTAIN SWIFT"

Emotional Drama in 5 Parts and the Fourth of Who Pays Series Entitled "The LOVE LIAR"

NATIONAL BANK

WHO IS THE MAN

seeking financial advancement? Let him look to his own best interests by avoiding extravagance and making regular deposits to his credit in the First National Bank.

New accounts are invited.

4% PAID IN OUR INTEREST DEPARTMENT

GIVEN KERN

Redfield Had To Suffer Because of the Sins of the Terra Haute Gang

Indianapolis, May 30.—Indiana, always a pivotal state, is an especial prize in the campaign of next year because a successor must be chosen to Senator Kern. The Senator, naturally, wants to succeed himself because the senatorship is the first job he has managed to attain in many years' trying. He twice ran for the governorship and tried twice to be senator before he landed, and the manner in which he claims Shively "jockeyed" him out of the senatorship in 1909, rankles in Kern's mind. Shively was re-elected—by the people, who have never shwon such confidence in Kern—and Kern is especially anxious that sh shall not "die a yearling" as a senator.

There is real occasion for Kern's solicitude. The Republicans of Indiana areu nited and aggressive as they have not been since 1904, and all over the state this spring there have been a series of Republican mass meetings which have stirred the party enthusiasm to a high degree.

To offset this, Kern conceived the notion of a whirlwind succession of Democratic "jollifications"—perhaps to celebrate the fact that their prospective candidate for governor has just been sent to jail for a term of years because of the Terre Haute election scandals—and to begin with a great meeting here, at which Secretary Redfield, the commercial wizard of the Cabinet, should be the principal speaker.

This meetin gwas pulled off as per schedule. It was planned for on a scale commensurate with a state convention. The hall was elaborately decorated and the stage was built out so that the speaker would be almost in the middle of the great crowd that was confidently expected to turn out to hear Redfield. Invitations had been sent to every commercial club or business men's organization in Indiana, asking them to send representatives to this meeting; the Democratic Chairman had sent out letters to all the Democratic congressmen pleading with them to send in their constituents to this gathering; and there were ample evidences that orders had been issued to postmasters and other office holders to be on the job. In spite of all these efforts to drum up a crowd, when Redfield arose to speak one-third of the lower floor was vacant, two or three dozen people were in the galleries, and the stage, on which there were seats for hundreds, was blank enough to chill the enthusiasm of the Democratic politicians who had decided to do something to offset the effect of the series of meetings that have been held throughout the state by the Republicans, the attendance at which has been little short of remarkable.

The Democratic leaders who advised against responding to the pleas of Kern's followers to hold a state wide "rally" are now assuming a "I-told-you-so" attitude. Those who wondered why John Holtzman, anti-Taggart leader, was permitted to act as chairman of this meeting can now see why it was that the Taggart crowd sidestepped carrying the burden. It is said that the Taggart crowd realized that the temper of the people was such that it would be foolish to undertake to hold a big Democratic demonstration at this time.

Republican leaders have known for months that the lethargy in the rank and file of the Democratic party in Indiana was so pronounced that it would be impossible to secure any great response to appeals from Democratic politicians to hold banquets, love feasts or demonstrations of any kind. The Redfield meeting would probably never have been held if the advice of the shrewdest Democratic leaders had been followed, but the close personal support of Kern became so thoroughly panic stricken over the unusual and remarkable activity of Republicans in every section of the state, that they decided they would have to do something heroic. The Redfield meeting was the result.

Mrs. B. J. Keller of Hanniabl st. will go to Syracuse this week for medical treatment.

* * *

Miss Sstranahan, assistant superintendent at the Lee hospital, is spending a short time in Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Leland F. Ives of Syracuse spent Sunday with relatives in this city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Seymour of 4th st. are entertaining their daughter, Miss Mabel Seymour.

* * *

Jay Wright of Syracuse was a guest of friends in this city Sunday.

* * *

S. B. Ball and family have gone from this city to make their home at Angolia, Erie county.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Riley Harding entertained relatives from Palermo at their home in Oneida st. Monday.

* * *

Miss Helen Seymour of Syracuse University is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Seymour.

* * *

Mrs. Harry Hooper of Baldwinsville is the guets of friends in this city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Myron Plaisted of Syracuse were Sunday guests of Mrs. Nicholas Lester, Worth st.

* * *

Miss Mary Wells of this city is spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Julia Wells at Baldwinsville.

* * *

Miss Jennie True of Syracuse was the over Sunday guest of Miss Minnie True.

* * *

Richard Miller of Syracuse formerly of this city, was week-end guest of local friends.

* * *

Mrs. William Connors of West Broadway, who has been seriously ill, is improving.

* * *

The 1909 Shakespeare Club will meet at the home of Miss Adelaide Loweree, at 206 Academy st., tomorrow, at 4 p.m.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Morrille of So. 4th st. are entertaining friends from Sodus.

* * *

Rev. M. G. Buck is in Colosse attending the eighty-third anniversary of the Oswego Baptist Association.

* * *

J. W. Branch, M. M. Conley and Vincent Cavanaugh are in Poughkeepsie attending the State Convention of the Knights of Columbus.

* * *

The division of Entertainment of the Chamber of Commerce will meet tonight to discuss plans for the Chautauqua.

* * *

R. L. McCully is ill at his home in So. 3d st.

* * *

Mrs. W. B. Halstead and children of So. 4th st. have been the guests of Syracuse relatives.

* * *

Mrs. Pooler of 3d and State sts., is seriously ill.

* * *

M. E. Reynolds will have the front of the John Winter's store remodelled, making the place available as an automobile showroom.

* * *

Barney Walsh fell from one of the "yellow jacket" cars yesterday, in West Broadway, and sustained a number of bruises and cuts. He was removed to Dr. Terpenning's office for treatment.

* * *

Miss Lillian Waldhorn spent the week-end at Syracuse.

* * *

Miss Helen O'Brien of St. Elizabeth's Convent, N. J., has returned home for the summer vacation.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Morrill are entertaining W. A. Schenck of Meriden, Conn.

* * *

Miss Eva Palmer is spending some time withh her sister in Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Sharp have been entertaining Mrs. Sharp's sister, Miss Rogers.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Raymond spent Memorial day with friends in this city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Raymond and daughter, Zoa Elva, were the week end guests of Syracuse friends.

Programs for Commencement Exercises printed at The Evening Times office. adv.

Automobile tires at special prices. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

25c and 35c Turkish Bath Towels 14c

ON SALE WEDNESDAY—ONLY AT 9 A.M.

These are made with double thread nap, twice as durable as those made of single thread; Some have slight factory imperfections such as oil stains or loose threads, but none with holes—Buy Your Supply For the Summer—they are worth double our selling price.

WHY BUY ELSEWHERE AND PAY MORE WHEN YOU CAN BUY IT FOR LESS AT

M. Katz & Co.'s DEPARTMENT STORE

63-65 First Street Fulton, New York

ELECTRICITY IN THE HOME

to which the June bride goes will go a long way toward keeping the June-rose blush in her cheeks. It will enable her to enjoy the benefits of the Electric Fan, the Toaster-Stove, Coffee Percolator, Chafing Dish and Vacuum Cleaner; not to mention the Electric Light with all its conveniences.

THE ELECTRIC CO.

103 Oneida St. Phone 144

SPECIAL NOTICE

No miscellaneous Want Ads. will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

In order that display advertising may secure preferred position copy must reach this office not later than 9 a.m. on day on which service is to be rendered.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

For Sale, 1914 Twin Excelsior motorcycle with side-car; fully equipped; lights, Klaxon, speedometer, saddleback, etc. Just overhauled, better than new. A bargain for quick sale. E. J. F., Trolley Sta. 142eod

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

For Sale—1 good sound work horse, weighs about 1300 pounds; has been working on muck land. Inquire G. L. Pratt, 177 S. 1st st. Phone 56. tf

Foxglove and other shrubs for sale, cheap. Raised by Mrs. Elinore Van Wagenen. Inquire Mrs. J. R. Fairgrieve. 141

Upper Flat—Moderate rent, 214 Walradt st. 6 rooms and all modern conveniences. H. L. Crandall.Phone 2520. tf.

To Rent—House, at 216 S. 3d st. Inquire D. C. Draper, 416 Rochester st. 139

To Rent—House, all modern improvements. Inquire at 618 Ontario st. 142e

To Rent—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 312 E. Broadway. 139

To Rent—Furnished rooms. 210 Cayuga st. 139

We are Agents for CHASE & SANBORN'S Fine Teas and Coffees

LA PORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida St. Hello 75

There is pleasure and safety in driving a car with our 500 Mile Guaranteed Tires

Your Hardware Dealer L. P. SMITH CO.

PETER RABY GETS POWER-HOUSE CONTRACT

ePter Roby, of Oswego, who built the parochial schoolhouse in this city, has secured a contract for building the big power-house of the Diamond Match Company in Oswego. Work is to start at once and it is hoped to have the plant in operation late this summer. While no announcement has been made it is reported that the complete installation will cost well over $200,000 and the plant will be of sufficient capacity to provide for the future growth of the factory, which is considered a certainty.

The building will be 80x88 feet and will be constructed of brick, concrete and steel. The chimney will rise to a height of 235 feet. There will be two 1000 K. W. turbo-generators installed and one or two boilers. There will be modern coal handling apparatus and automatic stokers, which will do away with all of the smoke. The pumps will be furnished by the Kingsford Foundry and Machine Shop, of Oswego.

Under the new plan there will be individual motors for either each machine or groups of machines. About 200 motors will be used altogether.

Used International Truck, $175.00, for quick sale. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

PAVING IN FIRST ST. WILL SOON BEGIN

Thhe contract for the paving of First st. between Rochester st. and Broadway will be awarded about the middle of this month, according to an announcement by Superintendent Rumsey of the Boardr of Public Works. The Public Works department is anxious to see the work begin as the vehicles which pass over the section now carry mud and dirt into the bsuiness district and make it hard to keep the down-town streets clean.

Superintendent Ramsey expressed some concern about the canal bridge and the traffic conditions at that point. He said that the contractor is maintaining traffic there as he agreed to, but that the narrow section of the bridge still remaining is not large enough for the usual traffic and some fast automobile driver may forget to turn sharply as the cars are obliged to do at present when rounding into Oneida st. from the bridge. There has been a great deal of congestion at the corner and some consider a traffic officer necessary at that point.

Contractor Alderman is now waiting for S. Rosoff, in charge of the filling of the canal, to complete the fill on the north end of the bridge. When that work is finished the tracks will be moved over to the north end and the south end of the bridge will be removed.

MEMORIAL DAY WAS PERFECT DAY HERE

Under smiling skies the boys in blue led in Memorial services for their departed comrades.

Fully two thousand persons gathered in the park and vicinity to observe the services at the soldiers' monument.

The line of parade formed at City Hall at 2:30 o'clock and about 2.000 men and boys wer in line. William Ellis acted as grand marshal. The organizations represented were the Schenck Post, G. A. R.; Sons of Veterans; the B. P. O. Elks; the Red Men; the Odd Fellows; the United Americans Mechanics; the Modern Woodmen of America; the Maccabees and Boy Scouts.

The local bank with its splendid service lent inspiration to the ceremonies, and the generous contribution of flowers for decking the graves of soldiers was suggestive of the revering memory held for the boys who fought for our country.

FRANCIS W. GEORGE DIED THIS NOON

Francis W. George, 57, died this noon at his home in South 2d st.

Mr. George had been ill for a short time with pneumonia. He came to this city at the age of 16 years from Kingston, Canada, and shortly after engaged in tailoring which trade he had continued to follow.

Mr. George was active in lodge work. He was past grand of the Kingston I.O.O.F. lodge, and a prominent member of the local lodge F. and A. M.

Surviving is the widow, Mrs. Harriett George. Funeral services will be held Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock in accordance with the Masonic ritual.

AN ENGAGEMENT

Mr. and Mrs. John Wesley Nary, of New York city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Stella Francesca, to Allan Stephens Foster, also of New York. Mr. Foster is a son of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Foster of this city. The wedding will take place some time during the summer.

POLICE VACATIONS

The vacation time of the police foce wil be decided upon at the next meeting of the Fire and Police Board. The men are anxiously awaiting the time when they will spend ten days out of the harness and several members of the force have already planned for their furloughs.

LAST MISSIONARY TEA OF THE SEASON

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church will serve tea in the parlors of the church Wednesday evening at 6:15 o'clock. Miss Miller's committee will have charge of the supper. This is the last tea of the season and all are most cordially invited to be present.

ELEVEN NATIONS IN WAR; THREE MORE LIKELY.

Eleven nations are now involved in the great European conflict. The lineup is as follows;

Russia, France, Great Britain, Belgium, Servia, Montenegro, Japan, Italy.	Germany, Austria, Hungary, Turkey.

Three others are expected to go in almost immediately. These are Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece.

Before the entrance of Italy the cost of the war in actual expenditure was estimated by Captain Edmond Thery, a widely known French economist, at $2,000,000 an hour every hour of the day and night.

MORE THAN $1,965 EACH IS WEALTH OF AMERICA

Every Man, Woman and Child Accredited With That Sum In 1912.

Every man, woman and child in the United States in 1912 is accredited with $1,965 and the entire nation with a grand total of $187,739,000,000 in a bulletin by the census bureau on the national wealth in that year. Today the total is more.

The report shows that the country is getting richer and that since 1850 each person is six times richer than be was in 1850, or, rather, six times richer than his parents or grandparents. For in 1850 the total wealth of the nation was $7,136,000,000, or $308 per capita. The wealth of the nation in 1912 was twenty-five times greater than in 1850.

While New York heads the list with the greatest wealth, Nevada stands at the top in the per capita allotment of wealth.

New York's wealth in 1912 is given as $25,011,000,000, with Illinois and Pennsylvania running neck and neck for second place with $15,484,000,000 and $15,458,000,000 respectively. Nevada has a per capita wealth of $4,865, with Iowa second and North Dakota third.

The latest published estimates of the wealth of foreign countries show $108,280,000,000 for the British empire in 1903, of which amount $72,997,000,000 was credited to the United Kingdom. The estimate for the United States in 1904 was $107,104,000,000. The wealth of Germany in 1908 was estimated at $77,864,000,000. Comparable estimates are not available for other nations.

PRESIDENT PRAISES FLEET.

In Message to Admiral Fletcher, He Urges Increase of Navy.

On his return to the White House after the review of the navy President Wilson sent the following message to Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, commander of the fleet.

"I was greatly struck by the appearance of the fleet and the quiet efficiency shown by the officers and men, as I am sure every one must have been who had the pleasure of seeing it assembled at New York.

"There could have been no more interesting verification of Admiral Dewey's statement that the navy was never in a better or more efficient condition and that the country has every reason not only to be proud of it, but every reason to wish to go forward in its policy of steadily adding to its strength and equipment."

FOUR HURT AS BRIDGE AT AUBURN FALLS

Albany, N. Y.—Four persons were injured last night when the Island Park bridge over the Owasco river collapsed while the crowds of holiday visitors were returning to Auburn.

A dozen persons were thrown into the river, but all were rescued by men from a boat livery nearby.

FOR SALE

CASH GROCERY STORE

210 CAYUGA STREET, CITY

A paying Proposition. Will bear investigation. Inquire of

240 W. Genesee Street SYRACUSE, N. Y.

100% Efficiency

The Result of Using Miscellaneous Want Column in The Evening Times

PRICES:

1 Word 1 Time 1c

1 Word 3 Times 2c

1 Word 6 Times 3c

Minimum Charge 10 Cents

D/34

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

The Only Newspaper Circulating in Fulton and Vicinity

Published in the Real True Interest of the 12,000 Plus Population

Daily Average Gain in Paid Circulation is 21

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Captain T. L. Huston, Part Owner of the Yanks.

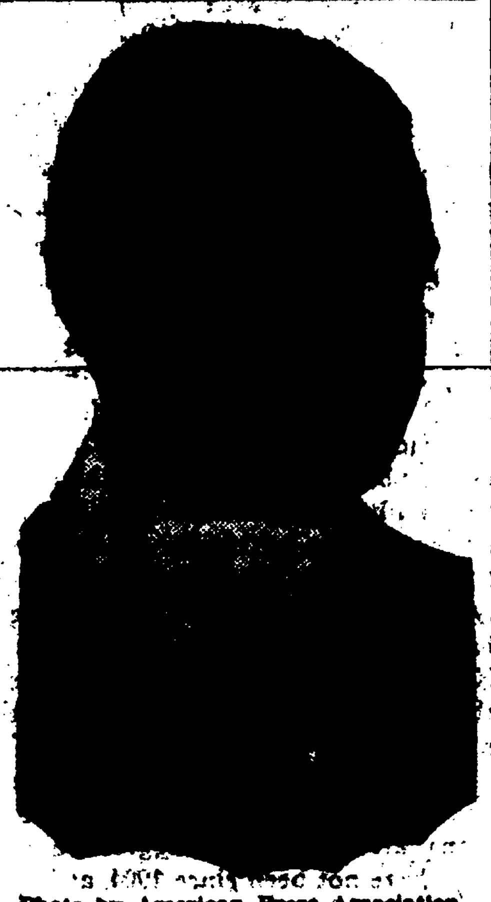


Photo by American Press Association.

Captain Thomas L. Huston, who, with Colonel Jacob Ruppert, owns the New York American Baseball club, is forty-seven years old and is an engineer and contractor by profession. He got his military title in the Spanish-American war and since that time has won fame and fortune dredging the more important harbors of Cuba. Captain Huston has always been an enthusiastic baseball fan and since acquiring wealth has desired to become owner of a big league team. It was he who made the mysterious bid for the Chicago Cubs last summer and for awhile had an option on them. He would not take the club, however, unless he could get John McGraw to manage it, and, finding that could not be arranged, he gave up the project. Last winter he and Colonel Ruppert bought the New York Yanks outright.

Mile a Minute Hydroplane.

Commodore James A. Pugh, the millionaire Chicago sportsman, has started construction of a twenty foot hydroplane into which he will crowd 2,000 horse power.

The new boat, to be christened Disturber V., will be, by all odds, the most heavily powered twenty foot hydroplane in the world, and Commodore Pugh's experiments are watched by speedboat men with immense interest. The new boat is designed by Ned Simmons of Chicago, who planned the Disturber IV., which went to England last year and was deprived of the opportunity of lifting the Harmsworth international trophy by the outbreak of the war, which caused the cancellation of the race. He expects the new Disturber to turn sixty miles per hour. The twenty footer has twenty-four cylinders.

Kling's Foresight.

Johnny Kling when he was a major league baseball catcher believed that idleness did not pay. Consequently the ex-Cub today is earning more money than he did when he was a member of the world's championship Chicago club. He is a billiard expert and in addition owns a handsome billiard room in Kansas City. And all this came about because he refused to be idle.

"I found that I liked billiards when I was a young man and devoted my spare time to that game. I did not do it merely as recreation, but with the idea that I would learn the game and the business and devote my time to it in the off season and when I quit baseball. Billiards is a scientific pastime, requiring a good eye and steady nerve. That is ideal recreation for a ball player."

A New Golf Marvel.

Harry K. B. Davis of San Francisco, who surprised the golfing world by beating a field including such prominent players as "Chick" Evans, Heinrich Schmidt, H. Chandler Egan and others, was never heard of in golf circles until late last summer, when his first real stunt was the defeat of Jack Neville. Davis is originally of Colorado Springs, having gone to Portland, Ore., from his home town and from there to San Francisco last fall. He gained national prominence by his performances in the tournament held under the auspices of the Panama-Pacific exposition, April 19-25.

The Nearest He Ever Came to It.

"Colonel," she asked, "have you ever been up in a balloon?"

"No," he answered, "but I got to talking art to a Boston lady once, and she had me away up in the air inside of two minutes."—Exchange.

YOUR FAULTS.

You will find it less easy to uproot faults than to choke them by gaining virtues. Do not think of your faults, still less of others' faults. In every person who comes near you look for what is good and strong. Honor that, rejoice in it and, as you can, try to imitate it and your faults will drop off, like dead leaves, when their time comes.—Ruskin.

A GREAT SHOWING

Those New York Yankees continue to do the unexpected and are playing great ball. Let that team continue to show its present pace, and the chances are that the new owners will get back the first year a great part of the money they paid for the club.

That New York club will draw splendidly at home and on the road, but in New York is where it will get the best returns, for with the Giants away to a bad start the fans of the big city are sure to turn to the Yankees because they are playing on the Polo grounds.

Bill Donovan already has made a success of his regime if he does not do anything more. He has his players hustling and got them away to a flying start. He has been responsible for the existence of more interest in the American league team in New York than ever before.

PHONOGRAPH FOR ATHLETES.

Indiana University Coach Adds Novel Features to Training.

In addition to moving pictures Coach C. C. Childs of the football and track squads of Indiana university has adopted the phonograph as an aid in developing athletes. The coach has had a phonograph installed in the track oval and the football and track men are to be put through their paces to the accompaniment of the latest dance music. The music, it is said, is of great aid to the hurdlers in regulating their stride.

Coach Childs says he has a number of other innovations which he will introduce later as the season advances. He has been using moving pictures of football games of last season to illustrate the methods of attack and defense as the first course in spring training.

HERZOG VOWS TO BE GOOD.

Cincinnati's Leader Intends to Let Umpires Rule From Now On.

Manager Charley Herzog of the Cincinnati Nationals says he is through umpire baiting. The Reds' pilot recently had a fist fight with Umpire Rigler in St. Louis and was set down for five days by President Tener. In talking about the affair recently Herzog said:

"I had made up my mind when the season started out not to be put out of

Photo by American Press Association.

MANAGER CHARLEY HERZOG OF CINCINNATI.

a game this year. The recent incident was quite out of the ordinary and was due to Umpire Hart not seeing the play, which should have been decided by him. I was justified in questioning Rigler's decision, under the circumstances, but all I get is the worst of it. I will have no more trouble with the umpires and will be in every game from now on unless kept out by injury."

KRAMER VETERAN CHAMPION.

World's Greatest Cyclist Has Held Honors For Fifteen Years.

Since the passing of Jack Johnson, Frank Kramer, the world's champion cyclist, is the only one of the old champions now remaining in any line of sport. Kramer is now upon his fifteenth year in the bike game, and if his present condition is any criterion he will retain his title another year.

Kramer is without doubt the cleanest living athlete in the world, and it will be a long time before old Father Times grabs the East Orange, N. J., boy.

Kramer is thirty-five years of age and has been riding a bicycle for seventeen years. Dissipation of any kind is a thing not in Kramer's repertoire.

Numerous foreign champions have been imported to this country to take Kramer's measure, but all have failed. This year Francisco Verri and Caesar Moretti of Italy, along with Therwald Ellegard, the Danish champion, will attempt to wrest the honors of the cycling championship from the American rider.

Monster Pumps.

The great pumps made to pump out Lake Haarlem, in Holland, pumped 100,000 tons daily for eleven years.

1915 Overland Demonstrator, Electrict Starter and lights, $750.00. Van Wagenen, Inc. adv

Paint Not Impermeable.

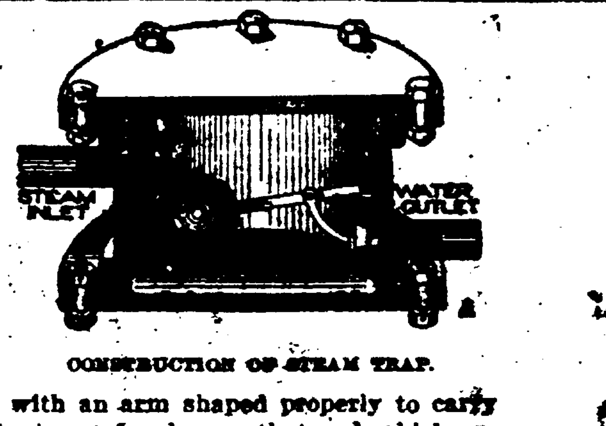
A study of paint films has shown that some are much better excluders or water shedders than others. It has been shown that linseed oil films are markedly porous, with the result that water soon penetrates to the surface below and, if it is of iron, sets up corrosion. Most dried paint films are porous, although this porosity may be lessened or prevented by the use of varnish, thus producing a film which is a good excluder. By the use of finely ground pigments the size and number of pores in a film may be very materially reduced, but even then the film is not necessarily a water shedder. Certain pigments seem to convey a peculiar property to a film in that it becomes wet with difficulty or not at all. Water rapidly evaporates or runs off from it and apparently none is retained upon the surface or in the pores.—Engineering Magazine.

Forcing Oil Into a Bearing.

Sometimes when a bearing becomes heated and requires oil it will be found that the oil will not flow down in the oil hole. Either the hole is clogged with dirt or the heat may cause the air to rise and prevent the oil from entering. Where a wire cannot be used effectively, the following remedy, although it is not infallible, is almost sure to make the oil reach the bearing: Fill the hole with oil and quickly place the thumb over it to prevent the air from escaping, and if the oil cup does not leak, the heated air inside will rise above the oil, and in two or three minutes it will be forced into the bearing, even if it has to pass considerable dirt. When a bearing cannot be reached in this way, and when light oils, such as kerosene, are ineffective, try placing a little mercury in the hole and allow it to remain a few minutes, then use oil.—Popular Mechanics.

Easily Made Steam Trap.

An inexpensive steam trap can be constructed from a piece of eight inch pipe six or eight inches long, two flanged heads and a float, says Popular Mechanics. The pipe is threaded for the flanges, which are to hold the heads after they are prepared. One side of the pipe is drilled near one edge to receive a pipe from the lowest part of the steam system. The other side is fitted with a ball float and lever hinged near its center. The float lever is fitted



CONSTRUCTION OF STEAM TRAP.

with an arm shaped properly to carry a tapered valve on that end which enters the outlet pipe.

The action of the trap is as follows: The water from the condensation in the steam system falls to the lowest part and enters the trap. When the level has risen sufficiently to lift the ball float the valve is opened and the steam pressure forces the water out. The lowering of the water in the trap allows the ball float to close the opening.

Clock Repairing.

When the ordinary clock has served its usefulness and is apparently worn out, the jeweler's price to overhaul it frequently amounts to almost as much as the original purchase price, says Popular Mechanics. One weak place in the clock is the escapement wheel. The points soon wear down, thereby producing a greater escapement and pendulum movement, resulting in an increased strain and wear of the clock. If the tips of the teeth on the wheel are bent up slightly with a pair of pliers, the swing of the pendulum will be reduced, thereby increasing the life of the clock. Many of the grandfather's clocks can be put in order in this manner so as to serve as a timepiece as well as a cherished ornament.

Electric Air Brake.

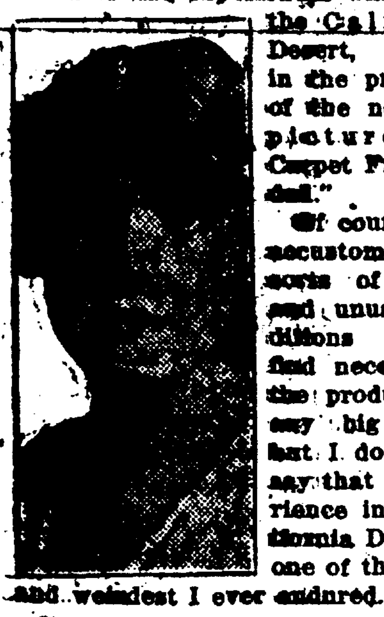
Elecrtic pneumatic brakes are soon to displace the air brakes used on the passenger trains of the Pennsylvania railroad, says the Scientific American. This form of brake has been found necessary because of the weight of trains made up of all steel cars. In long trains the shock and surging accompanying the application of the brakes has proved very objectionable indeed. In a twelve car train it takes eight seconds for the full braking force to be felt at the last car. With the electro pneumatic brake the braking power will be exerted at the same instant on all the cars, and within two seconds after the application of the brakes the whole braking force will be exerted throughout the train.

Dripless Skylight Glass.

The problem of eliminating the drip that forms on skylights from the condensation of the moisture in the air has apparently been solved in a new type of glass that has just been placed on the market. In this glass the under surface is formed in webs or channels running with the pitch of the roof and so shaped as to give the greatest degree of capillary attraction. The result is that all condensation is held and is gradually conducted to a gutter at the lower edge of the glass sheet. This glass is said to be effective in preventing drip on a pitch as low as 10 degrees.

Kathlyn Williams' Experiences In a Desert Sand Storm and How She Learned to Ride a Camel

By KATHLYN WILLIAMS.



I am very glad to write about my adventures and experiences while out in the California Desert, working in the production of the new Selig picture — "The Carpet From Bagdad."

Of course, I am accustomed to all sorts of strange and unusual conditions which I find necessary in the production of any big picture, but I do want to say that my experience in the California Desert was one of the wildest and weirdest I ever endured.

You, who have read the novel of Harold MacGrath, will recall that the principal scenes in "The Carpet From Bagdad" are laid in the great Arabian Desert, and some of the principal characters are Arabs; so Mr. Colin Campbell, in making his arrangements for appropriate properties, bought a lot of real and most interesting Arabian trappings, including those wonderfully striped tents, bales and bales of beautiful rugs, camel harness, those peculiar Arab guns so beautifully inlaid with mother-of-pearl and studded with jewels, great water jars, etc. The garments made in Arabia especially for those who were to participate in "The Carpet From Bagdad" were supplied in ample quantities, so that we could look the part and be presented to the world as the genuine article.

From the big Selig Jungle-Zoo out at Eastlake, in Los Angeles, Mr. Campbell made a requisition for about twenty camels. You can just imagine a man writing a requisition on a slip of paper just as though it were for twenty papers of pins, or twenty ar-

ticles of any kind. These camels, which by the way are the homeliest brutes I ever hope to see, were outfitted in exactly the same manner as though they were to make a journey across the real Arabian Desert.

I guess that there is really very little difference in the Arabian Desert and our own American Desert. At any rate the Arabian Desert cannot be any worse. There are miles and miles of soft sand into which the feet sink and when there is even the slightest wind, the clouds of sand circulate about moving figures and almost suffocate one.

We moved out into the desert with our caravan completely equipped as though we were going to cross a real big desert in earnest. There were the strings of camels with their long, scrawny necks bedizened with tinkling bells and made gay by strips and streamers of gay colored cloths. We had real Arabs to handle the camels and those who rode on horseback had genuine Arab [illegible] of the very finest [illegible].

This was really a business trip and instructions were given that no trunks or clothing, except that suitable for the pictures, were to be taken along. No one was permitted to carry any excess baggage. In fact, all members of the company except those of us who took the part of Europeans, were instructed to take along nothing except the Arabian garments in order that they might learn to wear them in a natural way and more effectively portray the part. Of course, I kept my part throughout, as a European girl, while Miss Eugenie Besserer, who played the part of my mother, also took the part throughout of a European.

Arabian Nights Tale.

It looked like a tale out of the Arabian Nights when our caravan started across the desert. The piercing rays of the sun fell upon us without mercy as the day was hot, but we all enveloped our heads and faces in the voluminous folds of Arab cloths, so that the sifting sand dust did not bother us as much as we expected.

Following behind the strictly oriental caravan came the up-to-date American parade, consisting of huge wagons, many of which bore enormous tanks containing thousands of gallons of water. This was a special provision made at the instructions of Mr. Selig, and for which we were all grateful before another day had passed. These enormous wagons were hauled by a number of pairs of horses—sixteen or twenty—I do not remember which. They were equipped with broad tires so that the wheels did not sink deeply into the sand. They were especially constructed for use on the desert. Behind the big tank wagons came other wagons loaded with tents, provisions, cooking utensils and the entire camp outfit.

Through the thoughtfulness of Mr. Selig our provisions were not limited to necessities. There were countless additions to the ordinary larder, and there was one huge wagon loaded with ice. When we camped for the night, our tents were pitched on a small oasis where there was a spring of brackish water.

Some pictures were taken at our first camp to be used in the production, but everybody was glad to keep inside the tents and bask in the cooling breeze created by electric fans which were run by small motors attached to storage batteries. I suppose if some old Arab sheik could have stumbled in on us with the expectation of finding a real desert camp, he would have been shocked and horrified to find how comfortable and pleasant a desert camp can be made with the use of modern appliances and conveniences.

The next morning I was invited to ride one of the camels. I proceeded to do this, and it was not my first experience, but a short session was amply sufficient. I was very glad to get back into our big, roomy automobile and give somebody else the privilege of riding the ungainly brute that plunged and shook, so that it was no sinecure to remain on his back.

Life in the desert does not amount to much. Occasionally one of the men would dash off to one side of a road and shoot the head off a rattle-snake. At various points along the silent trail were the bleaching bones of oxen, horses, burros and other animals. They explained to me that the bones of human beings who had died on the trail had been given burial. That was the reason we did not see any human skeletons; but we were told that many persons had met their death along the gruesome desert path.

It was in the afternoon of the second day that the guides leading the caravan dashed back along the line of camels, automobiles and wagons and announced that a sand-storm was approaching, and that we should get everything in readiness for it. Then there was a great hustling and bustling about. The camels were ordered to kneel and Arab riders and drivers buried themselves underneath the folds of their spacious burnouses, so that the sand could cover them completely without injury.

Storm Approaches.

Those of us in the automobiles huddled in our seats and were covered with large cloths which completely enveloped machine and occupant. They did not cover us up until the last minute, so that we could see the storm approaching. We could see pillars of whirling and twisting sand, each surrounded by a nimbus of dust through which the sun shot its rays making various tints all of which were sad and lifeless. It is really a difficult thing, I suppose, to get much beauty out of a dust cloud. The storm swept nearer and nearer. The camels grumbled but laid their long necks straight on the ground ready to meet the storm.

As soon as the dust began to swirl about us, we were enveloped in the huge cloths covering the automobile, and we remained under cover until the storm had swept past. Luckily, it was not a severe storm. It lasted only about ten minutes, and we could see it swirling and twisting in the distance as it passed on over the desert.

The men of the party rode here and there always keeping within sight of the caravan and they brought back for our inspection those ugly little horned toads, an amazing collection of lizards, while they reported the conquest of several rattle-snakes.

We passed an old miner—a typical '49er, dressed in a gray woolen shirt, corduroy trousers and long heavy boots. He was camped by the wayside, his only companion being a tiny burro, dressed in an enormous pack saddle. The old man had his pick and shovel and gold-pan strapped to the pack saddle and evidently had hopes of finding some place to use them. Our party greeted him jovially and wished him good luck, but he sat by his little camp fire unmoved and with no more expression on his features than his companion, the burro.

In the desert, one day is just about the same as another day, while the nights offer no change from the monotony. Of course, we had a big tent which we used as a drawing-room and there in the evening, we sat about—with music sometimes, giving a bridge party, and enjoying ourselves in various ways. Several in the party had good voices, so we had some singing of excellent quality.

One thing we were always careful about, was to make a thorough examination of our bedding before retiring for the night. More than one member of the party gave vent to ejaculations of horror upon the discovery of a scorpion or centipede, which evidently thought the bed had been especially prepared for his comfort.

Day by day the picture making went on. There was mad riding on horseback and camelback. There was shooting, and I will never forget the day of the fierce combat which was so realistic that we all shuddered, and felt that we had witnessed a tragedy, indeed. Of course, during the action of the piece, other fights were pictured, but the big fight in the desert, is surely one that will fascinate everyone who sees the picture.

One particular thing about our desert journey, at least the fact was peculiar to us, occidentals, was the close application of the Arabs and other Mohammedans in our train, to their religious duties. They had a muezzin, who was also a whirling dervish, and he called the devotees of Mohammed to prayers as strictly as though they were in their own home country.

Enjoyable Feature.

An exceptionally enjoyable feature in connection with our trip, was the privilege of taking a bath—something never before done in the desert. Mr. Selig had an eye to the comfort of the members of his troupe, and instructed that arrangements should be made for a plentiful supply of water to be used for bathing purposes. I don't suppose that ever before in the history of a desert caravan, were daily baths indulged in by members of a party. I don't mean to intimate that everybody took baths, but some of us did, and it made life less difficult under the dreadful and mournful surroundings.

It took us a long time in the desert, and the work was hard, but we knew that it must be accomplished and we all did our best. So that when you see "The Carpet From Bagdad" produced in a great Selig photoplay, those of you who read this article, will recall the substance of my writing. We did not move about much and we were fairly comfortable during the weeks spent in the desert.

I can realize how a man, alone amid the trackless waste of sands, can become hopeless and helpless especially when without water. I will never forget one day when we had ridden several miles from camp, that we discovered that the canteens had been left behind. There was no water to drink. Of course, we were without water for only a few hours, but the very fact that we could not have it when we wanted it, made us desire it all the more.

I have experienced more pleasant occasions than our trip through the California Desert, and I also have experienced occasions that were more unpleasant. The desert traveler equipped with primitive conveniences, and with limited supplies of food and water, naturally finds such a trip a hardship, but we, equipped with every modern convenience and supplied with all sorts of luxuries, really felt no great inconvenience. But it is really a wonderfully weird experience to live even for a short time in the desert.

THE STEAM ENGINE

Its History a Romance of Philosophy and Mechanics.

UNCLE SAM'S FINE EXHIBIT.

The National Museum at Washington Shows the First Crude Machines Made as Well as Originals and Models of the First Locomotives.

Probably no museum collection in the world better illustrates the development of the steam engine, particularly the locomotive, than the exhibit of the United States National museum at Washington, which includes two of the earliest original locomotives and numerous models and accessories.

The history of the steam engine is a materialistic romance without parallel in the record of human achievements. It covers the stupendous and persistent efforts of many early philosophers and mechanics who found steam a mysterious uncontrollable force and left it a comprehensible controllable factor of public service.

No one knows how long after it was observed that by holding down the lid of a kettle of boiling liquid a certain force was created, due to the compression of the steam, before any use was attempted with this newly discovered force. It is certain, however, that a sort of steam engine was exhibited in Alexandria, Egypt, about 200 years before our era began, and it was described in a work on pneumatics by Hero of Alexandria, written between 150 and 130 B. C. This machine was a rotary affair, more theoretical than practical, as were many of the results of philosophy in those days. A reconstruction of this engine in model form is in the museum exhibits.

Nothing more is to be found concerning the steam engine for centuries, a fact which is no doubt due to the lack of interest in anything which did not have to do with war or warlike implements. A book published in Rome in 1629 gives a description of Giovanni Branca's crude steam engine, showing it to have been an elementary steam turbine, with the sole defect that it lacked any appliances for making the steam follow the vanes, or buckets, of the revolving wheel, so that more of its energy might have been converted into useful work. One author in a treatise on locomotives claims that had some genius improved upon this early device the reciprocating engine would probably never have been invented, but that we would have had the advantage of our modern turbines much sooner.

The museum possesses a model of a very early machine designed by Sir Isaac Newton in [illegible] which was propelled by a jet of steam projected backward against the air and a model of Denis Papin's invention of about the same time. The investigations of Savery and Papin and the successful experimental engines of Thomas Newcomen in 1705 with his piston and cylinder soon followed. Newcomen's ideas were improved by James Watt in 1769, who also introduced the high pressure engines, the condenser and later the double acting engine. The development of the engine was advanced by Cugnot, Evans, Hornblower and Murdoch. A model of the latter's engine is on display in the museum.

As the result of a wager made by a resident of Merthyr Tydfil, an important iron town of South Wales, that he could convey a load of iron nine miles by the power of steam alone Richard Trevithick made the first engine to run on rails in 1803 and won the wager for his employer the next year. Trevithick, it has been claimed, copied the stationary engine built in 1800 by Oliver Evans, an American, who was later ingenious enough to attach wheels to a scow and propel it by steam through the streets of Philadelphia in 1804. This curious creation, called the Oruktor Amphibolis, was the first motorcar to run on American soil.

A model of Trevithick's engine is to be seen in the National museum, as is also the model of the engine employed by John Stevens in 1825 and his original tubular boiler. Other models illustrate nearly all the types which began to put in their appearance soon after 1826, when the Stourbridge Lion was built in England and shipped to America, where it was the first engine to run on full sized rails. The museum possesses not only the model of this historic engine, but the original engine itself. The other original full sized locomotive to be seen in the museum is the John Bull, built by George Stephenson & Sons of England and shipped to America for use in 1831 on the Camden and Amboy railroad. It is interesting to recall that this old relic of early railroading in America made a round trip under its own steam in 1893 from New York to Chicago, where it was exhibited at the World's Columbian exposition.

Among the models of early and historic locomotives are George Stephenson's Rocket, which was built in 1829; the B. and O. engine Tom Thumb, built by Peter Cooper in 1829; the grasshopper type engine Arabian of 1831; the Best Friend, used in 1830-1; Baldwin's Old Ironsides, constructed in 1832; the Sandusky, built in 1837, and models of engines made by Asa Whitney in 1840 and G. A. Nicholls in 1848. Besides the two locomotives and the numerous engine models, there are in the exhibit coach and car models, sections of rails, spikes, wheels and models and parts of valves, pistons and other early accessories pertaining to locomotives and railroads.

"Put Her There, Bill!"

"WE are mighty glad to have you country folks get interested in our Chautauqua. Bring the whole family and have a good time with us."

The business men of this town are boosting for the Chautauqua. The talent to appear on the programs is Redpath quality and bound to please you immensely.

There will be seven great days. Each day will be provided with special music and no two days alike. Big speakers and big entertainers are coming.

The boosters of this town have contracted for a limited number of season tickets which they will sell, while they last, for 50 cents less than they will be priced at the gate.

Here is a big chance for a royal good time that will leave you wiser, richer and happier when it is all over.

Now let town and country pull together for a first class success. It is the best opportunity ever offered you for a genuine joy festival.

FAVORS STUDENT CAMPS.

Secretary Garrison Will Ask Congress For Appropriations.

Washington.—Secretary of War Garrison has not abandoned plans for the establishment of camps for the military instruction of college and university students.

Comptroller of the Treasury Downey has ruled that there was no warrant for the expenditure of government funds for regular officers and troops at such camps. A reconsideration has been asked by Secretary Garrison, and if this is unfavorable the secretary will urge legislation by congress authorizing appropriations.

Gallipoli.

Gallipoli is the door through which in 1356 the Turks first entered into their European possessions. And the entrance came about in a surprising manner. In that year an earthquake shattered all the cities of Thrace and overthrew the walls of Gallipoli. The inhabitants fled, while the Turks, for whom earthquakes had no terror, crossed the Hellespont and marched upon the deserted city. Emperor Cantacuzenus protested, but Sultan Orkhan calmly replied that "Providence had opened a way to his troops, and he could not disregard so clear an indication of divine interposition." Thus was taken the first plunge that kept the near east bathed in blood for centuries. —London Standard.

Cornmeal For the Feet.

Men as well as women are finding cornmeal very beneficial to aching and sore feet. Simply soak the feet in warm water into which a handful of meal has been thrown, and the meal when rubbed over the feet opens up the pores in such a manner as to stop the very disagreeable annoyance of painful feet. It is far superior to salt baths for the feet.—Philadelphia North American.

Not Caused by the Hat.

"How do you like my hat?" she asked.

"Why, to tell the truth," replied her dearest friend frankly, "I don't like the effect very well. It seems to me it gives you a rather cross look."

"Oh, that isn't the hat," she responded cheerfully.

"No?"

"Oh, not at all. That comes entirely from the fact that I have just seen my husband and he had just seen the bill."—Chicago Post.

Roumanian.

"Roumanian" really means "Romanian," the country having been founded by descendants of the ancient Romans.

Do not let another day pass without trying some of the good things at Roberts and Woods' Fountain. adl38

EATS FIRST REAL MEAL AFTER SURGICAL PROBE

Drank Lye When a Baby—Unable to Eat For Sixteen Years.

St. Louis.—Miss Katherine Besse, eighteen years old, ate the first breakfast, luncheon and dinner she ever ate in her life a few days ago. For sixteen years she had not tasted completely food of any description. The channel of her throat, the esophagus, was in position, but was entirely useless until Dr. Francis W. Kirsch performed an operation known as gastrotomy and brought her back to normal.

When she was two years old Miss Besse, who is the daughter of the widow of a grocer, drank a solution of lye while her mother was busy at her housework.

The lye burned away the membranes of the child's mouth and the lining of her esophagus and caused this channel from her mouth to her stomach to become strictured and to close tightly.

A physician who was called to attend her said she would die unless her esophagus was cut loose from her stomach and a new one made from parts of the stomach fashioned into a tube and sewed to the surface of her breast.

Her parents refused to permit the physician to cut away the deadened esophagus but granted him permission to bring the lining of the stomach to the surface of her body and make an opening near the solar plexus, through which liquid food might be given her.

Dr. Kirsch became interested in the case. He began a gentle probing with a slender pliable steel rod, which he forced down her esophagus. One after another the closed places in the old tissue were forced open and broken apart. As they were broken they were left attached to the inside of the new tissue that gradually had grown around the unused tube.

Nature then began its process of absorption until the new throat was clear of any stricture. Then the surgeon placed the patient under an anaesthetic and swiftly cut away the stitches that held the lining of the stomach to the old opening in the breast, sewed this together and dropped it in place, sewed together the muscles that had been severed sixteen years ago, cut away the abnormal tissues that had grown around the wound, stitched the severed skin together and when Miss Besse awoke from the ether told her she had become normal again.

Lawn Mower Hospital at Roy's Quick Shoe Repair, 110 Cayuga st. adv

[illegible]S STREAK [illegible] AT LAST

With Barnes Pitching Great Ball Fulton Wins From Skaneateles

The Fulton High school baseball team took its jinx by the neck Saturday afternoon and shook it hard, and [illegible] was a victory for the locals for the first time in many moons. The Skaneateles High school team was the victim, and the locals celebrated their new era by winning all the way by a score of 8-2. Honey Barnes did the twirling to the Queen's taste and although his support was a trifle scaly at times, Honey did not need any, for he let the visitors down with two lone bingles, struck out ten men and walked only one—the most remarkable pitching performance of the season on Athletic Park field. Aided by some vigorous lambasting at the proper time on the part of his teammates, Honey pitched gilt edge ball and the issue was never in doubt after the first three inings.

In the second stanza with two down Voorhees of the "Skinnies" walked into one of Barnes' fast ones and ambled. He stole second, took third on an error and scored when a heave to the plate went skyward.

Hits by Martin, Wilcox and Bray netted two runs for Fulton in the third frame.

Four runs fell to the lot of the Fultonians in the fourth. Barnes hit safely and Don O'Brien was safe when thes hortstop booted his roller. Barker was out and Kraus made it two down by flying out to Stearns. Lewis came through with a pretty single and Barnes and O'Brien scored. Martin singled and Wilcox followed suit, Lewis and Martin scoring.

Fulton added one in the fifth and one in the eighth. Skaneateles tallied in the fifth on a galaxy of errors by the local team, but Barnes steadied after that and the visitors did not see third base for the remainder of the game.

Wilcox and Bray were the star performers for the locals, "Socks" leading the team with the willow and M. Angelo holding up Barnes in great shape behind the bat. Martin showed up well as lead-off in the batting order, getting on three times out of five as well as making two timely hits.

For the losers, Dougherty, the first sacker, played a clean fielding game, although he was very weak with the stick. Henry and Stearns were the lucky stiffs who robbed Barnes of a no-hit game.

Tidings of great joy: The score—

Fulton

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Martin, ss.	5	3	2	0	4	2
Wilcox, 3b.	4	1	3	1	2	1
Bray, c.	4	0	1	13	0	0
Pullen, lf.	3	1	0	2	0	0
Barnes, p.	3	1	1	0	1	2
O'Brien, cf.	4	1	1	1	1	0
Barker, 2b.	4	0	0	0	1	1
Kraus, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0	1
Lewis, rf.	4	1	1	1	1	0
	35	8	9	27	10	7

Skaneateles

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Schultz, c.	5	1	0	6	1	0
Stewart, ss.	4	0	0	0	4	1
Henry, rf.	4	0	1	2	1	0
Cushman, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	1
Stearns, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	1
T. Dougherty, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0	1
Voorhees, 2b.	4	1	0	2	1	0
Mooney, cf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
R. Dougherty, p.	4	0	0	0	3	0
Kang, 2b.	2	0	0	0	1	0
	37	2	2	24	11	4

Score by innings:

Fulton ....0 0 2 4 1 0 0 1 x—8
Skaneateles ......0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2

Umpire—Snow.

COLLEGE BASEBALL

Harvard, 11; Brown, 10.
Tufts, 10; Mass. Agl. 2.
Yale, 22; Cornell, 5.
Union, 2; College of City of N.Y. 0.
Yale Fresh., 7; Harvard Fresh., 3.
Wesleyan, 6; Trinity, 0.
Dartmouth, 1; Holy Cross, 0.
Amherst, 6; Williams, 1.
West Point, 15; National Guard of New York, 8.
Bates, 18; Bowdoin, 9.
Fordham, 55; Georgetown, 6.

Black's Cookies tickle the palates of old and young, because they are right. adv.

UNDERTAKERS

YOUNG & HILL. Open day and night at 11 [illegible]. Phone 2172.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Results Yesterday

Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1 (a.m.)
Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 0 (p.m.)
New York, 4; Brooklyn, 2 (a.m.)
Brooklyn, 6; New York, 2 (p.m.)
Pittsburgh, 1; Chicago, 0, (a.m.)
Pittsburgh, 1; Chicago, 0, p.m.)
Cincinnati, 2; St. Louis, 1; (a.m.)
Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 4; (p.m.)

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	22	16	.579
Philadelphia	20	15	.571
Boston	19	18	.514
Brooklyn	17	18	.486
Pittsburgh	18	19	.486
Cincinnati	16	18	.471
St. Louis	18	21	.462
New York	14	19	.424

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cleveland.

Results Yesterday

Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1 (a.m.)
Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 2 (p.m.)
Cleveland, 12; St. Louis, 1 (a.m.)
Cleveland, 9; St. Louis, 6 (p.m.)
New York, 11; Washington, 4 (p.m.)
New York, 4; Washington, 1 (p.m.)
Detroit, 4; Chicago, 3 (a.m.)
Chicago, 3; Detroit, 1 (p.m.)

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	26	14	.650
Detroit	25	16	.610
New York	19	15	.559
Boston	17	15	.531
Cleveland	17	19	.472
Washington	15	19	.441
St. Louis	15	23	.395
Philadelphia	13	26	.333

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Newark at Broklyn.
Baltimore at Buffalo.

Results Yesterday

Buffalo, 2; Baltimore, 0 (a.m.)
Baltimore, 5; Buffalo, 3 (p.m.)
Newark, 5; Brooklyn, 3 (p.m.)
Brooklyn, 5; Newark, 3 (p.m.)
St. Louis, 3; Pittsburgh, 2 (a.m.)
St. Louis, 0; Pittsburgh, 0 (p.m.)
Kansas City, 3; Chicago, 3 (a.m.)
Chicago, 2; Kansas City, 1 (p.m.)

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	23	16	.590
Pittsburgh	23	16	.590
Kansas City	21	17	.553
Newark	20	17	.541
Brooklyn	18	18	.500
St. Louis	17	17	.500
Baltimore	15	22	.405
Buffalo	12	26	.316

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Syracuse at Scranton.
Albany at Elmira.
Utica at Wilkesbarre.
Troy at Binghamton.

Results Yesterday

Syracuse, 7; Utica, 6 (a.m.)
Utica, 4; Syracuse, 2 (p.m.)
Albany, 7; Troy, 3 (a.m.)
Albany, 5; Troy, 4 (p.m).
Elmira, 4; Binghamton, 1 (a.m.)
Elmira, 9; Binghamton, 5 (p.m.)
Sranton, 4; Wilkesbarre, 3 (a.m.)
Wilkesbarre, 8; Scraton, 3 (p.m.)

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Troy	13	8	.619
Utica	12	9	.571
Elmira	13	10	.565
Binghamton	11	10	.524
Scranton	9	10	.474
Albany	9	11	.450
Wilkesbarre	9	13	.409
Syracuse	8	13	.381

ROAD BIDS TO BE OPENED IN ALBANY

Edwin Duffey, State Commissioner of Highways, will open bids at Albany on June 4th, 1915, for the building of two highways in Oswego county. These are the Pulaski-Williamstown, Part 3, 7.75 miles and the Pulaski-Williamstown, part 1, 5.12 miles.

WATER GLASS
EGG PRESERVER
By the Quart or Gallon
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

SPORTING COMMENT

The local high school lads have finally crossed that terrible desert of Six Defeats—or was it Five? It was too many, no matter which. The omnipresent errors were in evidence again Saturday, but with Barnes pitching a two-hit game a team would have to play very poorly to boot the game away.

* * *

Harold O'Brien, manager of the school ball club was not in the lineup Saturday. While his comrades were toiling 'neath the hot summer sun Harold was masticating light refreshments at a pink tea in Morristown, N. J. Yesterday he viewed some near baseball at New Haven and hisp resence in the local camp is expected momentarily.

Really, Clarice, this travel becomes so monotonous!

* * *

Many Fultonians expect to go up to Syracuse Thursday afternoon when the Elks will hold a Field Day featuring the Detroit Tigers and the Pittsburgh Pirates in an exhibition game. "Ty" Cobb and all the rest of the stars are advertised to appear. The game will be played in the Stadium.

* * *

Yale, 22; Cornell, 5. The result of good coaching, by paid coaches, strict training and plenty of spirit. It was the worst and mosth umilliating defeat that Cornell has sustained in years.

* * *

Eddie Beasaw failed to show his usual class at the Arena Saturday night, but Ward claims his lack of speed was due to his long lay-off from the ring. Meany added another laurel to his crown by taking a four-round go from Eddie Veau.

WASHINGTON CIRCLES PREDICT FLAT REJECTIONS

(Continued from Page One)

and then to deal with the situation in the future as the developments in it demand. This final statement of the position of the United States very probably may be accompanied by a rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany. The statement will have to be emphatic and spirited to satisfy American public opinion, and emphasis, it may be thought, may best be added to it by recalling Mr. Gerard, Ambassador at Berlin, and handing his passports to Count von Bernstorff.

However, such action will not dispose of the issuef or the United States. Having finally declared its positions, and, perhaps, having refused to continue diplomatic relations with Germany while she persists in her inhuman submarine warfare against merchant vessels as it is now conducted, there would still remain the necessity for action to meet such developments in the situation as resulted from the German attacks.

In taking such steps the President is not only warranted in waiting for the dictum of public opinion, but he must make sure that he has the nation at his back in taking each step. For those will be steps toward war. They will be steps to protect American ships by convoy, or to end Germany's power to continue her submarine attacks.

LAWYERS SAY NOTE IS NOT AN ANSWER

(Continued from Page One)

be taught that the American flag and American lives on the high seas "be respected, no matter what the cost."

"Germany has been waging war upon this country for some time past, sinking our merchant ships and massacreing our citizens on the high seas," said Mr. Leon. "In answer to a demand that she desist, her government sends a reply which shows a determination to continue the same acts against us. This reply indicates that the German government is convinced that no matter how many American ships are sunk, no matter how many American citizens are killed on the high seas, we will not fight;; that we will go on protesting, and also go on doing nothing to back our protest. Germany cares nothing for words; neither those she employs in fabricating pretexts for killing non-combatants, nor those employed by others in protesting against such deeds. Acts alone count with Germany. Her diplomatists continue to make the same mistakes. They thought England would not fight, notwithstanding the invasion of France, via Belgium. They thought Italy would fight on the side of those whose aim seems to be to blot out civilization from Europe. They now think that the American people love peace at any price. Events will show whether they are right."

NOW MAKING SHRAPNEL AT WATERTOWN PLANT

Watertown, June 1.—The dies to be used by the New York Engine Co. in pressing out the big brass cartridge cases for shrapnelfi and the non-arrival of which has been delaying manufacture of the cases for two weeks, are on their way here now and will arrive within a day or two. It is now expected they will be installed by Wednesday, so the plant can be put in operation Wednesday or Thursday.

It will be a matter of about ten days after the plant has started on the manufacture of cartridge cases before its capacity of 5,000 cases a day will be reached. When the maximum output is attained, there will be in the neighborhood of 1,000 men employed.

At the island plant of the New York Air Brake Company, where shrapnel cases and fuses are to be made for the cartridge cases, the installing of machinery is still going on, but a large amount of the machinery has not yet arrived, and it will be a month or six weeks more before this plant is ready to start.

Had the dies been received two weeks ago for the big 50-ton presses the engine plant would today have been in full operation.

Black's White Bread is sold by all grocers, because it is in demand by everybody. adv.

Worms Cause Many Children's Ills

Worms, by thousands, rob the child of nourishment, stunt its growth, cause Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, Irregular Appetite, Fever and sometimes Spasms. Kickapoo Worm Killer gives relief from all these. One-fourth to one of these pleasant candy lozenges, taken as directed, kill and remove the Worms, regulate your child's bowels and restore its health and vitality. Get an original 25c. box from your Druggist. Don't endanger your child's health and future when so sure and simple a remedy can be had.

TWO GREAT FEATURES AT THE QUIRK TODAY

The most striking part of today's picture is the capturing of a large Manatee or Sea Cow. This huge and almost extinct mammal is practically harmless, but owing to its huge proportions the Paramount cameramen found it impossible to get it out of the water.

The turtles are very interesting. The film shows the methods of capturing and "close-ups" of both the Green and Hawksbill turtles. The former furnishes the far-famed banquet soup of civic functions and the latter my lady with her combs.

The common fallacy regarding the sponge is shown in the last part of the film. Contrary to the prevalent notion that the sponge is much the same when taken from the water as it is when placed on the counter in our stores, the sponge is a slimy black lump which must be rotted, beaten and cleaned before it is fit for sale. Instead of the fluffy light ball we know, a heavy fleshy lump cutting like raw meat is drawn up from the bottom with the aid of divers or long grappling hook and dumped in a craul in shallow water. It is left there for days before it can be beaten out and cleaned. The resulting dried skeleton is the "sponge" we know.

The reel ends with an animated cartoon in which the caricature of the cameraman is seen to try out a new hair tonic with surprising result.

What the critics say of Essanay's great six-act production, "Graustark," which is shown at The Quirk today:

"Grautstark grips one with its dramatic interest. The theme is woven carefully about the thrilling situations, and the exceptionally clever acting of Essanay players brings out the intensity of the story."—Chicago Evening Post.

"Graustark is a magnificent production and bristles with exciting situations. Splendid acting surcharges the production throughout." — Chicago Daily News.

"All will revel in Graustark. The production of the picture is elaborate, being made with an eye to effective and artistic values."—Chicago Herald.

"In thrilling action, dramatic situations, scenic beauty and careful interpretation of the story by Essanay players, Graustark is one of the best photoplays yet produced.—Moving Picture World.

"Graustark is one of the most pretentious pictures yet produced. Careful production and clever acting mark it is unexcelled in the picture world.—Motion Picture News.

"Graustark is a photoplay with a real punch. It is full of thrilling action and its great love story grips the hearts of all."—New York Dramatic Mirror.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Toronto at Buffalo.
Montreal at Rochester.
Providence at Newark.
Jersey City at Richmond.

Results Yesterday

Rochester, 5; Montreal, 0 (a.m.)
Montreal, 11; Rochester, 3 (p.m.)
Buffalo, 7; Toronto, 1 (a.m.)
Toronto, 8; Buffalo, 0 (p.m.)
Jersey City, 2; Newark, 1 (a.m.)
Jersey City, 5; Newark, 1 (a.m.)
Richmond, 7; Providence, 3 (a.m.)
Richmond, 10; Providence, 3 (p.m.)

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	15	8	.652
Richmond	17	12	.586
Rochester	15	11	.577
Montreal	15	14	.517
Providence	14	14	.500
Toronto	12	17	.414
Jersey City	11	17	.393
Newark	10	16	.385

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Morning Games

At Columbus, First Game:	R.	H.	E.
Louisville	3	11	4
Coumbus	10	10	1
At Minneapolis—	R.	H.	E.
St. Paul	2	4	4
Minneapolis	5	8	1

Afternoon Games

At Indianapolis, 1st game:	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	1	6	0
Indianapolis	2	7	2
Second Game—	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	3	6	1
Indianapolis	4	7	1
At Kansas City, 1st game:	R.	H.	E.
Milwaukee	2	7	2
Kansas City	3	7	1
Second Game—	R.	H.	E.
Milwaukee	4	9	2
Kansas City	0	5	1
At Columbus, 2d game:	R.	H.	E.
Louisville	1	6	3
Columbus	3	5	0
At St. Paul—	R.	H.	E.
Minneapolis	3	10	1
St. Paul	6	9	2

ROWANS BOW TO RED MEN

Local Warriors Win Hard Fought Game. Both Pitchers Hit Hard

For the first time in many years, the Red Men of this city took the big end of the score in a baseball game with the Rowan Stars of Oswego, when the Fulton team won yesterday 7-6. The game was close and fast throughout, as the final tally shows and was featured by some classy playing by both teams.

The day was an ideal baseball day, the grst real base ball weather of the season and the game drew an extraordinary crowd. Feeley mounted the firing line for Oswego while Johnnie Painterr handled the globule for Fulton. Johnnie evidently remembered the trimming he received from the Rowans a week ago when the Red Men lost in the thirteenth inning after a hard battle. At that time John had the best alibi in the world—lack of condition, and nop reparation. Yesterday he was no enigma to the visitors but he managed to split the hits up except in the sixth and eighth innings when the Rowans hit him hard and consecutively. Feeley was also touched up very freely but the hits did not come in bunches except in the fifth, when Fulton garnered four runs on four hits and a pass.

Painter also distinguished himself by leading his team at the bat with three singles. McCullum played a good game at short, accepting five chances without an error and connecting twice with the pill for a safe hit. Dingel also managed to get two bingles.

For Oswego, O'Neil and Foster comprised the heavy artillery, each getting three hits. W. Cotta was good for two singles and Steinholtz got two. Heisler's work on first was a feature.

The score:

Fulton

	R	A	E
Brown, cf.	1	1	0
H. Ingamells, 2b.	1	0	1
McCullum, ss.	1	2	0
W. Ingamells, lf.	2	1	1
Dingle, 3b.	1	2	3
Paige, 1b.	0	0	0
E. Brown, rf.	0	1	0
Fayette, c.	0	1	0
Painter, p.	1	3	0
	7	11	5

Oswego

	R	H	E
O'Neil, ss.	1	3	0
Higgins, 3b.	1	1	1
W. Cotta, of.	0	2	0
Heisler, 1b.	0	0	0
Cavalier, 2b.	1	1	0
Steinholtz, rf.	2	2	0
J. Cotta, lf.	0	0	0
Foster, c.	1	3	0
Feeley, p.	0	1	1
	6	13	2

Score by innings:

Fulton ....1 0 0 2 4 0 0 0 x—7
Owego ....0 1 0 1 0 1 0 3 0—6

Umpire—Roy.

FRESH VEGETABLES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

LEGAL NOTICES

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF OSWEGO.—Edna I. Sharp, Plaintiff, against Lewlla Newton, J. Clifton Larkin, Bridget Gibbons, Henderson & Thompson Company, Defendants.

Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the Court House, in the City of Syracuse, New York, on the 22d day of May, 1915, and duly entered in the Oswego County Clerk's Office, on the 24th day of May, 1915, I, the undersigned, the referee, duly appointed in and by said judgment for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 10th day of July, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the City Hall, No. 67 East First Street, South, in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, New York, the real estate directel by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the City of Fulton, New York, known and describel as three rods off from the East end of Lot No. 1 of Block No. 512 of the original Village of Fulton.

Dated May 24, 1915.

H. L. GILMAN, Referee.

FRED'K G. SPENCER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
28½ East First Street,
Fulton, N. Y.
5-24-5t

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
"A Herald of Progress"
Volume 1, No. 140 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1915 | Price One Cent

President Will Insist That American Lives Be Protected and Laws of Humanity Kept.

VON BERNSDORF MADE PROPOSALS TO WILSON TODAY

Sought to Get President's Views Upon Future Conduct of Submarine Warfare

Washington, June 2.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassalor, called on President Wilson today. The Ambassador requested the intervick which was his first visit to the White House since he returned from Germany after the European war began.

In well-informed quarters the belief is expressed that while the Ambassador's visit might not affect the forthcoming note, the statements which the President might make informally to the Ambassador would be transmitted to the German Government and be taken into consideration when the American communication is received in Berlin.

Mr. Wilson sought to impress upon the Ambassador the earnest intention and unwavering determination of the United States to obtain an accounting for past violations of its rights by the German navy and a guarantee against their repetition.

In some diplomatic quarters close to the German Embassy it was said today that the Ambassador sought to obtain from President Wilson his views on how Germany could conduct her submarine warfare without interfering with neutrals, and suggesting the separation of passenger and contraband traffic, or the giving of assurances that the British Government would not arm its merchantmen carrying passengers.

None of these reported proposals, officials who were conversant with the position of the Government indicated, would be considered until a definite acquiescence by Germany in thhe fundamental principles of international law was obtained.

President Wilson's next move in the German-American crisis has been determined. It will take the form of pointed inquiries to the German Government.

Germany will be asked whether she itnends to comply with the well-fixed requirements of international law that visitation and search shall be exercised before an unarmed merchant vessel is sent to the bottom.

She will be asked, also, what steps she will take to protect American citizens and other noncombatants on merchant ships which offer no resistance when hailed by German submarines or other vessels of war.

All other phases of the differences between Germany and the United States, which came to a head in the sinking of the Lusitania, will be put aside for the time being. They may be mentioned, but not as matters for present discussion.

The technical points raised by Germany in her response to the American representations will be overlooked in the note which this Government will transmit. These can be discussed later, if Germany's course is such as to permit a continuance of friendly relations between the two countries.

WEATHER FORECAST

Rain tonight and Thursday; cooler Thursday.

GERMANS ADVANCE IN EAST, CAPTURING THREE BIG FORTS

Recover Le Pretre Trenches and Part of One Ring of Peremysl Defences

Berlin (via London), June 2.—The War Office announces highly important gains in the east. Three of the outer forts that protect Peremysl have been stormed and captured, thus weakening to a great extent the defences of the city, and 1,400 prisoners have been made. These forts are about 16 miles from the center of the city.

Furthermore, the bombardment of Stryj has begun. The fighting here has been extremely severe but, despite a strong resistance, the Austro-German forces already have broken through the Russian line northwest of the town. In this fighting nearly 10,000 prisoners have been made, and a considerable amount of booty has been captured.

The Russians themselves have attempted an attack on the German positions east of Jaroslav but have been stopped short by the German guns, which caught the advancing troops in massed formation and killed them in great numbers.

From today's announcement it would appear that the Russian armies in Galicia have now been definitely driven back to a front that extends from Jaroslav on the San in a southeasterly direction through Peremysl to Stryj. Should the fortifications, permanent or improvised, at these three places be forced, the Russians would have practically no strongholds, excepting Lemberg, on which to attach their grip of Galicia.

Unconfirmed reports even say that Stryj already has falen before the Austrian bombardment and has been occupied by the allied Teuton troops. Another unofficial report says that Radom in Poland has been evacuated by the Russians. This town lies south of Warsaw.

The French yesterday attempted to break through further north. An attack on a front of two and one-half kilometers (about one and one-half miles), directed against our positions between the Souchez-Bethune road and the brook at Carency broke down under our fire with heavy losses to the enemy. The only point at which hand to hand fighting developed was west of Souchez.

In the Forest of Le Pretre we succeeded in recapturing the greater part of our lost trenches. Here the enemy suffered considerable losses.

A munitions depot of the enemy, situated at a point north of Sainte Menehould and northeast of Verdun, was blown up.

As a reprisal for the bombardment of the open town of Ludwigshafen we threw numerous bombs last night on wharves and docks of London.

Enemy airmen last night bombarded Ostend, damaging some houses without causing any other injury.

In the eastern theatre of war near Amboten, thirty-one miles aest of Libau (Courland), German cavalry defeated the Russian 4th Regiment of dragoons. Near Shavil hostile attacks were unsuccessful.

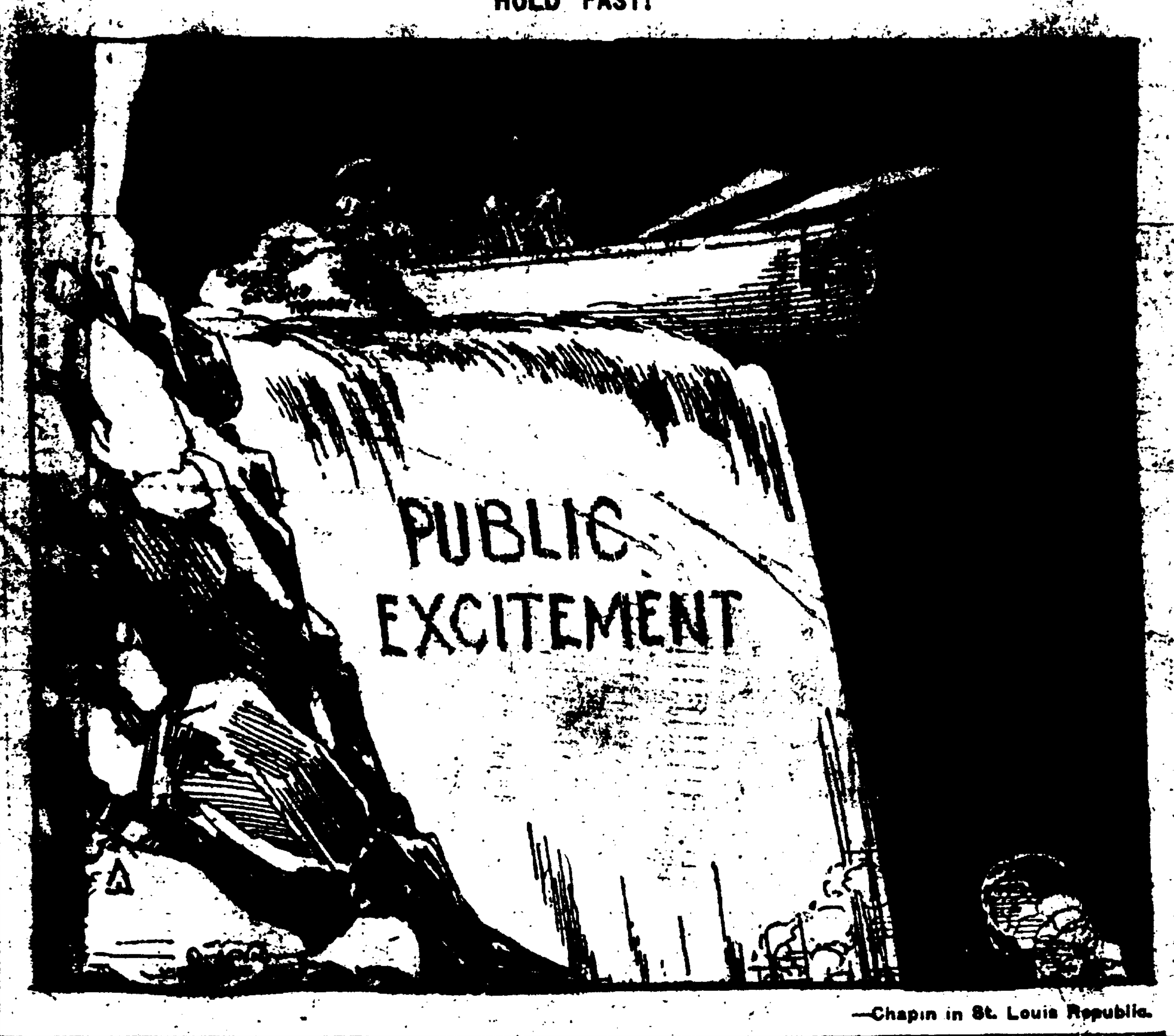
Our booty in the month of May north of the Niemen river amounts to 24,700 prisoners, seventeen cannon, forty-seven machine guns and one aeroplane.

In the southeastern theater of war, on the Peremysl front, forts 10A, 11A and 12, near and west of Denkowiczki, were stormed and taken by Bavarian troops. We made 1,400 prisoners, all that were left of the garrison, and captured two armored, eighteen heavy and five light guns.

East of Jaroslav the Russians by means of massed formation attempted to take our positions, but failed. Masses of dead were left lying in the battlefield before our trenches.

The Zurnin guards from east Prussia and Pomerania belonging to the army of General von Linzingen stormed the Russian front at Stryj, which is strongly fortified. Northwest of the town we succeeded in breaking through the Russian line. Up to the present we have taken fifty-three officers, 9,182 men and have captured eight cannon and fifteen machine guns.

HOLD FAST!



—Chapin in St. Louis Republic.

FRENCH HOLD TO ALL GAINS MADE IN NORTH

Paris, June 2.—After two days of heavy fighting north of Arras, in which the German losses are said to have been very high, the French remain masters of the district north of Souchez and the neighboring woods. The fighting in this region was especially fierce around a sugar factory west of Souchez, which was alternately held by the French and the Germans. It is now definitely in the hands of the French.

There has been heavy fighting also in the regions known as the "labyrinth," a series of strongly fortified trenches held by the Germans.

Very lively actions have taken place in the sector north of Arras and we have made further progress. In spite of several counter attacks the enemy has not been able to drive us from the trenches taken by us in the woods near the road from Aix-Noulette to Seuchez. We have maintained our gains also northeast of the chapel of Notre Dame de Lorette.

The violent engagements centering around the sugar factory of Souchez which continued for two days have ended to our advantage. We captured the factory. The enemy took it back during the night, but we drove him out again at dawn and we are masters of the position despite several counter attacks.

In the "labyrinth" southeast of Neuville-Saint-Vaast we are continuing to carry one by one the German works and we have made important progress in the northern part of this fortified region. We took 150 prisoners. All the ground gained is held.

On the borders of Le Pretre wood the enemy, after a violent bombardment, took from us some of the trenches conquered the day before yesterday. We hold the rest of the captured terrain.

The capture of a German field work east of Notre Dame de Lorette was reported in the afternoon communique which said:

Violent fighting took place last night in the region to the north of Arras.

To the east of the road from Aix-Noulette to Souchez we made our way into a grove, and here there developed a hand to hand fight, in which we had the advantage.

On the plateau to the east of Notre Dame de Lorette we took possession of a German work.

A very violent fight developed around the sugar mill at Souchez, in the course of which we took about sixty prisoners.

In the Vosges, near Fontenelle, north of St. Die, during the night of May 30-31, a German attack in which two companies participated was repulsed by us, with heavy losses for the enemy.

Board of Works Did Not Meet

The Board of Public Works did not meet last night nor Monday night and the Common Council meeting for last night andso failed to materilize. Mayor Fox and G. M. Fanning, attorney for the city, are in Troy at the Mayors' Conference, which may account for the fact that the council did not meet, but several taxpayers who have registerd complaints with the Board of Public Works are beginning to wonder if the Board is a reality or a fleeting vision. The bridge in North 1st st. which was condemned by Superintendent Rumsey has not yet been the occasion for any action on the part of the Board and the paving of 1st st. has been ordered but no signs of the work have appeared yet, although the street is getting worse every day.

Green in Fine Trim for Thursday Night

"Kid" Green, a slashing little 110-pounder, one of John Ward's crew of pugilists, will meet "Shadow" Martin of Homer, in one of the main bouts at the Syracuse Arena Thursday night The big boxing show will be pulled off in connection with the Elks' field day Thursday, which is expected to draw Elks from all sections of the state.

Green is one clever little boy, if Ward's dope is correct, and is due to bring home the bacon in this fight. Martin is an experienced fighter of the hard hitting boring type and he will out-weigh Green by some few pounds. "Kid" is confident that he will pin the crepe on Martin by the K.O. route.

COUNTY LEAGUE MEETS FRIDAY

Four Teams Will Be Represented, League Will Start June 12

The Double-O league, comprising teams from this city, Baldwinsville, Phoenix and Oswego will be formally launched at a meeting which will be held in this city Friday night, probably at City Hall, if arrangements can be made. At that time two delegates from each town will be on hand and the schedule will be decided upon as well as all the other details.

Tom McCullom, one of the two men who will represent this city, was in Phoenix Sunday afternoon conferring with the manager of the team there ,and the Phoenix team, as a result of the conference, tendered its entry this morning. Baldwinsville was one of the first to announce its intention of joining the league, and Oswego will be represented by the strong Rowan Stars. Manager Cody of the Rowans stated last week that he was ready to join at any time.

The representation at the meeting will be limited to two members of each club and one other other from each town so that the league commission will consist of twelve men.

Applications for league umpires will be received at the meeting Friday night or will be given full consideration if addressed to this office. The league plans to engage four responsible men, two to officiate at every league game. The umpires will be paid, but the teams are to be run on a strictly amateur basis as far as the engaging of players is concerned although the players will share in the profits.

If everything goes smoothly at the meeting Friday night, the league should make its initial bow a week later, on Saturday, June 12. The schedule will cover almost three months so that the season should close on or about Labor day.

There is a great deal of interest manifest here in the new organization and it is a safe bet that Fulton will ber epresented by a fast team, and the people of the city will show their appreciation of this fact by turning out and supporting the team in good style.

IMPORTANT DIVISION MEETING HELD TONIGHT

The Division of Membership and Entertainment of the Chamber of Commerce will meet tonight at the headquarters at 7.30 o'clock. Several subjects of general interest will be discussed and the committee will take up the matter of a Chautauqua this year. A full attendance of members is earnestly desired. This will be one of the first meetings of the entire division.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y.; by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

C. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
D. S. [illegible], Secretary and Assistant Editor
[illegible] [illegible]HAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Wednesday, June 2, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

Accomplished Its Purpose

Partisan critics who seek to impugn the efficiency of the American navy because the attacking fleet won against the defending fleet in the maneuvers off the Atlantic coast, are having hard sledding.

The defensive force was beaten because the submarines which were depended on to baffle the assailing division at the decisive moment, were unable to put to sea on account of rough weather, and so uncovered the strip of seaboard on which the hypothetical landing of a hostile army was effected.

The lesson is that we need more submarines of a type equal to difficult ocean conditions and to find out wherein we are strong and wherein we are deficient, was precisely the object of the naval war-game.

So the game has fulfilled its purpose and in having strong points and points amenabel to improvements our navy is no different from any other navy on the globe.

President Wilson has, both in official communiication to Congress and in unofficial utterances, emphatically asserted the necessity of a powerful navy. Secretary Daniels has never claimed that the navy was perfection, but has declared and demonstrated, that it is a good navy and he has rightly insisted that it be given the credit for being as good a navy as it is.—Buffalo Times.

Dr. Washington's Advice

Dr. Booker T. Washington, the head of the Tuskegee institute in Alabama, gave an address in New York the other day before his fellow negroes, in which he set forth a line of action for them as follows:

"Settle down and get identified with some one place. Then build up there reputations for sobriety and industry. If you can't find the right place in the city, then go to a small town nearby, or get back to the soil. At any rate, settle down and get hold of some property and start a bank account. You will soon find that your savings are growing and that you are growing faster and bigger than the bank account."

This advice is equally as good for white as for black. In fact, it is applicable to all peoples. The Christian Science Monitor of Boston, in searching through its exchanges, has found a newspaper article that tells how the advice of Dr. Washington has worked out when put into actual practice. The clipping tells of Hannibal eBatty, a veteran negro of Yorkville, S. C., to whom were accorded remarkable tributes from the community in which he had earned a reputation for faithfulness and loyalty. Every class in town paid respect to him. "Humble though he was," says the Constitution, "his life preached a lesson of character building to his race, a lesson of true worth which is recognized and honored everywhere. It is one that the thoughtful, earnest educators of the negro race are trying to impress on their people—honest service for the good of themselves and the communities in which they live."

Hannibal Beatty had earned a place in the community of Yorkville; he could not be deprived of it because of the color of his skin; it was recognized as his rightful place by white and blacks alike. He had settled down. He had gone to work on the building of a reputation for sobriety and honesty. He won the confidence and respect of his neighbors. Business and professional men, prominent citizens of all callings, took pleasure in testifying to his worth.

Dr. Washington has done much for the colored race and his usefulness is far from ended. He is at his best when he is giving practical advice to the negroes, and the soundness of that advice is apparent in thousands of southern communities, where his influence is felt.—Watertown Standard.

100%
Efficiency
The Result of Using
Miscellaneous
Want Column
in
The Evening
Times

PRICES:

1 Word 1 Time 1c
1 Word 3 Times 2c
1 Word 6 Times 3c

Minimum Charge
10 Cents

COMMENDATION VS. CENSURE

Nickledom, the home of the movie fan, has in the last few weeks in this city, been running the gauntlet. First the agitation regarding the lawfulness and the harmfulness of Sunday pictures and then the question of the kind of pictures has been shaking the movie tree.

However, after all that is said of the kind of movies, the time and place of exhibit, the one fact remains that the movies' place cannot be ignored as a factor of good in the main toward any community.

Nickledom's grasp on the public is a fact to be reckoned with. It has become the nightly amusement ground for the masses and its influence is indeed widespread. So vast a field of knowlege, of art, of science, of natural history, is embraced by motography that it has become today almost a liberal education in itself. In five years' time the movie place has in truth become both an academy and a clubhouse for the working man. The saloon has lost its hypocritical and pious cloak as the workingman's club. The movies now beckon the saloon's former patron with arguments too strong to be withstood.

Local picture houses have not been sufficiently aided in their desire to give high class pictures. All too many times reproductions from the highest grade of playlife have found an audience of most discouraging proportion.

A live, active interest in the masterpieces shown in local theatres will stimulate the managers to plan for better films. Every individual can help to raise the standard of pictures locally by commending personally the manager who plans for something worth while.

It is to be remembered that to a selling agency commendation is the liveliest incentive to carry a definite brand of goods.

THE WRONG BUSINESS

Most of us have a faint recollection of the fellow who made a success minding his own business, and others of us can recall the man who would come to the office with a cigar in his mouth, and sit down and put his feet on the desk, and smoke, and leave his leisure-loving impression with the rest of the individuals in the organization. And he went the way of ancient Rome. Then there was another fellow in our county who would constantly talk about bad business, and gossip about his competitors until he really believed his own lies. And finally he woke up in the other business world.

Success comes to any man who deserves it. If you are not having success, find fault with yourself, and not with business. It is barely possible that you are in the wrong business, but this is not the fault of the business, nor does it compel me to take back what I have just said.—Silent Partner.

Governor Whitman's Record

Governor Whitman's record of achievement at Albany is not to be blurred by the attacks of his enemies. The Governor has proved himself in the few months he has been in office, a courageous public servant, a high-minded official and an executive of dignity and courtesy. He has rescued the State credit from the degradation into which it had been dragged in previous administrations; purified and energized a corrupt and inefficient public service; consolidated duplicating bureaus and abolished unnecessary ones; breathed the soul of effectiveness into civil service administration by appointing as the chief administrator the most conspicious reformer in the State, and laid the plan wide and deep for the creation of an ideal administration of government in this commonwealth.

Mr. Whitman has done all this without consciously or wantonly offending even his bitterest opponents, and the pride of achievement is not dulled by the sense of courtesy forgotten or the ethios of politics ignored.—Brooklyn Times.

Used Ford touring car for sale. Van Wagenen, Inc. adv.

Steer this way for the Insurance that spells peace of mind—our Automobile Accident and Liability Insurance.

The accident that generally occurs is the unavoidable one—but that does not stop the "hold up" suit that costs money to defend against—BUT our insurance protects you against property and personal damages and the company fights the case.

See us today for rates.

DAVID & MASON AGENCY
[illegible] N. FIRST STREET

17-YEAR LOCUSTS COME THIS YEAR

Sixth Brood to Appear in Eastern States---Little Damage Expected

Washington, D.C., June 2,—Brood VI of the cicada, commonly known as the seventeen-year locust, is expected to appear in May and June this year in scattered localities covering much of the northern and central States lying between the Hudson and Mississippi rivers, extending along the Appalachian elevated plateau into northern Georgia and South Carolina. This particular brood made its last appearance in this territory in 1898.

The seventeen-year locust covers in its range nearly all of the United States from the Mississippi Valley eastward. The curious feature of its regular periodic appearances and its long subterraenan life give it perhaps the greatest popular interest which attaches to any insect on this continent, and lead to many inquiries with every reappearance of any important brood. There are two races of this insect: (1) the seventeen-year race, which occurs in 17 different broods over the northern and central United States, and (2) the thirteen-year race, which occurs in different broods throughout the southern states from Texas eastward. When any of these broods are characterized by great swarms they naturally cause fears for the safety of trees. The actual damage, however, is slight and is accomplished by the female cicada when she cuts the bark of the tree in the deposition of her eggs.

A careful canvass of the whole cicada area was made by the Bureau of Entomology with the assistance of the State entomologists in 1898. These reports, if they may be relied upon, extend the range of the periodical cicada in Wisconsin and Michigan much farther north than any of the old records. The localities assigned to this brood in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and in eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, are, in the main, in counties in the elevated mountainous district, and the correctness of the reference to this brood is established by earlier records as well as indicated by the elevation.

The only counties of this state to be visited by the brood are: Greene, New York, Richmond, Schenectady, Westchester.

Partial Remedies

Ordinary repellant substances, such as kerosene emulsion or carboric-acid solutions, seem to have very little effect in preventing the oviposition of these insects. Some recent experience, however, indicates that trees thoroughly sprayed with Bordeaux mixture or a lime wash are apt to be avoided by the cicada, especially if there are other trees or woods in the neighborhood on which they can oviposit. The most reliable means of protecting nurseries and young orchards is by collecting the insects in bags or umbrellas from the trees in early morning or late evening, when they are somewhat torpid. Such collections should be undertaken at the first appearance of the cicada and repeated each day.

Vigorous young trees often recover in three or four years from the effects of a loss of, or injury to, a considerable percentage of their branches. However, it is difficult to overcome the unsymmetrical appearance which will commonly result from the indiscriminate pruning often necessary as a result of the female insects' work.

The worst affected branches should be removed. The less injured limbs may be coated on the wounded parts with grafting wax or moderately hard soap. These protective coverings should be renewed at least once a year, preferably in the spring, until the wounds are entirely healed over. It may be expedient, in the case of a badly wounded recently budded or grafted tree, to cut it back nearly to the bud or graft, so that an entirely new top may be made.

In the case of older trees, the main object of treatment is to secure the rapid healing of the wounds and prevent their being used as points of secondary infection by other insects. The worst injured limbs in such trees should also be cut out, so that all the vigor of the plant may be directed to the remaining wood. The healing process may be accelerated by thorough cultivation and the use of fertilizers on the land about the trees attacked.

A small brood of the thirteen-year race of the periodical cicada was reported in May, 1902, by Mr. George H. Kent of Suffolk, Franklin county, Miss. This brood is again reported by Mr. Kent as having reappeared this year. This isolated record is the only one we have of the thirteen-year brood of this year.

GIRL SPANKS HER YOUNG ASSAILANT

Phila., June 2,—Don't waste your hat pins on a highwayman, particularly if the Dick Turpin who attacks you is of youthful mien. Spank him, instead. Miss Lydia Lyster, a Lansdowne lassie, has tried the new method and found it effective.

The lady with the alliterative name was walking along yesterday as peaceably as one could walk, when she was seized from the rear in a crunching hug. Being a person of feminine persuasion her first thought of self-protection was by way of hat pins, but one look at her assailant made her decide on more primitive methods. She turned him over her knee and administered a well-known, old-fashioned remedy.

"I was astonished of course," she explained to Magistrate Malin, at Lansdowne, when the matter was brought before him, "when a tall person came up behind me and grabbed me around the waist. I dropped several bundles and quickly drew my hat pins intending to use them on him. Then I saw that he was only a man-sized boy and so I put him over my knee and spanked him.

The man-sized boy, who is Frank McNeal, blushed and grinned sheepishly and did not deny that he was the highwayman who had been given the humiliating treatment. He was bought to the hearing by his father, who lives on Cantrell street, near 16th. Miss Lyster had such faith in thec urative properties of her own methods that she refused to prosecute. The boy, who is but 15 years old, said he did not know why he attacked her, but promised to be good in the future.

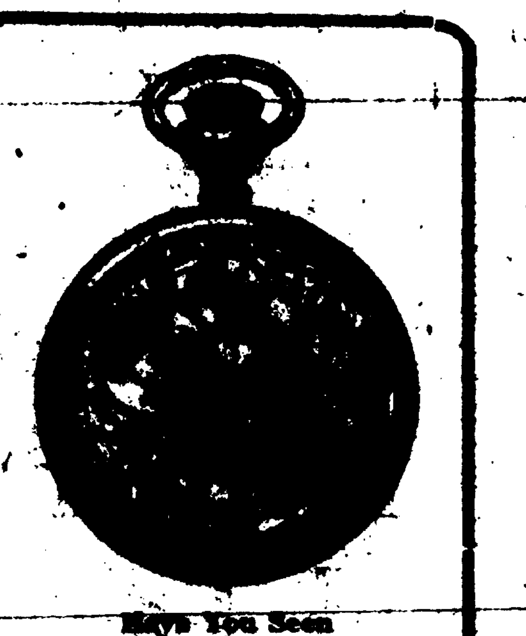
MAN CHASES WIFE; CAUGHT ON ROOF

Phila., June 2.—All the elements of a movie melodrama entered into the troubles of John MsGonigle, and the climax came when he was captured early today on the roof of his home, at 127 Wilt street, by Policeman Shotroff.

The excitment began when he quarreled at meal time. When his wife asked for peace he grabbed a butcher knife and chased her through the house. When other household ammunition gave out he threw a Bible at her.

Her screams attracted the cop and McGonigle beat a retreat for the roof. There was a chase in which hurdling over alleys and chimneys was the principal feature. The man finally was caught as he was about to slide down a water spout. He was held in $400 bail by Magistrate Glenn.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA



Have You Seen
THE LATEST STYLES
of
SOLID SILVERWARE
G. B. FARLEY
21 First Street
Can show you a full line. Just the kind for
WEDDING GIFTS

Thirty-Six for 25 Cents

Dr. King's New Life Pills are now supplied in well-corked glass bottles, containing 36 sugar coated white pills, for 25c. One pill with a glass of water before retiring is an average dose. Easy and pleasant to take. Effective and positive in results. Cheap and economical to use. Get a bottle today, take a dose tonight—your Constipation will be relieved in the morning. 36 for 25c., at all Druggists.

Used International Truck, $175.00, for quick sale. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

Up-to-Date Tailoring
in all its branches. Let me convince you by giving me a trial. The slogan
"TRADE AT HOME"
is good, but why not practice what you preach?
M. J. FELDMAN
Merchant Tailor
Over Whitaker and Bogardus
2d and Cayuga

We Want Your
ELECTRICAL WORK
ALL SORTS OF SUPPLIES AND WORK WILL BE DONE IN A WORKMAN-LIKE MANNER.
D. B. KANE
Phone 1598 118 Oneida St.

Your Shoes
Do They Need
Repairing?
This is the best and quickest shop.
Wilson & Dwyer
207 Cayuga St.

Long Island and
New England
furnish a happy summertime
—a salt water vacation.

Come to the beaches and *play*. The *change*, the surf, the ocean breeze will do you good and recreate you for the work-a-days to come.

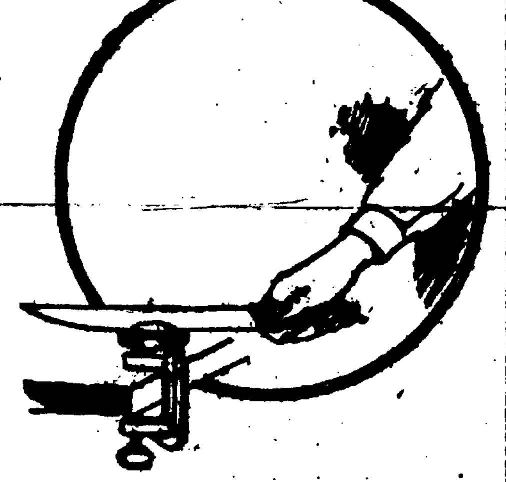
Through cars to New York and Boston, the gateways to Long Island and New England resorts.

Low Summer
Excursion Fares

For information about tickets, time of trains and low excursion fares, and frequent 15-day excursions to Boston at one way fare plus $3 for round trip, consult local ticket agents.

HELPS FOR THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE

Simple Device For Sharpening Kitchen Knives.



If you have the necessary "know how" it is a very simple matter to sharpen a knife by grinding. It all rests in the manner of holding the edge of the knife on the surface of the sharpener. But now we are aided by a new device which has been recently patented, consisting of a wheel of abrasive material and a guide mounted on a metal carrier, by means of which the device may be secured to a table or other convenient place for use. When the carver is placed in the space between the wheel and guide the knife is held just at the right angle with respect to the wheel, so the most effective edge is put on it, and the knife is then reversed and the other side treated in a similar manner. A half dozen passes on each side of the knife put it in good condition. It is impossible to go wrong in the matter of putting an edge on a knife with the aid of this device.

Lobster Chowder.

Lay in the bottom of the chowder saucepan on the rack three medium slices of pickled pork, then a one inch slice of fresh cod, then a layer of sliced potato and a grated onion, pepper, salt and little lumps of butter, a layer of pilot crackers, then one of cold boiled lobster cut into small pieces, another of pilot crackers, then a layer of the cod, and proceed in this way, making the lobster the last layer, with plenty of butter and a dusting of pepper and salt over the top. Pour over a pint of milk, adding just enough water to cover all, and boil for forty minutes slowly, but steadily. Just before serving add a half pint of hot cream. Have ready a tablespoonful of chopped parsley and a finely chopped red pepper. Sprinkle a teaspoonful over each portion as it is served.—New York Times.

Kitchen Wisdom.

To clean white leather bags and belts use oxide of zinc.

To give silk that is being washed the sheen of new silk add just a little methylated spirit to the rinsing water.

The short ends of candles melted and mixed with equal parts of turpentine make a fine polish for hardwood floors.

When pressing the pleated tunics that are so much in vogue dampen with water in which a small piece of gum arabic has been dissolved and then iron in the usual way.

Add a few crumbs of bread to scrambled eggs. This will improve the dish and make the eggs go further.

A cupful of vinegar added to the water in which colored clothes are washed will often prevent the color from running.

Escaloped Potatoes.

Pare and slice a dozen medium sized white potatoes, fill pudding dish with alternate layers of potatoes and finely rolled toasted breadcrumbs. Season each layer as it is inserted with raw sliced onion, salt, pepper (with mace and sage if liked) and butter size of an egg for each layer. Cover the whole with thin sweet cream or very rich milk. If cheese is liked sprinkle the top with cheese crumbs, and cheese may be added to each layer. Bake in slow oven in dripping pan, removing lid to allow the top to brown well toward the end of the baking.

Chicken, Italian Style.

Cold roast or boiled chicken is the foundation for this dish. Cut the meat into dice and to every pint allow one tablespoonful of butter, one of flour, a little onion juice, three hard boiled eggs, half a cupful of cream and a cupful of rich stock, with seasoning of salt and pepper to taste. Melt the butter in the frying pan, blend the flour, then unite with the cream and stock and season. Let the chicken dice become thoroughly heated in the sauce. Dress on a dish with the grated yokes sprinkled over and the whites cut into ornamental sections for garnish.

Carrots and Peas.

Cut carrots into dice and boil in salted water. Mix with an equal quantity of cooked green peas. Sprinkle with two tablespoonfuls of flour, salt, pepper and half a teaspoonful of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Add a cupful of water in which the carrots were cooked, and simmer until thick. Sprinkle with chopped parsley and serve hot.

Fried Carrots.

Clean and boil carrots until tender. Cut into lengthwise slices. Roll in beaten egg and breadcrumbs and fry in deep fat until a golden brown. Drain and serve hot.

GOSSIP AND ADVICE.

Scrap Books Excellent Way of Conserving Much Valuable Information.

Many times you have seen in a magazine or newspaper an article or suggestion that you determined to save—and then either lost the magazine or clipping or threw it away during some cleaning up period. Why not reform?

One woman of methodical habits keeps a series of scrap books for just such articles and finds this a very neat and effective way of preserving ideas for future use.

One book is marked "Garden." In this book she has pasted every illustration or item of information on the subject that has intrested her. There are pictures of trellises, arbors, pergolas, water gardens, benches or bordered paths, which she hopes to be able some time to add to her own garden; suggestions about flower or vegetable culture; advertisements she wishes to keep for reference; garden plans from various garden magazines, etc.

The other half of this book is devoted to notes on her own garden—dates on which she has planted, her success with various plants and seeds, the garden expense account, and any point that she may wish to recall at any time.

Another book is marked "House." In this she keeps articles and suggestions on household decoration. Samples of chintzes, denims and upholstery materials; illustrations of fireplaces, window seats, cupboards, stair railings, etc., that have appealed to her. Here, too, are written down the dimensions of each room, the number of windows and amount of material needed for curtains, the dates on which the last papers, rugs and curtains were bought, and the price of these. This system saves much time and trouble when a room is to be redecorated, for all the necessary information is at hand.

A large part of the book is devoted to the kitchen. In these pages are all the suggestions that have interested her. There is a list of various brands of tinned goods, cereals and other foodstuffs. This is labeled "Pure Food Products," and only tasted and approved brands are listed.

In the kitchen pages also are pasted notes on or advertisements of improved utensils and labor saving devices—washing machines, mayonnaise mixers, butter churns, silver cleaning pans, in fact, any approved labor saving device that she may wish to purchase.

In this way every item of household information that has interested her is preserved in accessible form with very little trouble. Recipes are not put in the scrap book, as they occupy little space and are more conveniently kept in a card index box on a shelf.

Zinc Ointment For Red Nose.

A red nose is often constitutional, or the sign of indigestion, but more often than not it is caused by a too thin skin. When the latter is the cause zinc ointment is a splendid remedy. You should apply it to the nose every night. You will find it does wonders in hardening the skin, and in this way the tendency to redness will gradually disappear.

Neuralgia Pains Stopped

You don't need to suffer those agonizing nerve pains in the face, head, arm, shoulders, chest and back. Just apply a few drops of soothing Sloan's Liniment; lie quietly a few minutes. You will get such relief and comfort! Life and the world will look brighter. Get a bottle today. 3 ounces for 25c., at all Druggists. Penetrates without rubbing.

Gown Faintly Reminiscent of the Spanish Dancing Girl

Designed by Maison Maurice, New York.

In the making of fashions we have found it necessary to call upon almost every country of the world.

In the gown shown here Spain has furnished us with the motif. The tiny bolero is reminiscent of the Spanish dancing girl, and you might fancy that Carmen had come out of the opera to pose for it.

The gown is developed of black sequins and jet, made over accordian plaited chiffon and a slip of black satin. To give the color note which every gown should possess two scarlet geraniums are used—one at the hem of the tunic, and the other is posed at the back of the bodice. It is only moderately decollete, and the sleeves are wisps of chiffon, daintily showing the bare arm of the wearer.

⁂

Many skirts, especially those of chiffon or silk, are bound with bias bands, usually self material, with the exception of marquisette, chiffon, tulle and lace, which are bound with silk.

Box plaits are held in place by narrow folds of silk.

Scalloped edged skirts, and there are many, are bound with narrow folds of the same material.

Full, double plaited ruffles have their edges pinked and add a quaint old fashioned air to taffeta and tulle gowns.

⁂

For a woman who always chooses a black parasol there is a model called "chapeau," for the reason that it resembles a sombrero. It is fashioned of black taffeta, but around the outer edge is a band of black velvet about three inches in width. The ribs turn up in a manner that gives the whole thing a very unique effect.

A very smart afternoon gown has a practical note that should appeal to women who have several remnants on hand which can be combined to form a comfortable gown for warm days. The skirt is of striped crepe de chine. The bodice is in coat effect and made of taffeta. It flares open in front and falls down the back in two long tabs. Long chiffon sleeves finished with deep cuffs of taffeta lend a transparent note.

Coin dots appear on many of the new sunshades, and, of course, to be conspicuous, they are always of a very different color from the parasol. Red parasols with black or with white dots are very prominent. A shade of such color proves useful when a costume needs one bright spot to make it snappy.

ANNA MAY.

THE CANOE GIRL.

A Costume to Wear When One Is Bathing or Paddling.

A USEFUL GARMENT.

Blue serge, that ever useful material, was used in the building of the pretty garment shown in this illustration. For bathing it will be ideal, and for paddling in the treacherous canoe no garment could be better. The frock is cut blouse and skirt, but the two garments are attached at the waist line.

WAR CAUSES PROXY WEDDING

French Lawyer at Front, Friend Takes Weeping Bride to Altar.

The first marriage by proxy ever permitted in Paris has just been celebrated in the city hall, in the Latin quarter. Alfred Lorin, the bridegroom, a Paris attorney who is now a soldier in the Seventy-first infantry at the front, was represented by his friend, Firmin Souq. The bride was Mlle. Marie Martigny.

The ceremony was performed in strict privacy, and the bride wept as she made the responses.

SUMMER SLIP COVERS.

Making Them at Home Saves Much Financial Outlay.

This is an excellent time to get the summer slip covers made, for dressmaking will probably be at its height just at the time they will be needed. Making slip covers at home is a most economical procedure, for well made slip covers are usually rather high priced when ordered from a good upholsterer. No special skill is required for the making of such covers, but a great deal of patience and care will be essential. No sketchy fitting or sewing may be tolerated and the finished effect must be distinctly tailored. Choosing slip covers is like choosing rugs or pictures—one makes selection for a lifetime, so good material of substantial weave and attractive color should be sought, and it will be wise to purchase several yards more than the estimated need, so that new chairs added to one's collection later may be covered.

Linen in tan or striped green and tan is delightfully cool for summer slip covers and all edges should be bound with green cotton braid which comes for the purpose. Plain tan linen is liked best by some housekeepers. In some rooms cretonne slip covers will be charming. English drawing rooms are almost invariably slip covered in flower chintz during the summer months, and the effect with light muslin curtains and plenty of fresh flowers about is delightful. A winter bedroom done in pink may be changed to blue or green in summer by fresh slip covers, curtains and bed cover of cretonne.

Cut a pattern for every slip cover first. For this pattern an old sheet or strong wrapping paper may be used—and the tape measure should not be spared, for guesswork is not to be commended in making well tailored slip covers for a formal room. Pin the paper pattern over chair or lounge just as the slip cover is to go, then cut out your material. Snap fasteners are better than buttons and buttonholes, for they prevent gaping and sagging of the fabric. Make long bags also for the portieres and snap fasten them together at the top, between the hooks of the portieres.

FLYER MOREAU DIES IN FALL.

Was Inventor of Self Righting Device to Make Aeroplanes Safe.

Albert Moreau, French aviator who invented a safety device to prevent aeroplanes from capsizing, has been killed by a fall of 1,400 feet in his plane at Melun, near Paris.

In 1913 Moreau won the Bonnet prize with a self righting air craft, which he drove without touching the levers.

WHEN CROWS MOBILIZE.

They Usually Mass Themselves For Attack Upon an Enemy.

The crows are masters of mobilization. Such mobilizations have frequently been investigated. Usually they prove to be for the attack on some enemy.

Thoreau speaks of the crows "bursting up above the woods where they were perching like the black fragments of a powder mill just exploded." When they are gathered for war purposes their cries will lead you to the spot where they are fighting, and these same bursts of black fragments above the trees, usually following an especial uproar of cawing, will direct you to the center of the battle.

Walter King Stone, the illustrator, and Charles Livingston Bull have told me of a mobilization they once witnessed, when the crows gathered for hours and the two observers were able to penetrate the woods to the exact spot beneath the feathered explosions. There they found a great horned owl flying low in the trees with a dead crow in his talons. Whether this was the original cause of the battle or whether he had grabbed the crow in one of the descents of the birds about his head they, of course, could not say. He was evidently struggling to find a dead tree where he could take refuge. He was saved probably by the coming of night.

Crows have even been known to attack foxes, as Winslow Homer's painting is the most famous witness.

A farmer near my home who has observed crows for many years and has the reputation of knowing more about them than any one else in the neighborhood tells me that almost invariably in his experience the cause of a large mobilization is either a big owl or a hawk. The little screech owls are also attacked, but by lesser numbers. He has also personally seen the crows attack a fox while it was crossing an open field, and once he watched a flock of nearly 100 crows worrying a Skye terrier dog, which was so thoroughly frightened that it was running in circles. I have seen crows attack a cat also, but the cat always is wise enough to make for cover. — Walter Prichard Eaton in Harper's Magazine.

CHARM OF ICELAND.

A Land of Wild Grandeur and Mighty and Beautiful Waterfalls.

In spite of its poverty Iceland is one of the most beautiful countries of the world. The scenery combines a wild grandeur, with ingratiating charm in an infinite variety of characteristic landscapes.

The mountain formations are majestic and powerful in outline, showing traces of the volcanic forces which are still active in some places. The large cupola shaped mountains, which rise like oriental temples from the ocean or the level plains, their tops covered with perpetual snow, are very impressive.

To this must be added a wealth of mighty and beautiful waterfalls, great lakes, steaming springs and craters still warm. The view is usually wide and open and the play of colors fascinating, especially in the fair, mild summer nights. The air is clear, healthy and invigorating, streaming alternately from the wide sea and from the snow covered mountains.

This natural beauty attracts many tourists to the country, and large ocean steamers, filled with travelers, visit it several times each summer. Owing to the lack of transportation facilities most of them must be content with seeing the coasts. When it gets railroads, modern hotels and other conveniences Iceland will no doubt become a popular tourist country.

Iceland has many possibilities for a fair future. — American Scandinavian Review.

Thackeray and the Eggs.

"Americans," says a writer in the London Chronicle, "have a way of serving boiled eggs which is apt to disconcert the English visitor. It is told of Thackeray that at his first American breakfast in Boston he ordered this dish. Among the array of things placed before him was a goblet filled with something that he failed to recognize, and he also missed the eggs. In answer to his inquiry the waiter said, 'That's them in the glass.' 'Well, but where are the shells?' asked Thackeray. 'You didn't ask for the shells,' was the prompt reply."

Tit For Tat.

He—These biscuits are not like those mother used to make. She—Of course they are not. I want you to understand that these biscuits are constructed in strict accord with the latest scientific formula and can be consumed without injury to the digestive system.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Tommy's Excuse.

"Why did you stay away from school, Tommy?"

"Me mudder broke her arm."

"But why did you stay away two days?"

"She broke it in two places."—Boston Transcript.

Truly So.

"Something shocking happened in school this morning."

"What was it?"

"The galvanic battery got overcharged."—Baltimore American.

Capital Punishment.

The term "capital punishment" refers to the punishment of beheading, which affected the head, or caput, of a person.

If you wish any blessing look for it yourself.—Arrian.

PICTURESQUE FROCK.

Lingerie Gown That Makes Wearer Look Like Frameless Picture.

PRETTY EVENING DRESS.

"Ah! Isn't she a picture?" is heard once in perhaps a very long while, and immediately every one within hearing covertly or frankly turns to look at what promises to be a pleasant vision. And these "pictures" have not been any too plentiful recently, particularly in the not long gone period of tube skirts. But fashion now holds out the pretty promise that it is the thing to be picturesquely dressed, and the woman who comes nearest to looking like a canvas belle that's lost her frame will elicit the biggest buzz of admiration.

This gown is picturesque in the extreme, being a combination of wonderful old lace and hemstitched taffeta. The underskirt is of accordion plaited pink chiffon. The bodice is decollete and sleeveless. The sleeveless bodice is very becoming to a young girl.

WANTS FOURTEENTH IDEAL.

Indiana Woman Says She Was Careless In Choosing Thirteenth.

Mrs. Polly Anne Weld Strodes of Evansville, Ind., who is seventy years old and has been married thirteen times, announced the other day that she will divorce her present husband as quickly as she ever disposed of one in her life and will marry a man who is her ideal. She and Strodes had just had a tiff, and she shut him out.

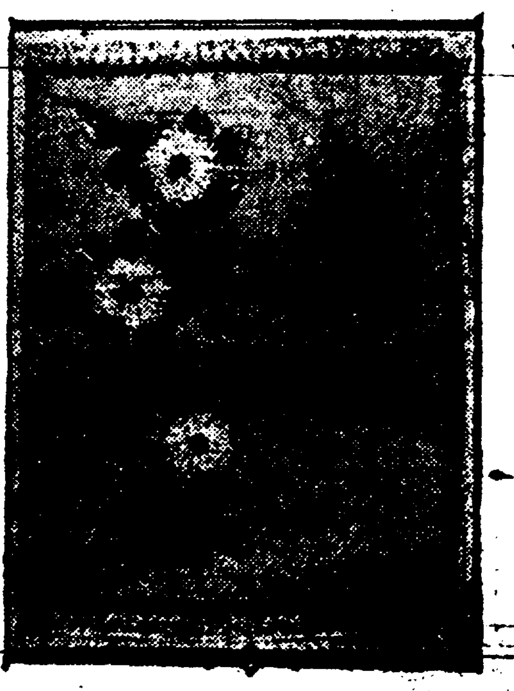
"I have an ideal," said Mrs. Strodes, "and I will bless the day when I can rest my head upon his shoulder and say, 'At peace, darling.'

"I have had some of the most desirable husbands in Indiana and I am competent to judge a good one when I see him. All except Harrison Strodes; I was very careless in selecting him."

FOR THE SUMMER PIAZZA.

Yellow and White Daisies Embroidered Upon Brown Holland.

For the piazza tea table colors are liked better than the glaring white



TEA TABLE SQUARE.

spreads. The one pictured here will wash as well as white and gives a rich note of color to the table and does not have to be removed after tea has been finished. The design is done in mercerized cottons.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" —— 3 Magnificent Steamers —— "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo . . . 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland . . . 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland . . . 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo . . . 7:30 A. M.

(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

Beautifully colored sectional puzzle chart showing both exterior and interior of The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE" sent on receipt of five cents to cover postage and mailing. Also ask [illegible]

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

D/34

THE YOUNG LADY
... GRADUATES
...
THE YOUNG MAN
... WATCHES.

... Sargent
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

Fulton Keynotes

Miss Gertrude Haskins is the guest of her aunt, Miss Estelle Williams, at Mt. Pleasant.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Browne and Ms. Lavina Sperry formerly of Indiana, have leased rooms of Miss Jessie Hill and will reside here.

* * *

Miss Jessie Hill will leave here soon to attend the Panama Exposition.

* * *

Mrs. Rowlee and children of W. 1st st. were recent guests of Mrs. Storms at Mt. Pleasant.

* * *

Miss Margaret Pearsons of N. 5th st. was the week-end guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cole at Mt. Pleasant.

* * *

Miss Emma Alger of Amboy is visiting Mrs. Chauncey Wolever.

* * *

George Seymour, who spent Sunday with his family here, has returned to his work at East Palermo.

* * *

John Albee and Miss Mary Albee of Syracuse were guests of Mrs. Geo. Seymour Sunday.

* * *

Miss Flora Owen, a former resident of this city, but now of Hartford, Conn., is visiting friends here.

* * *

William Gorham has gone to Ilion where he has secured employment.

* * *

Mrs. A. Z. Wolever has returned after spending several days with friends at Hamilton.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kelsey of Rochester, spent last week with Mr. Kelsey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kelsey of the Whitaker road.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Greene of Palermo spent Sunday with Mrs. James Greene.

* * *

Miss Frances McCormack of Hannibal st. has as her guests Miss Marie Crahan and Miss Lillian Mills.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Brown and children, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Evans and daughter, all of Skaneateles, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Stevens of Worth st.

1915 Overland Demonstrator, Electric Starter and lights, $750.00. Van Wagenen, Inc. adv

FLEET OF BOATS AT THE ISLAND

Thus Is Restored to Club's Activities a Feature Missed for Years

With the announcement of Friday's field day of this week at the Pathfinder Island, comes the news that members of the club and their freinds will this year have a feature of amusement that has not been for several years enjoyed at the prettiest of pretty spots in this vicinity.

The Island committeeman under the chairmanship of G. W. Morton have in mind a number of attractive features that will be sprung during the season, but the one that is just now uppermost in the thoughts of everybody is the fleet of boats and canoes tied up at the wharf for the use of boat club members and guests. Each and every Friday during the season this fleet of water craft will be at the wharf, to add to the diversity of a day's outing by the waters of old Oswego river.

Different ones of this city's many organizations have engaged the use of the Island clubhouse and grounds for a day's outing in the month of June. One of these, last year's high school graduating class, will spend Saturady, June 19, there, and a few days later Post Commander J. W. Distin, will lead the surviving members of Schenck Post, G.A.R., down the East River road and into the shade afforded by the trees of Pathfinder Island.

During the last two or three years few of the Pathfinder Boat Club members have availed themselves of the facilities afforded by the pretty cottage for remaining one or more nights at the Island, but already there are indications that many members may accupy the sleeping quarters provided there, and partake of the meals served by Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Holmes, whose administration of Island affairs is proving so satisfactory.

MACCABEES ACTIVE; NEW OFFICERS ELECTED

Fulton Tent 373, Knights of the Maccabees, held its semi-annual election Tuesday evening. The following officers were chosen:

Past Commander, Sir Knight Wm. Joice; Commander, Sir Knight LeRoy Lewis; Lieut. Commander, Sir Knight D. E. Spencer; Record Keeper, Sir Knight A. Z. Wolever; Finance Keeper, Sir Knight William Van Sanford; Chaplain, Sir Knight John Shipman; Physicians, Dr. E. J. Cusack, Dr. S. D. Keller; Sergeant, Sir Knight Willey; Master-at-Arms, Sir Knight Will Carl; 1st Master of Guards, Sir Knight George Dickerson; 2d Master of Guards, Sir Knight Harry Pilch; Sentinel, Sir Knight Tracy Wallace; Picket, Sir Knight Frank Parks; Trustee, Sir Knight W. Van Sanford; Degree Master, Sir Knight D. B. Read.

At the Tuesday night's review it was voted that a ball team shall be organized. Leroy Lewis was elected manager and he issued a call for all Maccabees who can and will play ball to meet at the club room at 7:30 Friday night. The club has a lot of good material, and for the good of the order it is proposed to get together.

ROSOFF GOES TO WALDEN TO WORK

Contractor Rosoff, who is in charge of the filling of the old canal bed, left yesterday for Walden, where he has been awarded a contract for 11 miles of state road in Delaware county. Mr. Rosoff expects to start work on the one of the biggest pieces of work contracted for by the State in the past five years.

In order that his inspectors and construction foremen may supervise the entire stretch of road, Mr. Rosoff has ordered two motorcycles from a local dealer and the machines will be sent to Walden at once.

FISHERMEN MUST HAVE SET-LINE LICENSES

M. C. Worts, Superintendent of Inland Fisheries, Conservation Commission announces that licenses for using set-lines can be obtained on application to the Conservation Commission at Albany. A circular just issued says:

"The Conservation Commission on March 15th, 1915, passed a resolution permitting set lines to be licensed at $1 a line, and only one to a person. They will be 100 feet in length, with 300 hooks set no less than fifteen inches apart. Nothing but dead bait shall be used and no minnows, either dead or alive, shall be used for bait. No bond will be required.

"From April 1st to September 20th, both inclusive, under the license when granted, whitefish less than fifteen inches in length must not be taken or possessed. Section 254 of the Conservation law permits the taking of white fish, bullheads, catfish, eels, perch, sunfish, carp, mullet and dogfish with set lines.

"You must state the exact waters where you wish to use a set line and give the town and county in which located. In this way we shall be in a position to ascertain whether or not they are brook trout waters."

EDGELEY DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL, CURED

Clinton Edgeley, the young cafe owner, who was seriously injured two weeks ago when a motorcycle and side-car in which he was riding crashed into a tree at Bundyville, was discharged from the Lee Memorial hospital yesterday. Edgely's case was puzzling for a time, as he lapsed into a coma when the crash occurred and remained unconscious for nearly a week.

Edward LaVeck, the owner of the motorcycle who was seated upon the machine at the time the accident was not injured and sustained only minor bruises. Edgeley's recovery was doubtful for some time as it was feared that his skull had been fractured and his many friends will be glad to learn that he is able to be about again.

MANUAL TRAINING AND COOKING IN OSWEGO

Oswego's Department of Education decided yesterday to institute at the opening of the next term of school a course in manual training and domestice science in the seventh and eighth grades of all city schools.

The east side childlren in the 7th and 8th grades will be taught in rooms fitted up at the Oak Hill school and the pupils on the west side will go to the Normal school, on invitation of the Normal authorities. A domestic science teacher will be employed and the manual training work on the east side will be in charge of a practice teacher from the Normal.

ERIES LOST GAME

News has leaked from Minetto of a game of baseball played there Monday between the Erie St. lads of this city and the Minetto team, in which the local boys were trimmed properly. Minetto won 32-2. The Minetto correspondent says:

"The visitors were unable to land on Baker, who twirled for the locals, for anything except infield rollers. Minetto pounded the Erie pitchers unmercifully. During the last two innings Baker loosened up a notch and gave them a run in each inning, as they did not wish to take nine goose eggs home. Fourth street of Fulton meets the local team Friday afternoon at the park."

Cheap Paint

The cheapest paint is the one that goes farthest and wears best; there is most in a gallon of it.

What is a quart of milk worth? Depends on the milk.

So of paint; depends on the paint.

Devoe is worth the top price, whatever it is. Poor paint is worth nothing at all; you've got to pay your painter $3 or $4 a gallon for putting it on; and it isn't worth it.

Devoe goes twice as far and wears twice or three times or four times as long.

The cheap paint is Devoe at the top of the market.

DEVOE

L. P. SMITH CO. sell it.

FIRST CONCERT DREW BIG CROWD

Band in Fine Trim, it Caught the Crowd and Everybody Was Pleased

The Elks' Citizens' band ushered in the 1915 band concert season last night at the Elks' home with a blare of trumpets and the rattle of drums, and incidentally rendered one of the most complete and pleasing programs ever hehard here. No estimate of the number of people who attended the concert can be correct, as the crowds were moving up and down First st. all evening, but "everyone in town was there" and there were hosts of visitors. Automobiles were lined up on both sides of the street from Rochester st. almost to Broadway, and if a demonstration is needed to show some skeptics that First st. should be widened, last night was the opportunity for it.

Tables for 200 were set along the south side of the club on the old section of lawn. The graded section of the lawn was guarded by wire. In addition to the ice cream served from the club house, two "Bills" held forth at a cone stand on the front lawn, and exhorted people to part with their superfluous lucre in true Coney Island style. Everyone did a big business, the Elks doling out one hundred gallons of ice cream andseveral pop corn stands in the vicinity also had record sales.

The crowds started to gather early and when the band made its appearance the sidewalks were jammed and there were many in the road. The program was a long one, but every number was keenly enjoyed, particularly some of the waltz selections with the unusual chime effects. The band showed the result of earnest practice and responded promptly to every demand of director Richardson.

The program follows:

March, "The Whip"......Holzmann
Waltz, "Geraldine"............Lodge
Selection from "The Little Cafe" Caryll
One-step, "A la Carte"...Holzmann
Overture, "Poet and Peasant," Suppe
March, "Operatic Rag"....Lenzberg
Medley overture, "Bits of Remick's Hits," Lampe; introducing "At the Mississippi Cabaret," "Wrap Me in a Bundle," "Come Over to Dover," "Over the Hills to Mary," "On the 5:15," "When I Was a Dreamer," "I Want to Linger," "Everybody Rag With Me," "O, What a Beautiful Baby," "Chinatown."
Valse Boston, "First Love," Holzmann.
One-step, "When It's Night-time in Dixie Land," from "Watch Your Step", Berlin.
One-step, "On the 5:15," Gumble.
March, "Spirit of Independence" Holzmann.

Music Charmed; Lawns Suffered

Residents in First st. in the vicinity of the Elks' Home were incensed this morning at the behavior of the crowd which attended the band concert last night. At the Elks the lawn was protected by wire and some of the properties have high fences at the sidewalk, but those which had neither wire nor fence are in a much trampled condition this morning. At times the crowd encroached fifteen feet upon the premises and flower beds and new lawns were ruined. One resident said this morning, "When they said they would hold those band concerts up here, they emphasized the fact that the people could go over across the street and sit in the park. I understood that chairs were to be provided. Well, how many people were over on that side of the street last night? Not fifty! And a thousand walked over my lawn."

The traffic conditions at the concert point came in for some criticism also, especially from people who were not interested in the concert but were going through the city. The street was lined on both sides with cars and at some points cars could not pass each other in the space that remained. When the trolleys were passing cars could travel only one way, and several narrow escapes from accident were reported. There was a great deal of confusion among the cars when the concert was over, and it is very probable that some other arrangement for the automobiles will be made. One auto owner said this morning, "If the people aren't going to use the park, why not let the automobiles use it. It would take all the cars off First st. and regulations could be made which would govern the parking of the cars."

ONE MORE WEEK OF THE

WHITE GOODS SALE AT PATTERSON'S

Prices on all Table Linens are advancing.

BUY TABLE LINEN NOW AND SAVE MONEY

59c Table Linen at . . . . . . 49c yd.
75c Table Linen at . . . . . . 65c yd.
89c Table Linen at . . . . . . 75c yd.
$1.00 Table Linen at . . . . . 89c yd.
$1.25 Table Linen at . . . . . 89c yd.

COULD NOT SUPPORT HUSBAND; LOSES HIM

Denver, June 2.—That Mrs. Jennie Shachet's failure to keep an agreement by which she bound herself to support her husband while he was attending the State University of Colorado constituted cruelty was the finding of a jury in Judge Wright's court today. As a result of the jury's verdict Shachet will be granted a divorce as soon as a motion for a new trial has been disposed of.

Mrs. Shachet sued for separate maintenance, charging that her husband had not contributed toward her support and had renounced her, while Shachet, in a cross complaint, asked for a divorce.

The evidence showed that Mrs. Shachet, in compliance with the agreement, had given her husband all her savings and kept him in college until all her resources had been exhausted. The couple then had a row, and the courtp roceedings were the result.

HARRY LAUDER TONIGHT

Harry Lauder, the smiling genial Scot, who has selected Fulton as one of the milestones of his present and first tour of the globe—not the English-speaking globe because Lauder's personality and charm are universal—but the entire globe, with his current and seventh American engagement becomes a star under the management of William Morris, now his manager for the entire world.

A great deal of comment for years was engendered by the fact that Lauder, while the highest-priced and most lucrative star in America, was compelled to play in music halls in England and Scotland, owing to a long-time contract which he had made with English managers. That contract has now expired. Henceforth William Morris will present him annually in England with the same blare of trumpets and the same theatrical magnificence which has marked his extraordinary gold mine tours over this country. Morris proposes to show England a bit of American showmanship; rent the biggest theatre in London, surround Lauder with a galaxy of world's stars, and, in other words, demonstrate to London what America thinks of Lauder. He did this with amazing success two years ago with Anette Kellerman who the season before had been a vaudeville headliner in England under British management, and who, under the Morris banner, became the rage of Great Britain and was feted and glorified to an extent that her profits in one brief season far exceeded the residue of Sarah Bernhardt at the peak of her ability and following.

All Kinds of GARDEN SEEDS by the ounce or pound at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

ANTI-FRATERNITY LAW UPHELD IN SUPREME COURT

Washington, June 2.—Constitutionality of the Mississippi anti-fraterity law was upheld today by the supreme court without dissent.

The first case to come before the supreme court involving the constitutionality of a state anti-fraternity law was that of J. P. Waugh, who sought admission to the University of Mississippi.

Waugh was a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity at Millsaps college, Miss. In 1912, he applied for admission to the law school of the Uuniversity of Mississippi, but was denied admittance because he refused to sign an "Anti-fraternity pledge" not to aid the organization or perpetuation of any fraternity while a member of the university. He filed a suit to compel the university authorities to admit him, contending that the anti-fraternity law enacted by the state of Mississippi in 1912 was unconstitutional.

Finish the evening meal by eating Cookies made amidst sanitary surroundings. The Black bakings are as "good as mother's."—adv.

FOR SALE
CASH GROCERY STORE
210 CAYUGA STREET, CITY
A paying Proposition. Will bear investigation. Inquire of
240 W. Genesee Street SYRACUSE, N. Y.

FRESH STRAWBERRIES EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

THOMAS H. MARVIN
HEADQUARTERS FOR BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
Some of our specialties are:
Lehigh Portland Cement
Peerless Wall plaster
Robinson Sewer Pipe
Onondaga Vitrified Brick
Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc.
Land Plaster; Hydrated Lime
Yard:
Corner First and Broadway

REFRIGERATORS
Perfection Blue Flame Oil Stoves
SCREEN DOORS & WINDOWS
BICYCLES
Just added a new fine line of Wheels
TIRES---All Sizes---At Good Prices
A. M. DRUSE & CO.
7 South First Street

THE QUIRK
Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS 2 to 10.30 P.M.
TODAY
HARRY LAUDER (Himself) in Talking and Singing Motion Pictures
The only way to see him in Fulton. And 6 other reels-6.
THURSDAY
"CAPTAIN SWIFT"
Emotional Drama in 5 Parts and the 4th of Who Pays Series
Entitled "THE LOVE LIAR"
FRIDAY:
The Favorite Sterling Actor, Carlyle Blackwell, in
"THE LAST CHAPTER," 5 Reels
Charles Chaplin in "THE KNOCKOUT," 2 Parts

WALL PAPER

Closing out our Spring Stock at a

BIG REDUCTION

VARNISHES PAINTS OILS

HULETT-TAFT CO. Inc.

208 ONEIDA STREET

SPECIAL NOTICE

No miscellaneous Want Ads. will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

In order that display advertising may secure preferred position copy must reach this office not later than 9 a.m. on day on which service is to be rendered.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

For Sale—1 good sound work horse, weighs about 1300 pounds; has been working on muck land. Inquire G. L. Pratt, 177 S. 1st st. Phone 56. tf

Foxglove and other shrubs for sale, cheap. Raised by Mrs. Elinore Van Wagenen. Inquire Mrs. J. R. Fairgrieve. 141

Upper Flat—Moderate rent, 214 Walradt st. 6 rooms and all modern cnoveniences. H. L. Crandall Phone 2520. tf.

Wanted—Girl for general housework in family of three. Apply 404 Park st. tonight. tf

To Rent—House, all modern improvements. Inquire at 618 Ontario st. 142c

We are Agents for

CHASE & SANBORN'S

Fine Teas and Coffees

LA PORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida St. Hello 75

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. T. JENNINGS

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law

9 S. FIRST ST. FULTON, N. Y.

J. F. BROWN

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER

has a full line of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry—at the lowest prices—consistent with quality and a fair deal.

7 S. FIRST ST., FULTON, N. Y.

GEORGE W. HACKETT

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Sewage Disposal, Property Development.

Telephone No. 9

108 ONEIDA ST. FULTON, N. Y

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Jersey City at Richmond.

Results Yesterday

Newark, 3; Providence, 2 (11 ins.)
Montreal, 2; Providence, 0.
Toronto, 10; Buffalo, 7.
Jersey City-Richmond; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	15	9	.625
Richmond	17	12	.586
Rochester	15	12	.556
Montreal	16	14	.533
Providence	14	15	.483
Toronto	13	17	.433
Newark	11	16	.407
Jersey City	11	17	.393

Suppertime comes, you're not ready for it? Then order from the grocer Black's, fresh-every-afternoon rolls and buns.—adv.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

Results Yesterday

Boston, 7; New York, 0.
Chicago, 2; Pittsburgh, 0.
St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 2.
Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 4 (11 in.)

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	23	16	.590
Philadelphia	20	16	.568
Boston	20	18	.538
Brooklyn	18	18	.500
St. Louis	19	21	.475
Pittsburgh	18	20	.474
Cincinnati	16	19	.457
New York	14	20	.412

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cleveland.

Results Yesterday

St. Louis, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
Chicago, 4; Detroit, 1.
Boston, 4; New York, 3 (13 ins.)

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	27	14	.659
Detroit	25	17	.595
Boston	18	15	.545
New York	19	16	.543
Cleveland	17	20	.459
Washington	16	19	.457
St. Louis	16	23	.410
Philadelphia	13	27	.325

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Chicago.
Pittsburgh at Kansas City.
Baltimore at Newark.
Brooklyn at Buffalo.

Results Yesterday

Newark, 7; Brooklyn, 2.
Kansas City, 3; Chicago, 1.
Buffalo, 8; Baltimore, 1.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	23	16	.590
Chicago	23	17	.575
Kansas City	22	17	.564
Newark	21	17	.553
St. Louis	17	17	.500
Brooklyn	18	19	.486
Baltimore	15	23	.395
Buffalo	13	26	.333

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Syracuse at Scranton.
Troy at Binghamton.
Albany at Elmira.
Utica at Wilkesbarre.

Results Yesterday

Syracuse, 11; Scranton, 10.
Binghamton, 9; Troy, 0.
Elmira, 5; Albany, 3.
Wilkesbarre, 10; Utica, 4.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Troy	13	9	.591
Elmira	14	10	.583
Utica	12	10	.545
Binghamton	12	10	.545
Scranton	9	11	.450
Wilkesbarre	10	13	.435
Albany	9	12	.425
Syracuse	9	13	.409

DEAF TO FATHER'S PHONE PLEA; WEDS

New York.—Parental objection over the telephone did not stop the wedding of Miss Dorothy Johrens to Robert Stratton on Saturday. Miss Johrens is the daughter of a wealthy retired hotel man of Mineola. He phoned the minister not to marry them, [illegible]

WOULD COMPEL MEN TO VOTE

Watertown Man Proposes Amendments to the Constitution

Watertown, June 2.—Arthur L. Chapman today directed to E. N. Smith and L. H. Ford, constitutional convention delegates from Jefferson county, the following letter:

Watertown, N. Y.,
May 31, 1915

Messrs. Smith and Ford,
Constitutional Delegates from Jefferson County.

"I hereby respectfully offer the enclosed amendments to the state constitution, and request their introduction and adoption, upon the following grounds, among others.

1. Compulsory voting at the primaries as a permanent cure for corrupt bossism can hardly be over estimated.

2. The folderol of one juror hanging 12 has just been illustrated in the Barnes-Roosevelt trial at Syracuse.

3. Perjury is a serious offence, that might be a good deal mitigated by prohibiting witnesses from listening to the evidence of other witnesses.

Most respectfully yours,
Arthur L. Chapman.

Proposed Amendments

1. That the state constitution should be so amended that all qualified voters shall be required to vote at all primary and general elections, upon all questions submitted to the electors of their respective election districts, including the election of officers; and that such requirements should be subject to such reasonable exceptions, regulations, and penalties as the legislature shall prescribe.

2. That the state constitution should be so amended as to allow 75 per cent. of the jurors sitting to render a verdict in a civil case; and five-sixths of the jurors sitting to render a verdict in a criminal case, except that when the penalty is death or life imprisonment, the agreement of 11 jurors shall be necessary for a verdict.

3. That the state constitution should be so amended as to prohibit any witness from listening to the evidence of any other witness in the same case, either civil or criminal, in a court of record; and that any violation of such prohibition shall disqualify such person as a witness, except that where the court or referee is satisfied that there has been no intentional violation of such prohibition such court or referee shall, if requested, permit such offending witness to testify.

PAPER MILLS TO BE RUN BY STRIKE BREAKERS

Deferiet, June 2.—Between 100 and 200 strike breakers are now at work at the St. Regis Paper Company's plant, the employes of which have been on a strike for several weeks. Conditions are fast becoming normal. The saw mill in connection with the plant opened Monday, and the ground pulp mill was opened today for work. It is generally believed now that the whole plant will be in operation the last of this week.

Men are canvassing throughout the surrounding towns to obtain men to go to work in the mill.

Agents have been active in Harrisville, and this morning a party of 18 Americans started out from there for Deferiet. They say that the agents who employed them told them that only the Italian and Polak employes were on a strike. When they arrived in Carthage they met Jacob Stebbins, a national union organizer, who is here looking after the union interests in the strike, and he told them that not only were the Italians and Polaks striking, but that there were many Americans also in the strike. Upon hearin gthis statement the men refused to go to Deferiet, returning to Harrisville.

BARRY FINALLY WINS HIS DAMAGE CASE

A notice of remittiture has been sent to the Oswego courts from the Appellate division of the Supreme court, sitting in Rochester in the case of Charles Q. Barry vs. George Mason, of the Diamond Excelsior Works of this city.

Barry sued for $875 and costs for damages received in an accident at the excelsior works last fall. Robert Pendergast represented Barry.

Before Justice DeAngelis and a jury in Oswego, the plaintiff won a verdict of the full amount and costs. Mr. Mason appealed the case, but the judges of the Appellate division upheld the decision of Justice DeAngelis unanimously.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, June 2.—Night sessions in connection with the Constitutional Convention are likely to begin shortly. For over four weeks the delegates have been assembled here with but little to do other than to introduce proposed amendments to the State Constitution and attend committee hearings.

The preliminary steps or organization have been perfected, from now on the wheels of activity will move rapidly and it is predicted, to a far greater extent each day than heretofore. The delegates appear anxious to complete their duties, and realizing that such duties are arduous and attended by much detail, have determined to get down to business-like methods at once.

In order to give the public opportunity to be heard upon the various proposals which have been presented, hearings will be held at night in many instances. This plan will permit debates during the day.

It is said tht during the hot weather regular sessions of the Conventions may be held at night, commencing at 8:30, as was the custom each Monday night when the legislature was in session. The proposition, however, has not yet been determined. It is quite possible that the committee hearings will be held at night only.

Delegates are interested in the rumor that Hon. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University and a delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention, is a candidate for the nomination of governor next fall. It is stated in many sources that Mr. Schurman became a delegate to the Convention so that he might become in close touch with the needs of the State and because it was his intention to seek higher recognition from the Republican party, of which he is a member, at a later day.

It is known that Mr. Schurman has in the past taken an active interest in politics and that he is regarded as a strong factor in the councils of that party. His efforts have been rewarded, for during the years of 1912 and 1913, he was United States Minister to Greece and Montenegro.

Although Mr. Schurman does not appear disposed to discuss the rumor concerning his political aspirations, his friends do not take this course and are at present exchanging views regarding the story that he desires to be nominated for governor in the fall of 1916.

Delegates who should be politically well informed, hint that the rumor that Mr. Schurman is a candidate has its significance. They point out that the rumor may be more significant when viewed in the light that Governor Whitman is out of the State attending the Panama-Pacific Exposition. They say in addition, that the story may have been sprung to sound public sentiment and that Mr. Schurman may not have any knowledge of its source.

GOOD THINGS EXPECTED OF B'VILLE TODAY

The Fulton High school baseball team will meet the Baldwinsville team at Baldwinsville this afternoon. The locals succeeded in winning the first game of the series from the B'ville aggregation, but the Onondaga county lads have been going along at a great rate since that time and will try hard to retrieve themselves today.

The team will make the trip by trolley, leaving here at 1.30. Coach Stauring will accompany the team. O'Brien will probably do the pitching.

Friday the boys will take on the Solvay aggregation at Solvay. This should be another cracking good game as the first game played here was hard fought and resulted in a victory for Fulton only after a stiff rally by the locals.

MRS. PRATT GIVEN BIRTHDAY SURPRISE

Mrs. W. M. Pratt of State st. was pleasantly surprised Tuesday afternoon by a goodly number of her relatives who came in honor of her birthday. The afternoon and evening was one of thorough enjoyment. After hearty birthday greetings a six o'clock dinner was served.

The hostess received many beautiful gifts as mementoes of the happy occasion.

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

"The New York Shop"

JUNE SUIT SALE

OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

We Will Place on Sale

Thursday, Friday and Saturday

15 Suits of the Better Class in Belgian Blue, Navy, Black, Black and White Check and other colors, at.............. **$4.98**

These garments usually sell for $15.00

(SEE WINDOW DISPLAY)

M. J. McDonald & Co.

FULTON ONEIDA ST.

National Merchandise Stamps save you 2½ per cent. on your purchase.

FRESH VEGETABLES EVERY DAY

at LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

Alderman's Burner Continues to Interest

A roadway about fifteen feet wide isn ow accommodating the heavy traffic which crossed the Oneida st. canal bridge. The northern half of the bridge has been removed and I. Alderman, in charge of the demolishing of the structure is piling up the old iron which will be shipped to Pittsburgh. The southern end of the structure is still intact but most of the paving on both sides has been torn up leaving only a narrow road over which the electric cars and vehicles pass. Extreme caution on the part of the drivers of vehicles is necessary at this point as a false move on the north side means a twenty-foot drop to the canal bed and on the south side the bricks have been removed from most of the road way.

Contractor Rosoff has completed the fill of the canal bed below Oneida st. and the top of the fill is already up to the level of Wall st. A slight grade will be necessary from this point on, as the level of Oneida st. is higher.

The oxygen burner used by Mr. Alderman to cut away heavy iron girders is still doing effective work and large crowds of people gather daily to see the flame eat through the great iron beams.

JAMES M. MEAD

James M. Mead, one of the oldest and best-known residents of this city, died at his home on Cayuga st. early this morning. Mr. Mead was 73 years old and had lived in this section most of his life. He was at one time engaged in the hotel business.

He was married and is survived by his widow and one son, Charles H. Mead. He was the son of Harvey Mead and Sarah Chubb and was born April 25, 1842.

The funeral will be held Saturday morning from his late home and Rev. J. W. Barrett will officiate. The services will be private and the burial will be made in Mt. Adnah cemetery.

HEALTH OFFICER CAUGHT IN JURY DOPE NET

Buffalo, June 2.—Under indictments charging them with furnishing individuals with habit-forming drugs, four physicaisn were arraigned today before Justice Emery in criminal term of Supreme Court. All filed pleas of not guilty and were admitted to bail of $500 each.

The men arraigned as a result of the crusade against the "dope" traffic were: David Cohn, an inspector in the health department and a physician; Dr. John W. Kales, Dr. William Preiss. There are two indictments againss all but Dr. Preiss.

SCOUTS TAKE A CONTRACT

Franklinville, June 2.—The Boy Scouts of this village have contracted with business men to keep the back alleys cleaned up, charging each merchant ten cents per week. The revenue will amount to over $100 per year.

Automobile tires at special prices. VanWagenen, Inc, adv

M. KATRIB

Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing. Ladies and Gents Tailor. All Work Guaranteed. Free Delivery

Phone 3353 21 1-2 So. Second st.

BUELL BROS.

PLUMBING and HEATING

Phone 186

17 N. Second Street.

WATER GLASS

EGG PRESERVER

By the Quart or Gallon

LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

Community Notes

Dr. Fox performed an operation Saturday on an Italian baby who was suffering from a cleft palate. The operation took place at the Lee Memorial hospital and was witnessed by many physicians, as the case is considered an unusual one and attracted much attention among the members of the profession in this vicinity. The child was reported as improving at the hospital this morning.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Lamphere, who was injured in a runaway accident, and Barr Rowlee, the young man who was collided with an automobile Friday afternoon, were discharged from the LeeMemorial hospital Monday.

* * *

Frank Morin entertained a party of friends at Pathfinder Island Monday.

* * *

E. Dryer has returned from a business trip to Canastota.

* * *

Thomas Barry has been the guest of Oswego friends.

* * *

Mrs. Sheldon of Rochester st. spent Tuesday with Baldwinsville friends.

* * *

Miss Lucy Kelley of Syracuse has been a recent guest of friends in this city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Darling of Utica st., have had as their guests a party of friends from Utica.

* * *

Arthur Sheffield of Homer is spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wetherby, Worth st.

* * *

Miss Marion Haskins of Maple ave. will entertain the Queen Esther Society of State St. church this evening.

* * *

Ralph Wilcox is seriously ill.

* * *

Claude Beals formerly of Fulton is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Redhead, S. 4th st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Kelley of Red Creek have been entertained by Mrs. Eastman, Gansevoort st.

If you can't get Hanford's Balsam write G. C. Hanford Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Three sizes: 25c, 50c, $1.

Do you know the real [illegible] of Boston Brown Bread? Get Black's baking and you shall have the answer. adv

D/34

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

The Only Newspaper Circulating in Fulton and Vicinity

Published in the Real True Interest of the 12,000 Plus Population

Daily Average Gain in Paid Circulation is 21

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

TORPEDOES MOVE AT A RAPID RATE

Forty Knot Missile Probably Hit and Sunk the Lusitania.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVICE

Extreme Range of a Torpedo is 4,000 Yards, but at 1,000 Yards It is Much More Effective—Varies in Length From Fourteen to Nineteen Feet and Has Machinery For Guidance.

New York.—The German torpedo or torpedoes that destroyed the Lusitania were fired at a range of not more than 1,000 yards, and the torpedoes themselves probably traveled at a speed in excess of forty knots. The submarine or submarines from which the weapons were discharged were submerged not more than fifteen feet, and they had plenty of time to get the exact range before the torpedoes were discharged. Furthermore, the torpedoes were of the most modern and powerful type and of the highest possible speed.

That is the opinion of many of the American officers, all of whom have closely followed the German submarine activities since the underwater war was started by the Germans several months ago.

The extreme range of a torpedo, it was explained by these officers, is about 4,000 yards, but the evidence to be had indicates that all the German submarine work is being done at short range, perhaps less than 1,000 yards. At the lesser range the speed of the torpedo is greater and the aim correspondingly more accurate. At the 4,000 yard range the speed of a modern torpedo should be between twenty-seven and thirty knots, at 3,000 yards about thirty-two knots and at 2,000 yards between thirty-three and thirty-six knots. At lesser ranges the speed may vary from thirty-five to forty knots.

One of the American officers stated that in Charles W. Domville-Fife's book, entitled "Submarine Engineering of Today," there is a chapter on "The Life of a Torpedo," which describes in understandable language and in a correct way these terrible missiles of war.

"A first class battleship takes the best part of three years to build and may cost anything from $5,000,000 upward," the author writes. "This ponderous ship of war can be sent to the bottom of the sea in but a few minutes if struck by a torpedo.

"The modern torpedo varies in length from fourteen to nineteen feet and weighs up to half a ton. It has an extreme range of 4,000 yards. The blunt nose or 'war head,' as it is called, is the business end of the torpedo and contains the dry and wet guncotton and the fulminate of mercury necessary for the explosion. Behind the explosive head is the air chamber to hold the compressed air by which motive power is furnished. Then we come to the search chamber or 'brain' of the weapon, which contains most marvelous mechanism for directing and controlling the machine. Next comes the engine room and, at the tail of the torpedo, the buoyancy chamber.

"Every one of these little peculiarities indulged in by the torpedo is noted in the history sheet and referred to before the weapon is again fired. By this means all the slight defects can be allowed for and a much more accurate aim obtained. It is the duty of the torpedo lieutenant to make up all the 'history sheets' on a vessel, and he may be almost looked upon as a schoolmaster with a lot of small children to understand and manage. Sometimes, but not often during trials, a torpedo is lost. Perhaps days afterward the truant turns up, either washed ashore or towed in by some fishermen after having torn their nets to pieces.

"A small chamber in the torpedo carries compressed air. This helps to sink it to the required depth after it has entered the water. This air, escaping from the chamber by means of a regulating valve, drives the engine at a high rate of speed, which is almost uniform throughout the trip from the tube to the target. The engines turn two screw propellers at the tail of the torpedo. These revolve on the same axis, but in opposite direction, the object being to give stability to the weapon.

"The steering is effected by vertical rudders, which keep the torpedo in the required direction, while the proper depth in the water—usually from ten to fourteen feet—is maintained by horizontal rudders. The torpedo is kept submerged by means of the balance chamber and is controlled in its steering by the wonderful instrument known as the gyroscope.

"So marvelous is its mechanism that in favorable circumstances a torpedo well aimed may be depended upon to strike within a yard or two of the spot aimed at. Briefly described, the gyroscope is a rotating wheel which automatically controls the torpedo's course.

"The method of firing a torpedo is very much like that of discharging a gun. It is expelled from a torpedo tube by compressed air. Upon reaching the water the torpedo is driven by its screws in the required direction. The missile is guided by a very ingenious invention called a 'torpedo director.' This is a little brass instrument fitted with 'sights' like a gun. When the sights are aligned on the enemy the officer in charge presses a key, and electricity causes the discharge."

WOULD CURB LABOR EQUALLY AS CAPITAL.

Taft Declares Trade Unions Seek to Be Privileged Class.

"Labor and labor unions should be restrained in no less a degree than capital already has been restrained," declared Professor Taft in his speech at the Union League club, Philadelphia.

"The principle of labor unions I entirely support," said the ex-president. "The good they have done for the laboring men of this country I am able to point out and would be glad to elaborate if I had time. Putting the men on an equality with their employers was necessary in order that they should share the prosperity of a rising market and not lose too quickly on a falling market.

"They have brought about legislation of the most useful character that but for their information would not have been written on the statute books. They have exercised an authority not because they are a majority of labor, which they are not, but because they are well organized.

"But they must be restrained that they may not go on to do serious damage to our industrial community. They are seeking to be a privileged class. They are seeking to take themselves out of the operation of general statutes that ought to apply to them.

"We have got to learn, and our politicians have got to learn to be courageous and not be frightened by the threat that when they do not do a thing the labor unions will withdraw their support."

2,065,000 MEN IN THE ITALIAN ARMY

Statistics Show That Naval Fighting Force Is Also Strong.

Rome.—In view of the situation now existing statistics showing the naval and land strength of Italy are interesting. They follow:

Army.

Infantry—Two regiments of grenadiers, 94 of infantry of the line, 12 of bersaglieri or light infantry and 8

© by Pach.

DUKE OF ABRUZZI, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF ITALIAN NAVY.

of Alpine chasseurs, 61 regiments of mobile militia (corresponding to the German landwehr) and about 400,000 infantry of the territorials (corresponding to the landsturm). Each regiment of the first line has its reserve unit. Total infantry about 1,320,000 men, all mobilized.

Cavalry—Twenty-nine regiments, each with its reserve unit; 31 squadrons of militia, 30,000 territorials; total, about 150,000 men.

Artillery—Twenty-four regiments of field artillery, 1 of horse artillery, 2 regiments of mountain guns, 3 regiments of coast artillery, 3 of garrison artillery, 78 batteries of militia and 100 batteries of territorials; total, about 450,000 men.

Signal corps, engineers, medical corps, commissary, etc., about 145,000 men.

Total forces which may be put in the field, 2,065,000 men.

Navy.

First Squadron—Six Dreadnoughts, 5 mounting 13 12-inch guns apiece and 1 mounting 12 12-inch guns; squadron speed, 22.5 knots.

Ten first class battleships (pre-Dreadnought), 4 mounting 4 10-inch and 8 7.5-inch guns; speed; 22.5 knots; 4 mounting 2 12-inch and 12 8-inch guns; speed 20 knots; 2 mounting 4 12-inch, 4 8-inch and 12 6-inch guns; speed, 20 knots.

Five old battleships of small fighting value, 3 light scout cruisers, about 50 efficient torpedo boat destroyers.

For joint service with both army and navy 14 squadrons of 7 aeroplanes each and 10 dirigibles.

An Effective Cough Treatment

One-fourth to one teaspoonful of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken as needed, will soothe and check Coughs, colds and the more dangerous bronchial and Lung Ailments. You can't afford to take the risk of serious illness, when so cheap and simple a remedy as Dr. King's New Discovery is obtainable. Go to your Druggist today, get a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, start the treatment at once. You will be gratified for the relief and cure obtained.

POLAND A DESERT; FUTURE IS DARK

Every Second Man In the Country Is Now a Refugee.

PEOPLE IN WANT OF FOOD.

Robert Crozier Long Makes Extended Tour of Country and Finds Great Devastation and Much Suffering. Tells Exactly What He Has Seen and What People Face.

London.—Robert Crozier Long, author and special correspondent, has written an account of his extended tour of the war devastated districts of Poland. In it he says:

"'Finis Poloniae,' Kosciusko's epitaph on his country, has been realised.

"A tour of central and south Poland and the Polish parts of Galicia convinces me of that. I visited all the chief towns and many villages, or ruins of villages, in 10,000 square miles of country lying between the Austro-German lines and the Vistula in a semicircle from the Bzura to the Nida. I visited also the basin of the Dunajec and Willoka, the theater of the sanguinary May day outbreak. The country is a desert, the home of nomads. I got my first glimpse of it on the Bzura, west of Warsaw, where during a four months' artillery duel every habitation has disappeared.

"I reached this battle front first after dusk and from an observation tower saw the remnants were gaunt, erect pillars. This is typical of burnt out Poland. A street of frame cottages, often straw thatched, catches fire from the first shell and only ugly rows of brick chimneys are left.

"Isolated factories all have been destroyed, mostly by airmen's bombs on the suspicion that they were staff headquarters. Thirty villages either were burned or blown up.

"The governor of Radom assured me that in his province 500 villages had been burned. Refugees assure me that in a circle extending thirty miles around Lodz only five villages were spared.

"Poland's population is suffering as no Europeans have suffered since the Thirty Years' war. Every second man is a refuge. Warsaw has 60,000 refugees, a third of them Jews. In Radom I found 15,000 refugees, in Kielce 20,000.

"A Warsaw rabbi assured me that 100,000 Jews from the towns of Lodz, Piotrkow and Lowicz are without homes. Many refugees still tramp the roads, begging despairingly from people themselves beggars. Many thousands are huddled in the tottering fragments of cottages, while 10,000 are shivering in the abandoned trenches and terraced Russian dugouts at Skaryszom.

"I met many refugees without food or money and mostly ill clad. Near Ostrowiec was a dreary procession of men in thick sheepskin coats without other clothing, women in men's trousers and children in dresses improvised from shawls.

"Such is Poland's present. The future will be even worse. The country, ravaged and irreclaimable, begins to resemble the primeval Sarmatian waste. Roads, forests and even fields have vanished.

"The roads which have been repaired cannot bring food to civilians, for all are crowded by parallel transport columns. The fields were destroyed by transport and artillery trains, which, finding the roads too narrow, spread right and left, obliterating farms.

"Winter grain was not sown, and there is no seed grain for spring.

"The worst, because it is irremediable, is the forest destruction. Some woods have been hewn wholesale to make causeways through morasses, some to pave roads, some to make a clear field for artillery, some shelled to bits because they afforded shelter for troops, some drenched with petroleum and burned. This forest devastation means for Poland generations of beggary."

The Point of View.

The progress of the respective warring nations still depends on the point of view of the special correspondent or war office in the case.—Baltimore American.

Two Great Joys.

With strawberries and baseball both on the market, it must be a melancholy soul indeed that does not rejoice in the seasonal blessings.—Chicago News.

They Do Indeed.

Perhaps it would have been just as well if Senor Huerta hadn't admitted that he knew who killed Madero. People do gossip so!—Indianapolis News.

Mexican Strategy.

The most strategic thing a Mexican general can do is to capture a telegraph line that has an end in the United States.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Gasoline, Oils and Greases. Van Wagenen, Inc. adv

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

HANNIBAL NEWS

Miss Lelia Butts of Phoenix is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Brackett.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Adamy returned to their home in Syracuse Monday after spending the past six weeks with Mr. Adamy's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Adamy.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Brackett and family of Mohawk are guests at the Brackett homestead, Hannibal Center.

Mr. and Mrs. V. J. Adamy and family of Syracuse will spend the week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Adamy.

Miss Susie Spafford was a Sunday guest of Miss Mabel Cooper.

Mrs. William Kelly and son of Syracuse and Mrs. Joseph Pritchard of Montezuma were in town Saturday. Mrs. Pritchard will visit friends at Southwest Oswego before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. William White of Fulton were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Albing Saturday.

Elton Farnham has purchased the moving picture plant in this place and will give exhibitions Wednesday and Saturday nights.

Mrs. William Fimeran and children and Mrs. Nellie Lund and daughter Marian of Tampa, Florida, will spend the summer with friends in town.

Miss Mabel Brewster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brewster, of Detroit, Mich., was married Thursday, May 27, to Samuel H. Chase, of Seattle, Wash., where Miss Brewster has made her home for a number of years. Mrs. Chase's girlhood was spent in this place where she has many friends, who wish her happiness.

Mrs. Frazier Ecker, Mrs. Thomas Willing, Mrs. Arthur Parker, Miss Georgia Thomson and Rev. Jacob Hann attended the Baptist Association at Colosse Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. M. Cooper and daughter, Mrs. Ransom Fletcher of Auburn, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will Cooper.

Mrs. Alice Eldredge of Chicago and Mr. Burr Curtis of Auburn are guests of Mrs. Charlotte Eldredge. Mrs. Eldredge will spend sometime with friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Adamy of Syracuse were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Clark.

Miss Mary Adamy, who has been spending some time in Skaneateles will spend the last of the week with her parents here.

Mrs. Howard Cole and daughter are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Ames of Hannibal Center.

Hannibal Center Grange will attend the M. E. church of that place in a body by invitation of the pastor, Rev. Frank Dunning next Sunday afternoon. It will be observed as memorial day for deceased members of the Grange.

A memorial service for deceased members will be given at Golden Sheaf Grange Saturday evening. All members are requested to be present and bring plenty of flowers

Children's Day will be observed at the Presbyterian church Sunday, June 6th. A beautiful cantata, "The Carnival of the Flowers," is being prepared for the occasion.

Memorial Day was observed in this place Saturday. A large audience greeted Dr. Tillapaugh at the M. E. church and enjoyed the splendid address given by him. A short but interesting program was also given by pupils of the High school, a large number of whom accompanied the veterans to the cemetery carrying flags. Hannibal Center band furnished music which was very much appreciated.

Amasa G. Keeney, a prominent and highly respected resident of North Hannibal, died Tuesday, May 25, after a short illness. Mr. Keeney was born in Phoenix in 1837, but had lived in Hannibal for 55 years. He leaves besides his widow, two daughters, Mrs. S. D. Pettigive of Oswege and Miss Maude Keeney of Brooklyn. Mr. Keeney as a member of Hannibal Lodge I. O. O. F. and also of Golden Sheaf Grange. Services were held Thursday afternoon at the home of Rev. Jabez Stallwood officiating. Interment at Fairdale.

Mrs. John McFarland, who was seriously injured by falling through a trap door at the barn recently, is more comfortable and a rapid recovery is hoped for.

R. F. Brower and family of Syracuse were in town Saturday.

Work on this end of the State road is progressing rapidly, and when finished, will be greatly appreciated by the people of this vicinity. At present the large number of autos traversing the roundabout road to Fulton keep Auburn st. in a cloud of dust.

Prof. Roman gave an interesting address at the Baptist church Sunday evening.

Roy Hall of Sterling was the guest of Hubert Rogers last week.

Miss Eleanor Garrison gave an address on woman suffrage at Hannibal Center Grange last Friday night. Miss Garrison is a forciful and ready speaker and held the attention of her audience.

Fred Dexter now occupies the Brace Stevens tenement house.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeroloman of Ira were geusts of friends in Fulton.

Mrs. Anna Skutt has returned from Weedsport where she has spent the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wellington entertained friends from Syracuse Sunday.

Miss Estella Hyart has purchased a fine grand piano.

William Clark, who suffered a broken hip by falling on the pavement last fall, is able to get about a little.

Alexander Morrell is reported ill.

Mrs. Ezia Tucker sustained painful injuries by a fall at her home last week.

Mrs. Ernest Rifenburg and son of Binghamton are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Grant.

Mrs. Azalia LaFountain of Fulton was a recent guest at George La Fountain's.

Mr. and Mrs. George Barlow spent Memorial day with friends at Lysander.

Edward Fairley is improving his house with a coat of paint. Will Byrne is doing the work.

Miss Eva Brackett, who has been ill for the past two weeks, improves slowly.

SOUTH GRANBY

George White and Charles Cook and family were guests at Will Quade's Sunday.

Mrs. H. Austin spent last week visiting friends in Mt. Pleaant. Mrs. Austin arrived home Saturday.

Mrs. Bessie Garrett and children are spending a few days with her parents.

Mrs. Ernest Luke and children were guests of Alonzo Luke the last of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Milo Austin visited their sister, Mrs. Minnie Andrews, Sunday.

A dear baby girl came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Dickenson Thursday, May 20th. May she stay long to gladden their home.

Mrs. Clara Goodrich is caring for her sister, Mrs. Dickenson.

Miss Flora Fisher has gone to visit her niece, Mrs. Maud Pierce, of Olean.

Miss Norton, of Fulton was a week end guest at Herman Moody's.

Miss Emma Grochan and a friend are guests at Augustus Grochan's.

David Haney has gone to Syracuse to visit his sons, Fred and John Haney.

Sidney Hammond has moved his family into the Sickler house owned by Mr. Barry.

Fern and Lyle DeGraff have been spending some time at their grandfather's, Morgan Butler's.

Mrs. Jennie Snyder of Syracuse is the guest of her brother, William Butler.

Mrs. Clara Shattuck and children visited her brother, Fred Paine, Sunday.

Ralph Brown delivers mail in a new auto.

Quite a number from this place attended the ball game at Lysander Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Brown are on an auto trip to Vernon to visit his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Pingree and Mr. and Mrs. Fisher went to Hannibal last night to hear Mr. Rowin of Syracuse University speak on Woman Suffrage.

The prayer meeting will be held at Mr. Austii's Tuesday night.

If your horse suffers from mosquito bites, a bee sting or ivy poisoning, apply Hanford's Balsam to take the poison out and cool the inflamed skin. NO 21

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, ss.
Lucas County,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and thats aid firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me the subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON.
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and muscous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists. 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

MT. PLEASANT

Rev. Williams is attending the Laymen convention and Mrs. Williams and daughter are visiting relatives at Westerville.

Rev. Wilbur Clemens of Syracuse will preach here June 6th.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Ives are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son.

Mr. and Mrs. George N. Rowlee with friends of Niles, Michigan, are visiting relatives here. They came by auto.

The friends of Ross Rowlee are pleased at his rapid recovery from his accident. He hopes to be able to take Regents with his class.

Mrs. Charles Osborne and daughter spent the week-end with her parents in Syracuse.

Mrs. Earl Rowlee and Mrs. Jane Pearson were guests at Sidney Austin's on Friday of last week.

Rev. and Mrs. Holmes and children, Mrs. George Grant, and Miss Lester were guests at the Baldwin school recently and also at the home of the teacher, Miss Mable Grant.

Mrs. Ernest Rowlee entertained Mrs. Hannah Austin of South Granby, Mrs. Pearson of Fulton and Mrs. Earl Rowlee on Thursday of last week in honor of her mother, Mrs. Lydia Osborne.

Harrison Rockwood is treating his neighbors and friends to auto rides.

The closing exercises at Rowlee school are held Wednesday evening; at Weed, Thursday, and Baldwin Friday evening. Supt. Gardner will attend them.

Waite Gorham is the new blacksmith at John L. Ives'.

George Ives, Henry Howard, Willis Clark and John Howard spent the week-end in Harrisburg on a fishing trip.

Harold Distin of Fulton was the recent guest of his parents.

George Jasper and Virgil Rowlee visited Charles Tompkins in Minetto last Saturday.

BUNDYS CROSSING

The funeral of Mrs. Jane Brylie of Fulton was held here at the church on Tuesday. The bearers were Fred Dodge, Ransom Dumont, David June, Edward Steward, Alonzo Burchin, G. Rickert, all of this place. Burial was made at the Bundy's cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Thornsburg have moved to Wayland where they will remain for the summer.

Mrs. Lewis Burchin is recovering from her injuries received a few days ago.

Miss Goldia Graham spent a few days the past week with Mrs. Bryon Wells.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Loughrey have moved to Oswego Center.

Mrs. Fannie Dodge of Syracuse was in this place a few days the past week.

Mrs. Alice Adams was in Oswego on Saturday.

The cemetery was beautifully decorated with flowers and flags for Memorial day.

Our school closes on Thursday. There will be singing and speaking on Thursday evening by the pupils.

Miss Marjorie Congdon of the Kingdom is spending some time with her brother, Benjamin Congdon and family.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stevens spent the week-end with Mr. Stevens' parents in Madison county.

Mrs. Byron Wells has been entertaining her sister, Mrs. J. E. Peachin and family of Bernhards Bay for a few days.

Many from here spent Memorial day at Oswego and Fulton.

Clarence Steward called on Mrs. Lathrop on Friday.

BERNHARD'S BAY

William Slayter purchased a full blooded Holstein heifer named Vandecamp Sergant Pearl of Mr. Soul of Vandercamp.

Mrs. William Slayter and Mrs. E. Curtiss fere in Cleveland Monday evening.

Several from this place went to Cleveland to attend a banquet of Eastern Stars and Masons on Saturday evening.

Mrs. J. Bailey was a recent guest of Mrs. Jane Halls.

Mrs. J. E. Peachin and children spent several days recently with her sister, Mrs. Byron Wells, of Fulton.

A movement has been started to organize a suffrage club at Bernhards Bay and Mrs. Hira Short has inivted members of Cleveland club to bep resent Wednesday.

Mrs. John Coady called on Mrs Jane Hall on Friday.

Miss Flossie True is guest of her sister, Mrs. D. Peas.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Myers were in Syracuse last Saturday.

Mrs. Vera Spencer and daughter, Doris, were in Oneida recently.

APPLE CANKERS; THEIR CONTROL

A constant source of danger to apple trees lies in cankers of various kinds, which, persisting from year to year, if left uncared for, may in time cause the death of a large limb or a tree. Through its experiment station, the New York State college of agriculture has just issued a circular dealing with this problem.

In New York State, injury by frost is the main predisposing cause of canker, says the circular, and in severe winters such varieties as Tompkins King, Twenty Ounce, and Hubbardston, as well as some others that are normally less susceptible to the disease, may be seriously affected. Other forms of cankers, known respectively as New York apple-tree canker, fire-blight canker, European apple-tree canker, and Illinois blister canker, are fungous diseases affecting bark or wood on the trunks or the branches of trees.

The only effective means of controlling these cankers, say the authorities, is by removing the diseased bark or cutting the affected limb from the tree. The cutting should be done very carefully and the resulting wound should be covered with a dressing, not so much for the purpose of hastening the healing, but to protect the heartwood from decay while the new tissue is being formed.

The circular on apple cankers, No. 28, will be sent without charge to any resident of the State who applies to theh New York State College of Agriculture, at Ithaca.

FREE FALLING.

Just Collapse, Drop Limply and You May Escape Serious Injury.

It was stated in a description of a recent aeroplane mishap that the aviator had time to clamber to the upper struts of his machine and that when the crash came he was practically unhurt, the landing wheels and lower part of the machine receiving and absorbing the shock.

Flying men, too, in the early days of aviation frequently leaped from falling machines and escaped with minor injuries. There is a knack in leaping and an art in falling, and athletes and aviators know both. It is to "fall free" and to offer no resistance or as little as possible.

It is not Providence that specially guards drunken men and little children when they topple. They collapse, and as the muscles and sinews are not drawn taut and no resistance offered, but little damage and frequently none results. The bone of a limp arm would need some force to be applied before it broke. A "resisting" arm would snap almost at once. In a fall all attempts to recover one's balance, if unsuccessful, mean greater damage. Let yourself collapse—fall limply—and you may escape serious injuries. It is the strain and wrench on muscles and sinews which make the bones snap.

Fall anyhow. Don't try to save yourself—and you will.—London Answers.

Never Had 'Em.

Old Dick was an old plantation darkey. He was rarely if ever sick, and he always claimed that it was the way he had lived. One day as he was walking down the street a local merchant, taking advantage of his ignorance, accosted him thus:

"Dick, one of your best friends has just told me that you have ancestors of the worst sort."

"Now, look heah, Cap'n Gawg, I doan want to hurt nobody, but I jes' want to know who dat man was wot tol' you, and I sho will go atter him, 'cause he done gone and 'sult me. Me got ancestors? Why, cap'n, that's as big a lie as was eber told. I neber had nothin' in my life but the mumps and colic."—National Monthly.

The Telephone Pole.

The employer of a Polish girl who has learned quickly to speak English tells of her attempted mastery of the telephone. After its use was explained to her she was eager to answer every call. A ring came and she jumped to the phone.

"Hello," came from the receiver.

"Hello," answered the girl, flushed with pride at being able to give the proper answer.

"Who is this?" continued the voice.

"I don't know," exclaimed the maid. "I can't see you."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Two Methods.

"I buy my wife everything she wants. How about you?"

"I keep mine wanting a few things, just to be sure that her interest in me is maintained."—Kansas City Journal.

Most Children Have Worms

And neither Parent or child know it yet it explains why your child is nervous, pale, feverish, backward. Often children have thousands of Worms. Think of how dangerous this is to your child. Don't take any risk. Get an original 25c. box of Kickapoo Worm Killer, a candy lozenge. Kickapoo Worm Killer will positively kill and remove worms. Relieves Constipation, regulates Stomach and Bowels. Your child will grow and learn so much better. Get a box today.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhœa. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Home Study Course in Vegetable Gardening

An advanced reading course in vegetable gardening has just been started by the extension department at Cornell, in order to meet a growing demand for home study courses. This advanced reading course in vegetable gardening is the second of such course offered; one in fruit growing was started last fall. Both courses are said to appeal to farmers who desire to "read up" on the subjects, as well as to those who are not fully familiar with the subjects treated.

These advanced reading courses are conducted by means of a textbook, by questions, and by correspondence, and a special effort is made to assist in making a local application to the principles and practices discussed. The work of those taking the course is graded and the only expense of either course is in connection with a standard textbook, not published by the college.

Those who desire to receive information on practical farming problems without even this expense may register for the general reading course lessons. Residents of New York State may obtain further information about the reading courses, general or advanced, by addressing the college of agricultural at Ithaca.

DEAR FRIEND WAS MOTHER.

Girl, Given Away Because of Poverty, Now Knows Parents.

Lacrosse, Wis.—Hazel "West," fifteen-year-old girl, who was taken away from Fred West, her foster father, by Judge Brindley because he had neglected her, has found her mother in a woman she has known all her life as a dear friend. Mrs. Fred Green, the mother, appeared before Judge Brindley and told the remarkable story of how she had given Hazel to the Wests when she was a baby because of her inability to care for the baby.

A mysterious telephone call to the Home of the Friendless, where Judge Brindley placed Hazel, effected the reunion of mother and daughter. The message said that if Hazel would come to one of the downtown stores she would be given a heavy coat. Hazel went downtown alone and did not come back. Investigation revealed her at the home of Mrs. Green, who had met her in the store and told her the story of her parentage.

In explaining the case to the judge Mrs. Green said: "I was the mother of another child when Hazel was born, and we were too poor to care for both of them, and at Mrs. West's urgent plea I let them take her.

"Not a week has passed since that I have not seen her. The Wests were better able to care for her than I, and I have been happy in the thought that she was being brought up in the right way. But since Mrs. West's death I have been worried, and now that she has been taken away from West I intend to keep her."

Mrs. Green is the wife of a railroad engineer. Hazel's father is dead.

A good pair of auto gloves or a good duster, $1.00. VanWagenen, Inc. adv.

1873 DIME SELLS FOR $170.

Quarter Dollar of 1866, Only One Known, Brings $210 at Auction.

In the sale of a coin collection in New York city $170 was paid for an uncirculated dime of 1873, Carson City mint, without arrows.

An uncirculated quarter dollar of 1894, only one other in this country being known, sold for $47. An uncirculated quarter dollar of 1897 brought $40. A quarter dollar of 1842, small date, went for $75. A quarter dollar of 1866, without motto, the only known specimen, brought $210. An uncirculated quarter dollar of 1858, San Francisco mint, went for $42.

Use Hanford's Balsam to prevent gangrene by keeping the sore clean and healing it.

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors

STATE OF NEW YORK, Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y.—Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 646, Laws of 1911, and Chapter 80, Laws of 1913, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office No. 55 Lancaster Street, Albany, N. Y., at 1 o'clock P.M., on Friday, the 4th day of June, 1915, for the improvement of the following highways:

Oswego County, Road No. 1287; Name, Pulaski-Williamstown, Part 3; Mileage, 7.75. Road No. 1288; Name, Pulaski-Williamstown, Part 1; Mileage, 5.12. Also, Rep. Con. No. 701; Class of Work, W. B. Mac. 2½ ins.; Resurfacing; Road No. 653; Name, Granby Roads; Town, Granby.

Maps, plans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of Division Engineer, Chas. J. McDonough, 433 South Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "Information for Bidders" in the itemized proposal, specifications and contract agreement.

Proposals for each road or contract must be presented in a separate sealed envelope endorsed on the outside with the name and number of the road or contract for which the proposal is made. Each proposal must be accompanied by a New York draft or certified check payable to the order of the State Commission of Highways for an amount equal to at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal which such draft or check accompanies.

This draft or check will be held by the Commission until the contract and bond are duly executed.

The successful bidder will be required to give a bond for fifty per cent. of the amount of the contract, such bond to be executed by a surety company to be approved by the Commission, or a bond secured by the deposit of collateral securities to be approved by the Commission.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

EDWIN DUFFEY,
Commissioner.

J. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

D/34

ROBBERS TOOK CASH AND WATCH

One Victim of Fruit Valley Tragedy Lies in Oswego Hospital, Wounded.

Oswego, June 1.—For the second time withhin two years the home of Morris D. Pierce at Rural cemetery, Fruit Valley, was visited by robbers last nighht and, after beating Miss Ella Mead, aged fifty-five years, the housekeeper, into unconsciousness with a piece of lead pipe and leaving her lying in the yard, got away with about $71 in currency, $31 of which belonged to Miss Meade and the balance to Mr. Pierce. A gold filled watch, Elgin make and Raymond movement, worth about $50, was snatched from Mr. Pierce's pocket and also taken, the chain to which it was attached being broken.

Mr. Pierce, who is very deaf, and the housekeeper were sitting in the dining-room about nine o'clock when a knock came to the sitting-room door and without waiting for an answer the door opened and three men crowded into the room. One of them had a revolver, which he pointed at Mr. Pierce and told him that they wanted his money. From an inside vest pocket they took a large old-fashioned bill holder with several divisions. This they tore in two, lengthwise and from one side took about $40, leaving nearly $60 more in bills of larger denomination in the back part of the bill fold, which they did not see and which they threw upon the floor.

Woman Fought Hard

They then told Miss Meade that they wanted "the mon" and she started upstairs to get them her pocketbook, believing that then they would go away. Two of them, however, followed her up stairs and one of them attacked her while the other went through the dresser. Miss Meade, who is a slight wiry woman, fought hard for her honor and her life. The man who assaulted her threatened to kill her and drawing a stilletto struck at her heart. She interposed her left arm and the blade of the stilletto passed through the fleshly part of the muscles, leaving an ugly wound. The fellow aimed another blow at her which struck her over the left eye and slipped around, leaving a gash there that bled profusely. In the struggle she managed to get the stilletto, which she threw under the bed, and the fellow pulled out the lead pipe and began to belabor her about the head, shoulders and chest. She fought desperately, however, clawing and biting and using her fists as best she could until she got the lead pipe, which she sent flying after the stilletto. Her strength gave out and she fainted. The men had gone down stairs, she says, when she regained consciousness and, making through the door she ran across the lawn to go to the home of Mr. Ralph Pierce to tell him of the assault, when she was again attacked and left unconscious on the lawn. When she recovered she went to Ralph Pierce's house and told him robbers were murdering his father.

Patrially dressing, Mr. Pierce slipped a couple of shells into a shotgun and started on a run for his father's, about 300 yards distance South. As he approached he saw his father coming out and he was informed that the men had gone down the road North in the direction of the Beach.

Used Stilletto

Mrs. Ralph Pierce notified by telephone Ira Pease, Asa ePase and other neighbors and they in turn called Chief of Police Richardson, and the latter with Patrolman Miller and Ray Armstrong, the chauffeur, drove the patrol to the scene of the robbery. Ralph Pierce and neighbors in the meantime had made a search of the house and found the stilletto and lead pipe under the bed, where Miss Meade had thrown them. The stilletto, he says, was covered with blood.

Upon investigating Chief Richardson found that the telephone had been put out of commission. Following the wires back for a distance of about 150 feet from the house the Chief came to a pole which one of the men had climbed and cut the wires, presumably before they entered the house.

Sheriff Buck was soon after called. He was soon on the scene with Under-Sheriff Schultz and Deputy John Dennis. Under-Sheriff Schultz drove to Furniss station to see that no one boarded a passenger train that was due to arrive there in four minutes, while the others searched the neighborhood for evinence that might lead to the identification or give a clue to the perpetrators of the crime.

Both Mr. Pierce and Miss Meade say that the men are foreigners. Two were shorter than the other, the latter being about five feet seven inches tall, slim and dark.

It is the belief of the authorities that the crime was committed by those acquainted with conditions. Yesterday being Memorial Day many owners of lots in Rural cemtery paid to Mr. Pierce, who is the caretaker, sums of money for maintaining lots and seeing that the grass is cut and so forth. He had a considerable sum of money collected, about $200 in cash and checks. In a drawer in his sitting-room into which the thieves did not look there was a considerable sum of money in cash, silver and small bills besides $50 in checks. This was not disturbed. However, the robbers evidently knew that there had been money paid to Mr. Pierce and they went for it, knowing that Mr. Pierce, who is well advanced in years, or his housekeeper, could make little resistance.

Dr. Marsh, of South West Oswego, was called about midnight and prescribed for Miss Meade, who had become hysterical. The latter's home is in Brier Hill, St. Lawrence county. Today she is confined to her bed. She is afraid that some bones have been broken, but Dr. Marsh doesn't think so.

Today Mr. Pierce said that the men were Italians from their appearance. None of them wore masks. When the first fellow entered he said he wanted to buy a grave in which to bury his sister. While he was talking the two others surrounded Miss Meade and the taller pointing a revolver at Mr. Pierce's head ordered him to sit down and keep quiet. He stayed on guard with the revolver in a threatening position. That they might not be seen from the highway the men turned out the lights in the house and because of that fact Mr. Pierce did not see the two men who had been upstairs leaving the house. After the man with the revolver left he started for his son's and met him in the road hastening to his assistance.

Miss Meade said that there were four men in the party, one of them having been left standing in front of the barn with a rig and evidently watching to give an alarm of anyone approaching.

The whole countryside is aroused over the assault on Miss Meade and the robbery. Miss Meade's condition is critical. Today her body was sore and she could hardly breathe from the pounding she received from the bludgeon carried by the robbers. On the advice of Dr. Marsh she is to be removed to the hospital this afternoon. After her recovery she will go to her home in Brier Hill, six miles from Ogdensburg. She says she will be able to identify the robbers if she ever again sees them.

No clue of the criminals has as yet been discovered.

MRS. STEVENS STRICKEN AT O. & W. STATION

While passing the O. & W. station at 2:30 this afternoon, Mrs. Will Stevens, residing in the quarter of the city known as "Stony Arabia" was stricken with an epileptic fit, but was prevented from falling to the ground by several men who were nearby, who rushed to Mrs. Stevens' assistance upon hearing the screams of her daughter. The policeman stationed in the vicinity had the woman carried into Snyder's grocery where temporary assistance was rendered. Dr. Cusick was called immediately, and, after administering to her, pronounced Mrs. Stevens out of danger.

Mrs. Stevens is the widow of Will Stevens who was killed on the Empire United Railway tracks several years ago.

For galls use Hanford's Balsam without stopping work.

JUNE WEEK ON AT ANNAPOLIS

Annapolis, Md., June 2.—June week, with its usual gaities and its series of formal functions woven about the coming of the members of the naval committees of Congress to inspect the institution, opened at the naval academy Monday. The ceremonies will continue until Friday when graduation exercises will be held and the graduates will receive their diplomas from Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

The standing of the first ten men in the graduating class was learned unofficially tonight. Third in this list appears the name of Ralph Mck. Nelson, Jr., Peekskill, N. Y. As he is among the first line he is listed as one of the "star" members.

ROCHESTER CHAMBER'S APPRENTICE PACT

Rochester, June 2.—The Commercial and Industrial Education Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, of which Frank W. Lovejoy is chairman, has drafted a tentative apprentices' agreement to be brought to the attention of the woodworking plants of the city and the Board of Education, with the idea of establishing a course in woodworking in the city shop schools.

Steamer Rugs for cool evenings in the auto. VanWagenen, Inc. adv

The "Hello" Microbes.

Many a woman housed by a cold amuses herself and attends to necessary business over the telephone. But when all the rest of the family come down with like colds she wonders how they caught it, because she has "not kissed anybody."

Nobody thinks of the mouthpiece of the telephone, and yet where is there a more convenient harbor than that for germs breathed into it from throat and nose?

The average household does not even think of dusting out the transmitter, and it is cleaned only upon the occasional visits of the repair man from the telephone company. As a matter of fact, it should be washed out frequently with a disinfectant. Even the ear piece is benefited by an occasional "wipe," as it rests against the hair and ear of everybody in the house, to say nothing of visiting workmen who want to call up headquarters.

When You Clean Up.

Save fine towels that are too worn for further use and lay them in the bottom of the drawers, with lavender between the folds.

While the clothes on the line are airing, pack flannels, furs, feathers, etc., in mothproof paper bags or boxes to be stored away in the attic, and before the dew falls at night return cotton and other fabrics required for summer use to the drawers and wardrobes that have been cleansed and aired.

Destroy with a hard heart every useless thing and burn everything that you see no probability of needing in the near future. With the best of care odds and ends will accumulate, and the labor of handling and preserving them in the hope of finding use for them by and by is often more than they are worth.

Going to Extremes.

A New York woman used an ax, an icepick and a butcher knife on her husband. Some women go to extremes when they set out to make an impression.—Detroit Free Press.

BUILT TOWN FOR WHEAT.

Kansan Wanted a Market and Breton Became It.

Colby, Kan.—Because he raised 150,000 bushels of wheat in 1914 and needed a place to market it without a long haul Ben Foster, a large landowner, built a town of his own. He erected an elevator, lumber yard, coal yard and store; also residences for his employees.

He named the town Breton, and now it is getting away from his first idea.

Other people are moving there, and Foster is in a good way to become the proprietor of a thriving country town. He refuses to sell the lots, but rents them on long leases.

WATCHING THE SITUATION.

Chairmen of Committees on Foreign Relations Hold Important Posts.

Washington.—In the event of a controversy between this country and any foreign power Senator Stone and Congressman Flood will be two of the most important members of congress. They are chairmen of the committees on foreign relations, in the senate and house of representatives, respectively.

All international matters of any great importance are handled through these

Photos by American Press Association.

SENATOR STONE (TOP) CONGRESSMAN FLOOD (BELOW).

committees when congress is in session and of course congress will be called to meet if developments make this necessary.

Both Senator Stone and Congressman Flood have been in Washington a great part of the time since President Wilson addressed his drastic note to Germany and are in close touch with all developments.

HONEYMOONERS WALK ACROSS THE COUNTRY

Took Pair Two Years to Make the Long Trips.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Journeys across the continent twice on foot within a period of two years marked the unique honeymoon trip taken by Mr. and Mrs. John Broxman, who live near here. In the twenty-four months that they have been away the young married couple have traversed the parched sands of the semitropical countries of the south, the fertile valleys of the middle west and the rugged mountain paths of the far western states. They are happy and have returned to their home without reporting a mishap.

In making their long journey on foot Mr. and Mrs. Broxman have won both fame and fortune, for not only were they cordially [illegible] in all the towns and cities through which they passed, but as the result of their long hike they have been presented with a large sum of money by a brother-in-law of Mrs. Broxman in California, and henceforth they will make their home on a farm which has been purchased by the bridegroom near Harrisburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Broxman were married two years ago and had planned to spend their honeymoon quietly in the east. But Mrs. Broxman's brother-in-law in Santa Anna, Cal., told them that he would present them with a substantial sum of money if they would take as their honeymoon trip a "stroll" from Harrisburg to California and back again. They decided to try to win the prize held out to them, so immediately after the wedding ceremony was performed they started on their long hike.

Pet Collie a Hero.

Wallace, Ida.—Were dogs entitled to receive medals a six-month-old Scotch collie owned by Horace Langdon would be entitled to recommendation for such honor. The cabin occupied by Langdon and Charles Bare was destroyed by fire. Langdon was roused by the dog frantically clawing and scratching his neck and shoulders. He hastily broke a window and, grasping the dog, jumped outside and awakened [illegible]

AID BELGIANS ON A BUSINESS BASIS

Elaborate Financial System Gets the Best Results.

ORGANIZED BY AMERICANS.

Commission Will Have Provided Foodstuffs to the Value of $65,000,000 by Middle of August—Profit Made in Cheap Bread—Belgians Have Done a Lot of Work Themselves.

London.—The American commission for relief in Belgium will have provided foodstuffs to the value of about $65,000,000 for the Belgian people by the middle of August. Charitable contributions from America will have amounted to about $5,000,000 and from other quarters of the world approximately the same total. The great bulk of the food supplies, representing the remaining $55,000,000, is being provided indirectly by the Belgian people themselves.

This is made possible by the elaborate financial machinery set up by the commission, enabling the Belgians to utilize their own energies and resources. Fully 75 per cent of the Belgian people are being supplied with food by the commission without recourse to charity. One result of the commission's operations is that bread is now cheaper in Belgium than in London.

When the commission was formed last October, under the chairmanship of Herbert Clark Hoover, it was estimated that the total imports required to keep the population of Belgium alive would amount in value to about $50,000,000 before the next harvest. The rise in the price of foodstuffs increased the necessary amount to $65,000,000.

The greatest problem in this connection was involved in the fact that foodstuffs sold in Belgium to those who still had resources were paid for in paper. The entire metallic currency disappeared early in the war, and national bank notes were so scarce that many communes were printing paper issues of their own.

This paper money had no value outside of Belgium, and in any event to have exported it would have denuded the country of currency. But unless this money were turned into gold it would be necessary for the commission to find in the outside world an amount of money which was out of the question. At the outset, therefore, the commission began to devise a method for effecting the exchange of these local currency obligations into gold.

Negotiations were opened with the belligerent governments for permission to set up a form of exchange whereby persons or institutions abroad owing money in Belgium should turn over to the commission the amount due in sterling or dollars. The commission undertook to pay their debts for them in Belgium out of paper money which it received from the sale of foodstuffs. The belligerent nations agreed to this after long negotiations, and there was thus set up a form of exchange. The commission is today the only institution which is doing a systematic banking business across enemy lines.

By degrees the commission has extended this exchange department of its organization, which has come to be the lifeblood of the structure. It has induced many well to do Belgians to pledge their credit for moneys handed over to the commission in gold, which in turn is paid to them in Belgium in paper. The commission also has advanced money to the communal governments, taking their obligations therefor, and by pledging these obligations abroad has obtained further resources. The communes have been enabled in this manner to procure money to pay communal officers, to maintain the schools and keep up municipal works, thus enabling the Belgians to carry on the details of civil government and saving the country from the danger of anarchic conditions.

One phase of these operations arose in connection with a number of Belgian concerns, which, while they had resources abroad, had exhausted their local resources in payment of workmen or in disbursements to depositors. A form of hardship had grown up through the inability of such concerns to make good their obligations to the public, and persons who had believed themselves well to do were being forced to the bread lines through inability to draw money due them.

Through the operations of the commission these concerns were enabled to hand over in London and New York funds they possessed abroad, and the commission in turn delivered paper money received from the sale of food. Thus the cycle of credit was reestablished, and many thousands of persons were saved from the bread line.

Before this machinery was set up practically the whole population was dependent on the world's charity, paper money being of no avail. The initial appeals of the commission, therefore, were made on behalf of the 7,000,000 of people. With the success of these financial efforts, however, all of the people still able to pay for their food were made self dependent, and the appeals of the commission for charitable [illegible]

THE QUIRK

CONTINUOUS 2 to 10:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2

HARRY LAUDER

[HIMSELF]

The Bonny Scot

The Most Popular Entertainer of the Present Era

in

Talking and Singing Motion Pictures

Your Only Chance to See and Hear Him in Fulton

6—OTHER REELS—6

Balcony 5c

Main Floor 10c

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 141 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1915 | Price One Cent

Bryan Finally Admits Lusitania Affidavits, Accepting All Proofs

President Wilson Kept In Ignorance of Affidavits for Twelve Hours. Was Ready With New Ultimatum

Washington, June 3.—Official circles were stirred today by the revelation that Secretary Bryan had received four affidavits declaring the Lusitania was armed.

Secretar y Bryan admitted the existence of the affidavits twelve hours after the news had been given to President Wilson and the Washington public.

Early in the day Secretary Bryan had denied that the affidavits had been received. This denial was sent broadcast to all parts of the country by the correspondents of newspapers. His later admission that the affidavits were in the Department was made to thirty-five correspondents. It followed the visit of the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, to the White House and his half hour's conference with President Wilson. The Ambassador referred to the affidavits as justification for the German request that there be an investigation into the facts concerning the Lusitania before a decision was made on the demands of this Government.

The President was surprised by the Ambassador's statement that such affidavits were before the State Department. It was learned later that three of the affidavits have been in the State Department since last Friday.

Great activity in the department following Secretary Bryan's admission that the affidavits were actually in the State Department was caused apparently by the necessity for haste in preparing them for the President's consideration, and in endeavoring to place the responsibility for the fault.

Law officers of the government regard the filing of the affidavits as giving a new and very important interpretation and aspect to the German reply. These officials maintain that they were undoubtedly in the mind of Foreign Minister von Jagow when he said this government knew without doubt that the Lusitania was armed. For that reason, it is stated, the affidavits must be considered by the President and in fact may oblige him to recast some degree his proposed reply.

It is stated that the President would provoke question of his reasonableness if he were to send a message to Germany which would be practically an ultimatum, after he had been put in possession of statements sworn to, affirming a justification for the attack on the Lusitania.

"The President," said one of the highest outhorities, "may not discuss these affidavits in his message to Germany, but he will be bound to take them into consideration in framing that message as he knows that Germany, at least, believes them to be true. It is extremely likely also that the affidavits will appear in the supplementary statement which has been promised by Germany upon the receipt of the President's reply."

It is asserted that Germany has a perfect right to be allowed to explain to the President that she is acting on the principle of retaliation forced on her by Great Britain, and that it would be competent for Germany to ask the President his views on the principle and justification of retaliation.

NEW YORK MAN TO PLAN CHURCH

Episcopalians to Have Benefit of Experience of Man Who Specializes

Clarence Wilson Brazer of New York city, an architect whose specialty seems to be the designing of churches of gothic architecture, has been engaged by the building committee of Zion Episcopal church to prepare plans and specifications for the new church which is to replace the old frame building in E. 1st st.

This decision was reached at a committee meeting last night, attended by the Rev. Minor J. Peters, Messrs. Giles S. Piper, Wm. H. Hornibrook, George W. Hackett and A. W. Ad[illegible] who have for some time past [illegible] a great deal of thought and at[illegible] to the matter of engaging an [illegible]hitect and they feel sure that the [illegible] when completed will be an [illegible] to the city.

[illegible] Rev. Mr. Peters announced this [illegible] that Architect Brazer is a [illegible] in Gothic church architect[illegible] having made a study of the sub[illegible]. There are a number of specimens of his skill and rare good taste in this state and in other sections of the country, the new Trinity church in Syracuse being one of his latest productions in Gothic architecture.

Mr. Peters announces that the new Zion church will be a Cruciform struture, to be built of granite and will embody every feature of a modern church building.

Construction work on the new church will begin in a very short time, and in conjunction with the church proper there will be built a parish house which will take care of the Sunday school and all institutional work, and will in fact be a building such as any church ought to have.

HUNTER CLAIMS ALLOWED

Judge Ray has confirmed the report of special master Stone in the matter of the Hunter Arms Company, bankrupt, and allows the following claims: Hunter Fan and Motor Company, Fulton, $41,375.83; William Hunter, Fulton, $18,508.73; Mary E. Hunter, Sterling, N. Y., $1,867.57; Leona H. Hunter, $4,966.37. Several minor claims fere also allowed, the amount in each case falling below $1,000.

WEATHER FORECAST

Cloudy tonight and Friday, with moderate variable winds.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS MEET

"Community Betterment" One of Themes to be Discussed at Auburn

The principal theme of the State Sunday School Convention, which will be held in Auburn June 8, 9 and 10, will be "Community Betterment Through Sunday School Efficiency," according to the program given out by G. W. Irwin, publicity manager.

The first session starts at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning in the First Presbyterian church with a praise service led by Prof. I. H. Meredith of New York city. After prayer by Rev. C. G. Richards, pastor of the First Church, addresses will be delivered by Rev. Lewis M. Lounsbury, pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, Albany; Marion Lawrence of Chicago, international general secretary; Prof. L. A. Weigh of the Yale Divinity School, and Miss Margaret Slattery of Boston. Beginning at 12:45 an "Ask Marion Lawrence" hour will be held at the First Church, where Mr. Lawrence will answer any question pertaining to Sunday school work and its management. Schools of methods will be held during the afternoon in First and Central Presbyterian, First and Second Baptist and First M. E. churches. Three simultaneous sessions will be held in the evening at the First Presbyterian, First M. E. and First Baptist.

Delegates will meet at 8.45 Wednesday morning at various churches and at 9.25 the main session will be held in the First Presbyterian church for the rports of committees, election of officers and the transaction of routine business. Three sessions will be held in the First Presbyterian, First M. E. and First Baptist churches during the afternoon, when addresses by prominent speakers will be delivered, and in the evening a monster mass meeting will be held in the Burtis Auditorium, where the speakers will be Frank L. Brown of New York, W. A. Brown of Chicago and Margaret Slattery of Boston.

Thursday morning will be devoted to the schools of methods, sessions being held in the First Presbyterian and First M. E. churches. The concluding meeting will be held at the First Presbyterian Church in the evening.

"THESE ARE THE TIMES WHICH TRY MEN'S SOULS."

—Carter in New York Evening Sun.

28 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES USED TO DESTROY TRENCHES

Paris, June 3.—A graphic illustration of the part underground warfare plays in the struggle on the western front is found in narrative from the official French observer who writes of the fighting north of Arras. In this region during the long effort to break the German hold on Lens, more than twenty-eight tons of explosives have been used in mining and the subterranean workings, put end to end, would reach more than one and one-half miles.

"In the vicinity of Carency the battle has been conducted by the use of mines since January," the observer writes. "The calm courage shown by our men in the face of great dangers is especially worthy of mention. In this region the galleries and usbterranean connecting trenches arer more than a mile and a half in length, and the quantity of explosives used from March 16 until May 1 is more than twenty-eight tons.

"On May 9 an attack was begun on Carency. Early in the morning the attack was prepared by artillery and simultaneously by the explosion of seventeen mine fields, which destroyed a majority of the enemy's barbed wire fortifications and breatworks and demolished the enemy's subterranean passages. German sappers and miners were killed outright, only seventy-eight being captured.

BOTH SIDES AT PERMYSL GET REINFORCEMENTS

Germans Get Into Four of the Important Forts, While Russians Say They Did Not

London, June 3.—The battle of Permysl, which is proving one of the most stubborn and sanguinary of the war, continues with unabated fury. Both sides hhave poured reinforcements into the field, and with attacks and counter attacks the losses in men and materials are piling up to an unprecedented extent.

The German and Austrian reports say that some of the forts on the northern front have already falllen, and that on southeastern front their troops are progressing toward the railway that joins the fortress with Lemberg. But the latest Petrograd communication says that the Germans who got into one fort were driven out, and makes no mention of the capture of Stry or of other successes alleged by the Teutonic allies.

To the southeast, simultaneously with this battle, the Germans are making another effort to break through the Bzura lines toward Warsaw, but whether this is a serious attempt to capture the Polish capital or only a diversion to prevent the Russians from sending more reinforcements into Galicia is not disclosed.

The Germans say they have captured upward of 300,000 Russians and an immense amount of material during the month of May. Despite this, the Russians do not appear to have slackened their resistance.

ITALIAN GUNS SEND BIG SHELLS INTO TRIESTE

Paris, June 3.—The first Italian shells have fallen in Trieste, and the capital of Istria tonight is under an intermittent bombardment from a point near the mouth of the Isonzo, less than twelve miles away across the Gulf of Trieste.

The seizure by the Italians of Grado and the small peninsula on which this port is situated gave to General Cadorna his opportunity to begin direct fire against Trieste. While the terrain is difficult for the transportation of big guns, a battery has been sent from Terzo to the slight eminence overlooking the gulf, and with these it is expected an effort will be made to cut theh railway line from Monfalcone to Trieste and at the same time keep the latter town under fire. Every precaution, it is learned, will be taken to guard against damage to the city of Trieste itself, the guns being trained for the most part on the arsenal, the supply depots along the water front and the shipping in the harbor.

The ridge of Monte Nero, on the west bank of the Ilsonzo and about six miles northwest of Talmino, was captured by the Italians yesterday. The Austrians sought to recapture it by several counter attacks, but last night the Italians were safely organized on the summit.

Fort Tolnusio, just to the rear of Gradisca, and Italian batteries across the Isonzo engaged in a twelve hour duel today. The Austrian fire had little effect on the Italian position.

Further to the north, in the Carnic Alps, the Italians are bombarding the Austrians at Malborghet, at thhe junction of the railroads from Caporetto and Kllagenfurt to Villach.

Details of the fighting in Monte Croce Pass over the North Venetian Alps show it to have been one of the most dramatic episodes in the newly opened war. Five times the tried troops of Austria attacked the advancing Italians afresh over their rows of dead. Five times they were hurled back, broken and disordered, by the telling fire of the Italian infantry before they had had enough. Theis energy and ordor were spent, and they advanced no more. Then the Italians, who hitherto had been fighting a stubborn defensive fight, dashed forward and, falling upon the bewildered and disorganized Austrians, they put them to fl.ight.

GOOD TEMPLARS MEET THIS WEEK

Will Elect Officers and Prepare for Grand Lodge Session in August

There will be held a business session of the Oswego district lodges of the Good Templars, at Sterling Valley Saturday, June 5. This will be the 178th quarterly session of the district lodges, to be held for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

Delegates from each lodge in the district, including ten from the Fulton lodge, will be present.

Besides the election of officers and other business of importance the Good Templars will at Saturday's meeting have to thresh out their program for the entertainment of the Grand Lodge which is to be held in this city August 23-26.

Fulton is not greatly favored by conventions, hence the coming session of the Grand Lodge, Good Templars of America, is exciting more than the usual amount of interest, as it will bring together in the city delegates from many sections of the country. Realizing that this city is not equipped in many ways as other cities bidding for the Grand Lodge session the local committeemen did not ask the city or Chamber of Commerce for anything more than to provide rooms for the various business and social sessions. The rooms are forthcoming and the Fulton Lodge will meet all demands made upon it by the Grand Lodge session, provided it has a reasonable amount of co-operation by the people of the city.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

C. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. B. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Thursday, June 3, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Waterloo has stood for a hundred years as the synonym of an ideal battle result. It was clean cut and decisive. From that time up to a very recent date the hope of a general has been to draw his foe into an open fight to a finish. Maneuvering at Waterloo placed the French army under Napoleon into a situation where it must fight without delay. Delay would enable the British and Prussian commanders to unite their isolated commands and crush the French. Pursuit of the Waterloo ideal, however, has often led to a campaign coming to naught because the opposing commanders both waited to get their foe "on the hip." The place of Waterloo was nothing; the climax to the clash of armed men there was what made it great. Recent wars have taught armies to depend upon field defenses and artillery in naturally strong positions, so that the decisive battle in the open has become almost a thing of the past.

After the war China will have to deal with a divided Europe and the ambitions of powers at variance with one another. The European concert in the east in the matter of loans and railroad construction has ceased to exist, with small prospects of early revival. Perhaps China seizes her opportunity to cut loose from European pressure and deliver a blow to western influence, taking a chance on outwitting or outfighting her little neighbor some day.

A year ago a six ounce can of opium cost $6 to $10 and now sells for $35 to $55. The price of cocaine has increased tenfold, and the war has sent heroin up 500 per cent or more. If there is any virtue in taxing evils to drive them out of use the advance in these much abused drugs ought to reduce the number of the victims.

One of the effects of war's upsetting in London is the disappearance of the time honored "topper," or "stovepipe" hat, from the financial section. Formerly bankers and their clerks and following wore high silk hats as a badge of their allegiance to the ancient order of things.

Were the people of south China to rise up against President Yuan's dicker with Japan as they rose against the late Manchu dynasty the Japs might have their hands full saving Yuan's "face" and their fat concessions.

The mixup of tongues in the war zone has started some one to move for a universal language. Well, English has a good start already and with a little simplification would run all its rivals from the field.

100%
Efficiency
The Result of Using
Miscellaneous
Want Column
in
The Evening
Times

PRICES:
1 Word 1 Time 1c
1 Word 3 Times 2c
1 Word 6 Times 3c
Minimum Charge
10 Cents

ALLEYS AND ASH CANS

In our great cities—and in smaller towns as well—we find a form of sickly anti-naturalism which seems to overtake at least 80 per cent. of the race, and which is manifested everywhere in arrested development. While arrested development is most conspicuous in the country and in small country towns—the glamor of life—the artificial side—is pursued in greater degree in larger towns and cities, because of the conditions which make this glamor and artificiality possible.

After we permit ourselves to drift into an unhealthy physical and mental state, we find that it is easier to follow sickly imitations and follies than it is to adhere to the higher laws and principles that govern our nobler instincts. The physical and mental change that makes this attitude possible, is similar in every sense to the organic change that takes place after the formation of a drug habit. It requires, perhaps, a period of two years to trade our healthy instincts for the deadly drug of pretense and glamor—for the poison of the superficial and artificial.

In cheap theatres, cafes and dance halls, our natural appreciation of the beautiful is appeased by gaudy colors and tawdry decorations, and these sickly imitations are accepted for the reality which they imitate. The Path of Folly, which leaves its trail of dried and faded cheeks, blurred and milky eyes, coarse and guttural speech, leads from us in all directions toward these gilded and painted nothings. We are quickly impressed by the surface of things—by the effete, and unless we are alert and active, our healthy instincts become diseased and die, one by one. It is then that we become the charred stump of the magnificent tree that we might have been.

The reason that any perverted desire, that any injurious or pernicious habit continues at all is, that perverted desires are founded upon a natural instinct, which instinct is a natural desire for recreation and change. Every man, woman and child possesses a natural desire for recreation, for change of environment, for new surroundings, and this natural desire in the majority of people is satisfied with this bizarre, the gaudy and the gilded.

Many of us live out our entire existence without ever having seen anything but the alleys and ash-cans of life, without ever travelling high enough to discover the relationship between ourselves and nature. Most of us never explore the sky and clouds at day-time—never look up to enjoy the stars at night; yet there is a Sea of Beauty that bathes the entire universe, and which is always there for all of us to set sail upon as we will. But we are too busy chanting and singing and rehearsing the little insignificant things of our everyday life.

Once we forget the out-of-doors, once we forget the value of fresh air, once we fail to remember the necessity of exercise, we are on the down grade. Our perspective of life and of people is becoming narrow and one-sided, and we are degenerating just as surely as the healthy, natural dance of the mountaineer of the time of Robin Hood has degenerated into the stupid dance of our modern ball-rooms and cafes—where the air and the atmosphere are pervaded with cigarette smoke and the fumes of stupid drinks and poorly prepared food.

Unless each day we possess a desire to ascend to heights to which we have not climbed, and descend to depths of understanding which we have not yet explored, we cease to grow, and finish the Race of Life with our mentality developed just a little more than that of a child, yet stripped of the child's activity and imagination.

GOOD OLD DAYS

In the good old days when we were boys, dad would do our sums and write our compositions. Today, father must go out and catch a toad or model a bust of clay. Education is higher.

In the good old days we would keep a medicine chest on the pantry shelf, and dad would always let mother have the cough sirup, but he would insist on drinking the rock and rye. It's great for colds.

The extremes like deviled ham and angel cake never met on our table. We had just plain home cooking.

Folks worked very hard then. I remember that Hank Hitchings was so tired nights that he didn't feel like patting himself on the back. Some called this modesty, but it was nothing but overwork.

Those were the happy days.—Silent Partner.

If we snatch away that world trade Europe is fighting about we'll need a big army and navy to keep it after the war is over, so will only be keeping step with the greedy militarism we now condemn.

There is at least one democrat, with a small "d," not far from the White House, for the president's secretary and his chauffeur were recently fined for speeding, just like common folks.

Opinions

Mr. Daniels Changes his Mind

At least we must give Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, credit for changing his mind. Last March he was praising our submarines. He held that they were efficient in every way. Now he admits that the United States' submarines are useless in war and he confesses that the recent maneuvers proved that the under-sea craft are unable to fight. He is becoming convinced of the fact that submersibles are absolutely necessary in our present day navy and he has changed from an opponent of these craft to an advocate. The secretary cannot be charged with having a set mind; he changes and he changes quickly. This time he has changed in the right direction. The only fear is that with his will-o'-the-wisp make-up he may not remain convinced sufficiently long to make his conviction of real value. Here is what he said regarding the recent tryouts in New York:

"Of the twelve submarines which came to New York for the maneuvers, one was unabel to proceed, and various others suffered from breakdowns necessitating repairs of greater or less importance, which took them out of the game for varying lengths of time. The full reports are not in, and it is impossbie to name which boats were out of commission from various causes and which had merely the usual trivial defects which must be expected at any time and which can be remedied without any serious delay or impairment of their efficiency. Reports, unofficial, give a number varying from five to seven as the total submarines effective during a certain period of the maneuvers.

"The machinery of a submarine is very delicate. Tere is, first of all, the propelling machinery for surface work, which is subject to all the faults of an automobile engine and can have all of its various diseases. There are, in addition, the storage batteries, which do not anywhere near approach perfection as yet and which are continually giving trouble in their use. Then there are the motors used to drive the boat when under water, which, like all electrical machinery, are delicate, and subject to sudden breakdowns.

The European war has shown the absolute necessity of these craft. German submarines have an effective radius of not less than a thousand miles. The submersibles have altered all sea fighting. Battleships and cruisers are still necessary, but the submarines are indispensable. They are economical and it is readily seen at what cost a submarine can be maintained with a small crew compared with the maintenance of a big battleship.

It is safe to predict that the navy department has had its eyes opened and now realizes that the men who were advocating the taking on of new inventions were not theorists. Last March Secretary Daniels was most optimistic about the adequate equipment of the submarine, but now the actual tests have demonstrated that experts knew more about them than he did. It is to be hoped that his changed heart will be felt throughout the navy construction department.—Utica Dispatch.

All Blamed

It is gratifying to learn that there are more and more people waking up to the fact that England is not a saint, but only in for the almighty dollar and using the United States as a door-mat. We have Tories in this country country who are more than willing to sell out the United States to England at any price, and it is to be greatly lamented that it looks to many people as if the present administration belongs to that class.

Am glad to see that you are fair-minded and giving space to letters from sane, clear thinking people who are not willing to swallow all the poisonous medicine that some of the New York newspapers have been trying to dope the public with.

It seems to be typical of the Italian "temperament" to rush off at a tangent, as Alfredo Distefano shows in gushin gabout German Kultur and in trying to frighten "William the Butcher" about the ghosts of the women and children that were lost on the Lusitania, forgetting, of course, that they took a very foolish risk.

How about Nero burning Rome? Is Mr. Distefano sure that Nero took the precaution to intern all the women and children before Rome was burned, and has he forgotten Nero's earnest wish that all the Romans might have but one head and neck so that he could sever it with one blow?

How about the monument erected in Africa to the memory of 26,600 women and children that were interned by the British, who starved and died of neglect during the "glorious" English victory over the handful of Boers?

How about the Congo negroes that Leopold of Belgium, even in times of peace, saw fit to cut off a hand or foot or both limbs if the poor fellows did not bring in sufficient quantities of rubber?

How about the starvation plan that Germany used in Metz and Strasbourg?

How about our forefathers killing off the Indians?

You can keep on adding to the list of "glorious" Christian warfares, but can any of these wars be considered humane by Mr. Distefano? What's the good of gushing about "the last horrible moments of "William the Butcher," for if Italy had found it to her financial and territorial interest to remain with her original allies and not go off like a sneak thief to the other side all the Italians would be gushing about the brutalities of the English bull, Russian bear andFrench chanticleer; so it all points to the fact that man is a very variable and hypocritical quantity. And, as a very brilliant friend of mine said some years ago: "Taken all in all, humanity is a damned sorry lot."—J. Bennett in New York Tribune.

THE QUIRK

Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.

TODAY
"CAPTAIN SWIFT"
Emotional Drama in 5 Parts and the 4th of Who Pays Series
Entitled "THE LOVE LIAR"
Others

FRIDAY
The Favorite Sterling Actor, Carlyle Blackwell, in
"THE LAST CHAPTER," 5 reels
Charles Chaplin in
"THE KNOCKOUT", 2 Parts

SATURDAY
The Romantic Melodrama
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS," and others.

Communication

One of Fulton's oldest citizens in reply to an invitation issued by this publication recently to join in reminiscences regarding this city, sends the following letter:

Editor Evening Times:

I have lived in Fulton and vicinity 77 years. I know some thing of Fulton. I will commence at the river bridge. It was built on the banks of the river about a foot from the water and was a toll bridge. A man by the name of Richardson took the toll and later Mr. Stanton, a man with one leg, took the toll. There were two blacksmith shops, one on either side of the bridge. As you crossed the bridge, on the top of the hill, lived a Mr. Wright. He made butter, tubs and pork barrels. Mr. Walrod, a farmer, lived north of Mr. Wright on the river road. There was no house between the bridge and railroad track, and a rail fence was on each side of the street. This is now known as Hannibal street. Peter Schenck lived about where Palmer's feed store now stands. On the west side across from Peter, his brother William lived. The old house still stands there. There was only one more house on the street until one came to Phillipsville. This was occupied by Square Croumby. Two brothers by the name of Williard had a store on the corner of what is now Broadway and First st. Where the church now stands was a large hotel kept by Philo Burch. Where the worsted mill stands was a saw mill owned and run by the Willard Bros., also a grist mill owned by Mr. Phillips.

In 1846-47 there was a company formed to build a plank road from Fulton to Hannibalville. My father, Almon Mason, had stock in the company and took the contract to build four miles of the road which he built. He employed about 30 men and it took most of the summer to complete it. The toll was one shilling to pass through the gate. This same man, Stanton, took the toll.

In 1847-48 the argricultural society held a fair at the West end of the lower bridge on the north side of the street. There was no fence around the grounds. It was free to all to go. Mr. Mann was president and Mr. O. Henderson vice-president of the society. At this fair they had a plowing contest. First prize was $10, the second $5 and $3. The one that could plow a quarter of an acre the best and first received first prize.

S. P. MASON.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK

The Educational Conference and Exposition Committee has taken headquarters at the Hotel Biltmore, where preparations will be made for the educational conference and exposition which is to be held in this city from June 25 to July 6. Vocational training will receive particular attention.

Among those who will attend the conference are Mayors Preston of Baltimore; Riddle, of Atlantic City; Fiske, of Mount Vernon; Marshall of St. Joseph, Mo., and Raymond of Newark, N. J.

The plan and scope committee of the conference consists of Arthur D. Dean, chief division of schools, New York State Department of Education; Albert Shields, director of reference and research, New York city Board of Education; Magnus Gross, president Teachers Council, New York city Department of Education; Miss Florence Pickett, principal Vocational School for Boys; George J. Loewy, principal Murray Hill Vocational School, and Edgar S. Barney, principal Hebrew Technical Institute.

An exposition committee has been appointed consisting of chairman, Mrs. Clarence Burns, president of the Little Mothers' Aid Association;

NEW YORK TEACHERS TO TEACH SUFFRAGE

New York teachers, many of them at least, will spend their smmer vacation working for suffrage. More than a score of them rallied at the call to arms given by Miss Grace Strachan, president of the Interborough Teachers' Association, before the newly organized Teachers' Corps which held its first meeting in the Stuyvesant High school last night.

"You must each bring in at least six recruits for suffrage during the summer," said Miss Strachan, "This is the first real teachers' organization for suffrage chiefly because we have been so earnest in trying for equal pay that we didn't want to confuse the issue."

"We want you to give up teaching children and substitute teaching men through the summer," said Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw. "We beg of you not to go outside of New York State—anywhere in the State will do; and if you must take your vacations elsewhere let it be in one of the other campaign States—New Jersey, Pennsylvania or Massachusetts.

The response was not immediate, but a few teachers out of the two hundred present stood up and timidly volunteered to do all in their power to further "summer suffrage." The appeals for teachers have been sent out to all the schools and the Woman Suffrage party expect to have larger returns by the end of the week.

"It is insulting to think that the average twenty-one-year-old-boy earning ten dollars a week is more capable of voting than New York teachers," said Edward B. Mandel, president of the Association of Men Teachers and Principals.

Other speakers were Mrs. Norman DeR. Whitehouse and Miss Katherine D. Blake. The teachersñ who undertake the summer work will be supplied with horses, automobiles and in many cases free board has been offered by residents of the Catskills for "suffrage teachers."

NEW RULING IN BANKRUPTCY CASES

Washington, June 3.—Prosecution for conspiracy to conceal goods of a bankrupt may be brought within three years after the offense. The Supreme Court so decided today in the case of William Rabinowich of New York. The New York District Court's holding that prosecution was barred after one year was reversed.

WATER GLASS
EGG PRESERVER
By the Quart or Gallon
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. [illegible] Phone 75

For the Children

Willie Chiels, Holder of an Enviable Position.

Photo by American Press Association.

When can you find a boy who does not envy Willie Chiels of New York city? Perhaps there are a few, but they are very few, and they hold places similar to that occupied by Willie. "Babe" Chiels, as he is familiarly known, is mascot of the New York American baseball club. Imagine a boy being a member of a professional baseball club! Think of the pleasure of being dressed in a regulation uniform and empowered to have charge of the bats; then the joy of knowing the heroes of the diamond personally and being received as and considered one of themselves. All this grandeur and good luck have come to "Babe" Chiels, the official mascot of the Yankees. It is fine to be a stage driver, a railroad brakeman or deckhand on a steamboat, but none of these positions compare in honor with the mascot of a big league baseball club. The man beside Willie is Manager Donovan of the New York Americans.

The First Gem.

The pearl is the one gem that comes to man perfect from the hand of nature, and to this its great antiquity as a gem is largely due. Precious stones whose beauty and brilliancy depend on polishing and cutting would naturally be discovered and utilized later.

The discovery of the diamond, for instance, probably dates within historic times. Though known earlier, it was not generally included among the gem treasures of royalty even as late as the seventh century.

It is quite probable that the pearl was the first gem known and treasured by prehistoric man since the search for food must have been the first occupation of the earliest of the race, and the shining pearl would thus have been discovered in river mussels if not in marine oysters. Certain it is that the Old Testament and the ancient written histories allude to pearls and that remoter evidence is found in the tombs and excavated cities of still earlier eras. The Egyptians, Babylonians and Assyrians held the pearl in an esteem verging on reverence.

The Witty Father.

A family, including a young man just home from college, was seated at the dinner table, on which were two nice roasted chickens, one at each end. The father, a practical man of the world, asked his son if he was learning at college.

"Yes, indeed," the son replied. "Why, I can make two count three."

"Nonsense, my boy. It can't be done."

"But, father, I can prove it. For instance, the chickens. This is one chicken at your end of the table."

"Yes," said the father.

"And that is two at mother's end."

"Well?" said the father.

"Well, two and one are three."

The father was puzzled for a moment, but only a moment, for he quickly recovered and said:

"Well, I will take this chicken; wife, you take that one, and, son, you can have the third."

Of Course.

"Daughter sends you 1,000 kisses and wants 100 in return."

"A hundred kisses?"

"Don't be absurd, John—a hundred dollars, of course."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

LIKED GIRL'S KISS, BUT—

British Soldier Could Not Stand Embrace From Her Father.

H. C. Keith of Wakonda, S. D., is in receipt of a letter from a friend, R. S. Johnston, a Briton, who is a gunner in the British army in France and Belgium.

"The French and Belgians," the Briton writes, "are good to us. When we marched into one place an extremely pretty girl rushed up and threw her arms around my neck and kissed me. I felt like fighting six Germans and ten or fifteen Turks.

"But when her father came up and pulled off the same stunt, kissing me on both cheeks, I got real mad and told him I'd punch him in the jaw."

KAISER IN SHELL PERIL.

His Automobile Is Smashed and Chauffeur Killed In Galicia.

The German emperor and his staff had a narrow escape while watching the operations in a village near the river San, in Galicia, according to a dispatch from Budapest.

A heavy shell burst 500 yards away from the kaiser. It fell among some automobiles, destroying several machines, including the emperor's car, and killing his chauffeur. The emperor left his car only fifteen minutes before.

TO KEEP MAGNA CHARTA DAY

New York State to Honor Seven Hundredth Anniversary of Signing Act.

To commemorate Magna Charta, which is 700 years old this year, the New York state constitutional convention has decided to hold exercises in the assembly chamber on June 15, the anniversary day.

Elihu Root is to make the principal address.

EDISON WINS HONOR MEDAL.

Forum Decorates Him as American Who Has Done Most For Mankind.

New York.—Thomas A. Edison has been voted the American who has done most to benefit mankind and has received the Civic Forum medal of honor for distinguished public service.

This medal, established to give recognition on the part of the rank and file of the American people to that one of their countrymen who in ways of peace performs some signal public service, was awarded last year for the first time to Colonel George W. Goethals for his work at Panama.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, presided at the reception, and the speakers included Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of the wireless telegraph; Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, consulting engineer of the General Electric company; Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Charles A. Coffin, chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric company. Percy Mackaye read a poem written for the occasion.

OREGON MEN NOT "FRESH."

Women "Hiked" It Alone, Unarmed and Unmolested.

Eugene, Ore.—Five Eugene young women have just finished a "hike" of sixty miles along the Oregon coast unarmed and unafraid of stories of bears told them at virtually every place they stopped. They carried packs weighing almost twenty pounds and took their chances at finding shelter each night.

They proudly boast that not one man "got fresh" and that it would be quite possible for a woman to walk all over Oregon alone without being molested.

The "hikers" were Miss Frieda Goldsmith, Miss Harriett Thompson, Dr. Bertha Stewart, Miss Mary Perkins and Miss Myrrha Hepburn. Four are members of the University of Oregon faculty.

Fast Colors.

If the American chemists can make dyes soon enough to keep our mills from shutting down they will furnish fast colors.—Boston Herald.

Neutrals.

It is generally acknowledged that neutrals have rights. After the war is over these will be respected.—Indianapolis Journal.

Baffles Burbank.

Even Luther Burbank seems unable to invent a seed that your neighbor's chickens can't scratch up.—Washington Times.

A Future Terror.

Even after peace is declared the reading public will have a long course of war fiction to go through.—Washington Star.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

C&B LINE

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo . . . 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland . . . 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland . . . 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo . . . 7:30 A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

Beautifully colored sectional puzzle chart, showing both exterior and interior of The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE" sent on receipt of five cents to cover postage and mailing. Also ask for our 80-page pictorial and descriptive booklet free.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

Swagger Gown Built of Two Fabrics With Picturesque Details

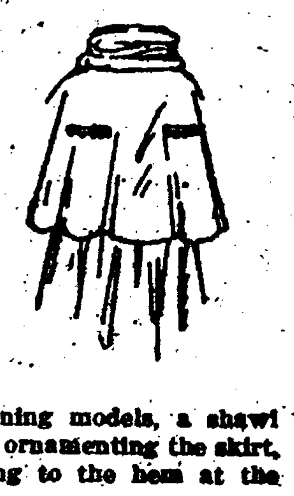
Designed by Hickson & Co., New York.

DESIGNERS this season are vying with one another in the revival of sweet simplicity and innocence in dress. A striking example of how much style can be included in one frock by the clever manipulation of two fabrics is shown in the gown illustrated. Any of the smart summer stuffs can be used in combination, and perhaps black gabardine might be used for the full bolero coat.

The skirt might be of black and white check, and then as a swagger touch the check silk waistcoat and muffler could be of pink and white check silk. To make this extremely chic the skirt must be very short and full, and the same lines must be followed in the Eton jacket. To wear with this are high boots of black and white, with white silk hose, because in the swish and swirl of the skirt a dainty bit of hosiery may be exposed, and to be strictly in the picture the hose must match at least the shoe tops. The dashing sailor would have as its only garniture a flat band of pink and white silk, of which the waistcoat and muffler are made. Under the coat will be worn a soft blouse either of dimity or some of the wash silks.

* * *

For those who are fond of the checked suitings that are so smart for morning and general utility street wear there is a new variety of this design. Woolen suitings, checked, are showing shawl-like borders of the darker color in the check, these borders sometimes being five inches wide. The new checked material is cleverly made



into really stunning models, a shawl tunic frequently ornamenting the skirt, the point dipping to the hem at the center front.

* * *

Colored gloves are "in" again, in accordance with their annual spurt into fashion. While brilliant colors in gloves are not new, it seems very probable that they will be more generally accepted this year because of the extravagance in footwear. One usually associates gloves and shoes together. There are several compromises for the less daring woman who dislikes to clothe her dainty hands in bright blue, green and red kid. White gloves are very heavily stitched with these same shades, both at seams and on the back, giving a most attractive, smart appearance without being at all bizarre. Perhaps the prettiest turn of the new fashion is the repetition in fine kids of the lovely new shades of grays, tans and putty colors. They are unusually attractive in themselves in the soft, pliable leathers from which the new gloves are made.

ANNA MAY.

Cookery Points

Chocolate Schnutten.

There is a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on this imported cake.

Cream together half a pound of butter and half a pound of sugar. Add the yolks of sixteen eggs, two and a half ounces of grated almonds, two and a half ounces of browned breadcrumbs, two and a half ounces of sifted flour, the soft center of half a vanilla bean, a fourth cake of sweet chocolate grated, and lastly the whites of the sixteen eggs stiffly beaten. Bake in shallow, lightly buttered pans in a moderate oven for from twenty to twenty-five minutes, and when done invert over plates to cool. When cold cut into two and a half inch squares. Split the squares with a sharp knife into two layers, spread the under layer with the filling and the upper layer with the glazing.

For the filling use half a pound of butter and half a cake of grated sweet chocolate melted and beaten together till smooth and creamy.

For the glazing, to a fourth cake of sweet chocolate grated add half a cupful of sugar and a fourth cupful of water. Let this boil up well, then beat until cool and creamy and spread lightly over the cake.

The quantity given in this recipe will make three ordinary eight inch square cakes.

For the Invalid Tray.

Bavarian creams of all sorts make delicious and nourishing desserts for invalids. For chocolate Bavarian cream, soak half a box of gelatin in cold water for at least half an hour. In a double boiler heat one pint of milk; add the gelatin and stir until dissolved. Next add half a cupful of sugar and remove from the stove. Turn into a deep bowl and add one teaspoonful of vanilla; set this bowl into a pan of ice water and stir until it thickens like a sauce; then add a pint of cream whipped stiff. Stir lightly, pour into a mold, wet with cold water, set it on ice and serve with whipped cream. This must be made very early in the morning if it is to be used for lunch or tea. If a fruit cream is desired substitute fruit juice, stewed and strained, or the juice from canned fruit, for the milk, omitting the grated chocolate. Both raspberry and peach Bavarian cream are delicious.

Cream Toast.

Make thin slices of golden brown toast, crisp and dry. After placing the slices in a wire sieve you steam them until soft over hot water. Then butter and put in a soup plate—about three slices, cut in half. Over them pour white sauce. Make this by heating a cupful of milk in a double boiler and then adding two tablespoonfuls of flour rubbed into two tablespoonfuls of butter. Cook gently over a low heat until the flour has lost its starchy taste. Season with salt and pepper and serve very hot. Such a dish loses its appetizing qualities if it is not hot when served, so it should be carefully covered in transit from the kitchen to the room where it is to be served.

Brown Potato Soup.

Cook two cupfuls of sliced potatoes and a little chopped onion and celery in a quart of salted water until quite tender. Place in an iron skillet a teaspoonful of butter and one of lard and when very hot rub into it sufficient flour to thoroughly absorb the butter and lard and keep stirring it about until dry and quite well browned and granular. When the soup is boiling rapidly sift in the browned flour while stirring and continue to add browned flour until the mixture is as thick as you wish.

Old Fashioned Bread Pudding.

Soak a pint of fine breadcrumbs in a quart of milk for two hours. Stir in four well beaten egg yolks, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, a scant half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little boiling water and a pinch of nutmeg. Last of all, fold in lightly the stiffened whites of the eggs. Bake in a well greased pudding dish, cover for half an hour, then uncover and brown. Send to the table as soon as done and eat with hot wine sauce.

Scalloped Fish In Ramekins.

Use boiled fish and cut in one-half inch cubes. Butter a cupful of breadcrumbs and put in individual ramekins that are well buttered. Put in a layer of shredded fish, sprinkle with another layer of chopped almonds and then a layer of fish. Cover with a tomato sauce and sprinkle with breadcrumbs. Place ramekins in a pan of hot water and bake for fifteen minutes. Serve hot and decorate with parsley.

Vanilla Ice Cream.

Boil a quart of cream, add a cupful of sugar and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Cool and freeze. Hot chocolate sauce: Boil one cupful of water and one-half cupful of sugar five minutes. Add one-half cupful of milk, two squares of melted chocolate and a tablespoonful of dissolved cornstarch. Boil one minute.

Minced Chicken Sandwiches.

Take minced chicken and add two tablespoonfuls of mayonnaise. Stir well. Cover bread with this dressing. Garnish with minced lettuce and strips of pimentoes.

That's the Official Title of England's North American Daughter.

The official title of Canada is the Dominion of Canada. It embraces eleven provinces—viz, Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.

The government is federal, centered at Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, while each of the provinces, like our states, has its local legislature and capital. The head of the federal government is a governor general, appointed by the king of Great Britain and holding office for five years. Each province has a lieutenant governor, appointed by the federal government for a term of five years.

The federal or Dominion parliament consists of a senate, with eighty-seven members, nominated by the governor general and appointed for life by the king, and a house of commons of 221 members, elected by the people of the several provinces for a term of five years, the right of suffrage being subject to a property qualification.

The provincial legislatures are elected by the people of each province. Each province has its own courts of local jurisdiction, and there is a federal supreme court consisting of a chief justice and five associate judges.—Philadelphia Press.

BEE CULTURE.

It Doesn't Cost Very Much to Start It In a Small Way.

It is simple, and not very expensive, to start bee keeping in a small way. About $25 to $30 will do it. The amateur bee keeper needs but one colony of bees, a good queen and a couple of hives. Of course he should have two or three books on bee culture, a veil, gloves and a smoker.

The smoker is for the purpose of slightly confusing the bees when it is desired to open the hive. The extra hive is necessary because, as bee keeping is usually started in the spring, there must be some place for the swarm which may soon leave the parent colony. It is by swarming that increase comes about, and this may be so regulated by the bee man that his profit will be entirely through increase. Or, if he chooses, he can retard increase and work for honey only.

With an outfit such as that mentioned above the amateur can in most seasons produce enough honey for a family of five persons, and he can do this by giving no more than a few moments daily, or perhaps half an hour during the course of the week, to the care of his bees. Starting with two colonies of bees, he ought to be able to provide for his own family and have a surplus of honey to sell.—Philetus Barnard in the Countryside Magazine.

Grim Scot Wit.

A Scottish minister had among his parishioners a man who dealt in old horses, alternating his spells of labor with heavy sprees. During the period of depression which followed each overindulgence John habitually took to bed and there diligently studied the family Bible. During one of these fits of attempted reformation his condition prompted his wife to call in the Rev. Mr. Wallace, the parish minister, who at the time happened to be passing.

"Oh, Maister Wallace, come in and see our John; he's rale bad!"

"What's wrang wi' him?"

"He's feart to meet his Makker," said Mrs. John.

Quick as fire came the crushing reply:

"Humph! Theil'm he need na be feart for that; he'll never see'm."

ADMIRAL'S PEARLS STOLEN.

Thief Busy During Review of Fleet In Hudson River.

A necklace composed of pearls gathered from all parts of the world by Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher was stolen by a robber who invaded Mrs. Usher's rooms in the home of the commandant in the New York navy yard, Brooklyn, during the review of the fleet in the Hudson. The thief took two diamond solitaire rings, a diamond brooch and a diamond pendant.

Rear Admiral Usher said he had been collecting pearls for the necklace for many years during his cruises on board warships throughout the world.

VIENNA RESTRICTS DIET.

No Beef, Veal or Pork Can Be Sold on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Vienna now, according to the new government regulations, under which beef, pork and veal cannot be offered for sale on those days, is to have two meatless days each week—Tuesday and Friday.

On the first day affected the restaurants and hotels provided unsatisfactory menus of mutton and lamb and various sorts of game. Households made their purchases the previous day or invested in sausage, liver and eggs, which are not affected by the regulation.

Household Hint.

To mark table linen—leave the baby and some jam alone at the table for five minutes.—Judge.

Foul Blow.

Alice—Trust her! You surely don't think she could keep a secret? Marie—Well, I've trusted her with other things, and she kept them.—Boston Transcript.

Hope is the principle of activity. Without holding out hope, to desire one to advance is absurd and senseless.—Edmund Burke.

For Young Folks

Crown Prince of Belgium, Who Became a Soldier.

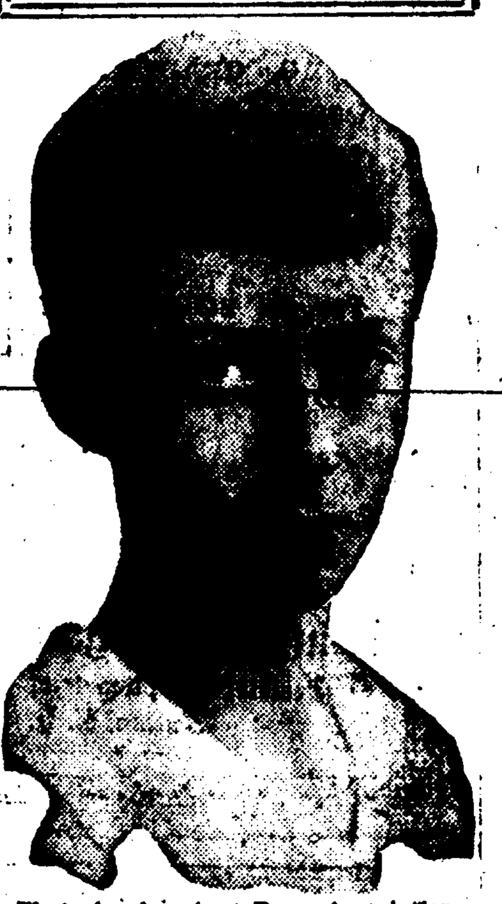


Photo by American Press Association.

Of course all well informed children have read about the dreadful war that has been raging in Europe since last summer. They know the pitiful plight of the people of Belgium, and doubtless many young readers have contributed in various ways to the relief of the sorely stricken people. Recently news was received that the little Duke of Brabant, crown prince of Belgium, had shouldered a rifle and is now fighting in the trenches in northern France. He will be fourteen years old next November, so he is very young for the perils of warfare. Still such incidents have been noted in the history of all wars. In the great civil war of our own country, that ended fifty years ago, many boys younger than the Belgian prince went to the front as drummer boys. Sad to relate some of them were killed and perhaps that may be the fate of Prince Leopold.

A Paddle Trick.

Take a piece of wood four inches long, one inch wide and one-half inch thick and form a handle on one end. Drill three holes about the size of a match in the wood, beginning one-half inch from the top with the first and spacing them one-half inch apart. The first hole is drilled only halfway through the wood, the second and third run through. This completes one side. Turn the paddle over, and the first hole will be one inch and the second one and one-half inches from the end. Space off another half inch and drill a hole halfway through the wood. This completes the paddle for the trick.

Break off a piece of a match three-quarters of an inch long and run it through the center hole of the first side. Turn the paddle over, and the peg will be found in the first hole of the second side. If the peg is put in the center hole of the second side then when the paddle is turned over it will show in the lower hole of the first side. Show the audience that the peg is inserted in the center hole of one side and tell them to watch it change. Swing the paddle and at the same time turn it, and the peg will appear to have changed.

Historical Saying.

Each of the following sentences contains a word of a famous historical saying:

There are millions of people in the world.

The man asked for food.

The lawyer for the defense spoke briefly.

There was but one thing to do.

I did not know the girl.

Only one person survived.

Not a cent was found.

He was rewarded for good behavior.

The monument was erected as a tribute to his memory.

Answer.—Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute.

"The Skin of My Teeth."

It may be interesting to note that this expression, which by many is regarded as vulgar slang, has really the high classical authority of the Bible. It is Job (19:20), who exclaims in his anguish, "I am escaped with the skin of my teeth!"

Some common sayings, such as "God tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb," "Pouring oil on the troubled waters," "The war horse scents the battle from afar," are supposed to be in the Bible, though not so. But there are not many who, in using the expression of hanging on or being saved by the "skin of their teeth," know the high authority for its use.

Overheard In the Hall.

"I wonder what's on foot today?" asked the hall light.

"I guess I am," said the rubber boot; "it is wet out."

"Where is the silk umbrella?" asked the mackintosh.

"Oh, he's in the hospital," answered the cotton umbrella. "He was attacked by a strong wind yesterday and three of his ribs were broken."

Riddles.

What key is the hardest to turn? A donkey.

Why is O the only vowel sounded? Because all the rest are inaudible.

Why is a gun like a jury? Because it goes off when discharged.

D/34

THE YOUNG LADY WHO GRADUATES will appreciate one of our WRIST WATCHES

For the YOUNG MAN one of our "THIN-MODEL" WATCHES.

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

FRESH STRAWBERRIES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

MAY HOLDS RECORD AS COLD MONTH

With an average temperature of 51.1 degrees for the month of May, this section experienced the coldest May since 1907 and the month was one of little rainfall according to data collected by the federal observer, C. B. Parsons. The temperature for the month was 4.7 degrees colder than the nine year average of 55.8 degrees. The temperature for the same month last year was 57.5 degrees; for 1913 it was 54.3 degrees and for 1912 it was 63.0 degrees. The month was only 1.1 degrees warmer than the month of April.

The rainfall for the month was only 1.90 inches, against 2.13 inches for the same month last year; 1.83 inches in 1913; 8.85 inches in 1912 and a nine year average of 4.30 inches. The rainfall for the mont of March, April and May this year was only 4.15 inches, compared with 10.16 inches for the same period last year.

The greatest precipitation was .57 inches on the 8th and there were 11 days with .01 inch or more.

There were 13 fair days, 7 partly cloudy and 11 cloudy.

Light frosts occurred on the 4th, 10th, 29th and 30th. Heavy frosts on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 28th and a killing frost on the 27th.

WATERTOWN SUBSIDIZES ITS BAND CONCERTS

Watertown, June 3.—Band concerts at least once a week, are to be held in the city this summer and for the first time will be subsidized by the city, the common council having adopted a resolution at its regular meeting Tuesday night appropriating $500 for that purpose.

Finish the evening meal by eating Cookies made amidst sanitary surroundings. The Black bakings are as "good as mother's."—adv.

Pure Creamery Butter
From The Harbor Farms
Made for those who want the best.
LaPORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida Street Hello 75

POLICE CHIEFS

State Chiefs Will Gather at Watertown Three Days in July

Watertown, June 3.—The annual state convention of chiefs of police will be held in this city on July 27, 28 and 29, the dates being announced today by Chief of Police E. J. Singleton upon whom much of the program of arrangements devolves.

The official headquarters of the association has not been decided on nor the details of the program of entertainment been worked out to a point where it can be announced with any certainty. About 100 delegates and their wives are expected to attend the coming gathering. On one of the days of the convention the visitors will probably be taken to the Thousand Islands which will be at their height at that time.

George S. Doughterty, ex-deputy police commissioner in New York city, and one of the most prominent men along that line in the United States, will be present at the Watertown convention. His brother will also attend. Chief of Police Singleton received assurance from both last week while attending the national convention of police chiefs in Cincinnati. There were about 30 members of the State Association there, including Chief of Police Michael J. Reagan of Buffalo, president of the state association, and who was last week honored by being chosen to head the national organization.

It is considered likely that Chief Sylvester of Washington, D.C., the head of the Bertilion and the finger print system and one of the best versed men in the world along lines of establishing the identification of crooks, will attend the convention here. In years past he has been present at practically all the state meetings and while no word has yet been received from him relative to the meeting here in July, it is thought that he will attend. As a general thing his papers relate to the efficiency of police departments and are instructive to delegates from the advice which Chief Sylvester is able to give through the years during which he has successfully coped with the brains and ambitions of some of the leading crooks of the country.

Preliminary arrangements which Chief of Police Singleton is making these days are forwarded to President Reagan and Chief of Police James L. Hyatt of Albany, secretary of the state body, for their sanction.

CONGREGATIONAL PASTOR RECEIVES EXONERATION

Carthage, June 3.—A meeting of an ecclesiastic council of the Congregational church to investigate the insinuations and rumors which have been made against the Rev. Mr. Herman of Carthage was held last evening at Carthage. Rev. Mr. Herman was exonerated from all the charges and rumors which had been circulated, there being not a question of dissenting voice raised to question the good character or possibility of such rumors being true.

A Gentle Request.

Jessie—Please, auntie, the new lady next door says, her compliments, and will you play very low, because her husband is extremely musical.—Sydney Bulletin.

Cynical.

Payton—A bachelor is a man who has been crossed in love. Parker—Yes, and a married man has been double crossed.—Life.

FISHING FINE

Couple Who on Honeymoon Were Fishing in Woods Caught Undersized Trout

Watertown, June 3.—Caught with a couple of trout beneath the legal length, a bridegroom of but a short time enjoying an outing and camping out in the forests back of Kalurah with his wife, was yesterday fined $50, and the day's enjoyment planned by the couple vanished in an instant. Circumstances surrounding the young man's violation of the game laws are such that it is possible that many of his friends will join in a petition for leniency. The couple reside in Carthage. Their names are not being made public by Game Protector Harris of Harrisville who apprehended the young man.

Along with other game protectors of this district Harris was early on the job Memorial day, spending the night somewhere near Kalurah, where Jenney creek and other streams and lakes, attracted a crowd of trout fishermen soon after the break of dawn.

The Carthage couple decided to spend a day or two on a camping and fishing trip. They reached Kalurah on Sunday. It was the first time the bridegroom has ever gone fishing. In fact he was so green that he inquired of some of the natives if it was necessary for him to have a license. As for the size that a trout must attain before it can be legally taken, he knew nothing.

The bridegroom was among the first on Jenney Creek. He hooked and landed a couple of trout and slipped them into his basket, happy that he was having such good luck.

As he walked along he came upon a man sitting on the edge of the stream. The stranger inquired as to the fishing. Mr. Newlywed replied that it was "fair" and that he had "a couple but they were small ones." The stranger then asked to see them. He proved to be none other than Harris, the game protector, who with a flash of the badge, informed the fellow that he had violated the law and the two fish would cost him $50. He measured the trout and jotted down the fellow's name and address. There is a penalty of $25 and $10 additional for each fish under the legal length taken.

MISS GARRISON WINS 300 ROCHESTER MEN

Rochester, June 3.—Several large suffrage meetings were held in various parts of Rochester yesterday by Miss Eleanor Garrison, the newly arrived organizer of the Empire State Campaign Committee, and Mrs. Elsie Benedict, of Denver. In the afternoon Mrs. Benedict spoke to the mothers who had attended the Parent-Teachers' convention. At 5 o'clock Miss Garrison held a meeting and was heard by several hundred people.

In the evening Mrs. Benedict and Miss Garrison joined forces and held a street meeting. About three hundred people listened for more than an hour at this corner, applauded the speakers many times, signed the suffrage enrollments and gave a generous collection to aid the suffragists.

Miss Garrison said in part:

"I do not take seriously the objection made by our friends, the antis, that the treatment women will receive at the polls will be degrading. I have mor faith in men than that, and I know, from an experience I once had as a watcher at the polls, that men are gentlemen at the polls as well as in other places when women are present."

KING TOMMY OF YPRES.

One British Private Played Monarch In City For a Week.

Here is a story which is well vouched for. When Ypres was first bombarded, early in November, the British withdrew their troops from the town, but did not remove the civil population. There was one British private who did not leave with the rest, for he was asleep in a cellar.

Next morning he awoke to find Ypres without any authority, and, misliking that, he set about governing it himself. He kept the eleven citizens under iron discipline, gave orders that looters should be shot at sight and, though himself inclined to the bottle, prevented drunkenness in others. They called him "Le Roid' Ypres."

But his kingship lasted only a week. A callous court martial tried him, found his efforts in the cause of order had been good and forgave him his other delinquencies.

DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, June 3.—Snap committee hearings, such as have been held by legislative committees, are foreign in connection with the Constitutional Convention. It is apparently a matter of satisfaction to all who come to Albany and the Capitol to argue either in favor or against proposed amendments to the Constitution, that ample time and opportunity are given to speakers and no attempt is made to either cut short either the argument or hearing.

As was promised when the delegates first assembled in Albany, deliberation has been the watchword. No idea which may aid in perfecting the Constitution has been overlooked and a ready ear has been lent to the public by each member of the important body which is charged with its responsible duty.

News features, although they may lie beneath the surface, are not as ready exploited during committee hearings now as when the legislature was in session. The discussions of the subject matter are devoid of sensational material, being in the majority of instances halted by questions and counter-questions from the committeemen.

The spectacle of indifferent members of a committee, eager to be relieved from further attendance, is not in evidence. Each delegate seems absorbed in listening to objections or explanations of the speakers. Many have said that there is a marked improvement, so far as the granting of time and attention, over the all too frequent meaningless legislative hearings when each speaker is given five or ten minutes to outline his ideas and ideals.

So far as activity is concerned, it is indeed doubtful if at any stage of legislation the law-makers have been busier than the delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Upon every day that there is a session, there are a dozen or more hearings, some of which immediately follow adjournment. The foregoing of luncheon on the part of a delegate is quite the order of things. Frequently the committee hearings endure for many hours.

While there are a liberal sprinkling of young men among the Constitutional Convention delegates, the presence of many elderly and distinguished men strikes one at once as indicative of dignified and determined effort to dispose of intricate matters.

It is estimated that September will have come and vanished before the work of the Convention is over. This conviction is being accepted by many of the delegates who each week end take brief vacations, evidently realizing that this year a continuous vacation of weeks or months will not be possible until middle fall.

It is an interesting fact that there are among the delegates practically as many attorneys-at-law as there have been lawyer members of any legislative session. Several of the most prominent lega lights in the Nation are sitting in Albany where the amended Constitution is being outlined. Haste, therefore, finds little opportunity of being fostered, since history is being made.

Pretty Thin.

"My dear," said a thin little Brighton man to his wife, "this paper says that there is a woman down in Devonshire who goes out and chops wood with her husband."

"Well, what of it? I think she could easily do it if he is as thin as you are. I have often thought of using you to peel potatoes with."

The thin man laid down his paper with a sigh that sounded like the squeak of a penny whistle.—London Answers.

Theatrical Sarcasm.

The actor was pleased with himself. "I feel," said he, "as if the mantle of Booth had fallen upon me."

His rival in the profession smiled a sardonic smile.

"I should think you would," said he, "for if it didn't break your back falling from that height, it would be a wonder."—Browning Magazine.

Broken Noses Seem a Fashion.

Broken noses are all the go in the major leagues this season. Birdie Crée, Polly Perritt and Charlie Herzog are on the hospital list. They all came in a different way.

REFRIGERATORS
Perfection Blue Flame Oil Stoves
SCREEN DOORS & WINDOWS
BICYCLES
Just added a new fine line of Wheels
TIRES—All Sizes—At Good Prices
A. M. DRUSE & CO.
7 South First Street

BLACK ROT IS AFFECTING TOMATOES

Many carloads of Florida tomatoes have been injured or destroyed during the last few months by a "black rot" or "black speck" disease which has been more prevalent this season than heretofore, although known to have occurred in that State to some extent for three or four years. It is reported from some sections that the losses in the fields amounted to 50 per cent and that some large fields were so completely infected as to be almost worthless. In addition to the field losses, tomatoes packed and shipped in an apparently sound condition develop the rot in transit and reach their destination in such condition that they can not be sold as first-class stock. A Denver commission house writes that practically every car thath as arrived in Denver this year has shown this disease to quite an extnet.. A Canadian Government inspector reports cars arriving quite ruined.

The department has completed and published a technical study of this trouble, extending over three years. It finds that the disease, which will be called the Phoma rot, is new and not to be confused with other tomato rots. The fungus causing it is a parasite belonging to a genus which includes several serious fruit and tuber rots and stem blights of other crops, but this particular species appears to occur mainly on tomatoes, though under certain conditions it may attack potatoes. It occurs in the fields causing black specks on the leaves, stems, and fruit. The fruit spots enlarge and become very black, with pin-point-like pustules filled with spores. Both green and ripe tomatoes are affected, most of the spots usually appearing at the stem end. An important point brought out by this study is that the fungus seems to be unable to attack unmutilated fruit. Some injury, either by insects, bruises or natural cracks, must be present to permit infection. It is probable that in many instances where there is little or no field infection the tomatoes become injured during harvesting or packing and are infecting in the packing houses. It is likely that by more careful handling and the prompt destruction of all infected material the loss during shipment can be reduced. The disease will not develop at a temperature of 44 degrees F. or lower.

$2,500,000 IN GOLD COMING FROM CANADA

New York, June 3.—Within the next two days $2,500,000 gold will be shipped from Ottawa for Morgan & Co., making a total of about $17,600,000 received by this firm in the last two weeks.

Yesterday's engagement is part of the $10,000,000 sold by the Bank of England yesterday for foreign account.

Foreign exchange was quiet but easier yesterday. Because of large exports to France, Paris exchange declined to the new low record of 5.44½ for checks.

Neutrals.

It is generally acknowledged that neutrals have rights. After the war is over these will be respected.—Indianapolis Journal.

Baffles Burbank.

Even Luther Burbank seems unable to invent a seed that your neighbor's chickens can't scratch up.—Washington Times.

A Future Terror.

Even after peace is declared the reading public will have a long course of war fiction to go through.—Washington Star.

Room For All.

Any one can get a seat on the water wagon. It is one place where there is always plenty of room.—Philadelphia Press.

All Kinds of GARDEN SEEDS
by the ounce or pound at
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

FOR SALE
CASH GROCERY STORE
210 CAYUGA STREET, CITY
A paying Proposition. Will bear investigation. Inquire of
240 W. Genesee Street SYRACUSE, N. Y.

JOHN W. ALEXANDER, ARTIST, DEAD

New York, June3.—John W. Alexander, one of America's most eminent artists and portrait painters, is dead at his home, 116 East 65th street. He died on Monday after an illness of two weeks at the age of 58.

Mr. Alexander had a remarkable career. His work is known in every art center in the world. He exhibited his paintings in scores of cities in Europe and won the highest awards. He was born in Allegheny City, Pa., in October, 1856, and came to this city when 17 years old. Later he worked for three years in the art department of Harper & Bros. as an illustrator. He then went abroad, studying in the Munich Royal Academy and later in Bavaria, Venice and Florence.

One of Mr. Alexander's first paintings was a portrait of Thurlow Weed. At an early age he won recognition as a portrait painter and many eminent men sat for him.

BIDS ON SYRACUSE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

Bids for the Syracuse Vocational High school were opened yesterday. For the building the low bid was $426,000; and for the gymnasium $68,000, making a total of $494,000. As furnishings will cost $65,000 and but $500,000 is available the building of the gymnasium will probably be deferred for a year.

THE QUIRK TODAY

Presents the sterling drama, "Captain Swift," in five splendid parts; also the fourth of the "Who Pays" series, entitled "The Love Liar," forming an eight-reel show of deep interest and real merit. Tomorrow the favorite actor, Carlyle Blackwell, appears in a five-reel virile drama, "The Last Chapter," and Charles Chaplin in one of his roaring comedies in two parts, "The Knockout."

Cahill's Perfection Bread
is the
BEST BREAD MADE
TRY A LOAF—Sold only at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Lasher's Book Store
"Autographic Kodaks"
Write it on the film at the time
Brownie Cameras
$1.00 to $12.00
Complete stock of
Eastman Films and Supplies

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN
"The New York Shop"
June Sale of Dainty Wash Dresses
New effects in Ratines, Crepes, Voiles, Muslins, Etc., Friday and Saturday .... $1.98 each
(These Dresses usually retail for $3.50)
SALE OF $15.00 SUITS
Also Friday and Saturday $4.98
SEE DISPLAY IN WINDOW
M. J. McDonald & Co.
FULTON ONEIDA ST.

WALL PAPER

Closing out our Spring Stock at a

BIG REDUCTION

VARNISHES PAINTS OILS

HULETT-TAFT CO. Inc.

208 ONEIDA STREET

FAREWELL PARTY

Handsome Suitcase Given Them by Friends as Token of Esteem

Last evening Mr. and Mrs. H. C. McRae, of East Broadway, entertained in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William Harder and family who leave soon for Laurel, Miss. Mr. Harder, whose work is in connection with government building will assume an important position in the erection of a new post office at Laurel. Contractor F. R. Pratt of this city has the contract for the construction of the Laurel post office.

The friends and neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. Harder gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Smith and later journeyed to the home of Mr. and Mrs. McRae where the Harder family had been invited to spend the evening. The arrival of the company was a happy surprise.

As a token of the warm place the Harders have made during their stay in the city a handsome suitcase was presented them, Mr. F. R. Pratt making the presentation speech. He spoke most highly of Mr. Harder, both as a man and as an employe, and stated that Mr. Harder always accompanies him wherever they are called in their work.

Later the guests were delightfully entertained with music. Lawrence Ranger, Mr. and Mrs. Clare Brown and others took part in the program. The following guests were present:

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. McRae, Margaret and Robert; Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Pratt; Mr. and Mrs. William Harder and family; Mr. and Mrs. Harvie Duboie and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. E. Wells and son; Mr. and Mrs. Clare Brown and son; Mrs. Graves; Mrs. William Ottman and daughter Ruby; Mr. and Mrs. J. Mehlerwein and daughter Florence; Mrs. Elizabeth Guilfoyle and daughters Helen and Mildred; Mr. and Mrs. F. Kellogg and daughter Dorothy; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Smith and daughters May, Ruth and Eunice; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Brown and daughter Nina; Miss Florence Schunre; Mr. and Mrs. Hanifur and children, Kathryn, Harold and James, Miss Rachel Loubey, Lawrence Ranger; Mrs. D. Vogelsang; Mr. and E. O. Baker and sons Harold and Royce; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Brown and daughter Genieve; Mr. and Mrs. Barkley.

100 YEARS OLD

Fulton Baptists Helped to Celebrate Event at the County Town

A delegation from the First Baptist church of this city attended the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Colosse Baptist church at Colosse yesterday. In conjunction with the anniversary the regular annual meeting of the Oswego County Baptist Association was held and the officers for the coming year were elected.

The anniversary sermon was preached by Rev. B. C. Barrett of Sandy Creek. The sermon was an inspiring one in which Mr. Barrett outlined the growth of the church in thhe county since its beginning here, when a Baptist church was first established in Colosse in the year 1815.

An interesting paper on the growth of the Colosse church and its early history was read by Louis Gibbs, one of the rising young men of the church

Delegates were present at the meeting from all over the county, representing seventeen Baptist churches. Rev. L. L. McClien of Phoenix acted as moderator during the session and Rev. B. C. Barrett was clerk and treasurer. The delegates were entertained at a dinner which was arranged by the Colosse church, assisted by the community at large which aided materially and without whose help the convention would not have been possible.

Miss Ethel Rear of this city presided at the organd uring the services and Rev. M. G. Buck of this city was in charge of the musical program. Mr. Buck was elected moderator of the association for the coming year, and Mr. Barrett was re-elected clerk and treasurer.

It was announced that an "Every Member" campaign had been conducted with great success in almost every church in the county with the result that all the churches were in better condition, both financially, and insofar as the benevolent work is concerned, than ever before.

The meeting place next year will be Hannibal.

Those who attended from this city were: Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Streeter, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn J. Streeter, Rev. M. G. Buck, Miss Ethel Rear and Mrs. Nina Loveless. The party made the trip by automobile.

Special Sale of Guaranteed

BICYCLE TIRES

We have just received a consignment of Tires from an overstocked factory.

They retail regularly from $6 up per Pair. We bought them at our price, and they will go on Sale Friday and Saturday at

$3.50 Per PAIR

These are good Tires---Vacuum Cup, Non-Skid and Plain Treads.

BOGUE

SIXTY-ONE SOUTH FIRST STREET

SPECIAL NOTICE

No miscellaneous Want Ads. will be accepted for the daily issue later than 12 o'clock noon.

In order that display advertising may secure preferred position copy must reach this office not later than 9 a.m. on day on which service is to be rendered.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

For Sale, 1914 Twin Excelsior motorcycle with side-car; fully equipped; lights, Klaxon, speedometer, saddleback, etc. Just overhauled, better than new. A bargain for quick sale. E. J. F., Trolley Sta. 142eod

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

For Sale—1 good sound work horse, weighs about 1300 pounds; has been working on muck land. Inquire G. L. Pratt, 177 S. 1st st. Phone 56. tf

Foxglove and other shrubs for sale, cheap. Raised by Mrs. Elinore Van Wagenen. Inquire Mrs. J. R. Fairgrieve. 141

Lost—West Side Book Club book, entitled, "Saturday's Child." Finder please return to C. W. Streeter's office 110 Oneida st. 143

Upper Flat—Moderate rent, 214 Walradt st. 6 rooms and all modern conveniences. H. L. Crandall. Phone 2520. tf.

Wanted—Girl for general housework in family of three. Apply 404 Park st. tonight. tf

To Rent—House, all modern improvements. Inquire at 618 Ontario st. 142c

To Rent—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 312 E. Broadway. 143

We are Agents for

CHASE & SANBORN'S

Fine Teas and Coffees

LA PORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida St. Hello 75

GRANGE EXAMINATIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS

The annual examination for the State Grange scholarships at Cornell University will be held at the supervisors' chamber in the county clerk's building, Saturday, June 19. It is expected that there will be a large number of candidates from this county.

These scholarships are $50 each and the State Grange has appropriated $600 to pay for the same. The money will be paid the successful applicant as soon as work is begun at the college and a certification to that effect has been filed with the secretary of the State Grange.

The scholarshhips will be awarded by competitive examination based on a general knowledge of arithmetic, geography, history and English composition. Anyone 17 years or older and a member in good standing of any subborinate grange, desiring to enter the competition, shall apply to the master of Pomona Grange in his or her county. The questions for the examination shall come to the applicant sealed, to be opened by the applicant in the presence of the local committee to examine, composed of Henry Mace, master of Pomona Grange; Anna E. Burgess of Phoenix and Herman W. Kandt. The answered questions will be placed in envelopes, sealed and sent to the secretary of the State Grange. The papers will be examined by W. H. Vary, W. N. Giles and G. A. Works and scholarships will be awarded in the order of grade.

BIG HERD OF ELKS TRAILED TO SYRACUSE

More than fifty Elks from the local lodge attended the Elks' Field Day and baseball game at the Stadium in Syracuse this afternoon. A delegation of twelve, head by John W. Stevenson, the Exalted Ruler of the local lodge, left at 11 o'clock for the Flower City, and autombiles filled with Elks and their friends were headed in that direction all morning.

The game attracted a great deal of attention here, inview of the fact that it brought together the Detroit Americans and the Pittsburgh Nationals, both teams considered pennant contenders in their respective circuits at the present time. Ty Cobb was present and Hans Wagner, another famous star, played his regular position Pittsburg.

Fulton Keynotes

The Philathea class of the Baptist church will hold a food sale at the Palmer-Hope store Saturday morning.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Distin of Hannibal st. have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Bartlett at Mt. Pleasant.

* * *

Harold O'Brien is spending a few days at New Haven, Conn.

* * *

Mrs. Eugene Holmes will entertain the Queen Esther Society of the First M. E. church at her home Friday evening.

* * *

Mrs. R. W. Cady of Seneca Falls is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Guile, East Broadway.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Suydam of Buffalo st. and her guests from Utica are being entertained today at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Holmes.

* * *

Mrs. J. H. Brooks of East Broadway is entertaining her sister, Miss Evelyn Markland, of Rochester.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Switzer are entertaining Mrs. C. R. Guile, jr., and son Robert of Canton.

* * *

Mrs. William Draper and son Leland are guests of relatives at Gloversville.

* * *

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. V. Vickery are pleased to learn of their removal to Fulton to reside. Mr. Vickery has secured a position with the Walter Bradley Contracting Co.

* * *

Miss Gertrude Worden of this city has been the guest of our of town friends.

* * *

Lights glimmering from the upper rooms in the high schhool building o' nights now mean that the seniors are getting ready for their footlight performance.

* * *

Mrs. J. W. Barrett entertained the W.F.M.S. at the parsonage Wednesday afternoon. Miss Kayser, a returned missionary, gave a delightful talk on old Mexico. Ice cream and cake were served.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Austin of West 1st st. are spending some time at Pulaski.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. I. C. Curtiss have been entertaining friends from Oswego.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Suydam of Buffalo st. is entertaining her sister, Mrs. William Thomas, of Utica, and her niece, Miss Ruth Peterson, of Trenton, N.J.

* * *

Edward Cole is in Syracuse today attending the Elks' field day.

* * *

Miss Bertha Elder leaves today for an extended trip through the west, and will visit the Exposition before returning home.

* * *

Mrs. Charlotte Morin and Mrs. Mary Suydam entertained their circle of the First M. E. church yesterday.

"Lafe" Norton Now Night Captain

Lafayette Norton, who has acted in the capacity for some time, was formally appointed night captain of police at a meeting of the Fire and Police Board last night at City Hall. The new captain has been night desk man at the station for some time, but a provision of the Brown bill recently passed empowers the Board to appoint him captain with that title.

It is very likely that the new position will entitle Captain Norton to a raise in salary, as he has been a member of the force for many years and has always shown a model record. His duties as captain will mean added responsibility.

Aside from the appointment and the monthly bills the Board transacted little business. The report of the work of the new motorcycle was received and read, and the department announced itself as very well pleased with the machine and its work. Almost every officer is now familiar with the machine, although Officer Brown has been assigned to the post for a period of two weeks.

The usual special policemen for the next thirty days were appointed. The meeting was attended by all the commissioners, Chief Dyer and City Clerk Ccudder.

TWO RODS; ONE BOAT; LESS FISH; IT IS LAW

Honestly, now, how many fish poles have you been wont to project from the side of your boat as you sought to while away a day, a half day, or to catch just enough fishh for one meal?

You may have in the past pointed from the side of your craft as many rods as there are guns in the batteries of a dreadnought, but of course, you did it innocently, but now that The Evening Times is telling you to be careful to not point more than two fishing rods from one boat, you will of course obey the law, even if by doing so you fail to catch a full "mess" of fish.

VACATIONS MAY COME IN THE FALL MONTHS

Nothing was done at the meeting of the Fire and Police Board last night in regard to vacations for the police this year, and when asked if the vacations had been decided upon yet, one patrolman said today, "No, I guess we won't get any this year—at least, not this summer. They may give us vacations in the fall."

The summer months are busy times for the local police and the remark this morning is taken to mean that the Board considers it wiser to allow the vacations in September. Each man gets ten days' vacation with pay.

HAD MEDICAL ATTENTION

Don O'Brien, who sprained his ankle yesterday in the Fulton-Baldwinsville High school game was compelled to undergo a medical examination last night after he reached this city, as the injured member, in addition to being badly sprained, was bruised when his foot came in contact with the home plate while he was stealing home in the fifth inning. In spite of warnings to the contrary, the player returned to the game in the next inning and played his position until the eighth frame, when he was unable to walk.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

The following letters remain uncaled for at the opst office June 2, 1915. Inquirers will please say advertised:

Men — Barlow, Bert; Desforges, Frank; Deforge, Mr. and Mrs. Frank; Diehl, Harold; Jarvis, Alex.; Lamson, Fred; Mart, James; Morrison, Fred; Morton, Joseph; Scudder, Mr. and Mrs. W. S.; Warren, G.; Whorl, Eddie.

Women—Collins, Evely May; Nash, Josie; Farman, Mrs. Stella; Gardner, Mrs. Millie.

Mr. Strickland, Supt. Matthews & Sons.

Do you know the real clean kind of Boston Brown Bread? Get Black's baking and you shall have the answer. adv

THERE'S A REASON

why you should wire your home for Electricity

NOW?

Dealers in electrical merchandise have been notified that after July 1st there will be a 16 per cent. rise in the price of fixtures. Europe's steady draw on this country for metals has caused this.

WIRE YOUR HOME NOW?

DELAYS ARE COSTLY!

LET US GIVE YOU AN ESTIMATE!

THE ELECTRIC CO.

103 Oneida St. Phone 144

WHEN BILLY SUNDAY COMES TO TOWN(?)

Rev. M. G. Buck, pastor of the First Baptist church, stated this morning that it is almost certain that Fulton will have a chance to hear "Billy" Sunday within the limits of this city next fall, during Sunday's campaign in Syracuse. The evangelist will be approached by a delegation from the churches of this city and asked to favor Fulton with one meeting which will be held either in the open air or in one of the churches or theatres here. As the evangelist has shown his willingness to comply with similar requests he is expected to consent to come here.

If Sunday comes to this city an open air meeting would be the only certain means of accommodating the vast crowds which would be sure to attend the meeting. Sunday has just finished a campaign in Paterson, N.J., and the pastors of almost every church in that city, regardless of denomination have acknowledged the greatest religious revival in the history of the city, and are loud in their praises of Sunday. Sunday is at present in the Northwest recuperating for his fall campaign.

Community Notes

A. G. Gilbert has purchased a Franklin touring car.

* * *

Rev. and Mrs. H. D. Holmes of S. 4th st. were recently entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Truman Grant, at Mt. Pleasant.

* * *

Mr. George Drake of Geneva has been the guest of his daughter, Mrs. M. E. Reynolds, of Utica st. Mrs. Reynolds also entertained for Mr. and Mrs. Will Arnold of Syracuse.

* * *

Attorney Torrey A. Ball of Oswego has been appointed attorney for the state in this county in cases of violations of the Agricultural law. Mr Ball succeeds Robert A. Pendergast of this city, who has handled all the state cases for the past two years.

* * *

Frank Massaro of this city motored to Syracuse this afternoon to attend the Field Day of the Syracuse Elks at the Stadium.

* * *

S. Rosoff returned last night from Walden, where he spent two days looking over the ground on a large contract which has just been awarded him by the state.

* * *

M. F. Cornell is spending the day in Syracuse at the Elks' Field day.

* * *

Rev. Dr. C. S. Savage, pastor of the West Baptist church, Oswego, and Rev. M. G. Buck, pastor of the First Baptist church of this city, will represent the Oswego County Baptist Association at the State Convention of Baptist Associations which will be held in Brooklyn, N. Y., in October.

FRESH VEGETABLES EVERY DAY

at LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

SALVATION ARMY —FILES A REPORT

Albany, June 3.—The Salvation Army of the United States has filed its report as of September 30 last with the Secretary of State. It shows real property in forty-four States of the value of $6,612,838, on which there are mortgages of $2,858,511. In New York State the realty owned is valued at $2,016,808, on which are mortgages of $1,033,466.

The income from the shelters of the army was $273,040, and the expenditures were $288,902. The income in this State from this source was $56,137, and expenditures $64,661. From the children's homes the sum of $135,156 was received, and $136,079 expended; from rescue homes the receipts were $129,413 and the expenditures $129,690. The industrial homes had an income of $1,165,197 and the expenditures were $1,586,286. The capitalization of the army is $300,000.

CREDITORS ACCEPT SIEGEL'S LATEST OFFER

New York.—The depositors of the defunct Henry Siegel Bank have practically accepted unanimously the offer made by the convicted merchant, as embodied in an agreement drawn up and signed by him and the depositors' committee.

This was learned yesterday when the latter gave Stanchfield & Levy, Henry Siegel's attorneys, a letter announcing that the depositors would accept his offer. The agreement calls for the immediate payment of $150,000 in cash, and that "all future earnings, profits and income whatsoever" will be given to his depositors, with an additional proviso that his personal expenses shall not exceed $10,000 a year.

The cash offer of $150,000 represents about five per cent. of thhe $2,500,000 lost by the depositors in Siegel's bank. The latter have already received a payment of 15 per cent.

FRANCIS GEORGE'S FUNERAL

The funeral of Francis W. George of S. 2d st. will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock from the Presbyterian church.

Hiram Lodge, F. and A. M. will have charge of the funeral services. Rev. Charles Robertson will officiate.

PULPWOOD CARGO ARRIVES

Between eighty and ninety carloads of pulpwood are expected to arrive in Oswego today in a shipload sent from Anticosti Island. This is the first pulpwood cargo to arrive in the Oswego port this season.

Suppertime comes, you're not ready for it? Then order from the grocer Black's fresh-every-afternoon rolls and buns.—adv.

D/34

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

The Only Newspaper Circulating in Fulton and Vicinity

Published in the Real True Interest of the 12,000 Plus Population

Daily Average Gain in Paid Circulation is 21

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

SNAPSHOTS AT NOTABLE PERSONS

Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, New Naval Chief.

Photo by American Press Association.

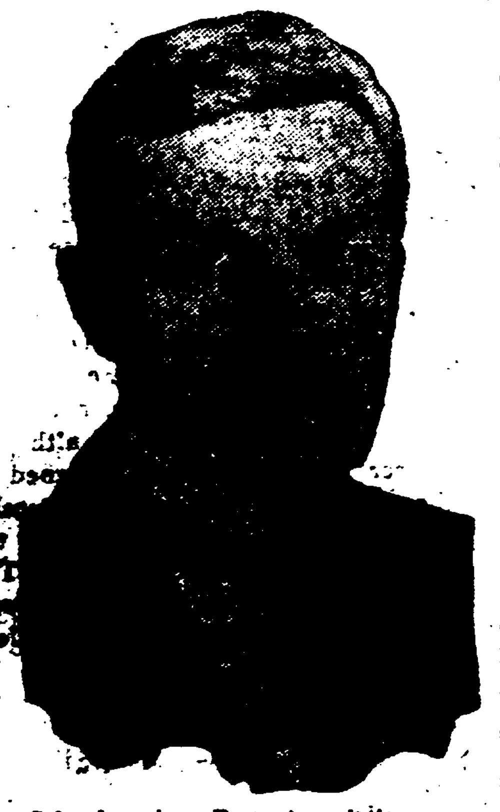
Rear Admiral William Shepherd Benson, recently appointed chief of naval operations, is generally conceded to be one of the ablest officers in Uncle Sam's navy. The new office, which was created by the last congress, gives the rear admiral control of and makes him responsible for the preparation and maintenance of plans for the use and efficiency of the fleet in and for war, and in effect also makes him the active head of the navy.

The creation of the office of chief of naval operations does not disturb the general board of the navy, of which Admiral Dewey is chairman.

Before his appointment Rear Admiral Benson was one of the senior captains and in the ordinary course of events would have been promoted to the rank he now holds by virtue of his office next November. Born in Georgia on Sept. 25, 1855, the new chief of operations is young enough to hold his present post for the full term of four years. He entered the Naval academy in 1872 and was graduated four years later, and during a sea service of twenty-two years since that time has cruised practically all over the world. Since 1908 Admiral Benson's sea duty included the command of several important ships and also service as chief of staff of the Pacific fleet. His most recent sea service was as captain of the super-Dreadnought Utah and temporarily as commander of the first division of the Atlantic fleet. In July, 1913, he was detached from the Utah to become commandant of the Philadelphia navy yard, where he has demonstrated exceptional executive ability.

Railroad Wage Arbitrator.

Charles Nagel of St. Louis, neutral member of the board of arbitration which settled the wage dispute of engineers, firemen and hostlers on ninety-eight western railroads, was formerly secretary of commerce and labor. Since the award the railroad brotherhoods have by resolution demanded a congressional investigation of the appointment of Mr. Nagel as arbitrator. The railroad workers claim that Mr. Nagel was not neutral, "inasmuch as it was clearly established that he is a co-



© by American Press Association.

CHARLES NAGEL.

executor and co-trustee of the estate of Adolphus Busch, which estate has large holdings in railroad securities."

A native of Texas, his parents moved to St. Louis during the civil war. Young Nagel was educated at St. Louis, where he took a course in law and subsequently studied law and political economy at the University of Berlin. Returning to St. Louis in 1873, he was admitted to the bar and soon took an active part in municipal affairs. He served four years as president of the city council and also served as a member of the Missouri legislature. He was a member of the Republican national committee from 1908 to 1912 and was secretary of commerce and labor during President Taft's administration.

FRIENDLY ADVICE.

A Parting Shot by Josh Billings to a Cheeky Drummer.

About Christmas time once the some time famous Josh Billings, humorist, was on his way to his old home at Lanesboro, Mass. On the train were three traveling men who wanted a game of whist. One of them pointed to the unpretentious and unprepossessing Josh and said:

"Let's ask Rube into the game and comb some of the hayseed out of his hair."

"My venerable friend," he said as he laid his hand on the shoulder of the old man, "will you join us in a game of whist?"

"Ya-as; we will get there in abaout three hours," replied Josh, putting his hand to his ear.

"You don't seem to understand," said the young fellow in a louder tone. "We want you to take a hand"—

"Ya-as; the stand o' corn has been unusual good this year."

"My friend," the young fellow then yelled, "will you take a hand in a game?"

"Ya-as; I was tellin' Mandy this mornin' how plenty an' how fat the game is this year."

"Oh, you go to the devil!" shouted the young fellow as he took his seat, while the other drummers unmercifully pestered him.

When Lanesboro was reached the old fellow got up, handed one of his Josh Billings cards to each one of the trio and then said to his interlocutor:

"Young man, while you are traveling on your cheek don't get any hayseed on your clothes or the other drummers will take you for a Rube and get you into some game and skin you."

Bright and Dark Days.

There are bright days and dark days, and we must take advantage of the former and be as little discouraged as possible by the latter. They are all in a lifetime.

A Tramp of Resource.

Much experience of thirsty tramps had caused the author of "An English Holiday," J. J. Hissey, to foreknow almost exactly what they would say to

"I BE MORTAL THIRSTY."

him. One day, when sending his motorcar slowly along a shady English road, he met one of this guild, who accosted him with the preliminary touch of his cap. Mr. Hissey anticipated him by exclaiming:

"I be mortal thirsty! Have you, good sir, the price of a glass of ale about you? I've driven nearly fifty miles today, and since the morning not a bite of food has passed my lips."

The look of astonishment that tramp gave me was a delight to observe. But this tramp was a man of ready resource, and, seeing I was a hopeless case, he rose to the occasion and promptly exclaimed, with what dignity he could command and with a comically serious expression:

"If there were a policeman in sight I would give you in charge for begging, that I would!"

Suite or Suit.

Pat had seen the word "suit" used in connection with furniture. Being in need of bedroom comforts, he entered a store with the purpose of buying some.

Pat—Hev yez a cheap bedroom suit?

Clerk (producing a pair of pajamas)—How would this do?

And the fight was on.—Minnesota Minnehaha.

A Hot Story.

A contributor to the Chino Herald, telling of experiences during a summer trip into the desert, narrates that while he watched a lizard run across a sunbaked open strip of sand it disappeared in a puff of vapor. The intense heat of the sand had turned the moisture of its body into steam, the pressure of which rose so high that the little creature was blown into bits so minute that no trace of it was afterward to be found. In backing up his statement he quotes an old prospector's allegation that in Death valley during the heat of the day water poured from a canteen will not reach the ground, being turned into steam as fast as it leaves the mouth of the canteen. Can you beat it?

EDISON INVENTS PHONE RECORDER

New Device Permanently Fixes Words of Both Speakers.

IS ATTACHED TO TELEPHONE

Will Hold Message For Absent Person, and Inventor, Who Has Devoted Thirty-seven Years to It, Says Instrument Will Save Writing Millions of Business Letters.

Thomas A. Edison says his new invention, the telescribe, as he has named it, cost him thirty-seven years' work. It is a device which combines the telephone and phonograph, a long distance dictating machine that doubles back.

Two persons, even though 3,000 miles apart, may hold a telephonic conversation, and the instrument will give each a record of what both said. It will also take down a message for an absent person and tell it him when he returns.

A small box connected with his telephone on a business man's desk will be his guarantee against misunderstanding language used by him to others as well as an insurance that he got messages to himself accurately. Keen as the human ear and highly sensitized, the recorder does not miss the slightest vibration.

Saves Millions of Letters.

Mr. Edison regards its commercial possibilities as almost unlimited, for he believes it will do away with millions of letters a year in the making of business agreements. The phonograph makes voices easily recognizable and Mr. Edison is confident that telescribe records will be as eloquent arguments for good faith on the part of business men as signed letters.

"Science provided the telephone for rapid transmission of intelligence," said Mr. Edison discussing his latest work, "and with the telescribe we can now project our spoken words into wax records that will be permanent. The world will soon recognise it as a commercial asset, and it will not only make the telephone more useful and the phonograph more valuable; it will make both more necessary."

Mr. Edison began work on his idea in June, 1878, and patiently for hours, despite pessimistic statements of associates, he has labored with the secrets of telephony and phonography in his task of combining the two. Now he has added it to his patents, the total of which have passed the 1,500 mark. This is the largest number of brain products of any one individual, yet Mr. Edison is by no means "through," for he is only in his sixty-eighth year yet.

"They Can't Come Back at You!"

The inventor humorously remarked that the telescribe can end for all time the mooted question involved when an interviewed person denies, following their publication, remarks attributed to him in a newspaper.

"They can't 'come back' at you when you have their statements in cold wax," he told the reporters, with a smile.

Mr. Edison's telescribe is not the first invention for its purpose. In 1900 Valdemar Poulsen, a Danish inventor, contrived the telegraphone for the reproduction of conversations at a distance. Its principle was the retention of maknetic impressions by a copper wire. The length of wire for an ordinary conversation was about three and a half miles. Each impression on a fraction of the wire represented a sound, and when the machine was reversed the talk was reproduced. William J. Burns, the detective, gave it prominence in 1912, when he reproduced a conversation by the president of the common council of Detroit in which the official was alleged to have offered to sell his vote. It was used to record the debates of the medical congress in Boston in 1912. Speeches by former President Roosevelt were several times reproduced by the telegraphone.

Food For Punsters.

"I don't see how Fussleigh gets any enjoyment out of his food. He's dieting, you know."

"Yes."

"He uses this new 'mathematical masticatory' system."

"Good gracious, what's that? So many chews to the mouthful?"

"No. He eats beans by the dozen, rice by the grain, fish by the perch and spaghetti by the yard."

"Does he seem better?"

"Measurably so." — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

John Cabot.

John Cabot, an Englishman, was the first European to sight the mainland of North America.

PUBLIC HEALTH CAMPAIGN.

We all want better health for our families and our townspeople. We all believe that a well planned, sanitary city is a more healthful place in which to live than a haphazard, squalid one. Why not use this point of agreement as the starting place for the kind of public health campaign in which every one can unite and whose impetus will be irresistible?—American City.

On the Hill of Golden Sands

The Good Luck That Came to Grandfather Chang.

By HELEN ROOT

Copyright by Frank A. Munsey Co.

Just outside the Chinese village near the common well all the men stood listening to faint reverberations from the west.

"Ho!" Grandfather Chang stood with short legs firmly planted, puffing out his fat, old yellow cheeks oracularly. "You hear only thunder. There will be no war. The young men nowadays have neither the wit nor courage for it. Now, in my young day when I went to Manchuria"—

The villagers had heard the tale before.

"Ay, yah!" The blacksmith and the carpenter jeered together. "When you went to Manchuria, grandsire, the women hid the ducks. But show us how you fight on an empty belly before spring."

The indignant patriarch waddled off.

In China war and famine threatened. From the cities came mutterings of a threatened uprising against the hated Manchu rule; while throughout the provinces floods had spoiled the early crops, and now, in autumn, heavy rains were falling and the late ripening millet lay rotting on the ground.

But cunning Chang had found a way to save himself and family from need.

"In Shanghai," he had said to his only son, Li the Lateborn, a gaunt, slow witted, kindly giant, "are secret companies that send men to America. There taels are more plenty than copper cash in China. Ah, if my old legs were young as when I went to Manchuria!"

At the hundredth repetition Li's slow imagination kindled.

"Enough, father," he said, "I will go instead."

Even now Li was returning from Shanghai. His seven days importuning of the wealthy Top-Side tongsman had prevailed, and he would start within a fortnight for America, the forbidden Golden Hill of coolie hopes.

Patiently he trudged the sixty miles toward home, thinking of the approaching parting from his parents, his wife, and five little sons, till on the morning of the fourth day he rounded a jutting chain of hills and came in sight of the village and his own unharvested millet patch.

Strange guests were there before him. The revolution had begun.

A puff of smoke awakened him to danger; a leaden spat against the brick walled praying place sent him leaping forward at a scuttling run, and as he dashed foolishly through the deserted village to the poor shelter of his mud walled home a spray of bullets caught and flung him limp across its threshold.

There old Chang found him when the battle was over, and the villagers came creeping back from the holes and ditches that had sheltered them. His hand still clutched the tongsman's sign, a pledge of secret passage to Tai Fow, the great city which other races call Chicago. He had been dead for hours.

Other villagers had suffered loss, but the Changs faced utter ruin. The

IN HIS BONES HE FELT THE WEIGHT OF EACH CONDEMNING YEAR.

house was gone; the crop—poor enough at best—was gone; the breadwinner was gone.

"Now only I, a fat, old, useless hulk," thought Chang, chastened to unwonted humility by his son's dead face, "am left to save the women and the little ones from death by cold and hunger."

"Come," he said to Nai Nai, his wrinkled wife, and to Li's widow as they wailed beside the dead, "salt water mends no broken vessels, and for all other things I can find a way. Let us first take up him who has gone on high and lay him under cover of this shed."

That done they dug amid the wreckage until they found the jar of millet laid away for next year's planting [illegible]

[illegible] tain the elders and the children for eight weeks at most—then in the corner of the roof and walls still standing they reared a flimsy shelter against the wind and rain.

"And now," said Chang, "I will take this tongsman's sign and go in my son's place to the Golden Hill."

But, for all his brave talk, Chang was heavy hearted. He had no shrewd plans for American success. He even feared he might be refused access to the ship at Shanghai. He filled the wrinkles of his face with powder, eked out his scant gray cue with bits of silk and cotton rags and tried to step with youthful jauntiness, yet in his bones he felt the weight of each condemning year, and he trembled when the eye of Yan Yin, the smuggler, fell upon him.

"Ancient," called Yan Yin, "thou of the jelly paunch and gasping breath, why come you here? America is not for such as you."

Chang played his only trump. He laid the tongsman's order in his questioner's hand:

Whereas, Yan Yin shall convey a valuable thing to America at the cost of $1,000, paid thus: In Shanghai, $200; on arrival in Chicago, $200, and the rest when Yan Yin returns to Shanghai. But if the thing in trust be not landed, but conveyed back to China, the balance shall not be paid and this undertaking shall be as waste paper.

This is a written proof.

MADE BY TAM HIN.

The signature was good, and Tam Hin was a man of money who knew his mind. If he saw fit to stand guarantor for this wheezing patriarch doubtless he had good reasons, neither would he be tolerant of inquiry.

The smuggler waved the old man toward the gangway, and Chang's Odyssey began, an Odyssey that promised no return, for he knew well that it would take all his few remaining days to repay the smuggled passage and send bit by bit the thousand American dollars needed to bring his grandson to maturity.

He found the voyage to the shores of Mexico passable enough.

It was not till the smuggling party—twelve Chinese and three white steerers—began to draw northward overland to the American boundary that Chang's Falstaffian courage failed, and fear seized upon him.

At last the smuggling party reached the border. They hid among the rocks and bushes on the steep side of the Sierra Cucaros while mounted Chinese inspectors, with jingling bridles, cantered past. They toiled across the Arizona desert till a railroad town was reached. There they were stowed away at night in secret places over the vestibules of through express trains—places so little known that the expressmen working underneath had never heard of their existence. Chang and a much younger man were the last to be concealed.

Side by side they lay, with legs bent slightly to fit the short space, and with only room enough above to let them rise on elbow when they fed from the cracker box and water jar thrust in before the outer opening was resealed. Thus, for 2,000 miles, they lay on a procrustean bed that swirled and swayed over half a continent.

Through tiny cracks that gave them air they saw daylight come and go, and come and go and come and go again till far in the third night they came quietly to rest.

In the dark hour that comes before the east begins to glow Chang heard a cautious tapping on the roof above their heads. He answered it as cautiously from within.

The plate that sealed their hiding place was slowly moved aside, and he and his companion, groaning from the pain of their racked limbs, crept through and stood upright on Chicago soil.

And here Chang offered up his final sacrifice to the grandchildren and the ancestral shade. He laid his treasured but telltale cue across his releaser's hand and motioned him to cut.

For a moment the smuggler held the old, rag roughened braid as if pondering, then with a little satisfied grunt he severed it from the white old head, fumbled behind his coat, and then thrust it deep in an inner pocket.

"Come," he said.

Out of the dark a strong hand clutched the waiting Chinmen, driving their heads together. A yellow flame flashed past them. The smuggler with a yell of pain threw both his hands above him and pitched headlong to earth.

"Got you, McElliot," said a voice. "Suspected you this long time, now I've got you with the goods."

"It's you, you sneaking spy." The smuggler loosed a swarm of nasty epithets. "You've cracked my right shoulder. I thought first you were Slim Kelly; but for the few dirty dollars the government pays you'd kill a man as quick as Kelly. Are you alone?"

"What if I am?" asked the Chinese inspector.

"Here's your chance to earn more in a minute than the government pays in a month. I cashed in ten chinks today at a hundred apiece; that's why Kelly is laying to roll me. Let me out of here and half the money's yours. Eight hundred then! The whole thousand!"

"Don't be a fool," said the inspector grimly. "You know I'm going to bring you in. Get up!"

The figure on the ground made an apparently painful effort to rise and fell back.

"Give me a hand," he said; "my shoulder's done for."

The officer bent toward the prostrate figure.

A leaden pellet ripped through his cap. His own revolver ready for suspected treachery cracked an answer. With a bullet through his breast, the smuggler laid his sullen face against the ground and died.

Then Chang, freed from the iron grip on his collar, [illegible] and ran.

He ran as one escaping from the clutch of captor fiend might run in hell; hopeless, despairing, from one horrible unknown to another still more horrible, knowing always that flight must prove in vain, but driven on by the inexorable obsession of great fear.

And while he ran a sinister gray figure lurking in the shadows turned and fled the other way.

The railroad yards sprang alive with men and lights the shots had called, and Chang was caught at last in the farthest corner of a high surrounding fence.

"You'll have to give me absence leave," said the Chinese inspector next day. "I'm sick, I tell you; sick. And taking that old Chinaman was nearly as bad as killing McElliot. He was hanging to the fence with his teeth and his toes and his fingers, and when I put my hand on him he—he squealed like a caught rat. I'll have to get away for awhile."

The inspector got his leave of absence, but events went on without him. The Chinaman who traveled north with Chang stood in no fear of immediate deportation. The Chicago representative of the smuggling syndicate furnished him money for bail and legal help.

He was young and strong and, bound by the peon system of Chinese importation, would soon work out the cost

SO CHANG STOOD BEFORE THE JUDGE ALONE.

of his admittance. But the professional bailer looked at aged Chang with a derisive grin.

"Old buffaloes give no milk," he said. "You can send this one back to China."

So Chang, a sad and yet a ludicrous old figure, stood before the judge alone. His hands were clasped upon his rotund stomach.

The old gray cue that once had joined it had been found in the smuggler's pocket and now dangled against the mahogany of the judge's bench, mute witness to its owner's duplicity.

The trial was soon ended.

"Deportation to the place from which you came," the interpreter rendered. Some one picked up the disheveled cue, tossed it to Chang and motioned him to move aside.

"Wo, wo!" he wailed to himself as he retreated to a corner. "This is the end of an old fool's errand. Now go I home with lost face to starve before the mockers of the village. Never! I will jump into the sea!"

And yet Chang knew that when the time came he would not jump into the sea. To the very last the bit of boastful boyhood, green in his old breast, would lure him on with hopes that somehow—somehow—he would "find a way."

His nervous fingers plucked at the recovered queue, twitching the bits of rag and string that swelled its bulk. An unfamiliar glint of yellow caught his eye.

He bent a little lower with busy hands and furtive glance to right and left.

Then he threw back his head, thrust out his paunch in the old braggart way and waddled toward the judge and spoke in his native tongue.

"Eh? What's the matter? What does he say?" asked the astonished judge.

"He says," puzzled the interpreter, "'The golden hill has served. Now, great one, send me home that I may crow aloud before the scoffing blacksmith.'"

"Crazy from worry," said the judge. "Take the poor old man away."

But Chang was not crazy—the golden hill had served. Hidden in his own discarded queue he had found the treasure he had come 8,000 miles to seek.

McElliot, the dead smuggler, knew that Slim Kelly, lying in wait among the shadows, would not look for money in an old Chinese braid.

He had rolled his illicit gains, two $500 bills, into small cylinders and twisted them in and out with the strings of the queue. There they lay through all the after events until Chang's nervous plucking fingers lifted them to sight.

So before wrinkled Nai Nai saw the bottom of the millet jar Chang went back with triumph, after all, to raise the house and plant the fields in spring and bring the grandsons up in reverence of their grandsires; also to tell great tales of his achievements in America.

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER

Game of Bird Sellers.

The players stand in a row, and two are left outside. These are the bird buyers. Each child is given the name of some bird. One is a blackbird, one a thrush, one a robin, one a humming bird, etc., until every child has been named.

Then one bird dealer says to the other:

"I want to buy a bird."

"What kind of a bird?" asks the other dealer.

"A bird that's strong on the wing," replies the first dealer.

"You can make your own selection," says the second dealer.

"Very well," says the first dealer. "I'll take a crow."

Of course, as soon as he says "crow" the child who bears that name must leave the row and run about and try to dodge back and forth before the dealer can catch him.

If the dealer succeeds in tagging and making the bird prisoner the bird is "out" until all the other birds have been selected and caught.

Names For Campfire Girls.

Here is a brief list of Indian names suitable for use by campfire girls: Neoskaleta, maid of the mist; Allaquippa, the queen; Wenonah, firstborn girl; Uncas, faithful; Itah, the bowl; Alletah, an Indian maiden of beautiful form; Tonguwa, autumn; Minnewaukaru, the maid of the water Winola, an underground spirit; Adota, the stars; Minnehaha, laughing water; Iscoda, Ojibway word, referring to camp fire or the light emanating from council brand; Andoka, a worker; Kodo, a friend; Swatara, sweet water, referring to the sweet taste of water of a creek; Opessah, trustworthy; Ioka, beautiful place; Leola, Iroquois for the willow tree and Leni Lenape for bright eyes; Ioska, Indian word for the reflection of the moon in the water; Opitsah, sweetheart; Mitanka, youngest daughter; Sapana, the lily; Lakota, united; Keneshaw, a young eagle; Lotavyana, daughter of the star; Leotowana, the weeping willow.—Chicago News.

Boy Scouts in Japan.

The worldwide boy scout idea is growing in Japan, although slowly at the start. Organized in Tokyo in 1913, it is now spreading in the provinces. The Tokyo boy scouts, who are under Major General Isaki, are being brought up in the ideas of patriotism and loyalty, in fulfilling their promises and in tempering body and mind. The troop comprises some 500 boys. The city of Shidzuoka had its boy scout corps formed in April last year; Fujine, Iwate and Kodaira, Akita, in August and Osaka city in October. These local troops, besides attending to the regular boy scout program, are making themselves useful in the war on injurious insects and are also learning simple engineering work. These exertions bring them remuneration, which they devote to the upkeep of their organization. The age of the scout ranges between eleven and seventeen.—East and West News Bureau.

Work Up or Scrub Ball.

In this game of baseball in its most complete form all of the positions are filled and there are three or more batters. When a batter is put out by any of the prescribed baseball plays he goes to the left field, the catcher becomes a batter and the whole field of players moves up one notch in positions. The order of succession is from left field to center, to right, to third base, to second, to first, to shortstop, to pitcher, to catcher, to batter. This is a particularly valuable game for boys for the reason that it puts every player into every position and gives in the course of an afternoon's play all of the players more exercise and action than they possibly could have had in regular club play with specialized positions.

Pictures on Railway Cars.

The Western Railway of France runs an express train in the morning between Paris and St. Malo, the carriages of which have pictures upon them. One has an elephant, another a harp, another a snake, and so forth. There are anchors, balloons, flags, bunches of grapes, birds, a pair of scales, a star and an angler with his fishing rod. The explanation given is that passengers can remember pictures better than numbers, and if they leave the carriage temporarily they can regain it more readily. It is certainly a very Frenchy idea.

Vanishing Spoons.

Vanishing spoons are a source of amusement and are made from this alloy: Bismuth, eight ounces; lead, five ounces; tin, three ounces. As soon as boiling tea is poured into the cup in which they are placed the spoons disappear from view. The drawback about this experiment is that the spoons do not reappear. Of course the tea must not be drunk.

The Fairy's Watch.

One night when I lay very still
And could not get to sleep
I felt that on my window sill
A fairy watch did keep.

For shadows that I used to fear
Upon the dim lit wall,
Seemed not to creep that night so near
Or waver in the hall.

The neighboring frogs croaked soft and low,
And e'en the whippoorwill
By his faint whistling seemed to show
Who stood upon my sill.

The insects in the evening dew,
The cricket's voice less shrill
[illegible]
[illegible]
—Philadelphia Record.

BOTH WERE STRONG.

But the Price Had a Shade the Better of the Flavoring.

"I don't kick at having to pay good prices," an irate patron of high priced restaurants was saying yesterday, "but, I ask you, isn't $1.50 for garlic rather strong? As for me, the recollection almost makes me weep.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as a part of the dinner I ordered two racks of lamb. The price on the carte du jour was $8 a rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dash of garlic in cookery, so to the waiter who took my order I suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in making a salad.

"When the bill came the item for the racks of lamb was not $16, but $17.50. The waiter could not explain the increase. I called for the head waiter. He went to the checker and came back.

"'The rack of lamb plain would have been $16,' he explained. 'The extra $1.50 was for the garlic.'

"One cent would have covered the cost of the garlic, and another cent would have covered labor and all overhead charges. I figure that the profit to the house on that garlic was 7500 per cent."—New York Times.

MAN AND BREAD AND DONKEY

A Daily Spectacle in Spain Between Alcala and Seville.

Bread made in Alcala, Spain, is of such exceptional goodness that the village is famous throughout the country as "Alcala of the breadmakers." Each loaf is carefully stamped with the trademark of the town before baking.

An early train leaves Alcala daily for Seville, and before daylight long lines of pannier laden mules begin to arrive from all directions. At the station the panniers are removed and placed in freight cars, the donkeys being driven into similar cars, and mules, drivers and bread are all transported by train to Seville.

Here amid scrambling, hallooing and shrill cries the animals are unloaded, panniers adjusted, and the bread sellers go forth into the streets of Seville, calling their wares and boasting of the fineness of the Alcala bread. They return at midday, pack their empty panniers into the cars, drive in the mules, light their cigarettes and enter the third class carriages to be taken back to their home town, ready for the following day's trade.

A charge of 18 cents is made by the railway company for the round trip of donkey, man and bread.—Argonaut.

Scotch Dogberrys.

The simplicity and ignorance of the rural Scotch magistrate often quite equaled that of the English, immortalized by Shakespeare in Dogberry, and here are two examples, quite in the true Dogberry vein.

"That is a most tragical event which has just happened," said a friend to Baillie Blank. "Your neighbor, Mr. B., has committed suicide."

"Wha on?" inquired the baillie eagerly.

Perhaps it was he—it was certainly another Glasgow baillie—who, his health being proposed at a banquet in honor of his recent dignity, responded nobly to the toast:

"I canna but say, ma friends, that I'm proud of the honor of being made a baillie of this great city, and I'm even, I think, entitled to the honor, for I've gone through all the various stages of degradation that a baillie has tae dae tae reach it."—Youth's Companion.

His Quaint Suggestion.

A Frenchman who appears to have been of a thrifty turn of mind conceived the idea in 1878 that too much valuable time was being wasted in cleaning sardines when preparing them for the market. He found a way of preparing them without cleaning them, and on this he took out letters patent. Apparently he had some slight misgiving as to whether the public would be perfectly suited with his invention and so in his claim he makes this parenthetical entry:

Fish put up by this process may be slightly unpleasant to the customer at first, but he soon gets used to it.

First Moving Pictures.

The first moving picture machine was patented in 1867. In 1893 the cinematograph was produced by Lumier. This was the first machine to project on a screen pictures from a film. Edison improved upon this machine in 1896, when he produced the vitascope. These machines provided the models for the improved types in use today.—Philadelphia Press.

Women.

"Women are dreams," murmured the sentimentalist, gazing on a group of them in silk attire.

"You bet they are," the practicalist snapped back at the murmurous one, "and dreams go by contraries, all right."—Judge.

Not Enough.

Betty Goldust—Did you have a satisfactory interview with papa? Jack Brokeleigh—Not very. He said all he could give us was his consent.—Philadelphia Record.

Entente Cordiale.

The phrase "entente cordiale" was first used to express the friendly relations existing between France and England in 1862.

The greatest mistake is to become discouraged because you have made a mistake.

CHEMISTRY ABOLISHES WORK WITH THE HOE

Weeds Killed by Arsenic and Much Labor Is Saved.

Washington.—Officials of the department of agriculture are greatly interested in reports received from Hawaii, to the effect that one of the big sugar companies has adopted as a regular field practice the system of destroying weeds by use of an arsenic poison spray instead of by hoeing.

Experts who have conducted experiments on Hawaii sugar lands estimate that by the spraying method a saving can be made in labor of $15 to $30 per acre per annum.

The latest developments along this line in Hawaii are discussed in a letter received from Professor H. P. Agee, director of the experiment station staff of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' association. Before going to Hawaii Professor Agee co-operated with the department in experiments on Louisiana sugar land.

The value of this method in Hawaii is very great, because of the fact that, like most tropical regions, the islands are subject to torrential rains. The less the surface of sugar and other lands is disturbed by cultivation the less chance there is that heavy rains will wash off the top soil or immediately beat it into compact form.

A few years ago the department of agriculture issued a bulletin dealing with the weed factor in the cultivation of corn, following a series of experiments extending over several years, which apparently established the principle that it is the removal of the weeds rather than the cultivation proper that contributes most to the production of the corn crop. A series of 125 experiments were conducted, covering many states. On some plots the most approved methods of cultivation were employed, while on other plots there was no cultivation whatever, the weeds being eliminated by surface scraping with a hoe.

A general average of all these experiments showed that the plots that were simply weeded produced 95.1 per cent as much fodder and 99.105 per cent as much grain as those that were subjected to the most approved methods of cultivation.

The arsenic spray method will be given a trial on corn land in Louisiana this year by experts of the office of farm management in co-operation with local authorities, with a view to determining whether it is not available for use in that region, where climatic conditions to some extent approach those in Hawaii.

SKINS WAY TO DEGREE.

Student Pays Expenses by Trapping Muskrats.

Beloit, Wis.—A student at Beloit is literally skinning his way through college. He is Edwin M. Dahlberg of Cherry Valley, Ill., a senior, and he has earned a large portion of his college expenses by trapping muskrats on the Rock river, near this city.

Dahlberg began to emulate Daniel Boone last fall. He set a string of traps along the river above the city. Every morning he would visit them, starting out in his canoe at 5 o'clock.

Drifting downstream, he would skin his catches on the way back to Beloit. He cured the pelts on some rafters in the men's dormitory, which sometimes were upholstered by several hundred skins at a time.

One Thing He Couldn't Do.

Milking a cow is not an easy task for an unpracticed hand. Leslie Stephen, the famous English literary light, was once on a long tramp in Switzerland, accompanied by his friend, Dr. Morgan. They missed their way and found themselves, parched and hungry, far from any dwelling place. At length they came across a cow, from whom they determined to extract some nourishment, but after trying their best for an hour, each holding on to her horns in turn, they had to abandon all hopes of milk. This, remarks Dr. Morgan, is "one of the very few occasions on which I ever saw Stephen fairly thwarted."—London Spectator.

Columbia Leads.

Columbia leads.
In freedom's cause she takes the foremost place;
"Excelsior" is the motto in the race.
She shouts it far and wide.
The world awakes.
Downtrodden millions follow at her call,
And tyrants see the writing on the wall;
They must take heed or great will be their fall;
They cannot stem the tide.

Columbia leads.
In gentleness of reign she has no peer,
And those inclined to right need have no fear
Of her chastising hand;
But woe to those
To whom she bids the oppressing hand to stay
And heed her not; she'll surely find a way
To chasten those at no far distant day
Who heed not her command.

Columbia leads.
Guide her, O Lord, in this her leading role
With right and might to strive to reach the goal.
To thee our nation pleads—
Lead thou us on
Through weal or woe, where'er our path may be;
Let freedom's banner wave o'er land and sea,
[illegible]
To sing, "Columbia leads!"
—F. W. C. Meyers.

D/34

MANY ERRORS IN B'VILLE GAME

Pitchers in Fine Fettle; Bad Fielding Was Present at All Times

For the second time this season, the Fulton High school baseball team triumphed over the Baldwinsville high school lads in a game at Baldwinsville yesterday which closed with the locals on the big end of a 7-3 count. The game was featured by little hitting and loose fielding on the part of both teams, fourteen errors being the grand total [illegible] during the game. MacIntyre, the Baldwinsville pitcher, who had all the locals buffaloed in the first game played here, showed yesterday that he has something beyond the ken of the locals for he fanned fourteen men, passed only two and allowed but five hits. Some of the credited hits can be chalked up to poor fielding on the part of his teammates, who supported him in a haphazard style, making six errors.

But if MacIntyre lost the game in spite of his pitching, Barnes won it in spite of the fielding of his team, for "Honey" pitched one of the best games of his career. Only seven batsmen fanned the air, but three hits were sufficient for the B'ville squad, and in the last six innings only twenty-one men faced Barnes, who was working like a leaguer, with fine control and lots of steam at all times.

The batting order was shaken up a little without any perceptible results, D. O'Brien leading off and Bray batting in the clean up in place of Pullen who, seems to be in as deep batting slump.

O'Brien sprained his ankle while stealing home in the fifth, but he continued the game until the eighth, when he was replaced by Lewis, Barker replacing Lewis. The ankle began to swell badly last night and O'Brien was put under a doctor's care. It is not likely that he will be able to play again for a week, at least.

In the eighth, while Barker was playing second, Bray threw to catch a B'ville stealer, but the throw was a little high. Barker went up for it and while he was off the ground, the runner slid beneath him and hit his foot, which caused Barker to do a circus flip, which closed abruptly when the Fulton lad landed on his bean. Although badly shaken up, Barker continued the game.

Fulton's first run came in the second inning and Captain Mike Bray was the runner. After reaching first on an error by Lynch, Mike stole second, also pilfered third and came in on Barker's slow roller to second.

In the fourth the locals negotiated two more runs. Keeler was safe on an error, Wilcox pounded out a double that scored Keeler and later Bray and Wilcox successfully engineered a double steal upon which Wilcox scored.

O'Brien stole second, third and home in the fifth inning after he had nicked MacIntyre for a safety. Fulton got two in the seventh on two errors, a hit batsman and a sacrifice hit.

Hits by Wilcox and Pullen netted one more in the last inning.

B'ville scored twice in the third, when with two down, the Fulton team made four consecutive errors. Barnes was finally obliged to fan Hoolihan with the bases full. A hit by Root in the fifth coupled with an error by O'Brien, who was playing center in spite of his sprained ankle, allowed another tally.

The Fultonians ran the bases like fiends, and Adsit, the B'ville catcher, was as ineffective as a wooden man when it came to cutting the runners down. Only two stolen bases were registered off Bray who threw hard and fast to the corners.

The game winds up the season with Baldwinsville for the locals, Fulton having won both games by good margins.

The score:

FULTON

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
D. O'Brien, 8,	4	1	1	1	1	1
Keeler, 5,	4	2	0	2	0	1
Wilcox, 6,	4	2	1	3	3	1
Bray, 2,	2	1	0	9	2	0
Pullen, 7,	5	0	1	0	0	1
Lewis, 4-8,	5	0	1	2	3	2
Barker, 4,	1	0	0	0	0	0
Barnes, 1,	5	0	0	1	2	1
Kraus, 3,	4	0	1	8	0	1
Thompson, 9,	4	1	0	1	0	0
	38	7	5	27	11	8

B'VILLE H. S.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Root, 5,	4	1	1	0	0	0
Giddings, 3,	4	0	0	6	0	0
Biglow, 7,	4	0	1	1	0	0
Holihan, 6,	4	0	0	1	1	3
Powell, 8,	4	0	0	0	0	0
Chapman, 9,	4	0	1	2	0	0
Adsit, 2,	2	0	0	9	3	0
Reed, 2,	2	0	0	6	0	0
Lynch, 4,	3	0	0	3	2	1
MacIntyre, 1,	3	2	0	0	2	0
	34	3	3	27	8	6

Stolen bases—Bray, 6; Wilcox, 4; O'Brien, 3; Keeler, 2; Pullen, 2; Lewis Kraus, Thompson, Chapman, Gigelow Sacrifice hits—Bray, Barker. Double play—Lewis-Kraus. Struck outs, by Barnes, 7; MacIntyre, 14. Two-base hits, Wilcox, Root, Keeler.

THIRTEEN CIVIL ACTIONS LISTED FOR COURT TERM

The calendar for the June term of County Court which will be convened by Judge Henry D. Coville at the Court House at Pulaski next Monday morning, was issued yesterday. Only thirteen civil actions are noted for trial. The criminal calendar consists of twenty-eight cases which is one of the largest in the history of the county. The civil cases follow:

Mary A. Pare against Fred M. Elmer, as executor of Melissa Service, action on contract; James Signorile against Brosemer Brewing Company, appeal from Justices Court; Carmelo Ferarо against Robert M. Barnett, alleged negligence; Samuel Rocco against Henry B. Burgard, alleged negligence; Walter Gannon against Robert McIver, action on contract; Henry Motott against Henry P. Burgard, alleged negligence; Vincent Roberts against Frank White and James Doney, alleged fraud; Avid Bloom against the City of Oswego, alleged negligence; Maysel G. Moody against peoples Hardware Company, action on contract; Nicoli Bati against Robert M. Barnett, alleged negligence Marshall Terminell against the Peoples Gas and Electric Company, alleged negligence; Floyd E. Serles against Fred A. Laraway, action on contract, and Daniel O'Brien against John Smith, appeal from Justices Court.

Why a Chautauqua?

BECAUSE:

It acts on the brain and increases the totals of knowledge.

It brings us high grade music in abundance.

It furnishes a lot of wholesome amusement.

It brings able men with messages worth while.

It inspires young men and women to do their best.

The Redpath management keeps the cost within reach of all.

It gets the people to working together for the good of the community.

It is built for everybody, and everybody likes it.

It's a good thing. PUSH IT ALONG.

POLICE AND SHERIFF FAIL TO GET ROBBERS

District Attorney Culkin, Sheriff Buck and the Oswego police force continue to search for the trail of the men who robbed Caretaker Pierce and the latter's housekeeper at the Riverside cemetery Monday night.

Mr. Pierce, although unable to give a very accurate description of the men, says he has them photographed in his mind and if he ever sees them will be able to recognize them. During the trouble he displayed remarkable coolness and in the face of a revolver stopped to light a cigar and continued to smoke and tell the men to be careful, while they ransacked his house. When they removed his old-fashioned wallet from his pocket he told them not to take the checks, that they might get in trouble. In throwing the checks to the floor the crooks threw about $100 in $20 bills with them.

PRENDERGAST TALKS FINANCES TO MAYORS

Troy, June 3.—Willliam A. Prendergast, Comptroller of the city of New York, discussed "municipal finances," before the Mayors' Conference today. He declared the demands for economies are not based upon an intelligent understanding of governmental needs.

Dr. Herman M. Briggs, State Commissioner of Health, said through the efforts of an efficient and comprehensive healith department, combined with the activities of many volunteer organizations and a good milk supply, the death rate of babies in New York city has been reduced more than fifty per cent and is now less than 100 per 1,000 births.

NO AMERICANS IN ZEPPELIN RAIDS

London, June 3.—Americans having relatives or friends in London should not be alarmed at lack of news about the Zeppelin raid. No Americans were on the list of killed or injured.

Strict censorship henceforth will be enforced concerning news of future air raids, however trivial, in England.

The Zeppelin air raid on London was made on the night of May 31. The airships dropped ninety bombs on the capital, killing four persons and injuring several others. A number of private houses were set on fire by the incendiary missiles.

YALE TO GET $511,000 C. H. FARNAM ESTATE

New Haven, June 3.—Through the will of Charles H. Farnam, jr., who died in Paris, Yale eventually will receive the $511,000 Farnam estate. It is left in trust for his mother and upon her death will go to Sheffield Scientific School.

NINETY-MILE DIRIGIBLE

Madrid, June 3.—The trial will shortly take place of a new Spanish dirigible, which cost $160,000. It is the invention of Francisco Salas and carries fifteen motors of the aeroplane type, g iving it a speed of ninety miles an hour.

That baseball peace is desirable this year for the good of the game has been shown by the diminished gate receipts. Small crowds have been the rule in many cases, more especially in the large cities. On opening days for the leagues the games were well patronized, showing that interest in the sport survives, but later patronage at times dwindled to a point which could but discourage the promoters. One solution is that the league war weakens clubs, that there can be no strong "winning" clubs to hold patronage and that empty seats will be the rule instead of the exception.

Japan's disinterestedness in China has not impressed the organs of public opinion in this country nor in England, where the Japs might at least hope for the benefit of a doubt. First and foremost, the time for pressing her demands when concert of the powers which were parties to the old order of things is impossible is a most suspicious circumstance. Just claims will be just a year hence, and Japan impugns the good faith of other powers when she intimates that in order to have a square deal she must seize it herself.

Keepers of city restaurants who have been providing vaudeville entertainments for their night patrons have recently found the extra expense a burden. It has led to competition in giving the best show, and there has been too much singing, dancing and "risque" dialogue. Return to quieter meals will be welcome to the majority of restaurant patrons, and the minority can easily find all the noise they desire next door or around the corner.

HOUSTON AIDING FARMERS' WIVES

Extension Work Is Now Conducted on Broad Scale.

WOMEN TAUGHT EFFICIENCY

Value of Home Conveniences Demonstrated by Agents of Department of Agriculture — Data Show Amount Spent and Outline the Visible Results—Work Is Just Started.

Washington.—Secretary of Agriculture Houston is going to try to solve the problem of unrest among country women by improving their condition.

"The chief objections of women to country life," according to a statement issued by the department, "are usually the generally small returns from farming, the drudgery of farm work and the social isolation.

"Data taken from the records of the department and relating exclusively to work of this kind in the thirty-three northern and western states show the following distribution of funds: For meetings and movable schools, at which demonstrations are given in cooking, sewing, household conveniences and for the organization of women's clubs to study home economics, $81,555; for canning clubs to teach girls and women how to prevent many of the wastes of the farm by canning and preserving fruits, vegetables and meats by cheap and rapid commercial processes, $56,197; for county agents who help farmers and their wives to

Photo by American Press Association.

SECRETARY HOUSTON.

increase the net income of the farm and thus make possible the introduction of labor saving conveniences and other improvements $1,027,312.

"Extension work designed to be fundamentally helpful to farm women seems to include within its scope certain matters, as follows:

"First.—Plans to increase the net income of the farm. Farm women need more money for home purposes. The purchase of home conveniences, the installation of water, sewerage, lighting and heating systems, kitchen and other conveniences and the bringing of literature and music into the home are, in the majority of country homes, dependent upon greater net profits in farming. Knowledge of these conveniences and other desirable things is good, but money to buy these desirable things is a vital necessity if country life is to be made as acceptable to women as town life.

"Second.—Plans to teach and demonstrate efficiency in farm home management. These include such matters as wholesome food properly prepared and served in adequate supply and variety throughout the year, the care of the home and the family linen and wardrobe, the care and management of children and sometimes the handling of certain farm enterprises like poultry and eggs, milk and butter, the garden, small fruits, etc. Efficiency in farm home management contemplates the maximum of accomplishment with the minimum of effort to the end that the farm family may find satisfaction and contentment in the home and that the time of the farm woman may be conserved.

"Third.—Plant for leisure and development. The farm woman needs time for reading, self development, child teaching, social life and recreation.

"In the development of home economics demonstration work there needs to be kept in mind the point of view that the problems of country women must chiefly be solved by country women. The county agent movement in some sections of the north and west started out primarily as a city man's movement, but it has succeeded in exact proportion as the farmers of the county have taken hold of the work and made it their own."

Monument Set Up For Ape.

Summit, N. J.—The grave of a pet monkey which was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Humphreys of New York and was buried here a short time ago on the estate of Mr. Humphreys' mother, Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney, is now marked with a handsome [illegible]

PAID IN HIS OWN COIN.

Knox Gave Unto Root What Root Had Passed Out to Depew.

Some years ago Senator Depew told a little story on himself and Senator Root in a speech at a dinner in Washington to Mr. Root by the New York Republican congressional delegation.

"When Root was secretary of state," said Senator Depew, "I went over to see him and asked him if he couldn't do something for me in the line of consular appointments. He said: 'Senator, I'm sorry. I would like to do something for New York, but'—and Mr. Root picked up a paper from his desk—'I see that New York's quota is now exceeded by 14 per cent.'

"Well," continued Senator Depew, "I kept going to see Senator Root for a year. Every time I went to see him he would remind me that New York's quota was exceeded by 14 per cent. Finally I said, 'Mr. Secretary, I think you're a great statesman, but your mathematics are inclined to be automatic.'

"However," said Mr. Depew, "all things change, and after a while Mr. Knox became secretary of state and Mr. Root became senator. And then one day Senator Root went up to see Secretary Knox about some consular appointments. 'I'm sorry,' said Mr. Knox, 'but'—and he turned to a document file—'I find that New York's quota is now exceeded by 14 per cent.'"—New York Sun.

Punctuality.

Unfaithfulness in keeping an appointment is an act of dishonesty. You may as well borrow a person's money as his time.—Horace Mann.

Well, He Deserved It.

According to an éminent botanist, plants are so sensitive that they resent neglect and are susceptible to kind treatment, showing their gratitude in charming ways. We are therefore the more ready to believe a story told us not long ago by a lover of nature. He was watering a fern on a cold morning. He forgot to temper the water. The fern, incensed by the shock, leaped from the pot and bit him savagely in the leg.—Philip Hale in Boston Herald.

Spoiling a Hat.

At the obsequies of a Quaker in Brooklyn a grave looking gentleman with an unusually tall hat entered and, seeing no rack in the hall, placed his hat on the floor just behind the door. Presently another grave Quaker entered with a large, dripping umbrella and, peering anxiously for the usual receptacle, saw in the gloom the hat resting on the floor. His eyesight was probably poor, for he mistook the hat for an umbrella holder, and in it he deposited his dripping parachute. This was an example for those who followed, and in a short time the tall hat was holding a dozen umbrellas. At the end of the services the grave gentleman found an inch of water in his hat and looked graver than ever.

SETTING AN EXAMPLE.

Said at Last.

On one occasion a highland minister called upon Dr. Alexander Whyte of Edinburgh for some financial assistance for the work in the north. Dr. Whyte regretted that he could not afford to assist the highlander, but advised him to visit a wealthy layman in the city.

Going to the house of the wealthy layman, the highlander found him disinclined to give and ungracious in manner. Nettled at his reception, the highlander answered brusquely. Resenting the tone, the rich man asked, "And whom do you take me for?"

"A fire deserving sinner, like myself," came the quick retort.

Returning to Dr. Whyte, he explained the circumstances.

"You did not say that?" eagerly asked the doctor.

"Aye, I did," replied the other.

"Well, well! I've been wanting to say that to him for the last fifteen years. Here's a five pound note for your fund."—Dundee Advertiser.

The Way Out.

Uncle Zeke had confined in a pen two pigs of the "razorback" variety. One, morning when he went out to feed them they were not there.

"What's the matter, Uncle Zeke?" asked a neighbor, noticing the deep dejection with which the old darky was looking down into the empty pen.

"My hawgs is done gone."

"Stolen?"

"No suh! I don' see no signs dat anybody stole 'em."

"Did they climb out over the top?"

"No, suh! Dey couldn't do dat."

"How do you think they got away?"

"Well, suh, my 'pinion is dat dem hawgs kind o' raised theirselves up on sidge an' crept through a crack."—New York Sun.

MONEY MIXUP IF AMERICA FIGHTS

Two Billions Owned by Aliens Here and In Germany.

SITUATION IS COMPLICATED

Forty-eight German Ships In American Waters Would Have to Flee or Be Seized—This Country Would Probably Give Them a Chance to Get Away and Land Where They Could.

Washington.—The precise legal status of many hundreds of millions, perhaps of billions, of property in this country and others would be brought into question if the United States were to become involved in the war in Europe.

Vast properties in the United States of European ownership would be liable to confiscation.

Great properties, though much less in aggregate value, owned by Americans in Europe would be in the same position.

American corporations would not be permitted, it is assumed, to pay dividends on securities held by citizens of the countries with which the United States was at war.

The German ships now interned in this country would be under the necessity of leaving American waters at the risk of being captured on the high seas or else being confiscated in the ports where they are now held.

In all the history of warfare there has probably never been so complicated a financial situation in international relationship as that which would ensue between the United States and Germany if the two countries by any chance should engage in hostilities.

Germans have long been large investors in the United States, particularly in securities of railroad and industrial corporations. It is now pretty well known that these investments were to a considerable degree liquidated in the last year before the war began. During that period Germany was systematically turning its investments into forms most available for quick use, and the conversion was made so skillfully and quietly that the world of business did not fully realize what was afoot until the war had actually broken out.

Consequently it is impossible at all accurately to appraise German holdings in this country today. It is believed, however, that they are largest in railroad securities, then in industrials and finally in real estate and miscellaneous forms of property.

On the other hand, American property interests in Germany are larger than is generally understood, because in recent years a number of American industrials have been forced to establish plants in Germany.

It was estimated that $2,000,000,000 worth of various alien owned investments in both countries would be involved if the two countries should go to war. What would be their standing?

This question is decidedly important to people on both sides who have such holdings. But it is easier answered than the next one.

With the two countries at war unnaturalized Germans in this country would become, before the law, "alien enemies." No matter how loyal to this country or how determined that their conduct toward and in their adopted country should be exemplary, that would be their legal position.

This class of people own great aggregates of property in this country, and to involve them in any general conflagration measures would be so farreaching in their effects that it is recognized as quite impossible that any such would be undertaken.

The declaration of war between two countries has the effect, under long established international practice, of suspending, but not wiping out, debts of a state or its citizens to the citizens of another state.

The reasons are manifest. In the first place, to pay debts to a foreign state during war would be to furnish the sinews of war to the enemy. In the second place, if the debtor declined to pay, there would be no chance to enforce collection, because the debtor, an enemy alien, would have no access to the country's courts to enforce payment.

The forty-eight German vessels interned in this country, appraised as worth nearly $200,000,000, are in a peculiar status. Interned here because the United States is a mutual friend, they would suddenly be found to be in the complete power of a new enemy.

It is explained that the peculiar obligation which the United States has assumed toward them raises questions not before broached—whether it would be violating a very special and unusual faith to appropriate the ships now if this country and Germany were at war.

The procedure which the authorities believe correct would be to notify the vessels that they must leave American territorial waters and to give them a fair chance to do so. After that they would be liable to seizure by American war vessels or by the vessels of America's allies.

Or, if the Germans preferred, they could decline to leave, the United States government could, take possession of [illegible]

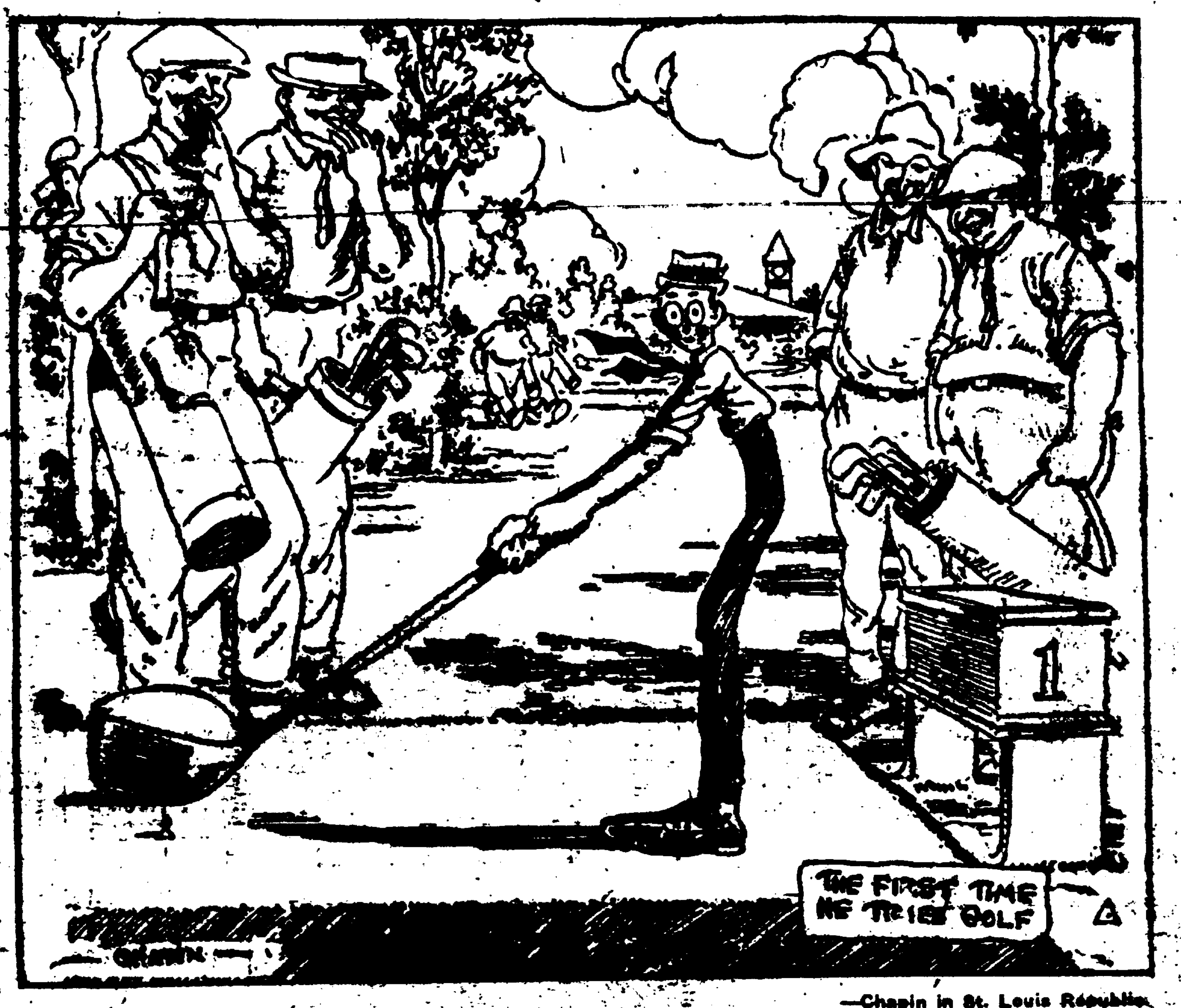
THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 142 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1915 | Price One Cent

Lloyd-George Would Have Conscription for British Workman; He Says Lack of Munitions Means Defeat

BREAKING INTO THE BIG LEAGUE.



—Chapin in St. Louis Republic.

BRITAIN'S WAR SHOP TO GO UNDER MARTIAL LAW

David Lloyd-George, Minister of Munitions, the newly created office in the new coalition Cabinet, in a speech in Manchester, brought the most urgent message ever told a British audience.

He declared that it depended more upon the masters and men of the workshops of Britain than almost upon any other section of the community whether Britain emerged from the colossal struggle beaten, humiliated and stripped of her power, honor and influence and the mere bondslave of a cruel military tyranny, or whether she should come out triumphant, free and more powerful than ever for good in the affairs of men.

Referring to the fall of Przemysl, he said:

"The Germans achieved a success—a great success—not because of the superior valor of their soldiers, but because of the shower of shot they poured upon the Russians. Two hundred thousand shells were concentrated in the course of a single hour on the Russians.

"Had we been in a position to apply the same process to the Germans on our front they would have been turned out of France and we should actually have penetrated into Germany and have seen before us the end of the war.'

Lloyd-George's, Manchester speech was delivered before employers in the engineering trades and trade unionists. He received a remarkable ovation from the people of Manchester, which was in striking contrast to the manner in which he was received when he appeared as an opponent of the Boer war.

After conveying this "most urgent message," which was that "it depends more upon the masters and men occupied in running workshops than upon any other part of the community, whether Great Britain will emerge from this colossal struggle the mere bondslave of cruel military tyranny," Mr. George said:

"I come here to tell you the truth. Unless you know it, you cannot be expected to make sacrifices. Our Russian allies have suffered a setback.

"The German battle as won by the use they made of their skilled industries, and especially by the superior organization of German workshops.

"For the moment we have more than plenty of men for the equipment available. More men will come to the call, but we want the workshops tto equip them with weapons. The State now needs the help of all, and I am perfectly certain that British engineers can do what the French engineers have already done."

ITALY CALLS TO COLORS RESERVISTS IN AMERICA

New York, June 4.—Italy issued her formal call for reservists here yesterday in a notice addressed to all of her subjects living in the United States. It notifies all males of Italian birth between the ages of twenty and thirty-nine years to return at once and join their regiments.

From early in the morning until late last night thousands of eager, cheering Italians thronged the narrow hallways leading to the Italian Consulate-General, Spring and Lafayette streets, and they overflowed into the streets, impeding traffic and requiring a corps of police reserves from the Mulberry street station to keep them in order.

When the Consulate closed, at four o'clock, it was estimated that more than five thousand men had registered for transportation to Italy. From the Consulate agencies in Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey, which are under the jurisdiction of Signor G. Fara Forni, Consulate General on New York, came messages saying the entire office forces were at work tabulating the names, ages and addresses of eager volunteers, who were answering the call.

Italians conversant with the stuation declared at least 200,000 of the 400,00 reservists resident in this country would return. Of this number, it is believed, between 15,000 and 20,000 would leave New York within the next six weeks.

Transportation when necessary will be furnished by the Italian government, and reservists will be carried only aboard vessels of the five Italian lines. These vessels have a capacity for carrying many thousands of reservists, and as they are subsidized and subject to the call of the Italian government, no time will be lost in arranging for transportation of reservists. The first to go, probably about 2,000, will be carried on board the Duca degli Abruzzi, of the Navigazione Generale Italiana, which steams for Naples and Genoa tomorrow.

The call for reservists contains a special appeal for non-commissioned officers, electricians, signal corps men and sailors of the classes of from 1880 to 1888, and also for officers of the classes of 1889, 1890 and 1891. They are asked to communicate at once with the Consul General here.

SHIP CARRIED NO ARMS

Collector Malone Repudiates Stahle's Assertion That He Saw Guns

New York, June 4—Before the Lusitania, of the Cunard line, left New York on May 1 to be blown up by a German submarine off the Irish coast on May 7, the Collector of the Port, Mr. Dudley Field Malone, was on board. For two hours prior to the hour of steaming Mr. Malone searched the vessel for arms. He had been persuaded to make a personal inspection after reading the advertisements which had been inserted in New Yorw newspapers by the German Embassy.

The Collector inspected all hatches and open decks and made a careful survey of the forecastle head and the bow, parts of the vessel which, under a ruling ffrom Washington, are barred for the placement of armament of merchant vessels to be used for defence.

No trace of a gun, a gun mounting or any munitions serviceable for large calibre rifles were discovered by the Collector. Of course the Collector know, as do most of those persons with a knowledge of shipping, that when the Lusitania was laid down the plans of the British Admiralty provided for steel gun mountings reinforced in the ship's structure forward. These gun mountings, as were those in the stern of the vessel, were covered with deck planking on May 1 when she left this port.

Mr. Malone's inspection was supplementary to the thorough inspection of the vessel by the neutrality squad of the Custom House when she took on supplies, cargo, crew and passengers.

The neutrality squad numbers seventy-five of the keenest, most alert and watchful of the customs inspectors and outside men of the office. This squad was organized when hostilities began. They are experienced men, all of them familiar with every neek of a ship, and it was their report as a squad and as individuals and his own observation that caused Mr. Malone to make the unequivocal statemtn to Washington after the sinking of the Lusitania that she was unarmed and carried no guns, mounted or unmounted.

WEST SIDE RESIDENTS WHO DESERVE A PARK

Citizens in the vicinity of Hannibal and Worth sts., have finally taken action in regard to the small plot of ground which graces the junction of those streets. The Board of Public Works was asked to do something to put the park in first class condition, and was also asked to supply flowers and plants for the spot, but the citizens saw no action forthcoming, and started work themselves by voluntary contributions.

The list in on file at the Dolbear Grocery and no contributions have been solicited, but any one who wishes to help beautify the spot can do so by subscribing any sum, no matter how small, to the fun.

CARDINAL FARLEY, BY "MIRACLE," STARTS AUTO

New York.—Cardinal Farley today performed a great miracle. He started a refractory automobile.

After waiting an hour following commencement execises at the Marymount School, Tarrytown, for his chauffeur to get the engine starrted, Cardinal Farley poked his cane about the interior of his car, touched a spark plug and the machine resumed operations.

RECKLESSNESS IS DESCRIBED

New York Official Points Dangers at the Mayors' Conference

Troy, June 4.—"If our cities do not learn to be more conservative in the methods adopted for financing their street improvements it will be necessary to subject them to some such supervisory powers as are exercised by the local Government Board over financial affairrs of British cities," said Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the New York Board of Estimate, in his part of the city planning survey report made at session of the conference of Mayors of New York State.

He warned the officials against reckless financing as practiced in some American cities in the past and cited several instances to prove his assertion that the issuance of long term bonds for short lived improvements is detrimental to a sound financial policy. In one instance, he said, the New York Legislature authorized two towns now within the limits of New York cty to incur a debt aggregating $10,000, which was to be entirely paid off in not more than 13 years. Three years later the act was amended so that an annual debt of $390,500 was incurred and saddled upon the city in such a fashion that it could not be entirrely paid off for 278 years after the first bond issued.

"In all our cities the burden of creating and caring for public streets is assumed by the city at large," said Mr. Lewis, "and a question worthy of serious consideration is that of the manner in which the funds for this purpose are to be raised. The cities must either pay cash and include the expense in the annual tax budget, or must use their credit by issuing bonds for short or long periods. Most communities prefer borrowing to paying cash and there has been some very reckless borrowing in the past, but it is gratifying to note that the terms of theb onds issued by the cities of this State to meet the cost of street improvements while varying from 10 to 35 years rarely exceed 20 years."

City Planning Experts

The Advisory Committee of City Planning Experts made its final repotr on the city planning survey of the cities of the State today.

The 29 cities examined have a combined area of about 335,000 acres, or 524 square miles, and include a population of some 6,915,000 persons, or over 70 per cent. of the population of the State. The per capita tax varies from $5 in Norwich to $35.86 in New York. The combined debt of these cities is now $11,464,000,000, of which all but about $100,000,000 is included in the debt of New York city, while many of the cities of the State have closely approached, if they have not reached, the constitutional limit of their debt incurring power.

Summarizing the State-wide situation he said: "So generally the haphazard—go as you please—method is still in vogue, but this system cannot long endure. A building requires a plan and we must plan a group of buildings or several groups of buildings or combinations of groups with their connecting streets and arteries or the result will be confusion. The larger the city the more acute the problem, and the longer we wait the worse it gets, so we urge a serious study of this subject in all our cities. The city plan is the program for action and it is as necessary as a chart for the pilot or a road map for the motorist."

Parks and Playgrounds

New York State cities appreciate the present need of parks and playgrounds, was the opinion expressed by Charles Downing Lay in his part of the city planning survey report.

"People everywhere seem conscious of our deficiency in providing parks and playgrounds," said Mr. Lay, "but everywhere they are groping to find the means for providing not only for the present, but also for the future when, as I think they realize, the equipment of parks and playgrounds must be more perfect."

Mr. Lay advised the city officials "to keep well ahead of your needs in the purchase of property and way behind in its development."

WAITING FOR THAT PAVING TO BEGIN

Bassersby in the vicinity of the Quirk theatre building were nearly blinded by a cloud of dust which arose when the agent on an adjoining premises started to clean house last night about 10 o'clock, and during the course of the operation began to sweep the street with a broom. The dust arose in a great cloud and on one narrow stretch of pavement a heap of dirt large enough to fill a wheelbarrow was collected.

The street evidently needed some cleaning, but the Department of Public Works has announced that it is almost impossible to keep the paving clean because of the bad condition of 1st st. above it. The macadam street is now full of mud holes and every vehicle which passes over it carries its quota of dirt into the business section.

GAME DREW MANY OF FULTON PEOPLE

A large number of Fultonians witnessed the Detroit-Pittsburgh ball game at the Syracuse Stadium yesterday afternoon. Most of the local delegation were Elks.

Among those who made the trip by trolley and automobile were Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Gladman, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Jennings, A. E. Roberts, George Walker, Frank Massaro, Theo Foster, J. W. Stevenson, W. L. Woodbury, John Cavanagh, George Fuller, John Painter, E. O. Baker, Fred Rader and many others.

INJURED KNEE, LOST BOUT

Green Delivers the Goods in First Round, Winning Admiration of Crowd

"Kid" Green, the young 110-pound boy who stacked up against Jimmy Cy Curran of Syracuse in a three-round battle at the Arena last night, lost what might have been a decisive victory through a streak of hard luck. Gheen entered the ring in the pink of condition and confident of his ability, and in the first round walloped Curran at will. In a furious rally toward the end of the round, Green slipped btu recovered himself and proceeded to smother Curran with an avalanche of blows.

When the local boy returned to his corner he complained of a severe pain in his knee, occasioned by the fall, butg amely resumed the battle in the second session. Curran did not have a look-in and the fight was all Green's when some more fast foot-work, coupled with the bad knee caused the local lad to do another Brodie to the mat. When he arose the second time he carried the fight to Curran until a few second before the gong and then keeled over and was unable to rise without assistance. A doctor was called who examined the knee informed Green and the referee that it was badly sprained.

The lad's gameneas was vigorously applauded by the crowd as he had Curran well whipped when he was abliged to quit. Green felt his enforced retirement keenly as he had expected to open his ring carreer with a victory.

A large crowd of admirers accompanied the Fulton lad to the Arena and many of the Elks and other Fultonians who attended the Field Day at the Stadium were present at the bouts. All of the Fultonians were sorry to see Green leave the ring but inasmuch as he had the fight won at every stage the local contingent was satisfied and gave the lad a rousing hand when he left for his dressing room. John Ward, Green's manager, expects to match the little fellow again in two weeks.

HEYDECKER HAS BOOKS FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

Secretarry Heydecker of the Chamber of Commerce, has received a booklet, "God's Country," published by the Colorado-Utah Log Book Co., and circulated by the company among the chambers of commerce in the east. The book should be invaluable to any tourist who contemplates a trip to the Exposition by automobile or motorcycle, as it gives a clear- concise and truthful description of all the roads and transcontinental routes through the two states. Copies of the book may be obtained from Secretary Heydecker free of charge.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. E. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 8 1879.

Friday, June 4, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

On the Rialto

Governor Whitman has done the popular thing by insisting on a direct tax, but he has done the honorable and manly thing. He has insisted that New York State shall pay up and at once; in an endeavor to make the paymetn of back debts as easy as possible he has vetoed items amounting to over two and a half million dollars, many of them almost necessities, but like every honest man who has lived beyond his income, he realizes that retrenchment and economy are necessary. The Governor's statement clears the air and will win for him the confidence of the men who want this state's affairs placed on and conducted on a business basis.—Hudson Republican.

* * *

Republican platforms for 1914, in all states, declared in favor of "a protective tariff." There were fourteen states last year where the Progressive party had a platform. Seven of them pronounced, in terms for "a protective tariff," and the other seven reaffirmed the platform of 1912, which was a "a protective tariff" platform. Progressive votes, in 1914, were for a protective tariff and for Republican candidates—as they will be in 1916.—Newburgh News.

* * *

Those who are most familiar with the needs of the state hospitals for the insane compliment Governor Whitman warmly for refusing to yield to pressuer of New Yorkers and veto certain items in the appropriation bills providing for the enlargement of some of those institutions.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

* * *

The constitution builders at Albany are receiving a mass of suggestions for the new fundamental law of the State. Nearly everybody has a fad and fancy to incorporate into the new charter of State government. The constitution of the United States is, of course, the best type of a written constitution. Brevity, simplicity and clearness mark the great American charter. The convention at Albany will not go far astray if it regards this ancient landmark.—Newburgh Journal.

FRESH VEGETABLES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

100%
Efficiency
The Result of Using
Miscellaneous
Want Column
in
The Evening
Times

PRICES:
1 Word 1 Time 1c
1 Word 3 Times 2c
1 Word 6 Times 3c
Minimum Charge
10 Cents

OUR BAND CONCERTS

The inspiring sight of the hundreds of persons grouped in the park recently while the stirring strains of the local band united the whole into a community unit, has again brought to the surface the Sunday concert "bee."

The music produced by the local band is an undoubted source of pleasure. Hundreds of Fultonians would avail themselves of the opportunity to attend open air concerts on Sunday afternoons. The effect upon the community as a whole could not be other than happy and wholesome. Picture the big family group that would assemble in the park at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoons and give themselves over in happy mood to a half hour's music. Then, perhaps, the last number might figure as a national air in which the voices of all might join. Would this not add as a builder of patriotism, especially among the young people? At least, this would serve to unify the people of this city as no other medium within our grasp could do.

Following is a splendid article on Municipal Concerts as given in the American City:

There's a little thousand-dollar park, comprising but a block, in the center of a rather exclusive residential district of Austin, Texas. It is a sort of auditorium, playground and social center all combined; at one time a political forum, at another a stage for some church festival, at another a playground for throngs of children; or a meeting place for thousands of music lovers to hear free municipal concerts.

For seventy-one years this plot of ground was an unsightly plague-spot in the heart of a beautiful residence district. It was a dumping-ground for tin cans and other rubbish, and two springs in wet seasons converted the floor of the ravine traversing it into a mosquito-breeding marsh. An intelligent administration, by the investment of $1,000 in 1910 and later, metamorphosed this ragged piece of landscape into a thing of beauty; and a keeper at $60 per month and the expenditure of $250 per year for incidentals, keep it a joy forever.

Mayor Wooldridge went about this work gradually, building up the soil with street sweepings and the rich dirt of excavations, weeding out a tree here, and trimming one up there, accommodating the serpentine walk to the natural lay of the land; in short, he let this park grow along the line of least resistance. A bandstand of classic design, serving also as a sort of arch over the small stream now confined to a concrete runway, adorns the center of the park, carrying out the amphitheatre scheme. The acoustics are so nearly perfect that a very ordinary speaker can be heard by 8,000 people—indeed, the slopes as nature left them could not be better adapted to banking auditors comfortably and compactly.

Of course, the $1,000 mentioned above does not include the expense of laying sidewalks, curbing and parking around the block, but that expense is chargeable to street improvement, anyway. And besides this, the residents of that district began to take so much pride in the park as they witnessed the gradual metamorphosis, that they raised by private subscription enough money to construct the bandstand, install an ornamental light or two, and stick in a few other minor adornments.

By far the most important use of this park is for free municipal musical entertainments. No great sum is appropriated to bring world-renowned artists to the city, or to keep high-class musical organizations constantly on the payroll. It is rather a home affair. Two men, whose musical taste is beyond reproach, and who are themselves accomplished musicians, are given the authority to assemble a municipal band out of the best musical talent in the city. Each entertainment costs only about $60. Two concerts per week will be given throughout the present summer.

There was considerable opposition to these concerts in 1911; the council gave grudgingly, and by only a bare majority, $500 for this purpose. There was appropriated $600 with a little freer hand the next year; no opposition was made to appropriating $1,000 in 1913, and last year a rather enthusiastic council set apart $1,500 for the purpose. No small thing would cause such a large howl as the abandonment of free municipal concerts in Austin. Mayor Wooldridge feels justly some pride in this institution-pet of his, as it has been from the start. Since about 5.000 people hear these concerts every week, the expense per individual per concert is only about 3½ cents; and this, with the fresh air and pleasant, unrestricted, democratic sociability of the affair, makes it come cheap even in hard times.

AUBURN INVENTOR DIES IN THE WEST

Rochester, Minn.—Samuel V. Kennedy, inventor, and for several years manager of all of the manufacturing plants of the International Harvester Company east of Chicago, died here today in the Mayo Hospital, following an operation on him there about one week ago.

For many years he held positions with the Winchester Arms Company, the Whitney Arms Company and finally the Colts Arms Company, in all of which he revolutionized the character of small arms and rifles. Subsequently, however, he turned his attention to the development of the manufacture of harvesting machinery and became associated in that business with D. M. Osborne & Co., at Auburn, N. Y.

Ultimately hebecame manager of the Auburn concern and was acting in that capacity when the International Harvester Company acquired the Osborne Company. Soon after the business had been merged Mr. Kennedy's sphere of activity was broadened, and he was promoted again and again, until within a short time he was placed in charge of all of the harvester company's plants east of Chicago.

PRESENT CONSTITUTION FITS NEEDS OF DEPT.

Albany, June 4.—It is the belief of Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, that the educational system of New York is removed from politics. He requested the constitutional convention to leave the constitution as it is with reference to the administration of his department. Dr. Finley appeared before the Committee on Governor and State Officers.

In this connection Dr. Finley opposed a recommendation of the New York Department of Municipal Research that, if the short ballot were adopted, the Commissioner of Education be one of the Governor's cabinet. Such a change would tend to make politics a consideration in selecting a head of the Education Department, Dr. Finley said, and this was inadvisable.

Opinions

Silly Season Here

The silly season must be close at hand when staid and reliable New York and Boston papers devote columns of their valuable editorial space to the discussion of the question: "At what age does a woman cease to be young?" The New York Globe insists that a woman grows younger as she grows older. It says: "The high school girl may have some lingering notion in mind that it isn't chivalrous for a man to smoke in her presence, but grandma smokes herself. The college girl may have an interest in philosophy, metaphysics, and like abstruse subjects, but her aged maiden aunt is interested only in the latest step in the fox trot." If that is true, then it is apparent that reforms should be institutde in New York cabarets in the interest of the elder generation rather than of young and headstrong girls. Grandma may appear frivolous, but the fact probably is that this appearance of frivoity is due mostly to the contrast which she presents with her own grandmother. In other words, people are not entirely accustomed to the idea of having their grandparents display an interest in the new and interesting things of life.—Rochester Democrat.

Going to the Circus

Of course it is rather undignified for grown people to take a very deep interest in the circus. Long, long ago the possibilities of the human form for contortion, and of human muscles for hurling the human form about, were exhausted.

All the jokes are old.

As for the animals, we've seen them all. The explorers haven't opened up a new wild animal region since P. T. Barnum's time.

But they are not old to the children—none of these things. They still have a catch in the breath at sight of the big tent. To them there is still something wonderful, epic in that long finger which searches the crowd for peanuts on the tip of the elephant's trunk, in the hoarse grunting roar of the lions, in the red perspiration wiped from the blood-sweating rhinoceros—or is it the hippo?

And are you quite sure it wouldn't pay you personally to go to the circus? Have you ever tried it with your own children? These latter are a circus in themselves. To the fond parents who will make a day of it with the youngsters there's nothing like a good circus. The children are able to make the whole show new to the oldsters.

The man who gives the children as his excuse for going to the circus should not be laughed at. It's the best excuse in the world. Incidentally, there's a lot to be learned there. A stockman who can go through the horse tents and the animal show and not get paid for his trip must live a long, long way out.—Farm and Fireside.

A Man of Courage

Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State, is a man of courage. He says that there are too many State jobs. To have said this during a campaign would have been expected as a matter of course. Everyone is saying it at that time, and all of the candidates are asserting that, "If you'll just send me down to Albany, I'll clean 'em all out." That is the end of it.

But here is the Secretary of State telling the constitutional convention, or, at least, its committee on State offices, that thereare too many State jobs. Possibly Mr. Hugo has good reasons for complaint, but if that be true, it must be because he is a glutton for work. He wants more to do. His office for years back has been the soil upon which two blades of grass have been made to grow where only one grew before. This development has been carried out in geometrical progression.

Whenever the Legislature desired to create a new job, or an outfit of jobs, the Secretary's office has been one of the department's which has furnished the soil for the crop. A few years ago a whole State department was created in this way, and hundreds of employes and hundreds of thousands of dollars were added to the expense of the State. This new department is the bureau of elections, which has a superintendent, a lot of deputies, a bureau in every county, and a retinue of employes who get out the ballots in the fall.

Mr. Hugo told the committee how other bureaus and separate boards have been established, each headed by an official and each having a force of clerks. The secretary said that many [illegible] a lot of consolidation made.

The Secretary is right. The constitutional convention committee, backed up by the convention, has power for real economies in this respect. But it is a job chiefly for the Legislature, and a Legislature to measure up to the task has never appeared and none is in sight.—Utica Observer.

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS

In Argentine Republic, according to Rocardo Aldao, delegate to the Pan-American Financial Congress, a man can't get married or make any kind of a contract unless he has a certificate showing that he voted at the last election. Before this law only about twenty per cent of the men voted but since it was passed about ninety per cent vote.

Yet the distinguished visitor did not argue that men in his country ought not to be allowed to vote because they had proved so plainly that they did not want to.

* * *

According to the New York Times, Mrs. Cranmer, a member of the Colorado Board of Pardons, said of the recent Denver election, "I was never more disgusted in my life. Suffrage is a failure. I shall never vote again.

According to a statement made by Mary C. Bradford, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, "The proportion of woman vote cast in residence section yesterday was very large, in spite of violent storm. Personally I see no diminution of interest among women voters. They are keenly alive to matters of civic righteousness and active in all political and civic organizations."

A telegram from Judge Lindsey to Anna Howard Shaw reads: "Mrs. Cranmer positively denies interview."

* * *

Women in New Brunswick, Canada, can now vote for city officials, though married. Widows and single women have had this right for over twenty years.

A letter from the president of the St. John Suffrage Association published in the Woman's Journal, tells the story of the struggle for this extension of the franchise beginning with a referendum last year and ending when the legislature of this year passed the necessary bill.

* * *

In New York city, according to A. M. Crocker, civil service examiner, men get $1500 a year for doing what women do, perhaps better, for $1200.

* * *

In Chicago Louise Osborne Rowe has been appointed commissioner of public welfare, salary $5,000.

* * *

In Warren, Ill., where the members of the common council have been refusing to confirm the appointments of the mayor, Mrs. Canfield, they have finally yielded and she is thus allowed to proceed with her program for city house cleaning.

* * *

The Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs in session at Lexington unanimously asked for the submission of a woman suffrage amendment to the state constitution.

LEGACIES OF $12,640 FOR THIRTEEN EMPLOYES

New York, June 4.—Henry B. Anderson, one of the executors, yesterday filed a petition for the probate of the will left by Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, in which he disposed of a $35,000,000 estate. Annexed to the petition are copies of cablegrams stating that Vanderbilt was last seen as the Lusitania was sinking. He had given his life-belt to a woman and had said to Dr. Keenan, standing nearby, "I guess they have got us at last."

The petition shows that thirteen employes, who have been working for Vanderbilt for over five years, will share in the estate. The total of their legacies is $12.640. The largest legacy—$2,500—will be paid to C. H. Wilson, manager of Vanderbilt's stables. The executors, who filed their oaths, are Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Frederick L. Merriam, Frederick W. Vanderbilt and Henry B. Anderson.

STORE THIEF USES ASPHYXIATING GAS

Paterson, June 4.—An asphyxiating gas, said to resemble that being used on European battlefields, is being used by a thief, is the belief of the Paterson police.

Yesterday a man entered the grocery of Mrs. E. Boeglins, of Totawa, with an oil can to be filled. When the woman opened the can, fumes almost overcame her. She ran from the store and the man escaped.

The can is being examined by chemists.

DAILY PROGRAM AT CHAUTAUQUA

Strong Array of High Grade Talent of Wide Range and Appeal.

SIX DAYS OF GENUINE JOY.

Celebrated Orators—Men Who Are Doing Things—Women Debaters—Comedians and a World of Music Inspiration—Rest, Recreation, Educa- and Fun Galore.

FIRST DAY.

AFTERNOON. — Opening Addresses. Popular Vocal and Instrumental Concert.
WEATHERWAX BROTHERS QUARTET.
All brothers—All artistic entertainers.
4 P. M.—Organization of Junior Chautauqua for all children under fourteen years of age. Free.
EVENING.—Musical Prelude, High Grade Concert.
WEATHERWAX BROTHERS QUARTET.
Address, "Sour Grapes,"
DR. EDWARD AMHERST OTT
of Chicago,
A witty and purposeful speaker.

SECOND DAY.

AFTERNOON.—Grand Concert by a Great Company.
AIDA QUARTET and C. POL PLANCON
In a program of high order.
3:30 P. M.—Opening Series Lecture.
EVENING.—Musical Prelude, Choice and Snappy.
AIDA QUARTET and C. POL PLANCON.
Address, "The Mormon Kingdom of Today,"
HON. FRANK J. CANNON,
Ex-U. S. Senator from Utah.
A thrilling patriotic message.

THIRD DAY.

MORNING.—Lecture, 10:30 a. m.
AFTERNOON.—Musical Prelude, In Variety Program,
ROBERT and HELEN BARNARD.
Cornet, Stories, Xylophone.
Debate—For Woman Suffrage,
MISS HELEN TODD of California;
Against Woman's Suffrage,
MISS LUCY PRICE of Ohio.
EVENING.—Musical Prelude. More of the Same Quality.
ROBERT and HELEN BARNARD.
Comedy—Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing,"
THE BEN GREET PLAYERS.

FOURTH DAY.

MORNING.—Lecture, 10:30 a. m.
AFTERNOON.—Grand Popular Concert,
QUINTANO AND HIS BAND,
And HARRY BARNHART, Singer.
EVENING.—Musical Festival by a Real Master,
QUINTANO AND HIS BAND,
And HARRY BARNHART, Singer.
An entire change of program from afternoon.

FIFTH DAY.

MORNING.—Lecture, 10:30 a. m.
AFTERNOON.—Musical Prelude of Rich Variety.
R. H. and F. T. M'GRATH, Banjoists;
MISS GLADYS COOPER, Pianist.
Address, "The Misfortunes of Mickey,"
JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY
of Denver,
The famous Juvenile Court Judge.
EVENING.—An Evening of Popular Selections.
R. H. and F. T. M'GRATH, Banjoists;
MISS GLADYS COOPER, Pianist.
Choice Entertainment by One Who Knows How,
MISS KATHARINE RIDGEWAY
of Boston.

SIXTH DAY.

MORNING.—Lecture, 10:30 a. m.
AFTERNOON.—Musical Prelude With Ginger In It.
CHRISTINE GILES-BINGHAM CONCERT COMPANY.
Address, "Community Building,"
J. S. KNOX.
EVENING.—Devoted to a Very High Grade of Fun.
CHRISTINE GILES-BINGHAM CONCERT COMPANY.
Entertainment,
RALPH BINGHAM
of Philadelphia,
One of the greatest humorists.
A joy night festival.

At the annual organization meeting of the Clifton Springs (N. Y.) Redpath Chautauqua Association, Mr. H. J. Van Dyne, secretary of the association, reported receipts and disbursements of $1. In explaining where he got the dollar Mr. Van Dyne stated that a lady insisted upon leaving it with him because her conscience troubled her for having paid only $2 (the regular price) for her Chautauqua season ticket. [illegible] by the people.

Points for Mothers

A Christening Party.

Christening parties usually are not very large ones, since even the fondest young parents can scarcely expect that there are many persons outside of their immediate families who will be deeply concerned in the new baby.

There may be a few friends living at some distance who should be invited rather formally by written invitations, but the grandparents and near relatives need be bidden only over the telephone or verbally.

If you wish to send formal invitations the following would be a correct wording:

Mr. and Mrs. John Brown
Request the Pleasure of Your
Company at the
Christening of Their Daughter
On Thursday, April 16,
At 4 o'Clock.
37 Bank Street.

The traditional color for a boy baby is blue and for a girl pink. Many mothers, however, prefer to have no touch of color in the little christening outfit for the baby, feeling that white better typifies the purity and innocence of babyhood.

The decorations for the house and for the christening feast, if you are to have one, may be either delicate blue or pink or in white. The choice of most mothers would be delicately tinted flowers rather than all pure white.

The christening should take place in daylight, preferably. If for any reason it is done in any room that is slightly dark and candles are lighted, these should have white shades. If the ceremony is sufficiently elaborate to include music, the most proper music would be cradle songs.

The christening feast should be in no way elaborate. Cake and wine are frequently the only refreshments served.

Story Telling.

All small children prefer to be told a story rather than trouble to read for themselves, and nothing is more delightful when time is at one's disposal than to weave a fairy romance or unfold a tale of heroism to a group of attentive and interested young people. In this way their interest is aroused, and soon when it is impossible for mother or father to sit down and spin these fancies for the children the little hands will open a nearby book, and the boy or girl will search for romance or adventure in the printed pages.

This is a precarious time in the mental development of a child. In this early age it will be determined whether a love of good literature or an interest in "trash" is to accompany the boy or girl through life, for if when young only good books are brought before the children's eyes you can be sure only good books will be read by the youngsters, and once having made the acquaintance of literature of a high order and enjoyed the adventures and romances written by some of the best word painters there will be no incentive to take to cheap, trashy books, for these latter will seem tame and uncouth after a taste for good books is developed.

Give a growing lad all he wants of Robert Louis Stevenson's adventures, of Scott's romances and some of Poe's mystery tales and you will find he will never be tempted to look into the pages of a cheap dime novel or to seek the lure of a love story of the trashy order.

Some children seem to be born with a love of books, and these youngsters instinctively take good care of their treasures.

Respect a Child's Mind.

It is very often an agonizing experience to a child to be discussed in his presence, as if he were not there at all and not to be considered—at any rate, as a person to be considered about what is said in his presence. Then there is the stranger who will ask questions and make comments to a child about his appearance that a grownup would resent with indignation. Not all children like openly expressed admiration; rather do they resent it.

Another type of child is made pert, forward and unattractive by the same treatment. The pity of it is that it is always the child who suffers and not the older people, who cause it all. Does it not seem to you as if we might treat all children with the courtesy and consideration that we show to equals? There have been many examples of children to prove that the secret of good training and decent upbringing lies in being decent to the child.

About Regular Habits.

Wise folks know that all rules are meant to be broken, but it is not safe to let the children find it out too soon. It happens that some grow up without ever finding out, and a hard time of it they have ever after.

With very young children it is essential to have a fixed regularity in the daily routine, if it can possibly be carried out. This is necessary, because it is the only way of getting children into the habit of disposing of the daily necessities in a routine way. In the matter of eating, sleeping and dressing, in putting away toys and clothes, in table manners and in the details of courteous conduct, the routine must be observed, with never an exception. It is apparently the only way of making sure of the habits.

SPRINGS WE KNOW.

They Flourish In Many Brands From Bed to Mountain.

There are many different kinds of springs. Among others may be mentioned bed and mountain springs, athletic springs and the spring that comes, as a rule, once a year, which is advertised by poets. There is also the grasshopper's spring.

The poet's spring is almost invariably vernal and has crocuses and pussy willows; also winter flannels. It is sometimes accompanied by snow and hail. Hence hailing the spring is quite a common practice.

Mountain springs are used generally in summer. Every mountain spring which tastes bad enough has a hotel attached to it and spends its time in curing people of imaginary ailments and bank accounts.

Bed springs usually come in rows and are gracefully concealed from the view by slabs of breakfast food arranged in the form of hair mattresses. The row around the edge always towers above its neighbors in the center, which modestly sink to permit your tired body to tie itself up into a graceful knot, while you dream of crossing the desert of Sahara on a nervous dromedary.—Life.

Easy Gym Work.

I possess a social roommate,
Who is rather long and tall;
He acquired gym credit last week,
Without any work at all,
Swinging all the dumb belles
At the deaf mutes' ball.
—Cornell Widow.

Certainly.

Bill—We don't have any miracles today.

Jim—But I saw a single boy doubled up by green apples.—Buffalo News.

Roamin' In the Gloamin'.

"My nose is Grecian," said she.
Said he, "Its shape is one of grace
And it's better to have one of that type
Than one Roman all over your face."
—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

A Secret.

Willie—Paw, what is a secret?

Paw—A secret is something a woman can't keep by herself and must have forty other women to help her do it, my son.

Maw—Willie, you go to school.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Highly Blessed.

The ancients had a bully time,
Of that there is no doubt;
They never had to rise 'fore dawn
To catch the one train out.
—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

And Ingenious.

Bing—I understand that Shmeltz is lazy.

Biff—Lazy! You bet! Why, when he spanks his child he lays a carpet over the kid so that he can do two jobs at once!—Michigan Gargoyle.

The Modern View.

Twinkle, twinkle, little jewel,
Shining brightly as a star,
In these days of imitation,
How we wonder what you are!
—Florida Times-Union

The Psychology of Color and a Blue Gown For a Happy Girl

Designed by Hickson & Co., New York.

It can be easily understood, if you are up in the psychology of color, why some colors irritate you and why others have a soothing effect. Physically strong persons with high vitality can wear the so called "loud" tones. The happy, light hearted people invariably choose the light shades, while the older, the fragile and subdued individuals choose darker or black lines.

As a case in point, the gown in the illustration is in a vivid shade of blue, suitable in material, style and color to the very young and temperamentally happy girl. Though simple in its general effect, it has some rather subtle touches, as witness the bits of gathering here and there in the skirt and the rows of buttons, which may serve to close the skirt or may not.

The blouse loses something of this subtlety in its general appearance, but it reappears again in the lacings down the front. The high collar finishes the neck, quite in keeping with the general ensemble, and the long sleeves carry out the suggestions made by the skirt.

* * *

Collars both high and low are to be found on the imported models. Some fasten directly to the chin; others are of the comfortable open variety, with dainty new touches so hard to describe and harder still to copy. One gown had added to the back of its bodice an oblong piece of black satin, faced with white, folded over at a third of its width and added to the bodice on the fold. It was unusual in effect, but very simple. Many are the new stocks offered, some of net, fastening to within three buttons of the chin, the top of which has small shaped pieces of taffeta, that are very smart. Jabots of various widths and construction are quite the latest touch.

* * *

For those who possess lace scarfs, no matter what the shape or length, quality or type, the season's latest adventure reveals a liking for these frivolous neck or shoulder fixings for wear with the new gowns for dance and evening wear.

Even the fluffs of tulle or malines which have been used all season in clouds of frothy white or in sunset tints of gorgeous colorings have their ends weighted by single metallic threaded tassels or with silk made roses in bouquet forms, each one concealing a silk covered weight to keep it in position.

Chiffon scarfs from two to four yards in length are worn in colors to match one's gown. These are a yard wide and have their ends trimmed with knotted fringes to match from three to six inches in depth or with embroideries of silver or gold done in leaf forms or in conventional patterns.

The laurel leaf is a favorite pattern. Besides this, it is an empire motif or a classical revivification and in either case is a new note of perfect fashion security.

You wear the four and five yard length chiffon or tulle scarfs carried across the shoulders and then wound around your arms; thence the long ends are supposed to trail along the floor, accompanying the wispy sweeping draperies of the evening gown with which the scarf is worn.

ANNA MAY.

LOCKS OR SEA LEVEL.

The Wisdom That Was Shown In Building the Panama Waterway.

The slides in the Panama canal have led some persons to say that it was a mistake not to build a sea level canal. In discussing that criticism Mr. Charles Whiting Baker, editor of the Engineering News, recently said that the few engineers who urged a sea level canal now dislike to be reminded of the fact.

"Bad as the slides are and costly as the work of cleaning them away is proving to be," said Mr. Baker, "they would be vastly greater if the canal at Culebra cut were made eighty-five feet deeper, as it would have to be in order to lower the canal to sea level. But even that is not the worst. In a sea level canal there would be slides to contend with not only in the nine mile long Culebra cut, but all the way across the isthmus—in the deep morasses along the lower Chagres river, for example, where in some places the soft mud is a hundred feet deep. When at Panama I myself saw a slide move into the cut that was being made for the Gatun locks foundation, in which half an acre or so of soft ground flowed down the slope like stiff molasses.

"We owe a great debt of gratitude for our correct choice to President Taft, President Roosevelt, Colonel Goethals and the late Alfred Noble and other great engineers, who threw all the weight of their influence in favor of a lock canal. There is no dissent in the engineering profession from this assertion, and the public ought also to understand it."

New Found Asphalt Bed.

An asphalt bed which seems practically inexhaustible is now being developed commercially in Leyte province, in the Philippine Islands. The bed lies near the shore line at Tacloban, at which port ships can anchor and take on cargo of the asphalt from lighters loaded at the mines, with practically no overland transportation. The deposits also contain oil of a high grade. The asphalt is almost pure near the surface and is exceptionally pure at greater depths. The oil deposits—evidenced by oil flowing with water from a spring—contain oil pure enough to be used by the natives for illuminating purposes.

How to See the Sun Spot.

To observe the giant sun spot that is now being watched by astronomers the officials of the naval observatory in Washington direct that the sun be looked at through a piece of smoked glass held over one of the object glasses of an ordinary opera glass, with the smoked side toward the opera glass and using only one eye. The sides of the glasses not in use should be turned away from, instead of toward, the eye, in order to prevent this from being injured by the rays of the sun striking the eye through the glass.

There's a Reason For Everything.

"Wouldn't you try to get a divorce from a woman who abused you and neglected your home and thought more of her club than she did of you?" thundered the big man.

"I don't think I would," replied Henry Peck. "I am afraid Henrietta would not let me."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Coral Builders.

Coral reefs and islands are formed by the coral building polyp. These animals only live in clear water, the depth of which is not greater than twenty-five fathoms, and the temperature of which does not sink below 68 degrees F.

The Extreme Limit.

"How did your cake turn out, my dear?"

"Pretty badly, I fear. Even the children wouldn't have a second piece."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Secret.

"This is very confidential, Marian."

"Yes, dear. I shall be most careful to whom I repeat it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mother Wit.

Mother (to son who has overslept)—You need a self starter to get you up in the morning.

Son (sotto voce)—Not when I have a crank like you to get me going.—Judge.

Kitchen League.

Our cook has dodged the onus;
Our faith in her has slumped.
We handed her a bonus
And yet she went and jumped.
—Kansas City Journal.

Its Originator.

"Who was it invented the hot air engine?"

"I think it was a theatrical press agent saw it first."—Baltimore American.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Boric Acid Treatment.

In the treatment of small wounds, cuts, scratches, pin jags, boils and styes there is no safer and more effective remedy than a boric acid solution. All skin diseases are soothed by being bathed with it. Runarounds and various discharging diseases are disinfected and healed by being freely washed with it. Four heaping teaspoonfuls of boric acid powder dissolved in a pint of boiling water is the correct strength to use. If kept tightly corked it will "keep" indefinitely. As it is so inexpensive and so easily prepared, it is rarely necessary to use anything but a freshly made solution. It may be used three or four times a day.

HE DID INDEED MISS HER.

The Professor Admitted It, but He Was on the Wrong Track.

When the intrusive nurse in Bulwer's once famous novel, "The Caxtons," interrupted the professor's studies to announce the arrival of his first born son with an explosive, "It's a boy!" the absent minded parent merely regarded her with puzzled annoyance, and inquired vaguely, "What's a boy?"

But it was a professor in real life who, some time after the marriage of his only daughter, and her departure from the parental roof, was visited by a cousin, who ventured to condole with him upon his loneliness. "How you must miss her!" she exclaimed.

"Miss who?" said the professor, with an air of amiable bewilderment, which presently changed to one of pleased comprehension. "Indeed I do, Margaret! Indeed I do!" he declared gratefully. "But I scarcely supposed my complete absorption would be so sympathetically realized. Indeed, you are right; I feel quite lost without her. A most interesting personality. And as to the poisonings, I am sure she has been maligned."

"Poisonings!" echoed his cousin.

"I am quite sure of it!" repeated the professor firmly. "There has certainly been unpardonable exaggeration in their number, and I very much doubt if she ever poisoned anyone at all."

"I am talking," said Margaret, "of your daughter, Mary."

"Oh!" said the professor. "Dear me! I thought, of course, you meant Lucrezia Borgia. She's the subject of a monograph that I began the day after Mary went away and finished a week ago. I felt I needed a little something outside my usual routine to occupy my thoughts, and Lucrezia has proved eminently satisfactory."

The brilliant and dangerous Borgia was a startling substitute, certainly, for a gentle mannered daughter of modern civilization, but one less deadly than that chosen in like circumstances by the great French scientist, Pasteur.

"After all," he was heard pensively murmuring to himself when a beloved daughter had departed with her husband to a distant home, "I shall be able to devote myself to typhoid fever."—Youth's Companion.

Courage and Decision.

Timid wavering of nerveless thought, effeminate irresolution, anxious lamentation, turn no misfortune from thee, cannot liberate thee, but to hold oneself erect, defying all forces, showing original strength, brings down the arms of the gods in aid.—Goethe.

A Minority Report.

A small, meek country negro, who had always lived on one place near Frankfort, Ky., married a big domineering woman and very soon afterward moved into town, where the keeper of the local bar met him on the street.

"Hello, Gabe!" he said. "What made you move to town? I thought you liked country life."

"Well, Mistah Franklin," explained Gabe, "I uster lak de country. But mah wife she didn't lak it—and I've done got so now dat when she don't lak a thing I jest natchelly hates it."—Saturday Evening Post.

Did Just as He Was Told.

An impecunious constituent of a Chicago alderman called upon the latter at his office one day and requested the loan of a dollar. A two dollar bill was the smallest the alderman had. This he handed to the caller, saying:

Go to the cigar stand downstairs,

PUFFING CONTENTEDLY AT A CIGAR.

get a fifteen cent cigar, keep a dollar and bring me the change."

In a few minutes the visitor reappeared puffing contentedly at a cigar and handed the alderman 85 cents. Noticing a peculiar expression on the alderman's face, he withdrew the cigar from his lips long enough to inquire:

"Did you mean that the cigar was for you or me?"

"Get out of here!" was all the disgusted politician could say.

Lots of Big Ones.

A New York man was crossing the Atlantic with an army officer who suffered greatly from seasickness.

On entering the stateroom one particularly rough day he found the officer tossing in his berth, muttering in what at first appeared to be a sort of delirium.

Stooping over to catch his words, the friend heard him say, "Sergeant—major—sergeant—major—brigadier general—ugh, lieutenant general—a-a-ah!"

"What are you saying?" asked the friend in some alarm as the sufferer looked piteously up at him after his last gasping "a-a-ah!"

"Assigning the waves their rank," said the military man, rolling toward the wall again. "There have been eight lieutenant generals within the last twenty minutes."—Everybody's.

For the Children

Jess Willard, Jr., Son of a Famous Athlete.

Photo by American Press Association.

The handsome and wholesome little boy shown in the picture is Jess Willard, Jr., son of the famous athlete, champion prizefighter of the world. Prizefighting is a sport that is abhorred by many thinking persons, because it is regarded as brutal and has a tendency to lower those who engage in it. Boxing, however, is considered an excellent exercise and is practiced in gymnasiums and at the various colleges. Boxing is said to teach self reliance, quickness of eye and brain and when indulged in with soft gloves for points of skill only is healthful and beneficial. To become a champion requires steady nerves and great stamina as well as mighty strength. Only those succeed who live clean lives—that is, avoid the use of alcohol, tobacco and excesses of any sort. This is true of almost any undertaking. The boy who wishes to reach the top might follow the example of Jess Willard in his mode of life. He neither drinks nor smokes. Little Jess is only a baby yet. He is but two years of age.

Catching Monkeys.

In the Philippine Islands the natives catch monkeys in such a funny way!

The monkeys are very fond of the meat of cocoanuts, which grow as plentifully there as apples do in our country. They are very lazy, though, about gnawing through the outer bark and will only do so when very hungry. The natives take advantage of their greed and indolence by cutting a small opening through the shell, just large enough for Mr. Monkey's long, thin hand to penetrate.

When he once gets inside he gets his hands full of delicious, dainty meat, and his hand is naturally wider in this act than when it entered. Finding his hand will not come out, the monkey chatters and scolds, plainly showing his indignation at the way he has been trapped, but never thinks of loosening his hold on the cocoanut and withdrawing his hand as easily as he put it in. There he stands, an angry monkey, until the man who set the cocoanut trap comes and takes him captive.

Pure Drinking Water.

There is a common belief that clear water is pure water. Boy scouts who are going out camping during the present summer should be very careful over their drinking supply.

While water which looks dirty is sometimes harmless (peat colors water considerably, but does not harm it to any great extent), danger may exist although the water is sparkling and clear.

As it is often impossible to carry a filter, scouts should always bear in mind that a very simple and effective safeguard is to boil the liquid for from 5 to 10 minutes before using it for drinking purposes.

Conundrums.

What is the difference between a funny fellow and a butcher? One deals out wit, the other wit-tles (victuals).

Why have turkeys no fear of a future state? Because they have their next world (neck twisted) in this.

Why is a deceased poor doctor like a dead duck? Because they both have done quacking.

Why was Shakespeare a good broker? Because he furnished many stock quotations.

What instrument of war does an angry lover resemble? A cross-bow (beau).

Charade.

The answer to this is one of the United States.

The first, in a great flood, saved many,
While two, just try—is part of any.
The next leads always in stripes and in stars,
While the last two letters are half of Mars.
Placed correctly together, find a state
Whose people are, beyond all doubt, first rate.

Answer.—Ark, an, sas—Arkansas.

D/34

SHIPMAN'S
SUMMER UNDERWEAR SALE
at
SHIPMAN'S 5, 10 and 25 Cent Store

Men's 50c Union Suits, Special . . . . . . 25c Suit
Men's 25c Balbriggan Underwear 19c
Ladies' 50c Extra Size Union Suits, Lace Trimmed . . . . . . 25c Suit
Ladies' 15c Extra Large Vests . . . . . . 10c Each

THESE ARE SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

GLASS AND CROCKERY SPECIALS
5c Tumblers, ... 3 for 5c

FRESH STRAWBERRIES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

Community Notes

Burdette Wood is visiting relatives in New York.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fowler Baldwin visited John Baldwin and family at Central Square Wednesday.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Parsons spent Thursday at Syracuse.

* * *

Ralph Collins of Morse visited his sister, Mrs. Arthur Bailey, Thursday.

* * *

Mrs. A. Burt of West 4th st. will entertain the ladies of the circle of the Presbyterian church this afternoon.

* * *

Mrs. Harriett Lusk, an old resident here, is seriously ill.

* * *

Mrs. G. B. Deuel and Mrs. John Henderson are in Elmira as delegates to the convention of the Woman's Auxillary of Zion Episcopal church.

* * *

Mrs. Lewis Pelo is confined to the house by illness.

* * *

Amos Wood has gone to visit his daughter at New York.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Perine of Syracuse have been visiting friends here for several days.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Washburn has been the guest of out of town friends for several days.

* * *

H. C. Hewitt has purchased a residence at the corner of 6th and Pratt streets.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Smith of Gansevoort st. left Thursday morning for New York city to be the guest of her son.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hill of Gansevoort st. are entertaining their daughter from Utica.

* * *

Fred Emeny of Salem, Ohio, was the Sunday guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Emeny.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Morrill have been entertaining friends from Sodus.

* * *

Mrs. G. B. Deuel is attending the Woman's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Central New York which is in session at Binghamton.

Lasher's Book Store
"Autographic Kodaks"
Write it on the film at the time
Brownie Cameras
$1.00 to $12.00
Complete stock of
Eastman Films and Supplies

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE
"Cool and Comfortable"
TOMORROW
"WANTED—A CHAPERON"
in two parts:
King Baggott and Great Cast in
"TONY"—Big Feature
"FATHER'S MONEY"
"A BANAKIE MAIDEN"
in two parts.
SUNDAY:
THE BLOOD OF HIS BROTHER
Bison Feature in two parts with
Marie Walcamp & Wellington Playter
VENGEANCE IS MINE!
in two parts and Two Others.
Admission 5c

REFRIGERATORS
EVERY ONE GUARANTEED
Porcelain and Zinc Lined
Watering Cans for the Home Garden. Best Garden Hose
Full Line of STRONG, COMFORTABLE HAMMOCKS
GARDEN TOOLS HARDWARE
B. P. S. PAINTS VARNISHES
Palmer-Hope Hardware Co.
5 South First Street

Saturday is Veal Day
at the CITY MARKET
VEAL CHOPS SHOULDERS ROASTS
CUTLETS and STEWS
All from FRESH KILLED VEAL
SPECIAL LOT OF FANCY BEEF — Our Prices Are Right
FREE DELIVERY TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY
Phone your order, you can depend upon us.
H. C. DANN
NATIONAL MERCHANDISE STAMPS—Ask for them!

BE TO MEXICO POINT

While the exact date has not yet been decided upon on account of the illness of R. L. McCully, president of the club, the Fulton Auto club's first run of the season will go to Mexico Point. It was expected that the run would take place tonight, but Mr. McCully's presence is desired and he has been unable to be about this week.

The club expects to be accompanied by almost every auto owner in the city on its first run. T he hotel at the Point has been remodeled and is under new management. Dancing will be enjoyed before and after dinner and the cuisine of the establishment has already become famous.

It is very probable that the run will be held about the middle of next week, probably Wednesday night, although Secretary Morin, who is a member of the committee on the run-stated this morning that no definite date had been set.

ALL SUMMER CAMP AT THE BIG ISLAND

Francis Baker, Russell Murphy, Robert Waterhouse, Leland Carner and Leonard Somers will leave today for their summer "Hotel de Gink" which will be located this year in Cook's Woods near Big Island, south of the city.

According to young Baker, the party will be plentifully supplied with ammunition, rifles, Meccas, and various edibles. During the long hours of the afternoon the company will prepare for war with Germany by drilling vigorously. Baker will act as chef, and in the evenings Carner will entertain with bits of elocution.

All the campers attend school and will commute via the L. and N. railroad. Boats have been engaged and the tent is already erected. The party is the first of the many camping parties which dot the landscape in the vicinity of Big Island during the summer months.

H. C. DANN TAKES LEAD BY CLOSING STORE

Without waiting for any concerted action or the petition which may be drawn up by the Chamber of Commerce, H. C. Dann, the owner of the progressive City Market closed his doors promptly at noon Wednesday and started the ball rolling on the Wednesday afternoon closing movement. Mr. Dann has decided to close every Wednesday during the months of June, July and August in order that his clerks, delivery men and himself can enjoy a half holiday.

The Wednesday closing has been talked of and was to have started this month but as yet nothing definite has been done. The half holiday idea has been started for the summer in Oswego and in many towns the stores are closing all day once each week.

WILLIAM R. REED

William R. Reed, who has been a resident of this city for about two years, and who was arrested Monday for public intoxication, died last night at the Lee Memorial hospital where he was taken yesterday afternoon. Shortly after his arrest the man was seized with an attack of acute alcoholism and grew violent. Yesterday his condition became so grave that his removal to the hospital was necessitated and last night after a brief rally he died.

According to information given the police, the man has one sister in Pittsburgh, Pa., a brother in Cleveland, O., and an uncle in Yonkers, N.Y. Undertaker Cole, who is in charge of the funeral arrangements is making an effort to communicate with the man's relatives today in order that they may have an opportunity to claim the body. If the relatives can not be located the man will probably be buried here and the expenses will be paid by his friends.

THE QUIRK TODAY

Patrons have a fine program awaiting them in "The Last Chapter," a five-reel subject featuring the popular favorite Carlyle Blackwell and an all-star cast; also Charles Chaplin in a new Keystone comedy, "The Knockout." Tomorrow the romantic melodrama, "The Three Musketeers," in six parts and 160 scenes with other high class subjects will make up the bill.

ELKS HAD FEAST HERE LAST NIGHT

Three hundred Elks last night sat down to a big feast at their club house and after partaking of blue fish and other choice morsels, a band concert was enjoyed.

The regular business session was held. This was the last meeting of ter how small, to the fund.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, June 4.--The signature fiend has made his appearance at the Capitol and in the halls of the Constitutional Convention; moreover he has set the wheels in motion which has caused many of the delegates to follow in his train and start out to secure the names of all of the members of the Constitution amending body.

The State in its generosity has issued a handsome leather bound book containing the pictures of all the delegates together with a brief sketch beneath it. Each delegate has been given a page and there is just enough margin between the photograph likeness and the sketch for the signature of the delegate.

Before and after the daily sessions are over the signaturec ollectors ply their endeavors and it is frequently necessary for a delegates to sign a dozen or more of the books at a time.

There are one hundred and sixty delegates to the Constitutional Convention, yet a large number of books in addition to those supplied to the delegates have been issued, so that the task of signing is one which is beginning to jar the nerves of those who are affixing them, as though they were bank cashiers endorsing bank notes.

One book has been completed and presents an interesting array of names It is true that it is difficult in some instances to translate the written letters, but there is always the printed cognomen above for identification.

That the delegate's manuel, when graced with the signatures of the delegates, is a valuable souvenir is apparent. Some of the most distinguished men in the State are members as is known.

The galaxy of distinguished names typifies the well known fact that frequently the best informed men are the poorest penman. Many of the delegates are fine writers, so far as the presentation of thought is concerned, but unless set forth through the medium of the typewriter by dictation, this would not be known.

Of the signatures presented by a glance at one of the books which have been all signed up many are characteristically interesting. That of Judge Alphonso T. Clearwater of Kingston, a delegate-at-large and recognized as a jurist of the highest type, may be said to be a trifle difficult to decipher at first glance. It is true that after a bit of study one appreciates that perhaps the eyesight might have been at fault. This may be said to be true of the series of intricate lines which spell Jacob Brenner.

Hon. William Berri of Brooklyn, another delegate-at-large, is a fine penman, while the name of William Barnes is regularly discernible. Hon. Louis Marshall, celebrated as a student of the Constitution has an easy name to write and sets it forth quite as easily, this fact applies to others among the delegates, but not to George W. Wickersham, formerly United States attorney general.

Of course no comment is made relative to the way a delegate signs his name by those who seek the signatures. They smile and thank the members of the Convention and go their way rejoicing and sometimes mirthful.

STORES EMPLOYING WOMEN TO CLOSE AT 10

In spite of the fact that the local merchants decided the 10 o'clock closing was not satisfactory inasmuch as there were many shoppers who wished to buy after that hour, and the time was therefore advanced to 11 o'clock, it was definitely learned today that the dry goods stores of the city will be closed at 10 o'clock as usual on Saturday night. The State Labor law prohibits the employment of women before 7 a.m. and after 10 p.m. regardless of the time the women start work. As all the department stores of the city employ women clerks they will come directly under this ruling. Stores which employ men only are allowed under the law to stay open as long as they wish.

Miss Dora Munger of this city was a visitor this week at the home of Mrs. Emma Sheldon, Phoenix.

Black's White Bread is sold by all grocers, because it is in demand by everybody. adv.

HALF A CARLOAD OF BANANAS
FOR
SATURDAY SALE
FINE RIPE, LUSCIOUS FRUIT, 10c A DOZEN
Fresh Strawberries, Oranges, Grapefruit, Limes, Pineapples, Lemons and California Cherries.
THE BEST AND PUREST ICE CREAM IN THE CITY
made in our own factory of pure, wholesome ingredients.
French Vanilla, Chocolate, Plain Vanilla, Fresh Strawberry, Lemon Sherbet
Packed and Delivered by Quick Service—40c the quart.
PHONE YOUR ORDER TO
PHONE 80 THE ONYX Quirk Theatre Blk.

BENEFACTORS REFUSE TO LONGER BEAR BURDEN

A woman who refused to give her name appealed to Commissioner of Charities Woodbury this morning for aid in the taking care of Mrs. J. Davis and her four children. The unknown woman said that she had eight children of her own, coupled with Mrs. Davis and her four children and there were too many mouths for her husband to feed out of his weekly pay, which amounts to $13.

Mrs. Davis' husband left for parts unkonwn some time ago, and since that time she has been supported at the home of this friend. Davis is reported to be in California but no steps have been taken to locate him.

Commissioner Woodbury told Mrs. Davis to locate her husband, as he is compelled to support her, but this statement did not satisfy the other woman who feels it her duty to take care of Mrs. Davis and her children. Mrs. Davis has a son, 17 years old, who, it was alleged, is working, but does not contribute anything to the support of his mother. Last night, according to his mother, he took his week's pay and spent it in poolrooms.

After she had been informed by the Commissioner that the city would do nothing, the unknown house-wife asserted that she would not be responsible for the support of the Davis family any longer. Mrs. Davis has lived here for some time and claims that she is entitled to support from the city if she needs it, or at least, help to support her children.

THIS IS FIELD DAY AT PATHFINDER ISLAND

The second of a series of field days will be held at Pathfinder Island this afternoon under the auspices of the Pathfinder Boat Club. The afternoon will be spent in ball games, tennis, canoeing, and motor boating and when the shades of evening begin to lower, Steward Holmes will serve a real diner, which, no doubt, will be keenly enjoyed by those who have spent the afternoon in athletic sports in the bracing air.

Last week the baseball game was one of the big features, and more than one hundred spectators enjoyed the fun. The tennis courts were busy all day long and some of the golf enthusiasts of the club were busily engaged in practicing short approaches and putts. The canoe landing was alive with boats, and many fast motor boats were also in evidence. The dinner was an elaborate one and was heartily commended by the club members and their guests.

MRS. WELCH APPOINTED LOCAL POLICEWOMAN

At the last regular meeting of the Fire and Police Commission Mrs. Florence Welch was elected to the office of policewoman.

Mrs. Welch will not for the present receive pay. Her services will be of value to Chief Dyer and his staff.

BEAUTY IS COMPLETE
only when the teeth are perfect. One ugly or missing tooth will spoil one's whole appearance. There is no need for poor or ugly teeth.
OUR PAINLESS DENTAL WORK
makes the extracting or filling of a tooth no more annoying than sitting for your picture. Our moderate scale of charges makes it possible for everybody to have their teeth looked after as they should be. So don't delay. Come and have us look after yours.
Bring this ad. and get $1.00 worth of work Free.
DR. H. W. WHITNEY
113 Oneida St. Fulton, N.Y.

All Kinds of
GARDEN SEEDS
by the ounce or pound at
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

FOR SALE
CASH GROCERY STORE
210 CAYUGA STREET, CITY
A paying Proposition. Will bear investigation. Inquire of
840 W. Genesee Street SYRACUSE, N. Y.

HUNTER ARMS PLANT TO OPEN IN A WEEK

The Hunter Arms plant closed down yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock for the period of one week. Officials of the company stated this morning that lack of business was the only reason for closing, as the plant has been able to fill all orders promptly, and a shortage of business at the present time, which is not expected to continue, made the closing of the plant necessary.

The closing notice was wholly unexpected and was taken by some to argue against the receipt of the large contract for which the company has been negotiating. It was authoratively stated this morning, however, that nothing has been done in the contract matter and any reports to the effect that the contract has been closed or refused to the local firm are erroneous.

While the plant is closed down this week several alterations will be made on the premises.

Cahill's Perfection Bread
is the
BEST BREAD MADE
TRY A LOAF—Sold only at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

THE QUIRK
Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.

TODAY
The Favorite Sterling Actor,
Carlyle Blackwell, in
"THE LAST CHAPTER," 5 reels
Charles Chaplin in
"THE KNOCKOUT", 2 Parts

SATURDAY
The Romantic Melodrama
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"
in 6 Parts and 160 Scenes,
and others.

SUNDAY
2-Reel Keystone Comedy, with
Ford Sterling "OUR DARE DEVIL CHIEF" and 6 others.

June Sale of Suits and Dainty Wash Dresses

Is Now in Full Swing and Will be Continued for Saturday

$15.00 Suits in the Latest Styles and Materials at $4.98

DRESSES OF THE BETTER CLASS—in Voiles, Ratines, Crepes and many other materials, at this sale.............$1.98

M. J. McDonald & Co.

FULTON ONEIDA ST.

National Merchandise Stamps save you 2½ per cent. on your purchase.

HOLSTEIN COWS BRING $40,000

One Hundred and One Sold in a Few Hours; Top Price Paid $2,825

Cazenovia, June 4.—Yesterday was a great day here. Millionaires and farmers came in autos to the number of 200 machines which were parked at the hotel.

The sale of pureb red "black and whites" at Cazenovia resulted in the disposal of 101 animals at a total consideration of a little more than $40,000.

The average price paid a head was $400. There were a number of sensational sales at figures above $2000.

Up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon T. E. Getzelman of Humpshire, Ill., paid the highest price of the day. In the morning he gave $1,000 for Canary Barmon Perfection, consigned by the Indiana Breeders Company of Nappanee, Ind., and after lunch he paid the same price for Golden Queen de Kol, offered by E. C. Brill of Stewardsville, N. J. The former made 117.28 pounds of butter in thirty days. Golden Queen de Kol belongs to the Korndyke family and is bred to King Segis Champion.

King Alcartra Butter Boy of the King Segis Pontiac Alcartra stock, aged 5 months, sold for $1,180.

John Arfmann of Middletown consigned the calf and E. H. Lake, Smith Brothers and H. O. Chatfield of Connecticut were the purchasers.

A big, handsome bull owned by James Gibson of White Plains was struck down to G. H. Ferguson of New York city for $1,900. The animal bears the name of Spring Farm King Pontiac V., and is a show animal with a good record.

James Gibson of White Plains got $2,825 for Woodcrest Dora de Kol, with a high milk and butter record.

E. Leroy Pelletier of Pontiac, Mich., was the high bidder, and he was roundly applauded when Woodcrest Dora was struck down to him.

He bought Oakland Dora de Kol for $960 from Mr. Gibson. Oakland Dora is a daughter of Woodcrest Dora, for which Mr. Pelletier paid $2,825.

Dora Woodcrest Rag Apple, another daughter of Woodcrest Dora, went to H. Van Vlen of White Plains for $990. Still another daughter of Woodcrest Dora went to Mr. Pelletier for $2,550. This was Woodcrest Dora de Kol II, and Francis Jones of Clinton offered $2,000 for her first calf, which was accepted.

The Lawson Holding Company of Lagrangeville paid $1,500 for Alpha Mead Dora Fayne Burke, also offered by Mr. Gibson of White Plains.

Late in the day T. E. Getzelman made his third purchase of the day for $1,000. This time he got Aggie Wayne Calamity Jane, consigned by the Indiana Breeders Company. One of the long-distance purchasers was C. H. Buechler of Atlanta, Ga.

AT COURT OF CLAIMS

Syracuse, June 4.—The photographic reproduction of a certificate of stock of the Oswego River Starch Co. issued in 1854, was among the exhibits yesterday at the trial of the $1,800,000 claim of the trustees in bankruptcy of the Battle Island Paper Company, before the Court of Claims.

The certificate is ornamented with a steel engraving depicting the factory of the starch company as it existed on Starch island, in the Oswego river, more than sixty years ago, the site being near that later occupied by the Battle Island Sulphite Plant.

Vokart Van Buren, 69, who has lived in that section, three miles from Fulton, all his life, said the picture was, in a general way, a good illustration of Starch island as it looked when he was a boy. His grandfather, whose name was also Vokart Van Buren, operated a saw mill on the north side of the river.

With Mr. Van Buren and Otto Schultz, another old resident on the stand, Charles E. Spencer of Gannon, Spencer & Michell, attorneys for the claimants, yesterday continued to present to the court a record of conditions as they existed before the state appropriated water power rights on account of the construction of the barge canal.

Asked by Deputy Attorney-General Edward J. Mone, on cross-examination, if he had ever had a claim against the state, Mr. Van Buren unwittingly caused laughter in which even the judges on the bench joined.

"Yes, I got a judgment for $50 more than a year ago and I haven't been paid yet," replied the witness with emphasis.

PAPER CO. HAS CLAIM AGAINST ARMS CO.

As a result of the hearing in this city several weeks ago, referee in bankruptcy Wright has handed down a decisiion, in the matter of the Hunter Brothers Paper Company against the Hunter Arms Company, in which he states that the stockholders of the paper company have a valid claim of $59,000 against the Hunter Arms Company.

The bondholders of the paper company alleged that Thomas Hunter had collected $84,500 for the sale of bonds in the paper company and without any authorization on the part of the bondholders had deposited this amount to the credit of the Hunter Arms Co. Some of these bonds were later redeemed but it was claimed that $59,000 was still outstanding.

Judge Wright held that the claim of $59,000 against the Arms company was valid, as if any loan had been made it had never been authorized.

For SATURDAY at 9 a. m.

we place on Sale $1.00, $1.25, $1.50

DRESSING SACQUES for 59c

Consisting of fine White and Figured Lawns, Voiles, Dotted Swiss, Crepe Goods, Etc., ribbon and lace trimmed, while they last, your choice

for one day only each at **59c**

FOR BARGAINS VISIT OUR BASEMENT

M. KATZ & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

For Sale—1 good sound work horse, weighs about 1300 pounds; has been working on muck land. Inquire G. L. Pratt, 177 S. 1st st. Phone 56. tf

Lost—West Side Book Club book, entitled, "Saturday's Child." Finder please return to C. W. Streeter's office 110 Oneida st. 143

Upper Flat—Moderate rent, 214 Walradt st, 6 rooms and all modern conveniences. H. L. Crandall. Phone 2520. tf.

Wanted—Girl for general housework in family of three. Apply 404 Park st. tonight. tf

To Rent—House, all modern improvements. Inquire at 618 Ontario st. 142c

To Rent—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 312 E. Broadway. 143

We are Agents for

CHASE & SANBORN'S

Fine Teas and Coffees

LA PORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida St. Hello 75

VILLAGE TO HAVE MUNICIPAL GYMNASIUM

Carthage, June 4.—The Municipal Improvement Society has some big propositions under consideration for the improvement of the two villages.

One of the biggest things now under consideration is the building of a municipal gymnasium. One of the members of the executive committee of the society said last evening that it might take a long time for this proposition to materialize, but that nevertheless it was sure to come.

You can get Black's baked products at the right hour for meals. They are at your grocer's, fresh every afternoon. adv.

Steer this way for the Insurance that spells peace of mind—our Automobile Accident and Liability Insurance.

The accident that generally occurs is the unavoidable one—but that does not stop the "hold up" suit that costs money to defend against—BUT our insurance protects you against property and personal damages and the company fights the case.

See us today for rates.

DAVID & MASON AGENCY

55 N. FIRST STREET

MAYOR FOX RECEIVES COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT

Mayor Fox has been appointed one of the committeemen by the Mayors' Conference which closed yesterday in Troy, that of Health.

Mayor Hennessey of Oswego is appointed a member of the committee on codification of municipal laws.

The meeting of the State Conference of Mayors will be held in Syracuse next year.

The conference, which was organized eight years ago, is composed of the officers of about forty cities of the state. The 1914 session was held at Auburn. At that time Mayor Will extended an invitation to the officials to come to Syracuse this year, but Troy was selected. Some weeks ago Mayor Will renewed his efforts and sent letters to the different mayors. When he went to Troy Monday he was determined to win the 1916 meeting for Syracuse. About 200 officials usually attend the gatherings.

Fulton Keynotes

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Barrett of Oneida st. have as their guest Mrs. T. A. Porter of Utica.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Haskins and Mrs. C. E. Wilson entertained at a miscellaneous shower in honor of Miss Merell Wells.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. Baker of Cayuga st. entertained friends from Minetto, last week.

* * *

Mrs. Sarah Brown of West 3d st. has been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brown of Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. S. Sanford of West 1st st. was hostess Thursday afternoon to the West Side P. T. Embroidery Club. An afternoon of social enjoyment and delicious refreshments made the time complete. Plans were made for the annual picnic, which will be held at Long Branch Saturday, June 12th.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Hotchkiss entertained at their home Miss Rose Pease and Carl Dicker.

* * *

The food sale to be held in the L. P. Smith store, tomorrow morning, will be under the auspices of the Delta Alpha girls of the First M. E. church.

* * *

The all-day food sale to be held in the Druse store, tomorrow, will be under the auspices of the Degree of Pocahontas.

* * *

Mrs. Francis George is seriously ill at her home in S. 2d st.

* * *

Francis Murphy of West Broadway has returned from Mercersburg Academy at Mercersburg, Pa.

* * *

Dr. H. M. Doane and mother are in Pulaski, where they attended the Johnson-Clark wedding.

* * *

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. James Chubb of the East River road.

* * *

W. R. Barker, of 34 S. 2d st., yesterday foreclosed on a mortgage he held on the furniture, booth, fixtures, etc., contained in the Jardine Theatre, at Hannibal.

18 CELEBRATED THE 14TH

Edward Sampson was tendered a surprise party last night by a number of his friends in honor of his fourteenth birthday, at the Sampson residence, 91 N. 1st st. The invited guests, eighteen in number, presented him with gifts. Games were enjoyed during early evening, after which a luncheon was served.

Those who attended were: The Misses Marion Andrews, Viola Freeman, Ruth Jennings, Frances Lee, Helen Boom, Agnes Lee, Gertrude Lee, Emma Childs; Messrs. Charles Boom, Ernest Boden, Elmer Potter, Haven Smith, Orvis DeMott, William Boden.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and Saturday, with light variable winds.

FOR SATURDAY

Extra Special at

Patterson's

Men's, Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, guaranteed wear or new pairs for those not satisfactory. Colors, black, white, light blue, pink and tan

Sale price, pair.......... **10c**

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY

MEHEGAN-GILLARD BANNS PUBLISHED

Yesterday morning at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, the banns of marriage for George Frederick Gillard and Ellen Lucile Mehegan were published by the Rev. John L. Lindsman. The engagement of the young couple was announced recently. They are well known and popular young people of the city, being graduates of Fulton High school. Mr. Gillard is one of the successful business men of Fulton while Miss Mehegan has been one of the popular teachers in the city schools.

The wedding is to take place later in the month.

THE POST IS GRATEFUL

At last night's meeting of D. F. Schenck Post, G. A. R., a resolution passed which extends the Post's gratitude to everybody who in any way contributed toward making Memorial Day, 1915, in Fulton a success. This applies to the donors of flowers and decorations and to those who extended the use of autos. (Authorized by W. R. Hamilton, adjutant.)

WATER GLASS

EGG PRESERVER

By the Quart or Gallon

LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

PAPER CO. FILES MORTGAGE

An unusually large mortgage was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday from the Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper Co. to the Syracuse Trust Co. for $600,000. The tax on this was $3,000.

FITTED ON 30 DAYS APPROVAL BY

ROBERTS & WOOD

The Girls All Have Their Eyes on You

WHAT a difference a mere suit makes in the eyes of the feminine sex! The best of men in a broken down suit is second to the dub in good clothes.

This doesn't mean that it's the suit that makes the suitor win! Oh no—but the suitor in a suit that's right, is sure to suit so much quicker—Say

MANHATTAN CLOTHES

and you won't pay a penny more than for the ordinary kind—but you'll come dressed up in glad rags fit to kill.

BUT—Understand this:

If you want clothes for the dude, you're far astray in selecting MANHATTAN CLOTHES. But if you want to look the young, dashing, brainy business man—you're right.

STRAW HATS 50c to $3.00

PANAMAS $3.00 to $5.00

BEACON LOW SHOES $3.00, $3.50, $4.00

All That's Good in Furnishings

ROSENBLOOM'S

at 55 South First Street

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

The Only Newspaper Circulating in Fulton and Vicinity

Published in the Real True Interest of the 12,000 Plus Population

Daily Average Gain in Paid Circulation is 21

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

WRECKING CREWS IN BIG LEAGUES

Famous Combinations of Heavy Hitters Are Recalled.

DETROIT TIGERS LEAD NOW

In Cobb, Crawford and Veach Jennings Has the Greatest Trio of Pill Pickers In Game Today—Are Now Setting the League Afire.

Crawford, Cobb and "Peekaboo" Veach, the famous fence busting crew of the Detroit Tigers, are just tearing things loose this season. If they can maintain the pace all past records will be dimmed or totally eclipsed. Perhaps the greatest slugging trio the game ever had were Ed Delahanty, Sam Thompson and Larry Lajoie. These three were on the lineup of the Philadelphia Nationals from August of 1896 until midsummer of the following season and generally followed each other on the batting list.

Since 1907 Crawford and Cobb have formed the nucleus of the fence busting brigade, using in different seasons

Photos by American Press Association.

DETROIT'S GREAT OUTFIELD TRIO.

[Upper picture shows Crawford; on lower right, Veach; on left, Cobb.]

such swatsmen as Rossman, McIntyre, Veach, and they even used little Donie Bush as the third party one season. During the season of 1909 Cobb, Crawford and Bush made 546 of the 1,355 hits credited to the whole Detroit team. The best efforts of Crawford, Cobb & Co. were made during 1911 with J. Delehanty as filler in. This great trio made 649 base hits. The total number made by the team stood 1,546. There are just four records in the history of the game which excel the above mentioned record, and they were all made during the season of 1887, under the four strike rule.

One of the slugging combinations to make a record was "Tip" O'Neal, Robinson and Charlie Comiskey of the St. Louis Browns. In the season of 1887 these three made 700 hits. The best record ever made in this respect was created by Pet Browning, "Red" Mack and Hub Collins of the old Louisville club in 1887. They raised the St. Louis combination's mark by twenty points, making 720 hits, which is the record for all time. The old Baltimore team of 1895-6-7 had a great slugging combination in Keeler, Jennings and Kelly. The great trio of the Philadelphia Nationals from 1891 until 1895 were Delehanty, Thompson and Hamilton, and later Lajoie was added. They were wreckers of ball games, also of the hopes of many hurlers.

New York had three batsmen who made the welkin ring with their terrific batting from 1886 until 1890. The names of Roger Connor, Jim O'Rourke and Mike Tiernan were feared by all hurlers. Less than a dozen seasons ago Mike Donlin, Mertes and Browne were the slugging triplets.

Honus Wagner, Clarke and Leach were the cleanup crew for Pittsburgh for several seasons, with Beaumont helping out.

SPEAKER IS HARDEST, SAYS TWIRLER STEEN

"Tris Speaker, the Boston Americans' star outfielder, is the hardest player in the American league for me to pitch to," confesses Bill Steen of Cleveland.

"He can hit anything I throw up to him. I simply can't fool him. I've tried everything in my pitching repertoire with Speaker up, but it has availed me nothing.

"He refuses to hit at balls inside, and when he gets one outside he slams it down the foul line at a mile a minute clip.

"It's easier for me to pitch to Baker and Collins than any of the other famous swatters.

"Crawford and Cobb are hard to fool. Both show their greatest weakness in going after slow balls."

He who did well in war just earns the right to begin doing well in peace —Browning.

REFUSE $100,000 FOR BABY.

Parents of Little Girl Reject Offer of Schwab's Brother-in-law.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gray of Roaring Branch, Williamsport, Pa., have just refused an offer of $100,000 for their two-year-old daughter Vivian. The bid was made by John Mock, a brother-in-law of Charles Schwab.

Mock met Vivian out toddling with her parents, and it was a pure case of love at first sight. He suggested to the Grays that the little girl be allowed to visit him and that he adopt the child.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray ridiculed the idea, but Mock insisted he was serious, offering to pay as much as $100,000 for the girl.

"Not for ten times that much," said the mother.

"Not for twenty times," said the father.

Sadly Mock turned away and left Roaring Branch for the Panama-Pacific exposition with Mr. Schwab and some friends in a special train.

WAR SETS NEW FASHION.

Frenchwomen Will Look Only at Men With Beards.

Almost every French officer and private who returns to Paris from the front wears a beard. Too much occupied in fighting to bestow a thought on their facial appearance, they allow their beards to grow. They get accustomed to hirsute pendants and do not consider it worth while to remove them when they come to Paris.

Unknowingly they have set a fashion. Frenchwomen no longer will look at a smooth shaven face. So from Furnes to the Vosges every man wears a beard. For woman the beard means that a man has fought for his country, and it is prophesied that the new fashion will last for two seasons at least after peace has been concluded, and it will be for men a mode as glorious as was the necktie a la Steinthal after the brilliant victory won over the Statthalter by the Duc de Vendome.

Hit by Sermon, Wed on Spot.

In the midst of a sermon entitled "Take Unto Thyself a Wife" the Rev. George W. Whiteside of Frederick, Md., was interrupted by a man who whispered something. A moment later Hilleary C. Rockwell and Miss Nellie B. Barger stood in front of the pulpit and were married.

Fly Rod For Trout Fishermen.

Rods of split bamboo are produced by cementing together a number of triangular strips split from the whole cane to form each joint; the rod of six strips is the choice of most anglers. Weight for weight—and, of course, within reason, the lighter the rod the better—split bamboo rods are stronger and have more casting power and better action than rods of any other material. Very properly conceding that the choice of a fly rod is practically limited to the rod of split bamboo, you cannot go far wrong in selecting one nine feet in length. Such a rod for the light work of our average trout streams should not weigh over five and a quarter ounces.

Any rod seriously worth consideration has snake guides, german silver reel seat and ferrules and a solid cork hand grasp.

It is very well when making your selection to try out several rods answering to the above specifications, in order to avoid, if possible, getting a rod that is either too stiff or too flexible.—Outing.

A SETBACK FOR WALSH.

Chicago Pitcher Contracts Grip, Which May Put Him Out of Running.

It now looks as if Ed Walsh's days as a major league pitcher are about over. For the past two months in Los Angeles, Cal., the Chicago White Sox hurler has been preparing to get back into shape to take his turn on the slab. In practice he showed some of the

Photo by American Press Association.

ED WALSH, CHICAGO AMERICAN VETERAN PITCHER.

form that made him famous, but recently a severe case of grip put him out of the running. And it appears as if his "comeback" stunt has been put into the indefinite future.

Walsh's physician predicts it will be several weeks, if not months, before he will again be in condition. A year ago Walsh's arm went back on him. In his day he was considered one of the greatest pitchers that ever hurled a ball.

CALLS TO ARMS STIR PEACE MEN

Lake Mohonk Arbitrationists Hear of Defense Needs.

TOLD TO FACE BARE FACTS

Dr. Grier Hibben, Secretary Garrison, and General Wood Plead Before Conference Cause of Adequate Preparation of United States, Not For War, but Against Sudden Aggression.

Never in the twenty-one years of its existence has the Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration heard such calls to arms as signalized its gathering this year. The 200 delegates from all parts of the country were practically all peace men. They were told to "face facts," and the appeal stirred them.

Dr. John Grier Hibben, President Wilson's successor as president of Princeton university, fired the first shell. He advocated "a wise preparedness, not for, but against war."

"This is not a question of mere academic interest which we are discussing," said President Hibben. "We as a nation are looking into a future that is dark and mysterious. In the high tension of international hate and international suspicion the most insignificant accident may chance to precipitate for us a national catastrophe. And in the great emergency, if it should come, what will we say? Peace! Peace at any price?

Don't Trade Honor For Peace.

"But let us not forget that there are some things which cannot buy peace. If we sacrifice them in order to secure peace the peace thus sought comes before us the veriest torment of a living hell. We dare not trade honor for peace; we dare not betray duty in order that we may bargain for peace; we dare not indulge ourselves in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace while we turn deaf ears to the cry of distress or to the summons of a righteous cause."

Later came Lindley M. Garrison, secretary for war, who saw no immediate prospect of war giving place to either peaceful or forceful arbitration, and called on his hearers to "look facts fearlessly in the face and act accordingly."

"We will be despised among the nations of the earth," he said, "and our righteousness will not save us from the aggressions of the unrighteous if we remain weak and flabby. We must be ready to make war in order to keep the blessings of peace.

"Self preservation is the first law of a nation. A nation to deserve preservation must be sane, just, righteous, self respecting and courageous.

"Since it only obtained those virtues by conflict of one sort or another, it can only retain them and thus insure its own preservation by being prepared in every proper way to defend them from the inevitable assaults which will be made against them.

"Peace—yes; peace based upon righteousness.

Militarism Not Bogy Here.

"Militarism is used as a term of reproach to divert proper consideration of what must be considered. Militarism in the sense of having the military force interfere in the slightest with the conduct of our government by our civil authorities is not conceivable in this country.

"We are surely not so deluded as to believe that we can reach by intuition what others can only acquire by training and experience.

"We, as a nation, are exceptionally set apart only in one respect—namely, the freedom of our people under our institutions to develop and expand and make the most of themselves without fetters or restrictions. The institutions are the very Ark of the Covenant, and if we are worthy to possess them we must show that we cherish them and will protect and defend them.

"Our lack of aggressive intention and our righteous intentions minimize the sources and causes of war, but we ourselves have frequently been at war. Our isolation has not, as a fact, assured our freedom from conflict, and other nations relatively as isolated have been involved in war, and no sound reason can be adduced which would justify a sane man in concluding that isolation alone spells safety. Furthermore, our isolation is geographical only."

Then spoke Major General Leonard Wood, pressing home the same point.

"We soldiers and sailors are merely your trained servants," said General Wood. "You create wars; we try to eliminate them. Nine out of ten wars are based on trade. The trouble with most conferences of this kind is that they do not look conditions in the face. We must not delude ourselves that our geographical remoteness has made us safe.

"This is one of the great causes of armament—this and the greater efficiency of the implements of war. When we have ceased to fight for our honest convictions we shall cease to be worthy to exist as a nation.

"It is murder for you to send your boys to war untrained when it is possible to train them. All we soldiers and sailors want is that you give us a reasonable degree of preparation, so that when your boys come to us to fight the sacrifice may be as light as possible."

AMERICAN LEGION GETS BIG RUSH AS RESULT OF PATRIOTIC FERVOR

Enrollment of Members In "Ready For National Defense" Body Trebles Within a Week.

Aim of Great Organization Is to Register All Able to Aid Country In Hour of Its Need.

RECENT events have made matters hum in the offices of the American legion. Since May 7 the number of citizens seeking membership has more than trebled. Hundreds of applications pour in by every mail, Secretary John E. Hausmann says.

"The objects of the American legion are now becoming more generally understood and appreciated," said Dr. Hausmann in an interview. "We are not seeking to keep men who are able to do so from joining the United States army or navy or the militia of their state. We are not a substitute for those forces.

"Those forces form the nation's first line of defense. We shall not prevent one solitary man from joining the national guard if he can. Our purpose is to make possible the nation's second line and maybe also the third line of defense and by the simplest form of organization to make it immediately available should the country have need to call upon it.

Is Not Militarism.

"We do not believe in militarism, but we do believe in being able to defend ourselves if attacked.

"The aim of the American legion is the accumulation of such data as to the available civilian material in the country as would be of value should the country have to face a serious emergency—such data as is not collected under any law, such data as in a nation like ours is perhaps best collected voluntarily and such as, in the event of a national crisis involving the necessity of a call to arms, would furnish the means of swift and efficient organization. This is very different from militarism and really prevents militarism in all its objectionable forms.

Photo by American Press Association.

DR. JOHN E. HAUSMANN, SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN LEGION.

"When the birth of the legion was announced two months ago an impetuous public jumped to the conclusion that it was to be a mighty fighting organization of armed, uniformed and regularly drilled men. Such is not the case. The members of the legion are not armed, have no uniform except a small button and no military exercises are provided for their training.

"All the legion seeks to be is a well organized, well managed, thoroughly reliable bureau of information, ready to supply at a moment's notice just such information as the government of the United States would need if suddenly called upon to back up its authority with force of arms. To enable the immediate location of the men who will be needed, such men as expert merchant navigators, chauffeurs, railroad engineers and firemen, telegraph operators, aviators, civil, electrical and mechanical engineers, experts in explosives, cooks, bakers, horsemen, blacksmiths, mule packers and men in other vocations whose services will be needed and needed quick; it is in that the American legion expects to prove its value in a possible time of trouble.

May Form Rifle Clubs.

"Locally the members may form rifle clubs and that sort of thing. That will be in their own discretion. There can be no doubt that the fact of membership in the legion will inspire Americans to have regard to their direct usefulness to the state and their ideals in the event of danger.

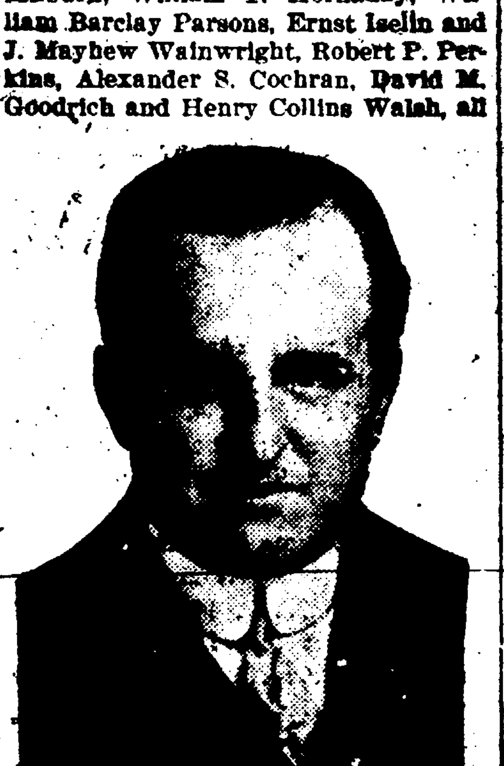
"Many dangers are possible. It must not be forgotten that when the war in Europe is over the European nations, particularly the victors, will be much stronger than before. We know that the United States was never so strong as at the close of the civil war. Then we had a great army of men who had had actual experience of war. So it will be with the powers in Europe. This circumstance ought not to be lost sight of.

"The amazing growth of the American legion shows that the idea and its efficiency have at once struck the fancy of the nation. In the two months of our existence we have been enrolling members at the rate of something like a thousand a day, and we have some of the leading men of the country at our head.

"Two ex-presidents of the United States, Colonel Roosevelt and William Taft; three ex-secretaries of war, Jacob M. Dickinson, Henry L. Stimson and Luke E. Wright; three ex-secretaries of the navy, Charles J. Bonaparte, George von L. Meyer and Truman H. Newberry; one ex-secretary of state, Elihu Root; one ex-attorney general, George W. Wickersham, and many other statesmen of note are on the council of the legion. Among them are Joseph H. Choate and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

Other Prominent Members.

"Other prominent men on the council of three hundred are Morgan J. O'Brien, Frederic R. Coudert, John G. Milburn, William T. Hornaday, William Barclay Parsons, Ernst Iselin and J. Mayhew Wainwright, Robert P. Perkins, Alexander S. Cochran, David M. Goodrich and Henry Collins Walsh, all



E. ORMONDE POWER, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN LEGION.

of New York; Howard Elliott of Massachusetts, Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, William Allen White of Kansas, Harry P. Judson and Medill McCormick of Chicago, Frederick M. Alger of Michigan, Colonel Alexander R. Lawton of Georgia, and Crittenden Marriott of Washington.

"California is represented by Milton Esberg and R. M. Tobin of San Francisco, George B. Harrison of Sacramento, J. B. Miller of Los Angeles and Chester H. Rowell of Fresno; Connecticut by Carl M. Chapin of Waterbury, Indiana by William Dudley Foulke of Richmond, Minnesota by W. J. Dean of St. Paul, Nebraska by John G. Maher of Lincoln, New Jersey by Robert C. Maxwell of Trenton, and Tennessee by Hapsburg Liebe of Johnson City.

"The directors and officers are E. Ormonde Power, president; Julien T. Davies, Jr., vice president; Henry Rogers Winthrop, treasurer; Alexander M. White, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Arthur S. Hoffman.

Men Sorted by Talents.

"No man already serving in the United States army, navy or marine corps or in the national guard of any of the states is eligible for membership until his resignation or honorable discharge. What we want are the men who have had military experience or who are qualified by some technical training that would be of service to the country in wartime. We have classified the eligible under seventy-two distinct heads.

"We are sorting out our men according to their various talents and will classify them so that they can be assigned to the jobs they can best perform. It is a waste of time to train a man to fix insulators on a telephone pole after war breaks out when in the infantry, struggling with a spade or rifle, is a man who in civilian life was a lineman, skilled and experienced by years of service. It would be a misfit to put a bank president to scouting, when he can serve better in the quartermaster's department, and to put an inexperienced boy to keeping accounts when his very blood tingles to get on a motorcycle and scout about the enemy's lines. 'Every man in the job for which he is best fitted' is the idea of the American legion.

"By means of membership in the American legion men give exact information which shows precisely what job they can best fill in wartime, all this being recorded in a great card index system.

"Advice of experts was obtained as to the best method of compiling and indexing this information, and the card cross index system established is such that if at any time the legion should receive from the government a call as to the availability of a given number of chauffeurs, aviators or men of any other special vocation it could immediately respond to that call, giving names, addresses and exact qualifications of the number of men required.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION.

E. ORMONDE POWER,
President.
JULIEN T. DAVIES, JR.,
Vice President.
ALEXANDER M. WHITE.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR.
ARTHUR S. HOFFMAN.

HENRY ROGERS WINTHROP,
Treasurer.
DR. JOHN E. HAUSMANN,
Secretary.

"The idea of the American legion arose from a suggestion made early last summer by E. D. Cook, a young American adventurer, who was in Costa Rica and wrote to Arthur S. Hoffman saying:

"'My belief is that some time within the next ten years the United States may find herself in a man sized fight. I vote that all of us who are drifting around and who would volunteer to fight for our country when the need came should begin right now to form some sort of organisation so that when something turns up we should be ready to volunteer in a body.'

"Mr. Hoffman published the letter in his magazine. So many men responded that General Leonard Wood was consulted quite unofficially as to the value of the notion, and then on March 6 the American legion was incorporated under the laws of New York state. The first meeting was held March 11.

"Curiously enough, since the receipt of his letter we have never heard from E. D. Cook, and we fancy he probably has been killed fighting in Mexico or maybe in Europe.

No Politics In Legion.

"There is no politics in our legion and no menace to peace. Although many branches may be formed, all applications for membership have to come to national headquarters in the Maritime building, 10 Bridge street, New York city.

"On acceptance members sign an agreement pledging them to the following obligations:

"'To report to the secretary of the legion, by letter or postcard, four times

ALEXANDER M. WHITE, ONE OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION.

a year on the first days of January, April, July and October, giving my serial number in the legion and my permanent address in full at that time.

"'To notify the secretary promptly of change of permanent address between these dates.

"'To pay the annual dues of 25 cents on the 1st of January of each year.

"'To wear the insignia of the American legion, to hold it in respect and to do my best to persuade others who can be of service to our country to enrol in the legion.' The insignia consists of an enameled button, a blue star on a white field, on the outer edge of which is a red circle.

"There may be a difference of opinion as to the extent of preparation necessary for our national defense. There should be but one opinion as to the wisdom of lessening our present unpreparedness. No more conservative step in the direction of advance preparation than that advocated by the legion has yet been devised.

No Government Records.

"President Wilson has said that the United States in case of war must depend chiefly upon a 'citizenry trained and accustomed to arms.' But the government has no record of the present addresses and qualifications of its honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, nor has it information of available men trained in the various occupations essential to the conduct of modern war.

"The work of the legion should therefore appeal to all American citizens, and it is earnestly hoped it will receive their active support and assistance in the attainment of the objects for which it was formed."

The National Security league in a statement just issued says:

"All those who have seen service in the regular army, as volunteers or in the national guard maneuvers, might well join the American legion. The American legion, which the National Security league has heartily indorsed, is recruited from past enlisted men in the army, navy or militia, as well as other special classes of citizens, such as telegraph operators, engineers, and the like, whose services would be useful to an army actually in the field."

SUBMERGED SUBMARINES.

Signs by Which They May Be Located From an Aeroplane.

In answer to a correspondent who asks to what extent a man in an aeroplane can watch the movements of a submerged submarine boat the Scientific American replies:

"We have consulted a naval aeronautic expert on the visibility of submarines from an aeroplane. He states that if the surface of the water is smooth and the water is fairly clear a submarine can ordinarily be observed visually from an aeroplane at any depth the submarine is likely to travel, which is usually not over 100 feet. Experiments have been made at Guantanamo, Cuba, and Annapolis, Md., and in the latter case the submarines were able to avoid observation at first by sinking to a muddy bottom. But the aviators soon learned to pick them out by some sign, such, for example, as escape of air bubbles."

In another article on the subject the Scientific American says that when the sea is rough it is much more difficult to discern a submarine. The captain of a warship can watch the course of a submarine by the bubbles it sends to the surface when the sea is smooth, but these bubbles are scarcely discernible when the sea is choppy. The disturbed surface inevitably makes it more difficult for an observer in an aeroplane to see what is going on below.

AN INCIDENT OF WAR.

General Hugo and His Meeting With a Wounded Moor.

General Hugo, father of that literary genius, Victor Hugo, was a daring soldier and officer. He served brilliantly in both Italy and Spain and especially distinguished himself in putting down bandits and guerrillas. That he was a man as magnanimous as he was brave is attested by a little incident of his career that his son narrated. General Hugo, accompanied by a single trusted hussar orderly, had occasion, at the close of a day of fighting, to ride across a portion of the battlefield as dusk was beginning to fall.

"He heard a feeble sound in the shadows," wrote Victor Hugo. "It was a soldier of the Spanish army, who dragged himself along the roadway, pale, bleeding, gasping and who cried, 'A drink, a drink, in the name of pity!'

"My father, touched, handed his canteen to his faithful hussar, and said, 'Here, give a drink to that poor, wounded fellow.' Suddenly, as the hussar, stooping, leaned over him, the man, a Moor of some sort, snatched the pistol he carried and fired it at my father's head, crying, 'Caramba!' The bullet passed so close that the hat fell, and the charger reared wildly backward.

"'Give him the drink all the same,' said my father."—Youth's Companion.

Punch and Judy.

Turkey is far from being the only oriental land in which a performance very like the English Punch and Judy can be found. Travelers have described entertainments of the kind in Persia, Japan, Kamchatka, India, Egypt, Syria, Nubia, Siam, Pegu, Ava, Cochin-China, China and Tartary. Mr. Villiers Stuart observed the Egyptian Punch flooring the mamour (chief magistrate) and his cavasses quite in the style of the British Punch's conduct toward beadles and policemen, though in the Egyptian version the play ended morally with the hanging of Punch. The hero belongs to all ages as well as to most lands. Some have traced him to the Atellan farces of early Italy, and he has even been recognized in ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics.—London Standard.

Chanak-Kalesi.

Chanak-Kalesi, the straggling town near the "narrows" of the Dardanelles, means "earthenware castle" in Turkish and is so called from a celebrated pottery on the Asiatic side of the strait. An agent from this pottery used to be always on the lookout for a wandering European and booked on to every passing ship. His boatload of gaudy crockery was generally more remarkable for gilding and tawdry color than for taste. But the forms of the vessels were often graceful, even classical, and specimens of the tall water jugs he sells, or once sold, can be seen throughout the Levant, though seldom in London.—London Chronicle.

A Swiss Philanthropy.

The custom still obtains in Switzerland, though not so generally as formerly, of newly married couples making a small gift of money immediately after the wedding ceremony to the school funds as a sort of thanksgiving for their education. These funds are used to provide shoes and clothing for poor pupils who would otherwise be unable to attend school.

On Her Brow.

"Before we married you promised me rings and brooches and beads to wear."

"Well, what of it?"

"I was just thinking that the only beads I've ever worn since are beads of perspiration."—Detroit Free Press.

What For?

"Pop, what kind of crops can they plant in the sea water?"

"No crops, you foolish child."

"Then why are vessels always plowing the ocean?"—Exchange.

A Considerate Girl.

Madge—He said you were very punctual. Marjorie—Why shouldn't he? I never kept him waiting more than half an hour in my life.—Lippincott's.

If you cannot get [illegible], says a [illegible] proverb, try an apple.

FOUR YEAR WAR FEAR OF BRITISH

Soldiers In Trenches Say Contest Will Be Long One.

NO HOPE OF QUICK FINISH.

While Not Disheartened by Slow Progress, They Declare That England Will Need Every Man In Country if Germany Is to Be Beaten, Correspondent Says.

It should be borne in mind, writes a correspondent at the front who has seen Kitchener's army, that the British did not begin building their war machine until about nine months ago. The German organization is the result of upward of half a century of unceasing thought, experiment and endeavor. What the British have accomplished in nine months is one of the marvels of military history.

The machine that they have knocked together, though still a trifle wabbly and somewhat creaky in its joints, is, I am convinced, eventually going to do the business. It struck me as having all, or nearly all, of the merits of the German organization, with the human element added.

You can't really appreciate what this British war machine is like or what it is accomplishing by reading about it. You have to see it for yourself.

For miles and miles roads are lined with huge English lorries, in their war coat of elephant gray, with converted London buses and with ambulances. So crowded are the highways behind the British front that at the street corners in the towns and at the crossroads in the country are posted military police, with scarlet flags, who control the traffic, just as do the policemen in Fifth avenue and Broadway.

No Devil-may-care Tommy.

The British soldier of this new army has none of the rollicking, devil-may-care recklessness of the traditional Tommy Atkins. He has not joined the army from any spirit of adventure or because he wanted to see the world. He is not an adventurer; he is a crusader.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he has left a family, a comfortable home and a good job behind him. And, unlike the stay at homes in England, he doesn't make the mistake of underrating his enemy.

He knows that there is no truth in the reports that the enemy is weakening. He knows it, because hasn't he vainly thrown himself in successive waves against that unyielding wall of steel?

He knows that it is going to be a long war. Every British officer or soldier with whom I have talked—and I have talked with a great many of them—has said that he expects that the spring of 1916 will find them in virtually the same position that they hold now. They will gain ground in some places, of course, and lose ground in others. But a year or so, the men in the trenches believe, will see no radical alteration in the present western battle line.

Show Bulldog Tenacity.

Such is the opinion of the men who are doing the fighting. They are not talking much, they are not singing much, they are not boasting at all, but they have settled down to the herculean task that lies before them, with that same bulldog tenacity of purpose, that same grim determination which characterized the men who wore the blue and the gray in the darkest days of the civil war.

From what I have learned and the conversations I have had with generals and staff officers, and particularly with the fighting men themselves, I have come to the opinion—and it is not a hastily formed opinion either—that their belief is the war will unquestionably last two years; that it will not improbably last three, and it may last four.

If Germany is to be beaten the men now in the trenches think that every man in England between the ages of eighteen and forty-eight who is able to carry a rifle will have to take the field.

FINDS NEW TETANUS CURE.

Italian Surgeon's Discovery Expected to Be Useful In War.

Professor Negro of the University of Turin, Italy, has discovered a new method of curing tetanus by the use of electric currents, which in experiments on animals has given better results than have been obtained by the use of anti-tetanic serum.

In view of the ravages already caused by tetanus during this war Professor Negro's discovery is greatly interesting military surgeons and experts all over Europe.

PLEADS FOR GERMAN PETS.

Fear Expressed Dachshunds In England May Now Be Ill Treated.

A great wave of hero worship is surging over England. Picture dealers are selling war portraits by the thousand, and photographs of actresses are now a drug on the market.

At the same time so bitter is the feeling in England against everything German that a special appeal has been made against possible ill treatment of [illegible] dog pets.

"HICCOUGHS OF THE SEA," NOT FLEETS AT WAR.

Scientists Explain Cause of Frequent Reports of Battle In North Sea.

The frequent reports, which subsequently were not confirmed, that heavy cannonading had been heard in the North sea have led to an investigation by scientists. It was disclosed that the reports of detonations were authentic, although no firing took place.

Abbe Moreux of the observatory at Bourges came to the conclusion that these loud reports were simply what the Belgians call "mistpoeffers," or explosions of fog. They are called "hiccoughs of the sea" in Holland and sometimes are referred to as marine bombs. The same phenomenon has been observed on the banks of the great lakes and on the great plains of the delta of the Ganges.

Finally Abbe Moreux noticed that the appearance of this phenomenon was generally simultaneous with reports of explosions of firedamp in mines.

The electrical action of the sun upon the surface of the earth, the abbe says, provokes movements favorable to the expansion of imprisoned gases wherever there are fissures in the crust. These gases, liberated from their prisons, explode and cause at the same time explosions of firedamp and earthquakes.

The abbe pointed out that earthquakes are always preceded by noises resembling distant detonations of artillery. Vibrating shocks originating in the interior of the crust of the earth may produce sonorous waves which are quite perceptible if the atmosphere is in repose.

Abbe Moreux says that meteorological conditions do not, as has been supposed, cause the phenomenon. They only favor its production.

FOG BOMBS HIDE ZEPPELINS.

New German Invention Prepared For Coming Attack on London.

"Nebelbomben"—fog bombs—are to be used by Zeppelins when the big attack on London takes place, according to a dispatch from Berlin. Workers in the German airship factories, who usually are so secretive, are as enthusiastic as schoolboys over successful experiments made with the new contrivance.

A witness of the experiments at Friedrichshafen says that in perfectly clean weather when the bomb is dropped from an airship it explodes at a calculated distance from the ground and with incredible rapidity sends out a fog which absolutely shuts out the Zeppelin from view. The fog spreads for many kilometers nearly instantaneously.

GERMANS CONTINUE TO BUY AMERICAN HORSES

How They Send Them Home Is a Deep Mystery to Dealers.

Lincoln, Neb.—Representatives of all of the principal nations at war in Europe are combing the west for horses for the armies. Several of the horse buyers bear titles; the majority of them are men who have been at the head of great establishments in Belgium and France, which formerly supplied America with draft horse stallions. One who was recently in Lincoln was paid $2 a day and expenses for his work. Before the war he drew $10,000 a year as manager of a great breeding stable in Normandy.

How the few German buyers get their purchases through is a mystery, and they refuse to elucidate. They make it plain that that is their own business, and they keep on buying. Some of the largest dealers in this section have been asked to bid on a 25,000 head shipment for the German government payable by drafts on New York.

In the beginning speculators and business men jumped into the game, taking large contracts or subcontracts. The ruling prices for the grades desired were $150 and $175, subject to inspection, which was very rigid, and a large portion of each shipment was rejected. Rather than carry these back to the west the dealers sold them at the points of shipment for what they could get.

That there are horse traders in Europe and dealers with sharp eyeteeth was proved by the fact that a number of these rejected animals were shipped to Europe, the purchasers being government agents, who took this means of showing American dealers some tricks in horse buying, purchasing in the guise of contractors who desired the animals for the northwest.

The fact that the greater part of the supply in the west has already been purchased or is in the hands of speculators, holding for the raise they feel certain will come with a continuance of the war, has led to a letting down of the inspection bars. Hundreds of animals that formerly would have not received a second look are now going through. The stable boys say that the fat ones are given the preference.

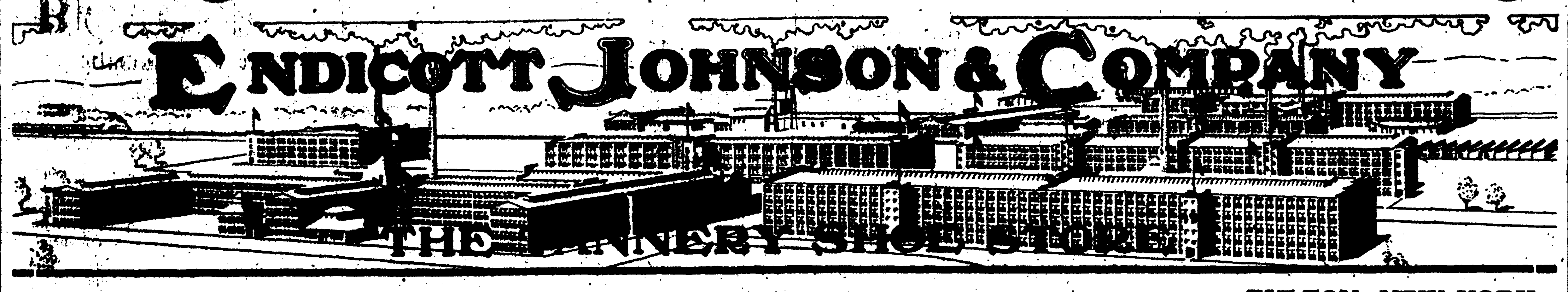
White and gray horses are taboo because they are shining marks on the battlefield. The one thing the buyers are particular about is the wind. They require swift galloping for a block or two before the inspector decides.

D/34

PRICE DOES NOT BETTER A SHOE NEITHER DOES A FANCY PRICE PUT A SHOE IN A CLASS BY ITSELF

We sell good Work Shoes at $1.25 because we have the most Exclusive Facilities for Manufacturing and Distribution of any Shoe House in the World

WATCH OUR WINDOWS FOR SPECIAL SATURDAY SALES



51 SOUTH FIRST STREET **FULTON, NEW YORK**

MANY R. F. D. ROUTES CREATED

In Extending Delivery Service Department Relies on More Business to Pay Cost

Washington, June 4.—Since he has approved every petition on file in the department, for the establishment of rural delivery routes, Postmaster General Burleson has gone his own record one better by ordering additional routes placed where needed, in all parts of the country, regardless of whether petitions for such new routes are on file.

This last order has been issued to the fourth assistant postmaster general, who is directly in charge of rural delivery service. It means that the department proposes to furnish serivce to all rural patrons reasonably entitled to it, everywhere in the country, and to rely upon the increased business to justify the more costly service which will result.

"Postmasters in localities where it appears that present service is not adequate," says the official announcement, "will be instructed to make detailed reports to the postmaster general as to whether the establishment of new rural routes in their vicinity would not be desirable. In fine, these postmasters will be expected to furnish the department with information as to how the existing service can be enlarged to meet the requirements of all prospective patrons."

The postmaster general declares that durin gthe period from April 1 to May 5 his economies, affected by the re-adjustment of the rural service, reduced operating expenses, $292,052. This amount has been used to establish 439 new routes, serving about 254,435 additional persons. The saving from reduced operating expenses, made by readjustments in the period of May 1 to May 5, amounted to $120,408. Approximately 99,230 additional persons on 176 new routes are served by the expenditure of this fund.

Of course, this remarkable saving was not taken from the air; it came from getting more work done by men already in the service. As the rural carriers are under general regulations as to salary, the administration was forced to extend the length of their routes in order to get more service from each man. This was accomplished by re-routing each county. The number of routes in a given territory was reduced, while the number of miles and of patrons per route was correspondingly increased.

Arkansas gets 21 additional routes, from the latest 176 routes established. Other States favored noticeably are Louisiana, Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Montana and Nebraska.

VOWINKEL REMEDY CO. HAS A FULTON DIRECTOR

Is it the intention of the Vowinkel Remedy Co. to manufacture and place on sale the Dr. Mease remedies, and for this purpose the directors met yesterday in Oswego.

The following officers were elected: President, John J. Clancy; vice-president, Mayor T. F. Hennessey; treasurer, M. R. Burt; secretary and manager, C. J. Vowinkel. These officers, together with E. M. Leighton of Oswego; F. A. Lawyer, of Syracuse; H. A. Dygert, of Phoenix; Wade Gayer, of Fulton, and W. R. Richards of Mexico, constitute the board of directors for the first year.

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Chicago.
Pittsburgh at Kansas City.
Brooklyn at Buffalo.

Results Yesterday

Brooklyn, 10; Buffalo, 7; 1st game.
Brooklyn, 3; Buffalo, 1; 2d game.
St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 2.
Pittsburgh, 2; Kansas City, 1.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	24	17	.585
Newark	22	17	.564
Kansas City	23	18	.561
Chicago	23	19	.548
St. Louis	19	17	.528
Brooklyn	20	19	.513
Baltimore	15	24	.385
Buffalo	13	28	.317

Special Sale of Guaranteed

BICYCLE TIRES

We have just received a consignment of Tires from an overstocked factory.

They retail regularly from $6 up per Pair. We bought them at our price, and they will go on Sale Friday and Saturday at

$3.50 Per PAIR

These are good Tires—Vacuum Cup, Non-Skid and Plain Treads.

BOGUE

SIXTY-ONE SOUTH FIRST STREET

"CASEY" POEM 27 YEARS OLD

Hopper's Claim Discredited; It Was First Printed in Frisco

Buffalo, June 4.—If all the verse inspired by baseball in the last half-century was made into a "string," it would stretch from Kalamazoo, Mich., to Bangkok, in Siam. And, doubtless, then some. At the top of this string, holding precedence as the supreme classic of baseball literature, is "Casey at the Bat." Ever since De Wolf Hopper popularized that famous poem of the diamond a store of controversy has raged over the question of its authorship. Multitudinous are the claims that have been made as to the priority in penning those immortal lines, but majority opinion, which is supported by evidence, gives the credit to Ernest L. Thayer.

So far as known, "Casey" was first published in the San Francisco Examiner 27 years ago yesterday, June 3, 1888, and, unless further evidence is forthcoming, this is Casey's birthday. The verses were signed "E. L. T." and this may be accepted as all but conclusive of Thayer's authorship. Thayer lived in Worcester, Mass., and was a graduate of Harvard. It is said that the "Mudville" of the poem was a part of Tanneville, near Cambridge, where there was a ball field which was prone to become very muddy on the slightest provocation. Thayer was a classmate of William Randolph Hearst at Harvard, and the two were firm friends. When Mr. Thayer wrote "Casey" it was natural that he should send it to Mr. Hearst's paper. Thayer was at one time employed on the staff of the Examiner, but later returned to Worcester and embarked in a manufacturing business.

"Casey" has been credited to many other authors, however, including George Whitefield D'Vys, Joseph Quinlin Murphy and Will Valentine. D'Vys, a Cambridge, Mass., man, asserted that he wrote the last eight verses of "Casey" in 1887, but that the manuscript was lost in a Boston newspaper office. Will Valentine, who was a member of the New York World staff, died in 1897. He was formerly employed on the Kansas City Star and the Sioux City Tribune, and it is said to have written "Casey" while in the Iowa city.

Looks Like Thayer

The original publication of "Casey" in the San Francisco paper now seems conclusive, however, and Ernest L. Thayer seems as certainly its author. The poem was reprinted in papers all over America, and it was further popularized by the famous comedian, De Wolf Hopper. It was first recited by Mr. Hopper at a performance of "Castles in the Air," and made such a hit that the comedian included it in his repertoire.

"Casey at the Bat" will doubtless continue to be the great epic of the diamond pastime as long as baseball is played. It has survived for 27 years with no diminution in its popularity. Parodies without number help to keep the interest in "Casey" alive. The poetic story of how "mighty Casey struck out" contains humor, pathos and tragedy. Reading it, one can almost imagine himself seated on "the benches, black with people," and joining in the "muffled roar" which went up when the umpire called a strike on Casey. And when a second strike has been called by the robber, and "the sneer is gone from Casey's lip, his teeth are clenched in hate," we await with breathless eagerness the crack of bat on ball. Alas, it never comes! And

Oh! somewhere in this favored land
the sun is shining bright,
The band is playing somewhere and
somewhere hearts are light,
And somewhere men are laughing and
somewhere children shout;
But there is no joy in Mudville—
mighty Casey has struck out!

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.

Results Yesterday

Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
New York, 10; Boston, 2.
Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 2.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	23	16	.590
Philadelphia	21	18	.538
Boston	20	19	.513
Brooklyn	20	19	.513
St. Louis	20	22	.476
Pittsburgh	18	20	.474
Cincinnati	17	20	.459
New York	15	20	.429

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Washington.

Results Yesterday

Boston-New York; rain.
Washington-Philadelphia; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	27	15	.643
Detroit	26	17	.605
Boston	19	15	.559
New York	19	17	.528
Washington	16	19	.457
Cleveland	17	21	.447
St. Louis	17	23	.425
Philadelphia	13	27	.325

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Montreal at Toronto.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Jersey City at Richmond.
Providence at Newark.

Results Yesterday

Buffalo, 5; Rochester, 3.
Toronto, 1; Montreal, 0.
Newark-Providence; cold.
Richmond-Jersey City; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	16	9	.640
Richmond	17	12	.586
Montreal	17	15	.531
Rochester	15	14	.517
Providence	14	15	.483
Toronto	14	17	.453
Newark	11	16	.407
Jersey City	11	17	.393

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Syracuse at Wilkesbarre.
Troy at Elmira.
Albany at Binghamton.
Utica at Scranton.

Results Yesterday

Scranton, 12; Syracuse, 11.
Albany, 7; Elmira, 4.
Wilkesbarre, 5; Utica, 4.
Binghamton, 9; Troy, 0. (forfeited).

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Binghamton	14	10	.583
Elmira	15	11	.577
Troy	13	11	.542
Utica	12	11	.522
Scranton	10	11	.476
Wilkesbarre	10	13	.458
Albany	10	13	.435
Syracuse	9	14	.391

HOSPITAL MANAGERS APPROVE BUILDING PLANS

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Managers of the County Tuberculosis hospital plans for the new paviliion were accepted, subject to the approval of the State Board of Health. The plans are expected back within a few days and the bids will then be solicited. The supervisors appropriated $8,000 for the new building.

At the present time there are twenty-one patients in the hospital, all but one of whom are able to be up and about. Some of the patients help in the housework, but for the most part they rest on the verandas or on the lawns. Several children are included among the patients and they are all showing improvement.

An effort is being made to establish a hennery at the hospital. This would enable the furnishing of fresh eggs in plentitude during the entire year. More than 1,100 dozen of eggs were raised last year at the Monroe County Hospital.

Miss Ida Broks of Oswego, a graduate of the Oswego Hospital, has been appointed head nurse to succeed Miss Kavanaugh, who resigned. Miss Brooks has been acting head nurse for some time.

LEGAL NOTICES

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF OSWEGO.—Edna I. Sharp, Plaintiff, against Lewlla Newton, J. Clifton Larkin, Bridget Gibbons, Henderson & Thompson Company, Defendants.

Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the Court House, in the City of Syracuse, New York, on the 22d day of May, 1915, and duly entered in the Oswego County Clerk's Office, on the 24th day of May, 1915, I, the undersigned, the referee, duly appointed in and by said judgment for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 10th day of July, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the City Hall, No. 67 East First Street, South, in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, New York, the real estate directel by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the City of Fulton, New York, known and describel as three rods off from the East end of Lot No. 1 of Block No. 512 of the original Village of Fulton.

Dated May 24, 1915.

H. L. GILMAN, Referee.

FRED'K G. SPENCER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
23½ East First Street,
Fulton, N. Y.

5-24-5t

Pure Creamery Butter

From The Harbor Farms

Made for those who want the best.

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida Street Hello 75

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	R.	H.	E.
At Milwaukee—			
Milwaukee	9	6	0
Columbus	0	4	2
At Louisville—			
Kansas City	3	7	4
Louisville	4	[illegible]	1
At Indianapolis—			
Minneapolis	4	11	0
Indianapolis	5	12	2

Black's Cookies tickle the palates of old and young, because they are right. adv.

"I Don't Want An Automobile

I Want a Harley-Davidson With a Side-Car"

All the comforts and conveniences (and more of them) offered by an automobile at one-third the initial cost—and with a small fraction of the upkeep in a

1915 Harley-Davidson

3-Speed Twin and Side-Car

The Last Word in Motorcycles

Five Twins Sold Here This Week

The Factory is rushed to Capacity—so get your order in NOW.

Let us explain our

Easy Payment Plan

The Harley Shop

121 S. First Street

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 143 — Established, Dec. 17, 1914. — SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1915 — Price One Cent

Von Mackensen's Army in Hot Pursuit of Volka-Fed Russians; Germans Rushing Forward to Drive Allies from Arras-Ypres Line.

Russ. Campaign Broken Beyond All Doubt

Flushed with their victory in Galicia, along the entire eastern front, the Germans are rushing heavy battalions from that theatre to the western battle lines, where a terrific offensive apparently has begun against the allies.

The fall of Przemysl, officially admitted in London last night, was followed by news of the arrival of German reinforcements in Flanders and the province of Artois, France, where vigorous attacks already have begun on positions recently captured by the British and French.

The Germans already have succeeded in recovering some trenches taken by the British northeast of Givenchy and have stormed the chateau in the village of Hooge, part of which the British still hold.

Arrival of masses of new troops on the Arras-Ypres front means that the German General Staff is determined to check the allies' effort to "punch a hole in the German line" and in doing this there are many signs that they already have taken the initiative.

North of the sugar refinerry at Souchez the French captured a trench, three machine guns and fifty prisoners. Attempt of the Germans to make a counter attack at Neuville-St. Vaast was stopped by means of grenades, the French making a gain of 300 feet in the "labyrinth" south of the town.

Germans threw a few shells at Verdun and St. Die with their long-range guns, but caused no casualties or material damage. The French bombarded the south front of the intrenched camp of Metz. Along the rest of the front in the western theatre there have been desultory artillery exchanges.

East of Givenchy British troops succeeded in advancing to the German positions. A counter-attack by the Germans drove them out with heavy casualties and the loss of three machine guns.

The battle in the forest of Le Pretre came to an end, the Germans succeeding in recapturing most of the lost trenches. Hand-to-hand fighting has been in progress since Thursday night south of Neuville.

German cavalry have driven Russian divisions out of the villages of Lenen and Schrunden, east of Libau. Attacks by the Russians in the district of Rawoliany, on the Dubysa, have failed.

Fifteen miles east of Przemysl, German troops under General von Marwitz are fighting on the heights on both sides of Myslatyeze, and the army of General von Linsingen is about to cross the Stry northeast of the town of the same name.

Protesting against the sinking of two Portuguese ships by German submarines, the press of Portugal demands that the Government at Lisbon immediately sever diplomatic relations with Berlin.

Agents of the Thompson Steamship Line at Montreal received word yesterday of the torpedoeing and sinking of the British steamship Iona off the north coast of England. The Iona, a freighter, carried nop assengers. Captain and crew were landed at Kirkwall, Scotland.

The Danish steamship Cyrus, coal laden, from Burntisland, Scotland, for Copenhagen, was torpedoed and sunk, the crew being rescued and landed yesterday at Stavanger, Norway.

GERMANS WITH FRESH TROOPS HIT WEST LINE

London, June 5.—The Germans have again turned their attention to the western front, an dsimultaneously with the news of the arrival of German reinforcements in Flanders and the Province of Artois, France, come official reports of their attacks on positions recently captured by the British and French.

They have recovered some trenches taken by the British northeast of Givenchy and have stormed the chateau in the village of Hooge, part of which the British still hold.

The Germans also claim to be in possession of the sugar refinery at Souchez, the loss of which they haev not previously acnowledged. These actions are believed to indicate a resumption of fighting on a large scale.

For some time it has been reported that the French were slowly driving out the Germans from strong positions north of Arras and were, in the words of an officer just returned from the front, "punching a hole in the German line," To stop this movement and a similar one by the British, the Germans have dispatched many new troops to the Arras-Ypres line, and apparently are making an effort to take the initiative.

It is not believed here that any of these new detachments have been brought from the eastern front, as all accounts indicate that the Austrians and Germans are still vigorously attacking the Russians, who are falling back to positions between Przmysl and Lemberg.

$48,000,000 Divided by Ford Auto Co.

Detroit, June5.—The Ford Motor Company today sent another thrill through the commercial world when it announced that it had increased its authorized capital stock from $2,000,000 to $100,000,000, and had declared a stock dividend of $48,000,000, payable July 1. The $8,000,000 balance of capital stock not disturbed will be held in the treasury.

Henry Ford, owning 11,700 shares of the $2,000,000 in capital stock, will receivedd $27,840,000 of the newly authorized $48,000,000. James Couzens, vice-president, will receive approximately $5,000,000.

Mr. Couzens explained that the purpose of the enormous increase is to have the outstanding stock more nearly represent the value of the company.

A cash dividend on the original authorized stock of $2,000,000 was also declared today. The amount was not made public, but it is known to be large.

The Ford Motor Company, whose remarkable history reads like a romance, reported a profit and loss surplus on September 30 last, of $48,827,032. No item of good will appears in the Ford balance sheets; patterns are carried at $105,992, and patents at $59,767.

In 1914, an extra dividend of 100 per cent in cash was paid in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 15 perr cent. This made a dividend of 160 per cent for the year. In 1913, dividends of 500 per cent were declared, which represented $10,000,000 in cash.

Mr. Ford recently announced that the rebate plan to purchasers of Ford cars in the twelve months ending August 1 was effective. By the plan, contingent upon the sale of 300,000 cars, a rebate of $50 a car is given. The plan involves a distribution of over $15,000,000 to owners of Ford cars.

German Submarines Built in Belgian Yards

Paris, June 5.—According to reliable information received here the Germans are utilizing the big Cockeril works at Antwerp and Liege and the Cavel works at Ghent for the building of submarines, and it is estimated that the output now has reached one submarine a week.

The hull work is carried on in the Antwerp yards of Cockerills, while the shaping of plates, frames and angles is handled by the Liege plant. The material from Liege is forwarded to Antwerp both by rail and river. The Carel plant, which is reported to be one of the best equipped engine building works on the Continent, has been taken possession of by the Germans, and the Carel equipment, which only recently was installed for building Diesel engines, is put to this very purpose, only that the Diesel engines go into the New German submarines.

The direction of the work at the Antwerp yards has been intrusted to German engineers drawn from the Howalt plant at Kiel and from the Germania works at the same place. The latter establishment forms one of the Krupp group.

The Liege shops are in charge of engineers from the Essen and Magedborg plants of the Krupp general system, while the shops at Ghent are being directed by engineers drawn from the Augsberg-Nuremberg shops at Nuremberg.

The Charlleroi electric works of Charleroi have been put to work by the Germans on electric gear for the new submarines, and the Antwerp automobile works known as Minerva also have been turned to account in producing pumps and other special work.

The number of men being utilized by the Germans in Belgium in turning out these new submarines is said to be nearly 15,000, disposed as follows:—Corkerill works at Liege, 8,000; Corkerill works at Antwerp, 4,000; Corel works at Ghent, 1,000; Charleroi electric works, 1,000; Minerva works, 1,000.

The Sevany plant of Cockerill's is said to be finishing up all the hull material that enters into the submarines, leaving the Antwerp yard only the final shaping and tuning up.

The Germans are using Belgian workmen in large numbers in the submarine work. Many of these men are prisoners, but others were taken when the works fell into German hands. The position of these Belgian workmen is tantamount to that of prisoners. Mixed in with the Belgian contingent are large numbers of expert German artisans, many of them detailed from other service, who act in the capacity of foremen and guards.

The new German submarines are said to exceed in size anything heretofore turned out at Kiel or Wilhelmshaven. The cruising radius of the larger of the new undersea boats is said to be nearly four thousand miles. This will account for the appearance of a German submarine at the Dardanelles, since the steaming distance from Antwerp to the Dardanelles straits is approximiately 3,000 miles.

The German submarines constructed at Antwerp are reaching the high sea both by canal and the Scheldt. The Holland part of the Scheldt, it is said, has been navigated under water. The canal by Ghent, however, makes it possible to reach the sea without leaving Belgium. To date the Germans are supposed to have lost seventeen submarines, but the total number of undersea boats which the Germans now possess exceeds greatly the number on hand when war was declared. German naval power, in the opinion of experts, is gaining strength in destroyers, submarines and scout craft as the war progresses.

Hunger in Mexico City Kills 500 Daily

International News Service.

The following graphic uncensored statement of actual conditions in Mexico City was received by mail from an American resident. The censorship on telegraph matter is prohibitive:

Mexico City, May 23.—The terrors in revolution-ridden Mexico City have reached a climax in the unprecedented famine. The scarcity of food here is at a stage unequalled in the world, except, possibly in ravaged Poland.

The average daily deaths from starvation have jumped from scores to hundreds since the first week in May. It is estimated by the Ayuntamiento—the Town Council—that 500 persons are dying every day from hunger or from causes immediately superinduced by lack of food. It is predicted by the Ayuntamiento that within two weeks, unless communication is established with the producing states, the daily deaths due to lack of food will rerach 1,000.

(This estimate was made twelve days ago. Communication has not been established).

The population of Mexico City is approximately 500,000. If all the corn, frijol, rice, cereals and other foodstuffs secreted in the cellars by Spanish merchants were commandeered tomorrow for the starving women and children of the peon and middle classes, it is doubtful if each family would receive enough rations to last them seventy-two hours.

Supplies in the city are exhausted because the so-called armies which possess all lines of communication to the tsate of Michoacan, Queretaro and Vera Cruz confiscate all incoming foodstuffs.

The indifference of some higher officials is exemplified by an appropriation just made of 500,000 pesos to send a commission to Washington on a junket while only 50,000 pesos was appropriated to relieve the starving thousands.

Since the food situation became acute the number of beggars underfoot has increased a hundred fold. Every doorway is littered with them. They cluster like flies in front of clubs and the scanty restaurants, swarming around the lucky with their pitiful appeals for just a bite of bread.

The majority of the beggars are little mothers, so shrivelled with hunger that their skins look like cracked leather. Their clothes are rags; they show their breasts unashamed. They clutch for money food—anything—as ravenously as street dogs grab a thrown bone. Here they have literally taken the place of the street dogs, for they have long since eaten the dogs.

Then there are the cripples which the revolution has produced so numerously in every city, town and pueblo. They crawl about in shreds of clothing, and when you step around or over them, thrust at you stumps of arms or legs and whine to you by the love you bear the Virgin of Guadalupe to give them food or centavos.

And in every street in the central part of Mexico City roam packs of starving, half naked, incredibly filthy children who are forever darting in and out of throngs, crying to the skies for something to eat.

When the starving peons are not longer able to shuffle about the streets plucking you by the sleeve, entreating alms, they crawl into doorways—half a dozen huddled together like dogs—and in morning the city refuse carts come along, pick up their bodies and take them away.

Captain Peterson of the Swedish steamship Lappland and his crew of 19 men, together with four women, were landed at Peterhead, Scotland, yesterday following the sinking of his vessel fifty-five miles off the coast of eastern Scotland. No submarine was sighted.

The British steamship Inkum, New York to London, was torpedoed forty-three miles southwest of Lizard Head by a German submarine. The crew was landed at Falmouth by the Norwegian steamship Wendla.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Saturday, June 5, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

The New Baggage Rule

The new regulations for the valuation of a passenger's baggage furnish a striking illustration of the really supernatural skill which American railroad managers manifest in their effort to impose the maximum annoyance on their patrons to secure the minimum advantage for themselves.

For years there has been uncertainty as to the extentof a railroad's liability for loss of baggage. The roads strove to limit it artifically to $100, but the courts quite generally held that a passenger could recover the amount of his actual loss. With the aid of Senator Cummins, of Iowa—who ought to have known better—the roads secured a law authorizing them to tax a passenger 10 cents on every $100 of valuation above the first $100 he puts upon his baggage.

Enforcement of this law began this week. Every passenger was forced to put a value upon his trunks and register in writing that value, with his name and address. What will happen at the checking counters on rush days is easy to foresee.

The railroads may find a small profit in the additonal sums paid by travellers for baggage insurance and by escaping responsibility for the loss of valuable baggage not insured. They will, however, have to hire much additional help, and will encounter the opposition of an irritated public which will feel itself imposed upon. The latter consideration, however, appeals to but few railroad managers.

The public in turn will find a new tax added to the cost of railroad service. In many cases the trunk alone, without its contents, is worth the $100 for which liability is admitted. On a short trip, to a suburban town for instance, the charge for safeguarding baggage may easily exceed the actual fare.

Yet railroad managers complain of public hostility to the roads, and express amazement that anybody could hope for better results from Government ownership and operation than from the present system!—N. Y. American.

The Steel Corporation's Victory

The complete victory of the United Steel Corporation in the dissolution suit decided yesterday at Trenton will be received by the country with unmixed satisfaction. It will be taken to prove that the era of what might be called experimental prosecutions under the Serman anti-trust law has come to an end.

Court decisions have now given that law a complete and rational construction and marked out the limits within which big combinations in industry must confine themselves in expanding their trade and in conducting competition with weaker rivals. Most big concerns are anxious nowadays to observe the law's provisions against restraint of trade and against attempts at monopolization unfair to competitors and injurious to the public. The United State Steel Corporation's present policy and record are unimpeachable. It was brought into court for actions done in the past, when the scope of the law was not entirely clear, and the court holds that those actions were not illegal and cannot subject the corporation to dissolution.

The country now has its eyes fixed on the future. It is looking forward to a revival of industry and prosperity which is to be accompanied in "big business" by a far larger measures of fair dealing and respect for the rights of competitors than was the rule in a less enlightened past. The decision in this last prosecution of primary importance practically closes past accounts, and the country is satisfied to see them closed.

What the public wants most is some assurance that industry and transportation can be resumed at full speed and without repressive interference. The anti-trust law has fully proved its worth as a corrective measure. It is now time to [illegible] the security which it gives to [illegible] which have no quarrel with its regulative provisions and have willingly abandoned the mistaken monopolistic or near-monopolistic methods of the past.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE FOURTH AT HOME

The Fourth is not far away and a great Fulton family picnic on the grounds near the standpipe or the fair grounds, could be made a safe and sane Fourth as well as an especially jolly affair. With field sports, speeches, music and a parade of pageant semblance, the day could well be made happy and significant.

In the American Magazine Sydney Gulick says, "Great progress has been made in making Independence Day "safe and sane." Why not make it really significant in our national life? Let us make it, not only a day of commemoration of a glorious past, but also a day constructively productive of a better present and a greater future. To make the day truly significant my proposal is as follows:

"Make the Fourth of July our great national birthday, the one day in the year when new individuals are admitted to citizenship in this Republic. Let the ceremony of administering the oath of allegiance be restricted to a single day, and let the service be dignified and patriotic. And why administer the oath of allegiance only to aliens who become Americans? Is it not important and highly desirable that every young man, though born in the United States, and of American parents, shall also in a formal way acknowledge his citizenship and swear his allegiance to the Stars and Stripes?

"How impressive and significant would the Fourth of July become if on this national birthday all young men who have attained their manhood, together with all aliens who desire citizenship in this land, should join in a formal service of admission to the rights and duties of citizenship?"

The keynote of Mr. Gulick's suggestion is the unity of citizenship demonstrating itself in its picturesque setting—amid the waving Stars and Stripes.

This, the spirit of unity is one which Fulton has need to develop. At no time do the people of this community meet and join their voices in one issue of common interest. The time is ripe for this stimulus, without which no community, or nation, can live and grow and prosper.

Fulton needs sadly the development of a community interest.

GOVERNMENT LOSES SUIT TO DISSOLVE TRUST

The United States District Court for New Jersey, in session at Trenton yesterday, decided the Government's suit to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation against the Government and in favor of the corporation.

The Court was composed of Judges Buffington, Hunt, Woolley and McPherson.

Judge Buffington wrote the principal opinion, and Judge Woolley wrote a concurring opinion, in which Judge Hunt concurred. The Court stated that "all the members of the court are in agreement as to the decree that will be entered, although they are not in complete accord concerning every step by which that result is reached."

The Unanimous Decision:

1. Refuses to dissolve the corporation. Declares the corporation's activities do not violate the Sherman law.
2. Calls the "Gary dinners" for fixing prices unlawful, but points out that they were stopped before the suit was begun.
3. Refuses all injunctions sought by the Government.
4. Points out that the corporation's trade practices will now come under the new Federal Trade Commission.

Former Attorney-General Wickersham, who handled the United States Government case for the dissolution of the Steel Trust, made this comment tonight on the United States Circuit Court decision:

"I am not surprised at the decision because recent decisions in the same court have prepared me for this result.

"I presume, of course, that the case will be appealed by the Government to the United States Supreme Court, and that a final decision will be made there."

REJECTED IMMIGRANTS TO REMAIN DURING WAR

New York, June 4.—Deportation of Russian immigrants pronounced "undesirable" has been prohibited by Secretary Wilson until the end of the European war, that they may not be exposed to risk from belligerent vessel.

The order is understood as applying to immigrants of all other warring nations.

Word to this effect was received here by the Hebrew Sheltering and Aid Society.

BUSINESS BOON IN TRADE COMMISSION

Atlantic City, June 4.—William Hamlin Childs, president of the American Coal Products Co., addressed the National Association of Clothiers here last night. He said that the only way by which the atmosphere of uncertainty surrounding the undertaking of big business enterprises can be removed is by the establishment of the Federal Trade Commission.

"The reason why corporation officials have been timid in going forward with many entirely legitimate enterprises has been because they desired fully to obey the laws, but could not find out what such laws meant, and when one official statement or court decision seemed to clear the way, the week following a contrary statement or decision made the confusion worse.

"Now, however, in the Trade Commission there is a distinct note of hope for this situation. The government has given us the commission as the means by which it believes—and beyond a doubt in all sincerity—that the troubles and discouraged business situation can be met. It is the duty of business men to accept this offer in the spirit in which it has been made, and to adopt the suggestion of the government officials that they cooperate in working out the great problems involved. They should not resist everything new that is proposed on the ground that because they are unfamiliar with it therefore it is visionary and impracticable."

W. J. PENTLOW WRITES REGARDING CALIFORNIA

W. J. Pentlow of California, who it at the Exposition, writes friends that the attendance of eastern people at the exposition is daily increasing.

Today the new high school stadium which cost San Diego $250,000 was dedicated. The school and stadium together represent an expenditure of a half million dollars.

Evidently San Diego has a populace interested in its educational facilities.

Do you know the real clean kind of Boston Brown Bread? Get Black's baking and you shall have the answer. adv

Scrap Book

Wanted His Reward.

A clergyman, whose name is not necessary to the chronicle, had invoked Mr. Choate's services in the settlement of a much involved and heavy estate. He received his bill in due time. Mr. Choate, it may be remarked by way of parenthesis, did not become a millionaire and thus enable himself to accept an office whose annual expenses are $50,000 more than its emoluments by omitting to send bills to clients. The clergyman accordingly was not overlooked.

The client appeared in a few days with a smile of deprecation.

"I always understood, Mr. Choate," he objected, "that you gentlemen of the bar were not in the habit of charging clergymen for your services."

"You are much in error," returned Mr. Choate firmly, "much in error. You look for your reward in the next world, but we lawyers have to get ours in this."—Denver Post.

Worthy.

I may not reach the heights I seek;
My untried strength may fail me,
Or halfway up the mountain peak
Fierce tempests may assail me;
But, though my goal I never see,
This thought shall always dwell with me:
I will be worthy of it.

I may not triumph in success
Despite my earnest labor;
I may not grasp results that bless
The efforts of my neighbor;
But, though life's dearest joy I miss,
There lies a nameless strength in this:
I will be worthy of it.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Reckless Generosity.

The late Rev. W. W. Freeman related a story illustrative of the way that a man's heart can swell and prompt him to great liberality under some extraordinary conditions. A big, raw boned, red headed young farmer entered his parlor one day, accompanied by a shy but comely girl, and desired him to perform the marriage ceremony. He did so, and when the fateful words were spoken that made the couple man and wife, the young husband drew from his pocket four bright silver quarter dollar pieces and, extending them toward the minister in his open palm, exclaimed, "There, Brother Freeman, just help yourself until you are satisfied." The minister took one.—Argonaut.

Twisted Sibilants.

A very pretty girl from a western town was the latest arrival at a select boarding school in Massachusetts. Being pretty and well dressed, she became very popular.

She was elected to be an usher for the monthly musicale, and, being painfully shy, she was much wrought up over it. She never could do it—no, never! But the election was positive; there was no drawing out. The evening found her a perfect flutter of pink frills, awaiting to receive the early comers. Each of the other young women who were acting in this capacity bore forward an imposing auditor, and Elsie found herself inquiring of a very old and elegant gentleman in a voice scarcely audible:

"Sir, shall I show you to a seat?"

"What? What? What?" demanded the austere old fellow, holding his hand to his ear.

"Sir," she screamed in a flustered voice, "shall I sew you to a sheet?"—Harper's Magazine.

The "Spell" of Mrs. Langtry.

The Jersey Lily once neatly scored at the expense of George Bernard Shaw, who was then much talked about in London and who was regarded by most folk as the incarnation of audacious egotism.

He was commenting on the limitations put upon him in his newspaper articles, among which were characteristic criticisms in the lines of music and drama. He declared that such was the censorship over him by his editors that he really had no freedom to express his opinions in the English press, and it was to Mrs. Langtry that he said:

"I shall publish a magazine some of these days, in which I shall print my opinions on all the topics of the day. I have enough of them to spare. On art, literature, philosophy, music, the drama, socialism, religion and every other subject this magazine shall reflect Shaw. I shall write every line of it too. The experiment may be futile, but the first step shall surely be taken."

"What shall you call your magazine?" Mrs. Langtry inquired.

"I'll give it a concise and appropriate title by naming it after myself."

"Ah!" sweetly spoke the Lily. "And how shall you spell it?"—Detroit Free Press.

A High Calling.

Tommy was eighteen, and only the recording angel knew what was the age of Aunt Katy, but the little old colored woman and the college fisherman were each getting their first taste of New York life that winter. One effect on Tommy was to make him want a silk hat.

"Now, what do you think of Tommy's wanting a silk hat, Aunt Katy?" exclaimed Tommy's mother, who was having a hard time adjusting herself to having for a son a young man instead of just a boy.

"What he want wid a silk hat? He ain't no preacher."

"But, Aunt Katy, other people besides preachers wear silk hats. Haven't you noticed the men in silk hats on the streets? Every other man you meet has one on on Sunday."

"Yassum, an' I jes' been tryin' to figger out where all them preachers [illegible]"—New York Post.

Expert Advice For the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

Please tell me how to prevent water leaking out of the grease cups at either side of the water pump?

You are using too light a grease in these grease cups, with the result that when the motor gets warm the grease becomes very fluid and allows the water to leak. In hot weather you should use a heavy grease. Probably the hardest that you can buy will be the most satisfactory. However, as soon as cold weather sets in substitute a lighter grease.

On my car a universal joint is used between engine and transmission, this universal consisting of a cross floating in the yokes of clutch and shaft. The assembly, unless kept carefully adjusted, is noisy and does not retain oil for any length of time. Could I substitute a leather universal?

The joint between the engine and gear box is designed to take up any misalignment between the clutch and the gear shift, but it often happens that the gear box drops, throwing the shaft out of alignment to such an extent that the drive becomes noisy, and this is probably the cause of your trouble.

It is doubtful if the fitting of a leather universal would be wise, because, although it would silence the drive, it would take care of the misalignment, the noise which shows that there is a faulty alignment would be gone, and there would be no warning to enable you to know when to correct this. It occasionally happens that a sudden jolt will cause a drop in the level of the gear box due to a looseness in the bolts which hold it in position. This can be remedied by restoring the gear box to its proper alignment.

It is also very probable that the rear axle gears are badly out of adjustment and that the vibration produced as a result of this is transmitted to the joint between the engine and gear box and given off at that point. You should not only have the engine and gear set aligned, but also have the rear axle inspected and the gears readjusted, should it be necessary.

I change the oil in my crank case about every 500 or 600 miles. Would the oil I take out be all right to use in the transmission or would it wear the gears?

It is a good idea to use the oil from the crank case in the gear box. After use for considerable time in the motor the oil takes on a gummy consistency, which renders it unfit for good motor lubrication, but good for use in lubricating the gears in the gear box on account of its tendency to adhere to the gear teeth. It is better to strain it for use in the gear box.

My motor heats too much and the thermo-siphon system does not do its work properly or the heating is caused by another source. I believe my carburetor is adjusted properly, there is no slipping fan belt or loss of compression, but still the engine overheats. As the car has not been run over 3,000 miles the carbon cannot be the cause. Can you explain this?

It is most likely that your trouble is due to driving with the spark retarded too far, although it is impossible to say with certainty that this is so. Try driving your car with the spark advanced as far as possible at all times without the motor knocking.

There are many other things that might cause your motor to overheat, however—carbonised cylinders, poor water circulation, incorrect timing of motor, dragging brakes or possibly excessive friction. Just as you state, it is not likely that the trouble is caused by carbon, but in looking for the cause it is not wise to neglect this possibility, for the reason that motor troubles are often caused by the most unexpected circumstances. Note whether the water is circulating freely, and if not try to find where the trouble is, whether it is due to dirt, loose pieces of rubber obstructing the passages or what not. Remember that with a thermo-siphon system the water will not circulate at all as soon as the level drops below the discharge header in the top of the radiator. Circulation of water in the thermo-siphon system is dependent on the fact that the column of water, considered as such for simplicity, in the pipes and water jackets is lighter than the column in the radiator because it is warmer, and water expands and grows lighter as it is warmed. Therefore if the level of water drops below the outlet pipe circulation must stop. It is well to note whether you have not been running with the water below this point. Or it is possible that you have a slow leak and that in the course of an afternoon enough water leaks out to lower the level enough to stop the circulation, as described.

If there is dirt in the radiator flush it out thoroughly, and if there is any grease in the water wash it with a hot solution of sodium carbonate in water, one handful of carbonate to a pail of water. See that the rubber hose connections are in good condition.

As a last resort check up the valve timing by the marks on the flywheel, and if there are no marks you had better write to the maker for information on this point.

My car used to make about eighteen miles per gallon of gasoline. This year it is not making over eight. It misses until speed gets up to ten or twelve miles per hour. When the engine becomes heated the spark lever works very badly. What is the cause of this?

Since your car misses only at speeds below twelve miles per hour and then only when warmed up, it seems likely that the heat causes a slight leakage either by warping a valve or by expanding a valve stem. Test the compression when the motor is warm, and if any cylinder is weak see whether it is not due to lack of clearance between valves and push rods or to a warped valve. These defects would cause enough leakage to make the motor miss fire when the throttle is nearly closed, but yet not enough to make it miss at wider throttle openings.

Faulty carburetion may also be the cause of the misfiring. Reduce the richness of the mixture when running slowly and see if this makes any difference. It is possible that the reduction in charge weight caused by the heating of the air is sufficient to decrease the ratio of air to gasoline enough to prevent combustion, although when the motor is cold enough air is taken in so that the motor will run all right.

Another possibility is that there is a leak in the intake manifold due to its warping out of shape when heated. Tighten up bolts holding the manifold, and if necessary put in new gaskets. See that the brakes are not dragging and that the spark advance has not slipped so that you are running with it retarded.

Why are so many manufacturers doing away with radius rods?

The principal reason for discarding the radius rods is simplicity. It is obvious that when the drive is taken directly by the springs the manufacturer has saved on the cost of production and also reduced the number of wearing parts. Many manufacturers believe that the drive can be just as successfully transmitted through the springs as through radius rods, but as both constructions are widely used it is difficult to say which is better.

Is it easier to pump up a tire with the wheel jacked up when the weight of the car is resting on the wheel?

Theoretically it is slightly easier to pump up a tire when the weight is removed, but the difference is so small that it is doubtful whether any ordinary gauge would measure it. The extra work required represents the amount of work to lift the weight on that wheel through the distance that the inflated tire lifts the rim off the ground, this distance being approximately three inches. But this is divided up among so many pump strokes that the extra work is not felt, and it is probably just as economical of energy to do it this way as to jack the wheel up.

What are the specific advantages of six cylinder over four cylinder motors?

The advantage of greatest importance is that the six has a more even torque, or turning effort, than the four, because there are three explosions to each revolution against two per revolution in the four. The average six will throttle lower than a four of the same size.

Kindly inform me how to determine when the front wheels are out of alignment, and how can I straighten them?

The alignment of the front wheels can easily be determined by measurement. With the wheels pointing approximately straight, measure the distance between the two wheels, at the front and rear. They should be one-quarter inch nearer at the front, but not any more. The adjustment is made by shortening or lengthening the tie rod.

Please tell me how to place old shoes over new, and is it a practical thing to do?

To use the old tires do not cut the bead off. You have to take the casing off the wheel and force it into the old casing and then apply both to the wheel at once. Many claim this gives a practically puncture proof tire and one that lasts longer than the single shoe. It is desirable to have good inner tubes on account of its being too much trouble in changing in case an old tube gives way. So far as heat and sand are concerned, many claim they do not seem to amount to anything, though others declare they render the idea impractical. The old casing is supposed to fit so tightly over the good one that there is no slippage, and it protects the good tire from road heat. Some drivers, however, cut slits in old casings around the whole tread from bead to bead. They say it makes them easier to apply as well as to allow ventilation. These slits are cut about every four inches and about one-half inch of the material taken out. Authorities disagree on the practicability of the scheme of using old shoes in this way, but individual cases seem to have been satisfactory or the reverse according to the conditions and the [illegible] used in applying the old shoes.

ELABORATE CREATION.

Frills and Bows Make Taffeta Frock Very Smart.

AFTERNOON GOWN.

Some frocks this season are plain, but we would by no means include in the category the frock pictured in the illustration.

The gown is developed in pale gray taffeta, and the skirt is covered with wide circular flounces held beneath a straight panel at the back. The bodice is of taffeta, with sleeves and collar of white net, finished with stiff frills. The wide girdle ends in a huge bow placed sidewise over the hip.

Domestic Hints.

Never use linen to clean mirrors or windows, as it sheds lint and often causes streaks.

Wash linoleum and oilcloth with lukewarm water, then polish it with a soft woolen cloth which has been dipped in milk.

Use no soap on window glass. Use old muslin and clean, soft water. A cotton cloth dipped in a little alcohol will add brilliancy to the final rub.

If white of egg is applied with a small cameishair paint brush to fly specks on gilt frames, then rubbed gently with a soft cloth the specks will disappear.

When your house plants look a trifle dejected and water does not revive them try putting coffee grounds on the roots three times a week; then once a week give them a tablespoonful of olive oil. Do not allow the earth to become hard and dry.

The Useful Sailor.

Every one is glad that the sailor shape is in evidence in spring millinery. Many hats there are of picture type, poke shapes, too, that are vastly becoming. But for general wear nothing is so smart as the sailor. It will probably be worn a good deal when warmer weather comes.

Ether Removes Grease Stains.

Ether is a very good thing to remove grease stains from wearing apparel. Another method is to dip the garment in tepid water, then place it in cold water to which a little borax has been added. The article should be soaked for several hours and then dried quickly.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

COTTONS ARE POPULAR.

And Can Be Found In Prices to Suit All Incomes.

Never have there been prettier small patterns in cotton than are found this year, nor are they expensive, since they are found in every material from 25 cent dimities to $2 and $3 embroidered chiffons.

Canton crapes in tiny flower designs, voiles of various prices and even our old favorite, dotted swiss and polka-dotted mousselines, may all be used for dainty little frocks, of which every one needs two or three, whether one remains at home or goes away for the hot season. The sensible woman who must consider the laundry selects one that will not soil easily, a well covered design or else plain white. She relies on what will always give her a fresh looking frock, not too elaborate, one that does not need to be laundered more than once.

Some women always send their wash dresses to a cleaner for the first laundering in order to set the colors and keep the shape of the skirt, but any of the materials should stand the home tubbing if the dress is first dipped in salted water and not hung in the sun to dry or sprinkled and folded up until ready to iron.

These sheer cottons and light silks stand much more fullness and flouncing than is possible in heavier fabrics, and milady can revel in billowy ruffles and gathers and puffings to her heart's content when hot days come.

Military Boot.

The severe shoe is the exception except for outing wear, and the military finish has the feminine cast that reminds one of the "fille du regiment" or some other light opera heroine, with its dainty patent leather finishing and high heel and tassel which are found even on the ties of the tennis shoe.

Night Terrors Are Serious.

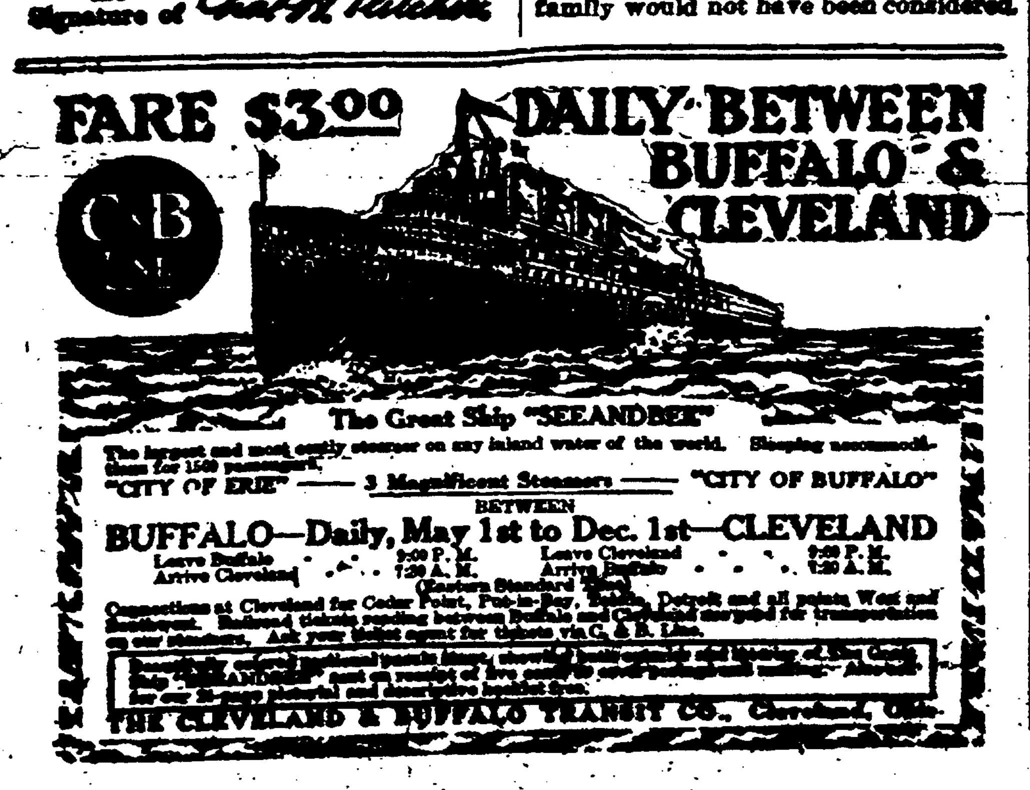
Night terrors are due to fault in the nervous system which makes it easily excited by any slight irritation, even though that irritation be in some remote part of the body. The child awakens suddenly with violent screaming and gives abundant evidence of great fear. This may be repeated night after night or at less frequent intervals. Night terrors usually attack children between the ages of three and eight years, and in nearly every instance the attack comes on within two or three hours after the child has retired.

The face of the child shows the extreme terror which he is in. His eyes are widely opened and generally fixed upon one object. Sometimes a clew is given to what frightened the child by his crying out the name of the thing or person. During the attack the child will cling to others for protection. This period of extreme terror lasts usually only a few minutes, but it may be prolonged to nearly half an hour. Following this is a period during which the child recognizes persons and his surroundings, but for a considerable time he remains in a state of mild fear and dreads to be left alone.

Night terrors should never be allowed to continue untreated. They are indications that there is a serious fault in the nervous system, and this should receive the most careful and thorough consideration.

ABOUT A MILLINERY SHOP.

Mrs. So-and-so started a millinery store with some money she possessed of her own. She built up a thriving little business and put up a sign over the door of her shop reading, "Mrs. So-and-so's Millinery." Later on her husband entered into the business with her, and they changed that sign to read "So-and-so's Millinery." Then one day Mr. So-and-so died. His family promptly claimed that the business was his. And so the surrogate—that is, the judge having jurisdiction over the probate of wills and the administration of estates—also decided that the business had belonged to her husband and so was his estate. Then very generously he permitted the widow, who had founded the business and built it up, to deduct from the $1,000 in cash which constituted the profits on hand at the time of Mr. So-and-so's death the $100 with which she had started the business! The reason why the husband's family claimed the business as his was that, it being personal property, they could obtain one-half of it and the wife one-half. If, however, the wife had died, leaving any amount of personal property, the husband would have received the entire amount. Her family would not have been considered.



Dancing Gown of Orchid Silk

Quaint Trousers Effect, Girdle of Opalescent Bandings and Bodice of White Chiffon

Designed by Joseph, New York.

ORIENTALISM, with all its glow and sparkle and color, is suggested by the gown in this illustration. Dreams of the harem and the lazy life indulged in by its inmates dance before our mental vision. The skirt only suggests, however, the trousers of the harem since it is developed upon an underskirt and simply turned up at the bottom and sewed fast to the underskirt.

The long waisted bodice is attached to the skirt by a girdle of opalescent bandings, the same trimming outlining the top of the bodice. The gown is developed in orchid silk. The bodice is of white chiffon. The trimming around the top of the bodice and the girdle is linked together by strands of iridescent beads. Chiffon is used for the tiny sleeves; also to build up the top of the bodice. Both sleeves and neck are outlined with iridescent beads.

There is a marked difference in the belts and girdles of today. In the first place, they are much narrower, and, in the second place, nearly every one of them has a military touch.

Gilt tassels are being worked very hard to do their part toward giving the military note, and brass buttons are employed to add to the soldierly appearance. Very convenient for small change are the two small pockets which frequently appear on each side of a belt. The coin is quite safe, for each receptacle is provided with a button and buttonhole to fasten the pocket flap to the belt proper.

The somberness of a black moire girdle is relieved by three rows of gilt braid, arranged down the front, and two gilt tassels, which suspend from the points of a turnover effect placed at the top of the girdle.

Biscuit and blue is a substantial old fashioned combination, and its revival is cordially welcomed. For the street it is admirable in cloth or linen, and we shall see much of both of these before the summer is advanced. In the evening there is a strong inclination to drop dark blue over mastic colored satin, but the effect is not so good as when the colors are contrasted in a less violent way. A biscuit colored satin girdle on a blue chiffon gown goes very well, and blue collar and cuffs in the cavalier fashion on an afternoon frock of mastic colored satin are well worth adopting.

ANNA MAY.

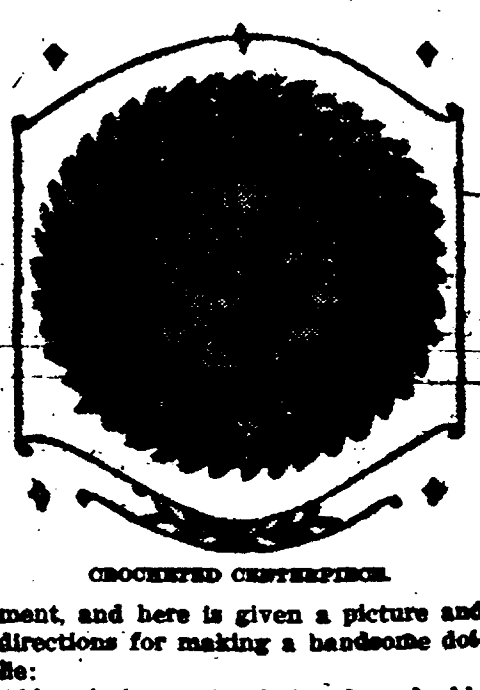
ABERDEEN DOILY.

Crochet Is the Very Newest Fad In Fancy Work.

ADORNS THE HOUSEHOLD.

Handsome Linens Trimmed With Lace Made by Crochet Hook—Many Articles of Wearing Apparel Also Developed by This Means.

Crochet hooks as well as knitting needles are active these days in the greatest revival in the art and craft of these handiworks which has been known in twenty-five years. Of course knitting for the soldiers in the European war zone began the craze, and now women are never happy without a pair of knitting needles or a crochet hook in their fingers. Many wonderfully attractive articles are thus fashioned for feminine or household adornment, and here is given a picture and directions for making a handsome doilie:



CROCHETED CENTERPIECE.

Abbreviations: ch, chain; d c, double crochet; tr, treble.

Materials: Crochet cotton No. 26 and a No. 4½ steel crochet hook, also a circular piece of damask, 6¾ inches in diameter. The doily measures 9¼ inches across.

Commence with 30 ch, 1 d c into sixth ch. from hook, 5 ch, miss 4 ch, 1 tr into each of next 4 stitches, 5 ch, miss 4 ch, 1 d c into next ch, 2 ch, miss 1 ch, 1 d c into next, 6 ch, miss 5 ch, 1 d c into next, 3 ch, turn. Second Row.—13 tr into loop of 6 ch, 2 ch, miss loop of 2 ch in previous row, 4 tr into next loop, 2 ch, 4 tr into next loop, 5 ch, 1 d c into next loop, 5 ch, turn. Third Row.—1 d c into first loop, 5 ch, 4 tr into loop between group of tr, 5 ch, 1 d c into next loop, 5 ch, 1 tr on first of 13 tr, * 1 ch, miss 1 tr, 1 tr into next, repeat from * 5 times, making 7 tr altogether over scallop, 5 ch, turn. Fourth Row.—1 d c into every loop, 5 ch between, 5 ch, turn. Fifth Row.—1 d c into first loop, 5 ch, 4 tr into next loop, 5 ch, 1 d c into next loop, 2 ch, 1 d c into next, 6 ch, 1 d c into next, 2 ch, turn, and repeat from commencement of second row, until there are 43 scallops. Join into a circle and work round the inside of the strip to draw it into shape.

First Row.—Work 3 tr into every loop of ch along inside of strip, 1 ch between groups, 1 ch, slip-stitch to top of first tr to join up row. Second Row.—3 ch, 1 tr into first loop of ch between groups, 5 ch, 1 tr into top of tr just made, * 2 ch, cotton twice over hook, insert hook into next space between groups, draw cotton through, cotton over and draw through 2 loops, cotton over hook, insert into next space between groups, draw through, cotton over and work off by twos all the remaining stitches on hook, 3 ch, 1 tr into junction of stitch just made, and repeat from * all round, joining with 2 ch and a slip-stitch into third ch of loop of 5 ch made at commencement of row. Third Row.—Slip-stitch to center of first loop, 5 ch, * 1 tr into next loop, 3 ch, repeat from * all round joining with 3 ch, and a slip-stitch into third ch of loop of 5 ch worked at commencement. Fourth Row.—Slip-stitch to center of first loop, 5 ch, * 1 tr into next loop, 2 ch, repeat from * all round, joining with 2 ch and slip-stitch into third ch of loop of 5 ch first made. Sew evenly to the damask center.

Variable.

Mary had a little waist,
Where nature made it grow,
And everywhere the fashion went
The waist was sure to go.
—New York Times.

SHIRT FOR 7-FOOT WAIST.

Costs 495 Pound Man $11 and Is Biggest Ever Made.

What is believed to be the biggest shirt ever made has been turned out by a factory at Parsons, Kan., for George W. Nicklor of Ames, Ia., who is the biggest man in that state and is said to possess the biggest waist of any man alive.

The shirt is cut with a waist which lacks one inch of being seven feet. The collar is twenty-three inches and the chest sixty-six inches, with a twenty-eight inch arm. The shirt is made of cheviot and will cost Nicklor $11.

Nicklor has turned down numerous vaudeville offers. He weighs 495 pounds and is five feet six inches tall.

NELSON ESTATE FOR PUBLIC.

Farm Left as Money and Trust to Buy Works of Art.

William R. Nelson, editor and owner of the Kansas City Star, left a farm of 1,750 acres in Jackson county, Mo., to be a model farm for thirty years for the purpose of instructing neighbors in stock raising and farming. On the death of both Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Kirkwood, the editor's daughter, the management of the property is to be placed in the hands of a board of trustees.

The trustees are required to set aside for each of the children of Mrs. Kirkwood, if any, property "of the reasonable value of $1,000,000." The residue is to be managed by "The William Rockhill Nelson Trust," to purchase works of arts which will contribute to the enjoyment of the public generally.

EATS NOVEL BREAKFAST.

Farmer Enjoys Two Ostrich Eggs Almost Every Morning.

Louis Sands of Spring Lake, Mich., enjoys the distinction of being the only man in the United States who sits down to two soft boiled ostrich eggs for breakfast every morning. Not every morning in the year, maybe, but every morning when the ostriches are laying well. An ostrich egg is about the size of a grapefruit and is pretty well stuffed with meat. Two of them make "some breakfast."

Mr. Sands owns a herd of ostriches.

Regarding Environment.

A study of sound educational principles shows that the greatest perils as well as the greatest opportunities present themselves largely during A B C age and that therefore a careful study must be made of all requirements when providing a child's environment.

Specialists point out that at the start every child is greatly handicapped. Therefore he should be so nourished that every part of him works with a minimum amount of friction. We must rid ourselves of the idea that the youngest child requires the teacher of the least ability and skill. This is a viciously harmful idea. If children are wisely directed in the beginning there will be less cause for complaint afterward, less cause for men like Herbert Spencer to condemn the method upon which the advancement of the community rests.

Seguin tells us that we must educate the study of the senses, train the faculty of speech, the art of receiving, storing and expressing impressions, which is the natural gift of infants, and then we shall not need books to fill up the emptiness of our teaching until the child is at least seven years old.

If the education of the senses is neglected all after education partakes of a haziness, an insufficiency, which it is impossible to cure. Here, then, is a chain of reasoning that mothers and teachers of the very young child cannot escape. Examine the Montessori plan or Hillyer's or any one of the methods based upon the fundamental principles advanced by Froebel, Seguin—indeed by educators that reach back to the beginning of all things—and you will find in every instance that the greatest reliance is placed upon the sense training accompanying these methods. These students of education grasped the underlying principles and then worked out their own methods for action.

Cruelty a Trying Fault.

One of the most trying faults to combat in nervous children is cruelty. Fortunately it is not a common one. The difficulties of its early eradication are made possible by the many examples that the child sees of what is apparently deliberate cruelty carried on by adults. He cannot see why it is not wrong to trap and kill mice, to kill fowl, to use worms as bait or to catch flies. He justifies his own acts by those of others. This is what makes the problem a particularly hard one to solve, and it requires the most patient handling to set the child right. Single acts of cruelty in the child need not be a cause for alarm, but persistency in such acts or their occurrence in later childhood should attract attention to both moral and physical needs.

Precious Manuscripts.

Considered one of the finest manuscripts in this country, the "Evangelistarium sive Lectiones ex Evangeliis," illuminated and of French-Carlovingian origin, may be seen in the New York Public library. The manuscript is of vellum and consists of 200 leaves. Its date is set in the neighborhood of 870 A. D. The late twelfth and thirteenth centuries are also represented, and among the works from the fourteenth century is the oldest extant complete manuscript of the Wycliffite version of the New Testament in English.—Argonaut.

EVENING GOWN.

This Creation Shows Draped Tunic and Surplice Waist.

SMART FROCK.

That the tunic has not been entirely replaced by the wide skirt is shown quite plainly in many beautiful creations this season. The gown pictured here is of apricot colored pussy willow taffeta, wonderfully draped over an accordion plaited skirt of chiffon to tone. The bodice is simplicity itself, it being a draped affair which ends at the right side under a corsage bouquet of morning glories and foliage.

Be Ever Ready.

There is scope for chance everywhere; let your hook be always ready. In the eddies where you least expect it there will be a fish.—Ovid.

Seventy-eight Years Young.

John Burroughs, who recently passed the seventy-eighth milestone, tramped a mile and a half on the occasion to see his grandchildren and in an interview made this statement: "I feel as chipper as twenty-five, and I put in a young man's day's work before I started out for my walk. I cleaned out my furnace, chopped a stack of cordwood, raked the yard and did all the chores. I live a very uneventful life, going much more to the woods than to the cities."

Making Flags of Cotton.

Flags used in the American navy have hitherto been made of imported wool. A new process of carding and weaving American cotton is being put to the test on two revenue cutters, and it is believed by the inventors that the cotton flags so made will be superior to the old ones in that they will not fray so quickly.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Children and Diet.

Small children who suffer from constipation should have fruits and fruit juices in the morning of every day. Let the child begin his breakfast with orange juice or stewed prunes. During the summer pineapple juice may be given instead of the orange juice. After he takes his fruit then give oatmeal and cream, bread and butter and milk to drink. During the day encourage him to drink water. Give him a glass of fresh water as soon as he wakes up in the morning. Restless and cross children become quiet and sweet tempered if they have plenty of water to drink. Infants and small children have feeble digestive organs. This is one reason why they require a great deal of water to drink. The water dissolves the food thoroughly and divides it, so it is easier of digestion. Water is also needed in large quantities for the rapid elimination of the waste of the body. In proportion to its weight an average infant during the first year of life requires a little more than six times as much water as an adult. During the time when the child is upon an entirely fluid diet the addition of water other than that supplied by the food is unnecessary, but when the number of feedings become less frequent and solid food is given in larger quantities water should be given freely between the feedings at all seasons, especially in the summer.

D/34

184TH REGT.

This Year's Celebration Exceeds in Interest Those of Other Years

June 29 will be the fiftieth anniversary of the day when "Johnny Came Marching Home," that is for the 184th Regiment, N. Y. Vols. The same date in this month will be as well the twenty-seventh annual reunion of the same regiment. These two events will be celebrated at the Oswego County Agricultural Fair grounds. An excellent program is being prepared, consisting of brief addresses and music.

It is especially desired by the officers of the association that all surviving comrades of the 184th be present at this fiftieth celebration of the muster-out of the regiment, and all other comrades have a cordial invitation to be present.

Robert Simpson, jr., is secretary of the association, and he requests that survivors of the regiment who cannot be present shall so notify him, at the same time enclosing 50 cents for one of the beautiful badges and an engraved picture of Harrison's Landing as it was when the regiment encamped there.

Dinner will be served at the fair grounds at noon, for which the women are requested to furnish cake or pie. John W. Distin is president of the association; Amos Youmans is treasurer, and the secretary, Robert Simpson, jr., may be reached by addressing R.F.D. 4, Fulton.

BATAVIA MAN GETS OSWEGO SEWER JOBS

A Batavia man has walked away with all contracts for Oswego's sewer work.

The five sewer contracts embrace over a mile and a half of sewers and the total cost is $22,529.80 divided as follows: East Bridge street, $10,782.07 Mercer street section, $4,922.27; Lynn street section, $2,359.26; West Utica street, $1,507.70; West Schuyler street $2,958.50.

PARIS CHURCHES BAN ABBREVIATED SKIRTS

Paris, June 4.—Notices have been posted in several Paris churches that communion will be refused to women wearing the new Spring fashions.

Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, has condemned the rage for short skirts and deep "V" shaped decollete corsages.

We Employ Good Mechanics

in our Plumbing and Tinning Departments.

Your Plumber
L. P. SMITH CO.

We are Agents for
CHASE & SANBORN'S
Fine Teas and Coffees
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida St. Hello 75

FITTED ON 30 DAYS APPROVAL BY
ROBERTS & WOOD

New York.—The labor market in May, the City of New York Public Employment Bureau reports, showed substantial improvement in the number of orders for highly skilled help, compared with preceding month. Large industrial concerns in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut are now applying to the bureau.

The bureau has more than 25,000 persons registered for employment, representing practically every trade, profession or calling. Better co-operation by non-fee placement bureaus of Greater New York is noticeable.

Business is exceedingly good where activities are due to manufacture of munitions of war. The demand for building tradesmen and machinists has steadily increased. There has been a very slight improvement in the demand for culinary help, due mainly to increased activities at summer resorts.

The demand for help in the garment trades is quiet. A considerable number of store, mercantile and industrial female workers help are idle.

In May 278 employers' applications were received, calling for 358 persons (281 male and 77 female); 1,679 (1,266 male and 413 female) individuals were registered for employment; 709 persons were referred to positions and 287 positions were reported as filled.

BROWN & LOWE'S, LOWEST BID

Difference in One Instance Between High and Low Bid is $16,867

The State Highway Commission received bids yesterday in Albany for constructing two highways in Oswego county. Proposals were wanted on road No. 1287, 7.75 miles, Pulaski-Williamstown; and road No. 1288, between the same points, a distance of 5.12 miles.

In both instances the Brown & Lowe Co. of Schenectady appear as low builders.

Road No. 1287

Brown & Lowe Co.	$62,846.50
F. A. Biggi	63,989.00
P. H. Murray	64,621.00
Stanley Cons. Co.	65,642.00
Semper Brothers	65,835.35
Thos. Grady	66,006.50
McNerney Cons. Co.	66,591.50
Sullivan Cons. Co.	66,714.85
H. B. Sproul Cons. Co. Inc.	67,212.50
Fred E. Gross & Son	67,455.50
J. H. Weidman	68,090.50
Criswell & Mallory, Inc.	68,602.20
Ahrarn Cons. Co.	71,096.48
John A. Jova, Inc.	71,946.51
Brady-Oltarsch C. C., Inc.	72,008.88
Dana W. Robbins Co. Inc.	72,045.00
Conroy & Nixdorf	72,545.75
Richard Hopkins	73,767.50

Road No. 1288

Brown & Lowe Co.	$37,343.50
P. H. Murray	41,722.00
Thos. Grady	43,438.80
Spellman-Oliver Co.	43,985.00
H. B. Sproul Cons. Co. Inc	44,327.40
J. H. Weidman	44,420.30
Ross-Hallenbeck Cons. Co.	45,006.10
Stanley Cons. Co.	45,116.30
J. A. Culkin	45,265.40
Semper Brothers	45,875.00
Criswell & Mallory, Inc.	46,911.00
Weed & Walsh	46,940.80
Sullivan Cons. Co.	474,13,30
F. A. Biggi	47,434.25
Dana W. Robbins Co. Inc.	47,496.40
Chambers & Barnes	47,611.95
McNerey Cons. Co.	47,866.20
Thos. Hucknall & Co.	48,060.95
The Ahearn Cons. Cor.	48,555.54
Richard Hopkins	48,681.20
Fred E. Gross & Sons	49,182.25
Greece Cons. Co.	49,775.40
Fulton Eng. Co. Inc	50,433.29
John A. Jova, Inc.	50,554.41
Conroy & Nixdorf	54,210.30

THE QUIRK

Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.

TODAY
The Romantic Melodrama
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"
in
6 Parts and 160 Scenes,
AND OTHERS

SUNDAY
Two-Reel Keystone Comedy
with
FORD STERLING
"OUR DARE DEVIL CHIEF"
AND 6 OTHERS

The manufacturing industries of England, France and Germany are adjusting themselves with surprising ease and rapidity to war conditions, according to H. B. Schadd, of the Aeolian Company, who had just returned from abroad to New York, says Mr. Schaad:

"I had expected to find industry demoralized and factory organizations broken up. Instead I found every available workman employed, factories being pushed to full capacity and indications of unusual prosperity on the part of the workers.

"A layman cannot understand how a leather factory, for instance, can be converted into a plant for the manufacture of war munitions without great loss of efficiency. It is just as easy for that factory to turn out leather cartridge belts for soldiers as it is to turn out the ordinary leather belts sold everywhere by haberdashers.

"This is what has been happening in manufacturing plants all over Europe. This is particularly true of Germany, where a most exhaustive study of national resources had been made far in advance of the war.

"Vast numbers of workers of the highly skilled class are at the front, and accordingly there appears a shortage of such labor. Women are being employed as never before dreamed possible.

"Before the war great numbers of pianos and phonographs were imported into England from Germany. Now England is still buying such instruments, but they are all being produced in England by English labor.

"Industrial conditions in neutral countries such as Holland and Switzerland present a decidedly more difficult problem than in England, France.

JOHN BURROUGHS MAY ATTEND ALBANY HEARINGS

The Conservation Committee of the New York State Constitutional Convention announces two public hearings to be held in Albany, one on Wednesday, June 9, and one on Friday, June 11, beginning on each day immediately after the adjournment of the session of the Convention, which will probably be about 11 a.m.

The place of hearing may be learned by inquiry at the Committee Room No. 234, in the Capitol, on the day of the hearing. The public will be admitted as auditors, but the speakers will be limited by invitation.

The hearing on Wednesday will be devoted to the representatives of certain prominent civic organizations like the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks, the Empire State Forest Products Association, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, etc., and corporations and individuals practically engaged in business depending on natural resources

To the hearing on Friday have been invited John Burroughs, Gifford Pinchot, certain professional teachers of forestry connected with universities, and former and present forest and water officials.

These hearings are expected to be notable on account of the prominence of the speakers.

ARONECK'S LIABILITIES GREATLY EXCEED ASSETS

Utica, June 5.—Abram Aroneck, involuntary bankrupt clothing merchant of Fulton owes $7,073 and has assets of $425, accorrding to his schedules of debts and assets, filed today in Federal Court at Utica. Secured claims are put at $2,503 and unsecured at $4,548. The secured claims are secured largely by notes. The assets consists of stock valued at $400 and accounts at $25.

The Fulton creditors include Citizens National Bank, $365; Oswego County Telephone Co., $18; T. E. Marvin, $43; G. F. Emeny, $105; A. Alderman, $25, and M. Hafter. Among the creditors of Oswego are Second National Bank, $345; Harry Solow, $133, and A. F. McCarthy, $237. Syracuse creditors include S. Weirman, $500, and Samuel Weisman, $1,500.

BOSTON DOCTOR MAKES ANGRY WOMEN DOCTORS

Philadelphia, June 4.—When Dr. Richard C. Cabot, professor of medicine at Harvard, told the graduates of the Woman's Medical College today that women physicians should avoid taking up general practice and research work, and interest themselves in social service, he stirred up a hornet's nest.

Dr. Clara Marshall, dean of the college, declared Dr. Cabot's ideas were very narrow.

DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, June 5. — Twenty-four amendments to the State Constitution have been endorsed by organized labor and many of the delegates have been requested to give careful attention to the propositions advocated. Organized labor is fully convinced that if the amendments it stands firmly for are made a part of the fundamental law of the State of New York a long step will have been taken for the protection of its residents.

The twenty-four amendments in question have been submitted in the form of a resolution and the most important of the proposed changes follow:

An amendment to Article One, Section 19, providing that nothing contained in the Constitution shall be construed to limit the power of the legislature to enact laws for the protection of the lives, health, safety, comfort or generral welfare of employes.

For power to enable the State to insure workers against accident, sickness, invalidity, old age and unemployment.

To provide a State fund to insure employers against risk of workmen's compensation, to the exclusion of every form of compensation insurance

That there shall be a department of labor and also a compensation commission, each to perform separate functions.

Empowering the State and its several political divisions to undertake suchp ublic worrks and engage in such industries as they deem necessary to the public welfare, for the purpose of relieving distress from unemployment or other extraordinary emergencies.

Stress is laid upon the importance of rigidly observing the eight hour law throughout the State both as regards contracts for labor and supplies.

Organized labor also voices its protests against the so-called "short ballot." In this respect it has adopted the following resolution.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the so-called short ballot is a proposition to vest greater powers in the hands of the chief executive of the Nation, States and Municipalities, it is in violation of the fundemental prinicpless of justice, democracy and freedom. The proposition should therefore not be endorsed but condemned and opposed, and itis hereby condemned.

The abolition of capital punishment is recommended by organized labor, yet on the other hand it advises against the abandonment of the annual sessions of the legislature in this State and against the extending of the terms of elective officers.

One year terms of State senators, is another recommendation which is made.

Organized labor is also in favor of abolishing the power of the courts to nullify laws regularly passed by the legislature or the voters of the State by means of referendum, on the ground of alleged unconstitutionality.

The extention of popular rule thru the medium of the initiative, referendum and recall is another amendment urged.

WATER FROM LINCOLN WELL AT LAUNCHING

Chicago, June 5.—Spring water from the homestead of Abraham Lincoln, instead of wine, was used at the christening of the first hydro-aeroplane registered under the new volunteer aviation service. Miss Mona Dunne, daughter of the Illinois Governor, broke the bottle as the craft dipped the water. Adjutant-General Frank S. Dickson, of the Illinois National Guard, formally accepted the craft, the gift of Stuart A. McDonald and A. M. Andrews.

The machine carries a new automatic aerogun.

SHERIFF FAILS TO GET CLUE

Sheriff W. L. Buck continues to wage war upon the thief or thives who assaulted and robbed Morris Pierce in Oswego Town Monday night. But the Sheriff has not yet seen as much as the clue of the whereabouts of a coat-tail of one of the men.

It is evidant that our very own Chief Dyer is needed on this latest job.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Cincinnati.
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Results Yesterday

St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 1.
Brooklyn, 8; Pittsburgh, 2.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	23	16	.590
Philadelphia	21	18	.538
Brooklyn	21	19	.525
Boston	20	19	.513
St. Louis	21	22	.488
Pittsburgh	18	21	.462
Cincinnati	17	21	.447
New York	15	20	.429

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Washington.

Results Yesterday

Detroit, 3; New York, 0.
Washington, 6; Cleveland, 1.
Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Chicago, 2; Boston, 0.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	28	17	.651
Detroit	27	17	.614
Boston	19	16	.543
New York	19	18	.514
Washington	17	19	.472
Cleveland	17	22	.436
St. Louis	17	24	.415
Philadelphia	14	27	.341

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Chicago.
Buffalo at Newark.
Baltimore at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Kansas City.

Results Yesterday

Kansas City, 5; Pittsburgh, 3.
St. Louis, 8; Chicago, 3.
Brooklyn, 9; Buffalo, 3. 1st game.
Buffalo, 6; Brooklyn, 3; 2d game.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	24	18	.571
Kansas City	24	18	.571
Newark	22	17	.564
St. Louis	20	17	.541
Chicago	23	20	.535
Brooklyn	21	20	.512
Baltimore	15	24	.385
Buffalo	14	29	.326

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Syracuse at Wilkesbarre.
Albany at Binghamton.
Troy at Elmira.
Utica at Scranton.

Results Yesterday

Wilkesbarre, 6; Syracuse, 3.
Utica, 3; Ccranton, 2.
Troy, 6; Elmira, 1.
Albany, 7; Binghamton, 6.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Troy	14	8	.636
Elmira	15	12	.556
Utica	13	11	.542
Binghamton	11	11	.500
Wilkesbarre	12	13	.480
Albany	11	13	.458
Scranton	10	12	.455
Syracuse	9	15	.375

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Montreal at Toronto.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Newark at Jersey City.
Providence at Richmond.

Results Yesterday

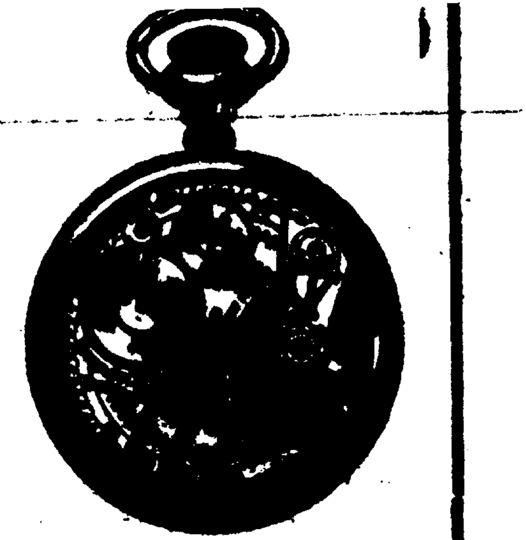
Providence, 3; Newark, 0.
Jersey City, 7; Richmond, 3; 1st.
Richmond, 9; Jersey City, 5; 2d.
Montreal-Toronto; postponed.
Rochester-Buffalo; postponed.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	16	9	.640
Richmond	18	13	.581
Montreal	17	15	.531
Rochester	15	14	.517
Providence	15	15	.500
Toronto	14	17	.453
Jersey City	12	18	.400
Newark	11	17	.393

Finish the evening meal by eating Cookies made amidst sanitary surroundings. The Black bakings are as "good as mother's."—adv.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA



Have You Seen
THE LATEST STYLES
of
SOLID SILVERWARE
G. B. FARLEY
21 First Street
Can show you a full line. Just the kind for
WEDDING GIFTS

Purchase or Exchange
17 N. Seventh St.—All modern and in fine condition at a special price. Good reason for selling.
311 W. Second Street—Just off Broadway. In good repair, now $1150.
Four Good Farms to exchange for City Property.
Whitaker & Bogardus, Inc.
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
FULTON, N. Y.

All Kinds of
GARDEN SEEDS
by the ounce or pound at
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

FOR SALE
CASH GROCERY STORE
210 CAYUGA STREET, CITY
A paying Proposition. Will bear investigation. Inquire of
340 W. Genesee Street SYRACUSE, N. Y.

FRESH VEGETABLES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

THE CONCRETE RESULT OF 1000 OPINIONS

One thousand housewives' suggestions have made the MOSS SPECIAL A-B Gas Range Right.

The plans and ideas of this range have been gathered together from actual suggestions solicited from those who are practically and intensely interested in cooking and kitchen efficiency.

Year by year, these ideas have been sifted out—assorted, tested, and the result is that this range is exactly the range you would build for yourself, practical in every respect, and the one you should have in your kitchen.

Its special features are: Rust proof finish that cleanes like a china plate; sanitary in every detail of construction; elevated oven and broiler for convenience; non-rusting oven lining—no hidden dirt; automatic lighter which does away with matches; open stand for easy cleaning below range; white enamelled broiler pan and dirt trays, and white tile lined sanitary burner box and top.

Every one of the large number owned by Fulton housekeepers is giving the best of satisfaction, and with a gas water heater one would make your kitchen the room of the whole house of which you would be proud. Your Gas Company has one for you.—Adv.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	R.	H.	E.
At Columbus—			
Milwaukee	4	4	0
Columbus	0	5	5
At Indianapolis—			
Minneapolis	5	12	1
Indianapolis	4	7	3
At Cleveland—			
St. Paul	3	7	1
Cleveland	8	10	1
At Louisville—			
Kansas City	4	11	3
Louisville	7	12	1

A PROPERTY SALE

M. Ernest Mead has bought the house and lot at 605 Ontario st. from Mrs. Rose Bishop of Pennellville. The sale was made through the Streeter & VanSanford agency.

For Sale, 1914 Twin Excelsior motorcycle with side-car; fully equipped; lights, Klaxon, speedometer, saddle-back, etc. Just overhauled, better than new. A bargain for quick sale. E. J. F., Trolley Sta. 142eod

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

For Sale—1 good sound work horse, weighs about 1300 pounds; has been working on muck land. Inquire G. L. Pratt, 177 S. 1st st. Phone 56. tf

Lost—West Side Book Club book, entitled, "Saturday's Child." Finder please return to C. W. Streeter's office 110 Oneida st. 143

For Rent—Downtown flat for small family; modern conveniences; $10 per month. Inquire Wirt R. Barker, 34 S. 2d st. 145

Upper Flat—Moderate rent, 214 Walradt st. 6 rooms and all modern conveniences. H. L. Crandall. Phone 252. tf.

Wanted—Girl for general housework in family of three. Apply 404 Park st. tonight. tf

To Rent—7 room house in Fay st. near chocolate works. G. J. Emeny, 414 S. 4th st. 148c

For Sale—Push cart and baby carriage; both cheap. 513 Buffalo st. 14

To Rent—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 312 E. Broadway. 143

FRESH STRAWBERRIES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

FEDERAL BAGGAGE LAW PRODUCED A TEMPER

A word of warning will save the summer traveler much inconvenience, for by the new Federal Baggage law, just passed, persons traveling with trunks will have to sign a blank telling the value of their baggage.

Fulton travelers can look for scenes like this during the summer months:

The Man.—"Darn the cussed law, anyway. How in thunder do I know how much the stuff in my trunk is worth? My wife packed it. Let me get out of this, I've got to catch that train."

The Baggageman.—"Don't make no difference. You have got to fill out this blank telling how much your baggage is worth if you want to check it. That's the rule."

The Wife.—"Now, Will, don't get excited. Let me see: there's my pink crepe dress that I got for $4.98; then there's those white pumps of mine that I got last year down in Syracuse. I think they cost me $2.39 but I'm not sure. My underwear, stockings and all that stuff cost let me see—well, they didn't cost a cent less than $10 if I hadn't bought them at a sale. Then there's your blue suit that you bought last fall, how much did that cost? Then, there's—"

The Man.—"Oh, thunder, I can't wait until you go through all the junk you've got in your trunk. Here it is train time and we've got to give an inventory and answer more questions than the census man asks. Put 'er at $100 and let 'er go at that."

The Baggageman.—"You know it is against the law to over-value your stuff, and there's a fine of a hundred hitched to it."

The Man.—"Oh, thunder, make her $25, that's a safe bet, and let me catch that train."

ONEIDA SEES NEED OF PUBLIC MARKET

Oneida, June 3.—Residents have brought to the attention of the Chamber of Commerce the advisability of establishing a public market in Oneida. The proposition has not been officially considered but officers of the Board of Trade have the matter in view.

If the chamber attempts to increase the country business and make Oneida the center of a trading community a public market would be the greatest improvement that could be inaugurated, it is pointed out.

There are a number of sites available. The trade question with farmers is uppermost in the minds of the chamber authorities and a farmers census is to be taken this year if a sufficient appropriation for the project can be raised.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

W. C. T. U.

Edited by Women of Fulton Union

Tentative Program for the Fulton Convention, Saturday Morning, July 3d.—8.30. Evangelistic service.

9.00. Convention called to order by President, Mr. Mason Stratton.

Annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer.

Greetings from the Mother Organization, Mrs. Ella A. Boole.

Report of Study Course.

Report of Croup Leaders.

Saturday P. M.—Annual address of President, Mr. Stratton.

Welcome Hour—

From the City by the Mayor—Dr. F. E. Fox.

From the Suffrage League—Dr. H. M. Doane.

From the Churches—Rev. Charles Olmstead,

From the Y. P. B.—Miss Mildred Hart.

From the W. C. T. U.—Mrs. Wm. Sylvester.

Response—Miss Amy Huggard.

Address, Health and Heredity—Dr. C. E. Breese, Cortland Hospital.

Demonstration of Publications—Miss Maude Pratt, Tompkins County.

Saturday Evening.—Diamond Medal Contest and Silver Musical Contest.

Sabbath Morning.—By vote of the Executive Committee, the pastors will be invited to preach in their respective churches, sermons appropriate to young people.

Sabbath 3.00 p.m.—Mass Meeting to be adderssed by Mrs. Boole.

Sabbath 6.30 p.m.—Young People's Hour—Miss Edna Conkling, Y. P. B. Superintendent of Co-operation with other young people's societies, will have this meeting in charge.

One minute speeches by the representatives of the church young people's societies of Fulton.

Address—Mr. Neal Dow Cranmer, Elmira, N. Y., Vice-President of Intercollegiate Prohibition Club.

Sabbath 7.30 p.m.—Platform Night. Address—Ideals—Miss Mildred Moody, Federation Vice-President.

Address—The Forward March of National Constitutional Prohibition—Mr. Percy Dunn, Ithaca, N. Y.

Monday a.m.—Reports of Superintendents.

Relation of Y. P. B. to L. T. L.—Miss Helen Root, L. T. L. Secretary of New York State.

Installation service for local branches—Sandy Creek Y. P. B.

Election of Officers.

Paper—Value of Pledge Signing, Miss Bossard, West Groton.

Monday p.m.—Grand Parade—All interestd in the Prohibition movement will be invited to participate. The Prohibition Party of the State will furnish a speaker for the occasion.

Monday Evening, Demonstration Night.

"Wind the Ribbon Round the Nation" Broome County Delegation.

"Aunt Columbia's Wash Day"—Yates County Delegation.

"National Funds"—Mrs. Fannie R. Danser, promoter of National Y. P. B. Funds.

"Anti-Narcotics"—Tompkins County Delegation.

"Franchise"—Leader, Mrs. E. T. DeSilva, Onondaga County.

Tuesday A. M.—Debate—Heredity and Environment—Kenwood versus Lowville.

Address—Value of Y. P. B. to a Community.—Rev. Mr. Crocker, Angelica, N. Y.

Plans for coming year—State Officers and State Superintendents.

Sunday School Work

Mrs. Della A. Jones, Worcester, Supt.

The special attention of the Temperance Sunday School workers is called to the observance of Anti-Cigarette day, June 20th. Let this day be duly announced so that pastors and Sunday school teachers may be prepared to help in observing it. Since Anti-Cigarette day comes so near to July 4th, a touch of patriotism may be given by having the Sunday school room decorated with flags and during the opening exercises having the Flag Salute given. Secure literature and pledges to be distributed on this day. Get some for use in the Home Department. Let us secure 50,000 Anti-Cigarette pledges this year.

Let me recommend for use a wonderful little booklet prepared by Henry Ford of Detroit, Mich. It is known as "The Case Against the Little White Slaver." Mr. Ford will be glad to send this little book to all who are interested.

Suppertime comes, you're not ready for it? Then order from the grocer Black's fresh-every-afternoon rolls and buns.—adv.

Iowa City, Ia., June 5.—Helen Bradford of Ottumwa, ten years old, has made arrangements to enter the University of Iowa in September.

She was graduated from high school and is heralded as one of the best mathematicians among grade students of the State. She will be the youngest girl to attend Iowa in more than ten years.

Community Notes

Mr. and Mrs. William Jones and daughter of Rochester st. and Mrs. Seamons and son of Syracuse have been guests of their sister, Mrs. Thos. Newton, of Schuyler st.

* * *

Orrin Beebe left today for Sandy Creek to spend Sunday with his parents.

* * *

Miss Katherine Moore of Syracuse is visiting her parents in this city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Newton of Schuyler st. have been entertaining their cousin, Mrs. Wilhelm, and uncle, A. Barker, of Buffalo.

* * *

Mrs. Seamans of Oswego has been the guest of Mrs. Eugene Drury, of Gansevoort st.

* * *

Attorney and Mrs. F. G. Spencer, Academy st., have been entertaining Mrs. Belle King of Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Murphy of Erie st., are entertaining their daughter, Mrs. Arthur O. Leary of New York.

* * *

Jessie May Terpening entertained yesterday, thirteen girl and six boy friends, the occasion being the seventh anniversay of her birth. Mamma Terpening provided a dainty luncheon including a whopper cake in which appeared just seven candles, and the little hostess and her nineteen guests had the time of their lives.

* * *

Mrs. Cecelia Sanford of S. 3d st. has returned from a short visit with friends at Albany.

* * *

Mrs. E. S. Brown of S. 3d st. is at Clifton Springs for a short time.

* * *

William Carr of Oneida is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Murphy, of Erie st.

* * *

Rev. J. W. Barrett is today attending the North Shore Sunday School Association at Constantia Center and will deliver an address, "The Child, the Church."

* * *

Mrs. F. E. Goodjon was the guest of friends in Syracuse today.

* * *

Miss Evelyn Markland, Rochester, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brooks.

* * *

The local Court of Amaranth will send delegates next week to the annual meeting of the grand court of the Order of the Amaranth of New York State which meets at Syracuse.

* * *

The Junior class of Fulton High school will entertain the Seniors at Pathfinder Island Monday.

* * *

Miss Imogene Paddock of S. 4th st. is spending some time in Boston.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Goodrowe have been guests of out of town friends.

* * *

Miss Elizabeth Huie, superintendent of the Lee Memorial hospital is guest for a few days of Syracuse friends.

* * *

Mrs. Butts entertained the What-So-Ever Society of the First M. E. church Friday at her home in S. 4th street.

* * *

Mrs. William Coville of Erie st. is seriously ill.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Jones of 515 N. 5th st., is visiting C. J. Parish, at Bowens corners.

* * *

No change in the conditions of Mrs. F. W. George, who is seriously ill at her home, 31 S. 2d st., has been reported.

* * *

Mrs. G. B. Deuel has returned from Binghamton.

* * *

Mrs. E. E. Morrill and Mrs. J. A. Morrill are guests of Watertown friends.

* * *

O. S. Bogardus is gradually recovering from the effects of the operation he recently underwent at Clifton Springs.

* * *

The Boy Scouts left the city at 1:30 today on their hike to Lewis Corners.

STATE GATHER

Brilliant Assembly Will Meet in Syracuse Wednesday and Thursday

Syracuse, June 5.—When the annual meeting of the grand court of the Order of the Amaranth of New York State is held in this city next Wednesday and Thursday, it will bring here many of the most brilliant women affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

The sessions will be held at the headquarters of Syracuse Court in the Greyhound Building and the banquet and reception will be at the Jefferson Hotel. The social events are being arranged by a committee consisting of Mrs. Elizabeth Raymond, Mrs. Grace Scheninger, Miss Anna Gregg, Charles Scheninger, Frederick Grieb, and Charles A. Johnson, chairman, all of this city; Mrs. Harriet Horn and Frank H. Horn of Rochester, past royal matron and patron of this court.

Mrs. Elizabeth Patchen, grand royal matron, and Richard F. MacNair, grand royal patron of New York, and their staffs will arrive Tuesday evening to confer with the committee regarding final plans.

Sessions Open at 10 O'Clock

The sessions will open at 10 o'clock and will consist of routine business, the grand royal matron's and patron's addresses and reports of officers. At the end of this session, petitions will be presented and resolutions considered.

The evening will be devoted to initiatory degree work, which will be exemplified by the Syracuse court officers:

Royal matron, Mrs. Nora McKinley; royal patron, Charles Scheninger; associate matron, Mrs. Lillian Mardin; conductress, Mrs. Elizabeth Grieb, associate conductress, Mrs. Verna Klumbach; secretary, Mrs. Mary Reasoner; treasurer, Mrs. Jessie Coplin; marshal in the east, Mrs. Mary Wilcox; marshal in the west, Mrs. Minnie King; historian, Mrs. Blanche Spire; warder, Mrs. Eva Robinson; prelate, Mrs. Anna Harrington; Truth Mrs. Emma Moore; Faith, Mrs. Anna Hobbs; Wisdom, Mrs. Grace Lough; Charity, Mrs. Lulu Rice of East Syracuse.

The Syracuse court members are elated over their selection by the state court to exemplify the degree work as this means that its work is considered the best of any in the organization. The drill work for that evening will be done by the officers of Stirling Court, No. 31, of Watertown.

Social Features in Evening.

At the end of the evening session, the delegates and visitors will march from headquarters to the Jefferson Hotel, where the social feature of the sessions will be held. The grand officers and some of those from Syracuse chapter will be in the receiving line at the reception.

Thursday will be devoted to election of officers, reports of standing and special committees, new and unfinished business, installation of the new officers and appointment of standing committees.

The order is an advance organization of the Order of Eastern Star, only those having gone through the latter being eligible to the Amaranth. Its position in the women's society corresponds with that of the Knights Templar to the Masonic orders.

SCOUTS OUT ON JOLLY BIG HIKE

This afternoon more than one hundred Boy Scouts of this city met at Central Park in anticipation of their hike. Scouts from nearby towns joined the line of march, the whole representing a lot of live, eager young Americans out for the "time of their life."

Scout Commissioner Willis Morin and his assistants, Lewis Rice, Grove Gilbert and James Robinson accompanied the boys on the trip, Lewis Corner's spring hole being the objective point.

After arriving the experts in scout ways will prepare good things to satisfy the appetite which the scouts find a hike produces. Later on an exhibition will be given of the craftsmanship in which a good scout is proficient, many of the local scouts having worked overtime to attain skill in one or more of the crafts.

The return trip will be made in the early evening.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

During June, July and August

it isn't very pleasant to face the task of using stove-heated irons, is it?

As soon as you begin to use an electric iron the real hardship of ironing day disappears.

Electric irons become hot without heating the air. They save you the usual steps from ironing board to stove. You iron straight ahead with the same iron until your work is done.

The iron is ready for use a minute after the switch is turned and stays hot until the task is finished. Let us show you one.

THE ELECTRIC CO.

103 Oneida St. Phone 144

Pulpit and Pew

Zion Church

Rev. Minor J. Peters, Rector

Sunday, June 6, 1915, 1st Sunday after Trinity. Services as follows:

Holy Communion .... 7.30 a.m.
Sunday school .... 9.30 a.m.
Holy Communion & Sermon 10.45 am.
Evensong and Sermon ...... 7.30 a.m.

Free Methodist Church

C. C. Watson, Pastor

Sunday services as follows: Preaching by the pastor at 10:30. Sunday school at 11.45. Young Peoples' meeting at 6:30. Preaching in the efening, 7:30. Class meeting Thursday evening. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. The work is moving ahead encouragingly. We are enjoying prosperity in every department. You will find a cordial welcome to all of these services.

Presbyterian Church

Charles S. Robertson, Pastor

Morning prayer at 10 o'clock led by William J. Lovejoy.

Worship by families at 10.30, with sermon, theme, "God's Help in the Stress and Strain of Life."

Bible school at noon.

Vesper service at 5, when the pastor will give a practical exposition of the "Parable of the Unjust Steward."

First Methodist Church

Pastor, Rev. J. W. Barrett

The pastor will preach morning and evening tomorrow: Morning subject, "Mr. Smith and the Church; Why Mr. Smith Does Not Go to Church."

Object sermon to Juniors.

Bible school and Brotherhood at noon.

Junior League at 3.30, the last meeting before vacation.

Senior League and class meeting at 6:30.

Evening worship with sermon, "Why Smith Should go to Church." The Brotherhood and Boy Scouts will attend this service in a body. The Brotherhood chorus will sing.

Everyone without a church home cordially invited to worship in this church.

First Baptist Church

Milton George Buck, Minister

"Come thou with us and we will do thee good," was said by a wise man many years ago, and that is true of the Baptist church. Not that we are the only Christians in the city, for we are not. There are many of other faiths. We are just a regiment of the great Christian forces.

The services for tomorrow are as follows:

Morning worship, 10:30, subject of sermon, "The Christian Message in Isaiah." Bible school at 12 m. Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p.m. Evening worship, 7:30, subject of sermon, "Knowing and Doing God's Will." The ordinance of baptism will be administered at the evening service.

The "Church of Cordial Welcome" invites all strangers to come and enjoy its hospitality, Corner Third and Utica sts.

made of the observance of Children's Day, next Sunday, June 13.

Congregational Church

Charles Olmstead, Pastor

The Brotherhood classes of the Congregational church attended the monthly meeting and supper of the Brotherhood of the First M. E. Church last evening.

The topic for the Sunday morning discourse by the pastor tomorrow will be "The Faith of a Free Church." The evening subject will be "The Best Things of Life."

The Women's Missionary Union will meet on Wednesday at 3 p.m. at the home of Mrs. Nicholas Mansfield, 372 S. 3d st. The topic will be "The

THOMAS H. MARVIN
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
Some of our specialties are:
Lehigh Portland Cement.
Peerless Wall plaster
Robinson Sewer Pipe
Onondaga Vitrified Brick
Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc.
Land Plaster Hydrated Lime.
Yard:
Corner First and Broadway

WATER GLASS
EGG PRESERVER
By the Quart or Gallon
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

Red Man and His White Neighbor." Leader, Mrs. F. E. Chubb.

The second Sunday in June will be Children's Day. There will be special exercises at all services; in the morning by members of thep rimary department, with a concert in the evening by the boys and girls of the main school.

Christian Science

35 E. First Street

Christian Science services held on Sunday at 10:45 a.m. and at 8 p.m. Wednesday, in the VanWagenen block. Mrs. H. A. Allen, first reader; Mrs. Noah Merriam, second reader. You will be welcome and interested to attend one or both services.

The subject for next Sunday is: God, The Only Cause and Creator. Golden Text: Isaiah 41:4. Responsive Reading: Job 38: 1-7, 12, 13, 16, 19, 20, 22, 31, 33; 42: 1-2.

MAYOR COX WANTS TO BECOME GOVERNOR

Mayor Cox of Middletown wants to be Governor of New York. He said so to a group of Democratic mayors attending the Troy Mayors' Conference.

Mayor Cox is remembered by many men of Fulton as the junketing mayor who was the means of causing taxpayers to part with enough money to pay for a dinner at the Clark House. At the time of his visit here Mayor F. E. Fox endeavored to show the state-wide traveller just how hospitable the city could be—when it had to be, and the $200 dinner with comparatively few taxpayers present, was the result of Fulton's efforts.

It is not known whether Mayor Fox at the time of the $200 dinner knew of Mayor Cox's political aspirations, but if he did he never disclosed to his many acquaintances in the Republlican ranks what his Democratic mayoralty friend desired to secure.

WINFIELD BEST CITY IN KANSAS FOR CHILDREN

Topeka, Kan., June 5.—Winfield is the best city in Kansas in which to rear children. So decided the judges after visiting fifteen cities which claimed first place. To Winfield will go the $1,000 prizes offered to child welfare. Independence drew second place and the $500 offered by Charles Horner.

The contest was organized by Professor William A. McKeever, of the Child Welfare Department of Kansas University. Decision was based on six conditions: Opportunity for play and athletics; school work and industrial training; social and recreative activities; physical and moral safeguards; activities of child fostering organizations; attendance in Sunday schools.

Pure Creamery Butter
From The Harbor Farms
Made for those who want the best.
LaPORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida Street Hello 75

D/34

The Fulton Evening Times

"The Paper of Results"

The Only Newspaper Circulating in Fulton and Vicinity

Published in the Real True Interest of the 12,000 Plus Population

Daily Average Gain in Paid Circulation is 21

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

A Submarine's Torpedo

I am the sea devil's daughter,
Spawned where the dead men dwell.
I shoot through the hissing water,
A lance from the prince of hell!
And ever I come to slaughter
As mermaids ring a knell!

The pride of the seas of Britain
Is the wreck of a huckster's cart—
Smitten as whales are smitten
When the swordfish dares to dart!
The little gray shark has bitten
A hole in the kraken's heart!

I am the eel of lightning;
I blast whatever I strike.
The sea top fishes frightening
As the shark affrights the pike!
Oh, but the bones are whitening
Of things I did not like!

I am the babe of the devil!
Deep hidden I skulk and lie,
Till a liner laughs in revel
And then I dart on high
And kiss with the kiss of evil,
And what I kiss must die!

—John O'Keefe.

AMERICAN LEGION WANTS ALL THESE TO JOIN IT.

"Be Ready For War" Body Seeks to Register Available Men.

The American legion, whose headquarters are at 10 Bridge street, New York city, is registering men who could help their country in a national crisis. It is classifying them under seventy-two heads, as follows:

1—Ex-soldier.
2—Ex-sailor.
3—Ex-marine.
4—Master.
5—Navigator.
6—Mate.
7—Yachtsman.
8—Merchant seaman (steam).
9—Merchant seaman (sail).
10—Diver.
11—Rigger.
12—Shipfitter.
13—Machine gun experience.
14—Powder man (experience with explosives).
15—Topographer.
16—Lithographer.
17—Photographer.
18—Surgeon.
19—Physician.
20—Nurse (trained, male or female).
21—Pharmacist.
22—Miner.
23—Engineer, mining.
24—Engineer, civil or marine.
25—Engineer, mechanical.
26—Engineer, hydraulic.
27—Engineer, sanitary.
28—Engineer, electrical.
29—Electrician.
30—Dynamo tender.
31—Surveyor.
32—Radio operator.
33—Radio mechanic.
34—Telegrapher.
35—Telephone operator.
36—Lineman.
37—Stenographer (male).
38—Motorboat.
(a) Operator.
(b) Owner.
39—Airship.
(a) Operator.
(b) Mechanic.
(c) Owner.
40—Balloonist.
(a) Operator.
(b) Owner.
41—Motorcar.
(a) Operator.
(b) Mechanic.
(c) Owner.
42—Motorcyclist.
(a) Operator.
(b) Mechanic.
(c) Owner.
43—Machinist.
44—Plumber.
45—Railroad personnel (state exact nature of service).
(a) Operation.
(b) Construction.
(c) Repair.
46—Stationary engineer (gas or steam).
47—Transport driver.
48—Mule packer.
49—Blacksmith.
50—Veterinary.
51—Farrier.
52—Horseshoer.
53—Saddler.
54—Wheelwright.
55—Carpenter.
56—Lumberman.
57—Cook.
58—Baker.
59—Butcher.
60—City police.
61—City fireman.
62—Constabulary.
63—Cowboy.
64—Explorer.
65—Guide.
66—Scout.
67—Trapper.
68—Hunter.
69—Chaplain.
70—Dentist.
71—Printer.
72—Construction foreman.

BRITISH WOMAN WINS HIGH MILITARY HONOR

Freed From Jail, She Builds Hospital For Wounded.

London.—Though Britain flung her into durance vile before the war, it is doffing its cap to Miss Louisa Garrett Anderson, who now holds authority equal to that of a major in the British army. Her work has to do with great things for the wounded.

She had been jailed for a suffrage demonstration, and in the early weeks of the war she and the British government felt mutually shy of one another. Her first hospital was opened under French authority.

The shyness having been dispelled, the war office asked Miss Garrett Anderson to come home and make a hospital in London. Out of her own resourcefulness, experience and initiative she is making her hospital. It has 500 beds. It is to be in working order in record time.

The family record is an extraordinary one. Her mother, Dr. Elisabeth Garrett Anderson, was one of the first of women doctors. She began her medical studies in 1860, and though the College of Surgeons and the College of Physicians refused to admit her to their examinations, she obtained a license to practice from the Society of Apothecaries in 1865.

Paris had fewer prejudices than London, and, passing the medical examinations of its university, she received her M. D. degree. Later on, when England realised that she was not to be denied, honors were not lacking, and her daughter's degree is a London one. After a long career in London Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson retired to her native town of Aldeburgh and was elected mayor.

In Demand.

"See that man?" said one of the two people who were talking about success in life.

"Yes."

"He has left behind lots of people who struggled to overtake him."

"Who is he?"

"Conductor of an omnibus."—Wisconsin State Journal.

INTEREST CENTERS ON WATERLOO AS CENTENARY NOW DRAWS NEAR

Great Battle in Which Napoleon Lost Struggle For World Rule Was Fought June 18, 1815.

Fiercest Fighting in New World War Is Now Taking Place Within Sight of Historic Field.

WATERLOO—a century long this name has stood the synonym for defeat overwhelming and disaster irretrievable. In that sense the term was born June 18, 1815, near the then obscure crossroads in Belgium, a few miles south of Brussels, where now stands, or did stand, the great mound commemorative of Napoleon's fall.

Today the interest in great historical battles of a hundred years ago is as keen as it was when the first news of it was carried into the Belgian capital and made known that the peril of world dominion had passed.

At Elba Napoleon dreamed and plotted while his conquerors debated and quibbled over a new political destiny for the French people. Counting upon republican hatred of the restored Bourbon regime, he stealthily embarked on Feb. 26 in his private brig with three small troop vessels filled with his bodyguard, 1,100 strong. Landing was made near Cannes and march begun to Paris, more than 300 miles away, and with 200,000 Bourbon soldiers between the invaders and their goal.

Gathers His Own Army.

Lyons was reached, and France was in an uproar. His old marshal, Ney, brought a Bourbon corps into his camp, and in twenty days Napoleon entered Paris at the head of 100,000 soldiers.

There were no railroads or telegraphs to spread the news, but Napoleon learned somehow that the Duke of Wellington had assembled an army of 106,000 English, Dutch and Belgians, with Antwerp for its base. He also learned that his old foe, Marshal Bluecher, with Liege and the lower Rhine as his base, was preparing to march 117,000 Prussians to join Wellington. A third army, he learned, was on the upper Rhine ready to cross the border east or southeast of Paris and strike in unison with Bluecher and Wellington. This army would be supported after June 27 by a Russian contingent and number 250,000 men.

A map of the seat of war in Belgium in 1914 will serve as a guide to the Waterloo campaign of 1815. Napoleon led his army rapidly from Paris and on June 14 was at Beaumont, twenty miles southeast of Mons. The allies had been warned of Napoleon's coming and tried to meet it, but were nevertheless surprised when on the morning of the 15th the French attacked Bluecher's outposts on the Sambre.

Napoleon anticipated Wellington's column some hours at Quatre Bras by having Ney there with a corps early on the 16th, but Bluecher was already at Ligny, six miles southeast of Quatre Bras, on the Namur road. Napoleon hoped to wipe out the Prussians before Wellington's superior forces could beat Ney. In a five hour battle, beginning at 2 p. m., the 16th, Napoleon defeated Bluecher and bowled him off north toward Wavre, a divergent course from Wellington's.

Ney had two corps, and his orders were to carry Quatre Bras, then swing to the right, coming in upon Bluecher's right flank and rear at Ligny. With the First corps Ney attacked and almost won the fight. The second took the wrong road, and just as Napoleon was about to give the order for a grand charge at Ligny the columns of this corps appeared coming from toward Quatre Bras. They might be Wellington's troops hastening to aid Bluecher or they might be Ney's.

Wellington Repulses Ney.

Napoleon called a halt. The new troops proved to be the Second French corps, and Napoleon allowed it to return to Quatre Bras. It reached there too late, for Wellington had repulsed Ney.

Napoleon sent Grouchy with 30,000 soldiers to look after the fleeing Prussians while he marched to a junction with Ney and pushed after Wellington, who was also in retreat. The march ended at Waterloo, where Wellington, with 67,000 men and 156 guns, occupied a semicircular ridge south of the village.

About noon of the 18th Napoleon attacked Hougomont, a brick chateau serving as the key to the right flank of the enemy. Then followed the charge which answers to that of Pickett at Gettysburg. A battery of seventy-four guns rained missiles upon Wellington's center and left center. Ney led out 18,000 soldiers in four columns, three striking the enemy's left center at La Haye Sainte, a cluster of brick buildings, and a fourth the right, toward Hougomont. The main body swept away the Dutch and Belgian allies and plunged among some abandoned guns on the crest.

Wellington's second line, the division of Picton, only 3,000 strong, stood below the crest. Its leader was another Ney. Spreading his line out two deep to cover the wide front, he charged the mass of Frenchmen. For a moment the French halted and Picton gave the order to use bayonets. He was shot down as the French reeled and staggered down the hill.

Instantly the British cavalry of Somerset and Ponsonby rode in on either flank of Picton's line and dashed among the fleeing French, chasing them beyond the great battery. Life guards and dragoons sabered Ney's gunners and cut the throats of the horses, so disabling the entire armament that it was useless for Napoleon the rest of the day. Milhaud's French cuirassiers rode at the guards and drove them back up the hill, but victory had been wrung from the grasp of Napoleon.

Ney's grand infantry attack began about 1 o'clock and was ended in an hour. At that time strange troops were beginning to appear away off on the French right. They were Bluecher's. A mass of cavalry mustering all told over 12,000 sabers was brought forward by Ney. The space available for the movement was about 900 yards abroad, extending west of the Brussels-Charleroi road, near the Wavre crossroad, and the column moved in five lines.

In front rode the cuirassiers, wearing bright plates on their breasts. As the leading squadrons approached the British guns these were double shotted with canister and at every discharge tore great gaps in the French ranks. Some of the guns were fired when touching the breasts of the horses.

When the cuirassiers reached the crest they struck into a gallop and disappeared from view of their fellows behind, leading them to suppose the English had fled. They, too, set out at a gallop. But in an instant the tables were turned by Wellington's infantry. His third division, numbering 6,000 men, stood as if rooted to the ground in nine squares, five in the front row and four behind them, covering the intervals. Not a musket was fired until the cuirassiers got within thirty paces. Then the slaughter was awful.

French Charge to Death.

Although the force of the charge was broken, the French did not retreat, but rallied again and again—twelve times Wellington and other authorities declare—from 4 to 6 p. m. and rode forward in as many separate and desperate charges. It ended in the total destruction of Napoleon's magnificent corps of horsemen.

In the meantime General Buelow of Bluecher's command had got so close to the right flank and rear of the French at Planchenoit with a division of troops that Napoleon was compelled to detach the Young Guard and go in person to head him off. In the chief's absence Ney was to continue his attacks upon the English center.

With the infantry of the First corps Ney stormed and took from Wellington the position at La Haye Sainte. Ney planted some guns so as to rake the English line from right to left, and the French infantry made such use of the chance that they actually broke up some of Wellington's famous squares, according to French reports. Many of the leading officers were killed or wounded, and it was then that Wellington sighed for "night or Bluecher." The hour was 6:30. Ney held La Haye Sainte. Wellington's ranks were exhausted, and the danger was grave.

Having repulsed, as he supposed, Bluecher's attempt to turn his right, Napoleon returned to Ney's battleground. Eight battalions of the Old Guard and Middle Guard were formed in column, with Ney at their head. He was to charge diagonally across the battle front between La Haye Sainte and Hougomont. At the same time French infantry established at La Haye Sainte stormed from that vantage ground the British center. But the columns did not co-operate.

Grouchy had failed to keep Bluecher from throwing his weight upon Napoleon, doubling the opposition at Waterloo. When Grouchy overtook Bluecher at Wavre, the point where he must decide to fight or turn westward on a lateral route to unite with Wellington, the Prussian marshal left a single division to be sacrificed in holding off Grouchy, and with his main army hurried to Waterloo.

Last Dramatic Stand.

The last fight of Ney was dramatic at every stage. For some reason he marched so far to the left that he lost touch with the infantry from La Haye Sainte that broke Wellington's center and also carried his line under the fire of the English still occupying Hougomont.

However, his horsemen pushed on over the crest. There Wellington stood in person behind Maitland's English guards. Maitland's men were lying down out of sight of the French, who rode on until within fifty yards of the concealed foe. Suddenly Wellington, or a subordinate, roared the famous battle cry, "Up, guards, and at 'em!"

Springing to their feet, Maitland's men, four ranks deep, poured their fire into the intrepid horsemen and drove them down the hill. The Fifty-second British infantry lay along the angle formed by Hougomont on the flank of Napoleon's guard as it stormed the slope. With a left wheel, it poured bullets into the guard, ending it with a bayonet charge that sent the horsemen flying back in confusion. Wellington threw forward his cavalry reserves just as Bluecher's leading division struck the wavering French at La Haye Sainte, and the last die was cast for Napoleon on the field of Waterloo.

ITALY BY JOINING WAR CUTS OFF KAISER'S BIG SUPPLIES SOURCE

Deprivation of Raw Materials Is What Germany Most Fears From Latest Addition to Her Foes.

Labor Market In United States May Be Greatly Affected If Italians Here Are Called Home.

WHAT Germany fears most from Italy's entrance into the war is not so much an addition to the number of her foes in the field as the completion of her isolation from the rest of the commercial world, dispatches from Berlin say. Misgivings as to Roumania are based on similar apprehensions.

All the military contingencies in relation to Italy's intervention have long since been foreseen and provided for, it is declared. But through Italy Germany has had access to many neutral sources of supplies, especially the two Americas. The anxiety of Germany touches its growing shortage of raw materials.

The offices of the Hamburg-American line and the North German Lloyd throughout Germany have been branch agencies of all the Italian shipping companies since August. The trade in imports by this means was enormous before the declaration of the British blockade and even since then has been considerable. With Italy in the field on the side of the allies this door for the entrance of raw materials has closed with a bang.

Raw Materials Grow Scarce.

Despite all efforts and notwithstanding the efficiency of the German organization it is undoubtedly true that the important raw materials are becoming increasingly scarce. Thus the textile industry in the Chemnitz district is affected by a lack of cotton; the electrical industry is affected by a lack of copper and other metals. There is no real lack of copper for the manufacture of ammunition yet, but the considerable stock of that must soon begin to feel the drain.

Recently the authorities ordered an inventory of the stock of copper and other metal articles in the empire which may be used for ammunition. It has been ordered that none of these articles be sold without authority, but this measure was thought chiefly precautionary.

As the famine of raw materials grows German industries will not improbably be reduced to the condition of Hamburg, which today is a dead city. The country is now consuming its stored commodities, which cannot be replaced, while production is gradually slackening except with regard to the materials used in military operations. Even among manufacturers and business men who regard the military situation with complacency there is a keen perception of the danger impending.

Use Violent Language.

The German newspapers were not allowed to attack Italy editorially or in their news columns. But the private vituperation and violent doctrine of hate against England, preached even in pulpits, are nothing compared with the unmeasured language used privately against Italy.

In many respects Germany has been able to call upon her scientists for help where the pinch of the embargo was felt, and she did not call in vain. Her scientists have literally reached out into the air and done their importing from the atmosphere.

Thus when the embargo on the importation of Chilean saltpeter threatened a shortage of nitrates for the gunpowder industry the "mobilized scientists" of the empire promptly worked out a way by which the necessary nitrates could be produced from the nitrogen of the atmosphere by means of electricity. Two plants now produce more than twice the amount needed for Germany's great consumption of explosives, and the remainder is used for fertilizer.

One of the results of the efforts of the allies to starve Germany has been to cut off her large imports of nitrogenous food for her farm animals. Germany has plenty of forage, but the supply of oats, barley and other grains has always been dependent on Russia and even America. For months the feeding of horses and cattle has been a problem.

But the scientists of the Berlin Institute of Fermentation have now discovered a method of getting the necessary nitrogenous foods out of the atmosphere. Before the war few dreamed that such gold mines existed in the air.

New Food From Sugar.

Sugar, of which Germany has a superabundance in the form of sugar beets, is the basis for the new food. The sugar is mixed with ammoniac, lime and magnesium salts. To this is added yeast—just such as mother puts into her cakes—and the whole is exposed to a strong current of air. The yeast cells begin to work at once and convert the compound into a product that is called 50 per cent pure albumen.

The product, it is asserted, is an excellent substitute for oil cake, barley and other rich and rarer cattle foods. It is said to be especially valuable for horses.

But the scientists cannot provide everything which has been going in through the ports of Italy, and soon the effects must be felt.

On the other hand, Italy looks cheerfully forward to making her share in the war more than pay its cost. According to dispatches from Rome, the Italian cabinet estimated that taking up arms would mean an outlay of at least $400,000,000 and the loss of probably 500,000 men. That did not dismay them, though the country was still paying off the cost of the Tripoli war and could not afford further expenditure. They foresaw profit in the present war.

Italy's wealth is estimated at about $15,000,000,000, of which 2 per cent is used for the payment of national debts and military expenses or defense. The wealth of Trent, Trieste and Istria, with Fiume, is estimated at about $1,000,000,000.

To Regain Italia Irredenta.

Thus after the war, should these provinces become Italian and the same system of taxation be applied, they will contribute $20,000,000 a year toward the expenses incurred by Italy for their redemption. The yearly contribution from the recovered provinces will be sufficient to cover a debt of $400,000,000 at 5 per cent interest.

With the possession of Trieste and Pola and Fiume, Italy will dominate the Adriatic, her mercantile navy will be doubled, her commercial activity will penetrate toward the east, where a new economic era is dawning and new fields for Italian emigration will be opened.

However great the sacrifices in men and money may be, the Italian enthusiasts for war say they will always be out of proportion to the results obtained by the recovery of Italia Irredenta and in other directions.

Entrance into the war will have a farreaching effect upon economic conditions in the United States also. Statisticians in various departments of the government are making a special study of the immediate results noticeable in this country.

Will Affect United States.

The first effect to be felt in the United States will be upon the labor market, especially along the Atlantic coast. The labor "liquidation," which has been progressing in the United States for several years as a result of the worldwide depression, may end immediately and be followed by a shortage in certain branches of the labor market as a result of the decision of the Italian government.

Many great projects throughout the country and several in New York may be interfered with as a result of the drain upon the labor market consequent upon the transportation of Italians of fighting age.

In the United States there are more than 2,000,000 men of Italian birth. It is estimated here that at least 35 per cent and probably 45 per cent of this number are Italian reservists, who are honor bound to join the colors. The names of this legion are contained in the files of the Italian embassy and the various consulates throughout the country.

General Ricciotti Garibaldi is reported to have said to a correspondent at Rome: "We shall not call Italians from the United States. You can say to the Italians in America that if they desire to fight for liberty they must come of their own free will."

But if the reservists are called, and it is assumed they will be, all who should refuse to honor the call to the colors would thereafter be unable to return to Italy. This stipulation is expected to have great weight in determining their course. Thousands have already registered as ready to go back.

Nearly All Return Home.

It is generally conceded that most of the Italian immigrants who come to the United States do so in the expectation that a few years of hard work will enable them to put aside enough to return home and live in virtual independence. Statistics gathered by experts in the department of commerce show that many Italians who come to the United States do so for the purpose of saving $1,000 or $1,500, so that they may go home and live in comfort.

The census of 1910 enumerated 1,343,125 Italian born people in this country, and since that time about 700,000 have come over and are now residing here. In 1910 there were 340,770 Italians in New York. It is estimated now that there are about 450,000 in New York city and more than 500,000 in New York state, 40,000 in Newark and 4,600 in Jersey City.

There is naturally considerable speculation over the probable effect on American trade, both export and import. Italy has already become a purchaser of vast quantities of supplies in the United States, and it is expected these will be increased as her operations proceed. It has been suggested that the probabilities are that Italy's exports to the United States will be decreased with the absorption of so many of her productive laborers into the field armies. This of course would have the effect of further lessening the United States customs revenues, which already have decreased to an extent that may require a special session of congress.

POPULAR MECHANICS

Mounting Largest Telescope.

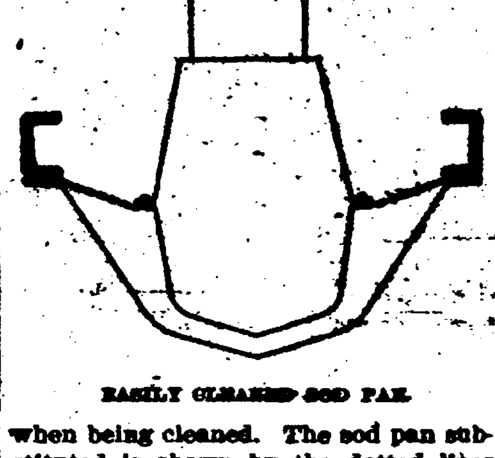
The last annual report of the Mount Wilson observatory states that all the larger parts of the mounting for the 100 inch reflector, which will be much the largest telescope in the world, will probably be assembled at the Fore River shops, where they have been constructed, in time to permit shipment to Pasadena via the Panama canal early this year, says the Scientific American. Meanwhile the smaller parts and accessories have been under construction at the observatory. The driving clock, which is nearly completed, required more than half a ton of bronze castings and nearly a ton and a half of iron castings, in addition to the two ton driving weight. The circular steel building for this instrument is complete up to the rails which are to carry the dome. The latter has been built in Chicago and is about finished. The building and dome will probably be completed next summer so that the mounting may be set on the pier in the autumn. Meanwhile good progress has been made with the capital task of grinding and figuring the great mirror.

The Pigment Lithopone.

Lithopone is produced by mixing solutions of zinc sulphate and barium sulphide. The resulting precipitate consists of zinc sulphide and barium sulphate. It is filtered off, heated to a high temperature and dropped into water, whereby it is thoroughly disintegrated. It is washed and filtered again, dried and ground. All of these operations require a good deal of care and attention to produce a satisfactory pigment. Lithopone is very stable and is probably the whitest pigment known, being very widely used in high grade enamels. Exposed to light and dampness it darkens, but will often regain its whiteness again. It is therefore not suited to outside use by itself, but needs to have a large amount of some stable pigment combined with it.—Engineering Magazine.

Improved Automobile Sod Pan.

The usual type of sod pan used in automobile construction is fastened to the frame side members of the car and passes under the engine crank case, as shown by the full line in the sketch, says Popular Mechanics. This is not only a very heavy and expensive construction, but the pan often jars loose and must be removed from the chassis



EASILY CLEANED SOD PAN.

when being cleaned. The sod pan substituted is shown by the dotted lines and simply consists of metal sheets, fastened on one side to the flange of the lower crank case and on the other to the frame side members of the chassis. This construction is cheap, very light and can easily be cleaned. The lower part of the crank case is exposed, but the dirt collected on it can be easily removed without disturbing the sod pan.

New Telltale Spark Plug.

A novel type of spark plug for internal combustion engines has been invented by a British company, says the Scientific American. The plug has a tubular central electrode, which carries a block of quartz serving the purpose of a window through which one can observe the "color" of the explosion in the combustion chamber. A dark purple spark shows the mixture to be correct; a light blue or white explosion signifies that it is too weak, while a red color indicates too rich a mixture. By simply detaching the quartz "window" and substituting a milled nut the plug is transformed into a "priming" plug, through which gasoline can be injected directly into the combustion chamber.

Fish Oil in Paints.

Menhaden, or fish oil, is used in special paints which are required to stand heat and light, as on smokestacks. Such a paint is considerably more expensive than a linseed oil paint, so it can be seen that menhaden oil is a valuable aid and not an adulterant, as often claimed. Proper treatment of the oil is very expensive, as the loss by evaporation is large and certain volatile products are formed which are very offensive to the workmen. Mixed with linseed oil it is used to some extent for making waterproof paints for various purposes and seems to give good satisfaction.—Engineering Magazine.

Inflation of Automobile Tires.

It is no doubt a fact that more tires are ruined through under inflation than from all other causes combined, says Automobile Dealer. If one would keep his tires inflated to a pressure of eighteen or twenty pounds to every inch of cross section of the tire he would be quite free from blowouts. Even during the hot weather this pressure should be maintained, as it has been conclusively proved that the extra pressure caused by friction is so small it need not be considered. But care must be taken to see that the tubes are of the best quality, for in reality the tube is the "heart" of the tire.

The Job Uncle Ben Did

By SADIE OLCOTT

"Uncle," asked a little white child of a septuagenarian negro in Alabama, "were you in the war between the states?"

"Yes, honey, I war in de wah. Leastaways I war dar."

"Did you kill anybody, uncle?"

"No, I didn't kill nobody, but I saved somebody's life."

"How was that? Tell me about it."

"Well, honey, when de wah broke out all de niggers on de ole plantation"—

"Why do you say 'the old plantation?'"

"Case de plantations now ain't what dey was den. Now dey all cut up, some of 'em owned by de niggers. Den dey wah big and lots o' niggers on 'em. As I wah a-sayin', honey, most all de niggers wo'kin' on de ole plantation dug out 'cept me. My mars', yo' great-grandpop, wah mighty kind to me, and I wasn't a field hand. I did jobs about de house. I wah a carpenter and could make anything dat wah needed on de premises.

"Yo' great-grandpop went off to de wah, and yo' grandpop went off to de wah. De Yankees cum down hyer and took persession. De ole plantation didn't look like it did no mo' atter de Yanks cum. Dey used up de fences fo' firewood and run off all de stock.

"Yo' grandpop wah gwine to marry yo' grandma 'bout dat time. Yo' grandpop when he went to de wah lef' Missy Lucy what he war gwine to marry with his mudder. One day when de Yanks war hyer yo' grandpop, Marse Edward, cum through de lines fo' to visit Missy Lucy. He wah dressed in common folks' clothes, case he had no business, bein' an ossifer in de south'n army, to be in among de Yanks. While he wah visit'n' his ma and his sweetheart one o' de ole plantation hands cum in and said dat somebody tole de Yanks dat he war dah. Dey wah comin' some time in de night to take him.

"Marse Edward wah cotched like a 'possum in de trap. He dassen't light out, fo' de Yanks had cum dat day and camped all about, and he dassen't stay where he wah. Yo' grandma sent fo' me and she says, says she:

"'Ben, Marse Edward come hyer to see me. Ef de Yanks cotch him hyer dey hang him fo' a spy. Can't yo' make somep'n what he kin hide in dat dey won't suspec'?'

"I scratched my head and done a lot o' thinkin'. Den I said, 'I don't know, missy, wot I kin do unless I make a double bottom to de wood box, wha he kin crawl in.'

"'De berry t'ing,' said missy, and I went to wo'k right off. De wood box wah in de kitchen and wah a great big un. I cut up some boa'ds and put in a bottom high 'nough fo' a man to lay down under, leabin' plenty o' cracks fo' breathin'. I hadn't mo'n got it done when Miss Lucy seen de Yanks surroundin' de house. Marse Edward got in under de wood, and dere wah a loud rap at de do'. Missy tel' me to go to de do', and I went.

"'Who dah?' I axed.

"'Open de do' right off,' said a man. I opened de do', and without askin' leave dey scattered all ober de house, lookin' fo' yo' grandpa, Marse Edward. Dey sarched from de garret to de celler, lookin' into de closets and under de beds and in de cubberd in de dinin' room. When dey cum to de kitchen I wah dar, and I had de lef' hand corner ob my right eye lookin' right at 'em. De rest ob my eyes was on de wood box. Dinah wah cookin' de supper on de stove. Seein' an ossifer lookin' at de wood box, I went to de stove, pulled open de do' and says to Dinah:

"'Wha' fo' you let dis fire go out?' And I goes to de wood box and throws up de lid, and I tak' out an armful o' wood and puts it in de stove.

"Ef dat ossifer had any idee dat anybody war hidin' in dat wood box I put it out ob his head right off. De ossifer kep' right on a-huntin', gwine down celler. After huntin' all ober de house he comes up to me and he say:

"'Yo' niggers know yo' own folks, don't ye?'

"'Reckon,' I says, with a wink in de lef' hand corner ob my right eye.

"'Den tell me whar de spy is hidin'.'

"I put my mouf down close to he year, and I says sof'ly:

"'Look in de smokehouse.'

"With dat he drawed off he men from de house, and I reckon he went out to de smokehouse, fo' I didn't heah nothin' mo' from him.

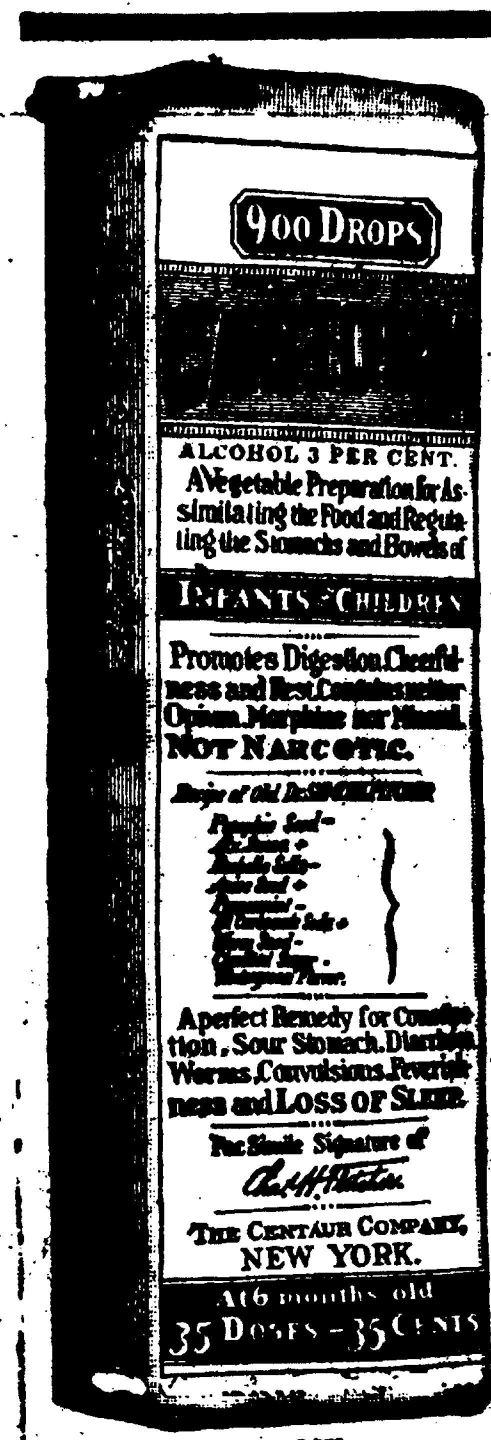
"When de Yanks had gone away we uns had a con'ul'ation how Marse Edward gwine to git out o' de trap. De way he done it war to rub he face with soot, and Missy Lucy she kinked he hair with her curlin' tongs, and he put on darky clothes, and he jist walked through de Yankees as ef he war as much a Yankee as any ob 'em. Nex' day he rode into de Yankee lines under a white flag with some south'n prisoners.

"Who d'y' s'pose war de fust Yankee he met?"

"I don't know, uncle; tell me."

"De ossifer wot wah huntin' fo' him de day befo'. Marse Edward had saw him through a crack and knowed him right off. Marse Edward larfed and tole him 'bout it all, but said he wasn't a spy; he only cum to see his ma and Missy Lucy.

"No, honey, I didn't kill nobody durin' de wah, but I did a mighty good job savin' yo' grandpop's life. If I didn't do dat yo' wouldn't been hyer nohow."



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of [signature] In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

EXPORTS OF COTTON DECREASE 50 PER CENT

Wheat and Flour Nearly Trebled In Last Fiscal Year.

Washington.—The value of American cotton exports has been cut in half and the shipments of wheat and flour have nearly trebled during the eight months of the present fiscal year, ending with February, which period embraces the first seven months of the European war, when compared with the corresponding period of the year before.

The value of the cotton exports for the eight month period ending with last February was $243,900,000 against $498,900,000 for the same months of the year previous, showing a loss of $255,000,000. The wheat and flour exports jumped from $106,200,000 to $288,000,000, a gain of $181,800,000. Meat and dairy products gained only $11,600,000, increasing from $102,700,000 to $114,300,000. The value of horses showed a big gain in comparison with the year before, the increase being from $1,800,000 to $32,600,000.

A comparison of the value of the principal exports during the eight months of the 1914 fiscal year and the 1915 fiscal year, the latter period embracing the first seven months of the war, as furnished by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, is as follows:

Commodity.	1914.	1915.
Cotton	$498,900,000	$243,900,000
Wheat and flour	106,200,000	288,000,000
Meat and dairy products	102,700,000	114,300,000
Horses	1,800,000	32,600,000
Cotton manufactures	24,300,000	42,700,000
Harness and saddles	1,600,000	17,100,000
Cars and carriages, all	23,500,000	21,700,000
Chemicals, drugs, etc.	17,500,000	22,900,000
Upper leather	14,300,000	20,300,000
Explosives	4,100,000	12,300,000
Cottonseed oil	3,300,000	12,100,000
Commercial automobiles	300,000	14,100,000
Boots, shoes, slippers	12,300,000	12,300,000
Woollen manufactures	3,300,000	17,400,000
Sole leather	4,700,000	14,300,000
Refined sugar	1,300,000	19,600,000
Mules	[illegible]	[illegible]
Copper and manufactures	96,300,000	[illegible]
Lumber and wood manufactures	63,400,000	33,600,000
Agricultural implements	26,300,000	4,600,000
Mineral oils	99,700,000	85,600,000
Naval stores	13,300,000	6,300,000
Passenger automobiles	14,800,000	7,600,000
Coal	42,300,000	35,300,000
Iron and steel manufactures	171,600,000	121,300,000
Electrical machinery	17,700,000	12,300,000
Tobacco and manufactures	43,100,000	33,300,000

FOX HOUNDS HAULED FOOD.

Larder Empty, Horses Unshod, Dogs Filled the Gap.

Camden, Tenn.—John Hundley, a farmer, awoke one morning recently to be advised by his wife of a serious deficit in the pantry—neither flour nor meal. Hundley's horses were not shod, the sleet and ice were too rough for the animals, the family's strong box was empty, and the farmer resided six miles from town.

But John met the emergency. He constructed a large sled, hitched nine fox hounds to it, loaded on five bushels of stock peas and hit the trail for Camden. After a couple of hours' rest Hundley returned home, the dogs pulling a bag of meal and a barrel of flour through the snow.

Cruel.

He—Man are descended from monkeys. She—Some haven't descended yet.—Judge.

TOWN EXTENDS "GLAD HAND."

All of Asbury Park's Citizens, Young and Old, Join Reception Committee.

Hereafter when the visitor to Asbury Park, N. J., gets off the train he will not be met by a self appointed joint committee representing the jitney bus interests, the associated peanut venders, college pennant barkers, post card dealers with six views of the ocean for 5 cents, and such people. The town is now going to be made hospitable, cheerful, genial, interesting and different, for the mayor has ordered it. The genial mood was released for immediate publication by the mayor, C. E. F. Hetrick, says the New York Evening Post.

Mr. Herrick has organized the Glad Hand society, "in which all the citizens of Asbury Park, high and low, young and old, are charter members." The badge of the society is a celluloid button about half an inch in diameter, with "Ask Me" in white letters on a vermilion background in the middle. Around the outside it says, "Asbury Park, N. J., Glad Hand Committee."

"Co-operation for general good is being freely secured," according to the mayor. But this must be a press agent's slip, as co-operation for general good is only found in things fundamentally gloomy, like sociological surveys, where nothing meets with approval. The Asbury Park movement, remember, is one of scintillating smiles and cheerful chinnings.

Mayor Hetrick has lent the movement his own personal slogan, "There's no frown in our town." This was translated (somewhat freely) from a Persian poet, the same who wrote "There's no use talkin', we like Weehawken," and "Stop in Jersey City a while; somebody there is sure to smile."

"Already the effect is magical," says the mayor. Ministers have preached sermons pointing out that all visitors to Asbury Park should be welcomed with a smile and be asked to come back.

COAL AT PANAMA.

Mammoth Storage Plants Planned For the Canal Route.

Coal storing plants of mammoth magnitude are being planned on the Panama canal route. One of the storage plants is to be situated at Cristobal and another at Balboa.

It is planned to have a coal storage basin at Cristobal with a capacity of 290,000 tons and one at Balboa with a capacity of 160,000 tons. In each place the storage will be within a large basin made of re-enforced concrete, in which approximately half of the coal will be stored under water for use in time of war and the other half above water to be added to and taken from continually for the ordinary uses of commercial and government vessels.

It also is planned if the policy should be approved to be able to lease parts of the storage basin to such private coaling companies as may wish to maintain their own coal stores on the isthmus, but in such cases all of the handling will be done by the government plant, a suitable charge being made for the service.—New York Press.

Our Cotton.

The United States department of agriculture reports that both long and short staple cotton in California yields 500 pounds to the acre, while in the next best record—that of Missouri—the yield runs 325 pounds of long staple and 265 pounds of short. The price of short staple in California is about the same as elsewhere, but that of long staple is higher than in any state.

D/34

EXPECT 200 AT GREAT COUNCIL MEETING

Watertown, June 5. — Delegates from all the councils of the Daughters of Pocahontas in New York State are expected to attend the Great Council to be held in this city June 7 to 10. Elaborate preparations for the entertaining of the guests are in the course of perfection and arrangements will be completed at the regular meeting of [illegible] Council this evening.

The local daughters have rented the Kiva hall for the place where the Great Council may be held and plans for 200 guests are being made. Among the cities, which will sent delegates to the state convention are New York, Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, Oswego and others.

The delegates will arrive in Watertown on Monday and will be registered at the Hotel LeRay, where special arrangements have been made for them. An open meeting will be held Monday evening at Kiva hall and Mayor I. R. Breen is expected to speak at the meeting, Mrs. Van Alstyne, Great Chief, will preside at the gathering.

On Wednesday afternoon the guests are expected to go to Sackets Harbor to witness the dress parade at Madison Barracks, by automobile, which will be secured for the Daughters by the chamber of commerce. The two tribes of Red Men are planning to provide some of the entertaining of the visitors and it is expected that a dance will be given Wednesday evening in the Kiva hall in honor of the visiting Daughters.

BIRDS TO FLY

Watertown.—Those interested in homing pigeon flights will likely have their first treat of the season Sunday when it is expected that a flight will be conducted from Syracuse to this city.

W. R. Case, a local tailor and pigeon fancier, is now negotiating to conduct a flight Sunday, and if his plans mature he will ship 15 of birds to Syracuse Saturday night with instructions to release them Sunday. The birds will be sent to a liberator there representing the national association and he will notify Mr. Case by wire immediately after the birds are released.

Case has already written the Syracuse representative regarding the flight and says that it will be conducted if the Salt City man has no other flight that day which might prevent him from taking care of Mr. Case's birds.

The air line distance from Syracuse is about 70 miles and Mr. Case expects that some of his birds will make the flight at a rate of a mile a minute.

UNDERTAKERS

YOUNG & HILL. Open day and night at 117 Oneida. Phone 2172.

Cahill's Perfection Bread
is the
BEST BREAD MADE
TRY A LOAF—Sold only at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

LEGAL NOTICES

STATE OF NEW YORK—Supreme Court, Oswego County.

Nora Kane vs. Nancy C. Heatherington, individually, and Nancy C. Heatherington as Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Leroy S. Sweet, deceased, Henry Heatherington, Nancy Sweet, Eugene A. Sweet, Ida E. Sweet, his wife, Charles Hair, William Sweet, Martha Lowe, Jennie Lowe, Henry Sweet and all unknown persons having an interest as heir at law or otherwise, under the Last Will and Testament or the estate of said Leroy S. Sweet, or to the estate or under the Last Will and Testament of Henry Sweet, if deceased, his widow, heirs at law, next of kin, devises, grantees and assignees, if any, all of whom and all of whose names are unknown to the plaintiff.

To the above named Defendants:

You Are Hereby Summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial to be held at the County of Oswego.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1915.

LOUIS C. ROWE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address,
1 and 2 Grant Block,
Oswego, N. Y.

To William Sweet, Henry Sweet and to any unknown persons having an interest in the property or estates of either Leroy S. Sweet, deceased, or Henry Sweet, if deceased, as above specified.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Irving G. Hubbs, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 26th day of May, 1915, and filed with the Complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Oswego, at Oswego, N. Y.

Dated, Oswego, N. Y., May 28, 1915.

LOUIS C. ROWE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address,
1 and 2 Grant Block,
Oswego, N. Y.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and Sunday; moderate to fresh east winds.

MASS MEETING HED IN ROCHESTER FOR FRANK

RoChester, June 5.—Rrepresentative citizens were in charge of a mass meeting to protest against the execution of Leo M. Frank, at Atlanta. Mayor Edgerton presided and resolutions asking that Frank's sentence be commuted to life imprisonetmnt were adopted unanimously. Former Mayor Jame G. Cutler presented the resolution, which are to be sent to the prison commission and the Governor of Georgia.

Professorr George M. Forbes of the University of Rochester, reviewed the case; holding that the supreme court did not touch the essential facts of Frank's guilt in considering the appeal.

BIBLE CLASS MEETS OVER LIVERY STABLE

Crawfordville, Ind., June 5.—The theory that religion and ethics are "over the heads" of the lower animals is supported by the fact that Professor J. L. Leonard, head of the department of economics of Wabash College conducts a Bible class on the second floor of a livery stable here on Sunday.

Professor Leonard has been teaching the class of young men at the First Baptist Sabbath school for some time, but the class has outgrown its room in thec hurch. A large room over the livery stable, ust across the street from the church, was rented, and here the 111 members of the class assemble each Sunday.

FED MEAT TO PET DOG; LET WIFE GO HUNGRY

Pittsburg, Pa., June June 5.—"When Charley thought more of a dog than he did of me I decided it was time that we separated," said Mrs. Bessie M. Golden when told that a decree of divorce from Charles Golden had been recommended.

"One evening I had only ten cents in the house with which to buy meat for our dinner," she said, "I went to a butcher shop and bought two pork chops. My husband came home, and when he saw I had only enough meat for the two of us, and there was none for his dog, he took the chop from my plate and gave it to the dog and told me to go hungry."

WANAMAKER GIVES AD. LESSON TO CHURCHES

Hartford, June 5.—John Wanamaker wrote to the convention of Episcopal Church Clubs of the United States, here today, telling how a church should advertise. He said:

"First it should clean up its buildings, jog up its different departments, remedy its system of financial support and see to it that its minister is fairly, adequately and completely paid.

FORMER CLASSMATES BOOSTED EXERCISES

A number of Fultonians, former classmates, of Miss Nina Russell, who graduated from the local high school, with the class of 1912 and is now teaching at District School No. 1 at Maple Lawn, went last night by automobile to attend the graduation exercises of the school.

The program consisted of recitals and a playlet entitled "Fairies," in which ten pupils took part. Each student received a certificate, and during the exercises, Miss Russell was presented with a silver fork.

FULTON CONTRACTORS GET RE-SURFACING CONTRACT

DeBarber & Hill received a telegram this morning from Albany, which announced to the firm that contract No. 701, or the Fulton-Bowens Corners road, is awarded to them. Mr. DeBarber gives the contract price as between $10,000 and $11,000, which must include scarifying the roadway and paving it with screenings and giving it a pebbled surface.

THIS little woman, with true motherly instincts, wants to bring her boy up to manhood with a clean record, proper tastes and with the best possible prospect of success.

But, say, do you see that pistol in his hand? That little codger has been to some carnival sideshow where the wild eyed broncho busters were shooting up things.

And he wants to be one himself. Consequently he is doing his best to imitate them now. He can scarcely wait to grow up.

Say, folks, herein lies the worldwide difference about the Chautauqua. It is practically the only form of popular amusement that the boy and girl may see in full and go home and tell mother about it without a blush.

The Chautauqua inspires youth, but it inspires them in the right direction. It is a man builder, a home builder, a nation builder and a destiny builder.

The Redpath Chautauqua, opening here soon, commands your respect and invites your presence.

YOUNG MAN HAD TOO LONG NOSE

A Mr. Sawyer, from Oswego, who is seen frequently in this vicinity, driving in his Overland car of a racing type, drove up to The Quirk last night and, before entering the show, reached down in the innermost parts of the automobile and made some adjustment to prevent the starting of the automobile. A local young man, interested in the proceedings took it upon himself to investigate Mr. Sawyer's act, doing so in such a way as to offend the owner of the car. An altercation resulted in which several blows were struck drawing a crowd to the scene. The row ended quickly, however, by both participants going their respective ways.

TWO AUTOMOBILES HAD SCARE MEET

Two automobiles, one a touring car containing a party of Fultonians, the other, a large touring car, the occupants of which are unknown, collided on the road to Three Rivers late last night, inflicting slight damage to the Fulton car but damaging the other automobile considerably.

No one was injured, owing to the fact that one auto was at a standstill, while the other was moving slowly at the time of the collision. Only the fender of the local automobile was broken. The driver of the unknown car being at fault for the accident tendered payment for the damage done.

THE QUIRK

Today there is presented the romantice melodrama by Alex Dumas in six complete parts and 160 scenes. It is not necessary to dwell on the story that is so familiar to readers. The film is of the A No. 1 class and an all-star cast is used in its making. Tomorrow a splendid program has been prepared including a Keystone Two-reel comedy featuring Ford Sterling.

GOVERNOR HEARD SON'S CRY BY 'PHONE

Albany, June 5.—Charles Seymour Whitman, jr., the Governor's baby, cried so loudly in the executive mansion last night that his father, who is in San Francisco, heard him.

The Governor listened to his baby over the telephone. A transmitter, held near the child's mouth, caught the sound. It required several minutes to induce the baby to utter a cry.

A hundred and fifty persons assembled at the mansion to talk with the Governor's party in the New York State Building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Lawn Mower Hospital at Roy's Quick Shoe Repair, 110 Cayuga st.

MISS SEYMOUR TO ATTEND WEDDING

Miss Helen Seymour, of 307 Cayuga st., will act as a bridesmaid at the wedding of Miss Esther York and Mr. Robert W. Kemp, which takes place tonight at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. York, 115 Harvard Place, Syracuse.

Miss York's bridal party will be made up of Delta Gamma girls, with the one exception, that of Miss Seyour, who is not a member of the fraternity. Dr. E. J. Donohue, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvanie, and a newcomer to Fulton, practicing with Dr. H. S. Orchard, will also be one of the ushers. The sister of the bride, Miss Florence York, will attend her as maid of honor.

The Misses York have a wide acquaintance in Fulton, having been the guests of Miss Seymour here for lengthy periods.

After the wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Kemp will reside in a new home at 108 Judson st., Syracuse.

DOUBLE-O LEAGUE MEETING POSTPONED LAST NIGHT

Delegates from Baldwinsville, Fulton, Phoenix and Oswego did not get together last night to make plans for the operation of the Double-O league on account of the absence of the Oswego and Baldwinsville representatives.

Preliminary arrangements made several weeks ago calling for the opening game in this city on Saturday, June 12th, necessitates the representatives of each team getting together some evening next week so that there will be no hitch in carrying out the original plans of the league. Mr. Ingamells, representing the Fulton team announces that the local men are awaiting the signal for an early get-to-gether, and suggest an evening during the coming week.

RUSSIANS HERE TO GIVE BIG WAR ORDER

New York, June 5.—On the steamer Bergensfjord yesterday arrived six eminent Russian engineers, commissioned by their Government to visit the United States and Canada in connection with a $100,000,000 order placed with American and Canadian manufacturers.

The party will stay in this city about two weeks and then make a tour of inspection of various plants that already have begun the manufacture of rolling stock, machinery and general railroad equipment for Russia.

Upon their arrival they were met at the pier by representatives of a dozen manufacturing companies, one of whom said the purchases already contracted for and those now in negotiation would total one of the largest sums ever spent in a lump by a foreign Government in the United States for such supplies.

Bowser's Shoestring

He Can't Find It, and There Is a Row.

By M. QUAD.

Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

There are two standard complaints that a husband can urge against his wife whenever he gets a grouch on.

One is her extravagance, and the other is her way of running the house.

Husbands the world over are more extravagant than their wives, and as for system in running the house, no husband could do it a tenth as well. Even an old bachelor living alone is a dead failure as a housekeeper.

Sometimes Mr. Bowser urges one complaint and sometimes the other, just as it happens. He can assume dramatic poses in either of them.

He can also be the martyr, while Mrs. Bowser is the guilty party.

The other morning when he was ten minutes late at the breakfast table he had that martyred look that Mrs. Bowser had learned to connect with a row, and she was keeping very quiet when he began:

"I would like to know if this house is run on a system, or is everything supposed to take care of itself?"

"What do you mean?" she asked.

"I mean that I have been looking for a shoestring for the last half hour and that nothing of the sort is to be found."

"No, I don't believe there is one in the house."

"I presume not. I presume the 200 pairs I bought a month ago have all been chewed up by the cat or sold to the rag man. If there's a worse run house than ours in America I'd like to see it!"

"I FOUND A BOY WALKING OFF WITH THIS MAT."

"Why, Mr. Bowser, you only brought home three shoestrings, and you used two of them to tie up your papers."

"Well, where is the other?"

"I can't tell. We may have lost it in the housecleaning."

"Don't doubt it in the least. While a shoestring is not as big as a piano or as valuable as a clock, the loss of it shows a want of system, a reckless extravagance truly discouraging. Have you got a piece of clothesline in the house?"

"I—I don't think so," she stammered.

"Probably not. Probably gone to join the shoestring. I must have something to tie up my shoe with, however, and I will use a piece of stovepipe wire."

After breakfast, when ready to go out, he said:

"Mrs. Bowser, I hope you will take this lesson to heart. Carelessness in a wife is a very, very reprehensible trait."

"You are just as careless as I am!" she protested.

"No, ma'am; no, ma'am. I never mislay anything, forget anything or lose anything. Very few husbands do. I will go around the world with a pin in my vest pocket and bring the same one back with me. If you go out on the street today you had better have a policeman with you. If not, you'll lose your purse or be robbed of your coat."

When Mr. Bowser came home to dinner he entered the house with a smile on his face and the doormat in his hand and said:

"I found a boy walking off with this mat. Has any one taken the range out of the kitchen? It's a wonder to me they haven't come in after the carpets."

"That's a mat the girl put out in the barrel to be carted away," she explained.

"Oh, it is! More reckless extravagance, I see. Mrs. Bowser, I want to sit down with you some day and have a long talk. I think you mean well, but you are deficient in judgment, and your knowledge of the world is very, very limited."

"Do you know everything?" she sarcastically queried.

"Mrs. Bowser," he replied as he folded his hands under his coattails and assumed his favorite attitude, "there are probably one or two things I don't know. I don't claim to know it all, and I don't say you know nothing whatever. The husband who does not, however, know forty times as much as his wife would be considered a stick of a man. Did you go out this morning?"

"I did."

"Was your bonnet taken off your head?"

"No, sir."

"Lucky—very lucky. You are to be congratulated. I didn't"—

"Mr. Bowser, where's your watch?" she interrupted.

"My watch? Mrs. Bowser, my watch is—great Scott!"

He dropped his hand to find the chain, but it was not there. He felt for the watch, but it was gone.

"Did you leave it at the jeweler's?" she asked as he stood with open mouth and stared at her.

"Jeweler's? No; it's gone! I've lost it! I've been robbed!" he shouted as he danced around.

"It can't be. Feel in your pockets."

"Pockets! Pockets! Do you s'pose I carry my watch in my coattail pocket? I tell you I've been robbed!"

"Well, don't take on so. Your wallet is safe, isn't it?"

"G-gone!" he gasped as he put his hands up. "Watch and wallet both gone!"

"You must have been robbed in some crowd," she suggested.

"Robbed! Crowd! Robbed! Why, of course I've been robbed!" he shouted as he pranced about. "Get that infernal cat off the lounge and lemme lay down, for I'm so weak I can't stand up! Where's that camphor?"

She ran for the bottle as he flopped down, and for the next three minutes he had his nose in the opening.

"You ought to go to the police at once," she finally said.

"G-gone! G-gone!" he gasped.

"But how could you have been robbed?"

"I dunno. Hold the bottle a little higher."

"You are so careful, you know!"

"Yes."

"You never mislay anything or forget anything!"

"No."

"And never lose anything and have so much worldly wisdom!"

"Oh, my head!"

"I cannot make it out. I am so careless that I might lose a shoestring in the hustle of housecleaning, but you"—

"Don't talk to me! Over $600 gone!"

"A woman tried to steal my reticule in Buffalo, and I had her arrested, but it seems that you"—

"Gone! Gone!" he groaned.

"Haven't you any idea of when it was taken?" she asked.

"No."

"Well, I'm sorry, but this will be a great lesson to you. You will be more"—

"Mrs. Bowser," he interrupted as he suddenly sat up, "I see through it all now. It's as plain as daylight."

"What do you mean?"

"I thought it necessary this morning to give you a little advice. I felt it to be my duty as a husband. This is your way of getting even."

"Why, Mr. Bowser!"

"Don't 'Why Mr. Bowser' me! It's as plain as that chair over there."

"How could I rob you or tell any one else to?"

"Never you mind! I see it all! It's all right, Mrs. Bowser—all right. Just let go of this camphor bottle and take a seat in the other room. A husband will bear a great deal from the woman he loves, but when crowded too far he turns at bay. I have turned. As soon as I feel a little better we will have an understanding and you can probably take the noon train for your mother's in Buffalo. Robbed! Plundered! But I see through it all, and I know my duty."

"Do you think you will expire before I go upstairs and return?" asked Mrs. Bowser.

"Woman"—

When she returned she had the watch in one hand and the wallet in the other, and as she held them out she said:

"Being afraid that I would rob you in the night, you hid them under the bureau and forgot them this morning. It's a wonder that you didn't miss them. You never mislay nor forget, but here they are."

"You—you"— stammered Mr. Bowser as he dropped the camphor bottle on the floor and sat up.

"Oh, I haven't taken any of your money or stolen any of the wheels of the watch."

He didn't beg her pardon. He simply grunted and passed down the hall and out of doors. Just outside the gate he met a neighbor, who said:

"Good evening, Mr. Bowser. I believe I made a fool of myself a few minutes ago."

"And I'm sure I did," was the lugubrious reply.

Dinner Topics.

SOUP	The Anti-Noise Society
FISH	Scaly characters
MEAT	Roasting your friends
SALAD	Lobsters we have met
ICES	Interior friezes
COFFEE	Grounds for complaint

—Philadelphia Ledger.

Explained.

She—Why do they paint the inside of a chicken coop?

He—To keep the hens from picking the grain out of the wood.—Lehigh Burr.

His Name.

She ransacked every novel
And the dictionary, too,
But nothing ever printed
For her baby's name would do;
She hunted appellations
From the present and the past,
And this is what she named him
When they christened him at last:

Julian Harold Egbert
Ulysses Victor Paul
Algernon Marcus Cecil
Sylvester George McFall.
But after all the trouble
She'd taken for his sake,
His father called him Fatty
And his schoolmates called him Jake.
—New York Sun.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 144 | Established Dec. 17, 1914. | MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1915 | Price One Cent

Connecticut Seeking 12,000 Skilled Mechanics for Great Arms Works.

OUR NEED OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

It is Paramount to That of Everything Else in Development

Yesterday morning the Rev. C. C. Watson, pastor of the Free Methodist church, preached to a large congregation in the following words:

Text Luke 11-13. In these days of reform movement and evangelistic effort it is essential that we emphasize the necessity of possessing and honoring the greatest divine instrument sent to seal the ministry of His word and make the work of the church effectual.

Your attention is invited first: To the relation of the Holy Spirit to the new birth.

The great purpose of Christ's advent was to impart divine life. All created intelligences have separated themselves from the restoring center of life. The rejection of divine life involves the imperative consequences of moral death. The loss was not the destruction of those powers which constitute him a man, but the sad loss of the true sphere of action for those powers. Outside of God's will he cannot make right use of these powers, nor apply them to the divine life. Having invited his own ruin he cannot encompass his own salvation. Therefore, the Holy Spirit is sent to awaken; the point of pressure being the conscience. Man's apparent undisturbed inward life must be aroused. The Spirit comes to strive, to awaken, to convict. And now the soul passes through a great inward struggle, and at times the work of the Spirit becomes so intense that external indcations of a great battle are manifested. Motives are used, decisions are made, that mean the weal or woe of this soul. No man whatever his outward life may be can escape the searching questions of the Holy Spirit. It is not a by-law that he has broken, or a regulation that he has violated, but a collision with the holiness of God. Sin is seen to be not a violation of conscience but an unnatural rebellion against the Holy God, who is intensely concerned about it. He does not excuse himself, nor trace it to the law of heredity, nor blame his parents; he actually joins in the divine condemnation. As a noted divine has said, "Let the law of God glare upon him."

The Bottom of Faith

In building up a Christian character this awakening of the man to his moral obliquity and personal accountability to his God is one of the corner stones. The searching question of the Holy Spirit is not to ascertain the number of my transgressions but to disclose to my self-consciousness the relation of my soul with its Maker. Here is one abiding and eternal Interrogater that cannot be evaded. These facts being true the test under the Holy Spirit is final. Man stands in the midst of motives knocking at the door of his will for a decision that will bring him into the kingdom. Jesus said, "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." There is a human and divine side to conversion or the new birth. Two great acts enter into the conversion of every soul, and these are wrought by the Spirit, the decision of the will to live for God and obey Him, and the incoming divine life that regenerates and helps him to keep his covenant. His desires and ambitions have entirely changed. At last Christ has come, not to re-inforce but to re-create; not to re-arrange but to regenerate. His faith has brought to his heart more than an impression of personal influences—the personal God. The Spirit has wrought more than a few external changes; he is changed. He knows God. And this knowledge is as intimately connected with feelings, as that of the intellect with thoughts. Let me illustrate from Sophocles. The presence of a god was knownto the prrincess of Attica by the change in her feelings as well as her thoughts. O Iole said one to the fair daughter of the king of Attica, how did you know that Hercules was a god? Now mark the answer. Because I was content the moment mine eyes rested upon him. He conquered, whether he stood or walked or sat. Let me say that conversion is that vital, revolutionary work by the Holy Spirit of God in that moral region where he is as sure that God has come as that he lives. He is brought at once in the actual presence of God, the crowning wonder of his life. He may not know the philosophy of the change, or stop to analyze the cause of his exhilarated emotions; but he looks his doubting critics in the face and exclaims, "This one thing I know whereas I was blind now I see."

Again, the Spirit supplies the needs of this new nature. The second reference that Jesus made relative to the Spirit and its work on the heart you will find in the Gosepl of St. John. "But whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life." Our Lord revealed the fact that when a man is by the Spirit born again, the result is perfect satisfaction. Emancipation from perverted appetites, and no longer the thirst that agonizes for something that is never found. The word well in the above verse translated from the Greek is very significant. It is: source of supply, enjoyment. Therefore the Holy Spirit is the dynamic force that opens a fountain in the soul, and affords perpetual enjoyment to the pilgrim. The great apostle said, "Our citizenship is in Heaven." Therefore as a stranger and pilgrim he joyfully presses on, his companions, his joys and pleasures all comef rom that country. The natural man has desires that correspond with this earthly life. He who has been born from above has desires that correspond with that country from whence he came. We are therefore absolutely and perpetually satisfied with this springing, laughing, living water that gushes up and meets all the infinite longings of the Spirit. God is the only world in which the soul can find itself and be satisfied. That life can be counted a success and

(Continued on Page Four)

NATIONAL BANKS TO BETTER LAWS

Many Banks Want to Eradicate Politics From the National System

Special Correspondence.

Washington, June 6.—One effect of the suit which Riggs Bank has brought against the treasury department has been a noticeable attempt on the part of the Federal Reserve Board to curry favor with the bankers of the country.

Soon after this suit was filed it became evident the banking interests throughout the states where the National banks are the most numerous and the strongest were intending to make common cause, in moral support at least, with the Riggs Bank against the comptroller's oppressors, which they had all felt in some degree. It was also plain that it would be easy for the bankers to pass from an attitude of mental aloofness to one of active hostility to the Department—in which case there woulld be much to fear for the success of the Federal Reserve Bank system, depending as it does upon the whole-hearted co-operation of the bankers.

Accordingly, Comptroller Williams and his associates entered upon two sets of operations designed to allay the feeling against the McAdoo methods of using the National fiscal system for the paying off of old scores—personal political and sectional.

The first movement of this sort was a rearrangement of the boundary lines of the regional reserve bank districts, thus justifying criticism which arose when these lines were originally fixed in a manner to favor the home territory of the members of the Reserve Board and with an evident purpose to penalize New York for having become the financial and commercial center of the country.

This was heralded to the country as a great concession on the part of the Reserve Board; and it was intended that it might be taken as proof of the Board's desire to meet the wishes of the banks which pay the Board's expenses.

But there welled up from the banks no sounding psalms of praise such as the Board has so evidently expected. The banks utterly refused to look upon the Board's action as a gracious favor but maintained that it was,

(Continued on Page Five)

WHAT CHILD WELFARE WORK IS DOING

As one feature of the 1915 educational campaign for the saving of babies' lives, the State Department of Health has designated Sunday, June 20, as "Child Welfare Day." Pastors of all denominations have been asked to co-operate and are receiving from the department data upon which to base sermons or short talks at one of their services on that day.

The educational campaign of the Division of Child Hygiene of the Department of Health last year brought about a decrease in the infant death rate from 137 to 112 per thousand births. This means that approximately 1400 deaths of infants were prevented.

The campaign was almost entirely educational. Mothers were shown how to care for and feed their children, and communities were aroused to the necessity for child welfare work. Forty-five cities were visited by exhibits and 150 popular health lectures were given. Exhibits were also sent to country fairs and the smallest villages.

In his letter to the clergymen of the State asking for their co-operation on June 20, Commissioner Biggs says:

"As an indication of what it is possible to accomplish by public health education, and through the agencies developed thereby, there were 1,453 fewer deaths in New York State of infants under one year of age in 1914 than 1913. An aggregate of 1,453 mothers and fathers have been spared the grief which the loss of a child must surely entail in the home. Moreover, the State has gained 1,453 potential citizens, and the actual savings in dollars based on the earning capacity of a single individual amounts to a very large sum."

DEMAND FOR SKILLED LABOR GROWS IN EAST

New Haven, Conn.,—June7.—Twelve thousand additional machinists and toolmakers are needed in the munition plants in this city, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Hartford and New Britain to fill more than $100,000,000 in new war orders which were received yesterday.

Three-fourths of the new orders were placed through the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, of this city; the Waterbury Barrell Foundry and Machine Company, the Scoville Manufacturing Company and the E. J. Manville Machine Company, of Waterbury, and the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company and the British-American Artillery Company, of Bridgeport,. The North & Judd Manufacturing Company, of New Britain, has a $1,000,000 orderf rom the British government for soldiers' equipment straps.

Appeals for skilled workers, which the munition workers have issued from time to time, have resulted in flooding Connecticut cities with hordes of unskilled laborers and adventures. All who are willing to work have been absorbed through the demand for unskilled labor of all kinds that the war orders have caused. But the crying need now is for skilled labor.

The new war business is principally from Russia. The British, French and Italian governments are waiving the filling of orders for them on time to facilitate shipments to Russia. Only one-twentieth of the Connecticut shipments for Russia have reached their destination, it is said.

The Remington Arms-Union Metalllic Cartridge Company celebrated the completion of one of its twenty new factories last night by opening its five floors for an entertainment for its employes. Two floors were given over to dancing, one to vaudeville and one to a dinner. Ten thousand employes and their families attended.

CZAR'S FORCES TRY TO STOP RETREAT IN POLAND

Berlin, via London, June 7.—Advices from the Galician front continue to be extremely favorable to the Austro-Germans. According to a dispatch from the Austrian headquarters, the Russians are being manoeuvred oue of one position after another and are already in full retreat from Medyka, east of Prbemys. It is considered doubtful if they will be able to make a stand at Mosciska.

The line of the lakes running north and south through Grodek, which would be the next natural line of defence, is being taken on

(Continued on Eighth Page)

MESSAGE GOES TO BERLIN OFFICIALS EARLY TOMORROW

Way Open for Germany to Make Concessions—"Freedom of the Seas Main Issue"

Washington, June 7.—When the President returned to the White House this morning from the country it became known that his note to Germany will go overseas early tomorrow morning.

The belief grows stronger that if the diplomatic door is left even half way open to Germany she will take advantage of it to make a friendly reply. American diplomats clearly understand a friendly reply means another communication from this Government. The rejoinder of Germany is expected to make an argument and give her views, on international law and obligations in answer to those of President Wilson. The conviction is becoming rooted in the minds of American diplomats and some important members of the Diplomatic corps that Germany will need and may make sacrifices to get the support of the United States in favor of the ",freedom of the seas.'

All the intimation from the highest authoritative German sources abroad are that the final settlements in Europe must be based on "an open sea."

It is noted by American officials that in Germany's answer to the note, in which the clearing of the seas from mines was suggested, Germany in her answer indicated her agreement with that proposition.

Similarly, it is known by the previous notes of the President to Germany that he is aiming ultimately at the freedom of the seas. It is equally well understood that this postion of the President will be maintained in any settlement for bringing about peace in Europe.

The common sentiment of the United States and Germany on this fundamental doctrine is said here to be an intimation at least that there is no desire on the part of either nation to provoke a conflict which would impair the value of the United States as a most important factor in negotiations for peace in Europe.

It is announced today that the German Embassy has rented a summer house at Cedarhurst, Long Island. This is taken here as an indication amounting almost to a certainty that Count von Bernstorff has no expectation either of being ordered home or being handed his passoprts.

Administration officials are becoming restive and worried over the constant publication in the press of the country of stories that large orders for ammunition and other war materials are being given and filled, to be used against Germany.

The Administration is being informed by German-Americans that this information is being disseminated in Germany and is doing more to stir up feeling against the United States in Germany than anything else. It is pointed out that Germany has officially taken the position that the presence of such stores on passenger ships are, in part, a justification for attacking them, and in addition to that Germany has officially called the attention of the United States to the reports that new plans were being erected in the United States for turning out vast additional stores "to be used against Germany." This is regarded by her as incompatible with strict neutrality.

One of the stories which has stirred up American officials is that orders for one billion dollars' worth of munitions are "being rushed through in this country." It is alleged that "the Allies" have present contracts for supplies with thirty-seven American companies.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
E. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Monday, June 7, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

Planter and Farmer

"They ought to raise less hell and more cotton." This comment of a breezy American statesman upon a turgulent district in the South was long ago deprived of its point by changed conditions.

Then followed a propaganda for diversification of crops, and the cry became, "Raise less cotton and more corn." None of the arguments presented, however, had an effect comparable with that of the object lesson presented by the recent relatively low price of cotton and the very high prices for grains.

As a result of these the Southern planter is growing less of his favorite staple—there will still be enough to go round—and producing more foodstuffs for his own consumption and for the markets, and he is going to share in the vast prosperity enjoyed by the Western farmer.—N. Y. Herald.

The Ideal of Bigness

James J. Hill the other day saw a locomotive on the Great Northern Railroad hauling 134 loaded cars, and said, "That is my ideal of the grandest thing in the world."

The railroad man was expressing an American ideal—the ideal of size. Largeness appeals to an American He lives in a broad-guaged country which measures thousands of miles around it, which has lofty mountains and huge rivers. Dwelling in a land of big things, the people have come to build things to match. There are few things which impress an American more than size, for it is one of his first standards by which he judges a thing. High skyscrapers, great cities, long railroads, big coaches, broad ranches and a train 134 cars long, all naturaly appeal to the imagination of an American.—Utica Observer.

This Generous City

Senator Wagner's proposal that the new constitution provide for a refund to New York city—or the counties within it—of their proportional share of the highway funds may not strike upstaters as desirable. If New York city had been more fairly, more considerately treated recently in legislative discussions of state financial problems such a suggestion probably would never have been made, for the sum of money the city could get from it would not be great. As matters stand, it is a good thing that it has been made, for too much emphasis cannot be laid on the fact that the metropolis considers itself victimized in the appropriating and spending of state moneys.

Under the operation of the highway laws state funds pay for the building of streets in country communities. There is not an upstate county which does not get some benefit from the huge highway funds. No state money helps New York city to maintain its streets. There are no state highways laid out in populous Manhattan, or even in the less populous regions of Brooklyn.

Yet New York city contributes its share—more than half the taxes which stand back of all this expenditure. And New York has not even its proper legislative representation so that it may have its say about the making of appropriations or the passing of laws bearing on the distribution of highway funds. New York, because of the concentration of business and property values here always expects to give more than it gets, but it also expects to serve notice from time to time on the rest of the state that there are limits to the pleasure of giving.—N. Y. Tribune.

WATER GLASS
EGG PRESERVER
By the Quart or Gallon
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

LET US PROFIT AT ONCE

Reverses in business and in other things should have their good effect upon us. During the last six months, or more, Fulton has surely suffered its reverses. While manufacturing in a general way has been satisfactory, the one particular exception to the rule, the dullness that has amounted to almost a complete cessation of work at the plant of the American Woolen Company should teach us its lesson. It should teach us that it is high time for the merchants through the Chamber of Commerce to look about for other sources of income and trade.

Industries are of course desirable but they are not the most staple things in the world. They take their place in line and when times are good they are very good to have indeed, but when times are bad silent machinery has a woefully depressing effect upon the average merchant.

The weekly payroll of the American Woolen Company affords a pretty sum of money to be spread around among the merchants of this city, but why be forever pinning our faith to the unstable thing? Usually it is with us when we miss it less, and we have it not when we need it most. The reverse is true of the trade and patronage of the farmers whose prosperous places dot the hills and valleys of the miles and miles of rich, fertile country surrounding Fulton on its four sides. Towns there are of the size of Fulton wherein there are no manufacturing establishments of note, yet there prosperity reigns twelve months of the year, because everything possible is done by the merchants to interest by giving bargain days, etc., to the farmers of the surrounding country.

Fulton lies in a particularly fortunate position. It has fertile land on its four sides. The people who till this land are blessedly prosperous. They make money and therefore have it to spend for the necessities of life, but like other people in other walks of life, they look for modern business methods to be adopted to get their interest. The big merchants are in most all cases big because they adopt big methods for securing big business. They are not afraid to spend $10 in an honest effort to win $1, believing that to get the trend of trade in their direction they will have done their best bit of salesmanship.

The Evening Times does not advocate the old time dishonest, catch-penny sale idea, but the modern, straight-from-the-shoulder idea of inducing by every fair means the bringing into the city the people of the rich farming country round about us, and if there is no better way than by offering $2 worth of merchandise for $1, and actually giving the value to the customer, then let us adopt the method.

INDUSTRIAL GERMAN POWER

It may be a little comforting to Americans to know that England was caught napping in its preparation for war about as much as America would be, but England's trouble ought to be our warning. David Lloyd-George has been stirring up the English and especially the labor employed in the manufacture of arms and munitions. He declared that if the allies in the west had been as well equipped with ammunition as the Germans, the latter would now be out of France and Flanders, fighting to protect their own borders. "Our Russian allies have suffered a severe setback," he continued. "The Germans have achieved great success. Why? Not because of the superior valor of their soldiers or the superiority of the German generals. The soldiers have fought well; they are commanded by one of the most brilliant generals in the battlefields of Europe. It is not owing to the superiority of German numbers, for the Russians have unlimited numbers." He attributed the German triumph entirely due to an overwhelming superiority of munitions and equipment. Victory has been won not by the strategy of German generals, or greater gallantry of German troops, but by the use they have made of skilled industries and especially by superior organization of the German workshops. He paid a tribute to German thoroughness.

Lloyd-George declared that it was industrial England that was deficient. Industrial Germany had well prepared the German empire for war. The allies were short of arms and ammunition. If, he said, the allies could have concentrated the fire of 200,000 shells an hour on the Germans in France, as the Germans did on the Russians at przemysl, they would have driven the Germans half way back to their borders before this. It was industrial Germany that has enabled the German armies to endure.

Industrial America, because of the European war, will be able to supply itself with sufficient arms and ammunition as, in fact, it now is supplying the allied armies in Europe. Lloyd-George's statement shows why the great demand of the allies for arms and ammunition in this country and justifies the German statement that if we did not furnish those supplies they would win a quick victory over the allies. But our defense is our navy and it isp retty evident that, while it is good for parade purposes in New York harbor, it is out of date as a fighting force to defend our coasts. Arms and ammunition and men we have aplenty. We can provide them quickly, but an effective navy cannot be created in a day.—Watertown Times.

The Scrap Book

One Way to Win a Stake.

In the old days they used to tell a story in New York about Fitz James O'Brien and Fletcher Harper, then the head of the Harper publishing house. O'Brien had a habit of always finding his way down to the Harper office when he was unsteady, as you call it, and borrowing money. One day the poet went down to Franklin square and begged Fletcher Harper to let him have $25. Harper refused, and this made O'Brien mad. He swore around, and finally, seeing a large placard with "Livingstone's Africa" printed on one side, he took it, turned it over and on the blank side drew in large black letters the words: "One of Harper's Authors. I am Starving."

PARADED UP AND DOWN.

Before any one was aware of his intention O'Brien had attached a string to the cardboard, hung it about his neck, walked down to the street and paraded up and down before the publishing house. Of course a large crowd gathered, but O'Brien was obdurate against all entreaties.

"Won't stop 'till I get some money from Harper," said he, and he didn't.

A compromise was soon effected through the medium of a five dollar bill, and O'Brien went on his way for that day.

Apparitions.

At noon of night and at the night's pale end,
Such things have chanced to me
As one by day would scarcely tell a friend
For fear of mockery.

Shadows, you say, mirages of the brain!
I know not, faith, not I.
Is it more strange the dead should walk again
Than that the quick should die?
—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Nat's Wonderful Memory.

Nat Goodwin's Memoirs and the remarkable fidelity with which the famous actor has been able to recall in them so many things out of a long life crowded with rich and rare experiences, had been under discussion.

"Things he never could have made a memorandum of," said an admirer, "but pleasing things which must have impressed themselves on his mind, are set down in such a bright way as to show that they must have been written out of a remarkable memory."

"Does he remember all of his marriages?" lisped a sweet thing—all of this happened in a parlor of a Chicago hotel—"I should really like to know."

"Yes," was the enthusiastic answer. "He hasn't forgotten one."

"Then he has a remarkable memory indeed," sighed the voice.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Concrete Beds.

At the time when concrete beds for guns were being found—according, at least, to rumor—all over the allies' territory, an American in Paris went up to a policeman and said mysteriously: "Pst! Are you looking for German spies?" "Mais oui!" said the policeman, taking from under his cape his notebook and pencil. "Then," said the American, "go to the Hotel de Blanc and arrest the proprietor. He's put up at least two concrete beds there. I know, because my wife and I slept in 'em last night."

A Family Industry.

"Now," said Mr. Jones energetically, "I think it's high time, Jimmie, that you began to learn something, and I am going to teach you. We will begin by counting the people in our family."

"Yeth, thir," said Jimmie.

"Now, mother is one and I am one, so that makes two, doesn't it?"

"Yeth, thir," said Jimmie.

"And now, grandma is one, and she makes how many?"

Jimmie looked interested, but doubtful.

"Three, isn't it?" prompted father.

"Yeth, thir," said Jimmie.

"And now, there's grandpa. He makes—how many? Four, isn't it?"

"Yeth, thir," said Jimmie.

"And then there's Aunt Ellen. She makes—how many? Five, isn't it?"

"Yeth, thir," said Jimmie.

"Then there's Uncle Stephen. He makes"—

"But, daddy!" exclaimed Jimmie, "do they all make hominy?"—Youth's Companion.

What a Fall Was There!

The Criminal Law Magazine vouches for the following:

A young lawyer employed to defend a culprit charged with stealing a pig resolved to convince the court that he was born to shine. Accordingly he proceeded to deliver the following brilliant exordium: "May it please the court and gentlemen of the jury, while Europe is bathed in blood; while classic Greece is struggling for her rights and liberties and trampling the unhallowed altars of the bearded infidels to dust; while America shines forth the brightest orb in the political sky—I, with due diffidence, rise to defend the cause of this humble hog thief."

WITH THE STATE EDITORS

Secretary Hugo evidently isn't afraid of work and it's a very good quality in a servant of the people. He says there are too many state jobs and his office can easily take over the work of some of the present board. A cahnce for practical demonstration might serve a profitable purpose.—Gloversville Leader-Republican.

* * *

After completing his task of passing upon the appropriation bills of the Legislature for the next fiscal year and giving his approval to the bill for a direct tax of $19,500,00, Governor Whitman issued a statement in explanation and justification of the Legislature in relation to this matter and the confusion of counsel that appeared regarding the need of the appropriations and the necessity for the direct tax, it must be said that the Governor's statement is on the whole convincing. The appropriation bills, apart from those reappropriating funds already provided and held over, amounted to $65,199,898, and he succeeded in cutting them down only to $63,370,982.—Journal Commerce.

* * *

The Press calls attention to the article headed "What the State Must Pay, and Why," to be found elsewhere in this issue. It is Governor Whitman's explanation of his action on the appropriation bills, and is intended for the information of the taxpayers. They should peruse it carefully, if they wish to obtain accurate information on the subject of appropriations, for the memorandum is full, complete and exhaustive. It gives the facts and nothing but the facts, and these are what ought most to concern those who pay the taxes.—Plattsburgh Press.

* * *

Looked at from the large and independent viewpoint, the Governor deserves well of the State, and can comfort himself with the reflection that the more the people study his record in office, the better pleased they will be with the results.—Brooklyn Times.

* * *

If it had not been for the war, foreign cheap-made goods under a Democratic free trade tariff would have absolutely overwhelmed the country, and poverty and idleness and want would have been far greater than they are today. While our imports have increased, our revenues have decreased. The falling off of the revenue is not due to lack of imports, but to lack of tariff. The advantage of the tariff is now going to the foreigner, and the American people are paying a direct tax to make up this sum that a Democratic administration has given to our foreign rivals.—Daily Saratogian.

VARIETY TEST FOR SEED CORN GOES ON

The Farm Bureau has placed seed corn of ten leading varieties in four sections of the county in an effort to find the most suitable ensilage corn that can be raised.

The Farm Bureaus of the northern counties of the State are co-operating in this work. Last year it was found on the average that the flint varieties of silage corn out-yielded the dent varieties in green matter.

The following is the report of the variety test for the season of 1914:

S. Lawrence county, Dent Variety, 16.8 tons; flint variety, 17.1 tons.

Jefferson county, dent variety, 11.33 tons; flint variety, 9.61 tons.

Clinton county, dent variety, 13.8 tons; flint variety, 13.6 tons.

Franklin county, dent variety, 13.9 tons; flint variety, 15.8 tons.

Oswego county, dent variety, 13.4 tons; flint variety, 13.8 tons.

Average, dent variety, 13.8 tons; Average, flint variety, 13.98 tons.

As the food value is in the dry matter and not in the water, a variety of corn should be selected which will at least reach the glazing stage in an average year.

The varieties being tested this year are Bailey's Early Dent, Eureka, Longfellow, Early Huron, U. S. No. 133, Leaming Hall's Golden Nugget, King Phillip, Angel of Midnight and Sanford.

In order to secure an average for this county the corn has been placed in the towns of Granby, West Monroe Parish and Mexico.

NEW YORK CLERGY AT WORK TO SAVE FRANK

New York, June 5.—A score of New York clergymen of all denominations have appended their signatures to a petition to Governor Slaton to commute the sentence of Frank.

Among ministers signing the petition are Charles E. Jefferson, Charles S. MacFarland, William Pierson Merrill, S. H. McKinney, Orville Reed, William P. Schell, C. L. Thompson, John Dixon, Moses Breeze, Jeesse C. Bruce, Dana G. Wylie, Adam Campbell, Stanley White, Ralph A. Felton, Harrry Wade Hicks, Nolan R. Best, Wilbert W. White, George Alexander, Robert F. Y. Peirce and Arthur J. Smith.

Miss Grace E. McConnell of No. 56 West 17th st. who is at the head of the movement to send the petition to Governor Slaton, yesterday issued a special call for prompt action.

Do you know the real clean kind of Boston Brown Bread? Get Black's baking and you shall have the answer.
adv

THIS little woman, with true motherly instincts, wants to bring her boy up to manhood with a clean record, proper tastes and with the best possible prospect of success.

But, say, do you see that pistol in his hand? That little codger has been to some carnival sideshow where the wild eyed broncho busters were shooting up things.

And he wants to be one himself. Consequently he is doing his best to imitate them now. He can scarcely wait to grow up.

Say, folks, herein lies the worldwide difference about the Chautauqua. It is practically the only form of popular amusement that the boy and girl may see in full and go home and tell mother about it without a blush.

The Chautauqua inspires youth, but it inspires them in the right direction. It is a man builder, a home builder, a nation builder and a destiny builder.

The Redpath Chautauqua, opening here soon, commands your respect and invites your presence.

THINKS NATIVE DRAMA ON WANE

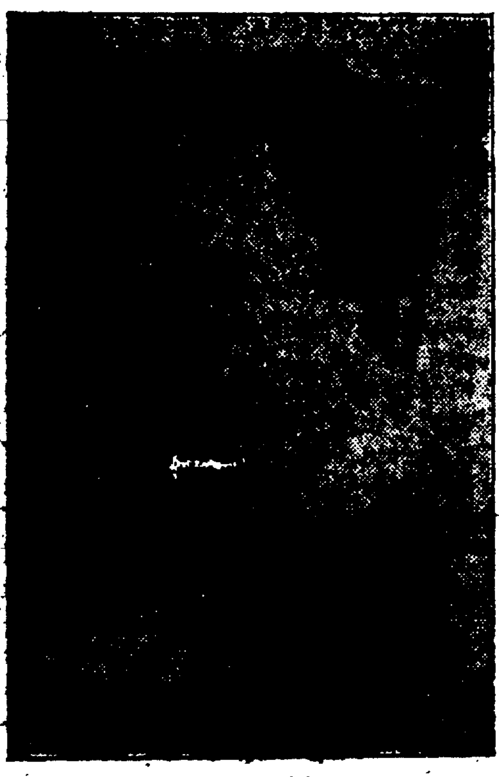
Edwin Arden Blames Directors For Decadence of Stage Art

NOT ENOUGH ORIGINALITY

Actors Become Mere Puppets and Managers Pull Strings, View of Noted Player—Pessimistic As To Future.

Edwin Arden, the famous actor now starring in pictures with Pathe, has some interesting things to say about the decline of modern dramatic art, and lays the blame upon the stage directors.

"I would infinitely prefer to be a poor original than a good copy," he says with emphasis, "and now after many battles with directors who wanted to do my thinking for me and make me imitate some one else, I am left alone to play my parts in the way I conceive they should be played. I had a lesson early in my theatrical life upon this very question, and it made a lasting impression upon me, coming as it did from the great Edwin Booth himself. At the time of which I speak I was a member of Mr. Booth's company, playing Shakespeare in the old Boston Museum, that great school of



Edwin Arden.

the best dramatic art. One day I was to play a part in Othello and went to Mr. Booth asking him how he wanted me to play Cassio, and if he had any ideas for my instruction. 'No, I have not,' said Mr. Booth very gently, 'but the part must be played well or tomorrow some one else will play it.'"

Mr. Arden, considerably disturbed but put upon his mettle, went home and studied the part as he had never studied before. He analyzed it until he had gotten a clear conception of Cassio's character, of every emotion of which he was capable. He played the part and in a way to meet Mr. Booth's approval, and then and there became convinced that to play a part properly one must take no second-hand knowledge, but really think and live the character.

Not long afterwards the young actor was out of an engagement, and starving in a hall bedroom in New York. He denied himself food in order to keep his clothing presentable, and thus make it easier to place himself. Finally he was offered a small part with the Madison Square Company, at that time the most prominent of all the New York companies. He was given his part, studied it carefully, and then went to the rehearsal. After he had played the character as he conceived it, the director yelled at him. "Here, you," he said, "I won't have you play it that way. Do this and this and this," and showed him what he meant. Young Arden replied "do I understand you to say that you want to do my thinking for me, and that you leave me no option as to how I shall play my role?" The director replied that that was correct, and that he was paid to do the thinking, and the actors were merely to carry out his ideas. "Then you want another man for this part," said young Arden, "I refuse to be a parrot," and he left the stage and the job which meant so much to him. As he was leaving the theatre a man sitting in the darkness in the back of the house stopped him and asked him where he had played before. Mr. Arden told him with Thomas M. Keen and Edwin Booth. His questioner then told him to go back on the stage and play his role his own way, and informed him he was Mr. F——————, one of the owners of the company. From that day to this Mr. Arden has always insisted upon a free hand where it came to his own work.

Mr. Arden is frankly pessimistic as regards the future of the American stage under present conditions. He says that since directors do not want originality and initiative in the actors these qualities are becoming atrophied. When the few real stars of the stage are gone there will be none to take their places, for the newer generation, with few exceptions, has not been permitted to develop its own talent.

HIS OWN LIFE A MOVIE DRAMA

Rise of Donald Mackenzie Reads Like Film Play

BORN AND BRED IN SCOTLAND

Poor Boy of the Highlands Now Famed as Screen Director—Many Successes in America for "Gillie" of Seventeen Years Ago.

Some sixteen or seventeen years ago, in one of those sections of the Scottish Highlands so remote that Gaelic is still spoken and the old men still tell legends their fathers told them of "Prince Charlie," an English nobleman leased several thousand acres of land for the shooting.

Arriving at the tiny village on the property which he had leased he sought information as to the best man available for him to hire to accompany him on his shooting trips. The answer he received was the same from each man he asked—"Donald Mackenzie is a guid mon." The Englishman sought out the popular favorite and found a square jawed, square set young fellow of some seventeen or eighteen yars old, who vowed with quiet confidence that he could give satisfaction. That was the parting of the ways for the Scotch boy. Sprung from godly parents who had taught him the best they knew how with the few books at their command he knew as well as they that the ambitions which controlled him could find no attractive goal in his native village—that neither wealth nor fame lay for him among the frowning mountains, along the flashing streams or where the heather empurpled the upland pastures. The Englishman took a great interest in the lad. The long days of close companionship on lonely moors brought them together in a way unusual between employer and employee, and when the season ended, the young man bade farewell to home and parents, turned his back upon the foggy mountains and accompanied the nobleman to London.

There the education of the Scotch boy went on apace. Treated as a friend by his patron he enjoyed all the advantages that good society could give. It was found that he had a splendid bass voice, and he was much in demand at private musicales. One day a prominent theatrical man heard him and offered him an operatic engagement at Daly's Theatre in London to play the part of Lord Enchester in "The Country Girl." He accepted and made good in the role, and so was secured by the late Augustin Daly to play the same part in the United States.

Engagements with Lulu Glaser in "Dolly Varden," the W. T. Carleton Opera Company, "The Mayor of Tokio," and "The Time, the Place and the Girl" followed. Mr. Mackenzie tells with gusto how he got his first big chance. He made it a rule to understudy every big part to which he was suited, and one night he was playing in "When Johnny Came Marching Home," when W. T. Carleton, who was playing the general, became seized with heart failure in the biggest scene of all, staggered to the wings and then fell. Quick as a flash our Scotchman shot out of the front, took up the part where it had been left off, and to the amazement of the company finished the act in that part without making a single error. At the close of the act, while the doctors were attending to Mr. Carleton, Mr. Mackenzie changed to the sick man's costume and finished the performance as the general.

The next day Mr. Carleton showed his gratitude by raising Mr. Mackenzie's salary and giving him the part. A friendship sprang up between the two which has endured through the years and which was shown by Mr. Mackenzie giving to Mr. Carleton the part of the governor in his fine picture, "The Pardon."

Mr. Mackenzie has been associated with Pathe for over three years as actor and producer. In the "Perils of Pauline" he not only appeared in several episodes as "the pirate" (a part which made a big hit), but he directed the production of many of the episodes himself. Today he is reputed to be making big money by producing pictures which are released through Pathe. His most recent production the fine three-part Pathe drama, "The Pardon," has received flattering reviews and has been booked by the Loew theatres for fifty days solid.

NOVELS TO BE FILMED

William J. Locke's "The Beloved Vagabond," and Richard Harding Davis' "The Galloper," are to be picturized by Pathe.

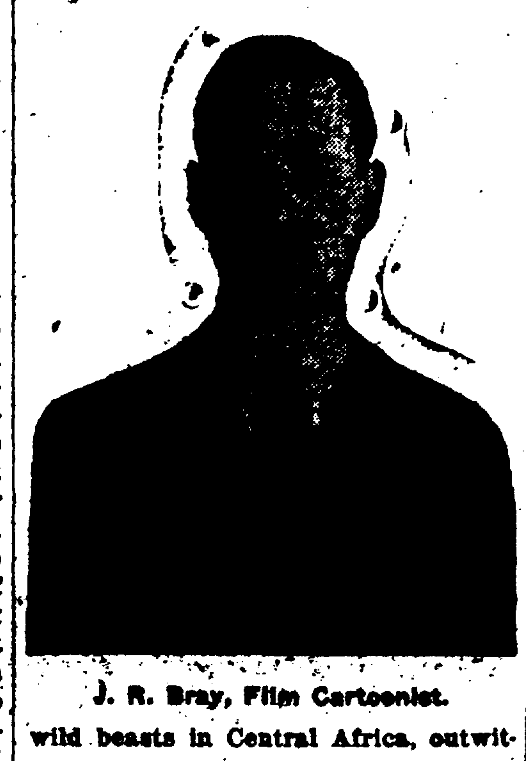
"The Beloved Vagabond" is one of Locke's most successful novels and was presented on the London stage by Mr. Beerbohm Tree, England's most famous actor.

"The Galloper" was played by Raymond Hitchcock for a number of seasons, and was then made into a musical comedy. It is a highly amusing farce detailing the adventures of a young millionaire who finds himself compelled to take upon his shoulders the identity of a much-ly married war correspondent, Kirke Warren. The story has a Graeco-Turkish atmosphere, and the millionaire while dodging bomb shells and divorced wives goes through many uproarious situations.

ANIMATED CARTOONS IN MOVING PICTURES

Interesting Description of Tedious Process—Thousands of Drawings Required for One Film—Latest Idea in World of Motion Photography Explained, in Interview, by Originator J. R. Bray

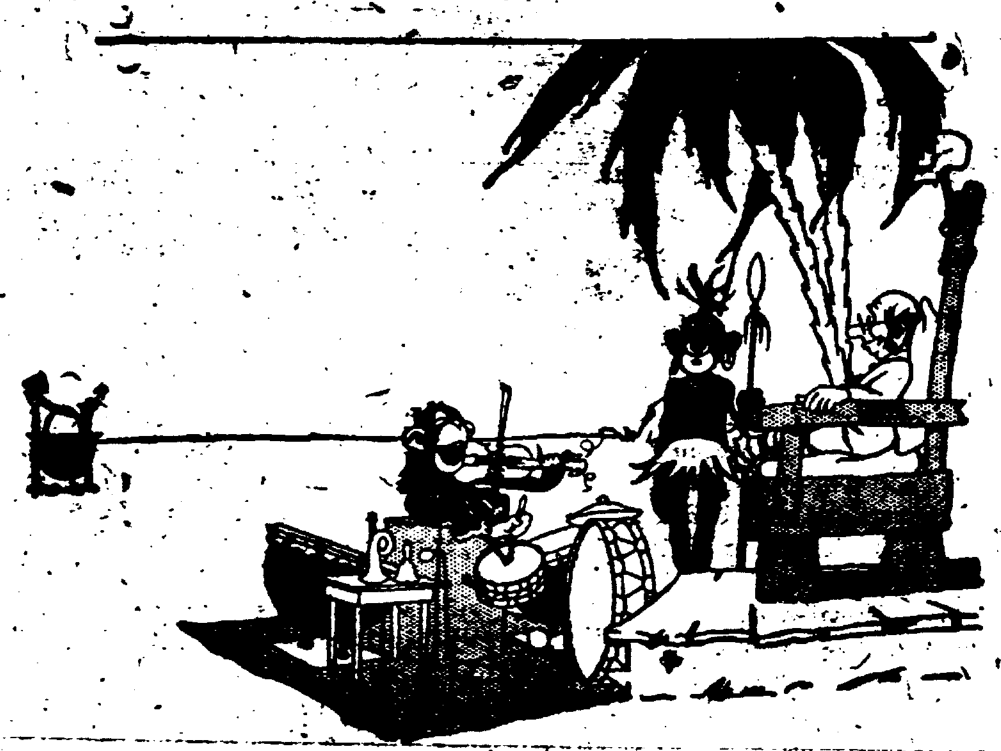
Mention the name "Colonel Heeza Liar" to almost anyone and you'll see his or her face light up and a smile spread all over it. Who doesn't know the funny little Colonel—who hasn't laughed at his antics as he hunted



J. R. Bray, Film Cartoonist.

wild beasts in Central Africa, outwitted cannibals on the River of Doubt, cultivated his farm with the aid of some strange assistants, and hunted ghosts in Castle Clare? The Colonel's friends are legion—probably no films made have as large a following young and old alike as these, and speculation has been wide as to how these pictures are made—what gives the drawings those life-like motions, and who is the genius who creates them.

J. R. Bray is the originator and creator of these drawings, and he was the first to put motion into the drawing itself. That there is no royal road to success is again proven by the fact that Mr. Bray started his experiments over seven years ago, and that was when motion pictures were still very



Col. Heeza Liar's African Hunt.

young. Years of careful, arduous work were necessary before the results satisfied him. Today he is the head of an organization devoted to making his pictures, has a corps of artists working under his supervision and has patents on his process which cover the use of transparent material or

Topical Cartoon from Pathe News.

material made transparent by any agency whatever in the making of animated drawings.

Mr. Bray was found in his sunny New York studio engaged in conducting Heeza Liar through another series of escapes. Tall, slender and blond, he looks more like a successful business man than an artist. Mr. Bray readily consented to talk about his work.

"The public," he said, "demands drawn illustrations which reveal the personality of the artist. The newspapers and magazines all prove that. It is easily seen that to illustrate fiction, for instance, a photograph rarely can be well used. The artist's drawing, on the other hand, can be idealized to fit the situation. This value of the illustration was recognized in everything but motion pictures, and now there too it has found its place. It is well to remember that an artist can draw that which is a physical impossibility for an actor to enact before a camera. The artist's possibilities are unlimited. The opportunity for real humor may be seen when one reflects that the humorous is almost invariably the unusual.

"Very few artists have the ability to make drawings that move. An extraordinary imagination is absolutely essential, as is also a perfect knowledge of the science of motion. Problems come to the artist in this work that never arise in ordinary art. I have employed some very able artists to assist me in this work, and find that very few of them can get the knack. For instance, one of the hardest things in the world to handle in these animated drawings is perspective. To have a figure come from the far horizon straight toward the observer—to have it grow from a dot to the proper size and preserve the 'balance'—makes an almost insurmountable problem. I think I am correct in saying that not one artist in a thousand can put motion into drawings."

Few people would have the patience to do Mr. Bray's work. It takes between four and five thousand drawings to make 1,000 feet or one reel of film. In addition to the colossal toil of the art work it takes a week to photograph the drawings one at a time. Great speed united with unvarying accuracy is essential. Every stroke of the pen must count. Mr. Bray works so fast that he is able to keep four trained artists "inking in" the outline drawings which he makes. The necessity for accuracy is evident when it is learned that the drawings are magnified on the screen at least 25 times.

Mr. Bray spent years in study before he attempted to make an animated cartoon film. For months he haunted the Bronx Zoo in order to study the animals there and analyze their motions. He even bought a large farm across the Hudson from Poughkeepsie and stocked it with various animals in order to further extend his knowledge of animal anatomy. The result of these studies finds expression in the life-like motions of the various animals which move across his films.

He was born in Detroit, Michigan, and has lived in New York since 1901. He was for seven years a newspaper artist, being also a steady contributor to the humorous weeklies, such as "Life," "Puck," and "Judge." He took his ideas to Pathe Freres over three years ago, since he felt that such a house, with its many foreign branches, could give him a larger international circulation than any other. The Pathe officials at once saw the value of his work, and from that day to this he has dealt only with Pathe. Millions of persons have laughed and are laughing at the "Heeza Liar" and "Police Dog" series, and his political cartoons in the Pathe News, the motion picture weekly, have attracted widespread newspaper comment. Mr. Bray has truly originated a new school of art.

BARRYMORE NOW A PICTURE STAR

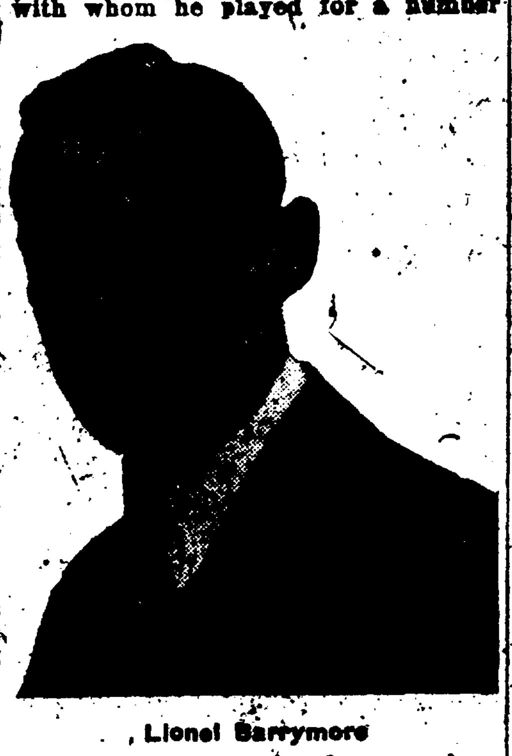
Lionel, Brother of John and Ethel, Featured on Screen

STUDIED PAINTING ABROAD

Now Finds That Making Pictures Is More Profitable Than Painting Them—Added to "Romance of Elaine" Star Company.

Lionel Barrymore, nephew of John Drew and celebrated brother of the famous John and Ethel Barrymore, will be featured in motion pictures this summer.

This is not Mr. Barrymore's first appearance on the screen—he has had important parts in several big productions, but it is with the legitimate stage that his name has been most associated. He was broken into the profession by his uncle, John Drew, with whom he played for a number



Lionel Barrymore

of years. Among the famous plays with which he was identified were "The Mummy and the Humming Bird", "The Other Girl", Barrie's play "Pantaloon", "The Best of Friends", and "Sag Harbor", with James A. Hearne. After playing in "The Other Girl", Mr. Barrymore fulfilled youthful aspirations by going to Paris to study painting, an occupation so fascinating that it held him in France for three years. Mr. Barrymore says that when he returned to America he found his fellow artists in the cast of "The Other Girl" all famous—Richard Bennett, Wally Eddinger, Doris Keen, and Tully Marshall, which caused him to think hard upon the old saw about the cobbler sticking to his last. Then he decided there was more money in acting in pictures than in painting them and worked in a number of feature productions.

Mr. Barrymore owns a fine summer home at Rocky Point, Long Island, but says that he has been trying in vain for years to get acquainted with it. No sooner does he start to leave town than he is offered a fat engagement which no sane man could refuse.

History repeated itself with him this year since on the eve of his departure for Rocky Point he was offered an engagement with Pathe to play the "heavy" in "The Romance of Elaine", a well known serial photoplay. The fact that his work would take him to Ithaca, N. Y., where his lines would be cast in pleasant places, reconciles Mr. Barrymore to another summer's exile from the mansion he cannot use.

U. S. REGULARS IN BIG FEATURE

Mackenzie Uses Cavalry in Stirring Scenes.

Donald Mackenzie, the Pathe producer, has just finished making a four-reel feature called "The Fortunes of Peter," which has all the earmarks of a notable success. Mr. Mackenzie had a cast of well-known players, most of whom have already achieved fame on the screen.

George Probert, who won golden opinions as Oskar Von Guggen in "Innocent" and the Cadet in "The Lure," has the lead and this picture marks his debut before the camera. Mr. Probert confesses that his first two days of picture acting were little less than torture to him. The sight of the lens staring at him all the time was infinitely more dreadful than the batteries of critical eyes on a big "opening night."

Paul Panzer, after weeks of successful vaudeville touring, returns to the screen again in this picture. Mr. Panzer, it will be remembered, made himself the best-hated villain in the country through his work as "Owen" in "The Perils of Pauline."

Other members of the cast are Miss Alma Martin, a popular favorite in the "legitimate," Sam Ryan, who has been in many Pathe pictures, and Charles Bunnell, who was with the Pathe St. Augustine Company in the winter of 1913-14.

The picture required hundreds of supers and Mr. Mackenzie made arrangements for a troop of cavalry, regulars of the United States Army, to appear in a number of stirring scenes.

George Brackett Seitz wrote the scenario.

CAMERAMAN SHOT AT FRONT

Intrepid Movie Photographer Hurt Taking War Pictures

PRESENT AT PRZEMYSL SIEGE

Shrapnel Hits Photo Man With Besieging Troops—Petrograd Grants Him Russian Decoration for Bravery.

It's a long, long way from New York to the place with the unforgettable, unpronounceable name, Przemysl, but it seems less when one sees certain very fine pictures of the siege in the Pathe News pictures and learns that the special correspondent, Ercole, who took them, has been wounded and decorated for bravery under trying conditions.

When it was learned that Przemysl was destined to become famous in spite of its name, the Pathe News sent its special war correspondent in Russia, Mr. Ercole, straight to the Galician front to the Russian army besieging the city. He was sent there to get pictures, and he did so. While he was turning his camera he was hit by a piece of shrapnel and painfully wounded, but he did not cease to turn and in consequence has been decorated by the Imperial Government of Russia with the Cross of the Order of St. George.

His films were rushed by way of the Pathe Agencies in Moscow, Stockholm and London to the United States, so on the very day the newsboys were using their 57 different ways of pronouncing Przemysl to tell the public that the Austrian fortress had fallen, all over the United States people were seeing in the "News" one of the big scoops of the year.

Mr. Ercole is not resting on his laurels. He has been sent to another place, where important things are going to happen, and in consequence expects shortly to put over another big scoop.

PEARL WHITE, FAVORITE

"World's Champion Movie Fan" Calls Pretty Star Best.

Mrs. Barbara Guentert of St. Louis is called by the "Post Dispatch" of that city, "the world's champion movie fan," and with good reason. It seems that Mrs. Guentert has missed only two evenings in over five years in seeing the picture show at the Fairy Theatre on Easton Avenue.

Every night Mrs. Guentert and her little son are to be found in the same seats watching the pictures with as much interest as though it was their first experience. Together

Pearl White.

they have spent 1,800 evenings at the theatre, have paid $180 in admissions, and have seen 9,000 different films.

Mrs. Guentert, it may be seen, can certainly lay claim to being a picture expert. When asked to name the players she thought the best, she mentioned only four, all of them famous, one of them being Pearl White, the Pathe star.

SPLENDID STUDIO SITE

Secures Extensive Property at Ithaca, N. Y., for Filming of Dramas.

The Pathe producers, Wharton, Inc., have leased with option of purchase, Renwick Park, a well-known lakeside resort at Ithaca, N. Y. The property has been used as an amusement resort for some years and comprises 45 acres of land situated at the head of beautiful Cayuga Lake and lying between the lake and the city. A city trolley line runs into the park and furnishes excellent service.

A number of large buildings such as auditoriums, pavilions, etc., on the place needed only a little remodelling to make them very well adapted to picture work. There are frontier settlement streets, log cabins, —all the locations necessary to western work, as well as a splendid 400 foot pier extending into the lake.

Equally beautiful locations would be difficult to find anywhere in the East.

D/34

Have You Seen
THE LATEST STYLES
of
SOLID SILVERWARE
G. B. FARLEY
[illegible] First Street
Can show you a full line. Just the kind for
WEDDING GIFTS

We are Agents for
CHASE & SANBORN'S
Fine Teas and Coffees
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida St. Hello 75

GOVERNMENT PROSECUTES BILLBOARD TRUST

Chicago, June 7.—The Federal authorities are preparing to bring a criminal prosecution against the Billposters' trust, as a result of revelations made of its methods in the civil suit brought against the association before Judge Landis in the United States District Court.

Subpoenas were issued May 24 and 25 in the name of the grand jury citing a number of witnesses who have appeared for the government in its civil suit to appear before the jury forthwith.

United States District Attorney Clyne, who, with the aid of Morgan L. Davies, special prosecutor, is conducting the civil suit, is expected to conduct the investigation before the grand jury in person. He will have, it is believed, all the aid necessary from the office of United States Attorney Gregory, whom he has frequently consulted as to the merits of the government's case.

LOCAL WOMEN ATTEND DINNERS

A number of local women, mainly graduates of Syracuse University, wereg uests on Saturday at their respective chapter houses at the university.

Dr. H. M. Doane was a dinner guest at Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority chapter house. Mrs. L. P. Smith at the Gamma Phi Beta house and Mrs. F. E. Goodjon and Mrs. Ethel Dunham attended the general alumnal dinner on the hill.

CITY SHOULD SHAVE FUND

Senator Wagner Wants New Apportionment for Five Counties

Albany, June 5.—Senator Robert F. Wagner introduced a proposed amendment to the Constitution to permit New York city to get its share of money paid for state highways. He said that the city last year contributed to the highways fund $13,000,000 out of a total of $18,000,000, and received nothing in return.

"The city supports, at its own expense, about 23,000 miles of streets," said Senator Wagner. "The rest of the state does not contribute to our street system, but we contribute $13,000,000 to upstate highways, in addition to bearing the entire expense of our own streets.

"The people of the City of New York do not wish the people of the rest of the state to share in the expense of their streets, nor do they wish to avoid their obligation as citizens of the state to contribute to the improvement and maintenance of the entire state. But we ought to insist that we share in the benefits accruing to the state as an entirety to which we contribute about 73 per cent of the money.

New York Gave $13,000,000

"My amendment provides that the city of New York shall receive for each county situated in it the average amount apportioned to the other counties of the state. Thus, if $18,000,000 be apportioned among fifty-five counties, the average would be about $330,000 for each county, and New York city would receive a refund of five times that amount, or about $1,650,000. When it is considered that $13,000,000 was contributed, the sum of $1,650,000 is not a greater return than New York city should receive.

"In other words, the constitution authorizes the raising of $50,000,000, to which New York city contributes about $36,500,000 and which, divided among fifty-five counties, gives about $900,000 to each county. New York city would receive back about $4,500,000, thus lessening our net contribution to $32,000,000 and saving the difference for our own people."

An amendment proposed by Ray B. Smith, of Syracuse, would take from the Governor the power of removing county officials and vest it with the Appellate Division.

Would Change Conservation Scheme

A board of twelve members, to be vested with discretionary powers relative to the state's future conservation policy, would be created by a proposed amendment introduced in the Constitution Convention by Ferris J. Meigs, of Tupper Lake.

"The policy now in force and followed since the adoption of the present constitution," said Mr. Meigs, "has increased the ownership of the state in forest lands, has increased the timber and preserved it from spoilation, but has discouraged the use of lands by camping parties, has prevented the building of many roads and has permitted heavy waste."

The proposal provides for constitutional safeguards for the forest preserve, but would permit the conservation board to direct the state policy as to disposition of waterpower, second growth and dead timber and reforestation. The board members would be elected by the Legislature and serve without compensation.

SPECIAL TAXES MUST BE PAID THIS MONTH

Liquor dealers, oleomargarine dealers, dealers in tobacco, proprietors of billiard rooms and moving picture theatres are required to pay special tax on or before July 1st. Doctors, druggists and veterinarians who sell or dispense narcotics are also required to register on or before that date. The taxes imposed under the Emergency Act (dealers in tobacco, billiard rooms and theatres) are to be collected for six months. The regular and Narcotic Law taxes will be collected for the full year. Deputy Collector Kernan will be at the Clark House, this city, Wednesday, June 16, for the purpose of advising taxpayers regarding the law and will assist applicants in the preparation of their returns.

NEW LABOR LAWS IN THE STATES

Statutes Relative to Employment of Women Most Numerous

Washington, June 7.The labor legislation of 1914 is reviewed in a bulletin issued by the United States Departmetn of Labor, which says that although this was an "off year" for the legislatures of many states a total of 17 law-making bodies met in regular or special session during 1914.

"As at other times," says the department's summary of legislation, "the laws relating to the employment of women and children are most numerous, 26 separate enactments affecting 12 jurisdictions falling under this head. One of these was the eight hour law for women in the District of Columbia, which was enacted by Congress.

"If to this number be added the factory regulations that are often indirectly due to the presence of women and child workers in industrial establishments, the public interest of employes would appear to be great and influential.

"Occasionally, however, a bit of regressive legislation action is found, as in the Maryland statute reducing the age for children in street trades, or that of Mississippi fixing a lower age for the regulation of hours of labor of children in cotton and knitting mills than is provided in other industries.

"But on the whole there is a steady advance in the States named, as well as others, in the direction of better protective legislation for the classes of persons who are, as the Supreme Court has pointed out, in need of special legislation that their rights may be preserved and on whom the future of the race depends.

"Masculine interests were looked after in 1914 in laws requiring frequent wage payments by public service corporations, and the redemption of script or coupons in Mississippi, the weighing of coal before screening in Ohio and regulating the working time of stationary firemen in Louisiana and of workers in compressed air rin New Jersey.

"A railroad full-crew law was enacted in Mississippi and one was repealed by referendum in Missouri Kentucky adopted a new mining code and the Wisconsin Industrial Commission drew regulations for the protection of working men engaged in building operations. Workmen's compensation received attention from three or four legislatures by way of amending acts, while new laws were enacted in Kentucky, Lonisiana and Maryland."

SCOUTS HIKED AND HAD BIG EATS

Saturday a host of scouts hiked to Rice's corners and there 'mid rolls, baked beans, bacon, "doggies," cookies, coffee and marshmallows life took on a rosy hue.

After a few [illegible] demonstrations were given the dusty, [illegible] organization arrived in the city about 9 o'clock.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, June 7.—Prominent representatives of corporations which are under the jurisdiction of the public serivec commissions, will be in Albany on Wednesday of the present week to attend the hearing to be given by the committee on Public Utilities of the Constitutional Convention. The hearing will be upon three proposed amendments to the article five, which relates to public service commissions, introduced by Delegates Jacob Gould Schurman, William M. K. Olcott and James M. Foley.

Since the legislative probe into the workings of the public service commission of the first and second districts has resulted in nothing more serious than the discovery of laxity on the part of some of the first district commissioners, the deelgates who have offered the proposed Constitutional amendments have evidently taken the step to insure better administration of the public service commissions law by strengthening the statute.

The amendment offered by Delegate Olcott creates a public utilities commission by abolishing the present public service commissions after January 16, 1916. All their jurisdiction are to be vested in the new body which shall be divided into two parts, each with five members to serve the first and second districts respective Each member is to serve five years, is to be appointed by the governor and receive a salary of $15,000 a year. Decisions of the commissioners are to be subject to review by the Appellate Division and by the Cuort of Appeals, under such reasonable regulations as the legislature may prescribe and until action by the legislature such decisions and orders may be reviewed by a writ of certiorari.

The proposed amendment by Delegate Schurman creates Constitutional officers of the present public service commissioners who shall hold office for ten years. A commissioner may be removed by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. No commissioner shall be removed except upon charges specified in the recommendation of the governor personally served upon such commissioner and upon which he shall have an opportunity to be heard before the Senate.

Delegate Foley's proposed amendment embraces the text of the proposal of Delegate Schurman with reference to the creating of Constitutional officers of the ten public service commissioners. Delegate Foley was a Democratic member of the Legislative committee which investigated the two public service commissions.

It is not at all unlikely that when the hearing is held some of those who speak upon the merits of the three propositions will be plain spoken. It has been hinted that attempts will be made to have the salary of public service commissioners reduced, since judges of the Court of Appeals receive less than do the commissioners. Delegate-at-lare Alphonso T. Clearrwater has open criticized the practice of making the compensation of a business man sitting in a quasi-judicial capacity, more than that of a mem ber of the highest court in the State.

Hon. Ledyard P. Hale, counsel for the public service commission, second district, is chairman of the Constitutional Convention committee on Public Utilities which will hold the hearings the day after tomorrow.

NORTH HALF OF BRIDGE REMOVED

Today the workmen, who are engaged in removing the old canal bridge at the foot of Oneida st., will have finished entirely the north half. Mr. Alderman, under whose supervision the work is being done said this morning that the space left vacant by the removal of one-half of the bridge will have to be filled in with dirt and graded so that traffic over the lower bridge will not be interfered with. The trolley tracks will also have to be laid there and the portion of the bridge now being used cannot be taken down until the dirt road is constructed.

The rapidity with which the demolishing of the bridge has been carried on is due to the use of the new oxyacetelyn process, wherein a heat of 2,000 degrees is generated, and the flame [illegible] its way through the iron rapidly.

OUR NEED OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

(Continued from Page One)

well spent, and the world well lost, that faces life's problems and meets its experiences, and comes to the close with nothing to show but the acquisition of a real, living, humble faith in Jesus Christ.

The Second Thought

Again I call your attention to the second thought:

2. The relation of the Holy Spirit to the Church.

There has been a dispensation of the Father and of the Son; the present one being that of the Holy Spirit. When we speak of the dispensation of the Spirit we do not mean that Jesus is now less in emphasis, nor that the Spirit has been inactive until now. But by the atonement a new race has been founded and the Head of this new race has given the work of building up this race to the Holy Spirit. Listen to the words of Jesus. And, behold, I send the promise of my Father upon you; but tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem until ye be endued with power from on high, Luke 24-49. This is a special wife for the church. Not for the unregenerate. Listen again to the Word of life, speaking of the same gift he said, "Even the Spirit of truth; whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth Him not neither knoweth Him; but ye know him for he dwelleth with you and shall be in you." John 14-17. This gracious gift has been bestowed on every earnest and honest seeker since the day of Pentecost.

The key to the book of Acts is found in the first chapter and second verse. It also reveals the great plan by which He purposes through the Holy Spirit and the call of the Gospel to call out a people for His name. The risen and ascended Lord is still working, revealing, teaching, but all thru the Holy Spirit. "And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost," is a revelation of God's will to all. And that individual or church so endured holds the Gospel, and effectually brings it to the world. Clothed with this dynamic force the Gospel does not fail. The plan of our Lord and the purpose of His gospel is to call out and separate unto Himself a holy people zealous of good works. In this it has gloriously succeeded. The Scriptures do not teach the conversion of the world during this age. If it did then it has lamentably failed. The present dispensation shows no prospect of the millenium until Jesus comes. Theosophy, occultism, spiritualism, practical infidelity, political fermentation, financial inequality and social unrest are ot trending towards holiness, nor evolving millennial glory. A century ago minerals for implements of war were bought by the pound; but now they are eagerly sought in hundred ton quantities. Is the Gospel a failure? No. "Narrow is the way that leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it." This does not at all reflect upon the power of the Gospel or the work of the Holy Spirit. A faithful man may preach a full Gospel, rejoice over them that believe and are saved, and weep over the majority of people unsaved. The Jews rejected Christ and turned away from Paul. Men now reject the Gospel and "are lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God." Wherein then is the work of the Holy Spirit and call of the Gospel a success? The Holy Spirit through the preaching of the Gospel has gloriously succeeded in calling out from the world: in saving and preserving a holy people who would rather obey God than man. The true church is the ecclesia) the "called out assembly." When Jesus comes to reign on earth, encompassed by shining millions saved by the pow er of the Gospel, we shall see that it was not a failure.

Again, there is no substitute for this mighty and efficient agent. The writer once listened to three strong and eloquent addresses on the work of the church and the winning of souls. Not once did the speaker mention a word about the work of the Holy Spirit in relation thereto. No well organized committees, no amount of smooth running church machinery, no sensational hits, no pulpit slang (called Gospel) can atone for the evident loss in some places of this divine afflatus, this miracle working power. With this gracious influence in her power how glorious would be the consequences. Without it we may be Sampson indeed, but Sampsons shorn of our strength, cheerless and sightless, subjects to the jibes and jeers of a scoffing world. With it the church may lay hold of the strongholds of Satan and bring them to her feet. With the wisdom and power which it bestows the church is able to meet and master all of the perplexing problems of moral reform that have hung their gloomy forms across her pathway. Its breath would bring unction and energy into the services of the sanctuary, it would sweep the resurrection power all through the valley of dry bones; it would transform its membership into a faithful Caleb or a believing Joshua; it would go to the sick room and breath a fragrance as from the trees of Paradise; it would cause its possessor to walk through all the conflicts of life with a heavenly mien and triumphant tread; it would cast o'er the pathway of the erring one in his course of folly, a mighty conviction, Gospel. O the charm that it would impart to the very name of Christianity, causing hungry and eager souls to look longingly forth for the riches of His grace, and bringing to the heart of the worldling the gladdened notes of redemption's song. Through all the earth the bright effulgence of the Son of righteousness would blaze and cast a flame of celestial fire athwart the pathway of her teeming myriads.

O let pulpit and pew receive it, and inflamed with its divinity, from its moral center will radiate rays of light that would burst upon this nightbound earth and from caverns, valleys and mountains, will ascend a volume of praise through the trackless skies that will hasten the coming of her bridegroom, and regenerated nations will sit at His feet and sing Messiah's triumphant song.

BEAUTY IS COMPLETE
only when the teeth are perfect. One ugly or missing tooth will spoil one's whole appearance. There is no need for poor or ugly teeth.
OUR PAINLESS DENTAL WORK
makes the extracting or filling of a tooth no more annoying than sitting for your picture. Our moderate scale of charges makes it possible for everybody to have their teeth looked after as they should be. So don't delay. Come and have us look after yours.
Bring this ad. and get $1.00 worth of work Free.
DR. H. W. WHITNEY
113 Oneida St. Fulton, N.Y.

All Kinds of
GARDEN SEEDS
by the ounce or pound at
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

FOR SALE
CASH GROCERY STORE
210 CAYUGA STREET, CITY
A paying Proposition. Will bear investigation. Inquire of
240 W. Genesee Street SYRACUSE, N. Y.

FRESH VEGETABLES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

LEGAL NOTICES

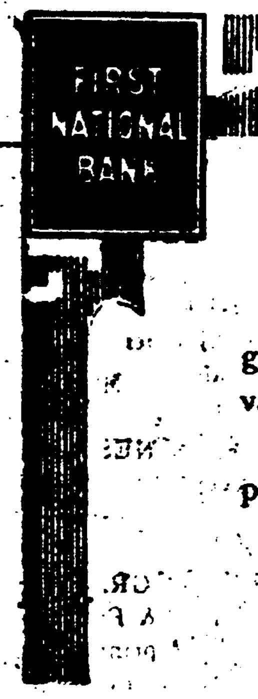
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF OSWEGO.—Edna I. Sharp, Plaintiff, against Lewlla Newton, J. Clifton Larkin, Bridget Gibbons, Henderson & Thompson Company, Defendants.

Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the Court House, in the City of Syracuse, New York, on the 22d day of May, 1915, and duly entered in the Oswego County Clerk's Office, on the 24th day of May, 1915, I, the undersigned, the referee, duly appointed in and by said judgment for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 10th day of July, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the City Hall, No. 67 East First Street, South, in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, New York, the real estate directel by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the City of Fulton, New York, known and destribel as three rods off from the East end of Lot No. 1 of Block No. 512 of the original Village of Fulton.

Dated May 24, 1915.

H. L. GILMAN, Referee.

FRED'K G. SPENCER, Attorney for Plaintiff, [illegible] East First Street, Fulton, N. Y.



Unnecessary Risk

There is no good reason for taking the great risk of fire or theft by leaving your valuables at home.

Our Fire and Burglar Proof Vault is the place of Safety.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent

$3.00 and Up per Year

THE QUIRK
Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.

TODAY
The Better Master Pictures
"THE QUEST"
Five-part American, Featuring
Margarita Fischer
One Other Reel

TUESDAY
"THE LOST HOUSE"
Four-Reel Majestic Featuring
Lillian Gish
2—OTHERS—2

WEDNESDAY
"BEULAH" in 6 Parts, featuring Henry Walthal

Keep Cool
in a
Palm Beach Suit

They're natty, light in weight, and washable. They're the breeziest and most comfortable suit to wear during hot weather.

We have the trim new models.

MacNamara's

WEATHER FORECAST

Probably rain tonight and Tuesday. Cooler Tuesday; moderate to fresh southwest to northwest winds.

Community Notes

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bisnett have been entertaining the past week Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pitcher of Auburn.

* * *

Mrs. W. W. Rowlee has returned to Ithaca after spending a short time with friends in this city.

* * *

Mrs. L. D. Ranger of Syracuse is the guest of Fulton friends.

* * *

Miss Rita Vogel very delightfully entertained the Crusaders of State St. church at her home in Maple avenue Friday evening.

* * *

Ernest Phillips has been the guest of Pennellville friends for a short time.

* * *

Mrs. F. Burrows of Little Falls is the guest of Mrs. C. W. Thompson, West River road.

* * *

Miss Ethel McIntyre of this city has been visiting friends at Central Square

* * *

C. Arthur Ballard of Worth st. entertained recently W. W. Bidwell, district chairman of the order of Railway Telegraphers.

* * *

Mrs. Nicholas Mansfield will entertain the Woman's Missionary Union of the Congregational church Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at her home in 5th st. Mrs. Fred Chubb will be leader.

* * *

Mrs. C. E. Dryer entertained the Birthday class of State St church at her home in East Broadway.

* * *

Frank Caldwell was a recent visitor with friends at Central Square.

* * *

Mrs. A. L. McAdam of Rome was the over-Sunday guest of Mrs. C. M. Sabin, Buffalo st.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Suydam of Buffalois recovering from the effects of a sprained ankle.

* * *

Edmond LaPorte is ill at his home, in S. 2d st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Chapman of Erie st. announce the birth of a son.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Tucker in company with friends motored to Watertown yesterday.

* * *

G. B. Farley has returned from Big Moose where he accompanied Mrs. Farley and daughter, Miss Ruth.

* * *

Miss Mary Maroney of Syracuse is the guest of local friends.

* * *

Henry Kane of Scriba is in the city, having been called here by the death of his daughter, Sister Henrietta.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Reynolds of Utica spent Sunday in Syracuse.

* * *

Regents' examinations will be held next week.

* * *

L. P. Smith has purchased a new automobile, a Cole 8, which is to be delivered to him in about a week.

* * *

I. Rosoff is the owner of a motorboat, which he will use on the river here.

* * *

Reuben Root, of Syracuse, was a guest Sunday of S. Waldhorn, of Oneida st.

LOCAL LODGE OF ELKS TO SEND DELEGATES

The Fulton order of Elks will be represented by a large delegation at the convention in Troy tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday.

An excellent program has been mapped out which includes the awarding of prizes for the best appearing delegation in the line of march, a prize of $25 ofr the largest Elk present, $10 for the smallest, etc. It is expected that Fulton will make a strong bid for these prizes.

A number of members will motor to the convention. George Walker and L. J. McQuade will drive, going by way of Syracuse. Before returning to Fulton, Mr. Walker and Mr. McQuade intend going to New York.

Madame Olga Petrova in "The Tigress" at the Happy Hour theatre Wednesday. adv.

Finish the evening meal by eating [illegible] ... "good as mother's."—adv.

SPORT CLOTHES AND OTHERS

Motor Coats, Sweaters, Golf Skirts and Bathing Suits in Latest Made

New York, June 7.—If ever the world outdoors calls irresistibly, it is on a typical June day, and as women on this side are almost as much addicted to life in the open as their English cousins, no part of the well-balanced outfit is more important than the sport clothes.

In selecting a motor coat it is well to have in mind the many uses for it

McCall Design

in other directions. One can find a whole host of smart coats in this category capable of giving the utmost service, yet pretty enough to top a frilly frock on a cool evening at a resort when a dressier and more dainty wrap would be neither as comfortable or appropriate. Golfine coats with pretty flowered silk linings are among the best garments of this class. The golfine is like corduroy, only finer and more flexible and it comes in rather prettier shades in all the fashionable colors, from Mandarin yellow, and vivid coral tones to dull rich amethyst and olive greens, that appeal to those who like quieter tones. Blues of all shades, and copper browns and grays are all in the running and fashionably worn. These are rivalled by wools with soft velvety surfaces in checks and plain colors which are the ideal selection where a really warm weight is desired, though sweaters are usually donned for this purpose under the lighter weight wraps.

Silk Stripes Faddish

The silk sweater in striped effects is perhaps most favored this season, though solid colors with contrasts in belts, collars, cuffs or vests, come in the greatest possible variety of attractive styles. The mercerized kinds which look exactly like real silk and cost half as much, are extremely popular and copy every wrinkle of the more aristocratic sweaters.

Following the general trend of fashion bathing suits are more elaborate in cut and coloring than ever before. Apparently no material is too elegant, no trimming too fine to tempt the dancing waves, and make a picture of itsp retty wearer. Silks and satins, in plain tones, vivid contrasting stripes, or printed floral effects are all used for these costumes, and every conceit employed for milady's dry land get-ups, is repeated from scalloped edges, pipings, braids and fancy buttons to contrasting lacings and Puritan collars in scrim that stands the salt spray reasonably well. Small ruffles in over-lapping rows, three on the skirt and two at the edge of the fichu collar trim a taffeta suit in black, purple or navy blue that has wide plaid ribbon girdle while the silk cap worn with this has a bewitching garniture of rubber cherries, that defy sun and wave to do their worst, but always come out fresh and new as do the rubber flowers that mimic almost every known blossom.

Bathing suits are matched in variety and attractiveness by the many accessories made to go with them, and which add greatly to their effectiveness. An ill-selected cap, hose that does not match up with the suit, shabby, clumsy shoes or worst of all, careless grooming that allows unsightly hairs to remain on the arms or face when it is no trouble at all to get rid of them, spoil anyone's appearance. For over sixty years the select few have been using X Bazin depilatory powder, which works perfectly for this purpose and can be had at any well-stocked toilet department.

Golf Skirts and Beach Dresses

For the extra skirt that fittingly accompanies a tailored skirt topped by a sweater or sport coat, there are practical models to suit any taste, and in these times when the flare has taken all the world by storm it is remarkable how many plain skirts of very modest width are worn by people who can buy whatever they desire. Pleated styles with the pleats either at front and back, or grouped at either side are smart and one sees of course, full circular models in this class, but not as a rule so well carried as the moderate cuts.

The simple, well made type of dress variously known as a Palm Beach or Porch Dress, is coming to be a great favorite with discriminating women who like simplicity combined with style in cut and perfection of finish. These gowns take the place of the smart utility serge which is the standby of almost every Frenchwoman as well as a host of Americans, for between season wear.

Verona Clarke.

Let Us Do It!

The younger members of the family vie with each other to relieve you. Thousands of families throughout the country are using ELECTRIC FLAT IRONS

Let Us Send You One for Trial

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Phone 144

Pure Creamery Butter
From The Harbor Farms
Made for those who want the best.
LaPORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida Street Hello 75

UNDERTAKERS

YOUNG & HILL. Open day and night at 117 Oneida. Phone 2172.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

For Sale, 1914 Twin Excelsior motorcycle with side-car; fully equipped; lights, Klaxon, speedometer, saddleback, etc. Just overhauled, better than new. A bargain for quick sale. E. J. F., Trolley Sta. 142eod

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Lost—West Side Book Club book, entitled, "Saturday's Child." Finder please return to C. W. Streeter's office 110 Oneida st. 143

For Rent—Downtown flat for small family; modern conveniences; $10 per month. Inquire Wirt R. Barker, 34 S. 2d st. 145

Upper Flat—Moderate rent, 214 Walradt st. 6 rooms and all modern conveniences. H. L. Crandall. Phone 2520. tf.

For Sale—Good extra heavy double work harness; $20. G. L. Pratt, 177 E. 1st or phone 56. 149

Wanted—Girl for general housework in family of three. Apply 404 Park st. tonight. tf

To Rent—7 room house in Bay st. near chocolate works. G. J. Emeny, 414 S. 4th st. 148c

Stenographer wanted; Dilts Machine Works, Inc. 144

For Sale—Push cart and baby carriage; both cheap. 513 Buffalo st. 145

FRESH STRAWBERRIES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

THE QUIRK TODAY

Ship Dynamited for picture. In one scene of "The Quest," five part Mutual Masterpiece, a steamer is seen burning at sea.

A great steamship was blown up by dynamite to make one scene of "The Quest," the first of the series of Mutual Masterpieces, the new series to be shown in behalf of the better motion picture movement. Dynamite in large quantities causes numerous explosions which set the ship ablaze, and it is burnt to the water's edge. When all hope is given up Harry Pollard flings himself from the burning deck into the sea and swims to a broken mast. This floats him till he is washed ashore on an island belonging to a lost tribe. Then he has some astonishing adventures.

Cahill's Perfection Bread
is the
BEST BREAD MADE
TRY A LOAF—Sold only at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

OSWEGO POLICE WORKED HERE

Sought in Vain for Man Who Fired Two Bullets Into Countryman

Chief Dyer and his band of sleuths who comprise the police department kept their weather eyes open all of today, in their efforts to assist the police department of Oswego, to land the Italian who attacked Andrea Fontoni, late last evening at the injured man's home, 16 W. 10th st.

An officer of the Oswego department was in the city early this morning taking a survey of the foreign element. This officer was given valuable assistance by the Fulton department, but the difficulties that beset their path were many.

A little excitement was created at the trolley terminal last night when Patrolmen Norton and Smith surrounded a car and arrested a suspect, who was discharged upon the arrival here of Chief Richardson.

Quarreled About Money

Andrea Fontoni, 45, fell into a quarrel last night with a countryman, and the result of that quarrel is Fontoni has two bullet wounds in his body.

Fontoni's condition is said to be critical. One of the bullets entered the right side of his back and glanced downward into the hip. The other is lodged in his right leg near the knee. Immediately after shots were fired it said Fontoni was picked up and thrown overa high board fence close by.

Although the reports of the gun were heard several block away, the police were unable to find anyone who actually saw the shooting. Many, however, were on the scene immediately after. A call was sent to Police Headquarters, and Chief W. A. Richardson and Patrolmen Mowatt and Edland hurried to the scene in the motor patrol. Although not more than five minutes had alapsed before the police arrived, the man guilty of the crime had made good his escape.

WAR-LIKE SOUND IN FIRST STREET

East First stree this morning thought the Teutonic allies had arrived.

The explosive sound which usually accompanies a tire blowout, severely jarred Lee Edgarton this morning when the rear tire on his automobile blew out while being filled with air in front of the VanWagenen garage. Mr. Edgarton was standing close at the time, and the explosion was strong enough to blow his hat forty feet in the air.

A team of horses, attached to a Standard Oil Company wagon, tried a retreat and "even a new tire was seen rubbering from a near-by window," according to one observer's account.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE TO MEET TOMORROW

A meeting of the Division of Membership and Entertainment of the Chamber of Commerce will be held at 7.30 o'clock at the Chamber rooms tomorrow night.

NATIONAL BANKS TO BETTER LAWS

(Continued from Page One)

perhaps, ag rudging concession wrung from the oBard by inexorable facts.

Accordingly, the Board has now made special effort to bring in the state banks and trust companies. These institutions have thus far declined to have anything to do with the reserve system because they knew how to go in but they didn't know how to get out. So the Board now asks them to come in and assures them that they can go out any time if they do not like it.

Just how this will affect the National banks is hard to say. They will have to stay in the system whether they like all its burdens or not. While some of them, impatient with the management of the system, have thought seriously of surrendering their Federal for state charters, the probability is that practically all will retain their status as National banks and strive not only to perfect the law but to secure a management of the system free from politics, personal antagonisms, and local interests. It is generally felt that the basic idea, originated by Republicans, has so much of merit that its mutilation by the Democratic Congress should not preclude ultimate realization of all the benefits which future amendments and better management may yield.

JUNIORS GIVE TREAT TO GRAVE SENIORS

The Juniors of the High school will give a supper tonight to the senior ulass at Pathfinder Island. A program has been arranged for entertainment of the guests.

The grave old Seniors will on doubt give [illegible] the occasion will merit.

PARISH AID TEA

The ladies of the Parish Aid, Zion Episcopal church, will hold a silver tea at the home of Mrs. George Hackett, 309 Cayuga st., on tomorrow afternoon from 3 to 6, to which a general invitation is extended to the ladies of the parish and their friends.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

1914 FORD RUNABOUT FOR SALE
Has been run 1500 miles.
GARRETT BROS.
Livery and Sales Stable
North 2d Street

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated
Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

UPTODATE LAUNDERING
Gloss and Domestic Finish
Our Laundry is equipped with modern machinery.
F. J. TAYLOR
Second St. Phone 289

GOSSARD CORSETS
They Lace in Front
These Corsets anticipate the styles in Suits and Dresses.
Sold at
DIX MILLINERY STORE

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 2597 Phone 15

MILLINERY
The Latest in Summer Hats
A number of Sample Hats at Half Price
MRS. F. F. JONES
210 Cayuga St.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Amateur Developing & Printing
Roll of 6 films and 6 prints, 30c.
Flash-Lights & Home Portraits
R. E. HENRY 210 [illegible]

BUSINESS IS GOOD
Because we serve The [illegible]
Dinner [illegible]
Supper Specials [illegible]
FOLEY'S
Up-to-date Restaurant

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE [illegible]
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

Second-Hand Machinery
New and Second-hand I-Beams and Pipes, all kinds and sizes,
For Sale Pipe Cut to Order
I. ALDERMAN
[illegible] Phone 2242

D/34

The Newspapers Published in Fulton

Are the real and only legitimate means to secure the kind of publicity that will work in true harmony with the elaborate program mapped out by the

New Chamber of Commerce

¶ The protracted dullness in retail business circles is positive proof that the merchants of this city must invest their advertising appropriations in the papers that have the "home touch"—the papers that are welding in concrete fashion the buying public in the fertile farming country lying contiguous to this city.

MR. BUSINESS

Has been very sick. He should recover, and the way to recover is to turn our faces from the fixed starings we've been giving to a popular idol, a single ndustry, and fix our eyes upon the farmer and the buyer from the North, the South, the East and the West of us. The farmer of today is the man who can do a lot toward making Mr. Business in this city a well man, but you

MR. MERCHANT

must use your home papers—the papers that are near to the people—to reach the great buying public living beyond the city's limits.

The Fulton Evening Times is "A Herald of Progress"

MONEY MIXUP IF AMERICA FIGHTS

Two Billions Owned by Aliens Here and In Germany.

SITUATION IS COMPLICATED

Forty-eight German Ships In American Waters Would Have to Flee or Be Seized—This Country Would Probably Give Them a Chance to Get Away and Land Where They Could.

Washington.—The precise legal status of many hundreds of millions, perhaps of billions, of property in this country and others would be brought into question if the United States were to become involved in the war in Europe.

Vast properties in the United States of European ownership would be liable to confiscation.

Great properties, though much less in aggregate value, owned by Americans in Europe would be in the same position.

American corporations would not be permitted, it is assumed, to pay dividends on securities held by citizens of the countries with which the United States was at war.

The German ships now interned in this country would be under the necessity of leaving American waters at the risk of being captured on the high seas or else being confiscated in the ports where they are now held.

In all the history of warfare there has probably never been so complicated a financial situation in international relationship as that which would ensue between the United States and Germany if the two countries by any chance should engage in hostilities.

Germans have long been large investors in the United States, particularly in securities of railroad and industrial corporations. It is now pretty well known that these investments were to a considerable degree liquidated in the last year before the war began. During that period Germany was systematically turning its investments into forms most available for quick use, and the conversion was made so skillfully and quietly that the world of business did not fully realize what was afoot until the war had actually broken out.

Consequently it is impossible at all accurately to appraise German holdings in this country today. It is believed, however, that they are largest in railroad securities, then in industrials and finally in real estate and miscellaneous forms of property.

On the other hand, American property interests in Germany are larger than is generally understood, because in recent years a number of American industrials have been forced to establish plants in Germany.

It was estimated that $2,000,000,000 worth of various alien owned investments in both countries would be involved if the two countries should go to war. What would be their standing?

This question is decidedly important to people on both sides who have such holdings. But it is easier answered than the next one.

With the two countries at war unnaturalized Germans in this country would become, before the law, "alien enemies." No matter how loyal to this country or how determined that their conduct toward and in their adopted country should be exemplary, that would be their legal position.

This class of people own great aggregates of property in this country, and to involve them in any general conflagration measures would be so farreaching in their effects that it is recognized as quite impossible that any such would be undertaken.

The declaration of war between two countries has the effect, under long established international practice, of suspending, but not wiping out, debts of a state or its citizens to the citizens of another state.

The reasons are manifest. In the first place, to pay debts to a foreign state during war would be to furnish the sinews of war to the enemy. In the second place, if the debtor declined to pay, there would be no chance to enforce collection, because the debtor, an enemy alien, would have no access to the country's courts to enforce payment.

The forty-eight German vessels interned in this country, appraised as worth nearly $200,000,000, are in a peculiar status. Interned here because the United States is a mutual friend, they would suddenly be found to be in the complete power of a new enemy.

It is explained that the peculiar obligation which the United States has assumed toward them raises questions not before broached—whether it would be violating a very special and unusual faith to appropriate the ships now if this country and Germany were at war.

The procedure which the authorities believe correct would be to notify the vessels that they must leave American territorial waters and to give them a fair chance to do so. After that they would be liable to seizure by American war vessels or by the vessels of America's allies.

Or, if the Germans preferred, they could decline to leave, the United States government could take possession of and formally confiscate the vessels and let the whole business be settled after the war's end.

PAID IN HIS OWN COIN.

Knox Gave Unto Root What Root Had Passed Out to Depew.

Some years ago Senator Depew told a little story on himself and Senator Root in a speech at a dinner in Washington to Mr. Root by the New York Republican congressional delegation.

"When Root was secretary of state," said Senator Depew, "I went over to see him and asked him if he couldn't do something for me in the line of consular appointments. He said: 'Senator, I'm sorry. I would like to do something for New York, but'—and Mr. Root picked up a paper from his desk—'I see that New York's quota is now exceeded by 14 per cent.'

"Well," continued Senator Depew, "I kept going to see Senator Root for a year. Every time I went to see him he would remind me that New York's quota was exceeded by 14 per cent. Finally I said, 'Mr. Secretary, I think you're a great statesman, but your mathematics are inclined to be automatic.'

"However," said Mr. Depew, "all things change, and after a while Mr. Knox became secretary of state and Mr. Root became senator. And then one day Senator Root went up to see Secretary Knox about some consular appointments. 'I'm sorry,' said Mr. Knox, 'but'—and he turned to a document file—'I find that New York's quota is now exceeded by 14 per cent.'"—New York Sun.

Punctuality.

Unfaithfulness in keeping an appointment is an act of dishonesty. You may as well borrow a person's money as his time.—Horace Mann.

Well, He Deserved It.

According to an eminent botanist, plants are so sensitive that they resent neglect and are susceptible to kind treatment, showing their gratitude in charming ways. We are therefore the more ready to believe a story told us not long ago by a lover of nature. He was watering a fern on a cold morning. He forgot to temper the water. The fern, incensed by the shock, leaped from the pot and bit him savagely in the leg.—Philip Hale in Boston Herald.

Spoiling a Hat.

At the obsequies of a Quaker in Brooklyn a grave looking gentleman with an unusually tall hat entered and, seeing no rack in the hall, placed his hat on the floor just behind the door. Presently another grave Quaker entered

SETTING AN EXAMPLE.

with a large, dripping umbrella and, peering anxiously for the usual receptacle, saw in the gloom the hat resting on the floor. His eyesight was probably poor, for he mistook the hat for an umbrella holder, and in it he deposited his dripping parachute. This was an example for those who followed, and in a short time the tall hat was holding a dozen umbrellas. At the end of the services the grave gentleman found an inch of water in his hat and looked graver than ever.

Said at Last.

On one occasion a highland minister called upon Dr. Alexander Whyte of Edinburgh for some financial assistance for the work in the north. Dr. Whyte regretted that he could not afford to assist the highlander, but advised him to visit a wealthy layman in the city.

Going to the house of the wealthy layman, the highlander found him disinclined to give and ungracious in manner. Nettled at his reception, the highlander answered brusquely. Resenting the tone, the rich man asked, "And whom do you take me for?"

"A fire deserving sinner, like myself," came the quick retort.

Returning to Dr. Whyte, he explained the circumstances.

"You did not say that?" eagerly asked the doctor.

"Aye, I did," replied the other.

"Well, well! I've been wanting to say that to him for the last fifteen years. Here's a five pound note for your fund."—Dundee Advertiser.

The Way Out.

Uncle Zeke had confined in a pen two pigs of the "razorback" variety. One morning when he went out to feed them they were not there.

"What's the matter, Uncle Zeke?" asked a neighbor, noticing the deep dejection with which the old darky was looking down into the empty pen.

"My hawgs is done gone."

"Stolen?"

"No, suh! I don' see no signs dat anybody stole 'em."

"Did they climb out over the top?"

"No, suh! Dey couldn't do dat."

"How do you think they got away?"

"Well, suh, my 'pinion is dat dem hawgs kind o' raised theirselves up on edge an' crope through a crack."—New York Post.

EDISON INVENTS PHONE RECORDER

New Device Permanently Fixes Words of Both Speakers.

IS ATTACHED TO TELEPHONE

Will Hold Message For Absent Person, and Inventor, Who Has Devoted Thirty-seven Years to It, Says Instrument Will Save Writing Millions of Business Letters.

Thomas A. Edison says his new invention, the telescribe, as he has named it, cost him thirty-seven years' work. It is a device which combines the telephone and phonograph, a long distance dictating machine that doubles back.

Two persons, even though 3,000 miles apart, may hold a telephonic conversation, and the instrument will give each a record of what both said. It will also take down a message for an absent person and tell it him when he returns.

A small box connected with his telephone on a business man's desk will be his guarantee against misunderstanding language used by him to others as well as an insurance that he got messages to himself accurately. Keen as the human ear and highly sensitized, the recorder does not miss the slightest vibration.

Saves Millions of Letters.

Mr. Edison regards its commercial possibilities as almost unlimited, for he believes it will do away with millions of letters a year in the making of business agreements. The phonograph makes voices easily recognizable and Mr. Edison is confident that telescribe records will be as eloquent arguments for good faith on the part of business men as signed letters.

"Science provided the telephone for rapid transmission of intelligence," said Mr. Edison discussing his latest work, "and with the telescribe we can now project our spoken words into wax records that will be permanent. The world will soon recognize it as a commercial asset, and it will not only make the telephone more useful and the phonograph more valuable; it will make both more necessary."

Mr. Edison began work on his idea in June, 1878, and patiently for hours, despite pessimistic statements of associates, he has labored with the secrets of telephony and phonography in his task of combining the two. Now he has added it to his patents, the total of which have passed the 1,500 mark. This is the largest number of brain products of any one individual, yet Mr. Edison is by no means "through," for he is only in his sixty-eighth year yet.

"They Can't Come Back at You!"

The inventor humorously remarked that the telescribe can end for all time the mooted question involved when an interviewed person denies, following their publication, remarks attributed to him in a newspaper.

"They can't 'come back' at you when you have their statements in cold wax," he told the reporters, with a smile.

Mr. Edison's telescribe is not the first invention for its purpose. In 1900 Valdemar Poulsen, a Danish inventor, contrived the telegraphone for the reproduction of conversations at a distance. Its principle was the retention of magnetic impressions by a copper wire. The length of wire for an ordinary conversation was about three and a half miles. Each impression on a fraction of the wire represented a sound, and when the machine was reversed the talk was reproduced. William J. Burns, the detective, gave it prominence in 1912, when he reproduced a conversation by the president of the common council of Detroit in which the official was alleged to have offered to sell his vote. It was used to record the debates of the medical congress in Boston in 1912. Speeches by former President Roosevelt were several times reproduced by the telegraphone.

Strength In Hollowness.

The stems of bamboos, grasses, wheat and oats are hollow, although they grow to great heights in comparison to their thickness. It might naturally be supposed that to gain strength as they grew the stems ought to be solid at the base, but it is not so. Careful experiments have proved that a solid column subject to bending strains is no stronger than a hollow one. Consequently all iron shafts are made hollow, and the steel shafts which drive the screws of steamships have a hole bored down the center to reduce the weight. But this does not reduce the strength. The thickness of the branches of trees is in proportion to the weight to be borne. Horizontal branches, such as those of the cedar and elm, are much thicker than the almost vertical branches of the poplar. The average natural factor in breaking is about one in ten, exclusive of wind pressure, and engineers employ a factor of six in building with timber.

Bound to Be Obeyed.

Some years ago a bridge was built in Japan which was so slight that a notice was put up, "No animals allowed to cross." But rats were seen crossing on it, and as they could not be stopped the sign was changed to read, "No large animals allowed to cross."

Scrubby M'Ginnis' Dues

How a Delinquent Club Member Paid a Debt.

By JOHN BARTON OXFORD

Copyright by Frank A. Munsey Co.

Seven simultaneous and rather noisy games of pitch, a four cornered altercation over one ball on the pool table, the tinkle of an ancient square piano, sadly out of tune, to say nothing of a heated and ten voiced discussion of contemporary ward politics, is not conducive to that calm and placid frame of mind with which an executive committee should go about its business.

But since the regular monthly session of the executive committee of the Three Points club was always held in the midst of such an uproar, its four members had long since learned to make the best of things, and at their little table in the corner with its imposing array of ink stands and pads of paper, blotters and record books, to pass upon matters revelant to the club's welfare with a judicial mien, on which the clatter and noise all about them made seemingly no impression.

Mr. Horrigan, the committee's chairman, cleared his throat several times.

In the manner of a man who is about to broach an unpleasant subject, he nervously opened the black book, wherein were kept the treasurer's records, and haltingly asked of his colleagues, not without certain uneasy and apprehensive glances at the big frame lounging at that moment on the piano stool:

"Well, wot cher goin' to do about Scrubby—huh?"

It was red headed Mr. Dorgan, at the end of the table, who finally plucked up courage to inquire:

"Then he ain't come across wit' nothin'?"

The chairman slowly and reluctantly shook his head.

"His dues is now over three months unpaid," he announced. "The rules says that any member wot don't come across wit' his dues for that length of time shall be cut off from all the privileges of the club till he makes good."

Mr. Horrigan took another uneasy look at the man at the piano and then leaned confidentially across the table toward his fellow members.

"I've got a hunch he don't never intend to come across wit' nothin'," he declared meaningly. "I'm willin' to bet that Scrubby McGinnis intends to keep right on comin' here and usin' this club and bangin' away at the pianny wit'out never payin' a cent for it.

"He's bankin' on the rep he's got in the ring, and outside, too, for that matter, for bein' a bad one wit' his dukes, to throw a bluff inter us here.

"He thinks he's got us scared tame and that we won't dare do nothin' to him, that's plain."

"He ain't goin' to get by wit' nothin' like that," said Mr. Mullen darkly, yet

"WELL, WOT OF IT?" SCRUBBY SHOT OUT AGGRESSIVELY.

with very apparent mental reservation, as he took a swift glance pianoward.

"Dead sure he aint!" acquiesced Tinker Devlin, the fourth member of the committee.

"Well, wot cher goin' to do about it?" Horrigan demanded again.

"Tell him if he don't come across wit' them back dues it's nix for his here," said Mullen.

"Sure, that's wot!" chimed in Devlin. "Yer gotter live up to the rules. Let him get away wit' anything like that and half the other ginks in the club wouldn't be payin' no dues, neither."

"Anybody told him what the rules is?" queried Mr. Dorgan.

"They don't have to," said Horrigan. "He knows' em as well as you or me."

"Well," said Dorgan, "I'd like to suggest that yer tell him that he can't come here no more till his back dues is paid, Horrigan, and then if he don't pay no attention to it"—

He paused.

"Wot then?" Horrigan demanded.

"T'run him out!" said Dorgan with a grin. "He's gotter be made a example of!"

"Yah, t'run him out for sure!" mocked the chairman. "Yer can have the job for the askin', Dorgan. No one's goin' to try to butt in on yer on that!"

"Oh, I ain't lookin' to hog no such job as that," said Dorgan cheerfully. "We gotter let this gink know that even if he is Scrubby McGinnis he ain't goin' to put nothin' over on us like he's thinkin' to.

"Yer tell him how things stands. Maybe he'll go peaceable, more likely he won't. If he wants to get nasty about it, well and good. We'll reenforce the fightin' ability of this executive committee a bit to meet the occasion.

"Wot's the matter, Horrigan," Mr. Dorgan leaned across the table to continue in a lower voice, "wit' ringin' in that big Swede that lives down the street from you—that Eric Nilssen that's been makin' good at all the pug shows lately?

"He could put it all over Scrubby wit'out half tryin'. Make him a member here; put him on the executive committee for the time bein'. Then see'f Scrubby won't go!"

"Yer'll have to come up wit' somethin' to Nilssen—maybe ten or twenty; but it 'ud be well worth it for the sake of example and keepin' the runnin' of things here in our own hands."

Immediately a lively discussion was under way, sotto voce, at the executive committee's table in the corner, and even as Scrubby McGinnis rattled out throaty baritone songs before the decrepit piano the four at the table plotted his undoing.

"All right," said Mr. Dorgan at length when the matter had been thoroughly thrashed out. "Yer go tell him, Horrigan, that it's either pay up or get out, and if he don't see it that way, why, the Swede for his, that's all."

Whereupon Mr. Horrigan, not without a certain show of hesitancy, left his seat at the committee table and advanced toward the piano.

Picking his way between the tables of pitch players, Horrigan made his way to the side of the trouble making Scrubby, who at that moment was bawling out a joyful and suggestive song to three highly appreciative satellites grouped about him.

"Excuse me," said Horrigan, realizing with disgust how servile were his tones, "but yer owe six dollars for three months' back dues, Scrubby."

"Well, wot of it?" Scrubby shot out aggressively, at the same time swinging around on the piano stool and pushing out his lower jaw unpleasantly.

"Yer see, Scrubby," said Horrigan meekly, "this club is supported be the dues the members pays in. We can't let no member get more'n three months behind wit' 'em.

"It's the rules that any member that gets three months behind wit' his dues can't come here nor have none of the privilege of the club till he pays up."

"Is that so?" said Scrubby with a smile, and Horrigan reflected with a sinking heart that Scrubby's smile was more menacing in its suggestion than had been his protruded lower jaw.

"So ye'll either have to come up or"—began Horrigan, but before he could get farther McGinnis cut him short.

"Yer don't tell me," said he, and swung back to the keyboard, up and down which he ran his nimble fingers.

"Now, the third verse goes something like this— I may not get 'em just right. I've pretty near forgot 'em. But tomorrow night I'll bring the music over and sing it right to yer," he ended, glancing across the shoulder of a grinning satellite to Horrigan.

The latter retreated to the committee table in the corner.

"Yer see how it is," he quavered wrathfully, as he sank into his chair. "Just like I told yer."

"The Swede for ours," said Dorgan between tight set teeth. "Let's appropriate twenty dollars for the job. That oughter be enough and more."

There was an extra chair at the executive committee's little corner table at the Three Point club the following evening when that august body was called to order by the grinning Mr. Horrigan.

In the extra chair sat a huge, sleepy-looking individual, very pink of cheek and very blond as to hair.

"Twenty dollars, it cost," Horrigan whispered to Mullen, who sat beside him. "Had to pay him in advance too. But I guess the word of this committee means somethin' from now on—wot? D'yer ever see such a whale?"

At that moment the door opened, and Scrubby McGinnis, a roll of music under his arm, entered the smoke filled room.

Horrigan grinned more broadly, and then nudged Nilssen, who seemed in imminent anger of dropping into a doze.

"That's him," he whispered. "Yer to go up to him—see? Tell him you're the new member of the executive committee, and ask him for his back dues. If he don't come up wit' 'em—$6 it is—t'run him down the stairs—see?"

Mr. McGinnis had already opened his music and put it on the rack before him.

Nilssen stirred sleepily, blinked a couple of times and glanced in Scrubby's direction.

"That's him," Horrigan was repeating in the big cauliflower ear. "Go on, now. Earn yer money. Git to it!"

"Why haf you not told me it iss Scrubby McGinnis dot I t'row outs?" he demanded heavily. "Ay bane tank somebody else!"

"Wot difference does that make?" Horrigan demanded.

"All der difference in der world," growled Nilssen, looking accusingly at the chairman, as if he had just purchased a very choice gold brick of that grinning and expectant gentleman.

"Der job is worth der $10 more," Nilssen went on after another period of thoughtful staring. "You have not told me der man was Scrubby McGinnis. Ay bane der big fool to do it for less."

"Say, yer agreed to take twenty," Horrigan reminded him sharply.

"You haf not told me it iss Scrubby McGinnis," the other reiterated monotonously. "Der $10 more and Ay gets busy."

"Ten nothin', yer blamed grafter!" hissed Horrigan. "Yet got yer money, and in advance too. Now go do what yer agreed to."

"Ay guess I don't do it at all," he observed. "Ay guess Ay bane go home."

Horrigan grunted his disgust.

"Scared?" he sneered. "Aw, all right. Go on home, then. We can find some one else easy enough. But wait a minute," he went on as Nilssen reached for his hat and got cumbrously to his feet, all but upsetting the table in the process. "Just hand over that twenty before yer go."

"Ay guess I yoost go home," Nilssen chuckled, kicking a chair out of his way and starting for the door.

But Horrigan clutched at his coattails and held fast.

"Yer come up wit' that twenty, yer

THROUGH THE OPENING REELED THE PAIR.

big, graftin' stiff!" he muttered. "Yer come up wit' it—darned quick too!"

Mr. Nilssen put on an expression of pained and weary surprise.

His right hand was passed slowly behind him, and Mr. Horrigan landed in an awkward heap in a far corner.

But instantly the latter was up again and with a rapidly growing discoloration beneath his left eye sped toward the door, the knob of which Nilssen was just clutching in his big paw.

"Gimme back that money!" Horrigan fairly wailed.

The commotion rose above even McGinnis' bellowed song.

He stopped, swung about on the piano stool and then slipped over to the door.

"Wot's wrong here?" he demanded belligerently.

"Ay yoost go home," said the bored Mr. Nilssen.

"He's got $20 of my money he won't give up," said Horrigan.

"Aw, whyn't yer give it to him?" sneered McGinnis. "And, say, whyn't yer scrap wit' a fellow yer size and not a little runt like him?"

"Gimme it!" yelled Horrigan.

"Yer ain't goin' to give him his money?" demanded Scrubby.

"Make me," Nilssen invited.

"All right, you're on!" howled Scrubby delightedly as he drove out straight with his right.

The members of the Three Points club are not fully agreed as to what immediately took place.

And since most of them were scurrying madly about the room in their endeavors to get out of the way of the two whirling, clutching, smashing bodies, perhaps they are not in a position to give an adequate account of the affair.

Somehow, panting, grunting, uttering weird oaths, interspersed with short arm, but telling blows, the two swayed up against the door to the hallway without.

Crash! It split off its hinges, and through the opening reeled the pair. Followed the sound of rending banister supports and a prodigious bumping as they rolled down the stairs!

It was some few minutes later and the first of the members were beginning to crawl from their places of safety and take sad eyed account of the damage wrought when Scrubby McGinnis, battered and very ragged as to his usually immaculate garments, came panting into the room.

Calmly he picked up the overturned piano stool, straightened its badly bent supports, coolly adjusted it and sat down before the keyboard.

Then he reached into his torn vest pocket and flicked a small roll of bills across the room.

"Say, there's yer twenty plunks yer wanted, Horrigan," said he.

But Horrigan did not hear him.

Having rescued from the debris which littered the floor the remains of the treasurer's book, he was now busily engaged on the tattered and heel marked pages which had been the record of membership dues.

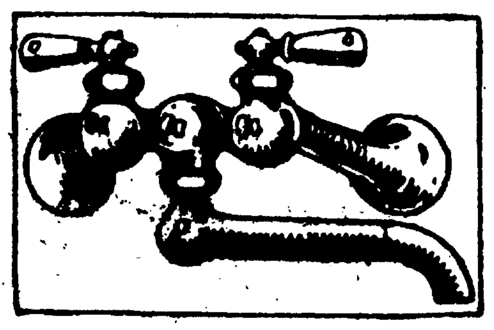
Rapidly he turned the pages, not only those containing the accounts of the last few months, but also the virgin lists of the months to come.

And as he turned the pages he paused opposite Scrubby McGinnis' name to industriously ply a rubber stamp.

The stamp bore the single word, "Paid."

HELPFUL HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES

Combination Water Faucet With Swinging Spout.



Intended to be used over a kitchen sink, a combination water faucet has been designed with a long, swinging spout which may readily be moved from one side to another as desired. In addition to this feature, it has the convenient property characteristic of all similar fixtures of joining the hot and cold water pipes so that the water may be mixed to any specific temperature as it is drawn. The combined functions make the appliance a very convenient one for kitchen use.

Chocolate Rice Pudding.

One quart of milk, half a teaspoonful of salt, a fourth of a cupful of rice, one tablespoonful of butter, a third of a cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful and a half of cocoa, half a teaspoonful of vanilla, and two egg whites and two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar for the meringue.

Mix the rice, salt, sugar, milk and butter in a wide pudding dish. Add the vanilla and cocoa dissolved in a little hot water and bake in a slow oven till the rice is soft; stirring occasionally. Make a meringue of the egg whites and powdered sugar and bake twelve minutes longer in a slow oven. Serve warm with cream. — Country Gentleman.

Lemon Cream Pie.

Mix one cupful of sugar with three tablespoonfuls of flour; then add three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, the yolks of two eggs, slightly beaten, one cupful of sweet milk, one tablespoonful of melted butter, a little salt and the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. Bake in one crust in a moderate oven. The white of the egg rises to the top, making a little "self frosting" which adds to the dainty appearance of the pie.

Apple Cream Pie.

Stew good tart apples, rub through a sieve or press through a fruit press. While warm add one large tablespoonful of butter. Beat together the yolks of two eggs, one-half cupful of sugar and the juice of one lemon. Then add the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and mix all with the apples. Line a pie tin with a good pastry, pour into it the mixture and bake until done. When cold cover with whipped cream.

Fairy Gingercakes.

One cupful of molasses, one-half cupful of sugar, one heaping tablespoonful lard, one egg, one cupful sour milk with one teaspoonful soda stirred in until it begins to foam over top of cup, one teaspoonful ginger. About a pint of sifted flour, making a rather thin light dough. It will be light like a sponge if not mixed too stiff. Can omit ginger and use spices and raisins if desired.

Pineapple Salad.

Make a dressing of one-half cupful of pineapple juice, juice of one-half a lemon, yolks of two eggs and one-half teaspoonful cornstarch. Cook to a thick custard, and add a little cream before serving. Put two slices of pineapple on lettuce leaves and cover with dressing, then put a little grated cheese and chopped walnuts on top.

Removing Grease Spots.

A grease spot on the carpet may be removed easily if one will act quickly. First scrape off all that can be removed with a knife, then give the spot a thorough coating of cornmeal, rub in well and as this is brushed out it will carry the grease with it. If any of the grease remains, lay a blotting paper over the spot and press with a warm iron.

Paraffining Jelly.

In using paraffin to cover jelly, if one will put a lump of the wax in the glass before pouring in the juice, it melts and rises to the top, doing away with the trouble of melting wax and putting on after jelly is cool. A piece the size of a filbert is enough for an ordinary jelly glass.

Varnish Stains on White Goods.

Varnish stains will be easily removed from white goods by moistening the stain with ammonia. Then put on a few drops of turpentine and roll it up. Leave it rolled for about fifteen minutes, then wash out with soapy water, rinse thoroughly and dry in the sun.

To Clean Suede Shoes.

Put the shoes on shoetrees, but if you do not possess these, stuff the shoes with soft paper. Then rub well with a rag moistened with spirits of turpentine. When this is finished place the shoes in the air to dry and no smell of turpentine will remain.

Ham Balls.

One cupful of boiled potato, one onion and one cupful of ham, chopped. Season with salt and pepper, add a well beaten egg and a little milk. Form into small balls, roll in meal and fry in hot, deep fat. Serve on buttered toast.

PHILADELPHIA RECALLS FROHMAN AS NEWSBOY.

Noted Theater Man Sold Papers at Centennial Exposition in 1876.

Charles Frohman, the eminent play producer, who went to his death on the Lusitania, was a newsboy in Philadelphia forty years ago.

With that same energy and inventive ability that placed him at the head of American producers and a discoverer of stars, Frohman made the New York Graphic, a five cent illustrated daily newspaper, "go" among the crowds at the Centennial exposition in 1876.

Frohman was sent to Philadelphia from the New York office of this publication, which at that time was devoting a supplement to descriptive stories and pictures about the exposition. He took charge of the newsboys at the Philadelphia office.

Frank H. Taylor, who knew Frohman then, says the future discoverer of Maude Adams and Billie Burke "hustled the bundles from the trains, got them to the newsstands about the city, retailed them at the door and over the counter and was everybody's willing errand boy."

Not content with selling the paper to crowds on the streets, Frohman opened a branch office in the Centennial grounds and devised so many ways to get his paper before the crowds that he frequently had to go to New York to get extra editions. He spent the summer doing this work.

GODMOTHER TO FORTY BABIES

Hungarian Countess Takes Upon Herself Strenuous Duties.

The Countess Magdeleine Hunyady von Kethely, the wife of a great landed proprietor of Hungary, is taking under her motherly wing all the posthumous babies born in the county of Estergon, where her husband's principal estates are situated, whose fathers gave up their lives upon the battlefield in this war. Already she has become fairy godmother to nearly forty children. A handsome young matron of thirty-six, with a daughter of her own fifteen years old and a son of twelve, the countess is accepting duties which will extend over many years, involving the dedication of her time and fortune. That she is a Belgian by birth, belonging to the princely family of Caraman-Chimay, which has suffered almost as much at the hands of the Germans as the royal house of Belgium, does not seem to have blinded her to the misfortunes of her husband's country.

Countess Magdeleine Hunyady's sister-in-law, Countess Marie Henrietta Hunyady, has been for some years the wife of Count Emil Szechenyi, and the women of the two famous Hungarian houses will probably divide among themselves the care of the little children for whom Countess Magdeleine will stand sponsor before the end of the war.

A Polishing Glove.

To the woman who cleans and polishes her own shoes nothing is more useful than the "polishing glove." It is made in the form of a mitt. The palm side is sheepskin with the woolly side out to form a polishing surface. The back of the mitt is a piece of leather. After you have carefully anointed your shoes with the paste or polish and let it dry thoroughly slip on the mitt and polish with a will. In a moment your shoes will be shining nicely.

WAR CAUSES PROXY WEDDING

French Lawyer at Front, Friend Takes Weeping Bride to Altar.

The first marriage by proxy ever permitted in Paris has just been celebrated in the city hall, in the Latin quarter. Alfred Lorin, the bridegroom, a Paris attorney who is now a soldier in the Seventy-first infantry at the front, was represented by his friend, Firmin Souq. The bride was Mlle. Marie Martigny.

The ceremony was performed in strict privacy, and the bride wept as she made the responses.

Where Art Ceases.

All art is a matter of nature or life acted upon by man; a part taken out of its accidental surroundings and given artistic form. At either side of the field of true art is a waste place where art ceases to have beauty. And the waste on the one side is reached when the artist becomes so enamored of life that he forgets to interpret, to give artistic form, and only brings forth a photographic image, while the waste on the other side is reached when the artist perfects his form but forgets to put life into it.—Sheldon Cheney.

PICTURESQUE FROCK.

Lingerie Gown That Makes Wearer Look Like Frameless Picture.

PRETTY EVENING DRESS.

"Ah! Isn't she a picture?" is heard once in perhaps a very long while, and immediately every one within hearing covertly or frankly turns to look at what promises to be a pleasant vision. And these "pictures" have not been any too plentiful recently, particularly in the not long gone period of tube skirts. But fashion now holds out the pretty promise that it is the thing to be picturesquely dressed, and the woman who comes nearest to looking like a canvas belle that's lost her frame will elicit the biggest buzz of admiration.

This gown is picturesque in the extreme, being a combination of wonderful old lace and hemstitched taffeta. The underskirt is of accordion plaited pink chiffon. The bodice is decollete and sleeveless. The sleeveless bodice is very becoming to a young girl.

DIES AS HER MOTHER DID.

Woman's Body Taken to Same Police Station Twenty Years Later.

Twenty years after she had identified the body of her mother in a police station in New York city the body of Mrs. Mary T. Cassidy was identified by her two daughters, Anna and Mary, in the same station house after she had fallen dead in a Sixth avenue elevated train.

The two cases were strikingly similar. Mrs. Cassidy, who was a widow, sixty-two years old, was seized with heart disease on the train. Twenty years ago Mrs. Cassidy's mother, who was Mrs. Mary Commisky, was stricken in the same manner on the street.

INSANE, FACES ENDLESS TRIP.

Negro, Taken Aboard Ship, Now Not Permitted to Land Anywhere.

William Raney, an insane negro, deported by immigration officers when he arrived on the steamer Guiana on its last trip, has been brought back to New York on the same vessel. Authorities at Antigua, whence he first sailed, refused to let him land.

Raney faces the possibility of many future trips aboard the steamer until officials somewhere arrange to care for him.

FLYER MOREAU DIES IN FALL.

Was Inventor of Self Righting Device to Make Aeroplanes Safe.

Albert Moreau, French aviator who invented a safety device to prevent aeroplanes from capsizing, has been killed by a fall of 1,400 feet in his plane at Melun, near Paris.

In 1913 Moreau won the Bonnet prize with a self righting air craft, which he drove without touching the levers.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, O.

100% Efficiency

The Result of Using

Miscellaneous Want Column

in

The Evening Times

PRICES:

1 Word 1 Time 1c
1 Word 3 Times 2c
1 Word 6 Times 3c

Minimum Charge
10 Cents

ONE OYSTER ENOUGH.

He Swallowed It Alive and Had to Kill It After It Was Down.

A farm laborer from the interior on his first visit to London dropped into a small oyster shop where a number of men were eating raw oysters. The extreme satisfaction displayed on the faces of those about him created longings of a gustatory nature in the new arrival, who edged his way up to the counter in anticipation of eating a real live, juicy oyster.

It was the first time he had seen an oyster, and he became at once interested, and when the shellfish had been finally uncased he proceeded to balance it on the end of his fork, then, with a look of extreme satisfaction, gulped it down.

"Great Scott!" shouted a man standing near him. "You haven't swallowed the oyster alive, have you?"

There was a horrible pause.

"That critter will eat right through you!" shouted another.

By this time the poor countryman was shaking with fear and horror. He

DROPPED THE BOTTLE.

commenced to have terrible pains in his abdomen and was soon doubled up in his agony. He begged some one to go for a doctor to get the thing out.

He continued to grow worse, when some one suggested that he take a dose or tabasco sauce, which, it was claimed, would kill the object that was creating such terrible commotion in his internal arrangement.

He grasped the bottle with avidity and took a draft. Then he let a blood curdling yell out, dropped the bottle, jumped about six feet in the air, clutched his stomach and gasped. He became blue in the face, and tears were running down his face, when some one thrust a bottle of oil into his mouth, and he was forced to drink copious drafts.

The effect was magical. The oyster was evidently "dead." He became more composed, and when he finally recovered his breath he said:

"We killed it. But when that darned stuff got into my stomach that oyster rushed around as if a shark was after it."—London Scraps.

Be Natural.

Don't try to be somebody else. You were made with a face and a voice and a character not quite like anybody's else, and your manner ought to be your own. It will be sweeter and more attractive for being natural.

It Stung.

They were all sitting around telling funny anecdotes. And they were all good friends but two—the cleverest girl and the runner up for those honors. These two hated each other naturally. The cleverest girl told a humorous story and it was received with great applause.

When the laughter had ceased the deadly rival said: "My goodness! That story is at least forty years old!"

The other one didn't blink. She smiled sweetly and answered: "What [illegible]

CZAR'S FORCES TRY TO STOP RETREAT IN POLAND

(Continued from Page One)

the flank by the Austro-German advance from the south. If this army succeds in forcing a passage of the Dniester, the Grodek line may prove to be untenable. In that case the Russians might have great difficulty in retaining Lemberg. Desperate Russian attempts to relieve the situation in the center by attacks on both wings have been fruitless, according to the German reports.

The General Staff today reports that the Russians have been driven back northeast and southeast of Mosciska, twenty five miles east of Przemysl, while to the south General Linsingen has carried by storm a bridgehead near Zeivwana, and is about to cross the Dniester there. In these operations the Austro-Germans have taken about 11,000 prisoners, six cannon and fourteen machine guns.

The Austrians report that they have stormed Starzawa, east of Przemysl, and in the south have defeated the Russians north of Kalusz.

A dispatch from Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, says that the Russians to the east and northeast of that city are in retreat, and are being followed by the Austro-Hungarians.

In the north the General Staff reports the Germans are forcing the Russians eastward, in the region of Ravdyuike, where two large German forces have joined, and the number of prisoners taken there has been increased to 3,630.

AUSTRIANS AND ITALIANS BATTLE FOR TOLMINO

London, June 7.—The Italians and Austrians are engaged in force in the first important battle of the campaign, with Tolmino as the prize. At Monte Nero, across the upper Isonzo, the Italians met their first opposition in their advance across the frontier, and although they have established themselves well on the ridge they have not been able to force a way to the east bank of the river.

Military observers here believe the Italian object in capturing Tolmino is to turn the town into a base for an attack on the Gorz fortified line from the flank. Tolmino is about twenty-seven miles to the north of Gorz and on the Austrian startegic railway running through that city from Trieste to Villach. In Italian hands it would be a great tower of strength to all operations in the Isonzo region.

According to an official statement in Vienna the Austrians have repulsed all efforts by the Italians to cross the Isonzo at Sagrad, just west of Gradisca. It has been understood here a crossing had been effected a little to the south of this village, but there has been no official confirmation of the report.

In the Tyrol the artillery engagement is becoming more general, but it persists at long range, without appreciable damage on either side.

Italian warships have been busy destroying cables and lighthouses in the Adriatic and again have bombarded Monfalcone.

FEARING LOSS OF SPEECH HE TALKED ALL NIGHT

London, June 7.—When he found that speech, which had been lost through concussion had returned to him, Private Pointer of the London Rifles, spent a whole night in the general hospital at Lincoln talking to himself. He feared to lose it if he did not keep ti up, yet he did not want to call out to the night sister for fear she might faint. So he waited until the aatendant came around with his morning cup of tea, then remarked: "Shove it down there, old chap." For this he was showered with the tea by the agitated attendant.

MRS. HEATH URGES WAR ON FALSE WEIGHT

New York, June 7.—Mrs. Julian Heath, of Nofi 25 West 45th st., president of the National Housewives' League, issued a call yesterday for women to join the organization, the motto of which is "Every Woman Her Own Inspector."

Referring to the statement that New York women lost $26,000,000 a year by false weights, Mrs. Heath says:

"False weights will never be eradicated until every housewife sees she gets full weight."

LOCAL YOUNG MEN WANT SCHOLARSHIP

In the hopes of winning a free scholarship for four years at Cornell University Matthew Frawley, Bernard Deswick and Markey Pullen were in Oswego Saturday, where the annual competitive examinations were held in the high school.

The person with the highest percentage in each assembly district of the county will be awarded the scholarship.

COMMANDER OF PAPAL GUARD DEAD

Rome (via Paris), June 7.—The death of Prince Camillo Rospigliosi, a member of one of the best known aristocratic families in Rome, accurred today. He was born in 1850. The prince had been ill for some time, and his death was not unexpected.

BRITAIN HOLDS BACK NAVY

Effort Made to Reserve Vessels for Time When Big Battle Occurs

London, June 7.—The statement of Winston Spencer Churchill that the British navy has been increasing in strength by leaps and bounds since the begining of the war is borne out by the known additions to the fleet of superdreadnoughts which were not complete when was was declared. The list of new ships includes such vessels as the Barham, the Malaya, the Ramilliies, the Resolution, the Revenge, the Royal Oak, the Royal Sovereign, the Valiant and the Warspite, each displaceing 27,500 tons and carrying in the main batteries eight 15-inch guns. The Queen Elizabeth is one of this group of superdreadnoughts and is the only one of the new seafighters which has been put forward into the fighting line. The reason for employing the Queen Elizabeth has been to determine any defects in mountings or battery equipment which defects, if developed, could be taken advantage of and guarded against in the final inspection work in the newer ships.

Still a third class of superdreadonughts, each of approximately 23,000 tons displacement, is being kept will in hand. This third class is represented by the Centurion, the Conqueror, the King George V., the Monarch, the Orion and the Thundered. The Audacious belongs also to this class. The Audacious was torpedoed off the North Irish coast, was taken into port and is now again in the fighting line ready for active service. These 23,000 ton ships each mount in their main batteries the same number and same calibre big guns as the 25,000 ton class—namely, ten 13.5 inch pieces.

Not one of the above ships has ben into action since the war began, and all Britain understands that the country is relying on this force of powerful superdreadnoughts to dispute the mastery of the seas in the event that the German high sea fleet ever ventures out of the Cuxhaven entrance. Britain showed in her orders following the loss of the Cresy, the Aboukir and the Hogue that she did notp urpose to risk vessels except in attacks on vessels of the same class.

PHOENIX LOST TO RED MEN

Local Men Gave Phoenicians a Pretty Play

Yesterday afternoon a large crowd gathered at the fair grounds to witness a scheduled baseball game between the Phoenix team and the Red Men team of Fulton. In spots, the exhibition resenbled baseball, but as the score shows, the exhibition could have been made much more interesting for the fans if the Phoenix team had had a strong arm pitcher or two. Notwithstanding the onesidedness of the game, some pretty plays were made, namely the hard one Painter pulled out of the air with two on bases, and Billy Ingamells' sensational catches. Jones of the local team is credited also with a home run.

The Phoenix team used four pitchers in an endeavor to stem the tide of runs, which came in almost as fast as the visting pitcher would send over a clean one.

The final score was 28-3.

The line-up of the teams was:

Red Men—Brown, ss.; H. Ingamells, 2b.; W. Ingamells, lf.; Dingle, 3b.; Paige, 1b.; E. Brown, cf.; Painter, rf.; Fayette, c.; Feeley, p.

Phoenix—Selfer, 2b.; Reagan, ss.; Thomas, 1b.; Kingslow, rf.; Hanlon, cf.; Smith, 3b.; Jones, lf.; Plunkett, c.; Kingslow, p.

PET CAT MOVES BACK INTO HILLS

Santa Monica, Cal., June 7.—Up in the Malibu district lives a rancher, Edward Simmons.

Simmons was the owner of a large female cat. More than a year ago the cat disappeared and Simmons believed it had been shot by some one who mistook it for a rabbit. The cat was soon forgotten. Some time ago Simmons noticed that his chickens were being carried away and blamed the mountain lions.

One night recently, hearing a commotion in the neighborhood of his chicken house, he took his gun and peered through an open window. He counted no less than ten wild cats crouched near the chicken house. Before he could get a shot they disappeared. Traps were set and the following night four of the cats were caught, but instead of being wild cats as frequently seen in the mountains they resembeled more the domesticated cat. They were larger than the domestic cat and of a different color than the mountain wild cat.

The following night the traps yielded three more cats, and among them Simmons recognized his cat that had disappeared over a year ago. Now Simmons fears there is a new brand of wild cats in the Santa Monica mountains.

"A case of back to the wild," says Simmons.

"ZIONISM IS A FACT," BRANDEIS TELLS JEWS

Atlantic City, N.J., June 7.—The independent Order of Brith Abraham opened its annual convention here today with nearly 1,300 delegates from all sections of the country in attendance. Louis Brandeis, one of the speakers, declared that "Zionism is no longer a dream; it is now a fact."

Grand Master Leon Sanders, of New York, reported an increase of 88,000 members since he took office six years ago.

A resolution will be submitted by Judge Alfred Levy, New York, providing for the creation of a congress to use its influence at the coming peace congress "to secure freedom for the Jews throughout the world."

DENMARK GRANTS FULL SUFFRAGE TO WOMEN

Copenhagen, June 7.—The Danish parliament yesterday passed unanimously a radical constitution. The constitution grants universal suffrage to women and abolishes all voting privileges of the highest taxpayers.

During the afternoon the King signed the constitution. A large procession of women of all classes passed saluting the King. Her Majesty received a deputation representing the Processionists. Later a deputation went to Parliament, thanked the Government and House.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Cincinnati.
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Results Yesterday

Boston, 5; Cincinnati, 2; 10 ins.
Chicago, 8; New York, 6.
St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 1.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	24	17	.585
Philadelphia	22	19	.537
Brooklyn	21	20	.512
Boston	21	20	.512
St. Louis	22	22	.500
Pittsburgh	19	21	.475
Cinicinnati	17	22	.436
New York	16	21	.432

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Washington.

Results Yesterday

Detroit, 6; New York, 4.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	28	16	.636
Detroit	29	17	.630
Boston	20	16	.556
New York	19	20	.487
Washington	17	20	.459
Cleveland	18	22	.450
St. Louis	17	25	.405
Philadelphia	15	27	.357

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Kansas City.
Baltimore at Brooklyn.

Results Yesterday

Buffalo, 6; Newark, 3; 1st game.
Buffalo, 4; Newark, 2; 2d game.
Kansas City, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 10; Pittsburgh, 5.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	25	19	.568
Kansas City	25	19	.568
St. Louis	22	18	.550
Newark	23	19	.548
Chicago	24	22	.522
Brooklyn	21	21	.500
Baltimore	15	24	.400
Buffalo	16	30	.348

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today.

Elmira at Syracuse.
Albany at Wilkesbarre.
Troy at Scranton.
Binghamton at Utica.

Results Yesterday

Syracuse, 9; Wilkesbarre, 3.
Utica, 5; Scranton, 3.
Elmira, 3; Troy, 1.
Albany-Binghamton (postponed).

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Elmira	17	12	.586
Troy	14	10	.583
Binghamton	13	11	.542
Utica	14	12	.538
Wilkesbarre	13	14	.481
Scranton	11	13	.458
Albany	11	15	.423
Syracuse	10	16	.385

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today.

Montreal at Buffalo.
Toronto at Rochester.
Providence at Richmond.
Jersey City at Newark.

Results Yesterday

Jersey City, 9; Newark, 6.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	16	11	.593
Richmond	18	14	.563
Rochester	17	14	.548
Montreal	18	16	.529
Providence	16	15	.516
Toronto	15	18	.455
Jersey City	13	19	.406
Newark	12	18	.400

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	R.	H.	E.
At Louisville—	R.	H.	E.
Minneapolis	3	9	1
Louisville	4	6	0
At Cleveland—	R.	H.	E.
Milwaukee	5	9	1
Cleveland	6	11	2
At Columbus—	R.	H.	E.
St. Paul	4	10	0
Columbus	3	8	2
At Indianapolis—	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	2	12	1
Indianapolis	3	13	2

WM. HOPPLE WON FELLOWSHIP

Hiram Gee Fellowship in Painting Awarded Brooklyn Man

Syracuse, June 7.—William Clifford Hoople of Brooklyn has been awarded the Hiram Gee fellowship in painting for 1915 by the faculty of this department of the College of Fine Arts, Syracuse University.

Announcement of Mr. Hoople's success in a spirited contest covering four years of work was made Saturday by Jeanette Scott, professor of painting. The Gee fellowship is the highest honor within the gift of the College of Fine Arts and is coveted by all students in painting.

Founded by the late Rev. Hiram Gee of Ithaca, the fellowship fund yields an annual income of $500. As originally planned, the winner as entitled to spend a year abroad in study at prominent art centers, the only condition that copies must be made of two pictures by masters for presentation to the University.

The war interfered with this arrangement last year. Joseph Burgess, on whom the fellowship had been conferred, sailed for Europe July 29. Within a week after his arrival war was declared and he immediately returned to this country. Since then he has been studying in New York.

Three Robin Hood Scenes

Imagination has been the distinctive quality of Mr. Hoople's work in college, Prof. Scott said in speaking of the current award of the fellowship and he has shown marked ability in composing. His graduating painting is a triptch, depicting three scenes of Robin Hood and his romantic, merry band. The panel pictures were painted without models and from Mr. Hoople's own conception.

Miss Mary M. Stevens of Constantia won the post-graduate scholarship in painting, the second highest honor in the painting department. This entitles her to pursue study at the University next year without tuition fees.

A second scholarship created this year was awarded Ruth Hudson Lee of this city for the highest general average in literary and art studies.

The Harriet T. Leavenworth scholarship for juniors, paying $100, was awarded Joseph Davis of this city. Gilbert L. Merritt, Syracuse, won the Roswell S. Hill prize of $50, established by J. Sanford Saltus of Paris, to be awarded to the student in the junior class in painting, attaining the highest merit.

The Leavenworth scholarship for sophomores worth $100, was awarded George Kessler of Brooklyn. Byron Newton won the Eloise H. Nottingham prize of $50 awarded the student in the freshman class, maintaining the highest general standing during the year.

Tie for Scholarship

In the design course for second year students the $100 Leavenworth scholarship was divided between Frances B. Rosenthal and Ewalt F. Glowitz, both of this city.

Diplomas will be awarded seven seniors in the painting department Wednesday, the members beside Mr. Hoople and Miss Stevens being Ruth Lee, aMe Corcoran of Rome and Robert Hier, Howard Burchit and Russel Sambrook of this city.

An exhibition of the work done by the painting students during the year will open today in the college of Fine Arts, continuing through tomorrow. The paintings generaly are above the average in merit, Prof. Scott said last night and some of the pictures would be a pleasing surprise to art lovers and critics.

SISTER HENRIETTA DEAD; BURIAD AT SPARKILL

St. Mary's parochial school mourns the death of Sister Henrietta. After an illness of about two months the sister died at the teachers' home in Rochester st. last night. She is survived by her father, Henry Kane, two brothers and two sisters, all of whom live in Scriba.

Rev. John Lindsman officiated at the funeral services this morning at 9.30 o'clock in the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

Immediately following the church services undertaker Cole took charge of the body, removing it to Sparkill, N. Y., for burial.

Suppertime comes, you're not ready for it? Then order from the grocer Black's fresh-every-afternoon rolls and buns.—adv.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 145 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1915 | Price One Cent

LEWIS WILLET OF SYRACUSE DROWNS IN TEN FEET OF WATER IN GRANBY RACEWAY

Young Canadian Dropped Six Bombs on Airship, Sending it to Earth, a Column of Fire and Smoke.

London, June 8.—In the gray light of yesterday's early dawn a young British naval aviator, at an altitude of 6.000 feet, attacked a Zeppelin dirigible and sent it hurtling, a vast, writhing column of flames and smoke, down to the Belgian plain. It was a battle of a David and a Goliath, or, to take a more apt simile, a wasp and an eagle, with victory of the tiny, buzzing, quick darting destroyer of the air.

Surpassing in his exploit all the febered imageries of Jules Verne or H. G. Wells, and providing one of the real romances of the war, Sub-Lieutenant Reginal A. J. Warneford is the first man to destroy a Zeppelin in flight. And the feat is regarded as all the more remarkable, since the aviator less than four months ago made his first voyage into the air. This morning he is a national hero and his lone battle in the skies will take a place alongside the most brilliant tales in British military history.

It was about half-past two o'clock in the morning, when he was returning from a raid over German supply depots north of Brussels, that he described far off to the west, between Brussels and Ghent, what seemed to him to be an airship flying low over the ground.

While still climbing to a good tactical position the young aviator saw the puff, puff of the machine gun mounted atop the dirigible, and above the droning of his motor he heard the whirr of the bullets singing past his ears. Then, glancing earthward, the vast bulk of his antogonist directly below him blotted out the panorama of towns and forests and military camps. He released the trigger holding a bomb. It tore through the Zeppelin's envelope. Only a wisp of smoke followed, but it marked a wound and the aerial dreadnought sought to escape. The little aeroplans, however, regained its position above the great bulk, and the aviator released bomb after bomb. Only minor explosions resulted until the last missle in the rack reached its target. When this bomb was dropped Sub-Lieutenant Warneford was only a few hundreds feet above the dirigible, having gradually descended as he saw his first effort were reaching no vital point. Whether it was his proximity to the target or the fact that his bomb pierced a particularly vulnerable part, it caused a terrific explosion and a burst of flame that spread instantaneously from bow to stern of the Zeppelin.

Caught in the whirlpool of air currents caused by the explosion,

(Continued on Eighth Page)

Buddhist Riots in Ceylon Quelled After Murder of Moslems

London, June 8.—Rather serious riots by Buddhists against Moslems have occurred recently in Ceylon, which have now been quelled. Many Moslem shops in Kandy, the capital, were looted and there have been many Moslems murdered in different parts of the Island. Martial law was proclaimed, several rioters were shot and the disorders are now almost completely subdued.

The Governor of Ceylon reports that on May 28, the birthday of Buddha, Moslem shops in Kandy were looted by Buddhists. The outbreak was quelled in Kandy, but was diffused through the central province, where it was repressed by the arrival of a military detachment.

On May 31 there was a later outbreak at Colombo, which subsequently spread south. Martial law has been proclaimed in the western, central, southern, northwestern and Sabara Gamuwa provinces.

On June 3 the Governor left Kandy quiet and proceeded to Colombo, where he found the town quiet but the district perturbed. He hoped to suppress the disorder in a few days.

The disorder is due to a sudden outbreak of racial and commercial animosity, and is not directed against the European population or the colonial government. Much Moslem merchandise has been destroyed. There have been numerous murders and several rioters were shot.

The latest telegrams state that the situation is in hand and is improving.

KING CONSTANTINE GETTING BETTER

London, June 8.—A dispatch from Athens, dated Monday, from Reuter's correspondent says, concerning the condition of King Constantine:—

"A bulletin issued at eight o'clock this morning says that the King's wound appears to be slightly better, but that the monarch passed a disturbed night and had little sleep. Repeated attacks of vomiting prevented the King from retaining nourishment. His general condition, however, is relatively good. At noon today the patient's temperature was 37.6 degrees Centigrade (99.88 Fahrenheit)."

Does Wilson Note Bar Carranza's Eligibility?

By International News Service.

Washington, June 8.—The military successes of Carranza over Generals Villa and Angelos have brought sharply to the attention of the Administration the question whether he is eligible as Provisional President under the terms of President Wilson's note.

All officials who discussed the question today said the President's note did not exclude Carranza.

News of the defeat of Vila by Obregon was received at the State Department today from Consu-General Silliman at Vera Cruz. Mr. Silliman says the bells of Vera Cruz "were rung upon receipt of news of Obregon's victory." However, the Villa representatives here are making large claims of victories.

The National Capital is now believed to be at the mercy of Carranza, who will lose not time in capturing and garrisoning the city.

Dispatches to the department said 300 men and 1800 women and children were to leave Mexico city today on a special train.

The special train will proceed frrom Mexico City to Tizayuca. From there the refugees will go by caravan twenty-eight miles to the other side of the break. The train will be in charge of American Consul-General Shanklin and officials of the Gritish Legation.

Senor Pedra Dascurain, Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of Francisco I. Madero, jr., and who held the post of President of Mexico for a few minutes, will go back to his country to aid in the work of pacification if it "will prevent intervention by the United States."

Senor Lascurain, who has been hailed in many quarters as the man to carry out President Wilson's program of pacification in Mexico, made this plain yesterday in an interview.

"Every loyal Mexican would give his life to prevent interevntion," said the former diplomat.

Senor Lascurain believes intervention by the United States is practically the only way to unite Mexico. And yet he believes intervention would be a calamity.

"I hope never again to hold public office," he said. "I will throw myself into the Mexican arena only to prevent intervention. I pray God that intervention may not come."

Italian Offensive Tightens Against Austrian Front

Rome, June 8.—A general Italian advance is taking place today across the Isonzo river from Caporetto to the sea, on a front of about forty miles.

Hard fighting is taking place at Gradisca and vicintity. Tolmino, on the east side of the Isonzo, is one of the Italian objectives.

The Italian authorities are drawing tighter the screen of secrecy as to the Italian operations. Nevertheless, it may be said masses of Italian troops have been concentrated on the froads from Cormons, Palmanova and Gervignamo.

The resistance of the Austrians is daily becoming stronger. This, Italian Staff Officers declare, has made their men more determined.

The Italian military authorities have issued instructions to ships and airships to spare from injury the remains of the famous Roman amphitheatre at Pola, the Austrian naval base on the eastern side of the Adriatic.

The Italians say this location is being used by the Austrians for military purposes.

Details of the recent arrest of five Dominical monks, whose monastry windows at Bari looked out over the Adriatic, have been made public.

An army lieutenant, noticing the flashing rays of a strong light, traced them to the monastry. He called two carabineers, made his way to the monastry door and insisted upon entering. The monk in charge, in reply to questions, declared there were only three monks in the building.

A second monk appeared, but the lieutenant could not locate the third. Finally he broke down the door of a cell and found a monk

(Continued on Eighth Page)

Body Disappeared Completely In the Swift Current—Grappling Irons Used by Officials to Find Body

Shortly before noon today, Lewis Willett, of Syracuse, was drowned in the Granby mill race. The drrowned man, in company with a negro and a large man wearing a brown suit, was seen about 11:30 by Will Bass, a driver for the Granby Paper Company, descending the stairway which leads from the lower bridge and proceed north along the pathway which leads from the bridge to a cluster of boathouses about one quarter mile north.

The negro, who was summoned, when questioned by Chief Dyer who drove immediattely to the scene of the drowning, said that Willett removed his coat and hat and deliberately walked into the water towards a boat drifting close by. The bank at this point is very steep and the current swift. The scene of the accident is at the boathouse farthest north and adjoining this boathouse is a smaller shelter intended evidently to house a rowboat. The door of this smaller house was entirely broken off, so that it would appear that the boat mentioned by the negro was the one contained there. No trace of the boat has been found. The coat and hat, which show that the victim was well dressed, were taken charge of by the Chief.

This afternoon the race is being dragged under the supervision of Coroner Cusick, and up to the time of goin gto press, the body had not been located.

The victim, who was a resident of Syracuse, was about 30 years old and is survived by a wife and one child.

PEACE MOVE HINT COMES FROM BERLIN

Washington, June 8.—Van Ghell Geldemeester, son of the religious advisor to Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, by a brief visit to Washington, after conferences in Berlin with high German officials, has aroused much speculation in official and diplomatic quarters here about the possibility of peace in Europe.

Mr. Geldemeester, it became known today, saw Dr. von Jagow, the German Foreign Secretary, and other members of the imperial ministry shortly after the Lusitania was sunk and received certain impressions concerning the German attitude toward the war and the ultimate making of peace.

With the knowledge, though not with the authority of the German officials, he started for Washington in the hope that informally he could portray German feeling in official quarters. On his arrival here last week he visited Ambassador von Bernstorff. The latter, hearing Mr. Geldemeester had been in Berlin and had been at the German Foreign Office, gave his visitor a letter of introduction setting forth the facts.

The Ambassador said tonight, however, that Mr. Geldemeester carried no credentials from Germany and had absolutely no official connection with his Government.

Mr. Geldemeester left Washington Saturday without seeing any prominent officials of the American Government. He started on a trip to New York, Chicago and other cities with the idea of convincing editors of German newspapers of the help they can render in promoting better and more friendly relations between Germany and the United States.

While in Washington the visitor from the Netherlands gave the impression to those with whom he talked that there was a peace party of some importance in Great Britain, as well as in Germany, and that what was most needed at present was a continued pressure by the neutrals for mediation.

(Continued on Eighth Page)

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Tuesday, June 8, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

Wild Flowers

If it is found necessary to have closed seasons for game and fish, in order that the different species may not become extinct, but have opportunity offered to replenish themselves, the same protection, it is held, should be given to the wild flowers.

Blooms, that once were found in profusion are now exceedingly scarce, and some varieties seem to have disappeared altogether. A notable instance is that of the trailing arbutus, once so prolific in the New England states and so popular with wild flower hunters.

Wild flowers are not sought as much as formerly, and this may be due partly to the fact that the greenhouses provide cultivated blooms of much greater beauty and excellence, and partly to the other fact that the places where wild flowers grow are becoming so much more restricted than they used to be. The woodlots have nearly disappeared and the cultivated fields give wild flowers no necouragement to grow.

However, if a closed season will do anything towarrds restoring these shy denizens of what remains of the woodland, then let us have a closed season, for the satisfaction of the botanist, if for nothing else. A flower warden would hardly be required for the enforcement of the law.—Batavia News.

Freedom

In a communication to the New York Tribune William Kerr of East Orange expresses himself with an exceptional clarity of thought. The letter follows:

"Your editorial in which you picture the Allies as the defenders of freedom should inspire every American. But what do you mean by the term 'freedom?'

"We have seen the 'freedom' which England has sent out through the world. Ireland has groaned under it for centuries; its practice in India inspired Mr. Bryan's little pamphlet which fell under the displeasure of the British censor; what Mr. Roosevelt saw of it in Egypt brought forth a speech which threatened international complications. In South Africa the relatives of the 26,663 women and children who died in two years in British concentration camps call it by a different name, and we experienced a little of this type of 'freedom' during our Civil War.

"Belgium, in the Congo, taught "freedom" by means of murder and multilated bodies.

"Russia 'freedom' may be learned from the Jews and the political exiles.

"But this is sufficient to justify me, although I am not an ex-college president, professor English nor editor of a newspaper, in suggesting to Dr. Eliot, Dr. Howells and yourself that it might be an interesting and valuable idea to publish your definition of freedom before urging this nation to its denfence."

A Tipping Fraud

Tips do not always go to the person to whom the tip is given. Often they go indirectly to the employer. In the case of the Pullman company which pays its porters a nominal salary, the tip becomes an indirect profit to the company, for it enables the concern to pay a lower wake than it would have to pay, if there were no tips.

But there are tips which go directly to the employer. Thus, some leading hotels and other places have been known to afford certain privileges such as cloak rooms, shoe-shining stands, wash rooms, etc., and to have attendants in charge of them. Attendants are paid wages in such places where the tips go directly to the employer, and they have to hand the tips over to the employer. The tip-giver thinks that he is making a present to the attendant, but he is mistaken. The practice is so common that the Illinois Legislature thought it worth while to pass a law prohibiting the fraud. The law does not prohibit genuine tips, but it prohibits a conspiracy that fools the giver and deprives the man who gives the service from the profit.—Utica Observer.

WATER GLASS
EGG PRESERVER
By the Quart or Gallon
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

KINGS OF THE ROADS

Each week-end brings its list of automobile accidents from all over the country, and each week more foolkillers come to the front to take the places of those who have gone before them; and yet it does appear to the casual observer of those who are today kings of the road, that there is beginning to be something tangible to the expression, "The Courtesies of the Road." There was a time when the foregoing sentence might have meant the possession of a railroad pass; but not today, in the days when the automobile is no longer a plaything. "The Courtesies of the Road" today as never before seems to mean simply the good-will which gentlemen drivers of automobiles always manifest toward one another when they meet. There may yet remain a few of the fellows who used to be called the Red Devils of the Road, and considered themselves sections of the Day of Judgment, but thanks to the automobile clubs of the land the biggest devils remaining are those who fear.

And for the benefit of such fellows the old Quaker maxim is recommended, which runs thus: "If I can do a kind act or say a kind word, let me say it now, for I may not pass this way again."

Of course, most autoists pass this way again, and thousands of other autoists do the same thing, so it is a good thing for the owners of the buzz wagons to heed the Quaker advice.

With the Medes and the Persians

The Tribune notes that Mr. William Barnes has paid heed to its warning about the flaw in his recently proposed constitutional amendment to shut off social reforms in general. That measure, sweeping as were its terms, inclusive as were its limitations on legislative powers in handling such questions as minimum wages, primary and election reform and the like, still took no cognizance of the fact that the constitution itself might be amended by action of the Legislature and the voters. Mr. Barnes, awakened to a realization of the danger thus disclosed, has now produced another proposed amendment, providing that the constitution may be amended only in conventions, said conventions to be held each ten years, or at such time as the Legislature may decree.

With his former proposal and this one safely embedded in the fundamental law of the State Mr. Barnes could be supremely happy. He would have a constitution worth defending, but one which would need no defence. It would be as strong as Gibraltar, and just as immovable, just as responsive to the needs of humanity and changes in social and economic conditions as that giant crag. It would be a reform-proof, reformer-proof instrument.

Unfortunately, there is a belief abroad now, widely prevalent, in fact, even though it does not meet Mr. Barnes's complete approval, that the laws are made for the people not the people for the laws. There is no general desire to have laws which are unalterable, or constitutions either. Many people, including some eminent lawyers, hold that while the law may never expect to catch up with public opinion it should follow it pretty closely, and the constitution should not lag far behind. It is safe to say that Mr. Barnes will never be one of them, however small a minority he may rally to his notion of a rock-bound fundamental law. He really belongs with the Medes and the Persians.—New York Tribune.

ASTOR CHILD HAS COSTLY LIVING

New York, June 7.—John Jacob Astor, now in his third year, the posthumous child of Colonel John Jacob Astor, who perished when the Titanic went down, has been living at the rate of approximately $30,000 a year, according to the accounting filed today with the surrogate by his mother, Mrs. Madeline Force Astor, who is his guardian.

The court allowed Mrs. Astor $60,000 for the maintenance of the little boy for three years or $20,000 a year. In the accounting filed today, Mrs. Astor asserts that she has spent $23,639 of her own money in addition for his maintenance. Chief items in the accounting are one-third of the taxes of the Astor Fifth avenue home (the taxes approximately $30,000 a year), $8,000 for professional services of physicians, lawyers and others, and $5,000 for clothing, supplies and toys.

Mrs. Astor asserts that she is informed that the income on the trust fund left by Colonel Astor for the child is approximately $140,000 and upon this assumption contends that it was Colonel Astor's wish that his son be amply provided for. Of this income she points out, she has been allowed only $60,000 for three years. The money she has spent from her own funds in addition to the $20,000 was expended from the date of the child's birth to December 31, 1914.

ONLY 9 OF 180 BALD IN HARVARD FACULTY

Cambridge, Mass., June 7.—If baldness is a sign of great brain development, the Harvard faculty is lacking.

There are 180 teacheing men, and only nine are bald. They are Hugo Munsterberg, Thomas N. Carver, Frank W. Taussig, William J. Cunningham, William M. Davis, William F. Osgood, George S. Rayner, Irvan L. Winter and Charles C. Wright.

SHOWS VALUE OF LIFE AND COST OF DISEASE.

Dr. A. L. Light, health officer of Dayton, O., has presented to the annual conference of the state board of health a schedule of the economic cost of preventable diseases and the loss of life due to them. Here is the table:

Value of life of baby at birth, $90; at ten years of age, $2,601; at fifteen, $4,286; at twenty-five, laboring men, $5,448; professional men, $25,808; at forty, professional men, $29,834; at seventy, laboring men, $70.

Average loss by each death due to preventable disease, $3,000. Cost of each case of preventable disease: Measles, mumps, etc., $10; diphtheria, $30; scarlet fever, $50; smallpox, $60; typhoid fever, $200; tuberculosis, $3,000.

BUSINESS IMPROVING, OFFICIAL FIGURES SAY.

Railroads Earn More Than Year Ago. Treasury Balance Expands.

With the decision of the federal court that the United States Steel corporation is not a trust it is confidently expected that business will now quickly take big leaps.

That conditions are greatly improved is emphasized by a statement by Comptroller of the Currency Williams showing that on May 31 the Aldrich-Vreeland emergency currency still outstanding aggregated only $2,508,940 out of the $383,502,645 originally issued. This outstanding currency is held largely by banks in the cotton states.

A report by the interstate commerce commission shows that the net revenues of the great railroads for April were $33,821,308 as against $30,322,791 for April, 1914. The gross revenues were $2,000,000 less, but the operative expenses were $6,000,000 less.

Secretary McAdoo and other officials of the treasury department are confident that the turning point has come in national finances and that by July 15 there will be in the general treasury fund a working balance of at least $100,000,000.

KAISER HAS PLENTY OF MEN.

But Losses Are Seven a Minute and Flower of Youth Is Gone.

Colonel Repington, the military expert of the London Times, discussing the new German army, says:

"The classes of 1915 and 1916 and part of the ersatz and landsturm will soon be supplying the Germans with their usual quota of good men, and it would be a fallacy to suppose that the German operations will be any more hampered this present year by a lack of men than by a lack of munitions and food.

"The Germans do not lack the means to continue the campaign vigorously. Nevertheless it must not be forgotten that the German casualties have been ten times those of the British, and the strain of fighting simultaneously on two fronts has been immense.

"No nation can go on losing seven men a minute day and night. The original German army disappeared long ago. Their supply of men is not exhausted, but to a large extent the flower of the German youth has withered."

THANKS FOR AID TO RYNDAM.

Holland-American Line Praises Naval Men For Brilliant Seamanship.

Secretary Daniels has received a letter from the Holland-American line expressing the company's appreciation and gratitude for the aid given by the battleships Texas and South Carolina to the steamship Ryndam when she was injured in collision off Nantucket May 26.

The South Carolina took on board the passengers and crow of the Ryndam, totaling 230 persons. Among the passengers were thirty-two women and ten children, including four babies. The accident occurred at 3:40 a. m., and all the passengers and crew were transferred to the South Carolina by 4:30. The Texas convoyed the Ryndam to the Ambrose lightship.

The letter remarks on the efficient work done by the officers and crew of the naval vessels and the hospitality shown the passengers and crew of the stricken ship and states that it will always be remembered as a brilliant example of good seamanship and splendid comradeship.

WAR NO BAR TO RED TAPE.

French Surgeon Checked In Work by Lack of Printed Forms.

One of the best known doctors, who is directing a French military hospital, recently had need of a certain surgical instrument. He wrote to the authorities for it.

"Make your request on a printed form," came the answer. The doctor replied that he had no printed forms. Second reply from the administration, "Make a demand for printed forms." The doctor again wrote and received a third reply, "Make your demand on a printed form."

WAR CUTS DOWN BIRTH RATE.

Paris Has 2,040 Fewer Babies In Month, Statistics Show.

Births in France are beginning to show the effects of the war.

According to the statistics for Paris there were [illegible] births in May, the tenth month of the war, as compared with [illegible] in the same month last year.

A Prayer For Light

Lord God of peace and war,
Thy presence we implore!
Descend from heights afar
And lead us as of yore!

The nations stagger, blind
And perishing in night;
O, let us once more find
The long delaying light!

Deal gently with our sin,
Deal gently with our grief.
Thou who has shut us in
This plane of unbelief.

Thou who has spread a veil
Before our mortal eyes,
So that earth's noblest fail
Thy way to recognise!

Thy pity we invoke
Upon our darkness here.
O lift the battle smoke
And let thy light appear!

—M. E. Buhler.

KAISER, AS PATRIOT, IS MORE LOVED THAN EVER.

Emperor Has Added to His Popularity at Home, Observer Finds.

The "neutral observer" of the London Times in Germany writes that he has noticed a subtle change in the position of Kaiser Wilhelm in the estimation of the German people. He has fallen into the background when compared with Von Hindenburg, Von Mackensen or Von Weddigen, but at the same time he was never so popular before.

"Nobody makes the kaiser responsible for the war," the correspondent writes. "Everybody believes he tried to prevent it and that when it was brought on by the determination of foes the kaiser shouldered the heavy burden with the deepest sorrow.

"He sacrificed all his personal interests for the sake of the country. He willingly accepted a subordinate position to give free play to men able to command a victory.

"He is regarded as having set an example of simple living and is said to have shown the utmost regard for the susceptibilities of the federal sovereigns and their people. He has thus gained a great hold on the affections of the Bavarians and Saxons.

"He is represented as having waived every consideration that might have militated against practical efficiency in waging war. This has greatly added to the love his own people have for him.

"The crown prince, on the other hand, is in a very different position. He was hailed at first as a great leader, but he has gradually faded out of sight and is scarcely ever mentioned. The kaiser's other sons have also ceased to enjoy prominent publicity."

GIRL PREACHER WINS FAME.

Child Who "Died and Came Back" Seems Suddenly Inspired.

Mary McCain, thirteen, of Longview, Miss., a girl evangelist, is leaping into fame all over the south as the child preacher who "died, went to heaven and came back."

Physicians shake their heads when told that Mary died and came back, but her parents are emphatic that Mary was dead. She had no pulse, her heart was not beating, and her body was cold and rigid, they declare.

The following morning, when her body was to be embalmed, Mary McCain came "back to life" when her grief stricken parents entered the room.

The remarkable thing about the young missioner is that Mary had never been to Sunday school, never saw a Bible and seldom heard the name of God except in a curse.

MAIN POINTS IN DECISION THAT STEEL COMPANY IS NO TRUST.

In the suit brought by the government against the United States Steel corporation the federal court decided that:

The corporation had not violated the Sherman law.

It deserved the commendation of the public for fair dealing.

Mere bigness of business does not constitute a trust.

The famous Gary dinners were unlawful, but had been discontinued.

President Roosevelt was justified in refusing to interfere with the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company, the absorption being legal.

Andrew Carnegie is exonerated from illegal participation in the sale of the Carnegie company.

In ten years the steel company had increased its business about 40 per cent, but nine great competing companies had increased from 63 to 3,709 per cent.

And the field of enterprise was as open to competition as before the corporation was formed.

Suit was filed Oct. 26, 1911.
Hearings began May 6, 1912.
Suit argued in October, 1914.
Case decided June 3, 1915.

Testimony filled 15,000 printed pages.

Government alleged that capitalization of $1,402,846,000 contained $600,000,000 of "water" and that plants acquired by the corporation controlled between 60 and 82 per cent of the country's total production.

Suit cost $500,000, of which about $[illegible] was borne by the corporation.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

1914 FORD RUNABOUT FOR SALE
Has been run 1500 miles.
GARRETT BROS.
Livery and Sales Stable
North 2d Street

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

UPTODATE LAUNDERING
Gloss and Domestic Finish
Our Laundry is equipped with modern machinery.
F. J. TAYLOR
Second St. Phone 289

GOSSARD CORSETS
They Lace in Front
These Corsets anticipate the styles in Suits and Dresses.
Sold at
DIX MILLINERY STORE

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 2597 Phone 15

MILLINERY
The Latest in Summer Hats
A number of Sample Hats at Half Price
MRS. F. K. JONES
210 Cayuga St.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Amateur Developing & Printing
Roll of 6 films and 6 prints, 30c.
Flash-Lights & Home Portraits
E. E. HENRY 210 Oak St.

BUSINESS IS GOOD
Because we serve The Best
Dinner 25c
Supper Specials 15c
FOLEY'S
Up-to-date Restaurant

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4246
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

Second-Hand Machinery
New and Second-hand I Beams and Pipes, all kinds and sizes,
For Sale Pipe Cut to Order
I. ALDERMAN
19 W. 3d St. Phone 2242

FRESH STRAWBERRIES EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

MOVIE NOTES

At the largest salary ever paid for appearance in motion pictures Anna Pavlowa and her famous Ballet Russe have been engaged by the Universal Film Company for an eight-reel supreme photo-play.

Auber's grand opera, "The Dumb Girl of Portici," which was presented in grand opera form twenty-one years ago at the Metropolitan Opera House, will be the subject.

Lois Weber, famous as a scenario writer and director, whose "Hypocrites" startled the world, will make the production and write the script.

* * *

The first showing of "The Moonstone," based on Wilkie Collins's famous novel of adventure, wiht Eugene O'Brien and Elaine Hammerstein in the principal roles, was given at the New York Hippodrome yesterday. The story concerns the tragic consequences which follow the theft of a diamond from the eye of an idol in an Indian temple. Orchestral and vocal numbers fere part of the program.

* * *

Miss Geraldine Farrar, who has been engaged by the Lasky Feature Play Company to appear in a series of photodrafas left for Hollywood, California, today.

Miss Farrar is due to arrive in Los Angeles, of which Hollywood is a suburb, Friday. She will be met these by, Mr. Lasky, Mr. Goldfish, Mr. De Mille and other heads of the Lasky organization.

Hints for the Needle Worker

A Crochet Lace Pattern.

Abbreviations.—Ch., chain; d.c., double crochet; st.tr., short treble; tr., treble; d.tr., double treble.

The "large" pattern is sure to become a favorite. Its uses are manifold, while its appearance is at once attractive.

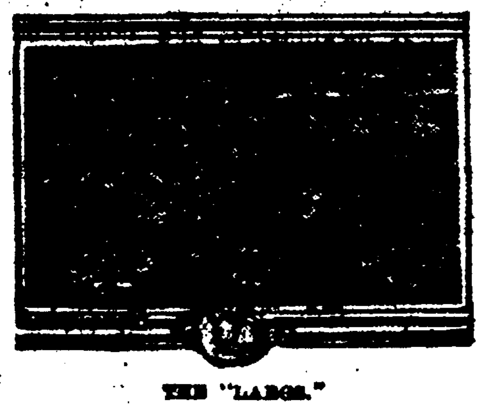
Crochet cotton No. 30 was used for this model, but the worker may vary the width by using coarser or finer cotton as she may desire.

First Row.—17 ch., * 5 ch., 2 d.tr. in first of 5 ch., 5 ch., 1 d.c. in same place, 3 times more work 5 ch., 2 d.tr., 5 ch. and 1 d.c. in same place, 3 d.c. in first 3 ch. of 17 (as they stand), 17 ch., repeat from * for length required, turn.

Second Row.—* 5 ch., 1 d.c. in first point, 7 ch., 1 d.c. in second point, 9 ch., 1 d.c. in third point, 7 ch., 1 d.c. in fourth point, 5 ch., 1 d.c. in centre ch. between two sets of points, repeat from *, turn.

Third Row.—* 5 d.c. in each, 5 ch., 7 d.c. in 7 ch., 1 d.c., 2 st.tr., 9 tr., 2 st.tr. and 1 d.c. in loop of 9 ch., 7 d.c. in next 7 ch., 5 d.c. in 5 ch., repeat from *, turn.

Fourth Row.—1 tr. after the first 5 d.c., * 3 ch., 1 tr. in fourth of 7 d.c., 1 picot (5 ch., 1 d.c. back into first), 1 tr. after seventh d.c., 1 picot, 1 tr. after 2 st.tr., 1 picot, 1 tr. in second tr., 1 picot and 1 tr. in next 5 tr. stitch-



THE "LARGE."

es, 1 picot, 1 tr. in first st.tr., 1 picot, 1 tr. before 7 d.c., 1 picot, 1 tr. in fourth (of 7) d.c., 8 ch., 1 tr. before 5 d.c., 1 tr. between the 5 d.c. and 7 d.c. of next point, repeat from *.

Footing, First Row.—Along the outer side of foundation chain work 2 ch. and 1 tr., missing 2 stitches below.

Second Row.—2 d.c. in each space, 1 d.c. on each treble.

The "Stroma" Crochet Lace.

Abbreviations.—Ch., chain; sl.st., slip stitch; d.c., double crochet; tr., treble.

Crochet cotton No. 40 was used for this model, which measures 1½ inches wide. Crochet cotton in No. 50 is also well adapted.

First Row.—Work a chain for length required, turn and make spaces of 1 ch. and 1 tr., missing 1 ch. below, turn.

Second Row.—5 ch., miss 2 tr., 1 tr. on next tr., 1 tr. in space, 1 tr. in tr., 1 tr. in space, * 3 ch., miss 2 tr. below, 4 tr. on next 4 stitches below, 3 ch., 1 picot (4 ch., 1 sl.st. back into first), 2 ch., miss 2 tr. below, 1 d. c. in next space, 2 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., miss 2 tr. below, 4 tr. in next 4 stitches, repeat from *, turn.

Third Row.—2 ch., 1 picot, 2 ch., 1 picot, 2 ch., * 3 tr. in ch. just before next block of tr., 1 tr. on first of 4 tr., 3 ch., 4 tr. in next 3 ch. space, 3 ch., 1 tr. on end tr. of next four, 3 tr. in ch. before picot below, 2 ch., 1 picot, 2 ch., 1 picot, 2 ch., repeat from *, turn.

Fourth Row.—3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 4 tr. in 3 ch. space below (between 2

HANDSOME LACE PATTERN.

blocks), 3 ch., 4 tr. in next space. * 3 ch., 1 picot, 2 ch., 1 d.c. between 2 picots below, 2 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 4 tr. between 2 blocks below, 3 ch., 4 tr. between next 2 blocks, repeat from *, turn.

Fifth Row.—Like the third row, but work 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch. and 1 picot instead of 2 ch., turn.

Sixth Row.—3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 4 tr. between next 2 blocks, 3 ch., 4 tr. between next 2 blocks, * 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 d.c. between 2 picots below, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 4 tr. between next 2 blocks, 3 ch., 4 tr. between next 2 blocks, repeat from *, turn.

Seventh Row.—3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 4 tr. between 2 blocks below, * 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 d.c. between next 2 picots below, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 d.c. between next 2 picots, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 1 ch., 4 tr. between next 2 blocks, repeat from *, turn.

Eighth Row.—3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 2 ch., 3 d.c. between 2 picots just before first block, 2 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 2 ch., 3 d.c. between first 2 picots directly after block, * 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 d.c between next 2 picots, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 3 d.c. between next 2 picots, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 2 ch., 3 d.c. between next 2 picots, repeat from *.

Making Them at Home Saves Much Financial Outlay.

This is an excellent time to get the summer slip covers made, for dressmaking will probably be at its height just at the time they will be needed. Making slip covers at home is a most economical procedure, for well made slip covers are usually rather high priced when ordered from a good upholsterer. No special skill is required for the making of such covers, but a great deal of patience and care will be essential. No sketchy fitting or sewing may be tolerated and the finished effect must be distinctly tailored. Choosing slip covers is like choosing rugs or pictures—one makes selection for a lifetime, so good material of substantial weave and attractive color should be sought, and it will be wise to purchase several yards more than the estimated need, so that new chairs added to one's collection later may be covered.

Linen in tan or striped green and tan is delightfully cool for summer slip covers and all edges should be bound with green cotton braid which comes for the purpose. Plain tan linen is liked best by some housekeepers. In some rooms cretonne slip covers will be charming. English drawing rooms are almost invariably slip covered in flower chintz during the summer months, and the effect with light muslin curtains and plenty of fresh flowers about is delightful. A winter bedroom done in pink may be changed to blue or green in summer by fresh slip covers, curtains and bed cover of cretonne.

Cut a pattern for every slip cover first. For this pattern an old sheet or strong wrapping paper may be used—and the tape measure should not be spared, for guesswork is not to be commended in making well tailored slip covers for a formal room. Pin the paper pattern over chair or lounge just as the slip cover is to go, then cut out your material. Snap fasteners are better than buttons and buttonholes, for they prevent gaping and sagging of the fabric. Make long bags also for the portieres and snap fasten them together at the top, between the hooks of the portieres.

GOSSIP AND ADVICE.

Scrap Books Excellent Way of Conserving Much Valuable Information.

Many times you have seen in a magazine or newspaper an article or suggestion that you determined to save—and then either lost the magazine or clipping or threw it away during some cleaning up period. Why not reform?

One woman of methodical habits keeps a series of scrap books for just such articles and finds this a very neat and effective way of preserving ideas for future use.

One book is marked "Garden." In this book she has pasted every illustration or item of information on the subject that has intrested her. There are pictures of trellises, arbors, pergolas, water gardens, benches or bordered paths, which she hopes to be able some time to add to her own garden; suggestions about flower or vegetable culture; advertisements she wishes to keep for reference; garden plans from various garden magazines, etc.

The other half of this book is devoted to notes on her own garden—dates on which she has planted, her success with various plants and seeds, the garden expense account, and any point that she may wish to recall at any time.

Another book is marked "House." In this she keeps articles and suggestions on household decoration. Samples of chintzes, denims and upholstery materials; illustrations of fireplaces, window seats, cupboards, stair railings, etc., that have appealed to her. Here, too, are written down the dimensions of each room, the number of windows and amount of material needed for curtains, the dates on which the last papers, rugs and curtains were bought, and the price of these. This system saves much time and trouble when a room is to be redecorated, for all the necessary information is at hand.

A large part of the book is devoted to the kitchen. In these pages are all the suggestions that have interested her. There is a list of various brands of tinned goods, cereals and other foodstuffs. This is labeled "Pure Food Products," and only tested and approved brands are listed.

In the kitchen pages also are pasted notes on or advertisements of improved utensils and labor saving devices—washing machines, mayonnaise mixers, butter churns, silver cleaning pans, in fact, any approved labor saving device that she may wish to purchase.

In this way every item of household information that has interested her is preserved in accessible form with very little trouble. Recipes are not put in the scrap book, as they occupy little space and are more conveniently kept in a card index box on a shelf.

1873 DIME SELLS FOR $170.

Quarter Dollar of 1866, Only One Known, Brings $210 at Auction.

In the sale of a coin collection in New York city $170 was paid for an uncirculated dime of 1873, Carson City mint, without arrows.

An uncirculated quarter dollar of 1884, only one other in this country being known, sold for $47. An uncirculated quarter dollar of 1897 brought $40. A quarter dollar of 1842, small date, went for $75. A quarter dollar of 1866, without motto, the only known specimen, brought $210. An uncirculated quarter dollar of 1858, San Francisco mint, went for $42.

Taffeta Gown of Delft Blue

Designed by Hickson & Co., New York.

UPON the clever details of the costume depends to a great extent its style appeal to the feminine mind. In the costume pictured here the full skirt has as a finish at the bottom multitudinous slashes, which are bound by narrow black velvet ribbon. The color of the gown is a delft blue, with tiny Martine figures of a deeper blue. The material is a soft pussy willow taffeta, which is extremely popular this season.

Blue, for many reasons, is the most popular color that women wear because it is becoming to almost every age and almost every complexion. But, to return to the description of the gown, the full skirt is attached to a wide girdle of the material, and the tiny bodice is worn over a blouse of wide georgette crape. The front of the blouse is embroidered, and the neck is finished by a wide sailor collar with a frill of plaited net. The long sleeves of the blouse end in a ruffle which comes well down over the hands. It is tied about the wrist with black velvet bows.

The hat worn with this costume is of the broad sailor type.

Its only trimmings are a strip of figured silk, of which the gown is made, around the crown and long black velvet ties coquettishly tied under the chin. White silk stockings and black patent leather pumps complete a costume which has nearly all of the salient style features of the present season, and which, beyond question, is decidedly attractive. ANNA MAY.

LOCKS OR SEA LEVEL.

The Wisdom That Was Shown In Building the Panama Waterway.

The slides in the Panama canal have led some persons to say that it was a mistake not to build a sea level canal. In discussing that criticism Mr. Charles Whiting Baker, editor of the Engineering News, recently said that the few engineers who urged a sea level canal now dislike to be reminded of the fact.

"Bad as the slides are and costly as the work of cleaning them away is proving to be," said Mr. Baker, "they would be vastly greater if the canal at Culebra cut were made eighty-five feet deeper, as it would have to be in order to lower the canal to sea level. But even that is not the worst. In a sea level canal there would be slides to contend with not only in the nine mile long Culebra cut, but all the way across the isthmus—in the deep morasses along the lower Chagres river, for example, where in some places the soft mud is a hundred feet deep. When at Panama I myself saw a slide move into the cut that was being made for the Gatun locks foundation, in which half an acre or so of soft ground flowed down the slope like stiff molasses.

"We owe a great debt of gratitude for our correct choice to President Taft, President Roosevelt, Colonel Goethals and the late Alfred Noble and other great engineers, who threw all the weight of their influence in favor of a lock canal. There is no dissent in the engineering profession from this assertion, and the public ought also to understand it."

Mother Wit.

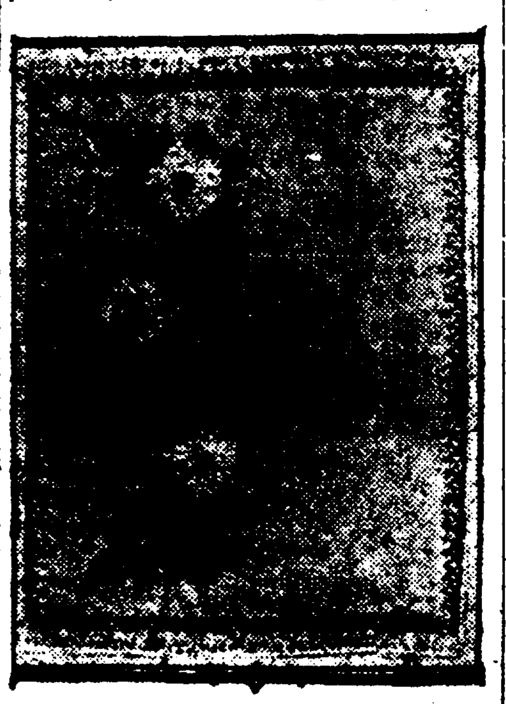
Mother (to son who has overslept)—You need a self starter to get you up in the morning.

Son (sotto voce)—Not when I have a crank like you to get me going.—Judge.

FOR THE SUMMER PIAZZA.

Yellow and White Daisies Embroidered Upon Brown Holland.

For the piazza tea table colors are liked better than the glaring white



TEA TABLE SQUARE.

spreads. The one pictured here will wash as well as white and gives a rich note of color to the table and does not have to be removed after tea has been finished. The design is done in mercerized cottons.

Woman's World

A Woman Who Believes in Universal Suffrage.

MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT.

Excerpts of an address delivered by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont at the southern states woman suffrage conference held in Chattanooga, Tenn., November of 1914 are given below. Mrs. Belmont spoke to the southern audience as a southern woman, having been born in Alabama. She is the granddaughter of General Robert Desha of Tennessee, member of congress during the administration of Andrew Jackson.

Mrs. Belmont said in part:

Modern society is undergoing a decided revolution in woman's affairs which a few years ago would have been declared impossible. Each day brings fresh evidence of woman's ability to cope with world problems and effect reforms. We are all familiar with the doleful predictions made from time to time regarding the danger of permitting women to interest themselves in matters pertaining to the public welfare. But we have countless examples of efficient women devoting their talents to the common good, and the world not only survives the shock, but constantly demands more and more of their time and effort. Society has come to recognize the advantages derived from their co-operation, and welcomes the enormous benefits accuring therefrom.

Not long ago the distinguished editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, familiarly known as Colonel Watterson, gave an interview to a New York newspaper, in which he said: "Man has no inalienable rights which woman has not, but God and nature have given her a fixed place which she cannot change." Now, as a matter of fact, the "fixed place," which, according to tradition, God and nature gave woman, was in the garden of Eden, without any clothes, any roof over her head, any cooking stove, or any cradle to rock her baby in. If it had been "impossible for her to change it" all of us would be roaming around in the forest at the present day.

Man simply got themselves mixed up with God and nature, and the "fixed to her some time after Adam had received his first knowledge through her efforts.

Personally, I plead guilty to so strong a desire for the political emancipation of women that I am not at all particular as to how it shall be granted. I have sworn allegiance to the national amendment for woman suffrage, while the southern states woman suffrage conference, of which I am proud to be a member, holds rigidly to the principle of state rights. As a southerner I thoroughly understand the problems which create this attitude, and if that method proves effective I shall gratefully accept the results. In this respect I feel toward woman suffrage as I do about the cotton industry—both should have the undivided support of the whole United States.

Our critics, like those of all times and all places, distort our motives and denounce our efforts, but I insist that woman suffrage is a spiritual movement, for we seek the uplift of the whole dependence, believing that "where the human race is imbued with a desire to promote the principles of self respect and the spirit of the Lord, there is liberty."

Notes About Note Paper.

Pure white stationery is always suitable, but for the debutante an exquisitely tinted paper is in good taste. This can be had in salmon, oyster blue and Dresden. Sometimes the salmon has a dull rose line and the oyster blue a cadet blue line around the edge.

Formerly a monogram was engraved in a corresponding shade in the corner of the sheet, but fashion no longer requires this, for the engraved initials are meant to stay.

The ordinary correspondence card has fallen into disfavor, yet one attractive style for those who prefer the card to note paper is being used. It has about one inch of the card folded back to form a flap, and the monogram is in the center of the flap.

A new style of paper for engraved formal invitations and receptions is the panel sheet. An impressed border about half an inch wide runs around the edge, and the paper itself is long and rather narrow. Although more expensive than the usual formal style, it is distinguished in appearance.

Sealing wax is still in vogue and offers much in the way of charm in the appearance of a letter.

DEAR FRIEND WAS MOTHER.

Girl, Given Away Because of Poverty, Now Knows Parents.

Lacrosse, Wis.—Hazel "West," fifteen-year-old girl, who was taken away from Fred West, her foster father, by Judge Brindley because he had neglected her, has found her mother in a woman she has known all her life as a dear friend. Mrs. Fred Green, the mother, appeared before Judge Brindley and told the remarkable story of how she had given Hazel to the Wests when she was a baby because of her inability to care for the baby.

A mysterious telephone call to the Home of the Friendless, where Judge Brindley placed Hazel, effected the reunion of mother and daughter. The message said that if Hazel would come to one of the downtown stores she would be given a heavy coat. Hazel went downtown alone and did not come back. Investigation revealed her at the home of Mrs. Green, who had met her in the store and told her the story of her parentage.

In explaining the case to the judge Mrs. Green said: "I was the mother of another child when Hazel was born, and we were too poor to care for both of them, and at Mrs. West's urgent plea I let them take her.

"Not a week has passed since that I have not seen her. The Wests were better able to care for her than I, and I have been happy in the thought that she was being brought up in the right way. But since Mrs. West's death I have been worried, and now that she has been taken away from West I intend to keep her."

Mrs. Green is the wife of a railroad engineer. Hazel's father is dead.

FLOWER FANCIES.

The most economical housewives in the world—the French—do not dream it an extravagance to keep always on their dinner tables a few cut flowers. Even the wife of the poorly paid artisan will stop to market and will not be content to go home with her purchases till she has bought a few cents' worth of flowers for her table.

And a good many American housewives feel the same way about flowers for the table. They have found that for a quarter or less flowers may be bought which with a few sprays of green thrown in by the florist will make the table attractive for a week. Yes, for a week, for with proper care cut flowers can be made to last a week—that is, except in the warmest weather, and in the warm weather we are most of us located so that we can get some sort of fresh flowers every day or so, if it is only a bunch of daisies or buttercups.

One of the best ways to keep cut flowers from fading is to see that the moment they are cut from their stems they be placed in water. But of course we cannot be sure that this is done in the case of florists' flowers. The thing to make sure of is that the sap in the stems does not dry out and one way to accomplish this—a way used by many florists—is to put a piece of wax over the stem of the flowers as soon as they are cut.

For the Children

Master Gilbert W. Kahn as an English Officer.

Photo by American Press Association.

Recently there was held in New York an entertainment called a Lafayette fund fete. It was under the auspices of rich and socially prominent people and had for its object the raising of money to aid the wounded soldiers of France. The entertainment was principally of tableaux and living pictures, children dressed in colonial costumes and uniforms being the actors. The boy in the picture represents an English lieutenant of the colonial period, and there were scores of youngsters in equally brilliant and handsome costumes. The boy's name is Gilbert W. Kahn, son of Otto H. Kahn, who is prominent in social and financial circles in New York city.

A Fight With a Cougar.

In company with an Indian a Port Angeles (Wash.) man went fishing for salmon in a rocky river. Suddenly a big cougar appeared at the entrance to a cave and, with a roar, crouched to spring at the Indian.

The white man threw his fish spear at the cougar, while the Indian ran for his life.

The spear entered the animal's neck and ear, and thus the man held him at a distance and tried to drown him. But the cougar was too strong and agile for that, and finally the spear came out of its hold.

For four long hours the man and the cougar fought, the cougar walking around and around and every once in a while making a spring, which the man every time repulsed with the spear.

The combat only ended when the Indian returned, after a twelve mile trip, with a gun. His first shot wounded the beast in the side; the second lodged in its head and killed it.

Arctic Dogs.

Far up north on the wild and snowy wastes is the home of the Eskimo or arctic dogs. Although many of them are half savage, scarcely more than reclaimed wolves, they are wonderfully cunning and enduring. With the reindeer they are the beasts of burden, valuable to their owners and a great help to explorers and travelers in these cold, trackless regions. Over the untrodden frozen plains these dogs can travel at the rate of seven to eight miles an hour, drawing a good sized load and keeping up the pace for several days. In summer they are turned loose to shift for themselves and are far more care free than in the winter season, when they must toil for their masters.

Sheep Intelligence.

However stupid we have learned to consider sheep, they are not devoid of sympathy and charity one for another. A shepherd was driving home a flock of sheep when he noticed one of them lagged behind and bleated piteously. Then he saw another of the flock run back and walk with it until they overtook the rest. On examining the animal that had stayed behind he found that it was blind and must have called for help, in some manner making an appeal that met with immediate response.

Fairyland.

I wonder if a girlie must,
In fairyland, always wear
A dress with lace and trimming fussed
And ribbon bows in her hair.

I wonder when she talks too fast
If some one is there to say
That children always should speak last
And older folks quick obey.

I wonder if she takes the hose
And carelessly wets her head,
If she is robbed of all her clothes
And put at once in her bed.

I wish there was some way to know
About such unpleasant things,
If fairies treat small children so
I'd ask no fairy for wings!
—Philadelphia Record.

D/34

DIVERSITY

distinguishes the smart clothes we have assembled here for our discriminating trade. We've an abundance of beautiful mixtures—the finest cheviots, worsteds and vicunas and handsome blacks and blues. The styles are as diversified as the fabrics. This store is the best place for you to buy your Spring Suit for the values we are offering are unsurpassed at

$15 and $20

STRAW HATS—Every Style . . $1.00 to $3.00
PANAMA HATS—Good Values $5.00

S. LIPSKY & SON
27 FIRST STREET FULTON, N. Y.

FOR SALE
CASH GROCERY STORE
210 CAYUGA STREET, CITY
A paying Proposition. Will bear investigation. Inquire of
340 W. Genesee Street SYRACUSE, N. Y.

We are Agents for
CHASE & SANBORN'S
Fine Teas and Coffees
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida St. Hello 75

NO WARRANTS YET FOR FISHERS

If You Must Fish, Then Take the Old Rod and Line

If the activities of the people who spent yesterday picking up with their hands fish which had been left stranded in the holes left by the withdrawing of water from the river, had not been disturbed by the game warden, therre is no doubt but what a larger catch would have been reported today, as a lot of fish can still be seen from the lower bridge. As it is, the river bed is deserted as far as "wholesale fishermen" is concerned. Two men, however, were seen this morning dipping an angler's rod into one of the little pools. The fish could be seen by the men, but to obtain them in conformity with the law, they had to use the pole and hook. Several people who were watching the two fishermen from the bridge remarked, "It's like sitting in your own parlor and angling for gold fish."

Game Warden J. R. Travis of Cleveland, who took the names of more than forty violators, has as yet taken no action in prosecuting these people, as no warrant for their arrest has been sworn out.

ROCKEFELLER REMOVES GUARD AT WIFE'S GRAVE

Four watchmen who have been guarding night and day the John D. Archbold vault in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, in which lies the body of Mrs. J. D. Rockefeller, have been removed, and the guardhous torn away.

It is reported Mr. Rockefeller will leave about July to spend the summer in Cleveland. Ten servants have been sent to Cleveland to prepare for his arrival.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

The following letters remain uncalled for at the post office June 9, 1915. Inquirers will please say advertised:

Men—Benedict, D. M. 2; Kough, Daniel; Mackefty, Frank; Pelo, Henr sCnyder, Geo.

Women—Ferrell, Miss Catherine; Hart, Miss Ellen; Hughes, Miss Helen; Moody, Miss H.; Murray, Mrs Fannie; Skeel, Miss Carrie.

Peter T. Conley, P.M.

Black's Cookies tickle the palates of old and young, because they are right. adv.

DINOSAUR FOUND BY A DENVER MAN

Scientists at Work Trying to Collect All of the Bones.

Grand Junction, Colo.—Coming to Grand Junction to examine the skeleton of the dinosaur found south of the city recently, Professor J. D. Figgins of the City Park museum in Denver found another while searching the hills. He expects to have it excavated and removed to Denver to be mounted in the museum.

Professor Figgins, with two guides, viewed the pile of bones of the petrified dinosaur recently located and found the bones much scattered and disintegrated. Some were carried away by specimen hunters. He found several hard, round rocks which he declared to be the stones a dinosaur swallowed to grind food with, as a chicken swallows pebbles.

He kept on the trail and soon found small slivers of bone and a large joint sticking out of the ground.

He staked the place and returned to Grand Junction and states that he will immediately start the work of having the huge skeleton uncovered.

Judging from the formation where the bones were found, there is every reason to believe that the skeleton can be taken out in more than ordinarily fine condition.

Professor Figgins said it has always been the case that when petrified skeletons of dinosaurs have been found in Colorado some eastern museum has swooped in and captured the prize, while Colorado's own museum stands devoid of any of the specimens found in its own state. If this proves to be a fairly good specimen it will be placed in the Denver museum as rapidly as the work can be accomplished.

While there is no way of determining the size of the saurian until some excavation is made, the size of the joint found protruding from the ground indicafes that the animal was as large as the largest ones found in the valley.

CUPID BROKE UP CLUB.

St. Paul Bachelor Girls' Club Is Now a Name Only.

St. Paul.—The Bachelor Girls' club of St. Paul danced itself out of existence at the armory, Sixth and Exchange streets, after ten of the original thirteen members had fallen before the marksmanship of Dan Cupid. It was the twelfth and last dance given by the club, and at the stroke of 1 a few mornings ago the last vestige of the club as an organization vanished like Cinderella under the spell of the fairy.

The club was organized five years ago, and the members, bound by solemn oaths of bachelorhood, remained intact for a time. Cupid battered at the ramparts, and one after another of the members capitulated until five alone were left. Suddenly two of these fell, and a double wedding announcement carried dismay to the hearts of the remaining three.

If only the war debts which may be estimated in billions even were the only ones to think about!

What if South America, after all, should prove the sole habitat of the peace germ?

Which is the best bet, the war for prohibition or the war against dandelions?

Nowadays it's even sanity to say, "I'd rather be wrong than president."

TO EUROPE

Everybody Had Good Time, Arrving Home In Time for Supper

Rev. Charles Olmstead of the Congregational church spoke at the meeting of the Borrowed Time Club on Monday afternoon. He chose for his theme, "Some Recollections of Three Months on the European Trail." The amusing incidents and sidelights which gave zest to the trip and to the narration given.

It was a June day in the later nineties that the speaker, accompanied by his brother, now a pastor at Homer, embarked upon an Allen State line steamer at New York, en route for Glasgow. The vessel was spoken of as a good place to study character, which often assumes prominent features when people are away from home.

One man was quite willing to forego the pleasures of the sail through New York harbor that he might select and maintain a desirable place at the cabin table.

Another, by his forwardness, was adjudged worthy of some hazing, and according to the Monroe doctrine and McKinley tariff was called upon to answer in a breach of promise suit.

A unique Fourth of July celebration with fireworks and speeches was an interesting feature of the voyage, and the close of the sail up the Clyde at that season when the sun forgets to go down, was set forth in terms which helped to explain why Scotland has long been counted as "nurse for a poetic child." Some Americans spoke deprecatingly of the Clyde, saying, "We wouldn't use it to sponge out the mouth of the Mississippi." To this the Scotchman replied, "You must remember that the Lord Almighty made the rivers of America, but we made the Clyde."

The accidental ramming of a man of war in process of construction in Glasgow harbor, gave a startling finish to the voyage and put the pilot out of a job.

A few days in the great city of Glasgow, spent in part among earlier parishioners and friends, was sufficient to bring to light many customs, and uses of the English language, that seem strange to an American.

A journey through the Grossacks, begun in company with an unsuccessful band of card sharpers who fillled the apartment as the train set not for Ballock, was described, and mention made of many points of historic interest, at Stirling and elsewhere.

Edmburgh was next visited and described as a city of classical note. The scenes associated with Mary Queen of Scots, John Knox and Thomas Guthrie are points of interest there.

The tour of the cathedral towns of York, Durham, Lincoln and Cambridge was next mentioned, followed by three weeks in the vast city of London.

Here the speaker found himself quartered in the same hous with his pugillistic countryman, Fitzsimmons. A run was made through, not upon, the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange, bearing the golden grasshopper, which recalls an incident in the early life of Thomas A. Graham, its founder, and many place of interest were visited.

Under the guidance of a former parishioner the slums of the city were visited on a Saturday evening. A visit to Crystal Palace was made when horseless carriages and moving pictures were in their infancy.

Joseph Parker, Thomas Spurgeon, F. B. Meyer and other noted clergymen were heard in their respective churches, and pleasant interviews were had with most of them. Christ church, to which Dr. Meyer has recently returned, is the descendant of the church in which the erratic Rowland Hill ministered. The Chittendon mission at Great Assembly Hall on Mile End road was visited. Mr. Chittendon was accosted by a fellow who asked him how much he got for wearing the blue ribbon he had in the buttonhole of his coat. He replied that as nearly as he could make out it cost him 500,000 pounds a year to wear that ribbon. He had repudiated the income of a great brewery which he inherited and was devoting himself to missionary work.

The bounds of the great London fire, which began at Pudding Lane and ended at Pie Alley, were noted. Visits made to London Tower, Smithfield, Hyde Park, the British Museum, St. Paul's Cathedral, to a service at which the Bishop of London preached, Westminster Abbey, Jerusalem acres where more than 100,000 people have been buried, were found the graves of John Bunyon, Isaac Walts, Susannah Wesley, Daniel DeFoe and many others.

The crowning incident was the marriage of Princess Maud to Charles of Denmark. It was a gala day throughout the city and Queen Victoria, King Edward, then Prince of Wales, the Present King George and many of the notable people were seen in the royal procession.

Other places in England which were visited and found to be of much intrest were Windsor, Oxford, Stratford on-the-Avon, where Shakespeare lived and wrote; Warwick, Carlisle, Birmingham and other towns where the stay was brief.

From London the journey was made to Holland via Harwick on the Berlin, a comparatively new vessel, which went down a few years later on a stormy night.

Many scenes of interest associated with the Pilgrims were visited in Holland and Belgium and, after a visit to the battlefield of Waterloo, the chosen route led through Liege, the Sheffielld of Belgium, and to Cologne, with its renowned Cathedral. The journey up the Rhine was made by boat as far as Maintz, then by train to Worms, Mannheim, Heidelberg, with its famous university; Appenweir, Offenberg, Carlsruhe and Freiberg on to Schaffhausen and Neuhausen where a day was spent at the Falls of the Rhine. The falls are 82 feet in height and are of much interest. The journey from Heidelberg was madeb y the most picturesque route, where the railroad reaches an elevation of 2,700 feet, 2,000 feet being surmounted in 23 miles. Between Offenberg and Schaffhausen there are 38 tunnels and 142 bridges. An occasional deer could be seen and the night was spent at a rural station, that the entire route might be made in daylight.

After visiting Zug and Zuerich, an interesting trip to the top of the Rigi was made from Lucerne.

Passing over the Lake of the Four Cantons, through places associated with William Tell, a stop was made at the north entrance of St. Gothard Tunnel. From this place a journey was made to the Dama and Rehle glaciers, which wer found to be of much interest.

Most of the prominent cities of Italy were visited, beginning with Milan, Venice, Florence, Bologna and then crossing to the west side. A number of days were given to Rome, Naples, Pisa, Genoa and other places. A walk out the Cia Appia at Rome, a visit the Catacombs of St. Calixtuc, the Ostian gate, the tomb of Shelly and Keats and the Scala Cantu will be long remembered as well as more central scenes. Perhaps nothing of all the journey supassed the visit to Pompeii, under the shadow of Vesuvis. This brand of morals and civilization so suddenly sealed up in the year 79 A.D., and left undiscovered until 1748 has many things to tell. The houses and narrow streets, paved with hexagonal blocks of bisalt, deeply grooved by chariot wheels, can be easily imagined replete with scenes of life.

The return trip was made through the Mt. Benis tunnel and the principal points visited were Geneva, Paris, Ayr and intervening towns. Many friends and acquaintances were met along the various routes, which added muct to the delight of the journey.

Warm greeting were awaiting at the wharf in New York. The erturn voyage was made during the autumn gales, but no regrets were felt for the limited cost and hard work involved.

New Found Asphalt Bed.

An asphalt bed which seems practically inexhaustible is now being developed commercially in Leyte province, in the Philippine Islands. The bed lies near the shore line at Tacloban, at which port ships can anchor and take on cargo of the asphalt from lighters loaded at the mines, with practically no overland transportation. The deposits also contain oil of a high grade. The asphalt is almost pure near the surface and is exceptionally pure at greater depths. The oil deposits—evidenced by oil flowing with water from a spring—contain oil pure enough to be used by the natives for illuminating purposes.

How to See the Sun Spot.

To observe the giant sun spot that is now being watched by astronomers the officials of the naval observatory in Washington direct that the sun be looked at through a piece of smoked glass held over one of the object glasses of an ordinary opera glass, with the smoked side toward the opera glass and using only one eye. The sides of the glasses not in use should be turned away from, instead of toward, the eye, in order to prevent this from being injured by the rays of the sun striking the eye through the glass.

New York Institutions

Backed by the committee which first proposed and secured the establishment of cheap school lunches in New York city, another movement with equal possibililties for good has lately emerged from the theoretical stage of its development into the practical and successful stage. For a number of years community kitchens have been talked of as remedies for many of the ills arising from improper nourishment. On an elaborate scale, something like a glorified delicatessen shop, they have found favor with the well-to-do inhabitants of expensive apartment houses, but the problem was to bring them directly to the class of people who would support them, not as a novelty, but as a necessity for which they could find no comparable substitute.

Taking the bull by the horns, so to speak, this committee decided that the way to find out if the community kitchen was needed was to try it. Accordingly on Washington's birthday of this year, the first community kitchen was opened in New York. It it distinguished from the so-called soup kitchen in several respects, chief of which is that it is not a charity, but a self-supporting business. For, the first kitchen a portion of Tenth avenue, populated by self-respecting working people, was chosen. A small room once occupied by a saloon was fitted up with a twelve-gallon tank for making soup, a range and a few painted tables and benches. On the first day the promoters of the scheme were plleased when it was found that the word had traveled rapidly around the neighborhood, and that instead of 50 customers for whom they had prepared, thed had nearly 300.

A pint of vegetable soup was sold for three cents, a half pint of beef stew for four cents, a half pint of baked beans for three cents and other simple, wholesome foods in proportion. The next day the twelve-gallon soup tank was replaced with one holding 30 gallons, and the business flourished in a manner to exceed the most sanguine expectations of its supporters. In fact, the only sign or disappointment is when purchasers have to be turned away because the supply of food has been exhausted. The committee sells at cost a specal pail divided into four compartments for food and one beneath for boiling water, by means of which a meal may be kept warm for a considerable period of time. In many families where both the mother and father are compelled to work the entire food supply is purchased at the kitchen. All food is inspected by a member of the city board of health, and it is never sent out in receptacles that are not clean. Seven more kitchens will soon be established with a large central kitchen where all the food will be cooked ind inspected. The chief attraction, however, is the saving effected. From testimony voluntarily offered by families in the neighborhood, it is estimated that the cost of living has been reduced one-half, and at the same time the kitchen has shown a substantial profit.

BYRON NEWTON WINS PRIZE AT UNIVERSITY

Mr. and Mrs. F. Jess Newton and their son Byron are being congratulated as a result of the sons' success as a freshman at Syracuse Unicersity. Byron won the Nottingham prize of $50 awarded the student in his class for the highest standing during the year at the College of Fine Arts.

ELIZABETH ROBERTSON'S CLASS TO ENTERTAIN

The Elizabeth Robertson Bible class will hold its regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Hammond on Friday evening.

The husbands of the members have been bidden to join the ladies after the business session in a lawn party.

THE QUIRK
Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.

TODAY
"THE LOST HOUSE"
Four-Reel Majestic Featuring
Lillian Gish
and No. 4 of the Paramount Travel Series and 2 others.

WEDNESDAY
"BEULAH"
in 6 Parts, featuring
Henry Walthal

THURSDAY
"THE PRICE HE PAID" in 5 parts, by Ella Wheeler Wilcox
and "UNTO HERSELF ALONE"
in 3 parts; No. 55 of Who Pays Series Benefit O. U. A. M. of Fulton

FARE THE BEST

Court Upholds Decision That Gives Unfair Advantage to Foreign Vessels

Washington, D. C., June 8.—The Court of Customs Appeals has just added another act to the comedy of errors in which the Democratic administration takes the star part.

The Court has rendered an opinion on the construction of the provision in the Underwood tariff law intended to give a five per cent discount in customs duties on merchandise imported in American vessels, and has virtually declared that the effect of the provision gives a wholesale discrimination in favor of ships of foreign countries.

In a recent article attention was directed to this classic blunder then pending before the Customs Court. The slovenly methods by which it was enacted were referred to, showing that the Democrats had a vague idea about aiding American shipping, adopted a vague method of extending such aid, and by careless guesswork had thrown the whole matter into the courts. It was shown that during the debate in Congress Republicans had given repeated warnings that, apart from its policy, the phraseology of the five per cent section was meaningless and should be corrected to accomplish its purpose.

The decision of the Court of Customs Appeals completely confirms these statements, and rubs it in by saying:

"The wisdom or expediency of the policy is a matter into which we may not inquire nor have we the right to suspend the operation of the statute because we may think its purpose is not adequately accomplished."

It will be recalled that the language of the five per cent discount section provided that "nothing herein shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of our treaties with foreign nations."

It appears from the opinion of the Customs Court that there are at least 5,500 treaty nation vessels in the American foreign trade, and that there are not over fifty American vessels. As a "favor" to our own ships the Democratic Congress, according to this decision, gave an EQUAL BOUNTY to 5,500 competing foreign vessels.

In its decision the Court referred to statistics showing that the discount provisions reduces duties five per cent upon considerably more than oe-half of all our dutiable imports. After all its labored adjutment of tariff rates the Democrats, in this single paragraph proposing a five per cent. discount, practically destroyed the effect of all preceding schedules, and in the same breath conferred upon foreign ships a valuable privilege intended only for our own ships.

In harmony with the decision of the Court of Customs Appeals there will be a refund of customs duties estimated at from twelve million to fifteen million dollars. Who gets the benefit of this refund? Eventually by far the larger part of it will find its way into the coffers of foreign manufacturers.

Unlessthe United States Supreme Court reverses the decision of the Court of Customs Appeals, these millions of dollars must come out of a treasury already facing a huge deficit resulting from gross mismanagement by the present administration.

FRESH VEGETABLES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

on
Bikes, Tires, Supplies
Big Reduction from Regular Prices
BOGUE'S, 61 First Street

Pure Creamery Butter
From The Harbor Farms
Made for those who want the best.
LaPORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida Street Hello 75

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

For Rent—Downtown flat for small family; modern conveniences; $10 per month. Inquire Wirt R. Barker, 34 S. 2d st. 145

Upper Flat—Moderate rent, 214 Walradt st. 6 rooms and all modern cnoveniences. H. L. Crandall, Phone 2520. tf.

For Sale—Good extra heavy double work harness; $20. G. L. Pratt, 177 E. 1st or phone 56. 149

Wanted—Girl for general housework in family of three. Apply 404 Park st. tonight. tf

To Rent—7 room house in Fay st. near chocolate works. G. J. Emeny, 414 S. 4th st. 148c

For Sale—Push cart and baby carriage; both cheap. 513 Buffalo st. 145

Chambermaid Wanted.—Apply Clark House. 147

Hay For Sale. Phone 5819. 140c

Cahill's Perfection Bread
is the
BEST BREAD MADE
TRY A LOAF—Sold only at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

ARCHDUCHESS AT [illegible]

Daughter of Austrian Commander In Chief Heads Red Cross Corps.

Vienna.—The Archduchess Isabella, daughter of Archduke Frederick, commander in chief of the Austrian forces, is now seeing actual service at the battle front. She is head of one of the Austrian Red Cross corps and spends a great deal of time at her father's headquarters.

The Austrian Red Cross is an admirably organized body of workers and

Photo by American Press Association.

ARCHDUKE FREDERICK AND DAUGHTER, ISABELLA, AT FRONT.

is carrying on its humane work in a quiet but very effective manner.

Archduke Frederick has been one of the most conspicuous figures in the war. He has been directing the operations against both the Russians and Italians and is now confronted by another emergency, the possible entrance of Roumania into the war on the side of the allies. It is stated that the Roumanian army consists of 1,000,000 well trained and well armed men, who will be stationed along a 600 mile front in event of her participation in hostilities.

This Player "Quick Study."

For remarkable memory it would be hard to outdo a strolling player of the eighteenth century, of whom Sir William Robertson Nicoll has written. For a wager he once undertook to memorize the whole of the next day's Daily Advertiser and accomplished his task by repeating every line in the journal, news, headings, advertisements and all in perfect order and without a slip.—London Tatler.

ENTERPRISE

Get Busy With Implements to Make Pretty a Plot of Ground

There is joy on the West Side, in the neghborhood of 1st and Worth sts., particularly, for at last the triangular plot of ground has been redeemed form its neglected condition, presenting at last an appearance that is creditable to the enterprise of the people over the Great Divide.

Yesterday, June 7, 1915, the triangle at the junction of the two streets named, was converted into an artistic little park, the work being executed by a number of good neighbors, who arrived at the plot armed with shovels, rakes and spades. The good neighbors worked like a bunch of allies and passersby did not for a long time understand the warlike demonstrations; indeed, why should they, as the actions of the brigade indicated anything but the development that was to come. This development was in the person of George Dumas, florist, whose work indicated peace at any price for the neighborhood. George's arrival was signalled by the appearance of geraniums, cannas and a diversified lot of foliage plants for the shapely mounds that had been thrown up by the sappers. When George Dumas had completed his portion of the work joy reigned among the workers, who felt that nothing had been left undone to make the job complete, with one exception, and that is the installation of a fountain and the scattering about the plot of a few seats. These additions will be added is the information handed out by one of the workers in the cause of civic improvement.

Eugene Drury is the appointed caretaker of the newly improved park, and it is safe to assert that the people who have given of their time and money to make this triangle a pretty spot need have no fears for the care that will be given the place.

INSURANCE COST TO BE LOWER TO MANUFACTURERS

Batavia, June 8.—"Manufacturers in this state now pay $20,000,000 in premiums annually for protection under the workmen's compensation law, but when the Industrial Commission is in working order this amount will be reduced to $12,000,000 a year," declared Louis Wiard, a member of the new commission today. Mr. Wiard added that he believed it would be only a short time before manufacturers could not afford to take any other form than state insurance.

Commissioner Wiard commented on the fact that it was the impression upstate that the compensation department was honeycombed with politics, but he was convinced, after an examination of its workings that the impression was erroneous. The department is working like clock work, in spite of the enormous amount of business it has to transact. When the recent amendments to the law are in full working order Commissioner Wiard said he believed that 70 per cent of the compensation claims would be settled direct.

NATHAN STRAUS 1-CENT MEALS DISCONTINUED

Industrial conditions have so materially improved that Nathan Straus has found it unnecessary to continue the meals he has been supplying for one cent each at five of his pasteurized milk stations. At some of the stations this work was discontinued on April 15 and at City Hall Park it now ceases.

The plan was first put in operation at Tompkins Park, on December 28, and was then extended. At each of the stations a glass of milk and a large roll were served for one cent, or a cup of coffee and a roll, or a large cheese sandwich.

MRS. BOGARDUS BACK WITH GOOD NEWS

Mrs. Orin Bogardus of S. 4th st., returned last night from Clifton Springs where she was called by the illness of her husband.

Mrs. Bogardus stated this morning that Mr. Bogardus is rapidly recovering from the effects of his operation. Elmer Bogardus of thisc ity also spent a day this week with his brother.

Bicycle Supplies at Bogue's.—adv.

Sewing Machines—all makes; priced from $5.00 to $25.00. Bogue's Piano Board, 61 First st.—adv.

warmer Wednesday, with moderate west winds.

FULTON'S ART CENTER TO HOLD RECEPTION

The handiwork department of the Fulton High school has issued invitations for a reception to be given at the High school building from 3 to 6 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

Miss Cook, head of the department and her pupils will receive the guests and all of the work of the department during the year will be on exhibit.

The opportunity given those who are so fortunate as to receive an invitation to visit Fulton's art center is of importance. Miss Cook and her pulpils are to be commended for the gracious act.

The departmen has worked out beautiful specimens of real worth in the art crafts. Leather, brass, copper, wood and silver and jewels are matriels that have been used.

NO BOARD MEETINGS HELD LAST NIGHT

No meetings were held last night by the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Works. In the first instance the beacon light of welcome that shone all of the evening from the second floor of City Hall failed to attract to the meeting place a quorum of the representatives of the people of the different wards of the city. Public business could not therefore be transacted.

In the second place the Board of Works was without a job that measured up in importance to a greater degree than private business.

City Clerk Scudder announced this morning that the Board of Aldermen will meet Friday evening, June 11.

HEARING GRANTED BY P. S. C. IN POWER CO.'S PETITION

Commissioner Carr, of the Public Service Commission will hold a public hearing in Albany on Friday, June 11, to consider the petition of the Oswego River Power Transmission Company for permission to maintain and operate an electric transmission line upon the state lands in this city. While the line as already existing on the canal banks is for the purpose of furnishing power to several of Fulton's industries, it is announced that the petition has for its object the closing of state lands to competitive companies.

Battle Averted by Cheif Dyer

Two Italian laborers, employed by I. Rosoff, who has the contract for the filling in of the old canal bed, became involved in an argument with Mr. Bishop, foreman of the work, yesterday afternoon and but for the presence of Chief Dyer, who was near at the time, the argument might have resulted seriously.

The two workmen were supposed to have reported for work at noon, but instead made the rounds about town, and when they reported to Mr. Bishop late in the afternoon, they were in no condition for work. When Chief Dyer came upon the scene, one of the men had picked up a shovel, the other had a pickax, and they looked as though they meant business.

After a little tussle, the Chief got both men started for the police station. Their names were not entered on the blotter, as they were let go after the parties involved had talked things over in the Chief's office.

WILLIAM MOON GOES TO TROY TOMORROW

William Moon, Elk and superintendent of the Oswego River Power & Transmission Co., leaves tomorrow for Troy, to assist in making numerous preliminary arrangements for the entertainment of the Elks during their visit there this week.

AT THE QUIRK

Today Lillian Gish is featured in a Majestic master picture entitled "The Lost House". This is one of the new productions of the better movement motion pictures that had a first presentation in Fulton yesterday and which received unanimous praise from patrons. No. 4 of the Paramount travel series and two other from a program of genuine merit. Tomorrow "Beulah" in six parts by Ell Wheeler Wilcox, will be the excellent attraction.

Madame Olga Petrova in "The Tigress" at the Happy Hour theatre Wednesday. adv.

SUNDAY, JUNE 20

Department of Health Asks Clergymen to Co-operate in Campaign to Save Lives

As one feature of the 1915 education campaign for the saving ot babies' lives the State Department of Health has designated Sunday, June 20th, as "Child Welfare Day." Pastors of all denominations have been asked to co-operate and are receiving from the Department data upon which to base sermons or short talks at one of their services on that Sunday.

The educational campaign of the Division of Child Hygiene of the Department of Health last year brought about a decrease in the infant death rate from 137 to 112 per thousand births. This means that approximately 1400 deaths of infants were prevented.

The campaign was almost entirely educational. Mothers were shown how to care for and feed their children and communities were aroused to the necessity for child welfare work. Forty-five cities were visited by exhibits and 150 popular health lectures were given. Exhibits were also sent to country fairs and the smaller villages.

In his letter to the clergymen of the state asking for their co-operation, on June 20th, Commissioner Biggs says:

"The State Department of Health has been waging a vigorous Child Welfare Campaign during the past sixteen months, for the purpose of reducing infant mortality and conserving the strength and vitality of infants who might otherwise go through life handicapped, as the result of early illnesses or by unintentional errors on the part of those who do not know how to take the best care of the little ones entrusted to them.

"One of the most potent means to this end is the bringing to the mothers, and all others who are interested, such information as will favorably affect the welfare of the child. As an educational force, no body of men is so favorably situated to assist in this work as the clergy, and we therefore write to enlist your co-operation and sympathy for the observance of Sunday, June 20, as a state-wide Child Welfare Day.

"As an indication of what it is possible to accomplish by public health education, and through the agencies developed thereby, there were 1,453 less deaths in New York State of infants under one year of age in 1914 than in 1913, but even if the statistical side of these figures were disregarded the fact would still remain that an aggregate of 1,453 mothers and fathers have been spared the grief which the loss of a child must surely entail in the home Moreover, the state has gained 1,453 potential citizens, and the actual saving in dollars by the preservation of this number of infants, based on the earning capacity of a single individual, amounts to a very large sum. As a great proportion of infant mortality is unnecessary, and its prevention so easily demonstrated, we solicit your earnest co-operation toward making the first Child Welfare Sunday in this State a success."

WOMEN'S WHIMSIES.

Beaded, brocaded and plain velvet or satin bags are the mode, made in reticule shapes, quite large and finished with a long tassel at the bottom or with ribbon drawn tops.

One wrinkle is to wear Egyptian designed amulets done in rhinestones set in flat settings of antique gold or silver or even of jet or ivory, appended to long chains made of the same jewels.

These accompany trailing, scarflike evening gowns made of gorgeously colored chiffons, brocaded crapes or satins of a particularly soft quality.

For those who possess lace scarfs, no matter what the shape or length, quality or type, the season's latest adventure reveals a liking for these frivolous neck or shoulder fixings for wear with the new gowns for dance and evening wear.

Even the fluffs of tulle or maline which have been used all season in clouds of frothy white or in sunset tints of gorgeous colorings have their ends weighted by single metallic threaded tassels or with silk made roses in bouquet forms, each one concealing a silk covered weight to keep it in position.

You can get Black's baked products at the right hour for meals. They are at your grocer's, fresh every afternoon. adv.

Ladies' 10c Initial HANDKERCHIEFS 6 for 29c
On Sale WEDNESDAY, at 9 A. M.

Made of a very fine quality lawn with latest style inlaid embroidered Initials, and a good value at 10c.

Buy enough to last you. All Initials on hand.

VISIT OUR BARGAIN BASEMENT

WHY BUY ELSEWHERE AND PAY MORE WHEN YOU CAN BUY IT FOR LESS AT

M. Katz & Co.'s
DEPARTMENT STORE

FULTON SENDS S. S. DELEGATES

More Than Two Thousand Scheduled to Meet at Auburn

The New York State Sunday school convention will open its sixtieth annual session at Auburn tomorrow morning, and Fulton will send a number of delegates.

The churches will be represented by the following: First M. E. church, Dr. and Mrs. L. F. Joy and the Rev. Mr. Barrett; Congregational church, Charles Chesbro, Mrs. F. E. Chubb and Mrs. Charles Olmstead; Presbyterian church, Rev. Charles Robertson and Harlie VanSanford, will each drive their automobiles which will be well filled with delegates; Baptist church, Rev. M. G. Buck and Mrs. William Slyvester; State St. M. E. church, Rev. H. D. Holmes and Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Redhead.

The theme of the conclave will be "Community Betterment Through Sunday School Efficiency."

At 9.30 o'clock in the First Presbyterian church there will be a praise service led by Prof. I. H. Meredith of New York city. The combined choirs of the city will be heard for twenty-five minutes. The invocation will then be given by Rev. Charles Gorman Richards, pastor of the First church, after which Rev. Lewis M. Lounsbury, pastor of the Trinity M. E. Church in Albany will deliver an address in "The Quest of Souls."

An address on "The Challenge of This Convention to the Empire State" will be given by Marion Lawrence of Chicago, international general secretary.

Prof. Luther A. Weigle of the faculty of Yale Divinity School will take as his theme, "As One having Authority."

"The Searchlight" will be the subject of Miss Margaret Slattery's talk, and the announcement of the schools of methods will be given by Rev. Joseph Clark of Albany at noon.

The school will be in session tomorrow afternoon from 2 until 4.20 o'clock. At 7.20 o'clock in the evening, three simultaneous sessions will be held in the First Presbyterian, First Methodist and First Baptist churches. Services at the First Presbyterian will be in charge of C. E. Patterson of Schenectady and the subject will be "An Enlarging Horizon."

Prof. Henry S. Jacoby of Ithaca will preside at the First M. E. church with "The Educational Challenege" a the topic and at the First Baptist "Older Boys' and Older Girls' Section," will be the theme. Percy B. Broomfield of New York presiding.

Black's White Bread is sold by all grocers, because it is in demand by everybody. adv.

All Kinds of
GARDEN SEEDS
by the ounce or pound at
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

Our carload purchases of Plumbing gools and employment of skilled mechanics insure a good job at the minimum cost.

Your Plumber
L. P. SMITH CO.

MEMBERSHIP DIVISION TO MEET TONIGHT

A meeting of the Division of Membership and Entertainment of the Chamber of Commerce will be held at 7.30 this evening at the Chamber rooms.

Community Notes

Misses Evely and Marguerite Sypher, accompanied by their aunt, Miss Marguerite Sypher of Watertown are visiting their grandmother, Mrs. W. C. Lee, of 116 N. 5th st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cook and son of Mexico have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hewitt, Oneida st.

* * *

Miss Kittie Breads will entertain the King's Daughters of the Baptist church this afternoon at her home in S. 4th st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Cornell are in Troy attending the Elks convention.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Putnam and Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Hewitt motored to Weedsport Sunday and called on friends.

* * *

Mrs. W. Edgarton entertained the A. N. P. Embroidery club Monday afternoon at her home in Beech st.

* * *

Miss Nellie Paige has returned to her home in Syracuse after visiting relatives in this city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Merton are enjoying camp life on the banks of the Oswego river.

* * *

Mrs. Martha Howe entertained the leaders of the ten circles of the First M. E. church and their helpers at her home in S. 4th st. this afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock.

* * *

Mrs. George Parkhurst and daughter of Syracuse are visiting Fulton friends.

* * *

The June meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will meet tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of Mrs. A. E. Langdon, 52 W. 1st st.

* * *

The women of the Parish Aid of Zion church will hold a silver tea at the home of Mrs. George Hackett in Cayuga st. on Thursday at 3 o'clock.

* * *

The gay young juniors and the grave old seniors enjoyed their frolic at Pathfinder yesterday.

* * *

Mrs. Florence Welch in company with friends motored to Syracuse today.

* * *

Mrs. Della Ogram of Syracuse spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Thomas Dutton.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Hubbard are entertaining Mrs. Ernest Spencer of Gonaque, Canada.

D/34

The Newspapers Published in Fulton

Are the real and only legitimate means to secure the kind of publicity that will work in true harmony with the elaborate program mapped out by the

New Chamber of Commerce

¶ The protracted dullness in retail business circles is positive proof that the merchants of this city must invest their advertising appropriations in the papers that have the "home touch"—the papers that are welding in concrete fashion the buying public in the fertile farming country lying contiguous to this city.

MR. BUSINESS

Has been very sick. He should recover, and the way to recover is to turn our faces from the fixed starings we've been giving to a popular idol, a single industry, and fix our eyes upon the farmer and the buyer from the North, the South, the East and the West of us. The farmer of today is the man who can do a lot toward making Mr. Business in this city a well man, but you

MR. MERCHANT

must use your home papers—the papers that are near to the people—to reach the great buying public living beyond the city's limits.

The Fulton Evening Times is "A Herald of Progress"

AVIATION CORPS

National Reserve of Air Fighters Being Formed.

FOR USE IN CASE OF WAR.

Headquarters in New York, but District Bases Are to Be Located In Other Cities—Plans For 1,500 Landing Stations In All Parts of the Country—Other Schemes For Defense.

New York.—The Aero-Military Service Federation of America, a volunteer organization of which August Belmont is president general and Mortimer Delano deputy president general, has announced the proposed formation of a national reserve of aviation volunteers for use in case of war. The program outlined by Mr. Delano contemplated the establishment of district bases in New York, Richmond, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco, with twenty-

Photo by American Press Association.

AUGUST BELMONT.

eight aero squadron centers and 1,500 landing stations scattered from coast to coast.

Mr. Delano explained that under the federal law at present there is no authorization for the formation of an aviation regiment and that therefore his organization is a provisional body. He says efforts will be made to have the next congress authorize the First Aviation corps, the formation of which is the ultimate purpose of the Aero-Military federation. The federation also plans a propaganda to urge upon congress federal control of all aviation.

The prospectus of the organization says its purposes are patriotic and educational. The membership is divided into three classes, aviators, officers of the United States army and navy and civilians who are unable to serve in an aviation corps.

Mr. Delano said that in about 50 per cent of the squadron branches had been formed and were busy recruiting. He expects a membership of 25,000 in three months. When this is reached he plans the establishment of the hundreds of landing stations to make aviation easier and safer in all parts of the country.

About three years ago Mr. Delano attempted the formation of a similar organization, which lapsed into desuetude. Mr. Delano credits this to circumstances over which he had no control, and says that now, with the awakened spirit for national defense, citizens in all parts of the country will join the federation.

Lindley M. Garrison, secretary of war, received a letter from Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, in which it is proposed that the government establish a squadron of eight aeroplanes at Governors island for the defense of this city. Whenever accounts of aerial attacks on cities appear in the news the Aero club receives inquiries from residents of New York asking how the city would be defended by aeroplanes.

"The aerial attack upon Venice by Austrian aviators, who flew to Venice from a base more than 100 miles away," said Mr. Hawley, "and the recent fight near Brussels, when twenty-seven aeroplanes defended that city from an attack of a Zeppelin, have increased the number of inquiries. The attacks upon cities and ships by aeroplanes which start from distant bases and the use of aeroplanes for range finding compel people to realize that aerial attacks could be made upon New York by aeroplanes starting from ships fifty or a hundred miles at sea, and large guns, delivering 2,190,000 foot tons of metal per minute at a range of 20,000 yards, and aided by aeroplanes, would quickly reduce any coast defense not adequately protected.

"The east is entirely without aeronautical protection. The military centers have no aeroplanes. The troops have never maneuvered with aeroplanes and the men behind the coast defense guns have no aerial eyes to give them their accurate range. I submit that this is an unnatural and shocking condition. I deem it my duty to urge that steps be taken immediately to provide aeroplanes for the defense of this part of the country."

CHASE'S WRONG ARM.

Harry Tuthill, conditioner, tells this story on Hal Chase and the colored trainer of the Chicago White Sox.

Says he:

"A day or so after Chase joined the Sox, back in 1913, he went into the clubhouse with a complaint about the soreness in his throwing arm. Doc, the Sox trainer, bustled around, got his valise containing liniment and bandages and asked Chase to sit down on one of the rubbing boards.

"Chase followed instructions and Doc, being very gentle with such a prize player, took the right arm carefully in one hand and massaged it for fully half an hour.

"Then, stepping back, he grinned and asked:

" 'Theah you are, Mistah Chase. How does that feel?'

"Chase started to laugh. Then noting the bewildered look on the trainer's face, he said:

" 'It feels great, Doc, but I'm left handed.' "

GOT $40,000 FOR $50.

Dead Prospector Leaves Estate to the Man Who Grubstaked Him.

San Bernardino, Cal.—A $50 grub stake given to an aged prospector eleven years ago has returned to A. J. Garner, a young livery stable proprietor of Highland, in the form of a $40,000 estate.

Garner at Jerome, Ariz., received a $50 check from his parents. He met W. H. Hawsnyder, a prospector and friend, who told him he was "dead broke." Fifty dollars, he told Garner, would grubstake him for a prospecting trip. Garner immediately handed over his check. He had not seen Hawsnyder since.

The other day a stranger inquired where he could find Gus Garner.

"That's me," said Garner.

"Did you ever know W. H. Hawsnyder?" asked the stranger, who was H. G. Jamison, a New York attorney.

"He was my best friend," replied Gus.

"That's right," said Jamison. "He's died and left you his $40,000 estate."

Education.

Education is not merely the writing of facts on the mind as one writes on a blank slate. It resembles rather the placing of fresh color on canvas on which earlier colors are not dry. The new colors mix with the old. So the living mind mixes new information with what is already in it, and judges the new in the light of the old.

LANE PLANS CLUB FOR U. S. WORKERS

Would Organize 15,000 Employees at Washington.

Washington.—The national capital will soon have one of the biggest clubs and one of the biggest clubhouses in the world if Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, carries out his plan. Indications are that he will. He has a committee of three at work, and it is meeting with much success.

The secretary's plans call for the formation in one big club of the 15,000 government employees here. He hopes to erect a clubhouse occupying a whole block.

It is not alone the social end that Secretary Lane has in mind. He plans to look after physical needs also. He proposes to establish a chain of co-operative stores in Washington, where the government clerks can purchase their food, clothing and other necessaries of life at a cost very much below that which now prevails.

Secretary Lane is an enthusiastic adherent of the co-operative plan. It is used successfully in the reclamation service of the interior department and on a more or less limited scale in the Home club, of which the secretary is founder and president.

The Home club will be the nucleus of the new organization. It occupies the old Brazilian embassy, in Jackson place, but its membership has grown so fast that, although this house is one of the most commodious in the city, it is almost impossible to care for its 1,700 members, all employees of the interior department.

The Home club has a business manager, who looks after co-operative buying, G. K. Weston. When fresh eggs were selling recently at 50 cents a dozen he distributed several hundred dozen a week to the members of the club at a price approximating 36 cents a dozen. When the best creamery butter was selling at 45 cents a pound Home club members were able to buy it for 35 cents a pound.

At Christmas time candy that was sold for 60 cents a pound was purchased for 50 cents by members of the club. More than 200 retail dealers in Washington have signed agreements to give Home club members discounts of from 5 to 20 per cent on cash purchases. During the winter the club, through the bureau of mines, bought several thousand tons of coal at a saving of from 50 to 80 cents a ton.

HEAVY BURDEN

Leader of Giants No Longer Idol of Gotham Fans.

TEAM'S SHOWING THE CAUSE

New Yorkers Are Beginning to Question His Superlative Qualities and to Demand That He Deliver the Goods. Club Has Too Many Vets.

New York fandom seems to have turned against the Giants and transferred its affections to "Wild Bill" Donovan's Yankee outfit, which has been going at a lively clip recently.

John McGraw is no longer the popular idol he was in his pennant winning days, when he could do no wrong, but was lauded throughout the east as the world's greatest diamond leader. His friends are beginning to question his superlative qualities and to demand that he deliver the goods.

He gave them further cause for complaint in his silly attempt to get Kauff away from the Federal league, one of the rawest and most amateurish tricks the wily Gotham leader ever tried. He has put over a few good ones in his day, but he must have thought the baseball powers had taken leave of their senses when he tried to force Kauff down organized baseball's throat.

This spring has demonstrated that McGraw is no better loser than any other manager. He was a mighty good winner. He stood out fine when things were coming his way and when he had nothing whatever to worry about except the division of world's series receipts. But the tide has turned, and McGraw is now feeling the sting of remarks which have not for years been hurled his way. And he is not accepting the situation with good grace. He is falling back on stereotyped old alibis, which he would not have thought of when his team was a topnotcher.

McGraw's veteran players have gone back. They do not act like the same players who helped him win championships. When he was on the top wave of prosperity it was a favorite saying of New Yorkers, "McGraw is the team." But evidently McGraw was not the team. The men under him did their work well. When they were no longer able to deliver the goods McGraw's reputation suffered, just as much as that of the men under him.

In former years any move made by the Giant manager was accepted as the only thing to do. Now he is being scored for allowing players to escape who are doing good work on other teams, either in the big show or in the minors. In some cases McGraw could not help himself in these moves, as he was forced to get down to the twenty-one player limit, and men he might have let out otherwise were protected by long term contracts, which made solid their positions, even though they could not deliver the goods.

BLOWN UP BY WIRELESS?

Fred T. Jane Suggests Solution of Irene and Bulwark Disasters.

London.—The suggestion has been made in the Evening Standard by Fred T. Jane, the naval author, that the steamer Princess Irene was blown up by a German wireless device. The Princess Irene, an auxiliary in the British navy, was blown up recently in Sheerness harbor, with a loss of more than 300 lives.

"The sudden and complete destruction of the Princess Irene in the Medway," Mr. Jane writes, "at no great distance from where the battleship Bulwark also was suddenly blown to atoms, may be a curious coincidence. Italian experiments have proved it possible to explode a properly attuned charge by wireless from a short distance. If that charge be surreptitiously placed in a magazine everything in the magazine will go the same way. One spontaneous explosion is thinkable enough, but two in the same district demand too much from the imagination."

WHEN CHANCE WOULD HAVE GIVEN EVERYTHING FOR A BASE HIT.

Frank Chance always was a hard loser, and Joe Tinker tells this one on him as an incident of the world's series in which the Athletics cleaned up the Cubs:

"Chance was awfully blue after the loss of the third game. He went home with his head on his chest.

"When he reached his hotel he was a fit subject for the deaf and dumb asylum. Mrs. Chance tried in vain to cheer him up. She talked to him and conned him along, but Frank refused to be cheered. Finally in desperation Mrs. Chance in a tone that would have won the heart of a lion said to Frank:

" 'Now, dear, don't take it so hard. Come on, cheer up. What if you do lose this series. Remember, dearie, you have me.'

" 'Yes, I know I've got you,' said Chance in breaking his speechless spell, 'but there were spots in that game today when I would have traded you for a base hit.' "

On the Hill of Golden Sands

The Good Luck That Came to Grandfather Chang.

By HELEN ROOT

Copyright by Frank A. Munsey Co.

Just outside the Chinese village near the common well all the men stood listening to faint reverberations from the west.

"Ho!" Grandfather Chang stood with short legs firmly planted, puffing out his fat, old yellow cheeks oracularly. "You hear only thunder. There will be no war. The young men nowadays have neither the wit nor courage for it. Now, in my young day when I went to Manchuria"—

The villagers had heard the tale before.

"Ay, yah!" The blacksmith and the carpenter jeered together. "When you went to Manchuria, grandsire, the women hid the ducks. But show us how you fight on an empty belly before spring."

The indignant patriarch waddled off.

In China war and famine threatened. From the cities came mutterings of a threatened uprising against the hated Manchu rule; while throughout the provinces floods had spoiled the early crops, and now, in autumn, heavy rains were falling and the late ripening millet lay rotting on the ground.

But cunning Chang had found a way to save himself and family from need.

"In Shanghai," he had said to his only son, Li the Lateborn, a gaunt, slow witted, kindly giant, "are secret companies that send men to America. There taels are more plenty than copper cash in China. Ah, if my old legs were young as when I went to Manchuria!"

At the hundredth repetition Li's slow imagination kindled.

"Enough, father," he said, "I will go instead."

Even now Li was returning from Shanghai. His seven days importuning of the wealthy Top-Side tongsman had prevailed, and he would start within a fortnight for America, the forbidden Golden Hill of coolie hopes.

Patiently he trudged the sixty miles toward home, thinking of the approaching parting from his parents, his wife, and five little sons, till on the morning of the fourth day he rounded a jutting chain of hills and came in sight of the village and his own unharvested millet patch.

Strange guests were there before him. The revolution had begun.

A puff of smoke awakened him to danger; a leaden spat against the brick walled praying place sent him leaping forward at a scuttling run, and as he dashed foolishly through the deserted village to the poor shelter of his mud walled home a spray of bullets caught and flung him limp across its threshold.

There old Chang found him when the battle was over, and the villagers came creeping back from the holes and ditches that had sheltered them. His hand still clutched the tongsman's sign, a pledge of secret passage to Tai Fow, the great city which other races call Chicago. He had been dead for hours.

Other villagers had suffered loss, but the Changs faced utter ruin. The

IN HIS BONES HE FELT THE WEIGHT OF EACH CONDEMNING YEAR.

house was gone; the crop—poor enough at best—was gone; the breadwinner was gone.

"Now only I, a fat, old, useless hulk," thought Chang, chastened to unwonted humility by his son's dead face, "am left to save the women and the little ones from death by cold and hunger."

"Come," he said to Nai Nai, his wrinkled wife, and to Li's widow as they wailed beside the dead, "salt water mends no broken vessels, and for all other things I can find a way. Let us first take up him who has gone on high and lay him under cover of this shed."

That done they dug amid the wreckage until they found the jar of millet laid away for next year's planting— [illegible]

tain the elders and the children for eight weeks at most—then in the corner of the roof and walls still standing they reared a flimsy shelter against the wind and rain.

"And now," said Chang, "I will take this tongsman's sign and go in my son's place to the Golden Hill."

But, for all his brave talk, Chang was heavy hearted. He had no shrewd plans for American success. He even feared he might be refused access to the ship at Shanghai. He filled the wrinkles of his face with powder, eked out his scant gray cue with bits of silk and cotton rags and tried to step with youthful jauntiness, yet in his bones he felt the weight of each condemning year, and he trembled when the eye of Yan Yin, the smuggler, fell upon him.

"Ancient," called Yan Yin, "thou of the jelly paunch and gasping breath, why come you here? America is not for such as you."

Chang played his only trump. He laid the tongsman's order in his questioner's hand:

Whereas, Yan Yin shall convey a valuable thing to America at the cost of $1,000, paid thus: In Shanghai, $200; on arrival in Chicago, $200, and the rest when Yan Yin returns to Shanghai. But if the thing in trust be not landed, but conveyed back to China, the balance shall not be paid and this undertaking shall be as waste paper.

This is a written proof.

MADE BY TAM HIN.

The signature was good, and Tam Hin was a man of money who knew his mind. If he saw fit to stand guarantor for this wheezing patriarch doubtless he had good reasons, neither would he be tolerant of inquiry.

The smuggler waved the old man toward the gangway, and Chang's Odyssey began, an Odyssey that promised no return, for he knew well that it would take all his few remaining days to repay the smuggled passage and send bit by bit the thousand American dollars needed to bring his grandson to maturity.

He found the voyage to the shores of Mexico passable enough.

It was not till the smuggling party—twelve Chinese and three white steerers—began to draw northward overland to the American boundary that Chang's Falstaffian courage failed, and fear seized upon him.

At last the smuggling party reached the border. They hid among the rocks and bushes on the steep side of the Sierra Cucaros while mounted Chinese inspectors, with jingling bridles, cantered past. They toiled across the Arizona desert till a railroad town was reached. There they were stowed away at night in secret places over the vestibules of through express trains—places so little known that the expressmen working underneath had never heard of their existence. Chang and a much younger man were the last to be concealed.

Side by side they lay, with legs bent slightly to fit the short space, and with only room enough above to let them rise on elbow when they fed from the cracker box and water jar thrust in before the outer opening was resealed. Thus, for 2,000 miles, they lay on a procrustean bed that swirled and swayed over half a continent.

Through tiny cracks that gave them air they saw daylight come and go, and come and go and come and go again till far in the third night they came quietly to rest.

In the dark hour that comes before the east begins to glow Chang heard a cautious tapping on the roof above their heads. He answered it as cautiously from within.

The plate that sealed their hiding place was slowly moved aside, and he and his companion, groaning from the pain of their racked limbs, crept through and stood upright on Chicago soil.

And here Chang offered up his final sacrifice to the grandchildren and the ancestral shade. He laid his treasured but telltale cue across his releaser's hand and motioned him to cut.

For a moment the smuggler held the old, rag roughened braid as if pondering, then with a little satisfied grunt he severed it from the white old head, fumbled behind his coat, and then thrust it deep in an inner pocket.

"Come," he said.

Out of the dark a strong hand clutched the waiting Chinmen, driving their heads together. A yellow flame flashed past them. The smuggler with a yell of pain threw both his hands above him and pitched headlong to earth.

"Got you, McElliot," said a voice, "Suspected you this long time, now I've got you with the goods."

"It's you, you sneaking spy." The smuggler loosed a swarm of nasty epithets. "You've cracked my right shoulder. I thought first you were Slim Kelly; but for the few dirty dollars the government pays you'd kill a man as quick as Kelly. Are you alone?"

"What if I am?" asked the Chinese inspector.

"Here's your chance to earn more in a minute than the government pays in a month. I cashed in ten chinks today at a hundred apiece; that's why Kelly is laying to roll me. Let me out of here and half the money's yours. Eight hundred then! The whole thousand!"

"Don't be a fool," said the inspector grimly. "You know I'm going to bring you in. Get up!"

The figure on the ground made an apparently painful effort to rise and fell back.

"Give me a hand," he said: "my shoulder's done for."

The officer bent toward the prostrate figure.

A leaden pellet ripped through his cap. His own revolver ready for suspected treachery cracked an answer. With a bullet through his breast, the smuggler laid his sullen face against the ground and died.

Then Chang, freed from the iron grip on his collar, shrieked and ran.

He ran as one escaping from the clutch of captor fiend might run in hell; hopeless, despairing, from one horrible unknown to another still more horrible, knowing always that flight must prove in vain, but driven on by the inexorable obsession of great fear.

And while he ran a sinister gray figure lurking in the shadows turned and fled the other way.

The railroad yards sprang alive with men and lights the shots had called, and Chang was caught at last in the farthest corner of a high surrounding fence.

"You'll have to give me absence leave," said the Chinese inspector next day. "I'm sick, I tell you; sick. And taking that old Chinaman was nearly as bad as killing McElliot. He was hanging to the fence with his teeth and his toes and his fingers, and when I put my hand on him he—he squealed like a caught rat. I'll have to get away for awhile."

The inspector got his leave of absence, but events went on without him. The Chinaman who traveled north with Chang stood in no fear of immediate deportation. The Chicago representative of the smuggling syndicate furnished him money for bail and legal help.

He was young and strong and, bound by the peon system of Chinese importation, would soon work out the cost

SO CHANG STOOD BEFORE THE JUDGE ALONE.

of his admittance. But the professional bailer looked at aged Chang with a derisive grin.

"Old buffaloes give no milk," he said. "You can send this one back to China."

So Chang, a sad and yet a ludicrous old figure, stood before the judge alone. His hands were clasped upon his rotund stomach.

The old gray cue that once had joined it had been found in the smuggler's pocket and now dangled against the mahogany of the judge's bench, mute witness to its owner's duplicity.

The trial was soon ended.

"Deportation to the place from which you came," the interpreter rendered. Some one picked up the disheveled cue, tossed it to Chang and motioned him to move aside.

"Wo, wo!" he wailed to himself as he retreated to a corner. "This is the end of an old fool's errand. Now go I home with lost face to starve before the mockers of the village. Never! I will jump into the sea!"

And yet Chang knew that when the time came he would not jump into the sea. To the very last the bit of boastful boyhood, green in his old breast, would lure him on with hopes that somehow—somehow—he would "find a way."

His nervous fingers plucked at the recovered queue, twitching the bits of rag and string that swelled its bulk. An unfamiliar glint of yellow caught his eye.

He bent a little lower with busy hands and furtive glance to right and left.

Then he threw back his head, thrust out his paunch in the old braggart way and waddled toward the judge and spoke in his native tongue.

"Eh? What's the matter? What does he say?" asked the astonished judge.

"He says," puzzled the interpreter, "'The golden hill has served. Now, great one, send me home that I may crow aloud before the scoffing blacksmith.'"

"Crazy from worry," said the judge. "Take the poor old man away."

But Chang was not crazy—the golden hill had served. Hidden in his own discarded queue he had found the treasure he had come 8,000 miles to seek.

McElliot, the dead smuggler, knew that Slim Kelly, lying in wait among the shadows, would not look for money in an old Chinese braid.

He had rolled his illicit gains, two $500 bills, into small cylinders and twisted them in and out with the strings of the queue. There they lay through all the after events until Chang's nervous plucking fingers lifted them to sight.

So before wrinkled Nai Nai saw the bottom of the millet jar Chang went back with triumph, after all, to raise the house and plant the fields in spring and bring the grandsons up in reverence of their grandsires; also to tell great tales of his achievements in America.

HE DID INDEED MISS HER.

The Professor Admitted It, but He Was on the Wrong Track.

When the intrusive nurse in Bulwer's once famous novel, "The Caxtons," interrupted the professor's studies to announce the arrival of his first born son with an explosive, "It's a boy!" the absent minded parent merely regarded her with puzzled annoyance, and inquired vaguely, "What's a boy?"

But it was a professor in real life who, some time after the marriage of his only daughter, and her departure from the parental roof, was visited by a cousin, who ventured to condole with him upon his loneliness. "How you must miss her!" she exclaimed.

"Miss who?" said the professor, with an air of amiable bewilderment, which presently changed to one of pleased comprehension. "Indeed I do, Margaret! indeed I do!" he declared gratefully. "But I scarcely supposed my complete absorption would be so sympathetically realized. Indeed, you are right; I feel quite lost without her. A most interesting personality. And as to the poisonings, I am sure she has been maligned."

"Poisonings!" echoed his cousin.

"I am quite sure of it!" repeated the professor firmly. "There has certainly been unpardonable exaggeration in their number, and I very much doubt if she ever poisoned anyone at all."

"I am talking," said Margaret, "of your daughter, Mary."

"Oh!" said the professor. "Dear me! I thought, of course, you meant Lucrezia Borgia. She's the subject of a monograph that I began the day after Mary went away and finished a week ago. I felt I needed a little something outside my usual routine to occupy my thoughts, and Lucrezia has proved eminently satisfactory."

The brilliant and dangerous Borgia was a startling substitute, certainly, for a gentle mannered daughter of modern civilization, but one less deadly than that chosen in like circumstances by the great French scientist, Pasteur.

"After all," he was heard pensively murmuring to himself when a beloved daughter had departed with her husband to a distant home, "I shall be able to devote myself to typhoid fever."—Youth's Companion.

Courage and Decision.

Timid wavering of nerveless thought, effeminate irresolution, anxious lamentation, turn no misfortune from thee, cannot liberate thee, but to hold oneself erect, defying all forces, showing original strength, brings down the arms of the gods in aid.—Goethe.

A Minority Report.

A small, meek country negro, who had always lived on one place near Frankfort, Ky., married a big domineering woman and very soon afterward moved into town, where the keeper of the local bar met him on the street.

"Hello, Gabe!" he said. "What made you move to town? I thought you liked country life."

"Well, Mistah Franklin," explained Gabe, "I uster lak de country. But mah wife, she didn't lak it—and I've done got so now dat when she don't lak a thing I jest natchelly hates it."—Saturday Evening Post.

Did Just as He Was Told.

An impecunious constituent of a Chicago alderman called upon the latter at his office one day and requested the loan of a dollar. A two dollar bill was the smallest the alderman had. This he handed to the caller, saying:

Go to the cigar stand downstairs,

PUFFING CONTENTEDLY AT A CIGAR.

get a fifteen cent cigar, keep a dollar and bring me the change."

In a few minutes the visitor reappeared puffing contentedly at a cigar and handed the alderman 85 cents. Noticing a peculiar expression on the alderman's face, he withdrew the cigar from his lips long enough to inquire:

"Did you mean that the cigar was for you or me?"

"Get out of here!" was all the disgusted politician could say.

Lots of Big Ones.

A New York man was crossing the Atlantic with an army officer who suffered greatly from seasickness.

On entering the stateroom one particularly rough day he found the officer tossing in his berth, muttering in what at first appeared to be a sort of delirium.

Stooping over to catch his words, the friend heard him say, "Sergeant—major—sergeant—major—brigadier general—ugh, lieutenant general—a-a-ah!"

"What are you saying?" asked the friend in some alarm as the sufferer looked piteously up at him after his last gasping "a-a-ah!"

"Assigning the waves their rank," said the military man, rolling toward the wall again. "There have been eight lieutenant generals within the last twenty minutes."—Everybody's.

BECKER'S FATE IN HIGHEST COURT

Man Who Sent Him to Death House Has Pardon Power.

NO COMMENT BY GOVERNOR

Prisoner Has Been Quoted as Saying That He Will Not Ask His Nemesis For Clemency — Reports That He Would Reveal Other Graft Doubted. Case Now in Federal Court.

New York.—The taking of the case of Charles Becker to the United States supreme court will automatically act as a stay, and the execution will not take place on the date set.

But if Becker loses in the highest court in the land he will find himself in a peculiar situation. He will be called on in the event of an unfavorable decision by this court to go to the death chair without asking clemency or will have to appeal to the one man responsible for his conviction.

Charles Whitman was district attorney at the time of the two Becker trials, and it was his activities in this case that won him fame and kept his name constantly before the public. Whitman stubbornly fought for the convictions, which he won. He was convinced from the outset that Becker was guilty and spared no pains in fighting the case to a successful termination.

Becker has been quoted as saying that he will not ask the governor for any quarter, that he will go to the

Photo by American Press Association.

CHARLES BECKER.

chair rather than ask a favor of the man who prosecuted him. The situation is one that is very trying on the man. Governor Whitman has not stated what he would do if a petition for clemency should be formally presented to him. The governor granted a brief respite to Becker because he was scheduled to be in the west on the date the court set for the execution and asserted at the time that he would not consider the matter until after his return.

It now appears that Becker is in a mood to tell what he knows of graft in New York for a commuted sentence, whereas if nothing is to be gained by "squealing" he is resolved to die game. Those at first inclined to doubt the accuracy of the report that Becker is ready to use any means he has to save himself are now convinced that this may be the case, and interest now centers upon whether or not what Becker has to tell is worth enough to the state to warrant giving him his life.

At the office of District Attorney Perkins it has been officially announced that no confession Becker can make will help him, as evidence against police officials or former police officials could result in their punishment for only a year or two in jail. The official announcement points out that it would not be serving the ends of justice to save Becker from the chair just to send another man or other men to prison for awhile. This is the reiterated view of the prosecutor's office.

Becker, whose nights immediately after the appeal was denied were spent in tortured anxiety, eats and sleeps better. He has better control of himself during the visits of his wife. According to Deputy Warden Johnson, Becker is showing a change for the better. He takes his exercise vigorously and again is an enthusiast for handball. He had been reading aloud to the other men in the death house the most interesting newspaper accounts of the war's progress. After the appeal was denied he stopped this diversion.

Found Ring Lost Forty Years.

Long Beach, Cal.—Mrs. Andrew F. Mitchell, wife of the pastor of the First Friends church, was notified by letter recently that her wedding ring, lost in a pig pen forty years ago on their farm in Park county, Ind., had been found. When the Mitchells moved away from the farm, having sold it, they asked the couple who succeeded them to keep a sharp lookout for the ring, but they had long since given up the ring as lost.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA RENEW OLD STRUGGLE

Adriatic Sea Has Always Been Cause of Great Wars.

Washington.—"Once more the people upon the opposite shores of the Adriatic sea are in a duel with one another for the mastery of the Mediterranean, just as neighbors across this arm of the land locked sea have always clashed, for upon the Adriatic south European supremacy has been contested since the days when Rome fell heir to the sea power of Athens and Carthage. Over this waterway Rome met the pirates of Istria and Dalmatia, aggressive Teutonic tribes and pressing hordes of Slavs, over it the empire of the east sent its expeditions to attack the empire of the west, and Austria a generation ago waged war with a disintegrated Italy over Adriatic paths and for the suzerainty of the sea."

After giving the above brief review of this historic theater for the transport of invading armies and the actions of battle fleets, youngest of the war theaters in the present European struggle, around whose shores the interest of south European battles will center through the months to come, a bulletin issued by the National Geographic society continues in a presentation of the geographic details of the Adriatic sea:

"The Adriatic sea is 500 miles long and about 130 miles wide in its greatest width. Its average width is 110 miles.

"The Austrian, or eastern, coast is broken, strewn with fine harbors and lined with numerous rocky islands, which belong to Istria and Dalmatia. This eastern coast is of great naval and commercial value, well formed for the upbuilding of great, thriving trade ports and by reason of its almost continuously mountainous shores, its deep gulfs and bays and its screening fringe of rocky islands advantageously defended. The western, or Italian, coast, on the other hand, is low, sandy and almost unbroken. It lacks good harbors and offers few natural advantages for defense.

"The commercial importance of the Adriatic sea throughout the dark ages and the middle ages was great. This importance was somewhat impaired by the opening of the all sea route to India and by the determined growths of the Dutch and English merchant marines. With the opening of the Suez canal and the commercial and industrial awakening of Italy and Austria-Hungary, the Adriatic regained much of its old time significance. The most important commercial points are Trieste, Venice, Fiume, Ancona and Brindisi. Venice and Trieste, at the head of the Adriatic, are the two foremost cities."

There's a Reason For Everything.

"Wouldn't you try to get a divorce from a woman who abused you and neglected your home and thought more of her club than she did of you?" thundered the big man.

"I don't think I would," replied Henry Peck. "I am afraid Henrietta would not let me."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Coral Builders.

Coral reefs and islands are formed by the coral building polyp. These animals only live in clear water, the depth of which is not greater than twenty-five fathoms, and the temperature of which does not sink below 68 degrees F.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

C B LINE

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" —— 3 Magnificent Steamers —— "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo . . . 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland . . . 9:00 P. M.

Arrive Cleveland . . . 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo . . . 7:30 A. M.

(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

[illegible]

D/34

100% Efficiency

The Result of Using

Miscellaneous Want Column

in

The Evening Times

PRICES:

1 Word 1 Time 1c
1 Word 3 Times 2c
1 Word 6 Times 3c

Minimum Charge
10 Cents

PARIS WAR SEERS FALL UNDER BAN

Too Many Women Were Seeking Aid of Clairvoyants--- New Swindlers Spring Up

The happy days of fortune telling in Paris are over. Mediums, clairvoyants, astrologers, readers of palms and cards have now to make their living some other way.

The police found that too many women were spending their pittances in fortune telling parlors. So the ban has gone forth and in one week sixty-nine professors of occult knowledge were brought before the magistrates.

"What harm does it do?" they asked. "We always tell encouraging things. We always prophesy letters and good news. It keeps people cheered up and happy."

Many of them said their only sons, their husbands, were at the front. All source of revenue was cut off and they had to do something. But the court was obdurate and said the profession was entirely out of keeping with the seriousness of the times.

They Neatly Evade Law.

Some of them, however, continue to prophesy, but adhere strictly to the letter of the law in not giving any definite date. For instance, one of the best known of them told the fortune of a young actress in this neatly evasive way:

"You will receive a letter soon. I can't tell you exactly when. The police have forbidden me to."

And for that little phrase she asked $2.

In the Paris police courts many pathetic cases are seen. There are many which are due solely to the war, new professions and new crimes which have sprung up.

There are men with one leg who get a uniform and go around soliciting alms under the pretense that they lost the leg in the trenches. What scores of men and women, up for theft always say is:

"Your honor, I have a son (a brother or perhaps a husband) at the front. I know what he is suffering there in the trenches, and I couldn't resist the wish to send him something. Alas, I had no money, and that is why I committed this unpardonable act. But my love was stronger than my conscience."

Having heard this about twenty times one morning, one of the judges grew a little weary of it. When a woman came up accused of having given short weight in butter—only half of what she was being paid for, in fact—he said:

"Well, you, at any rate, can't make use of the argument that you were sending something to the trenches."

She Had the Old Excuse.

"It comes to the same thing," the woman said calmly. "I have a friend in the trenches, and the morning this thing happened I got word that he was seriously wounded. I simply lost my head and didn't know what I was doing. That was why I didn't notice how much butter I was selling."

Every sort of charitable society has been formed in Paris since the war. There are those that concern themselves with the physical welfare of the soldiers and those of the moral and religious. But it remained for the journal named Fantasio to launch the latest and evidently the most popular.

This new and novel organization is called the Society For the Flirt at the Front and came into being through the letter of two sergeants to the Fantasio, in which they begged that paper to do something to provide them with a little of the tender sentiment of life as a relief from the strain of the trenches.

They were so wearied, the soldiers said, with the continual masculinity of the trenches that they thought if some kind and thoughtful young ladies of Paris would only write them tender epistles they would feel cheered to take the offensive against the Germans.

Consequently the Fantasio has undertaken the work in all seriousness, forwarding such letters as are addressed to its care by modest maidens who do not wish to sign their real names and acting in return as a distributing postoffice for the effusions which come back from the soldiers.

MATTEAWAN MAY BE CAHILL'S FATE

District Attorney Expects to Move Case Against Attorney Tomorrow; Junk Dealer Case Up Today

Special to Evening Times

Pulaski, June 8.—The assertions made in an Oswego paper yesterday to the effect that if the commission whose duty it will be to examine into the mental condition of Fred T. Cahill, finds that the accused attorney is unbalanced mentally, he wil be sent to Ogdensburg for treatment, was denide here this morning. Mr. Cahill's offenses are of a criminal nature and the criminal insane are placed in Matteawan.

District Attorney Culkin stated this morning that he may move tomorrow for trial for one of the indictments made against Attorney Cahill.

An Oswego junk dealer, Nelson Wiener, who is under indictment for criminally receiving stolen brass belonging to the New York Central railroad, was on trial today and at the press hour.

Judge Coville excused the following jurors yesterday morning: George Bolwers, Bernhards Bay; Frank Stevenson, Hannibal; Edward Coe, Melvin Burton, Fulton; John Davis, Robret O'Hara, David Simona, John Parker, William Brady, James Shaw, Oswego; Edward Boyd, Pulaski; James Bogue, Fulton.

Several Plead Guilty

The disposition of the criminal calendar occupied the greater part of yesterday afternoon session, at which where heard the pleading of persons indicted in May and who were arraigned before Justice Hubbs in Supreme Court. Those arraigned withdrew former pleas of not guilty and pleaded guilty.

Arthur Tanner of Richland Junction was charged with burglary. Judge Coville suspended sentence and Tanner was paroled. According to the terms of the parole he must report at stated intervals and also pay $9 per month toward the support of his children. Other cases were:

David McAuliff, violation of the liquor tax law; sentenced deferred until next Monday afternoon.

Peter C. Campbell of New York and Fred Nelson of Fulton; conspiracy; sentence suspended.

Fred Rosa of Norwich, attempt to commit burglary; paroled. He is under 18 years and will be cared for by a relative in Syracuse.

William Lewis of Oswego, burglary and grand larceny; sentenced to pay a fine of $75 or serve six months in the county jail at Oswego.

George Callum, indicted for assault; permitted to plead guilty to assault in the third degree and given a suspended sentence.

Cahill Case Up This Week

Merritt Miller pleaded guilty to an indictment charging burglary and grand larceny. Case taken under advisement by Judge Coville.

John Leyden pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with burglary and grand larceny.

District-Attorney Francis D. Culkin of Oswego stated late this afternoon that he would move for trial during the week one of the six indictments against Frederick T. Cahill, an Oswego attorney, who will be defended by Thomas L. McKay.

Of the six indicements against the Oswego attorney. four charge him with grand larceny. The fifth indictment is for delaying the suit of a clien and the sixth one charges with larceny. Martin Cahill of Oswego, a brother of the defendant, is also held on an indictment charging larceny.

Oriville Fisk and Fred Stewart regard a garage on the road to Bowens Corners a necessity, and contemplate erecting one there.

PEACE MOVE HINT COMES FROM BERLIN

(Continued from Page One)

He intimated to some of his friends he feared his own country—Holland—might even be drawn into the conflict if it continued, but was hopeful that efforts by neutrals to mediate, if begun now, would be successful.

Most significant of the impressions which Mr. Geldemeester brought from Berlin, it was said today, was that a large section of the populace and an important element in the German Government itself were not in sympathy with the extreme militarists and believe a discussion of peace terms not undesirable.

Just how far Mr. Geldemeester may have been encouraged in Berlin to present his views to the people in the United States is not definitely known. Jane Addams and other interested in peace, who recently visited Berlin, have been cordially received by high German officials, and in German quarters here lately there has been constant reference to the likelihood of peace growing out of the present correspondence concerning neutral rights.

Italian Offensive Tightens Against Austrian Front

(Continued from Page One)

who had in his possession a war map, upon which were annotations of military value.

All three month sjoined in saying that the upper story of the monastry was empty and not in use, but the lieutenant was not satisfied. He started an investigation which showed that on the upper floor there had been set up near a window a large reflector for signally purposes. Here also two more monks were found, and all were at once taken into custody.

The search of the lieutenant revealed a large number of documents and notes prepared by the monks, together with letters from colleagues in Vienna.

Young Canadian Dropped Six Bombs on Airship

(Continued from Page One)

the aeroplane pitched and tossed like a canoe in the Niagara rapids until it turned completely over and started a zigzagging dash to the earth through the fire swept path of the airship. Hanging head downward the aviator fought for control of his machine. After a drop of 2,000 feet he caught a lever and swiftly but surely changed the direction of the fall. A few hundred feet further and he succeeded in tilting the planes ever so slightly until the machine swung into a loop the loop figure and then to an even keel. Pointing the nose of the craft toward the earth, Sub-Lieutentnt Warneford glided to an open field in the German lines, and after a moment's pause to obtain his bearings, and before a German detachment half a mile off could train their rifles on him, he set the propeller in motion again and was winging his way swiftly to the British headquarters.

The Zeppelin yesterday lay a tangled mass of ruins across an orphanage near Ghent, its frame blackened and twisted, its crew of twenty-eight men dead beneath it and two nuns and two children dead where they were crushed in the orphanage building.

There is every reason to believe the dirigible was the craft which attacked the east coast of England on Sunday night and killled five and wounded forty persons. This belief is emphasized by the fact that it was flying from the North Sea between two and three o'clock in the morning—an hour that would have permitted it to fly across the water from the English coast and be in approximately the position in which Sub-Lieutenant Warneford sighted it.

Flight Sub-Lieutenant Reginald Alexander John Warneford learned to fly last winter at the Royal Naval Air Station at Hendon, near London, under Commander John Cyril Porte, formerly of the Wanamaker transatlantic expedition. He took his certificate from the Royal Aero Club as a pilot on February 15 last. He was placed on active duty by an order of the Admiralty issued on the same day, as reported by Flight, the British aeronautical magazine, and was assigned to the President, used as an aeronautical tender, before his transfer to the front.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS GET VERY WET FEET

A near drowning accident occurred late yesterday afternoon in the river just off Pathfinder Island when a canoe in which were Joe Mangot and Elmer LaPoint overturned, throwing both of the young men into the water. Young Mangot went down once and when he came to the surface was grabbed by LaPoint. The two held to the boat and shouted lustily for help. A rowboat put out from the shore and towed them in.

The accident occurred about 100 yards from shore in deep water juse before the supper arranged by the Junior class of the High school in honor of the outgoing class. Both of the young men were to participate in the festivities, being students at the High school.

REMODELING STORE FOR BUSINESS OFFICES

S. Waldhorn is having his block on First street painted and remodeled. The interior, heretofore arranged to house tenants, will be converted into business offices.

HUBBARD ESTATE TO SON AND DAUGHTER

Buffalo, June 8.—The wills of Elbert Hubbard and his wife, who lost their lives in the Lusitania disaster, were filed for probate in Surrogate's court here today. The documents were drawn by Mr. Hubbard and were almost identical.

Both provided that in case one survived the other, the estate should be divided equally between Elbert Hubbard, 2d, son, and Miriam, daughter. The value of the estate is problematical, although it is known that Mr. Hubbard carried insurance policies amounting to more than $10,000. He owned considerable real estate at East Aurora.

"BARTER MARRIAGES" DENOUNCED BY COURT

New York, June 8. — Denouncing "barter marriages." Justice Benedict, Brooklyn, yesterday required Samuel L. Peckerman, of No. 503 Sackman st. to pay $8 a week alimony to his wife.

Peckerman sought to escape paying alimony because his wife's father had not kept the antenuptial agreement and had been sued for the amount stipulated.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, June 8.—Former President William Howard Taft is to give his views on the short ballot on Wednesday afternoon, before the committee on finance and co-ordination of State officers, of the Constitutional Convention which will have a joint session at that time. Mr. Taft will explain how the national system of electing a president and vice-president is preferable to that of the State system.

Friday of this week will see that last of the individual proposals introduced by districts on the floor of the Assembly chamber. To be sure it will be possibel to get various propositions before the convention thru committees and by unanimous consent, but the roll of districts will not be called after this week.

Hearings will occupy much of the time of the delegates on the various committees this week. The various hearinsg will bring to Albany a lareg gathering of men who will discuss with the delegates in committee meetings the proposals that have been presented.

The committee on legislative powers will have an important hearing tomorrow afternoon, when the proposal of Lemuel E. Quigg to abolish prize fighting comes up for a hearing. This hearing has been twice postponed because of the absence from the city of men who desired to be hearers. It is expected that there will be a large attendance at the hearing and that some views will be advanced by fight fans to prove that prize fights should be allowed.

"I am of the opinion," said Mr. Quigg, "that if this proposal should get out on the floor of the convention that it will be passed. "I think it a meritorious measure."

Two important hearings are scheduled for tomorrow and Friday before the conservation committee of the convention. Both will start as soon as the convention adjourns for the day. The hearing tomorrow willl be devoted to the representatives of prominent civic organizations, such as the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks; Empire State Forest Products Association, the New Board of Trade and Transportation and corporations and individuals engaged in business depending upon natural resources.

On Friday John Borroughs and Clifford Pinchot, as well as several teachers of forestry connected with universities and prominent forest and water officials, will attend the hearing.

HIGH SCHOOL TEAM IN PREP. GAME

In preparation for the North High game Saturday, the local High school team will cross bats with the All Stars at Athletic field this afternoon at 3:30. Snow will occupy the mound for the scrubs while O'Brien will hurl for the school team. In the lineup of the High school's opponents are the names of several "old timers" who will try to show their ability "to come back." The teams as they will lineup are:

All Stars—Cavanaugh, 3b; LaFurney, 2b; Cullen, Capt., 1b; Martin, c.; Kempston, lf.; Reynolds, rf.; Meaney, cf.; Kinney, ss.; Snow, p.

High School.—Keeler, 3b; Wilcox, 2b; Kraus, 11b; Bray, c.; Pullen, lf.; Thompson, rf.; Barker, cf.; Martin, ss.; O'Brien, p.

BECKER PLEA TO U. S. COURT BEING DRAWN

New York, June 8.—Mrs. Charles Becker, wife of the former police lieutenant under sentence of death, cancelled her plan to visit her husband today at Sing Sing prison in order to attend a conference with her attorney, Martin T. Manton.

Mrs. Becker spent several hours in Mr. Manton's office yesterday, where the papers are being drawn for an appeal to the United States Supreme court.

SEVEN ON TOWN'S "JAG" LIST"

Hamburg, Pa., June 8.—Burgess Prutzman has started a "jag list" and has already handed names of seven residents to all liquor dealers, prohibiting the sale of liquors to them. This is the outcome of several fights and complaints.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Cincinnati.
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Results Yesterday

Pittsburgh, 6; Brooklyn, 1.
Philadelphia, 8; St. Louis, 4.
Chicago-New York; wet grounds.
Cincinnati-Boston; wet grounds.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	24	17	.585
Philadelphia	23	19	.548
Brooklyn	21	20	.512
Brooklyn	21	21	.500
St. Louis	22	23	.489
Pittsburgh	20	21	.488
Cinicinnati	17	22	.436
New York	16	21	.432

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Washington.

Results Yesterday

Detroit, 3; New York, 2.
Washington, 6; Cleveland, 3.
Boston, 3; Chicago, 0.
St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 1.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	30	17	.638
Chicago	28	17	.622
Boston	21	16	.568
New York	19	21	.475
Washington	18	20	.474
Cleveland	18	23	.439
St. Louis	18	25	.419
Philadelphia	15	28	.349

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Kansas City.
Baltimore at Brooklyn.

Results Yesterday

Brooklyn, 4; Baltimore, 3; 1st game.
Brooklyn, 3; Baltimore, 2; 2d game.
Kansas City, 1; St. Louis, 0.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	26	19	.578
Kansas City	25	19	.568
Newark	23	19	.548
St. Louis	22	19	.537
Brooklyn	23	21	.523
Chicago	24	22	.522
Baltimore	16	26	.381
Buffalo	16	30	.348

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Montreal at Buffalo.
Toronto at Rochester.
Providence at Richmond.
Jersey City at Newark.

Results Yesterday

Providence, 16; Richmond, 3.
Jersey City, 8; Newark, 3.
Toronto, 6; Rochester, 2; 15 ings.
Buffalo, 3; Montreal, 2.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	17	11	.607
Richmond	18	15	.545
Rochester	17	15	.531
Rochester	N		NN
Providence	17	15	.531
Montreal	18	17	.514
Toronto	16	18	.471
Jersey City	14	19	.424
Newark	12	19	.387

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Elmira at Syracuse.
Binghamton at Utica.
Troy at Scranton.
Albany at Wilkesbarre.

Results Yesterday

Elmira, 14; Syracuse, 4.
Utica, 2; Binghamton, 1.
Wilkesbarre, 5; Albany, 1.
Scranton, 5; Troy, 4.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Elmira	18	12	.600
Troy	14	11	.560
Utica	15	12	.556
Binghamton	13	12	.520
Wilkesbarre	14	14	.500
Scranton	12	13	.480
Albany	11	16	.407
Syracuse	10	17	.370

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

At Indianapolis—	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	10	14	1
Indianapolis	5	7	2
At Louisville—	**R.**	**H.**	**E.**
Minneapolis	4	12	2
Louisville	5	7	3

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 146 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1915 | *Price One Cent*

SWAT THE FLY—
For the Baby's Sake

Child Welfare Day—Sunday, June 20

By Order State Department of Health

SWAT THE FLY—
For the Baby's Sake

President Urged to Select "Coalition Cabinet" by Belmont

Washington, June 9.—That President Wilson shoulld hesitate at this crisis in the affairs of the nation to draw upon any political party for a successor to William J. Bryan as Secretary of State is the belief expressed by several men who have been prominent in the campaign to provide the United States with adequate means of defence.

Just as the Liberal party, in power in England, found it advisable to form a coalition Cabinet, it was believed that President would strengthen his support by disregarding party lines and calling to his aid the ablest men in the country.

The availability of Elihu Root, formerly Secretary of State and Secretary of War and recently United States Senator, was repeatedly mentioned. Considered one of the most astute statesmen in the United States and skilled in handling state affairs of exceptional importance, it was believed by those interviewed that the fact he is a Republican should not deter Mr. Wilson from summoning him to aid the government.

Joseph H. Choate, formerly Ambassador to Great Britain and long considered dean of the American bar, also was mentioned. While Mr. Bryan was praised by some for leaving the Cabinet when he found that the will of the people was opposed to his unalterable views for peace at any price, the opinion was expressed that the President should feel impelled to call upon any party to supply the one man best equipped for that now vitally important portfolio.

Colonel Robert M. Thompson, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Navy League of the United States, said:—

"The Navy League unites with all patriotic citizens in the ferved hope that in the present crisis the President disregards party boundaries and political rivalries in selecting a successor to Mr. Bryan. Only a man of trained ability and seasoned experience, fitted to read between the lines of diplomatic correspondence and match wits with the most astute minds among the diplomatists of the world can fill the post of Secretary of State satisfactorily at this time.

"If such a man can be found within the Democratic party we will be the first to hail him, but I believe that at this time it is only in the ranks of the Republican party that a man competent to deal with the situation can be found. I believe that to experiment with men of untried ability when such men as Elihu Root and Joseph H. Choate are available would be trifling with our national safety.

"All advocates of adequate national defensive measures are unfeignedly glad that Mr. Bryan has resigned. We have always believed him a sincere idealist, but unquestionably he is not the man for Secretary of State of a great nation during a period of stress. Unalterably opposed by reason of scruples of conscience to all policies implying arms or resistance, even in self-defence, he found himself in the capacity of servant of a nation determined to make active preparations to resist aggression against the rights and lives of its citizens. In resigning rather than compounding with his conscience and complying in measures which he could not approve, he did a fine and honorable thing. The world will honor his scruples though it cannot accept his opinions."

Ralph B. Strassburger, chairman of the New York Membership Committee of the Navy League, and former Consul General to Roumania, said:—

"Party considerations should not enter into the selection of a new head for the State Department to succeed Mr. Bryan. This is a time of national stress and peril and we do not want a theorist nor an impracticable idealist at the helm of the ship of state, no matter how beautiful his dreams or fine his ideals.

"The emergencies of the time call for a man trained in the practical school of actual service. A Root, a Choate, or a White could be relied upon to pilot his country through the storms which cannot fail to beat around us as the result of the disturbance which is convulsing Europe. To hold blindly to the lines of party prejudice and ignore fitness in the selection of a man for this, the most responsible post in the nation's service, next only to that of the President, would be to court disaster and destruction."

Perry Belmont, member of the Executive Committee of the Navy League and for many years Democratic Representative in Congress from New York, said:—

"Party service should not be considered in this crisis in the selection of a head for the State Department. If inexperience in power has been a handicap to those charged with the responsibilities of government, there should be no hesitation in disregarding party lines in the selection of a new Secretary of State.

"The State Department constitutes our first line of national defence. The same degree of experience and continuity of service necessary to the command of battle ships and army corps is required of the head of the State Department and for ambassadors and ministers. When the first line of defence fails, the second line, the army and navy, are called into action. We of the Navy League hope thaa speedy upbuilding of both lines will take place so that this country may command the respect that ought to be its portion in the councils of the nations."

GERMANS HAVE CROSSED LUKEW RIVER, EXHAUSTED

Berlin, June 9 (via London).—General von Linsingen, in his advance from Przsmysl has reached Lubaczow, forty-five miles miles northeast of Przmysl, and about sixty miles northwest of Lemberg.

Lubaczow is only twelve miles from the Russian frontier at Cieszanow, on the railroad humiing northeast from Jaroslaw.

South of the Dniester, the Berlin official report today also states, the Germans have crossed the Lukow river and are at Byslow, east of Kalusz.

The great battle in Galicia has not yet reached a decision. The Austro-Germans, having crossed the Dniester, have assumed the offensive further south, and, according to the Austrian official report, have succeeded the Russians back between Kolomea and Kalusz in Eastern Galicia.

This operation was necessary before the Teutonic allies continued their advance towarrd Lemberg, as the Russian attacks in the region of Kolomea were beginning to look dangerous, after the Russians had, as reported frorm Petrograd last week, inflicted a rather severe defeat on the Austrians in this district.

British and Russian military opinion is that the Austro-Germans after their great effort, which regained for them the greater part of Galicia, have about exhausted themselves.

The view is expressed that they will soon have to secure and fortify a line on which they can withstand the Russian counter-offensive, which has already made itself felt on the lower San.

If the Russian positions were really dangerous, these authorities say, the Allies would long ago have taken the offensive in the west to relieve the pressure on the eastrn front, but it can hardly be said that a general offensive in the west has begun.

PONTIFF READY TO CO-OPERATE WITH U. S.

Rome, June 8.—Pope Benedict received in audience today Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, and Dr. Aletta Jacobs, of Holland, who presented to him an embossed set of peace resolutions. The Pope said he appreciated the sentiment with which the whole world now looks on the Vatican. The initiative for peace, however, he asserted, must originate with America as the greatest of the neutral Powers, which, up to this time, had preserved, in his opinion, the fairest neutrality.

The Pope said he was ready to co-operate with President Wilson in any peace move and in every possible way.

The Pope asked Miss Addams about the attitude of the various countries on the peace question. He remarked that only national pride prevents an early peace and commended the women's peace efforts.

Miss Addams said afterward the Pope impressed her as a keen, intellectual, deep-thinking man, most sincere in his efforts to restore peace and undaunted by any past failure. She left this evening to visit the French and Belgian governments.

British Need New Ideas of War, Says Writer and Student

By H. G. Wells

London, June 9.—I submit there is urgent need to bring imaginative enterprise and the utmost resource of scientific knowledge to the assistance of the new born energies of coalition. This is not being done, and until it is done the war likely will drag on and be infinitely more costly and infinitely less conclusive than it could and should be.

Since the war began the German methods of fighting have been changed again and again. They have produced novelty after novelty. Each novelty has more or less saved their men and unexpectedly destroyed ours. England so far has produced hardly any novelty except in field recruiting posters.

It is high time our rulers and the people came to recognize that the mere accumulation of great masses of young men in khaki is merely preliminary to the presecution of this war. These masses make the body of the army, but neither its neck, head, hands nor feet. In the field of aviation, for which the English and French temperaments are far better adapted than those of the German, there has been no energy. The organization there has been great individual gallantry and magnificent use of the sparse material available, but no great development. We produced an insufficient number of aviators and dribbled out an inadequate supply of machines—insufficient and inadequate in relation to such a war as this.

In trench construction our shortness of high explosives is notorious. It led to the sacrifice of thousands of lives. Our Dardanelles exploit has been throughout unforseeing and uninventive.

We have produced no counterstroke to the German submarines, no efficient protection against their improved torpedoes. We are still to make efficient use of poison gas and armored protection in advances against machine guns.

One instance will serve to show what I am driving at. Since the war began we have been piling up infantry recruits by the million and makin strenuous efforts to equip them with rifles. Meantime our actual experience in war have been fully verifying the speculations of the imaginative theorists, and the Germans have been learniing the lesson of their experiences.

The idea that for defensive purposes one well-protected skilled man with a small machine gun is better than a row of riflemen is a very obvious one, indeed, bue we disregarded it.

The German are giving up crowding men for defence purposes (though weakness of national quality obliges them still to mass for attacks), and are entrusting very small light machine guns in many cases to officers.

They have adopted as the 1915 model of trench defense the proper scientific thing; against this we fire our 1910 shrapnel and hurl our 1914 infantry—10,000 widows know with what effect. Now these inadequacies are not incurable failures, but they will likely go on until we create some supplementary directive forces—some council—in which the creative factors of our national life, particularly scientific men and younger scientific soldiers and sailors, have fuller representation and stronger influence than they have in the present government.

It is not the sort of work for which a great legal or political career fits a man. That training and experience, valuable as they are in the management of men and peoples, do, indeed, very easily unfit men for this incessantly inventive work.

A great politician has no more special aptitude for making modern war than he has for diagnosing diseases or planning an electrical railway system. It is a technical business. We want acting as a sub-government scientific and technically competent men for this high specialized task. Such a sub-government does in effect exist in Germany.

It is more and more manifest that we are fighting no longer against a rhetorical system of ancient pretensions of which the Kaiser is the figurehead. In Flanders we are now up against the real strength of Germany; we are up againgst Westphalia and Frau Krupp's young men.

Great Britain and France will have to get their own brilliant young engineers and chemists to work against that splendid organization, unless the politicians can add to the many debts we owe them for the convincing service in organizing science in war more thoroughly than they ever troubled to do it in peace.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 61

[illegible], President and Editor
[illegible], Secretary and Assistant Editor
[illegible], Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Wednesday, June 9, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

Good Public Servants

Our senate district and the assembly districts in Jefferson county have been ably represented at Albany during the last year. The commanding position of Senator Brown is well known. In the assembly Hon. H. E. Machold has well represented his district. By reason of continued service and ability he was made chairman of the committee on conservation and through his efforts the water storage bill which bears his name passed the assembly. If Mr. Machold is willing to serve again he should be nominated by the Republicans. It is only by continued service that a member can become of great influence in the assembly. Mr. Machold has proved himself a man of strong character and ability in legislative matters; he has the confidence and respect of all who know him. In the second district Hon. W. S. Augsbury is serving his first term. As we expected Mr. Augsbury has made good, and iff given a continuous term would no doubt rise to a commanding position commensurate with his ability and a wide business experience. The Republican party in this county can do no better for the people than to renominate these two excellent representatives.—Watertown Times.

Bryan, a Pitiable Figure

Will not someone say a kind word for Mr. Bryan? His position at the present time is one which arouses sincere sympathy. He is the chief minister of the cabinet and yet he is so far out of touch with affairs intimately connected with our present great crisis that he stands a pitiable figure. He has had trouble with the newspaper men at Washington and this has added to the burden of his present affliction. The reporters heckle him. It has been known for a long while that he did not enjoy their visits at the state department every morning and now, judging from late correspondence from Washington published in the New York Evening Post, the differences have reached a point of very strained relations.

Bryan has withstood the exasperating troubles of many political campaigns without irritation. He has smiled on in that kindly way of his and yet now, when he occupies the highest position in the administrative affairs of the country next to that of president, he is manifestly irritated b ythe situations which arise.

It is difficult for a man who has wandered up and down the country as a lecturer, publicist, and candidate the greater part of his life to turn about and chain himself down to a desk for hard office work of ten and 15 hours at a stretch. Bryan simply cannot do it. His training has been otherwise and all is the more pity. He considers the situation as philosophically as he can. Mr. Wilson treats him with all courtesy, confers with him and yet writes all the state notes himself. Bryan is a sad figure, yet he plods on in the same complacent way as of old, loving all men except those who cross his political path and hating them only in a political sense. His personality is as appealing. His nature is unwarped, even if the truth of the 1896 campaign cry of "Boys will be boys, but they can't be presidents," has been repeatedly established as fact.—Watertown Standard.

For wire cuts use Hanford's Balsam.

FOR SALE
CASH GROCERY STORE
210 CAYUGA STREET, CITY
A paying Proposition. Will bear investigation. Inquire of
240 W. Genesee Street SYRACUSE, N. Y.

WATER GLASS
EGG PRESERVER
By the Quart or Gallon
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

MORE OF THAT INCONSISTENCY

The announcement that Fulton's reverend gentlemen have their eyes upon dispensers of intoxicating liquors—the saloonkeepers, or those who are not satisfied with conducting business in accordance with the laws of the State—comes not with the least bit of surprise, except that one is compelled to wonder in what pathway the said reverend gentlemen have been for so long a time engaged in hoeing.

It is indeed a long time since The Evening Times told its nearly 8,000 readers that the Sunday movies in Fulton were the least of the evils to be watched. At that time The Evening Times stated that moving pictures were boons to hundreds and thousands of persons in the city, in that the houses have their educational value, to say nothing of the moral influence they exert in many of Fulton's so-called homes. As a result of making clear its belief upon the point of open movie houses, this newspaper was taken over the knee of one of the city's ministers, and with the aid of a common carrier of news, a few whacks were administered, but the flogging was unfruitful.

At that time The Evening Times knew that if the gentleman who flayed this newspaper for its attitude upon the subject of Sunday movies had the right understanding of many conditions in this city he might have been the first to grasp the hand that endeavored to give a different kind of a pull for Fulton. At that time The Evening Times knew that licensed dealers in intoxicating liquors were selling to minors and that they were flagrantly selling liquors on Sunday. At that time The Evening Times told its regiments of readers that the open Sunday movies were agencies for better morals; that the houses kept within their doors heads of families who might be otherwise in worse places—the saloons—a fact that has been borne out by investigation.

The Evening Times reiterates its stand upon the question of permitting Sunday movies, but in the same breath puts squarely the question, Is there a saloonkeeper of Fulton who feels the competition of the Sunday movie and the weekday movie to the extent that he flaunts the Excise Laws of the people, making possible the acquirement of liquors by those who cannot resist the temptation afforded by a half-open bar, and thereby increasing his earnings by just so many nickels and dimes? If Fulton has within its borders a saloonkeeper who is unwilling to restrict his sales of liquors to six of the seven days of the week, and who will allow a minor to drink at his bar, that man is one of the city's worst enemies, and it is hard for one to understand why a mayor should become so very active upon the question of censoring the movie houses, overlooking in his zeal a crime that enters into the life of the city to a very great depth.

CHILD WELFARE DAY

The State Department of Health has designated Sunday, June 20, for observance as "Child Welfare Day." It is to be given over, so far as the department with the co-operation of clergymen and teachers can bring about, to the spread of information helpful in the care and upbringing of young children.

This is an enlightened and proper application of "press agent" methods in a campaign of much benefit to the state. In the first year of its existence under the new law the Health Department, though handicapped by an insufficient appropriation and few workers, carried on a child welfare educational campaign which, in the places reached by the workers, resulted in a notable reduction in infant mortality. The fact that the death rate remained the same as usual in places not reached by this campaign proved to the authorities that the satisfactory results in the communities covered could be attributed to the spread of information and to nothing else. It is to be hoped, in view of such a showing, that Child Welfare Day will produce an interchange of views and information in every community in the state. The Health Department is doing an excellent work in this respect. It deserves the completest co-operation which the public can give.—New York Tribune.

How to See the Sun Spot.

To observe the giant sun spot that is now being watched by astronomers the officials of the naval observatory in Washington direct that the sun be looked at through a piece of smoked glass held over one of the object glasses of an ordinary opera glass, with the smoked side toward the opera glass and using only one eye. The sides of the glasses not in use should be turned away from, instead of toward, the eye, in order to prevent this from being injured by the rays of the sun striking the eye through the glass.

An Easy, Pleasant Laxative

One or two Dr. King's New Life Pills with a tumbler of water at night. No bad, nauseating taste; no belching gas. Go right to bed. Wake up in the morning, enjoy a free, easy bowel movement, and feel fine all day. Dr. King's New Life Pills are sold by all Druggists, 36 in an original package, for 25c. Get a bottle today—enjoy this easy, pleasant laxative.

Sewing Machines—all makes; priced from \$5.00 to \$25.00. Bogue's Piano Store, 61 First st.—adv.

Bowser's Shoestring

He Can't Find It, and There Is a Row.

By M. QUAD.

Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

There are two standard complaints that a husband can urge against his wife whenever he gets a grouch on.

One is her extravagance, and the other is her way of running the house.

Husbands the world over are more extravagant than their wives, and as for system in running the house, no husband could do it a tenth as well. Even an old bachelor living alone is a dead failure as a housekeeper.

Sometimes Mr. Bowser urges one complaint and sometimes the other, just as it happens. He can assume dramatic poses in either of them.

He can also be the martyr, while Mrs. Bowser is the guilty party.

The other morning when he was ten minutes late at the breakfast table he had that martyred look that Mrs. Bowser had learned to connect with a row, and she was keeping very quiet when he began:

"I would like to know if this house is run on a system, or is everything supposed to take care of itself?"

"What do you mean?" she asked.

"I mean that I have been looking for a shoestring for the last half hour and that nothing of the sort is to be found."

"No, I don't believe there is one in the house."

"I presume not. I presume the 200 pairs I bought a month ago have all been chewed up by the cat or sold to

"I FOUND A BOY WALKING OFF WITH THIS MAT."

the rag man. If there's a worse run house than ours in America I'd like to see it!"

"Why, Mr. Bowser, you only brought home three shoestrings, and you used two of them to tie up your papers."

"Well, where is the other?"

"I can't tell. We may have lost it in the housecleaning."

"Don't doubt it in the least. While a shoestring is not as big as a piano or as valuable as a clock, the loss of it shows a want of system, a reckless extravagance truly discouraging. Have you got a piece of clothesline in the house?"

"I—I don't think so," she stammered.

"Probably not. Probably gone to join the shoestring. I must have something to tie up my shoe with, however, and I will use a piece of stovepipe wire."

After breakfast, when ready to go out, he said:

"Mrs. Bowser, I hope you will take this lesson to heart. Carelessness in a wife is a very, very reprehensible trait."

"You are just as careless as I am!" she protested.

"No, ma'am; no, ma'am, I never mislay anything, forget anything or lose anything. Very few husbands do. I will go around the world with a pin in my vest pocket and bring the same one back with me. If you go out on the street today you had better have a policeman with you. If not, you'll lose your purse or be robbed of your coat."

When Mr. Bowser came home to dinner he entered the house with a smile on his face and the doormat in his hand and said:

"I found a boy walking off with this mat. Has any one taken the range out of the kitchen? It's a wonder to me they haven't come in after the carpets."

"That's a mat the girl put out in the barrel to be carted away," she explained.

"Oh, it is! More reckless extravagance, I see. Mrs. Bowser, I want to sit down with you some day and have a long talk. I think you mean well, but you are deficient in judgment, and your knowledge of the world is very, very limited."

"Do you know everything?" she sarcastically queried.

"Mrs. Bowser," he replied as he folded his hands under his coattails and assumed his favorite attitude, "there are probably one or two things I don't know. I don't claim to know it all, and I don't say you know nothing whatever. The husband who does not, however, know forty times as much as his wife would be considered a stick of a man. Did you go out this morning?"

"I did."

"Was your bonnet taken off your head?"

"No, sir."

"Lucky—very lucky. You are to be congratulated. I didn't"—

"Mr. Bowser, where's your watch?" she interrupted.

"My watch? Mrs. Bowser, my watch is—great Scott!"

He dropped his hand to find the chain, but it was not there. He felt for the watch, but it was gone.

"Did you leave it at the jeweler's?" she asked as he stood with open mouth and stared at her.

"Jeweler's? No; it's gone! I've lost it! I've been robbed!" he shouted as he danced around.

"It can't be. Feel in your pockets."

"Pockets! Pockets! Do you s'pose I carry my watch in my coattail pocket? I tell you I've been robbed!"

"Well, don't take on so. Your wallet is safe, isn't it?"

"G-gone!" he gasped as he put his hands up. "Watch and wallet both gone!"

"You must have been robbed in some crowd," she suggested.

"Robbed! Crowd! Robbed! Why, of course I've been robbed!" he shouted as he pranced about. "Get that infernal cat off the lounge and lemme lay down, for I'm so weak I can't stand up! Where's that camphor?"

She ran for the bottle as he flopped down, and for the next three minutes he had his nose in the opening.

"You ought to go to the police at once," she finally said.

"G-gone! G-gone!" he gasped.

"But how could you have been robbed?"

"I dunno. Hold the bottle a little higher."

"You are so careful, you know!"

"Yes."

"You never mislay anything or forget anything!"

"No."

"And never lose anything and have so much worldly wisdom!"

"Oh, my head!"

"I cannot make it out. I am so careless that I might lose a shoestring in the hustle of housecleaning, but you"—

"Don't talk to me! Over \$600 gone!"

"A woman tried to steal my reticule in Buffalo, and I had her arrested, but it seems that you"—

"Gone! Gone!" he groaned.

"Haven't you any idea of when it was taken?" she asked.

"No."

"Well, I'm sorry, but this will be a great lesson to you. You will be more"—

"Mrs. Bowser," he interrupted as he suddenly sat up, "I see through it all now. It's as plain as daylight."

"What do you mean?"

"I thought it necessary this morning to give you a little advice. I felt it to be my duty as a husband. This is your way of getting even."

"Why, Mr. Bowser!"

"Don't 'Why Mr. Bowser' me! It's as plain as that chair over there."

"How could I rob you or tell any one else to?"

"Never you mind! I see it all! It's all right, Mrs. Bowser—all right. Just let go of this camphor bottle and take a seat in the other room. A husband will bear a great deal from the woman he loves, but when crowded too far he turns at bay. I have turned. As soon as I feel a little better we will have an understanding and you can probably take the noon train for your mother's in Buffalo. Robbed! Plundered! But I see through it all, and I know my duty."

"Do you think you will expire before I go upstairs and return?" asked Mrs. Bowser.

"Woman"—

When she returned she had the watch in one hand and the wallet in the other, and as she held them out she said:

"Being afraid that I would rob you in the night, you hid them under the bureau and forgot them this morning. It's a wonder that you didn't miss them. You never mislay nor forget, but here they are."

"You—you"— stammered Mr. Bowser as he dropped the camphor bottle on the floor and sat up.

"Oh, I haven't taken any of your money or stolen any of the wheels of the watch."

He didn't beg her pardon. He simply grunted and passed down the hall and out of doors. Just outside the gate he met a neighbor, who said:

"Good evening, Mr. Bowser. I believe I made a fool of myself a few minutes ago."

"And I'm sure I did," was the lugubrious reply.

Dinner Topics.

SOUP	The Anti-Noise Society
FISH	Scaly characters
MEAT	Roasting your friends
SALAD	Lobsters we have met
ICES	Interior friezes
COFFEE	Grounds for complaint

—Philadelphia Ledger.

Explained.

She—Why do they paint the inside of a chicken coop?

He—To keep the hens from picking the grain out of the wood.—Lehigh Burr.

His Name.

She ransacked every novel
And the dictionary, too,
But nothing ever printed
For her baby's name would do;
She hunted appellations
From the present and the past,
And this is what she named him
When they christened him at last:

Julian Harold Egbert
Ulysses Victor Paul
Algernon Marcus Cecil
Sylvester George McPall.
But after all the trouble
She'd taken for his sake,
His father called him Buddy
And his schoolmates called him Jake.
—New York Sun.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

1914 FORD RUNABOUT
FOR SALE
Has been run 1500 miles.
GARRETT BROS.
Livery and Sales Stable
North 2d Street

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

UPTODATE LAUNDERING
Gloss and Domestic Finish
Our Laundry is equipped with modern machinery.
F. J. TAYLOR
Second St. Phone 289

GOSSARD CORSETS
They Lace in Front
These Corsets anticipate the styles in Suits and Dresses.
Sold at
DIX MILLINERY STORE

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 2597 Phone 15

MILLINERY
The Latest in Summer Hats
A number of Sample Hats at Half Price
MRS. F. K. JONES
210 Cayuga St.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Amateur Developing & Printing
Roll of 6 films and 6 prints, 30c.
Flash-Lights & Home Portraits
E. E. HENRY 210 Oak St.

BUSINESS IS GOOD
Because we serve The Best
Dinner 25c
Supper Specials 15c
FOLEY'S
Up-to-date Restaurant

TAXICAB AND [illegible] TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 446
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

Second-Hand Machinery
New and Second-hand I Beams and Pipes, all kinds and sizes,
For Sale Pipe Cut to Order
I. ALDERMAN
19 W. 3d St. Phone 2242

BYRON NEWTON
teacher of flute and piccolo.
Boehm and ordinary systems.
Phone Mrs. N. H. Haviland

WOMEN'S WHIMSIES.

Beaded, brocaded and plain velvet or satin bags are the mode, made in reticule shapes, quite large and finished with a long tassel at the bottom or with ribbon drawn tops.

One wrinkle is to wear Egyptian designed amulets done in rhinestones set in flat settings of antique gold or silver or even of jet or ivory, appended to long chains made of the same jewels.

These accompany trailing, scarflike evening gowns made of gorgeously colored chiffons, brocaded crapes or satins of a particularly soft quality.

For those who possess lace scarfs, no matter what the shape or length, quality or type, the season's latest adventure reveals a liking for these frivolous neck or shoulder fixings for wear with the new gowns for dance and evening wear.

Even the fluffs of tulle or maline which have been used all season in clouds of frothy white or in sunset tints of gorgeous colorings have their ends weighted by single metallic threaded tassels or with silk made roses in bouquet forms, each one concealing a silk covered weight to keep it in position.

Do you know the real clean kind of Boston Brown Bread? Get Black's baking and you shall have the answer. adv

FRESH STRAWBERRIES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

Mr. and Mrs. Gould Barlow of Syracuse were week-end guests of friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anderson of Fulton called on Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Filtsie and Mrs. Edwards Sunday.

Mrs. R. A. Dorrill and son Robert of Newark are guests of Mrs. Dorril's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Perkins.

Mrs. A. B. Keeney is spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. S. D. Pettigrew of Oswego.

Mrs. Fred Wiltsie of Syracuse is at the hospital of the Good Shepherd in Syracuse for an operation. Mrs. Wiltsie formerly lived in Hannibal.

Rev. Frank Dunning, pastor of the M. E. church, was injured while at work around his automobile last week by the unexpected starting of the machine, crushing him against a post. He is recovering slowly.

Mr. and Mrs. Ford and daughter Rose of Sterling were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. I. O. Hamblett.

Mrs. Henry Baker spent last week with her cousin, Mrs. William Kelley, in Syracuse.

Mrs, Charles Closson of Red Creek is the guest of friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Judson Kellogg, sr., attended the funeral of their niece, Mrs. M. Rabel Ellridge, Thursday.

The many friends of Miss Mabel Fitch of Noank, Conn., were grieved to hear of her death which occurred June 3d. Miss Fitch was a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Hall and had frequently visited friends in Hannibal and was highly esteemed.

Mr. and Mrs. George Snyder of Fulton were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Mayer.

Miss Ninx Padden is quite ill from blood poisoning at the Oswego hospital.

Miss Kate Sayre and Mr. Lewis Betsinger of this place were married at Wolcott Friday, May 28th, and are spending a few days with the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sayre.

Maynard Elwin Gardner, is the name of the young son who recently arrived at the home of Attorney and Mrs. E. L. Gardner.

Mrs. Phelps of Oswego was a guest at the Morehouse summer home last week.

Bert Peters of Sodus was in town last week.

Fred Lockwood is making extensive improvements on his residence on Auburn street. O. J. Adamy is doing the work.

Mr. and Mrs. V. J. Adamy of Syracuse called on Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Clark and Mrs. M. Adamy Sunday.

Miss Olive Phelps of Hamilton is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Delos Perkins.

Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Hopper are spending the week in Syracuse.

J. S. Stevenson has a new Ford automobile which will do service in the suffrage cause and be painted yellow to advertise the same.

Oswego County Pomona Grange was held at Parish Tuesday. A number from this vicinity attended.

The following program was given at Golden Sheaf Grange Saturday evening: Song, Grange; Scripture reading and prayer, by Chaplain; reading names of deceased members, Secretary; processional and laying flowers on altar, Grange; song, Only Remembered by What I Have Done, Grange; reading, One by One; reading, Our Dead; solo, Mrs. Wheeler; reading, Memorial Poem; closing song.

There was a good attendance of Grangers to listen to Rev. Dunning's sermon Sunday afternoon at Hannibal Center.

June 18th this Grange will give a Children's Day program. Ice cream and cake will be served free to all Everybody welcome.

Mrs. Oscar Clark, who underwent an operation at Fulton hospital last week is reported as doing nicely.

Hannibal people are pleased to know that a new bridge of modern design will be constructed over the creek on Fulton street. The framework will be of steel with cement top and, when completed, will be a much needed improvement.

D. DeBello of Fulton has opened an ice cream parlor and candy store in the VanAuken building.

The school in District No. 12, Mrs. Fanny Perkins, teacher, closed Friday. An interesting program was rendered in the evening by the pupils. Some of the features of the program were a drama, "Whittier's Friends", by a number of pupils; violin solo by Mr. Rosbeth of Meridan; recitation, "The College Oil Cans," was well rendered by Miss Eva Crockford.

Steer this way for the Insurance that spells peace of mind—our Automobile Accident and Liability Insurance.

The accident that generally occurs is the unavoidable one—but that does not stop the "hold-up" suit that costs money to defend against—BUT our insurance protects you against property and personal damages and the company fights the case.

See us today for rates.

DAVID & MASON AGENCY

BUNDY'S CROSSING

Mrs. Byron Wells and daughters spent Tuesday with Mrs. Samuel Graham at Battle Island.

Most of the farmers here are planting their potatoes and corn.

Mrs. Gladys Wheeler and daughter Olive of Fulton are spending some time with Mrs. Fred Dodge.

Miss Ella McDonald of Minetto spent Thursday with Edith Dodge.

Curtis Christian of Minetto was in this place one day the past week calling on friends.

The closing exercises held on Thursday evening were a success; about seventy-five were present. The program was arranged by the teacher, Mrs. Muriel Congdon. The school house was beautifully decorated with ferns and flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl McCann and son of the Kingdom called on Benjamin Congdon on Thursday.

Miss Goldia Graham visited friends heer a few days the past week.

Edward Echard and Ula Adams went to Minetto on Thursday night to the wrestling match.

Mrs. Bert Thornsbur and son of Hannibal spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Burchin.

Mr. and Mrs. Ula Adams were in Oswego on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Peavey and daughter were in Fulton on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Wells and daughter, and D. E. Wells, spent Sunday with Mrs. Samuel Graham.

Mrs. Alice Adams was at Oswego Center on Sunday to see her daughter, Mrs. Fred Loughrey.

Mrs. Lewis Burchin is able to be out again.

George Echard and Mrs. Blanche Gardner were in Fulton one day the past week on business.

Mrs. W. Biggs of Fulton was the Sunday guest of Mrs. C. Briggs.

Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Dumont and family spent Sunday at Lansing with Mr. and Mrs. Shelding.

Edward Echard has bought a new 60-gallon gasoline tank of the Standardr Oil Company.

Richard Gardner spent Saturday with Wlster Adams.

Miss Pauline Echard spent Saturday with her sister, Mrs. Edward Gardner.

VOLNEY CENTER

Miss William Bateman and children are spending a few days with relatives in Phoenix.

Essee Gallagher is spending a few days with his grandfather, S. S. Pedgen.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Gallagher are living with their father, S. Pedgen.

The Ladies' Aid Society will meet at Mrs. Ray Holden's Wednesday, June 9. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

Mrs. Ella Baggs of Fulton has been spending a few weeks with Mrs. Wm. Gilbert.

Mr. and Mrs. William Steward of Auburn were guests Sunday of W. E. Gilbert and family.

Master Luciun Parker and Earl Labeef were week-end guests of Leonard and Kenneth Cramer.

Leigh Simpson of Syracuse University spent Saturday with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Simpson.

Fred Butts of Phoenix was the Sunday guest of A. W. Simons and family.

Mrs. Norman Tice entertained a number of friends at her cottage on Memorial day. The guests were: The Misses Gertrude Sweeney, Kathryn O'Brien, Anna Spellett, Gladys Yorden, Doretta Fralick, Gertrude Harris, Marion Clark, Helen Sweeney, Elsie Wallice, Edna Vrooman, Maymie Schanmand; the Messrs, Francis Doran, Fay Tice, Hugh Myers, John Thompson, Harold Tice, Henry Hook, Delbert Prest, Sid Rolf, Carl Harris, Walter Ward, Charles Clapp, Fred Bacon, Carl Dinmore, Earl Tice, Mr. and Mrs. Harris chaperoned the party.

Mrs. William Slayter is ill.

Mrs. Joe Haskins' baby is very ill.

Clarence Ingersoll of Deansboro was a caller here over Sunday.

T, Bly shipped strawberries Monday, June 7th, the first of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Deline were callers Sunday evening upon Mrs. William Wood.

Mrs. Bronk returned to Johnsville. She has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. O. S. Bronson.

Remember the church aid Thursday, June 10.

Silas F. Potter, wife and daughter Lois, Samuel Dickerson, Miss Mae Tibbits and Miss Mary Beach motored to Utica Saturday forenoon in Mr. Potter's car and stopped for dinner at Hotel Utica. Mr. Dickerson at the age of 92 years witnessed the movies for the first time during the afternoon. The party arrived at the Dickerson homestead about five o'clock and the venerable gentleman was scarcely more tired than he would have been had he remained at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Winn, Rev. H. A. Whitehead, Mrs. Florence Cook Mrs. William Goodrick went with Mr. Winn's car to Colosse Tuesday to attend the Oswego Baptist Association. They returned Wednesday.

Because of illness there was only a small attendance of ladies at the meeting Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Hira Short to organize a suffrage club, so it was left until next Wednesday.

Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Farley were in town yesterday with Miss Mildred Marsden. They have rented the second floor of the Marsden home for the summer.

Mrs. Alice Hooks visited her sister, Mrs. John Lord, at West Monroe, from Sturday until Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jenning, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Batchellor went to Parish Saturday, returning Monday.

Mrs. Bertha Willard was here on business Tuesday.

About fifty-five persons were here in the summer cottages over Memorial day.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Webb entertained Mr. and Mrs. John Winn, Mrs. Frand Brewer of Oneida, Mrs. L. Harrington and two children of West Monroe and Leon Webb of Solvay.

John Weed was called here from Ohio on account of the serious illness of his sister, Mrs. R. Woolridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Myrick have returned from Wilcox, Pa., where they have been.

Master Paul, son of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Short, is very ill with appendicitis.

Miss Flossie Coady has returned to Mrs. James Peachin after a visit at home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Coady, over two months.

Mrs. David Spoon of Camden is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Coady.

The North Shore Sunday School Convention was held at Constantia Center Saturday, June 5, it being a fine day there was a full house to commence with, more came in the afternoon. It was beautifuly decorated with flowers. The program follows: Singing by the choir; devotion, Rev. A. Gritter, of Cleveland; welcome by Rev. H. A. Whitehead of Constantia; response by Rev. G. W. Wood of Cleveland; Why I am in the Sunday School Business, by Rev. C. J. Middleton, North Bay; solo by Miss Mildred Conklin of Ceveland; The Model Sunday School, Rev. O. M. Keley of Cleveland. The next meeting will be at McConnellsville. Solo, My Friend, by Miss Lena Best of Bernhards Bay; address was given by Rev. J.H. Barrett of First M. E. church of Fulton, who gave a fine discourse, "The Child and the Church.

Mr. Harlow Sperbeck is taking the census in this district.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Summerville went with Mr. and Mrs. Sperbeck to Moravia Sunday in their auto.

Mr. and Mrs. Erd Perry and Mrs. Lois Cook were guests at George Blakeman's Sunday.

Ed Perry and Mr. and Mrs. Marlet were geusts at Ashur Dumars Sunday.

Mrs. Lydia Osborn of Mt. Pleasant has been making her cousin, Mrs. H. Austin, a visit of a few days.

School closes Friday with exercises in the evening.

Mrs. Minnie Andrew entertained the Larkin club Friday.

Mrs. Lizzie Sperbeck received a visit from her sister, Mrs. Nellie Collins, of Detroit, last week. Her daughter, Mrs. Ethel Hunter and children were over night guests also.

Burr Curtis was an over-Sunday guest of Fred Paines.

Mr. and Mrs. Milo Austin and Mr. and Mrs. Roey Austin and Mr. Herman Austin visited their mother Sunday

Shubael Rowlee has gone to Syracuse to visit his daughter, Mrs. Jennie Greenfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Osborn were Sunday guests at Ralph Brown's.

Mr. and Mrs. Fisher and Mrs. Keater and Mr. Pingree attended the funeral of F. W. George in Fulton Friday. They also attended the ice cream social at Little Utica Friday night.

Miss Anna Neary spent Sunday evening with Mrs. L. T. Austin.

We are glad to record that we have a beautiful new flag at the school house.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Paine and son Brewster spent Saturday in Syracuse.

The Eight Notes school closed Tuesday with exercises in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Ware were guests Sunday of their cousin, Fred Ware.

PALERMO

Mrs. Mary Vincent called on friends at Fulton one day last week.

Rev. David Bland of Kingston, Jamaica, was a visitor at Mrs. Charles Wetmore's last week.

Mrs. John Bough visited friends at Fulton Saturday.

Miss Blanche Collins is visiting her sister, Mrs. Allen Dashman at Martville.

Mrs. Mary Wright of Syracuse was a recent visitor of Mrs. Charles Wetmore.

Mrs. Richard Rider entertained the Gilberts Mill Ladies' Aid Society at her home on Friday last.

Mrs. Fred Parsons spent Monday at Central Square.

Mr. and Mrs. James Greene of Fulton spent Sunday at Everett Stewart's.

For thrush use Hanford's Balsam. Get it into the bottom of the affected part.

A Good Household Salve

Ordinary ailments anl injuries are not of themselves serious, but infection or low vitality may make them dangerous. Don't neglect a cut, sore bruise or hurt because it's small. Blood Poison has resulted from a pinprick or scratch. For all such ailments Bucklen's Arnica Salve is excellent. It protects and heals the hurt; is antiseptic, kills infection and prevents dangerous complications. Good for all Skin Blemishes, Pimples, Salt Rheum, Eczema. Get an original 2 ounce 25c. box from your Druggist.

Pimples, Skin Blemishes, Eczema Cured

No odds how serious, how long standing your case, there's help for you in every particle of Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment. It wipes out all trace of your ailment, and leaves your skin clean anl soft as a child's. Hundreds of users have sent voluntary letters of thanks. Just try one box. It will mean freedom from suffering and embarrassment.

Many a spoken or written sermon of late has contained or led off with these words: "The obligation of maintaining the national dignity and honor rests upon the official head of the nation—its 'president.'" It would be well to make that the people's motto for all time.

Japan will not be anxious to teach China what she knows about war. But for the gigantic conflict raging in Europe Japan might not have started on her new program in China, so her action was really without proper consideration of American interests.

The annual average cost of keeping one of our battleships in commission is $828,778 and of a submarine $31,168. And the little one can put the big one out of commission in a few seconds at a cost of $500.

Japan may find this seizing of extra territorial rights in China as troublesome as Russia did a decade ago, and how troublesome that was for the Russ Japan ought to know.

One of the belligerents has put an end to money making at the government expense while engaged in war. That ought to be the beginning of the abolition of war.

The English ridiculed Napoleon's size, calling him a "mannikin of five foot three," and now they are pleading for soldier recruits down to five foot one.

Only five of the great fleet in the world cruise of 1908 appeared in the Hudson naval column—Louisiana, Kansas, Georgia, Virginia and Rhode Island.

When Cipriano Castro and General Uribe-Uribe get their names in the war dispatches peace may be expected to follow shortly.

China is indeed a big bulk for little Japan to swallow, but relatively the proportion is about that of a toad to a garter snake.

DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By FREDERIC T. CARDOZE

Albany, June 9.—Whether in future there will be one or two houses of the legislature, is a question which is quite likely to be settled on Tuesday next when the Constitutional Convention will dispose of the resolution adopted by the committee on Legislature and its organization and which is to come up as a special order upon that day.

Certain of the delegates to the convention believe that two houses of the legislature incur a needless expense and are of the opinion that with but a single house work and legislation can be don as well as at present with a far less greater expense. There are those, however, who are firm in their belief that it would be a mistake to do away with either the senate or assembly. Those who favor a continuance of the present system of lawmaking appear to be considerably in the majority.

The resolution reported favorably by the committee on the Legislature and its organization, provides that there shall be two houses and that the members of both shall be elected from election districts. In a word the adoption of the resolution by the convention as a whole, will have the effect of continuing the present method of enacting the statutes which are yearly considered.

A number of resolutions and proposed amendments to the State Constitution have been presented which have a direct bearing upon the mode of legislative procedure. It has been proposed that that the legislators meet bi-annually; that the salaries of senators and assemblymen be increased; that there be but one house; that no bills shall be introduced after a certain date; that sessions shall continue for a certain stated period; that senators be elected at large; that the terms of senators be for four years and those of assemblymen for two years and that sessions be maintained throughout the entire year. If the resolution adopted by the committee on the Legislature and its organization is dealth with in a similar manner by the delegates as a whole, then no further arguments or amendments will be directed toward the law-making branch of the State government.

Much fault has been found with the legislature of recent years. It has been claimed that the members meet too frequently, pass too many bills, are too extravagant in their methods and deal with important problems too hastily. Proposed amendments to the Constitution were in consequence presented with the intention of overcoming the faults thought by some to exist.

Reform organizations have not been alone in maintaining that fewer laws should be enacted, nor have prominent men of conservative ideas stood alone for economy in the printing bills of the State. There are those among the delegates to the Constitutional Convention who will strive to bring about the adoption of the proposition to merge the functions of the senate and assembly so that there shall be a single house. One of the most ardent sponsors for this plan is Delegate E. Clarence Aiken of Owasco, Republican, and a member of the committee on the Legislature and Its Organization. With the hope of preventing the adoption of the resolution adopted by that committee, he has submitted a minority report which urges the single house plan. In the report he points out by numerous arguments that the veto power of the governor is a sufficient check and that the senate as a check upon the assembly and vice versa is unnecessary. The aiken resolution will also be threshed out next Tuesday.

Have You Seen

THE LATEST STYLES

of

SOLID SILVERWARE

G. B. FARLEY

21 First Street

Can show you a full line. Just the kind for

WEDDING GIFTS

Finish the evening meal by eating Cookies made amidst sanitary surroundings. The Black bakings are as "good as mother's."—adv.

Tired, Aching Muscles Relieved

Hard work, over-exertion, mean stiff, sore muscles. Sloan's Liniment lightly applied, a little quiet, and your soreness disappears like magic. "Nothing ever helped like your Sloan's Liniment. I can never thank you enough," writes one grateful user. Stops suffering, aches and pains. An excellent counter-irritant, better and cleaner than mustard. All Druggists, 25c. Get a bottle tolay. Penetrates without rubbing.

Long Island and New England

You will never forget your happy hours by the sea. The surf bathing—the long tramps on the sand or the search for mysterious shells. The children too will find it a paradise and there are summer accommodations to suit all.

Through cars to Boston and New York, the gateways to the shore resorts.

Low Summer Excursion Fares

For information about tickets, time of trains and low excursion fares, and frequent 15-day excursions to Boston at one way fare plus $3 for round trip, consult local ticket agents.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

D/34

The White Goods Sale
STILL BOOMING at
PATTERSON'S

SPECIALS THIS WEEK

Children's White Dresses from $1.25 to $5.00 each.

Ladies Wash Dresses from 82c and up.

SPECIAL PRICES ON ALL TABLE LINENS, HAMBURGS AND WHITE GOODS.

GREAT MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALE FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Fruit of the Loom, Hills or Lonsdale Cotton, 12 yds. for $1

14 yds. Black Rock Cotton for $1.00.

At PATTERSON'S

WEST SIDE PARK GETS MORE ATTENTION

If the reader has not yet seen that improved plot of ground at Worth and 1st sts., he or she should hop over the Divide at once, or better yet, wait until Thursday when the park comittee takes another inning at making the plot of ground even more attractive. The park committee comprises George B. Palmer, John McIntyre and F. G. Dolbear, who solicit the assistance of as many men and women as care to indulge in a little manual labor to make for better conditions in West 1st st. While it may be that additional flowers will not be added to those already planted, there will be work for all hands to do tomorrow when the committeemen are on hand to direct the work.

Suppertime comes, you're not ready for it? Then order from the grocer Black's fresh-every-afternoon rolls and buns.—adv.

We are Agents for

CHASE & SANBORN'S

Fine Teas and Coffees

LA PORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida St. Hello 75

Your Shoes Do They Need Repairing?

This is the best and quickest shop.

Wilson & Dwyer

207 Cayuga St.

M. KATRIB

Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing. Ladies and Gents Tailor. All Work Guaranteed. Free Delivery

Phone 3353 21 1-2 So. Second st.

Community Notes

Miss May Brooker of S. 1st st., entertained with a porch party yesterday afternoon.

* * *

Miss Lethea Whitaker of Syrachse is a guest of Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Halstead, of S. 4th st. and will remain for the summer.

* * *

F. G. Dolbear deserves special mention in connection with the work on the West Side park. He was not only one of the instigators but he also refreshed the workmen with lemonade of the first water.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Butts are representing the First M. E. Sunday school at the convention in Auburn.

* * *

Miss Mary Wells was the over-Sunday guest of her mother at Baldwinsville.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Redhead of S. 4th st. are in Auburn, attending the Sunday school convention.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Summerville of West 1st st. have been guests of friends in Moravia.

Madame Olga Petrova in "The Tigress" at the Happy Hour theatre Wednesday. adv.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SPECIALS
THURSDAY and FRIDAY

5 Pair of 25c Burson Hose $1.00
$1.00 White Lawn Waists, Odd Sizes 49c
$1.00 White Muslin Petticoats 69c

O. HENDERSON & CO.

ONEIDA STREET PHONE 200

OUR

Perfection Oil Stoves

means a Cool Kitchen

BEFORE BUYING, SEE OUR REFRIGERATORS, WINDOW SCREENS and DOORS and FISHING TACKLE

A. M. DRUSE & CO.

SOUTH FIRST ST. FULTON

ADOPT PLAN C

Its Chamber of Commerce Hopes to Win People to New Order

In the plan of a committee of the Watertown Chamber of Commerce to secure the adoption of Plan C under the Optional City Charter bill passed by thel ast session of the Legislature, the Standard of that city severely arraigns those whose efforts would have the change made from the present form the present form to Plan C. The Standard says:

"The chamber of Commerce is taking a referendum vote of its members on the proposition whether it is advisable for the city of Watertown to adopt the commission form of government. Why this body should go into this subject is not disclosed. It certainly was not organized nor is it supported by its membership for any such purpose.

The city of Watertown has a splendid city charter, perhaps the best of any of the third class cities of the state. It has operated well and so far as we know there are no specific complaints made. Watertown is well governed. No scandal has marred its fair name since the present charter went into effect in 1898. The general character of its officials is high; this is especially true of the boards and administrative officers, who take great pride in their work. Our financial system is sound with the result that the credit of the city is high. Our public improvements are keeping pace with our ability to pay. Our health is good, our schools good and improving, our streets are kept in splendid condition and there is a commendable civic pride. Why this tendency on the part of some minds to be carried away by every novel proposition, just because it is new, without regard to necessity or consequences.

"The plan which some malcontents are proposing to foist upon the city is substantially this. Abolish the board of water works, the board of charities, the board of public works, the board of health, the board of safety and the board of assessors, abolish the common council, the office of mayor and president of the common council, and place all these functions under a commission of five to be elected by the city at large. The members of this commission to draw a salary of $750 a year; for decorative purposes it will name from its number a mayor who really has no power except as a commissioner. This commission would select a city manager who would run the city and be paid such compensation as the commission might fix.

"The idea that any capable men could or would on $750 assume the responsibility of all these functions of government including the enacting of laws, the assessment of taxes, the charities, the water works, the public works, the public health, police and fire departments is absurd. We have a hard time now getting one competent man to consent to be mayor with only executive functions. How would it be possible to get four competent men who rae fit to perform such legislative,executive and administrative functions? Certainly as a whole our administrative boards are superior to any seven hundred and fifty dollar men who would serve under the proposed plan and they serve faithfully and well without pay. Certainly we would not be able to get five men to serve who are equal in caliber and capacity to the average of the mayors we have been fortunate in having.

"The commission plan as purposed is an undigested poorly considered, illy adapted piece of legislation without any adequate checks upon corruption or extravagance. Woe to the city which has the folly to adopt it especially a city so well governed as Watertown. A plan of government which at once combines in one body legislative, executive and administrative powers is certainly an anomaly in government in America to manage the system at all workable the recall should be added—because as sure as anything can be, corruption and incompetence, waste and extravagance and unrestrained disregard of taxpayers' rights will follow the adoption of such a loosely drawn, illy adapted monstrosity in government as that disclosed in the so-called Plan C, recommended by a committee of the chamber of commerce. Before considering the subject, consider well the blessing we are now enjoying, study the proposed law and compare it to our present charter, and agree that you are one of the $750 men who is willing to assume charge of and responsibility for the charities, the partments and taxes and assessments or whether you think that you can run all these better than they are now run.

"The plan leaves out the board of education and the courts, why, we dont' know. And yet the board of education will have to be named by the decorative head of the commission who for form's sake will bear the name of mayor. Oh times! Oh customs! We had hoped that this western stuff had had its day and had run its course.

"We have good government in Watertown today. We ought to be more careful in the selection of our common council. If we have not been it is our own fault. What assurance is there that these $750 men will be any improvement. Our advice to Watertown is to hold fast to that which is good."

JUNK DEALER GETS VERDICT NOT GUILTY

At the opening of the morning session of County Court yesterday District-Attorney Culkin moved the trial of the indictment charging Nelson Weiner, on Oswego junk deales, with receiving stolen property. The jury was selected and the trial started before the noon recess. It is alleged that a quantity of brass stolen from the New York Central railroad company came into the possession of defendant. He is defended by Denis O'Sullivan of Oswego. William Mason, a superintendent in the employ of the railroad company, was the first witness called.

The case went to the jury at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and half an hour later a verdict of not guilty was brought in. Samuel Weiner, a brother of the defendant, testified that he saw the stolen property in question.

John Leydon, formerly of Syracuse, who recently was arrested on a charge of burglary, third degree, and grand larceny, second degree; also indicted on a second charge for burglary in the same degree and petit larceny, was arraigned before court recessed for the day and withdrew his plea made of not guilty and pleaded guilty to the first indictment. Judge Coville sentenced him to three months in the Onondaga Penitentiary.

According to the indictment Leydon broke into the New York Central Railroad Company station at Phoenix, with others, last June and since that time has managed to dodge the authorities until a few days ago, when he was arrested and brought to Pulaski.

A settlement was reported in the civil action of Carmelo Feraro against Robert M. Burnett of Oswego and in that of Samuel Rocco against Henry P. Burgard of the same city. Both cases were brought to recover money damages for alleged negligence.

Two cases on the civil calendar have gone over the term, that of Henry Matott against Henry P. Burgard, an action to recover money damages for alleged negligence, and that of Floyd E. Series against Fred A. Laraway, to recover damages for alleged breach of contract.

It has been stipulated that the civil action of Walter Gannon against Robert Melver, be tried at the chambers of Judge Henry D. Coville in Oswego, at a later date and without a jury. The action was brought to recover money damages for alleged breach of contract.

TOO OLD FOR WAR WILL GIVE HIS SAVINGS

Chicago, June 8.—Tony Silvestri is too old to be a soldier. His shoulders are stooped and his step is beginning to falter. But Tony is the proudest man in Chicago's Little Italy. Pathetically he tries to draw himself erect to the salute as his wavering voice repeats the patriotic phrase on the lips of his countrymen, "Viva l'Italia."

Tony can not shoulder a rifle or man a gun. But he is going to do his share for king and country.

The meager, hard-earned savings which were to keep him in his old age are to go to help the wounded on the battlefields of Europe.

From early morning until night Tony stands on the outer edge of the crowd of eager young men who wait impatiently outside the Italian Consulate. He listens to their talk of following the flag and tears trickle down his withered cheeks.

"They are young and they can fight, while I am old," he says, and his voice trembles. "But see—I can help. It is not much, but—it is all for Italy."

He is young again for a moment as he holds out his soiled and well-thumbed bank book. The amount credited is not large—little more than $300. But it is Tony's sacrifice for his country. When the subscription lists are sent around, his name will be entered among the first.

FOR WOMEN

"The New York Shop"

Dainty Graduation Gowns
ARE HERE

just suitable for every girl graduate. An exclusive line with a distinctive touch of Fashion, lace effects combined with messaline, chiffons, pussy willow taffetas and, in fact, many other materials

Your inspection will convince you that these dresses are correct for the occasion.

AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES

M. J. McDonald & Co.

ONEIDA STREET FULTON

WHITE PLAGUE CAMPS WANTED

For Free Use of Patients Who Cannot Afford High-Price Institutions

Harold Keeler of this city has directed to the Oswego county delegates to the Constitutional Convention a letter which recommends that camp sites in the north woods be leased free of all charge to those persons who may be suffering with tuberculosis, or the "White Plague."

Inasmuch as there are thousands of acreas of state lands in the Adirondacks available for the use of persons who can ill acord to pay for the use of camp sites for the duration of even an ordinary vacation period—say of three weeks, it is the idea of those who have petitioned the Constitutional delegates to have the lands brought under the direct control of the State Conservation Commission, whose prrogative it should be to lease to such patients-citizens of the State—who bear certificates of an attending physician, the required amount of land for a camp, cottage and recreation plot.

It is the further desire of those who favor state ownership of the campers that tubercular patients who may frequent them shall be kept as far away from the mountain resorts as possible. This precaution would be taken to allay the fears of persons who are timid about coming into contact with sufferers.

BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS MAKE INSPECTION

A representation from the National Board of Insurance Underwriters is in Fulton and this afternoon a test is being made by the Fire Department down town to determine the water pressure and the condition of the fire fighting equipment.

A visit will be made to all the factories to ascertain the condition of the hose, automatic sprinklers and other fire prevention equipment.

It is the duty of the oBard to suggest changes or improvements to guard against fire dangers.

THE QUIRK TODAY

"Beulah," the beautiful Louisiana story of the sad orphan girl who rose from a servant to a position as foster daughter in the home of a rich woman and eventually to a marriage and most happy future. The book story is too well known to necessitate lengthy notice here. Tomorrow "The Price He Paid" and No. 5 of the "Who Pays" series entitled, "Unto Herself Alone," will be shown as a benefit for Fulton Lodge of O. U. A. M.

FRESH VEGETABLES EVERY DAY

at LaPorte's Grocery

Oneida St. Hello 75

Wall Paper

10% Discount THIS WEEK on All Cash Purchases

Hulett-Taft Co.

INCORPORATED

208 Oneida St. Fulton

Don't put off getting Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh until something happens. Get it now and be prepared for accidents. You will find frequent use for it in your stable for cuts, bruises, any sore, any lameness.

Bicycle Supplies at Bogue's.—adv.

BUELL BROS.

PLUMBING and HEATING

Phone 186

17 N. Second Street

Cahill's Perfection Bread

is the BEST BREAD MADE

TRY A LOAF—Sold only at

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

We Want Your

ELECTRICAL WORK

ALL SORTS OF SUPPLIES AND WORK WILL BE DONE IN A WORKMAN-LIKE MANNER.

D. B. KANE

Phone 1598 118 Oneida St.

THOMAS H. MARVIN

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

Some of our specialties are:

Lehigh Portland Cement

Peerless Wall plaster

Robinson Sewer Pipe

Onondaga Vitrified Brick

Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc.

Land Plaster Hydrated Lime

Yard:

Corner First and Broadway

THE QUIRK

Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.

TODAY	THURSDAY
"BEULAH"	"THE PRICE HE PAID"
in 6 Parts, featuring	in 5 parts, by Ella Wheeler Wilcox
Henry Walthal	"UNTO HERSELF ALONE" in 3 parts: No. 5 of Who Pays Series. Benefit O.U.A.M. of Fulton

FRIDAY:

"THE OUTCAST"

A Mutual Masterpiece in 4 parts 2 others.

NATIONAL BANK

Unnecessary Risk

There is no good reason for taking the great risk of fire or theft by leaving your valuables at home.

Our Fire and Burglar Proof Vault is the place of Safety.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent

$3.00 and Up per Year

Special Sale
on
Bikes, Tires, Supplies

Big Reduction from Regular Prices

BOGUE'S, 61 First Street

Pure Creamery Butter
From The Harbor Farms
Made for those who want the best.
LaPORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida Street Hello 75

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Upper Flat—Moderate rent, 214 Walradt st. 6 rooms and all modern conveniences. H. L. Crandall. Phone 2520. tf.

For Sale—Good extra heavy double work harness; $20. G. L. Pratt, 177 E. 1st or phone 56. 149

House to Rent—Newly remodelled; modern improvements. Inquire I. Alderman, 19 W. 3. Phone 1242. 148

To Rent—7 room house in Fay st. near chocolate works. G. J. Emeny, 414 S. 4th st. 148c

Chambermaid Wanted.—Apply Clark House. 142

Hay For Sale. Phone 5819. 140c

Do you know the real clean kind of Boston Brown Bread? Get Black's baking and you shall have the answer. adv

HAPPY HOUR—Today
Madame Olga Petrova in
"THE TIGRESS"
5 parts
"THE TORRENT"
in 2 parts Admission 10c

FRIDAY—JAMES O'NEIL
in The Count of Monte Cristo

SPECIAL BARGAINS

Men's 50c Working Shirts 39c
Balbriggan Underwear.... 24c
Men's Working Pants..... 95c
Ladies' $1.00 Shirt Waists 69c
Ladies' Fast Black Hose.. 9c
Canvas Gloves, pair, ... 8c
Lace Curtains, by yard.... 10c
Lace Curtains 49c, 69c to 89c pr
Ladies $2.50 Skirts........$1.49
$1.25 Suit Cases.......... 89c
Paint in quarts, 39c; half gal., 69c; 1 gallon, $1.35
Granite, Crockery and Glass in our Bargain Basement.
Granite Saucepans....... 10c
Granite Kettles.......... 10c
Water Tumblers.......... 2c
Large White Plates....... 5c
15c Mop Sticks........... 8c
Best Minetto Shades...... 24c
Splint Clothes Baskets, 49c, 59c
Best Liverpool Willow Clothes Baskets, 59c, 69c, and 79c.

Thousands of other articles too numerous to mention at special prices.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

S. Waldhorn
18 First Street

DR. WHITAKER ALLAYS FEAR

Diphtheria Case Has Caused Unnecessary Anxiety In Section Affected

The case of diphtheria which developed recently in a home in Cayuga st. has, according to Dr. Whitaker, health officer, been causing unnecessary anxiety to the residents of that section.

"The old belief in treating communicable diseases," said Dr. Whitaker, "has been laid aside, for, with a better knowledge of the manner in which communicable diseases are transferred from one person to another, we are better able to make regulations for the control of contagious diseases during the school year.

"The old practice of closing the schools in the presence of contagious disease has given way to more modern methods. It is generally understood by sanitarians that the method of transmitting communicable diseases from one to another is by contact, either directly or indirectly with the secretions, which contain the infective bacteria, and not to any extent from the air, as formerly supposed.

"Fumigation, so long practiced, according to the best opinions in medical circles is of practically little value. The only precaution necessary in cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever is that the patient be kept away from others, that no secretion expelled from the surface of the body of the patient comes in contact with that of other persons. In that way and in no other is it possible for a person to become infected with scarlet fever and diphtheria."

Dr. Whitaker stated further that the local case of diphtheria had been treated with every precaution laid down in the ruling of the best medical authorities, and that any uneasiness felt by the residents of that section is entirely unnecessary.

LOCAL WOMEN ATTEND AMARANTH CONVENTION

Mrs. Fred Scholz and Mrs. Frank Richardson left for Syracuse this morning to attend the annual state convention of the Order of Amaranth.

Mrs. Patchin of Rochester is the grand royal matron of New York State of the Order of the Amaranth, and will preside over the sessions which opened this morning at Syracuse Court rooms in the Greyhound building.

The convention socially will be one of the most brilliant gatherings Syracuse has witnessed for some time.

Better Paint

Better paint this year if your property needs it. Mistaken men have been waiting for paint to come down. The cost of their job has gone up not down; it always goes up by waiting; never comes down.

Better paint than Devoe? There isn't any.

Suppose one had waited 20 or 30 years ago for a better paint than Devoe; how long would he have waited? How long would he still have to wait?

The price a gallon makes some difference; yes, but not much; it's the paint that counts; the quality counts. It's the go-far that counts. Protection or property counts more yet.

DEVOE

L. P. Smith Co. sells it.

WED., JUNE 23

Baccalaureate Sermon at Baptist Church; Class Night at Quirk; Commencement at Baptist Church

Next week in the city public schools will occur the final examinations—regents in the High school and local examinations in the grades.

Commencement week will be ushered in by the usual union services on Sunday evening, June 20, at the new Baptist church. The graduating class has invited Rev. Milton G. Buck of this city to deliver the baccalaureate sermon and he has accepted. The services will begin at 7:30.

Class Night

The following are the officers of the graduating class and those elected by the class to represent them in the first part of the Class Night program:

President.........Harold Thompson
Vice-President.....Eryma E. Paige
Secretary..........Fred'k B. Martin
Treasurer..........Leland T. Carner
Class Historian.....Lola B. Palmer
History of the Historian
Amelia L. Rolfe
Class Poet.......Florence L. Moody
Class Prophet......Earl D. Hopkins
Prophesy on the Prophet
Lillian P. Simons
Class Will........Matthew Erawley
Codicil to Will..Harold N. Gillespie

The prophecy and will are to be read on the stage. The other numbers on account of the length of the program are not to be read but will be printed in full in the school paper, "The Oracle," which will be placed on sale class night.

The second part of the program will be the presentation of the class play, "The Fortune Hunter," which is now being rounded into shape by Mrs. Kesler. This play is the most pretentious both in respect to cast and stage settings ever attempted by our local high school and is sure to produce some thespian talent heretofore unknown, as there are many strong characters in the play. The cast follows:

"The Fortune Hunter," a comedy in four acts:

Nathanial Duncan, "Nat, The Fortune Hunter," Leland T. Carner.
Henry Kellogg, a rising young financier, Harold F. Caffrey.
George Burnham, a promoter, Edward Markey Pullen.
Robbins, Kellogg's servant, Ramon F. Lewis.
Tom, a newsboy, Bernard Reswick.
Village Characters:
Sam Graham, druggist, Marshall G. Penfield.
Mr. Lockwood, banker, Earl D. Hopkins.
Tracey Tanner, liveryman's son, Harold Sholz.
Pete Willing, sheriff, Harold N. Gillespie.
Mr. Sperry, drummer, Harry J. Lynch.
"Wally," tailor,....Fred'k B. Martin
"Hi," old inhabitant...Howard Shaff
Herman, errand boy, Edward Sullivan
Roland Barnett, bank clerk, Harold Thompson.
Betty Graham, druggist's daughter, Florence L. Moody.
Josephine Lockwood, banker's daughter, Eryma E. Paige.
Angie, friend of Josie, Rose A. Walsh

Commencement

Commencement exercises will be held on Wednesday evening, June 23, commencing at 8 o'clock in the Baptist church.

The commencement address this year will be given by Rufus Everson King. His subject will be "The Laurel Wreath and Palm," an adaptation for Commencement addresses. Mr. King comes very highly recommended and his address will be of a high type—persuasive, effective, inspiring.

The valedictory will be given by Harold Thompson—the president of the class and the leader in scholarship; the salutatory by Lillian P. Simons, the second highest in scholarship. The prizes will be awarded to the successful contestants in the recent prize speaking contest: First prizes to Harold F. Caffrey and Lillian P. Simons, and second prizes to Leland T. Carner and Jessie B. Wilcox.

The history prizes given by the Kayendatsyona chapter D. A. R.—four in number—will be awarded to the best pupils in history during the past year from the Fourth St., Phillips St., State St. and Erie St. schools.

Diplomas will be presented to the

The Orchestra

The High school orchesra will furnish music for both class night and commencement.

Mrs. L. R. Owens as director and leader, has the members well trained for these events.

The personnel of the orchestra follows:

First Violin........Mrs. L. R. Owens
First Violin........Harold Gillespie
Second Violin........Evadne Austin
Second Violin........Joseph Keenan
Coronet......Prof. Jesse A. Lawton
Flute..................Earl Lawton
Flute................Albert Sanford
Clarinet..............Ralph Ferguson
'Cello...............Phillips Calkins
Drums..............Richard Murphy
Piano.......Miss Katherine Sullivan

Reserved tickets for both Class Night and Commencement are now on sale at The Quirrk box office.

Regents' Exams. in High School

The following the schedule of the State Regents' examinations to be given in the city schools next week.

Any pupil from another school wishing to take any of these examinations will be accommodated providing a note directed to Prin. L. D. Wilcox is brought from the teacher stating the subject or subjects the teacher considers the pupil qualified to try.

Monday A. M.—Geography, elem. algebra, inter. algebra, solid geometry, adv. algebra, adv. bookkeeping.

Monday P.M.—Spelling, anc. history, Amer. history, shorthand 1 and 2, chorus singing.

Tuesday A.M.—Arithmetic, pl. geometry, adv. arithmetic, com'l. arithmetic, chemistry, physics, typewriting.

Tuesday P.M. — Elem. English, English 3, English, three years, trigonometry.

Wednesday A.M.—Biology, Latin 3, com'l law, drawing, elem. representation.

Wednesday P.M.—Elem. U. S. history, English history, elem. bookkeeping, business writing.

Thursday A.M.—Latin 2, Latin 4, com'l geography, mechanical drawing.

Thursday P.M.—English 2, English grammar, English 4, com'l English.

Friday A.M.—German 2, 3.

Friday P.M.—French 2, 3.

Notes

The following members of the Fulton High School graduating class tried the State Scholarship Examinations to Cornell University at Oswego last Saturday: Bernard S. Reswick, Margaret K. Clark, and Lillian P. Simons.

Reserved seat tickets for the High school Class Play, "The Fortune Hunter," are now on sale at The Quirk.

BRICKLEY BACK, BETTER THAN EVER

Athletes who have been discouraged out of competition, following operations for appendicitis, can take hope from the case of Charles Brickley of Harvard, believed by many before his operation last fall, to have been the most valuable man to his football team that ever made good.

Brickley was supposed to be "done" for all time, following the surgical carving. He broke into the football game against Yale, long enough to get his letter—which was about two minutes. But that was the end of his gridiron career.

Now, however, Brickley bobs up in competition of two sorts—and makes good. In a recent meet with Yale, Brickley finished second in the shot-put, and was converted into a winner when Roos, the Yale man who wont the event, was disqualified.

Wednesday Brickley again came back and starred in the baseball game against Williams, his sensational fielding contributing to a 4-0 victory. He made hisl ittle hit in three times up and stole a base.

Baseball is no child's play and the fact that Brickley is able to resume athletics indicates that the weakening effects of the appendix operation have been exaggerated.

ZION'S VESTRYMEN TALK NEW CHURCH

The regular monthly meeting of the vestry of Zion church will be held at 8 o'clock this evening at the rectory 240 Cayuga st. Very important business in regard to the building of the new church is to be considered at this meeting.

Keep Hanford's Balsam in your stable.

Reliable Merchandise
at Reasonable Prices
THE LARGEST STOCK IN OSWEGO COUNTY

ONE PRICE TO ALL. EVERY PRICE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION, MONEY REFUNDED ON ANY SALE.

These are a few of the inducements we offer to our patrons, besides the Special Lots of merchandise which we buy for the benefit of our patrons and offer them AT or LESS than usual cost to merchants. Watch our windows for some of these Specials; others are displayed only on our counters, so be sure and call in every time you are down town—you might find just what you are in need of—at a great saving in price.

GIFTS FOR THE BRIDE OR GRADUATE

Our store is full of useful articles in the line of FURNITURE, RUGS, PIANOS, CHINA DINNER SETS, CUT GLASS, SILVERWARE, JEWELRY, DRY GOODS, OIL, GAS or ELECTRIC LAMPS—hundreds of other articles—all reasonably priced.

WHY BUY ELSEWHERE AND PAY MORE WHEN YOU CAN BUY IT FOR LESS AT

M. Katz & Co.'s

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. W. A. Butts of S. 4th st. has as her guest her sister, Miss Leslie Rose of Sodus.

* * *

Mrs. C. W. Thompson is ill at her home, West River road.

* * *

Mrs. J. J. Morrill and her father, A. D. Clark, have returned from a trip to Ohio.

* * *

The picnic of the West Side P. T. Embroidery club which was to have been held Saturday, June 12th, has been indefinitely postponed.

* * *

Mrs. A. Burt of West 4th st. visited friends in Minetto Tuesday.

* * *

Miss Bogue of East 1st st., left last night for New Yorrk where she was called by the illness of a friend.

* * *

Friday morning chapel will be held at the High school, at which the High school orchestra will render several selections.

* * *

Mrs. A. D. Clark of S. 4th st. has returned from Wisconsin where she has been visiting friends and relatives for the past month.

FULTON MAN TAKES SYRACUSE BRIDE

Glenn Larkin Chesbro, of 409 State st. and Miss Dorothy Seabrook of Syracuse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Seabrook of that city were married today at the home of the bride's parents in E. Fayette st.

Rev. H. D. Holmes of this city performed the ceremony, and Miss Ethelyn Stohrer and Fred Chesbro were the attendants.

All Kinds of
GARDEN SEEDS
By the ounce or pound at
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

Up-to-Date Tailoring

in all its branches. Let me convince you by giving me a trial. The slogan "TRADE AT HOME" is good, but why not practice what you preach?

M. J. FELDMAN
Merchant Tailor
Over Whitaker and Bogardus
2d and Cayuga

JUNE SUIT AND COAT SALE
at the NEW YORK SHOP

Our entire stock of SUITS AND COATS are on sale for
FRIDAY and SATURDAY
at your selection ....**$10.00 each**

Garments that sold ordinarily for $12.50, $15.00, $17.50, $19.50 and $25.00.

M. J. McDONALD & CO.
FULTON ONEIDA ST.

A Conversation

"Ironing out of doors? Well, you *are* original!" "Oh, not at all. Everyone is getting these *Electric* Flat Irons nowadays. Just connect it to the nearest light fixture, turn the switch and go ahead. So simple and so much better than poking over a hot stove." "Splendid! I'll get one today. Thank you so much for telling me."

Let us put one in on trial.

THE ELECTRIC CO.
PHONE 144

D/34

The Newspapers Published in Fulton

Are the real and only legitimate means to secure the kind of publicity that will work in true harmony with the elaborate program mapped out by the

New Chamber of Commerce

¶ The protracted dullness in retail business circles is positive proof that the merchants of this city must invest their advertising appropriations in the papers that have the "home touch"—the papers that are welding in concrete fashion the buying public in the fertile farming country lying contiguous to this city.

MR. BUSINESS

Has been very sick. He should recover, and the way to recover is to turn our faces from the fixed starings we've been giving to a popular idol, a single industry, and fix our eyes upon the farmer and the buyer from the North, the South, the East and the West of us. The farmer of today is the man who can do a lot toward making Mr. Business in this city a well man, but you

MR. MERCHANT

must use your home papers—the papers that are near to the people—to reach the great buying public living beyond the city's limits.

The Fulton Evening Times is "A Herald of Progress"

ITALY BY JOINING WAR CUTS OFF KAISER'S BIG SUPPLIES SOURCE

Deprivation of Raw Materials Is What Germany Most Fears From Latest Addition to Her Foes.

Labor Market In United States May Be Greatly Affected If Italians Here Are Called Home.

WHAT Germany fears most from Italy's entrance into the war is not so much an addition to the number of her foes in the field as the completion of her isolation from the rest of the commercial world, dispatches from Berlin say. Misgivings as to Roumania are based on similar apprehensions.

All the military contingencies in relation to Italy's intervention have long since been foreseen and provided for it is declared. But through Italy Germany has had access to many neutral sources of supplies, especially the two Americas. The anxiety of Germany touches its growing shortage of raw materials.

The offices of the Hamburg-American line and the North German Lloyd throughout Germany have been branch agencies of all the Italian shipping companies since August. The trade in imports by this means was enormous before the declaration of the British blockade and even since then has been considerable. With Italy in the field on the side of the allies this door for the entrance of raw materials has closed with a bang.

Raw Materials Grow Scarce.

Despite all efforts and notwithstanding the efficiency of the German organization it is undoubtedly true that the important raw materials are becoming increasingly scarce. Thus the textile industry in the Chemnitz district is affected by a lack of cotton; the electrical industry is affected by a lack of copper and other metals. There is no real lack of copper for the manufacture of ammunition yet, but the considerable stock of that must soon begin to feel the drain.

Recently the authorities ordered an inventory of the stock of copper and other metal articles in the empire which may be used for ammunition. It has been ordered that none of these articles be sold without authority, but this measure was thought chiefly precautionary.

As the famine of raw materials grows German industries will not improbably be reduced to the condition of Hamburg, which today is a dead city. The country is now consuming its stored commodities, which cannot be replaced while production is gradually slackening except with regard to the materials used in military operations. Even among manufacturers and business men who regard the military situation with complacency there is a keen perception of the danger impending.

Use Violent Language.

The German newspapers were not allowed to attack Italy editorially or in their news columns. But the private vituperation and violent doctrine of hate against England, preached even in pulpits, are nothing compared with the unmeasured language used privately against Italy.

In many respects Germany has been able to call upon her scientists for help where the pinch of the embargo was felt, and she did not call in vain. Her scientists have literally reached out into the air and done their importing from the atmosphere.

Thus when the embargo on the importation of Chilean saltpeter threatened a shortage of nitrates for the gunpowder industry the "mobilized scientists" of the empire promptly worked out a way by which the necessary nitrates could be produced from the nitrogen of the atmosphere by means of electricity. Two plants now produce more than twice the amount needed for Germany's great consumption of explosives, and the remainder is used for fertilizer.

One of the results of the efforts of the allies to starve Germany has been to cut off her large imports of nitrogenous food for her farm animals. Germany has plenty of forage, but the supply of oats, barley and other grains has always been dependent on Russia and even America. For months the feeding of horses and cattle has been a problem.

But the scientists of the Berlin Institute of Fermentation have now discovered a method of getting the necessary nitrogenous foods out of the atmosphere. Before the war few dreamed that such gold mines existed in the air.

New Food From Sugar.

Sugar, of which Germany has a superabundance in the form of sugar beets, is the basis for the new food. The sugar is mixed with ammoniac, lime and magnesium salts. To this is added yeast—just such as mother puts into her cakes—and the whole is exposed to a strong current of air. The yeast cells begin to work at once and convert the compound into a product that is called 50 per cent pure albumen.

The product, it is asserted, is an excellent substitute for oil cake, barley and other rich and rarer cattle foods. It is said to be especially valuable for horses.

But the scientists cannot provide everything which has been going in through the ports of Italy, and soon the effects must be felt.

On the other hand, Italy looks cheerfully forward to making her share in the war more than pay its cost. According to dispatches from Rome, the Italian cabinet estimated that taking up arms would mean an outlay of at least $400,000,000 and the loss of probably 500,000 men. That did not dismay them, though the country was still paying off the cost of the Tripoli war and could not afford further expenditure. They foresaw profit in the present war.

Italy's wealth is estimated at about $15,000,000,000, of which 2 per cent is used for the payment of national debts and military expenses or defense. The wealth of Trent, Trieste and Istria, with Fiume, is estimated at about $1,000,000,000.

To Regain Italia Irredenta.

Thus after the war, should these provinces become Italian and the same system of taxation be applied, they will contribute $20,000,000 a year toward the expenses incurred by Italy for their redemption. The yearly contribution from the recovered provinces will be sufficient to cover a debt of $400,000,000 at 5 per cent interest.

With the possession of Trieste and Pola and Fiume, Italy will dominate the Adriatic, her mercantile navy will be doubled, her commercial activity will penetrate toward the east, where a new economic era is dawning and new fields for Italian emigration will be opened.

However great the sacrifices in men and money may be, the Italian enthusiasts for war say they will always be out of proportion to the results obtained by the recovery of Italia Irredenta and in other directions.

Entrance into the war will have a farreaching effect upon economic conditions in the United States also. Statisticians in various departments of the government are making a special study of the immediate results noticeable in this country.

Will Affect United States.

The first effect to be felt in the United States will be upon the labor market, especially along the Atlantic coast. The labor "liquidation," which has been progressing in the United States for several years as a result of the worldwide depression, may end immediately and be followed by a shortage in certain branches of the labor market as a result of the decision of the Italian government.

Many great projects throughout the country and several in New York may be interfered with as a result of the drain upon the labor market consequent upon the transportation of Italians of fighting age.

In the United States there are more than 2,000,000 men of Italian birth. It is estimated here that at least 35 per cent and probably 45 per cent of this number are Italian reservists, who are honor bound to join the colors. The names of this legion are contained in the files of the Italian embassy and the various consulates throughout the country.

General Ricciotti Garibaldi is reported to have said to a correspondent at Rome: "We shall not call Italians from the United States. You can say to the Italians in America that if they desire to fight for liberty they must come of their own free will."

But if the reservists are called, and it is assumed they will be, all who should refuse to honor the call to the colors would thereafter be unable to return to Italy. This stipulation is expected to have great weight in determining their course. Thousands have already registered as ready to go back.

Nearly All Return Home.

It is generally conceded that most of the Italian immigrants who come to the United States do so in the expectation that a few years of hard work will enable them to put aside enough to return home and live in virtual independence. Statistics gathered by experts in the department of commerce show that many Italians who come to the United States do so for the purpose of saving $1,000 or $1,500, so that they may go home and live in comfort.

The census of 1910 enumerated 1,343,125 Italian born people in this country, and since that time about 700,600 have come over and are now residing here. In 1910 there were 340,770 Italians in New York. It is estimated now that there are about 450,000 in New York city and more than 500,000 in New York state, 40,000 in Newark and 4,000 in Jersey City.

There is naturally considerable speculation over the probable effect on American trade, both export and import. Italy has already become a purchaser of vast quantities of supplies in the United States, and it is expected these will be increased as her operations proceed. It has been suggested that the probabilities are that Italy's exports to the United States will be decreased with the absorption of so many of her productive laborers into the field armies. This of course would have the effect of further lessening the United States customs revenues, which already have decreased to an extent that may require a special session of congress.

A Deathbed Triumph

By WILLIAM CHANDLER

An old man lay on the bed of death. A doctor sat by him intent upon some method of saving his life. An entirely different problem was in the mind of the sufferer.

"Doctor," he said presently, "can't I die for a short time, then come to life again for a certain purpose?"

"What purpose?" asked the doctor.

The invalid cast his eyes about the room to see that no one was present, then, stretching forth his hand, drew the doctor to him and whispered what he had to say. When he came to a pause the doctor said:

"I have suspected as much."

"Can it be done?" asked the invalid.

"It can be tried."

Some more conversation followed, in which the doctor gave the sick man instructions, and the sick man did the same by the doctor. Then the latter ended the matter by saying:

"Are you ready?"

"Yes."

The doctor took from his medicine case a tablet and placed it in the patient's mouth.

The sick man, who was lying on his back, stared at the ceiling, immovable. The doctor went hurriedly to the door and opened it. There stood the wife of the invalid.

"Madam," said the doctor, "I fear that your husband is dead."

The woman hurried into the room and stood over the sickbed for a few moments looking down into the pale face. The doctor, who was beside her, closed the eyes of her husband, then led her away, saying:

"This has been a long trial to you. Your watch is now over. Go and rest yourself."

She suffered herself to be led away and within an hour was in bed and asleep.

Paul Markham passed away at dawn the next morning. Preparations were made for the funeral, which was held three days later, and on the fourth day his widow, who was his second wife, and her two children by a former husband, all dressed in deep mourning, entered the drawing room of the house in which Mr. Markham had died and took seats. A number of other persons, including a lawyer, entered, and when all were seated the attorney unfolded a document and was about to begin its reading when Dr. Blanchard, who had attended the deceased, entered in company with a girl of fifteen. There was about her a melancholy that savored of despair.

"I have here," said the lawyer, "the last will and testament of Paul Markham, deceased, executed one year ago."

He then read the will, which left all his property to his beloved wife, Jane Markham, trusting that she would sufficiently provide for his daughter, Ethel Markham. Having stated that the will had been duly signed and witnessed, he added that it would be immediately filed for probate. He was refolding the document when Dr. Blanchard arose and, drawing a paper from his pocket, said:

"I have a will executed a few hours before Paul Markham's death."

The widow's countenance changed immediately.

"If you have any such will," she said, "it is a forgery. At any rate it was not witnessed. That I know, because I was in attendance upon my husband every day and hour during his last illness, and I know no one who could have witnessed a will entered the house."

"What time did you go to bed the night your husband died?" asked the doctor.

"At 10 o'clock."

"Your husband did not die till 2 o'clock the next morning."

"He died at 9 o'clock in the evening. You called me into the room where he lay and told me he was dead."

"I told you I feared he was dead. He was very low. He revived, and at midnight I drew this simple will for him, bequeathing all his property to his daughter, Ethel Markham. Two persons came at my call and witnessed the will while you were asleep."

The woman stared at the doctor, although she could hardly believe her senses. For years she had dominated her husband and for a year, since she had forced him to make a will in her favor, had watched him carefully to make sure that he did not make another. At the very end of his life he had outwitted her.

"Let me see it," she said to the doctor.

He held the paper before her. She read it and recognised her husband's signature, though it had been written in the agony of death. Realising that she had been foiled, she arose from her seat and, followed by her two children, stalked out of the room.

Dr. Blanchard by the terms of the deathbed will was made Ethel's guardian, and she thereafter made her residence with him. Her life had been nearly crushed out of her by her stepmother, and it required some time to restore her to a healthy state of mind and body. But by the time she came of age she was completely recovered, for her surroundings as a member of the doctor's family were all that could be desired, and he knew how to treat her to her advantage professionally. In his old age his savings of years were swept away in a commercial panic, and Ethel Markham provided for him and those of his family who were still too young to take care of themselves.

On the Hill of Golden Sands

The Good Luck That Came to Grandfather Chang.

By HELEN ROOT

Copyright by Frank A. Munsey Co.

Just outside the Chinese village near the common well all the men stood listening to faint reverberations from the west.

"Ho!" Grandfather Chang stood with short legs firmly planted, puffing out his fat, old yellow cheeks oracularly. "You hear only thunder. There will be no war. The young men nowadays have neither the wit nor courage for it. Now, in my young day when I went to Manchuria"—

The villagers had heard the tale before.

"Ay, yah!" The blacksmith and the carpenter jeered together. "When you went to Manchuria, grandsire, the women hid the ducks. But show us how you fight on an empty belly before spring."

The indignant patriarch waddled off. In China war and famine threatened. From the cities came mutterings of a threatened uprising against the hated Manchu rule; while throughout the provinces floods had spoiled the early crops, and now, in autumn, heavy rains were falling and the late ripening millet lay rotting on the ground.

But cunning Chang had found a way to save himself and family from need. "In Shanghai," he had said to his only son, Li the Lateborn, a gaunt, slow witted, kindly giant, "are secret companies that send men to America. There taels are more plenty than copper cash in China. Ah, if my old legs were young as when I went to Manchuria!"

At the hundredth repetition Li's slow imagination kindled.

"Enough, father," he said, "I will go instead."

Even now Li was returning from Shanghai. His seven days importuning of the wealthy Top-Side tongsman had prevailed, and he would start within a fortnight for America, the forbidden Golden Hill of coolie hopes.

Patiently he trudged the sixty miles toward home, thinking of the approaching parting from his parents, his wife, and five little sons, till on the morning of the fourth day he rounded a jutting chain of hills and came in sight of the village and his own unharvested millet patch.

Strange guests were there before him. The revolution had begun.

A puff of smoke awakened him to danger; a leaden spat against the brick walled praying place sent him leaping forward at a scuttling run, and as he dashed foolishly through the deserted village to the poor shelter of his mud walled home a spray of bullets caught and flung him limp across its threshold.

There old Chang found him when the battle was over, and the villagers came creeping back from the holes and ditches that had sheltered them. His hand still clutched the tongsman's sign, a pledge of secret passage to Tai Fow, the great city which other races call Chicago. He had been dead for hours.

Other villagers had suffered loss, but the Changs faced utter ruin. The

IN HIS BONES HE FELT THE WEIGHT OF EACH CONDEMNING YEAR.

house was gone; the crop—poor enough at best—was gone; the breadwinner was gone.

"Now only I, a fat, old, useless hulk," thought Chang, chastened to unwonted humility by his son's dead face, "am left to save the women and the little ones from death by cold and hunger."

"Come," he said to Nai Nai, his wrinkled wife, and to Li's widow as they wailed beside the dead, "salt water mends no broken vessels, and for all other things I can find a way. Let us first take up him who has gone on high and lay him under cover of this shed."

That done they dug amid the wreckage until they found the jar of millet laid away for next year's planting—by most sparing usage it might sustain the elders and the children for eight weeks at most—then in the corner of the roof and walls still standing they reared a flimsy shelter against the wind and rain.

"And now," said Chang, "I will take this tongsman's sign and go in my son's place to the Golden Hill."

But, for all his brave talk, Chang was heavy hearted. He had no shrewd plans for American success. He even feared he might be refused access to the ship at Shanghai. He filled the wrinkles of his face with powder, eked out his scant gray cue with bits of silk and cotton rags and tried to step with youthful jauntiness, yet in his bones he felt the weight of each condemning year, and he trembled when the eye of Yan Yin, the smuggler, fell upon him.

"Ancient," called Yan Yin, "thou of the jelly paunch and gasping breath, why come you here? America is not for such as you."

Chang played his only trump. He laid the tongsman's order in his questioner's hand:

Whereas, Yan Yin shall convey a valuable thing to America at the cost of $1,000, paid thus: In Shanghai, $200; on arrival in Chicago, $200, and the rest when Yan Yin returns to Shanghai. But if the thing in trust be not landed, but conveyed back to China, the balance shall not be paid and this undertaking shall be as waste paper.

This is a written proof.

MADE BY TAM HIN.

The signature was good, and Tam Hin was a man of money who knew his mind. If he saw fit to stand guarantor for this wheezing patriarch doubtless he had good reasons, neither would he be tolerant of inquiry.

The smuggler waved the old man toward the gangway, and Chang's Odyssey began, an Odyssey that promised no return, for he knew well that it would take all his few remaining days to repay the smuggled passage and send bit by bit the thousand American dollars needed to bring his grandson to maturity.

He found the voyage to the shores of Mexico passable enough.

It was not till the smuggling party—twelve Chinese and three white steerers—began to draw northward overland to the American boundary that Chang's Falstaffian courage failed, and fear seized upon him.

At last the smuggling party reached the border. They hid among the rocks and bushes on the steep side of the Sierra Cucaros while mounted Chinese inspectors, with jingling bridles, cantered past. They toiled across the Arizona desert till a railroad town was reached. There they were stowed away at night in secret places over the vestibules of through express trains—places so little known that the expressmen working underneath had never heard of their existence. Chang and a much younger man were the last to be concealed.

Side by side they lay, with legs bent slightly to fit the short space, and with only room enough above to let them rise on elbow when they fed from the cracker box and water jar thrust in before the outer opening was resealed. Thus, for 2,000 miles, they lay on a procrustean bed that swirled and swayed over half a continent.

Through tiny cracks that gave them air they saw daylight come and go, and come and go and come and go again till far in the third night they came quietly to rest.

In the dark hour that comes before the east begins to glow Chang heard a cautious tapping on the roof above their heads. He answered it as cautiously from within.

The plate that sealed their hiding place was slowly moved aside, and he and his companion, groaning from the pain of their racked limbs, crept through and stood upright on Chicago soil.

And here Chang offered up his final sacrifice to the grandchildren and the ancestral shade. He laid his treasured but telltale cue across his releaser's hand and motioned him to cut.

For a moment the smuggler held the old, rag roughened braid as if pondering, then with a little satisfied grunt he severed it from the white old head, fumbled behind his coat, and then thrust it deep in an inner pocket.

"Come," he said.

Out of the dark a strong hand clutched the waiting Chinmen, driving their heads together. A yellow flame flashed past them. The smuggler with a yell of pain threw both his hands above him and pitched headlong to earth.

"Got you, McElliot," said a voice, "Suspected you this long time, now I've got you with the goods."

"It's you, you sneaking spy." The smuggler loosed a swarm of nasty epithets. "You've cracked my right shoulder. I thought first you were Slim Kelly; but for the few dirty dollars the government pays you'd kill a man as quick as Kelly. Are you alone?"

"What if I am?" asked the Chinese inspector.

"Here's your chance to earn more in a minute than the government pays in a month. I cashed in ten chinks today at a hundred apiece; that's why Kelly is laying to roll me. Let me out of here and half the money's yours. Eight hundred then! The whole thousand!"

"Don't be a fool," said the inspector grimly. "You knew I'm going to bring you in. Get up!"

The figure on the ground made an apparently painful effort to rise and fell back.

"Give me a hand," he said; "my shoulder's done for."

The officer bent toward the prostrate figure.

A leaden pellet ripped through his cap. His own revolver ready for suspected treachery cracked an answer. With a bullet through his breast, the smuggler laid his sullen face against the ground and died.

Then Chang, freed from the iron grip on his collar, shrieked and ran.

clutch of captor, fiend might run in hell; hopeless, despairing, from one horrible unknown to another still more horrible, knowing always that flight must prove in vain, but driven on by the inexorable obsession of great fear.

And while he ran a sinister gray figure lurking in the shadows turned and fled the other way.

The railroad yards sprang alive with men and lights the shots had called, and Chang was caught at last in the farthest corner of a high surrounding fence.

"You'll have to give me absence leave," said the Chinese inspector next day. "I'm sick, I tell you; sick. And taking that old Chinaman was nearly as bad as killing McElliot. He was hanging to the fence with his teeth and his toes and his fingers, and when I put my hand on him he—he squealed like a caught rat. I'll have to get away for awhile."

The inspector got his leave of absence, but events went on without him. The Chinaman who traveled north with Chang stood in no fear of immediate deportation. The Chicago representative of the smuggling syndicate furnished him money for bail and legal help.

He was young and strong and, bound by the peon system of Chinese importation, would soon work out the cost

SO CHANG STOOD BEFORE THE JUDGE ALONE.

of his admittance. But the professional bailer looked at aged Chang with a derisive grin.

"Old buffaloes give no milk," he said. "You can send this one back to China."

So Chang, a sad and yet a ludicrous old figure, stood before the judge alone. His hands were clasped upon his rotund stomach.

The old gray cue that once had joined it had been found in the smuggler's pocket and now dangled against the mahogany of the judge's bench, mute witness to its owner's duplicity.

The trial was soon ended.

"Deportation to the place from which you came," the interpreter rendered. Some one picked up the disheveled cue, tossed it to Chang and motioned him to move aside.

"Wo, wo!" he wailed to himself as he retreated to a corner. "This is the end of an old fool's errand. Now go I home with lost face to starve before the mockers of the village. Never! I will jump into the sea!"

And yet Chang knew that when the time came he would not jump into the sea. To the very last the bit of boastful boyhood, green in his old breast, would lure him on with hopes that somehow—somehow—he would "find a way."

His nervous fingers plucked at the recovered queue, twitching the bits of rag and string that swelled its bulk. An unfamiliar glint of yellow caught his eye.

He bent a little lower with busy hands and furtive glance to right and left.

Then he threw back his head, thrust out his paunch in the old braggart way and waddled toward the judge and spoke in his native tongue.

"Eh? What's the matter? What does he say?" asked the astonished judge.

"He says," puzzled the interpreter, "'The golden hill has served. Now, great one, send me home that I may crow aloud before the scoffing blacksmith.'"

"Crazy from worry," said the judge. "Take the poor old man away."

But Chang was not crazy—the golden hill had served. Hidden in his own discarded queue he had found the treasure he had come 8,000 miles to seek.

McElliot, the dead smuggler, knew that Slim Kelly, lying in wait among the shadows, would not look for money in an old Chinese braid.

He had rolled his illicit gains, two $500 bills, into small cylinders and twisted them in and out with the strings of the queue. There they lay through all the after events until Chang's nervous plucking fingers lifted them to sight.

So before wrinkled Nai Nai saw the bottom of the millet jar Chang went back with triumph, after all, to raise the house and plant the fields in spring and bring the grandsons up in reverence of their grandsire; also to tell great tales of his achievements in America.

HE DID INDEED MISS HER.

The Professor Admitted It, but He Was on the Wrong Track.

When the intrusive nurse in Bulwer's once famous novel, "The Caxtons," interrupted the professor's studies to announce the arrival of his first born son with an explosive, "It's a boy!" the absent minded parent merely regarded her with puzzled annoyance, and inquired vaguely, "What's a boy?"

But it was a professor in real life who, some time after the marriage of his only daughter, and her departure from the parental roof, was visited by a cousin, who ventured to condole with him upon his loneliness. "How you must miss her!" she exclaimed.

"Miss who?" said the professor, with an air of amiable bewilderment, which presently changed to one of pleased comprehension. "Indeed I do, Margaret! indeed I do!" he declared gratefully. "But I scarcely supposed my complete absorption would be so sympathetically realized. Indeed, you are right; I feel quite lost without her. A most interesting personality. And as to the poisonings, I am sure she has been maligned."

"Poisonings!" echoed his cousin.

"I am quite sure of it!" repeated the professor firmly. "There has certainly been unpardonable exaggeration in their number, and I very much doubt if she ever poisoned anyone at all."

"I am talking," said Margaret, "of your daughter, Mary."

"Oh!" said the professor. "Dear me! I thought, of course, you meant Lucrezia Borgia. She's the subject of a monograph that I began the day after Mary went away and finished a week ago. I felt I needed a little something outside my usual routine to occupy my thoughts, and Lucrezia has proved eminently satisfactory."

The brilliant and dangerous Borgia was a startling substitute, certainly, for a gentle mannered daughter of modern civilization, but one less deadly than that chosen in like circumstances by the great French scientist, Pasteur.

"After all," he was heard pensively murmuring to himself when a beloved daughter had departed with her husband to a distant home, "I shall be able to devote myself to typhoid fever."—Youth's Companion.

Courage and Decision.

Timid wavering of nerveless thought, effeminate irresolution, anxious lamentation, turn no misfortune from thee, cannot liberate thee, but to hold oneself erect, defying all forces, showing original strength, brings down the arms of the gods in aid.—Goethe.

A Minority Report.

A small, meek country negro, who had always lived on one place near Frankfort, Ky., married a big domineering woman and very soon afterward moved into town, where the keeper of the local bar met him on the street.

"Hello, Gabe!" he said. "What made you move to town? I thought you liked country life."

"Well, Mistah Franklin," explained Gabe, "I uster lak de country. But mah wife she didn't lak it—and I've done got so now dat when she don't lak a thing I jest natchelly hates it."—Saturday Evening Post.

Did Just as He Was Told.

An impecunious constituent of a Chicago alderman called upon the latter at his office one day and requested the loan of a dollar. A two dollar bill was the smallest the alderman had. This he handed to the caller, saying:

Go to the cigar stand downstairs,

PUFFING CONTENTEDLY AT A CIGAR.

get a fifteen cent cigar, keep a dollar and bring me the change."

In a few minutes the visitor reappeared puffing contentedly at a cigar and handed the alderman 85 cents. Noticing a peculiar expression on the alderman's face, he withdrew the cigar from his lips long enough to inquire:

"Did you mean that the cigar was for you or me?"

"Get out of here!" was all the disgusted politician could say.

Lots of Big Ones.

A New York man was crossing the Atlantic with an army officer who suffered greatly from seasickness.

On entering the stateroom one particularly rough day he found the officer tossing in his berth, muttering in what at first appeared to be a sort of delirium.

Stooping over to catch his words, the friend heard him say, "Sergeant—major—sergeant—major—brigadier general—ugh, lieutenant general—a-a-ah!"

"What are you saying?" asked the friend in some alarm as the sufferer looked piteously up at him after his last gasping "a-a-ah!"

"Assigning the waves their rank," said the military man, rolling toward the wall again. "There have been eight lieutenant generals within the last twenty minutes."—Everybody's.

BECKER'S FATE IN HIGHEST COURT

Man Who Sent Him to Death House Has Pardon Power.

NO COMMENT BY GOVERNOR

Prisoner Has Been Quoted as Saying That He Will Not Ask His Nemesis For Clemency—Reports That He Would Reveal Other Graft Doubted. Case Now in Federal Court.

New York.—The taking of the case of Charles Becker to the United States supreme court will automatically act as a stay, and the execution will not take place on the date set.

But if Becker loses in the highest court in the land he will find himself in a peculiar situation. He will be called on in the event of an unfavorable decision by this court to go to the death chair without asking clemency or will have to appeal to the one man responsible for his conviction.

Charles Whitman was district attorney at the time of the two Becker trials, and it was his activities in this case that won him fame and kept his name constantly before the public. Whitman stubbornly fought for the convictions, which he won. He was convinced from the outset that Becker was guilty and spared no pains in fighting the case to a successful termination.

Becker has been quoted as saying that he will not ask the governor for any quarter, that he will go to the

Photo by American Press Association.

CHARLES BECKER.

chair rather than ask a favor of the man who prosecuted him. The situation is one that is very trying on the man. Governor Whitman has not stated what he would do if a petition for clemency should be formally presented to him. The governor granted a brief respite to Becker because he was scheduled to be in the west on the date the court set for the execution and asserted at the time that he would not consider the matter until after his return.

It now appears that Becker is in a mood to tell what he knows of graft in New York for a commuted sentence; whereas if nothing is to be gained by "squealing" he is resolved to die game. Those at first inclined to doubt the accuracy of the report that Becker is ready to use any means he has to save himself are now convinced that this may be the case, and interest now centers upon whether or not what Becker has to tell is worth enough to the state to warrant giving him his life.

At the office of District Attorney Perkins it has been officially announced that no confession Becker can make will help him, as evidence against police officials or former police officials could result in their punishment for only a year or two in jail. The official announcement points out that it would not be serving the ends of justice to save Becker from the chair just to send another man or other men to prison for awhile. This is the reiterated view of the prosecutor's office.

Becker, whose nights immediately after the appeal was denied were spent in tortured anxiety, eats and sleeps better. He has better control of himself during the visits of [illegible] According to Deputy Warden Johnson, Becker is showing a change for the better. He takes his exercise vigorously and again is an enthusiast for handball. He had been reading aloud to the other men in the death house the most interesting newspaper accounts of the war's progress. After the appeal was denied he stopped this diversion.

Found Ring Lost Forty Years.

Long Beach, Cal.—Mrs. Andrew F. Mitchell, wife of the pastor of the First Friends church, was notified by letter recently that her wedding ring, lost in a pig pen forty years ago on their farm in Park county, Ind., had been found. When the Mitchells moved away from the farm, having sold it, they asked the couple who succeeded them to keep a sharp lookout for the ring, but they had long since given up the ring as lost.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA RENEW OLD STRUGGLE

Adriatic Sea Has Always Been Cause of Great Wars.

Washington.—"Once more the people upon the opposite shores of the Adriatic sea are in a duel with one another for the mastery of the Mediterranean, just as neighbors across this arm of the land locked sea have always clashed, for upon the Adriatic south European supremacy has been contested since the days when Rome fell heir to the sea power of Athens and Carthage. Over this waterway Rome met the pirates of Istria and Dalmatia, aggressive Teutonic tribes and pressing hordes of Slavs, over it the empire of the east sent its expeditions to attack the empire of the west, and Austria a generation ago waged war with a disintegrated Italy over Adriatic paths and for the suzerainty of the sea."

After giving the above brief review of this historic theater for the transport of invading armies and the actions of battle fleets, youngest of the war theaters in the present European struggle, around whose shores the interest of south European battles will center, through the months to come, a bulletin issued by the National Geographic society continues in a presentation of the geographic details of the Adriatic sea:

"The Adriatic sea is 500 miles long and about 180 miles wide in its greatest width. Its average width is 110 miles.

"The Austrian, or eastern, coast is broken, strewn with fine harbors and lined with numerous rocky islands, which belong to Istria and Dalmatia. This eastern coast is of great naval and commercial value, well formed for the upbuilding of great, thriving trade ports and by reason of its almost continuously mountainous shores, its deep gulfs and bays and its screening fringe of rocky islands advantageously defended. The western, or Italian, coast, on the other hand, is low, sandy and almost unbroken. It lacks good harbors and offers few natural advantages for defense.

"The commercial importance of the Adriatic sea throughout the dark ages and the middle ages was great. This importance was somewhat impaired by the opening of the all sea route to India and by the determined growths of the Dutch and English merchant marines. With the opening of the Suez canal and the commercial and industrial awakening of Italy and Austria-Hungary, the Adriatic regained much of its old time significance. The most important commercial points are Trieste, Venice, Fiume, Ancona and Brindisi. Venice and Trieste, at the head of the Adriatic, are the two foremost cities."

There's a Reason For Everything.

"Wouldn't you try to get a divorce from a woman who abused you and neglected your home and thought more of her club than she did of you?" thundered the big man.

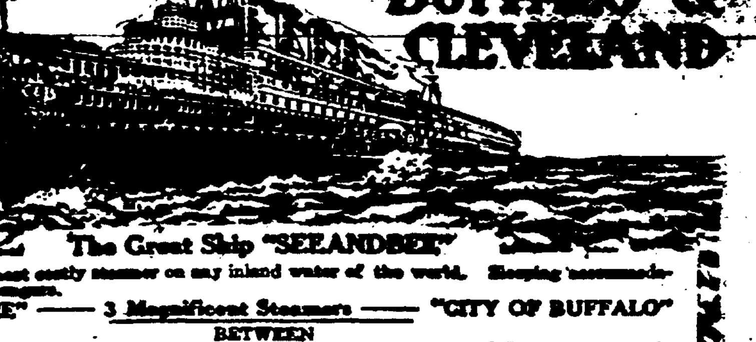
"I don't think I would," replied Henry Peck. "I am afraid Henrietta would not let me."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Coral Builders.

Coral reefs and islands are formed by the coral building polyp. These animals only live in clear water, the depth of which is not greater than twenty-five fathoms, and the temperature of which does not sink below 68 degrees F.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

C&B LINE



The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

100% Efficiency

The Result of Using

Miscellaneous Want Column

in

The Evening Times

PRICES:

1 Word 1 Time 1c
1 Word 3 Times 2c
1 Word 6 Times 3c

Minimum Charge 10 Cents.

BEAUTY IS COMPLETE

only when the teeth are perfect. One ugly or missing tooth will spoil one's whole appearance. There is no need for poor or ugly teeth.

OUR PAINLESS DENTAL WORK

makes the extracting or filling of a tooth no more annoying than sitting for your picture. Our moderate scale of charges makes it possible for everybody to have their teeth looked after as they should be. So don't delay. Come and have us look after yours.

Bring this ad. and get $1.00 worth of work Free.

DR. H. W. WHITNEY
213 Oneida St. Fulton, N.Y.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Montreal at Buffalo.
Toronto at Rochester.
Providence at Richmond.
Jersey City at Newark.

Results Yesterday

Newark, 7; Jersey City, 2.
Toronto, 3; Rochester, 0.
Montreal, 4; Bucalo, 3 (10 ins.)
Providence, 12; Richmond, 2.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	17	12	.586
Providence	18	15	.545
Richmond	18	16	.529
Montreal	19	17	.528
Rochester	17	16	.515
Toronto	17	18	.486
Jersey City	14	20	.412
Newark	13	19	.406

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

At Indianapolis—	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	2	4	4
Indianapolis	12	9	0
At Cleveland—	**R.**	**H.**	**E.**
Milwaukee	4	8	2
Cleveland	5	9	0
At Columbus—	**R.**	**H.**	**E.**
St. Paul	4	5	5
Columbus	5	5	2
At Louisville—	**R.**	**H.**	**E.**
Minneapolis	9	12	2
Louisville	3	5	3

TEUTONS MASSING TO RESIST ITALY

Innsbruck, Austria, June 8.—Extensive preparations are bing made by the Austrians to resist the invasion of Italian armies.

General Dankl arrived at Trent on Sunday, coming from the Russian front, to take command of an Austrian army. A considerable number of German troops also have been brought into the Trent region.

Heavy artillery is being grought in from the eastern front by the Austrians for use on the Isonzo.

Allies Gain Three Miles; Artillery Batters Defences

London, June 9.—"Everything is going well for the Allies in the Dardanelles region," telegraphs George Renwick, the Daily Cchronicle's Athens correspondent. "The general offensive commenced by them at the end of last week continues with most important results. Progress has been realized at all points. Altogether an advance of three miles has been registered, and it now is expected the progress will be continuous.

"The feature of the last three days' fighting has been the extremely severe losses suffered by the Turks, and it would appear the Turkish morale has been badly shaken. The Turkish artillery fire has been particularly weak, while the Allies' big gun fire has inflicted appalling losses. The French artillery, especially the '75s,' has been notably effective."

A successful British air raid on the Gallipoli Peninsula is reported by the Daily Telegrraph's Bucharest correspondent. Nine seaplanes participated in the raid, dropping bombs on Aybasch, the Turkish base in the harbor of Gallipoli, killing three soldiers and wounding a dozen others and severely damaging the storehouse and stores.

The correspondent adds that the German submarine U-23, which recently sank the British battle ships Triumph and Majestic, has arrived in Constantinople, where the men of her crew were feted.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Pittsburgh.
New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

Results Yesterday

Phildelphia, 5; St. Louis, 4.
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburgh, 3.
Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
New York, 9; Chicago, 3.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cicago	24	18	.571
Philadelphia	24	19	.558
Boston	22	20	.524
Brooklyn	22	21	.512
St. Louis	22	24	.478
Pittsburgh	20	22	.476
New York	17	21	.447
Cincinnati	17	23	.425

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Detroit at Boston
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Washington.

Results Yesterday

New York, 4; Detroit, 1.
Chicago, 4; Boston, 3.
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Washington, 3; Cleveland, 2.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	29	17	.630
Detroit	30	18	.625
Boston	21	17	.553
New York	20	21	.488
Washington	19	20	.487
Cleveland	18	24	.429
St. Louis	18	26	.409
Philadelphia	16	28	.364

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Kansas City.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Newark at Brooklyn.

Results Yesterday

Brooklyn, 5; Baltimore, 3.
Kansas City, 5; St. Louis, 1.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	27	19	.587
Pittsburgh	25	19	.568
Newark	23	19	.548
Brooklyn	24	21	.533
St. Louis	22	20	.524
Chicago	24	22	.522
Baltimore	16	27	.372
Buffalo	16	30	.348

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Elmira at Syracuse.
Binghamton at Utica.
Troy at Scranton.
Albany at Wilkesbarre.

Results Yesterday

Syracuse, 7; Elmira, 4.
Utica, 2; Binghamton, 0.
Scranton, 9; Troy, 0.
Wilkesbarre, 9; Albany, 3.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Elmira	18	13	.581
Utica	16	12	.571
Troy	14	12	.538
Wilkesbarre	15	14	.517
Binghamton	13	13	.500
Scranton	13	13	.500
Syracuse	11	17	.393
Albany	11	17	.393

GERMANS HAVING BULLY TIME

Nothing to Do but Enjoy Life, and Norfolkers Are Helping Them.

Norfolk, Va.—The crews of the German auxiliary cruisers Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm, interned at this port, are enjoying life to its fullest. Besides numerous entertainments accorded to officers and crews, the men are living a life of luxurious idleness. Their chief vocation at this time is pleasure—pleasure day and night.

They spend most of their time in Norfolk in the early hours of the day. In the afternoon they go to Virginia Beach, Ocean View and other nearby resorts. They smoke good cigars, eat the best and appear to have plenty of money. Barring a few cases of beriberi on the Kronprinz, they are a healthy lot.

The men have been taken into the homes of a number of citizens and entertained, and special services have been held for them in Protestant shurches. They are made to feel at home.

They appear on the streets in white uniforms with blue stripes and white hats. They are as neat as new pins, and their conduct is perfect. They roam the streets arm in arm with American bluejackets and visit the best theaters and other public resorts.

They are beginning to love the great American game. Several hundred of them attended a baseball game in Portsmouth and rose up and cheered a player who drove the ball over the fence for a home run. Whether they understood the game or just followed the Americans who stood up and cheered, no one but themselves knew. But there is a movement on foot to organize two baseball teams out of the crews—one on the Eitel and another on the Kronprinz—and some of the men are practicing daily. They have spent over $200 for equipment. A little short chap whom the American sailors call "Buelow" drove a ball over the sea wall in a practice game.

AMERICAN BOYS IN WAR.

Parents Seek Bryan's Help to Get Lads Out of Foreign Armies.

The state department at Washington is now engaged in an effort to obtain the release of a number of American boys who enlisted in the European armies for service during the present war. Many of these are several years under the age of twenty-one. In all such cases the countries in whose service they enlisted are releasing them and sending them home at the instance of their parents.

Among the boys who enlisted were: Karl Llewellyn, L. E. Hartman and G. G. Tyrell of Chicago; Gilbert Lancaster of Davenport, Ia., and Charles O. Landon of Berrien Springs, Mich.

Fooling the Game Warden.

A game warden heard that a restaurant was serving game out of season. He disguised himself with a false beard, visited the place and ordered a pheasant. The pheasant, delicately high, like Roquefort cheese, as all good pheasants should be, was served to the game warden, and he devoured it to the last morsel. At the end of his repast the game warden summoned the proprietor and said:

"I arrest you, sir, in the name of the law!"

The proprietor's mouth opened in astonishment. He swallowed two or three times, then he gasped:

"Wh—what for?"

"For serving me a pheasant out of season," said the game warden.

A look of relief appeared on the proprietor's face.

"Oh," he said, "that wasn't pheasant! It was crow."—Exchange.

What She Feared.

Some time ago a gas main was laid along a country road, and many residents took advantage of it to more modernly illuminate their homes. One of these was Joshua Jobes.

"Them gals o' mine," remarked Mrs. Jobes to a neighbor in speaking of the improvement some time later, "come right in the house, strike a match and light the thing without a bit o' fear, but I wouldn't touch it with a ten foot pole."

WILLETT'S BODY NOT FOUND

Canoe for Which 'Tis Said Man Lost His Life Is Found

Efforts to locate the body of Lewis Willett, who was drowned in the Granby mill race yesterday noon in an attempt to recover a drifting canoe, have so far been fruitless. Since the accident men have been engaged in dragging the channel with grappling irons and, in addition, a number of expert swimmers have tried to locate the body by diving. The search ended at nightfall, but at daybreak this morning, the work was resumed. The canoe, which was the cause of the accident, belonegd to Mr. Davenport, a local man, and had broken loose from its moorings. It was drifting down the swift current when seen by Willett, who, with two companions, W. F. Seals, a local colored man, and Louis Leibfried, were walking along the bank. Seals, in describing the affair to a Times reporter this morning, said that Willets upon sighting the boat hurriedly doffed his hat and coat and plunged into the water. He swam to within a yard of the craft, which was about twenty feet from shore and then disappeared beneath the surface. He went down twice, and upon realizing that the man was drowning Leibfried and he ran along the bank (the boat and the drowning man having meanwhile drifted considerably with the current) but Willets had disappeared. Continuing, Seals said, that he ran to the lower bridge, about a quarter mile distant, and yelled to a man on the bridge to call up police headquarters. This man was the one who called Chief Dyer from the Granby mill.

Mr. Davenport's canoe was found yesterday in the river, south of the point where the mill race enters into it. A strong eddy is formed here at the junction of the two streams and thrre is reason to believe that the body may have been carried in thes ame direction.

The victim, up until a short time ago, was employed at the Brown Pipe factory in Syracuse, and with Leibfried, a former employe of the Smith Premier Typewriter Company, had arrived in Fulton Monday night for a short visit. The two men, so Leibfried said, were to start this week for San Francisco. Willets, who is also known in Fulton as Willard, about three years ago was employed as bartender in a cafe in E. 1st st. and roomed in East 2d st. The people with whom he lived gave his home as McGrawville, a village about five miles east of Cortland. It is said that he has a wife and child living in Syracuse, but they cannot be located. Surviving him also is a married sister.

RECKLESS DRIVING CAUSES SHAKE-UP

A serious accident was narrowly averted by C. S. Hall, teller of the First National Bank, of thisc ity, early this morning, when Mr. Hall's bicycle came in contact with a swift motorcycle in 2d and Rochester sts. By dint of exceptional dexterity Mr. Hall ran his machine into the curb and escaped with minor injuries and a severe shaking up. This goes to show the recklessness of some motorists in the streets of the city.

LOCAL ARTISTS BID YOUR PATRONAGE

Miss Cook and he delegation of young artists will serve ice cream on the High school lawn to morrow afternoon from 3 to 6.

Everyone who can eat ice cream and likewise has a dime should present themselves at the school. The receipts will be used to purchase one good copy of a masterpiece for the art studio at the High school.

Miss Cook and her students merit the aid of local people. The exhibit will be free to the public.

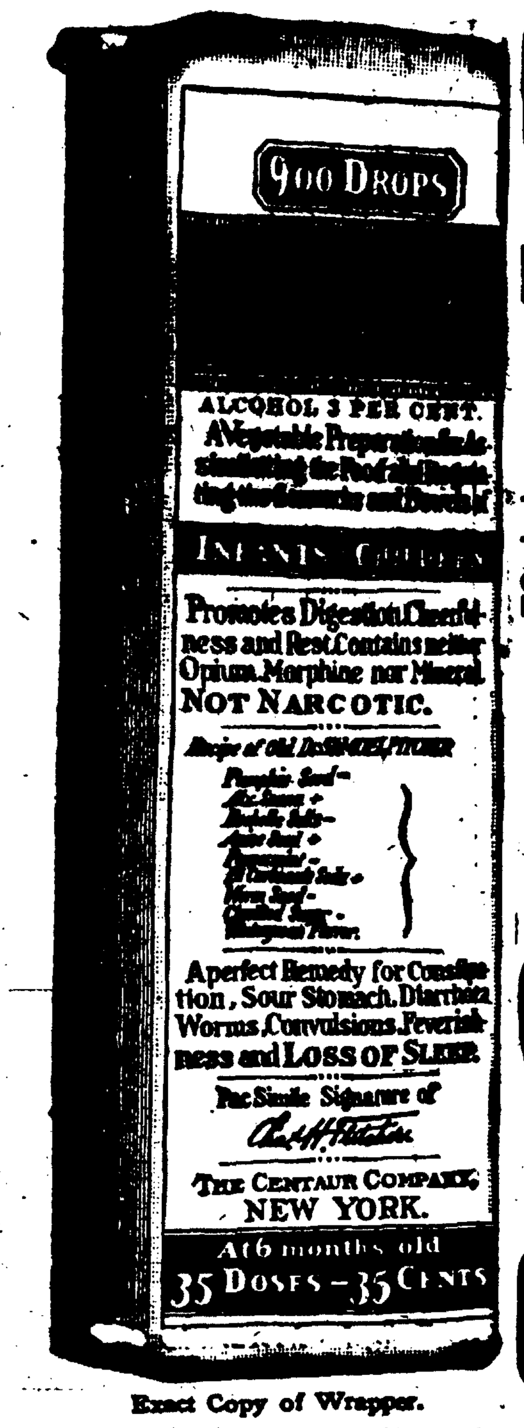
JAMES SHORT

The body of James Short, of 5th and State sts., was brought to this city for burial this afternoon from Orwell where he had been a patient in the Tuberculosis hospital for the past month.

Surviving is the widow and two children.

WEATHER FORECAST

Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; probably showers; moderate west winds.



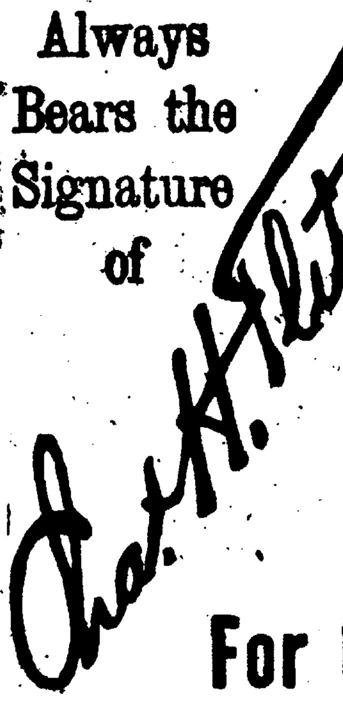
Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of



In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

VILLA READY TO STEP DOWN

Wants Peace, He Tells Carranza; Reply to Note Coming Soon

El Paso, June 9.—General Francisco Villa, Commander-in-Chief of the Conventionist army, confirms the report that he has telegraphed to Carranza suggesting that a reconciliation conference be held on American or other neutral soil at an early date in linew ith President Wilson's recent note. The news came in the form of a message sent to the International News Service tonight from Agnascalientes as follows:

"To the International News Service:

"I have invited Don Venustiana Carranza, as a proof of my willingness to bring about peace in Mexico, in line with your Presdent's view, to become ap arty to to reconcilliation conferenec to be held on neutral soil. A conference on the order of that of Aguascalientes would be most satisfactory.

"As I said laist year, I am still ready to resign my position if the convention demands it.

"SPECULATION," SCHWAB SAYS OF STEEL RISE

New York.—Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has returned from a visit to the Bethlehem steel plant. Mr. Schwab, at the Hotel St. Regis, last night said he found the plant working full time.

Asked about the rise of eight points in Bethlehem steel stock as a result of rumors that the company was about to purchase the Cramp Shipbuilding Yards, Mr. Schwab said it was due to speculation.

"I am not the least interested in the stock market and never speculate," said Mr. Schwab. "I have not sold a share of my stock and am in no way interested in the speculating movements in Wall Street."

BIG POWDER PLANT TO DOUBLE ITS CAPACITY

Penns Grove, N. J., June 9.—The Du Pont Powder Company's Carney's Point plant No. 2, the largest of its kind in the world, recently enlarged and is now producing 250,000 pounds of smokeless powder daily, soon will be doubled in size and its producing capacity increased to 500,000 pounds a day, it is announced.

Plant No. 1, adjoining Plant No. 2 and manufacturing smokeless powder, also has been enlarged and now has a daily output of 150,000 pounds. Both plants are operated day and night, Sunday included.

PLAN TO BLOW UP SIMPLON TUNNEL

Geneva, June 9.—A man has been arrested at Domodossola, in Italy, charged with planning to blow up the famous Simplon Tunnel. He is supposed to be an Austrian agent.

He had a plan of the tunnel, which is tewlve and a half miles long and connects Brig and Domosdossola. In his room the authorities found a powerful bomb.

TWO MORE ALLEGE LUSITANIA HAD GUNS

Washington, June 9.—Two more affidavits from German sources on the Lusitania were filed today with the State Department. They followed the lines of othersp reviously filed alleging the liner carried guns.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. T. JENNINGS
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
9 S. FIRST ST. FULTON, N. Y.

J. F. BROWN
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
has a full line of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry—at the lowest prices consistent with quality and a fair deal.
7 S. FIRST ST., FULTON, N. Y.

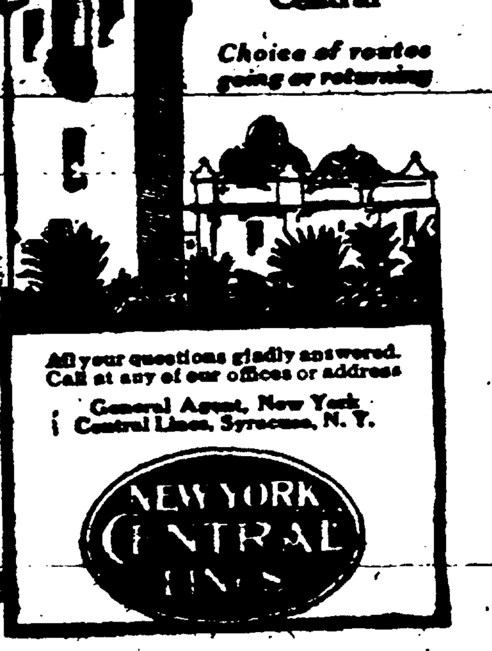
GEORGE W. HACKETT
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Sewage Disposal, Property Development.
Telephone No. 9
108 ONEIDA ST. FULTON, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS

$89.00

Round Trip via New York Central

Choice of routes going or returning



All your questions gladly answered. Call at any of our offices or address General Agent, New York Central Lines, Syracuse, N.Y.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 147 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1915 | Price One Cent

RESIGNATION OF BRYAN STIRS GERMAN CAPITAL

Germany Expects More Energetic American Attitude Will Result—Newspaper Comment is Barred

Berlin, June 9.—Secretary Bryan's resignation did not become know in Germany until noon today. It caused a deep stir throughout the country. The Foreign Office ordered the newspapers to refrain from comment until further notice.

It is generally assumed the resignation means the American Administration will take up a more energetic attitude toward Germany. Mr. Bryan is generally regarded in Germany not only as a pacificist, but also as a friend of Germany. He has often been represented as an ideal peacemaker.

Opinions as to the reasons which led Mr. Bryan to take this step differ greatly.

The Mittag Zeitung assumes Mr. Bryan wanted a sharper note against Germany that President Wilson was willing to sanction, but it does not expect a friendly attitude toward Germany from the President. The paper says:

"It must be growing clear to some of the leading men in America that America is playing an unenviable role in following in England's wake. America will certainly have no success with us by adopting England's stalwart one.

"Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wilson are engaged in giving reconsideration to the case. The more thoroughly they do it all the better it will be for America."

German business men in Copenhagen regard Mr. Bryan's resignation as a turn for the worse. They believe America's entrance into the conflict would be a serious matter for Germany, as the latter would thereby be cut off from all outer markets. The important allies, they argue, could limit the supplies shipped to Holland and the Scandinavian countries, allowing them barely enough for home consumption and leaving no margin for export to Germany.

Many Americans in Vienna and Berlin are leaving for the United States.

The American note is not expected in Berlin until Thursday. Germany's answer, it is said, will not be made before the arrival in Berlin of Meyer Gerhard, Ambassador Bernstorff's messenger, and Dr. Dernburg.

AUSTRO-GERMAN CAVALRY 12 MILES FROM LEMBURG

London, June 10.—Desperate fighting continues in Galicia, but the Russians are slowly being forced back. The important town of Stanslau passed today into the hands of the Austro-Germans.

The Teutonic allies are now east of Nicoll, several miles beyond the Dniester, and their cavalry has approached within twelve miles of Lemberg. Stanislau is seventy-five miles southeast of Lemberg.

In this movement, Vienna reports 5,570 prisoners were taken in one day.

While some British critics maintain that the Teutonic rush has lost its impetus, the more general feeling is that unless the Russians succeed in developing a counter-offensive on a colossal scale the entire Galician situation will remain unfavorable to Russian arms and more than likely involve the abandonment of Lemberg.

The Russian official report claims some successes on the Dneister, with 800 prisoners taken there and five machine guns, but it admits that the Germans have made progress in the Baltic provinces, where the Russians have been compelled to fall back from the town of Dubie, in thep rovince of Kovno.

A dispatch from Austrian Press Headquarters says the Russian army in Bukowina, the Austrian crownland east of Galicia, has been cut off from the Russian forces in middle Galicia and is being pressed eastward.

Stanislau lies on the line between Lemberg, the Galician capital stille held by the Russians, and Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina.

Unofficial dispatches from Geneva say the Russians have won a victory in Eastern Galicia, checking the Austrians and Germans along the Dniester.

This is not borne out by advices from Petrograd, however, and is contrary to the official German announcement of today.

Cabinet Needs No One to Rock the Boat, Says John Wanamaker

"There was no other straight road for Mr. Bryan," said John Wanamaker yesterday, "than to withdraw from the Cabinet. His chief use to the President in his two years' service was to establish the fact that his views on foreign policies were unsafe and dangerous to follow.

"A Cabinet divided against itself must fall, and Mr. Bryan and not the Cabinet has fallen. It is twelve to one in the Cabinet circle, and at least ninety millions of people outside of Washington backing the President. It is not improbable that he may have been influenced by the dishonorable example of James G. Blaine in remaining in President Harrison's Cabinet as Secretary of State while a candidate for the Presidency.

"The fact is that the position of the President and his Cabinet today will be stronger with no one in it to 'rock the boat.'

"If there is any other man there streaked with Bryanism, the real friends of real peace believe the sooner he leaves it the better.

"America's statesmen and business men are these days first, last and all the time for the President."

LANSING A MAN OF GENIUS IN MANY LINES OF WORK

Washington, June 10.—The appointment of Robert Lansing, counsellor of the State Department, to the position of Secretary of State ad interim, brings to the important position of Premier of the American Government a man who possesses many interesting qualifications. Not ony is he a great international lawyer, but he is probably a more versatile citizen than any man who has preceded him in the position.

To begin with, Mr. Lansing has had long experience in international affairs. He has represented the United States in more international arbitrations than any living American. He has appeared more frequently before international tribunals than any living lawyer. He is a writer of books, and is an editor of the American Journal of International Law, to which he has contributed many editorials, articles and book reviews. He is an indefatigable worker.

Outside of office hours Mr. Lansing is a painter, a draftsman of Great ability, a writer of exquisite verse, an ardent fisherman, a good golf-player and an enthusiastic baseball fan.

All of these things keep Mr. Lansing very busy, but it is one of the characteristics of the new Secretary that he is never too busy to smile, never too busy to be courteous and affable. There have been in public life men whose smiles have made them famous, but it is doubtful if there ever has been one who had a more engaging smile than Robert Lansing. The new Secretary smiles with his eyes as well as his lips. He may smile with his eyes and not with his lips, but he never reverses the process.

Another thing about the new Secretary which is conspicuous in these strenuous times is his remarkable self-possession. He is always cool and unruffled, almost to the point of imperturability.

The new Secretary is a handsome man. He is of good height and carriage, with neat graying hair and a small gray mustache, always perfectly trimmed. Furthermore, he is one of the best dressed men in public life.

It is one of the things about Mr. Lansing, however, that he never appears "dressed up." The sight of the new Secretary in full afternoon garb, seated at his desk, working on a diplomatic document, and puffing comfortably at a rich black pipe, is not uncommon.

It is a curious coincidence that when James G. Blaine resigned fromthe office of Secretary of State, in the Cabinet of President Harrison, twenty-three years ago, he was succeeded by General John W. Foster, the father-in-law of Mr. Lansing, who now succeeds Mr. Bryan. Mr. and Mrs. Lansing have celebrated their silver wedding anniversary since coming to the State Department.

GERMANS BURIED ALIVE BY ARTILLERY FIRE

Rain of Shells Shattered Enemy's "Bomb Proofs" and the Capture of a Farm by the French

Paris, June 10.—How German troops were buried alive in their bombproof cellars by a French artillery bombardment during the fighting in the vicinity east of Tracy-le-Mont is told in the latest report of the French official "Eyewitness." The report gives the details of the capture by the French of the Quennesvieres farm.

"Before this position," the narrative says, "the German lines formed a deep salient, the apex of which was a small fortress, and both the wings were well protected from within by lines of parallel trenches which were heavily fortified. The position was approximately 1,300 yards in extent, situated in a high plateau which overlooked the surrounding country for several miles. It was captured by the French troops on June 5.

"Throughout June 55 there was a heavy bombardment of the entire German position which was continued during the night by aerial torpedoes and musketry. This effectively prevented the Germans from making repairs to the fortifications. Our fire was very effective, the two battalions which held the position suffering heavy losses, many of the men being buried alive beneath their bombproof cellars.

"We attacked with four battalions composed of zouaves, tirailleurs, Moroccans and Bretons, who, without haversacks, carried three days' rations, 250 rounds of ammunition, hand grenades and a sack filled with earth to serve as a temporary shelter in the captured trench.

"When the command to charge was given, the whole line as one man rushed across the intervening 150 to 200 hundred yards. Slight opposition was encountered. Only one quick-firer was used by the Germans, which occasioned small losses, as the trajectory was too high. The attack was begun at quarter after ten o'clock and half an hour later the first prisoners were brought to the officers' headquarters.

"The 'clean sweep' ordered had been rapid and complete. Two hundred and fifty prisoners were the sole survivors of the two battalions. The reinforcements which the Germans endeavored to bring up were moved down by our seventy-fives. Two thousand of our adversaries were placed out of action.

"The Zouaves continued on past the second line of trenches toward Toutvent Ravine. All at once the patrols, which were ahead of the main body of troops, were seen to sway and fall, although no shot had been fired. The Germans had placed a low barbed wire entanglement in the high grain field to stop them. Our men soon severed the barbed wire and succeeded in capturing three German seventy-seven cannon, which had been effectively hidden beneath bombproofs a few yards farther on.

"The whole position was captured and quickly fortified to withstand counter attacks and communicating trenches with the main position were prepared. A counter attack followed immediately, but it was repulsed by our seventyfives and quick firers. Our aviators reported that fresh reinforcements had been rushed up from Royal in auto busses. During the nightalso fresh troops attacked, but were repulsed each time. At dawn the enemy again attacked desperately our two wings, but by rain of hand grenades his fire was effectively stopped.

"We counted on the ground where the attacks took place approximately 2,000 dead. The total estimate of the enemy's losses is 3,000 dead, not counting the wounded. We lost 250 men killed and 1500 wounded, nearly all of them from exploding shells. We captured twenty quick-firers and also a great quantity of trench materials."

D/34

WOMAN AS FIT AS MAN FOR SOLDIER

Dr. Dudley A. Sargent Contends Sex Is No Handicap.

RATHER HE HOLDS IT A HELP

Harvard University Expert on Physical Training Declares His Experience of the Feats of Girls Proves That It Is Impossible to Set Limits to Their Endurance.

Women could be made as fit for military duty as men, in the opinion of Dr. Dudley A. Sargent of Harvard university, who has given more than half a century of study to the problem of physical training of young folk. He holds that sex is no handicap to military training and cites many examples of physical feats performed by women.

"Every day," said Dr. Sargent, "I am astonished at the physical and mental possibilities shown by young women yet in college and those who are already out in the world making good. Almost daily I find it necessary to revise my carefully worked out theories and formulas as to what young women can do until now I find it safest not to suggest the limits of their capabilities.

"In one of the sad stories that has just come to us of the terrible Lusitania tragedy we have accounts of several women who swam about for many hours until rescued. What they did any able bodied, well trained woman might have done. At the time of the sinking of the Empress of Ireland in the Gulf of St. Lawrence a child only ten years old swam and floated about in the water for several hours and seemed none the worse for her adventure.

Capable of Marvelous Endurance.

"All theories to the contrary, women are capable of marvelous endurance, and so on this score cannot be rated ineligible for training for military service. But in spite of the actual proof to support this contention, many persons will shake their heads and say that I am forgetting that women are the bearers of the race and that their penalty for physical hardships will be sure and far-reaching.

"Nature, in giving to her a special task—or privilege—has endowed her with the necessary bodily strength.

"Woman's sex is not a handicap, either mental or physical, unless woman chooses to make it one.

"The great stretches of Russia could show up countless stolid faced, big muscled, sturdy women, who plow fields, reap the crops, make the black bread and bear the children and who have never even heard that they are a weaker sex.

"There are in most of our large cities today foreign born women who are familiar to us chiefly as picturesque figures on the streets as they are homeward bound with a week's fuel balanced gracefully on their heads. They walk upright and easily, and the careful observer will note a sturdiness that will surprise him.

Better Equipped Than Man.

"Physiologically the healthy woman is better equipped by nature to withstand cold and exposure than the average man. Every one knows that in regions of severe climate men wear heavier clothing and more of it than women.

"To say that a woman's pride is keeping her warm as she sweeps up the street on a blustering zero day with open coat, thin shirt waist, exposed neck and thinly stockinged feet is not altogether true, for nature is aiding her. She will, of course, suffer from unwise exposure, but not to the same degree that a man would.

"But the sad fact is that few of our American born women, the descendants of our early settlers, are trained up to even a moderate degree of bodily efficiency.

"An ablebodied woman who has undergone the same rigorous training that a soldier has should suffer no more serious consequences than he from forced marches in a pouring rain or a sleepless night in a trench.

"The type of modern woman who is a product of steam heated apartments, matinees, teas and ennui is fitted neither for motherhood nor for suffrage, to say nothing of tasks savoring of militarism. But a woman of this type is in a class by herself. To be sure, the class is rather large, but the women who compose it are not the ones who will shape the future either of our homes or of our nation's destinies.

"In a frame of mind that would be ludicrous if it were not pathetic these women shield themselves from physical exertion, accept headaches and other weaknesses as if they were a part of their heritage as women and resort to bridge and similar 'light' recreations."

BRIDE WEDS IN CAST.

Society Girl Won't Let Operation In Hospital Postpone Wedding.

Miss Sarah Penner George, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. George, well known in Baltimore society, declined to have her marriage to Dr. T. Grier Miller of Philadelphia postponed, and the ceremony was performed at her bedside in a private hospital.

The bride recently underwent a serious operation and was encased in a plaster cast while the ceremony was performed.

HIS SPEECH WAS SHORT.

It Was Also Right to the Point, and the Jury Did the Rest.

A Chicago lawyer tells of a prosecuting attorney in a circuit court of an Illinois county some years ago whose early education had been defective, but who was so shrewd and "long headed" that few more dangerous antagonists could be found at the bar in that region.

At one time he had procured the indictment of a man for theft. The amount alleged to have been stolen was $5, and at that time the penalty for stealing $5 or more was imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary. For stealing less than that amount the punishment was confinement in the county jail without labor.

The evidence proved beyond dispute the theft of a five dollar note of the State Bank of Illinois, but the prisoner's counsel brought several business men to swear that it was not worth its face value in gold, but all agreed that in ordinary transactions it would pass for $5.

Over this testimony the prisoner's counsel quibbled for two hours while the prosecuting attorney listened in patience.

When his turn came he arose and delivered himself as follows:

"Gentlemen, I hope the learned counsel won't get offended if I don't talk but just one minute. All I've got to say is this: The prisoner don't pretend to deny that he stole our money, and all he asks of you is just to give him the privilege of stealin' it at a discount!"

He sat down, and the jury sent the thief to the penitentiary.—Case and Comment.

TECHNIC OF PAINTING.

Modern Color Methods and Those of the Old Masters.

Many persons think that the paintings by the old masters owe their permanency in some degree to secret processes now lost. In the Journal of the Franklin institute Dr. Maximilian Toch points out that as a matter of fact the old masters used only those few colors (madder, for example) the permanency of which was well established, and that they avoided mixing colors known to have a bad chemical effect on one another.

Incidentally he describes the scientific methods of detecting later day copies. Zinc white, where flake white would have been used, protoplasmic remains in the cells of the wood used for the picture and the transparency of the bitumen in the shadows are proofs that a picture is not a genuine antique. In respect to deterioration the author mentions the bad effects of smoke and modern gas fumes and, after saying that either light or darkness may bleach a picture, points out that some pictures that have been kept in the dark can be restored by placing them in bright sunlight.

Finally Dr. Toch condemns those modern painters who substitute the collapsible tube or palette knife for the brush on the ground that the flakes of color thus attached to the canvas will crack off and become detached. If that method had been used by the ancients no trace of their work would now exist.

The Heroines of Novels.

If I were his Satanic majesty and a novelist came to me for judgment I should beetle my brows in a horrible manner and quiz him thus:

"Did you ever make your heroine eighteen years old? Did you ever endow a maiden with the repartee of Pinero, the intuition of Blavatsky, the carriage of Garden, the hauteur of the Medici, the beauty of Aphrodite and the wisdom of Athene—all at the age of eighteen years?"

If the novelist answered me "Certainly not!" I should say, "To heaven with you!" But if he answered, "Sure, I did!" I would blast him where he stood.

For of all the iniquitous, fallacious, unfair and dangerous doctrines this takes the icing off the cake—that the female species reaches her apogee at the immature age of eighteen.—George Weston in Saturday Evening Post.

Types of Feet.

Among the various races of men, three types of feet occur. Certain pure races have one type of toe which is characteristic of each race. Thus, the Zulus, the Basques and probably most pure Celts have the even toed foot, while the Papuans, the Boschmen and a number of African tribes, as well as both ancient and modern Egyptians, have the arch toed foot. Many European nations, however, have a mixture of the three types. But it is certain that among the English, and probably among the Germans, French and Greeks, the even toed foot is the commonest.—Strand Magazine.

Reward of Writers.

Writers of nonfiction today seldom fare more handsomely than did Chief Justice John Marshall, who, 110 years ago, received $60,000 for his life of Washington. After Stevenson's death the royalties on his books amounted every year to ten times the sum he had received a few years before.

The Swordfish.

So powerful is the jaw of the swordfish, from which the sword projects, that it has been known, in attacking vessels, to pierce through oak timbers to the depth of ten inches.

The Cossacks.

No matter how old a Cossack is he belongs to the reserve forces of the "national defense" in Russia and, if required, accompanies his sons and grandsons to battle.

COMBINATION VIEW OF LIVING ROOM AND DINING ROOM EXTENSION

Design 1071, by Glenn L. Saxton, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.

PERSPECTIVE VIEW—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

INTERIOR VIEW—LIVING AND DINING ROOM.

This house is artistic both as to the exterior and interior. Dark brown siding with white trim and the main roof sweeping over the front piazza give a very graceful effect. The living room and dining room are finished in dark oak, with beamed ceiling. Ionic columns extending to the ceiling give a classic and substantial effect to the division between the living and dining room. Both rooms are well provided with windows, those of the entrance being leaded. Size, 40 feet wide by 32 feet deep. First story 9 feet in the clear, second story 8 feet, basement 7 feet. Cost to build, exclusive of heating and plumbing, $4,000.

Upon receipt of $1 the publisher of this paper will furnish a copy of Saxton's book of plans, "American Dwellings." It contains 310 designs costing from $1,000 to $6,000; also a book of interiors, $1 per copy.

MAKES NEW JAWS OF WEDDING RINGS

German Dentist Works Marvels For Wounded Soldiers.

WOMEN GIVE UP THEIR GOLD

Faces Shattered by Bullets or Shrapnel Are Rebuilt at Duesseldorf From Precious Metal, With Shinbones and Pieces of Rib Taken From the Injured Men Themselves.

"You need not thank me for this. It long ago lost its significance." The "this" was a woman's wedding ring, worn and scratched.

The message, blurred and poorly written, and the ring, indicating some hidden tragedy that never will be revealed, were sent, says a dispatch from Duesseldorf, Germany, to the Chicago Daily News, to Dr. Christian Bruhn, one of Germany's most distinguished dental surgeons, for the furtherance of his work—the patching up of soldiers whose jaws have been shot away.

The patching up process requires much gold. Dr. Bruhn's clinic is free, one so far unsupported from any official source. As his fame has gone out over Germany, however, his gold reserve has increased amazingly.

A famous actress has given a heavy medallion, the gift of the ruler of a German state. A noted litterateur has donated a similar gift from the king of Sweden. Wedding rings, seal rings, necklaces, gold coins from England and from Turkey, even old gold teeth, are pouring in on Dr. Bruhn, to be melted up and find their way into the mouths of wounded soldiers.

Soldiers Made New Again.

The orthopedic institutions, where the soldiers are made new again, so that they may go back to the front, are depressing. But they cannot compare for sheer horror with the great institution in Duesseldorf where scores of men, with half of their faces left, sit or lie in a steel framework that supports a broken jaw until newly inserted bones shall have had time to knit.

The Duesseldorf institution is devoted exclusively to the care of soldiers who have been injured in the jaws and is the largest of its kind in Germany. Weekly it is turning out men who, aside from scars and somewhat impeded speech, are about as good as before the war, men who a few weeks or months before were brought in in such condition that the layman, if he could endure to gaze for long, would despair of their ever being saved.

The patients frequently are found to have rifle bullets imbedded in the bones of their jaws, bullets often that have been flattened out or twisted by the impact against the bone. More serious are the shrapnel and grenade wounds, which tear away whole sections of the face.

Each Supplies Own Bone.

Through use of the X ray the patient's exact injury is established. In a majority of cases there is some part of bone missing—a part that must be replaced by gold or by bone from some part of his body. Each patient is his own bone supply, so to speak, and generally it is the shinbone that serves. The ribs also are a fertile field. So fast does nature work that the piece of bone taken out for use in the jaw is replaced rapidly by new growth.

One patient in the hospital slowly recovering from a wound that gouged out his whole jaw has a strip of shinbone in his mouth. On top of that is a new set of serviceable teeth. The man is healthy and reasonably happy.

In dozens of cases it is not only necessary to replace bone, but skin as well. Here again each man must supply his own. Great strips of skin are taken from the patient's arms and grafted on to cheeks or chins. Aside from the scar along the line of stitching there is usually little indication of the original injury.

Each man is photographed on the day of arrival and at intervals as his recovery progresses. To the layman the results accomplished are little short of miraculous. It is almost incredible that so much can be accomplished.

URGE AMERICANIZATION DAY.

Mayors Indorse Welcome to New Citizens on July 4.

The mayors of 250 cities in New York state, in session at Troy, adopted a resolution indorsing the movement to be made the coming Fourth of July a day on which newly naturalized citizens shall be guests of honor. They urged all other cities in the state to follow suit in appointing committees to arrange for citizenship receptions and rallies.

More than fifty other cities throughout the country have now keenly taken up the idea.

AN OFFICER'S LIFE, 23 DAYS.

Briton Has but Little Chance Once He Reaches Firing Line.

It has been figured out from the casualty returns that the average life of the British officer when once he has reached the firing line is only twenty-three days.

The latest lists, which give the British casualties in a single week, contain the names of 812 officers and 20,011 men.

PERILS OF BAD AIR.

Reduced Vitality, Loss of Appetite and General Bad Health.

Air is bad when it is overheated, when it contains an excess of moisture and when it is chemically contaminated. This is the conclusion of the New York state commission on ventilation as summarized by Professor C. E. A. Winslow, chairman.

The first indictment against bad air shows that an increase in temperature beyond the normal 70 degrees produces serious derangement of the vasomotor mechanism of the body, resulting in a rise of temperature, increased pulse and a lowered blood pressure, with a corresponding decrease in efficiency, both physical and mental. In addition to this, overheating conduces to an undesirable congestion of the mucous membranes of the nose, thus possibly paving the way for colds, sore throats and attacks of various germ diseases.

The work of the commission also proves that chemical accumulations in the air as a result of air stagnation bring about a decreased appetite for food, which, in turn, must have an unfavorable effect on the entire body. In the commission's experiments the people living in fresh air ate 4½ to 18 per cent more than those living in stagnant air.

"These experiments," says Professor Winslow, "indicate that fresh air is needed at all times and in all places. While we have changed our ideas as to what causes bad air, ventilation is just as essential to remove heat produced by human bodies as it was once thought to be to remove the carbon dioxide produced by human lungs, and it is now proved also to be essential for carrying away chemical products which exert a measurable effect upon the appetite for food. People who live and work in overheated and unventilated rooms are reducing their vitality and rendering themselves an easy prey to all sorts of diseases."

WARRING ON RUST.

Problems With Which Iron and Steel Experts Are Wrestling.

This age of steel has roused a world wide battle with rust, and more chemists and other experts are studying possible weapons for this battle than are busy on almost any other industrial problem. Concrete owes much of its present growth to the difficulty of protecting steel and iron against rust.

Absolutely pure iron will not rust, and fairly pure iron will rust only slowly. One way, therefore, is to improve the grade of iron, and manufacturers now sell iron that is guaranteed to withstand rust for considerable periods. It is possible, though expensive, to purify iron completely by electricity, and electrolytic iron, as it is called, may before long be common commercially.

Surface coats of protection are, however, the favorite methods of today, and many such coatings have appeared lately. The latest one is a metal coat that can be applied on an iron or steel structure after it has been erected in much the same way that paint is applied. Finely powdered metals—such as tin, lead or zinc, or all three in proper proportion—are mixed in oil and painted on the bridge or column or other structure that needs protection. Then the painted surface is heated by a hand torch or in whatever way is most convenient.

The oil burns away, and the powdered metal melts, but does not run. As the metal cools it takes a tight grip on the iron surface and forms a tin or alloy coat, which stops rust.—Saturday Evening Post.

Selecting the Golf Ball.

The small heavy ball will go farther than the lighter or larger ball for the player who can hit it extremely hard owing to its less resistance from the air. Because of its weight and small size it can bore its way through the air almost like a bullet. In the case of a lady or a very light hitter I firmly believe they will get much better results with the large light ball since because of its greater resiliency it will get the maximum distance from a much lighter blow. So my advice would be for a light hitter to use the light ball, the average hitter the medium weight and the hard hitter the heavy ball.—Outing.

Phi Beta Kappa.

Phi Beta Kappa are the names of three letters of the Greek alphabet, the initial letters of three Greek words, Philosophia Biou Kubernetes, which means "philosophy the guide of life."

This is the name of the oldest of the Greek letter college societies. Membership is bestowed as an honor for exceptionally good scholarship. The society originated at William and Mary college in 1776, but has extended to many other colleges and universities. There are about 17,000 names in the catalogue. Members wear a gold watch key as a badge, with emblem and inscriptions.—Philadelphia Press.

They Help In a Way.

"Riches are not everything," declared bitterly the poor, but honest, suitor, who had just been rejected. "They cannot insure happiness."

"Perhaps not," replied the practical maiden, "but they at least provide means to pay the premiums on the policy!"—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Correct.

Jack—You say Jones is living above his income.

Bill—Yes; he gets his income from an apartment house and lives on the top floor!—New York Globe.

The nobleness of life depends on its consistency, clearness of purpose, quiet and ceaseless energy.—Ruskin.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

1914 FORD RUNABOUT FOR SALE
Has been run 1500 miles.
GARRETT BROS.
Livery and Sales Stable
North 2d Street

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated
Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

UPTODATE LAUNDERING
Gloss and Domestic Finish
Our Laundry is equipped with modern machinery.
F. J. TAYLOR
Second St. Phone 289

GOSSARD CORSETS
They Lace in Front
These Corsets anticipate the styles in Suits and Dresses.
Sold at
DIX MILLINERY STORE

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 2597 Phone 15

MILLINERY
The Latest in Summer Hats
A number of Sample Hats at Half Price
MRS. F. K. JONES
210 Cayuga St.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Amateur Developing & Printing
Roll of 6 films and 6 prints, 30c.
Flash-Lights & Home Portraits
E. E. HENRY 210 Oak St.

BUSINESS IS GOOD
Because we serve The Best
Dinner 25c
Supper Specials 15c
FOLEY'S
Up-to-date Restaurant

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4246
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

Second-Hand Machinery
New and Second-hand I Beams and Pipes, all kinds and sizes,
For Sale Pipe Cut to Order
I. ALDERMAN
19 W. 3d St. Phone 2242

BYRON NEWTON
teacher of flute and piccolo.
Boehm and ordinary systems.
Phone Mrs. N. H. Haviland

WHEN YOU WANT
to move get
Hookway's Warehouse Van
of Syracuse; charges reasonable. Work guaranteed.
Phone 1114. 159c

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. T. JENNINGS
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
9 S. FIRST ST. FULTON, N. Y.

J. F. BROWN
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
has a full line of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry—at the lowest prices—consistent with quality and a fair deal.
7 S. FIRST ST., FULTON, N. Y.

GEORGE W. HACKETT
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Sewage Disposal, Property Development.
Telephone No. 9
108 ONEIDA ST. FULTON, N. Y.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Friday, June 11, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

Immigration After the War.

In his contribution to a symposium printed in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, Secretary of Labor Wilson predicts that with the enormous sacrifice now going on in Europe, and with the prospect of a vast demand for labor in the work of restoration and reconstruction that must be done after the peace protocols are signed, Europe will need and keep its laborers at home.

There seems to be reason in the Secretary's prediction. Emigration on a large scale is a national loss, and the movement of mobile labor away from Europe has not been viewed with indifference, as a rule, by the governments of the Old World. While it has removed the pressure of over-population in some instances, it has been at a cost which made the gains of doubtful value. Moreover, it is not to be supposed that the United States will be willing to keep its doors open for the victims of war's ravages. Its restrictions now bar out the maimed and the incapacitated, and the countries of Europe may be depended upon to impose obstacles to the departure of the able-bodied survivors.

So numerous are the elements of uncertainty that predictions are hazardous; but those who think that the close of the war is going to be followed by a wholesale migration to America to escape the burdens of taxation leave out of account the certainty that the nations of the Old World will omit no effort to prevent a further loss of population.—Utica Dispatch.

Home Rule for Cities

John Lord O'Brian has introduced in the Constitutional Convention an amendment giving to cities the absolute right to adopt new charters or to amend existing charters. The Legislature is prohibited from interfering in any way with the government of cites. This is a change in the matter of city government which seems to us to be highly desirable; in fact, this paper has long advocated absolute home rule for cities. Many states have adopted either a constitutional provision, or, where practical, a statute to carry into effect this home rule idea. It was under such a constitutional provision that the City of Cleveland adopted its present charter, and some thirty other cities in the State of Ohio either amended their old charters or adopted entirely new ones, and wherever the plan has been adopted it has proved entirely satisfactory. It gives to the people of the municipalities the absolute right to say under what form of charter they wish to manage their local affairs, and at the same time, retains in the city a management and control of local affairs which have often been exercised through the Legislature of the State far removed from the municipality.

The measure introduced by Mr. O'Brian has been endorsed by the conference of Mayors of New York State and is very strongly recommended by the students of municipal government everywhere. The possibility of the adoption of such a constitutional amendment was repeatedly suggested by those who opposed the enactment of the commission charter for this city, for with it comes the opportunity to adopt a perfect charter and not be compelled to take only such form of charter as the Legislature deigned to present. Of course, cities may amend existing charters under this proposed constitutional provision, but as the convention will, in all probability, write in a prohibition against the recall and initiative and possibly the referendum, the prospect of getting a real commission government charter for Buffalo appears to be extremely remote. The present instrument, minus the recall and initiative, lacks the very instruments which would make for its efficiency and effectiveness and on which it relies for its strength. It is doubtful if the home rule provision would tend to the preservation of the commission form as the small rulership of large municipalities without recall would be too autocratic and powerful. Cut off from the legislative body in the State, the next tendency of cities would be to a representative legislative body in the local government. That, indeed, has been the experience of Ohio cities, and that is the basic idea of the charter of the city of Cleveland—a large legislative body; centralization of executive authority, and the absolute separation of the executive and legislation branches of government.

Whatever the faults or merits of the proposed O'Brian amendment may be, however, it gives to the people of the city the right to say what they wish to do, and takes the power away from the Albany Legislature, thus it bestows absolute home rule on the city, and for that reason alone it is highly desirable.—Buffalo Times.

FOR SALE
CASH GROCERY STORE
210 CAYUGA STREET, CITY
A paying Proposition. Will bear investigation. Inquire of
240 W. Genesee Street SYRACUSE, N. Y.

WATER GLASS
EGG PRESERVER
By the Quart or Gallon
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 79

BUTTONED UP

We have all come in contact with the "Buttoned-Up" Individual. He is found in the seclusion of a little gray cottage, upon the veranda of a lordly mansion, and in all public places. Sometimes we go to him; at other times he comes to find us; and again we just happen to meet. However the case may be, we are always sure to know him for his unwillingness to really see and hear makes him easily recognized. How he glows in his compactness! Buttoned eyes, buttoned ears and a buttoned mind, place him securely behind the buttress of unreason.

The "Buttoned-Up Individual" is one who is a detriment to any whole-souled community. It is he who causes discouragement, criticism and indifference to fall to the lot of men and women who would work their lofty thoughts into deeds. It is he who calls the woman "funny" or "queer" who would change some bit of the town by adding a vine or shrub. It is he who exclaims, "What's that mean?" when he sees some one evincing by energy and money a desire to change some part of the landscape, not associated with his own property, into a beauty spot. It is he who laughs at the dreams of children and mocks at the ideas of the minds. A better and richer world would be ours if we all swing into line with minds as open books, and with reason dominating feeling. With ears to hear, eyes to see and a mind to read, we shall not lack of the spirit which encourages the good, and so the beautiful, wherever and whenever we encounter it in the highways and byways of life.

THE THREE CITIES

Things that build your city, that perpetuate prosperity, are the things that consider and deal justly with the mechanics and the merchants of your town.

Schools, churches, playhouses, are indispensable factors, but even they cannot exist without the toiler and the tradesman.

Anything that contributes to the welfare, the universal betterment of body and of brain; any plan that helps to elevate, to educate, to hold trade at home, builds you and your individual interests bigger.

The things that have been done in the city in which you live, to make it prosperous, are rude and crude as compared with what can be done. The achievements already accomplished are but suggestions of the possibilities before you, if you will but get the people and the press to pull together.

As a city, you have trained your years to behave like centuries, and you have done much in the past; but you can, if you will, cram more action into Scranton, into Youngstown, into Denver—if you will.

Other cities in this country are bending their backs to their tomorrows, working on new ideas for industrial and intellectual improvement.

You men of Scranton have ideas, but these ideas will never be bigger than the men who make them and work them.

You people of Youngstown know that brass-band parades only chatter and merge in a hum. You know that the lights that shine in your sky at night tell to the world your wonderful industrial importance.

You men of Denver have the natural advantages for a greatly increased population. You have the square-jawed constructionist. You have every opportunity offered. You are provided with the tools, and you know the rules. Play the game.

Scranton, Youngstown, Denver—three cities where men are thinking more of posterity; three cities that are building ahead; three cities that capital and courage can consider worth while.—Silent Partner.

Suppertime comes, you're not ready for it? Then order from the grocer Black's fresh-every-afternoon rolls and buns.—adv.

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS

Vice-President Marshall in the earlier days of his present official position refused to endorse votes for women because his wife didn't believe in it. He has now emerged from his state of domestic tutelage sufficiently to announce his belief that mothers should vote and that "It is reasonable to infer that the demand of men and women voters can bring about better conditions than the vote of one sex alone."

He isn't guessing either, for he made his statement after his recent visit to California where he saw what men and women were doing.

* * *

What do you expect to do with the vote? was asked a woman working in the suffrage campaign now on in West Virginia. "Well, for one thing," she answered, "we expect the legislature to make the mothers of West Virginia equal guardians of their children right away just as the Colorado legislature did after the women got the vote in that state.

* * *

In Nevada where woman suffrage won last fall, the legislature has since made others equal heirs with the father to a deceased child's property. A similar law was defeated in New York State last year.

* * *

Denmark, which went on the equal suffrage map on June 5 when the King signed the new constitution, is the second independent nation to give full suffrage to women, Norway having been the first.

"If it had worked badly in next door Norway," asks Alice Stone Blackwell editorially in the Woman's Journal, "would Denmark have adopted it?"

* * *

Mr. A. G. Pentacost, said to be a prominent business man of Pittsburgh, withdrew his membership from Trinity church in that city because the diocesan convention refused to give women equal rights in the church.

Wanted by the suffragists: More prominent business men to back their belief in woman suffrage with deeds.

* * *

Governor Johnson has signed the concurrent resolutions passed by the legislature paying the highest tribute to woman suffrage as "one of the important factors contributing to the marked political, social and industrial advancement made by the people of California."

"Any disparagement," so runs the resolution, "of the cause of woman suffrage on the ground that it is not satisfactory in this state has no basis in fact, and is signally disproved by the acknowledged intelligence and discrimination shown by our women voters in the settling of our great political and industrial problems at the polls."

WHITCOMBE

Last Friday evening the school in District No. 1 had a very fine program for the last day of school. Miss Nina Russell of Fulton was the teacher for the last two years. She has done good work and we would like to have her stay, but she is studying for a higher education and will enter Oswego Normal in September. The program is as follows: Song, Voice of the Bell, School; Salutatory, Hazel Palmer; One Thing Lacking, Bernice Dewey; song, Swing, Cradle Swing, Bernice Dewey and Frances Whipple; Seesaw, Gladys Whipple, Hazle Palmer, Harriet Palmer, Bernice Dewey; The Dolls School, Harriet Palmer; song, In Meadow and In Garden, by the Girls; A Pertinent Question, Dorothy Granger; song, The Flower Song Gladys Whipple; dialogue, The Sick Doll, Frances Whipple, Hazel Palmer, Fayette Parish; song, Smarty, Frances Whipple and Oscar Parish; Little Miss Michief, Hazel Palmer; song, My Bunny, Bernice Dewey; The Way To Do, Harriet Palmer; song, Stingy Kid, Hazel Palmer; vacation acrostic; song, Graduation Song, School; dialogue, The Trials of a Teacher, Hazel Palmer, Oscar Parish; song, Vacation Song; Valedictory Paul Mullen; presentation of certificates; play, Everyday Fairies. After the exercises Miss Ethel Whitcomb presented Miss Russell with a sterling silver pickle fork as a token of love for their teacher. We wish Miss Russell succes in her work in the future.

For Tired Feet—Feather-weight Arch Supports, at Roy's Quick Shoe Repair Shop, 110 Cayuga St.—adv.

All Kinds of
GARDEN SEEDS
by the ounce or pound at
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

Who Defended the Works?

By F. A. MITCHEL

When the Germans were besieging Paris in 1871 one part of the force came to the very outskirts of the city and encountered a portion of the defenses, something like a revolutionary barricade blocking a street. There was only room for a single company, and its captain before making an attack stood off and, raising a pair of binoculars, examined the works.

They were composed of paving stones, pieces of timber and such other articles as had been brought together for an improvised fortification. But the captain could not see a single man on the parapet. This he did not like. There was the look of a trap about it. If he moved his troops forward he must do so over a distance of some 500 or 600 yards between two walls not thirty feet apart and straight as an arrow. He could not deploy his men by the flank, and as for scattering along the street they would be one behind another, and a shot would bring down every man in line.

Moreover, the captain noticed a dark spot in the works, which indicated that a single stone had been removed in the very center of the fortification. He assumed at once that the aperture was for the muzzle of a cannon, which would sweep the street, doubtless, with the scattering projectiles of the period. That meant that before a force of eighty men—the number under the captain's command—could reach the barricade a large proportion of them would be killed or wounded.

The captain called his first lieutenant, handed him his glass, directed him to take a look at the breastworks and then asked him what he thought about an attempt to carry them. The lieutenant examined the works, then, lowering his glass, remarked:

"What are the orders, captain?"

"The orders are to move forward."

"Then we must move forward, but those who live will have moved backward."

The captain's only response was an order to advance.

Shoulder to shoulder, the men marched on—for, as has been said, they could not scatter—till about a third of the distance had been traversed. Then a puff of smoke issued from the dark spot in the center of the works, and a storm of missiles broke upon the advancing line of Germans. A third of the company fell, and another dozen limped or staggered to the rear.

The rest pressed on, but a few minutes were lost in reforming, or, rather, closing, the gaps that had been made. With steady step they marched till they had covered half the distance between their starting point and the fort. There was light where the dark spot had been, and they knew that the piece had been retired to be reloaded. This gave them courage. It was an old fashioned muzzle loader, and time must be spent after every discharge in reloading. The captain gave the order to double quick, but before they had covered a dozen yards there came another hailstorm, and another twenty men were put out of the fight.

This was terrible slaughter, and the force recoiled. Some stood ready to retrace their steps; others started back. The second lieutenant stood in rear and, striking some of the fugitives with his sword, drove them back toward the enemy. The captain was among the wounded and lay in a pool of his own blood. The first lieutenant cried at the top of his voice "Forward, men!" and started at the head of some thirty soldiers to make the rest of the distance and storm the fort, though the move was now a forlorn hope, for he expected that on reaching it he would find it defended by double the number of those who were making the attack.

When within fifty yards of the barricade there came another storm of missiles. Half the Germans were laid on the stones of the street, while the other half broke and fled. The lieutenant called to them in vain. Preferring death to following them in flight, he turned and ran forward to the fort, expecting every moment to be shot down. He reached the barricade and, with a pistol in one hand, his sword in the other, climbed to the summit. There he stood, bewildered by the sight that met his view.

Not a man was behind the stones. The gun which the recoil from the last shot had driven backward a few feet was there, a thin film of smoke issuing from its vent. Leaning against it was a girl about twenty years old. She looked up at the lieutenant as though expecting instant death. Involuntarily he uncovered.

"Mademoiselle," he stammered in broken French, "where are the men who have been defending this barricade?"

"I have been defending this barricade, monsieur," was the reply.

"You—alone?"

"I—alone. Through a blunder the force that was to have held this work was ordered elsewhere."

"Mein Gott! Has a whole company been driven back by a—a girl?"

At this moment a company of French soldiers came around a corner at double quick. The lieutenant succeeded in making good a retreat, hearing cheers behind him:

"Vive mademoiselle!"

Having joined his commander, he led them again to the attack and finally captured the barricade. He looked for the girl who had defended it alone, but she was not there.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

1914 FORD RUNABOUT FOR SALE
Has been run 1500 miles.
GARRETT BROS.
Livery and Sales Stable
North 2d Street

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated
Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

UPTODATE LAUNDERING
Gloss and Domestic Finish
Our Laundry is equipped with modern machinery.
F. J. TAYLOR
Second St. Phone 289

GOSSARD CORSETS
They Lace in Front
These Corsets anticipate the styles in Suits and Dresses.
Sold at
DIX MILLINERY STORE

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 2597 Phone 15

MILLINERY
The Latest in Summer Hats
A number of Sample Hats at Half Price
MRS. F. K. JONES
210 Cayuga St.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Amateur Developing & Printing
Roll of 6 films and 6 prints, 30c.
Flash-Lights & Home Portraits
E. E. HENRY 210 Oak St.

BUSINESS IS GOOD
Because we serve The Best
Dinner 25c
Supper Specials 15c
FOLEY'S
Up-to-date Restaurant

TAXICAB AND [illegible] TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4346
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

Second-Hand Machinery
New and Second-hand I Beams and Pipes, all kinds and sizes,
For Sale Pipe Cut to Order
I. ALDERMAN
19 W. 3d St. Phone 2242

BYRON NEWTON
teacher of flute and piccolo.
Boehm and ordinary systems.
Phone Mrs. N. H. Haviland

WHEN YOU WANT
to move get
Hookway's Warehouse Van
of Syracuse; charges reasonable. Work guaranteed.
Phone 1114. 159c

Bicycle Supplies at Bogue's.—adv.

LEGAL NOTICES

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF OSWEGO.—Edna I. Sharp, Plaintiff, against Leylla Newton, J. Clifton Larkin, Bridget Gibbons, Henderson & Thompson Company, Defendants.

Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the Court House, in the City of Syracuse, New York, on the 22d day of May, 1915, and duly entered in the Oswego County Clerk's Office, on the 24th day of May, 1915, I, the undersigned, the referee, duly appointed in and by said judgment for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 10th day of July, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the City Hall, No. 67 East First Street, South, in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, New York, the real estate directel by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the City of Fulton, New York, known and describel as three rods off from the East end of Lot No. 1 of Block No. 512 of the original Village of Fulton.

Dated May 24, 1915.

H. L. GILMAN, Referee.

FRED'K G. SPENCER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
28½ East First Street,
Fulton, N. Y. 5-24-5t

SPEED OF ALLIES IN LANDING AT DARDANELLES AMAZES GREEKS

Getting Foothold on Gallipoli Under Fierce Fire Took Forty Hours Instead of Seven Days.

Thrilling Operations Described in Dispatch Called One of Most Brilliant Acts in War.

A GRAPHIC and stirring description of the landing of the allied army at the Dardanelles is given in a dispatch from Athens by an American war correspondent who has seen the reports of the foreign military observers accompanying the British and French forces.

The general staff of the Greek army, he says, regards the achievement as one of the most remarkable operations of the war. The troops accomplished their landing in forty hours, forcing their way despite heavy losses under hot fire, while thousands struggled in the glare of searchlights and amid a terrific cannonade to put the supplies ashore.

In the reports of the military attaches two features are mentioned as standing out—the careful, systematic and detailed preparation, and then the surprising speed with which the disembarkation was carried out and the foothold on the soil seized.

The plan of action was arranged eight weeks before at a series of military conferences in London, Paris and Malta. Every detail of it went through without a hitch. Concentration of troops and supplies began immediately. Thousands of men left England secretly under cover of darkness, crossed the English channel and proceeded to Marseilles to embark on transports for Egypt.

Army Silently Formed.

At the same time those French troops that could be spared from Europe also were transported to the land of the Nile. Australian and New Zealand contingents reached Egypt through the Suez canal. Finally there were available more than 110,000 British troops, including Australians, New Zealanders and Indians, and about 60,000 French soldiers, including Algerians.

Simultaneously a monster staff was ransacking both countries for supplies. Every preparation was made for maintaining a great army for a long time on foreign soil.

Alexandria was the first advanced base. It is 700 miles from the Dardanelles. A nearer base was absolutely necessary. Consequently the British fleet suddenly occupied the islands of Mudros, Tenedos and Imbros. Tenedos is only twelve miles from Kum Kale and Siddel Bahr.

England asserts a right of occupation. Greece took the islands from the Turks in the first Balkan war. The London conference stipulated that the islands should be returned to Turkey. Turkey refused to sign the treaty, and then Greece consequently continued to occupy the islands. There was a mild Greek protest when the British took possession, but it was overcome. England promised to give back the islands at the end of the war and even yet the civil administration remains Greek.

Tenedos as Supply Depot.

A fleet of cargo boats freighted to the islands huge quantities of food, scores of heavy siege guns and thousands of boxes of ammunition. Although most of the supplies destined for the use of the troops after they landed in Turkey were taken to the islands of Tenedos and Mudros, the troops themselves remained in Egypt until the final rush for the Dardanelles.

When eventually one morning before daybreak the transports steamed out of Alexandria they made a line nearly eighteen miles long. The admiral at Mudros was advised by wireless. At Mudros and at Tenedos were stored thousands of tons of supplies. Every available warehouse was filled to the roof. Monster piles of boxes and bales extended along the beach. At once the work of loading hundreds of lighters, requisitioned from half the ports of the eastern Mediterranean, was pushed to completion.

A little less than forty-eight hours after it left Alexandria the fleet of transports, convoyed by a dozen battleships and half a hundred destroyers, passed Tenedos. Three hours later powerful tugs, towing long strings of lighters, steamed out of Tenedos and Mudros and fell into line many miles to the rear of the transport fleet.

Started at Daybreak.

Just at daybreak ten or twelve boats loaded to the gunwales with khaki clad soldiers wearing big tropical helmets put off from each transport to be the first to land on the tip of Gallipoli. Steam launches from the battleships towed the boats to shore in strings of five or six. It was three-quarters of a mile to shore.

Half the distance had been covered when a perfect hail of bullets and shrapnel spattered among the small boats. The men did not reply. They could see nothing to fire at.

The boats were run on to the beach. The men jumped out, ankle deep in water. They ran up the beach for seventy-five yards and threw themselves prone on the sand behind any little hummock they could find. Three or four men remained in each boat and poled it frantically back to the steam launch, which took it in tow and headed for the transports for another load.

Hour after hour men piled ashore from the transports. The line of disembarkment was more than a mile long.

The second detachment ran forty or fifty feet in advance of the first landing party before throwing themselves flat on the sand. The third party went the same distance in advance of the second, and so on.

At first the firing line was only a mile broad. It was gradually lengthened to cover the whole nose of the peninsula. Finally the line was more than two miles long.

The first detachment took terrible punishment. Dead and wounded were everywhere. The wounded had little show. There was no place to move them. They received rough first aid treatment and were dragged to the shelter of some small hills. They suffered greatly later in the day from the sun and heat. At the close of the day the medical corps got supplies ashore and erected temporary hospitals under the lee of a cliff.

Losses Were Terrific.

Every man was at last ashore, and an advance in open order was made. Slowly but surely the allies' army covered ground. The French had landed at Kum Kale, on the Asiatic side. That was only a trick to keep the Turks guessing as to where the real attack was to be made.

While the land forces were striving mightily to make their position secure the great battleships strung out from each end of the transport fleet thundered out fire and shell at a tremendous rate. The terrific bombardment and the vicious attacks of the Australian troops won the day. The Turks retreated behind their second line of defense. They left many dead and wounded on the field. They also lost many prisoners.

The British troops built rude breastworks and prepared to hold the captured ground at any cost. The first day's losses were terrific. More than 2,000 were dead.

When the position on Gallipoli peninsula became secure the big part of the disembarkment started. Great strings of lighters, piled high with all sorts of war materials, were beached. Thousands of sweating, swearing, half clad men toiled frantically in the hot afternoon sun. As accompaniment they had the cheerful music of a dozen or more battleships banging away at the Turk entrenchments.

Many Fell Exhausted.

At dark the men juggling supplies were relieved. It was time too. They were nearly done for. Most of them dropped exhausted in the warm sand. Also there had been some suffering because of the water. Emphatic orders had been issued prohibiting men from drinking water from Turkish wells. All the water for the men came from the ships. The small boats were so occupied they had little time for water, consequently all the afternoon there was a constant cry for "water, water."

But the work did not stop. Thousands of fresh men leaped to relieve their exhausted comrades. At night half a hundred searchlights made the beach as light as day. The men worked in shifts. Toward morning the commissary got some portable kitchens ashore, and the men had breakfast.

The second day of the landing operations was, however, its real trial. From morning until dark 15,000 men worked to their utmost to get the last of the supplies ashore. Men struggled alternately with heavy siege guns and with barbed wire. The men at the front, frantically engaged in digging trenches, used up the barbed wire as fast as it could be taken to them. But the task was done.

Forty hours of terrible, life taking toil did it—that is, the time it took the British forces to land on the extremity of Gallipoli peninsula. It was really one of the remarkable incidents of the war. The operation was a marvel of perfection as to systematic preparation and execution. The Greek general staff had estimated that if the allies succeeded in landing at all the attempt would take them seven days.

DUTCH GIFT TO NEW YORK.

Amsterdam Sends New City Flag In Token of Historical Affection.

The new orange, white and blue flag of New Amsterdam, which is to be raised over city hall, New York, on June 24, will be a gift from the city of Amsterdam, Holland. An offer of the gift from the mayor of Amsterdam has been accepted.

The people of the Dutch capital are presenting the flag "as a token of historical affection and good will so long existing between the two cities." The banner will be formally accepted on June 24, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the installation of the first mayor and board of aldermen and the adoption of an official flag of the city.

KEEP STREETS CLEAN.

There is little use in cleaning streets if it is no one's business to see that they are kept clean. Pavements that are clean in the morning will be filthy before night if every passerby is permitted to throw papers, cigar stubs and other refuse upon them at will. There are ordinances against practices of this sort. Why are they not enforced? It is true that the officer on the beat cannot see everything. But if every offender caught in the act were promptly arrested and fined a salutary fear of violating the law would quickly prevail.—Philadelphia Ledger.

BACK YARD GARDENS.

National Bureau of Education Advocated the Making of Home Gardens.

If every back yard in every large city in the country could be made to produce fruit and garden vegetables for the home the cost of living would receive the most depressing shock of all its ruthless career.

For the national bureau of education the idea is not a dream. The bureau believes that schoolchildren, backed by competent teachers of gardening employed by the public schools, can make the home garden an immensely important factor in domestic economy.

"Experiments already made by the bureau of education," declares Commissioner Claxton, "show that with proper direction an average child between the ages of six and twenty can produce on an eighth of an acre from $50 to $100 worth of vegetables. A third of the children in the city schools might easily produce $300,000,000 worth a year."

An agent of the bureau has returned from a tour of the south, west and east. Out of thirty-two cities visited fourteen have adopted the home garden along lines suggested by the bureau of education. Nine others are planning home gardens under the direction of women's clubs and playground associations.

"God first planted a garden," says Bacon, "and indeed it is the purest of all human pleasures."

THE CLEANUP MOVEMENT.

More Popular This Year Than Ever and Many Municipalities Take Part.

There is evidence that the "cleanup" movement is even more popular this year than last. There are echoes all over the country of people cleaning their homes generally, including the cellars, attics and stables, in which disinfectants are freely used. They are using paint upon everything that needs it and are raking up leaves and burning them and all other burnable trash. They are making their front yards groan under flower beds, and their back yards sprout with vegetables, the seeds in many cases given free. They are planting and trimming shrubs, hedges, trees and vines, and cleaning up and beautifying vacant lots by removing the unsightly weeds, tin cans and other rubbish. They are attempting to abolish all places that might breed flies and mosquitoes. Streets and alleys are being made to shine;

CLEANUP HELPED BY CHILDREN.

trash receptacles are being installed upon the streets and citizens urged to pick up paper and refuse and deposit therein. Vacant lot gardening contests are being held. Prizes are being offered to boys and girls for the best kept gardens and lawns, and there are many "city beautiful" campaigns in active operation.

Here is a list of some of the cities and towns regarding which reports of such movements have reached the American City, promoted by commercial or civic organizations:

Alton, Ill.; Altoona, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga.; Beaumont, Tex.; Beverly, Mass.; Bloomington, Ill.; Bloomington, Ind.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Charleston, S. C.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Chetopa, Kan.; Cincinnati, O.; Columbia, Tenn.; Denver, Colo.; Findlay, O.; Fremont, Neb.; Glens Falls, N. Y.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Lincoln, Ill.; Lincoln, Neb.; Lynn, Mass.; Malvern, Ia.; Marion, O.; Mohawk, N. Y.; Montevallo, Ala.; Newark, O.; Ottumwa, Ia.; Pawtucket, R. I.; Peru, Ind.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Pueblo, Colo.; Quincy, Ill.; Racine, Wis.; Reading, Pa.; Rochester, N. Y.; Rome, N. Y.; St. Joseph, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; South Bend, Ind.; Springfield, O.; Tama, Ia.; Taunton, Mass.; Wadsworth, O.; Waterloo, Ia., and Youngstown, O.

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

A MEMORIAL PARK FOR THE PEOPLE.

Laporte, Ind., Has One of the Most Beautiful Parks In Central West.

In Laporte, Ind., a city of 16,000 situated fifty-nine miles east of Chicago, is located one of the most beautiful parks in the central west, adorned with a large number of great oaks and hickories, varieties of trees which are not common in its section, says the American City.

Fox Memorial park represents an investment of $50,000, and its establishment has resulted in the expenditure of not less than $50,000 for boulevards leading through the park and to the city, a distance of less than a mile. It contains approximately twenty-five acres, situated along the north shore of Clear lake, a very attractive body of water. From the park casino there is a fine view of the city.

The park has been open to the public for nearly two years. The dedicatory exercises were held on June 26, 1913, when the Hon. James Eli Watson, former Republican leader of the house of representatives, expressed in behalf of Messrs. Maurice, Herbert, Robert, Walter and Norman Fox the pleasure which it afforded the sons of the late Mrs. Fannie L. Fox to give to the people of Laporte the park as a memorial to their mother.

PUBLIC CELEBRATION IN MEMORIAL PARK

The people of Laporte have shown their appreciation of this beauty spot in no uncertain manner. Because of its rare picturesqueness and its accessibility the park has a large patronage. The city band of twenty-one pieces plays in the park on Wednesday evenings, and band concerts are frequently held on Sunday afternoons, when hundreds of people visit the grounds, many making the trip by automobile and many more walking to the park. The distance is short, and the walk along the shore of Clear lake is delightful. For the comparatively few who do not wish to walk to the park and who have no automobiles, bus service at a nominal charge is provided by local liveries. The park is also used largely as a picnic ground.

The leading feature of the park is the great number and variety of the shrubs and trees.

The twenty-five acres of the park are largely of rolling prairie land, most suitable for park purposes. The band stand is in the hollow of a natural amphitheater. The park grounds present a beautiful picture on a band concert evening—scores of automobiles parked along the wide boulevard, hundreds of people seated on the grassy slopes around the band stand, children romping and playing, rowboats and canoes crossing and recrossing in the changing shadows, lights everywhere, and the music the central feature in a perfect setting.

Restricting Garage Locations.

A section of an ordinance in force in a suburb of Chicago reads: "It shall not be lawful for any person or corporation to locate, build, construct or maintain in the village of Oak Park, on any site where two-thirds of the buildings within a radius of 500 feet of the proposed site are used exclusively for residence purposes, a building for a public garage * * * without written consent of a majority of the property owners, according to frontage, within a radius of 500 feet of the proposed site of the building."

In a decision lately handed down by the supreme court of Illinois in the case of People versus Village of Oak Park, 107 Northeastern Reporter 636, the validity of this regulation was sustained as constituting a valid exercise of the police power of a municipality. It was further held that the ordinance applies to garages which were in existence when the ordinance was passed, and hence does not discriminate against those sought to be established afterward.

Clean Up and Paint Up!

A little fresh paint and the vigorous use of the scrub brush make morals cleaner. Add to these a shrub or two and a neat back yard garden and you'll know the joy of living amid a new and better environment.

WIND PRESSURE SPECIFIED IN BUILDING CODES.

The Requirements Should Be Revised and Made Uniform.

How 120 American cities specify wind pressure for the design of buildings is discussed in an article by R. Fleming of the American Bridge company of New York in the Engineering News. The writer's conclusions are summarized by him as follows:

"It might seem that our American municipalities have exhausted the combinations of wind pressure and wind stress that can be made. The fact that one code differs from another is not in itself a cause for criticism, but a code is decidedly at fault when it contains absurd or needless requirements or when its requirements are not clearly expressed. To assume wind pressure over a large area at thirty pounds per square foot and then to add the sectional area necessary to resist wind stresses to that required for live and dead loads is needless. Where this is specified in a code it is evaded in practice. It would be far better to make rational assumptions and insist on a rigid adherence to them than to insert in a code improbable loadings or working stresses that will be ignored in actual construction.

"That the need of revision in our building codes is being felt by the public is evidenced by the number now being revised. Although our knowledge of wind action is limited, we should be able to come nearer to a common ground of requirement for wind bracing than we have at present. As a basis for uniformity the writer suggests the building ordinances of Chicago. The paragraph on wind resistance reads:

"'All buildings shall be designed to resist a horizontal wind pressure of twenty pounds per square foot for every square foot of exposed surface. In no case shall the overturning moment due to wind pressure exceed 75 per cent of the moment of stability of the building, due to the dead load only.'

"The paragraph relating to wind stress reads:

"'For stress produced by wind forces, combined with those from live and dead loads, the unit stress may be increased 50 per cent over those given above, but the section shall not be less than required if wind forces be neglected.'"

CITY PLANNING LEGISLATION

New Jersey's New Law an Aid to Growing Municipalities.

Effective work by commercial organizations resulted in the enactment of a new law by the New Jersey legislature last April. There has been on the statute books of New Jersey since 1913 a law giving to the first and second class cities the power to appoint municipal planning and art commissions. Such power had, however, not been accorded to the smaller municipalities.

Realizing the need for such legislation for their own community, the directors of the board of public improvement of Madison, N. J., suggested to the New Jersey state chamber of commerce the desirability of co-operating in the advocacy of a law of this kind. As a result the state chamber of commerce appointed a committee which drafted what was subsequently known as assembly bill No. 591. When this bill was printed by the legislature it was accompanied by the following statement:

"In recognition of the need so frequently apparent of more careful advance planning of future municipal improvements, such as streets, parks, public buildings, etc., and of the location and design of public buildings and public works of art, the New Jersey state chamber of commerce heartily indorses the foregoing bill and bespeaks for it the favorable action of the legislature at the present session.

"This bill gives all municipalities except first and second class cities (for which similar provision has been made by laws of 1913, chapters 72 and 170) the power to appoint municipal plan and art commissions, the members of which are to serve without pay. Such commissions are to act in an advisory capacity to the local municipal governments and are to have no power to incur indebtedness except such as shall have been provided for and covered by appropriations previously made by the local municipal governments."

The new law was signed by Governor Fielder April 6. It is believed that it will be of material aid to the many small and growing municipalities in New Jersey in controlling more effectively than heretofore their future growth and development along rational lines.

Merchant's Gift of Trees.

William F. Gable, head of William F. Gable & Co., Altoona, Pa., recently distributed to the school children of his county 25,000 silver maple trees, says the Dry Goods Economist. The gift of trees is an annual custom with Mr. Gable, inaugurated in the spring of 1911, it being his desire to make the county one of the most attractive in the state.

In 1911 Mr. Gable distributed 20,000 catalpas, in the following year 20,000 silver maples, in 1913 English elms and in 1914 white ash, these trees being selected according to their desirability for special purposes.

The daily press of Altoona has given Mr. Gable deserved commendation for his generosity and foresight.

HOME MOVEMENT IN MINNESOTA

For the Beautifying of Dwelling Houses.

A FRUITFUL PROPAGANDA.

The Director of State Art Commission Ready to Supply Models For Farmhouses, Small Village Homes and Landscape Designs—Ugly Houses Disappearing.

Because of the conviction that the state should render service to the people the director of the state art commission of Minnesota, Maurice Irwin Flagg, is ready to supply models for farmhouses, small village homes and landscape designs. The purpose is to beautify the dwelling places of the people, and consequently the entire state can develop at the same time ambition and the love of the beautiful in the minds of men with small incomes.

The general adoption of the designs, which are furnished practically free, may eventually result in the wiping out of all of the ugly "shoe box" designs that are so plentifully sprinkled over the landscape. Minnesota is a wealthy state, and it is growing more so because the farmers there are making three blades of alfalfa grow where one grew before. They are buying the latest farm machinery; they are bending every effort to conserve the natural resources of the country, and they are learning how to take from the soil the greatest possible return.

While all this has been going on the physical character of the homes has been neglected. Mr. Flagg says in the Survey:

"Practical farmers stated their needs, and it remained for the architects of the state to solve the problem of a $3,500 ten room model farmhouse. The state art commission offered prizes. It brought together a jury composed of a practical farmer, Senator L. E. Potter of Springfield; Mrs. Margaret L. Blair, a specialist in the department of domestic science and home management of the University of Minnesota; Dean A. F. Woods of the Agricultural college of that state, and George Chapman, an architect."

Thirty farmhouse designs resulted from the competition. So much success met this work that there followed a "model village house" competition. The houses were not to cost more than $3,000 each. Fifty plans were submitted. Then came competitions for a "model farm yard." Any one in Minnesota can get these plans at a very small cost, and all others they may get by paying a good deal more for them. Mr. Flagg says:

"This program in Minnesota has stimulated other states to action. Massachusetts has just completed, through the Agricultural college of Amherst, a 'model farmhouse' program. California, Kentucky, Texas, Indiana and many other states have appealed to Minnesota for assistance in formulating programs of the same character. The 'model farmhouse' plans have also gone to several foreign countries. Germany, Italy, France and Canada have published the results of the Minnesota competition for the benefit of their agricultural people.

"This better housing program is supplementary to the other work of the commission. It sends to towns and cities throughout the state exhibitions of all kinds. It brings into the state each year a collection of the best American contemporary art. It circulates exhibits of industrial art, sculpture, home furnishings, home industries and school art. It organizes home industries and handicraft classes and puts into the field specialists to teach such work. And it has been successful in finding a market for its product."

Good Taste in Planting.

You have seen some residences overfurnished and others underfurnished, and yet you know that furniture itself does not constitute the merit or the demerit of the home so much as does the distribution of the parts and the atmosphere of the place. The "good taste" of the occupants is the final test, writes L. H. Bailey in the Countryside Magazine.

To some extent may we apply these contrasts to the home grounds, particularly to those grounds that are small enough to be dominated by the residence and to have the homelike and domestic feeling.

As in the attractive residence there is some free space, so in the grounds there must be something like an open area. Let us conceive of the little home landscape as comprising only a bare surface, with perhaps a few immovable natural obects, such as very large trees or irreducible banks. On this bottom area we are to place our subdivisions—we are not to cover the area with bric-a-brac of plants and fountains and curious works of skill. The boundaries are established. The best entrances and exits are determined. The outlooks are considered. Then the house is placed; then the service areas, such as clothes yards, kitchen entrance, vegetable garden, flower garden, barn or garage. In reference to the boundaries and the buildings, planting will be established. The bottom area of lawn or original space will remain, bearing and supporting all the rest.

FURNITURE

Five spacious floors filled from pit to dome with the good, better, best sorts only. But that doesn't make the prices more than you woud pay elsewhere for the most ordinary kinds.

PARLOR SUITS
of dainty elegance

CHAMBER SUITS
Substantial and Attractive

DINING ROOM SUITS
Elaborate and Plain

You will find more styles here to select from than you will find in any store in Oswego county.

A VISIT WILL BE APPRECIATED.

J. R. SULLIVAN
WEST BROADWAY, FULTON

DEGREE OF POCAHONTAS ADOPTS I. O. R. M. IDEA

Watertown, June 10.—The sessions yesterday at Kiva hall of representations attending the state convention of the Degree of Pocahontas were taken up with the agreement made between the Orphans' Board of the Great Council, Improved Order of Red Men and Orphans' Board of the Great Council of the Degree of Pocahontas. The action of the state board was ratified by an overwhelming vote of 200 to 10. Both sessions were lengthy, and many discussions arose.

At the session of the Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men, at Olean, the necessity of coming to some arrangement whereby orphans whose fathers were members of both tribe and council, or the father belonged to a tribe and the mother a council, would be taken care of, and the amount allotted them apportioned between both boards, was considered. The following agreement was drawn up, and subsequently submitted to the state orphans' board, who ratified and signed it.

"That in any case which may be presented to both boards, wherein all of the constitutional amendments have been complied with, and wherein the father was a member of a tribe, and the mother a member of a council, Degree of Pocahontas, or the father and mother members of the Degree of Pocahontas, and that an award is agreed upon, that the total amount agreed upon shall be divided or apportioned as follows: "Two-thirds of total amount paid by the orphans' board of the Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men, and one-third by the orphan board of the Great Council, Degree of Pocahontas.

We are Agents for
CHASE & SANBORN'S
Fine Teas and Coffees
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida St. Hello 75

Mrs. Frances Vidian of this city has been the guest of out-of-town friends.

Saturday is Veal Day
at the CITY MARKET

VEAL CHOPS, SHOULDERS, ROASTS
CUTLETS and STEWS
All from FRESH KILLED VEAL
SPECIAL LOT OF FANCY BEEF—Our Prices Are Right
FREE DELIVERY TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY
Phone your order, you can depend upon us.

H. C. DANN
NATIONAL MERCHANDISE STAMPS—Ask for them!

F.W.LASHER

BOOKS — WALL PAPER

Suggestions for Commencement Gifts

FOUNTAIN PENS, from the best pen made for $1.00 to the Waterman "Ideal", from $2.50 to $6.00.

BOOKS in fine bindings; "Everyman's Library," and others.

CUT GLASS AND CHINA

"KODAKS" and BROWNIE CAMERAS, from $1.25 to $39.00.

FRAMED PICTURES

See the new titles in Books at 47c, formerly published at from $1 to $1.40.

FIRST ST. FULTON, N.Y.

LOCKPORT WON STATE SHOOT

Utica Man Won Handicap in Impressive Style, at Rochester

Rochester, June 11.—After countless plates of clay had been sent spinning out over the waters of Lake Ontario, after innumerable kicking guns had sent sprays of shot to shatter their flight, after hundreds and hundreds of figures had been computed on the long scoresheets, it was announced yesterday afternoon that the Dean Richmond $1,000 Trophy event, the big team competition of the fifty-seventh annual shoot of the State Sportsmen's Association, had been won by the Lockport Gun Club.

Simultaneous with the winning of this event the meeting of the best trap-shooters in the State, which has been in session at Ontario Beach Park since Monday, was officially closed. Next year the gunners will go to Syracuse and pot at the clay birds in that city for prizes and glory.

Handicap Next in Prominence

Next to Lockport's winning the team event, which victory was only achieved after a shoot-off with the Riverside Gun Club, of thisc ity, chief interest in yesterday's shooting centered in the big New York State Handicap, which was opened Wednesday. Joseph Wagner, of Utica, who had been shooting consistently ever since coming to the city Monday, was winner in this event when he made the excellent total of 92, blazing away from the 17-yard mark. C. A. Ward, of Lockport, shooting nineteen yards from the trap, was second, with a total of 90.

Although the Dean Richmond Trophy contest and the handicap were the features of the closing card, they did not corner all of the first-class shooting. Not by a good deal, did they. For instance, in a little exhibition by one of the professional cracks at the lake, Neaf Apgar, seventy-seven birds were killed without a single miss Apgar was the high run man of the with this string.

Among the amateurs, David Wadsworth, went through sixty-five birds without seeing one go volplaning to the water's surface intact, and A. C. Skutt, who has been showing much that is fine in the shooting line since being at the lake, banged sixty-four to death before a miss was chalked against him.

One of the notable performances of the afternoon was a shoot in which three amateurs, David Wadsworth, W. W. Vanderfoff and J. R. Green, and two professionals, A. E. Sibley and J. R. Taylor, shot at twenty birds each. All but one of that 100 went to pieces. It was fine, consistent shooting.

JUSTICE DE ANGELIS IN CONTINUOUS SESSION

Utica.—Justice DeAngelis has certainly had a busy year of it thus far for he has been in almost continuous session since the January term began. The most of his service has been given here, although he did preside at a term in Oswego, Syracuse and Herkimer. His January term of Supreme Court is still alive, and in it he will take up the trial of the five New York milk dealers on July 12, indicted for for grand larceny, first degree, in securing about a million pounds of milk from the patrons of the Remsen Milk & Creamery Co., without, as it is alleged, adequate payment. He also holds an extraordinary session June 23.

The Hi-Bicycle Club, newly organized, and consisting at present of twelve members, held its first outing yesterday afternoon at Reynolds Woods. The trip was made by canoe. Tents were taken along, together with other camping paraphenalia and the party camped out all night, returning to Futlon this morning.

A regular program of events for the afternoone was laid out by a committee including a big supper. William Cullen is president of the organization; D. J. Cavanaugh is vice-president and George Snow, secretary and treasurer.

The first event of the afternoon was an exhibition boxing match between Tunk Ward and Kid Meaney, who is to fight Young Ross in Syracuse tonight.

The next event, the 100-yarrd dash was won easily by George Snow. D. Cavanaugh proved to be the best high jumper, while B. Cullen took first in the 100 yard swimming race. Morris Powers and C. Raymond Kempston won the two legged race.

The members of the club intend to build a permanent summer quarters at Appleton Point and form a canoe club. A number of the young men will go by canoe some time next month to Sylvan Beach.

Next fall efforts will be made to enlarge the membership and go in for football, basketball and other sports.

WOLEVER—ACKER

Concerning the Wolever - Acker wedding which took place in Rochester yesterday, the Democrat and Chronicle has this to say:

"The marriage of Miss Irene Mabelle Acker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Acker, to Arthur Wolever, of Fulton, took pace yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, No. 471 Flower City Park. The ceremony was performed at noon beneath a bower of daisies and palms by Rev. Walter R. Clark. The wedding march from "Lohengrin" was played by Mrs. Clarence Edmonds. Miss Elly Wirtz sang "O Perfect Day."

The bride wore a gown of white crepe de meteor, the train falling Grecian style from her shoulders. The Grecian effect was likewise carried out in her veil which was held in place by a white silk band and lilies of the valley. She carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley.

"The bridesmaids were Miss Jessie Benedict and Miss Mae Lougnot, of Syracuse. Little Helen Pearson was flower girl and scattered roses in the bride's path.

"The best man was Leon B. Wadsworth.

The out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Wolever, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bradford and son, Leonard T. Bradford, A. Z. Wolever, Mrs. Hattie Wolever, Mrs. Clinton Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Hillicks, Mrs. Herbert Spaldings of Syracuse.

"The prenuptial events were several dinner parties, a kitchen shower given by the Misses Etzel, a variety shower given by Mrs. Clarence Edmonds, a theater party and linen shower given by Miss Rene Benedict.

OUTING PARTY WAS ENJOYING TRIP

With the occupants, mostly pretty girls, gaily attired in white and wearing white outing hats, six large touring cvars drove through East 1st st. yesterday atfernoon, bearing the employes of the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Syracuse. The autos presented a gala appearance, with their pompons, and togethers with the noise which the pretty senographers could not help but give vent to, the attention of everybody downtown was excited.

The Party motored directly to Fulton, but, before returning to Sryacuse, drove to South Bay, where a dinner was served.

GAME OFF ON WEATHER ACCOUNT

The baseball game scheduled for this afternoon between the local high school team and Oswego Normal, at Oswego, will probably have to be called off on account of the rain.

North high has a game here tomorrow with Fulton High, and it is hoped the grounsd will be in condition for a game.

MARRIAGE ANNOUNCED

Arthur G. Gilbert of 3d and Rochester sts., issued cards today announcing the coming marriage of his daughter Kate to Arvin Lewis Rice, attorney and the junior partner in the law firm of Wilson and Rice. Wednesday evening, June 20, is the date set for the ceremony which will take place at 221 Rochester st.

"NOBBY TREAD" TIRES

The Largest Selling High-grade Anti-skid Tires in the World

They are sold under the U. S. Tire Company's regular warranty—perfect workmanship and material—but any adjustment is on basis of 5,000 miles.

Your Dealer
L. P. SMITH CO.
EAST FIRST ST. FULTON

PURE ICE CREAM
THE RICHEST AND MOST SANITARY

Served at our Fountain and Tables. Made with Heavy Cream, the Best Flavors and Fresh Fruits.

OUR FOUNTAIN DRINKS ARE UNEQUALED

PHONE 80 **THE ONYX** Quirk Theatre Blk.

5% Discount
on
ALL GROCERIES
THIS WEEK
Wednesday and Saturday Deliveries
C. C. PORTER
CASH GROCER
359 Broadwell Ave. Phone 2375

Wall Paper
10% Discount
THIS WEEK
on
All Cash Purchases
Hulett-Taft Co.
INCORPORATED
208 Oneida St. Fulton

FRESH STRAWBERRIES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

Albany, June 11.—According to the rule adopted in the early days of its deliberations, the State Constitutional Convention today received the last of the proposed amendments to the Constitution from the individual delegates. From now on further proposals will be rejected unless unanimous consent is given or the desired amendments are presented by a committee of the delegate body.

Nearly six hundred proposed amendments have been received, yet it is declared upon excellent authority that the greater portion of the propositions will be rejected and will progress further than the committees to which they were referred for consideration.

That the work of the Constitutional Convention will be most conservative, is conceded by its most prominent members. The debates which are now about to be the order of each day of session are likely to be long and fragant with the views of men of wide public affairs and substantial ability. In fact, the actual work of the delegates may be said to have just presented itself, in that the mere presentation of proposed amendments has been devoid of significance other than to establish the contrast between the number of proposals offered and those which will fail of indorsement by the Convention.

Propositions aimed at practically every section of the Constitution have been brought forward. Theories novel and drastic have been advocated in relation to several branches of State government which the people have apparently found little fault with, while the departments which have been reorganized by the legislature of the present year are subjects of numerous proposed amendments also.

The fact that if ratified by the voters this fall the action of the Convention must endure for at least twenty years, at once brings home to the delegates the realization that they should enact no amendment which does not tend toward the betterment and simplification of a governmental function of the State. This of course means that every angle of a proposition reported by a committee will be exhibited in the course of the discussion which it causes and that eloquence and political astuteness will vie with conviction and the exploitation of individualism, the whole resulting in a brilliant series of arguments in which the keenest and most able minds in the State will participate.

No legislative body has numbered among its member so great an array of distinguished men in the history of this State since the last Constitutional Convention. No presiding officer of any formal gathering has ever exceeded in ability or experience the chairman of the present Constitutional Convention.

These statements conceded, no better opportunity to become versed in the diverse articles of the proposed amended Constitution, can be offered than attendance during the debates which are about to begin and which will delve into the very groundwork of the laws under which the people of New York State are working.

It has been predicted that in some instances debates will continue all day; it is certain that the sessions of one hour which have prevailed up to this time, except as regards committee hearings, will no longer prevail.

Cahill's Perfection Bread
is the
BEST BREAD MADE
TRY A LOAF—Sold only at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Public Accountant
wants a few small sets of books to care for regularly. Books opened or closed. Statements carefully taken off. Prices reasonable. Phone 3304.

FRESH VEGETABLES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

BIG FISH CATCH AT FAIR HAVEN

Frank Wallace, William Allen and C. Gilbert yesterday made a record catch of perch at Fair Haven. About three hundred of the beauties were landed by the successful fishermen.

Final Disposal

of

High Grade Silk and Cloth Suits

only one of a kind, the regular prices are from $17.50 to $36.75, from which we make a discount of

TEN DOLLARS

on each suit, and alterations without charge.

TRIMMED HATS

from

$1.00 to $6.00

former prices $3 to $12.

MacNamara's

FULTON LEADS CRAFT WORKERS

State Inspector Farnum Credits Local Department As Best in State

More than three hundred local persons attended the reception and art exhibit given at the High school yesterday afternoon by Miss Cook and her pupils.

That the handwork department is an efficiency department of the High school was borne out by statements made yesterday by State Inspector R. B. Farnum who unexpectedly dropped into the midst of the reception.

Mr. Farnum said: "The work done by this school department far excells any school work of its kind within the State of New York, with the exception of New York city."

The interior of the studio, attractive in its sofe brown tones, presented a beautiful array of handcraft articles. Brass, copper, leather, reed, silver and jewels were the materials used. The impression received at once was that a master hand, the product of fine training and a natural ability, had produced results such as only one entirely familiar with the details of the work could appreciate. Into every detail of the workmanship, design, decorative and in outline, true art was given expression.

A set of six panels in decorative design showed strong workmanship. One of the panels to which particular attention was drawn was a design in tree masses and foreground done in flat tones ofg reen and brown. The name Royce indicated the artist's work.

In the same set was a design equally as effective in flat tons of brown and blue; trees and foreground were also used in this design, which bore the signature of Brown.

A plate design in brown bearing the inscription M. Hart was worthy of commendation also.

A desk set in etched copper, the work of Hilda Clark, was rich in design and workmanship. The large blotter, letter opener and receptable for holding letters were the three pieces designed.

A desk set in etched and sawed brass, the work of Isabel Merriam, displayed exceptional expression and fine workmanship.

A portfolio and mat in tooled leather, the work of Elizabeth Royce, was exquisite in design and workmanship.

A handkerchief case and portfolio in leather of unusual design, and a fob of silver by Ruth Beals, each displayed ability.

A small silver chain, the work of Fred Eames and a silver neck chain the work of Margaret Clark attracted much attention by the careful work executed.

A pair of silver cuff links, by Fred Johnson, were cleverly worked out, and three silver rings, the work of Mary Marvin, caused a lot of comment. One ring was set with a moss agate, another with an onyx and the third with a sardonyx.

A woven reed tray with embroidered center in cross stitch, by Hilda Clark, was beautifully designed and well executed. A pair of etched copper book ends by Margaret Howe were of exquisite design, as were a another pair the work of Pearl Foster.

In a brief summary, the work of the handcraft department during its first year has established for itself a record, and to Miss Cook, the efficient instructor, great credit is due, not alone within school circles but from the community as a whole.

AMARANTH HAS NEW OFFICERS

Elizabeth Schultz of This City Made Warder; Loan Fund Created

Syracuse, June 11.—The eighteenth annual convention of the New York State Order of the Amaranth closed last evening after one of the most harmonious and successful meetings held by the organization.

Mrs. Amelia E. MacNair of Brooklyn, who has been associate grand royal matron, was unanimously chosen grand royal matron.

Mrs. MacNair appointed Miss Anna Geeg, of this city, Fourteenth district deputy grand royal matron. Miss Gregg of this city fourteenth district Order of the Eastern Star and has been given the highest order in Syracuse Court, Order of the Amaranth.

Other Officers Elected

Grand royal matron, Charles H. MacNary, Albany; assistant grand royal matron, Ella C. Perry, Albany; grand conductress, Fredericka De Wolf, Brooklyn; assistant grand conductress, Isabel Sidway, Buffalo; associate grand royal patron, Louis F. Bond, Richmond Hill; grand treasurer, Ella Kerr, Brooklyn; grand secretary, Anna Vass, Brooklyn, who was returned to this office for her nineteenth term.

Mrs. MacNair appointed the following officers to assist her for the ensuing year:

Grand marshal, Franklyn H. Horn, Rochester; grand historian, Elizabeth J. Scholz, Fulton; grandprelates, Mary Scofield and Dr. Fanny Palmetiere, Brooklyn, and Estelle Fish, Troy; Faith, Helene Finkel, New York; Charity, Lillian Holstein, Tottenville; Wisdom, Cora B. Sager, Rochester; marshal in the east, Mary Earwicker, Mount Vernon; marshal in the west, Anna Alexander, Troy; standard bearer, Ella C. McCoy, Brooklyn; first district deputy, Laurene P. Sherwood, Brooklyn; assistant grand lecturer, Robert Fletcher, Brooklyn; second deputy, Anna M. Beerman, New York; lecturer, Henry W. Carr, New York.

Third deputy, Elsie Evans, Tottenville; lecturer, Edward Beerman, New York; fourth deputy, Adelaide Clinch, New York; lecturer, Henry J. Binder, New York; fifth deputy, Julia B. Waters, Brooklyn; lecturer, J. H. Palmer, Long Island; sixth deputy, Eva Whish, Rensselaer; seventh deputy, Catherine Dillon, Schenectady; lecturer, W. Swartout, Troy.

Eighth deputy, Adelaide Rennie, Glens Falls; lecturer, D. G. Lawton, Hudson Falls; ninth deputy, Jane Potter, Brooklyn; lecturer, Albert E. Wilkins, New York; tenth deputy, Daisy Pooley, Buffalo; lecturer, G. W. Gray, Perth Amboy; eleventh deputy Lulu M. Phillips, Watertown; lecturer, Elmer E. Worthen, Watertown; twelfth deputy, Cora C. Hollinger, Canastota; lecturer, Henry Parker, Oneida; thirteenth deputy, Mary L. Clark, Waverly; lecturer, Charles S. Tuttle, Elmira; fourteenth lecturer, William H. Spanswick, Fulton.

Fifteenth deputy, Minnie Lobdell, Ithaca; lecturer, J. D. Ross, Dryden; sixteenth deputy, lecturer, Fred G. Poehein, Lyons; seventeenth deputy, Harriet N. Horn, Rochester; lecturer, Charles R. Vosburgh, Rochester; eighteenth deputy, Bertha B. Craig, Canaseraga; lecturer, N. B. Deuel, Dansville; nineteenth deputy, Wilhelmina A. Murr, Niagara Falls; lecturer, Ongola.

Twentieth deputy, Julia R. Ziegle, Buffalo; lecturer, George E. Wellsberry, Buffalo; twenty-first deputy, Grace E. Taylor, Jamestown; lecturer Julius T. Plosselli, Olean; twenty-second deputy, Cora E. Archer, Brooklyn; lecturer, Sherwin H. Crane, Hornell; twenty-third deputy, Susan B. Pollock, New York; lecturer, Dr. W. R. Rosenkrans, New York; twenty-fourth deputy, Blanche Storvis, New York; lecturer, Frank Krongsbury, Auburn; twenty-fifth deputy, Josephine Purvis, Brooklyn; lecturer, W. Beaten, Rochester; twenty-sixth deputy, Addie L. Thomas, Hornell; lecturer, H. S. Coburn, Olean.

Will Go to Council

The convention voted the sum of $350 for Mrs. McNair's expenses to the Supreme Council of the court, which will meet in San Francisco June 21. Mrs. Elizabeth Patchin of Rochester, retiring grand royal matron, received a mahogany serving table, with complete copper chafing dish service and a purse of money from her staff and the courts of the state.

The court voted to establish a loan fund from which any child of members of the order could receive an education, the loan to be paid back into the fund at any time the beneficiary can, no time limit being placed.

$1.00, $1.25, $1.50, and $2.00

WASH DRESSES 79c

on Sale for SATURDAY ONLY at 9 A. M.

Well made of fast color ginghams and percales, prettily trimmed and some good enough for street wear. All sizes for women and misses.

Specials for Children's Day

FOR SATURDAY ONLY—We offer an assorted lot of 5 in. and 6 in. ALL SILK MOIRE RIBBONS, per yard .. 16c

COLORED Children's Dresses at 25c, 50c, 75c, 98c, $1.50 and up to $4.00.

Children's White Dresses at 98c, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00 and up to $7.50.

All SPECIALLY PRICED FOR CHILDREN'S DAY.

Children's Hats

Assorted lot of trimmed hats at........ 50c

Fine Trimmed Hats, value to $3.50, at.. $1.98

$4.00 and $5.00 fine Trimmed Hats at.. $2.49

A full assortment of CHILDREN'S GLOVES, TIES, SHOES, SILK and LISLE HOSE, FANCY HAIR RIBBONS, BELTS, FANS, and all REASONABLY PRICED

Linen Napkins at 1-3 Off

A small lot of NAPKINS, slightly soiled on outside fold, selling from $1.00 to $5.00 per doz—to close out at 33 1-3 per cent discount from original selling prices.

Odd Silk Waists

of silks, crepe de chine and chiffon and fine hand embroidered voiles, selling at $3, $4 and $5; to close out at.... $1.19

Men's 50c Underwear 45c

Varsity athletic nainsook Shirts and Drawers, French balbriggan or Porous Knit; all good 50c garments, at 45c

Women's $3.00 and $3.50 Silk Union Suits

in add sizes only; to close out at....... $1.98

$1.00 Outing Hats at 59c

The latest Outing Hats for women and misses, of wash or silk materials.

$20 and $25 Tailor-Made Suits $13.88

Choice of any suit sold up to $25.00.

100 Piece Dinner Set Regular $12.00 Value $8.98

$14.00 Dinner Set, gilt band and floral design, 100 per for....... $9.98

Gifts for the Bride

Gifts for the Graduate

large variety to choose from at special prices during the week.

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!

All Kinds and All Prices.
The Largest Variety Shown in This City.

NEW RUGS AWAIT YOUR INSPECTION

FOR BARGAINS VISIT OUR BASEMENT

WHY BUY ELSEWHERE AND PAY MORE WHEN YOU CAN BUY IT FOR LESS AT

M. Katz & Co.'s

Department Store 63-65 S. First St., Fulton

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

For Sale—Indian motorcycle in excellent condition. $45; quick sale takes it. Will demonstrate at your convenience in Fulton. Address Jno. Park, 141 W. 4th st., Oswego. Phone 556M Oswego. 150c

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Upper Flat—Moderate rent, 214 Walradt st. 6 rooms and all modern conveniences. H. L. Crandall. Phone 2528. tf.

To Rent—New house in Park st.; modern conveniences; electric light; bath and furnace. A. T. Jennings, 9 S. 1st st. Phone 14.

For Sale—Good extra heavy double work harness; $20. G. L. Pratt, 177 E. 1st or phone 56. 149

For Sale—61-acre farm on trolley; also 2 acres and 9-room house. Easy terms. 320 Cayuga st., Fulton. 150c

Lost—Bunch of keys, between post office and 214 S. 3d st. Reward. Return to Times office. 150c

For Sale—31 choice R. I. chicks; 4 weeks old; $6. 811 Emery st. Phone 2271. 150

House to Rent—Newly remodelled; modern improvements. Inquire T. Alderman, 19 W. 3. Phone 1242. 148

To Rent—7 room house in Fay st. near chocolate works. G. J. Emeny, 414 S. 4th st. 148c

Hay For Sale. Phone 5819. 140c

K. OF C. SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE AWARDED

Announcement is made by Dr. John Coyle of the order of the Knights of Columbus of an examination to be held on June 19 for four scholarships in Roman Catholic colleges in the State. The candidates must be members of the Knights of Columbus or brothers or sons of living or dead members of the order and in such circumstances that they need the scholarships in order to complete their courses. In 1913 the State council of the Knights of Columbus established nine scholarships of $500 which became available in 1914. Five of the scholarships have been awarded and the four others will be given after the examinations of June 19. Candidates should make inquiry direct to Dr. Coyle or through the Grand Knight of the local council.

Fulton Keynotes

The missionary societies of the First M. E. church will serve supper in the church parlors Saturday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Wolever are in Rochester to attend the wedding of their son, Arthur C., and Miss Irene Acker, whose marriage took place Wednesday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Jone of Worth st, were recent guests of Phoenix friends.

* * *

Mrs. S. Van Sanford of West 1st st. is in Auburn attending the Sunday school convention.

* * *

Miss Geshe Margaret Grube, of Bainbridge, N. Y., and Miss Blanche Bort, of Norfolk, Va., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Wells. Both young ladies came here to attend the Glisman-Wells wedding.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Boigeol recently entertained friends from Caughdenoy.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stewart of W. 3d st. have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Harold Perkins of Ithaca.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Norval Taft are entertaining Rev. Clinton Taft of Corning.

* * *

Miss Imogene Paddock of S. 4th st., has returned from Boston.

* * *

Sunday, the local baseball team, which so desively defeated the Phoenix team last week, will journey to Oswego and play the team from the New York Central shops.

* * *

Mrs. F. K. Jones of Cayuga st. has returned from a visit with friends at Auburn.

* * *

Orin Beebe has been the guest of his parents at Sandy Creek.

* * *

Arline and Margaret Pratt have been guests of friends at Mt. Pleasant.

* * *

William Farrell attended the Elks convention at Troy.

* * *

Amos Wood has gone to New York to visit his daughter.

* * *

Earl Dempsey has reigned his position at Foley's restaurant to take a similar position with Childs restaurant in Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. David Shepard of Batavia are visiting their daughter, Mrs. George W. Roy, of Highland st.

SAFETY is ALWAYS the FIRST thing to be considered when you decide where to put your money. It is absolutely safe with THIS BANK because we invest in the most conservative securities only. We do not loan on notes or chattel mortgages. Over 60 per cent. of our deposits are in first mortgages on real estate. We have a surplus of $158,000.00 over all liabilities and will add at least $10,000.00 to SURPLUS THIS YEAR

4 PER CENT.

FULTON SAVINGS BANK

PHOENIX WOMAN FILES NOTICE OF APPEAL

Eva E. Dean recently sued the village of Phoenix for damages sustained when she fell upon a defective sidewalk. She was awarded a verdict and secured judgment forr $2632.75, which is returned in Supreme Court, Justice Hubbs denying a new trial.

PHOTOPLAYS AT THE QUIRK

The program for today consits of a Mutual master-picture, in four parts, entitled, "The Outcast"; a good comedy, O'Flannigan's Luck," and a drama of interest, "The Butterfly." Tomorrow a powerful drama, "A Deal With the Devil," Chafles Chaplin in "His Musical Carrer," and others of the same Quirk theatre quality.

DEEDS FILED YESTERDAY

Philip Lepine to Helen F. Jennings, property in Fulton, terms private.

Joseph M. Vincent to Granite Grange No. 608 of Palermo, property in Palermo, terms private.

MARY PATTERSON COURT MEMBERS HONORED

Mrs. Elizabeth J. Scholz of this city returned last night from the Amaranth convention held in Syracuse, and expresses a great deal of pleasure over the fact that two of the Mary Patterson Court members were si highly honored. Mrs. Scholz is made Grand Historian and W. H. Spanswick is appointed Grand Lecturer of the Syracuse and Auburn district. All delegates who attended the convention report a pleasant and profitable time, expressing as well the pleasure they had in attending the concluding feature—the banquet at the Onondaga.

Finish the evening meal by eating Cookies made amidst sanitary surroundings. The Buck bakings are as "good as mother's."—adv.

INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE

Surety Bonds of all kinds

Real Estate Loans

FREDERICK C. [illegible]

Phone [illegible]

Pure Creamery Butter

From The Harbor Farm

Made for those who want the best.

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida Street [illegible]

Special Sale on Bikes, Tires, Supplies

Big Reduction from Regular Prices

BOGUE'S, [illegible] First Street

D/34

The Newspapers Published in Fulton

Are the real and only legitimate means to secure the kind of publicity that will work in true harmony with the elaborate program mapped out by the

New Chamber of Commerce

¶ The protracted dullness in retail business circles is positive proof that the merchants of this city must invest their advertising appropriations in the papers that have the "home touch"—the papers that are welding in concrete fashion the buying public in the fertile farming country lying contiguous to this city.

MR. BUSINESS

Has been very sick. He should recover, and the way to recover is to turn our faces from the fixed starings we've been giving to a popular idol, a single industry, and fix our eyes upon the farmer and the buyer from the North, the South, the East and the West of us. The farmer of today is the man who can do a lot toward making Mr. Business in this city a well man, but you

MR. MERCHANT

must use your home papers—the papers that are near to the people—to reach the great buying public living beyond the city's limits.

The Fulton Evening Times is "A Herald of Progress"

SUBMARINE BASE OFF IRISH COAST?

Speculation as to How Raiders Get Supply of Oil.

NAVAL MEN DOUBT THEORY

Submerged Tanks in Inlets Could Furnish Gasoline to Undersea Craft. However, Torpedoes Must Be Replenished and Crews Must Have Rest Off the Boats.

Washington.—Speculation as to the Germans having established secret submarine bases in isolated coves along the Irish coast was revived in semi-official circles in Washington by the publication of a dispatch from Crookhaven, Ireland, which told of a submarine having been sighted and fired upon near that place.

For some time there has been a strong belief here that there have been secret submarine bases of this character somewhere along the western or southwestern coasts of Ireland. It was definitely ascertained, however, that no information had been received by the navy department from its intelligence sources abroad confirming the discovery of any of the supposed secret bases. If there are any such bases the indentations in the shores of Ireland may have been conveniently utilized by the Germans for that purpose.

In the absence, however, of definite knowledge that such a base has been established, well informed naval officers cast doubt on this explanation of the facility with which German submarines have been able to operate in the stretch of water between Fastnet rock, the first lighthouse seen by transatlantic passengers bound for Queenstown and Liverpool, and Bishop's rock, where they catch their first glimpse of a lighthouse when going to Southampton.

Naval officers apparently are agreed on one point—that none of the submarines that have attacked merchant ships off the south and west coasts of Ireland have gone to those sections of the German naval war zone around the British isles by way of the strait of Dover or the English channel. The British have so effectively protected the approach to the English channel by a mine field extending from Ostend to the entrance to the Thames that no German warship, floating or submarine, has yet been shown to have passed that obstruction.

Naval officers here do not believe that submarines could successfully pass through this mine field. They also point to the announcement recently made in parliament that England had been able successfully to transport about 750,000 soldiers from England to France and Belgium across the channel without the loss of a single transport or the death of a single man during the cross channel journey. If German submarines were able to go to the south coast of Ireland by the channel route and there sink merchant ships, it is pointed out, the same submarines could have sunk British troopships, which would be of greater military advantage to Germany than the mere sinking of merchant ships, which carry only noncombatants.

With the English channel approach to the west and south coasts of Ireland as well as to the Scilly isles closed, the German submarines would have to take the North sea and north of Scotland route to the western shores of the British isles. Having once sent submarines to the Irish coast, it was said here, the Germans might obviate the long journey around Scotland, to and from Ireland and Germany, by establishing secret bases on the Irish coast, and the theory is very strong that this has been done.

The naval experts, however, believe that the submarines have made the journey back and forth around Scotland. One high naval officer said that the Germans were known to have submarines with a steaming radius of 4,000 or 5,000 miles, which could easily negotiate the long journey. It was suggested to him that if there were secret bases on the Irish coast there might be submerged tanks of gasoline which the submarines could visit at night, raising them to replenish their fuel supply and then sinking them again, and that it was easy to imagine that they have constructed large tanks that could be towed under water.

This officer admitted that this was possible, though he did not believe it had been done. He said that the use of such tanks was proposed some time ago to this government, but he believed, in the light of a great deal of information that he had received, that the German submarines were not following the secret base practice. He pointed out that it was necessary for submarines to replenish their supplies of torpedoes, something that could not be done from a secret base as easily as replenishing gasoline stock, and that, what was even more important, the work of the men who operated German submarines was so exacting and the strain upon them so terrific that it would be necessary for the crews to return to their German bases after their raids to recuperate. This officer also said that, while it was barely possible that the Germans might be making use of some remote island or cove, there were too many persons on watch around the Irish coast for such bases to remain easily a secret.

THE MARKING OF BILLS.

One of the Secret Service Methods Is the Use of Pin Holes.

In their surveillance and apprehension of suspected persons government secret service officers often find it necessary to "mark the money" handled by such persons. There are various methods of so marking the national currency, one of the most novel of which is the pinprick.

The note to be marked is, say, the five dollar silver certificate bearing the vignette of an Indian chief in his full regalia of feathers and trappings and presenting a full face view. With the aid of a pin the secret service man makes two punctures in the bill directly in the pupils of the Indian's eyes. To the casual and sometimes even critical inspector of the note these pinpricks are invisible. If raised to the light, however, the bill will distinctly reveal them.

The markings are complicated by the following process: The pin point is applied in the twist of the large figure 5 at the two upper corners of the note. These tiny twists do not appear in the "necks" of the two figures 5 that are at both ends of the bottom of the note. The note is now pierced again, this time in the ends of the scrolls on each side of the word five in the lower center of the bill. The marking is now complete. In secret it is exhibited to one or more persons for purposes of identification and is then placed in the till or money drawer to which the suspected person has access.

It is said that the pinpricks will remain perfect for some time. When such bills are produced in court and their marking is explained under oath conviction is practically certain.—Every Week.

MELODY DEAFNESS.

To Those Who Are Afflicted With It Music Is Simply Noise.

Every one has heard of color blindness, but few people are aware that there is such a malady as tune deafness. It prevents those affected from appreciating music, which to the melody deaf is nothing but noise.

The most intelligent people often suffer in this way. Empress Catherine of Russia used to declare that for her music was a nerve trying din, and Napoleon I. hated any form of melody. Victor Hugo had to be coaxed by the composer who put his famous lines to music. "Are not my verses," he used to say, "sufficiently harmonious to stand without the assistance of disagreeable noises?"

Doctors say that the power to appreciate music depends upon a perfect combination of the nerves and brain. Some people's nerves readily carry musical sounds to the mind, while in others nerves impede their passage to the brain cells.

Good musicians are more often born than made. Nature has provided them with nerves which instinctively carry musical chords to the brain. That is why a good musician can memorize a tune after hearing it played over once. Every note has been clearly recorded in his brain.

Those with less sensitive musical nerves receive a dull impression of any music they may hear, and thus they are unable to remember it unless it is drummed into their brain by repeated playing.—Pearson's Weekly.

Ingenious Air Bombs.

Bombs thrown from the air are usually exploded by contact. With the Martin Hale bomb, designed specially to be dropped from aeroplanes, there is a "safety pin" which renders the bomb harmless until it has been withdrawn and until a fall of about 200 feet through the air has caused the propeller to rotate and release the firing mechanism. All destructive explosives cause damage by the actual shock of the explosion—that is, by the disturbance in the air created by the expansion of the contents of the shell, by the fragments of the shell or the bullets which it contains flying in all directions, by the fumes which may be given off on explosion and which may have a stupefying or fatal effect on people in the vicinity and by the falling of bricks and mortar displaced by the bombs.—London Mail.

English as She Is Spoke.

The professor who in his address on the correct pronunciation of English said he preferred "of'n" to "often" is on the winning side. No "pronouncing dictionary" with a reputation to lose ever sounds the "t" in the middle of such words as Christmas, mistletoe, softer, often or chestnut. Good actors, whose duty it is to speak "trippingly on the tongue," can cite authority to support their pronunciation of han'kerchief and We'n'sday. And no one who knows his way about in the elocutionary field pays any regard to the spelling of such words as "extraordinary."—London Chronicle.

Early Closing Scheme.

She—Papa says that when coming to see me you must not come in a street car any more. He—Really! Does he expect me to walk all this distance? She—Of course not. He says all he asks is that you will come in a carriage hired by the hour.—New York Weekly.

Engineering Triumph.

"Why are you studying that dachshund so intently?"

"I consider him an architectural triumph of Mother Nature's," explained the bridge builder. "See how nicely the stress is calculated to the span."—Judge.

Our past lives build the present, which must mold the lives to be.—Sir Edwin Arnold.

GERMANY FACING LACK OF CLOTHING

Shortage of Wool Presents Serious Problem.

MANY MILLS CLOSE DOWN.

Shut Off From All the World's Markets, Kaiser's War Chiefs Feel Anxiety Lest They May Not Be Able to Provide Sufficient New Winter Uniforms For Their Armies.

The problem of insuring a future supply of uniforms for her great armies of fighters, while at the same time guaranteeing sufficient clothing for the old men and the women and children, is causing official Germany more real anxiety than the troublesome question of securing food supplies for all her people.

Experts in the wool and cotton trade declare that since Germany has been cut off from the wool and cotton markets of the world by reason of the allies' blockade she faces the grave danger of inability to clothe her soldiers properly many months longer and may have great difficulty in prosecuting another winter campaign if the war lasts until the snow flies again.

Germany obtained the wool she used in her manufactures mainly from Australia and New Zealand through the London markets and from South America, chiefly the Argentine Republic and Montevideo. The London market is now denied her of course, and she is cut off also from South American ports. Some of her stocks came from Russia, but they consisted of "carpet wool," and the war stopped business in that direction. She obtained comparatively small quantities of carpet wool from Turkey, but Turkey is in the war and the Turks need all their own wool.

Has Only Home Supply.

Germany had 16,000,000 sheep of her own in 1900, according to the reports, but this figure was reduced to 5,000,000 in 1907. It is assumed that the total has been still further reduced since then. It is admitted that the war has made it necessary to slaughter many sheep for food purposes, and that has decreased the amount of home wool.

When the Germans invaded Belgium they seized all the wool in sight and shipped back some 30,000,000 pounds to the fatherland, leaving the Belgians no wool at all. They also confiscated a large amount in their invasion of northern France.

It is estimated that thirty pounds of raw cotton and wool are used for the manufacture of a soldier's uniform, overcoat and other clothing. Assuming that Germany had 5,000,000 sheep in 1914 it is figured that she would not have supplied sufficient material to enter into the uniforms of more than 1,000,000. When the stocks seized in Belgium and northern France are exhausted (if they have not been exhausted already) she will have to fall back on her home supply.

Germany, it is said, uses more rags and clips in the making of her clothing than any other country. For the same reason that wool is denied her by her old customers she is unable to obtain the materials that enter into the manufacture of shoddy goods and is utilizing more than ever before the "rags" of her own people. It is said that 75 per cent more clips (tailors' cuttings from new cloth) were exported to Germany from the United States before the war than to any other country.

Woolen Mills Suspend.

Already a number of Germany's biggest woollen mills, notably the Luckenwalder company plant at Berlin, have been obliged to suspend.

Germany's stocks of cotton also are low, and she has been unable to replenish them to any large degree. It is known that representatives of German firms have disposed of large stocks of cotton purchased in the southern states before the war, which could not be shipped to the fatherland.

"The problem of getting enough wool and cotton for her purposes is a very serious one for Germany," a New York expert declared the other day. "It seems to be a question of a supply of clothes rather than of food. She can probably raise sufficient food for her soldiers and the people at home, but how to get sufficient wool and cotton to make the clothing needed for her millions is the empire's great problem."

One of the principal exporters said that of the 271,000 bales of wool exported from Argentina alone in 1914 82,000 bales went to Hamburg, Bremen and Trieste. He added that the allies are now using "carpet wools" in the making of uniforms, and he believes the Germans will do the same.

LIONESS LOOSE IN TOWN.

But All Julia Did Was to Eat One Dog and Scare Another Dead.

When Julia, a circus lioness, escaped from her cage in Mount Vernon, N. Y., she scared the town badly, but only chewed up a pup, fell over an Airedale, which dropped dead from fright, and chased a cat up a tree.

The lioness ran into an apartment house, followed at a discreet distance by seven policemen, two detectives, the volunteer fire department and fourteen trainers, armed with shotguns and forks. Julia climbed a porch column to the second floor porch and there she was driven into a box.

PRZEMYSL FAMED IN STORY OF WAR

Thrice It Has Been Besieged, Twice It Has Fallen.

GREAT AUSTRIAN VICTORY.

Russians, Who Held Powerful Galician Fortress Seventy Days, Fled Before Hail of Shells From Big Austro-German Guns to Which They Lacked Ammunition to Reply.

Three separate sieges of Przemysl, or Peremysl, as the Russians renamed it during their brief occupation, has made the great Galician fortress one of the memorable centers of the war. Nor probably is its story yet concluded.

It was early in the war's history that the Russian forces, with little of resistance before them, first swept across the Galician plains and planted their heavy guns before the stronghold. The first shots were fired on Sept. 16, and from that date until the present time Przemysl has been in the front of important events as much if not more than any other single city.

The first Russian attempt against Przemysl was undertaken too hastily, or not hastily enough. In any event, however, their big howitzers had not pounded away at the strong fortifications for many days before Austrian re-enforcements appeared in great numbers and drove the invaders back.

Early in October, however, the Russian forces, greatly strengthened and dragging heavy guns in their wake, pressed up to the outskirts of the city and again began, this time in deadly earnest, a bombardment of the various forts which formed the great stronghold, Przemysl.

Austrians Slowly Starved.

The attacking army was variously estimated at from 125,000 to 200,000 men. There were probably 150,000 Austrian soldiers within the fortress to defend it.

In a few days the city had been surrounded and entirely cut off from outward communication, and thus it was held and gradually starved until March 22, when General Kusmanek, the Austrian commander, raised the white flag.

Several attempts had been made to relieve the besieged city, but for some reason as yet unexplained the Austrian general staff could not release a force of sufficient strength to drive off the invaders or even to break through the ring of iron.

No sooner had the city fallen and yielded its more than 117,000 Austrian soldiers as prisoners than the Russian armies released from the siege rushed south and east to the various Carpathian passes, bent upon surging across those mountains and into the Hungarian plains. They advanced to the summit of the mountains and held them until the concerted Austrian and German drive, which rolled them back, began last month.

Meantime the Russians were able to restock the forts of Przemysl to some extent and to repair the damage done by their own guns. But it is supposed that it was lack of ammunition which eventually forced them to retire.

Russians Out Pell Mell.

With the Russians beaten back in the Carpathian fighting General Mackensen at the beginning of May began the drive that sent the Russians reeling back in West Galicia. Two weeks later he arrived before Przemysl with a great Austro-German army and began the actual siege operations.

Mackensen's left wing crossed the San and menaced Przemysl from the north. His right wing pressed northward from the south to complete the movement to encircle Przemysl by seizing the Przemysl-Lemberg railway.

In front of Przemysl the famous 42 centimeters began battering at the forts guarding the city from the west. The fortress was not completely surrounded, nor was the railroad seized. The Russians did not stay for that. When they found they could not reply to the terrific hail of steel poured upon them they made the best retreat they could back along the railroad toward Lemberg and on back beyond that city to their own frontier, the Austrians report.

The capture of Przemysl was one of the great victories of the war. That was achieved by the slow grind of siege, starving out the garrison. The recapture is a no less stirring and important victory. Curiously enough, it was achieved by an exactly opposite process from the capture. The assailants just hurled themselves on the fortress and drove the Russians out practically pellmell.

HOLDUP MAN USES FUMES.

Thief Taking Tip From War Experiments With Poisonous Gas.

Poisonous gases are now being used by yeggmen, the New Jersey police say.

Mrs. Emma Boeglins was alone in her grocery store at Paterson when a man asked to have a can filled with kerosene. Instantly, as she removed the cap, the air was filled with sickening fumes. Dizzy, she rushed to the door and threw the can into the street, and the man ran out of the store.

The police believe the man tried out a new method to make robbery easy and expected the woman to be overcome sooner.

BURR'S SELF CONTROL.

An Incident That Proved His Perfect Command of His Feelings.

Aaron Burr was by nature and training a man of extraordinary self control. He allowed no circumstances to throw him off his balance.

An anecdote told by Rufus Choate to Richard H. Dana, recorded in Mr. Dana's "Diary," illustrates the callousness which aided Burr so greatly in controlling himself.

Several years after the death of Alexander Hamilton, killed by Burr in a duel, Burr visited Boston, and Mr. Devereux of Salem paid him some attentions. The visitor was taken to the Boston Atheneum, where, while the two men were walking through the gallery of sculpture, Mr. Devereux happened to catch sight of a bust of Hamilton.

The thought flashed across Mr. Devereaux's mind that Burr might not care to be confronted with the sight of the features of the man he had slain. But no. Burr was undisturbed. He also espied the bust, and, although Mr. Devereux had instinctively turned away, he walked up to it and said in a loud tone.

"Ah, here is Hamilton!"

Then, passing his fingers along certain lines of the face, he added, "There was the poetry!"

Hamilton's contemporaries gave him credit for possessing a poetic mind.

QUEER LEGAL FICTION.

It Makes Stepney, In London, the Parish of Every British Seaman.

Every sailor, from the admiral to the newest joined seaman, on board British warships is regarded as belonging to the parish of Stepney, in London. It doesn't matter in the slightest where the ship is, the sailors who man it all come from the same parish—Stepney.

This queer legal fiction dates back to the time of Charles II. In those days every workingman had to live in the parish where he was born, and he could not leave it without finding two responsible sureties to vouch for his honesty.

This, of course, became rather puzzling in the case of people born at sea, for they had no parish. To get over the difficulty the authorities stated that all born at sea would be regarded as being born in the parish of Stepney, though why they should choose that parish and no other is lost in the dust of official records.

To this day the bishop of Stepney is godfather of all children born at sea, while all marriages solemnized on the ocean are recorded as though they had taken place in Stepney.—London Answers.

A Remarkable Dinner Service.

The remarkable dinner service made by Josiah Wedgwood for the Russian empress, Catherine II., in 1774 consists of 952 pieces, and on each piece is painted a different view. The body is of a pale brimstone color, and the views are painted in a rich mulberry purple. As the service was intended to be used at the palace of La Grenouilliere (meaning marshy place full of frogs), each piece also bears a green frog within a shield on the rim. The views represent British ruined castles, abbeys, parks, bridges, towers, etc. Several pieces are decorated with views of Hampstead, and there are custard cups with views of Richmond and sauce boats with the scenery of Windsor park. In many cases the views are the only pictorial records left of the old buildings. Altogether there are 1,282 views painted on the 952 pieces.

How to Treat a Rifle Wound.

In the case of a wound from a rifle bullet don't go probing for the bullet, but remove from the surface of the wound all shreds of clothing and other matter which the bullet may have carried into the flesh. This must be removed very thoroughly, and a sterilized knife or scissors should be used freely to open the wound and get it clean. When this is done treat the wound with your iodine or bichloride solution. Then dress it with gauze and bandage.

In the case of wounds from small shot the wound should be washed with a solution of alum, and then pieces of gauze or clean cloth wrung out of hot water should be applied every couple of hours.—Outing.

Loaf Bread In England.

It is perhaps worth recalling that the art of baking loaves of bread was introduced into Europe quite late in history. Flat cakes were baked even in the earliest times, but as late as the beginning of the nineteenth century loaf bread was comparatively unknown in many parts of the continent. In 1812, for instance, when an English captain ordered loaves to the value of $5 in Gothenburg the baker stipulated for payment in advance on the ground that he would never be able to sell them in the city if they were left on his hands.—London Spectator.

Canny Scot!

"I say, Sandy, mon," said Jock, handing back his friend's photograph, "when ye had those photos taken, why didna ye smile?"

"And those pictures costing me $2 a dozen!" replied Sandy. "Are ye crazy, mon?"—Woman's Home Companion.

Which?

Bacon—Ever notice how long a woman is in coming to the point? Egbert—Do you mean when she's telling a story or sharpening a lead pencil?—Yonkers Statesman.

Man, if you are anything, walk alone and talk to others. Do not hide yourself in the chorus.—Epictetus.

A VERY SICK MAN.

—Hodge in Spokane Spokesman Review.

VISITS LABYRINTH AND SEES BATTLE

Correspondent Describes War Among Trenches.

WATCHES VILLAGE BLOWN UP

Eyewitness Tells of Thrilling Scenes In Great Fight North of Arras—Destruction by Artillery and Mines, a Bayonet Charge, Aeroplanes Soaring Through Rain of Shrapnel.

What the fighting is like in the labyrinth, that vast amazing stretch of almost intermingling trenches around Arras in northern France, the scene of one of the fiercest series of battles in the history of the world, is thrillingly described by Wythe Williams in a dispatch to the New York Times.

I cannot minutely describe the conflict. No one can do that at this stage, says the correspondent.

In many places in this giant battlefield it was impossible for me to say where were the Germans and where the French, so completely was I turned around on account of the constant zigzag of the trench lines. Sometimes when I thought I was safely going in the direction of the French I was hauled back by officers, who told me I was heading into the German line.

I sometimes felt that the German lines were on three sides, and often I was quite correct. On the other hand, the French lines often almost completely surrounded the German.

In Midst of Battle.

One could not tell from the nearness of the artillery fire whether it was from friend or foe. I finally determined that when a battery fired fast it was French, for the German fire is becoming more intermittent every day.

Late one afternoon, coming out of a trench into a green meadow, I suddenly found myself planted against a mud bank made of dirt taken from the trenches. We were just at the crest of a hill. In khaki clothes I was of the same color as the mud bank, so an officer told me I was in a fairly safe position.

We flattened ourselves casually against our mud bank, carefully adjusted our glasses, turned them toward the valley before us, whence came the sound of exploding shells, and calmly watched a village developing into nothingness in the sunset.

There was a loud explosion, a roll of dense black smoke, which was penetrated quickly enough by the long, horizontal rays of the descending sun to permit the sight of tumbling roofs and crumbling walls. After a few seconds' intermission there was another explosion, and what looked like a public school in the main street sagged suddenly into a jagged pile of stones.

Sees Church Take Fire.

We turned our glasses on the other end of the village. A column of black smoke was rising where the church had caught fire.

"Where are the German trenches?" I asked the major, my guide.

"I'll show you," he answered and ordered a soldier to telephone a message to a "seventy-five" battery at our rear.

The soldier disappeared. "Watch!" said the officer.

There were two sharp explosions behind us, two puffs of smoke out on the horizon before us, about a mile away.

"That's where they are," the officer said. "Both shells went right in them."

Away to the right of the village, now reduced to ruins, was Neuville-St. Vaast, still occupied by both French and Germans, the former slowly retaking it, house by house. We were about half a mile away. We could see little, for in this business of house to house occupation most of the fighting is in the cellars.

Suddenly I heard a tremendous explosion and saw a great mass of masonry and debris of all descriptions flying high in the air. I knew just what had happened. The French had exploded a mine. Much of the debris I saw flying through space had been German soldiers a few seconds before.

Hears Yell of Victory.

Before the smoke died away we heard a savage yell. That was the French cry of victory. Then we heard a rapid cracking of rifles—the sign that the French had advanced across the space between the houses to finish the work their mine had left undone.

A cry from a soldier warned us of a German aeroplane overhead. A French aeroplane appeared, and the German made off. They usually do, as the majority of German aeronauts carry only rifles; the French now all have mitrailleuses. A fight between them is unequal, and the inequality is not easily overcome, for the German machines are too light for mitrailleuses.

Four French machines were now circling above, and the German batteries opened fire on them. It was a beautiful sight. We could not hear the shells explode, but we could see little feathery white clouds suddenly appear as if some giant invisible hand had just put them there, high up in the sky. Another appeared and another. There were several dozen little white clouds vividly outlined against the blue before the French machines, all untouched, turned back toward their own lines.

DEAR FRIEND WAS MOTHER.

Girl, Given Away Because of Poverty, Now Knows Parents.

Lacrosse, Wis.—Hazel "West," fifteen-year-old girl, who was taken away from Fred West, her foster father, by Judge Brindley because he had neglected her, has found her mother in a woman she has known all her life as a dear friend. Mrs. Fred Green, the mother, appeared before Judge Brindley and told the remarkable story of how she had given Hazel to the Wests when she was a baby because of her inability to care for the baby.

A mysterious telephone call to the Home of the Friendless, where Judge Brindley placed Hazel, effected the reunion of mother and daughter. The message said that if Hazel would come to one of the downtown stores she would be given a heavy coat. Hazel went downtown alone and did not come back. Investigation revealed her at the home of Mrs. Green, who had met her in the store and told her the story of her parentage.

In explaining the case to the judge Mrs. Green said: "I was the mother of another child when Hazel was born, and we were too poor to care for both of them, and at Mrs. West's urgent plea I let them take her.

"Not a week has passed since that I have not seen her. The Wests were better able to care for her than I, and I have been happy in the thought that she was being brought up in the right way. But since Mrs. West's death I have been worried, and now that she has been taken away from West I intend to keep her."

Mrs. Green is the wife of a railroad engineer. Hazel's father is dead.

LANE PLANS CLUB FOR U. S. WORKERS

Would Organize 15,000 Employes at Washington.

Washington.—The national capital will soon have one of the biggest clubs and one of the biggest clubhouses in the world if Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, carries out his plan. Indications are that he will. He has a committee of three at work, and it is meeting with much success.

The secretary's plans call for the formation in one big club of the 15,000 government employees here. He hopes to erect a clubhouse occupying a whole block.

It is not alone the social end that Secretary Lane has in mind. He plans to look after physical needs also. He proposes to establish a chain of co-operative stores in Washington, where the government clerks can purchase their food, clothing and other necessaries of life at a cost very much below that which now prevails.

Secretary Lane is an enthusiastic adherent of the co-operative plan. It is used successfully in the reclamation service of the interior department and on a more or less limited scale in the Home club, of which the secretary is founder and president.

The Home club will be the nucleus of the new organization. It occupies the old Brazilian embassy, in Jackson place, but its membership has grown so fast that, although this house is one of the most commodious in the city, it is almost impossible to care for its 1,700 members, all employees of the interior department.

The Home club has a business manager, who looks after co-operative buying, G. K. Weston. When fresh eggs were selling recently at 50 cents a dozen he distributed several hundred dozen a week to the members of the club at a price approximating 36 cents a dozen. When the best creamery butter was selling at 45 cents a pound Home club members were able to buy it for 35 cents a pound.

At Christmas time candy that was sold for 60 cents a pound was purchased for 50 cents by members of the club. More than 200 retail dealers in Washington have signed agreements to give Home club members discounts of from 5 to 20 per cent on cash purchases. During the winter the club, through the bureau of mines, bought several thousand tons of coal at a saving of from 50 to 90 cents a ton.

Fun.

Fun is not artificial. It was made by the same hand that gave humanity the tear.—Bill Nye.

The Scrap Book

Wanted His Reward.

A clergyman, whose name is not necessary to the chronicle, had invoked Mr. Choate's services in the settlement of a much involved and heavy estate. He received his bill in due time. Mr. Choate, it may be remarked by way of parenthesis, did not become a millionaire and thus enable himself to accept an office whose annual expenses are $50,000 more than its emoluments by omitting to send bills to clients. The clergyman accordingly was not overlooked.

The client appeared in a few days with a smile of deprecation.

"I always understood, Mr. Choate," he objected, "that you gentlemen of the bar were not in the habit of charging clergymen for your services."

"You are much in error," returned Mr. Choate firmly, "much in error. You look for your reward in the next world, but we lawyers have to get ours in this."—Denver Post.

Worthy.

I may not reach the heights I seek;
My untried strength may fail me,
Or halfway up the mountain peak
Fierce tempests may assail me;
But, though my goal I never see,
This thought shall always dwell with me:
I will be worthy of it.

I may not triumph in success
Despite my earnest labor;
I may not grasp results that bless
The efforts of my neighbor;
But, though life's dearest joy I miss,
There lies a nameless strength in this:
I will be worthy of it.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Reckless Generosity.

The late Rev. W. W. Freeman related a story illustrative of the way that a man's heart can swell and prompt him to great liberality under some extraordinary conditions. A big, raw boned, red headed young farmer entered his parlor one day, accompanied by a shy but comely girl, and desired him to perform the marriage ceremony. He did so, and when the fateful words were spoken that made the couple man and wife, the young husband drew from his pocket four bright silver quarter dollar pieces and, extending them toward the minister in his open palm, exclaimed, "There, Brother Freeman, just help yourself until you are satisfied." The minister took one.—Argonaut.

Twisted Sibilants.

A very pretty girl from a western town was the latest arrival at a select boarding school in Massachusetts. Being pretty and well dressed, she became very popular.

She was elected to be an usher for the monthly musicale, and, being painfully shy, she was much wrought up over it. She never could do it—no, never! But the election was positive; there was no drawing out. The evening found her a perfect flutter of pink frills, awaiting to receive the early comers. Each of the other young women who were acting in this capacity bore forward an imposing auditor, and Elsie found herself inquiring of a very old and elegant gentleman in a voice scarcely audible:

"Sir, shall I show you to a seat?"

"What? What? What?" demanded the austere old fellow, holding his hand to his ear.

"Sir," she screamed in a flustered voice, "shall I sew you to a sheet?"—Harper's Magazine.

The "Spell" of Mrs. Langtry.

The Jersey Lily once neatly scored at the expense of George Bernard Shaw, who was then much talked about in London and who was regarded by most folk as the incarnation of audacious egotism.

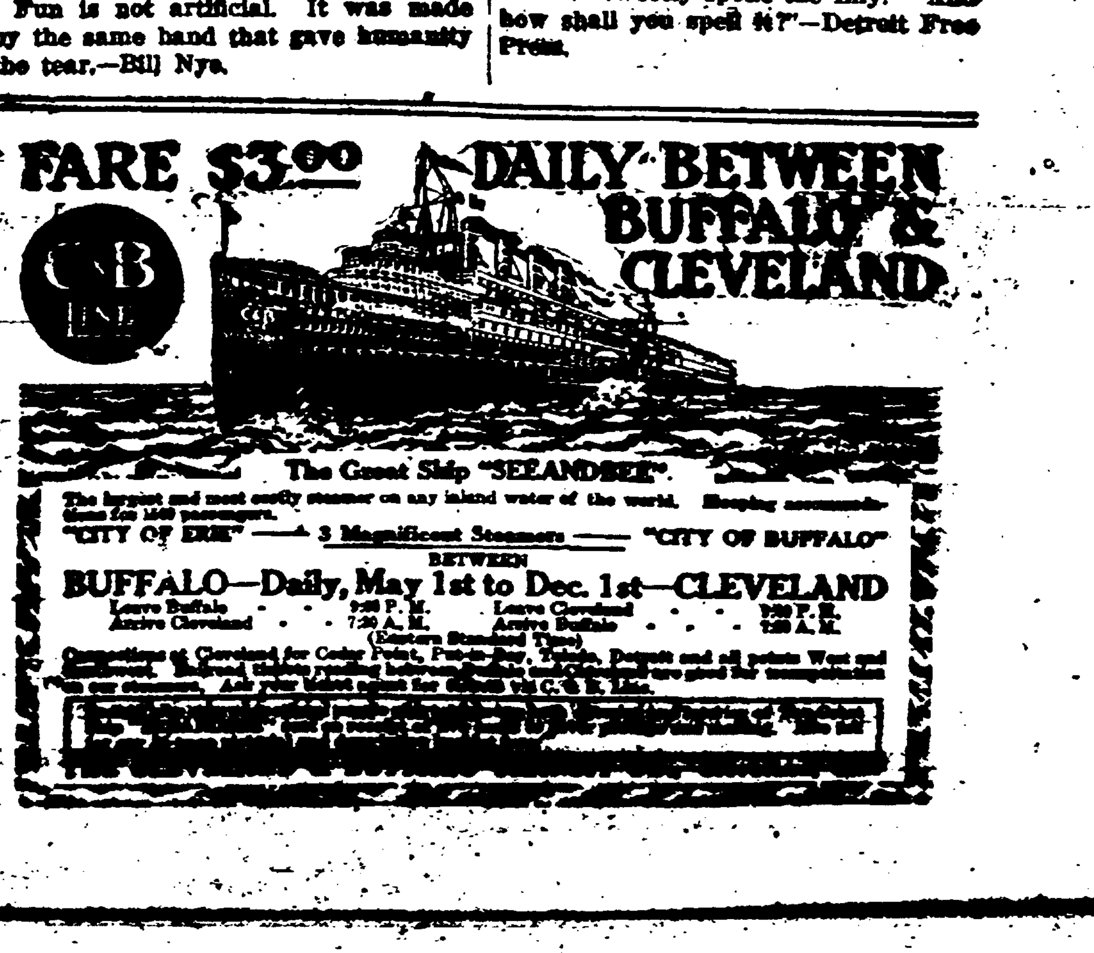
He was commenting on the limitations put upon him in his newspaper articles, among which were characteristic criticisms in the lines of music and drama. He declared that such was the censorship over him by his editors that he really had no freedom to express his opinions in the English press, and it was to Mrs. Langtry that he said:

"I shall publish a magazine some of these days, in which I shall print my opinions on all the topics of the day. I have enough of them to spare. On art, literature, philosophy, music, the drama, socialism, religion and every other subject this magazine shall reflect Shaw. I shall write every line of it too. The experiment may be futile, but the first step shall surely be taken."

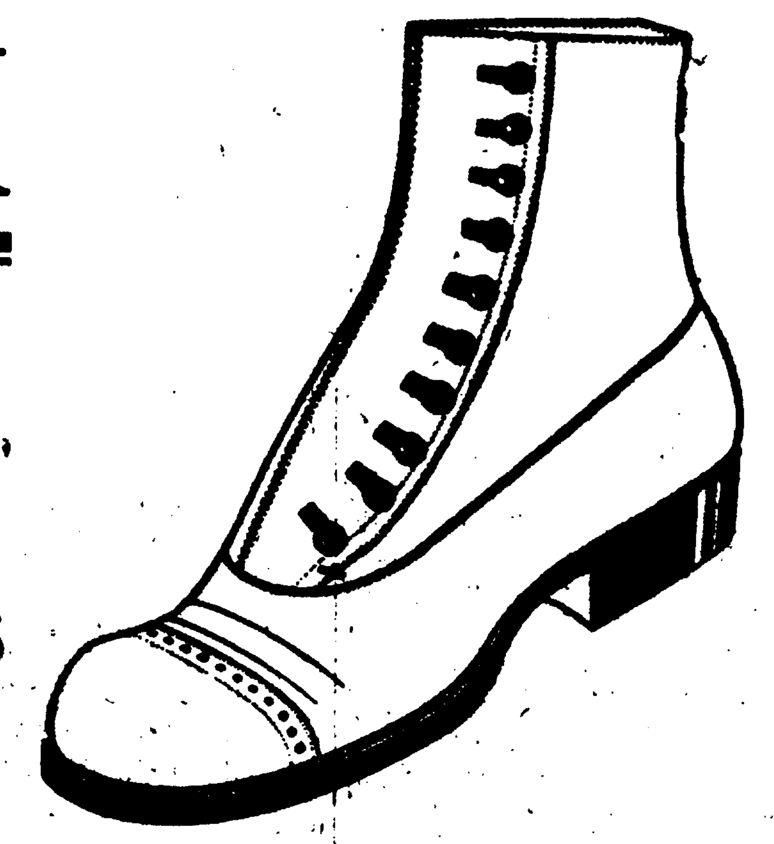
"What shall you call your magazine?" Mrs. Langtry inquired.

"I'll give it a concise and appropriate title by naming it after myself."

"Ah!" sweetly spoke the Lily. "And how shall you spell it?"—Detroit Free Press.



BUSTER WEEK



FOR

BOYS and GIRLS

BOYS' SHOES -- All Sizes up to - - - - 6

GIRLS' SHOES -- All Sizes up to - - - - 2

ALL FOR $1.00 PER PAIR STANDARD GRADES--NO SECONDS

GOOD ONLY FOR WEEK, JUNE 14th and 19th

51 SOUTH FIRST STREET - - - - FULTON, N. Y.

JUNE
the month for
WEDDING RINGS
and
GIFTS FOR THE GRADUATE

Kindly call and look over our selections

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

CAHILL'S FRIENDS WANT JUDGE TO BE MERCIFUL

Oswego, June 11.—The appeals for clemency made in behalf of Frederick T. Cahill by his fellow members of the bar of this city and county to Judge Coville in County Court yesterday after his plea of guilty will be supplemented by similar requests from other citizens. The fact that Mr. Cahill is disbarred from the practice of his profession by his admission of guilt is one of the charges against him and the restitution by him of the $300 in the Boudiette case is deemed by his friends to be punishment enough. It is believed that under the circumstances a suspended sentence would be sufficient.

District Attorney Culkin when questioned about the Cahill matter said he had nothing to say as to the sentence to be imposed. He said that the Court, alone, had jurisdiction. Judge Coville will give careful consideration to all the facts and circumstances in imposing sentence.

Sentence will be passed at Pulaski Monday next. In the meantime Mr. Cahill's bail will be continued.

Late Wednesday afternoon Frederick VanDyne, who on Monday withdrew a former plea of not guilty to an indictment charging him with perjury, and pleaded guilty, was brought before the Court at about 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon and was given a suspended sentence by Judge Henry D. Coville. VanDyne is placed in the custody of the parole officer for two years and one of the provisions of the parole is that the defendant must pay his wife $12 per month.

It will be recalled that VanDyne was held on two indictments, the second one charging him with attempt to commit bigamy. He became infatuaed with a young woman living at Williamstown and in February last the couple obtained a marriage license of Willard D. Rosa of the town of Williamstown and in answering the usual questions VanDyne declared that he was unmarried, as charged in the indictment, forming the complaint for perjury. The securing of the marriage license in the case of VanDyne, constituted the crime of attempt at bigamy, he being at the time a married man.

Albert Lalonde of Oswego is 16 years old, and pleaded guilty to assault, second degree. He will be sentenced Monday, Court having adjourned to 10 o'clock on that day. It is expected that the civil calendar will be taken up at that time.

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE
FRIDAY
James O'Neil, in
THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO
in 5 Parts
In addition to regular program
Admission 10c.

THE QUIRK
Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.

FRIDAY:
"THE OUTCAST"
A Mutual Masterpiece in 4 parts
"O'FLANNIGAN'S LUCK"
comedy
"THE BUTTERFLY"
Drama

SATURDAY
THE LAND OF THE LOST
a drama of intense interest
and 2 others.

SUNDAY
The Powerful, Fascinating Drama, "A DEAL WITH THE DEVIL"
and others including Charles Chaplin in "His Musical Car eer"

BOARD ADOPTS BANK RULES

$200,000 Capital Wanted in Cities; Can Invest Only in Loans

Washington, June 10.—Rules to govern the membership of state banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system were made public by the Federal Reserve Board. In announcing the regulations, under which the right is reserved to exercise judgment and discretion in considering each individual application, the board said:

"Appreciating fully that the strength of the Federal Reserve system is to be measured by the quality and character of its members rather than by their number, the Federal Reserve Board is prepared to use the broad discertionary power vested in it by the Federal Reserve act to bring about the co-ordination of the different types of banking institutions on a basis of equity and practicability.

"The board has sought, in the regulations governing the admission of state banks and trust companies, to establish only such reasonable standards of admission as necessary to protect the Federal Reserve system and the national banks whose membership in the system is obligatory, against the admission of any bank which would be a source of weakness rather than of strength, and to prescribe such regulations governing their conduct as will insure a reasonable conformity to fundamental principles deemed essential to the success of the new banking system."

$200,000 Capital in Cities.

The regulations make eligible banks and trust companies incorporated under state laws, having paid up capital of $25,000 in towns of from 3,000 to 6,000; $100,000 in towns of from 6,000 to 50,000 and in $200,000 in cities of more than 50,000. Such banks will be allowed to ask for reserve bank stock to the amount of 6 per cent of their capital and surplus. Then the application would be investigated by a committee consisting of the district Federal Reserve agent, the governor of the Reserve Bank, and a director of the Reserve Bank, whose recommendation would be submitted to the Federal Reserve Board.

In passing on the application, the following points will be especially considered:

"The financial condition of the applying bank or trust company and the general character of its management.

"Whether the nature of the powers exercised by the bank and its charter provisions are consistent with the proper conduct of the business of banking and membership in the Federal Reserve Bank.

"Whether the laws of the state in which the applying bank is located contain provisions likely to interfere with the proper regulations and supervision of member banks."

Board Reserves Great Rights.

In issuing a certificate of approval the board reserves the right to impose such conditions "as will insure compliance with the Federal Reserve act and the regulations.' State banks entering the system will be allowed to invest "only in loans on real estate and mortgages of a character and to an extent which, considering the nature of its liabilities, will not impair its liquid condition," and "shall maintain such improvements and changes in its banking practice as may have been specifically required of it by the Federal Reserve Board as a condition of its admission.

Loans by a bank on its own stock or to a single borrower will be limited to 10 per cent. of its capital and surplus.

A method is provided for state banks withdrawing from the system on twelve months' notice. The board anounces its intention of accepting examinations of state banks by the state authorities when conditions are satisfactory.

NIAGARA FALLS PRIEST HAS SERVED 25 YEARS

Niagara Falls, June 10.—Many noted clergymen of the Roman Catholic church from near and far yesterday paid a glowing tribute to the Rev. Felix Scullin, irremovable pastor of St. Mary's church, this city, who was ordained to the priesthood 25 years ago.

Beginning with a solemn high mass yesterday morning, the celebration continued throughout the day and well into the night, concluding with a handsome presentation to the priest who is beloved by all his parishioners and whose parish is by far the largest in the city.

At the mass and the banquet which followed there were upwards of 100 priests present from all parts of the State and also the province of Ontario, across the border. Chief of these, was the Right Rev. M. J. Fallon, Bishop of the Diocese of London, Ontario, who officiated at the mass and also presided at the banquet which followed.

Do you know the real clean kind of Boston Brown Bread? Get Black's baking and you shall have the answer. adv

Sewing Machines—all makes; priced from $5.00 to $25.00. Bogue's Piano Store, 61 First st.—adv.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Pittsburgh.
New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

Results Yesterday

Pittsburgh, 2; Boston. 1.
St. Louis, 13; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 2 (called).
Chicago-Philadelphia (rain).

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	25	19	.568
Chicago	24	19	.558
Brooklyn	23	21	.523
Boston	22	22	.500
St. Louis	24	24	.500
Pittsburgh	22	22	.500
New York	17	23	.425
Cincinnati	17	24	.415

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Detroit at Boston
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Washington.

Results Yesterday

Chicag, 5; New York, 4.
Philadelphia, 11; Cleveland, 1.
Washington, 8; St. Louis, 2.
Boston, 6; Detroit, 5.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	31	17	.646
Detroit	31	19	.628
Boston	22	18	.545
Washington	21	20	.512
New York	20	23	.465
Cleveland	19	25	.432
St. Louis	18	28	.391
Philadelphia	17	29	.370

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Chicago at Kansas City.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Newark at Brooklyn.

Results Yesterday

Kansas City, 5; Chicago, 3.
Newark, 9; Broklyn, 7 (1st game).
Brooklyn, 2; Newark, 1 (2d game).
Buffalo, 6; Baltimore, 3 (1st game).
Baltimore, 13; Buffalo, 5 (2d game).

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	29	19	.604
Pittsburgh	25	19	.568
Brooklyn	26	22	.542
Newark	24	21	.512
St. Louis	22	21	.512
Chicago	24	23	.511
Baltimore	17	29	.370
Buffalo	18	31	.367

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Binghamton at Syracuse.
Troy at Wilkesbarre.
Albany at Scranton.
Elmira at Utica.

Results Yesterday

Syracuse, 6; Binghamton, 5; 10 ing.
Utica, 7; Elmira, 0.
Scranton, 7; Albany, 1.
Wilkesbarre, 4; Troy, 3.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Utica	18	12	.600
Elmira	19	14	.576
Troy	15	13	.536
Wilkesbarre	16	15	.516
Scranton	14	14	.500
Binghamton	13	15	.464
Albany	12	18	.400
Syracuse	12	18	.400

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Toronto at Montreal.
Rochester at Buffalo.
Providence at Jersey City.

Results Yesterday

Providence, 11; Jersey City, 3.
Newark, 4; Richmond, 3.
Rochester, 12; Buffalo, 1.
Montreal, 3; Toronto, 1.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	18	13	.581
Providence	19	16	.543
Rochester	19	16	.543
Richmond	19	17	.528
Montreal	20	18	.526
Toronto	17	20	.459
Newark	15	19	.441
Jersey City	14	22	.389

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

At Indianapolis—	R.	H.	E.
St. Paul	4	10	1
Indianapolis	7	12	3
At Louisville—	**R.**	**H.**	**E.**
Milwaukee	2	6	3
Louisville	5	9	3
At Columbus—	**R.**	**H.**	**E.**
Kansas City	6	9	1
Columbus	1	4	3
At Cleveland—	**R.**	**H.**	**E.**
Minneapolis	4	8	2
Cleveland	5	9	0

ONE CLAUSE WORTH ALL CHARTER COST

Olean, June 10.—The revision of the charter of the city of Olean which was recently adopted cost the city $348.90, all of which with the exception of $50 for typewriting the same, goes to Attorney Allen G. Hastings, who drafted the charter. Mayor Simpson stated the one clause which provided that the county clerk collect the delinquent taxes makes it worth the entire amount to the city.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 149 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1915 | Price One Cent

American Can Judge Neutrality Only By Being Neutral

Amsterdam, June 12.—A Berlin dispatch to the Cologne Volks Zeitung says:

"Without doubt Mr. Lansing, in comparison with Mr. Bryan, is a man of very sharp tone, but the German press will do well not to inquire too anxiously whether he is a man of sharp or of peaceful tone.

"Our submarine war will not cease on that account. If American ships or Americans in British ships enter the war zone they must, despite Mr. Lansing and President Wilson, take the risk involved in such a voyage. America can claim the right to judge neutrals' rights only when she herself maintains neutrality. Such was not the case under the pacifist Mr. Bryan and probably will be just as little the case under the international law expert Mr. Lansing."

The Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, says:—

"The note probably will not be answered sooner than two weeks, because the arrival of Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard with special messages from Count von Bernstorc, the German Ambassador at Washington, to the German government must be awaited. His arrival is not expected before June 17 and the answer cannot be prepared until after this."

The note, messages from Berlin declare, has been well received in official quarters.

The American Ambassador, Mr. James W. Gerard, presented the note at the German Foreign Office at ten minutes after ten P.M. yesterday. Diplomatic circles regard it as decidedly conciliatory in tone, far more so than the first reports reaching Berlin by cable had led them to expect.

Immediately upon the delivery of the note at the Foreign Office, Herr von Jagow, the Foreign Minster, had copies of it made for the Chancellor, Headquarters and the Admiralty. Herr von Jagow asked to be excused from any comment on the note until the various officials directly concerned had an opportunity to familiarize themselves with its contents.

No steps have yet been taken in Berlin for the publication of the note. The German government, which has decided to defer an answer to President Wilson until the arrival in Berlin of Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, the representative of Count von Bernstorc, the German Ambassador to Washington, would, it is said, have been better pleased if the note had not been given out for the present in the United States in order to avoid newspaper comment in the interim.

N. Y. LINER CAUGHT IN SHOWER OF BOMBS

New York, June 12.—A aerial attack on three British trawlers in the North Sea and the flight of two Zeppelins that later on dropped bombs on the British coast near Ramsgate, close enough to the ship for the explosions to be heard, were described by officers and passengers of the Holland-American Line steamship Nieuw Amsterdam, which arrived here late yesterday from Rotterdam.

The Nieuw Amsterdam left Rotterdam for New York May 29. On the same day, officers and passengers said, they met a fleet of three British steam trawlers. Soon after there appeared, coming from the direction of Ostend, three German biplanes, which immediately opened an aerial attack on the trawlers.

The trawler, rushing about in a zigzag course, proved to be hard marks for the fliers to hit, ten bombs being dropped in all, none of which took effect.

One of the trawlers, seeking safety, took up a position as close as she could get under the bows of the Nieuw Amsterdam, where her pilot managed to hang close until the German fliers turned about, heading back toward the coast.

The bombs as they were dropped could be plainly seen, and accounts generally agreed that they were apparently of about 50 to 60 pounds weight each. Exploding when they struck the water, they threw geysers into the air to a height of twenty to thirty feet.

On the night of June 3, while the steamer was lying in the Downs, passengers witnessed the passage overhead of two big Zeppelins. Theyy were moving toward Ramsgate at a high rate of speed, apparently more than 2,000 feet high.

Soon after their passage there came to the ears of those on board the sound of six heavy explosions, and in the distance could be seen flashes of light resembling distant lighting. It was later reported that the explosion were from Zeppelin bombs dropped near Ramsgate.

On June 4, the day the Nieuw Amsterdam was released, the passengers again had a sight of an aerial war craft—this time a dirigible flying the British flag. The dirigible circled over the water in their vicinity. Apparently on a scouting cruise.

In the downs five German reservists were taken off the Nieuw Amsterdam. One of the five was Heinrich Kornahrens, who lived for five years in San Francisco. Two others, Isak and Moritz Aronfrau, first cabin passengers, took $150,000 in cash with them when taken off. In the purser's office they had a package of diamonds valued at $250,000. This package was handed over to the Collector of the Port when the ship arrived. It will be kept in the Appraisers Stores until after the war.

"PARLORS" MUST CLOSE, MIDNIGHT

Alderman Objects to Discrimination Between Public and Club Amusements

Although the weather conditions at 8 o'clock last night were such that a meeting of the Common Council was a remote possibility, Aldermen Quirk, Gardner, Foster and Disston appeared at City Hall and some time later Mayor Fox and Alderman Baker made their appearance, and the session was held, with Alderman Sullivan the only absentee.

Several resolutions introduced at the meeting failed to meet with the approval of Alderman Foster, although the rest of the Board voted in favor of them. Mr. Foster first entered an objection to the bill of Buell Bros., plumbers, who installed the bath room fixtures, showers, etc., in the City Hall recently. According to Mr. Foster, Buell Bros. estimate was less than $50 and the bill rendered last night totaled $86.43. Of this amount $24.25 is due for labor and the remainder for materials. In view of the fact that the estimate was less than half of the bill, Alderman Foster objected to the payment of the bill, claiming it exorbitant. Mayor Fox recommended that the bill be paid, but after some discussion the bill was referred to the committee in charge of the work, comprising Messrs. Sullivan, Baker and Gardner.

The new city ordinance which will regulate the operation of bowling alleys, pool and billiard tables and gambling houses was introduced and passed although here again Alderman Foster objected to the clause which will compel all pool parlors to close their doors at 12 midnight. This will also apply to bowling alleys, and these places must also be closed on Sunday. Alderman Foster remarked that the various clubs and fraternal organizations of the town are allowed to operate their pool and billiard tables until they see fit to close, and deemed any rule which would control some and not all of the places in the city, an unfair one. The Mayor stated that the 12 o'clock rule must be enforced for the reason that many of the saloons in the city have pool tables on their premises and the fact that the pool tables are in operation after the closing hour of the saloons affords many opportunities for illicit selling of liquor. Alderman Disston said that midnight was late enough for anyone to be abroad.

The license for the pool and billiard tables was fixed at $5 for one table and $2.50 for each additional one for the term of one year. For one bowling alley a license fee of $10 will be charged, and for each additional alley, $5.

After the report of Commissioner of Charities Woodbury had been read it was announced that it will be necessaryr to borrow the sum of $1,000 with which to pay the bills of the department for the past month and the month of June. The money will be borrowed and paid back from the Excise fund which will be collected in October. In making his report, the Commissioner stated that the industrial conditions of the city are worse than they have been in years. Fifty families on the West Side alone are slowly starving to death, according to Mr. Woodbury, and although many foreigners have left the city there are many who cannot leave and must stay here and await the inevitable change in industrial conditions, which, however may not come for some time. The Commissioner stated that the plight of these people is not realized by the citizens at large and he is sure that many wealthy residents of the city would aid materially if they knew the distressing conditions which obtain among the poorer classes and especially the foreigners here.

Along this line, the Mayor stated that a committee from the Belgian Relief Committee had interviewed him yesterday for the purpose of ascertaining where a concert might be held in thisc ity next Friday night, the proceeds of which will go into the relief fund for the Belgians. Alderman Disston declared that something of the sort is needed right here in Fulton and several of the aldermen voiced the opinion that charity begins at home. The Mayor told the board he had offered the relief committee the use ofthe City Hall provided no other place for a meeting was offered. He added that the Elks or some other fraternal order may be given the opportunity to stage the affair. A nominal admission fee will be charged and the entertaining talent will be furnished by thec ommission.

The sum of $375 was appropriated for the Lee Memorial hospital, and $10 for postage for the various departments at the City Hall. $200 was voted to Post Schenck, G. A. R.; $25 was voted to the Mayors' Conference for the benefit of the Information bureau which has been established by the conference. Aledrman Quirk stated that the amount was small for a city this size, and Alderman Foster promptly argued that it was large enough, when the city has to borrow money continually. Thomas Mahar was given a permit to build an addition to his shop at the corner of 5th and Erie sts.

Andrew W. Stoneburgh, through his attorney, Claude E. Guile, entered a claim for $500 damages against the city, as a result of the flooding of his premises on 1st st., due, according to the claim, to inadequate storm sewers in that vicinity. The claim was referred to the city attorey. Mr. Stoneburgh claims that his premises have been inundated on three separate occasions and that his house and grounds have suffered severely as a result.

The sum of $75,155 was on hand in the bank June 1, according to the report of City Chamberlain George Washburn.

The Mayor read a communication form the National Americanization Day committee recommending that July 4 be celebrated here as an Americanization day. The full details are printed in another column.

Husky, agile men who are not employed atp resent are asked to present themselves at the City Hall Monday night when the Council will meet again, at which time applications for the position of City Dog Catcher will be received. The Dog Catcher this year must be able to provide a detention place or pound for the canines and a suitable commission will be paid for all unlicensed dogs. In view of the fact that many men are unemployed here at present, the list ot applicants Monday should be a large one.

The Mayor read a communication from the United States recruiting station at Buffalo, asking the city to provide room for a branch recruiting station here. A letter has been written to the Buffalo headquarters asking the requirements of the station and the mattet will be decided Monday night.

The subject of summer band concerts was informally discussed after the meeting had adjourned and when mention was made of an appropriation for the concerts, Alderman Foster recommended that bridges be built with the public funds instead of financing band concerts. Alderman Baker also recommended that the Superintendent of Public Works build the bridges under the supervision of the City Engineer instead of letting the contract to an outside party. There are hundrerds of men in the city who would be glad of a chance to work for $1.50 per day on the bridge work and with the Superintendent and City Engineer in charge the city could save money, according to Aledrman Baker.

LET HIM SEE AMERICA FIRST.

—Chapin in St. Louis Republic.

German Division Annihilated; 9561 Prisoners Taken

Petrograde, June 12.—The Russian infantry with surprising ease, has inflicted a succession of great defeats on the Germans in eastern Galicia.

The main attack of the Germans was at Mosciska with heavy guns on the railways, but it was spent before the Germans reached the babrbed-wire entanglements of the main position. They retreated in the utmost disorder, leaving thousands of dead.

Simultaneously, the Russians started an enveloping movement against General Linsingen's army, which had crossed the Dniester. The Russian infantry, with magnificent dash, attacked the Germans, who had a quantity of 3-inch guns, and drove them from the woods. They annihilated an entire division and captured 261 officers, 9,300 men, seventeen field guns and forty-nine machine guns. The fighting lasted two days.

The Germans are now entirely surrounded to the southward of the Dniester. Evidently they had intended to develop in enormous force here and were headed by the Prussian Guards. They advanced rapidly toward Halicz to conduct the main attack on Lemberg, but all their movements were easily frustrated.

The Germans now are apparently waiting for reinforcements. They have lost in sir weeks in Galicia more lives than in the previous six months against Russia.

Everywhere the Russians are in close contact with the Austro-Germans.

There are signs that the Germans are developing activity north of the Pilica, in Poland, and toward the Niemen with heavy artillery and chemical laboratories in hopes of drawing the main Russian strength there.

The latest Russian success was achieved solely with the bullet and bayonet. Scarcely a shell has been fired in the last fortnight. This strategy is regarded as a triumphant vindication of General [illegible].

BIKE OWNER ROBBED; TOOL KIT AWAITS THIEF

Howard "Pop" James, so named because of his skill at pop-corn making, the genial soda mixer at the Onyx, suffered a severe loss yesterday, and has lost some of his geniality. Recently "Pop" bought a new bike and yesterday he left the wheel standing outside of the store. Some few hours later the wheel was missing and attempts to trace it have thus far, been in vain. The police were notified and a full description of the vehicle given, even to the number of spokes, all of which information "Pop" had at hand.

He stated last night that a tool kit came with the wheel when he bought it and if the thief does not intend to return the wheel he can have the tool kit by calling at the Onyx.

HUMANS ATTACKED BY CATTLE DISEEASE

Grafton, W.Va., June 12.—A malady similar to the foot and mouth disease and which has affected almost a score of persons and more than fifty animals in Taylor and Barbour counties, is attracting the attention of health officers.

Three families south of Grafton quarantined today. The disease is known scientically as sarcoptem scahbize equi.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street
Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening
Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

C. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
E. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1906, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Saturday, June 12, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

A Voice from the Grave

The refusal of the Prison Commission of the State of Georgia, by a vote of two to one, to recommend the commutation of Leo M. Frank's punishment to imprisonment for life, places much emphasis upon the letter written by Judge Roan, before whom Frank was tried for murder. The letter was written to Frank's attorneys, and permission was given to use it if necessary. It takes on much significance, as it comes as a voice from the grave.

It would seem to the lay mind that the Governor of Georgia cannot well ignore the significance of this posthumous evidence of the judge who presided at the trial of Frank. In that letter Judge Roan declared:

It is possible that I showed undue deference to the opinion of the jury in this case, when I allowed their verdict to stand. I do not believe that a person should meet the extreme penalty of the law until the court, jury and governor shall all have been satisfied of the prisoner's guilt.

Judge Roan said, further, that, as he was still unconvinced of Frank's guilt, he would express and enlarge upon his views directly to the Governor and the Prison Commission. But before he had an opportunity to do so this conscientious judge was summoned by death.

It is not a light thing to disregard—on demand of public clamor—the dying message of the justice who presided at the trial of Frank. Before his death he made it plain that he was not without a reasonable doubt of Frank's guilt; a doubt which remained after opportunity for calm reflection. Until his death this doubt remained. In this country every person accused of crime is held to be entitled to benefit by reasonable doubt of his guilt. And it must be remembered that it is now a question of granting Frank his freedom. It is a case of grave danger of committing the crime of executing a man whose guilt is doubtful.—Rochester Chronicle and Democrat.

Americanization Day

To the immigrant lately arrived in America, largely ignorant of its language, its customs, its point of view, the fire-cracker on the Fourth of July no doubt conveyed a certain crude impression of the American valuation of independence, democracy and personal liberty. He could understand its simple staccato message much more plainly than that of the exercises, conducted in an alien tongue and to which he is not especially invited, which have since been substituted, thanks to the success through out the country of the Safe and Sane Fourth idea.

No one, unless it be the firecracker manufacturer, can desire the return of the old type of insane Fourth, but it has become increasingly evident that as a nation we cannot afford to sacrifice the opportunity which the day offers of letting the immigrant know how we feel about the basic principles underlying our institutions. The menace of the hyphen is looming too large longer to be ignored. Something must be done.

That something the Americanization Day Committee purposes to do by replacing the voice of the humble and imperfect firecracker on this year's Fourth (and this should mean succeeding Fourths as well) with that of those citizens best qualified to tell the immigrant at receptions and meetings to which he has been especially invited just what it means to become an American. The committee, of which Mr. Frank Trumbull is chairman, will maintain a bureau of information to furnish as many communities as it can interest in its campaign with all the assistance in its power toward the carrying out of programs on the fourth which will emphasize the advantages of citizenship, of the learning of English, of civics and of fuller participation in American life. This campaign deserves the co-operation and support of every patriot.—New York Tribune.

BUILD ON A ROCK

When Judge Ben Lindsey comes to Fulton next month and speaks from the Chautauqua platform it is just possible the Judge will tell why boys declare war upon themselves or deface and destroy that which should be precious, yes, even sacred to them.

The cases of the young men in Fulton, those who were members of the graduating class, turning at the twelfth hour upon possessions within the walls of an institution that has given them gifts more precious than jewels, is significant.

The act, or the intended mischief, has to the thinker more importance than a misplaced sense of humor. Real malice could not have been in the minds of the young men, but ignorance, that root of all evil was undoubtedly the cause. This is something every intelligent man and woman in the community should face. The community has not and does not bestir itself at any time to make its young people feel themselves a part of the community. The cultivation of public spirit is a dead or dormant quality in Fulton and it is inexcusable. The young people, the ones who will make or break Fulton in the years to come should be given their place in public life now. The responsibility of solving public problems should be placed in the confidence of high school pupils. Their interest, their intelligence, their respect and their co-operation must be sought. This is not a task for the teachers but for the public.

When we place within the keeping of a sane, intelligent person a gift of value, explain its worth, and entrust its care the trust is not often betrayed.

To give with all honor our public spirit into the hands of young men and women that it may be nurtured, to flourish like the green bay tree, would be to build our proud little city upon a very rock.

"Give her of the fruit of her hands; and let her own works praise her in the gates."

BURYING THE MOOSE

Medill McCormick, who "went back" some time ago, has declared that the European war and industrial conditions have practically obliterated the Progressive party. It remains now, he insists, only for the former Bull Moose to decide whether they are Republicans or Democrats. He is backed up in that position by that stalwart Roosevelt man, Alexander H. Revell, who says he never left the Republican party, but merely supported Roosevelt against Taft.

That is what most of the Progressives did. The other, who went into the party for social justice's sake, have discovered that the Progressive party offered no better opportunities to fight for humaniy's advancement than the old parties did. Newer, it was no less the creature of personalities, of machine methods, of bossism. If it hadn't its Barnes and Penroses, its Murphys and Taggarts, it had its Perkinses and Flinns. Consequently, most of the social justices are a lot more uplifted now and a lot less Progressive than they were in 1912. The Progressive party is not yet gone—there remains Perkins and Governor Johnson. But it is going fast.—New York Tribune.

Attacking the President

Mr. Bryan, he of the voluble tongue, has started his attacks. They are directed against the President's second note to Germany ostensibly, but in reality they have the effect of an attack upon the President himself. This man has worked himself up to a frenzy of believing that he is right. He did the same thing in '96. At that time the people of the country said to him that it might be that he was right, but that they were of a different opinion. They are saying the same thing to him again. Yet he cannot see it.

He talked the other day to the newspaper men about the old hen and her brood. He said that she was cross and irritable because she found it necessary to hold so much under her wing. Applying tne analogy to himself he said that he, too, was cross and irritable because he had been trying to hold so much under his wing. Yes, for 20 years he has been clucking away from one end of the coutnry to the other because of the great problems and their solutions, and Americans have given about as much attention to what he has said as the farm hands do to the mother hen as she sounds that strange alarm when a cloud passes overhead, which she mistakes for an eagle. Bryan has always been mistaking soft, wind-tossed clouds for birds of prey.

Even that small minority of Americans, who are inclined to take the same views as Mr. Bryan onour present crisis fear the Greeks even though they come bearing gifts. He has started his campaign of publicity too vigorously. It points too sure to 1916. Today he gives out a statement directed to the American people; tomorrow he will issue another statement, an appeal to German-Americans. It has always been an established principle of American politics and governmental matters that administration in power is to be given free reign by the opposition in the conduct of foreign affairs. Americans of all parties have done this in the present crisis, yet Mr. Bryan, of whom most was to be expected, has made an attack on the judgment of the administration, the like of which has seldom been known in the annals of our history.

Wilson's first judgment was right. If he had been able five years ago to have knocked the Commoner into a cocked hat the country would have been saved much annoyance and the Democratic administration much embarrassment.—Watertown Times.

Sewing Machines—all makes; priced from $5.00 to $25.00. Bogue's Piano Store, 61 First st.—adv.

WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE UNION NEWS NOTES

The Kansas supreme court has declared valid the will of Dr. Henry Wisner, the late wealthy Barber county land owner, under the provisions of which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas will receive property valued at from $20,000 to $40,000. It is stipulated that the bequest to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is "for the purpose of carrying on a fight against the liquor traffic." Experiences in his own family are said to have made Dr. Wisner a strong opponent of the liquor traffic.

* * *

The Baker Stove Company of Belleville, Ill., not long ago issued an order that its 400 employes no longer will be permitted to drink intoxicants while at work. In an effort to increase the efficiency of the men and decrease the number of accidents, the foundry managers are encouraging the men to drink milk in place of beer, and are providing ice with which to cool the milk.

The managers of the sixteen other foundries in Belleville are said to be watching the experiment and may issue issue similar orders concerning drinking to their workmen.

"We are not posing prohibitionists,' said George Baker, superintendent of the Baker Stove Company, "but we believe we can increase the efficiency of our men and reduce the number of accidents in the shop if the men are not allowed to drink when at work.

"Statistics gathered by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and the American Foundrymen's Association show that liquor and good work in foundries are enemies. Under the new Illinois Workmen's Compensation act the employer is liable for all accidents that occur in his plant and we wish to reduce the number of accidents in our place to a minimum."

Charles L. Huston, vice-president of a large steel company at Coatesville, Pa., has stated the decrease in accidents in his mills was fifty-four per cent. in six months, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. He attributed the reduction in the number of accidents to the removal of the saloons from the town. Wallace H. Rowe, president of the Pittsburgh Steel Co., in a letter to the license judges of Westmoreland county, Pa., said, "We have experienced a growing inefficiency in the service of our men in the mills resulting in accidents and death, largely attributed to the heavy use of beer and whisky." He said that eighty-five per cent. of the accidents in his mills were due directly or indirectly to liquor.

In an effort to find something to take the place of beer for the men during working hours, William H. Barr, president of the National Founders' Association of Buffalo, N. Y., had a large ice box built and finally persuaded his men to buy milk and keep it in the ice box until ready for consumption.

It was after studying the reports of these men high in the foundry world that the Baker plant at Belleville decided to prohibit beer drinking in their plant. "Our men never drank to excess," said Superintendent Baker, "but the fact that they did drink increased the danger of accidents. I called them together one day and explained the whole situation to them. I told them it would be a move for safety first, and they finally saw the thing the way I did. Now there is no objection to the rule at all. Some of the men bring milk with them and keep it on ice, while others buy milk during the day, instead of beer."

REMAINS A BABY

Yonkers, June 11.—Miss Eva Jarvis twenty years old, of this city, is held for safe keeping because she insists on being fed through a nursing bottle because of a delusion she has that she is a one-year-old infant.

Alfred Fox, charities commissioner, ordered her committed to a hospital yesterday for observation. A commission of three doctors will examine her as to her sanity.

WATER GLASS
EGG PRESERVER
By the Quart or Gallon
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

Special Sale
on
Bikes, Tires, Supplies
Big Reduction from
Regular Prices
BOGUE'S, 61 First Street

MR. SMITH

By I. E. Hyde

No, wife; I will not go to church,
So save your breath, I say.
Your themes may take another lurch—
Another drift today.

I'll pay your pew rent on the square.
So choose one where you will.
But Jones will never see me there—
He owes too big a bill.

The preacher's sermons are all rot;
He talks of politics.
He motions out the turkey-trot—
No wonder Johnson kicks.

And Chester says the preacher's wife
Wears feathers in her hat;
And that she lives an outdoor life.
What do you think of that?

Ned Tod says, that the preacher man
Preaches from chunks of coal.
While Bill declares those objects can
Please children that are droll.

So wife, you take the kids along
To hear those object themes.
I've got to work—I know it's wrong
To hoist and place those beams.

Tonight—you say—Oh, no; old girl;
I'll be too tired to go.
I guess I'll join the motion whirl
And see a picture show.

I have no use for church work now,
Their policies are slow.
Their systems often raise a row,
But not with me—oh, no.

My soul may rest in peace some day,
At least, I hope it will.
Don't talk to me of church, I say;
For heaven sake! keep still.

To please you, then, I'll go tonight.
—I'm here in church at last—
And—oh, my God; just help me fight
My sins. Forgive the past.

I have been slow to understand
The better part of life.
So help me reach the heavenly land
With the children and my wife.

IMPORTERS DENOUNCE GREAT BRITAIN'S ACTS

New York, June 11.—Detention by British commerce restrictions of non-contraband merchandise worth more than $30,000,000 at neutral ports of Europe adjacent to Germany and Austria was denounced to President Wilson yesterday in a letter prepared by a committee representing practically all of the large importing firms of New York city.

Such action was authorized at a conference held by members of such firms at the Hotel Vanderbilt.

As the merchandise in question was all manufactured and has been consigned to importers here by German and Austrian manufacturers, the delegates to the conference yesterday admittedly foresaw in their protest to the President anotherr international complication. This, they say, should properly be made the subject of diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Great Britain.

Importers Take Aaction.

The fact that the greater part of the merchandise held up by British order is in the class of seasonable goods required by the fall and holiday trade prompted the importers to take radical action.

All this merchandise, it was explained yesterday, was contracted for in Germany and Austria prior to March 1, when the British restraining order was issued. Whether it is released or not, it will have to be paid for by the American importers, the manufacturers having completed their part of the contract by producing the merchandise for shipment.

A nother complication is that in many instances importers here already have old merchandise which they now are unable to budge from Europe.

Included in the supplies held up are toys, novelties, notions, art works, such as calendars, laces, embroideries, glassware, silk and leather gloves, linens and miscellaneous dry goods. The United States Government, according to the importers, is being deprived of $12,000,000 in duties because of the British order-in-council.

STOLEN REGENTS' PAPERS NOT YET FOUND

Two developments in the investigation of the theft of the regents' examination papers from the Baldwinsville High school are expected today. One is the arrest of persons believed to know something about the missing papers and the other is a statement from the Board of Regents at Albany regarding means by which the members of the senior class can be graduated.

Today is the last school day before the examinations, which would originally begin on Monday morning and last through the week. Detectives are believed to be at work in the village, and from all apeparances their investigation has gradually narrowed to two students.

The theory that the regents will allow the students to pass on their yearly rating still prevails, especially because many of the pupils are sons and daughters of farmers residing outside of the village, who are obliged to pay for tuition. If they should be held up because of the missing papers the year's work would be lost.

A business firm is often judged by the appearance of its office stationery. The Evening Times job department prints that class of work attractively.
Adv.

All Kinds of
GARDEN SEEDS
by the ounce or pound at
LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

Unnecessary Risk

There is no good reason for taking the risk of fire or theft by leaving your valuables at home.

Our Fire and Burglar Proof Vault is the place of Safety.

Deposit Boxes for rent

$3.00 and Up per Year

PURE ICE CREAM

THE RICHEST AND MOST SANITARY

Served at our Fountain and Tables. Made with Heavy Cream, the Best Flavors and Fresh Fruits.

OUR FOUNTAIN DRINKS ARE UNEQUALED

PHONE 80 **THE ONYX** Quirk Theatre Blk.

Why bother with uncertainties? PURCHASE A UNITED STATES **5000 Mile Guaranteed Tire** and you will get there.

Your Hardware Dealer

L. P. SMITH CO.

Burglary Charge Not to be Pressed

Rumors to the effect that the three high school students who were arrested in the school building a few nights ago were to be prosecuted in the city courts were dispelled this morning by Judge Wilson who stated that he had never announced nor had, in fact, been consulted upon any action of that character. The Judge was much provoked at the attitude of the papers, and said practically all of them had little regard for facts and printed news, and particularly news pertaining to the police courts, without consulting him or getting first hand information.

The newspaper which printed an elaborate account of the High school escapade came in for some criticism and the Judge stated that the boys had been worked up to a high pitch of excitement and apprehension by newspaper stories to the effect that they were to be prosecuted for burglary.

It was learned this morning that the Board of Education will be requested, probably by a petition, to reinstate the boys who were expelled, so that they may take the Regents' examinations and graduate with their class. Public opinion seems to favor another chance for the lads who will, according to the present ruling, lose the benefits of four years' hard work through their foolish prank. There are some members of the Board of Education who favor the repeal of the expulsion edict, it is said, but on the other hand, some claim that this will be a lesson to others and the order should stand.

We are Agents for

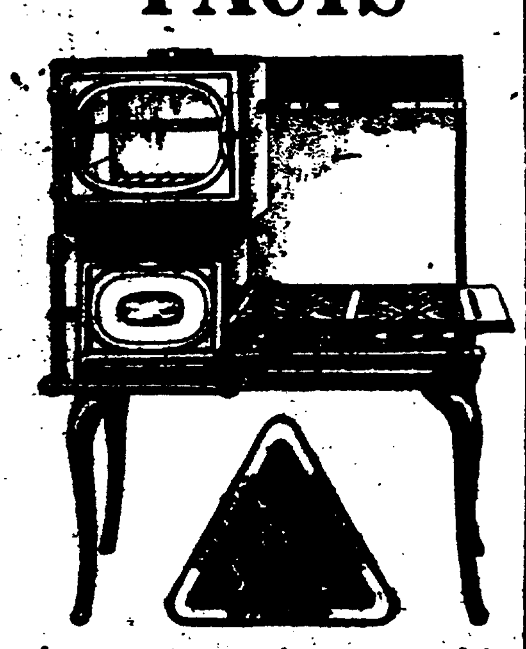
CHASE & SANBORN'S

Fine Teas and Coffees

LA PORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida St. Hello 75

GAS RANGE FACTS



A gas range must be constructed by experts—under strict tests of every piece of material, if it is to give you long, faithful service. The Moss Special Gas Range is made by a concern who make nothing else, and who bend every energy and spare no expense, to produce the greatest line of gas ranges known today. The sanitary fire enamel finish cleans like a china plate, the patent burners save 25 per cent. in gas. The ovens, broiler and burner grates are a model of convenience. The initial cost is less than for many inferior makes. Why not, in justice to your own best interests, investigate the Moss Special now—many models await you here.

They Lead in

ECONOMY, SANITATION, CONVENIENCE, SERVICE, BEAUTY.

THE GAS CO.

Phone 198

A MILD DISTURBANCE

Those melodious sounds heard by passersby in the vicinity of the Quirk Theatre last night about midnight were neither cries for assistance nor the Oswego Normal Glee Club at rehearsal, but simply an impromptu concert given by a number of the High School orchestra musicians who dropped into the Onyx on their way home. The performance attracted a large number of spectators and earned well-merited applause.

The perpetrators of the crime were "Wah-Sing" Murphy and Alonzo McClellan, the ring leaders of the affair; "Boots" Ferguson, clarinet; "Chesty" Saford, flute; "Professor" Keenan, violin, and Angus Calkins, 'cello. A newspaper reporter tried to accompany the bunch on the piano but was obliged to trail after the first few bars.

JAMES W. BOYCE

James W. Boyce, aged 59 years, died at his home, 37 South 7th st., last evening. Mr. Boyce had been ill some time.

The deceased had lived in Oswego county for the greater portion of his life and was well known here. He followed farming for many years. He is survived by his wife, three daughters, three brothers and three sisters. The daughters are Mrs. Carrie Onderkirk, Mrs. Edith Cole of this city, and Mrs. Bessie Drice of Bowens Corners. The funeral will be held from his late home Monday at 1 o'clock and the body will be taken to Jacksonville, N. Y., where interment will be made.

Bicycle Supplies at Bogue's.—adv.

Pure Creamery Butter

From The Harbor Farms

Made for those who want the best.

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida Street Hello 75

THOMAS H. MARVIN

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

Some of our specialties are:

Lehigh Portland Cement

Peerless Wall plaster

Robinson Sewer Pipe

Onondaga Vitrified Brick

Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc.

Land Plaster Hydrated Lime

Yard:

Corner First and Broadway

CHILDREN'S DAY IN 5 CHURCHES

Celebration Postponed in Two of City Churches Until Next Sunday

Children's Day will be observed generally in the city churches tomorrow. There are two exceptions, however, that of the Free Methodist and Presbyterian churches, the first-named on account of the absence of the pastor, Rev. C. C. Watson, and secondly, because so many of the officers and members of the Presbyterian church have been in attendance upon the Sunday school convention in Albany.

The churches whose Sunday schools will celebrate Children's Day tomorrow are:

Free Methodist Episcopal Church

7:30 P.M.

Song by congregation.

Prayer by pastor.

Exercises and graduation of primary department.

Illustrated song, with lantern slides. "I Think When I Read That Sweet Story."

Drill by five young ladies.

Recitation, Katherine Howe.

Recitation by four primary children.

Illustrated son, with lantern slides, "Bringing in the Sheaves."

Boy Scout selection, Porter Butts.

Illustrated song, "America."

The collection of the evening will go toward the "Student Aid Fund."

Congregational Church

Sunday Morning.

Organ voluntary.

Processional, primary department.

Doxology.

Invocation.

Gloria.

Response reading.

Prayer

Hymn.

Recitation, "Tis Children's Day," Helen Pooler.

Exercise, "God's Little Child," Eunice Decker, Dorothy Chesbro, Geneva Boyd, Vivian Hall, Dorothy McKay, Hazel Hollingsworth.

Song, primary department.

Recitation, Psalm 100; Helen Goldberg, Gertrude Case, Alice Decker, Letha Fitch, Gertrude Hadden, Leona Porter.

Exercise, "Young Volunteers," Alden Blake, George Edward Buell, Thomas Scott, Joseph Dingle, Homer Decaitre, Herbert Davis.

Exercise and song, "The Daisies"; Jessie Terpening, Mary Oathout, Dorothy Stoughtenger, Ruby Franklin, Ruth Chubb, Marjorie Todd, Sylvia Blann, Bessie Stevenson.

Notices.

Offering.

Baptism of children.

Exercise, "What shall we give to the day?" Dolores Swaga, Ninabel Horr, Bernice Palmer, Doris Ackroyd, Edna Hadden, Helen Alexander, Clara Morris, Marion Cook, Mabel Sellman, Florence Wilber, Mary Clark, Thelma Miller, Mary Mansfield, Beatrice Clinch.

Exercise, "Let us be glad," Isabel Loveland, Elizabeth Wilber, Ruth Van Amburg, Marion Chubb.

Exercise, "In the Army of the King:" Roland Quade, Clifford Mansfield, Frank Caster, Thomas Stevenson, Monroe Hall, Richard Clinch, Mahlon Herner, Charles Jarvis.

Exercise and song, "Beautiful Roses of Love"; Gladys Decaire, Mirla La Beef, Florence Swaga, Gladys La Beef.

Graduation exercises—Mary Dey, Thelma Blann, Ruth LaPoint, Lillian Bayley, Thelma Bennett, Ruth Dingle, Rita Lum, Cassie Halstead, Irene Halstead, Violet Ackroyd, Clifford Halstead, Henry Horr, Harvey Blann, Robert Barrett, Walter Andrews, Alanson Loomis, Otis Hudson, Norwood Terpening.

Presentation of diplomas by Mr. Z. Newell, Sunday school superintendent.

Closing hymn.

Benediction.

First Baptist Church

Milton George Buck, Minister

The annual ladies' day of the Central New York Preachers' Association will be held in this church on Monday next. A conference of the preachers at 11 A.M. Dinner served at 1 p.m., after which there will be special addresses, by the ladies present and the meeting will close with an address, "Rambles in the Jungles of India," by Mrs. J. M. Baker of Ongole, India.

The annual Children's Day will be observed on Sunday and the exercises will take the place of the regular Bible school will assemble in their regular places at 10:15 a.m. and march into the auditorium at 10.30 where the following program will be rendered:

March—school.

March .... School

Salute of American Flag...... School

Singing—America........... School

Salute—Christian Flag........ School

Singing—Fling out the Banner, School

Song—On Children's Day..... School

Prayer .... Pastor

Responsive reading, led by superintendent.

Cradle Roll—Welcome.

Song—A Song of Praise, with whistling chorus by the boys' school.

Exercises—Beginners' class.

Address—Supt. F. M. B. Trask.

Exercise—The Trail Dwellers, junior girls.

Bobolink song—Primary and Juniors.

Exercise—The ePace Fleet, Junior boys.

Exercise—Light of World, Junior girls.

Song—Boat Song, School.

Exercise—The Wheel on the Trail, Primary girls.

Song—The Light Bearers, School.

Benediction.

The ordinance of baptism will be administered at the evening service and the pastor will preach on the subject, "The King's Rider."

If you have no church home come to the church of the "Cordial Welcome," Third and Utica sts., and find a welcome awaiting you.

The Christian Endeavor will meet at 6:30 p.m. All young people are urged to be present.

State St. M. E. Church

Rev. H. D. Holmes, Pastor.

There will be baptismal services at the morning hour, and reception of members. The pastor will speak at this service on "Church and the Child."

At 7.30 in the evening the following Children's Day program will be carried out by the Sunday school, under the direction of Mrs. H. D. Holmes.

Carnival of Flowers.

Characters:

Spring—Gladys Stoneburg

Love—Marion Hayes

Joy—Florence Mahlerwein

Purity—Thelma Palmer

Memory—Virginia Cook

White Rose—Lillian Warner

June—Thelma Bogardus

Angel of Flowers—Mary Lockrowe

Children's Day—Helen Clements

Chorus of rose-maidens, daisies, color bearers, flower-girls, pansies, raindrops and sunbeams.

Processional—Orchestra

Chorus—Choir

Prayer

Part I Carnival of Flowers.

Solo, Juanita Beebe.

Part II. Carnival of Flowers.

Offering—Orchestra.

Benediction.

Zion Episcopal Church

Rev. Minor J. Peters, Rector

Sunday, June 13th, second Sunday after Trinity, services as follows:

Holy Communion......... 7.30 a.m.

Sunday school............ 9.30 a.m.

Matins and sermon........ 10.45 a.m.

Evensong and sermon..... 5.00 p.m.

Presbyterian Church

Charles S. Robertson, Pastor

Morning prayer at 10 o'clock, led by Prof. L. D. Wilcox.

Worship by families at 10:30, with sermon theme, "Should the Church Face the Evils of World with a Destructive or a Constructive Program?"

Bible school at noon.

Vesper service at 5 with sermon theme, "The Angels of God."

Christian Science

35 E. First Street.

Christian Science services held on Sunday at 10:45 a.m. and at 8 p.m. Wednesday in the VanWagenen block Mrs. H. A. Allen, first reader; Mrs. Noah Merriam, second reader. You will be welcome and interested to attend one or both services.

The subject for next Sunday is: "God, The Preserver of Man." Golden Text: Jeremiah 32: 40. Responsive Reading: Leviticus 26; 3-13.

First Methodist Church

Rev. J. W. Barrett, Minister

Services on Sunday as follows: Morning worship at 10:30 with sermon, "The Junior Smiths"; object sermon to junior worshippers. "The Sacrifice Hit," of special interest to baseball fans. Baptismal service preceding the regular sermon.

Bible school at noon and Brotherhood at the same hour.

Evening service at 7.30; children's exercises including illustrated hymns and songs on the screen closing with "America," illustrated with 17 artistic slides.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, June 12.—At last a delegate to the Constitutional Convention has lent an ear to the declaration of several former governors that there should be a State Board of Pardons. On the last day that an amendment could be presented by an individual member of the convention, Delegate Gordon Knox Bell, representing the seventeenth district, came forward with the proposition to take the pardoning power from the executive and vest it in a pardoning board.

It has been argued by more than one governor that the duties of the executive are of such important character that they must needs be continually attended to and that each year they become more multitudinous, precluding a division of attention to matters pertaining to the welfare of the State. In addition, it has been pointed out that the proper consideration of an application for a pardon cannot be given by an executive who has at his elbow innumerable and diversified tasks awaiting attention and who is required to transact them in their order.

Clemency on the part of a governor is not a duty but a high official privilege enjoyed only by the executive. Hundreds of such applications are received yearly, many of which are not even more than casually considered, it is said, because of the length of time which is required to examine into the merits of a request for clemency.

Frequently pardons or commutations of sentences have been granted by governors when the requests have come from the judges who have pronounced sentences which in later life they regard as having been too severe.

The provisions of the proposed amendment by Delegate Bell seek to create a State board of pardons to consist of five members, one to be selected from each judicial district and the fifth to be a commissioner-at-large. The members of the commission are to serve for five years and must be members of the bar of the various counties from which they were chosen.

Though presented, the Bell amendment is said to have been improperly drawn which may mean that it will be amended either on the floor or by the committee on Governor and other state officers, to which it has been referred.

While the board of pardons plan has many advocates, it also has enemies. It has been suggested that with time to devote solely to the examination of applications for release from the penal institutions of the State, the pardoning board will in consequence be besieged with requests to pardon this or that prisoner which may ultimately mean that the list of pardons will yearly grow larger.

This argument is met with the contention that the pardon board as suggested has other functions to perform than that of the haphazard pardoning of felons. Advocates of the Bell amendment declare that many men are today serving time because they have never had the opportunity of having their cases brought to the governor for scrutiny; it is to go thoroughly into the question of whether the application is based upon sound grounds that the proposed board is desired.

Hundreds of applications for pardons are seldom more than opened, inasmuch as the majority of prisoners believe that they have been too severely dealt with and seek to obtain releases through the medium of a pardon. Applications based upon just causes, however, are known to have been passed by because of lack of time to study the case.

MARCONI DEVICE TAPS AUSTRIAN WIRELESS

Paris.—A report issued by Admiral Thaon di Revel, chief of the Italian naval Staff, shows Austrian wireless messages are intercepted regularly by the Italians, says a special dispatch from Rome.

The Italians have been enabled to obtain this information, which is of immense military value, by the use of a new device invented by Guglielmo Marconi. The device is said to make it impossible for the Austrians to intercept Italian messages.

Black's Cookies tickle the palates of old and young, because they are right. adv.

JUNE

the month for

WEDDING RINGS

and

GIFTS FOR THE GRADUATE

Kindly call and look over our selections

Wm. C. Morgan

Jeweler & Optometrist

Fulton, N. Y.

5% Discount

on

ALL GROCERIES

THIS WEEK

Wednesday and Saturday Deliveries

C. C. PORTER

CASH GROCER

350 Broadway Ave. Phone 2375

Cahill's Perfection Bread

is the

BEST BREAD MADE

TRY A LOAF—Sold only at

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Public Accountant

wants a few small sets of books to care for regularly. Books opened or closed. Statements carefully taken off. Prices reasonable. Phone 3304.

THE QUIRK

Today a William Fox feature in four parts entitled The Yellow Traffic, a heartinterest drama that has all the splendid points of these famous productions, and "The Gangster and the Girl," a two-part melodrama, will repay a visit to this popular amusement resort. Tomorrow "A Deal with the Devil" will serve as the feature photo-play supplemented by that funny one, Charles Chaplin in "His Musical Career."

INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE

Surety Bonds of all kinds

Real Estate Loans

FREDERICK G. SPENCER

Phone 122.

100% Efficiency

The Result of Using

Miscellaneous Want Column

in

The Evening Times

PRICES:

1 Word 1 Time 1c

1 Word 3 Times 2c

1 Word 6 Times 3c

Minimum Charge

10 Cents

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

Chattel Mortgage Sale.—One gasoline truck wagon, in good condition, with top; also one light truck same as above, without top. Sale at VanWagenen garage, Saturday, June 19, 10 a.m. A. Bristol, Mortgagee's agent. 154

For Sale—Indian motorcycle in excellent condition. $45; quick sale takes it. Will demonstrate at your convenience in Fulton. Address Jno. Park, 141 W. 4th st., Oswego. Phone 556M Oswego. 150c

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Upper Flat—Moderate rent, 214 Walradt st. 6 rooms and all modern conveniences. H. L. Crandall. Phone 2520. tf.

To Rent—New house in Park st., modern conveniences; electric light; bath and furnace. A. T. Jennings, 9 S. 1st st. Phone 14.

For Sale—Good extra heavy double work harness; $20. G. L. Pratt, 177 E. 1st or phone 56. 149

For Sale—61-acre farm on trolley; also 2 acres and 9-room house. Easy terms. 320 Cayuga st., Fulton. 150c

Lost—Bunch of keys, between post office and 214 S. 3d st. Reward. Return to Times office. 150c

For Sale—31 choice R. I. chicks; 4 weeks old; $6. 811 Emery st. Phone 2271. 150

FRESH VEGETABLES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

FIRE DESTROYS MUCH OF CANADA'S PULP SUPPLY

A residents of Watertown, just returned from a trip into Canada, tells of the destruction wrought by forest fires this year, thus:

"There were many forest fires in that country," said Mr. Elsworth, "and while I saw there I saw 6,000 cords of peeled four-foot wood burned that would have cost $12 a cord here, but there must have been at least $30,000. It was covered by insurance. The International Paper Company also lost some wood. Most trees there are soft woods, and when fire would strike a balsam or spruce, they would ignite the whole length in a twinkling. The river was full of logs, and the fire was so hot that the exposed surface of logs caught, and it was necessary to send 40 miles for fire engines to extinguish the flames. This will mean that deliveries of companies concerned will be delayed. There is little wood being cut this season, because of low price, and because banks in Canada have shut down on loans for lumbering. Some men are cutting only 2,000 or 3,000 cords of pulpwood, where they formerly cut 10,000 and 15,000. The result is that if there is much demand for Canadian pulpwood, prices will go soaring."

The fire seen by Mr. Elsworth was near Ste Euphemie and Rosaire. The Van Dyke Company, which owned it, also lost its camps and barns.

Black's White Bread is sold by all grocers, because it is in demand by everybody. adv.

FRESH STRAWBERRIES
EVERY DAY
at LaPorte's Grocery
Oneida St. Hello 75

Steer this way for the Insurance that spells peace of mind—our Automobile Accident and Liability Insurance.

The accident that generally occurs is the unavoidable one—but that does not stop the "hold up" suit that costs money to defend, against—BUT our insurance protects you against property and personal damages and the company fights the case.

See us today for rates.

DAVID & MASON AGENCY
55 N. FIRST STREET

CHURCH BOARD DINED IN STYLE

For a Time Every Member Enjoyed Himself, Forgetting War and Rumors of War

An occasion of unusual enjoyment and extreme pleasure was the dinner to the Official Board of the First Methodist church, by host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lockwood, at their home, West Granby, N. Y., Wednesday, June 9th, at six o'clock p.m.

Twenty-seven members of the official board of the church motored out to the beautiful country home of Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood, there to enjoy a bountiful repast and the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood.

The members of the board present were M. V. Connell, president; Rev. J. W. Barrett, H. L. Paddock, Geo. T. Carner, Watson A. Butts, Geo. B. Palmer, J. J. Morrill, Arnold Bebee, C. E. Dines, F. Burtin, H. L. Waugh, F. J. Parkhurst, Fred Ure, James Robinson, W. J. Lockwood, F. E. Goodjon, J. W. Distin, A. B. Sanford, W. H. Patterson, H. J. Howe, J. E. Stanley, W. E. Perry, Judge H. J. Wilson, E. E. Morrill, J. H. St. Louis, Dr. L. Fowler Joy, Fred Hodges and Edward Joslin.

The last man to alight on arrival of the last car was heard to remark after surveying the countenances of the twenty-six who had preceded him, that he had never seen such a gaunt, hungry looking lot of good natured fellows before in his life—"Why they look like a pack of hungry wolves, seeking what they may devour"—the brother was heard to remark.

Well, it matters not how they looked on arrival before the dinner, but how they looked and acted after the dinner is what the Times' readers will be most interested in. The dinner was served artistically "en course," and if any one knows better how to serve a dinner than our host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood—"Well, show me!" exclaimed the board in unison. The chicken was the real thing and were not the ones stolen from Watson Butts' State street neighbors' henroost either (although Watson was there to help eat them)—and the strawberry shortcake was not short of berries nor lacking with whipped cream. But how those fellows did eat—"Oh, my," you never saw the like. The genial toastmaster in trying to start the toasts got as far as "too full for utterance," when he had to back off—jounce down, and get a new start. Finally the speech making was under way and such a flow of oratory led by the genial toastmaster, H. L. Paddock, you never heard the like.

John W. Distin responded to the first toast, "Our Class Leaders," and gave a brief history of the time honored Methodist class which was the bulwark and strength of early Methodism. J. H. Howe, "our Harry," as we call him, responded to the toast, "Our Stewards." Harry, as is his want, took for his theme, "The Purse-strings of the Church," and proved to the satisfaction of the board that you can no more run a church without money than you can a paper mill without pulp. As to the better of the argument H. J. had it from the start and no one arose to dispute him. The occasion was taken advantage of by the staunch friends of Mr. Howe, to boom him for district delegate to the quadrennial conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church which meets at Saratoga Springs next year. While "our Harry" is worthy of the honor and in every way capable, yet there is a lurking danger in sending him to Saratoga since it is known that Mr. Howe is the exact counterpart or replica of the Hon. Senator Brackett of Saratoga and it is feared that a serious mix-up might occur—for instance suppose the coachman of Senator Brackett should inveigle our Harry into the Senator's carriage and take him to the races while the Senator in his stead should be escorted into the delegate seat of "our Harry," during his absence at the races. Where the resemblance is so marked, such a thing as well as others might occur.

M. V. Connell responded to the toast, "Our Trustees." Brother Connell followed the tradition of the historian and led us from the time of his early connection with the church down to the present.

Brother Connell being the oldest member of the board appeared the youngest in his style of youthful utterance. F. E. Goodjon rendered a beautiful and appropriate solo entitled "All Coons Look Alike to Me." When it comes to music, Brother Goodjon is "Johnnie on the Spot." Although it was a temperance body of men and temperance was discussed at length, when the indomitable George Carner arose to speak, some one remarked that "the best of the wine was reserved for the last of the feast"—and surely Brother George outdid himself and caused even the bushes to laugh. While the toast, "The Women of our Church," was assigned to Mr. Carner, he said the women not being present to hear his speech, that he was going to take for his subject "The Women of Every Church and Everywhere," and how he did orate on suffrage. Carrie Chapman Catt and Dr. Mary Walker could not hold a candle to Brother Carner's matchless oratory. The speech was so remarkable that one of the brothers moved that the speech be illustrated with photo engraving and reported to the New York papers. Our new pastor, the Rev. J. W. Barrett, concluded the program with a response to the toast, "What the Pastor Expects from His Official Board." The expression of great earnestness by our pastor in the desire for the spiritual uplift of our church and community, his well chosen words and admonition for Christlike loyalty to the church endeared him to the hearts of us all.

The occasion will be marked as an epoch in the history of the church, one long to be remembered, and it is hoped it is the forerunner of similar events which will bring the full board together in the enjoyment of christian association and jovial good fellowship.

Long live our host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lockwood and may the richest blessings of our heavenly Father dwell richly with them, our brother and sister in the church, our co-workers in Christ's vineyard.

Respectfully submitted,
The Man with a Conscience.

London Wants to Know Features Producing Resignation

London, June 12.—The London morning newspapers in their comments on the American note to Berlin express surprise that Mr. Bryan should have felt compelled to resign after signing the first note.

The Daily Telegraph says:—

"The spirit of the second is exactly that of the first, and it leaves us to wonder even more than we did before why Mr. Bryan thought it necessary to resign. There is nothing of a minatory character in the note—nothing that the most fervid imagination could construe into a challenge or ultimatum.

The Chronicle says:—

"The note gives to Germany every opportunity of saving her face, if she so desires. It not only is phrased in most friendly terms but, inviting the submission of further evidence concerning the Lusitania and the resumption of other negotiations through an American intermediary, opens a vista for negotiations which might keep the diplomatists of Berlin and Washington employed until the war is ended, only that the President insists that the submarine outrages must stop during the negotiations. And it is this point which gives significance to the whole."

The Daily News questions whether Mr. Bryan's inference that Germany will reject the demands is sound and whether, if it is sound, the situation arising could have been avoided by any conduct of negotiations which did not involve the betrayal "not of American rights only but of the rights and hopes of humanity," and continues:—

"There is no reason yet to assume that the President, who throughout the dealings with Germany, has sought peace with the steady coolness and high purpose habitual to him, despairs of success. The phrasing of the note is as little provocative as conceivable.

"The German government cannot be unaware of the tremendous additional handicap which the entry of the United States into the struggle would mean for Germany. The attacks of the German press on America reflect the view of the Berlin government, but even supposing that war should ensue, what other course was open to the President? He is not risking war with Germany for a stiff-necked determination to uphold exclusively American rights. The rights the President is upholding are the fundamental rights of humanity, and, although the help to the Allies which the entry of the United States into the struggle would bring would be dearly purchased by the loss of American neutrality, which is one of the factors intended to soften the ferocities and brutalities of the war.

The Daily Mail says:—

"The first impression of most readers of the note will be, we suspect, that it is extremely polite and quite harmless. Whatever charges may be brought against American diplomacy in this crisis, that of being unreasonable or hectoring or lacking in persuasiveness must certainly fall to the ground.

"The vital passages of the note are those in which the United States earnestly and solemnly renews the representations of the note of May 15 and again asks assurances that American lives and ships shall not be endangered on the high seas. Will Germany agree to abandon indiscriminate submarine warfare? That is the question the United States put to her once more?"

The Times says it is "inclined to believe that Germany will not reject the demands, but will resume negotiations and endeavor to preserve friendly relations with the United States, especially as Wilhelmstrasse can discover in varied passages of the note material for procrastination if it so desires." The editorial continues:—

"Nothing well could be more moderate in tone than the note, but on issues of substance the President remains immovable. There is nothing in the note, however, to suggest that the policy such as American newspapers seem to expect from Germany would be doomed to failure. The President has done the utmost compatable with national dignity to make the path of submission smooth and easy for Germany and her answer will be awaited with profound interest on both sides of the Atlantic."

ARTISTS SAVE MODELS IN FIRE IN STUDIOS

New York.—Fire in No. 106 West Fifty-fifth street yesterday caused a hurried exodus of a number of artists who have studios there. Samuel N. Abbott, his arms loaded with "summer-girl" drawings, asked Clarence F. Underwood to help him save the precious young women. But Mr. Underwood was working with Miss Gladys Kahn as his model, and preferred to see that Miss Kahn got out safely.

The fire was trifling and the loss inconsiderable.

"STILL NEED SHELLS," SAYS LLOYD-GEORGE

London, June 12.—Addressing engineering firms at Cardiff, Wales, David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, said he would organize South Wales to speed up the output of munitions just as Lancashire had been organized. Referring to the dire need of ammunition, Mr. Lloyd-George said:

"I hardly like to say it, but we are still short of sheels."

He strongly hinted at compulsory service.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

WEATHER FORECAST

Moderate east to southeast winds; partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; warmer Sunday.

LOAN ASSOCIATIONS INNURE THE WORKMAN

Port Jervis, June 11.—The New York State League of Savings and Loan Associations began here today its twenty-eighth annual convention. This city is the home of the oldest cooperative savings and loan association in the state, organized in 1868. More than 150 delegates and visitors are here for the convention and were welcomed by Mayor Lybolt.

Among the papers read was one by Charles C. Zoller, of Rochester, on "The Poor Man and the Savings and Loan Association."

"The building and loan association is the association of the poor man," Mr. Zoller said. "It is his creation, he is part of it, his interests are there, and it is his pride and satisfaction that it is a recognized banking association, protected by the state. Today its advantages are eagerly sought by the large depositor and borrower, who realizes its safety.

"We feel that the marvelous growth that has attended the association will be an incentive to us in working and striving for increase of advantages to its members and for their security and prosperity. Let us advertise. Let us bring the associations to the attention of the public, particularly the workingman who is paying rent week after week, year after year, always under the rule of the landlord. Let us bring to the attention of those who have money not only the safety of our association, and the greater interest they will derive by depositing their funds with us, but also the higher purpose that will be achieved by the judicious lending of their money, through the associations, to the workingmen and the poor for home buying."

SANG IN OSWEGO

At the public rhetoricals of the Oswego Normal and Training school held yesterday at the Normal, Miss Gertrude Lake of this city, contributed to an excellent program, a vocal solo, "The Quest." Miss Lake was accompanied by Richard Schuler of Oswego.

Fulton Keynotes

The undenominational Bible class will meet Monday, June 13, with Mrs. R. B. Crockett, 415 Highland st., Mrs. E. R. Redhead, leader.

* * *

Thomas Johnson arrived in the city yesterday, having completed his first year in the University of Pennsylvania.

* * *

Mrs. John O'Brien of Cayuga st. entertained delightfully the Thursday Evening Euchre Club, last evening.

* * *

Leonard Bradford has been in Rochester attending the wedding of his cousin, Arthur Wolever.

* * *

Miss Margaret Quigley of Oswego has been the guest of Fulton friends.

* * *

Miss Frances Gardner, a nurse at the hospital, is recovering from a short illness.

* * *

Miss Pearl Parke of Phillips st. is spending a few days at Auburn.

* * *

Mrs. G. H. Stewart of Utica st. entertained the Friendly Nine Birthday Club. Everybody reports a pleasant time.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Spencer of Rochester have been the guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Spencer, of Utica st.

* * *

Mrs. Leon Abbott and Mrs. Riley Harding spent Thursday in Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. John Spencer has been entertaining her brother, Burr Curtiss, of Auburn.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Milnes of West 2d st. are entertaining their daughter, Miss Elair.

* * *

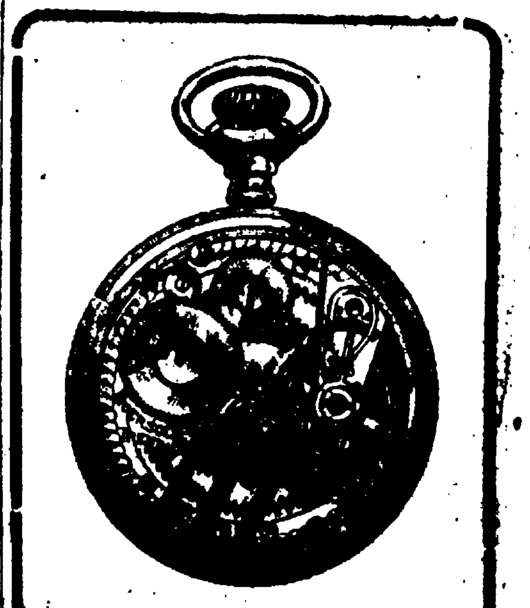
Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Bracey of Worth st. entertained recently Mr. and Mrs. James Dubois.

* * *

Mrs. H. Hunter and children have been geusts of her parents at South Granby.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson of Hannibal st. called on friends at Palermo recently.



Have You Seen
THE LATEST STYLES
of
SOLID SILVERWARE
G. B. FARLEY
21 First Street
Can show you a full line. Just the kind for
WEDDING GIFTS

FOR SALE
CASH GROCERY STORE
316 CAYUGA STREET, CITY
A paying Proposition. Will bear investigation. Inquire of
340 W. Genesee Street SYRACUSE, N. Y.

UNDERTAKERS
YOUNG & HILL. Open day and night at 117 Oneida. Phone 2172.

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE
TODAY
King Baggot and Jane Gail in the Big Feature
"THE CORSICAN BROTHERS"
from the story of Alexander Dumas
"THE LOST RECEIPTS"
in two parts.
SUNDAY
"THE JUNGLE QUEEN"
with Marie Walcamp and Wellington Playter—with the Big Jungle Scene.
"WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN"
in Two Parts.
and Four Others.
Admission 5c

DON'T WAIT FOR THE RUSH—BUY NOW
470 S. SIXTH ST. 9-room house, nearly new. Small barn. All kinds of fruit. Lot 50x132. Price reduced for a quick sale.
S. SEVENTH ST. Well located, in good repair and arranged for two families. $1,650.
70 ACRES, $2,500. Located on West River road 5 miles from Fulton. Heavy loam soil. 5-acre wood lot; balance all tillable. 2-story, 8-room house; large basement barn. Will exchange for city property.
WHITAKER & BOGARDUS, Inc.
Real Estate and Insurance Fulton, New York

THE QUIRK
Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.
TODAY
"THE YELLOW TRAFFIC"
A Fox Feature in 4 parts and
"THE GANGSTERS AND THE GIRL"
SUNDAY
The Powerful, Fascinating Drama,
"A DEAL WITH THE DEVIL"
and others, including Charles Chaplin in
"HIS MUSICAL CAREER"
MONDAY
JOHN REDMOND "THE EVANGELIST"
and others.

D/34

The Newspapers Published in Fulton

Are the real and only legitimate means to secure the kind of publicity that will work in true harmony with the elaborate program mapped out by the

New Chamber of Commerce

¶ The protracted dullness in retail business circles is positive proof that the merchants of this city must invest their advertising appropriations in the papers that have the "home touch"—the papers that are welding in concrete fashion the buying public in the fertile farming country lying contiguous to this city.

MR. BUSINESS

Has been very sick. He should recover, and the way to recover is to turn our faces from the fixed starings we've been giving to a popular idol, a single industry, and fix our eyes upon the farmer and the buyer from the North, the South, the East and the West of us. The farmer of today is the man who can do a lot toward making Mr. Business in this city a well man, but you

MR. MERCHANT

must use your home papers—the papers that are near to the people—to reach the great buying public living beyond the city's limits.

The Fulton Evening Times is "A Herald of Progress"

SNAPSHOTS AT NOTABLE PERSONS

Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, New Naval Chief.

Photo by American Press Association.

Rear Admiral William Shepherd Benson, recently appointed chief of naval operations, is generally conceded to be one of the ablest officers in Uncle Sam's navy. The new office, which was created by the last congress, gives the rear admiral control of and makes him responsible for the preparation and maintenance of plans for the use and efficiency of the fleet in and for war, and in effect also makes him the active head of the navy.

The creation of the office of chief of naval operations does not disturb the general board of the navy, of which Admiral Dewey is chairman.

Before his appointment Rear Admiral Benson was one of the senior captains and in the ordinary course of events would have been promoted to the rank he now holds by virtue of his office next November. Born in Georgia on Sept. 25, 1855, the new chief of operations is young enough to hold his present post for the full term of four years. He entered the Naval academy in 1872 and was graduated four years later, and during a sea service of twenty-two years since that time has cruised practically all over the world.

Since 1908 Admiral Benson's sea duty included the command of several important ships and also service as chief of staff of the Pacific fleet. His most recent sea service was as captain of the super-Dreadnought Utah and temporarily as commander of the first division of the Atlantic fleet. In July, 1913, he was detached from the Utah to become commandant of the Philadelphia navy yard, where he has demonstrated exceptional executive ability.

Railroad Wage Arbitrator.

Charles Nagel of St. Louis, neutral member of the board of arbitration which settled the wage dispute of engineers, firemen and hostlers on ninety-eight western railroads, was formerly secretary of commerce and labor. Since the award the railroad brotherhoods have by resolution demanded a congressional investigation of the appointment of Mr. Nagel as arbitrator. The railroad workers claim that Mr. Nagel was not neutral, "inasmuch as it was clearly established that he is a co-

© by American Press Association.

CHARLES NAGEL.

executor and co-trustee of the estate of Adolphus Busch, which estate has large holdings in railroad securities."

A native of Texas, his parents moved to St. Louis during the civil war. Young Nagel was educated at St. Louis, where he took a course in law and subsequently studied law and political economy at the University of Berlin. Returning to St. Louis in 1873, he was admitted to the bar and soon took an active part in municipal affairs. He served four years as president of the city council and also served as a member of the Missouri legislature. He was a member of the Republican national committee from 1908 to 1912 and was secretary of commerce and labor during President Taft's administration.

MAKING OTHERS HAPPY.

Why Put It Off Till Tomorrow When It May Be Done Today?

Why should we postpone our loving and the being happy that goes with it? The wife we are going to show more affection for as soon as we have made a little more of a pile. The husband we are going to be more companionable and sunshiny with as soon as we get a little more service in the house, the children whose lives we will enter into more fully as soon as we feel the pressure of circumstances a little less, the people we are going to show how genial we really are as soon as we have time—none of these ways of loving depends on the things we are waiting for.

Indeed, our opportunity comes more now than it will come when we have these things. The very pressure of our days bring us in contact with many people who most need a show of kindness and who will most warmly respond to it. The wife most needs and will most value love in her days when she is most being a helpmeet. The husband most needs and most prizes love in his years of struggle.

What are we waiting for? The kingdom of heaven is within and will not come of circumstances.—Nautilus.

Bjornson's Advice.

There is a story told of Bjornstjerne Bjornson that, arriving at a late hour at the town of Bergen, which was en fete to receive him, he vouchsafed to the expectant people no finer words of wisdom than a general recommendation to go to bed.

In vain they appealed to him for "song or sentiment." The great Bismarck, said he, gave the same advice under conditions all similar, and what was good enough for Berlin must suffice for Bergen.

Three years later, on visiting the town for the second time, the master novelist found a deserted city. Not a light burned in the dismal railway station, no banners waved, no addresses were read by portly burgomasters. In vain Bjornson asked for a cab.

"They have all gone to bed," was the reply. And so Bergen remembered.

First European Railway.

The first carriages that ran on rails in Europe were those of a horse railway between Linz and Budweis, in Austria. This was in working order in 1827. Locomotive railways were much longer coming. The first line in a modern sense was opened from Paris to St. Germain in 1835, but railway development was greatly hindered by a terrible accident on the Paris-Versailles line in 1842. The next was the Brussels-Malines line in Belgium. Belgium was also the first country to begin, in 1830, systematic plans for a national network of railways. Prussia followed in 1835 and Austria-Hungary in 1838. The first great trunk line in Europe was from Paris to Rouen, opened in May, 1843.

Family Pride.

Mrs. Blunt—Well, Louisa, I don't suppose you will attempt to deny that your original ancestors were stone age ruffians who lived in a damp cave.

Mrs. Tree—If my earliest ancestors were a part of the geologic period of which you speak they must have had a red sandstone chateau of their own on Flinthead avenue, with stalactite decorations and running water on the first floor.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Poi In Hawaii.

Poi, the Hawaiian national dish, is made by pounding up the cooked root of the taro plant—the Arum esculentum of the botanists—with water into a thick paste. When slightly fermented it has a pleasant, fruity, acid taste.

The Solution.

"I wish I knew how Blinks lives without working?"

"Open a grocery store in his neighborhood and you'll soon find out."—Philadelphia Ledger.

LOCKS OR SEA LEVEL.

The Wisdom That Was Shown In Building the Panama Waterway.

The slides in the Panama canal have led some persons to say that it was a mistake not to build a sea level canal. In discussing that criticism Mr. Charles Whiting Baker, editor of the Engineering News, recently said that the few engineers who urged a sea level canal now dislike to be reminded of the fact.

"Bad as the slides are and costly as the work of cleaning them away is proving to be," said Mr. Baker, "they would be vastly greater if the canal at Culebra cut were made eighty-five feet deeper, as it would have to be in order to lower the canal to sea level. But even that is not the worst. In a sea level canal there would be slides to contend with not only in the nine mile long Culebra cut, but all the way across the isthmus—in the deep morasses along the lower Chagres river, for example, where in some places the soft mud is a hundred feet deep. When at Panama I myself saw a slide move into the cut that was being made for the Gatun locks foundation, in which half an acre or so of soft ground flowed down the slope like stiff molasses.

"We owe a great debt of gratitude for our correct choice to President Taft, President Roosevelt, Colonel Goethals and the late Alfred Noble and other great engineers, who threw all the weight of their influence in favor of a lock canal. There is no dissent in the engineering profession from this assertion, and the public ought also to understand it."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Blue Blood Versus Oil

By DONALD CHAMBERLIN

Billy Perkins had the usual American assurance, but it never got into the limelight till he went to Spain as a clerk in the American embassy. Billy had means and no taste for business. Indeed, since his living was ground out for him by coupons which fell like gold leaves from sundry bonds he had inherited, what he wanted was an apology for occupation. A friend having been appointed secretary of legation at Madrid, he secured Billy a position as brevet clerk, which gave him the right to say that he was attached to the embassy, but he was seldom if ever called upon to do any work.

As an attache of the legation he received invitations, and, since Americans are considered an unconventional people, he was accorded social liberties that other men were not granted. For instance, there were families which he was permitted to visit as young men visit in America—that is, he was not forced to converse with young women from the sidewalk, they standing on a balcony high above his head. He was permitted to see certain young ladies in their homes, but not alone. Some member of the family other than the lady on whom he called was always present.

One young lady in whose home he was accorded an entrance was a daughter of Don Sebastiano Herrera, a Spanish grandee whose family tree was planted in the time of Ferdinand and Isabella. Dona Inez, the daughter, was destined for some nobleman who would be considered worthy to enter the Herrera family. As for Billy Perkins, had he ten times the fortune he possessed he was not for a moment to be thought of as a husband for her.

Nevertheless the Herreras had traveled abroad a good deal and had thrown off some of the most ultra of their Spanish conventional forms. Their daughter met men at balls, and occasionally one was invited to her home—of course only by her father or mother. Billy Perkins met her at a function given by his chief, the ambassador, and fell desperately in love with her.

Dona Inez evinced a desire to learn English, and when Billy offered to teach her her mother was much pleased with the offer. The good lady had a high admiration for the English nobility and had formed a design of taking her daughter to England, hoping that her rare beauty would catch an English nobleman. However this may be, Billy was permitted to come to the house two evenings in the week to give Dona Inez lessons in the English language. Of course her mother or some member of the family who could be relied upon was present to watch that no lovemaking passed between the two young persons. Moreover, whoever was on watch understood enough English to know if Billy were trying to work that language for the purpose of making love, though, since Dona Inez did not understand a word of English, this was hardly necessary.

Nothing is so delightful to two young persons of opposite sex as to outwit those who are placed on guard over them. Billy's method of teaching English was to have his pupil read something printed in that language or convert something printed from Spanish into the English tongue. This required the use of a Spanish and English dictionary.

One evening when the two were at work using the dictionary every few minutes, Billy, turning the leaves, stopped and put his finger on the word "your." Then he turned to the words "eyes" and put his finger on that word. In this way he spelled out "your eyes are like beautiful twin lakes, and your lashes are like the rushes growing on the borders." Then Inez took the dictionary and by the same means said, "You Americans are great flatterers." This was followed by a sentence from Billy—"There is no such beauty in America as yours."

These few communications occupied half an hour, but what time was lost in looking up words was gained in the fervor of the sentences. In two or three evenings Billy had made as much love as some men with every facility would make in a year. And Dona Inez, if she was not an apt scholar at learning English, certainly understood with marvelous facility what was said to her by this method of communication.

Before Dona Inez had learned enough English to catch a British nobleman she had been caught by an American scamp who should have been put in the stocks for daring to make love to the daughter of a Spanish grandee. However, he came out frankly at last and one morning, marching boldly into the presence of Don Sebastiano, asked him for his daughter's hand. The old gentleman looked at the American brevet clerk aghast and asked him what he meant. Billy replied that he meant exactly what he said.

"Are you aware," asked Don Sebastiano, "that our family were nobles at a time when the land in which you were born was inhabited by savages?"

"I am," said Billy, "and are you aware that my ancestors drove your ancestors out of Texas? My ancestors bought an oil tract of your ancestors, and now I am in receipt of $20,000 a month from the property?"

Billy intended by this statement to strike the nail on the head, and he did, for Don Sebastiano, with all his blue blood, was as poor as a church mouse. Billy married Dona Inez, and the pair now live in winter in Spain, in summer in America.

ONCE UNPOPULAR, BECAME HERO

CONSTANTINE OF GREEK NATION

Blamed For Disaster In War of 1897, He Planned Exile, but Gained Fame In Balkans.

Son George, Like Father, Was Educated In Germany and Lacked Hold on His People.

KING CONSTANTINE of Greece succeeded to the throne on the assassination of his father, King George, by the regicide Schinas March 19, 1913. It was expected he would take the name of Constantine XIII., reviving the old Byzantine line, but he contented himself with the simple Constantine I.

He was born at Athens Aug. 2, 1868. He was educated by tutors obtained from Leipsic and from early boyhood showed effects of German influence. He married Princess Sophia of Prus-

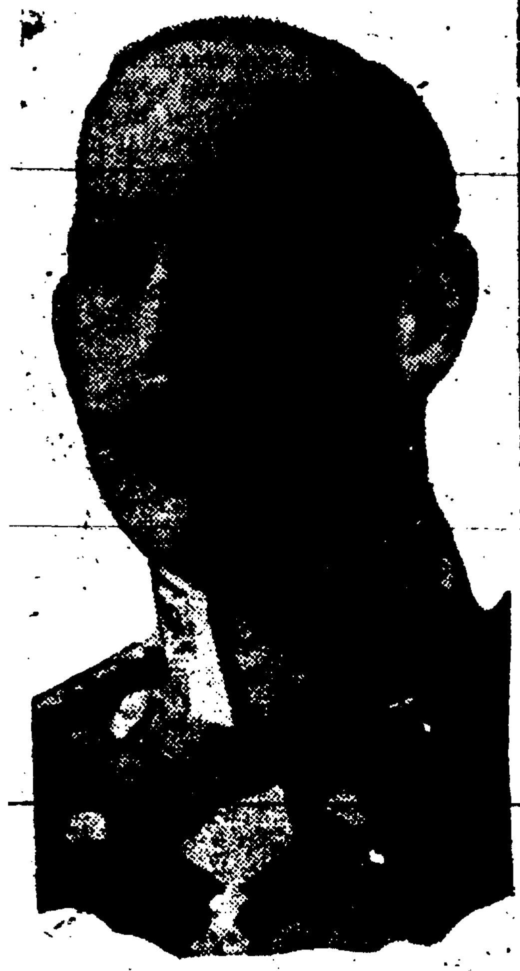


Photo by American Press Association.

KING CONSTANTINE OF GREECE.

sia, sister of Kaiser Wilhelm, at Athens Oct. 27, 1889.

Tall, soldierly in appearance, quiet, reserved almost to shyness, Constantine was for a long while most unpopular with the Greeks. He was blamed for the failure of the Greeks in the war with the Turks in 1897.

Until the war with Turkey he had had little military experience aside from participating in the annual maneuvers of the German army. When he saw his country drifting into war with the Turks he opposed the movement, for he knew his people were utterly unprepared. The Greek infantry were then armed with discarded French rifles, bought at $2 each.

In 1908 Constantine felt his unpopularity so keenly that he acquired a palace in St. Petersburg, took service in the Russian army, and was determined on quitting Greece forever. But in 1911 the national legislature by an overwhelming vote restored him to his former post as inspector general of the Greek army. Then came the Balkan war and Constantine soon became the hero of his people.

He brought the Greek army to a state of high efficiency and led it to many victories, not the least of which were those at Saloniki and Janina. Several New Yorkers headed the committee which presented him with a jeweled sword as a memento of these achievements.

Complete accord has not always ruled in the domestic affairs of Constantine. While there was no whisper of scandal, he and Sophia lived apart for a time and there seemed little prospect of a reconciliation until after the victories in the Balkans.

Curiously enough, there is a very old Greek tradition which says that when a royal Constantine weds a Princess Sophia their son shall reign in Constantinople and revive the ancient Byzantine empire.

George of Greece is the eldest son of Constantine and Sophia. He was born July 7, 1890, and is not married. His engagement to the beautiful Princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of King Ferdinand of Roumania, was announced two years ago, subsequently denied and then later reannounced. Early in the present year it was stated that the wedding had been scheduled for the spring, but postponed on account of the war.

Like his father, George received his education and military training in Germany under the care of his uncle, the kaiser. Because of this there have been reports from time to time that the Greeks looked with more favor on Prince Nicholas, brother of Constantine.

George has two brothers and two sisters. Prince Alexander, born in 1893; Princess Helene, born in 1896; Prince Paul, born in 1901, and Princess Irene, born in 1904.

Prince Nicholas commanded the Greek artillery in the Balkan wars. He received his military education in France. His wife is the Grand Duchess Helene of Russia, daughter of the late Grand Duke Vladimir. Thus instead of the influence of Dowager Queen Olga being minimized in his case, as in that of King Constantine, by a German wife, the influence of Princess Helene is all exercised against the German tendency of the family.

King Ferdinand of Roumania, father of Princess Elizabeth, is a Hohenzollern, while the princess' mother is Princess Mary of Great Britain and Ireland.

"SWAP WIVES LIKE HORSES."

Supreme Court Justice Makes Caustic Comment on Divorce Cases.

In the course of a divorce case in which the husband admitted being a bigamist, Supreme Court Justice Frederick E. Crane of Brooklyn delivered a brief but crackling philippic against American marriage and divorce conditions.

"Marriage is the cheapest thing under our law," snapped the justice. "Marry one day and then come back in court the following morning and get divorced! Swapping wives and husbands has become as common as swapping horses in our country. If we want polygamy why don't we come out bravely and establish it here?

"We judges, the supposed guardians of the law, are forced practically to sit back and wink at felonies and watch the offenders go free."

"Perhaps I sometimes say too much in court," Justice Crane added later in his chamber, but he didn't smile when he said it.

NEW WAY OF MAKING LIVING.

Man Gets $10 a Week From City to Prevent Him Committing Suicide.

A new way of making a living has been revealed in Atlanta, Ga. C. S. Stafford, ex-proprietor of a paint shop, is getting $10 a week from the city to prevent him from committing suicide.

Becoming ill five years ago, Stafford was taken to the City Detention hospital, and when he recovered he refused to move out. Threatened with forcible ejection, he declared he would commit suicide. The health authorities decided to put him on the payroll at $10 a week.

AUTHORS RUN AMBULANCES.

"Queed" Harrison and Stanton Are With American Hospital In France.

One of the ambulance chauffeurs making the most runs to bring in wounded with the American ambulance in France is H. S. Harrison, better known as "Queed" Harrison, from his "best seller" book of two years ago. He hates the nickname, but everybody calls him by it.

Mr. Stanton, son of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and himself an author, is one of the orderlies in the American Hospital in Paris.

LIFE SENTENCE OF SOBRIETY.

Court Puts Woman Under Permanent Ban Against Drinking.

Magistrate Harry Miller at Jamaica, N. Y., sentenced Mrs. Margaret Askins to "eternal sobriety." She accepted the life sentence with thanks and left the court with her husband, whose plea to the court won for her that sentence instead of another.

Mrs. Askins, who is thirty-three years old, was charged with being an improper guardian of her children. Agent C. Harstedt of the Children's society testified that the woman threatened to kill her children and chased her husband with a carving knife.

The husband said his wife would be all right if she let liquor alone, so the "eternal" sentence was imposed.

SET OFF BY HUMAN SPARK.

Man's Electrified Body Caused Big Explosion, Expert Thinks.

The theory that a man's body may contain enough electricity to set off a charge of explosive has been advanced by a British government expert on combustibles to account for an explosion at Stowmarket which resulted in the death of four men.

Major Cooper-Key, the expert, expressed the opinion that one of the men had accumulated electricity in his body "and had not earthed himself." He added: "It was an exceptional accident, which could probably have been prevented by a metal stud in the worker's rubber overshoe. A regulation to this effect will probably be made."

HOPES FOR BLACK COTTON.

Planter Tries to Make It Grow So It Won't Need Dyeing.

A southern cotton planter who is trying to make a black cotton grow says:

"God gave men five primal sorts of cotton—white, red, brown, yellow and black. The black has been lost somewhere in the mists of the ages, but every experienced breeder knows that so long as the species exists the lost variety can be restored.

"To this end I am working. The start was made by planting deep green lint cotton, red lint cotton and brown lint cotton in my experimental patch. If I can get the three to come into blossom at the same time black lint is assured."

CHINESE EDIBLE DOGS.

They Are Fed Mainly Upon Daintily Prepared Vegetable Food.

English bon vivants have tested the merits of the Chinese edible dog, and they pronounce it very good dog indeed.

The dog is destined from the beginning for the table. Like the edible rat of the same country, it is fed mainly upon vegetable food, which is often delicately prepared and specially devised, in order to give the dog's flesh a peculiar flavor and aroma. The result is something quite different from the flesh of the ordinary dog of the western world.

The genuine Chinese edible dog is known by its bluish black tongue, which is a peculiar mark of its variety. In infancy and early youth the dog's tongue is red, and upon reaching maturity and the edible age it suddenly becomes black, sometimes within two weeks.

Another peculiarity of this dog is its lack of the barking faculty. It is said that the dog can bark, and on occasions does so, but these occasions are rare.

Many experiments, most of them unwilling, were made with the flesh of dogs during the Paris siege. Newfoundlands and St. Bernards were preferred, under the mistaken impression that they would prove more eatable than other varieties. They proved to be detestable in all cases.—Every Week.

CORK TREES OF SPAIN.

How They Are Stripped of Their Bark at Ten Year Intervals.

An important industry in Spain is the cultivation of cork trees. This tree is an oak which grows best in the poorest soil. It cannot endure frost and must have sea air and also some altitude. It is found all along the coast of Spain, the northern coast of Africa and the northern shores of the Mediterranean.

There are two barks, the outer of which is stripped for use. The cork is valuable according as it is soft and velvety. When the sapling has reached the age of ten years it is stripped of its outer bark for two feet from the ground. The tree will then be about five inches in diameter and about six feet up to the branches. This stripping is worthless. The inner bark appears blood red, and if it is split or injured the tree dies.

When eight or ten years more have elapsed the outer bark has again grown and then the tree is stripped four feet from the roots. This stripping is very coarse and is used to make floats for fish nets. Every ten years thereafter the bark is stripped, each year two feet higher up, until the tree is forty or fifty years old, when it is in its prime and may then be stripped every ten years from the ground to the branches. —Exchange.

Royal Kisses.

The kings and high officials of Europe when they meet always embrace and kiss each other, no matter what their relations have been in the past or may be in the immediate future. This is a kiss of respect. It may be given on the lips, the cheek, the brow or the beard and is nicely adjusted, according to the age and rank of the giver. From this close personal contact it passes through many forms—kissing the hand, parts of the clothing and even the ground trodden upon according to the idea of respect or fear inspiring the one who performs the act. The nations of the west have not adopted this ancient custom as a form of salutation, but have reserved it for the more tender relationships of life.—Christian Herald.

Dumas and His Porthos.

Dumas, like Balzac, was fond of his own creations. Among them all he loved Porthos best. The great, strong, vain hero was a child after his own heart. One afternoon, it is related, his son found Dumas careworn, wretched, overwhelmed. "What has happened to you? Are you ill?" asked Dumas fils. "No," replied Dumas pere. "Well, what is it then?" "I am miserable." "Why?" "This morning I killed Porthos—poor Porthos! Oh, what trouble I have had to make up my mind to do it! But there must be an end to all things. Yet when I saw him sink beneath the ruins, crying, 'It is too heavy, too heavy for me!' I swear to you that I cried!" And he wiped away a tear with the sleeve of his dressing gown.

An Old Indian Drum.

The Sioux Indians formerly had a conjurer's drum, which they called wakanchanchagha. It was used on religious and ceremonial occasions, had two heads frequently decorated with crude pictures of animals, and was beaten with great vigor for the purpose of appeasing the wrath of their offended deities or of contributing to the recovery of the sick.

Africa.

Africa is the most elevated of all the continents. It is the "continent of plateaus." The great tableland in the south has a mean altitude of over 3,500 feet. The wide tableland on the north has an average elevation of about 1,800 feet.

Impossible.

"Can't you play tennis without making all that noise?"

"Why, how can you expect us to play it without raising a racket?"—Baltimore American.

Excluded.

Ascum—Well, well! I congratulate you, old man. And how is the baby to be named? Popley—By my wife's people, it seems.—Exchange.

AID BELGIANS ON A BUSINESS BASIS

Elaborate Financial System Gets the Best Results.

ORGANIZED BY AMERICANS.

Commission Will Have Provided Foodstuffs to the Value of $65,000,000 by Middle of August—Profit Made In Cheap Bread—Belgians Have Done a Lot of Work Themselves.

London.—The American commission for relief in Belgium will have provided foodstuffs to the value of about $65,000,000 for the Belgian people by the middle of August. Charitable contributions from America will have amounted to about $5,000,000 and from other quarters of the world approximately the same total. The great bulk of the food supplies, representing the remaining $55,000,000, is being provided indirectly by the Belgian people themselves.

This is made possible by the elaborate financial machinery set up by the commission, enabling the Belgians to utilize their own energies and resources. Fully 75 per cent of the Belgian people are being supplied with food by the commission without recourse to charity. One result of the commission's operations is that bread is now cheaper in Belgium than in London.

When the commission was formed last October, under the chairmanship of Herbert Clark Hoover, it was estimated that the total imports required to keep the population of Belgium alive would amount in value to about $50,000,000 before the next harvest. The rise in the price of foodstuffs increased the necessary amount to $65,000,000.

The greatest problem in this connection was involved in the fact that foodstuffs sold in Belgium to those who still had resources were paid for in paper. The entire metallic currency disappeared early in the war, and national bank notes were so scarce that many communes were printing paper issues of their own.

This paper money had no value outside of Belgium, and in any event to have exported it would have denuded the country of currency. But unless this money were turned into gold it would be necessary for the commission to find in the outside world an amount of money which was out of the question. At the outset, therefore, the commission began to devise a method for effecting the exchange of these local currency obligations into gold.

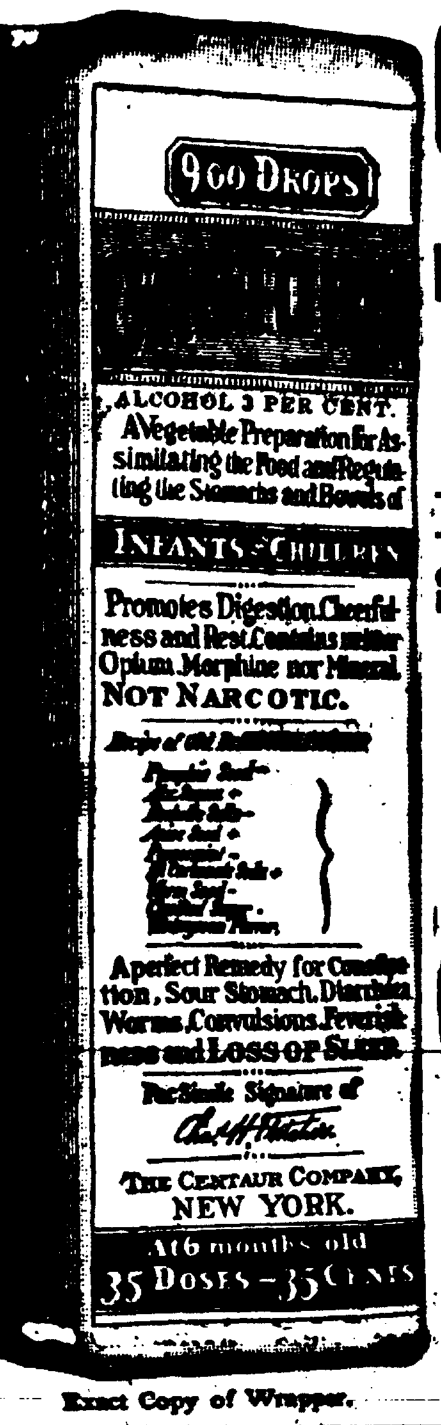
Negotiations were opened with the belligerent governments for permission to set up a form of exchange whereby persons or institutions abroad owing money in Belgium should turn over to the commission the amount due in sterling or dollars. The commission undertook to pay their debts for them in Belgium out of paper money which it received from the sale of foodstuffs. The belligerent nations agreed to this after long negotiations, and there was thus set up a form of exchange. The commission is today the only institution which is doing a systematic banking business across enemy lines.

By degrees the commission has extended this exchange department of its organization, which has come to be the lifeblood of the structure. It has induced many well to do Belgians to pledge their credit for moneys handed over to the commission in gold, which in turn is paid to them in Belgium in paper. The commission also has advanced money to the communal governments, taking their obligations therefor, and by pledging these obligations abroad has obtained further resources. The communes have been enabled in this manner to procure money to pay communal officers, to maintain the schools and keep up municipal works, thus enabling the Belgians to carry on the details of civil government and saving the country from the danger of anarchic conditions.

One phase of these operations arose in connection with a number of Belgian concerns, which, while they had resources abroad, had exhausted their local resources in payment of workmen or in disbursements to depositors. A form of hardship had grown up through the inability of such concerns to make good their obligations to the public, and persons who had believed themselves well to do were being forced to the bread lines through inability to draw money due them.

Through the operations of the commission these concerns were enabled to hand over in London and New York funds they possessed abroad, and the commission in turn delivered paper money received from the sale of food. Thus the cycle of credit was reestablished, and many thousands of persons were saved from the bread line.

Before this machinery was set up practically the whole population was dependent on the world's charity, paper money being of no avail. The initial appeals of the commission, therefore, were made on behalf of the 7,000,000 of people. With the success of these financial efforts, however, all of the people still able to pay for their food were made self dependent, and the appeals of the commission for charitable contributions were reduced to those made on behalf of the absolutely destitute.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

PLANTING TREES AND SHRUBS

Federal Experts Give Advice For Various Localities.

WIDE RANGE OF CHOICE.

The Country Is Divided Into Five Sections and Suitable Varieties Are Suggested For the Various Divisions. Beauty of Shade Trees Depends Upon Normal Growth.

"What kind of trees shall we plant to beautify our grounds? What shrubs would be suited to our schoolyard?" asked a specialist in trees and shrubs of the department of agriculture.

The department specialists have prepared a list of trees and shrubs suited for general use in private grounds, streets, private parks and schoolyards for each of five general divisions of the United States. The divisions are:

First—New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa.

Second—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

Third—Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho.

Fourth—New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, western Texas, western Oklahoma and western Kansas.

Fifth—California, Oregon and Washington.

The specialists suggest in district No. 1, which includes New York and adjoining states, the following: Deciduous trees—Red oak, white oak, pin oak, American linden, American white elm, white ash, scarlet maple, sugar maple, green ash, Norway maple. Evergreens—White spruce, white pine, Scotch pine, hemlock, balsam fir, Colorado blue spruce. Shrubs—Lilacs, viburnums, philadelphuses, hydrangea, Japan quince, flowering currant, cornuses, spireas, weigelas, coralberry, snowberry, bush honeysuckle, wild roses, rugosa bush, Thunberg's barberry, calycanthus, Regel's privet, elders, sweet pepper bush.

In district No. 2, which includes Delaware and the southern states as far west as Texas, the department would plant the following: Deciduous trees—Tulip, sycamore, pin oak, white oak, black oak, live oak, red oak, white ash, bald cypress, Norway maple, red elm, American white elm, Kentucky coffee, American linden, catalpa, liquidambar hackberry, sour gum and southern section willow oak and laurel oak. Evergreen trees—Long leaf pine, magnolia, live oak, cedar of Lebanon. Shrubs—Golden bell, hydrangeas, lilac, elaeagnuses, loniceras, hibiscus, roses, Japan quince, calycanthus, smoke tree and viburnums, philadelphuses, cornuses, jasminums, spiraeas, weigelas, coralberry, snowberry, Thunberg's barberry, crape myrtle, privets, hollies, evergreen, barberries, elders, rose of Sharon. South of Charleston, S. C.; Camellia japonica oleander.

"The beauty of a shade tree depends upon its normal and symmetrical growth," says a department official. "In order to insure this, before planting cut off the ends of all broken or mutilated roots; remove all side branches save upon evergreens, so that a straight whiplike stalk alone remains. Dig holes at least three feet in diameter and two feet deep in good soil and make them four feet across in poor soil. The sides of holes should be perpendicular and the bottom flat. Break up soil in the bottom of hole to the depth of the length of a spade blade. Place twelve or fifteen inches of good top soil in the bottom of the hole and use the fine top soil, free from soda or other decomposing organic matter, about the tree roots. On top of this bottom layer place the roots of the tree, spread them as evenly as possible over the earth, put in and cover with two or three inches of fine top soil. Tramp firmly with the feet and fill the hole with good earth, leaving the surface loose and a little higher than the surface of the surrounding soil. When the work of planting is completed the tree should stand about two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery.

"In order to insure symmetry of growth trees must be allowed unrestricted area for development. At least forty feet should be allowed between trees intended to occupy the ground permanently. Quick growing nurse or temporary trees may be planted between the long lived ones to produce immediate results, but as these are seldom removed as soon as they should be to prevent interference with the development of the permanent plantations the practice is not to be recommended."

Shower Baths For City Horses.

Shower baths have been provided for horses in certain of the larger cities through the kindness of the humane societies. Arrangements have been made with the municipal fire departments by which the societies are allowed to tap the fire plugs and attach hose and spray, so that teamsters and others may give their steeds a bath by merely halting for a moment and turning on the spray. Water for drinking purposes may also be drawn.

ILLNESS CHEAP IN PRAGUE.

Comparatively Few Doctors There, Yet the Fees Are Small.

According to a consular report, one may at least be ill in Austria and not dread the exorbitant doctor's bill that follows.

The city of Prague, with a population of about 600,000, has only about 800 physicians, or one for every 7,500 persons. A doctor charges for a daytime call in a middle class family only 60 cents, or 10 cents more than if the patient calls on him in his office. For a night call the doctor receives from $1.20 to $2, according to the distance. Only professors at the clinics of the two local universities charge more, receiving $2 to $4 for a house call and $2 for an office visit. As in this country, the physicians give only prescriptions.

About 100 dentists practice in Prague. The average charges are: Drawing one tooth, 40 cents; cement filling, 60 cents to $1; amalgam filling, 80 cents to $2.

The annual income of these professional men is estimated as follows: Head professor in charge of clinics, salary paid by the government, $1,440 to $1,600, and $5,000 to $11,000 from private practice; other professors at clinics, salary paid by the government, $1,000, and from private practice, $4,000 to $10,000; general medical practitioner not attached to any clinic, [illegible], the average income of a dentist being $5,000.

EITEL'S CREW FLED EARLY

One Lieutenant and Several Men Fled Before Internment

Washington, June 12.—Department of Justice officials today decided to proceed under the U. S. Immigration laws against Lieutenant Brauer, and several sailors reported missing from the interned German auxilliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich at Norfolk, if they can be located in the United States.

Agents of the department have failed to locate the missing Germans, and it is supposed they have escaped from American territory. Officials of the State Department are prepared to make representations to the German Governemnt if the men return to Germany.

Lieutenant Brauer and the men who accompanied him left the Prinz Eitel Fredrich while the ship was at Newport News, and before she had been interned or her officers paroled.

Collector Hamilton at Norfolk reported today as follows:

"The commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich states that Lieutenant Brauer left the Prinz Eitel soon after her arrival at Newport News, as did also any members of the crew who may not now be aboard, and asserts that since the internment of the Prinz Eitel and the giving of his written parole, no officers or men have been severed from the ship."

Norfolk, June 12.—Captain Thierichens today would neither confirm nor deny reorts that Lieutenant Brauer, Third Surgeon Nolte, and other members of thec rew of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich had left the ship and have not returned.

Paris, June 12.—A dispatch tonight from Algeciras says the man arrested there, andat first described as the commander of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, is some other officer of the cruiser.

He was ill when the Prinz Eitel stopped at Buenos Aires before going to Newport News, and was left in a hospital there. Later he endeavored to reach Europe on an Italian steamship. He was interned at Gibraltar, where he now is.

5,000 ALLIES HORSES TAKE 3 U. S. TOWNS

Alton, Ill., June 12.—Thunder and lightning early today stampeded 5,000 horses bought for the Allies at East Alton. They broke down stockades, overran three towns, knocked down fences and young trees, and held up automobiles and two railroad trains.

Trainmen on the Alton express fired at horses to clear the track and killed two. Henry Wuenstenfeldt, in a halted auto party, was kicked by a horse and three of his ribs were broken.

20 YEARS IN PRISON FOR KILLING TEACHER

New York.—Frank Berchman plead ed guilty in the Bronx yesterday to killing Susan Lewis, a school teacher. He was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment by Judge Weeks. The murder was Jnauary 6.

Berchman is twenty-two. He was in love with the girl, who was a year younger. She rejected him, and he shot her as she was on her way home from school. Miss Lewis lived at 1996 Clinton avenue.

You can get Black's baked products at the right hour for meals. They are at your grocer's, fresh every afternoon. adv.

Many a spoken or written sermon of late has contained or led off with these words: "The obligation of maintaining the national dignity and honor rests upon the official head of the nation—its president." It would be well to make that the people's motto for all time.

Japan will not be anxious to teach China what she knows about war. But for the gigantic conflict raging in Europe Japan might not have started on her new program in China, so her action was really without proper consideration of American interests.

The annual average cost of keeping one of our battleships in commission is $828,778 and of a submarine $31,163. And the little one can put the big one out of commission in a few seconds at a cost of $500.

Japan may find this seizing of extra territorial rights in China as troublesome as Russia did a decade ago, and how troublesome that was for the Russ Japan ought to know.

One of the belligerents has put an end to money making at the government expense while engaged in war. That ought to be the beginning of the abolition of war.

The English ridiculed Napoleon's size, calling him a "mannikin of five foot three," and now they are pleading for soldier recruits down to five foot one.

Only five of the great fleet in the world cruise of 1908 appeared in the Hudson naval column—Louisiana, Kansas, Georgia, Virginia and Rhode Island.

When Cipriano Castro and General Uribe-Uribe get their names in the war dispatches peace may be expected to follow shortly.

China is indeed a big bulk for little Japan to swallow, but relatively the proportion is about that of a toad to a garter snake.

LEGAL NOTICES

STATE OF NEW YORK—Supreme Court, Oswego County.

Nora Kane vs. Nancy C. Heatherington, individually, and Nancy C. Heatherington as Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Leroy S. Sweet, deceased, Henry Heatherington, Nancy Sweet, Eugene A. Sweet, Ida E. Sweet, his wife, Charles Hair, William Sweet, Martha Lowe, Jennie Lowe, Henry Sweet and all unknown persons having an interest as heir at law or otherwise, under the Last Will and Testament or the estate of said Leroy S. Sweet, or to the estate or under the Last Will and Testament of Henry Sweet, if deceased, his widow, heirs at law, next of kin, devises, grantees and assignees, if any, all of whom and all of whose names are unknown to the plaintiff.

To the above named Defendants:

You Are Hereby Summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial to be held at the County of Oswego.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1915.

LOUIS C. ROWE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address,
1 and 2 Grant Block,
Oswego, N. Y.

To William Sweet, Henry Sweet and to any unknown persons having an interest in the property or estates of either Leroy S. Sweet, deceased, or Henry Sweet, if deceased, as above specified.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Irving G. Hubbs, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 26th day of May, 1915, and filed with the Complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Oswego, at Oswego, N. Y.

Dated, Oswego, N. Y., May 28, 1915.

LOUIS C. ROWE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address,
1 and 2 Grant Block,
5-29-6t Oswego, N. Y.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" —— 3 Magnificent Steamers —— "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.

(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

Beautifully colored sectional puzzle chart, showing both exterior and interior of The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE" sent on receipt of five cents to cover postage and mailing. Also ask for our 24-page pictorial and descriptive booklet free.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

FRANK'S FINAL PLEA TODAY

Governor Slaton Received Many Letters—Fight Lasted All Day

Atlanta, Ga., June 12.—The last effort to obtain commutation of the death sentence imposed on Leo M. Frank for the murder of Mary Phagan to life imprisonment began before Governor Slaton at 10 o'clock this morning.

Attorney W. M. Howard presented the case for the defendant, assisted by Attorneys C. H. Alexander and M. J. Yeomans, and Solicitor Hugh Dorsey made an appeal to the Governor to allow the verdict of the Court to stand.

There is no sign of abatement in the fight in Frank's behalf. Governor Slaton continues to receive letters from all parts of the State and nation urging clemency for the condemned man.

In an editorial addressed to the Governor the Augusta Chronicle today urged him to disregard the finding of the prison commission. The Chronicle says in part:

"The refusal of the Georgia Prison Commission, by a vote of two against and one for, to recommend to the Governor that he sommute the death sentence of Leo Frank to lifei mprisonment, has, we believe, greatly surprised, we might even say shocked the best thought and sentiment of Georgia.

Hints at Fear to Act.

"We have been reliably informed that up to very recently the three members of the prison commission favored commutation and that they so expressed themselves. If they were correctly quoted then one of two things is certain: Either that they honestly changed their minds after the official hearing of the case, or they feared to act on their individual judgment in the matter.

"If it could be true that a jury of twelve men was in any way intimidated by public sentiment and the so-called mob spirit at the time of the Frank trial, there may be those who will say that two or three men could be just as easily intimidate by what they were told is 'public sentiment' but which is not—at least not of the kind worth considering too seriously—and by the poisoned pen of Tom Watson, the professional scourage of Georgia politics and public men.

"The latter, with all the abuse and vindictiveness for which he is famous, demanded Frank's life. The usual class of people and some other followed him in this; and to one who can be frightened by such things it may have seemed that not to summarily execute Leo Frank would not only be a great miscarriage of justice but of political policy. But the enlightened public opinion of Georgia has no sympathy with this attitude and views with abhorrence Watson's anti-Jewish vituperations."

New Evidence Found

It is stated that Dorsey has obtained new evidence in regard to the letter written by the late Judge Roan on his death bed in behalf of Frank an dthat this will be presented to Governor Slaton.

Everything points to a hard fight before the Governor. Big delegationsfrom many sections of the State will appear for and against Frank. Former Governor Joseph M. Brown will head a big anti-Frank delegation from Marietto, where Mary Phagan was born. He will make a speech against commutation.

A big mass meeting will be held on the Capitol grounsd tomorrow afternoon to protest against clemency. This mass meeting will be held while the hearing is in progress before Governor Slaton.

Frank is still confident that he will not hang. He passed the afternoon conversing with his aged parents and wife and appeared especially cheerful to those who called to see him.

WORKMEN'S ACT BINDS OUTSIDE STATE LIMITS

Hartford, Conn., June 12.—Jurisdiction of the Workmen's Compensation act is not limited to Connecticut, the Supreme Court of Connecticut has just ruled.

Sophia Kennison and Marcia Marsdale were awarded compensation from the Thames Towboat Company of New London for the deaths of Wallace J. Hodges and George Marsdale. Both men lost their lives when a company tug foundered in the navigable waters of New Jersey.

BUSINESS IMPROVING, OFFICIAL FIGURES SAY.

Railroads Earn More Than Year Ago. Treasury Balance Expands.

With the decision of the federal court that the United States Steel corporation is not a trust it is confidently expected that business will now quickly take big leaps.

That conditions are greatly improved is emphasized by a statement by Comptroller of the Currency Williams showing that on May 31 the Aldrich-Vreeland emergency currency still outstanding aggregated only $2,508,940 out of the $383,502,045 originally issued. This outstanding currency is held largely by banks in the cotton states.

A report by the interstate commerce commission shows that the net revenues of the great railroads for April were $33,821,308 as against $30,322,791 for April, 1914. The gross revenues were $2,000,000 less, but the operative expenses were $6,000,000 less.

Secretary McAdoo and other officials of the treasury department are confident that the turning point has come in national finances and that by July 15 there will be in the general treasury fund a working balance of at least $100,000,000.

KAISER HAS PLENTY OF MEN.

But Losses Are Seven a Minute and Flower of Youth Is Gone.

Colonel Repington, the military expert of the London Times, discussing the new German army, says:

"The classes of 1915 and 1916 and part of the ersatz and landsturm will soon be supplying the Germans with their usual quota of good men, and it would be a fallacy to suppose that the German operations will be any more hampered this present year by a lack of men than by a lack of munitions and food.

"The Germans do not lack the means to continue the campaign vigorously. Nevertheless it must not be forgotten that the German casualties have been ten times those of the British, and the strain of fighting simultaneously on two fronts has been immense.

"No nation can go on losing seven men a minute day and night. The original German army disappeared long ago. Their supply of men is not exhausted, but to a large extent the flower of the German youth has withered."

THANKS FOR AID TO RYNDAM.

Holland-American Line Praises Naval Men For Brilliant Seamanship.

Secretary Daniels has received a letter from the Holland-American line expressing the company's appreciation and gratitude for the aid given by the battleships Texas and South Carolina to the steamship Ryndam when she was injured in collision off Nantucket May 26.

The South Carolina took on board the passengers and crow of the Ryndam, totaling 230 persons. Among the passengers were thirty-two women and ten children, including four babies. The accident occurred at 3:40 a. m., and all the passengers and crew were transferred to the South Carolina by 4:30. The Texas convoyed the Ryndam to the Ambrose lightship.

The letter remarks on the efficient work done by the officers and crew of the naval vessels and the hospitality shown the passengers and crew of the stricken ship and states that it will always be remembered as a brilliant example of good seamanship and splendid comradeship.

WAR NO BAR TO RED TAPE.

French Surgeon Checked In Work by Lack of Printed Forms.

One of the best known doctors, who is directing a French military hospital, recently had need of a certain surgical instrument. He wrote to the authorities for it.

"Make your request on a printed form," came the answer. The doctor replied that he had no printed forms. Second reply from the administration, "Make a demand for printed forms." The doctor again wrote and received a third reply, "Make your demand on a printed form."

WAR CUTS DOWN BIRTH RATE.

Paris Has 2,040 Fewer Babies In Month, Statistics Show.

Births in France are beginning to show the effects of the war.

According to the statistics for Paris there were 1,850 births in May, the tenth month of the war, as compared with 3,890 in the same month last year.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

At Indianapolis—	R.	H.	E.
St. Paul	4	9	1
Indianapolis	3	12	0
At Louisville—	R.	H.	E.
Milwaukee	8	11	1
Louisville	9	8	1
At Columbus—	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	7	12	0
Columbus	0	7	3
At Cleveland—	R.	H.	E.
Minneapolis	3	7	0
Cleveland	5	8	2

A business firm is often judged by the appearance of its office stationery. The Evening Times job department prints that class of work attractively. Adv.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Pittsburgh.
New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

Results Yesterday

Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 0.
New York, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Cincinnati, 1; Brooklyn, 0; (15 in.)
Boston-Pittsburg; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	25	19	.568
Philadelphia	25	20	.556
Brooklyn	23	22	.511
Boston	22	22	.500
Pittsburgh	22	22	.500
St. Louis	24	25	.490
New York	18	23	.439
Cincinnati	18	24	.429

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Washington.

Results Yesterday

New York, 10; Chicago, 9.
St. Louis, 5; Washington, 1.
Boston, 4; Detroit, 3.
Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 0.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	31	18	.633
Detroit	31	20	.608
Boston	23	18	.561
Washington	21	21	.500
New York	21	23	.477
Cleveland	20	25	.444
St. Louis	19	28	.404
Philadelphia	17	30	.362

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Chicago at Kansas City.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Newark at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

Results Yesterday

Newark, 12; Brooklyn, 2.
Baltimore, 5; Buffalo, 2.
Chicago, 4; Kansas City, 1.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	29	20	.592
Pittsburgh	25	19	.568
Newark	25	21	.543
Brooklyn	26	23	.531
Chicago	25	23	.521
St. Louis	22	21	.512
Baltimore	18	29	.383
Buffalo	18	32	.360

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Binghamton at Syracuse.
Elmira at Utica.
Albany at Scranton.
Troy at Wilkesbarre.

Results Yesterday

Scranton, 3; Albany, 2.
Wilkesbarre, 3; Troy, 2.
Binghamton-Syracuse; rain.
Utica-Elmira; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Utica	18	12	.600
Elmira	19	14	.576
Wilkesbarre	17	15	.531
Troy	15	14	.517
Scranton	15	14	.517
Binghamton	13	15	.464
Syracuse	12	18	.400
Albany	12	19	.387

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Toronto at Montreal.
Rochester at Buffalo.
Richmond at Newark.
Providence at Jersey City.

Results Yesterday

Buffalo, 12; Rochester, 5.
Providence-Jersey City; postponed.
Toronto-Montreal; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	19	13	.594
Providence	19	16	.543
Rochester	19	17	.528
Richmond	19	17	.528
Montreal	20	18	.526
Toronto	17	20	.459
Newark	15	19	.441
Jersey City	14	22	.389

CHANGE OF TIME

The New York(Ontario & Western Railway summer schedule becomes effective Sunday, June 27th. Important changes. adv.

EXTENSION WORK ON BROAD SCALE

Value of Home Conveniences Demonstrated by Agents of Dep't of Agriculture

Washington.—Secretary of Agriculture Houston is going to try to solve the problem of unrest among country women by improving their condition.

"The chief objections of women to country life," according to a statement issued by the department, "are usually the generally small returns from farming, the drudgery of farm work and the social isolation.

"Data taken from the records of the department and relating exclusively to work of this kind in the thirty-three northern and western states show the following distribution of funds: For meetings and movable schools, at which demonstrations are given in cooking, sewing, household conveniences and for the organization of women's clubs to study home economics, $81,555; for canning clubs to teach girls and women how to prevent many of the wastes of the farm by canning and preserving fruits, vegetables and meats by cheap and rapid commercial processes, $56,197; for county agents who help farmers and their wives to

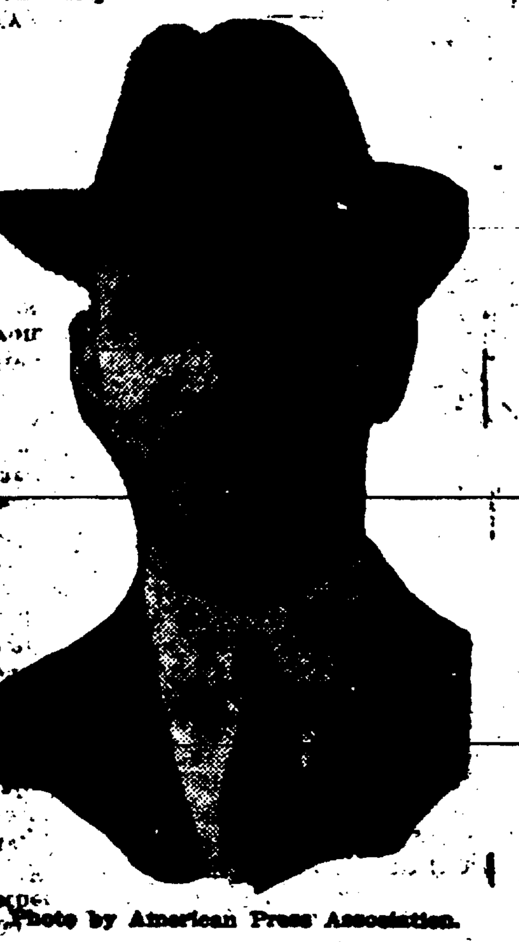


Photo by American Press Association.

SECRETARY HOUSTON.

increase the net income of the farm and thus make possible the introduction of labor saving conveniences and other improvements $1,027,312.

"Extension work designed to be fundamentally helpful to farm women seems to include within its scope certain matters, as follows:

"First.—Plans to increase the net income of the farm. Farm women need more money for home purposes. The purchase of home conveniences, the installation of water, sewerage, lighting and heating systems, kitchen and other conveniences and the bringing of literature and music into the home are, in the majority of country homes, dependent upon greater net profits in farming. Knowledge of these conveniences and other desirable things is good, but money to buy these desirable things is a vital necessity if country life is to be made as acceptable to women as town life.

"Second.—Plans to teach and demonstrate efficiency in farm home management. These include such matters as wholesome food properly prepared and served in adequate supply and variety throughout the year, the care of the home and the family linen and wardrobe, the care and management of children and sometimes the handling of certain farm enterprises like poultry and eggs, milk and butter, the garden, small fruits, etc. Efficiency in farm home management contemplates the maximum of accomplishment with the minimum of effort to the end that the farm family may find satisfaction and contentment in the home and that the time of the farm woman may be conserved.

"Third.—Plant for leisure and development. The farm woman needs time for reading, self development, child teaching, social life and recreation.

"In the development of home economics demonstration work there needs to be kept in mind the point of view that the problems of country women must chiefly be solved by country women. The county agent movement in some sections of the north and west started out primarily as a city man's movement, but it has succeeded in exact proportion as the farmers of the county have taken hold of the work and made it their own."

Monument Set Up For Ape.

Summit, N. J.—The grave of a pet monkey which was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Humphreys of New York and was buried here a short time ago on the estate of Mr. Humphreys' mother, Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney, is now marked with a handsome headstone.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 150 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1915 | Price One Cent

What You Can Do for Fulton--Buy in Fulton! If You Spend Dollars Out of Town You Deprive Fulton Work People of Money That Belongs to Them.

Chamber of Commerce Begins Campaign of Boosting for the Merchants, Who in Turn, Are Expected to Show Their Loyalty to the City.

The Chamber of Commerce has begun its "Buy at Home" Campaign. On Saturday the members of the Chamber doing a retail business were notified that dodgers were available for distribution. Many of them called at the Chamber office and secured some of the dodgers which read as follows:

What you can do for Fulton!

Buy in Fulton!

If you buy out-of-town, and we buy out-of-town, what will become of our city?

Beginning June 14th let the people of Fulton and especially every member of the Chamber of Commerce make a firm resolve to spend their money in Fulton stores for everything necessary for house and personal use.

You will be surprised when you look around a little, to discover that many things you thought could not be had here, are for sale in Somebody's store in Fulton. If we do not happen to have what you want, we will gladly order it for you.

Most of the nationally advertised specialties and standard brands of every kind of merchandise are on sale here. The price is usually less than you have to pay in the large city stores, or in the long run to the mail order houses.

Buy in Fulton—and you help to extend Fulton's trade area.

Buy in Fulton—and you help the whole city and yourself.

Give Fulton Merchants Half a Chance—They will make good.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The merchants are expected to wrap these dodgers up in packages and to give them away with purchases.

The Division of Retail trade in furtherance of this plan to encourage trade in Fulton will issue a series of reasons for trading here. Reason No. 1 is printed today. The others will follow day by day.

Buy in Fulton—Reason No. 1. Because you can get it cheaper in Fulton.

The old bugaboo that it is cheaper to buy away from home is scared away if you look it squarely in the face. Buy from a merchant in another town. What was your railroad fare? How much did you spend in the restaurant? What time did it take? Railroad tickets and food cost money; usually they cost considerable money. That time is money is a proverb. But it from a mail order house. You have two cents or more for postage. You, have, on the average, ten cents for a money order. You pay cash in advance, when money is worth six per cent. Often you pay for the insurance. Compare the article so bought with the same article in our local stores. Given the same quality, the price is but a few cents—just a few catch pennies—lower. And you have spent the difference in ways you never notice. But you spent it! Out-of-town it is but look if you can take advantage of a special sale and if you do "pick up a bargain" you can seldom be sure of the reliability of the man who sold it to you.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chambers of Commerce throughout the country are awake to the opportunities for stimulating Home Trade. Olean has adopted the following slogan—"Made in America isn't enough, Trade in Olean, that's the stuff." The same slogan is equally applicable to Fulton. Hampton, Iowa, advertises its thrice guaranteed goods—Guaranteed by the Local Merchants, Guaranteed by the Leading Manufacturers of the United States and Guaranteed by the foremost papers and magazines. What can be said of Hampton can be said of Fulton. The dodger is the opening of the campaign which we hope will result in more and better business for FULTON.

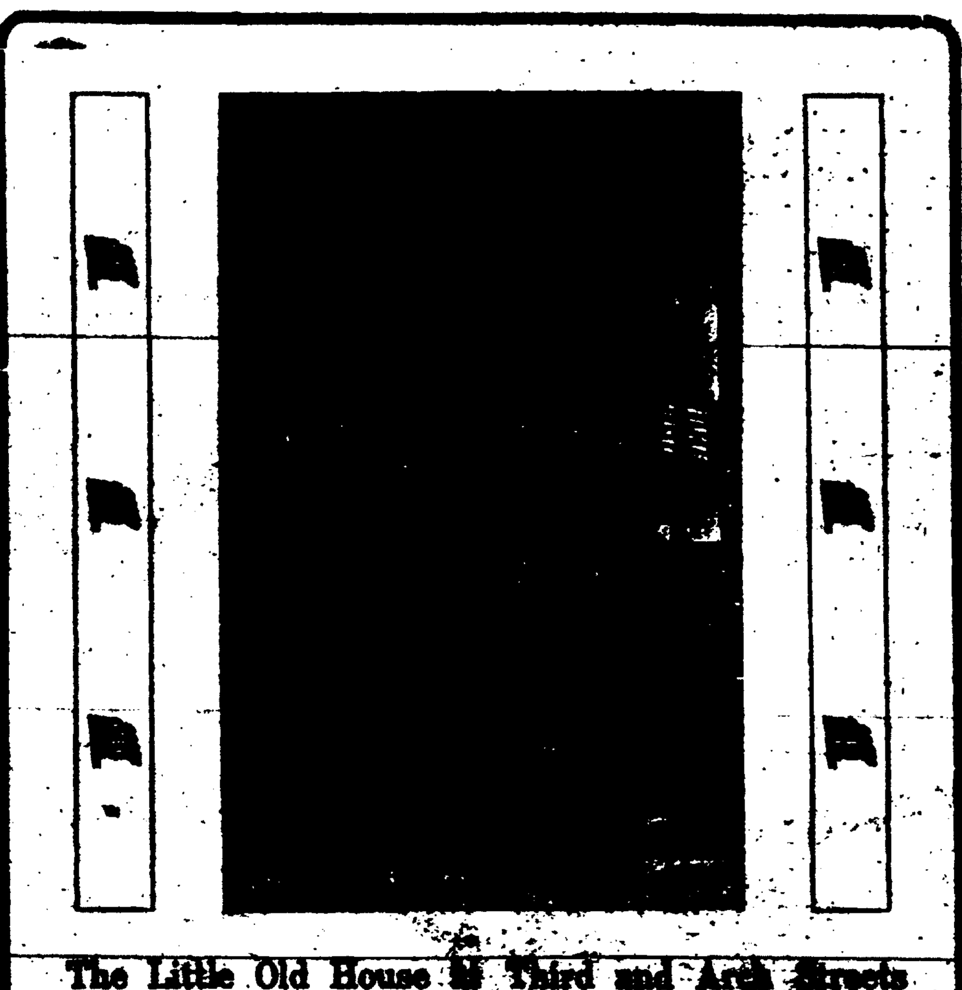
ALDERMEN TO MEET IN ADJOURNED SESSION

The Common Council will hold a meeting tonight at the City Hall, adjourned from last Friday. At tonight's session several important matters will be discussed. The city dog catcher will be appointed and all applicants for the job are requested to be on hand early. The Americanization Day plan, which has been recommended as a fitting way to observe the Fourth of July will also be given consideration and the council will also be given consideration and the council will take definite action on the proposition.

The new ordinance which regulates pool rooms and bowling alleys will be published in the papers this week. The ordinance does not go into effect until it has been published, although one of the pool-room operators stated today that he had been ordered to close his place at midnight tonight.

ELKS OPEN HOUSE TO THE VETERANS

Members of Schenck Post, G. A. R., will be guests of the Fulton Elks at the Elks' Home tonight. A light collation will be served late in the evening and the veterans will be entertained with music, and addresses. William Rubin of Syracuse will be the principal speaker.



The Little Old House at Third and Arch Streets Philadelphia, Pa., where Betsy Ross made the First American Flag

LINER AND YACHT CRASH IN FOG

Two Persons Die Aboard Steamship Bunker Hill When Bowsprit Pierces Cabin

New York, June 14.—In a blinding fog that enshrouded Long Island Sound last night, the Bunker Hill, fastest steamship in the Boston service of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, collided with C. K. G. Billing's yacht, Vanadis, off Eaton Neck, east of Huntington Bay.

Two men—George H. Kendrick, of No. 141 Milk street, Boston, and John Brown—both passengers on the Bunker Hill, were killed. Kendrick, said to be a wealthy financier, was in his stateroom when the bowsprit of the Vanadist pierced the Bunker Hill like a lance. It carried away eight staterooms.

Brown was hurled from the deck of the steamer and picked up by the Vanadis, on which he died soon after. A number of passengers on the Bunker Hill were injured. Among them are:

Wright, Mary, No. 57 Chancery lane, London.

Bell, Jarden C., Hotel Belmont, New York city.

Waugh, Martha, 1223 Aarrh street, Philadelphia.

Walsh, Mrs. Edward D., No. 36 Garden street, Brighton, Boston.

The Bunker Hill bore the brunt of the encounter. At 10:40 the Vanadis, with Mr. Billings and his family and the body of Brown aboard, dropped anchor at the Glen Cove station of the New York Yacht Club. Mr. Billings immediately dispatched messages saying the Vanadis collided with the Bunker Hill about 7 o'clock.

FOREIGNERS PAY FINE FOR ILLEGAL FISHING

Three Poles and an Italian were taken into custody this morning by Gamekeeper Travis for illegal fishing in the Oswego river. The gamekeeper found in the possession of the four men a number of bass, and it now being closed season for bass, an offender is obliged to pay a fine for each fish of the species caught. When arraigned this morning, the Italian settled by paying a penalty of $15. The case of the other three men was not settled.

FORD CAR AWAITS OWNER AND CASH

First Street Garage Holds What Is Left After Joy Riders Had Fun

Evidently a joy-ride without parental permission, a young man who refused to give his name or address came to grief yesterday afternoon on the river road north of the city, near the water works. The automobile, of the well-known Ford variety, was badly damaged and will need a new windshield, mudguard, top, steering gear and possibly an engine.

Although the youthful driver stated that he was alone in the car at the time, investigation revealed the fact that the car was accupied by four people, two women and the twoy oung men. The occupants of another car who passed before the accident stated that the car was running swiftly and the driver was driving with one hand. Grease leaking from the differential jooded out on the rear tires and when the driver tried to mae a slight turn the rear end of the car left the road and, striking some grass, turned completely over. The driver was the only one injured and he sustained nothing but a bruise on the temple.

A passing automobile gave the Ford a tow and the wrecked machine was brought to the VanWagenen garage for repairs. The youth who appeared to be in charge stated that he had left his pocketbook somewhere and told the manager of the barage that he would call up this morning after he had consulted another party about the repairs. Up to noon today the man had not called. Although the youth removed the license numbers from the car, a Times reporter succeeded in getting the number although no amount of questioning could reveal the name of the owner. The number was N. Y. H. 8287. The party left this city on a south bound trolley later in the afternoon.

KILLED BY 3D RAIL ON EVE OF GOING TO WAR

New York.—Joseph Izzo, twenty-one, of No. 475 Broadway, Astoria, an employe of the Long Island Railroad, was electrocuted today. In avoiding a train he stepped on the third rail.

He was hurrying to finish a job before giving up hisp osition to return to Italy and join the colors.

Germany Holding Argument In Reserve to Be Used in New Reply to Plead Law of Reprisal to United States.

Washington, June 14.—Germany in her reply to the last United States note on submarine warfare will propose a discussion of the principle and doctrine of reprisal or retaliation as a justification or palliation of her past acts of submarine warfare which have affected the lives of American citizens.

Germany will expect a free discussion in connection with the starvation reprisal of Great Britain. Germany will maintain that it is impossible to discuss the doctrine of reprisals without discussing it equally with Germany and Great Britain. This proposal, it is understood, is the argument which Germany held in reserve when she sent her last note to the United States. In that note she said that she had other considerations to present in reference to the Lusitania.

These officials say Germany will not go to the extent of asserting that the law of retaliation, even in its widest and most flexible interpretation, could be applied to any tragedies in the future in which there shall be a loss of American life by the illegal use of submarines without visit and search and assurances for the safety of non-combatant Americans.

It is nevertheless asserted that Germany will seek to embrace the case of the Lusitania. It is not expected that German's attitude will affect the determination of the President to insist on reparation and guarantees for the future. The new argument by Germany, these officials say, will take advantage of the door left open by the President to bring forward its last argument.

This argument will necessarily suggest to the United States that it should pass upon the question of the justification in law or in humanity of the doctrine of starvation laid down by Great Britain as a "retaliatory measure." It is pointed out that it has become a mere question between Great Britain and Germany as to which first appealed to the law of reprisal. Great Britain asserts that Germany commandeered all food supplies for the German Army, and the Order in Council was an act of retaliation.

Germany holds the establishment of the submarine war zone was retaliation against acts of Great Britain in holding up American ships and others with cargoes of foodstuffs for neutral nations and for Germany herself.

One of our informants said today:

"I think Great Britain, when she looks into her own authorities on international law will find that Germany can make a very strong appeal on the nessit and legalt ofthe law of reprisal or retaliation.

"I thing it can be shown that the doctrine of reprisal and retaliation is a doctrine also of American law. Under the Madison administration it was practised. I that your histories will show that President Madison ordered the seizure of British officers as a reprisal for seizing certain American citizens by Great Britain. I might also cite the recent seizure of Vera Cruz."

FOUR-CITY LEAGUE MEETING FRIDAY NIGHT

The Oswego-Onondaga League project has not been abandoned by its promoters although no definite move toward the formation of the league was made during the past week. A meeting was called for Friday night, June 4, but owing to the fact that J. Cotta, the Oswego manager, could not be present the meeting was postponed. The Phoenix and Fulton representatives were on hand, however. The next meeting is scheduled for Friday night of this week at which time the organizers hope to get together and get the league started.

Baldwinsville, Phoenix, Fulton and Oswego will comprise the circuit. If the meeting Friday is attended by all the representatives, the league will probably be given its send-off on Saturday, June 26.

LADIES OF PARISH AID HOLD MEETING TONIGHT

The ladies of the Parish Aid of the Zion Episcopal church will hold a special meeting at the home of Rev. and Mrs. M. J. Peters in Cayuga st.

All members are urged to be present, as business of importance is to be discussed.

Martin Boy Still Continues to Improve

Frederick Martin, the five-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Martin, of 187 West 2d st., was run down Saturday afternoon on West 1st st by a large touring car owned by H. Putnam Allen and driven by Leonard Bradford, Mr. Allen's chauffeur. The child was playing in the street and did not see the approaching car until it turned out from behind a wagon. Bradford claims that he was driving slowly and he is corroborated by witnesses. The right fender hit the child knocking him several feet and rendering him unconscious.

Bradford, with the assistance of a neighbor, picked the boy up and he was rushed to the office of Dr. Joy, where an examination disclosed many bruises and a slight concussion of the brain. The boy regained consciousness yesterday noon and since then has been improving steadily.

Bradford is known as a skillful driver, very careful in the city limits, and he is not blamed for the accident. He was lone in the car at the time of the accident.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Monday, June 14, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

CHILDREN'S DAY AT FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

The largest attended and the best children's service ever given by the Bible school of the First Baptist church was given Sunday morning. Immediately after the precude on the organ Miss Clara Wilson commenced the march on the piano for the school which had assembled in the chapel and led by Harold Schaffer carrying a large American flag and Miss Frances Lewis carrying the large emblem of the Churchtian cross followed by the Superintendent Fred B. Trask and the pastor, Rev. M. G. Buck, and the classes of the adult school. After them came the second division; the Juniors led by the superintendents, Mrs. William Rear and Mrs. Lester Baldwin. After them came the primary department led by the superintendents, Miss Ethel Knapp, Miss Edna Wolcott and Ivenette Barnes and Mrs. Ouderkirk, after which came the beginners led by the superintendents, Mrs. Irving Galusha and Miss Edna Hill and last, but not least, the cradle roll in the arms of the mothers and one, the youngest of all, in a little baby basket, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Calkins.

After the march around the church the salute to the American flag was given and one verse of America was sung, then the salute to the Christian flag was given and one verse of "Fling Out the Banner, Let It Float," after which the pastor led in prayer and the program as printed Saturday was given. There were over 400 in the march and a large offering was taken for the American Baptist Publication Society. Much credit should be given to Mrs. C. W. Streeter for the successful carrying out of the program, superintendent of the primary department of the school assisted by Mrs. Harry Hopkins and Miss Edna Wolcott and Miss Edna Hill.

The floral decorations were beautiful and were under the supervision of Miss Florence Slauson, president of Christian Endeavor.

One of the features of the exercise was the presentation and consecration of the members of the Cradle Roll by the mothers and the receiving of them by the primary department.

BATTLES-WESTCOTT

Lincoln Battles and Mrs. Frances Westcott were married by the Rev. Charles Olmstead at the parsonage of the Congregational church Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock. They were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Adam Crouch. Upon returning from a brief honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Battles will live at 155 W. 4th st. Mr. Battles is a carpenter of ability and Mrs. Battles has a large circle of warm friends who united in wishing nothing but success to the couple.

WOMEN URGE CHILD WELFARE

Want Pastors to Discuss Infant Life Saving Campaign Next Sunday

Albany, June 13.—The Public Health Committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs is co-operating with the Division of Child Hygiene and the Division of Public Health Education in making Child Welfare Sunday, which occurs on June 20th, a success. Dr. Mary Gage Day of Kingston, Chairman of the Health Department of the State Federation, has issued a statement through the Division of Child Hygiene calling upon Women's Clubs generally to co-operative with the Health Department in this feature of its campaign to save babies' lives.

Letters have been sent out to the pastors of churches all over the state urging them to devote some time on Sunday, June 20th, to a discussion of the need for child welfare work in their communities. The responses to this letter from clegymen of all denominations indicate that the discussion of this subject will be widespread. Several circulars of information have been prepared and these are being sent out to clergymen and other to give them data upon which to base their addresses.

In her letter Dr. Day says: "With close co-operation with the health authorities, club women can help create a strong public health sentiment, so that the new sanitary code of our state will be enforced. This code contains the best health provisions known and if fully enforced can not fail to result in great physical good to the whole population.

"A splendid opportunity is offered the women of this state to help make Sunday, June 20th, 'Child Welfare Sunday,' universally recognized, and a day long to be remembered. Proper food, fresh air, good personal hygiene are as important for adults as for children in order to live efficient lives. Each club women can feel that she is rendering her own community a definite service, in using all her efforts to fill the churches to overflow when the gospel of child-saving will be preached.

"Every thoughtful person must recognize the importance of registering the births of children, yet some states do not even have a law requiring it. The law in our own state is a good one.

"In order to test just how well our good law is being enforced, committees of club women have been organized all over the state to investigate the birth registration in the communities where they live. So far about forty have been working and more committees are being organized."

Suppertime comes, you're not ready for it? Then order from the grocer Black's fresh-every-afternoon rolls and buns.—adv.

A business firm is often judged by the appearance of its office stationery. The Evening Times job department prints that class of work attractively. Adv.

Bicycle Supplies at Bogue's.—adv.

PURE ICE CREAM

THE RICHEST AND MOST SANITARY

Served at our Fountain and Tables. Made with Heavy Cream, the Best Flavors and Fresh Fruits.

OUR FOUNTAIN DRINKS ARE UNEQUALED

PHONE 80 — **THE ONYX** — Quirk Theatre Blk.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

THE SAFE WAY TO SAVE

is to deposit each surplus dollar to your credit in the First National Bank where it is secure and earns more money for you.

Your account, whether large or small, is cordially invited.

4% PAID IN OUR INTEREST DEPARTMENT

THE FLAG TO ITS MAKERS

The Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, delivered the following address to his office force on Flag Day, 1914:

"This morning as I passed into the Land Office, the flag dropped me a most cordial salutation, and from its rippling folds I heard it say: 'Good morning, Mr. Flag Maker.'

'I beg your pardon, Old Glory,' I said, 'you are mistaken. I am not the President of the United States, nor the Vice-President, nor a member of Congress, nor even a general in the army. I am only a Government clerk.'

'I greet you again, Mr. Flag Maker,' replied the gay voice. 'I know you well. You are the man who worked in the swelter of yesterday straightening out the tangle of that farmer's homestead in Idaho.'

'No, I am not,' I was forced to confess.

'Well, perhaps you are the one who discovered the mistake in that Indian contract in Oklahoma.'

'No, wrong again,' I said.

'Well, you helped to clear that patent for the hopeful inventor in New York, or pushed the opening of that new ditch in Colorado, or made that mine in Illinois more safe, or brought relief to the old soldier in Wyoming. No matter, whichever one of these beneficent individuals you may happen to be, I give you greeting, Mr. Flag Maker.'

I was about to pass on feeling that I was being mocked, when the flag stopped me with these words:

'You know, the world knows, that yesterday the President spoke a word that made happier the future of ten million peons in Mexico, but that act looms no larger on the flag than the struggle which the boy in Georgia is making to win the corn club prize this summer. Yesterday the Congress spoke a word which will open the door of Alaska, but a mother in Michigan worked from sunrise until far into the night to give her boy an education. Yesterday we made a new law to prevent financial panics; yesterday, no doubt, a school teacher in Ohio taught his first letters to a boy who will write a song that will give cheer to the millions of our race. We are all making the flag.'

'But,' I said impatiently, 'these people were only working.'

Then came a great shout from the flag.

'Let me tell you who I am. The work that we do is the making of the real flag. I am not the flag, not at all. I am but its shadow. I am whatever you make me, nothing more. I am your belief in yourself, your dream of what a people may become. I live a changing life, a life of moods and passions, of heart breaks and tired muscles. Sometimes I am strong with pride, when men do an honest work, fitting the rails together truly. Sometimes I droop, for then purpose has gone from me, and cynically, I play the coward. Sometimes I am loud, garish, and full of that ego that blasts judgment. But always I am all that you hope to be and have the courage to try for. I am song and fear, struggle and panic, and ennobling hope. I am the day's work of the weakest man, and the largest dream of the most daring. I am the Constitution and the courts, statutes and statute makers, soldiers and dreadnought, drayman and street sweep, cook counselor and clerk. I am the battle of yesterday and the mistake of tomorrow. I am the mystery of the men who do without knowing why. I am the clutch of an idea, and the reasoned purpose of resolution. I am no more than what you believe me to be, and I am all that you believe I can be. I am what you make me, nothing more. I swing before your eyes as a bright gleam of color, a symbol of yourself, the pictured suggestion of that big thing which makes this nation. My stars and my stripes are your dreams and your labors. They are bright with cheer, brilliant with courage, firm with faith, because you have made them so out of your hearts, for you are the makers of the flag, and it is well that you glory in the making."

WITH THE STATE EDITORS

Rockland county is rotten politically speaking, and the punishment of Boss Whyard, following the imprisonment of Bart Dunn, of the same county, for a similar offense, will greatly clear the atmosphere. Although robbing the State through highway construction has been ended and perhaps half a dozen men punished for their part, the State has not recovered one cent of the millions lost through Tammany mismanagement and Tammany theft, nor is it likely to recover anything. Nor have the bigger men in the ring which squeezed the Treasury been brought to book. As usual, they covered their tracks.—Brooklyn Stanard-Union.

* * *

Comptroller Travis is saving money in the right way. He is declining to appoint special counsel to collect the inheritance taxes.

Horace Greeley once said, "the way to resumption of specie payments is to resume them." Evidently Mr. Travis believes that the way to economy is to be economical.—Watertown Standard.

* * *

The Governor has vetoed bills carrying over $2,500,000, but still was unable to cover up the gap left in the finances by the extravagances and waste of the three Democratic administrations. So a direct tax was necessary this year.

Even while the Governor's critics were making most noise it was found necessary to borrow a large sum on short term notes to pay public employees during the weeks that will pass before the returns from the new taxes become available. As large numbers of employees have been discharged and various other economies have been introduced in the public service since January 1, it is idle to say that the Republican administration is responsible for the situation that has made new taxation necessary.—Binghamton Republican.

* * *

Governor Whitman and the State administration, can not accomplish in a minute, nor build new in a short period of a few months, a perfect state government out of the wreck of Democratic misrule, any more than a mechanic can build a Packard touring car of a Ford runabout. As Governor Whitman's period of office continues compare carefully his administration with that of his Democratic predecessors, and no man of any party will find him or his administration, wanting.—Mohawk Valley Register.

* * *

The most serious mistake that could be made by the constitutional convention would be to load down the draft of the new Constitution with a multitude of provisions that properly come under the category of statutory law. The framers of the Federal Constitution set a good example in the matter of brevity, as well as in other respects, being satisfied to lay down a few broad general principles, and leaving it to Congress to frame the laws.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

ANNUAL MEETING OF LOCAL D. A. R. WOMEN

The annual meeting of the daughters of the American Revolution was held this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Frank Foster in Highland st.

No special program was arranged, but questions of importance were discussed.

Sewing Machines—all makes; priced from $5.00 to $25.00. Bogue's Piano Store, 61 First st.—adv.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, June 14.—In the event that the amendment to the State Constitution proposed by Delegate Anthony J. Griffin becomes enacted into that document, the present State census or innumeration will have been the last. Delegate Griffin has presented a proposition for the apportionment of senators and assemblymen based upon the number of voters participating in the election for governor.

The basic idea of the amendment is to have the legislative apportionment depend upon the voters in the various districts, the proposition being framed in the expectation that the term of the governor will be increased from two to four years. In case the term is not extended, the language of the amendment can readily be changed so as to have the reapportionment every four or eight years.

"It is assumed," said Delegate Griffin in discussing his proposed amendment, "that it is now obvious that owing to the great increase in population in many counties of the State, an interim of ten years between apportionments means a virtual denial of just representation. Up to the present time it has been the custom to make a reapportionment after each State census."

It is the conviction of Delegate Griffin that so long as reapportionments are made every ten years, there is no need or excuse for the intermediate State census."

It is the conviction of Delegate Griffin that so long as reapportionments are made every ten years, there is no need or excuse for the intermediate State census. The apportionment might just as well be made after the Federal census, he believes.

"The fact is," he continues," that for purposes of apportionment, there is no need for any apportionment whatever. The people actually take their own census at every election—a census, which for all purposes of government is far more satisfactory than the indiscriminate counting of the white, black and yellow, the lame, the halt and the blind. The election census gives a count of the true factors in a Republic; namely the voters."

In point out that the proposed amendment will do away with the necessity and expense of a State census, Delegate Griffin maintains that it will raise the voter to a position of self-appreciation and dignity; will accentuate the importance of the franchise and will make voting a duty and thus operate as a lesson in good citizenship. It will also eliminate the dron from political calculations and make him an object of scorn, whether he fails to vote from ignorance, indifference or from contempt of his responsibility as a citizen, he predicts.

The census of 1910 brought to light the fact that there were 2,863,773 males of voting age in this State exclusive of Indians and Mongolians. Of this number but 1,445,249 voted at the governatorial election in that year. There were in the State foreign born white males of voting age, 1,221,013. Of this number 502,083, or 41 per cent. had become naturalized, leaving a balance of 718,930 or 60 per cent. who either did not or could not avail themselves of the right to become citizens.

It is the belief of Delegate Griffin that the adoption and ratification of his amendment will stimulate civic consciousness among the native population of the State as will tend to compel the foreign born males of voting age in the State to take sufficient interest in its welfare to become naturalized citizens.

NO SUNDAY BASEBALL GAMES IN WATERTOWN

Watertown, June 14.—There was no baseball game, free or otherwise at Garland Park, Sunday. It was the opinion of the District Attorney that baseball games could be played on Sunday, provided the game could be conducted in an orderly manner, and without an admission fee being charged.

The baseball team advertised a sacred concert for Sunday, in conjunction with a game, but as no admission fee was charged the concert was held and the game played.

Finish the evening meal by eating Cookies made amidst sanitary surroundings. The Black bakings are as "good as mother's."—adv.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

UPTODATE LAUNDERING
Gloss and Domestic Finish
Our Laundry is equipped with modern machinery.
F. J. TAYLOR
Second St. Phone 289

THEY LACE IN FRONT
To know them is to love them.
GOSSARD CORSETS
Sold and fitted at
DIX MILLINERY STORE

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Plone 2597 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Amateur Developing & Printing
Roll of 6 films and 6 prints, 30c.
Flash-Lights & Home Portraits
E. E. HENRY 210 Oak St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4346
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

BYRON NEWTON
teacher of flute and piccolo.
Boehm and ordinary systems.
Phone Mrs. N. H. Haviland

WHEN YOU WANT
to move get
Hookway's Warehouse Van
of Syracuse; charges reasonable. Work guaranteed.
Phone 1114. 159c

Pure Creamery Butter
From The Harbor Farms
Made for those who want the best.
LaPORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida Street Hello 75

INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE
Surety Bonds of all kinds
Real Estate Loans
FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122.

THE FLAG

By Frederic T. Cardoze

What see you from on high,
Beloved banner, as you reign
In triumph from the masthead
O'er America's broad plain?
I see a tranquil Nation
Where industry is rife,
Where homes are not disrupted
By the mail-clad god of strife!

I see beneath the noon-day sun
A realm of golden grain,
Still undefaced or trampled down
Or strewn with needless slain.
From streams which gleam beneath me
Unto distant mountain haze,
I see an effort made to build
Instead of one to raze!

Behold me, for I am the Flag,
And heed ye what I saw;
My stars are dimmed by battle smoke
My stripes were seared by war!
Though proudly to the winds of wrath
Did I my folds release,
Still prouder do I spread them
On the fragrant breeze of Peace!

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

The engagement in marriage was announced at a house party given by Miss Elsie Drury, Friday evening, to a few friends, of Miss Emma Loveland of Chestnut st. and Harold W. Hill of Utica st. The wedding day has not been set.

Have You Seen

THE LATEST STYLES

of

SOLID SILVERWARE

G. B. FARLEY

21 First Street

Can show you a full line. Just the kind for

WEDDING GIFTS

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.—One gasoline truck wagon, in good condition, with top; also one light truck same as above, without top. Sale at VanWagenen garage, Saturday, June 19, 10 a.m. A. Bristol, Mortgagee's agent. 154

For Sale—Indian motorcycle in excellent condition. $45; quick sale takes it. Will demonstrate at your convenience in Fulton. Address Jno. Park, 141 W. 4th st., Oswego. Phone 556M Oswego. 150c

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

For Sale—2 H.P. marine steam engine with tubular oil burning boiler; complete from stack to propeller. 307 Cayuga st. 152

To Rent—New house in Park st.; modern conveniences; electric light; bath and furnace. A. T. Jennings, 9 S. 1st st. Phone 14.

For Sale—61-acre farm on trolley; also 2 acres and 9-room house. Easy terms. 320 Cayuga st., Fulton. 150c

Lost—Bunch of keys, between post office and 214 S. 3d st. Reward. Return to Times office. 150c

To Rent—Downstairs flat at 311 Atlantic ave. Inquire Crandall, 261 S. 7th st. Pone 252. tf

For Sale—31 choice R. I. chicks; 4 weeks old; $6. 811 Emery st. Phone 2271. 150

Work Wanted—by woman with little girl. Inquire 409 W. Second st. tf

SHOWS VALUE OF LIFE AND COST OF DISEASE.

Dr. A. L. Light, health officer of Dayton, O., has presented to the annual conference of the state board of health a schedule of the economic cost of preventable diseases and the loss of life due to them. Here is the table:

Value of life of baby at birth, $90; at ten years of age, $2,601; at fifteen, $4,236; at twenty-five, laboring men, $5,448; professional men, $25,808; at forty, professional men, $29,334; at seventy, laboring men, $70.

Average loss by each death due to preventable disease, $3,000. Cost of each case of preventable disease: Measles, mumps, etc., $10; diphtheria, $30; scarlet fever, $50; smallpox, $60; typhoid fever, $200; tuberculosis, $3,000.

Greater Grief.

"Does your wife grieve much over her first husband's death?" "Not so much as I do."—Baltimore Sun.

N. HIGH WENT DOWN TO DEFEAT

Game Was Full of Fight, Wherein Some Fine Technical Points Were Decided

Although the first inning was a nightmare for the fans, due in a great measure to O'Brien's unsteadiness, the Fulton High school baseball team annexed another win to the season's tally Saturday at the Athletic Park field by walking all over the North High school team of Syracuse. The final tally was 10-8 and this is the second time this season that the Syracuse lads have been compelled to bow to the Fulton products. The game was featured by some hard hitting by both teams, the Fultonians in particular handling the willow to advantage. Many, many errors were made but the booting seemed to be in order among the losers.

Some fine fielding, on the other hand added speed and interest ot the contest. Frinstance Martin, the local short-fielder, handled everything that came his way and made only one miscue. He picked a hot liner from the bat of Heitzman in the fifth inning that was labeled for a safe hit and his throws were fast and accurate at all times. Honey Barnes, playing the keystone sack, was on the job all the time, and saved Kraus an error in the first inning by picking up a hard one that Kraus had fumbled and making thep ut-out at first unassisted.

Matteo, a tall Spaniard, who played center field for the visitors, pulled a shoe-string catch of the George Burns variety in the first inning. Dan O'Brien's Texas Leaguer was a hard chance, but Matteo came up on the run and pulled it out of the grass. A man was perched on third at the time, and Matteo's stunt staved off another tally.

Pullen, of course, was not in the line-up, so Wilcox played the left side, Thompson center, and Don O'Brien, who was hampered by a weak ankle, played right field.

We repeat, things looked bad for the "hum" team in the first canto. Zimmerman flied out, and although baseball experts claim that the inning is half over, psychologically, when one man is out, that dope is all off, for the North High lads did much before the next two put-outs were recorded. O'Brien assisted to a great extent. Heitzman caught one of "Oby's" fast ones in the limb; Wolf took a constitutional; Martin booted Bray's throw to second and Heitzman scored. Galvin got one past Keeler but Clark fanned. With Wolf on third, O'Brien pulled a frenzied heave into the grand stand and the Wolf came in at the door. Matteo took the projectile on the hoof, Johns hit to Kraus and Barnes made the put-out. Result—two runs for Syracuse—no hits.

The old fighting spirit was in evidence as soon as Fulton came to the bat. Martin was safe when Galvin booted his grounder. Keeler lifted one into left field, which Fitzpatrick misjudged and Bray hit to Wolf, who nailed Martin at the plate. Wilcox hit to Johns who is still trying to decide which man to play for and three men were safe on the bags. H. O'Brien's drive to Galvin helped Keeler across. Barnes boosted Bray over with another infield roller, and on a poor return to the plate O'Brien scored. Matteo picked Don O'Brien's fly.

Three hits, among them a triple by Bray, scored three runs for Fulton in the second. Kraus led off with a single, and Thompson was safe on Wolf's error. Martin made first on a fielder's choice and after Keeler had sacrificed, Bray slugged the pill for three stations. Wilcox scored Miguel with a single, but O'Brien whiffed.

The run getting began to get monotonous in the third when the locals gathered three more. Singles by Don O'Brien and Keeler and a double by Barnes accounted for the tallies.

A two bagger that was not even a fair ball allowed the North High lads to tally in the fourth. Umpire Ingamells decided that the ball had jumped first base and from the center of the diamond, his decision was correct, but the bill was a foot oustide. Matteo made the hit and he scored on a hit by Fitypatrick. Fulton also got a run in the fourth frame.

Some lad swiped one of the baseballs in the sixth inning and the field was depopulated while a posse ran him down. The excitement must have rattled O'Brien, for the visitors opened fire on him in that frame.

Two two base hits and a single coming in a row counted one run for North High. With a man on second and third O'Brien tightened up and retired the side without difficulty. A base on balls and another two base wallop coupled with an error by Barnes gave Syracuse two more in the seventh.

O'Brien took things easy in the ninth and the Syracusians scored two more. After Zimmerman and Heitzman had tallied, however, 'Oby' steadied and Galvin and Clark were easy hits.

The score:

Fulton

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Martin, ss.	5	2	0	0	7	1
Keeler, 3b.	3	1	1	2	2	2
Bray, c.	4	1	1	5	1	1
Wilcox, lf.	4	2	2	2	0	0
H. O'Brien, p.	4	1	1	2	1	0
Barnes, 2b.	4	1	1	2	2	1
D. O'Brien, rf.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Kraus, 1b.	4	0	1	12	1	0
Thompson, cf.	4	1	1	2	0	0
Barker*	0	1	0	0	0	0
	36	10	9	27	14	5

North High School

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Zimmerman, 1b.	4	1	1	5	0	1
Heitzman, 2b.	2	3	0	2	2	1
Wolf, p.	4	2	2	0	5	1
Galvin, ss.	5	0	0	1	1	2
Clark, c.	5	1	1	8	1	1
Matteo, cf.	3	1	2	3	0	0
Johns, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1	0
Wineter, rf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Fitzpatrick, lf.	4	0	1	0	0	1
	35	8	8	*23	10	7

*H. O'Brien out—hit by batted ball.

Score by innings:

Fulton ....3 3 3 1 0 0 0 0 x—10
North High ...2 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 2— 8

Three base hits—Bray. Two base hits—Wolf, 2; Clark, Barnes.

Stolen bases—Martin, Keeler, Zimmerman.

Sacrifice hit—Keeler. Sacrifice fly, Galvin.

Struck out—by O'Brien, 4; by Wolf, 5.

Base on balls—Off O'Brien, 4; off Wolf, 0.

Wild pitches—O'Brien, 2.

Hit by pitcher—Matteo, Heitzman.

Umpire—Ingamells.

MICHAEL BRAY TO GIVE TEAM A REAL TREAT

Captain J. Michael Bray, of the Fulton High school baseball team will appear in the role of host to his teammates, Coach Bill Stauring and a few invited guests at a large evening at Friend Bray's home next Thursday. Michael is the honorable catcher, as well as the honorable captain of the honorable high school nine, but he confesses himself more of an adept at corralling any loose eats which come his way than at handling outdrops. And he is of the opinion that the rest of his teammates, some of whom are weak on the basebals, are all strong on the menu stuff, and show more speed in the dining room rush than they ever have displayed on the diamond. For that reason, purveyors of things edible are advised to stock up well for Thursday night's battle.

In addition to feed, other little unimportant details, such as speeches, "well-chosen" words, songs, perhaps a little dancing, and parlor games, may be tolerated. The boys have a few surprises on tap, and needless to say, the team will be there three ways from the ace.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	R.	H.	E.
At Louisville—			
St. Paul	1	7	0
Louisville	2	4	1
At Cleveland—			
Kansas City	3	8	2
Cleveland	2	7	2
Second game—			
Kansas City	8	10	1
Cleveland	5	9	1
At Columbus—			
Minneapolis	2	9	3
Columbus	3	7	1

For Tired Feet—Feather-weight Arch Supports at Roy's Quick Shoe Repair Shop, 119 Cayuga St.—adv.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Chicago.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at iPttsburgh.

Results Yesterday

Chicago, 6; Boston, 4.
New York-Cincinnati; rain.
St. Louis, 9; Brooklyn, 2.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	26	20	.565
Philadelphia	26	20	.565
St. Louis	26	25	.510
Boston	23	23	.500
Brooklyn	23	24	.489
Pittsburgh	22	23	.489
Cincinnati	19	24	.442
New York	18	24	.429

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Washington.

Results Yesterday

No games scheduled.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	31	19	.620
Detroit	31	21	.596
Boston	24	18	.571
Washington	22	21	.512
New York	22	23	.489
Cleveland	20	26	.435
St. Louis	19	29	.396
Philadelphia	18	30	.375

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

No games cheduled.

Results Yesterday

St. Louis, 6; Pittsburg, 5; 1st game.
St. Louis, 3; Pittsburg, 1; 2d game.
Newark, 5; Buffalo, 0; 1st game.
Buffalo, 4; Newark, 3; 2d game.
Kansas City, 6; Chicago, 4; 1st game
Chicago, 3; KansasCity, 2; 2d game.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	31	21	.596
St. Louis	25	21	.543
Brooklyn	27	23	.540
Pittsburgh	25	22	.532
Newark	26	23	.531
Chicago	26	25	.510
Baltimore	19	29	.396
Buffalo	19	34	.358

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Syracuse at Albany.
Utica at Troy.
Wilkesbarre at Binghamton.
Scranton at Elmira.

Results Yesterday

Albany, 2; Syracuse, 1; 10 ings.
Utica, 5; Wilkesbarre, 1.
Binghamton, 6; Troy, 4.
Elmira, 7; Scranton, 3.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Utica	20	12	.625
Elmira	10	15	.571
Troy	16	15	.516
Scranton	16	15	.516
Binghamton	16	15	.516
Wilkesbarre	17	17	.500
Albany	13	20	.394
Syracuse	12	21	.364

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Buffalo at Montreal.
Rochester at Toronto.
Newark at Providence.
Richmond at Jersey City.

Results Yesterday

Providence, 4; Jersey City, 1; 1st.
rPovidence, 5; Jersey City, 3; 2d.
Richmond, 4; Newark, 3; 1st.
Newark, 12; Richmond, 5; 2d.
Montreal, 17; Toronto, 9; 1st.
Toronto, 6; Montreal, 4; 2d.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	21	13	.618
Providence	22	16	.579
Richmond	20	19	.513
Montreal	21	20	.512
Rochestr	19	19	.500
Toronto	19	21	.475
Newark	17	20	.459
Jersey City	14	25	.359

Do you know the real clean kind of Boston Brown Bread? Get Black's baking and you shall know the answer. adv

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

THE OLD and THE NEW

Drudging fades to a memory when you banish the Hot Stove, Heavy Irons and Many Steps of the Old-Fashioned Ironing Day, by using the

ELECTRIC FLAT IRON

Thirty Days Free Trial if an Electric Iron will convince you.

THE ELECTRIC CO.

103 Oneida St. Phone 144

Pathfinders to Make Friday a Big Day

Although the bad weather Friday necessitated the postponement of the Pathfinder Island weekly Field-Day program, the officers of the club and the committee in charge of the affairs are making plans for one of the banner days of the season this week. The Field Day project has not been meeting with the support expected, and in order to keep the matter fresh in the minds of the club members at all times, it is probable that something in the nature of a reminder will be sent to each member in the future, announcing the event.

The club members and guests who go to the island for the Friday Field Day find themselves well repaid for their excursion. However warm it may be in the city, the Island is favored with cool breezes at all times and those who spend the afternoon on the grounds certainly benefit greatly. The club house is easily accessible from the city, either by automobile or boat.

Quoits appear to be a favorite pasttime among the men of the club and there may a quoit league formed in the near future. The tennis courts have not yet been put in condition but as soon as the demand justifies this procedure, the courts will be graded and rolled for the season. The club officials have experienced great difficulty in keeping the court in good condition, owing to the peculiar soil on the island and the fact that the court cannot be drained properly at present. The baseball diamond is well patronized and Friday a game between two picked teams will be played.

In the evening the interior of the club is used for dancing, and in place of the orchestra, in vogue in former years, a Victrola now supplies the music. The modern dances are very popular and the younger people in particular, keep the Victrola busy.

Community Notes

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Morgan of Oneida st., are entertaining Mrs. Sarah Morgan.

* * *

The marriage of George Frederick Gillard and Miss Ellen Mehegan will take place at the Church of the Immaculate Conception Wednesday, June 16th.

* * *

Fred Chesbro of State st. has been in Syracuse attending the wedding of his brother, Glenn Chesbro and Miss Dorothy Gladys Seabrook.

* * *

Edward Stevens of East Broadway is ill.

* * *

Miss Dorothy Allen and Miss Florence Sprague spent the week-end at Constantia.

* * *

Mrs. C. E. Hammond of Gansevoort st. entertained the Elizabeth Robertson Bible class of the Presbyterian church Saturday.

* * *

Francis Murphy is home from Mercersburg Academy to spend the vacation with his parents.

* * *

Mrs. Ella Baggs of this city is the guest of out of town friends.

* * *

Miss Shanahan, assistant superintendent ofthe Lee hospital, is the guest of Syracuse friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Perine have returned to their home in Syracuse after visiting friends in this city.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Summerville of West 1st st. entertained a party of young women in honor of her niece, Mrs. Mary Reynolds of Oswego.

* * *

A miscellaneous shower was given Friday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Drury, West 3d st., by the Sunday school class of which Miss Drury is a member. Miss Drury's wedding to Darlin VanAlstyne is to take place in the near future.

* * *

Mrs. Elizabeth Sayles of Buffalo st. has been the guest of relatives at Palermo.

FOR SALE

CASH GROCERY STORE

210 CAYUGA STREET, CITY

A paying Proposition. Will bear investigation. Inquire of

240 W. Genesee Street SYRACUSE, N. Y.

UNDERTAKERS

YOUNG & HILL. Open day and night at 117 Oneida. Phone 2172.

Cahill's Perfection Bread

is the

BEST BREAD MADE

TRY A LOAF—Sold only at

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

GRATITUDE.

Gratitude is the fairest blossom that springs from the soul, and the heart of man knoweth none so fragrant, while its opponent, ingratitude, is a deadly weed, not only poisonous in itself, but impregnating the very atmosphere in which it grows with fetid vapors.

LEGAL NOTICES

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF OSWEGO.—Edna I. Sharp, Plaintiff, against Lewlla Newton, J. Clifton Larkin, Bridget Gibbons, Henderson & Thompson Company, Defendants.

Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the Court House, in the City of Syracuse, New York, on the 22d day of May, 1915, and duly entered in the Oswego County Clerk's Office, on the 24th day of May, 1915, I, the undersigned, the referee, duly appointed in and by said judgment for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 10th day of July, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the City Hall, No. 67 East First Street, South, in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, New York, the real estate directel by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the City of Fulton, New York, known and describel as three rods off from the East end of Lot No. 1 of Block No. 512 of the original Village of Fulton.

Dated May 24, 1915.

H. L. GILMAN,
Referee.

FRED'K G. SPENCER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
28½ East First Street,
Fulton, N. Y. 5-24-5t

100% Efficiency

The Result of Using

Miscellaneous Want Column

in

The Evening Times

PRICES:

1 Word 1 Time 1c
1 Word 3 Times 2c
1 Word 6 Times 3c

Minimum Charge 10 Cents

THE QUIRK

Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.

TODAY

JOHN REDMOND
"THE EVANGELIST"

A splendid Dramatic production in 4 parts and others

TUESDAY

No. 6 of Paramount Travel Series and a Feature Master-Picture

MONEY

WEDNESDAY

"THE LONE STAR RUSH"

A Romantic Tale of the Great Australian Gold Fields in 5 parts

FOR THIS WEEK

The Biggest Bicycle Sale

Ever held in this City. Standard Wheels, ranging in price from $20.00 to $40.00 on Sale

From $15.00 to $30.00

not Mail-Order Bargains, but *Real Values*, backed by Our Guarantee and Our Service.

TIRES and SUPPLIES
at Big Reductions

DON'T FAIL TO INSPECT THESE BARGAINS

BOGUE

"The Bicycle Garage" 61 First Street

MEXICO GETS 30 DAYS MORE

President Will Insist That Leaders Get Together In That Time for Peace

Washington, June 14.—Administration officials have determined to await the effect of the interchanges between Carranza and General Villa to bring about peace in Mexico before taking any other steps to end the chaos in that country.

It was stated today by officials that the replies of Carranza and Ville were being given "consideration" at the State Department. This means that the President would read and estimate them and indicate to the Cabinet on Tuesday what advance, if any, had been made.

It is intimated very strongly that the President will give the Mexican leaders at least thirty days more in which to show what they can do of their own resources.

State Department dispatches seem to indicate that General Villa has by no means been defeated and that he will be in a position to be an equal power with Carranza in any agreements that may be made. If there should be a national convention agreed upon as a plan, department officials are predicting that it will be an even chance whether the principles of General Villa or those of General Carranza would prevail.

The Red Cross is pushing its work in Mexico regardless of the political factions.

Red Cross headquarters announced tonight that C. J. O'Connor, the head of the Pacific division at San Francisco, has been ordered to Mexico City. Mr. O'Connor will assume general charge of the Red Cross in Mexcio.

He will reach Galveston on Tuesday, and from there will proceed at once to Vera Cruz, where he will be met by former Consul-General Arnold Shanklin, with whom he will proceed to the Mexican national capital to establish a central office for the important and long relief work which is ahead.

The medical equipment needed in Mexico has been shipped already on orders of the Red Cross here.

Large supplies of foodstuffs are on the way and some of the food has already arrived at its destination. The Red Cross is informed tonight that a carload of provisions, shipped through Eagle Pass, has arrived at Monclova. This is a town which has been taken and retaken by the armies of Villa and Carranza, and the destitution there is great.

BIGGEST SMASH IN YEARS
AT
C. A. BECKWITH'S SHOE STORE

602 Pairs Ladies' $3.50 $4.00 and $5.00 Pumps and Oxfords for .. $1.49

ON SALE WEDNESDAY, 9 a. m.

No Approvals, Exchange or Refunds

SEE WINDOWS AND BE ON HAND EARLY.

C. A. BECKWITH
First Street, Fulton

Rev. Lindsman Commends Welfare Work

The parable of the Pharisee and the Publican was the text of a forceful sermon preached yesterday at the Church of the Immaculate Conception by the pastor, Father John Lindsman. The priest declared that the Pharisees are still in existence, and showed how the Pharisee spirit is still existant among the people today.

Father Lindsman reviewed the Gospel of the day in which the shepherd leaves the ninety-nine sheep and goes into the desert to search for the one which was lost. The shepherd is the figure of God, and the lost sheep is the lost soul which has strayed far from the fold. And in searching for the lost one, God shows the great depths of His mercy, which has not bounds, and therefore is greater than anything else in the world.

Among the announcements Father Lindsman spoke of the work of the Child Welfare station and said that the mothers should be particularly careful during the warm weather with the smaller children, not only of their bodies but of their souls. Sunday school and church attendance during the summer months, when many people leave the city on Sunday, was urged.

The Holy Name society met yesterday afternoon after the vesper service which was held at 3.30 o'clock.

RED MEN HAD THINGS EASY IN SUNDAY GAME

The Red Men of this city handed a bad beating to the New York Central baseball team of Oswego at the Fair Grounds yesterday afternoon. The final score was 19-6 and the Oswegonians never had a chance to win.

Johnnie Painter was on the firing line for the locals and for six innings the visitors could not find him. Fulton meanwhile piled up twelve runs. In the last three stanzas, the Oswego lads took advantage of Painter's generosity and ammassed six tallies while the locals kept on their winning way and totaled seven more scores.

Fayette did some fine work behind the bat for Fulton and the local infield showed flashes of sensational fielding. A large crowd witnessed the game, which was rather a disappointing affair, inasmuch as the visitors had been touted as a strong aggregation.

BARNES LABOR LAW CHANGES ARE KILLED

Albany, June 14.—Tomorrow Edgar T. Brackett will renew his fight for the Quigg resolution which his committee reported last week and which opens the way for a reapportionment of Senate districts. Last week Senator Wagner opposed it, and Tuesday he will do so again. Wickersham and Root's friends will do the same, each party organization being shaky about approaching it.

The short ballot has been killed, it is thought. There were too many conflicting motions on the subject.

Although ex-President Taft and others have advocated judicial appointments, it is believed here tonight the proposal is too reactionary to be accepted.

Methods of trials will be revised considerably, but unanimous jury verdicts probably will be retained, at least in criminal cases.

It is confidently predicted that William Barnes' amendments to abolish the compensation, mothers' pension and labor laws will be buried if they ever reach a vote.

KING VICTOR, IN PERIL, IS ORDERED TO REAR

Rome, June 14.—In order to protect King Victor from danger at the Isonzo front, General Cadorna officially decreed that the King take a five days' rest in the rear. The commander-in-chief took this drastic action after a shell burst twenty yards from the King, when he was on the second line trench.

An officer threw himself bodily in front of the King to protect him. The former wash urled to the ground and arose covered with mud from head to foot.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and Tuesday with moderate north to northeast winds.

Ha-Ha-Ha-Ha-Ha-Ha!

IT is said that a good laugh is better than medicine.

This man is listening to the famous Ben Greet Players, who will appear at the Redpath Chautauqua.

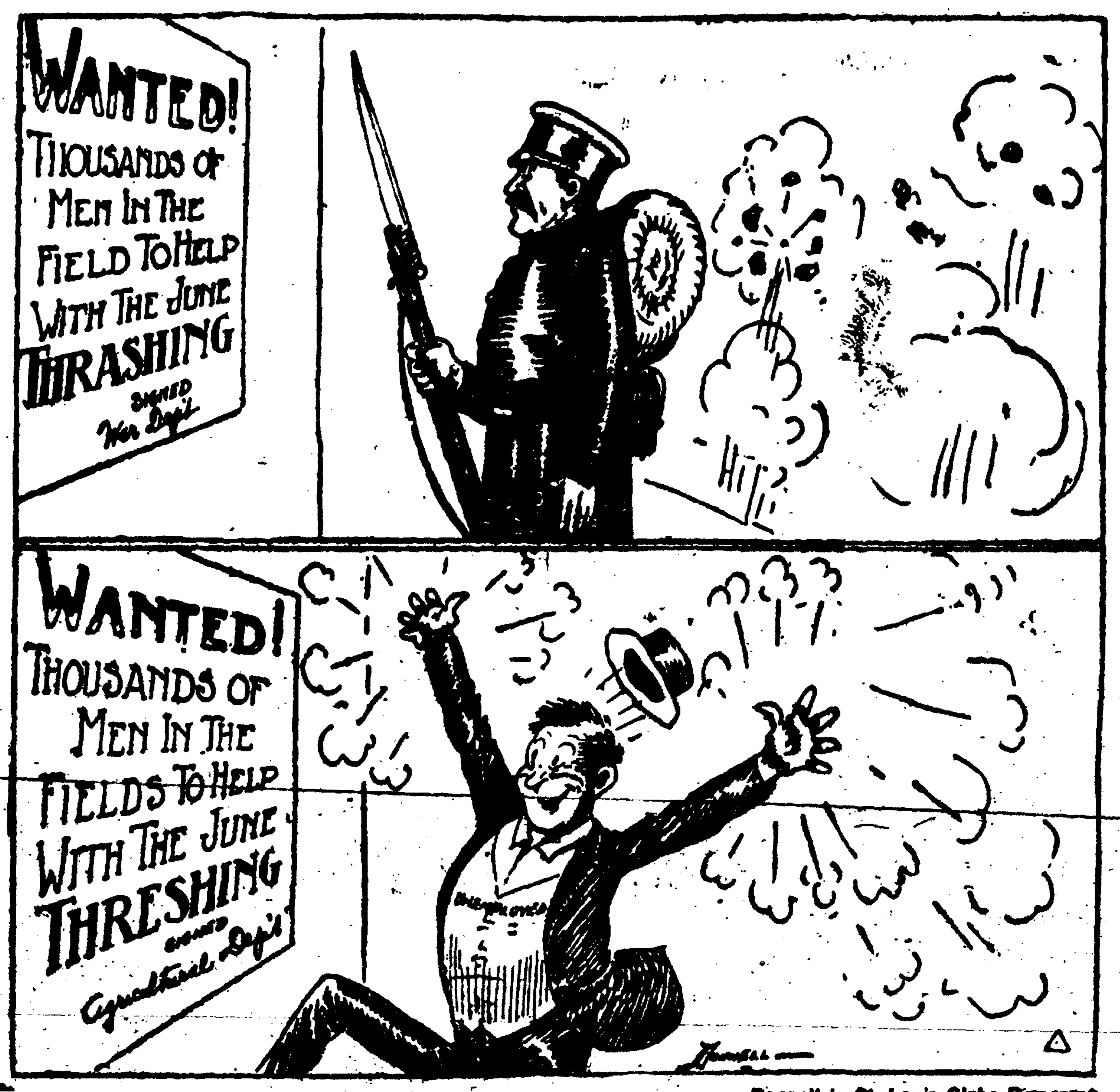
This company of fifteen artists play "Much Ado About Nothing." It is a play with fun enough in it to fill a wagon box with the sideboards on.

Its real purpose is to make people laugh. Its mission is ha! ha! ha!

It is an expensive attraction for the management. But the price to the people is only 50 cents each and your money's worth guaranteed.

The Chautauqua this year is crammed full of good things. It will be here soon now. Better begin to plan so you can get your share while the getting is GOOD.

EUROPE AND AMERICA.



—Donnell in St. Louis Globe-Democrat

KIRCHWAY SAYS KAISER IN BELGIUM WAS RIGHT

New York, June 14.—"Germany's contention that she had the right to violate the neutrality of Belgium because that country, by its very neutrality, was forced into being an ally of France, is correct," said Professor George W. Kirchwey, of Columbia College, at Labor Temple, 2d avenue and 14th st., last night.

Dr. Kirchwey, an authority on international law, discussed "The New International Law and America in the Present Crisis," and said while he personally did not accept the position of Germany on the sinking of the Lusitania that country undoubtedly had a legal case for its defense that would be settled legally no matter what the outcome of the present crisis.

"Because Belgium was in the position she was," he said, "Belgium was an obstacle to Germany and became a part of France the minute Germany moved against that country, just the same as she would have become an ally of Germany had France moved in that direction.

"The more the United States insists upon its rights as a neutral country the more we will be aiding those who have command of the seas.

"International law sustains us in our positions of shipping munitions of war to the belligerents.

"The question is, shall we eliminate ourselves entirely or take an active part on one side or the other? So the alternative offered us today is suicide or war."

CITIZENS UNION URGES HOME RULE CITIES

New York.—The Citizens' Union sent to all delegates to the Constitutional Convention, yesterday, a brief favoring home rule for cities. As illustrating the evils of the present system the organization says:

"It has been necessary in the past five years for Buffalo to go to the Legislature for authority to protect its trres by spraying; Newburgh for permission to close and sell a portion of a street; Little Falls for permission to have streets without preliminary petition; Syracuse for authority to use other substances than water in sprinkling its streets; New York for authority to dispose of old school books."

100,000 AT CONEY; 10 BALL PLAYERS JAILED

New York.—Coney Island had 100,000 visitors yesterday. In the morning the beaches were thronged, but later it was foggy and too chilly to bathe. At night the resort was busy.

Jacob Feldman, of No. 243 West 26th st., is the first person to be arrested this season for playing ball on the beach. Nine others were arrested for the same cause.

Louise Regan, ten, of Granda place, Brooklyn, was walking along Surf avenue, eating candy when picked up by the police. She had seventy-five cents and said her mother had given her a dollar to go to Coney Island for the day. Inquiry proved she had started on ap icnic without permission.

ELKS MAY HANDLE BELGIAN RELIEF BENEFIT

The representative of the Belgian Relief Fund Committee, who interviewed Mayor Fox last week, in an effort to ascertain whether a concert could be held in this city Friday evening for the benefit of the Belgian sufferers, was expected to return to this city today to receive the decision of thec ity officials in the matter. Mayor Fox stated this noon that he had turned the matter over to John W. Stevenson, Exalted Ruler of the Elks, and that organization will probably take up the concert. The committee will supply the entire program including severeal fine singers, speakers and other forms of entertainment, and the affair, if held under the auspices of the Elks, will be staged at the Elks' Home or at a local theatre.

BADEN REGIMENT KILLED AND CAPTURED

Paris, June 14.—One entire German regiment was annihilated by the French near Hebuterne in an attack on the Toutvent Farm, the official "Eyewitness" with the army says in a report issued by the War Office.

"When the French troops captured the important positionbefore the farm of Toutvent," he writes, "they found nothing remaining of the formidable fortifications installed there but masses of debris. The accurate fire of our heavy artllery wrench ed the wire entaglements from the ground, upheaved the trenches in some places, filled them in others and obstructed the approaches.

2 OF COMMONS DEAD, 9 WOUNDED IN WAR

London, June 14.—The casualties among members of the House of Commons serving at the front now number eleven. Two were killed and nine wounded. Two others are prisoners.

The two killed were William G. C. Gladstone, a grandson of the famous Gladston,e and Charles O'Neil, representative of Armagh, South.

THE QUIRK

Today is presented John Redmond in the "Evangelist," a four-part drama of intense interest full in accord with the usual program offered. Other reels of quality will be shown. Tomorrow "Money," a heart gripping story with elaborate staging, costumes etc., with thrill after thrill will featnre the bill.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

Wanted—2 Polish chambermaids and woman cleaner. Pontiac, Oswego. 152

Fulton Keynotes

The Misses Ruth Hart and Alma Becker of Baldwinsville were visitors in this city Saturday night.

* * *

Among the college students who have returned home for the summer vacations are Misses Marion Edgarton, of Syracuse; Helen O'Brien, of St. Elizabeth's; Isabelle Diman, of Bryn Mawr, and Messrs. Stanley Hare of Syracuse; Thomas Johnson, of Pennsylvania; Don Cavanagh, of Syracuse and Win Perry, of Syracuse.

* * *

The condition of Robert McCully, of the VanWagenen corporation is reported as serious. Mr. McCully has been ill for the past three weeks suffering from a complication of diseases.

* * *

Chief of Police Edward Dyer will be one of the guests of honor at the Municipal Day parade which will be held in Syracuse Wednesday. The various city departments will appear in the lien of march.

VIENNA CLAIMS VICTORY AT PLAVA

Vienna, June 14.—The following statement was issued by the War Office today:

"In the Italian theatre, near Plava, on the Isonozo, there has been a violent engagement during the last few days. Attacks on June 11 by the Ravenna brigade, in order to capture the hills on the eastern bank, led to the retreat.

"Early Saturday they again crossed the river. After violent attacks by the Italians, who were constantly reinforced, we still held our position. Four hundred Italians were killed.

"On the Carinthian-Tyrol frontier, artillery engagements continue."

WILL EXPEDITE TRIAL OF MIDDIES

Annapolis, Md., June 14.—The investigation of irregularities in Naval Academy examinations entered upon a second week today. There is little prospect of an early conclusion.

As a result of Secretary Daniel's hurry call an effort will be made to secure the testimony of officers and midshipmen of the practice squadron by the end of the week, so that the cruise through the Panama Canal to the San Francisco Exposition may begin.

Starting with seven midshipmen as defendants, the list has been added to until there are eight midshipmen and six ensigns on trial.

A business firm is often judged by the appearance of its office stationery. The Evening Times job department prints that class of work attractively. Adv.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 151 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1915 | *Price One Cent*

German Submarines Sink Three More Vessels in Waters of British Isles; Protection to Increased Merchant Vessels.

London, June 15.—The new activity of the German submarine fleet, which has resulted in the sinking of more than thirty vessels in the last week, is expected to bring forth additional protective measures by the Admiralty. The new First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Henry B. Jackson, is known to be devoting much attention to the question, and it is believed he will be able to arrange further safeguards for vessels along the British coasts.

The most important loss of yesterday was the British steamship Hopemount, of 3,300 tons, which was torpedoed at a point west of St. Ives, a popular resort in Cornwall, seven miles from Penzance.

The Hopemount's last appearance in an American port was on April 14, when she left Newport News with a cargo for St. Nazaire. The vessel was built at Newcastle in 1904 and was 331 feet long.

The French schooner Diament has been sunk off Pendine, on the Welsh coast. The crew landed yesterday at Plymouth. They had a two-minute warning to leave their ship.

Two Danish schooners, the Katrine and the Cocos Merstal, were stopped during the day by a submarine. The crew of the Cocos Merstal were sent aboard the Katrine and the former vessel was then set on fire.

The Danish schooner Marie, which has arrived at Leith, reports that on last Thursday while on the passage from Christiansand, she was held up by a German submarine miles off the Isle of May. Scotland. The crew of the schooner was ordered to the boats and the Germans went aboard the Marie with the intention of setting fire to her, according to report, but on the appearance of two British patrol boats, the men returned to the submarine, which [illegible]

The British steamship Arndale, of 3,583 tons gross, has been sunk as the result of striking a mine in the White Sea. It is presumed she was carrying a cargo to Archangel, the only important Russian port on the Arctic ocean.

Four hundred tons of copper aboard the steamship Zamora, from New York for Stockholm, which was thrown into prize court, was requisitioned yesterday for the British government.

The American steamship Wicko, which left Philadelphia on May 27 for Copenhagen, is being detained at Kirkwall, and the American steamship F. J. Lisman, from New York on May 23 for Rotterdam, is being held at London.

The Swedish steamship Indianic, which left New York on April 28 with a cargo of food for Gothenburg, is being held at Leith.

The British government yesterday paid an instalment of $301,105 on the cargo of cotton of the steamship Marie, detained at Kirkwall last April while on a voyage from Galeston for Malmo.

CZAR REPORTS LOSS OF 150,000 GERMANS

London, June 15.—Important victories on the eastern front are claimed tonight by Berlin and Vienna.

Northwest of Mosciska, in the region of Sieniawa, eighteen miles northwest of Javislow, the German report says, along a line extending over forty-three miles, the entire positions of the Russians were taken, as well as 16,000 prisoners.

The Russian official report only mentions the locality where this action is said to have taken place, which declares the Austro-Germans, after heavy losses in the region of Mosciska Friday and Saturday, did not resume the offensive.

Not for months past has there been such general activity on the eastern front. Checked at the center of the Galician line, the Austro-Germans have developed an orensive on both wings at the same time and they are starting another battle in Poland to the north of Przasnysz. Fighting has been resumed along the whole line from the Baltic to Roumania.

Vienna reports the Russian front east and southeast of Jaroslaw has been broken and the Russians have been forced to retreat, with heavy losses. It is claimed also that the Russians are retreating near Mosciska and southeast of that place. It is in this sector, according to Vienna, that the 16,000 prisoners were taken.

Near Derzow, south of Mikolaiow, the Austrians say they repulsed and routed the Russians. They captured Zydaezow. North o f Zala Szczyky the Russians made a night attack on a front of two miles, but were repulsed with great losses.

According to Petrograd, the Austro-Germans have made another crossing of the Dniester, where a brilliant cavalry charge at Zale Szcyyky resulted in a local Russian success, but no claim is made that the invaders were pushed back across the river.

BUY IN FULTON

REASON NUMBER 2

Because Every Dollar Spent in Fulton Keeps It at Home

Experts say one of the best ways of arriving at the state of a city's prosperity is to balance the bank clearings against the population. This tells the story how money is circulating through the city, and the better story told, the better, you may be sure, is the condition of the average citizen of that city. The dollar spent in the store of the Fulton merchant goes into one of the Fulton banks. The chances are in favor of it coming out again into Fulton. The dollar spent in Fulton is almost sure to figure twice in the bank clearings of Fulton. The dollar spent away from Fulton will figure in the bank clearings of some other city. And experts determine the general prosperity of a city by comparing the bank clearings with the population.

CHABMER OF COMMERCE.

REGENTS' STANDING of FULTON STUDENTS

PRELIMINARY SPELLING

Fourth St.

Evelyn Martin, 84; Elisie Merriam, 92; Frances Payne, 97; Fred Pickett, 88; Hazel Rice, 88; Elon Bowlee, [illegible]

State St.

James Blakeslee, 92; Vincent Edgarton, 92; Vernon Kimball, 86; Angie McNally, 96; Muriel Morgan, 95; Leland Palmer, 90; Leonard Somers, 82; Eula Switzer, 84; Lillian Warner, 95;

Phillips St.

Charles Atwood, 81; Almeta Boyd, 94; Walter Buell, 80; Ruth Burleigh, 94; Lillian Cheney, 82; George Clearey, 96; Leslie Dewey, 91; Royal Fields, 86; Roberts Fitten, 88; Evangeline Hopkins, 96; Clarence Kelly, 94; Rhoda LaBeef, 97; Frank Mahar, 88; Mary McCaffrey, 87; Ella McGinnis, 80; Charles Nettleton, 86; Marion Nichols, 95; Walter Parks, 80; Lucien Parker, 89; Carlyle Pooler, 82.

Erie St.

John Buell, 91; Edith Campbell, 82; Marie Carey, 86; Joseph Connors, 92; Sara Dickinson, 92; Eleanor Harding, 86; Ivan Jones, 98; Fred Kitts, 94; Lola Lamphear, 80; Hellum LaPointe, 82; Ernest London, 87; Millie Merriam, 80; Claude Pierce, 85; Clara Smith, 87; Mary Smith, 92; George Tromblay, 90; Edward Tyrrell, 80; Helen Tyrrell, 83; Marion Young, 91.

Non-Resident

Rolland Auringer, 88; Blanche G. Cole 84; Walter R. Cole, 87; Ruth Loomis, 85; Lena Sheffield, 90; Ralph Simons, 81; Melrose Taft, 83; Wallace Wood, 83.

GEOGRAPHY

Phillips St.

Ernest Beaudien, 92; Leila Chesbro, 92; Gladys Haines, 82; John Kellum, 91; Lola Lamphear, 96; Ernest London, 75; George McNamara, 91; Claude Pierce, 75; Clarence Streeter, 76; Hazel Wagner, 85; Marion Weaver, 90; Elsie Wood, 91; Floyd Wright, 80; Marion Young, 90.

Fourth St.

Grace Beebe, 85; Winton Bennett, 97; G. William Braun, 93; Arthur Holden, 79; Leona Joice, 81; William Kaplan, 84; Loretto Kempston, 90; Harry Lago, 75; Mary McCann, 90; Elsie Merriam, 75; Florence Rappole, 78; Lena Robinson, 75; Anabel Spencer, 96; Marguerite Stanley, 88; Mildred Withers, 79.

Oak St.

Erthus Dashran, 90; Muriel Harris, 96; Frank Stuber, 97; Helen Mott, 90; Gladys Loveland, 92; Charles Culkin, 100; Kathryn McKenna, 100; Percy Andrews, 100; Joseph Frawley, 100;

HIGH SCHOOL

Advanced Bookkeeping and Office Practice

Raymond Eames, 64; Ramon Lewis, [illegible]

INTERMEDIATE ALGEBRA

Harold Thompson, [illegible]; Margaret Clark, 81.

SOLID GEOMETRY

Edward Sullivan, 62; Harry Lewis, 61; Harry Lynch, 82; Lenora Eames, 61.

Chorus Singing and Rudiments of Music.

Robert Boland, 81; Edith Brown, 90; Helen Cusack, 88; Newell Davenport, 95; Joseph Donovan, 65; Marion Goodjon, 89; Alice Gorman, 96; Lena Kaplan, 78; Marion Little, 70; William Lum, 80; Mary McKenna, 81; Helen Mullen, 85; John O'Brien, 78; Ellen Powers, 73; Florence Schnur, 71; Alice Somers, 86; Helen Waldhorn, 76.

ELEMENTARY ALGEBRA

Agnes Atwood, 84; Frank Baker, 80; Robert, Boland, 61; Margaret Bradley, 68; Junie Burton, 60; Natalie Butts, 93; Margaret Byrne, 86; Gladys Churchill, 72; Frank Clark, 62; Beatrice, DuBois, 62; Minnie Ferguson, 65; Leon Foster, 60; Alice Gorman, 60; Medora Halstead, 68; Henry Holly, 79; Doris Howard, 89; Conrad Hunter, 62; Neil Hunter, 86; Emma Ives, 80; Edna Jennings, 61; Hazel King, 84; Lulu Keo, 66; Frances Kraus, 78; Lucy McCaffrey, 78; Edward McSweeney, 77; Clark Morrill, 70; Helen Mullen, 61; Russell Murphy, 76; Florence Murdock, 61; Ruth Nipper, 84; Frances O'Hara, 71; Nina Parmley, 88; Grace Pitcher, 60; Clarence Sikes, 73; Fred Vant, 80.

Bridget Okoniewski, 98; Eva Boyce, 96; Harold Chesbro, 92.

State St.

Thelma Bogardus, 96; Porter Butts, 98; Clifton Draper, 94; Marguerite Fivaz, 88; William Fivaz, 98; Elizabeth Ingamells, 86; Harry McCarthy, 94; Mary Murphy, 93; Beulah Roy, 93; Gladys Stoneburgh, 95; Alfred Witherbee, 90.

Non-residents

Vera Chaffee, 84; Walter Cole, 81; Cecil Harris, 75; Merril Hartman, 88; John B. Howard, 77; Ruth Loomis, 81; Willard Loomis, 85; Lela Osborn, 83; Mabel Smith, 80; Wallace Wood, 75; William Howard, 81.

WEATHER FORECAST

Probably showers tonight and Wednesday; colder Wednesday; moderate west winds.

German Newspapers Decry "Typewriter Heroes," Urging Also That the Two Nations Shall Stand Against "Jingo Enthusiasts."

Berlin (via London), June 15.—The Lokal Anzeiger, probably the most influential newspaper in Germany, prints a noteworthy article on German-American relations by its general director, Eugen Zimmerman.

This article coming on the heels of Friday's concillatory article, is taken to mean that influential representatives of politics and business are standing behind this paper and exerting their efforts for a German-American understanding.

"President Wilson," says Herr Zimmerman, "desires nothing more and nothing less than an understanding between Germany and England concerning the forms of maritime warfare which at the same time will insure the safety of American passengers. The task is not light, considering the development of naval war, but it can be solved if all interests display good will."

A new form might be given to naval warfare, Herr Zimmerman continues, on the basis that passengers on ships with special marks of identification and sailing under the Government guarantee that they are unarmed, should receive proper consideration at the hands of submarine commanders. The compromise must also involve the withdrawal of the British Adimralty's instructions to merchantmen to attack and ram submarines on sight.

The article ventures to indicate for the first time to the German public that there may be a second side to the question of arms shipmetns, on which the press for months has been harping.

Herr Zimmerman pays his respects to what he terms "typewriter heroes, who, far from the front, are preaching war ta the knife against everybody," and concludes:

"We wish to act and write with blood and iron, but just because we are fearless and determined we may look for possible ways by which to arrive at an understanding with America. We need not close up our department of incoming and outgoing declarations of war, which heretofore has worked nobly, but it seems to me that [illegible] for excessive caution."

The editor of the Tageblatt, second only to the Lokal Anzeiger in its wide influence, Theodor Wolff, also publishes an article in favor of a policy aimed at the avoidance of new conflicts and the bringing in of new adversaries.

He urges as a suitable method for giving German diplomacy adequate authority and prestige at home to stand firm against "jingo and whip-the-world enthusiasts," the creation of an advisory council to the foreign office, in which former ministers and secretaries of foreign affairs, ambassadors and leading members of parliament have seats.

The Frankfurter Nachrichten proposes as a method for modifying the hardships of submarine warfare that the United States Government consent to the stationing of German commissioners in American ports to examine ships sailing for Europe so that those which carry no armaments, munitions or troops may be exempt from attack by German submarines.

The newspaper cites as a precedent for such action the fact that similar commissioners are maintained by the British Government in various neutral countries to examine and certify with regard to cargoes bound to neutral ports.

The Berliner Tageblatt expresses its approval of the suggestion of the Nachrichten.

GERMAN TROOPS RUSHED TO RETAKE YPRES SECTOR

Northern France, June 15.—Along the whole western battle line, from the Belgian coast to Arras, there are manifest signs of the Germans making a fresh attempt.

hTere is no denying that the German army in the west has been undergoing a very severe gruelling durin gthe last three weeks. At last two special swoops were prepared.

A—For confounding of the British line in the Ypres section.

B—For a simultaneous dash on toward Arras and through the Soissons district.

Both completely failed.

The weather has been hot, but the nights have been refreshingly cool. There have been long spells of sunshine. The British army has been watching the vigorous onslaughts of the French in the battleground further south, where Souchez and the famous labyrinth stamp the high water mark of their success, and waiting for the hour to strike.

Measured on the map, the result of a month of hard fighting in this distritc does not cover a wide area, but its supreme importance is plainly manifest to the watchful student of the situation. It promises a great deal more in the near future.

German reinforcements continue to arrive from the north and south of Lille is thronged with them. All conceivable means is being taken to strengthen and fortify the Woodland slopes behind the battered trenches of the first German line.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
D. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1924, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Tuesday, June 15, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

Destroying American Shipping

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is the second concern operating ships in the Pacific to announce a determination to go out of business. The reason assigned by the company is the passage by Congress of oppressive legislation in the form of the La Follette seaman's act. The act goes into effect November 4th. The Pacific Mail Company advertises that its last sailing will be on November 2d. After that date its ships will be offered for sale.

The officials of the company declare that it will be impossible to compete with the Japanese steamship companies, which are heavily subsidized by the Japanese government, the increased cost of manning American ships under the La Follette law placing American companies at a great disadvantage. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has not paid a dividend since 1899, and its officials naturally do not care to assume the responsibility of contracting a heavy deficit. The stock of the company is controlled by the Southern Pacific Railway. Thirteen vessels are in operation, five being in the transpacific trade.

The passage of the LaFolette measure was opposed by men in Congress who were most familiar with shipping affairs. The prediction was made that the passage of the bill, the provisions of which were really written by labor interests, would be another heavy blow to American shipping. Congress turned a deaf ear to these warnings, although it was at the same time considering various schemes intended to revive our merchant marine. That it was guilty of a serious blunder, is now apparent. The incident is merely another illustration of the folly of which members of Congress are guilty when they allow themselves to be swayed by men of La Follette's dangerous radical views. — Rochester Chronicle and Democrat.

Sons and Daughters

That was neither a very tactful nor a very chivalrous jury which awarded a New Jersey parent $2,000 damages for the loss of his baby sonand only $1,000 for the loss of his baby daughter. Those twelve good men and true might so easily have made it $1,500 each and have avoided stirring the embers of the age-long controversy over the comparative value of daughter and son. But now that they have started the flames of argument leaping heavenward, it can do little harm to add some indifferent fuel to the blaze.

Our neighbor, "The World," has been at some pains to gather from representative women of the region their opinions of the verdict. To the question, Is a boy worth twice as much as a girl? Most of them have replied, in effect. A girl is worth twice as much as a boy. So that one is inclined to wonder whether if that jury had been composed of mothers instead of fathers, it would not have reversed the ratio of damages. And yet from time immemorial it has been the mother who was considered to love the son the more and the father the daughter.

The point is, the daughter is in very truth, worth more to a mother than the son, and the difference may be computed in dollars and cents. To begin with, the daughter may become a little mother and take the place of a nurse in the care of younger brothers and sisters. Nurses are paid for a similar service. Who ever heard of a little father? And in the work of the household the daughter may save the wages of a domestic servant and do the work cheerfully and efficiently.

These are her more important potentialities before she becomes fifteen or sixteen, during the period when her brothers are romping about like irresponsible Indians and doing whatever chores they are forced to do inefficiently and with infinite reluctance. After this age both may become wage earners, the daughter as a stenographer or clerk or telephone operator, the son as an errand boy or office boy or whatever, and while she brings home almost all her earnings, he spends the greater part of his on cigarettes and the movies.

Finally, when both are married it is the daughter's establishment which the parents usually find the more convenient to visit.

One may well ask, then, why it is the boy apepars the better economic investment in his fathers' eyes. Is it not because his potentialities are in the nature of an insurance fund? If the worst should befall, he could gradaully take his father's place. His existence becomes the equivalent of a second line of defence, something which, though it may never be needed, conduces powerfully to the peace of mind that passeth understanding.—New York Tribune.

AMERICANIZATION DAY

Americanization Day boomed and boosted for the Fourth of July celebration in Fulton could not only be made a success for this year, but would serve as a stepping stone toward the years to come.

Any public demonstration that leads toward greater love for the home land is to be encouraged. Any movement that develops toward higher citizenship should be supported. Fulton has individual need for the high type of the true American. In a recent interview Mary Antin, author of "The Promised Land," said, "It isn't enough to be just an American. It doesn't mean anything. We must be fanatic."

Further on in speaking of the meaning of the new land to the aliens Miss Antin said, "The war has brought things home to us—the things we missed doing. We didn't make these aliens feel welcome. We didn't gather them to us as brothers in the light of our creed that all men are created equally dear in the sight of God, with the rights equally sacred to pursue life, liberty and happiness.

"If we are shocked at the way these millions within our gates seem to forget their American citizenship, surely we ourselves are to blame."

Surely the idea expressed is not too complicated or too visionary for any American to catch. Americanization Day in Fulton would push the good work along.

MORBID MEN

There are a few morbid men in this country. A morbid man is a cold-storage product, and cannot command much in the market. Managers have little, if any, use for morbid men. The fellow with a prostrated purpose, with atrophy of ambition; the chap that has distemper in his wanting to do, is at best a boil.

One unbraced, drooping, flagging member of an organization can get every other member of the working force walking lame, halting, hesitating. One man with mangy manners, one kinked, contaminated individual, can put a first-class bunch of men on the blink. If you have any spavined balkers, any kickers, strikers or squealers, quietly slip them out of the organization. To tolerate a mule-man is injustice to the horse-sense fellows who are willing to work.—Silent Partner.

WITH THE STATE EDITORS

South is Waking Up.

That a protective tariff is the best for the South has long been known by the manufacturers in this section, and the past two years has brought the lesson home to the farmerand business man. The growth of this feeling is bound to break the "solid South" in time, and the quicker the better for the material development of the almost untouched resources of the South.—Tazewell (Va.) Republican.

When the War is Over.

The pendulum is always swinging. Barring accident, it is not impossible that the fortunes of war may bring notable prosperity to this country within the coming year. Obviously, it will not be the result of democratic policies; rather will it be in spite of them, for the war itself is accomplishing much that would be accomplished under a high protective tariff.

The stupendous increase of exports over imports is fast making the United States a creditor nation and laying the foundation for substantial national prosperity.

When the war is over, however, and foreign-amde products are dumped into this country, our status will be changed unless the Wilson-Underwood near free trade law is repealed and a workable, protective law is adopted in its stead.—Peoria Transcript.

People Will Revise It.

It is announced from the White House that the President is not thinking of revising the Underwood tariff. Possibly not, but the people are, and they will do it, too, after 1916.—Mt. Vernon (Ind.) Republican.

GRATITUDE.

Gratitude is the fairest blossom that springs from the soul, and the heart of man knoweth none so fragrant, while its opponent, ingratitude, is a deadly weed, not only poisonous in itself, but impregnating the very atmosphere in which it grows with fetid vapors.

A RESTFUL LAKE RIDE

Travel to be enjoyable must be restful, and at this season of the year whether your trip takes you East or West break its monotony, either at Cleveland or Buffalo, by a refreshing night's trip across Lake Erie on a veritable floating hotel. C. & B. Line Steamers leave either city every evening and arrive early the next morning.

The fame of the great Ship "Seeandbee," is attracting to the route a vast number of travelers to enjoy the delightful lake ride and, at the same time, inspect her magnificent interior decorations, wonderful illuminating system, and other interesting features. The "Seeandbee" is the largest and most costly passenger steamer on inland waters of the world; length 500 feet, breadth 98 feet 6 inches, 510 staterooms and parlors accommodating 1500 passengers, equally in sleeping capacity the largest hotels of the country.

The fares for this lake trip are less than by rail, and also railroad tickets reading between Cleveland and Buffalo are accepted for transportation on all C. & B. Line Steamers."—Adv.

BUSINESS LIFE IS BRIGHTER

Business Men See In Immediate Future Best of Signs of Revival

New York.—America's financial and business leaders are full of courage.

Most of them, also, have now mustered up a full measure of confidence.

Here are the main planks on which they base their optimism:

1. Government reports promise a wheat crop of almost one billion bushels, or a better harvest than the United States has ever known. Oats, barley and hay are also ahead of last year.

2. War with Germany is now expected to be avoided. In the highest circles it is not believed even the breaking off of diplomatic relations will be rendered obligatory by Germany.

3. Bryan's ignominious break with the Administration is accepted as sounding his death knell as a political power, and the financial community welcome his passing, for it has always regarded him as a menace to sound finance and to stable business prosperity.

4. President Wilson, it is understood, favors dropping the Steel Corporation dissolution suit in order to accelerate the return of industrial activity, the restoration of business confidence and industrial peace. Grave national and international problems also enter into consideration.

5. Announcement that the Dardanelles have been opened is looked for any day, a development that would eliminate certain international financial obstacles and would, in the opinion of many, have a marked physical and psychological influence in hastening the beginning of the end of the war.

6. Our export balance is expected to reach $1,000,000,000 within the next few days.

7. Oversea orders are being received in unprecedented volume and the actual shipment of goods is declared to be only about to set in in earnest.

8. A genuine "boom" is developing in copper, lead, spelter and minor metals, while the steel industry is recovering encouragingly both in volume of contracts and in prices.

9. Gold exports are nearing the $100,000,000 mark, a movement which, though attended by unpleasant possibilities, strengthens the solidity of our monetary situation and tends to foster expansion and speculation.

10. Business, while very uneven, is improving, as increased bank clearings show.

STEEL ORDER CONTINUE HEAVY; FOREIGN DEMAND

Pittsburgh steel mills, especially the Carnegie Steel Company units, are still benefitting in large measure from heavy contracts for rolled and cast steel due either directly or indirectly to the European war. The large gain in May orders booked by the Steel Corporation subsidiaries came mainly from this source.

The principal increase in domestic business for the last few weeks has been and is because of the large equipment order placed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, including the distribution this week of rail contracts aggregating 155,500 tons. Since January 1 the rail mills have taken orders for 1,300,000 tons, equal to less than 50 per cent. of mill capacity. The Edgar Thompson rail mill and the Ohio works at Youngstown of the Carnegie Steel Company were utilized during the week to roll round bars for making shrapnel, recent orders for which have aggregated more than one hundred thousand tons.

The average output of steel ingots by the Steel Corporation in May was seventy-seven per cent of capacity, or 1,203,000 tons, indicating production of 943,000 tons of rolled products. Shipments averaged about 37,000 tons per day, and orders exceeding shipments by 4,000 tons per day were in excess of 41,000 tons daily.

Some very substantial orders for steel rounds, car wheels and car axles were placed last week, but one of the most encouraging features is the urgent demand for ocean going ships. Domestic merchant interests want forty more and foreign interests ten more boats of 1,500 to 18,000 tons burden. All present marine ways are full for eighteen months to two years. Provision must be made for expansion.

Steel building and bridge work continued light. The principal pig iron contract was 40,000 tons basic, taken by an Eastern Pennsylvania steel mill.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated
Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

UPTODATE LAUNDERING
Gloss and Domestic Finish
Our Laundry is equipped with modern machinery.
F. J. TAYLOR
Second St. Phone 289

THEY LACE IN FRONT
To know them is to love them.
GOSSARD CORSETS
Sold and fitted at
DIX MILLINERY STORE

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 2597 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Amateur Developing & Printing
Roll of 6 films and 6 prints, 30c,
Flash-Lights & Home Portraits
E. E. HENRY 210 Oak St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4246
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

BYRON NEWTON
teacher of flute and piccolo.
Boehm and ordinary systems.
Phone Mrs. N. H. Haviland

WHEN YOU WANT
to move get
Hookway's Warehouse Van
of Syracuse; charges reasonable. Work guaranteed.
Phone 1114. 159c

TAFT TO PRESIDE AT PEACE LEAGUE

Philadelphia, June 15—Ex-President Taft will open the League of Peace Conference, to be held in this city by the national provisional committee of one hundred and thirteen this week, with an address at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel Wednesday evening on his plan for a peace alliance of all the great powers. The other speakers at the dinner will be Hamilton Holt, editor of "The Independent"; Judge George Gray, of Delaware, and Oscar S. Straus.

The conference proper will open in Independence Hall on Thursday morning, June 17, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Taft will preside. The general discussion of the proposals will be preceded by formal addresses by Theodore Marburg, of Baltimore, former United States Minister to Belgium; John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University; John Bassett Moore, John Bates Clark, James M. Beck and Edward A. Filene, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The proposals to go before the convention provide for an international court to try all justiciable questions, a council of conciliation for the consideration of non-justifiable questions, the use of joint military force against a beginning of hostilties contrary to the terms of the alliance.

OSWEGO'S POPULATION SHOWS BIG INCREASE

The Oswego Times is authority for the following:

"Oswego got out of the 23,000 class Saturday night according to such census figures as are available this morning. The figures so far indicate that 24.046 people have been enumerated with an unknown but large number of names still to come in. It is too early to make any guesses on what the actual population will be put but it is perfectly safe to say that in spite of all of the hard times Oswego is going to show a large increase over the census of 1910."

SAFETY AT SEA ACT INADEQUATE

By Error a Law Intended to Guard Men's Lives Remains Inoperative

Washington, D. C., June 15.—The charge of inexcusable carelessness in the enactment of an important statute has again been sustained against the administration.

The error occurs in a statute directly affecting the safety of human lives. The "safety at sea" act, passed to "promote the welfare of American seamen" and to prevent if possible a repetition of the "Titanic" steamship disaster with its appalling loss of life a little over three years ago, failed to clearly fix the date it should become effective. Two different days were named for enforcement, one four months later than the other.

Section 14 of the act revises the regulations regarding lifeboats, life-rafts, life-belts and similar equipment for preventing loss of life in case of accident, and declares that the regulations must be enforced and obeyed "on and after July 1, 1915, on steamers navigating the ocean or any lake, bay or sound of the United States."

Section 18 of the same act contains a squarely contradictory provision declaring that "this act shall take effect, as to all vessels of the United States, eight months after its passage, etc."

Two conflicting opinions have been rendered by legal officers of the administration on this statute. The Solicitor of the Department of Commerce first found July 1, 1915, as the date Congress intended the law to operate as to American vessels. The Attorney General reversed this opinion and ruled that Congress intended November 4, 1915, as the time for enforcement.

When the Titanic sank and carried so many hundreds to an ocean grave, the world was shocked to discover the inadequacy of laws the enforcement of which would have greatly reduced hte number of fatalities. There was a universal demand for the immediate enactment of better laws to safeguard ocean travel.

It is shocking now to find that in the statute enacted in response to this demand there is an error that leaves in doubt the time of its operation, and has made it necessary for an individual rather than Congress to determine when the law shall be enforced.

A blunder of this type is monumental. In all parliamentary procedure it is elementary that a definite date for the enforcement of a law is practically as important as the signature of the President. Combined, the two constitute the electric current which permits the machinery of the law to be set in motion.

Many members of Congress and others familiar with the history of this "safety at sea" act believed that it would go into effect July 1, and are surprised and disappointed that under the opinion of the Attorney General it will not begin to operate until November, after the season for water travel is over.

In most instances a failure to fix definitely the date a statute shall be enforced involves only financial considerations. But in a law designed for the protection of humanity, lives are at stake and the necessity for the highest degree of care becomes imperative.

FOUR IN FAMILY GET COLLEGE DIPLOMAS

Montclair, N.J., June 15.—Graduation means something out of the ordinary for Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stickney Hall, of 17 Upper Montclair avenue. Samuel S. Hall, jr., the eldest of the Hall children, will beg raduated on June 24 from Harvard, where his father completed his course in 1888. Miss Enid Angeline Hall, the only daughter, was graduated last month from the National Park Seminary, at Forest Glen, Md., and Lawrence Percival Hall will be graduated next Thursday with the senior class of Montclair High School. The youngest son, Reginald Sexton Hall, will be among the graduates of Hillside Grammar school next Thursday.

Aspah Hall, grandfather of the younger generation, won distinction while connected with the Naval Observatory at Washington, having discovered the moons of Mars, Delmos and Phobos.

Black's Cookies tickle the palates of old and young, because they are right. adv.

Woman's World

A Woman Who Believes In Universal Suffrage.

MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT.

Excerpts of an address delivered by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont at the southern states woman suffrage conference held in Chattanooga, Tenn., November of 1914 are given below. Mrs. Belmont spoke to the southern audience as a southern woman, having been born in Alabama. She is the granddaughter of General Robert Desha of Tennessee, member of congress during the administration of Andrew Jackson.

Mrs. Belmont said in part:

Modern society is undergoing a decided revolution in woman's affairs which a few years ago would have been declared impossible. Each day brings fresh evidence of woman's ability to cope with world problems and effect reforms. We are all familiar with the doleful predictions made from time to time regarding the danger of permitting women to interest themselves in matters pertaining to the public welfare. But we have countless examples of efficient women devoting their talents to the common good, and the world not only survives the shock, but constantly demands more and more of their time and effort. Society has come to recognize the advantages derived from their co-operation, and welcomes the enormous benefits accuring therefrom.

Not long ago the distinguished editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, familiarly known as Colonel Watterson, gave an interview to a New York newspaper, in which he said: "Man has no inalienable rights which woman has not, but God and nature have given her a fixed place which she cannot change." Now, as a matter of fact, the "fixed place," which, according to tradition, God and nature gave woman, was in the garden of Eden, without any clothes, any roof over her head, any cooking stove, or any cradle to rock her baby in. If it had been "impossible for her to change it" all of us would be roaming around in the forest at the present day.

Men simply get themselves mixed up with God and nature, and the "fixed place" for women which they have in mind is one that man himself assigned to her some time after Adam had received his first knowledge through her efforts.

Personally, I plead guilty to so strong a desire for the poplitical emancipation of women that I am not at all particular as to how it shall be granted. I have sworn allegiance to the national amendment for woman suffrage, while the southern states woman suffrage conference, of which I am proud to be a member, holds rigidly to the principle of state rights. As a southerner I thoroughly understand the problems which create this attitude, and if that method proves effective I shall gratefully accept the results. In this respect I feel toward woman suffrage as I do about the cotton industry—both should have the undivided support of the whole United States.

Our critics, like those of all times and all places, distort our motives and denounce our efforts, but I insist that woman suffrage is a spiritual movement, for we seek the uplift of the whole dependence, believing that "where the human race is imbued with a desire to promote the principles of self respect and the spirit of the Lord, there is liberty."

Notes About Note Paper.

Pure white stationery is always suitable, but for the debutante an exquisitely tinted paper is in good taste. This can be had in salmon, oyster blue and Dresden. Sometimes the salmon has a dull rose line and the oyster blue a cadet blue line around the edge.

Formerly a monogram was engraved in a corresponding shade in the corner of the sheet, but fashion no longer requires this, for the engraved initials are meant to stay.

The ordinary correspondence card has fallen into disfavor, yet one attractive style for those who prefer the card to note paper is being used. It has about one inch of the card folded back to form a flap, and the monogram is in the center of the flap.

A new style of paper for engraved formal invitations and receptions is the panel sheet. An impressed border about half an inch wide runs around the edge, and the paper itself is long and rather narrow. Although more expensive than the usual formal style, it is distinguished in appearance.

Sealing wax is still in vogue and offers much in the way of charm in the appearance of a letter.

Hints for the Needle Worker

A Crochet Lace Pattern.

Abbreviations.—Ch., chain; d.c., double crochet; st.tr., short treble; tr., treble; d.tr., double treble.

The "largs" pattern is sure to become a favorite. Its uses are manifold, while its appearance is at once attractive.

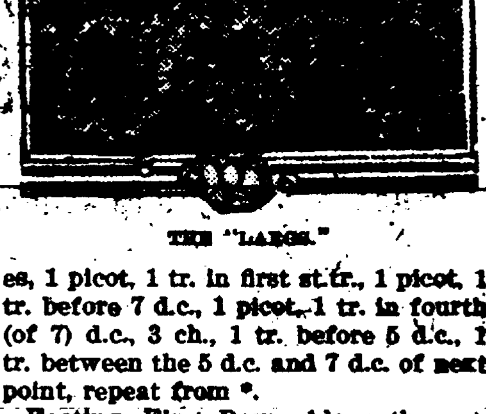
Crochet cotton No. 30 was used for this model, but the worker may vary the width by using coarser or finer cotton as she may desire.

First Row.—17 ch., * 5 ch., 2 d.tr. in first of 5 ch., 5 ch., 1 d.c. in same place, 3 times more work 5 ch., 2 d.tr., 5 ch. and 1 d.c. in same place, 3 d.c. in first 3 ch. of 17 (as they stand), 17 ch., repeat from * for length required, turn.

Second Row.—* 5 ch., 1 d.c. in first point, 7 ch., 1 d.c. in second point, 9 ch., 1 d.c. in third point, 7 ch., 1 d.c. in fourth point, 5 ch., 1 d.c. in centre ch. between two sets of points, repeat from *, turn.

Third Row.—* 5 d.c. in each, 5 ch., 7 d.c. in 7 ch., 1 d.c., 2 st.tr., 9 tr., 2 st.tr. and 1 d.c. in loop of 9 ch., 7 d.c. in next 7 ch., 5 d.c. in 5 ch., repeat from *, turn.

Fourth Row.—1 tr. after the first 5 d.c., * 3 ch., 1 tr. in fourth of 7 d.c., 1 picot (5 ch., 1 d.c. back into first), 1 tr. after seventh d.c., 1 picot, 1 tr. after 2 st.tr., 1 picot, 1 tr. in second tr., 1 picot and 1 tr. in next 5 tr. stitches, 1 picot, 1 tr. in first st.tr., 1 picot, 1 tr. before 7 d.c., 1 picot, 1 tr. in fourth (of 7) d.c., 3 ch., 1 tr. before 5 d.c., 1 tr. between the 5 d.c. and 7 d.c. of next point, repeat from *.



THE "LARGS."

Footing, First Row.—Along the outer side of foundation chain work 2 ch. and 1 tr., missing 2 stitches below.

Second Row.—2 d.c. in each space, 1 d.c. on each treble.

The "Stroma" Crochet Lace.

Abbreviations.—Ch., chain; sl.st., slip stitch; d.c., double crochet; tr., treble.

Crochet cotton No. 40 was used for this model, which measures 1½ inches wide. Crochet cotton in No. 50 is also well adapted.

First Row.—Work a chain for length required, turn and make spaces of 1 ch. and 1 tr., missing 1 ch. below, turn.

Second Row.—5 ch., miss 2 tr., 1 tr. on next tr., 1 tr. in space, 1 tr. in tr., 1 tr. in space, * 3 ch., miss 2 tr. below, 4 tr. on next 4 stitches below, 3 ch., 1 picot (4 ch., 1 sl.st. back into first), 2 ch., miss 2 tr. below, 1 d. c. in next space, 2 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., miss 2 tr. below, 4 tr. in next 4 stitches, repeat from *, turn.

Third Row.—2 ch., 1 picot, 2 ch., 1 picot, 2 ch., * 3 tr. in ch. just before next block of tr., 1 tr. on first of 4 tr., 3 ch., 4 tr. in next 3 ch. space, 3 ch., 1 tr. on end tr. of next four, 3 tr. in ch. before picot below, 2 ch., 1 picot, 2 ch., 1 picot, 2 ch., repeat from *, turn.

Fourth Row.—3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 4 tr. in 3 ch. space below (between 2 blocks), 3 ch., 4 tr. in next space, * 3 ch., 1 picot, 2 ch., 1 d.c. between 2 picots below, 2 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 4 tr. between 2 blocks below, 3 ch., 4 tr. between next 2 blocks, repeat from *, turn.

HANDSOME LACE PATTERN.

Fifth Row.—Like the third row, but work 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch. and 1 picot instead of 2 ch., turn.

Sixth Row.—3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 4 tr. between next 2 blocks, 3 ch., 4 tr. between next 2 blocks, * 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 d.c. between 2 picots below, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 4 tr. between next 2 blocks, 3 ch., 4 tr. between next 2 blocks, repeat from *, turn.

Seventh Row.—3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 4 tr. between 2 blocks below, * 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 d.c. between next 2 picots below, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 d.c. between next 2 picots, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 1 ch., 4 tr. between next 2 blocks, repeat from *, turn.

Eighth Row.—3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 2 ch., 3 d.c. between 2 picots just before first block, 2 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 2 ch., 3 d.c. between first 2 picots directly after block, * 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 d.c between next 2 picots, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 3 d.c. between next 2 picots, 2 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 2 ch., 3 d.c. between next 2 picots, repeat from *.

THE ROSE FROCK.

"Queen Rose of the Rosebud Garden of Girls" Describes Gown.

LINGERIE GOWN.

The month of roses, with its brides and weddings, brings out many versions of the "rose frocks." The gown shown here to be worn at a midsummer evening function is one of the prettiest of the season's offerings in rose.

The gown is of faintly rose chiffon, very simply built, just a straight hemmed and gathered skirt and surplice waist, which serves also for sleeves. But the charm of the frock is in its trimming of roses and the color in which it revels.

The roses are tiny and set upon the skirt in alluring little circles as finishings of the ribbon trimming. The girdle of ribbon is trimmed in the same manner, and in her arms the wearer will carry a bouquet of pink roses.

CURTAIN LAUNDERING.

How to Correctly Wash Lace Curtains and Dry Them.

There is a right as well as a wrong way to do curtains.

First, take the measure of all the curtains before putting in the tub. Keep this slip of measurements to adjust the stretchers correctly.

Second, fold the curtains lengthways and crossways until they are about a foot either way and keep them this way until they are ready to put on frames. This will keep them from stretching.

Third, soak in slightly warm water for a half hour, then squeeze gently (never wring) and put in warmer water and rub them good with any white soap. Let soak while the curtain frames are being cleaned by using a small whisk broom and soapsuds, then rinse and dry. Now squeeze the curtains carefully (never rub on a board), remove from this water and place in a boiler of warm suds and ammonia and let come to a boil and boil about ten minutes.

Fourth, suds, rinse and blue. Now for the starching, which is a very important part. For six pairs use three tablespoonfuls of good starch to three and one-half quarts of water. Dip a small piece of net in the starch to try it and then dry it quickly and make sure the stiffness the curtain will be when dry.

Fifth, now they are ready for the frames. Take the first one and put over the pin in one corner of the top of the curtain; then go to the bottom of the curtain on the same side and catch up the other corner, then the opposite corners. Now begin in the middle of the curtain and pin two or three, then in the middle between this and the ends either way. Same way with the other sides, also the ends or top and bottom.

Do not draw them along the edges, but with both hands bring them up to the pins in a straight line.

Keep the threads of the curtains always straight and ease in any slight fullness, should there be any, rather than let it come out at ends.

When dry remove carefully and do this one important part: Lay the curtains lengthwise on a bed not in use and fold in the middle lengthways, then once again lengthways, never crossways. When the curtains are on the poles they will hang in lengthwise folds.

The surprise and satisfaction that come from curtains done the right way doubly repay one for all the work.

Scalloped Onions.

Boil six or eight onions until tender, changing the water once. Separate them with a fork and arrange in layers in a buttered earthen dish, alternating the layers with buttered breadcrumbs. Season with salt and pepper, pour over the whole enough rich milk to nearly cover, spread with melted butter and brown in a moderate oven.

SUMMER ACCESSORIES.

The Fan With Bag Is Another Mid-Victorian Resurrection.

TWO BAGS AND A FAN.

Mesh bag with gate top and silver chain of size just large enough to hold a bit of change. Evening bag and matching fan of flowered satin. The sticks are of white painted wood.

PAINT AND PAINT BRUSH.

Now Is the Time When Bright Sunlight Shows All the Dingy Places.

Paint and paint brush should be as close friends of the housewife as are needle and thread. Perhaps it is the unconscious psychology exercised on women by good paint advertising or perhaps it is because they are skillful at it that they enjoy odd bits of painting about the house. The can of "ready mixed" covers a multitude of sins of commission from heels, hands, knocks, scrapings and rough treatment generally.

There is the baby buggy of wicker, stained and dirty from long use. A small can of stain and a couple of coats of black on the springs and wheels will make it withstand the still harder test of spring showers. Then, baby's iron crib looks as though it has incipient measles where baby has dented off the enamel with the stock of its toy gun. Two coats, or, better, three, of white paint and enamel will cover up the blisters and make the crib as sanitary and pleasing as when new.

On close inspection the gas stove and its pipes appear rustily dingy and down-in-the-mouth, as it were. Ah, just the thing! A small can of special stove paint in black will make the stove gleam happily again and remove its unkempt air. Perhaps, too, the radiators are spotted and shineless. It is only the work of a half hour to paint them with special silver or gold radiator paint.

The kitchen is an important field for the use of paint brush and paint. Frequently unsightly plumbing can, as suggested, be made attractive by the various lacquer paints. The pantry shelves need never be hard to clean if they are treated to one or two coats of white enamel. Table drawers also can be painted, which will prevent them from absorbing grease and getting so dirty. The legs and front of the ordinary kitchen table will look better and stay cleaner longer if given a coat of paint harmonizing with the other colors in the room. Wooden salt boxes, strips on which to hang utensils, the space between shelves in many closets, can all be made brighter and more sanitary by a liberal use of paint.

Under the head of paint must be included the great variety of stains combined with varnish or various other wood finishes. These are particularly useful in "touching up" floors, woodwork, certain pieces of furniture, and in staining soiled wicker and basket work. Perhaps it is a favorite rocker which has been kicked and knocked until the finish is spoiled. It is not very difficult to touch it up or to refinish it entirely, first sandpapering it to remove the old varnish and then handling it as if it were an entirely new piece. Taborets, small tables, stools, all these can be made to wear longer and appear like new if treated to the magic of the paint brush.

All woods with exposed pores absorb moisture and grease. Water enters the pores, causes them to swell and thus become disfigured. The more impervious the wood surface can be made the easier it is to keep it clean and the longer the wood will last. Paint, varnish and stain, whose base should always be the best linseed oil, fill the pores of the wood, coating and rendering it impervious. And paint is not hard to clean. It is the open, untreated woodwork which looks dingy, absorbs grease and is hard to care for.

Polishing Silver.

An excellent silver polishing cloth can be made in the following way: Buy an ounce of jeweler's rouge, mix with a little water, rub into a piece of chamois skin and dry.

Cleaning Raincoats.

To clean raincoats sponge them with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which a tablespoonful of ammonia to a pint of liquid has been added.

Care of the Baby In Summer

Bottle Feeding.

[Prepared by the children's bureau, United States department of labor.]

The first and most important thing to do for a baby is to find the right food for him. When for any reason he is deprived of the one "right" food, his mother's milk, some substitute must be found. Experience in feeding many thousands of babies in this and other countries has shown that clean, fresh cow's milk is the only food that can be depended upon to take the place of breast milk with even a fair degree of success.

In order to have milk that is clean enough for a baby's food, the greatest care must be taken to keep it clean from the time it is drawn from the cow until it goes into the baby's mouth. If a cow is kept on the place it should be possible for the mother to see that the cow is brushed clean before being milked, that the teats and udder are washed before the milking begins, that the hands and clothing of the milker are clean and that a partly covered milk pail is used, which has been scalded with boiling water before use.

It is sometimes advisable to boil the milk, especially in hot summer weather. Usually the method of treatment called pasteurization renders it safe. Here is a simple method of pasteurizing:

Put a gallon of water over the fire in a large kettle. When the water is boiling hard remove the kettle and let it stand uncovered for ten minutes. Stand the filled and corked bottles in the hot water, cover the kettle and allow it to stand for half an hour. Remove the bottles and cool them, under running water if possible, until they are cold, and keep them on ice or where they will be cold until needed.

Perfect cleanliness must be observed in making up the baby's feedings. The mother's hands should be washed clean, and she should wear a clean apron. All the dishes and articles to be used should have been boiled before being used, and as far as possible they should be kept for the baby's use alone. Milk is very readily tainted by being put into dishes in which food has been cooked. If convenient have on hand a kettle large enough to hold eight nursing bottles at a time, a two quart bowl or pitcher to hold the milk mixture, a funnel through which to pour it into the bottles, a long handled spoon to stir it with, a bottle brush, enough nursing bottles and nipples for all the nursings in twenty-four hours, and the same number of new corks. A graduated measuring glass is a convenience, but a nursing bottle having a scale in ounces blown in one side may be used instead.

It is most important that the bottles shall be kept cold from the time the milk is prepared until it is used. Here is a cheap and effective icebox:

Use a lard or candy bucket or a wooden box for the outside receptacle. In the bottom put a layer of sawdust an inch thick. In the middle of this box place an eight quart tin pail with a cover and fill all the space around it with sawdust. Inside this pail put the ice and the bottles and cover both the inner pail and the outer box. If the ice is broken up and put into a small covered pail which is set inside the refrigerator it will keep longer than when it is not thus protected. If the outer box has a cover on hinges, as will be most convenient, a thick layer of newspapers may be tacked to the underside of the cover. Or a cushion stuffed with hay, straw, excelsior or sawdust, made to fit the cover of the box, may be fastened to it. If properly made this little device will keep the baby's bottles sweet for twenty-four hours with very little ice, provided they are very cold when put in.

When it is time to feed the baby take one of the bottles out of the icebox and put it in a small pail or pan of water over the fire to heat. The water should come up to the milk line on the bottle. Do not make the milk too hot. The mother may test the heat by sprinkling a few drops on the inner surface of her arm; when it feels just comfortably warm to her skin it will be right for the baby.

After the feeding is finished, remove the bottle at once and empty out any milk that may be left. Rinse it with cool water and leave it filled with water. At some convenient time wash the bottles with warm soap and water using the bottle brush to scrub them clean inside. Rinse thoroughly and put them over the fire to boil. The kettle used for pasteurizing may be used for this purpose. The water should cover the bottles and they should be boiled for fifteen minutes. They may stay in the water until the feedings are made up. Wash and boil the corks at the same time.

To clean the nipples, wash and scrub them in warm soapy water. A little common salt rubbed on the inside will remove the milk. Rinse well and drop them into boiling water for five minutes. They will dry with their own heat when removed and should be put away dry, in a dry glass jar, which has been boiled with the bottles. Cover the jar and keep it out of the light. Handle the nipples only by the lower edge, and never by the top, which is to go into the baby's mouth, and guard especially against flies, which like nothing better than to swarm over the baby's bottle and nipple. If this happens, put on a fresh nipple before feeding the baby. Flies are a deadly enemy to humanity.

For the Children

Master Gilbert W. Kahn as an English Officer.

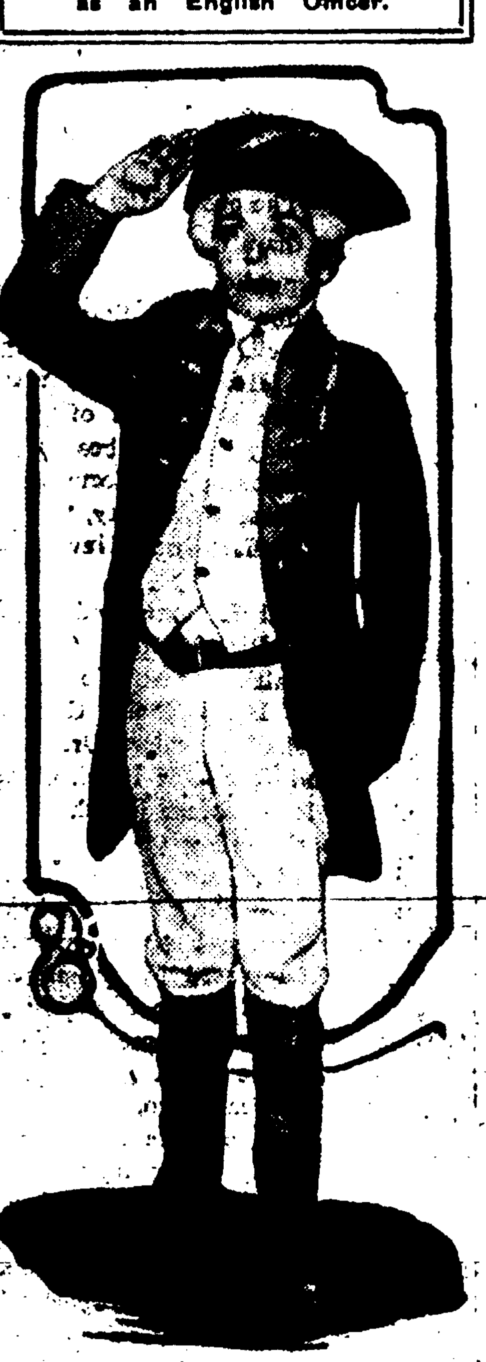


Photo by American Press Association.

Recently there was held in New York an entertainment called a Lafayette fund fete. It was under the auspices of rich and socially prominent people and had for its object the raising of money to aid the wounded soldiers of France. The entertainment was principally of tableaux and living pictures, children dressed in colonial costumes and uniforms being the actors. The boy in the picture represents an English lieutenant of the colonial period, and there were scores of youngsters in equally brilliant and handsome costumes. The boy's name is Gilbert W. Kahn, son of Otto H. Kahn, who is prominent in social and financial circles in New York city.

A Fight With a Cougar.

In company with an Indian a Port Angeles (Wash.) man went fishing for salmon in a rocky river. Suddenly a big cougar appeared at the entrance to a cave and, with a roar, crouched to spring at the Indian.

The white man threw his fish spear at the cougar, while the Indian ran for his life.

The spear entered the animal's neck and ear, and thus the man held him at a distance and tried to drown him. But the cougar was too strong and agile for that, and finally the spear came out of its hold.

For four long hours the man and the cougar fought, the cougar walking around and around and every once in awhile making a spring, which the man every time repulsed with the spear.

The combat only ended when the Indian returned, after a twelve mile trip, with a gun. His first shot wounded the beast in the side; the second lodged in its head and killed it.

Arctic Dogs.

Far up north on the wild and snowy wastes is the home of the Eskimo or arctic dogs. Although many of them are half savage, scarcely more than reclaimed wolves, they are wonderfully cunning and enduring. With the reindeer they are the beasts of burden, valuable to their owners and a great help to explorers and travelers in these cold, trackless regions. Over the untrodden frozen plains these dogs can travel at the rate of seven to eight miles an hour, drawing a good sized load and keeping up the pace for several days. In summer they are turned loose to shift for themselves and are far more care free than in the winter season, when they must toil for their masters.

Sheep Intelligence.

However stupid we have learned to consider sheep, they are not devoid of sympathy and charity one for another. A shepherd was driving home a flock of sheep when he noticed one of them lagged behind and bleated piteously. Then he saw another of the flock run back and walk with it until they overtook the rest. On examining the animal that had stayed behind he found that it was blind and must have called for help, in some manner making an appeal that met with immediate response.

Fairyland.

I wonder if a girlie must,
In fairyland, always wear
A dress with lace and trimming fussed
And ribbon bows in her hair.

I wonder when she talks too fast
If some one is there to say
That children always should speak last
And older folks quick obey.

I wonder if she takes the hose
And carelessly wets her head,
If she is robbed of all her clothes
And put at once in her bed.

I wish there was some way to know
About such unpleasant things,
If fairies treat small children so
I'd ask no fairy for wings!

—Philadelphia Record.

D/34

GET TRAINING

Courses Arranged at Several Universities—New Qualifications Established

Albany.—The prevention of epidemics rather than their control is the keynote of public health work today in the opinion of the State Public Health Council, who are sending a letter to all Health Officers urging that they take advantage of special courses of study in public health to be given this summer by Cornell University, Syracuse University, the University of Buffalo and New York University.

The Council is composed of Dr. Herman M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health; Homer Folks, Mrs. Elmer Blair, Dr. Wilhelm Gaertner, Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, Dr. Simon Flexner, and Professor H. N. Ogden.

In their letter to the health officers they state that they are charged by law with the task, among other things, of prescribing qualifications for health officers. And they have become more and more impressed by the importance of the local health officer in any scheme for the improvement of health conditions in the State.

"Not many years ago, if he was a good physician, capable of recognizing the ordinary communicable diseases and looked in a general way after nuisances and water pollution, he was held to be adequately equipped and able to serve properly his community," says the Council. "But today much more is required. The recent discoveries concerning the transmission of disease have made the prevention of epidemics rather than their control his important task. The education of fathers and mothers, of school children and school teachers, and the presentation of accurate sanitary information to boards of trustees and city councils are perhaps his largest duty. His efficiency is measured by such standard as the infant death rate, by the number of cases of typhoid fever, by any outbreak of measles or whooping cough, and the more competent the health officer the more free will his community be from children's diseases and the lower the infant death rate will be."

The letter contains a hint as to the intention of the Council with reference to the qualifications of health officers. The council urges all health officers to seriously consider taking advantage of the courses offered in one of the universities, so that they may prepare themselves for meeting the qualifications for health officers which it is the purpose of the Public Health Council in due time to prescribe.

"The Public Health Council," says the letter, "make this appeal to the health officers, sharing with them as they do the responsibility for a successful public health service in the State, in the hope that we may, by greater knowledge and more thorough preparedness be better able to meet the greater demands of the day for more perfect health conditions thruout this Empire State, and thereby greatly promote the conditions of life, health, and happiness, among her citizens."

Black's White Bread is sold by all grocers, because it is in demand by everybody. adv.

MARK TIME

Constitutional Delegates Do Not Hasten Their Work and Business Lags

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, June 15.—Numerous as have been the proposed amendments to the State Constitution as presented by the individual delegates, it is the belief of several of the important factors of the convention that the most important of the proposals have as yet not been presented and will not be until the committees have decided what should and what should not be reported.

As a matter of fact, the individual delegates as individuals have little effect upon the transactions of the delegate body except in the exercise of their functions of introducing proposals, their vote as members of committees and their final vote upon the floor of the assembly chamber in advocating or rejecting a proposed amendment. The committees and the committee chairmen exerices the most potent influence in connection with the deliberations of the convention. Each committee chairman is a man of wide public affairs, selected to head the committee dealing with the subject with which he is the most familiar.

It is understood that the majority of the amendments reported favorably by committee will be altered in committee and that very few will be favored of the six hundred and sixty-seven which have been introduced to date. Committee hearings have been the order of thed ay for a number of weeks past, but they are to continue from now on together with executive sessions.

Aside from resolutions adopted by several of the committees, the most important of which being that of the committee on the Legislature, its organization, etc., no committee has finally acted upon a proposed amendment. The resolution in question is a wide one in its scope, for in a single document it is proposed to disapprove of the numerous proposals aimed to reorganize the legislature and amend the law with relation to its sessions and the salary of its members. This is being debated today as a special order of business and the first debate of the Convention is thus in progress.

The remainder of the month of June will find the delegates hard at work, sifting the various proposals before their respective committees. One of the most important committees is that which has to do with conservation propositions, such as water storage matters and the questions arising from the administration of the forestry laws. Before this committee there are a number of important proposals which seek to alter the law relative to the cutting of dead timber, the development of water power and other kindred matters pertaining to the forest preserves of the State.

Another important committee—in fact they are all important—is that dealing with the Governor and other State officers. The Bill of Rights Committee and the Judiciary Committee, before the latter being diverse amendments directed at a change in the system of slcting judicial officers.

From the above committees amendments are likely to come in the form acted upon by the delegates sitting as a committee of the whole.

PETITIONS MUST BE FILED BEFORE SEPT. 7

Candidates for the several county and municipal offices who want to get into the race next November must get their petitions out under the new primary law by Sept. 7. The petitions must bear the signatures of three per cent. of the voters enrolled in the candidate's party and registered in the election division to which the office pertains. In other words an assemblyman candidate must have three per cent of the enrolled voters of his particular party in that assembly district; a supervisor three per cent. in his town.

All town officers, including supervisors; a county clerk, special surrogate and two coroners are to be chosen next fall. In thec ity all municipal officers from mayor down must be filled.

Petitions may be filed with the election board between August 26 and September 7, the latter being the final date for filing to have the aspirant's name placed upon the primary ballot. Primary day this year falls on Tuesday, September 28, while the general election will come November 2. City, county and assembly district candidates will file the petitions with the county clerk. Candidates for state positions file their petitions at Albany.

HUDSON JAUNT CITY'S CURE

Commissioner Davis Advises Unique Treatment For Patients

New York, June 15.—Believing that a harmless and ladylike ride on the Hudson river will take the place of a large "swig of booze," Miss Katherine B. Davis, Commissioner of the Department of Corrections, announced yesterday that the city would operate steamboat excursions this summer for what her department terms "professional women souses."

The fact that one woman had served two hundred terms on Blackwell's Island caused Miss Davis to investigate. She found that this woman became intoxicated each time a few minutes after she was released and that she had said the only way she could get a nice ride on the river at the city's expense, was to become intoxicated and be sent to the island.

Further investigation, according to her statement to the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes, which met at Police Headquarters, revealed the fact that hundreds of women enjoy the steamboat ride from Manhattan to Blackwell's Island so much that as soon as they are released after serving one sentence they become intoxicated so they can be sent back to the island by steamboat.

"My department is now arranging," said Miss Davis, "togive these women all the boat rides they want in the hope that whenever they think they want a drink they can take a boat ride."

Miss Davis also told several other new and interesting facts aboutwomen prisoners. She said that in her fifteen years' experience handling women prisoners she never found a woman who had been graduated from a college. This was considered significant, as Miss Davis probably has handled more women prisoners than any other person in the country, long having been head of such reformatories as that at Bedford Park.

Inefficient parents, drugs and too little to eat, she said, caused most of the crime among girls. When a girl once has been sent to an institution, she said, she never should be sent back to her home, but to new surroundings.

A High Calling.

Tommy was eighteen, and only the recording angel knew what was the age of Aunt Katy, but the little old colored woman and the college fisherman were each getting their first taste of New York life that winter. One effect on Tommy was to make him want a silk hat.

"Now, what do you think of Tommy's wanting a silk hat, Aunt Katy?" exclaimed Tommy's mother, who was having a hard time adjusting herself to having for a son a young man instead of just a boy.

"What he want wid a silk hat? He ain't no preacher."

"But, Aunt Katy, other people besides preachers wear silk hats. Haven't you noticed the men in silk hats on the streets? Every other man you meet has one on on Sunday."

"Yessum, an' I jes' been tryin' to figger out where all them preachers preached."—New York Post.

DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, June 15.—Acting State Superintendent of Prisons George S. Weed will meet with the Parole Board on June 23 at Sing Sing prison and while there will have a talk with former Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, twice convicted for having been implicated in the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler. Becker is now awaiting the summons to the electric chair, which unless the Court of Appeals decides to intervene or the governor takes a similar step, will come during the week beginning July 12, less than a month away.

There have been a number of sensational and fictitious stories circulated concerning the attitude that Becker has taken since the highest court in the State ruled that he should not be granted a new trial. It was broadly spread that he had become indifferent to God and man and railed against his fate and the injustice which he had received. According to high officials in the department of prisons, there were no grounds for the circulation of such rumors.

Becker was first imprisoned in Sing Sing on October 30, 1912. He was incarcerated there until February 26, 1914, when he was discharged as the result of having secured a new trial. As the result of a second conviction he was returned to Sing Sing prison on May 29, 1914, and has since been there awaiting the decision of the Court of Appeals, which recently ruled that there were no legal grounds for a third trial, and soon thereafter fixed the time of his execution for the week beginning July 12.

As far as is known no one has seen Becker officially, save of course, Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing prison and possibly attorneys representing him, since the last meeting of the parole board at Sing Sing. At that time Acting Superintendent of Prisons Weed had a conversation with him.

"Becker seemed in good spirits. He is a powerful, courageous man and it is all nonsense to say that he went to pieces after he received the news that the Court of Appeals had refused to grant him a new trial. No such information was reported to this office and therefore, I know that the rumor was false," said Mr. Weed today. Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley, has been taking a needed vacation for the past few weeks and the work of the Statep rison department is being administered by Mr. Weed.

There is now before the Court of Appeals a motion for the re-argument of the Becker case based upon a technicality. The least that Becker can get is a stay of his execution, which step is taken automatically providing the highest court decides to re-open the case and hear the claims set forth by the attorneys for Becker.

To have been released from the death house and then returned to it is an experience which has fallen to but few of the prisoners who have been sent to Sing Sing prison. If granted a new trial in the face of the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, Becker will be again taken from the somber confines of his cell which is kept solely for the use of men convicted of a capital crime. Becker has been in confinement for nearly three years.

"MONEY"; THE QUIRK TODAY

You have never heard of this play. Its title, its story and the leading actor may be unknown to you. It is the first offering ofa new producing company. Imagine if you can the energy and effort put forth in its making. "Money" tells a heart-gripping story—it is deeply interesting; the staging is the most elaborate conceivable. Money was no object in the production of the elaborate settings, scenes and costumes. In one of the scenes an entire palace is burned and destroyed with its rich oriental furnishings and hangings.

NEW PASTOR FOR OSWEGO'S 1ST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Rev. E. L. Seymour, former pastor of the Oswego First Presbyterian church, is to be succeeded by the Rev. E. F. Ripley of Mt. Vernon. Mr. Ripley is described as a young man, forceful and eloquent and is endorsed by the entire board of elders.

HANNIBAL MAN'S NOISE AT SODUS

Opened Some Eyes to Village Enterprise; Sodus is Booming

So very many Fulton people know Sodus and itsp eople that a friendly interest is taken in whatever of a public nature happens in the pretty resort.

Something happened Friday night. It was a banquet with a bang that the Sodus Board of Trade held in the Snider House. Over one hundred were seated at the tables and during the three-hour sessions of "feasting and speeching," not a moment went to waste. At 7.30 o'clock the members and their guests were called to the tables, where were found roses and carnations at each plate. Grace was said by Rev. H. L. Rixon, of the Methodist church. Music was played by the Myers Orchestra, of Sodus.

President Case introduced Principal Lockwood, of the Hannibal High school, where since 1908 vocational studies, including agriculture, animal husbandry, manual training and domestic science, have been followed as part of the school curriculum. Mr. Lockwood's remarks were given sharp attention as the establishment of an agricultural course has long been desired in the local high school. The speaker cited how in a village of 500 population, Hannibal was maintaining such a course, a building 20 by 36 feet, used for the purpose, having been built entirely by students receiving their manual training at the school.

Harry C. Goodwin, of Rochester, formerly president of the Rochester Ad. Club, worked on a theme that might be called the mission of laughter, he carried the banquet room by storm. He expressed surprise at the recent business boom of Sodus as reflected in the extensive building of the last few years. The merchants were roundly complimented for their modern stores with store fronts and window decorations that expressed real salesmanship.

The last speaker was J. C. Bulkbee, of Rochester, who spoke in the interests of better window displays, after which the president made some closing remarks on blasting out a quantity of rock in the stream at Sodus Center. This would drain 700 acres of muck and open an area capable of supporting 100 families. Further lowering of the stream would drain many more acres. There are 2,000 acres of muck south of this village, of which only 300 or 400 are developed. It is likely that the Board will hold a picnic later in the summer at some distant resort, when the occasion will be used for booming Sodus.

LOCKWOOD HOMESTEAD DESTROYED BY FIRE

The home of Oliver Robarge, formerly the Charles Lockwood homestead, in Scriba, was burned to the ground Saturday night. Mrs. Robarge was in Rochester and her husban in Oswego. The origin of the fire is unknown and not more than $1,000 insurance on the house was carried by Mr. Robarge. About three years ago the present owner paid $10,000 for the farm.

A business firm is often judged by the appearance of its office stationery. The Evening Times job department prints that class of work attractively. Adv.

WEDNESDAY
Morning 9 o'clock

We place on Sale over Six Hundred Pairs Ladies $3.50 and $4.00 Oxfords and Pumps, for $1.49

SEE WINDOW FOR BIG DISPLAY AND BE ON HAND EARLY

Ladies with Small Feet can get Fitted

Exposition Votes Given Here

C. A. BECKWITH
39 First Street, Fulton

MOTOR BOAT SUPPLIES

Everything that is needed to Equip a Boat

AT

J. B. BUELL'S, 17 N. Second Street

Agents for W. D. ANDREWS CO., Syracuse

Pure Creamery Butter
From The Harbor Farms
Made for those who want the best.
LaPORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida Street Hello 75

INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE
Surety Bonds of all kinds
Real Estate Loans
FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122.

PURE ICE CREAM
THE RICHEST AND MOST SANITARY

Served at our Fountain and Tables. Made with Heavy Cream, the Best Flavors and Fresh Fruits.

OUR FOUNTAIN DRINKS ARE UNEQUALED

PHONE 80 THE ONYX Quirk Theatre Blk.

THE QUIRK
Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.

TODAY
No. 6 of Paramount Travel Series and a Feature Master-Picture
MONEY

WEDNESDAY
"THE LONE STAR RUSH"
A Romantic Tale of the Great Australian Gold Fields in 5 parts.

THURSDAY
No. 6 of "Who Pays" Series, entitled "HOUSES OF GLASS"
No. 1 "ROMANCE OF ELAINE and PATHE WEEKLY

Bass Season Opens Tomorrow

ALL YOU ANGLERS—GET BUSY

Reports from the out-lying districts state that the fish are plentiful this year.

You will need some Tackle—We have it!

BRISTOL STEEL RODS BASKETS
A FLY FOR EVERY FISH
REELS NETS LINES

Every article at bed-rock price and Guaranteed

A. M. DRUSE & CO.
7 South First Street

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

"The New York Shop"

We Are Showing an Exclusive Line of

WASH SKIRTS

in Many Styles and Pretty Materials, as

PALM BEACH, IRISH POPLIN, BEDFORD CORD PIQUE, Etc., at $2.98

M. J. McDONALD

CHINA BREAKS INTO TOY GAME

May Rest From Germany Title to Leading Toy Market of World

Forty thousand dollars was spent for toys last week, most of it in New York, by Chang Ku Kaio, a special representative of the Chinese government, who came to the United States several weeks ago with the Chinese commission. He bought everything in the shape of a toy or dinner favor made of metal which he could find. Assisting him was Julius Popper, chemist and inventor, who lives in the McAlpin Hotel. Mr. Chang is now busy in seeking among manufacturers of machinery for men who can build machines to make in China the toys which, before the war, were practiially all made in Germany.

China, with her cheap labor and cheap sailing ship freights, proposes to compete with the toymakers of Nuremberg, Fuersch and Thilt, who have supplied toys for most of the civilized world for generations. Many of the toys were purchased also for their educational value in the schools of China.

One sample of every sort of toy was sought by Mr. Chang and Mr. Popper obtained them, not only from the great toy importing houses and big retail shops, but searched the Bowery for the cheaper articles. In an Essex street shop they found a large vraiety of the cheapest kind of toys and favors. The proprietor, whose business probably hadnever, except at Christmas time, reached $10 a day, could not believe that they were actually going to buy the great assortment, worth more than $10, which Mr. Chang and Mr. Popper selected and heaped on his counter. He would not prepare to wrap up the toys until the purchase money was paid into his hand.

Prices paid ranged from three for a cent to $750 for a miniature model boiler, burning coal dust, attached to a complete miniature Corliss engine and electric generator. This last was purchased in Philadelphia and was used by the proprietor of a big shop to run all sorts of toy machines in his shop window.

The engines purchased ranged from one operated by acohol flame at ninety-five cents to the Corliss, which cost $140 alone. Every sort of toy lathe, saw and stamp mill is represented in Mr. Chang's collection. He has twenty sets of toy locomotives, from a pewter model at ten cents to one with apparatus for supplying its motive power, at $29.

One set of lead soldiers cost $188. It includes every arm of military service, with mountain and field batteries, a Red Cross ambulance, forage wagons and automobile trucks.

Boats at three for a cent are at one side of a collection which includes a complete battleship that cost $235. Printing outfits from $1.90 to $45 are in the collection, with boys' carpenter tool boxes of every size.

No novelty toys were sought, only the standard kinds being purchased, and the collection is astonishing in its exhibition of how much ingenuity is exercised in the manhfacture of things to amuse children.

Brooklyn was searched by Mr. Chang and Mr. Popper, who also went through all the shops of Jersey City. Then they went to Philadelphia, and later Mr. Chang toured the toy shops of Boston to make sure his collection was complete.

Mr. Chang said the Chinese government was subsidizing every new industry that is started in his native land except textile manufacture. He gave the impression that the manufacture of toys by the Chinese would be encouraged by his government, and the result of his efforts to obtain complete sets of all sorts of toys as well as the machinery to manufacture them would be placed at the service of every prospective maker of toys in China.

CITY WILL SELL PAVING BONDS

First St. Paving to Cost More Than Original Estimate-- No Band Concerts

Two blocks of bonds, representing the entire cost of the street work of last year and all street improvements up to date, were ordered sold at last night's meeting of the Common Council. One block, which represents the taxpayers' share of the cost of paving, amounts to $13,233.13, and the bond issue will be divided as follows: Nine bonds of $1000 each, eight of $500 each and one of $233.13. The bond swill be dated February 1, 1915, and will be paid as follows: one of $1000 and one of $500 on February 1, 1916, and one of $1000 and one of $500 each year on the same date until and including February 1, 1923. On February 1, 1924, one of $1000 and one of $233.13 will be paid. The bonds will bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum and the interest will be paid semi-annually. The United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York city will hold the bonds.

The city's share of the work, which totals $46,262.87, is divided as follows: forty-six bonds of $1000 each and one bond of $262.87. This block will be dated July 1, 1915, and five bonds of $1000 each will be paid commencing July 1, 1916, until the full amount of the bonds is paid. These bonds will bear interest at 4½ per cent per annum, and the interest will be paid semi-annually.

The bonds will be advertised for sale at once, and the bids will be announced at the next meeting of the Common Council, which will be held July 6. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $2500. The bonds will be delivered on or before July 15.

The council received a communication from the State Department of Highways announcing that the city's share of the paving of 1st st. between Rochester st. and Broadway will total $12,300 instead of $10,300. The additional cost of $2000 will be necessary owing to fact that the trolley tracks must be laid upon second-class concrete. The trolley company will bear the cost and will be assessed $6,800 next year, in place of the assessment this year of $4,800. A resolution offered by Alderman Foster empowering the City Chamberlain to borrow $2000 to meet the additional expense was passed.

The ordinance which regulates the operation of bowling alleys and poolrooms was amended last night, owing to the fact that the legal phraseology was inaccurate in two instances. The ordinance read "all licenses shall expire on the thirty-first day of the year in which they are issued." This was changed to read "The thirty-first day of December." The words "of age" were added to the clause "under 18 years."

Alderman Quirk introduced a resolution to appropriate the sum of $300 for summer band-concerts, but after the council learned that this could not be passed except by unanimous vote the motion was withdrawn.

The bill now in the Constitutional Convention, which has been introduced through the influence of the New York State Conference of Mayors, and which calls for an amendment to the constitution allowing the Common Councils of the cities of the state greater freedom in making changes in the charter, received the approval of the council.

By a resolution offered by Alderman Distin and approved, the supplies department will purchase a suitable flag for the City Hall. At present the only flag owned by the city is approaching its last stage of usefulness, and the fire department is also without a suitable banner.

No applicants for the position of dog-catcher appeared last evening, and the city will advertise for men before the next meeting.

Fred A. Summerville, formerly city chamberlain, asked to be released from his bond of $40,000, which he assumed when he took the office. City Attorney Fanning was of the opinion that the council could not release Summerville from his bond, but a section in the charter provided for the action and by an unanimous vote, the bond was released.

The plans for the celebration of July 4th as Americanization Day were not discussed and the project will be dropped. The deplorable conditions among the foreign citizens of the West Side do not augur well for any celebration on that date.

15c and 19c TURKISH

Bath Towels 10c

Double Thread Body all through. An unusual value

On Sale WEDNESDAY Only at 9 A. M.

WHY BUY ELSEWHERE AND PAY MORE WHEN YOU CAN BUY IT FOR LESS AT

M. Katz & Co.'s

Department Store 63-65 S. First St., Fulton

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

Chattel Mortgage Sale.—One gasoline truck wagon, in good condition, with top; also one light truck same as above, without top. Sale at VanWagenen garage, Saturday, June 19, 10 a.m. A. Bristol, Mortgagee's agent. 154

For Sale—2 H.P. marine steam engine with tubular oil burning boiler; complete from stack to propeller, 307 Cayuga st. 152

To Rent—New house in Park st.; modern conveniences; electric light; bath and furnace. A. T. Jennings, 9 S. 1st st. Phone 14.

Lost—Near Baptist church, silver mesh bag containing purse and key. Return 321 Rochester st. for reward. 153c

To Rent—Downstairs flat at 311 Atlantic ave. Inquire Crandall, 261 S. 7th st. Pone 252. tf

Wanted—2 Polish chambermaids and woman cleaner. Pontiac, Oswego. 152

For Sale—Household furniture on Friday and Saturday at 502 Buffalo st. 150c

Upper Flat to Rent—408 Erie street. Phone 4480. 153

Work Wanted—by woman with little girl. Inquire 409 W. Second st. tf

RAILROAD COMPANY GIVES CITY BAD PAVING JOB

Some new ruts in the pavement of East 1st st. in the down-town section are sure to appear as a result of the repairs made to the trolley tracks by the Lake Shore & Northern R. R. Company. On the strip directly in front of the City Hall, the bricks which were removed were put back this morning, but not without leaving some gaps in the paving and ridges along the the outside of the track. The track has been filled in with new brick, but the old brick was replaced on the street proper. Superintendent of Public Works Rumsey inspected the work this morning after it was completed, and whether he approved of it or not, the work went on.

The Gift Distinctive

for the

JUNE BRIDE

or the

YOUNG GRADUATE

The gift that some one else will not think of can be found in our collections.

Wm. C. Morgan

Jeweler & Optometrist

Fulton, N. Y.

CAHILL GIVEN MILD SENTENCE

Must Keep Away From Drink and Act in Accordance With Manly Ways

Pulaski, June 15.—A suspended sentence of two years and ten months in Auburn prison was imposed on Frederick T. Cahill of Oswego, by Judge Coville in County Court here yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. A condition of the suspension is that Mr. Cahill be required to make restitution of about $800 involved in the charges of grand larceny made against him. Of this amount $380 must be repaid to Mrs. Lizzie Carlton Boudiette by August 1. Mr. Cahill pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny, second degree, in the Boudiette case. It was charged that he secured the money from Mrs. Boudiette to pay her fine on conviction in County Court for renting a house for immoral purposes.

In addition to restitution Mr. Cahill must refrain from all disorderly conduct, from indulgence in intoxicating drink, support his family and report to the probation officer at stated intervals.

There were no pleas made at the time sentence was passed. Mr. Cahill said nothing, except that he agreed to the conditions laid down and would certainly make restitution. His counsel, Thomas L. McKay, was in court with him.

Mr. Cahill pleaded guilty Wednesday last. It is claimed that his plea automatically disbars him from the practice of law in this State.

Merritt Miller, grand larceny, and Albert Lalonde, were given suspended sentences and placed on probation.

John Abbott, charged with attempting to corrupt the morals of a child, was senteaced to serve two months in the county jail. He has already served four months.

David McAuliffe, of Oswego, who pleaded guilty to two indictments for violation of the excise law, was fined $125.

The trial of the action of Vincent Roberts vs. Frank White and James Doney, to recover in a horse case, was started today.

Pull and Let Go.

When the friends you have invited arrive give each one a different colored ribbon. Each one holds it by one end. The other ends are all united in the hands of the one who leads the game, usually the hostess. She stands in the middle of the circle. When she says "Pull!" they must let go. When she says "Let go!" they must pull the ribbon which they hold. Those who fail to comply with the rules of the game must give a forfeit.

The Cotton Flies.

An amusing outdoor game is the cotton flies. One of the players takes a flake of cotton or bit of down, which she casts into the air in the midst of a circle formed by the guests. She at once puffs with her breath to keep it floating in the air, and the one toward whom the flake takes its course must puff in the same way to keep it from falling. This flake can be kept up a long time if the players are quick.

Conundrums.

Why is a defeated army like wool? Because it is worsted.

When is a bee like a criminal? When in his cell.

What kind of money is found in all parts of the world? Matri-mony.

11 IN EVERY 100 WORKLESS.

Another 16.8 Per Cent of Wage Earners on Part Time.

Washington.—More than eleven wage earners in every hundred were out of employment, and about sixteen of the remainder were working only part time in March and the early part of April in fifteen of the important cities of the country.

Returns of a canvass of 399,881 families, including 644,358 wage earners, showed 73,800, or 11.5 per cent, wholly unemployed and 106,682, or 16.8 per cent, without full time employment.

Community Notes

Miss Ethel Cook, of Oswego, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Watson of Emery st.

* * *

Neahtawanta Lodge, I.O.O.F., will vote tomorrow night upon certain proposed important amendments to the Order's constitution. Appeals for a full attendance are being made by members and officers of the lodge.

* * *

Miss Pauline Joslin daughter of Edward Joslin, is a member of the graduating class of the Academy of the Holy Name.

* * *

The First M. E. Sunday school will picnic on the fair grounds next week, Tuesday, June 22.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eaton, who have been guests of Fulton friends have returned to their home at Watertown.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Frawley of East River Road, has been entertaining Mrs. Margaret Bane of Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Boigel of Oneida st., have been entertaining out of town friends.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Foster of Highland st. entertained Monday afternoon the Kayendatsyona Chapter of the D. A. R. Plans were discussed for the reunion of the 184th Regiment on the Fair grounds of this city, June 29th. This will be the fiftieth anniversary of the mustering out of this regiment.

* * *

The Circle and friends of Mrs. W. H. Patterson and Mrs. E. J. Robinson have planned for an auto joy-ride to Oswego. They will visit the fort grounds also the Kingsford private grounds. One party leaves at 4 o'clock and the other at 6:30. A small fee will be asked which will go into the Circle's fund.

* * *

Thomas McCollum has been in Auburn to attend the funeral of his cousin, Francis Carrigan, who was killed in an automobile accident.

* * *

Mrs. Rolfe will entertain the Woman's Missionary society of the Baptist church at her home, W. 1st st., Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. William Sylvester will have charge of the program. Supper will be served on the lawn at 6 o'clock.

* * *

Miss Florence Sprague has been entertaining Miss Frances Goddard of New York.

* * *

"Move on," was the order issued by Chief Dyer to two bands of Gypsies who encamped Saturday and Monday respectively on the Fletcher farm south of the fair grounds. In compliance with the Chief's polite order the Gips moved at 10 a.m. today.

* * *

I. R. Whipple has bought from John Satterlee the barber shop in Cayuga st. Ill health brought about the sale. Mr. Whipple takes possession tomorrow morning.

BIG CONCERT TO BE GIVEN JUNE 30

Mrs. L. P. Smith and Mrs. F. E. Goodjon are completing arrangements for the concert to be given at the First M. E. church on June 30. The cream of local talent combined with that of Syracuse will participate in the affair.

FOR SALE

CASH GROCERY STORE

210 CAYUGA STREET, CITY

A paying Proposition. Will bear investigation. Inquire of

240 W. Genesee Street SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Cahill's Perfection Bread is the BEST BREAD MADE

TRY A LOAF—Sold only at LaPORTE'S GROCERY

PUBLIC MONEY AT LOW EBB

Second Half of State Funds Is Not Forthcoming Immediately

Herman W. Kandt, county treasurer, is in receipt of another letter from H. C. Case, Chief of State Statistics Division, whose excuse for the nonpayment of the second half of the public money is explained thus:

"There is in the State treasury at the present time less than two millions of dollars with which to pay the running expenses of the State government until October 1. The comptroller is endeavoring to negotiate a loan sufficient to meet all obligations. This effort on his part has been met in certain quarters with opposition, resulting in injunctions restraining him from making the loan. The appellate division has sustained the comptroller in his contention of the legality of this loan, but because of the legal question involved he has not yet been able to secure the money. The public money will be paid immediately upon his being able to negotiate this loan, but it is impossible to make any promise as to when he will be able to do so. We hope that it will be in the very near future."

100% Efficiency

The Result of Using

Miscellaneous Want Column

in

The Evening Times

PRICES:

1 Word 1 Time 1c
1 Word 3 Times 2c
1 Word 6 Times 3c

Minimum Charge 10 Cents.

D/34

The Fulton Evening Times

IS A PART OF THE BUSINESS LIFE OF FULTON

¶ Because it is identical with every interest in this city. The Fulton Evening Times is a public institution purely. It's interests are mutual with those of every Man, Woman and Child of this city. It's success spells for the success of every Fulton Merchant. The town having successful Merchants is a successful town. A home Daily helps to make the home Merchant a successful man. *One dollar spent in a paper published out-of-town deprives a Fulton workman of a dollar's worth of support.*

IF YOU DEPRIVE

A Fulton Workman of His Wages it's Your Loss as well as the Workman's

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

Bowser's Shoestring

He Can't Find It, and There Is a Row.

By M. QUAD.

Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

There are two standard complaints that a husband can urge against his wife whenever he gets a grouch on.

One is her extravagance, and the other is her way of running the house.

Husbands the world over are more extravagant than their wives, and as for system in running the house, no husband could do it a tenth as well. Even an old bachelor living alone is a dead failure as a housekeeper.

Sometimes Mr. Bowser urges one complaint and sometimes the other, just as it happens. He can assume dramatic poses in either of them.

He can also be the martyr, while Mrs. Bowser is the guilty party.

The other morning when he was ten minutes late at the breakfast table he had that martyred look that Mrs. Bowser had learned to connect with a row, and she was keeping very quiet when he began:

"I would like to know if this house is run on a system, or is everything supposed to take care of itself?"

"What do you mean?" she asked.

"I mean that I have been looking for a shoestring for the last half hour and that nothing of the sort is to be found."

"No, I don't believe there is one in the house."

"I presume not. I presume the 200 pairs I bought a month ago have all been chewed up by the cat or sold to

"I FOUND A BOY WALKING OFF WITH THIS MAT."

the rag man. If there's a worse run house than ours in America I'd like to see it!"

"Why, Mr. Bowser, you only brought home three shoestrings, and you used two of them to tie up your papers."

"Well, where is the other?"

"I can't tell. We may have lost it in the housecleaning."

"Don't doubt it in the least. While a shoestring is not as big as a piano or as valuable as a clock, the loss of it shows a want of system, a reckless extravagance truly discouraging. Have you got a piece of clothesline in the house?"

"I—I don't think so," she stammered.

"Probably not. Probably gone to join the shoestring. I must have something to tie up my shoe with, however, and I will use a piece of stovepipe wire."

After breakfast, when ready to go out, he said:

"Mrs. Bowser, I hope you will take this lesson to heart. Carelessness in a wife is a very, very reprehensible trait."

"You are just as careless as I am!" she protested.

"No, ma'am; no, ma'am, I never mislay anything, forget anything or lose anything. Very few husbands do. I will go around the world with a pin in my vest pocket and bring the same one back with me. If you go out on the street today you had better have a policeman with you. If not, you'll lose your purse or be robbed of your coat."

When Mr. Bowser came home to dinner he entered the house with a smile on his face and the doormat in his hand and said:

"I found a boy walking off with this mat. Has any one taken the range out of the kitchen? It's a wonder to me they haven't come in after the carpets."

"That's a mat the girl put out in the barrel to be carted away," she explained.

"Oh, it is! More reckless extravagance, I see. Mrs. Bowser, I want to sit down with you some day and have a long talk. I think you mean well, but you are deficient in judgment, and your knowledge of the world is very, very limited."

"Do you know everything?" she sarcastically queried.

"Mrs. Bowser," he replied as he folded his hands under his coattails and assumed his favorite attitude, "there are probably one or two things I don't know. I don't claim to know it all, and I don't say you know nothing whatever. The husband who does not, however, know forty times as much as his wife would be considered a stick of a man. Did you go out this morning?"

"I did."

"No, sir."

"Lucky—very lucky. You are to be congratulated. I didn't"—

"Mr. Bowser, where's your watch?" she interrupted.

"My watch? Mrs. Bowser, my watch is—great Scott!"

He dropped his hand to find the chain, but it was not there. He felt for the watch, but it was gone.

"Did you leave it at the jeweler's?" she asked as he stood with open mouth and stared at her.

"Jeweler's? No; it's gone! I've lost it! I've been robbed!" he shouted as he danced around.

"It can't be. Feel in your pockets."

"Pockets! Pockets! Do you s'pose I carry my watch in my coattail pocket? I tell you I've been robbed!"

"Well, don't take on so. Your wallet is safe, isn't it?"

"G-gone!" he gasped as he put his hands up. "Watch and wallet both gone!"

"You must have been robbed in some crowd," she suggested.

"Robbed! Crowd! Robbed! Why, of course I've been robbed!" he shouted as he pranced about. "Get that infernal cat off the lounge and lemme lay down, for I'm so weak I can't stand up! Where's that camphor?"

She ran for the bottle as he flopped down, and for the next three minutes he had his nose in the opening.

"You ought to go to the police at once," she finally said.

"G-gone! G-gone!" he gasped.

"But how could you have been robbed?"

"I dunno. Hold the bottle a little higher."

"You are so careful, you know!"

"Yes."

"You never mislay anything or forget anything!"

"No."

"And never lose anything and have so much worldly wisdom!"

"Oh, my head!"

"I cannot make it out. I am so careless that I might lose a shoestring in the hustle of [illegible]cleaning, but you"—

"Don't talk to me! Over $600 gone!"

"A woman tried to steal my reticule in Buffalo, and I had her arrested, but it seems that you"—

"Gone! Gone!" he groaned.

"Haven't you any idea of when it was taken?" she asked.

"No."

"Well, I'm sorry, but this will be a great lesson to you. You will be more"—

"Mrs. Bowser," he interrupted as he suddenly sat up, "I see through it all now. It's as plain as daylight."

"What do you mean?"

"I thought it necessary this morning to give you a little advice. I felt it to be my duty as a husband. This is your way of getting even."

"Why, Mr. Bowser!"

"Don't 'Why Mr. Bowser' me! It's as plain as that chair over there."

"How could I rob you or tell any one else to?"

"Never you mind! I see it all! It's all right, Mrs. Bowser—all right. Just let go of this camphor bottle and take a seat in the other room. A husband will bear a great deal from the woman he loves, but when crowded too far he turns at bay. I have turned. As soon as I feel a little better we will have an understanding and you can probably take the noon train for your mother's in Buffalo. Robbed! Plundered! But I see through it all, and I know my duty."

"Do you think you will expire before I go upstairs and return?" asked Mrs. Bowser.

"Woman"—

When she returned she had the watch in one hand and the wallet in the other, and as she held them out she said:

"Being afraid that I would rob you in the night, you hid them under the bureau and forgot them this morning. It's a wonder that you didn't miss them. You never mislay nor forget, but here they are."

"You—you"— stammered Mr. Bowser as he dropped the camphor bottle on the floor and sat up.

"Oh, I haven't taken any of your money or stolen any of the wheels of the watch."

He didn't beg her pardon. He simply grunted and passed down the hall and out of doors. Just outside the gate he met a neighbor, who said:

"Good evening, Mr. Bowser. I believe I made a fool of myself a few minutes ago."

"And I'm sure I did," was the lugubrious reply.

Dinner Topics.

SOUP	The Anti-Noise Society
FISH	Scaly characters
MEAT	Roasting your friends
SALAD	Lobsters we have met
ICES	Interior friezes
COFFEE	Grounds for complaint

—Philadelphia Ledger.

Explained.

She—Why do they paint the inside of a chicken coop?

He—To keep the hens from picking the grain out of the wood.—Lehigh Burr.

His Name.

She ransacked every novel
 And the dictionary, too,
But nothing ever printed
 For her baby's name would do;
She hunted appellations
 From the present and the past,
And this is what she named him
 When they christened him at last:

Julian Harold Egbert
 Ulysses Victor Paul
Algernon Marcus Cecil
 Sylvester George McFall.
But after all the trouble
 She'd taken for his sake,
His father called him Fatty
 And his schoolmates called him Jake.

—New York Sun.

Keeper and Convict

By JOHN Y. LARNED

Tommy Ruggles and Eddie Barnes were schoolmates. Not only were they schoolmates, but little chums. They left the grammar school and entered the high school at the same time. From the high school they went out into the world to fight the battle of life. Ruggles drifted into the political arena and after an election, during which he had done good work for his party, received the appointment of head of the state penitentiary.

Barnes became a merchant in a small way. He finally formed a partnership with a man who swindled him out of all he possessed. A quarrel ensued that ended in a scuffle, during which Barnes threw his opponent, whose head struck some hard substance, and his skull was fractured. He died, and Barnes was sent to the penitentiary to serve a term of ten years.

When Ruggles and Barnes met, after not having seen each other for several years—the one as keeper, the other as convict—both shed tears.

"Tom," said Barnes, "I'm sorry you are my jailer. I cannot serve out my term, and I am bound to try to escape. And I wish to say to you now that I expect you to do your duty by the state like an honorable man. You may kill me while trying to capture me when I try to escape."

"Don't try the escape game, Ed. It seldom, if ever, pays. And in this case it would be hard on us both. I should certainly do my duty, and you know where that duty would lie. To me you are only one of hundreds of prisoners for whom I am responsible."

Barnes made an effort to serve out his sentence without any attempt to escape. But one day an excellent opportunity offered itself. He was in the yard of the prison near a gateway, which was opened to admit a cart. A storm came up, and the gatekeeper was blinded by a cloud of dust and lightning. Barnes slipped out and ran like a deer.

He ran into a house not far from the prison, where he found a woman. It is difficult to repress sympathy with one hounded for his life or his liberty, and the woman furnished him with a suit of her husband's clothes, and Barnes persuaded her to give him a revolver. But Ruggles at the head of a force was after him, and the convict was seen leaving the house. He had a good start, and when they reached him he was on rising ground behind a stone wall ready to defend himself. Ruggles ordered his men to keep back, telling them that he would go forward and endeavor to persuade the prisoner to surrender. He walked forward till he heard Barnes call out:

"Don't come any farther, Tom. I'm desperate!"

"Give yourself up, Ed. I've got a dozen men down on the road. It will be suicide for you to resist, and to hurt you would be an awful thing for me."

"I can't go back to that life. I'd rather die."

There was a grim silence between them for a few moments; then Barnes added:

"Go back and send your men to take me. I don't want to hurt you, and I'm going to use up the six shots in my revolver."

"I wouldn't send my men where I can do all there is to be done. If any one is to be killed in your recapture I prefer that it should be myself."

"That's not right. I've got to die; you haven't. Don't shoot your old chum or compel him to shoot you. You'll give me a better chance for my life by sending one of your men, or all of them for that matter."

"You know I couldn't do that. I might as well resign my post and lose myself in another country. But it isn't my position that I'm thinking of; it's my honor. The state trusts me to carry out the will of the people, and I'm bound to do so. If you were my own brother or my own father I would be obliged to take you all the same."

"I see how it is, Tom. We're forced by fate into this position. If you'll agree to kill me I'll step out and give you a shot."

"No; you'll have to defend yourself. I must do my duty to the state, but I'm not the state executioner."

"Well, I won't be captured, and you won't accept my life. I don't see that there's anything to be done but for us to say 'Goodby.'"

"You'd better surrender, Ed. With time off for good behavior you'll only have about six years to serve."

"Six years of such life is far worse than death."

"If you won't surrender promise me that you'll defend yourself to the best of your ability; that you won't spare me. If you let me kill you you'll force me to live a life of regret that would be worse than your six years of imprisonment."

"I wish I could stand it to do the rest of the time. It would save you."

"Promise."

There was a delay, after which Barnes promised that he would try to bring himself to the scratch of firing on his old friend.

The men down in the road heard two shots; then all was silent. Rushing up the incline, they saw the keeper and the convict lying dead, clasping each other's hand. A trail of blood from where each had stood when he fired indicated that they had crawled to each other.

BIG MEN CALL ON WORLD POWERS TO ESTABLISH LEAGUE OF PEACE

Mr. Taft Writes Special Article Showing How War Can Be Made Virtually Impossible.

Ex-President, Who Will Preside at Coming Conference, Sets Forth Planks of Platform.

ON the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, a conference will be held in Independence hall, Philadelphia, to consider proposals for a league of peace and decide upon steps to be taken to obtain the support of public opinion and of governments. Ex-President Taft will preside and the speakers will be of international eminence. Four articles will be presented as a basis for a tentative platform.

The conference is called by a national provisional committee of 113 members, which includes the names of former President Taft, former Secretary of War Dickinson, former Secretary of the Navy Metcalf, Oscar S. Straus and Judge George Gray, members of The Hague court; Theodore Marburg, former minister to Belgium; President Lowell of Harvard, President Hibben of Princeton, Cardinal Gibbons, Senator Williams of Mississippi, William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette; Andrew D. White, former ambassador to Germany; President Wheeler of the University of California, President Alderman of the University of Virginia, John Mitchell and three eminent international lawyers, Professor Woolsey of Yale, Professor Wilson of Harvard and Professor Moore of Columbia.

Writing in the Independent on the proposed plan for the enforcement of perpetual peace, ex-President Taft says:

"To constitute an effective League of Peace we do not need all the nations. Such an agreement between eight or nine of the great powers of Europe, Asia and America would furnish a useful restraint upon possible wars.

Others Would Follow.

"The successful establishment of a league between the great powers would draw into it very quickly the less powerful nations.

"What should be the fundamental plan of the league?

"It seems to me that it ought to contain four provisions. In the first place, it ought to provide for the formation of a court, which would be given jurisdiction by the consent of all the members of the league to consider and decide justiciable questions between them or any of them which have not yielded to negotiation according to the principles of international law and equity and that the court should be vested with power upon the application of any member of the league to decide the issue as to whether the question arising is justiciable.

"Second.—A commission of conciliation for the consideration and recommendation of a solution of all nonjusticiable questions that may arise between the members of the league should be created, and this commission should have power to hear evidence, investigate the causes of differences and mediate between the parties and then make its recommendation for a settlement.

"Third.—Conferences should be held from time to time to agree upon principles of international law not already established as their necessity shall suggest themselves. When the conclusions of the commission shall have been submitted to the various parties to the league for a reasonable time, say a year, without calling forth objection it shall be deemed that they acquiesce in the principles thus declared.

"Fourth.—The members of the league shall agree that if any member of the league shall begin war against any other member of the league without first having submitted the question if found justiciable to the arbitral court provided in the fundamental compact, or without having submitted the question if found nonjusticiable to the commission of conciliation for its examination, consideration and recommendation, then the remaining members of the league agree to join in the forcible defense of the member thus prematurely attacked.

Principle In His Treaties.

"First.—The first feature involves the principle of the general arbitration treaties with England and France, to which England and France agreed, and which I submitted to the senate, and which the senate rejected or so mutilated as to destroy their vital principle. I think it is of the utmost importance that it should be embraced in any effective league of peace. The successful operation of the supreme court as a tribunal between independent states in deciding justiciable questions not in the control of congress, or under the legislative regulation of either state, furnishes a precedent and justification for this that I hope I have made clear. Moreover, the inveterate practice of arbitration which has now grown to be an established custom for the disposition of controversial questions between Canada and the United States is another confirmation of the practical character of such a court.

"Second.—We must recognize, however, that the questions within the jurisdiction of such a court would certainly not include all the questions that might lead to war, and therefore we should provide some other instrumentality for helping the solution of those questions which are nonjusticiable. This might be a commission of conciliation, a commission to investigate the facts, to consider the arguments on both sides, to mediate between the parties, to see if some compromise cannot be effected and finally to formulate and recommend a settlement. This may involve time, but the delay, instead of being an objection, is really one of the valuable incidents providing for the performance of such a function by a commission. We have an example of such a commission of conciliation in the controversy between the United States and Great Britain over the seal fisheries. The case on its merits as a judicial question was decided against the United States, but the world importance of not destroying the Pribilof seal herd by pelagic sealing was recognized, and a compromise was formulated by the arbitral tribunal, which was ultimately embodied in a treaty between England, Russia, Japan and the United States. Similar recommendations were made by the court of arbitration which considered the issues arising between the United States and Great Britain in respect to the Newfoundland fisheries.

Would Have Conferences.

"Third.—Periodical conferences should be held between the members of the league for the declaration of principles of international law. This is really a provision for something in the nature of legislative action by the nations concerned in respect to international law. The principles of international law are based upon custom between nations established by actual practice, by their recognition in treaties and by the consensus of great law writers. Undoubtedly the function of an arbitral court established as proposed in the first of the above suggestions would lead to a good deal of valuable judge made international law. But that would not cover the whole field, and something in the nature of legislation on the subject would be a valuable supplement to existing international law. It would be one of the very admirable results of such a league of peace that the scope of international law could be enlarged in this way. Justice Holmes, in the case of Missouri versus Illinois, points out that the supreme court in passing on questions between the states and in laying down the principles of international law that ought to govern in controversies between them should not and cannot make itself a legislature. But in a league of peace there is no limit to the power of international conferences of the members in such a quasi-legislative course except the limit of the wise and the practical.

Benefit to America.

"Fourth.—The fourth suggestion is one that brings in the idea of force. In the league proposed all members are to agree that if any one member violates its obligation and begins war against any other member without submitting its cause for war to the arbitral court, if it is a justiciable question, or to the commission of conciliation if it is otherwise, all the members of the league should unite to defend the member attacked against a war waged in breach of plighted faith. It is to be observed that this does not involve the members of the league in an obligation to enforce the judgment of the court or the recommendation of the commission of conciliation. It only furnishes the instrumentality of force to prevent attack without submission. It is believed it is more practical than to attempt to enforce judgments after the hearing.

"One reason is that the failure to submit to one of the two tribunals the threatening cause of war for the consideration of one or the other is a fact easily ascertained and concerning which there can be no dispute, and it is a palpable violation of the obligation of the member. It is wiser not to attempt too much. The required submission and the delay incident thereto will in most cases lead to acquiescence in the judgment of the court or in the recommendation of the commission of conciliation. The threat of force against plainly unjust war, for that is what is involved in the provision, will have a most salutary deterrent effect. I am aware that membership in this league would involve on the part of the United States an obligation to take part in European and Asiatic wars, it may be, and that in this respect it would be a departure from the traditional policy of the United States in avoiding entangling alliances with European or Asiatic countries. But I conceive that the interest of the United States in the close relations it has of a business and social character with the other countries of the world, much closer now than ever before, would justify it if such a league could be formed, in running the risk that there might be of such a war in making more probable the securing of the inestimable boon of peace of the world that now seems so far away."

Two Ben Greet Players

THE famous Ben Greet Players will appear at Chautauqua and render, as they only can, that rollicking piece of Shakespearean humor "Much Ado About Nothing." This company was organized and coached by Ben Greet himself, who bears the distinction of being the greatest living authority on Shakespeare. There are fifteen people in the company, all artists, and their acting is an exact reproduction of the art of the time of Shakespeare, when the lines were relied upon for effects rather than mechanical contrivances. It is a great company.

VISITS LABYRINTH AND SEES BATTLE

Correspondent Describes War Among Trenches.

WATCHES VILLAGE BLOWN UP

Eyewitness Tells of Thrilling Scenes In Great Fight North of Arras—Destruction by Artillery and Mines, a Bayonet Charge, Aeroplanes Soaring Through Rain of Shrapnel.

What the fighting is like in the labyrinth, that vast amazing stretch of almost intermingling trenches around Arras in northern France, the scene of one of the fiercest series of battles in the history of the world, is thrillingly described by Wythe Williams in a dispatch to the New York Times.

I cannot minutely describe the conflict. No one can do that at this stage, says the correspondent.

In many places in this giant battlefield it was impossible for me to say where were the Germans and where the French, so completely was I turned around on account of the constant zigzag of the trench lines. Sometimes when I thought I was safely going in the direction of the French I was hauled back by officers, who told me I was heading into the German line.

I sometimes felt that the German lines were on three sides, and often I was quite correct. On the other hand, the French lines often almost completely surrounded the German.

In Midst of Battle.

One could not tell from the nearness of the artillery fire whether it was from friend or foe. I finally determined that when a battery fired fast it was French, for the German fire is becoming more intermittent every day.

Late one afternoon, coming out of a trench into a green meadow, I suddenly found myself planted against a mud bank made of dirt taken from the trenches. We were just at the crest of a hill. In khaki clothes I was of the same color as the mud bank, so an officer told me I was in a fairly safe position.

We flattened ourselves casually against our mud bank, carefully adjusted our glasses, turned them toward the valley before us, whence came the sound of exploding shells, and calmly watched a village developing into nothingness in the sunset.

There was a loud explosion, a roll of dense black smoke, which was penetrated quickly enough by the long, horizontal rays of the descending sun to permit the sight of tumbling roofs and crumbling walls. After a few seconds' intermission there was another explosion, and what looked like a public school in the main street sagged, suddenly into a jagged pile of stones.

Sees Church Take Fire.

We turned our glasses on the other end of the village. A column of black smoke was rising where the church had caught fire.

"Where are the German trenches?" I asked the major, my guide.

"I'll show you," he [illegible] ordered a soldier to [illegible] to a "seventy-five" battery at our rear.

The soldier disappeared. "Watch!" said the officer.

There were two sharp explosions behind us, two puffs of smoke out on the horizon before us, about a mile away.

"That's where they are," the officer said. "Both shells went right in them."

Away to the right of the village, now reduced to ruins, was Neuville-St. Vaast, still occupied by both French and Germans, the former slowly retaking it, house by house. We were about half a mile away. We could see little, for in this business of house to house occupation most of the fighting is in the cellars.

Suddenly I heard a tremendous explosion and saw a great mass of masonry and debris of all descriptions flying high in the air. I knew just what had happened. The French had exploded a mine. Much of the debris I saw flying through space had been German soldiers a few seconds before.

Hears Yell of Victory.

Before the smoke died away we heard a savage yell. That was the French cry of victory. Then we heard a rapid cracking of rifles—the sign that the French had advanced across the space between the houses to finish the work their mine had left undone.

A cry from a soldier warned us of a German aeroplane overhead. A French aeroplane appeared, and the German made off. They usually do, as the majority of German aeronauts carry only rifles; the French now all have mitrailleuses. A fight between them is unequal, and the inequality is not easily overcome, for the German machines are too light for mitrailleuses.

Four French machines were now circling above, and the German batteries opened fire on them. It was a beautiful sight. We could not hear the shells explode, but we could see little feathery white clouds suddenly appear as if some giant invisible hand had just put them there, high up in the sky. Another appeared and another. There were several dozen little white clouds vividly outlined against the blue before the French machines, all untouched, turned back toward their own lines.

Man, if you are anything, walk alone and talk to others. Do not hide yourself in the chorus.—Epictetus.

WAR WIPES OUT BRITAIN'S ENTIRE PEACE ARMY.

The total of British casualties from the beginning of the war to May 31 was 258,069 men, Premier Asquith told the commons.

The list he gave was:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	3,327	6,498	1,130
Other ranks	47,015	147,482	52,617
Total	50,342	153,980	53,747

Losses in the naval division and in the various small wars in Africa and the near east are not included.

In the first six months the British losses were 104,000. In the next four months they were 154,000.

In the last two months they have averaged about 2,000 men a day.

The army Great Britain just sent to the front numbered 570,000 men.

The entire British army at the opening of the war numbered 282,000 men. It is believed that few of these men are now left.

The total number of men sanctioned so far by parliament for the war is 3,000,000.

The naval losses due to foe are given as 8,000 officers and men.

BURR'S SELF CONTROL.

An Incident That Proved His Perfect Command of His Feelings.

Aaron Burr was by nature and training a man of extraordinary self control. He allowed no circumstances to throw him off his balance.

An anecdote told by Rufus Choate to Richard H. Dana, recorded in Mr. Dana's "Diary," illustrates the callousness which aided Burr so greatly in controlling himself.

Several years after the death of Alexander Hamilton, killed by Burr in a duel, Burr visited Boston, and Mr. Devereux of Salem paid him some attentions. The visitor was taken to the Boston Atheneum, where, while the two men were walking through the gallery of sculpture, Mr. Devereux happened to catch sight of a bust of Hamilton.

The thought flashed across Mr. Devereaux's mind that Burr might not care to be confronted with the sight of the features of the man he had slain. But no. Burr was undisturbed. He also espied the bust, and, although Mr. Devereux had instinctively turned away, he walked up to it and said in a loud tone.

"Ah, here is Hamilton!"

Then, passing his fingers along certain lines of the face, he added, "There was the poetry!"

Hamilton's contemporaries gave him credit for possessing a poetic mind.

QUEER LEGAL FICTION.

It Makes Stepney, In London, the Parish of Every British Seaman.

Every sailor, from the admiral to the newest joined seaman, on board British warships is regarded as belonging to the parish of Stepney, in London. It doesn't matter in the slightest where the ship is, the sailors who man it all come from the same parish—Stepney.

This queer legal fiction dates back to the time of Charles II. In those days every workingman had to live in the parish where he was born and he could not leave it without finding two responsible sureties to vouch for his honesty.

This, of course, became rather puzzling in the case of people born at sea, for they had no parish. To get over the difficulty the authorities stated that all born at sea would be regarded as being born in the parish of Stepney, though why they should choose that parish and no other is lost in the dust of official records.

To this day the bishop of Stepney is godfather of all children born at sea, while all marriages solemnized on the ocean are recorded as though they had taken place in Stepney.—London Answers.

A Remarkable Dinner Service.

The remarkable dinner service made by Josiah Wedgwood for the Russian empress, Catherine II., in 1774 consists of 952 pieces, and on each piece is painted a different view. The body is of a pale brimstone color, and the views are painted in a rich mulberry purple. As the service was intended to be used at the palace of La Grenouilliere (meaning marshy place full of frogs), each piece also bears a green frog within a shield on the rim. The views represent British ruined castles, abbeys, parks, bridges, towers, etc. Several pieces are decorated with views of Hampstead, and there are custard cups with views of Richmond and sauce boats with the scenery of Windsor park. In many cases the views are the only pictorial records left of the old buildings. Altogether there are 1,282 views painted on the 952 pieces.

How to Treat a Rifle Wound.

In the case of a wound from a rifle bullet don't go probing for the bullet, but remove from the surface of the wound all shreds of clothing and other matter which the bullet may have carried into the flesh. This must be removed very thoroughly, and a sterilized knife or scissors should be used freely to open the wound and get it clean. When this is done treat the wound with your iodine or bichloride solution. Then dress it with gauze and bandage.

In the case of wounds from small shot the wound should be washed with a solution of alum, and then pieces of gauze or clean cloth wrung out of hot water should be applied every couple of hours.—Outing.

When Words Fail.

"What is meant by 'Comment is useless,' father?" asked little Rollo, the boy cross examiner.

"It means, son, that you can't think of anything else to say."—Philadelphia Ledger.

GIRL IS HAILED AS NEW JOAN OF ARC

Young Italian Peasant Beauty Leads Bersaglieri.

KING VICTOR DECORATES HER

Maria Abbriani Guides Soldiers Up Mountain on Tyrolean Frontier and After Days of Heroism Shares In Bayonet Charge, Which Results In Austrians Being Driven Back.

Maria Abbriani, a dark eyed Italian beauty from a mountain village along the Tyrolean frontier, is the "Joan of Arc" of the Austro-Italian war.

King Victor Emmanuel has awarded her a decoration for her bravery in leading a bersaglieri company in a bayonet attack on the Trentino village of Nori under heavy artillery fire.

With the decoration went a personal telegram of congratulation from the king at his headquarters at the battle front.

The war office at Rome at the same time made public an official dispatch detailing the girl's heroic acts.

Maria lived with her father, an aged Italian, in the Trentino village under Austrian rule. With other Italian residents, she ran out, says the dispatch, to welcome the king's troops when they entered Nori from the south.

Austrians batteries opened fire on the Italians at the outskirts of the village. Maria hurried to the Italian commander, begged permission to be allowed to carry a gun and show the way to reach where the Austrians were hidden.

Her request was granted and one of the soldiers gave her a plumed bersaglieri hat.

For eight hours she was in the thick of the fighting, piloting Italian troops through the streets of the village and up the mountain paths to flank attacks upon the Austrian trenches.

In the final attack, she actually led a squad of bersaglieri in a bayonet charge that swept the Austrians out of the village.

A full bersaglieri uniform was given to the girl as a souvenir of the victory and her bravery.

GREATEST WHEAT CROP EVER

Federal Report Indicates That Yield May Reach Billion Bushels.

The greatest wheat crop the country ever has known is in prospect for the coming harvest. The federal crop reporting board forecasts the crop at 950,000,000 bushels, which would exceed last year's record crop by 59,000,000 bushels. With continued good weather the crop may reach a billion bushels.

The bulk is winter wheat, planted last fall on the greatest acreage ever sown.

Oats planted last spring, also on the greatest area ever sown to that crop, exceeding last year's area by almost 2,000,000 acres, is forecasted at 1,288,000,000 bushels, which is more than last year or in 1913, but 130,000,000 bushels less than the record in 1912.

The barley crop, from present indications, will be second in point of size, with 197,000,000 bushels, which would be 26,000,000 bushels less than the 1912 record crop, but more than grown last year or in 1913.

TWO CROSSES FOR CANADIAN

Warneford, Who Wrecked Zeppelin, Gets Honor Legion as Well as V. C.

The young Canadian aviator, Sub-Lieutenant R. K. J. Warneford, who destroyed a German Zeppelin in a thrilling duel in the air near Ghent, is the first man to receive the highest honors for heroism at the hands of both the British and French.

King George V. bestowed on him the Victoria cross. On the recommendation of General Joffre, President Poincaire has conferred on him the cross of the Legion of Honor.

For Memorial to Miss Barton.

A movement has been started by the Legion of Loyal Women for a memorial to the late Miss Clara Barton, founder of the American National Red Cross, to be erected in Washington.

A Definition.

Knicker—What is a smile?

Bocker—The shortest distance between two ears.—New York Sun.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" —— 3 Magnificent Steamers —— "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo - - 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland - - 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland - - 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo - - - 7:30 A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

[illegible]

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

FOR THIS WEEK

The Biggest Bicycle Sale

Ever held in this City. Standard Wheels, ranging in price from $20.00 to $40.00 on Sale

From $15.00 to $30.00

not Mail-Order Bargains, but *Real Values*, backed by Our Guarantee and Our Service.

TIRES and SUPPLIES
at Big Reductions

DON'T FAIL TO INSPECT THESE BARGAINS

BOGUE

"The Bicycle Garage" 61 First Street

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Chicago.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

Results Yesterday

Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburgh, 1; 11 in.
New York, 5; Cincinnati, 5; 11 ins.
Brooklyn, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Boston-Chicago; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	27	20	.574
Chicago	26	20	.565
St. Louis	26	26	.500
Brooklyn	24	24	.500
Boston	23	23	.500
Pittsburgh	22	24	.478
Cincinnati	19	24	.442
New York	18	24	.429

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Washington.

Results Yesterday

New York, 12; St. Louis, 7; 1st.
New York, 5; St. Louis, 4; 2d.
Chicago, 8; Washington, 2.
Boston, 4; Cleveland, 1.
Detroit, 2; Philadelphia, 1.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	32	19	.627
Detroit	32	21	.604
Boston	25	18	.581
New York	24	23	.511
Washington	22	22	.500
Cleveland	20	27	.426
St. Louis	19	31	.380
Philadelphia	18	31	.367

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Kansas City at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Newark.
Chicago at Buffalo.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.

Results Yesterday

No games scheduled.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	31	21	.596
St. Louis	25	21	.543
Brooklyn	27	23	.540
Pittsburgh	25	22	.532
Newark	26	23	.531
Chicago	26	25	.510
Baltimore	19	29	.396
Buffalo	19	34	.358

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Syracuse at Albany.
Scranton at Elmira.
Wilkesbarre at Binghamton.
Utica at Troy.

Results Yesterday

Albany, 9; Syracuse, 3.
Troy, 6; Utica, 0.
Elmira, 5; Scranton, 2.
Binghamton, 7; Wilkesbarre, 1.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Utica	20	13	.606
Elmira	21	15	.583
Troy	17	15	.531
Binghamton	17	15	.531
Scranton	16	16	.500
Wilkesbarre	17	18	.486
Albany	14	20	.412
Syracuse	12	22	.353

SPEEDERS HAD THEIR OWN WAY LAST NIGHT

The police motorcycle was not in operation in the down-town section last night, for there were several flagrant violations of the traffic laws which passed unnoticed by any policeman. A large Franklin touring car, occupied by one man, made several tours of the business section about 8 o'clock, and persons in the vicinity of the City Hall remarked at the high speed of the car. The man drove through the torn-up section of 1st st. at a speed which approached 30 miles an hour at times, and maintained this speed past the police station.

About this time, another car driven by a local doctor came up 1st st. on the left hand side of the street at a 25 mile an hour gait and switched to the right side of the road at Rochester st. This violation also escaped the notice of the blue-coats.

LEE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL GETS SOME DONATIONS

The hospital gratefully acknowledges the following donations for May, 1915:

Mrs. McKinstry, 6 cans fruit, 3 cans conserve; Mrs. Jesse Morrill, 12 cans fruit; Miss Miller magazines; John F. Brown, alarm clock; Mrs. Rowlee, magazines; a Friend, basket of apples; Mrs. C. Anderson, Mrs. Chas. Hall, Mrs. E. McCully, Miss Lourie, Miss Farrell, Mrs. Giles Piper, basket of groceries; Women's Auxiliary, 6 plants, filling of flower boxes, ice cream freezer, couch hammock, 1½ dozen bedspreads, bolt of sheeting, 9 curtains.

Received for visiting nurse fund for May, 1915:

Mrs. Doane, $1.00; Mrs. Adlebert Tucker, $1.00; Mrs. John Campbell, $1.20.

Sarah E. True, Treas.

You can get Black's baked products at the right hour for meals. They are at your grocer's, fresh every afternoon. adv.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Rochester at Toronto.
Buffalo at Montreal.
Newark at Providence.
Richmond at Jersey City.

Results Yesterday

Jersey City, 5; Richmond, 2.
Newark, 9; Providence, 7.
Rochester, 5; Toronto, 4.
Buffalo, 17; Montreal, 1.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	22	13	.629
Providence	22	17	.564
Rochester	20	19	.513
Richmond	20	20	.500
Montreal	21	21	.500
Newark	18	20	.474
Toronto	19	22	.463
Jersey City	15	25	.375

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	R.	H.	E.
At Indianapolis—	R.	H.	E.
Milwaukee	3	8	2
Indianapolis	2	6	2
At Cleveland—	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	5	9	1
Cleveland	3	7	3
At Columbus—	R.	H.	E.
Minneapolis	2	9	1
Columbus	3	5	0
At Louisville—	R.	H.	E.
St. Paul	2	7	1
Louisville	3	8	1

RICH BABY NEEDS LARGER INCOME

$20,000 a Year Not Enough, His Mother Asks for More—Fortune is $3,000,000

New York.—The report of Mrs. Madeleine Talmadge Force Astor as general guardian of her three-year-old child, John Jacob, the posthumous son of Colonel John Jacob Astor, shows that $64,009 has been expended in the child's interest since his birth, Aug. 14, 1912, and that the mother does not consider $20,000 a year allowed by the court sufficient for his proper maintenance.

Of the $60,000 permitted to be taken from the infant's estate during the three year period, soon to expire, $40,000 had been paid over by the trustees

Photo © by American Press Association.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

prior to Dec. 31 last. It was on this date that the accounts in the report were closed. The balance expended has come from Mrs. Astor's private purse.

She does not ask that the deficit be refunded to her, but she leaves a way open for such request to be made in the future and also for the filing of a petition asking for a larger maintenance income.

Prophetic of such a demand, Mrs. Astor calls attention to a provision in the will of Colonel Astor, who met death when the Titanic sank, by which a $3,000,000 trust fund was set aside for their child. The interest from this amounts to $140,000 a year. Regarding this income, she says, it is plain that her husband intended the child to enjoy every comfort money could buy.

"The necessary expenditures since the birth of the infant to Dec. 31, 1914," she reports, "for professional services rendered the said infant by physicians and lawyers, and for my bond as general guardian, all paid by me, have been upward of $8,000.

"From an examination of the accounts of various merchants and others with whom I have dealt, I find that there has been expended for clothing, supplies, toys, etc., for the use of said infant since the date of his birth to Dec. 31, 1914, and paid by me, a sum upward of $5,000.

"I have not charged the infant with any portion of the rent paid by me for my summer home at Bar Harbor, Me., or of the cost of various trips on which he has accompanied me; or of the cost of the upkeep of automobiles maintained by me, from all of which he has received substantial benefit, and with a reasonable portion of which expense, as I am advised by my counsel, Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, the said infant might properly be charged.

"From this it would seem that the expenditures I have incurred for the benefit of my said infant are far in excess of the moneys received by me.

"By the provision made in the will of my late husband for the creation of a trust fund of $3,000,000 for the benefit of each child of mine that might survive him it clearly appears that it was his intention to provide a sum for the maintenance and support of such infant ample to secure everything for the comfort, welfare and education of such child that money could provide."

Mrs. Astor then incorporates section 8 of Colonel Astor's will, in which the trust funds are created, and continues:

"I am informed by the trustees of the trust created for the benefit of said infant, John Jacob Astor, under the above quoted provision of the eighth clause of the will of my late husband, and verily believe that the annual net income from said trust amounts to the sum of $140,000."

Solving the Mystery.

"What do you make of his name?" asked the police chief.

"Well," responded the detective, "from the spelling, I should judge that he's either a parlor car or a Russian dancer."—Philadelphia Ledger.

BRINGING HOME THE FISH.

—Rehse in New York World.

ROBBERS GOT AWAY WITH HOWARD'S SUNDAY DINNER

Robberies are not uncommon in the direction of peaceful Mt. Pleasant, the latest one to occur was at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Howard who live a short distance northeast of Mt. Pleasant.

Last Sunday the Howard family went to church secure in the belief that all would be well at home during their absence. Before leaving home Mrs. Howard had prepared one of her toothsome Sunday dinners, from chicken to ice cream. At the conclusion of church services the Howards were prepared to attack that Sunday dinner, but when the farmhouse was reached vacuum took the place of food, and continued observation told the family that from garret to cellar the house had received the most careful raking that a man or men could give. Old relics were missing, articles that were reverenced by the family and 50 cents in real live money too had disappeared along with many old coins. Clothing also was removed from drawers and closets, and jellies, jams and conserves were added to the Sunday feast and eaten by the marauders who made good their escape prior to the arrival of the Howards.

Officers were brought from Phoenix Monday and together with Deputy Sheriff Frank Wright have been working to run down two men who are suspected of knowing a "leetle" about the disappearance of the Howard property, as well as one or two other jobs in the vicinity.

VETS GIVEN A REAL ELKS TREAT LAST NIGHT

Schenck Post, G. A. R., was the guest of the Fulton Lodge of Elks last night at the Elks' Home. Some twenty members of the post marched to the home at 8 o'clock and the exercises were held on the veranda. The Elks' band occupied seats at one end of the veranda and the veterans and Elks with the speaker of the evening were seated at the other end.

After some selections by the band, William S. Hillick of the Elks, introduced the speaker of the evening, William Rubin of Syracuse. Mr. Rubins' address was in the nature of a resume of the work done by the Grand Army and of the debt which posterity owes to those men.

The band entertained until late in the evening and the members of the Post were given an appetizing lunch, and enjoyed all the privileges of the club house.

THOUGHT OLD MATTRESS WAS DROWNED PERSON

Policemen Boland and Smith answeder a hurry call this morning, sent in by a farmer who noticed a pile of clohting under the lower dam. The man though the clothes contained a human body and the police came on the run.

Investigation disclosed an old mattress wrapped in bed-quilts, although from a distance the pile of bedclothes assumed the form of a woman's dress. The police returned to the station house out of breath but satisfied.

LOCAL O. E. S. LODGE ENTERTAINED OSWEGO

Seventy members of Oswego Lodge, Order of the Eastern Star, were the guests of the Fulton lodge at a reception and banquet given in the local lodge rooms last night. The guests of honor were two officers of the Grand Lodge, Lecturer Latham of Phoenix, and District Deputy Johnson of Oswego.

The banquet was served in the diningroom of the lodge, where four tables were laid. The tables were decorated with syringa and American flags in honor of Flag day, and each guest was given a small silk flag as a favor. As the company came into the diningroom, "America" was sung, and the spectacle was most beautiful and edifying. The banquet was an elaborate affair served under the direction of Mrs. Babcock, Mrs. Hobbie and Mrs. Rappole, assisted by the Misses Ruth Rogers, Florence Stephens, Osia Rumsey and Mesdames Morgan, Bailey, Adams, Druse, Richardson, Beadle and Huff.

During the evening Miss Osia Rumsey entertained the assembly with harp selections, rendered in an excellent manner and the lecturer and district deputy gave short talks concerning lodge work and the possibilities evident in this city. The Oswego delegation made the trip by private car.

DAMAGED CAR HUSTLED HOME TO ONEIDA

The Ford car which was damaged in the accident north of this city Sunday afternoon, left this city under its own power yesterday, driven by a negro chauffeur. The car had been stored in the VanWagenen garage, awaiting repairs.

The young man who drove the machine when it turned turtle, throwing the two young women and two young men out, did not appear yesterday. He refused to divulge his identity Sunday, but it was learned that the owner of the car lives in Oneida. Although the steering gear was broken, and the top, fenders and radiator suffered badly when the car turned over, the engine hummed merrily yesterday as the car took to the road.

CLERK BEAT FIRE WITH BARE HANDS

A fire among some loose paper and infammable merchandise under a counter, almost caused a panic in the Shipman store yesterday noon. The flames were discovered by one of the clerks who cried for help and then attempted to beat out the flames with her bare hands. Mr. Shipman extinguished the flames with chemicals before any great damage was done. The loss will total $25.

Naturally.

Visitor—What was the matter with the man they just brought in? Doctor—Stuck his head through a pane of glass. Visitor—How did he look? Doctor—His face wore an injured expression.

Those Dear Girls.

Miss Oldup—I'd just like to see any man kiss me. Miss Young—What a hopeless ambition!—Boston Transcript.

Suffers Greatly in Commercial Way Since Beginning of War.

Washington.—The war to date has cost France more than $1,143,000,000 of her foreign trade, according to figures sent to the department of commerce by United States Consul General A. M. Thackara at Paris.

Of this vast amount over $800,000,000 was sacrificed in the first four months of the conflict, up to Jan. 1, 1915. In that period the republic also was deprived of 900,000 tons of wheat grown on her own soil and seized by the German armies occupying her northern provinces. There was, too, a decrease in that time of 6,162 in the number of ships arriving at and 5,196 in the number of ships departing from French ports.

In the first three months of 1915 the loss in France's foreign trade was nearly $344,000,000, being $411,200,000 as against $755,000,000 in the same period in 1914.

The imports since the first of this year have been $286,000,000 as against $442,300,000 and the exports have been $125,100,000 as compared with $312,600,000.

The imports of foods fell off $3,500,000, those of industrial materials $160,000,000, while those of manufactures, mostly war munitions, increased over $7,000,000.

The exports of food products decreased nearly $7,000,000, those of industrial materials over $64,000,000 and manufactures $96,000,000.

The imports into France in 1914 totaled $1,225,397,000 as against $1,625,317,000 in 1913, and the exports from France in 1914 were $931,131,000 as compared with $1,327,882,000 in 1913, a decrease of $396,751,000.

The crushing extent of the blow dealt by the war is shown by the fact that in the first six months of 1914, before hostilities, France's foreign trade increased $33,391,000.

The tendency of the war toward economic exhaustion is indicated by the fact that the decrease in imports and exports was almost entirely in material for the industries and in manufactures.

The United Kingdom suffered less than any other nation by reason of the decrease in French trade, and the United States came next. The Belgian trade was almost entirely destroyed through the occupancy of that kingdom by the German armies. The shipments from Belgium to France in 1914, before the war, were valued at $60,405,000, while the shipments after the war began, up to Jan. 1, 1915, were only $[illegible]77,000.

HE WANTS AN INDIAN WIFE.

Requires Not Beauty or Grace, Only Means.

Pendleton, Ore.—The following is taken from the East Oregonian:

"Wanted—An Indian girl with means by a young man with forty acres of land."

If there is a daughter of the Cayuses, the Umatillas or Walla Wallas on the reservation who is tired of the wigwam of her father and who would like to pass up the young braves who are angling for her hand and land and ally herself for life with a paleface she need wait no longer. The opportunity is here being tendered her.

William Hadenfeldt of Rupert, Ida., is looking for her. In fact, he is so bent on his desires that he has enlisted the aid of the paper in discovering her. In the local column will be found his ad. He gives his age, weight, height and grade, also his landed wealth. He does not show himself to be a particular man. He requires not beauty or grace in the girl he wants. His only specification is that she must have means.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 152 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1915 | Price One Cent

Rome and All Italy Prepares for Rush of the Teutonic Allies

Italian Troops Dynamite Alpine Passes to Halt Advances; Russians Crushed and Hurled Back West of Lemburg

Rome, June 16.—It is reported here that Germany is preparing to throw a great mass of troops along the Austro-Italian frontier. The fighting is growing harder daily for the Teutonic allies, and the Italians are making constant advances.

The Germans and Austrians will, it is expected, endeavor to regain the ground they have lost and to sweep over the Italian frontier, as they did in Poland, Belgium and France.

Confirming this report, a telegram received from Innsbruck, Austria, states that 25,000 Austrian soldiers left Trent yesterday and are now advancing against the Italians on the Riva-Roverto frontier.

Heavy fighting is reported from Gorz and Gradisca. It is said the Austrian casualties amounted to 1500, while the Italian killed and wounded numbered about the same. An ammunition depot at Tolmino has been destroyed by the Italians.

The Austrians are using dynamite in the Alpine passes, loosening great avalanches of the sharpshooters.

The following official statement was issued at the headquarters of the Italian general staff:

"The Austrians persistently attacked Montepiano last night, after an all day bombardment from forts Platz and Wiese, but were repulsed each time.

"Our artillery caused the explosion of ammunition depots towards Corte, in the Cortevole Valley, and seriously damaged the Austrian works at Cassassi.

"Our bombardment of Marlborgetto in Carnia resulted in an explosion in the lower part of the fortress.

"Further reports of the night attack of Italian Alpinists in the difficult region of the [illegible] of [illegible] give details of considerable booty taken there, besides a number of prisoners.

"Our batteries dispersed a camp of the Austrians in the region Monte Nero.

"All prisoners taken near Plava (in the Isonzo region) agree the Austrian losses up to this time have been serious. Most of prisoners belonged to regiments heretofore operating against Serbians.

"The Austrians tried yesterday to set the forest of Monfalcons e, but our troops drove them back and extinguished the flames."

Charges that the Austrian military authorities are fostering brig-age in districts to the rear of the advancing Italian army are tained in an additional opcial statement issued tonight at the r Office. The comunication follows:

"It is certain that Austria has left in territory actually occupied us emissaries who have been given orders to practice brigandage. n of the landstrum, gendarmes and forest guards are involved. turally they are disguised and provided with munitions. In adon they are paid $250 or more.

"These men have fired into the backs of our troops, at isolated diers and officers and provision convoys. Following provisionally acking columns, especially in wooded regions, which permit wait- in ambush without difficulty, these brigands even have fired at ctors while they were treating wounded, upon the wounded themves and upon ambulance staffs."

The Mayor the town of Grado, recently captured from the strians, issued a proclamation today declaring the loyalty of the ulation to King Victor Emmanuel. The reunion to Italy was ressively celebrated by the people.

The inhabitants, driven from their homes by the war, are now rning to the district captured by the Italians. In some places n names are being substituted in the streets for those bearing trian names.

ARDANELLES ATTACKS TO BE PUSHED WITH VIGOR

London, June 16.—Rumors of every color concerning the Dar-elles operations have been circulated in London recently ranging n circumstantial reports that the straits had been forced to others ally circumstantial that the operations would be abandoned. To le the question officially Mr. Asquith, the Premier, made the unlified statement that the straits had not been opened. The Pre- said it was not in the public interest to say anything now about Dardanelles.

"The operations are of the highest importance," he added, "and will be pushed to a successful conclusion."

The statement was made in response to a question by Sir James Dalziel, who voiced the rumor that the allied campaign had reach-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

BUY IN FULTON

REASON NUMBER 3

Because It Encourages Merchants to Keep a Larger and Better Stock

Quick turn-over of his stock is financially advantageous to the merchant. The merchant who can sell out his entire stock eight times a year—very few can do so well—is obviously better off than the merchant who only turns over his stock twice a year. This is one of the great problems of the Retail Trades. It is a matter of importance to the buying public. The quicker the turn-over the better the selection, the fresher the goods, the newer the styles. Volume of business is, together with shrewd buying, the secret of quick turn-overs. We can trust our merchants to buy well and wisely—that is their business and their splendid stores and fine assortments tell of their success. We, however, can help ourselves to larger and better stocks to select from, if we add to the volume of their business by buying in Fulton.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Chamber of Commerce Credit Bureau to Protect Merchants; Promotes Business-Like Methods

The Retail Trade division of the Chamber of Commerce has just completed the installation of a Credit Bureau for the use of the members of the Chamber doing a mercantile or credit business. Each member in this class has been given a code number and has been asked to list and rate his credit customers. Already more than 1,000 names are on file and more are coming in daily. Members desiring information are required to give the name and code number in asking for information from the office. This insires the service to those for whom it was intended and prevents the abuse of the system.

This credit system is not in any way to be confused with a black list. The retail trade division has been insistent on this point. It has repeatedly asked merchants to send in their prompt customers as well as their slow-pay customers, because the members believe that justice demands that if a man be prompt he be rated as such.

This scheme has been used with marked success in Johnstown, Pa., and has been the means of not only protecting the merchants but in stimulating the people of the City to be more prompt and business-like in their methods of handling accounts.

Hunter Arms Plant Believed to Be Sold

It was rumored today in business circles that the Hunter Arms plant is to be sold at once, and that agents of prospective purchasers are expected in the city next week to inspect the plant. The company announced recently that the plant would open after a temporary suspension Monday next, June 21, but men who are in a position to know claim that the plant will not open then, at least under the present management.

When the Hunters resumed operations here after their financial difficulties there was a time when the plant was wanted by the Smith Gun Company, according to a reliable informant, but public sentiment was in favor of continuing the plant under the management of the Hunters. It is understood that the Smith Company is still willing to buy the plant, and inasmuch as the local company has thus far failed to land the big war order that was anticipated there is every reason to believe that the works will close down, at least under local management.

The company has not as yet, announced whether or not the plant will resume next Monday. Many expert gun makers have gone to Connecticut where the arms facorties are working on over time in an attempt to fill the ever-increasing flood of war orders.

MISS ELLEN MEHEGAN BRIDE OF GEORGE F. GILLARD

This morning at 8 o'clock at the Church of Immaculate Conception Miss Ellen Lucile Mehegan and George Frederick Gillard were united in marriage. Rev. J. L. Lindsman officiated.

The bride was beautifully gowned in a robe of white embroidered tulle with veil, and carried an arm bouquet of white bride's roses. Miss Mary Mehegan, a sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor and wore a frock of pink silk crepe and white pictuer hat, and carried pink tea roses.

Miss Florence Follen, youngest sister of the bride, was bridesmaid and wore corn colored silk crepe and carried yellow tea roses.

The Misses Rose and Teresa Mehegan were the flower girls. Both of the little ladies were dressed in simple white frocks and scattered roses from their baskets in the bride's path.

After the ceremony a pretty wedding breakfast was served to the immediate relatives of the bridal couple. Mr. and Mrs. Gillard left for a two weeks' trip in the Adirondacks.

WEATHER FORECAST

Probably showers tonight and Thursday; warmer tonight, with southwest winds.

Widening of Street Will Not Be Done Without Opposition

J. W. Stevenson Informed That East First Street Residents Nearly All Oppose Making the Street Three Feet Wider

The Board of Public Works held a meeting last night in its official capacity, and then convened as a paving board, with Commissioners F. C. Gage and George E. Mason, as well as the members of the Public Works Board present. During the meeting one of the liveliest as well as one of the most amusing discussions in some time held the attention of the many spectators who had appeared to watch the board at work.

Commissioner F. A. Gage and President Stevenson were the parties at odds, and the topic was the widening of the 1st st. roadway, between Rochester st. and Broadway. The question of widening the street by taking off three feet on the west side was discussed by the Board of Public Works some time ago and the action was approved. Last night Messrs. Gage and Mason appeared to protest against the action, and stated that almost every resident on the street was opposed to it. This took President Stevenson somewhat aback as he had anticipated no such decision on the part of the property owners along the street, and conscientiousl ybelieved that the street should be wider. He asked further evidence that the residents were opposed to the action, and Mr. Gage promised to show him.

President Stevenson stated, in any event, the street should be wider whether the few property owners along the street wanted it or not, as it was for the good of the city at large, and it would be a monumental mistake to pave the street now without taking the oporunity to widen it. Mr. Gage said it could be widened ten years from now if the city's growth justifies it, at the same expense that the work could be done now. Mr. Stevenson took exeception to that statement and said he was surprised that a business man like Mr. Gage should say an improvement could be made at the same cost and with the same result after the paving had been down some years.

"Look at 1st st. here in the business section," said Mr. Stevenso. "Look at the way the trolley company has torn up the street. Will it go back in line with the rest of the paving? No! That company gets a perpetual franchise here for nothing and now they tear up the streets."

"I didn't give it to them," interposed Mr. Gage.

"I'm not so sure of that," said Mr. Stevenson, "I think you had a hand in that deal."

Mr. Gage denied having anything to do with the trolley franchise. He admitted being connected with the Quirk faction at the time the franchise was given, but claimed he fought the free franchise. He further stated he had no interest in protesting against the widening of the roadway other than to save the city money.

Mr. Stevenson laughed outright when Mr. Gage made this remark, and said "You make me laugh when you talk about saving the city money."

"Why," asked Mr. Gage.

Mr. Stevenson replied that he did not wish to bring up any events which had transpired, but Mr. Gage said, "I don't know of anything I've done. This Chamber of Commerce was going to do something but they haven't done a thing yet."

City Attorney Fanning then read the resolution calling for the improvement in accordance with the plans and specifications drawn up by the State Highways department, which plans do not include the widening of the street. The Board will meet again next Monday night at which time action will be taken in the matter, and if the street is to be widened, a supplemental agreement will be made with the contractor.

According to a statement made by Mr. Stevenson, the city gave the property holders two feet of the street when it was macadamized some years ago, and the city has the right to take that amount now without consulting the property owners.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Wednesday, June 16, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

Save the Sane Fourth

If the Fourth of July is not celebrated safely and wisely it will be likely to fall back into the orgy of noise and danger, fear and destruction, wounds and death, which it was when Cleveland did invaluable service to the country as a pioneer in Independence day reform. The only sure way to keep the nation's birthday safe and sensible is to make it a success as that kind of a holiday.

This takes money, not much in proportion to the results gained and the importance of the reform protected against reaction, but money, nevertheless. The municipal government is too hard pressed by many demands for its funds to devote even $5000 to the celebration of Independence day. It is for the citizens of Cleveland to contribute that sum.

Many donors may hope and expect to get back the money they give by the profits of the trade they encourage and the visitors they help draw to the city. Others can only charge their contributions to public service and the general welfare of the city which has been the source of their business success.

Every adequate celebration of the Fourth of July, wisely and safely carried out, means a better and more attractive city. It promotes good citizenship and helps to ward off grave ills. This year, of all years, Cleveland must not fail to do justice to the birthday of the American republic.—Cleveland Leader.

An Entering Wedge

Rev. Harry Westbrook Reed, speaking in All Souls' Universalist church, on Sunday baseball, gave the real reason why professional baseball, demanding gate money, should not be allowed. It simply comes to the point of commercializing Sunday. If men may work at playing baseball on Sunday for money, there is no reason why every other industry should not be kept at work on Sunday, and, unless Sunday is guarded against commercializing influences, that would be the final result. Sunday is the poor man's day and the poor man ought to be the first to guard it against the invasion of commercialism, or it will result in no one's having a day of rest. France passed through that. It had no Sunday. All the trades were as active on Sunday as any other day of the week; all the shops of Paris were open; the visitor to Paris could not distinguish Sunday from any working day. Then the workers, through their organizations, rose up and demanded a Sunday of rest and they secured it. It was the workers of Paris, not the rich or the idle, who demanded a Sunday and Sunday has ever since been kept in the gay capital by driving commercialism out of the day. No one nowadays believes in or keeps the old Puritanic Sunday. It is not only a day of worship, but a day of recreation and rest. No one denies the right of recreation and rest and there would be no objection raised if men who wanted to play baseball on Sunday, after the hours of church service, did so, as long they did not disturb the Sunday rest of others. It is only when it is made a business to be operated on Sunday that the objection is made. The commercializing of Sunday is dangerous to Sunday as a day of rest and right recreation. That is the objection to it. If it once became commercialized the workers themselves would be the first to demand a return to a day of rest just as did the workers of Paris some twenty years ago.—Watertown Times

A Medicine Chest for 25c

In this chest you have an excellent remedy for Toothache, Bruises, Sprains, Stiff Neck, Backache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and for most emergencies. One 25c. bottle of Sloan's Liniment does it all—this because these ailments are symptoms, not diseases, and are caused by congestion and inflammation. If you doubt, ask those who use Sloan's Liniment, or better still, buy a 25c. bottle and prove it. All Druggists.

WHY NOT BOOST THE OFFICIAL?

In Superintendent Frank H. Rumsey this city has indeed an official conscientious in his ideals of what the city should be in appearance and what it should obtain for the amount of money expended for public work.

That Mr. Rumsey is doing his utmost with the means at hand to make the streets of the city look clean is obvious to the most critical person; that he is not unlike the average worker in a certain respect is natural. By this is meant that Mr. Rumsey likes to see credit placed where and when it is due, and blame attached whenever it is coming and wherever it is due. It is the opinion of The Evening Times that Mr. Rumsey gets all that is coming to him in the matter of blame when things on the streets are not just right, and very little indeed in the way of praise when his work is well done.

Last Sunday morning did not differ greatly from other Sunday mornings, in the appearance of at least three of the city's down-town streets. For a brief space of time the streets were very clean, because, quite early in the morning the genial Superintendent of Public Works ordered as usual the powerful street flusher to make the rounds. This work was done before the arrival of proprietors or attendants of retail stores, and the presence of the flusher and the absence of the offending men effected a pleasing and happy result in the appearance of the streets—but for a very brief time only, for upon the arrival of the proprietors, et al, of the stores there ensued numerous lively scrimmages with men and brooms on the one side and paper, dust and dirt on the other, and the flushed streets as the objective points for the refuse left after a Saturday night of trading.

The effect and the result were inevitable, as they went hand in hand. The streets that had been clean but a short time before were made to bear the brunt of the awful onslaught of more than one belligerent storekeeper, each one of the offenders apparently doing his utmost to make his own particular section of street bear a close resemblance to a recently vacated Sunday school or German singing society picnic ground.

It is said there is no excuse for the devil, he's old enough to know better, which is true in the matter under discussion. The city provides at certain street corners receptacles for the collection of refuse and no one could over-exert himself by gathering up the loose material and in making sure that the stuff reaches one of the big iron cans.

Superintendent Rumsey is doing good work, but like everything else of a public or private nature there must be co-operation; and surely the official is entitled to receive full measure of this commodity of municipal life.

LET REAPPORTIONMENT ALONE

It is an ill-advised proposal which is being made by some Republican delegates to the Constitutional Convention that there be a reapportionment of Senate and Assembly districts by that body. Nothing but a grab at partisan advantage lies in the scheme. No good could result to the State in having the convention make a new apportionment rather than the Legislature next year, as would be the natural course of events under the present constitution's policy. Much harm might result to the proposed new constitution.

President Root has announced a policy of non-partisanship in the proceedings of the convention. That is eminently desirable, but absolutely impossible of attainment if squabbling and bickering over political districts become the order of the day. This convention is—or at least ought to be—a body of some dignity, discussing matters of policy rather than details. It is hardly on the plane of duty of the convention to spend hours debating whether Livingston county shall be joined with Steuben rather than with Genesee and Wyoming, whether Richmond shall travel with Queens rather than with Rockland.

Such questions not only should be outside the duty of the convention on principle, but also on the score of practical, efficient work. This convention, if it is to be worth anything to the State, must produce a constitution better fitted to the State's needs than the present document, and must so commend it to the voters that it may be ratified by them next fall. The partisan and factional divisions and bitterness bound to result from the injection of a flagrant political issue into the convention's proceedings will not tend to make votes for the proposed new constitution.

Neither would the making of an apportionment now work out surely to the advantage of the Republican delegates who might obtain a victory for their plan, as they seem to think. It should not be forgotten by them that, thanks to a huge direct tax, the Republican party is not too popular with the voters at present. An attempt such as this to take advantage of the Republican majority in the convention for purely partisan, if not factional, purposes would be quite likely to overreach itself and so to endanger the proposed constitution.

This convention has yet to settle what kind of Legislature the state shall have under a new dispensation, how many members there shall be, whether New York City shall have its fair proportion of the membership according to its population or be limited unfairly, as it is now. These are weighty questions, properly within the scheme of the convention's work, and not matters of partisan political controversy. These are questions of the kind the delegates were elected to settle. They should devote their attention to such matters, follow the lead of President Root in endeavoring to keep politics out of the convention and let the reapportionment issue alone.—New York Tribune.

Hints For Housewives

American Housewives Can Mix Their Own Flour.

That the American housewife is herself quite capable of doing all the flour mixing desirable, is the commentary of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Vroomas on the mooted mixed flour question. He says further that the American housewife could materially reduce the cost of living if she were to get the flour mixing habit.

"There are some thirty substitutes that can be mixed with wheat flour in making bread. Many of these are more nutritious than wheat flour; some of them are cheaper than wheat flour, and of these two or three at least are commercially obtainable almost anywhere.

"Potatoes, corn flour and rice (in certain sections) can be used with profit in mixture with wheat flour in making yeast bread. With wheat flour as dear as it is now, the careful housewife stands to effect quite a saving by using one of these products to eke out her wheat flour. Experiments have shown that the substitutes can be used successfully in the proportion of one part to three parts of wheat flour. At least three-fourths of the mixture must be good wheat flour.

"Potatoes have a certain advantage in this regard, since potato bread can be made without going to the trouble to get the commercial potato meal. Plain mashed potatoes, four parts of mashed potatoes to three parts of wheat flour, will serve the purpose quite well. If the dry potato meal or flake is used the ratio should be one part of potato to three parts of flour. Boiled rice can be used in much the same way as mashed potatoes, care being taken to allow for the water in the rice and to use about three times as much in bulk as would be used of the rice flour.

"In making potato bread the sponge should be used and just enough water to serve to mix the yeast with the potato, since the sponge becomes very soft after partial fermentation. The remainder of the flour is worked in afterward, care being taken to make an extra stiff dough, which should be raised till quite light. This bread is much moister than bread made of straight wheat flour.

"Corn flour, which should cost about two-thirds the price of wheat flour, may be mixed with wheat flour direct, one part of corn flour to three parts of wheat flour. Use the mixture just as though it were wheat flour, and mix it yourself.

"It should be remembered that the addition of starchy materials, such as potatoes, rice or cornstarch (which is sometimes used to adulterate wheat flour in baking), tends to make a loaf less rich in protein and hence less nutritious than the straight wheat flour. The addition of corn flour makes little if any change in the nutritive value of the bread, but makes it cheaper.

"There are other flour substitutes, such as soybean meal and pea flour, which serve to add greatly to the nutritive value of the loaf when mixed with wheat flour. These products unfortunately cannot be recommended in the present emergency, since they are not as yet common articles of commerce in this country.

"In this connection it should be said that a great saving could be effected if the housewife would emulate the professional baker and buy low grade wheat flours. There are flours on the market quite as good for home baking as the fancy patent flours, which cost in bulk from 25 to 40 per cent less than the fancy grades. Such are the so called 'second clear' and 'low grade' flours, which are graded lower than patents merely because they are darker, not because they are any less nutritious or less palatable. In fact, the darker color may be evidence that the flour is more nutritious than white flour.

"Boston brown bread may be mentioned as a good and very popular medium for the profitable use of flour substitutes. It is made of equal parts of corn meal, rye meal and graham flour and is a very nutritious bread.

"There are various ways of making over bread itself so as to effect a considerable saving. Thus stale bread, crusts, crumbs, etc., can be worked into palatable products such as bread pancakes, breadcrumb biscuit and breadcrumb cookies.

"The nub of the mixed flour question hangs on who does the mixing. If the housewife does the mixing she gets the saving entailed. If the baker or the wholesaler does it he is very apt to get the saving as additional profit."

To Make That French Twist.

A simple way to arrange the French twist is to gather up the hair that grows upon the crown of the head, as if one were to form an old fashioned roach, as displayed in the old time photographs. Pin this so it will be out of the way. Take the back hair and a bit above the ears and do in a French twist. With the topknot hair form a thick, wide roll from one side to the other. Anchor with a hair net. You will look a bit weird, but what matter? You will be in style, and think what glory that is. Though the freaks of fashion be absurd, to disregard them entirely is to drop behind. And then who knows? It may be comfortable to be frumpy, but it creates a positive dislike for the lady in the looking glass.

3 PRISONERS ESCAPE AT CONEY ISLAND

New York, June 16.—Samuel Schulman, charged with burglary; Israel Gorenstein, charged with picking pockets, and James McLaughlin, arrested for begging, escaped from the Coney Island police station today.

Waiting in a corridor to be called into court, they picked a lock, opened the door into the lieutenant's room, and dropped from a second story window.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Post Office June 16, 1915. Inquirers will please say advertised.

Men — Comstock, Frederick L.; Kimball, Master Fravor; Murphy, W. H.; Patter, Willard; Perton, Jessie; Romyn, D.; Warren, Guss.

Women—Baldwin, Miss Florence; Dodge, Mrs. Mable; Goldberg, Mrs. Jos.; Harvey, Mrs. Harriet; Phelps, Mrs. P. H.; Potter, Mrs. Lucy; Smith Mrs. Nina; Worden, Mrs. Levina.

Peter T. Conley, P.M.

Steer this way for the Insurance that spells peace of mind—our Automobile Accident and Liability Insurance.

The accident that generally occurs is the unavoidable one—but that does not stop the "hold up" suit that costs money to defend against—BUT our insurance protects you against property and personal damages and the company fights the case.

See us today for rates.

DAVID & MASON AGENCY
35 N. FIRST STREET

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

UPTODATE LAUNDERING
Gloss and Domestic Finish
Our Laundry is equipped with modern machinery.
F. J. TAYLOR
Second St. Phone 289

THEY LACE IN FRONT
To know them is to love them.
GOSSARD CORSETS
Sold and fitted at
DIX MILLINERY STORE

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters The Clark
Phone 2597 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Amateur Developing & Printing
Roll of 6 films and 6 prints, 30c.
Flash-Lights & Home Portraits
R. E. HENRY 210 Oak St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4346
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

BYRON NEWTON
teacher of flute and piccolo.
Boehm and ordinary systems.
Phone Mrs. N. H. Haviland

WHEN YOU WANT
to move get
Hookway's Warehouse Van of Syracuse; charges reasonable. Work guaranteed.
Phone 1114. 159c

CHICHESTER S PILLS
DIAMOND BRAND

Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.
LADIES!
Ask your Druggist for CHI-CHES-TER S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHI-CHES-TER S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS
TIME TRIED EVERYWHERE WORTH TESTED

Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh is a good leg wash for horses and cattle.

Your Shoes
Do They Need
Repairing?
This is the best and quickest shop.
Wilson & Dwyer
207 Cayuga St.

M. KATRIB
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing. Ladies and Gents Tailor. All Work Guaranteed. Free Delivery
Phone 3353 21 1-2 So. Second st.

Up-to-Date Tailoring
in all its branches. Let me convince you by giving me a trial. The slogan
"TRADE AT HOME"
is good, but why not practice what you preach?
M. J. FELDMAN
Merchant Tailor
Over Whitaker and Bogardus
2d and Cayuga

HANNIBAL NEWS

Mrs. George Minor, Ithaca, spent last week with friends in town.

E. S. Cooper of Syracuse spent the first of last week visiting friends here.

Mrs. Fred Wiltsie, formerly of this place, has been taken to a Syracuse hospital to be treated for goitre.

Bimk Van Hoesen, a graduate of the Hannibal training class, will teach at North Hannibal the coming year.

V. J. Adamy spent the week-end with his parents, returning to Syracuse Monday, accompanied by his family and Miss Adamy, who has been spending the week in town.

Miss Gaynell Albing attended the State Sunday School at Auburn last week as a delegate from the Baptist church.

Helen Hann, has been quite ill the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Durbin are visiting friends in Auburn and vicinity.

Rufus Day and John Peters were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Day of Sodus last week.

Mrs. Fryphena Barlow is the guest of friends in Syracuse.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Barlow and family were guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Clark and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Barlow, Saturday and Sunday.

The pupils of Hannibal High school enjoyed a picnic at Fair Haven Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Cox and family and Mrs. Harry Hewitt spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Bernham Moore at Rose Hill.

Mrs. Harvey Perkins and daughter, Mrs. R. A. Darrell of Newark, N. J., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Williiam Dickerson last Thursday.

Edward Hart was called to Hudson Falls Tuesday by the serious illness of his mother.

Mrs. Edward Taylor of Marcellus was a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kent.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Rice and daughters, Frances and Elizabeth, expect to leave Friday for California where they will attend the Exposition.

Miss Elsie Farnham will be organist at Grace Presbyterian church, Oswego, for the summer.

The monthly meeting of the Ladies' Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church will be held in the church o'clock. Everybody welcome. Supper served from five to seven o'clock.

Hannibal Center school will close Wednesday. Teachers and pupils enjoyed a picnic last Friday.

A representative from the Home Economics Department of Cornell University will visit Hannibal under the auspices of the three Cornell reading clubs of the town. Meetings will be held in Grange hall on the afternoon and evening of Tuesday, June 15. There will be food demonstrations and talks on subjects of interest to housekeepers. Everyone is cordially invited to attend.

Mr. Wade Gillis was quite seriously ill the past week.

The truthseekers class of the Baptist church will give a lawn social at the home of William Fowler Friday evening, June 18th.

Mrs. William Fowler and son Stanley were guests of Mrs. Wilfred Adamy Tuesday.

Misses Sadie and Mary Adamy and Mrs. V. J. Adamy of Syracuse were guests of Mrs. Edward Fairley, Thursday.

Allen Lockwood has returned from Cornell for the summer vacation.

The following program for commencement week has been arranged: Baccalaureate sermon, Rev. F. W. Dunning, at the Methodist church, Sunday, June 20, at 7:45 p.m. Singing by a union choir organised by R. A. Bradt and Mrs. Bessie Barnum, rehearsals are being directed by the Misses Farnham. Annual promotion exercises in Assembly hall at 8 p.m. Monday, June 21. A program is in charge of the teachers of the elementary grades. Commencement at the Presbyterian church, Tuesday, June 22, at 8 p.m. Rev. J. B. Stallwood of Oswego will deliver the address; Miss Elinor Babcock, valedictorian; Miss Marian Willsie, salutatorian. Alumni re-union and banquet in the Presbyterian church parlors, Wednesday at 8 p.m., Blanche Hall, '03, toastmistress; Belle Brackett, '02, is president of the Alumni Association, Sadie Adamy, '01, secretary. Officers elected by the class of 1916 are as follows: President, Helen Cole; vice president, Arthur Hall; secretary, Lucille Crockett; treasurer, Susie Spafford.

Regents examinations will keep teachers and pupils busy this week.

Miss Julya Hill is ill and unable to attend examinations Monday.

The Misses Sadie and Mary Adamy and Mrs. V. J. Adamy of Syracuse were guests of Misses Eva and Belle Brackett.

The contest supper was a success in every way. A good program was provided by Miss Sadie Adamy, leader of the winning side, and a fine supper by the losing side, Raymond Shutts, the leader of that side.

Mrs. John McFarland is recovering very slowly from the injuries received by her fall recently.

The Hannibal Center tent of Maccabees will hold a public ice cream festival Friday evening of this week.

Children's Day will be observed at Golden Sheaf Grange Saturday evening. Ice cream will be served free to children who take part; all others come. Ladies, please bring cake and plenty of it.

REDUCED FARES

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Ontario Beach . $1.90
(Charlotte)

Round trip. Every Sunday and holiday. June 27 to Sept. 6, inclusive. Good going and returning same day.

Consult local ticket agents for time of trains and other information.

This Summer—let the Children play at the

New England or Long Island Coast

Few places have the charm for children—and grown-ups, too—as does the ocean and the seashore. The "swish" of the surf, the passing boats, the bathing, the sports—can you resist the call?

Through cars to New York and Boston, the gateways to Long Island and New England resorts.

LOW SUMMER EXCURSION FARES

For information about tickets, ime of trains and low excursion fares, and frequent 15-day excursions to Boston at one way fare plus $3 for round trip, consult local ticket agents.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

MT. PLEASANT

A delighted crowd enjoyed the Children's day exercises last Sunday morning. Rev. Mr. Williams reached home on Saturday and attended the services, but went to Utica on Monday to return with Mrs. Williams and daughter.

Edward Grant is convalescing from pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Truman Grant, Miss Hazel Cooper and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kellar motored to Arthur Grant's at Bowens on Sunday.

A fence was struck by lightning on Sunday night near Charles Green's barn; the barn was saved.

The stork left a new son, named Amos at Howard True's last Sunday.

Aleze Lockwood and Dorothea Vant of Fulton were week-end guests at Richard Vant's.

The L. A. S. meet with Mrs. Arthur Lewis this week.

"Thieves laugh at the locksmith," is the new proverb around Hubbard Corners ince Sunday's robbery. But this not not the first of the thieving. It has been going on for years, but a long suffering public has rebelled this time. One neighbor of Henry Howard remarks that she always raised 50 extra chickens on purpose for these maranders as they always make her a visit each fall.

Mrs. Gertrude Vant continues in a critical condition with a trained nurse in attendance. Rheumatism is the cause of her intense suffering.

Mrs. Ernest Rowlee spent Monday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Brown, on Cayuga st. where Mrs. Sperry continues quite low.

Edward Darley was called home from Antwerp last week by the illness of his aunt, Elizabeth Durfey in Fulton. Mrs. Durfey died on Saturday and burial was made from the M. E. church on Monday. She was a sister of W. B. Howard.

Mrs. Milton Graves is no better.

Rural pupils are in Fulton this week taking regents examinations.

Miss Mable Grant spent the weekend in Fulton. She expects to leave ofr Michigan soon to take a course in summer school. She will stay with her cousin, Mrs. Lillian Bunn Denison.

Miss Pauline Hale was the guest of Miss Evelyn Rowlee on Tuesday.

VOLNEY CENTER

Children's Day exercises were held at the Bristol Hill church Sunday morning. Many persons attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Bateman spent Sunday with Willard Bateman of Volney.

James Laws of Volney has sold his farm to A. Diamond. Mr. Laws will remain with Mr. Diamond for a time.

Miss Marie Davis of Syracuse has been spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davis, of Volney.

Miss Grace Johnston of Volney visited the Fulton High school last Friday.

Miss Beulah Barrett of Fulton has been spending a few days with Mrs. Cramer of Volney.

Mrs. Cramer of Volney spent Sunday in Syracuse.

Lucien Parker spent Saturday with the Cramer boys of Volney.

Mr. and Mrs. Bates and family spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. Seeley of Volney.

Henry Ives spent Sunday with Bert Ives.

Simon Gallagher has opened a barber shop in the Volney Center House.

Mr. Gallagher formerly ran a barber shop in Phoenix.

Hugh Jewett has returned from Wheeling, W. Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Simpson of Syracuse are spending a few days with Dr. and Mrs. Robert Simpson.

Irene Bateman spent a few days last week with her aunt, Mrs. Stanley Bateman.

Sprains relieved by thorough applications of Hanford's Balsam, well rubbed in.

Paint?

There are two good reasons for painting often-enough or even too-often. One, to look prosperous; two, to be so.

Nothing does one more credit or gives one more credit than paint, supplemented of course by what goes with it; and paint costs nothing.

True, the first cost is $5 or $6 a gallon put-on; but it saves more than that in the property; saves it from slow going-down—not always slow—it drops with a jump when water gets in on wood and iron.

Dry wood and iron cost nothing, kept dry by paint.

Better paint when it needs it. Paint never goes-down in the sense of being more profitable next year.

DEVOE

L. P. Smith Co. sells it.

REDPATH CHAUTAUQUA

IS COMING SOON

With the Finest Array of Talent to Date

FIRST DAY

THE WEATHERWAX QUARTET
In Two Splendid Concerts.

EDW. AMHERST OTT
In a Really Great Lecture.

SECOND DAY

THE AIDA QUARTET
And O. Pol Plancon With High Grade Musicale.

HON. FRANK J. CANNON
"On "The Mormon Kingdom."

THIRD DAY

THE MUSICAL BARNARDS
Debate on Woman Suffrage.

HELEN TODD
Vs. LUCY PRICE
A Spirited Contest.

THE BEN GREET PLAYERS
In Shakespearean Comedy.

FOURTH DAY

QUINTANO'S GREAT BAND
In Two Big Concerts.

HARRY BARNHART
The Community Songster.

FIFTH DAY

THE M'GRATH BROTHERS
Banjo Specialists de Luxe.

JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY
Of Denver Juvenile Court Fame. A Great Character.

KATHARINE RIDGEWAY

SIXTH DAY

GILES BINGHAM CO.
In Gingery Programs.

J. S. KNOX
The Community Builder.

GRAND GALA NIGHT

CHRISTINE GILES
RALPH BINGHAM
The Best Ever.

BERNHARDS BAY

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Winn, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Dickerson, Mrs. Clara Deline, L. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sylyea, Mr. and Mrs. William Whipple from Bernhards Bay Grange attended the Pomona Grange at Parish June 8.

Mrs. William Slayter, who is ill, has not improved.

Mrs. J. E. Peachin entertained Mrs. James Peachin, Miss Edith Potter, Miss Lois Potter, of Cleveland, also Mrs. Claud Peachin and two children of Utica, Thursday.

Mrs. O. S. Bronson entertained for a few days Mrs. Jane Hall.

Miss Flossie Coady, a guest of Mrs. James Peachin, returned to her home last Sunday.

Mrs. David Spoon and two children have returned to their home in Camden.

Mrs. Harry Myers, Mrs. Earl Dickerson, Mrs. J. S. Peachin, Miss Pearl Curtiss went to the homes of Mrs. Roswell Woolridge, also to Mrs. Wm. Slayter, who are ill, with flowers, gifts of Bernhards Bay Grange.

Mrs. E. Deline called on Mrs. R. Woolridge Saturday. Mrs. William Wood returned home with her.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Lord spent Sunday at the home of his brother, R. Lord, of West Monroe.

For galls use Hanford's Balsam.

PENNELLVILLE

Those who attended Pomona Grange at Parish from this place were Frank Butts, Mr. and Mrs. T. Washer, Mrs. George Garrison and Miss Edith Greeg.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Bishop, wife of Joseph Douglass, was held at the home Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Grange services at the grave. Burial in Pennellville cemetery.

The Ladies' Aid was well attended at the home of Mrs. Frank Riefenkugle, Thursday afternoon.

The Rev. Mr. F. C. Schorge has a new automobile.

Mrs. Ira Foster's Sunday school class held an apron sale and served iie cream and cake at the church parlor Friday evening. The receipts of the evening were $22.50, to be applied on the minister's salary.

The three-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dieffendorf died Thursday. Funeral was held from the home Saturday afternoon at two o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nelson of Syracuse spent the week-end with their brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Nelson.

The M. E. Sunday school held Children's day Sunday evening.

Mrs. Emma Pickard expects to spend the coming week with friends in Phoenix.

POPULAR MECHANICS

Ford Fire Protection.

Paints and enameling liquids, due to their composition, are, of course, extremely combustible, and were a fire to start in one of the large paint vats of the Ford plant it would be very difficult to put out as long as the fuel lasted. In one tank alone, that used for giving the fenders a second coat, about 1,200 gallons of enamel are kept constantly on hand. Should this inflammable liquid suddenly take fire it would be very hard to control were no provision made for emptying the vat. For this purpose a large tank has been placed underground, outside the factory wall, connected to the overhead tank by a large pipe line of sufficient size to enable the entire contents to be withdrawn in three minutes. The enameling tank is on the fourth floor and the valve in the pipe on the third floor. Therefore it is not necessary for the workman to approach the fire in order to empty the tank. A system of steam jets, easily reached, make the extinguishing of the fire, caused from the remaining enamel in the tank, a matter of only a few minutes.—The Engineering Magazine.

Homemade Fire Extinguishers.

In many situations, especially in rustic localities, an abundance of hand grenades for extinguishing fire is a very necessary precaution. Many persons who hesitate to provide themselves with sufficient store of these because of the expense will be glad to know that they can easily be manufactured at home at a trifling cost. A late number of La Nature gives three new inexpensive formulas for solutions which make excellent grenades when placed in mineral water bottles, which are easily broken when required.

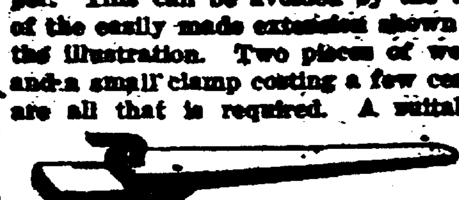
Hagnard grenades are flasks containing not quite a liter of the following solution: Calcium chloride, 157 grams; magnesium chloride, 56 grams; water, 797 grams.

Howen grenades contain a scant half liter of the following solution: Marine salt, 200 grams; sal ammoniac, 90 grams; water, 710 grams.

The Schwenberg Death to Fire grenades contain a trifle less of the following mixture: Marine salt, 65 grams; solvay salt, 17 grams; water, 928 grams.

Drawing Board Extension.

All draftsmen are familiar with the trouble of removing a drawing from the board in order to draw arcs whose centers are beyond the edge of the paper. This can be avoided by the use of the easily made extension shown in the illustration. Two pieces of wood and a small clamp costing a few cents are all that is required. A suitable



EXTENSION ARMS ATTACHED TO DRAWING BOARD.

width for both pieces is two inches. The upper piece, which can be made twelve inches long, should be a trifle less in thickness than the drawing board at the base so as to allow the clamp a leverage. From the end of the clamping piece to the tip both edges and under side are tapered to make it lighter and have a better appearance. A hole is bored through both pieces, after they are fastened together for the clamp to slide in easily. It will be seen that nothing projects above the drawing surface except the upper part of the clamp and that no difficulty will be experienced in drawing radius lines with a straight edge bearing on a pin stuck in the extension piece at the center of the circle.

Wasted Steam.

Ever since the introduction of electricity we have had and made free use of electrical meters, but it has only been within the past few years that reliable steam meters have been on the market, and these meters, with the accompanying coal and water weighers, have done more to demonstrate the wasteful use of steam and arouse the interest of the plant owner than anything else known. In one large plant the newly installed steam meters unearthed leaks and other waste amounting to over $60,000 a year, and this is by no mean an extreme case.—Engineering Magazine.

An Oil Can With Bellows.

Ordinarily the bottom of the oil can of commerce has but a movement through a small fraction of an inch, and this small motion is relied upon to force the oil through the narrow opening at the top. A new oil can, however, has just appeared on the market which has a metal bellows as the oil container, which is held extended by a small spring. Pressure upon the bottom of the can forces the bellows together and the bottom of the can upward, so a strong and steady stream of oil can be injected where desirable.

To Prevent Drill Catching.

The regular slope of a drill will cause the cutting edge to catch as it breaks through the metal on the opposite side of the piece being drilled. But if a twist drill is ground more flat, like a flat drill, it will not "grab" into the metal as it passes through.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

6

D/34

FOR WOMEN

"The New York Shop"

JUNE SALE

of Dainty Tub Silk and Crepe de Chine WAISTS

in the latest designs and colors. On Sale Tuesday, at your selection $1.98

These Waists usually retail at $2.50 and $2.75

M. J. McDONALD & CO.

National Merchandise Stamps save you 2 1-2% on your purchases

PURE ICE CREAM

THE RICHEST AND MOST SANITARY

Served at our Fountain and Tables. Made with Heavy Cream, the Best Flavors and Fresh Fruits.

OUR FOUNTAIN DRINKS ARE UNEQUALED

PHONE 80 THE ONYX Quirk Theatre Blk.

Community Notes

The Daughters of Liberty Council will nominate officers tonight for the ensuing six months.

* * *

Four of Fulton's young women left today for their summer vacation in the Adirondacks: the Misses Gertrude Whitaker, Bessie Dexter, Ethel Knapp and Doris Barnes. They will locate at Silver Bay on Lake George.

* * *

The Daughters of Liberty gave a miscellaneous shower at their club rooms in honor of Miss Nellie Darling.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dunton of Phillips st. are entertaining their son Fred of Philadelphia.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Sylvester of Oneida st. are home from their auto trip to Hartford, Conn., where they visited their son Harold.

* * *

Miss Doris Barnes has gone to Lake George for the summer.

* * *

Mrs. Amanda Metcalf of Oswego, who has been visiting Fulton friends, has returned to her home.

* * *

Philo Page, jr., has gone to Detroit.

* * *

The W. H. M. S. of the First M. E. church will hold its Mite Box meeting and annual picnic at the home of Mrs. J. H. Howe, Friday afternoon. Supper will be served on the lawn. All members are asked to bring their mite boxes.

* * *

The pupils of Miss Mabel Hubbard's music class gave a very interesting recital last week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Snyder of this city has been the guests of out of town friends.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Hubbard and Mr. and Mrs. Morton Adkins of Syracuse will be guests at the Morton homestead, Emery road, today.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Sylvester have returned from Hartford, Conn., where they were guests of their son.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dunton have as their guest their son, Fred Dunton of Philadelphia.

* * *

The T. A. E. Embroidery club will meet on Thursday with Miss Pratt, 515 State st.

* * *

James Fairgrieve and Harold Caffrey are taking the Princeton University entrance test.

The Gift Distinctive

for the JUNE BRIDE or the YOUNG GRADUATE

The gift that some one else will not think of can be found in our collections.

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

SUMMER COMFORTS

Is your kitchen equipped with modern devices?

Have you considered the advantages of gas, of electricity, of cooking by oil?

Have you looked into the savings of the fireless cooker?

And how about the refrigerator? Is it built so that it gives the maximum of service?

All of these are questions bearon summer comfort.

They suggest problems that perhaps the advertising columns of The Fulton Evening Times can answer.

AT THE QUIRK

Today is presented a photplay entitled, "The Lone Star Rush," in five parts—a strong romantic tale of the great Australian gold fields taken from the book of Edmund Mitchell. Tomorrow No. 6 of the "Who Pays" Series, "Houses of Glass," the Pathe Weekly and No. 1 of "The Romance (not exploits) of Elaine." This new serial is said to be far ahead of any yet produced by the Pathe studio.

REBEKAH'S FOOD SALE

The members of Nehasane Lodge of Rebekahs will hold an apron and baked food sale, in the Palmer-Hope store, Saturday, June 19.

Suppertime comes, you're not ready for it? Then order from the grocer Black's fresh-every-afternoon rolls and buns.—adv.

REGENTS' STANDING of FULTON STUDENTS

HIGH SCHOOL

SHORTHAND ADVANCED

Ramon Lewis, 92; Mae Roach, 78; Leland Root, 80; Mabel Snow, 66; Helen Wellwood, 66.

SHORTHAND, FIRST YEAR

Lena Campbell, 66; Frederick Martin, 90; Amelia Rolfe, 90.

AM. HISTORY AND CIVICS

Frances Allen, 67; Clarence Bray, 68; Harold Caffrey, 70; Matthew Frawley, 90; Harold Gillespie, 67; Mazie Gorman, 69; Earl Hopkins, 80; Lena Kaplan, 70; Marian Lake, 70; Ramon Lewis, 77; Harry Lynch, 88; Lola Palmer, 70; Marshall Penfield, 70; Ralph Pierce, 67; E. M. Pullen, 65; Albert Sanford, 85; Howard Shaff, 78; Andrew Sharp, 73; Edward Sullivan, 84; Katharine Sullivan, 67; Harold Thompson, 80; Rose Walsh, 67; Ethel Washburn, 77; Mary Weston, 67; Jessie Wilcox, 77; Muriel Winters, 71.

ANCIENT HIST. (3 HRS.)

A. Atwood, 80; B. Babcock, 78; L. Babcock, 73; F. Baker, 94; B. Beebe, 69; M. Bradley, 77; N. Butts, 81; C. Chapman, 80; A. Chesbro, 92; G. Churchill, 77; B. DuBois, 77; H. Fitch, 75; M. Ford, 83; A. Harris, 75; M. Haskins, 85; C. Holly, 82; C. Hunter, 86; E. Jennings, 70; H. Mangeot, 68; E. Nichols, 68; R. Nipper, 72; H. Palmer, 68; W. Perkins, 74; L. Prevost, 82; R. Quirk, 68; E. Randall, 68; L. Rhodes, 82; D. Roach, 69; C. Rowlee, 77; C. Sikes, 70; R. Tucker, 68; L. Watts, 70.

ANCIENT HIST. (5 HRS.)

Rose King, 80; J. Fairgrieve, 70.

PL. GEOMETRY

Gladys Kresge, 62; Mary Carroll, 69; Laura McKenna, 60; Harriet Nichols, 69; Zada Whipple, 87; Donald O'Brien 68; Willard Stewart, 85; Esther Aylesworth, 64; F. Hilda Clark, 80; Hazel B. Dunton, 80; Esther Freeman, 66; Alvin Harris, 66; Lee Jacobs, 71; Lena Kaplan, 62; Marian J. Lake, 74; Emma Lalonde, 64; Margaret Mulcahy, 64; Floy E. Norton, 63; Mary O'Connor, 62; Mildred Paige, 72; William Perkins, 64; Herman Robillard, 84; Delitar Rounds, 69; Ralph Seymour, 85; Lillian P. Simmons, 60; Dorothea L. Vant, 64; Leila J. Wilcox, 62; Edna M. Wolcott, 70.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC

Harry Lewis, 87; Earl McClellan, 70; Edward Ward, 63; Loren Wells, 99; Mae Whitcomb, 78; Sheldon Wood, 63.

PRELIMINARY

ARITHMETIC

Erie Street

Miles Evans, 85; Maro Reed, 80; John Schneider, 95; Larkin Smith, 86; Clara Cronk, 93; Sara Dickinson, 88; Hellum LePointe, 90; Clara Smith, 86.

Phillips Street

Charles Atwood, 95; Norman Barry, 95; Ruth Black, 92; Francis Buell, 98; Joseph Carroll, 100; Mildred Clute, 93; Mildred Cook, 82; Leland Cusack, 95; John Donovan, 96; Robert Fitten, 98; Mary Hopkins, 87; Margaret Hughes, 93; Gerald Lum, 95; Grace Lyons, 82; Frances Mangeot, 86; Dorothy Martin, 84; Walter Parke, 90; Francis Taylor, 84.

Fourth Street

Helen Austin, 79; Wahnoeta Beebe, 96; Alma Bray, 75; Laurence Dann, 90; Earle Delano, 95; Gertrude Holmes, 100; Elizabeth Howe, 97; Margaret Howe, 94; Geneyieve Sant, 87; Mildred Sharp, 95; Theodore Stanley, 94; Leonard Youmans, 98.

Non-Resident

Ruth Loomis, 78; Lela D. Osborne, 79; William J. Packett, 86; Gilbert Tice, 90.

ELEMENTARY ENGLISH

Fourth Street

John Barnes, 80; Wahnoeta Beebe, 95; Grace Churchill, 82; Lawrence Dann, 86; Albert Durfey, 78; Ralph Ferguson, 85; Gertrude Holmes, 75; John Myers, 85; Catherine Otis, 81; Elon Rowlee, 80; Mildred Sharp, 91; Churchill Trageser, 90; Leslie Wilcox, 77; Leonard Youmans, 90.

Phillips Street

Charles Atwood, 95; Norman Barry, 98; Ruth Black, 99; Francis Buell, 96; Joseph Carroll, 96; Mildred Clute, 100; Mildred Cook, 95; Leland Cusack, 99; John Donovan, 94; Roberts Fitten, 94; Mary Hopkins, 98; Margaret Hughes, 98; Grace Lyons, 90; Gerald Lum, 91; Frances Mangeot, 98; Walter Parke, 90; Dorothy Martin, 100; Francis Taylor, 75.

Erie Street

Miles Evans, 90; Maro Reed, 87; John Schneider, 95; Larkin Smith, 88; Howard Tracey, 76; Clara Cronk, 93; Sara Dickinson, 91; Hellum LePointe, 80; Clara Smith, 80.

Non-Resident

Ruth Baker, 84; Elsie Davis, 88; Edna Frost, 84; William Howard, 78; Ruth Loomis, 90; Glenn Parker, 78; Wm. Pachett, 83; Melrose Taft, 79.

State Street

Robert Brackett, 92; Karl Feldmann, 87; Florence Freeman, 75; Percy Grier 88; Hazel Ingalles, 90; Ariel Palmer, 95; Frances Reynolds, 95; Edna Roy, 90; Marie Roy, 100; James Sylvester, 92; Harvis Wilson, 100.

GEOGRAPHY

Phillips Street

Doris Austin, 94; Irving Blackley, 89; Florence Brown, 94; Arthur Challes, 93; Francis Dewey, 98; Anna Hartnett, 100; Emma Lynch, 98; John Neyhart, 95; Earl Osborn, 96; Mabel Perkins, 98; Eernest Quigg, 93; Earl Rowley, 96; Glenn Seaton, 95; Mildred Sellman, 99; Marian Taylor, 92; Frank Wilber, 90; Frances Wilson, 99.

Erie Street

Ernest Beaudien, 92; Leila Chesbro, 92; Gladys Haines, 82; John Kellum, 91; Lola Lamphear, 96; Ernest London, 75; George McNamara, 91; Claude Pierce, 75; Clarence Streeter, 76; Hazel Wagner, 85; Marion Weaver, 90; Elsie Wood, 91; Floyd Wright, 80; Marion Young, 90.

COMMISSIONERS APPROVE CONCRETE BRIDGE PLANS

The Board of Public Works approved the plans and specifications of the new bridges in Sixth st. and over the Hunter tail race in North 1st st. The 6th st. bridge will be a concrete arch affair and will cover 40 feet over all. The Hunter bridge will also be a substantial arch bridge with concrete abutments and two wide spans. The contracts for these bridges will be let immediately and the work will be supervised by the City Engineer.

George E. Mason, a member of the City Planning Committee, announced at last night's meeting that he had inspected the bridges last week accompanied by Dr. Haviland, and had also reviewed the plans and specifications drawn up by the City Engineer. He was of the opinion that both bridges were all that they should be and their construction would mean a permanent improvement.

AUTO RUN AND DINNER

The Fulton Auto club left for South Bay this afternoon on the first run of the season. The cars met at the City Hall promptly at 4.30 o'clock. In the absence of President McCully, Secretary Morin will act as pathfinder on the run.

Dinner will be served at the Crown Heart hotel at the bay at 6.30 o'clock, covers being laid for fifty. About twenty cars made the trip. The return trip will begin about 9 o'clock.

ANTONIO - GRADAGNO

Dominick Antonio was haled into court last night on complaint of Cella Gradagno, who claimed a breach of promise to marry. Antonio decided to follow the line of least resistance and agreed to marry the young woman this morning. Father Lindsman performed the ceremony at the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

F. H .SIMPSON GRADUATED FROM TROY POLYTECHNIC

Foster Hawks Simpson was graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., on June 16th with the degree of civil engineer. He was prepared at the Fulton High school and entered the institute in September, 1911. While a student there he was elected a member of the honorary societies of Sigma Xi and Tau Beta Pi. The title of his graduating thesis was "Design for an Open Spandrel, Reinforced Contrete Arch Highway Bridge; Span 142 feet, rise 23 feet."

CLERK ISSUES LICENSE

Salvatore Cristofaro and Caterina Camardo took out a marriage license at the City Clerk's office this morning. Cristofaro gave his occupation as laborer andhis birthplace as Italy, while his fiancee is also Italian born, and is a mill-worker at present.

IN BENEFIT RECITAL

The Royal Guards of the State St. M. E. church have arranged with Mrs. Georgetta Foster-Shaver and her pupils, to give a concert in the church Friday evening. John Shaver, basso, will assist in the program, which will be as follows:

Trio—"Amaryllis" Gavotte—Parlow
Miss Cassie Wells; Miss Sorrell Wells; Miss Frances Wells.
"A Winter Lullaby" . . . . DeKoven
Miss Susan Hezar
(a) 'Wiegenlied" . . . . Taubert
(b) "O Shoen Zeit" . . . . Gotze
Miss Annette Frieberger
"Flowers of May" . . . . Werkerlin
Miss Madora Halstead
Duet—"Greeting" . . . . . . Mendelssohn
Miss Serrell Wells
Miss Frances Wells
"Be Ye in Love with April Tide"—Ward Stephen, Miss Serrell Wells.
Aria—"Vision Fugitive" . . From Herodiacle . . Massenet.
Mr. John Shaver
"Were I Gardiner" . . . . . . Chauminade
Miss Frances Wells
(a) "A Birthday" . . . . Woodman
(b) "My Shadow" . . . . Hadley
Miss Cassie Wells
Aria—"Domain," from Asterice, Stilla
Mr. John Louise.
"Summer" . . . . Chauminade
Miss Winifred M. Strong
Cavatina—"The Faro," from Orhpeus Gluck
Mrs. Marietta Flint Dolbear
"Frivictus" . . . . Huhn
Mr. John Shaver
Duet—"Passage-Bird's Farewell" Hildack
Miss Strong, Mr. Louise

BUNDY'S CROSSING

William Larock, who has been ill at the home of his sister, Mrs. Lewis Burchin, was taken to the hospital for treatment.

Harry Maloney has bought a Harley-Davis motorcycle.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Loughrey and son of Oswego Center spent the weekend with herm other, Mrs. Alice Adams.

Mrs. Byron Wells called on Mrs. C. J. Echard one day the past week.

The Fishermen's picnic was held in C. J. Echard's grove on Saturday. A pleasant day was spent in fishing and a fish dinner was served at 2 p.m.

Alonzo Brown has gone to Caughdenoy after his daughter, Miss Ethel Brown, who finishes her school on Tuesday; she is to be our teacher the coming year.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Ula Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Echard and Misses Bertha and Elizabeth Echard went to Fairview with their auto on Sunday for a fishing trip. They report a pleasant day.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Echard were in Oswego on Tuesday.

John View called on F. VanBuren on Sunday.

Mrs. B. Wells is entertaining her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Huffman, from South Bend, Indiana.

DISBARMENT MAY BE RECOMMENDED BY BAR

Fred T. Cahill, whose disbarment by the Oswego County Bar Association is receiving a lot of notice, must cause his record to be submitted to the Appellate Division, according to District Attorney Culkin.

Ing iving Cahill a suspended sentence of nearly three years in State prison, Judge Coville in sisted that the prisoner stop drinking and keep hisp romise. This injunction was the result of the report received from physicians who examined Cahill's mental condition, the doctors finding in effect that Cahill's excessive indulgence in alcoholic dritiks made him mentally irresponsible.

A business firm is often judged by the appearance of its office stationery. The Evening Times job department prints that class of work attractively. Adv.

MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS

Save 25% on your Freight Bill, Order Goods Shipped by Boat.

STEAMER "CITY OF FULTON" Now Running

Freight House on Rochester St. Dock, open from 7 a.m. until 6 p.m. Man in charge all day.

C. S. BURLEIGH, Captain

SOUTH GRANBY

There were services at the school house Sunday evening, Rev. Bull preaching a sermon and then had a prayer and testimony meeting.

Mr. William Quade, who died at his son Kenneth's home in Fulton Thursday, was buried Sunday from Mrs. Rose Rumsey's at Jacksonville, Rev. Charles Olmstead officiating. He was an old resident of this place, being 89 years old. His son Kenneth was the only near relative.

The funeral of George Rumsey was held at his home on Sunday. He died Thursday, Rev. Charles Olmstead officiating. He was born in the town of Victory and lived there until he was eight years old and has always lived in Granby since. He was 73 years old. Besides his wife he leaves four sons and one daughter, two brothers and two sisters.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Rumsey of Marcellus came out to attend both funerals.

Mrs. Myrtie Andrews and her sister, Mrs. Mary Brennan, were over Sunday guests at Fred Andrews.

School closed Friday with exercises inthe evening, the house was full in spite of the hard showers and some got wet on their way to the school house.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Taylor and Grandma Taylor visited their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Finley Taylor Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Stewart and daughter Bertha and son Orson of Baldwinsville were Sunday guests at Dan Stewart's and called on their uncle, Wilson Stewart.

Alonzo Luke is serving on jury.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Palmer called at Mr. Dickenson's, and Fred Chapman and lady friend were there Sunday.

NORMAL DANCE WILL DRAW FROM THIS CITY

Several Fultonians expect to attend the closing dance of the season at Oswego Normal school Friday evening. The dance will begin at 7 o'clock and will be formal. Invitations for 200 have been issued. The affair will be held in the gymnasium of the school, and a banjo orchestra has been engaged to furnish music.

Pure Creamery Butter
From The Harbor Farms
Made for those who want the best.
LaPORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida Street Hello 75

INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE
Surety Bonds of all kinds
Real Estate Loans
FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122.

We Want Your
ELECTRICAL WORK
ALL SORTS OF SUPPLIES AND WORK WILL BE DONE IN A WORKMAN-LIKE MANNER.
D. B. KANE
Phone 1598 118 Oneida St.

THAT BIG SALE of BICYCLES TIRES SUPPLIES
WILL CONTINUE ALL THIS WEEK
Many are taking advantage of this opportunity to get a guaranteed bicycle at a big reduction.
WE DO REPAIRING
BOGUE--- "THE BICYCLE GARAGE" 61 First Street

Have You Seen

THE LATEST STYLES

of

SOLID SILVERWARE

G. B. FARLEY

21 First Street,

Can show you a full line. Just the kind for

WEDDING GIFTS

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

Chattel Mortgage Sale—One gasoline truck wagon, in good condition, with top; also one light truck same as above, without top. Sale at VanWagenen garage, Saturday, June 19, 10 a.m. A. Bristol, Mortgagee's agent. 154

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

For Sale—2 H.P. marine steam engine with tubular oil burning boiler; complete from stack to propeller. 307 Cayuga st. 152

To Rent—New house in Park st.; modern conveniences; electric light; bath and furnace. A. T. Jennings, 9 S. 1st st. Phone 14.

Lost—Near Baptist church, silver mesh bag containing purse and key. Return 321 Rochester st. for reward. 153c

To Rent—Downstairs flat at 311 Atlantic ave. Inquire Crandall, 261 S. 7th st. Pone 252. tf

Found—A bunch of keys with Ardley Club tag. Owner may have same by applying at Times office.

Nurse Girl—Wants position in good family; experience; references given. Phone 3281. 154c

Wanted—2 Polish chambermaids and woman cleaner. Pontiac, Oswego. 152

Upper Flat to Rent—408 Erie street. Phone 4480. 153

Work Wanted—by woman with little girl. Inquire 409 W. Second st. tf

Finish the evening meal by eating Cookies made amidst sanitary surroundings. The Black bakings are as "good as mother's."—adv.

THOMAS H. MARVIN

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

Some of our specialties are:

Lehigh Portland Cement.

Peerless Wall plaster

Robinson Sewer Pipe

Onondaga Vitrified Brick

Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc.

Land Plaster Hydrated Lime

Yard:

Corner First and Broadway

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, June 16.—Much interest is being taken by the delegates to the Constitutional Convention in the fate of the propsed amendment submitted by Delegate Andrew E. Tuck of Rochester, which would require boys between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one to serve one year in the National Guard of the State. The proposition is now before the committee on Militia and Military Affairs.

It is estimated that there are close to 200,000 young men who would be affected by the provisions of the Tuck amendment should it be adopted and ratified by the people. At present the strength of the militia in New York State is 16,655 and the law sets forth that the maximum strength shall not be more than 18,000.

Partially because the war clouds of Europe seemed to have cast a gloom upon the United States and partly because it is believed in many quarters that there should be a larger proportion of citizens possessed with a certain amount of military training, Delegate Tuck presented his proposition. The fact that it is strongly endorsed by the highest officers in the National Guard is regarded as being an indication that the resolution may be permitted to get upon the floor of the convention for debate.

Because of the requirements now exacted of recruits, the popularity of the National Guard has in a measure waned and it is considerably below its maximum strength. Since enlistments are not compulsory, there is no way of keeping up the strength of the militia in the State if the military enthusiams of the youth wanes.

While admitting that his proposed amendment would require cumpulsory service in a manner somewhat similar to that of the German government, Delegate Tuck explains that but one year of training is required and that the effect would be highly beneficial upon the recruit as well to the State.

Delegate Tuck is an officer of the National Guard, being connected with a military organization in the city of Rochester. He was at one time a deputy attorney general.

The present Constitution states that the legislature may provide for the enlistment into the active militia force "of such persons as may make application to be so enlisted." It is therefore seen that it is not mandatory for all to enlist. All able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five who are residents of the State, however, constitute the militia.

It is provided by law that at no time shall the strength of the militia be less than ten thousand. Of recent years the maximum strength has not been recruited.

Delegate Tuck is arranging for a hearing upon his proposed amendment. When the date is set many officers of high rank in the National Guard will come to Albany to be heard. The department of the State adjutant general favors the proposal and it is said that Major General John F. O'Ryan looks kindly upon the idea promulgated by Delegate Tuck.

The chairman of the Constitutional Convention committee on Military and Military Affairs is Hon. Almet R. Latson of the eight district, a resident of Brooklyn. The other members of the committee are Messrs. Westwood of Fredonia; Dennis, of Whitehall; Parker of Oswego; McLean of Brooklyn; Groffin of New York, and Byrne of Brooklyn.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

PERSONAL DEVIL EXISTS

The perennial strife among members of the New York Presbytery on whether the Union Theological Seminary teaches heresy bobbed up again at the April meeting of the Presbytery in the Old First Presbyterian church, at Fifth avenue and 11th st. A large majority decided that belief in a "personal devil" is a part of the creed of the Church.

An argument, long and spirited, began when the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin of Union Theological Seminary, presented his answer to a complaint recently made by the Rev. Dr. John Fox against the licensing to preach of four young graduates of Union who were judged by Dr. Fox to be unorthodox in their theology. Dr. Fox said that one of these young men had "declared categorically that he did not believe in the existence of a personal devil, and, further, that he would not teach definitely that there were any souls who would finally be lost."

Concerning this specification Dr. Coffin said: "As to the existence of a personal devil we have not heard that this is a cardinal article of the Christian faith. It certainly has ot been held by many leading theologians of evangelical churches."

The Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie said: "I do not like the devil, but I believe it is a doctrine of the Presbyterian Church that there is a personal, malignant evil spirit against whom we are fighting, and I, in common with others members of the Presbytery, want to do all I can to put him out of business."

Louis Passione and Romeo Chiradella, of the Italian Presbyterian Church of the Ascension, in E. 106th st., who are studying to become clergymen, were taken under the care of the Presbytery.

The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley, permanent clerk of the Presbytery, said: "The man who has influenced these young men to enter the ministry is known as the arch heretic" of this Presbytery. I pray God that He will raise up multitudes of men like Mr. Thomas and Dr. Coffin."

"I called no names," interrupted Dr. Fox, "but if Mr. Thomas wants to be known as the arch heretic I have no desire to deprive him of this laurel."

Dr. Fox presented another report attacking the seminary as teaching heresy.

GOES 900 MILES FOR SHAVE AND HAIR CUT

New York,—Carl Zahn, head barber of the Plaza Hotel, started yesterday on a nineh undred mile journey to shave a man and cut his hair. That is, he started on a four hundred and fifty mile jaunt, and he must come back. It was like this:—

W. G. Green, of Denver, who has been at the Plaza, thought no barber could cut his hair and shave him so weel as Zahn. Mr. Green went to White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., to stay at the Greenbrier. He thought that he would be away for three days and suddenly changed his mind and decided to stay three weeks.

He needed a hair cut and the management of the Plaza received a telegram asking that Zahn be sent to White Sulphur Springs to serve Mr. Green as before.

Fred Sterry, managing director of the Plaza, knew that Mr. Green meant what he said and Zahn was sent in the train that left at eight minutes past five o'clock. The fare is about $50. A shave and hair cut in the Plaza costs sixty cents.

BLACKSMITHS GET ALONG WITHOUT HELPERS

Batavia, June 16.—Batavia master blacksmiths are doing all the work in their own shops today, owing to the fact that ten of their former employes are out on a strike, demanding three months of Saturday half molidays. The employes offered them two months, July and August, but the employes stick out for three months. The shops are all open today, but the proprietors are doing their own work, and claim they are handling their business well.

PONTIAC DIRECTORS ARE ALL RE-ELECTED

Oswego.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oswego Hotel Corporation was held at the Pontiac yesterday. The terms of J. D. Higgins, W. V. Burr, F. W. Barnes, L. C. Rowe and Frank Schilling expired as directors but they were re-elected for five years. Clair Light was elected as director for two years to fill an existing vacancy on the board. Financial and other matters were talked over and reports showed that everything was running very satisfactorily.

WISCONSIN TO BE GOOD TO ALL

Legislative Bill Would Relieve Many Public Officials of Stress

Madison, Wis.—Although the present Wisconsin Legislature has been classified by political science experts as "an imperiously reactionary body without social vision," it is on the verge of passing a law that sets a new paee for radicalism in America.

If the bill now before the Wisconsin Legislature becomes a law the state, through a special committee, will take an official squint at the virtues and faults of social insurance.

Not satisfied with seeking to relieve the distress of the proletariat, the Wisconsin Legislature wants to hold out a helping hand to judges and teachers. It may also take steps toward having the state assist the municipalities in providing funds for pensions for policemen, firemen and other public officers and employes.

The following section of the bill indicates the wide authority to be vested in the investigation committee and the broad scope of its proposed inquiries:

"A joint committee, consisting of three Senators and four members of the Assembly, is hereby authorized and directed to make an investigation into the necessity and the provisions madef or pensions, annuities or other retirement funds or relief for judges, teachers, policemen, firemen and other public officers and employes, and for relief from unemployment, accident, sickness and old age and other dependency.

"Such investigation shall include the entire subject of protection, relief or indemnifying of persons against accident, sickness and invalidity, including all methods of granting or administeering public relief, and all organized or unorganized charitable efforts toward such relief, and generally to investigate any and all matters relating to the aforesaid subject, and to the betterment of the public service and the relieving of the individual and of the state and its agencies from the burdens incident to the care of dependents. The subject of inquiry is not hereby limited, and the said committee shall have full power to enter upon and make any investigation or inquiry which in its judgment relates to the aforesaid subjects."

RAIN HAD ITS TERRORS FOR 40 WORKMEN

Forty men at work on the Walter Bradley contract quit work yesterday morning when the rain began to fall in torrents. In spite of the efforts of the foremen to get the men to return to work, they refused to brave the elements, and a lay-off of the entireg ang resulted. The men will not be re-employed on the work according to a statement credited to Mr. Bradley.

The coffer dam around the old pulp mill is now complete and the work of tearing down the building has begun. The new power house will be built upon the site of the old mill.

CHILD SLAYER TRIES DEATH LEAP AT TOMBS

New York.—Hyman Lebman, accused of dropping two of hisc hildren from a window and killing one, attempted suicide when ordered to court for his trial by dropping from the top tier of cells at the Tombs to the basement.

Warden Hanley, at the risk of his life, stood under Liebman and shifted his body so he landed on his feet instead of his head. Both escaped serius injury.

BRITAIN NEEDS FARMERS

London, June 15.—There is a war shortage of 170,000 male agriculturai laborers on the farms of England, Scotland and Wales, according to a report from the Board of Agriculture. During the next two months the board hopes to fill virtually all these vacanoies with women.

Constipation Causes Most Ills

Accumulated waste in your thirty feet of bowels causes absorption of poisons, tends to produce fever, upsets digestion. You belch gas, feel stuffy, irritable, almost cranky. It isn't you—it's your condition. Eliminate this poisonous waste by taking one or two Dr. King's New Life Pills tonight. Enjoy a full, free bowel movement in the morning—you feel so grateful. Get an original bottle, containing 36 pills, from your Druggist today for 25c.

BASS SEASON OPENS TODAY

ALL YOU ANGLERS---GET BUSY

Reports from the out-lying districts state that the fish are plentiful this year.

You will need some Tackle—We have it!

BRISTOL STEEL RODS BASKETS

A FLY FOR EVERY FISH

REELS NETS LINES

Every article at bed-rock price and Guaranteed

A. M. DRUSE & CO.

7 South First Street

WALL PAPER and PAINT

PAPER HANGING — PAINTING

The cost of Paint is advancing daily---due to the European War. *Get Your Supply Now!*

HULETT-TAFT CO., Inc.

208 ONEIDA STREET

JUNIOR CLASS DANCE COMES NEXT WEEK

The Junior class of Fulton High school will give a post-graduation dance to the graduating class and invited guests at Davis' hall, Wednesday evening, June 23. A special orchestra will furnish the music and the program, which will consist of twenty four dances, will comprise all the latest modern steps.

A committee has been appointed to manage the dance and plans for several new features have been made. The dance will be a subscription affair. The committee in charge comprises Messrs. O'Brien, Reynolds, Wallace and Johnson.

EARLY FISHERMEN WALKED AWAY WITH THE HONORS

Local fishermen are busy stocking up for the bass season which opened this morning. As soon as the first grey light of day appeared today, several enthusiastic local anglers were out of bed and hiking for the lake, where some good catches were made. W. L. Woodbury landed twelve fine bass before breakfast and several other anglers had good luck. The fish are said to be very plentiful this year.

COMMISSIONER STEVENSON REFUTES PASTOR'S CHARGE

Rev. M. G. Buck, pastor of the First Baptist church, who charracterized Fulton as the worst city in the state in a recent address, came in for some criticism last night at the meeting of the Board of Public Works. In speaking of the indebtness of the city, and of the money that has been wasted in making improvements and then tearing them out again, President Stevenson ofthe Board of Public Works said, "This city isn't the worst one in this State, even if the Rev. M. G. Buck says it is."

R. L. McCULLY IMPROVES

Robert L. McCully, secretary and treasurer of the VanWagenen, Inc., who has been ill for the past three weeks, was reported as slightly improved this morning. Yesterday Dr. Wallace of Oswego and Dr. F. E. Fox held a conference.

Happy Hour Theatre

TODAY

Charles Chaplin in a brand new feature

TWENTY MINUTES OF LOVE

Big Three-Reel Drama

"THE DANCER"

featuring Cleo Madison

Five Reel Feature

AN EXTRAORDINARY BILL

Admission 10c

PATENT MEDICINE MAN EMULATES JOHN D.

Binghamton, June 16.—At the meeting of the board of managers of the Binghamton city hospital tonight it was announced that Willis Sharpe Kilmer had made an unconditional offer to erect and equip a pathological department in connection with the institution and to place in charge, at his expense, for five years, a patheologist of international reputation. Mr. Kilmer plans to found in Binghamton an institution that, in its own field, will do for the Southern tier of New York what the Rockefeller Institute does in its wider field.

COKE MEN GET WORK

Connellsville, Pa., June 16.—The H. C. Frick Coke Company has issued orders for the firing of 1000 additional coke ovens in this district, which will afford employment to more than 1000 men. The company already has 12,895 ovens in operation out of a total of 19,224.

Do you know the real clean kind of Boston Brown Bread? Get Black's baking and you shall have the answer. adv

FOR SALE

CASH GROCERY STORE

210 CAYUGA STREET, CITY

A paying Proposition. Will bear investigation. Inquire of

240 W. Genesee Street SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Cahill's Perfection Bread

is the

BEST BREAD MADE

TRY A LOAF—Sold only at

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

100% Efficiency

The Result of Using

Miscellaneous Want Column

in

The Evening Times

PRICES:

1 Word 1 Time 1c

1 Word 3 Times 2c

1 Word 6 Times 3c

Minimum Charge 10 Cents

THE QUIRK

Matinees 5c.

Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c

CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.

TODAY

"THE LONE STAR RUSH"

A Romantic Tale of the Great Australian Gold Fields in 5 parts.

THURSDAY

No.6 of "Who Pays" Series, entitled

"HOUSES OF GLASS"

No. 1 "ROMANCE OF ELAINE

and PATHE WEEKLY

FRIDAY

Beulah Poynter in her great success,

THE LITTLE GIRL HE FORGOT—in 5 parts.

D/34

The Fulton Evening Times

IS A PART OF THE BUSINESS LIFE OF FULTON

¶ Because it is identical with every interest in this city. The Fulton Evening Times is a public institution purely. It's interests are mutual with those of every Man, Woman and Child of this city. It's success spells for the success of every Fulton Merchant. The town having successful Merchants is a successful town. A home Daily helps to make the home Merchant a successful man. *One dollar spent in a paper published out-of-town deprives a Fulton workman of a dollar's worth of support.*

IF YOU DEPRIVE

A Fulton Workman of His Wages it's Your Loss as well as the Workman's

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

SNAPSHOTS AT NOTABLE PERSONS

Simeon E. Baldwin Says Insurance Would End Wars.

Photo © by American Press Association.

At the recent conference on international arbitration, held at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., Simeon E. Baldwin, ex-governor of Connecticut, suggested that insurance would end wars. "Insuring nations against pecuniary loss in wars would tend to discourage war for the capitalists, and granting the insurance would then work for peace in the interests of their bank accounts," said Mr. Baldwin.

Ex-Governor Baldwin is famous in New England as a lawyer. He has been chief justice of the supreme court of Connecticut, president of the American Bar association and has written books on law and history. In 1911 he was elected chief executive of Connecticut and on the expiration of his two year term was chosen to succeed himself. He is a Democrat.

The governor's father, Roger Sherman Baldwin, was also a noted lawyer in his day. In 1839 he was the principal attorney in a suit that was celebrated not alone in this country, but in Europe. Slaves, a ship load of them, on the way to Cuba, poured out of the hold at a signal, overcame the officers and took possession of the vessel. An American ship, finding them adrift, towed them into the harbor of New York. Spain claimed that the slaves were the property of Spanish planters and speculators. Abolitionists in the north defended the Africans. The case went to the United States supreme court, finally and was argued for the black men by Governor Baldwin's father, John Quincy Adams being his assistant. His skill, learning and thoroughness caused the renowned Chancellor Kent to say that he was one of the ablest jurists of his time.

Crown Prince of Greece.

In the event of Greece taking up arms in the European war Prince George, heir apparent to the throne of the Hellenes, is likely to become a figure of importance. His father, King Constantine, has been reported to be in feeble health, and in the event of the king's death or incapacity Prince George would be either king or regent. The young man was born in July, 1890, and is therefore twenty-five years of

Photo by American Press Association.

PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.

age. During the Balkan wars a couple of years ago the young prince was an active participant in the fighting.

On his father's side Prince George is of Danish and Russian blood. He was born at Athens, is a member of the Greek national church and is thoroughly Greek at heart, as his father is also. His mother was Princess Sophia of Prussia, sister of the present German kaiser, so Prince George is a nephew of Emperor William II. Relationship, however, doesn't count for much in European affairs once the sword is drawn, so it is not improbable that the crown prince may eventually find himself opposed to the forces of his imperial uncle.

YOUNG FOLKS CORNER

Hunting For Diamonds.

About 1,000 two-inch tickets are used in this game, says Scouting. These are marked with a blue pencil in the shape of a diamond, and numbers ranging from one to thirty are marked inside the diamonds. These are supposed to be diamonds worth so many dollars—if a diamond has a figure nine in it, it is worth $9.

Another lot is marked with the diamond only, without the figures; these are smaller "diamonds" and are worth only $1 each. The third lot are left entirely blank and are supposed to be diamond quarts, being worth only 25 cents each.

The "diamonds" are scattered all over the woods, in the branches of trees, among prickly bushes, in pools of water and other hiding places. The game commences at a whistle signal, the troop starting from different ends of the woods and working every inch of the ground hunting for the "diamonds."

The patrol finding "diamonds" of the greatest total value is declared the winner.

The Golden Robin.

Among the most brilliantly dressed, as well as sweetest singing birds that summer anywhere in the United States is the Baltimore oriole, or golden robin.

The nest of this beautiful bird is very interesting, and displays great skill in the making. In shape it resembles a long pouch, and is swung hammock fashion from two twigs at the extremity of a lofty, drooping branch. It is formed of vegetable fiber and wool, closely interwoven, then securely sewed in place with very strong stitches. The thread used for the sewing is usually long horsehairs, though, especially if the nest is within close range of civilization, bits of string, thread or silk floss are used. The mother bird does the building, while her mate searches for and brings the material.

Conundrums.

What goes most against a farmer's grain? The reaping machine.

What relation is that child to its own father who is not its own father's own son? His daughter.

What does a young lady do when she gets into church? Looks for the hims (hymns).

What beats a good wife? A bad husband.

What is the best thing out? A conflagration.

Why is life the greatest of riddles? Because we must all give it up.

Why is a lady's dishabille like a postman? Because it's a morning wrapper.

Telegraph Bee.

Here is a game for boy scouts on a rainy day in camp. Let the scouts arrange themselves around a table with a telegraph sounder on it. One of the scouts operates the sounder and sends letters in the Morse code to the other scouts, each in turn. If a scout fails to know the letter he is placed at the end of the line. In order that all the boys may take part it is best for the operator to send letters slowly to the tenderfoot, faster to a second class scout and fastest to a first class scout. The line will be continually changing, and the boys are sure to be interested. —Scouting.

Hidden Dress Goods.

1. The verse was musical. I composed it long ago.
2. I prefer the drama to singing. Hamlet is my favorite role.
3. I sent Rob Linscott on up the hill.
4. That evil is the lesser, George thinks.
5. I bought the fossil. Keep it for me, please.
6. He is a tinsmith by trade.
7. We heard the guns pop. Lincoln was near.

Answers: 1. Calico. 2. Gingham. 3. Cotton. 4. Serge. 5. Silk. 6. Satin. 7. Poplin.

Work For Boy Scouts.

Boys might work off their zeal for hunting by declaring war on rats. If old granaries or warehouses are available they might indulge in a wild rat hunt. Rats accomplish a great deal of destruction, and in port cities, at least, they are credited with carrying many dangerous diseases. If a troop could clear its village of the pests it would be a creditable service.

Changed Words.

Without changing letters turn a viscid substance into an undesired domestic animal, wrathful into a means of restraint, duration into a send forth, fashioned into a kind of cheese, a piece into a snare, a singer of old times into dull colored.

Answers.—Tar, rat; mad, dam; time, emit; made, Edam; part, trap; bard, drab.

Your Cough Can be Stopped

Using care to avoid draughts, exposure, sudden changes, and taking a treatment of Dr. King's New Discovery, will positively relieve, and in time will surely rid you, of your Cough. The first dose soothes the irritation, checks your Cough, which stops in a short time. Dr. King's New Discovery has been used successfully for 45 years and is guaranteed to cure you. Money back if it fails. Get a bottle from your Druggist; it costs only a little and will help you so much.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

A Mythical Lover

By MARTHA V. MONROE

My dear, you being my most intimate friend, I write you first of all to announce my engagement. Harry after hanging about me for two years has at last proposed. How much longer he would have continued to do so had I not by my own skillful manipulation brought him to terms I don't know. As it is, I had a hard time landing him and did so only after a number of efforts had failed.

Now, I wish to assure you, my dear, that if you have occasion to bring a man to terms, do not adopt any of the old fashioned methods that are well known—that is, if you are playing a man who is as adept at the game as you. I tried a number of them on Harry, and he was too smart for them all. First I told him that I was intending to study the law and would make a vow of celibacy that I might be wedded only to my professional work. He laughed me to scorn; drew ironical pictures of my arguing a case before a jury; said he would like to be the judge before whom I pleaded a case, and all that.

About the time of this first failure the European war broke out, and I threatened to go abroad and take care of sick and wounded soldiers. He said he was thinking of going to France and enlisting in the Foreign legion. I didn't go as a nurse, and he didn't go as a soldier. He had met my bluff with one of his own.

Then Howard Wentworth came to town, and of all the girls here he seemed to prefer me. Taking advantage of his preference, I encouraged him, especially in presence of Harry. What did the scamp do but devote himself to Agnes Woodruff. I was frightened for fear she would get him away from me and dropped Mr. Wentworth immediately. After I had done so Harry gradually ceased to pay marked attention to Agnes, but I knew that he was still more or less devoted to her, and it worried me.

Having heard that Aunt Caroline had been in her youth skillful at the game of hearts, I confessed my failures and my anxiety to her and asked her to help me.

"The trouble with your expedients," she said to me, "is that they are too palpable. One of those you have tried is excellent, but you did not apply it in the right way. I refer to your attempt to pique your lover by accepting the attentions of another man. You should not have called in the attentions of a real admirer, but an imaginary one."

Not understanding what Aunt Carrie meant, I asked her to explain. She did so and gave me the identical method by which she brought Uncle John to terms twenty years ago. I made up my mind to try it.

My first move was to nerve myself to treat Harry with indifference for a stated period. This being a part of a general plan, I was enabled to play the part pretty well. I was careful not to overact it, in order that he might not see through what I was up to. Having apparently grown more indifferent to him for three or four months, I accepted an invitation from Elinor Trask to make her a visit. I remained away six weeks, and when I came home I talked a great deal to my intimate girl friends about a fascinating fellow I had met, or, rather had not met, during my visit, giving them the impression that I had been much taken up with him. Of course they spread a report that I was either engaged or was likely to be engaged, and it reached Harry's ears.

Nevertheless so confident was he that he could drop me and take me up when he pleased that he placed but little confidence in my preference for him having been diverted to another channel. He came to see me on my return from my visit, twitted me on having lost my heart during my absence and asked for a description of this "Adonis," as he called my mythical lover, who had been so fortunate as to win such a prize as myself. I turned the conversation upon other topics. Harry asked me to go to the theater with him the next evening. I told him so decidedly that I had a previous engagement that he did not ask for another evening.

Harry did not call again for some time. Meanwhile I was talking to my chums about the fascinating man I had met, confident that what I said would reach the man I really loved. The next time he called on me I telephoned to a florist, with whom I had left an order for flowers to be filled on call, to send them at once. Half an hour later the flowers came and were brought into the room to me where I was sitting with Harry. Pretending to be anxious about them, I opened the box containing them. Inside was a little envelope. I seized it and without opening it held it in the palm of my hand.

This was altogether too much for Harry's equanimity. He demanded to see the card of the sender, and I refused to give it to him. He turned very red, then pale, and I saw that an emotional storm was raging within him. I let him go on till he had committed himself, after which he lost all interest as to who sent the flowers, for we were engaged.

I assure you, my dear, I am very happy, and Harry says he is very happy, and, as for my mythical lover, I think it is perfectly honorable for me to have used him, for he can't be a bit disappointed.

SEES VILLA LOSE GREAT BATTLE IN WHICH 5,000 MEN ARE KILLED

Invited to Trenches to Witness Big Fight, Correspondent Is Caught In Thick of Conflict.

While Mexicans and Their Wives Fall Dead Beside Him, He Describes Scene Until Wounded.

A THRILLINGLY realistic picture of the great night battle at Sildo, in which Villa was crushed and 5,000 of his men are said to have died, is given by John W. Roberts, special correspondent of the International News Service, in a dispatch to the New York American. The writer was in the trenches with Villa.

Mr. Roberts wrote his description as the battle proceeded. He was shot through the leg, but was rescued by one of Villa's gunners, an American named T. D. Taylor, who carried him to the shelter of a box car after the defeat and sent off his message for him.

Villa had been teasing Roberts about correspondents reporting fighting they did not see and invited him to see what he promised would be one of the greatest battles ever fought by his men. Roberts went with Villa to the advance trench and began making notes.

It is an old dry ditch, four feet deep, he wrote. Nearly 8,000 soldiers are in this place, the rest of the Villa army having taken positions on the hills to our right. The only sign of the enemy is a cloud of dust four miles away.

No one seems to be excited. It seems as though we are going to have a huge picnic.

A mounted officer just informed Villa that it appeared as though Obregon's forces are going to take the offensive. Villa seems to take this as a huge joke.

Villa Was Confident.

"Let them come," he said, laughing. "Before morning more than half of them will have turned their toes up toward the stars."

Villa invited me to peep over the trench and see the enemy through his field glasses. I could see nothing but a hazy cloud of dust two miles long. Villa has gone to place his artillery.

I have been friends with one Manuel Sosa. He has been a soldier in Villa's army for two years and has never been wounded. He is a good natured fellow and is always grinning. I like to see him smile.

His soldadera has begun to broil a couple of chunks of beef. "You must eat with us, amigo," Manuel said as he borrowed a cigarette from me.

As we ate I asked him if he had no children.

"Si, senor, we've had two, but during the battle of Torreon, while they were sleeping under a tree, a shell struck them, and we never saw them again."

Manuel saw me looking at the red sunset and laughed. "That's sangre," he said. "God predicts the spilling of much Carranzista blood tonight. God is on our side. That's why we always win."

An infernal sound like the ripping of canvas split the silence overhead. A moment later a whistling explosion was heard in our rear. I jumped from where I sat, trembling violently. Manuel didn't even look up.

"The enemy has begun its cannonading," he grinned.

I am the only excited person in the whole trench. The other soldiers, who have not finished their suppers, are still eating. The soldaderas don't seem to be afraid, either.

The red in the sky has turned to a deep purple. The Villa artillery on our right has begun to boom. To me the air seems charged with a sinister something that I can't describe.

Carranzistas Open Attack.

Away to our left there is heavy rifle fire. Each shot sounds like two because it echoes against the hills. No one seems to worry. A great, fat soldier to my right is sound asleep. He is lying on the sand, and his face is covered with his big sombrero.

A young captain not over eighteen years of age has ridden up to our part of the trench.

"The enemy is sending a column in this direction!" he shouts. "First sergeants, prepare your men! There is a column of our own men to the rear who will shoot down any one who attempts to flee!"

He looked curiously at me, smiled and galloped away.

A soldadera woke up the fat man, and he has begun to curse for all he is worth.

It is dark now. There seems to be fighting all around us, but I can see none of it. Each side has discovered the positions of the other's artillery by the tongues of fire emanating from the cannon at each shot.

Every man in our trench is patiently waiting. The soldaderas—most of them—are sitting down in the ditch, smoking—like myself. A horse which was standing outside the trench near us was killed, and it rolled in on our right, putting out the campfire.

I wonder if I am only greatly excited or deathly scared. Perhaps it's both. I have broken three cigarette papers trying to roll a cigarette. Manuel's soldadera smiles and offers me one of her own ready made chorritos.

A young girl farther up the trench just screamed, "There come the d—— Carranzistas!" She is [illegible] now, greatly excited. Her hair is down, and a fixed grin gives her a diabolical expression. No one seems to notice her. She runs, screaming the news:

"There they come, the Bribones Carranzistas! Viva Villa! You are all my lovers if you fight bravely!"

I have never heard so much noise in all my life. It seems as though I had taken a peep into hell.

The fat man is swearing again. He was hit in the shoulder. He claims that he killed over ten Carranzistas, and because of the bullet in his shoulder has promised to annihilate the enemy's army if it attacks again.

I am not trembling so much now because I can see that I am comparatively safe so long as I keep low in the ditch. No one in our immediate vicinity was hurt except the fat man.

Terrific firing is going on all over the prairie. Fifty of Villa's cannon are trying to dislodge as many of the enemy's cannon on the hills.

Villa Now Looks Worried.

Thousands of shots are popping to our right, to our left and on front. I have decided not to peep over the trench.

"There they come again!" Manuel says.

The fat man, despite his wounded shoulder, has jumped up and is ominously clicking his rifle. I am sure that our men will repulse the enemy again, so I am not afraid. I have begun to enjoy it.

The popping has commenced again all around the trench like so many firecrackers. None of the men seems to be taking careful aim. They just fire, click the chamber and fire again. When the five bullets have gone they snatch a clip from their belts and refill the gun. The fat man is firing faster than anybody else, grunting and cursing in the meantime.

General Villa dashed up madly a few moments ago, accompanied by some officers. For the first time since I have known him he looks worried and greatly excited. His teeth are gritted and his white silk shirt is bespattered with blood.

"Fight like you have never fought before, muchachitos," he roars. "The enemy are going to try and break us at this place. I have sent for re-enforcements, but the enemy are hurling the bulk of their army here. For the glory of your country, fight! We can hold them until the re-enforcements arrive."

He turned to me, but there was no smile on his face. "I am sorry I got you into this, but since you are here, lie low in the trench. There is no chance for you to go to the rear now. God help you!"

He has gone now, but I can hear him urging his men farther down the trench. The blood seems to be clogged in my veins.

Woman Dies Near Him.

I reached for the botija of water, but dropped it. Manuel's wife—Lord, but she's brave—holds it for me while I drink. Everybody is becoming excited. Manuel's hand is trembling when he reaches for cartridges. The fat man has stopped cursing.

A fragment of stone hit Manuel's wife on the cheek. She is bleeding. Lord, but she's brave! The enemy's cannon have been turned upon us.

The fat man was killed. He was shot in the throat and falls besides me, the blood oozing like red foam from the hole.

Manuel has shouted hysterically that an enemy's column of infantry is approaching. He has told his wife to leave him and run to the rear. A shell bursts over our heads to the right with a horrible explosion and the balls of shrapnel whistle on their mission of death. No one seems to be calm.

Everybody is yelling. Sounds of men shouting and women weeping mingle with groans and curses. Manuel says. "God has gone against us."

Some one is crying for water. Manuel's wife is weeping. Manuel's wife dies. The enemy are within seventy yards of us. Manuel has dropped his rifle and has burst out crying. He holds his wife's head. Her face is full of blood.

* * * * * * * *

(Next day) I am lying on a blood covered cot in a box car, five miles away from the trench. Taylor, an American machine gun operator, brought me here. I remember having heard some one yell: "Retreat! Retreat!"

The next thing I remember was that some one dashed Manuel's brains out with a butt of a gun. I had tucked my notebook under my belt. I don't remember what became of my hat, my blankets or camera. I was running with the rest, but suddenly felt very weak.

All the muscles in my right leg seemed to refuse to work. I knew I wasn't shot, because I felt no pain. I fell down. Taylor picked me up. The doctor says a bullet pierced my leg above the knee. It is not a bad wound—nothing but a clean cut Mauser bullet hole. I shall be able to walk in a few days.

Rural Free Delivery Extensions to Benefit 87,850 Families.

Washington.—Establishment of 710 new rural mail delivery routes to serve 82,390 families and the extension of existing service so as to reach 15,460 additional families were announced the other day by Postmaster General Burleson. Nearly all of the new routes went into operation June 15.

Enlargement and extension of the rural service were made possible, a post office department statement explains, by a readjustment in April and May resulting in a reduction of operating expenses amounting to $511,262.

Orders are now awaiting the postmaster general's signature providing for new rural automobile service in many localities, as authorized by the last appropriation bill. People on these routes, when living within a radius of twenty-five miles, will enjoy local rates. The first of the routes will go into operation on Aug. 1.

LIVING COST LAID TO WOMEN.

Durand, Ex-Census Director, Says Homes Lack Efficiency.

St. Paul.—Dr. E. Dana Durand, formerly director of the United States census bureau and now in the department of economics of the University of Minnesota, placed the chief blame for the high cost of living on the consumers. And those, he said, were primarily the women.

"If the home continues to be reactionary and spurns efficiency no amount of law or theory will alter conditions," he said. "Even if the women began changing their ways now solution of the problem will take about fifty years, for a complete revolution in the moral character of the public is necessary to effectually reduce the cost of living."

MELODY DEAFNESS.

To Those Who Are Afflicted With It Music Is Simply Noise.

Every one has heard of color blindness, but few people are aware that there is such a malady as tune deafness. It prevents those affected from appreciating music, which to the melody deaf is nothing but noise.

The most intelligent people often suffer in this way. Empress Catherine of Russia used to declare that for her music was a nerve trying din, and Napoleon I. hated any form of melody. Victor Hugo had to be coaxed by the composer who put his famous lines to music. "Are not my verses," he used to say, "sufficiently harmonious to stand without the assistance of disagreeable noises?"

Doctors say that the power to appreciate music depends upon a perfect combination of the nerves and brain. Some people's nerves readily carry musical sounds to the mind, while in others nerves impede their passage to the brain cells.

Good musicians are more often born than made. Nature has provided them with nerves which instinctively carry musical chords to the brain. That is why a good musician can memorize a tune after hearing it played over once. Every note has been clearly recorded in his brain.

Those with less sensitive musical nerves receive a dull impression of any music they may hear, and thus they are unable to remember it unless it is drummed into their brain by repeated playing.—Pearson's Weekly.

Ingenious Air Bombs.

Bombs thrown from the air are usually exploded by contact. With the Martin Hale bomb, designed specially to be dropped from aeroplanes, there is a "safety pin" which renders the bomb harmless until it has been withdrawn and until a fall of about 200 feet through the air has caused the propeller to rotate and release the firing mechanism. All destructive explosives cause damage by the actual shock of the explosion—that is, by the disturbance in the air created by the expansion of the contents of the shell, by the fragments of the shell or the bullets which it contains flying in all directions, by the fumes which may be given off on explosion and which may have a stupefying or fatal effect on people in the vicinity and by the falling of bricks and mortar displaced by the bombs.—London Mail.

English as She Is Spoke.

The professor who in his address on the correct pronunciation of English said he preferred "of'n" to "often" is on the winning side. No "pronouncing dictionary" with a reputation to lose ever sounds the "t" in the middle of such words as Christmas, mistletoe, castler, often or chestnut. Good actors, whose duty it is to speak "trippingly on the tongue," can cite authority to support their pronunciation of han'kerchief and We'n'sday. And no one who knows his way about in the elocutionary field pays any regard to the spelling of such words as "extraordinary."—London Chronicle.

Early Closing Scheme.

She—Papa says that when coming to see me you must not come in a street car any more. He—Really! Does he expect me to walk all this distance? She—Of course not. He says all he asks is that you will come in a carriage hired by the hour.—New York Weekly.

Engineering Triumph.

"Why are you studying that dachshund so intently?"

"I consider him an architectural triumph of Mother Nature's," explained the bridge builder. "See how nicely the strain is calculated to the span."—Judge.

MAJOR POINTS IN WAR ZONE NOTES

Extracts Show Chief Steps In Protests to Germany.

ALSO THE GERMAN REPLIES

Kaiser Disclaims Responsibility For Neutrals on Belligerent Ships and Asserts Lusitania Was Armed—Wilson Replies Liner Was Unarmed and Insists on "Strict Accountability."

Below are given the high lights of the correspondence between the United States and Germany beginning with Germany's "War Zone" decree and including the note which led to the resignation of Mr. Bryan as secretary of state.

Feb. 4.—Germany's "War Zone" decree said:

"Every enemy merchant ship found in this war zone will be destroyed, even if it is impossible to avert dangers which threaten the crew and passengers.

"Also neutral ships in the war zone are in danger. It cannot always be avoided that attacks meant for enemy ships endanger neutral ships."

Feb. 10.—America's note of protest said:

"The sole right of a belligerent in dealing with neutral vessels on the high seas is limited to visit and search, unless a blockade is proclaimed and effectively maintained.

"If the commanders of German vessels of war * * * should destroy on the high seas an American vessel or the lives of American citizens it would be difficult * * * to view the act in any other light than as an indefensible violation of neutral rights.

"If such a deplorable situation should arise the government of the United States would be constrained to hold the imperial German government to a strict accountability * * * and to take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas."

Feb. 18.—Germany said in reply:

"The German government is resolved to suppress, with all the means at its disposal, the importation of war material to Great Britain and her allies.

"Neutral vessels, which, despite this ample notice * * * enter these closed waters, will themselves bear the responsibility for any unfortunate accidents that may occur. Germany disclaims all responsibility for such accidents."

May 13.—America's note, following the torpedoing of the liner Lusitania without warning and the consequent loss of more than a hundred Americans, said:

"The objection to their (German submarines) method of attack * * * lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity which all modern opinion regards as imperative.

"American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas.

"It (the United States) confidently expects, therefore, that the imperial German government will disavow the acts of which the United States complains, that they will make reparation, so far as reparation is possible, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare.

"The imperial German government will not expect the government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens."

May 30.—Germany in response declared:

"It is known to the imperial government from trustworthy reports from its agents and neutral passengers that * * * the Lusitania had cannon aboard which were mounted and concealed below decks and that the Lusitania, as on earlier occasions, carried Canadian troops and war material.

"The German government has no intention of submitting neutral ships in the war zone which are guilty of no hostile acts to attacks by a submarine or submarines or aviators.

June 10.—America's reply states:

"The Lusitania was not armed for offensive action. She was not serving as a transport. She did not carry a cargo prohibited by the statutes of the United States.

"But the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail.

"The government of the United States therefore very earnestly and very solemnly renews the representations of its note transmitted on the 15th of May, * * * deems it reasonable to expect that the imperial German government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships and asks assurances that this will be done."

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

NEW X RAY SHOWS HAND BEHIND DOOR

Danger of Burning Eliminated by New Invention.

New York.—After fifteen years of experimentation marked by many reverses and disappointments, Charles H. Stanley, an electrical engineer, announced that he had perfected an X ray device which will mark as great an advance in the science of surgery and therapeutics as the original X ray of Roentgen.

A demonstration of the machine in Stanley's laboratory made it appear that the forecast by Guglielmo Marconi that one would some time be able to look from one room into another through the dividing walls is about to be realized.

Through an ordinary door an inch and an eighth thick and twelve feet from the ray generated by the electrical machine a reporter was able to distinguish clearly the bones of the hand of Stanley moving on the other side, as well as to see the outlines of his hand. This test was made simply to illustrate the immensely greater power of the new machine over the old X ray devices. It is only one of the improvements claimed by Stanley.

The principal value of the discovery lies in the fact that the rays may be applied to patients for extended periods of time without the slightest danger of burns resulting. The danger of burns, often incurable, has been one of the most serious drawbacks to the use of the old X ray and often has offset the advantages accruing.

The Roentgen rays are ordinarily applied only long enough to obtain a picture of the wound, fractured bone, dislocation or diseased portion of the body on which it is proposed to operate. With the new rays a photograph is not necessary, as the rays may be continued an indefinite length of time on the patient, and the surgeon may work directly in the ray.

JESS ORDERS BIG SHOES.

Measurement Shows the Champion Has "Some Feet."

Olathe, Kan. — Jess Willard, the world's champion heavyweight, formerly a cowboy in the west, ordered a pair of "cowboy boots," sending his measurements by mail to a cowboy boot factory here.

The boots are number 10½ of regular boot width, and the calf measurement is twenty inches, the largest by two inches of any of the 130,000 pairs of boots made by this firm, who have been in business here thirty-five years.

Every stitch is hand sewed, and before the pair is completed they will have passed through the hands of sixteen shoemakers, each of whom does one particular part.

For Tired Feet—Feather-weight Arch Supports, at Roy's Quick Shoe Repair Shop, 110 Cayuga St.—adv.

A business firm is often judged by the appearance of its office stationery. The Evening Times job department prints that class of work attractively. —Adv.

TESTS NEW GAS BOMB.

American Inventor Tries Out His Chemicals on Condemned Cattle.

Chicago.—A series of exhaustive experiments are being conducted at Fort Sheridan, under the supervision of United States army officers, with the chemical bomb recently invented by Dr. L. R. Fowzer. Condemned cattle are the subjects. Dr. Fowzer declares their death will be instantaneous.

A representative of the war department conferred with Dr. Fowzer, and it developed that government chemists have been working for a year to perfect a bomb almost identical with Dr. Fowzer's.

"I would not be afraid to tell any one everything used in the bomb," said Dr. Fowzer, "and defy production of the bomb. The manufacturing process is the secret. I am glad the United States government is investigating my bomb. This country can have it for a tithe of what it would cost any foreign nation.

"My bomb will accomplish more toward eliminating war than your pleas for peace. When science succeeds in making war so deadly that men will recoil from it in horror then peace will have made gigantic strides."

While Dr. Fowzer's claim pertains only to the chemical properties of the bomb, the method of loading and shooting it from a cannon is something which he expects will require considerable experiment. This problem, however, seems to have already been solved by the government. The containers and a thin steel casing have been perfected.

$2,000,000 HOUR WAR'S COST.

Total For First Year Will Be $17,400,000,000, Says French Economist.

Paris. — Captain Edmund Thery, widely known as an economist, estimates that the total military expenditures for the first year of the war will be 50,000,000,000 francs ($10,000,000,000) for the seven allies and 37,000,000,000 francs ($7,400,000,000) for Germany, Austria and Turkey.

This makes an average of 7,250,000,000 francs ($1,440,000,000) a month, 242,000,000 francs ($48,400,000) a day, 10,000,000 francs ($2,000,000) an hour.

He believes the economic powers of Great Britain, France and Russia can support the strain much more easily than their opponents.

Rastus Again.

"Well, Rastus, what did that chap say when you kicked him out of the house?" asked the colonel.

"Nothin', cunnell," replied the old darky. "He was jes put out, dat's all."—Judge.

Tommy's Answer.

Teacher—Tommy, you may define the difference between "awhile" and "a time." Tommy—Why, when pa says he's going downtown for awhile ma says she'll bet he's going for a time.—Boston Transcript.

Worms Cause Many Children's Ills

Worms, by thousands, rob the child of nourishment, stunt its growth, cause Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, Irregular Appetite, Fever and sometimes Spasms. Kickapoo Worm Killer gives relief from all these. One-fourth to one of these pleasant candy lozenges, taken as directed, kill and remove the Worms, regulate your child's bowels and restore its health and vitality. Get an original 25c. box from your Druggist. Don't endanger your child's health and future when so sure and simple a remedy can be had.

D/34

DO YOU KNOW THAT

The Harley Davidson

is the only high-class motorcycle company which has not *cut the price on any machine this season?*

THERE'S A REASON!

The Harley Output is almost sold—if you want a machine ... ORDER NOW!

Prices from $200 to $285. *Get Our Easy Payment Plan.*

THE HARLEY SHOP

121 South First Street

FARM BOYS AT FAIR

A change will be made this year in the selection of the farm boys who will be guests of the State during fair week. Commissioner Huson is authority for the statement. Heretofore the granges throughout the State have named candidates for the honor of being enrolled in the agricultural regiment of 100 sturdy young farmers, from which selections were made.

In an effort to broaden the scope of work and extend the interest Commissioner Huson has worked out a new plan for recruiting members. In a personal letter he will ask each of the teachers of agriculture in the fifty high schools of the state having such a course to designate one boy to represent the institution in the camp. This will make a company of fifty, which will be brought up to full strength through the selection of candidates by the granges.

The encampment will occupy the same site as a year ago. It will be under strict military discipline, the boys being subject to the same regulations as soldiers in the field. The tents and other camp materials will be borrowed from the National Guard. The educational program will be worked out early this month.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

At Louisville—	R.	H.	E.
St. Paul	3	11	0
Louisville	1	9	1
At Indianapolis—	**R.**	**H.**	**E.**
Milwaukee	7	14	4
Indianapolis	9	9	2
At Columbus—	**R.**	**H.**	**E.**
Minneapolis	13	7	2
Columbus	5	8	5
At Cleveland—	**R.**	**H.**	**E.**
Kansas City	7	13	2
Cleveland	0	11	3

Mrs. Mitchell Fitzer, of Syracuse, is visiting her brother, Julius Prowda, manager of the Happy Hour theatre.

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. Earl Brown is improving under the environs of Clifton Springs.

* * *

Miss Carrie James of Hannibal has been the guest of Fulton friends.

* * *

Ansel P. Barry of the Safety First Chemical Co. of Syracuse is the guest of L. J. McQuade of the Clark House. During his stay in the city Mr. Barry is renewing many old acquaintances here.

* * *

Charles O'Brien, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. O'Brien, has returned from Yale to spend the summer in this city. Mr. O'Brien, who has been taking an arts course at the university, expects to enter Harvard Law school in the fall.

* * *

Miss W. C. Bogue of S. 1st st., who spent last week in New York city returned home today.

* * *

Undertaker E. S. Brown has completed some extensive alterations ih his place of business in 1st st.

* * *

The Walker barber shop in the Clark House is in the hands of a competent interior decorator.

* * *

E. H. Geisler, the Cayuga st. druggist, has just completed a model windshield which he claims will revolutionize the industry. The model is on exhibition in his store and can be attached to any car in a few minutes.

* * *

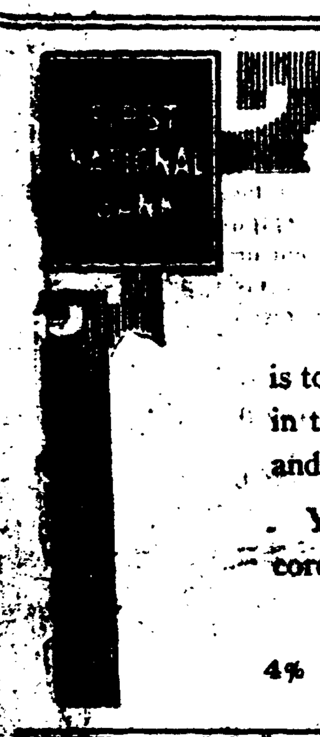
Leland Rogers last week purchased a new Buick car.

* * *

Miss Trixie Dix, with a number of friends, motored this week to Adams, where they were the guests of Miss Dix's sister, Mrs. Beth Dewey.

* * *

Earl Osborn left today for his future home at Angola, N.Y.



THE SAFE WAY TO SAVE

is to deposit each surplus dollar to your credit in the First National Bank where it is secure and earns more money for you.

Your account, whether large or small, is cordially invited.

4% PAID IN OUR INTEREST DEPARTMENT

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" —— 3 Magnificent Steamers —— "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BUFFALO—Daily May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo ... P. M. Leave Cleveland ... P. M.
Arrive Cleveland ... A. M. Arrive Buffalo ... A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

Beautifully colored sectional puzzle chart showing both exterior and interior of The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE" sent on receipt of five cents to cover postage and mailing. Also ask for our 24-page pictorial and descriptive booklet free.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Chicago.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

Results Yesterday

New York, 8; Cincinnati, 0.
St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago-Pittsburgh; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	27	20	.574
Philadelphia	27	20	.574
St. Louis	27	26	.509
Brooklyn	24	25	.490
Boston	23	24	.489
Pittsburgh	22	24	.478
New York	19	25	.442
Cincinnati	19	25	.432

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Washington.

Results Yesterday

New York, 9; St. Louis, 4.
Other games postponed; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	32	19	.627
Detroit	32	21	.604
Boston	25	18	.581
New York	25	23	.531
Washington	22	22	.500
Cleveland	20	27	.426
St Louis	19	32	.373
Philadelphia	18	31	.367

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Newark.
Chicago at Buffalo.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Kansas City at Baltimore.

Results Yesterday

St. Louis, 1; Newark, 0.
Kansas City, 9; Baltimore, 4.
Pittsburgh, 5; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago-Buffalo; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	32	21	.604
St. Louis	26	21	.553
Pittsburgh	26	22	.542
Brooklyn	27	24	.529
Newark	26	24	.520
Chicago	26	25	.510
Baltimore	19	30	.388
Buffalo	19	34	.358

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Utica at Albany.
Syracuse at Troy.
Scranton at Binghamton.
Wilkesbarre at Elmira.

Results Yesterday

All games postponed; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Utica	20	13	.606
Elmira	21	15	.583
Troy	17	15	.531
Binghamton	17	15	.531
Scranton	16	16	.500
Wilkesbarre	17	18	.486
Albany	14	20	.412
Syracuse	12	22	.353

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Buffalo at Montreal.
Rochester at Toronto.
Newark at Providence.
Richmond at Jersey City.

Results Yesterday

Richmond, 3; Jersey City, 1.
Rochester, 3; Toronto, 0.
Other games postponed; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	22	13	.629
Providence	22	17	.564
Rochester	21	19	.525
Richmond	21	20	.512
Montreal	21	21	.500
Newark	18	20	.474
Toronto	19	23	.452
Jersey City	15	26	.366

J. J. Williams of Boulder, Col., after successfully using Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh for sores, mud fever and thrush, writes: "Your Balsam is worth many dollars to horsemen and stock owners."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

EAGERLY ENTERING THE FRAY.

—Carter in New York Evening Sun.

Nearly 1,000,000 Men of Roumania Wait Signal to Join Allies

Bucharest, June 15.—Roumania has always passionately supported thec ause of peace, and would never have provoked a general war in order to build up a greater. Roumania. But Wilhelm II. and Count Tisza have diabolically brought about the catastrophe.

The more enemies Germany has against her the quicker the war will be ended. The dawn of peace would be hastened not only on account of the number of her enemies but also because the German spirti of confidence would be shattered and many lives would be spared.

But Roumania has another reason for going to war against Austria, under whose sway live 4,000,000 Roumanians in Transylvania, the Banat of Temevar and Bukomina. These Roumanians are suffering real martyrdom and yearn for their salvation at our hands. If we should create a Roumania of 14,000,000 souls instead of 8,000,000, we could thus serve the cause of progress of civilization with greatr energy.

To all seeing men the victory of the Quaruple Entente is certain with or without Roumanie's help. Nevertheless, we have 90,000 trained troops, who could occupy important strategic positions. Our army would be valuable to the allies. We could furnish a new battlefront on the Hungarian plain, where the allies could join us by the Danube after the capture of Constantinople.

We should already be fighting Austria-Hungary if a complete agreement had been reached with the allies regarding Greater Roumania's future frontiers. It is impossible, I insist, impossible that an agreement will not be reached; or that Roumania will not enter the campaign. The nation is trembling with impatience to begin them ost popular and most just war in which a people ever engaged.

DARDANELLES ATTACKS TO BE PUSHED WITH VIGOR

(Continued from Page One)

ed a definite and successful end and asked if there was any truth in it.

"None whatever," was Mr. Asuqith's reply.

The War Office late in the afternoon issued this announcement regarding the campaign for Constantinople:

"The situation on the Gallipoli Peninsula has developed into trench warfare. After our success on June 4 the Turks have evinced a great respect for our offensive, and by day and night they have to submit to captures of trenches.

"On the night of June 11-12 two regiments of a British regular brigade made a simultaneous attack on the advanced Turkish trenches and, after severe fighting (which included the killing of many snipers, succeeded in maintaining themselves in spite of bombs, in the captured position."

PROHIS LOSE ARIZONA FIGHT OVER CHRISTENING

New York.—Champagne will be used to chirsten the new $15,000,000 superdreadnought Arizona at the Nevy Yard, Saturday, despite the fact that Arizona is a prohibition State and over the protests of national, State and local temperance leaders.

It had been stated that Governor Hunt, of Arizona, with whom the choice of a christening fluid lay, had selected water from the first flow over the spillways of the great Roosevelt dam in Arizona.

The ship will be christened by Miss Esther Ross, 17, daughter of W. W. Ross, of Prescott, a wealthy pioneer of Arizona. Miss Ross is considered one of the most beautiful young women of the State. The Right Rev. Julius W. Atwood, Episcopal Bishop of Arizona, will pronounce the invocation.

ORDUNA CARRIED GUNS, SAYS U. S. ENGINEER

Milwaukee, June 16.—Walter F. Byer, engineer in charge of lighthouses on the Panama Canal, has sent to the State Department an affidavit that the Orduna, now a Cunarder, mounted what appeared to be six-inch guns after clearing from the American port of Balboa for Liverpool.

He declares the ship's officers claimed the supposed guns were dummies, btu declares they would by their appearance warrant an enemy ship in firing on the Orduna without warning.

3 BOROUGHS PARADE FOR "HONEST WEIGHTS"

New York.—"Our business method is to give honest weights and measures. We believe honest goods can be sold to honest men by honest methods."

That was the slogan of three parades yesterday in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn, by many thousands of retail dealers and their delivery wagons and motor trucks. It was the chief feature of "Honest Weights and Measures Week" an innovation of Commissioner Joseph Hatrigan.

SAYS SUNDAY DAMAGED HOUSE; ASKS $3034

Philadelphia, June 16.—Charles M. Keekan, has started suit for $3034.75 against the Philadelphia Evangelist Association for damage, which he claims was done to his house while Billy Sunday and his workers occupied it during the recent revival campaign.

LOCAL FISHERMEN GET RECORD CATCH

This morning Raymond Haggerty and Roy Pollard of the West Side made a record for themselves as "fishers of fish."

From the waters of Lake Neahtawanta eleven black bass were hauled by the two men. The largest of the finny creatures landed weighed four pounds. The total weight of the catch was about thirty pounds.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 153 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1915 | Price One Cent

SWAT THE FLY— For the Baby's Sake

Child Welfare Day—Sunday, June 20

By Order State Department of Health

SWAT THE FLY— For the Baby's Sake

Concrete and Masonry Trenches, Metal Lined, Protect Austrian Frontier Line

ITALIAN ARMIES READY FOR STRONG OFFENSIVE

Rome, June 17.—Messages coming from the Isonzo front show that the Austrians have been making extensive preparations for the defence of the Gorz line. Elaborate trench works have been constructd, one after the other, for miles along the river. These trenches for the most part are built of concrete and masonry and ingenious system of mines has been devised to protect them.

The War Office is making no announcement of the operations along the lower Isonzo except a reference to the completeness of the Austrian guard against night surprise attacks. Elsewhere on the frontier isolated engagements are occuring. The greatest concentration of Austrians is taking place in the Carina zone, where the Italian leaders are looking for a sharp Austrian offensive.

The last War Office statement, available for publication this morning, says:

"On the Tyrol-Trentino-Cadore front we gradually are occupying dominating points. Except for distant artillery fire and new but unsuccessful attacks on June 13 against the summit of Vallone, in the upper valley of the Piave (Carnic Alps), our adversary has not [illegible]

"More intense attacks have been made repeatedly by the enemy in Carnia, either near the defiles of Val Sesis, which still is strongly held by us, or especially against the rear line of Mont Avostanis, to the defile of Monte Croce. Here on the morning of June 14 the enemy made a vigorous attack, preceded by an intence artillery fire, which began in the night and became very violent at daybreak. The enemy was repulsed and pursued at the point of the bayonet.

"Along the Isonzo, on the line from Podgora to Montforton and to the intersection of the Monfalcone Canal, reconnaissances showed the precise quality of the defensive works prepared by the enemy on th Isonzo front. They include entrenchments(sometimes in several lines and often in masonry or in concrete reinforced by metallic sheeting and protected by a network of mines or batteries often placed below the earth.

"A very active night surveillance is exercised by the enemy, aided by searchlights and rockets with telegrahic and telephonic communication.

"An examination of some of our wounded shows that the enemy is using explosive projectiles. An inspection of the remnants of projectiles where there has been fighting also shows that the enemy has been fighting also shows that the enemy has been employing devices eyplicity condemned by international conventions."

MOVABLE BATTERIES NOW TURKS' SOLE DEFENSES

Athens, June 17.—All the forts in the Dardanelle Straits have been destroyed and the defense now depends netirely on movable batteries.

The enormous number of wounded in Gallipoli, which the Turks themselves admit is 80,000, has sown despair among the Turks in Constantinople. Though confidence is still felt, the straits are impregnable, it is realized that if the losses continue at the same rate the defence will soon break down.

A shortage of cereals and in fact a shortage of water have commenced to be felt. There is also great scarcity of petroleum. Other necessities of life are normal, and money is plentiful.

Anxiety is felt as to the supply of ammunition. The factories organized by the Germans run with German skilled labor are now working night and day.

The number of German officers and non-commissioned officerrs with the Turkish troops is placed at 12,000. All the guns on Gallipoli are manned exclusively by the Germans.

Even if Enver Pasha, Talaat Bey and their followers were so [illegible] action that would render them free agents. The conduct of the war and the administration of the departments of state are effectively controlled by the Germans. The Sultan is a mere figurehead.

The grip obtained by the Germans is not only effective on the country in general, but also on Enver Pasha. It is impossible for the latter to break away from Germany even if he wished. Every Turk who counts has résigend himself to the idea that no other alternative is left to them but go on fighting and trust the Germans to see them through.

BUY IN FULTON

REASON NUMBER 4

Because the Fulton Merchant Helps Your Newspaper, Your Lodge, Your Church, Your Home

These factors in what makes life worth living to all of us are the same factors making life worth living to our merchants. They advertise in our Fulton papers, enabling them to collect news that keeps us informed of what is going on in the world. They are members of your lodge, your benevolent associations, your club. They sit in the next pew to you in your own church, helping you support the religious and charitable activities of our community. Their home is in the same block as your own; your wives may be friends and your children may be playmates. If this home is attractive and well kept, you enjoy and its enhanced value adds to the value of your property. If he is prosperous and happy, if his children are healthy and well educated; if his family is cultured and contented; he raises for you the standard of living in Fulton. The local merchants' social interests are identical with your own. Support him and you make Fulton do much the more livable a city.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

BLUE JACKETS TO RESCUE IMPERILLED AMERICANS IN MEXICO

Washington, June 17.—Six hundred marines and bluejackets have been ordered ready at San Diego to proceed to the rescue of one hundred Americans near Esperanza, in the State of Sonoro, Mexico, where there is momentaary expectation that they will be attacked by the Yaqui Indians, who are again on the warpath.

Simultaneously with this news, the American Red Cross gave out reports showing that in wide areas of Mexico, there will practically be no harvest. The peasants have been robbed by soldiers of their horses and cattle and men, women and children are leaving the farming districts for the cities in large numbers.

"The only source of supply of food for the coming year is the United States and with no work and prices for food payable in United States currency or its equivalent, there will undoubtedly be much suffering unless charitable persons come to their assistance, says the Red Cross statement.

The expeditionary force of sailors and marines will be under Rear Admiral Howard, who is now on his flagship, the Colorado, at San Diego. The Raleigh and the Buffalo are [illegible] at Quaymas.

It is expected that Colorado will stop at Tabari Bay, which is opposite the valley. The Americans in danger are about twenty-five miles in the interior.

Admiral Howard will advise local Mexican leaders that the United States "has no intention of acquiring territory". Similar advice has been sent to Villa and Carranza.

The State Department will try first the "Hugh Scott" method, sending a naval officer or two to parley with the Indians and represent to them the seriousness of the consequences if they do not abandon attack on Americans and American property.

Officials of the State Department are fast coming to the conclusion that the negotiations between Villa and Carranza will prove abortice and that before long it will be necessary for the administration to act.

J. D. JR. ACCUSED BY U. SINCLAIR

Oil Magnate's Son Blamed for Mine Deaths by Writer

New York, June 17.—Upton Sinclair has made an open letter to John D. Rockefeller, jr., holding the son of the oil magnate responsible for Colorado mine "murders" and recommending that the United States Government confiscate the properties.

Mr. Rockefeller's answer could not be obtained last night. Leonard Abbott, one of the thirty-one who signed the letter, said:

"Mr. Sinclair originated the letter, I agree with all it says."

Some of the most startling passages in the letter to Mr. Rockefeller are:

"In April of last year you appeared before an investigation committee of Congress and assumed, under oath, responsibility for the policy of the Colorado coal companies. Soon afterward came the Ludlow massacre, and for the first time the truth about the strike situation was forced into the press.

"You then endeavored to evade the responsibility you had admitted, and in a statement to the President of the United States, and in your testimony before the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, you professed ignorance as to what had been done and lack of power to prevent it.

But since then we have been given the opportunity to read your correspondence with the president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. And we know, beyond possibility of doubt, that you directed the policy of the companies, and are personally responsible for all they did.

"It is true that the situation in Colorado is the result of a long series of acts of cruelty committed before you came into control. But these acts you have made your own and the policy of oppression and violence has been adopted whole-heartedly and completely by you.

"The miners in Colorado live in towns owned outright and managed autocratically. They live in company houses; they worship in company churches, they trade in company stores with company money. They have no redress for any grievances through political methods because the Mayor of the town is a company clerk the justice of the peace a company boss, the sheriff a company superintendent.

"For thirty years you and your associates have banished American institutions from the coal countries of Colorado and have reduced the mining population to utter slavery. You kill twelve times as many men in accidents are are killed in similar mines in Austria. Your control of justice is such that in most cases there has not been even a coroner's inquest. There has not been a cent of damages paid in some districts for ten years.

"We, the undersigned men and women, having watched the course of evetns and made up our minds concerning them. * * * we indict you before the bar of humanity.

GREAT LOCUST SWARMS HIDE SUN HOURS

New Orleans, June 17.—After doing millions of dollars of damage to cereal and fruit crops of Nicaragua, swarms of locusts so vast as to obscure the sun for hours, have invaded the Atlantic coast section of Honduras and are ravaging the great banana plantations near Ceiba and Truxilla. Passengers who arrived in New Orleans today from Ceiba told of the appearance of the locusts over the city of Ceiba on June 9.

They said that for several hours the sky was hidden above and to the south of the city by millions of insects. They had the appearance of a great cloud, moving rapidly and getting more dense every minute. The high mountains back of the city were entirely obscured for more than an hour.

After hanging over the city the locusts began to settle down in the rich banana valleys to the south. In spots the ground was even covered to a depth of several inches and so numerous were the hungry insects that they left great trees bare of leaves and bark.

LAD ARRANGES BIG WILSON RECEPTION

Washingtong, June 16.—President Wilson shook hands yesterday with several hundred boys and girls from different parts of the country.

Charles Beales, small son of Representative-elect C. W. Beales, of Gettysburg, Pa., wrote the President saying he would like to see him. The President made an appointment and the lad brought his brothers and sisters. Children from the Immaculate Conception school in Baltimore also saw the President.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

C. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Thursday, June 17, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

A Record of Failure

Any impression abroad that Mr. Bryan must be taken seriously, and that his attitude on international issues is a matter of importance, is due entirely to ignorance of his career in American politics. His record has been one of unbroken defeat, even though his eloquence and powers of endurance always insured him an extended hearing on any issue which it pleased him to champion.

From the time when he sprang into national prominence in 1896 down to the day Woodrow Wilson was elected president he never succeeded in winning a majority of the citizens of the United States to his side. He experimented with numerous issues, but always with the same result.

He ran for president the first time on the issue of free silver and was defeated. In the years following he advocated anti-imperialism, government ownership of railroads, the guarantee of bank deposits, and a variety of minor fads. The public always distrusted him, no matter how plausible the terms of his appeal, and invariably defeated him.

The division in the ranks of the Republican party in 1912, due to the ingratitude and vindictiveness of Theodore Roosevelt, made Wilson president, and Wilson, actuated solely by reasons of practical politics, made Bryan secretary of state. But the President never had any illusions either about his judgment or his discretion, and he was always merely a figurehead when there was important business in the Department of State.

The people three times repudiated Bryan at the polls and would do so a fourth time more emphatically than ever before if they had opportunity. The greatest mistake foreigners could make would be to assume that he could rally an influential following, or that his utterances carried any weight in our national councils.—Rochester Chronicle-Democrat.

Small Profit for the State

George N. Ostrander, whose company controls 200,000 acres of land and who is one of the largest lumbermen in the State, admitted before the constitutional conservation committee that the revenue which the State could obtain by lumbering on State lands would be small. Since he advocates the cutting of timber on State land, he certainly put it as high as he reasonably could. Nevertheless, he said that judging from his experience the income would be about $405,000 annually, "without taking into consideration the cost of administration." It is absolutely certain that the expenses of administration would be very high, so that a net income would be extremely small, if any were reached at all.

The State did a little lumbering at the tract of the Dannemora prison. The tact was cleared up and the State obtained $30,000 from 6,000 acres, according to the man in charge. Over a million trees were planted. But in the testimony before the commission, nothing was said about what it cost to get the $30,000. As a million trees will plant about 1,000 acres, it is apparent that the cleaning up of the 6,000 acres left 5,000 bare. As it costs a private corporation from $8 to $10 to plant an acre of land with trees, according to the testimony of Mr. Ostrander, it appears that it would cost the State more than $40,000 merely to plant the trees from the land that was cut over, and from which it got $30,000.—Watertown Times.

Black's White Bread is sold by all grocers, because it is in demand by everybody. adv.

Pure Creamery Butter
From The Harbor Farms
Made for those who want the best.
LaPORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida Street Hello 75

SUNDAY CONCERTS

The recent probability for Sunday afternoon band concerts in Fulton received a damper when the Common Council did not see fit to contribute toward that end. It is supposed the council saw the big crying necessities in other local affairs demanding "first aid" from the city's treasury.

However, in spite of the fact that Sunday band concerts are not financially backed, it is not believed that such concerts are regarded only as a luxury on the city's program. Such a provision would be meeting a necessity. Anything that is good and binds together in a common interest the people of any place is a medium for community building.

When a lot of people are happy together then they work better together; hence, greater things may be accomplished.

Aside from boating and visiting the movie houses our city is narrowly confined in harmless, healthy-minded amusements. Were Sunday concerts possible hundreds of people would wend their way parkwards and a good two hours or more would be spent in the open amid beautiful surroundings. The joy afforded whole families would be so wholesome as to leave neither heartache nor headache in its wake next day.

Would it not be possible for each fraternal organization in the city to vouch for one band concert? Reliable information states the cost per concert need not exceed $30.

MORBID MEN DEFENDED

[COMMUNICATED]

Editor Times: We would rally to the defence of the so-termed morbid man who "Silent Partner" finds no use or good in.

"There are a few morid men in this country. A morbid man is a cold-storage product, and cannot command much in the market. Managers have little, if any, use for morbid men. The fellow with a prostrated purpose, with atrophy of ambition; the chap that has distemper in his wanting to do, is at best a boil."

What a sweeping denunciation of probably some perfectly well meaning people. And, above all, what a fib is discovered, when the story is related that a cold-storage product cannot command much in the market. Truly this is good shop reasoning. Really this tries our patience, and with a haughty sniff—do deny it. A whole hogshead full of general managers that we have met were the chilliest propositions—or hams—you ever knew. Men—not porkers—who were there with a tidy stipend of from $10,000 to $20,000 per annum—like slabs of marble and perhaps as responsive and not even greasy. Morbidly speaking, why are they valuable, as it is a fact, they are? Is it because they are not imbued with an overdose of prostration or ambitious atrophy? Excitement doesn't supplant brains with them.

Intelligent effort is sometimes confused with morbidity, and according to Silent Partner, the victim should suffer. Perhaps the victim is a gentleman, and as a result, is none too demonstrative—what then? Is gentle breeding tabooed?

Morbidity in the human race is unknown. A cow may be morbid in the pure sense, because we doubt if she has the think-tank capacity of even the worst sample of the human race. "Prostrated Purpose" and "Atrophy of Ambition" are inspiring phrases, but they sometimes cause a manager considerable trouble, worry and annoyance. We know because one told us all about it.

But continuing, "Silent Partner" defines the faults of 100,000 systems at a crack:

"One unbraced, drooping, flagging member of an organization can get every other member of the working force walking lame, halting, hesitating. One man with mangy manners, one kinked, contaminated individual, can put a first-class bunch of men on the blink. If you have any spavined balkers, any kickers, strikers or squealers, quietly slip them out of the organization. To tolerate a mule-man is injustice to the horse-sense fellows who are willing to work."

Now this may be so, knowing what we do about animals. What about the manager though? Is he showing the highest grade of efficiency by ignorance or refusing to sound the depths of the unbraced, the drooping, flagging member?

Probably not—if he lets him go, and besides—many a rascally manager has dropped an apparent drone for less than morbidity.

A few years ago, an immense house adopted a new and novel plan for deriving the greatest efficiency. Of course this plan might not suffice for an establishment which was dealing in strictly fresh meat. Anyhow the president of the concern—somewhat of a student of psychology—issued a call to all former employes who had left the firm or had been dumped by a department head. Upon the response, each was asked why he had left. Other detailed information was sought. It was found that in over twenty per cent. of the cases, the fault laid with the manager or department head who lacked interpretation in the case. Most of the former employes were given another chance, either in another department or with a different understanding. The results were marvellous and most of the morbid ones received their proper advancement in time.

All in all, Mr. Editor, in a brief summary, we would suggest the gentler term, depicting a lack of interest, to Silent Partner, that which is so common with the mistakes of managers—"misinterpretation." As for morbidity—why there hain't no such animal.

Defender.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, June 17.—In the opinion of George W. Wickersham, a delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention and a former United States attorney general, there are two vital problems which the delegates are quite likely to solve and recommend to the people for adoption. One is a re-organization of the method of doing business now employed by the State; the other is to empower the legislature to enact a simple practice act which in a word would eliminate delays and simplify the intricate and voluminous machinery of the law with relation to the judiciary and its powers.

General Wickersham is convinced that there is a great waste each year in the administration of the State government and that the functions of departments overlap in numerous instances. He argues that there should be proper appropriations for needed purposes but a curb should be affixed to the custom of needless amounts.

"This all leads up to the proposed budget system," said the general. "If adopted I have no doubt but that the State would save large sums annually. As I remember the report of the commissioner of efficiency and economy, there are one hundred and sixty-nine different bureaus of departments in the State government.

"And what I have said concerning the budget leads in turn to the proposed amendment relative to a short ballot. The fewer the officers, the more efficient the service, providing of course, none but useless positions are done away with."

General Wickersham is impressed with the proposition which would make longer the terms of State officers. He feels that under the present method scarce time is permitted for the mastering of office details before there is a change of administration.

In discussing the various proposals with reference to the judiciary, General Wickersham explained that the delays attending trials and appeals have long been a source of dissatisfaction. He himself has presented a proposed amendment to the Constitution by providing that there shall be a standing commission on the rules and procedure in the courts in which shall be vested exclusive power to establish rules of procedure not subject to amendment or abrogation by the legislature. The commission shall be composed of the chief judge, and an associate judge of the Court of Appeals selected from time to time by the associated judges of the court, the presiding justices of the several appellate divisions, a county judge from each of the second, third and fourth judicial departments and a surrogate from the first judicial department, and four members of the bar, one to be designated by the governor from each judicial department.

Few of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention are likely to play a more important part in the deliberation of that body than General Wickersham and his opinion to the effect that but a small proportion of the proposed amendments will be approved appears to be founded upon excellent grounds grounds. During the last Constitutional Convention, four hundred and fifty proposed amendments were presented and but thirty-five were adopted by the delegates.

WILSON THINKS WAR IS ENDING

Predicts Peace at Early Date in Storm-Tossed Mexican Republic

Washington, June 16.—Statements made by President Wilson and Manuel Bonilla, the envoy of General Villa, indicated an optimistic view regarding an early peaceful settlement of affairs in Mexico.

President Wilson told callers the situation in Mexico seems to be taking shape.

"A peaceful agreement can be made, and I have very strong hopes that it will be reached," said Bonilla.

The incident of holding up the Red Cross supplies at Piedras Negras by General Rosalio Hernandez, a Villa comander, which created alarm last night, was considerably cleared up by the receipt of the following telegram at the Villa agency here:

Piedras Negras, June 15, 1915.

"I have never refused to let provisions from the Red Cross go to Monclova, and only delayed by answer awaiting further instructions from General Villa, who has already ordered all kinds of guarantees to the Red Cross. I deeply appreciate the philanthropic services of the Red Cross to our people.

"General Rosallio Hernandez."

Coupled with these developments came the discovery that Nelson O'Shaughnessy, former Charge d'Affaires in Mexico City for the United States, has been recalled from Europe, presumably to be sent back to Mexico. The belief exists here that the President intends to send him to General Carranza and General Villa in an effort to induce them to agree to an armistice pending peace negotiations.

"The proposition made by General Villa to Mr. Carranza," said Bonilla, "is a real test that will demonstrate whether the latter is a patriot and a civilized man willing to economize the lives of his countrymen and the resources of his fatherland for the highly important task of reconstructing Mexico, or a man possessed with the idea that he is the only one that must rule over the Mexicans."

COMPENSATION LAW FOUGHT BY RAILROAD CO.

Albany, June 16.—The constitutionality of the workmen's compensation law attacked by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company was defended today before the Court of Appeals by Deputies Attorney General E. Clarence Akin and Harold J. Hinman. The main contention of the railroad company that the law offends the 14th Amendment of the Federal Constitution which provides against the deprivation of life, liberty or property without due process of law, was upset by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, third department. The appellate court sustained the decision of the workmen's compensation commission awarding damages to the widow and children of Christen Jensen, a longshoreman, killed while unloading the Southern Pacific Steamship El Oriente at New York. The test of the constitutionality of the law is being made on the Jensen and two similar cases.

The compensation law is also attacked under the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Ives case which held that the Wainwright compensation law was unconstitutional. Attorney General Woodbury contends that the amendment of the State Constitution by a vote of the people as subbested in the Ives case decision overcomes this objection. He also points out that the Southern Pacific Railroad in taking advantage of the provisions of the workmen's compensation law by becoming a self insurer exempted itself from liability of suit for industrial accidents. This act, he maintains, indicates that the company waived the question of the constitutionality of the law in the first instance.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

UPTODATE LAUNDERING
Gloss and Domestic Finish
Our Laundry is equipped with modern machinery.
F. J. TAYLOR
Second St. Phone 289

THEY LACE IN FRONT
To know them is to love them.
GOSSARD CORSETS
Sold and fitted at
DIX MILLINERY STORE

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 2597 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Amateur Developing & Printing
Roll of 6 films and 6 prints, 30c.
Flash-Lights & Home Portraits
E. E. HENRY 210 Oak St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4386
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

BYRON NEWTON
teacher of flute and piccolo.
Boehm and ordinary systems.
Phone Mrs. N. H. Haviland

WHEN YOU WANT
to move get
Hookway's Warehouse Van
of Syracuse; charges reasonable. Work guaranteed.
Phone 1114. 159c

A business firm is often judged by the appearance of its office stationery. The Evening Times job department prints that class of work attractively. Adv.

PASS A LAW

Are your neighbors very bad?
Pass a law!
Do they smoke? Do they chew?
Are they always bothering you?
Don't they do as you would do?
Pass a law!

Are your wages awful low?
Are the prices much too high?
Do the wife and babies cry
'Cause the turkeys all roost high?
Pass a law!

When M. D. finds new diseases,
Pass a law!
Got the mumps or enfermisis,
Measles, croup or "epertitis"?
Lest we all fly to pieces,
Pass a law!

Are the lights a-burnin' red?
Pass a law!
Paint 'em green or paint 'em white,
Close up all them places tight
My! Our town is such a sight.
Pass a law!

No matter what the trouble is,
Pass a law!
Goodness sakes, but ain't it awful.
My! What are we going to do?
Almost anything ain't lawful,
And the judge is human, too,
Pass a law!
—Rochester, Mich., Clarion.

Woman's World

Suffragist Worker From Denmark Visits America.

HELENE BERG.

The first words Helene Berg said when she was asked about the reasons for her coming to this country were: "I am really here on account of the war, and I hope America will not get into it too. It will only make it harder for all the other neutral nations if she does. You cannot help those who are already dead. You would only add your dead to ours in Europe. We 'little peoples' turn our eyes over here to this big country and are glad that one nation is at peace. No one here knows what war is. Europe is a madhouse. There will be an untold value in having one nation out of war when peace is declared."

Helene Berg is an academician, a graduate of the University of Copenhagen, social worker, lecturer and leader in the effort to better the condition of the abnormal child. For many years she has been eager to see what America is doing for its children—its defectives, delinquents, illegitimates, its helpless and its handicapped—and now that there is a lull in what she can achieve in her own land because of the war she has chosen this time to come here.

Also in another sense she has reached a stopping place in her life work since the long fight of women for the ballot has been successfully terminated in Denmark. In May the Danish diet passed a resolution conferring full suffrage upon women. There remained only a final ratification of the act, but this was felt to be a mere formality.

Helene Berg was also a leader in the woman's congress which undertook to remedy the position of the unmarried mothers of Denmark. The Danish law, when it is finally passed, will give the illegitimate child the right of inheritance from its father and the use of his name.

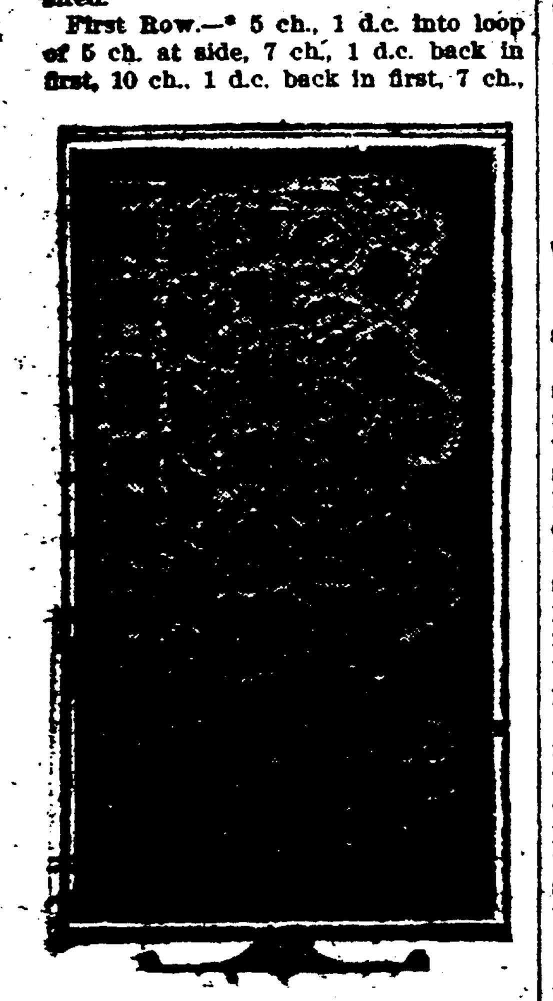
"Cora" Crochet Lace.

Abbreviations.—Ch., chain; d.c., double crochet; tr., treble.

This pattern, which measures two inches across, is suitable for trimming dainty underwear. Crochet cotton No. 30 is a good thread to use for it, and narrow ribbon may be run through the footing holes as a finish.

Insertion.—6 ch., join to form a ring, * 2 tr., 2 ch. and 2 tr. into ring; turn with 5 ch. and repeat from * (putting a group into 2 ch.) for the length desired.

First Row.—* 5 ch., 1 d.c. into loop of 5 ch. at side, 7 ch., 1 d.c. back in first, 10 ch., 1 d.c. back in first, 7 ch.,



1 d.c. back in first and 1 d.c. into same loop, repeat from * all along.

Second Row.—5 ch., 1 d.c. under each loop of chain except between trefoils, when the chain must be omitted.

Third Row.—* 5 d.c. under first loop, 5 d.c. under second, 3 picots of 4 ch., and a sl.st. into first ch., 5 d.c. under next loop, 5 d.c. under next, 5 ch.; turn—1 d.c. in first picot, 5 ch., 1 d.c. in next picot, 5 ch., 1 d.c. in next, 5 ch., 1 d.c. in first d.c. made (at beginning of row); turn and work 5 d.c. under each loop of ch., and repeat from *.

Footing, First Row.—5 ch. and 1 d.c. into each 5 ch. loop.

Second Row.—5 d.c. under each loop.

Third Row.—2 ch., 1 l.tr. into each second d.c.

Fourth Row.—2 d.c. under each 2 ch.

The Housewife by Careful Planning May Find Her Day Free From Care.

It is often true that holidays for the family in general are not at all holidays for the housekeeper—so much food to cook, so many dishes to wash, extra work at all times. But every housekeeper can make the glorious Fourth a true Independence day, free from work and worry, even if she has a number of guests.

Make the cleaning as easy as possible and do it several days in advance, so that the rooms need only the very slightest brushup the day before the holiday. Plan your menu for the six or more meals of the week end and market for them in the middle of the week before the stores are crowded, when you will get better service and materials. As it is likely to be "typical scorching" weather, your menu might be almost cold.

A meat loaf, a fresh ham, a veal or chicken aspic can be made two days in advance and should serve two meals or more. A quart of boiled mayonnaise and cake made either in a loaf or in small shapes will also serve for double meals, different vegetables being used on different days and the same cake being iced differently. All of the desserts of the Bavarian cream type can be made in advance and left on ice until needed. A quantity of lemonade sirup and cocoa sirup can be prepared so that an instant beverage will be at hand.

A dozen hard boiled eggs can be used cold with potato salad or in delicious supper dishes in combination with cheese and toast. If there are many guests it is really only fair to have each make his own bed and leave his bedroom in order, and if they are informal guests none of them should mind giving a "helping hand."

Elaborate service is not necessary, and the simpler the table the more attractive it may be made. Perhaps many meals can be eaten outdoors in true "picnic" fashion. If almost all the cooking is done beforehand, as suggested, and paper plates and dishes used for at least some meals the dishwashing problem should hold no terrors.

It is much better to really enter into the spirit of a holiday than it is to have everything in the house so immaculately clean that much of your time is taken away from your guests on the day itself. Mothers too seldom enter into the fun of things, they are so often wondering whether this or that is "right." But a holiday is just the time to develop "chumship" with sons who are perhaps beginning to feel that mother doesn't know anything except housekeeping or with other young people to whom you may serve as a stimulus if you only stop thinking of housework and such things long enough to enter into their play and plans.

Cotton Wedding Gowns.

At a recent fashionable wedding the bride's dress was of fine cotton voile, almost like chiffon, made up in 1820 period style. The trimming was sheer white cotton lace, frilled to form the border of the long court train and in the form of ruchings on the short skirt. Garlands of lilies of the valley were used. The white net veil was arranged in cap style, held in place by a wreath of lilies of the valley. The shower bouquet was of the same delicate flowers, tied with long loops of white satin ribbon.

The bridesmaids' dresses were of printed organdy, trimmed with ruchings and festoon ruffles of lace, one dress being in a blue and yellow combination and the other in pink and lavender. To keep the wedding attire simple long directoire canes of white enamel were carried instead of bouquets. The hats were wide brimmed leghorns, quaintly trimmed with velvet ribbon and nosegays of tiny, old fashioned flowers.

MAKING OTHERS HAPPY.

Why Put It Off Till Tomorrow When It May Be Done Today?

Why should we postpone our loving and the being happy that goes with it?

The wife we are going to show more affection for as soon as we have made a little more of a pile. The husband we are going to be more companionable and sunshiny with as soon as we get a little more service in the house, the children whose lives we will enter into more fully as soon as we feel the pressure of circumstances a little less, the people we are going to show how genial we really are as soon as we have time—none of these ways of loving depends on the things we are waiting for.

Indeed, our opportunity comes more now than it will come when we have these things. The very pressure of our days bring us in contact with many people who most need a show of kindness and who will most warmly respond to it. The wife most needs and will most value love in her days when she is most being a helpmeet. The husband most needs and most prizes love in his years of struggle.

What are we waiting for? The kingdom of heaven is within and will not come of circumstances.—Nautilus.

Poi In Hawaii.

Poi, the Hawaiian national dish, is made by pounding up the cooked root of the taro plant—the Arum esculentum of the botanists—with water into a thick paste. When slightly fermented it has a pleasant, fruity, acid taste.

The Solution.

"I wish I knew how Blinks lives without working?"

"Open a grocery store in his neighborhood and you'll soon find out."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Taffeta Gown of Delft Blue

Designed by Hickson & Co., New York.

UPON the clever details of the costume depends to a great extent its style appeal to the feminine mind. In the costume pictured here the full skirt has as a finish at the bottom multitudinous slashes, which are bound by narrow black velvet ribbon. The color of the gown is a delft blue, with tiny Martine figures of a deeper blue. The material is a soft pussy willow taffeta, which is extremely popular this season.

Blue, for many reasons, is the most popular color that women wear because it is becoming to almost every age and almost every complexion. But, to return to the description of the gown, the full skirt is attached to a wide girdle of the material, and the tiny bodice is worn over a blouse of wide georgette crape. The front of the blouse is embroidered, and the neck is finished by a wide sailor collar with a frill of plaited net. The long sleeves of the blouse end in a ruffle which comes well down over the hands. It is tied about the wrist with black velvet bows.

The hat worn with this costume is of the broad sailor type.

Its only trimmings are a strip of figured silk, of which the gown is made, around the crown and long black velvet ties coquettishly tied under the chin. White silk stockings and black patent leather pumps complete a costume which has nearly all of the salient style features of the present season, and which, beyond question, is decidedly attractive.

ANNA MAY.

VILLAGES IN EUROPE ARE RUN BY WOMEN

Weaker Sex, Forced by Necessity, Takes Up Odd Callings.

London.—Owing to the war women are taking up many odd callings to make up for the shortage of men, but in the country women have always done whatever lies nearest to their hand.

In the village the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker, may all be women, and there is at least one small town in Devon in which women form the chief business element. The principal hotel is run by a woman and her daughter; a woman deftly cuts the joints and orders her son about.

A bakeress bakes the nicest bread, and her daughter trudges far into the country with two baskets slung on her back, a picturesque figure of the female worker. The wine merchant is a woman who worked up a nice little business, while a chemist's shop is owned by a woman, to say nothing of the trades which are to be found everywhere, sweetstuff shops, fancy shops and the like.

France, being a country where universal service is the rule, is nowadays depending largely on the work of women, but even in the times of peace there were places where they were the chief citizens. At Froissy, in the department of Oise, most of the public appointments are held by women and will be until their present holders die.

There is a postmistress instead of a postmaster; the telegraph department is run by a woman; a station mistress directs the porters at the local station; a lady barber cuts the hair of the community, and the town crier also tacks "ess" on to the name of her calling.

In most cases these posts were held by husbands or brothers, and the villagers considered their female relatives were their legitimate successors. This is also partly the case in the English town mentioned, although in some cases daughters have succeeded mothers to the general satisfaction.

Another French community is also directed by women; not by chance, but by custom and necessity. This is the rocky island of Ushant, dreaded by sailors, which breeds a hardy race of seamen engaged either in the French navy or mercantile marine or in fishing, the work on land being done by women.

In Russia a community of seven villages with long names is entirely ruled by women. Each village possesses a mayoress, and the offices of magistrate and policeman and postmaster—in fact, every administrative post—are also filled by the gentler sex. Some fifty years ago a bad epidemic occurred, and the men made such a muddle of affairs and behaved so badly that the women took over the government to save themselves from starvation. So successful were they that they have continued to direct affairs ever since.

Power.

Power is a good deal like strong drink—mighty few know how to use it wisely.—Detroit Free Press.

IN BLACK AND WHITE.

Indestructible Veils In Stripes Builds Fashionable and Chic Gown.

FOR AFTERNOON.

Charming afternoon frock of wide black and white striped indestructible voile. On the skirt the stripes run crosswise, and on the plaited apronlike tunic the stripes run up and down. Vest and collar of soft, creamy lace. Wide girdle of black moire ribbon, a plaited heading finishing the lower edge.

HOLDUP MAN USES FUMES.

Thief Taking Tip From War Experiments With Poisonous Gas.

Poisonous gases are now being used by yeggmen, the New Jersey police say.

Mrs. Emma Boeglins was alone in her grocery store at Paterson when a man asked to have a can filled with kerosene. Instantly, as she removed the cap, the air was filled with sickening fumes. Dizzy, she rushed to the door and threw the can into the street, and the man ran out of the store.

The police believe the man tried out a new method to make robbery easy and expected the woman to be overcome sooner.

A Definition.

A smile—the lighting system of the face and the heating system of the heart.—Woman's Home Journal.

Curious Formation.

"Professor, you seem interested in my jelly cake."

"Yes," said the eminent geologist, "you seldom see such regular and sharply defined strata."—Kansas City Journal.

Of Two Evils.

Madge—Why should you wish to be married? It would only bring you worry.

Marjorie—I know it, dear, but I'm worrying more because I'm not married.—Life.

Financial Outlay.

This is an excellent time to get the summer slip covers made, for dressmaking will probably be at its height just at the time they will be needed. Making slip covers at home is a most economical procedure, for well made slip covers are usually rather high priced when ordered from a good upholsterer. No special skill is required for the making of such covers, but a great deal of patience and care will be essential. No sketchy fitting or sewing may be tolerated and the finished effect must be distinctly tailored. Choosing slip covers is like choosing rugs or pictures—one makes selection for a lifetime, so good material of substantial weave and attractive color should be sought, and it will be wise to purchase several yards more than the estimated need, so that new chairs added to one's collection later may be covered.

Linen in tan or striped green and tan is delightfully cool for summer slip covers and all edges should be bound with green cotton braid which comes for the purpose. Plain tan linen is liked best by some housekeepers. In some rooms cretonne slip covers will be charming. English drawing rooms are almost invariably slip covered in flower chintz during the summer months, and the effect with light muslin curtains and plenty of fresh flowers about is delightful. A winter bedroom done in pink may be changed to blue or green in summer by fresh slip covers, curtains and bed cover of cretonne.

Cut a pattern for every slip cover first. For this pattern an old sheet or strong wrapping paper may be used—and the tape measure should not be spared, for guesswork is not to be commended in making well tailored slip covers for a formal room. Pin the paper pattern over chair or lounge just as the slip cover is to go, then cut out your material. Snap fasteners are better than buttons and buttonholes, for they prevent gaping and sagging of the fabric. Make long bags also for the portieres and snap fasten them together at the top, between the hooks of the portieres.

"No Quarter Given."

"It is forbidden to declare that no quarter shall be given." So say The Hague regulations. That is a more modern rule than you would think. The Duke of Wellington said that he understood that the defenders of a fortress taken by storm had no right to quarter, although he himself did not, as a rule, adopt such a cruel practice. A century ago, when a feeble garrison stubbornly held out in a feebly fortified place against a force manifestly superior and apparently able to take it eventually, it was usually refused quarter. There was an attempt to justify the refusal by a doctrine of "futile resistance"—that he who uselessly resisted and caused assaulting or besieging forces unnecessary loss of life did not deserve to have his own life spared. But that doctrine has been rejected. Carried to its logical conclusion it would mean that every member of a weaker force in any kind of armed contest could be killed.—William M. Collier in Forum.

A Troublesome Cargo.

"An elephant's shoulder is never still" is a Hindu saying with reference to the restlessness of the animal. An Englishman tells how the elephant's passion for moving about once came near wrecking a ship.

A number of elephants were taken on board a vessel at Calcutta, and the steamer went down the Hugli river. At night it anchored off Sangor point. The sea was as still as oil, but the ship rolled so much that she was in danger of going over. The elephants had found that by swaying to and fro all together they could produce a pleasant rocking motion. As the ship had no other cargo and rode light the captain was much frightened. The mahouts, or keepers, were hurried down into the hold, and each one, seated on his own beast, made him "break step," but they had to stay there for a long time.

FLOWER FANCIES.

The most economical housewives in the world—the French—do not dream it an extravagance to keep always on their dinner tables a few cut flowers. Even the wife of the poorly paid artisan will stop to market and will not be content to go home with her purchases till she has bought a few cents' worth of flowers for her table.

And a good many American housewives feel the same way about flowers for the table. They have found that for a quarter or less flowers may be bought which with a few sprays of green thrown in by the florist will make the table attractive for a week. Yes, for a week, for with proper care cut flowers can be made to last a week—that is, except in the warmest weather, and in the warm weather we are most of us located so that we can get some sort of fresh flowers every day or so, if it is only a bunch of daisies or buttercups.

One of the best ways to keep cut flowers from fading is to see that the moment they are cut from their stems they be placed in water. But of course we cannot be sure that this is done in the case of florists' flowers. The thing to make sure of is that the sap in the stems does not dry out and one way to accomplish this—a way used by many florists—is to put a piece of wax over the stem of the flowers as soon as they are cut.

NEARLY COMPLETE

Arizona, Just Launched, Has So Far Cost $7,425,000.

TOTAL TO REACH $16,000,000

Uncle Sam's Newest Dreadnought Carries Twelve Fourteen-inch Guns and Twenty-two Five-inch Rifles. Is the Thirty-ninth Warship Built For American Navy Since 1892.

Washington.—The thirty-ninth battleship built for the American navy since 1892 took the water when the super-Dreadnought Arizona slipped from the ways of the New York navy yard. Compared to the first American battleship, the Indiana, launched in 1893, the Arizona is nearly twice as long, half again as wide and of three times as great displacement. Against the Indiana's four thirteen-inch guns and eight eight-inch the Arizona will carry twelve fourteen-inch and twenty-two five-inch rifles, the same armament as her sister ship, the Pennsylvania, that was recently launched at Newport News.

The Indiana's thirteen inch guns were identical with those aboard the famous old Oregon, which played their part in the battle of Santiago.

With the fourteens of the Arizona in her turrets, the Oregon could have halted any one of the fleeing Spanish ships almost without leaving her station. The Arizona's guns have a range, even at the low elevation of American navy mountings, of fifteen miles or more against eight or nine miles for the old thirteens.

The Arizona is the fourth battleship built by the United States in its own navy yard at New York. The others

MISS ESTHER ROSS, SPONSOR FOR THE ARIZONA.

were the Connecticut, the Dreadnought Florida and the super-Dreadnought New York, at present one of the largest, swiftest and most powerful of American fighting craft. Against the New York's displacement of 27,000 tons, however, the Arizona displaces 31,400 tons and measures 600 feet in length and ninety-seven feet six inches in width. She will mount twelve fourteen-inch guns to the ten fourteens carried by the Texas, and they will be carried three to a turret, as aboard the Pennsylvania.

Immediately the keel of the navy department's greatest experiment in naval construction, the electrically driven super-Dreadnought California, will be laid at the New York navy yard.

She will be nearly 1,000 tons heavier than the Arizona, although carrying the same equipment and arrangement of guns, but is expected to develop a greater speed than the twenty-one knots desired of the Arizona.

Comparing the most recent government built battleship to the first turned out, navy officials point to the fact that although the Arizona has twelve guns to the Connecticut's four and displaces 15,400 tons more water, being nearly twice as large, she will carry only 915 men as against the 1,012 men who are needed to handle the smaller ship.

This is due to the improvement in mechanical appliances for battleships in the last decade and also to the fact that oil has been substituted for coal as fuel, decreasing the necessary fire room force and that only two sizes of guns compose her armament against the four sizes aboard the Connecticut.

The Arizona was sponsored by Miss Esther Ross of Prescott, Ariz., nominated by Governor Hunt of Arizona. As she lies in the water today the ship has cost the government $7,425,000. An even greater sum will go for her guns and armor and other equipment, and when she goes into commission her cost to the country will have reached the huge total of $16,000,000 or more. This cost represents a reduction of nearly $500,000 in guns and armor, according to the navy department, under the prices paid for the Pennsylvania's offensive and defensive equipment. It was in dealing with contracts for the Arizona's armor that Secretary Daniels demanded competitive bidding and succeeded in effecting the saving.

D/34

BANISHED

Those old-fashioned flatirons of yours—they are a tiresome pair.

When our great grand-mothers called them sad-irons, they were rightly named. They are the cast-iron symbol of many generations of "sad" ironing days and are entirely out of place in our comfortable and modern households.

So throw them away and get an Electric Flatiron.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY

103 Oneida St. Phone 144

PURE ICE CREAM

THE RICHEST AND MOST SANITARY

Served at our Fountain and Tables. Made with Heavy Cream, the Best Flavors and Fresh Fruits.

OUR FOUNTAIN DRINKS ARE UNEQUALED

PHONE 80 **THE ONYX** Quirk Theatre Blk.

Community Notes

Mrs. D. L. Reynolds of Lansingville, is visiting her son, Merton Reynolds, of Utica st.

* * *

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. David LaDue died at the parents' home, 209 Phillips st., yesterday afternoon. The funeral took place this morning and burial was made at St. Mary's cemetery.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wienkie of Utica are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens of West 1st st.

* * *

The Misses Marion Shattuck, Corinne Goodrowe, Nina Blake will leave soon for the Thousands Islands.

* * *

Mrs. John Hollenbeck is visiting Fulton friends.

* * *

Beulah Barrett of West 1st st. is spending a few days with Miss Rosamond Cramer at her country home.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Goodjon of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Goodjon of Buffalo st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Patterson motored to Auburn Wednesday where they called on friends.

* * *

Mrs. David Hoy and Mrs. W. W. Rowlee of Ithaca have been in the city. They attended the funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Durfey.

* * *

Mrs. E. Brownell has gone to Pennsylvania to visit relatives.

* * *

Mrs. W. T. Browne is entertaining friends from out of town.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Howe of S. 4th st. are attending commencement at Cornell where Willard Hall, formerly of this city, will be one of the graduates.

* * *

The Misses Minnie and Jennie True left Monday for New York and Washington, D. C., where they will be guests of Gordon True.

* * *

Miss Marion Edgarton of Syracuse University is home for the summer vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Edgarton.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. O'Brien have been entertaining Hugh O'Hare of Syracuse.

* * *

Leon Goman, of 710 Academy st. and Bertha Bero, of 423 S. 5th st., took out a marriage license at the City Clerk's office this morning. Miss Bero formerly lived in Gouverneur.

* * *

Mrs. L. E. Hope of Chatham, has been visiting with friends in this city for the past week. Mr. Hope is connectedw ith the Palmer-Hope Hardware company.

* * *

Francis LaBoeuf of the West Side has purchased a new motorcycle.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Streeter of West 1st st. has been entertaining Orla Van Ostrand of New York.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Roy have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Shepherd of Batavia.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Wright of East Broadway were the over Sunday guests of friends at Palermo.

An

Edison Disc Phonograph

for the June newlyweds. What gift could be more appropriate—what gift more appreciated?

THE NEW RECORDS ARE HERE.

Wm. C. Morgan

Jeweler & Optometrist

Fulton, N. Y.

SIDE CAR PARTED FROM MAIN SECTION OF MACHINE

Mr. and Mrs. F. LaTour of West 2d st. and their two young children narrowly escaped serious injury in a motorcycle accident which occurred while the LaTour machine was running up West 1st st., about 7 o'clock last night. A side car was attached to the LaTour motor, and Mrs. La Tour and the children occupied the car, while Mr. LaTour operated the machine. At the junction of West 1st and Phillips sts. the tubing by which the car is attached to the motorcycle suddenly snapped. At the time, Mr. LaTour had shut off power preparatory to coasting down the hill at that point, and to this fact Mrs. LaTour and the children owe their escape from injury. The side car rolled over and threw out the occupants, while the motorcycle also overturned. Mrs. LaTour was the most seriously injured, sustaining a bad gash on the head. Mr. LaTour was shaken up and bruised, but the children were unhurt.

After several stitches had been taken in the wound Mrs. LaTour was able to go home. She is reported as greatly improved today.

JAIL FARM PROMISES TO BE MADE PROFITABLE

According to the Oswego Times Sheriff Buck proposes this year to make the jail farm produce a profit. One source of income is the cream from the herd of cows. Between five and six gallons of cream at 70 cents a gallon are sold each day.

Under the direction of Lee Summerville, superintendent of the jail farm, excellent progress has been made in the cultivation of the farm. Three acres of land covered with muck have been sown to vegetables, including beets, lettuce, onions, etc. This piece of land is expected to be highly remunerative also.

The corn, hay, oats and other staple crops are in good condition just now and will have excellent yields if nothing interferes. The dry weather has had some effect but not enough to cause great damage.

Black's Cookies tickle the palates of old and young, because they are right. adv.

REGENTS' STANDING

of

FULTON STUDENTS

HIGH SCHOOL

COMMERCIAL LAW

Leland Carner, 89; Fred Eames, 80; Raymond Eames, 92; Harry Lewis, 94; Harold Pierce, 80; Mae Roach, 78; Amelia Rolfe, 94; Leland Root, 98; Seymour Van Buren, 79; Edward Ward, 95.

ELEM. REPRESENTATION

Evadne Austin, 80; Marion Brown, 75; Mildred Brown, 82; Esther Freeman, 71; Jennie McMahon, 63; Mildred Myers, 70; Grace Pitcher, 72; Dililah Rounds, 78; Nicholas Wallace, 89.

ELEM. DESIGN

Madge Allen, 75; Evadne Austin, 80; Ester Freeman, 78; Marion Lake, 80; Brooks Parks, 67; Delilah Rounds, 78.

CHEMISTRY

Mildred Brown, 67; Marion Brown, 65; Elizabeth Jewett, 60; Stella Johnson, 62; Edward Sullivan, 60; Markey Pullen, 60; Harold Scholz, 80; Leland Carner, 60; Claude Barker, 61; Joseph Johnson, 61; Bernard Reswick, 80; Charlton Hunter, 67.

TRIGOMETRY

Lester Gillespie, 63; James Fairgrieve, 60.

TYPEWRITIN

Ruth Beels, 70; Lena Campbell, 68; Beatrice Huggins, 83; Harold Pierce, 75; Ralph Pierce, 62; Mae Roach, 80; Seymour VanBuren, 70.

ADV. DESIGN—LEATHER

Ruth Beels, 95-5 counts; Hilda Clark, 85-3 counts; Helen Cusack, 78 3 counts Peal Foster, 80 3 counts; Harriet Hudson, 75 3 counts; Mary Marvin, 80 3 counts; Ruth Nipper, 75 3 counts; Fanny Perry, 78 3 counts; Elizabeth Royce, 85 5 counts.

ADV. DESIGN—LEATHER

Ruth Beels, 85 3 counts; Hilda Clark, 88 3 counts; Marg't Clark, 85 5 counts; Fred Emes, 70 3 counts; Fred Johnson, 70 3 counts; Mary Marvin, 80 3 counts; Isabel Marriam, 90 5 counts; Ethel Washburne, 88 3 counts.

ENGLISH III.

Esther Aylesworth, 73; Charlotte Burnette, 60; Leonora Eames, 81; Raymond Eames, 60; Mary Carroll, 75; James Fairgrieve, 80; Reine Gilbert, 66; Marian Goodjon, 73; Stella Johnson, 63; Harry Lewis, 61; Frederick King, 92; Lucille Lomasyeny, 67; Genevieve McCormick, 61; Mildred Myers, 61; Dorsis Osborne, 80; Wilbur Parsons, 67; Bernard Reswick, 60; Delilah Rounds, 82; Herman Robillard, 66; Elizabeth Royce, 86; Winifred tSanton, 60; Seymour Van Buren, 68; Ruth Wilcox, 60; Edna Wolcott, 61.

PHYSICS

Raymond Eames, 67; Matthew Frawley, 86; Harold Gillespie, 71; Earl Hopkins, 95; Eliza Hubbard, 61; Fred King, 78; Harry Lynch, 60; Fred Martin, 65; Wilbur Parsons, 91; Marshall Penfield, 66; Markey Pullen, 68; Fred Rust, 81; Harold Scholz, 71; Marian Shattuck, 72; Harold Thompson, 85.

MANUAL TRAINING EXHIBIT SHOWS FINE RESULTS

The exhibit of manual training under the direction of the pupils of the Manual Training department of Fulton High school is attracting favorable attention from the many visitors to the school during the past week. The pupils of the wood-work department are now finishing their assignments for the season and several of the exhibits are worthy of a craftsman of many years' experience. Chairs library tables, small tables, stands and other articles in general use have been made by the boys of the department. Most of the articles have already been sold and are being eagerly waited by the purchasers. The boys pay the school for the materials, and are allowed to keep the proceeds of the sales, which oftimes amount to large sums. The work of the department has also arqused the interest of undergraduates who will enter high school next year, and several have already announced their intentions of taking up the manual training course.

The instructor, Mr. Jesse Lawton, is to be commended for the excellent results produced at the close of the department's first year.

RELIEF SOCIETY MEETS

A special meeting of the members of the Catholic Relief and Benevolent Association will be held tonight in the rooms, West Side, at 8 o'clock.

PRELIMINARY

ELEM. U. S. HISTORY

Phillips Street

Fred Bennett, 87; Walter Buell, 87; George Clearey, 96; Leslie Dewey, 87; Royal Fields, 100; Sherman Fisk, 100; Clarence Kelly, 98; Charles Nettleton, 95; Lucien Parker, 90; Norman Patrick, 95; Carlyle Pooler, 98; Almeta Boyd, 86; Ruth Burleigh, 88; Lillian Cheney, 96; Evangeline Hopkins, 100; Rhoda LaBeef, 91; Marion Lewis, 88; Mary McCaffrey, 94; Marion Nichols, 97; Louise VanSooy, 100.

Erie Street

John Buell, 98; Edith Campbell, 84; Marie Cary, 88; Joseph Connors, 99; Sara Dickinson, 92; Thomas Fitzgerald, 84; Eleanor Harding, 85; Ivan Jones, 100; Fred Kitts, 88; Lola Lamphear, 85; Claude Pierce, 76; Clara Smith, 81; Mary Smith, 81; George Tromblay, 92; Edward Tyrrell, 84; Helen Tyrrell, 95; Marion Young, 91.

State Street

James Blakeslee, 100; Harry Crandall, 95; Dexter Edgarton, 98; Vincent Edgarton, 98; Vernon Kimball, 97; Angie McNally, 91; Muriel Morgan, 100; Leland Palmer, 100.

Fourth Street

Wahnoeta Beebe, 88; Ruth Bennett, 92; Clarence Chesbro, 88; Lawrence Dann, 77; Anthony DeBarber, 84; Harvey Goodman, 97; Ida LaMay, 91; Elsie Merriam, 90; Evelyn Martin, 78; Susan Murphy, 98; John Myers, 76; Catherine Otis, 82; Frances Payne, 87; Hazel Rice, 84; Mildred Sharp, 96; Marion Ware, 94; Eva Wells, 76; Milton Wise, 87; Mildred Withers, 87.

Non-Residents

Irene Bateman, 89; Blanche Cole, 79; Walter R. Cole, 92; Edna Frost, 81; Leo Harris, 77; John B. Howard, 77; William Howard, 88; Grace Johnston, 88; Ruth Loomis, 88; Ellen A. Nolan, 77; Glenn M. Parker, 83; William J. Patchett, 79; Victor Simons, 81.

LOCAL BANKERS HELD THEIR ANNUAL OUTING

The local bankers held their annual outing this afternoon at C. S. Hall's camp near Pathfinder Island. Fine weather and a sumptuous repast combined to make the accasion a very enjoyable one. Informal speaking was in order and the advisability of forming a chapter of the American Bankers Institute in Fulton was discussed. Secretary H. L. Stout of the Savings Bank gave an informal talk on the subject, and it was agreed to take up the matter with the secretary of the institute at New York city. Mr. Stout's fine record in the Syracuse chapter, where he stood second highest in the recent examination in that city is highly commendable.

The organization of a glee club among the local bankers was also discussed, as it was found that much latent talen exists in their ranks. Talks of an exceptionally interesting character were given by Mr. Hall and Mr. Charles Richards of the First and Citizens National Banks respectively. The party broke up late in the evening.

EIGHTEEN AUTOS TOOK PART IN CLUB RUN

The Fulton Auto club enjoyed the first run of the 1915 season yesterday afternoon. The Hotel Crownheart at South Bay was the objective point, and eighteen cars left the City Hall at 4.30 o'clock. The trip to the hotel was made without incident, and the party, numbering forty-six people, satdown to a bountiful dinner about 7 o'clock.

After dinner several members of the club enjoyed canoeing, motorboating and fishing in the lake, while some of the elderly members of the party left for this city early in the evening. The vanguard arrived about 10 o'clock, and the run was voted a big success.

Although nothing definite has been decided upon, it is probable that the club will go to Weedsport on its next run, where Mine Host L. M. Sneden, formerly connected with the Citizens' club of this city, who purchased the Hotel Willard at Weedsport recently, extends a cordial invitation to Fultonians at all times. The next run will take place early in July.

A business firm is often judged by the appearance of its office stationery. The Evening Times job department prints that class of work attractively. Adv.

Week-End Specials

FIRDAY and SATURDAY

50c Baby's White Dresses, 1 to 6 years 39c

Ladies' White Waists, new lot 50c

SATURDAY—7 p. m. to 10 p. m.

$1.00 White Waists at 85c

O. HENDERSON COMPANY

Oneida Street Phone 200

SMITH COMPANY MAY COME BACK

Desirous of Securing Gun Patents and Arms Co.'s Water Power Rights

The report that the Hunter Arms plant is to be sold at once is gradually gaining more credence in local business circles. It was learned this morning that a prominent local business man recently inviewed the Smith Company of Syracuse on the question and the conversation as reliably reported, covered the following points:

The Smith firm is still in the market for the plant but will not use it for making guns. The machinery is not adequate, according to the conversation recorded, and the Smith Co. has no object other than to control the property and the water power. However, the company proposes to move one of its other branches of industry here, if the property is acquired, although no definite line of manufacturing was mentioned in the conversation.

When the Smith company sold its interest in the local plant to the Hunters, the gun patents, machinery, etc., were included in the deal. The Smith company wishes to regain the gun patents, it is said, as well as the plant and the location.

There has been no announcement thus far regarding the opening of the Hunter plant Monday, on which date it was to resume. The company announced a week ago that the plant would resume its regular schedule Monday and thus far has not contradicted that statement. Business men here, however, do not anticipate the opening of the plant, others insist it will not be opened until it changes hands.

RICHEST CAR CONDUCTOR HAD TO TAKE A VACATION

Chicago, June 17.—Henry Taberg, a street car conductor, whose wealth is estimated by his fellow workmen to be $250,000, is today enjoying his first vacation since 1887, as a result of the street car strike.

Toberg has been termed the richest conductor in the world. He owns stock in the Chicago Railways, which he purchased more than twenty years ago. Dividends from his stock, his associates say, amount to three or four times his annual wages. Toberg owns other valuable stocks and bonds, also a hotel and a number of apartment buildings from which he receives big rentals.

Toberg has been a street car conductor for forty years.

You can get Black's baked products at the right hour for meals. They are at your grocer's, fresh every afternoon. adv.

MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS

Save 25% on your Freight Bill, *Order Goods Shipped by Boat.*

STEAMER

"CITY OF FULTON"

Now Running

Freight House on Rochester St. Dock, open from 7 a.m. until 6 p.m. Man in charge all day.

C. S. BURLEIGH, Captain

Onyx Billiard Room

The Coolest and the Best Equipped.

The only Billiard Table in the City

G. J. POWELL, Mgr.

PHONE 560 QUIRK THEATRE BLDG.

SEVENTEEN BASS WEIGHED 32 POUNDS

H. M. Appleton, the West Side barber, and Russell Rogers of Hannibal st., landed one of the best catches of bass yesterday reported in some years. Between them, the two anglers drew seventeen of the game fish from the waters of Lake Neahtawanta, and the string weighed 32 pounds, almost an average of 2 pounds a fish. Several parties recorded larger catches than this, but very few strings averaged up as well as the Rogers and Appleton catch.

THE QUIRK

The offering today is No. 6 of the "Who Pays" series, known as Houses of Glass, in three parts; also No. 1 of the "Romance of Elaine," a new serial that follows "The Exploits of Elaine" and that is said to surpass it in every detail. The "Who Pays" series, each three reels of which is a complete story, has been received with great praise by patrons. One of the ever pleasing Pathe weeklies will also be shown completing a program of genuine merit.

INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE

Surety Bonds of all kinds

Real Estate Loans

FREDERICK G. SPENCER

Phone 122.

THAT BIG SALE

of

BICYCLES TIRES SUPPLIES

WILL CONTINUE ALL THIS WEEK

Many are taking advantage of this opportunity to get a guaranteed bicycle at a big reduction.

WE DO REPAIRING

BOGUE— "THE BICYCLE GARAGE" 61 First Street

WAS REJECTED

Manager of Carthage Plant Refuses to Treat With National Vice President

Carthage, June 17.—A committee of the employes of the West End Paper Company and George Schneider, one of the national vice presidents of the International Brotherhood of Papermakers, went to the office of the West End Paper company's mill, in West End avenue yesterday forenoon to present to E. B. Sterling the requests of the union. When the men told Mr. Sterling, the manager of the mill, the object of their visit, he told them that he would talk with the committee of the employes of the mill, but would not talk with the committee in the presence of Mr. Schneider.

Mr. Schneider left the office and then Mr. Sterling heard the committee The requests presented resemble those that were presented to the manager and the directors of the Degrasse and Pyrites mills. Mr. Sterling, it is understood, told the men that he had no right to commit his company to any policy without the consent of the directors of the company. He told the men that he would endeavor to get the directors together on Thursday afternoon and would explain to the directors the stand that the employes had taken and would also call in the committee and ask them to present their cause before the directors in the same manner that they had to him, but would exclude any representative of the union from out of town or any employ of any other mill.

Mr. Sterling also told the men, it is understood, that he considered the question one that the men themselves should settle with the directors and not with the aid of any outsider.

It is understood also that Mr. Sterling told the men if they declared a strike, none of those that went out need ever apply at the West End Paper company for work again, for none of them would be taken back. It is said he also told them that if the mill was closed down because of the strike that it might stay down for some time and possibly until winter.

There are more union men in the West End mill than in any other mill in this village. The company has always used the employes in a square manner and the mill is steadily running.

The company makes no hesitation in employing a man if he is a good man, whether he is au nion man or not, and intends to stand firmly behind this policy. It is hoped here that no strike will be declared in this mill and the chances are that there will be none, or at least, no definite stand will be taken until after Thursday.

Mr. Sterling would have no talk with Mr. Schneider and said that he did not care to discuss the matter with him at all, but believes that the question is one to be settled within the mill itself.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

Chattel Mortgage Sale—One gasoline truck wagon, in good condition, with top; also one light truck same as above, without top. Sale at VanWagenen garage, Saturday, June 19, 10 a.m. A. Bristol, Mortgagee's agent. 154

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st.

To Rent—New house in Park st.; modern conveniences; electric light; bath and furnace. A. T. Jennings, 9 S. 1st st. Phone 14.

Lost—Pocketbook, containing change and Elk's pin. Finder can keep change if pin is returned to Times office. 155

Lost—Near Baptist church, silver mesh bag containing purse and key. Return 321 Rochester st. for reward. 153c

To Rent—Downstairs flat at 311 Atlantic ave. Inquire Crandall, 261 S. 7th st. Pone 252. tf

For Sale—Household furniture, on Friday and Saturday at 502 Buffalo st. 154c

Found—A bunch of keys with Ardley Club tag. Owner may have same by applying at Times office.

Competent Cook—Must furnish references. Apply in person to Supt. of Hospital. 155

Nurse Girl—Wants position in good family; experience; references given. Phone 3281. 154c

Teamster Wanted—Sober and honest. S. Ehrman, R. D. 8, Fulton 155

Upper Flat to Rent—408 Erie street. Phone 4480. 153

Work Wanted—by woman with little girl. Inquire 409 W. Second st. tf

Fair tonight and Friday for lower lake. Light west to northwest winds.

CHAUFFEUR DIDN'T WANT TO CARRY STRIKEBREAKERS

Watertown, June 16.—When another small group of strikebreakers arrived here at 9:20 this morning from New York on their way to the Deferiet mill of the St. Regis Paper company, they had difficulty in securing transportation from here to Deferiet without going by train, which they were not anxious to do, having had instructions not to make the trip in that way.

There were seven in the party and hailing the driver of a public automobile in front of the New York Central station, they endeavored to get hi mto take them to their destination.

When askew if they were strikebreakers, they replied in the negaitve and stated that they were going to Deferiet to attend a picnic. The automobile driver could not be convinced that they were not strikebreakers, and he assured them that it might be a picnic for them, but that he had no desire to accept the job.

Later they succeeded in getting transportation on the 'bus running between this city and Deferiet. Although there has been little trouble in getting the strikebreakers in to Deferiet, the company has adopted a plan of bringing them in by a different route nearly every time.

It is said that there is little change in the strike situation, although there may be some trouble after June 20, the day upon which most of the 450 strikers are supposed to be out of the company's houses at Deferiet, having been served with 30 days' notice a month ago to vacate. Should any of these men refuse to get out on the day mentioned, it is expected that efforts will be made to move their belongings into the street and trouble may follow.

REBUILDING BURNED GOULD PAPER MILL

Port Leyden, June 16.—The work of rebuilding the Gould paper mill B, at Kotserville, which was destroyed by fire a week ago, has begun. New saw-screens will have to be provided to replace those ruined in the fire. The building material is expected very soon and it is the hope of the company that the mill will be running full time in the near future. The steel and concrete flume, with a capacity of 1400 horse power, was undamaged and will be used in the new plant.

Black's White Bread is sold by all grocers, because it is in demand by everybody. adv.

MADE KNOWN

Complete List of Those Who Answered Requirements of Board's Ruling

The following pupils who are members of A classes are promoted to higher grades with honor. The following from the school manual tells how a pupil may earn this honor: "Pupils who have not been tardy, who have not been absent more than eight half days during the half year nor had more than eight dismissals, who have 90 per cent or more in deportment and have attained a standing of not less than 75 cent in every subject, will be disignated as honor scholars and will be entitled to promotion without examination and their promotion cards marked 'with honor.' No pupil can be an "honor" pupils who has more than one unexcused absence.

4th and Rochester St. Schools

1st Grade, Miss Farrell, teacher—Clifford Dodge, Joseph Hart, Ralph Lyttle, Foster Sheldon, Dorothy Fox.

2d Grade, Miss Everts, Teacher—Edward Fredette, Wayne Fox, Harold Mullen, Carolyn Bailey, Catherine Mullen, Corinne Sheldon.

3d Grade, Miss Sisson, teacher—Clinton Chesbro, Charles Guyer, Luella LaVeck, Ida Payne, Noreen Schneider.

4th Grade, Miss Knapp, teacher—Raymond Knight, Joseph Bennett, Helen Clements, Ruth Wood, Harriet Trask, Mary McKay.

6th Grade, Miss Bullis, teacher—Robert Cole, William Crahan, Lawrence Moity, Merald Orth, Ruth Barnes, Elsabeth Buck, Sarah Kaplan, Norma Lipsky, Helen Lomasney, Mary Park, Doris Wood.

7th Grade, Miss Decker, teacher—Grace Beebe, Mary McCann, Marguerite Stanley, Winton Bennett.

8th Grade, Miss Benson, teacher—Elizabeth Howe, Margaret Howe, Susan Murphy, Mildred Sharp, Ida LaMay.

Phillips St. School

1st Grade, Miss Heagerty, teacher—Sylvia Blann, Genevieve Denesha, Mildred Price, Ralph Dudeck, Frederick LaGrew, Robert Ketchum, Edward Witouski.

2d Grade, Miss Tillapaugh, teacher: Marjorie Todd, Clinton Dories, John Trepasso, Clara Feliska, Florence Wilbur.

3d Grade, Miss Dwyer, teacher—Ruth Best, Madeline Merant, Ruth Clinch, Mary Brown, Lealand Rice, Chester Kinney.

3d Grade, Miss Skinner, teacher—Howard Abbott, Andrew Black, Royal Cheney, Cecil Perry, Charles Rothbell, Walter Wainman, Alice Brennen, Gladys Bryant, Monica Gaffney, Kathleen Ottman, Berneice Palmer.

4th Grade, Miss Broderick, teacher: Horace Brooks, Richard Burleigh, Ralph Dolbear, Clifford Halstead, Harold Platt, Donald Pratt, Floris Austin, Theodore Cheney, Norma Kane, Myrtle O'Neil, Ethel Sawyer, Mabel Sellman, Bridgie Smith, Margareta Warren.

5th Grade, Miss McCriskin, teacher: Mary Casey, Harold Challes, Harris Dines, Ruth Dingle, Sadie Fisk, Edward Goode, Helen Kenyon, Miles Lewis, Frederick Stoddard, Gladys Wybron.

6th Grade, Miss Curphey, teacher—Harry Hopkins, Carl Rowley, Albert Williams, Helen Black, Lucille Dingle, Mildred McCann, Doris Painter, Susie Savey, Mabel Sullivan.

7th Grade, Higher English Department—Francis Dewey, Earle Osborne, Frank Wilber, Dorris Austin, Florence Brown, Anna Hartnett, Emma Lynch, Mildren Sellman, Marion Taylor, Frances Wilson.

8th Grade, Higher English Department—Norman Barry, Francis Bugll, Joseph Carroll, Leland Cusack, John Donovan, Roberts Fitten, Walter Parke, Francis Taylor, Ruth Black, Mildred Clute, Mildred Cook, Mary Hopkins, Margaret Hughes, Frances Mangeot, Dorothy Martin, Mabel Perkins.

Erie Street School

1st Grade, Miss Brumfield, teacher: William Murray, Stanley Scudder, Fannie Ingersoll, Agnes Miner.

2d Grade, Miss Sprague, teacher—Wayne Bateman, Francis Benway, Merrill Scudder, Thomas Zaia, Norma Nichols.

3d Grade, Miss Hawkins, teacher—James Brannan, Agnes Howe, Barnett Levy, Mary Morrison, Clara Owens, Harriet Waugh, Charles Wood, Harold Wood.

4th Grade, Miss Kendall, teacher—Edwin Campbell, Edward Dyer, Elliott Erhardt, Donald Lamphear, Max Shapiro, Nellie Barnard, Roberta Kellam, Beulah Keeney, Margaret Georgiana Keyes.

5th Grade, Miss Walworth, teacher: Nancy Cincotta, Alta Dyer, Helen Fitzgerald, Helen Loucks, Leland Lampear, Vernard O'Neill, Jane Rogers, Wilson Smith, Doris VanValkenburg, Harl Wolever.

6th Grade, Miss Rogers, teacher—William Adams, Walter Barkley, Ervin Brown, Tony Cincotta, Vernon Cooper, George Gardner, Glen Salsbury, Herbert Waugh, Emily Deuel, Florence Falardeau, Helen Hare, Helen Payne, Beatrice Richards, Marion VanSanford, Helen Ward.

7th Grade, Miss Graveley, teacher—Ernest Beaudien, George McNamara, Floyd Wright, Leila Chesbro, Gladys Haines, Marion Weaver, Elsie Wood.

8th Grade, Miss Lynch, teacher—Miles Evans, Maro Reed, John Schneider, Larkin Smith, Clara Cronk, Sara Dickinson, Clara Smith.

State Street School

1st Grade, Miss Metcalf, teacher—Lester Billings, Mabel Chubb, Ruth Hall, Suvilla Pollock.

2d Grade, Miss Cates, teacher—Worth Allen, Beatrice Ansermet, Leo Bidwell, Lucy Ducret, Harriet Edgarton, Bertha Favalora, Alice Francis Tony Fusco, George Hall, Frances James, Leeman Pratt.

3d Grade, Miss Keane, teacher—Myrtle Chubb, Frank Edgarton, Marion Holmes, Gladys Post, Leon Skelton, Robert Taggart, Emma Warner.

4th Grade, Miss Failing, teacher—Milton Fanning, Dorothy Hurd, Elma Ingamells, Joseph Lynch, Kenneth Padgett, Thelma Palmes, Florence Thiebeau, Fay Walts.

5th Grade, Miss Wright, teacher—Harold Baker, Leroy Haas, Ruth Haskins, Eddie Littlebrant, Germaine Michaud, Vera Platt, Vernon Woodside, Vivian Waterhouse, Hazel Wood.

6th Grade, Miss Beebe, teacher—Ruth Abel, Leonard Amdursky, Virginia Cook, Helena Donovan, Howard Hunter, Lillian Kimball, Florence Kingsley, Helen Reavey, Caroline Steele.

7th Grade, Miss Seymour, teacher—Marguerite Fivaz, Elizabeth Ingamells, Mary Murphy, Beulah Roy.

8th Grade, Miss Harrington, teacher—Percy Grier, Ariel Palmer, Frances Reynolds, Edna Roy, Marie Roy, Harvia Wilson.

Oak Street School

1st Grade, Miss McNamara, teacher: John Dymon, John Ziemba, Morris Loveland, Marion Casey, Sophie Mbynovska, Bessie Stephenson.

1st Grade, Miss McCully, teacher—Lawrence Parker.

2d Grade, Miss Mackin, teacher—George Edward Buell, Freddie McAree, Daisy Cooper, Lucille Dashnau, Mary Libera, Annie Moros, Helen Parkhurst, Helen Sharp, Francesca Scurti.

3d Grade, Miss A. Melody, teacher: Robert Colton, Richard Culkin, Frank Libra, Dominick Procepio, Raymond Stoddard, Mary Clark, Josie Libra, Mary Moros, Jennie Simons.

4th Grade, Miss M. Melody, teacher: Zita Boyce, James Dashnau, Philip Guadgno, Clifford Kelly, Harold Tompson.

5th Grade, Miss Dowdle, teacher—Charles Denesha, Maurice Donovan, Otis Hudson, Andrea Pipitone, Clarence Rice, Clarence Stuber, Helen Hughes, Frances Hughes, Katherine Kowalski, Ruth LePoint.

6th Grade, Miss Bunker, teacher—Charles Brooker, William Chetney, John Flynn, Tony Gigliotti, Lawrence Murphy, Fay Whipple, Wendell Wilcox, Bertha Davis, Helen Deveraux, Margaret Frawley, Nellie Krawcek, Anna Malone, Syliva Whipple.

7th Grade, Miss Sadler, teacher—Charles Culkin, Eva Boyce, Bridget Okoniewski, Erthus Dashnau, Percy Andrews, Kathryn McKenna, Muriel Harris, Helen Mott, Joseph Frawley, Frank Stuber, Harold Chesbro, Gladys Loveland.

Academy Street School

1st Grade, Miss Whitaker, teacher—Louise Beadle, Rose Trombley, Belva Wheeler, Roy Wallace, Frederick Wood.

2d Grade, Miss VanDuzer, teacher: Calvin Austin, Harry Blakeslee, Raymond Coe, Arthur Myers, Eldred Stevens, Evelyn Crandall, Eleanor Hunter, Margaret McRae, Frances VanSanford.

3d Grade, Miss Cunnan, teacher—Lloyd Allen, William Morton, Etta Outerkirk, Dorothy Garrett.

5th Grade, Miss Walworth, teacher: Dorothy Barney, Mildred Bort, Charlene Beebe, Neatrice Cole, Charlotte Cole, Goldie Courtney, Elsie Dewey, Sarah Ford, Mary Herner, Bernice Mullen, Kenneth Carle, Harold Roe.

Walradt Street School

1st Grade, Miss Marden, teacher—Elmer Bogardus, Bernard Dumas, Edward Foederer, Arthur Nettleton, Oliver Shattuck, Helen Ottman, Ruth White.

2d Grade, Miss Marden, teacher—Frank Abbott, Joseph Casey, Russell Casey, John Collins, George Dumas, Donald Hartnett, Edgar Lamb, Willis Lamb, Helena Dolbear, Gertrude Thompson.

WOMAN WARNS WOMEN OF DANGERS OF TRAVEL

"No one should go to the Pacific coast without sufficient money for the round trip and enough for support during the visit there," writes Martha P. Tracy of Syracuse, a member of the Travelers' Aid Society, in a letter to the Standard today. "There is absolutely no work to be had and the large cities have already thousands from the East who have come with the false hope of getting work. This urgent warning has been sent out by various welfare societies in California."

It is the object of these warnings sent out by the aid society to protect girls and women while traveling. These societies are being organized throughout the country. Warnings are now being sent out to women travelers regarding the ways in which they should protect themselves. At San Francisco members of the organization meet all trains and steamers and give advice as to suitable lodging houses and places of employment.

The fllowing list of addresses is given for the benefit of those who are going West this spring: Travelers' Aid Society of California, 909 Hearst Building, San Francisco; Young Women's Christian Association, No. 1249 O'Farrell st., San Francisco, and Women's Hotel, No. 642 Jones st., San Francisco.

TO ELECT BASEBALL OFFICIALS TONIGHT

Captain Michael Bray of the Fulton High school baseball team will entertain the team and a few guests at his home on the West Side tonight. The affair will be in the nature of a dinner and general good time. After the dinner, the captain and manager for the 1916 season will be elected and several members of the squad will be called upon for rmarks. Coach Bill Stauring will be the guest of honor. The festivities will begin at 8.30 o'clock.

MOVIE ACTRESS IN TOWN

Miss Pearl White, the Pathe film company star, motored through this city this morning in her automobile, and was unrecognized except by a few. Miss White's company is now in Oswego and she will appear in several pictures which will be produced there during the next few months. She will be remembered for her fine work in the serial photoplay, "The Perils of Pauline."

DR. FRANCIS E. CLARK ILL, SUFFERING FROM TYPHOID

Sagamore, Mass., June 17.—The Rev. Francis E. Clark, founder and head of the Christian Endeavor movement, who has been ill with typhoid fever at his summer home here for the past two weeks, was reported today to be in as favorable condition as could reasonably be expected.

Dr. Clark's age, 64 years, and the fact that the disease has not reached its crisis, have caused some apprehension as to his recovery. Dr. Clark is believed to have contracted his illness during a recent trip through the west.

ENGLAND'S WAR CREDIT

London, June 17.—Premier Asquith on moving a vote of credit for 250,000,000 pounds informed members of the House of Commons today that the expenditure in the next three months would be not less than $15,000,000 daily. The house voted the credit.

THE QUIRK
Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.

TODAY
No.6 of "Who Pays" Series, entitled
"HOUSES OF GLASS"
No. 1 "ROMANCE OF ELAINE
and PATHE WEEKLY

FRIDAY
Beulah Poynter
in her Great Success
THE LITTLE GIRL HE FORGOT
in 5 parts
and others.

SATURDAY
The Great Six-Reel Feature "THE SPAN OF LIFE"
See the Wonderful Human Bridge.

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN
"The New York Shop"

JUNE SALE
of Dainty Tub Silk and Crepe de Chine
WAISTS
in the latest designs and colors. On Sale Friday and Saturday, at your selection $1.98
These Waists usually retail at $2.50 and $2.75
M. J. McDONALD & CO.
National Merchandise Stamps save you 2 1-2% on your purchases

WALL PAPER and PAINT
PAPER HANGING — PAINTING
The cost of Paint is advancing daily — due to the European War. *Get Your Supply Now!*
HULETT-TAFT CO., Inc.
208 ONEIDA STREET

Cahill's Perfection Bread
is the
BEST BREAD MADE
TRY A LOAF—Sold only at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

100% Efficiency
The Result of Using
Miscellaneous
Want Column
in
The Evening Times
PRICES:
1 Word 1 Time 1c
1 Word 3 Times 2c
1 Word 6 Times 3c
Minimum Charge
10 Cents

The Fulton Evening Times

IS A PART OF THE BUSINESS LIFE OF FULTON

¶ Because it is identical with every interest in this city. The Fulton Evening Times is a public institution purely. It's interests are mutual with those of every Man, Woman and Child of this city. It's success spells for the success of every Fulton Merchant. The town having successful Merchants is a successful town. A home Daily helps to make the home Merchant a successful man. *One dollar spent in a paper published out-of-town deprives a Fulton workman of a dollar's worth of support.*

IF YOU DEPRIVE

A Fulton Workman of His Wages it's Your Loss as well as the Workman's

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Heinie Wagner, Boston Red Sox's Infielder.

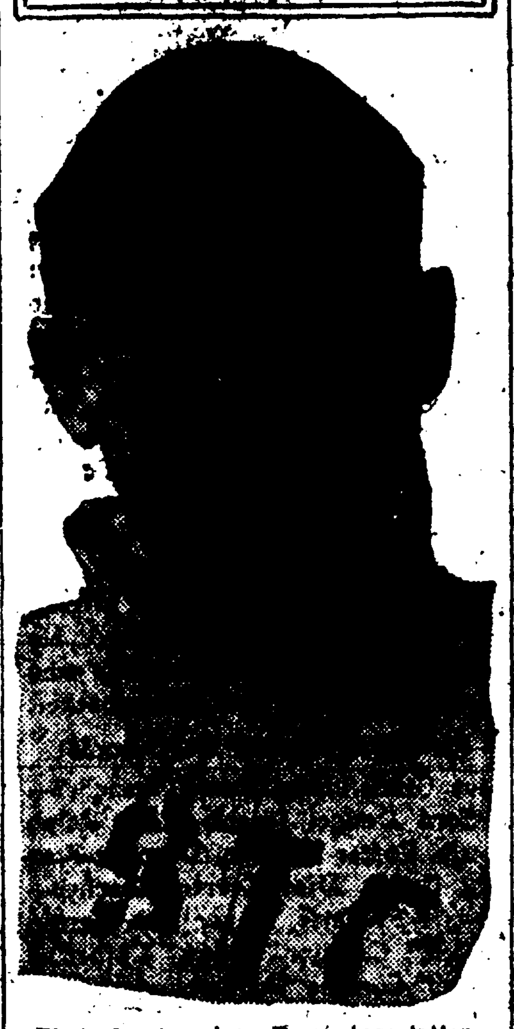


Photo by American Press Association.

Heinie Wagner, second baseman this year on the Boston American league team, is considered by his fellows one of the brainiest men in the game. For the past two years Heinie has been a little off in his play, an injury to his arm having impaired his throwing ability. This season he has been playing in his 1912 form, when as shortstop he was an important factor in his club's success in winning the championship of the American league, and also in its victory over the New York Giants for the world's championship of that year. It is said that Heinie has the managerial bug, and his friends believe that before long Heinie will be guiding one of the big league clubs.

Big Fish In the Tieton.

Never before have fishermen found such large salmon in the upper waters of the Yakima river, Washington, and its tributaries as they have the past spring. By some the condition is attributed to the completion of the Celilo locks. A party of fishermen from North Yakima has, so far at least, the biggest fish story to tell. They brought in, after one hour and forty-two minutes' hard work, a Chinook salmon weighing twenty-four pounds and measuring forty and one-quarter inches, which they took in the Tieton river, and with it nine others, the smallest of which weighed nine pounds.

An Eyeglass For Golfers.

An Englishman has recently invented an optical instrument for golfers that can be worn over the eyes like a spectacle and by which the sight of the player is concentrated on the ball, the opaque "blinkers" having a relatively small aperture through which, and through which alone, the wearer can see and thus the distance in front and behind the ball is so small that he must see it definitely, and he is thus compelled to keep his eye on the ball. The blinkers are adjustable so they can be set to suit the eyes of different persons.—Scientific American.

Adjustable Golf Stick.

There has recently been put on the market a golf club the head of which is formed to permit the convenient interchangeability of heads or striking faces. Each of the head pieces has two faces, either of which may be adjusted into playing position. There are several different forms of head, each being interchangeably applied to the head of the club, so that each loose head is the equivalent of two ordinary clubs and by carrying a number of loose heads the necessity of carrying numerous clubs will be avoided.

White a Knockout Fighter.

Of all the fighters now before the public Charlie White is the only one in any class, from heavyweight to bantam, that wins his battles by the knockout route. He is the greatest fighter in this respect since Terry McGovern used to flatten his men out by a swift poke on the jaw.

White wins all his bouts this way. He has put eight out of the last ten opponents to sleep by way of a short left hook to the point of the jaw, and the blow rarely fails to call for the full count.

Ted Meredith Honored.

Ted Meredith has been unanimously elected to succeed Don Lippincott as captain of the University of Pennsylvania track team for the season of 1915-16. By winning both the quarter and half mile races, the former in record time, in the recent intercollegiate games Meredith stamped himself as one of the greatest short middle distance runners of all time.

Zimmerman on the Umpires.

Heine Zimmerman of the Chicago Cubs has this to say about the National league umpires: "They're as honest as the day is long—always call 'em as they see 'em. The only trouble with them is that they always see them wrong."

It Was Also Right to the Point, and the Jury Did the Rest.

A Chicago lawyer tells of a prosecuting attorney in a circuit court of an Illinois county some years ago whose early education had been defective, but who was so shrewd and "long headed" that few more dangerous antagonists could be found at the bar in that region.

At one time he had procured the indictment of a man for theft. The amount alleged to have been stolen was $5, and at that time the penalty for stealing $5 or more was imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary. For stealing less than that amount the punishment was confinement in the county jail without labor.

The evidence proved beyond dispute the theft of a five dollar note of the State Bank of Illinois, but the prisoner's counsel brought several business men to swear that it was not worth its face value in gold, but all agreed that in ordinary transactions it would pass for $5.

Over this testimony the prisoner's counsel quibbled for two hours while the prosecuting attorney listened in patience.

When his turn came he arose and delivered himself as follows:

"Gentlemen, I hope the learned counsel won't get offended if I don't talk but just one minute. All I've got to say is this: The prisoner don't pretend to deny that he stole our money, and all he asks of you is just to give him the privilege of stealin' it at a discount!"

He sat down, and the jury sent the thief to the penitentiary.—Case and Comment.

TECHNIC OF PAINTING.

Modern Color Methods and Those of the Old Masters.

Many persons think that the paintings by the old masters owe their permanency in some degree to secret processes now lost. In the Journal of the Franklin institute Dr. Maximilian Toch points out that as a matter of fact the old masters used only those few colors (madder, for example) the permanency of which was well established, and that they avoided mixing colors known to have a bad chemical effect on one another.

Incidentally he describes the scientific methods of detecting later day copies. Zinc white, where flake white would have been used, protoplasmic remains in the cells of the wood used for the picture and the transparency of the bitumen in the shadows are proofs that a picture is not a genuine antique. In respect to deterioration the author mentions the bad effects of smoke and modern gas fumes and, after saying that either light or darkness may bleach a picture, points out that some pictures that have been kept in the dark can be restored by placing them in bright sunlight.

Finally Dr. Toch condemns those modern painters who substitute the collapsible tube or palette knife for the brush on the ground that the flakes of color thus attached to the canvas will crack off and become detached. If that method had been used by the ancients no trace of their work would now exist.

The Heroines of Novels.

If I were his Satanic majesty and a novelist came to me for judgment I should beetle my brows in a horrible manner and quiz him thus:

"Did you ever make your heroine eighteen years old? Did you ever endow a maiden with the repartee of Pinero, the intuition of Blavatsky, the carriage of Garden, the hauteur of the Medici, the beauty of Aphrodite and the wisdom of Athene—all at the age of eighteen years?"

If the novelist answered me "Certainly not!" I should say, "To heaven with you!" But if he answered, "Sure, I did!" I would blast him where he stood.

For of all the iniquitous, fallacious, unfair and dangerous doctrines this takes the icing off the cake—that the female species reaches her apogee at the immature age of eighteen.—George Weston in Saturday Evening Post.

Types of Feet.

Among the various races of men, three types of feet occur. Certain pure races have one type of toe which is characteristic of each race. Thus, the Zulus, the Basques and probably most pure Celts have the even toed foot, while the Papuans, the Boschmen and a number of African tribes, as well as both ancient and modern Egyptians, have the arch toed foot. Many European nations, however, have a mixture of the three types. But it is certain that among the English, and probably among the Germans, French and Greeks, the even toed foot is the commonest.—Strand Magazine.

Reward of Writers.

Writers of nonfiction today seldom fare more handsomely than did Chief Justice John Marshall, who, 110 years ago, received $80,000 for his life of Washington. After Stevenson's death the royalties on his books amounted every year to ten times the sum he had received a few years before.

The Swordfish.

So powerful is the jaw of the swordfish, from which the sword projects, that it has been known, in attacking vessels, to pierce through oak timbers to the depth of ten inches.

The Cossacks.

No matter how old a Cossack is he belongs to the reserve forces of the "national defense" in Russia and, if required, accompanies his sons and grandsons to battle.

THE MESSAGE TO A BURGLAR

Strange Adventure of a Young Woman In a City.

Winifred Bolles, an unsophisticated country girl, went to town in search of employment. Walking from store to store she at last found herself unwittingly in the private office of a benevolent looking old gentleman, Mr. Herman Knowles, who, though she did not know it, was the head of the firm.

"What is it, little girl?" he asked kindly.

Winifred asked for work and was sent to the proper person with Mr. Knowles' order that she be employed. She was directed to begin her labor the next morning.

As she was leaving the store a man stepped up to her and said:

"Would you mind taking this to the telegraph office over there, my dear? Here's a quarter to pay for it."

"Certainly," said Winifred, and, without even asking why the man didn't take it himself, she started for the telegraph office. The message was inclosed in an envelope, and when she reached the window where messages were received and handed it in the clerk took it out of the envelope and with it a peculiar looking instrument made of steel wire.

"H'm!" he said, looking at the girl suspiciously. Then he read the message.

Ben—Don't come tonight. We are watched. ROSE.

Again the clerk looked at the girl, scanned her features closely and said:

"Sit down while I count the words."

Winifred obeyed, but had not been seated five minutes when a policeman entered and went to the window, where the clerk handed him the message and the wire instrument. Then the policeman turned to Winifred and told her to come with him. She was taken to a police station and led up before an inspector, the policeman at the same time producing the articles he had received from the clerk, saying:

"The girl tried to send the telegram, evidently warning a burglar. She'd unintentionally left the skeleton key in the envelope and handed both to the clerk at the telegraph office."

"Did you order the message sent and its receiver arrested?"

"Yes."

"All right. Take her away."

Poor little Winifred was led away to a cell without the slightest knowledge of where she was going. When she found herself behind bars she was in an agony of distress. After crying awhile she bethought herself what to do. She knew no one in the city, but the face of the kind looking gentleman who had employed her kept coming up to her, and she determined if possible to send word to him of her misfortune. Her message was delivered, and the firm's lawyer was instructed to attend to her case. He called to see Winifred, listened suspiciously to her story, then heard the statement of the inspector, forming the opinion that Winifred was in service and had a lover whom she had been intending to introduce into her employer's premises for the purpose of robbery. This opinion he reported to Mr. Knowles, with the remark, "All depends upon whether the telegram reaches its destination. Thus far the messenger has not been able to find the person to whom it was addressed."

"Nor will he," said Mr. Knowles. "The man who gave her the message watched her and saw her arrest. He doubtless found a way to a warning."

"How do you account for her having a skeleton key?"

"I have no theory as to that. I judge of the girl only from what I saw of her for a few minutes, and I am never deceived as to an honest face. What is your explanation?"

"That the girl put the key which her lover had given her into the envelope and forgot it."

"I do not believe it."

"And you do not consider her application to you for work a mere blind?"

"Certainly not. Please assume that she is innocent and do the best you can for her."

The plan adopted by the police was to have Winifred held for trial and the trial put off in hopes of developments or an implication by the girl of her confederate. When Winifred was brought up for examination there was really nothing to be said in her favor. One thing and one alone gave her hope. Among the visitors in the courtroom she saw the kindly face of Mr. Knowles.

The judge heard the statement of the prosecution and would have listened to the evidence of the defense if there had been any. Since there was not, Winifred's attorney contented himself with forming improbable theories as to how Winifred came into possession of the incriminating articles. The judge remanded the prisoner for trial, fixing her bail at $1,000.

"I will furnish that bail," said Mr. Knowles, rising, and, the paper being signed, Winifred was discharged. Her benefactor told her to go to work at his store the next morning.

Before the trial came off, by Mr. Knowles' orders, Winifred's history from the time of her birth was collected, testimonials as to her character were obtained from her home in the country and were produced by able counsel. Winifred was acquitted and became one of the most important of the employees of Knowles & Co. But neither the man who gave her the telegram nor the one to whom it was addressed was ever found.

SPEED OF ALLIES IN LANDING AT DARDANELLES AMAZES GREEKS

Getting Foothold on Gallipoli Under Fierce Fire Took Forty Hours Instead of Seven Days.

Thrilling Operations Described in Dispatch Called One of Most Brilliant Acts In War.

A GRAPHIC and stirring description of the landing of the allied army at the Dardanelles is given in a dispatch from Athens by an American war correspondent who has seen the reports of the foreign military observers accompanying the British and French forces.

The general staff of the Greek army, he says, regards the achievement as one of the most remarkable operations of the war. The troops accomplished their landing in forty hours, forcing their way despite heavy losses under hot fire, while thousands struggled in the glare of searchlights and amid a terrific cannonade to put the supplies ashore.

In the reports of the military attaches two features are mentioned as standing out—the careful, systematic and detailed preparation, and then the surprising speed with which the disembarkation was carried out and the foothold on the soil seized.

The plan of action was arranged eight weeks before at a series of military conferences in London, Paris and Malta. Every detail of it went through without a hitch. Concentration of troops and supplies began immediately. Thousands of men left England secretly under cover of darkness, crossed the English channel and proceeded to Marseilles to embark on transports for Egypt.

Army Silently Formed.

At the same time those French troops that could be spared from Europe also were transported to the land of the Nile. Australian and New Zealand contingents reached Egypt through the Suez canal. Finally there were available more than 110,000 British troops, including Australians, New Zealanders and Indians, and about 60,000 French soldiers, including Algerians.

Simultaneously a monster staff was ransacking both countries for supplies. Every preparation was made for maintaining a great army for a long time on foreign soil.

Alexandria was the first advanced base. It is 700 miles from the Dardanelles. A nearer base was absolutely necessary. Consequently the British fleet suddenly occupied the islands of Mudros, Tenedos and Imbros. Tenedos is only twelve miles from Kum Kale and Siddel Bahr.

England asserts a right of occupation. Greece took the islands from the Turks in the first Balkan war. The London conference stipulated that the islands should be returned to Turkey. Turkey refused to sign the treaty, and then Greece consequently continued to occupy the islands. There was a mild Greek protest when the British took possession, but it was overcome. England promised to give back the islands at the end of the war and even yet the civil administration remains Greek.

Tenedos as Supply Depot.

A fleet of cargo boats freighted to the islands huge quantities of food, scores of heavy siege guns and thousands of boxes of ammunition. Although most of the supplies destined for the use of the troops after they landed in Turkey were taken to the islands of Tenedos and Mudros, the troops themselves remained in Egypt until the final rush for the Dardanelles.

When eventually one morning before daybreak the transports steamed out of Alexandria they made a line nearly eighteen miles long. The admiral at Mudros was advised by wireless. At Mudros and at Tenedos were stored thousands of tons of supplies. Every available warehouse was filled to the roof. Monster piles of boxes and bales extended along the beach. At once the work of loading hundreds of lighters, requisitioned from half the ports of the eastern Mediterranean, was pushed to completion.

A little less than forty-eight hours after it left Alexandria the fleet of transports, convoyed by a dozen battleships and half a hundred destroyers, passed Tenedos. Three hours later powerful tugs, towing long strings of lighters, steamed out of Tenedos and Mudros and fell into line many miles to the rear of the transport fleet.

Started at Daybreak.

Just at daybreak ten or twelve boats loaded to the gunwales with khaki clad soldiers wearing big tropical helmets put off from each transport to be the first to land on the tip of Gallipoli. Steam launches from the battleships towed the boats to shore in strings of five or six. It was three-quarters of a mile to shore.

Half the distance had been covered when a perfect hail of bullets and shrapnel spattered among the small boats. The men did not reply. They could see nothing to fire at.

The boats were run on to the beach. The men jumped out, ankle deep in water. They ran up the beach for seventy-five yards and threw themselves prone on the sand behind any little hummock they could find. Three or four men remained in each boat and poled it frantically back to the steam launch, which took it in tow and headed for the transports for another load.

Hour after hour men piled ashore from the transports. The line of disembarkment was more than a mile long.

The second detachment ran forty or fifty feet in advance of the first landing party before throwing themselves flat on the sand. The third party went the same distance in advance of the second, and so on.

At first the firing line was only a mile broad. It was gradually lengthened to cover the whole nose of the peninsula. Finally the line was more than two miles long.

The first detachment took terrible punishment. Dead and wounded were everywhere. The wounded had little show. There was no place to move them. They received rough first aid treatment and were dragged to the shelter of some small hills. They suffered greatly later in the day from the sun and heat. At the close of the day the medical corps got supplies ashore and erected temporary hospitals under the lee of a cliff.

Losses Were Terrific.

Every man was at last ashore, and an advance in open order was made. Slowly but surely the allies' army covered ground. The French had landed at Kum Kale, on the Asiatic side. That was only a trick to keep the Turks guessing as to where the real attack was to be made.

While the land forces were striving mightily to make their position secure the great battleships strung out from each end of the transport fleet thundered out fire and shell at a tremendous rate. The terrific bombardment and the vicious attacks of the Australian troops won the day. The Turks retreated behind their second line of defense. They left many dead and wounded on the field. They also lost many prisoners.

The British troops built rude breastworks and prepared to hold the captured ground at any cost. The first day's losses were terrific. More than 2,000 were dead.

When the position on Gallipoli peninsula became secure the big part of the disembarkment started. Great strings of lighters, piled high with all sorts of war materials, were beached. Thousands of sweating, swearing, half clad men toiled frantically in the hot afternoon sun. As accompaniment they had the cheerful music of a dozen or more battleships banging away at the Turk entrenchments.

Many Fell Exhausted.

At dark the men juggling supplies were relieved. It was time too. They were nearly done for. Most of them dropped exhausted in the warm sand. Also there had been some suffering because of the water. Emphatic orders had been issued prohibiting men from drinking water from Turkish wells. All the water for the men came from the ships. The small boats were so occupied they had little time for water, consequently all the afternoon there was a constant cry for "water, water."

But the work did not stop. Thousands of fresh men leaped to relieve their exhausted comrades. At night half a hundred searchlights made the beach as light as day. The men worked in shifts. Toward morning the commissary got some portable kitchens ashore, and the men had breakfast.

The second day of the landing operations was, however, its real trial. From morning until dark 15,000 men worked to their utmost to get the last of the supplies ashore. Men struggled alternately with heavy siege guns and with barbed wire. The men at the front, frantically engaged in digging trenches, used up the barbed wire as fast as it could be taken to them. But the task was done.

Forty hours of terrible, life taking toil did it—that is, the time it took the British forces to land on the extremity of Gallipoli peninsula. It was really one of the remarkable incidents of the war. The operation was a marvel of perfection as to systematic preparation and execution. The Greek general staff had estimated that if the allies succeeded in landing at all the attempt would take them seven days.

DUTCH GIFT TO NEW YORK.

Amsterdam Sends New City Flag In Token of Historical Affection.

The new orange, white and blue flag of New Amsterdam, which is to be raised over city hall, New York, on June 24, will be a gift from the city of Amsterdam, Holland. An offer of the gift from the mayor of Amsterdam has been accepted.

The people of the Dutch capital are presenting the flag "as a token of historical affection and good will so long existing between the two cities." The banner will be formally accepted on June 24, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the installation of the first mayor and board of aldermen and the adoption of an official flag of the city.

HABIT SAVES MAN'S LIFE

When He Heard "Right" Would Be Suicide Changed Aim.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Habit saved George Lee, forty-five, recently when he plotted against his life. He placed the muzzle of a revolver in his mouth, put his mind in order for the end and was pulling the trigger when he heard some one call "Right!"

It was a word used more frequently than any other in his work in a downtown grocery. There Lee was accustomed to carry packages across a long room. Several persons were similarly occupied, and when they would meet, going in opposite directions, the one with a load on his shoulder would always cry "Right!" The right hand of the other would go up in signal that he would observe the rules of the meeting, for the contents of the boxes were fragile and any interference might cause a loss that would be deducted from their wages.

While his finger was drawing at the trigger, from outside came the clear call "Right!" voiced by chance in the conversation of passersby.

From habit Lee's right hand started to lift in signal, the finger released the trigger, and the shell exploded, but the minor twitch that had come when he heard the word of warning switched the aim so that the bullet left a harmless wound in his cheek. Persons who heard the shot rushed to the room and took Lee off to the receiving hospital, where his wound was dressed and his spirits revived by the promise that a job would be given him.

BLIND WINDOW CLEANER.

"Earns His Living," Says Owner of Hotel.

Beloit, Wis.—Totally blind as a result of a railroad accident near Milwaukee seven years ago, John Gibson, forty-eight years old, is earning his living by scrubbing floors and washing windows at the Transient hotel in Beloit. The proprietor of the place says Gibson is earning his living as well as any full sighted porter he ever had.

The man does this cleaning work entirely by the sense of touch and a system of mental measurements and calculations. There is nothing in his work to denote disability.

"Seven years ago," Mr. Gibson said, "I was working on a railroad near Milwaukee when an explosion occurred in some blasting powder. When I left the hospital I was totally blind."

THANKS FOR AID TO RYNDAM.

Holland-American Line Praises Naval Men For Brilliant Seamanship.

Secretary Daniels has received a letter from the Holland-American line expressing the company's appreciation and gratitude for the aid given by the battleships Texas and South Carolina to the steamship Ryndam when she was injured in collision off Nantucket May 26.

The South Carolina took on board the passengers and crew of the Ryndam, totaling 230 persons. Among the passengers were thirty-two women and ten children, including four babies. The accident occurred at 3:40 a. m., and all the passengers and crew were transferred to the South Carolina by 4:30. The Texas convoyed the Ryndam to the Ambrose lightship.

The letter remarks on the efficient work done by the officers and crew of the naval vessels and the hospitality shown the passengers and crew of the stricken ship and states that it will always be remembered as a brilliant example of good seamanship and splendid comradeship.

WAR NO BAR TO RED TAPE.

French Surgeon Checked In Work by Lack of Printed Forms.

One of the best known doctors, who is directing a French military hospital, recently had need of a certain surgical instrument. He wrote to the authorities for it.

"Make your request on a printed form," came the answer. The doctor replied that he had no printed forms. Second reply from the administration, "Make a demand for printed forms." The doctor again wrote and received a third reply, "Make your demand on a printed form."

WAR CUTS DOWN BIRTH RATE.

Paris Has 2,040 Fewer Babies In Month, Statistics Show.

Births in France are beginning to show the effects of the war.

According to the statistics for Paris there were 1,850 births in May, the tenth month of the war, as compared with 3,890 in the same month last year.

Camp Benefits For Thousands.

It is estimated that fully 50,000 boys had camp experience during last summer, as a result of the leadership of the boy scout movement.

The Road to Learning.

I wish I knew my letters well,
So I might learn to read and spell;
I'd find them on my pretty card
If they were not so very hard.

Now, S is crooked, don't you see?
And G is making mouths at me,
And O is something like a ball,
It hasn't any end at all.

And all the rest are—my, so queer!
They look like crooked sticks—oh, dear!
Nurse counted six and twenty more;
What do they have so many for?

Tapping a Hole.

A plug tap should never be started in a hole where it is convenient to start the thread with a taper tap.

ZEPPELINS TO FIRE AERIAL TORPEDO

New Device Is Guided by Radio From Aircraft.

ITALY HAS NEW DESTROYER

A Double Biplane, With Place For Mounting Big Guns, Is In the Service to Fight Hostile Airships—New German Machines Can Also Make Their Own Poison Gas.

London.—Much ingenuity is being expended in adding to efficiency for destruction by German airships. The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The latest device is an aerial torpedo which is proposed to be used by the new super-Zeppelins. It is made of aluminium and filled with gas. When discharged from a tube in the airship the torpedoes, it is stated, are sustained by gas and controlled by wireless from the airship. They can be directed from a great distance and exploded at any point required.

"Professor Rohland of Stuttgart has invented a trench protection against shell fire. It consists of an artificial stone, which it is stated will stand a pressure three times greater than reenforced concrete. It is manufactured in slabs two yards square and will stand a temperature of 1,000 degrees. The latest infantry rifle fired at fifteen yards did not even crack it, although it was less than one and one-half inches thick."

The Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent says:

"The new type of Zeppelin airship is rounded at the front and has a sharp tail. The vessel is heavily armed. Three tanks for carrying poisonous gas bombs are slung beneath the gondola or navigating chamber and are fitted with a newly invented bomb dropping apparatus.

Photo by American Press Association.

COUNT ZEPPELIN, INVENTOR OF THE GERMAN DIRIGIBLE.

"The new airship has a smaller crew than the ordinary Zeppelin, but her speed is reported to be much greater. Among the crew are men able to make a fresh supply of poisonous gas bombs during a voyage.

"It is reported that ten airships of the new type are already built. Several more are stated to be in course of construction for the purpose of taking part in a proposed aerial invasion of England."

An aeroplane "destroyer," designed for attacking dirigible airships, has been perfected in Italian government workshops in the last few months. It is an enormous machine with three separate engines and with a total energy of more than 250 horsepower.

It consists, in fact, of the bodies of two ordinary tractor biplanes placed side by side and far enough apart so that there is room between them for the propeller of a third engine. Each of the two main bodies has its own engine and tractor screw in front, so that it looks at first like two ordinary tractor biplanes flying hand in hand.

On the section of wing which joins the two bodies is placed the body work of an ordinary pusher biplane, with the engine and propeller behind. In this way the body projects well forward in front of the screws of the other two engines, so that it can carry a gun of considerable size and have a clear field of fire forward, backward and on both sides, without danger of hitting its own screws or wings.

The machine is capable of lifting a huge cargo of bombs large enough to be certain to destroy a Zeppelin if they hit it, and even capable of doing serious damage to a battleship.

Plowed Up Lost Bills.

Huntington, Ind.—Clifford F. Owens, a farmer living south of Huntington, lost his purse when plowing a field on his place two years ago. The purse contained a $10 bill, two $1 bills, two nickels and some silver. While plowing the same field recently his plowshare turned up the lost pocketbook.

BUSINESS IMPROVING, OFFICIAL FIGURES SAY.

Railroads Earn More Than Year Ago. Treasury Balance Expands.

With the decision of the federal court that the United States Steel corporation is not a trust it is confidently expected that business will now quickly take big leaps.

That conditions are greatly improved is emphasized by a statement by Comptroller of the Currency Williams showing that on May 31 the Aldrich-Vreeland emergency currency still outstanding aggregated only $2,508,940 out of the $383,502,645 originally issued. This outstanding currency is held largely by banks in the cotton states.

A report by the interstate commerce commission shows that the net revenues of the great railroads for April were $33,821,308 as against $30,322,791 for April, 1914. The gross revenues were $2,000,000 less, but the operative expenses were $6,000,000 less.

Secretary McAdoo and other officials of the treasury department are confident that the turning point has come in national finances and that by July 15 there will be in the general treasury fund a working balance of at least $100,000,000.

KAISER HAS PLENTY OF MEN.

But Losses Are Seven a Minute and Flower of Youth Is Gone.

Colonel Repington, the military expert of the London Times, discussing the new German army, says:

"The classes of 1915 and 1916 and part of the ersatz and landsturm will soon be supplying the Germans with their usual quota of good men, and it would be a fallacy to suppose that the German operations will be any more hampered this present year by a lack of men than by a lack of munitions and food.

"The Germans do not lack the means to continue the campaign vigorously. Nevertheless it must not be forgotten that the German casualties have been ten times those of the British, and the strain of fighting simultaneously on two fronts has been immense.

"No nation can go on losing seven men a minute day and night. The original German army disappeared long ago. Their supply of men is not exhausted, but to a large extent the flower of the German youth has withered."

THE MARKING OF BILLS.

One of the Secret Service Methods Is the Use of Pin Holes.

In their surveillance and apprehension of suspected persons government secret service officers often find it necessary to "mark the money" handled by such persons. There are various methods of so marking the national currency, one of the most novel of which is the pinprick.

The note to be marked is, say, the five dollar silver certificate bearing the vignette of an Indian chief in his full regalia of feathers and trappings and presenting a full face view. With the aid of a pin the secret service man makes two punctures in the bill directly in the pupils of the Indian's eyes. To the casual and sometimes even critical inspector of the note these pinpricks are invisible. If raised to the light, however, the bill will distinctly reveal them.

The markings are complicated by the following process: The pin point is applied in the twist of the large figure 5 at the two upper corners of the note. These tiny twists do not appear in the "necks" of the two figures 5 that are at both ends of the bottom of the note. The note is now pierced again, this time in the ends of the scrolls on each side of the word five in the lower center of the bill. The marking is now complete. In secret it is exhibited to one or more persons for purposes of identification and is then placed in the till or money drawer to which the suspected person has access.

It is said that the pinpricks will remain perfect for some time. When such bills are produced in court and their marking is explained under oath conviction is practically certain.—Every Week.

Knew What He Meant.

"It's five years ago today, and I'm going to celebrate my wouldn't wedding."

"Wouldn't wedding? Wooden, you mean?"

"No; wouldn't. Five years ago today since I asked a girl if she'd marry me and she said she wouldn't."—Browning Magazine.

PRZEMYSL FAMED IN STORY OF WAR

Thrice It Has Been Besieged, Twice It Has Fallen.

GREAT AUSTRIAN VICTORY.

Russians, Who Held Powerful Galician Fortress Seventy Days, Fled Before Hail of Shells From Big Austro-German Guns to Which They Lacked Ammunition to Reply.

Three separate sieges of Przemysl, or Peremysl, as the Russians renamed it during their brief occupation, has made the great Galician fortress one of the memorable centers of the war. Nor probably is its story yet concluded.

It was early in the war's history that the Russian forces, with little of resistance before them, first swept across the Galician plains and planted their heavy guns before the stronghold. The first shots were fired on Sept. 16, and from that date until the present time Przemysl has been in the front of important events as much if not more than any other single city.

The first Russian attempt against Przemysl was undertaken too hastily, or not hastily enough. In any event, however, their big howitzers had not pounded away at the strong fortifications for many days before Austrian re-enforcements appeared in great numbers and drove the invaders back.

Early in October, however, the Russian forces, greatly strengthened and dragging heavy guns in their wake, pressed up to the outskirts of the city and again began, this time in deadly earnest, a bombardment of the various forts which formed the great stronghold, Przemysl.

Austrians Slowly Starved.

The attacking army was variously estimated at from 125,000 to 200,000 men. There were probably 150,000 Austrian soldiers within the fortress to defend it.

In a few days the city had been surrounded and entirely cut off from outward communication, and thus it was held and gradually starved until March 22, when General Kusmanek, the Austrian commander, raised the white flag.

Several attempts had been made to relieve the besieged city, but for some reason as yet unexplained the Austrian general staff could not release a force of sufficient strength to drive off the invaders or even to break through the ring of iron.

No sooner had the city fallen and yielded its more than 117,000 Austrian soldiers as prisoners than the Russian armies released from the siege rushed south and east to the various Carpathian passes, bent upon surging across those mountains and into the Hungarian plains. They advanced to the summit of the mountains and held them until the concerted Austrian and German drive, which rolled them back, began last month.

Meantime the Russians were able to restock the forts of Przemysl to some extent and to repair the damage done by their own guns. But it is supposed that it was lack of ammunition which eventually forced them to retire.

Russians Out Pell Mell.

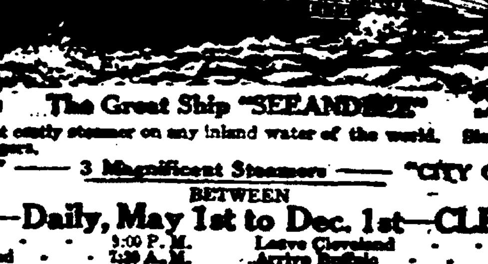
With the Russians beaten back in the Carpathian fighting General Mackensen at the beginning of May began the drive that sent the Russians reeling back in West Galicia. Two weeks later he arrived before Przemysl with a great Austro-German army and began the actual siege operations.

Mackensen's left wing crossed the San and menaced Przemysl from the north. His right wing pressed northward from the south to complete the movement to encircle Przemysl by seizing the Przemysl-Lemberg railway.

In front of Przemysl the famous 42 centimeters began battering at the forts guarding the city from the west. The fortress was not completely surrounded, nor was the railroad seized. The Russians did not stay for that. When they found they could not reply to the terrific hail of steel poured upon them they made the best retreat they could back along the railroad toward Lemberg and on back beyond that city to their own frontier, the Austrians report.

The capture of Przemysl was one of the great victories of the war. That was achieved by the slow grind of siege, starving out the garrison. The recapture is a no less stirring and important victory.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND



The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" —— 3 Magnificent Steamers —— "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo - - 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland - - 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland - - 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo - - 7:30 A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

D/34

HAVE YOU MADE A GOOD CATCH?

Everybody's doing it. A lot depends on your equipment, such as:

BRISTOL STEEL RODS — BASKETS

A FLY FOR EVERY FISH

REELS — NETS — LINES

Every article at bed-rock price and Guaranteed

A. M. DRUSE & CO.

7 South First Street

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

Results Yesterday

Pittsburgh, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Boston, 4; Chicago, 3.
St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
New York, 5; Cincinnati, 3; 12 in.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	27	21	.563
Philadelphia	27	21	.563
St. Louis	28	26	.519
Boston	24	24	.500
Pittsburgh	23	24	.489
Brooklyn	24	26	.480
New York	20	24	.455
Cincinnati	19	26	.422

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Washington.

Results Yesterday

Philadelphia, 3; Detroit, 2.
Washington, 5; Chicago, 2.
Boston, 4; Cleveland, 3.
St. Louis-New York; postponed.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	32	20	.615
Detroit	32	22	.593
Boston	26	18	.591
New York	25	23	.531
Washington	23	22	.511
Cleveland	20	28	.417
Philadelphia	19	31	.380
St. Louis	19	32	.373

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Newark.
Chicago at Buffalo.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Kansas City at Baltimore.

Results Yesterday

Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
St. Louis, 3; Newark, 2.
Kansas City, 6; Baltimore, 5.
Chicago, 8; Buffalo, 0; 1st game.
Chicago, 3; Bpuffalo, 1; 2d game.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	33	21	.611
St. Louis	27	21	.563
Brooklyn	28	24	.538
Pittsburgs	26	23	.531
Chicago	28	25	.528
Newark	26	25	.510
Baltimore	19	31	.380
Buffalo	19	36	.345

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Syracuse at Troy.
Scranton at Binghamton.
Wilkesbarre at Elmira.
Utica at Albany.

Results Yesterday

Syracuse, 8; Troy, 3.
Utica, 3; Albany, 1; 1st game.
Ablany, 3; Utica, 0; 2d game.
Scranton, 10; Binghamton, 4; 1st.
Binghamton, 5; Scranton, 4; 2d.
Elmira, 4; Wilkesbarre, 3.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Utica	21	14	.600
Elmira	22	15	.595
Binghamton	18	16	.529
Troy	17	16	.515
Scranton	17	17	.500
Wilkesbarre	17	19	.472
Albany	15	21	.417
Syracuse	13	22	.371

MOVIE STAR HURLED INTO HUDSON RIVER

New York.—Betty Marshall and Frederick de Belleville, heroine and hero in a moving picture play, were thrown into the Hudson river, off Hastings, yesterday by the premature explosion of 200 pounds of dynamite.

Miss Marshall was to throw herself into the water. De Belleville was to leap to her rescue and then the boat they had left was to blow up. Something went wrong, and the boat blew up first.

Fortunately the two actors in the drama were the length of the barge from the dynamite. They went high in the air and then into the water simultaneously with the terrific flash and a detonation thats hook windows a mile away.

Marshall W. Taggart, head of the Gotham Film Company, which had purchased the dynamite and the barge, was in a launch some distance away ready to pick up the pair when the got in the water in the proposed "stunt." Taggart got into action in earnest and soon pulled them out.

Miss Marshall's burns on face and body are severe, but not serious. De Belleville was struck on the head by a timber, and has a scalp wound and slight burns.

Three photographers rowing from the barge to get ready for the picture were upset but managed to right their boat and clamber back. The cameras went to the bottom.

COULDN'T MAKE TEAM, BOY TRIES TO DIE

Dejected at being unable to play on the school baseball team because of an injured finger, Henry Lavine, 15, of No. 102 Third avenue, Brooklyn, swallowed idoine in a class room of the Boys' High school today. An ambulance was called from St. John's hospital and eggs and starch administered.

The boy is now progressing favorably. The iodine was a 4 per cent solution, too weak to poison him.

RESENT SEC. DANIELS' COURT OF MIDDIES

Annapolis, June 17.—Officers at the Naval Academy have expressed resentment and regret at the necessity for a court of inquiry such as was appointed by Secretary Daniels to investigate irregularities in Naval Academy examination papers.

Lieutenant M. E. Manley, aid to Superintendent W. F. Fullum, and Lieutenant-Commander J. T. Tompkins, head of the department of physics, testified they had heard such expressions.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Buffalo at Toronto.
Rochester at Montreal.
Newark at Richmond.
Jersey City vs. Providence at Syracuse.

Results Yesterday

Rochester, 3; Toronto, 1.
Jersey City, 4; Richmond, 3.
Providence, 5; Newark, 1.
Montreal, 4; Buffalo, 3.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	22	14	.611
Providence	23	17	.575
Rochester	22	19	.537
Montreal	22	21	.512
Richmond	21	21	.500
Newark	18	21	.462
Toronto	19	24	.440
Jersey City	16	26	.381

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

At Columbus—	R.	H.	E.
Minneapolis	8	15	2
Columbus	3	8	3

WIRELESS GIVES TROUBLE NOW

Static Disturbances Giving German System Worry; Nothing Unusual at This Season

New York, June 17.—That efforts are being made to keep up direct communication between this country and Germany by wireless was made known yesterday by Dr. Karl G. Frank, secretary of the Atlantic Communcation Company, whose giant stations at Sayville and Tuckerton form the link with the Nauen station in Germany. Dr. Frank said that the problem is to overcome the "static" disturbances that during this season so constantly interrupt transatlantic wireless waves, and that his experts are experimenting with new apparatus that may remove the trouble.

"We expected to have trouble; it is always so during this season of the year," said Dr. Frank, "and we shall not be free from it until August. For the last few weeks we have been troubled very much by 'static.'

"Frequent changes in temperature and thunderstorms have added to the atmospheric disturbance. But that is to be expected. We are working to put an end to it, if possible."

The interruption to the direct transmission of messages from Germany to this country during the last few weeks is said to have proved a serious drawback to the German government. Ordinarily the Nauen station has little difficulty in hurling its powerful waves out on the ether to Sayville, and Sayville is also able to get Nauen unless conditions are very unfavorable.

The spring and summer "static," however, has worked such havoc with the signals that it has been necessary to repeat messages many times before they could be correctly read. Usually Sayville in sending repeats each word of its message at least three times. This practice is customary also at Nauen, but repetitions of six and seven times have of late been necessary.

"Statements that atmospheric disturbances have increased the wireless distance between Nauen and Sayville by thousands of miles are erroneous," said a wireless expert. "The roaring and buzzing in the receivers, which the undamped waves of static electricity make when they occur, break up the signals by rendering them unintelligible.

"It is the mixture of noises that confuses the operator. The regular signals keep coming in just the same as usual, but they cannot be read because of the row made by the 'static.' It is impossible at times to read even nearby stations, as the waves caused by 'static' are undamped and come in all over the receiving coils and cannot be tuned out. The higher the wave length the worse the disturbance caused by 'static.'"

DIRECT PRIMARY IS DENOUNCED AT ALBANY

Albany, June 17.—A return to the convention system of nominating State and judicial officers was advocated today before a Constituoian Convention committee by George W. Wickersham, formerlly United States Attorney-General; William D. Guthrie, of the New York Bar Association, Republicans, and D-Cady Herrick, former Supreme Court Justice and one-time Democratic nominee for Governor.

"In my opinion," Mr. Wickersham said, "this convention will have performed one of its principal public duties if it provides for a return of the convention system."

Inauguration of a system of thumbprint identification as a solution of the election fraud problem also was recommended by Mr. Wickersham.

Mr. Guthrie declared the present direct primary plan was "a step in the direction of anarchy and corrupt despotism."

The direct primary was workable in small districts where people know the qualifications of the prospective nominees, Judge Herrick thought, but was utterly impracticable in the nomination of State officers.

WASTED ONE LEGACY, EXPECTS ANOTHER

William L. Heath, 24, of Plainfield, N. J., who ran through a legacy of $100,000, from a grandmother, in four years, and is now clerking in a factory, was ordered to pay $8 of his $60 a month salary to a former employe to whom he owes $211. Heath is married.

PERILS OF BAD AIR.

Reduced Vitality, Loss of Appetite and General Bad Health.

Air is bad when it is overheated, when it contains an excess of moisture and when it is chemically contaminated. This is the conclusion of the New York state commission on ventilation as summarized by Professor C. E. A. Winslow, chairman.

The first indictment against bad air shows that an increase in temperature beyond the normal 70 degrees produces serious derangement of the vasomotor mechanism of the body, resulting in a rise of temperature, increased pulse and a lowered blood pressure, with a corresponding decrease in efficiency, both physical and mental. In addition to this, overheating conduces to an undesirable congestion of the mucous membranes of the nose, thus possibly paving the way for colds, sore throats and attacks of various germ diseases.

The work of the commission also proves that chemical accumulations in the air as a result of air stagnation bring about a decreased appetite for food, which, in turn, must have an unfavorable effect on the entire body. In the commission's experiments the people living in fresh air ate 4½ to 18 per cent more than those living in stagnant air.

"These experiments," says Professor Winslow, "indicate that fresh air is needed at all times and in all places. While we have changed our ideas as to what causes bad air, ventilation is just as essential to remove heat produced by human bodies as it was once thought to be to remove the carbon dioxide produced by human lungs, and it is now proved also to be essential for carrying away chemical products which exert a measurable effect upon the appetite for food. People who live and work in overheated and unventilated rooms are reducing their vitality and rendering themselves an easy prey to all sorts of diseases."

WARRING ON RUST.

Problems With Which Iron and Steel Experts Are Wrestling.

This age of steel has roused a world wide battle with rust, and more chemists and other experts are studying possible weapons for this battle than are busy on almost any other industrial problem. Concrete owes much of its present growth to the difficulty of protecting steel and iron against rust.

Absolutely pure iron will not rust, and fairly pure iron will rust only slowly. One way, therefore, is to improve the grade of iron, and manufacturers now sell iron that is guaranteed to withstand rust for considerable periods. It is possible, though expensive, to purify iron completely by electricity, and electrolytic iron, as it is called, may before long be common commercially.

Surface coats of protection are, however, the favorite methods of today, and many such coatings have appeared lately. The latest one is a metal coat that can be applied on an iron or steel structure after it has been erected in much the same way that paint is applied. Finely powdered metals—such as tin, lead or zinc, or all three in proper proportion—are mixed in oil and painted on the bridge or column or other structure that needs protection. Then the painted surface is heated by a hand torch or in whatever way is most convenient.

The oil burns away, and the powdered metal melts, but does not run. As the metal cools it takes a tight grip on the iron surface and forms a tin or alloy coat, which stops rust.—Saturday Evening Post.

Selecting the Golf Ball.

The small heavy ball will go farther than the lighter or larger ball for the player who can hit it extremely hard owing to its less resistance from the air. Because of its weight and small size it can bore its way through the air almost like a bullet. In the case of a lady or a very light hitter I firmly believe they will get much better results with the large light ball since because of its greater resiliency it will get the maximum distance from a much lighter blow. So my advice would be for a light hitter to use the light ball, the average hitter the medium weight and the hard hitter the heavy ball.—Outing.

Phi Beta Kappa.

Phi Beta Kappa are the names of three letters of the Greek alphabet, the initial letters of three Greek words, Philosophia Biou Kubernetes, which means "philosophy the guide of life."

This is the name of the oldest of the Greek letter college societies. Membership is bestowed as an honor for exceptionally good scholarship. The society originated at William and Mary college in 1776, but has extended to many other colleges and universities. There are about 17,000 names in the catalogue. Members wear a gold watch key as a badge, with emblem and inscriptions.—Philadelphia Press.

They Help in a Way.

"Riches are not everything," declared bitterly the poor, but honest, suitor, who had just been rejected. "They cannot insure happiness."

"Perhaps not," replied the practical maiden, "but they at least provide means to pay the premiums on the policy!"—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Correct.

Jack—You say Jones is living above his income.

Bill—Yes; he gets his income from an apartment house and lives on the top floor!—New York Globe.

The nobleness of life depends on its consistency, clearness of purpose, quiet and ceaseless energy.—Ruskin.

MAKES NEW JAWS OF WEDDING RINGS

German Dentist Works Marvels For Wounded Soldiers.

WOMEN GIVE UP THEIR GOLD

Faces Shattered by Bullets or Shrapnel Are Rebuilt at Duesseldorf From Precious Metal, With Shinbones and Pieces of Rib Taken From the Injured Men Themselves.

"You need not thank me for this. It long ago lost its significance." The "this" was a woman's wedding ring, worn and scratched.

The message, blurred and poorly written, and the ring, indicating some hidden tragedy that never will be revealed, were sent, says a dispatch from Duesseldorf, Germany, to the Chicago Daily News, to Dr. Christian Bruhn, one of Germany's most distinguished dental surgeons, for the furtherance of his work—the patching up of soldiers whose jaws have been shot away.

The patching up process requires much gold. Dr. Bruhn's clinic is free, one so far unsupported from any official source. As his fame has gone out over Germany, however, his gold reserve has increased amazingly.

A famous actress has given a heavy medallion, the gift of the ruler of a German state. A noted litterateur has donated a similar gift from the king of Sweden. Wedding rings, seal rings, necklaces, gold coins from England and from Turkey, even old gold teeth, are pouring in on Dr. Bruhn, to be melted up and find their way into the mouths of wounded soldiers.

Soldiers Made New Again.

The orthopedic institutions, where the soldiers are made new again, so that they may go back to the front, are depressing. But they cannot compare for sheer horror with the great institution in Duesseldorf where scores of men, with half of their faces left, sit or lie in a steel framework that supports a broken jaw until newly inserted bones shall have had time to knit.

The Duesseldorf institution is devoted exclusively to the care of soldiers who have been injured in the jaws and is the largest of its kind in Germany. Weekly it is turning out men who, aside from scars and somewhat impeded speech, are about as good as before the war, men who a few weeks or months before were brought in in such condition that the layman, if he could endure to gaze for long, would despair of their ever being saved.

The patients frequently are found to have rifle bullets imbedded in the bones of their jaws, bullets often that have been flattened out or twisted by the impact against the bone. More serious are the shrapnel and grenade wounds, which tear away whole sections of the face.

Each Supplies Own Bone.

Through use of the X ray the patient's exact injury is established. In a majority of cases there is some part of bone missing—a part that must be replaced by gold or by bone from some part of his body. Each patient is his own bone supply, so to speak, and generally it is the shinbone that serves. The ribs also are a fertile field. So fast does nature work that the place of bone taken out for use in the jaw is replaced rapidly by new growth.

One patient in the hospital slowly recovering from a wound that gouged out his whole jaw has a strip of shinbone in his mouth. On top of that is a new set of serviceable teeth. The man is healthy and reasonably happy.

In dozens of cases it is not only necessary to replace bone, but skin as well. Here again each man must supply his own. Great strips of skin are taken from the patient's arms and grafted on to cheeks or chins. Aside from the scar along the line of stitching there is usually little indication of the original injury.

Each man is photographed on the day of arrival and at intervals as his recovery progresses. To the layman the results accomplished are little short of miraculous. It is almost incredible that so much can be accomplished.

URGE AMERICANIZATION DAY.

Mayors Indorse Welcome to New Citizens on July 4.

The mayors of 250 cities in New York state, in session at Troy, adopted a resolution indorsing the movement to be made the coming Fourth of July a day on which newly naturalized citizens shall be guests of honor. They urged all other cities in the state to follow suit in appointing committees to arrange for citizenship receptions and rallies.

More than fifty other cities throughout the country have now keenly taken up the idea.

AN OFFICER'S LIFE, 23 DAYS.

Briton Has but Little Chance Once He Reaches Firing Line.

It has been figured out from the casualty returns that the average life of the British officer when once he has reached the firing line is only twenty-three days.

The latest lists, which give the British casualties in a single week, contain the names of 913 officers and 20,011 men.

PLANTING TREES AND SHRUBS

Federal Experts Give Advice For Various Localities.

WIDE RANGE OF CHOICE.

The Country Is Divided Into Five Sections and Suitable Varieties Are Suggested For the Various Divisions. Beauty of Shade Trees Depends Upon Normal Growth.

"What kind of trees shall we plant to beautify our grounds? What shrubs would be suited to our schoolyard?" asked a specialist in trees and shrubs of the department of agriculture.

The department specialists have prepared a list of trees and shrubs suited for general use in private grounds, streets, private parks and schoolyards for each of five general divisions of the United States. The divisions are:

First—New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa.

Second—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

Third—Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho.

Fourth—New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, western Texas, western Oklahoma and western Kansas.

Fifth—California, Oregon and Washington.

The specialists suggest in district No. 1, which includes New York and adjoining states, the following: Deciduous trees—Red oak, white oak, pin oak, American linden, American white elm, white ash, scarlet maple, sugar maple, green ash, Norway maple. Evergreens—White spruce, white pine, Scotch pine, hemlock, balsam fir, Colorado blue spruce. Shrubs—Lilacs, viburnums, philadelphuses, hydrangea, Japan quince, flowering currant, cornuses, spireas, weigelas, coralberry, snowberry, bush honeysuckle, wild roses, rugosa bush, Thunberg's barberry, calycanthus, Regel's privet, elders, sweet pepper bush.

In district No. 2, which includes Delaware and the southern states as far west as Texas, the department would plant the following: Deciduous trees—Tulip, sycamore, pin oak, white oak, black oak, live oak, red oak, white ash, bald cypress, Norway maple, red elm, American white elm, Kentucky coffee, American linden, catalpa, liquidambar, hackberry, sour gum and southern section willow oak and laurel oak. Evergreen trees—Long leaf pine, magnolia, live oak, cedar of Lebanon. Shrubs—Golden bell, hydrangeas, lilac, elaeagnuses, loniceras, hibiscus, roses, Japan quince, calycanthus, smoke tree and viburnums, philadelphuses, cornuses, jasminums, spiraeas, wiegelas, coralberry, snowberry, Thunberg's barberry, crape myrtle, privets, hollies, evergreen, barberries, elders, rose of Sharon. South of Charleston, S. C.; Camellia japonica oleander.

"The beauty of a shade tree depends upon its normal and symmetrical growth," says a department official. "In order to insure this, before planting cut off the ends of all broken or mutilated roots; remove all side branches save upon evergreens, so that a straight whiplike stalk alone remains. Dig holes at least three feet in diameter and two feet deep in good soil and make them four feet across in poor soil. The sides of holes should be perpendicular and the bottom flat. Break up soil in the bottom of hole to the depth of the length of a spade blade. Place twelve or fifteen inches of good top soil in the bottom of the hole and use the fine top soil, free from soda or other decomposing organic matter, about the tree roots. On top of this bottom layer place the roots of the tree, spread them as evenly as possible over the earth, put in and cover with two or three inches of fine top soil. Tramp firmly with the feet and fill the hole with good earth, leaving the surface loose and a little higher than the surface of the surrounding soil. When the work of planting is completed the tree should stand about two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery.

"In order to insure symmetry of growth trees must be allowed unrestricted area for development. At least forty feet should be allowed between trees intended to occupy the ground permanently. Quick growing nurse or temporary trees may be planted between the long lived ones to produce immediate results, but as these are seldom removed as soon as they should be to prevent interference with the development of the permanent plantations the practice is not to be recommended."

Shower Baths For City Horses.

Shower baths have been provided for horses in certain of the larger cities through the kindness of the humane societies. Arrangements have been made with the municipal fire departments by which the societies are allowed to tap the fire plugs and attach hose and spray, so that teamsters and others may give their steeds a bath by merely halting for a moment and turning on the spray. Water for drinking purposes may also be drawn.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 154 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1915 | Price One Cent

Commissioner Wiltsie, whose Vote will Decide Whether the City Shall Bear an Additional Burden of Taxation for the Widening of East First Street, Asks for Your Assistance. Let Him Know Your Decision

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The Division of Industries of the Chamber of Commerce announce the installation of an Employment Bureau. This bureau will try to bring together the "jobless man and the manless job" *without cost to either.*

Letters were sent yesterday to all persons in Fulton who employ labor or whose business is such that they might need labor. They have been asked to call up the Chamber stating the character of work, number of workers needed, probable duration of work, probable wages per hour, etc., for any position they have to offer.

The Division of Industries now wishes to announce to all persons in the City of Fulton who are seeking employment that cards are available at the Chamber office and if they will report there and fill out an application card it will be placed on file so that when any employer of labor calls for helpers, the Chamber may be in a position to bring the worker and the work together. There is absolutely no charge to either party for this service. It can be as effective as the employers and the unemployed make it. If they all register and report their needs, it is quite likely that this bureau may be of real help to both.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MR. WILTSIE BELIEVES ULTIMATE COST WILL EXCEED THE ESTIMATE

East First Street is about to be paved with brick. The contract will soon be let. The Board of Public Works has passed a resolution favoring the widening of the pavement from Rochester street to Broadway about three feet, by moving the west curb that distance further to the west. The contract will first be let to pave the existing roadway and the cost will be approximately $2,400 to the property owners along the street, and $3,000 to the city as a whole.

If the pavement is made wider as proposed, the added cost will be arranged for subsequent to the awarding of the contract by making a supplementary agreement with the contractor. According to information furnished by the city engineer the proposed widening will cost four or five thousand dollars additional, thus doubling the cost to both the property owners and the city.

Please note that the engineer's estimates are likely to be under actual cost and that the proposed widening involves the destruction of some magnificent shade trees that are highly prized by the residents.

Most people will [illegible] and the dangerous curve in lower East First street, through the business section, is one of the most serious mistakes in the planning of our city. Business is gradually moving toward the south and similar conditions may prevail in the future, at the Library curve.

Now, will you seriously consider the following questions:

Will the slight additional width be sufficient for the future growth and development of the city?

Will the value of the proposed additional pavement be commensurate with the cost?

Is it wise to incur the expense, now, while so many people are out of work and money is so hard to get?

Are you in favor of widening the street as proposed?

Please answer "Yes or "No". Your voice will be heard; the majority will decide my vote and it appears that my vote will decide the question.

The appeal is to all taxpayers, of full age, both men and women.

The matter will come up for consideration Monday evening, June 21. If you have sufficient interest in the matter, please put your answer "Yes" or "No" on a postal card, sign your name and direct the same to me.

A. W. WILTSIE.

BUY IN FULTON

REASON NUMBER 5

Because You Get What You Want

Getting just what you want usually depends upon one or both of two things. You must know where to look for it, and have the time to look. You must have the selection possible from a good assortment. Right here in Fulton you know pretty well what goods, and even what class of goods each of our merchants carries. You can go to the most likely store first, and then to next most likely, and so on. Nine cases in ten, however, you can find it at the first store. You know where to find what you want and you save time in looking for it. It is safer to say that any reasonable "Want" can be filled by our merchants. If your want is unusual, however, our merchants will always be glad to fill that want for you. In a strange city you do not know where to look, you waste time, and if you cannot find just what you want, no merchant knows you or takes enough interest in you to fill your want by a special order.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Under Cover of 300,000 Shells French Press Germans Back—Advance Made at Arras and in Alsace—Two Towns Taken on the Vosges Front

Paris, June 18.—For two days a battle has raged all along the line from Arras to Alsace and tonight's official statement from the War Office is that among the many engagements three decisive victories are noted.

At Neuville the French avain employed their "iron curtain" in preparation for an infantry attack with bayonets and hand yrenades. The unprecedented number of 300,000 explosive shells were fired on one seection of the German trnches, literally shatterinb them into ruins.

This attack was followed by a series of violent counter attacks by the Germans in which it is estimated they threw fully eleven divisions into action, but the French assert they maintained their gains.

Around Souchez the French have made almost uninterrupted progress toward the town, which is one of the most important points held by the Germans in the defence of Lens.

Lastly, in Alsace, the French have captured the towns of Altenhof and Steinboucho, which lie along the opposite sides of the River Fecht. Altenhof is a suburb of Metzerel, and when the Germans saw this place was in danger they set it on fire.

The official report containing these and other details is as follows:

"There has been great activity on the front during the last two days.

"The fighting to the north of Arras since yesterday has taken on a character of extreme intensity. The infantry actions have been numerous and desperate, the duel of artillery violent and continuous.

"We have realized important progress, almost all of which has been maintained, notwithstanding the furious counter-attacks of the Germans, some of which were markedly accentuated today.

"It is especially in the north part of the sector that we have progressed, carrying several lines of trenches on botth sides of the road from Aix Moulette to Souchez. The Germans are still holding on in the Fond De Buval, but they are almost completely surrounded.

"We made advances yesterday and today toward Souchez, in the directions northwest, southeast, west and east in an uninterrupted fashion.

"Further to the south we have gained footing in the park of the Chateau de Carleul, the moats of which, filled with water, served as a base for the German defences; captured the cemetery of Souchez and gained ground on the slopes to the southeats and Souchez (Hill 119) thanks to several brilliant assaults.

"The gains of yesterday were enlarged today.

"To the north, to the east and to the south of Neuville we took by assault the Germans' first line, and at certain points the second line. The units engaged fought at the point of the bayonet and with grenades under a violent artillery fire.

"Our infantry, after having attacked with great spirit, very efficaciously supported by a fire of nearly 300,000 sheels, was obliged to make front during the night of Wednesday-Thursday against violent and repated counter attacks, carried out by large effectives and repulsed the malong the entire front.

"We have evacuated only a small wood conquered yesterday morning to the south of Hill 119, which the German artillery fire rendered untenable.

"The Germans brought into the engagements eleven divisions, which suffered heavy losses. On our side we have suffered serious losss. The morale of our troops isp erfect. The number of prisoners taken by us exceeds six hundred, including more than 20 officers.

"Our air squadrons have effectively bombarded the German reserves at Givenchy and in the Forest of Le Folie and dispersed contingents in the fact of taking up their formations.

"The grave check suffered by the Germans in their counter attacks at Quennevieres is confirmed by the great number of German dead found in front of our trenches.

"A long range piece has twice bombarded Villeres, Cottereta. Oen person was wounded.

"The Rheims an examination of the points where German projectiles fell establishes the fact that more than eighty shells, several of which were of incendiary type, have fallen on the town and more particularly on the Cathedral."

DRAKE PETITION FILED

A petition has been filed in Surrogate's Court for letters of probate on the estate of Adin L. Drake, late of Fulton. Mrs. Mary A. Drake, the widow, is made the executrix and the entire estate of $700, personal, except $10 to an adopted daughter, Estella M. Vaughan, is left to her.

Residents of London Are Told to Store Water and Sand in Homes to Guard Against Danger from Aerial Raiders—Curtiss is Building Planes for Britain

London, June 18.—Housholders in London are advised by Scotland Yard to store water and sand in their homes with which to combat fires started by hostile air craft and to provide themselves with respirators with which to protect themselves against noxious gases. There is a general belief here that the season of Zeppelin raids is only beginning and the authorities have decided to take every precaution against the success of an attack. In regard to the most satisfactory homemade respirator Scotland Yard says:

"To this question there really is no satisfactory answer, for until the poison used is known, no antidote can be indicated."

It is suggested that cotton waste saturated with washing soda makes a good respirator. The attention devoted by the authorities to this precautionary detail leads London to expect gas bombs, in addition to incendiary and explosive missles, the next time the Zeppellins appear.

The statement in the House of Commons on Wednesday that Britain is developing a larger and more powerful aeroplane for offensive service led to many inquiries yesterday, and it was learned that Curtiss, the American aviator, has been commissioned to produce these machines. The aeroplane, a landing biplane of 320 horse power, is in coure of construction at the new factory recently built by Mr. Curtiss in Toronto, Ont.

In addition to the officers Dr. Albert F. Zahm, recorder of the aerodynamic laboratory of the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, has been employed on behalf of the constuctors to watch the construction of the big machine. Mr. Curtiss also has employed to aid in the work Anthony Jannus, of Baltimore, well known aviator and builder of aeroplanes. Mr. Jannus flew 1900 miles down the Mississippi in 1912.

It is learned that the lines of the big biplane will be much like those of the America so far as the wings are concerned. These were designed originally by Douglas Thomas, a young Englishman, now associated with Thomas Brothers, an American firm at Ithaca, N.Y. They will spread wider than the America's wings, however, being designed to carry large loads of explosives and fuel.

The giant aeroplane is expected to have a spread of nearly one hundred feet as compared to 72 feet in the Wanamaker flying boat. Its power will be supplied by two engines of 160 horse power, instead of the 100 horse power motors, used in the America. These will add obout 350 to 400 pounds weight, but this will be more than made up by dropping the heavy boat and substituting a landing chassis.

It is estimated the new craft will life at least 700 pounds more than the America. The latter, it is understood, recently ascended 6000 feet in

(Continued on Eighth Page)

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Friday, June 18, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

End of the Chicago Strike

The 14,000 Chicago street railway employes have resumed work and their demands for higher pay and shorter hours will be arbitrated by a board consisting of a representative of either side and the Mayor of the city as a neutral members.

It is gratifying to know that threatened serious disorders have been averted and that pending a decision by the arbitrators the city's transit facilitities are again in operation. But the question occurs, why could not the decision to arbitrate have been reached before the strike?

For two days hundreds of thousands of persons were compelled to walk to and from their work. They were subjected to discomfort and suffering, merchants whose stores were deserted endured heavy losses and the business of a great city was paralyzed.

The strikers themselves suffered the loss of two days' wages. Why strike and then arbitrate? Why not arbitrate to begin with?—N. Y. Herald.

Greek People for War

Elections of members of a new parliament were held in Greece yesterday, to succeed the one dissolved when M. Venizelos resigned as Premier because King Constantine opposed his policy in favor of war on the side of the allies. The returns show that the adherents of the ex-Premier elected nearly two-thirds of the members. They had majorities in all of the provinces except Macedonia. In several provinces they made a clean sweep. In Patras, the division of Gounaris, the present Premier, they carried all but one seat. Two members of the Gounaris Cabinet, the Minister of Marine and the Minister of Finance, were defeated.

As the result of the election ex-Premier Venizelos will again enter the chamber and assume power. A change of ministry will be impossible, however, until parliament meets, and the session may be postponed by the Gounaris Government for 40 days. The present Cabinet consequently may remain in power until the end of July. Eventually, however, Venizelos will again become Premier, backed up by a large majority in the chamber. He will undoubtedly insist on Greece's entering the war on the side of the allies, despite the opposition of King Constantine. The latter is reported to be in a very weak condition because of his recent serious illness, and it is possible that he may not survive very long. His son, the Crown Prince, is said to favor the Venizelos policy.—Utica Observer.

Chicago's Car Strike

Assuredly voluntary and compulsory arbitration both of international questions affecting the honor of governments and the safety of peoples will have to remain a grotesque dream so long as there can be such flagrant outrages against the innocent public as the Chicago street railway strike.

It is true that the companies and the men have now agreed to submit their differences to a selected board for adjudication. But before doing so they threw the whole city of Chicago into confusion and disorder. Hundreds of thousands of wage-earnesr were unable to reach their employment for the better part of three days, the business of merchants, big and little, was demoralized and all but stopped, and the general life and activity of the second largest city in America were paralyzed.

Meanwhile labor union chaos-breeders were no more violating the rights and the privileges of several million human beings than municipal government politicians were disgracing their offices and discrediting all democratic institutions.

Some day the great American public is going to let drive and kick that kind of leadership—the cheap politician and the labor agitator, competing with each other to bedevil the general welfare—so high that it will never come down.—N. Y. Press.

Concerning the Navy

Sea power was indispensable to the success of the War of the Revolution.

The navy fought and won the War of 1812.

The Union was preserved, and the outcome of the War of Secession was determined, as much by the blockading navy as by the army of the North.

The navy decided the outcome of the Spanish war.

England's navy has given Great Britain uninterrupted peace on the water for nearly one hundred years and her shores have not been successfully invaded for nearly one thousand years.

The navy has 21,000 miles of sea coast to defend.

Battleships are cheaper than battles.

The money for American battleships is paid to American workingmen, American builders and American craftsmen.

The navy as a trade school has been called "Our Great National University." It returns to civil life annually as many trained, efficient and patriotic young men as are graduated from the five leading universities of the country.

The annual cost of the navy is cheap insurance against war.

The navy suppressed the African slave trade and piracy, and opened the doors of Japan and Korea. It protects missionaries and citizens abroad and has repeatedly rendered invaluable service in times of insurrection and earthquake.

Navies are needed to enforce the decree of a Court of Arbitration.

Power and strength are essential for the nobel task of peacemaker.

Might does not make right, but right backed by might is irresistible.—N. Y. American.

WHY OVERLOOK OUR POSSIBILITIES?

Fulton people are not exceptions to the rule in other places where quick results are looked for; that is why one hears complaints first on one side and then on the other about the activity or apparent inactivity of an organization having for its object the promotion of all that is good in civic life. This is all the result of lack of faith. It is the old, old story of people not having faith in themselves, and when faith in oneself is lacking we cannot expect others to have faith in us.

At present the merchants of this city are trying to startle the consumers and users of commodities with the information that here in Fulton everything needful may be bought at prices to suit every thickness of the purse; and the consumers come back with the retort that the merchants lack faith in themselves. More than that, the consumers are asking the merchants to show some essence of consistency—that they practice what they preach; that if they would have us trade at home they themselves should be the preceptors by spending their money where it will benefit the city generally—with the newspapers printed and published in the city, for everywhere it is acknowledged that newspapers are public assets.

While the arguments are carried on and the blunt truths are spoken some of us are bound to be hurt in some places, but no real harm can be done, provided we are stimulated toward doing better things for the "city of diversified opportunities." A little criticism now and then is good treatment for the best and the worst of us.

While in the act of criticising a booming, boosting organization it would be well for us to participate in a little retrospective jauntlet. In the first place is not each one of us guilty to a certain extent of the very things we are laying at the feet of the other fellow? Have we not, and are we not still co-operating at the wrong end of the line to make our city as great as its potentialities warrant? While bragging about our fertile field, are we not failing to cultivate that field? The Evening Times thinks we are doing this—by bragging about one or more of our industrial plants as we would about owning a gold mine, but at the same time neglecting to dig for gold. In other words, why keep our eyes fastened upon one asset to the exclusion of others round about us?

As an example of what other towns have done to dig the gold there is recorded a place of less than 2,000 inhabitants where every farmer within trading distance received a special invitation to attend a festival on a certain date. These invitations were signed by each merchant of the town. Tickets accompanied the invitations to add a little more formality to the occasion, which comprised a parade, a visit to the movie house an da dance in the municipal building—all free to the holders of the tickets. More than 2,500 persons visited the town, many of them for the first time in years. During the evening of this festival all livery stables were thrown open for free hitching and a committee was on hand to see that teams received proper care.

In order to eliminate any appearance of mercenary motives and make the farmers feel that they were in fact the guests of the town no special bargains were offered for the afternoon. No question of trade was involved, and one of the best features of the whole show was the fact that the merchants of the town ran the festival to suit themselves. The success attending the afternoon of festivity made itself evident in the way the farmers talked of the town and its merchants for months afterward.

Surely, if a town of 2,000 population can make itself talked about for months by such a simple process as has been noted, would not the experiment be worth trying as an advertising feature in a city of 12,000 population? Co-operation of this nature builds up and does not tear down. It is the kind of work that startles the country and silences unfair, unjust criticism, leaving no bruises for the doctors to mend.

Let us all have faith in Fulton, and having it wonders can be accomplished.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, June 18.—Judging from the predictions which are being made by prominent members of Tammany Hall, the proposition to change the method of establishing the legislative representation in the State is unlikely to be advocated by the present Constitutional Convention.

Because a proposed amendment has been presented which seeks to give to Greater New York additional senators and assemblymen, the increased number to be based upon its population, it at once became rumored about that the Democratic organization in the metropolis was behind the supposed scheme to permit New York to have the balance of power in the State legislature. It appears that there was no foundation for the rumor, in that the Democratic members of the Constitutional Convention from New York city are quite likely to oppose the proposition.

Delegate James K. Foley, a State senator from New York city and prominent in the councils of Tammany Hall, believes that the proposed amendment will be defeated. The discrimination which would result, he says, were the amendment presented by Morgan J. O'Brien be adopted, would be worse than that incorporated in the present Constitution, because that document now reads that no two adjoining counties shall have more than one half of the senators. The Brackett proposed amendment provides that the five counties comprising Greater New York, shall not have more than one-half of the legislative representation.

It is also the belief of Delegate Foley that as the result of the recent enumeration in this State Greater New York will be entitled to twenty-five senators and in 1926, twenty-seven.

At the present time there are twenty-one senators from Greater New York, yet the metropolis contains over one million inhabitants than the remainder of the State.

If representation in the legislature were based upon population, New York city would have twenty-eight of the fifty-one senators and eighty-three of the one hundred and fifty members of assembly.

If the total number of senators and assemblymen is not changed New York city shoulld have, on the same basis, thirty-one senators and ninety assemblymen in the year 1920. This is prohibited by the present Constitution, however.

A glance at the ratio of increase in population in New York city shows that in 1910 the number of residents there was 4,766,833 against 4,346,777. In 1914, it was 5,583,871, as compared with 4,540,719 in the remainder of the State. It is accordingly estimated that in 1920 that there will be seven millions of people in the metropolis and but 4,890,000 in the outlying counties.

It is pointed out that if the representation in the legislature should be based upon the number of voters, then New York city should have had twenty-two instead of twenty-one senators in 1910 and sixty-five instead of sixty-four assemblymen. It is also claimed that on the basis of actual voters, New York city had in 1910 all the representation in the legislation is was entitled to. In 1914, however, allowing the same percentage of male aliens twenty-one years of age as in 1910, thec ity of New York should have had twenty-four State senators and seventy assemblymen in 1914, instead of twenty-one of the former and sixty-four of the latter.

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS

Denmark which has just gone on the equal suffrage map is not worrying about the illiterate woman vote, for in that educated country but one person over ten years of age in a thousand is illiterate.

Denmark is not afraid of women although there are more women than men in the country. Denmark is afarid of youth. Under the new constitution neither a man nor a woman can vote until 29 years of age and to vote for a member of the upper house one must be 35.

* * *

Los Angeles has elected a woman member of the city council, Mrs. Estelle Lindsey, a prominent club woman and social worker, and formerly a newspaper writer and school teacher. Mrs. Lindsey is the first woman to serve on the Los Angeles Council and one of the very few women in the country to occupy the position of city mother in the group of city fathers.

* * *

Fellsmere, Florida, will go down in history as the first place in the South to give equal sufirage to its women in the city housekeeping. Governor Trammell has signed the new charter which provides for municipal suffrage for women.

* * *

On June 4 the Georgia Bar Association in the heart of the land of chivallry defeated a resolution asking the Legislature to give women the right to practice law in that State.

* * *

The civic organization of Connecticut—and everybody knows that such groups are composed largely of women—besought the last legislature for a minimum wage for women; a woman's reformatory; a law to regulate the hours of work for women and children in special industries; a law requiring children to have health and school certificates before being permitted to work for wages. But they got none of these things. Woman suffrage! Bless you, no. They wouldn't even talk about it.

* * *

The suffrage leaders have notified the Chamber of Commerce of the District of Columbia that the proposition on foot to get the vote for the men residents of the District will never be anything but an academic question unless it is widened to include women. It is rumored that a secret poll has been taken of the Senate and a majority of the Senators stand pledge to oppose the bill if women are not included.

Women have as yet failed to get Congress to provide for the enfranchisement of women, but they don't intend to have that body enfranchise any more men and leave women out.

STATE BORROWS 6,000,000

Six New York Banks Lend One Million Each.

Albany, June 17.—Negotiations for the $6,000,000 with which to meet State administrative expenses unless funds appropriated this year become available on October 1 were completed today. Controller Travis announced.

As a result school moneys, which have been held up temporarily, will be forwarded to the districts immediately. The loan was negotiated thru six New York banks, each of which loaned $1,000,000 at 3 per cent. interest.

A HIGHLAND STORY

By I. E. Hyde

A Sottish Donald loved a girl;
She kept his heart in a sad whirl;
For, Donald loved her plenty;
But, she was just wise twenty.
Then one day Don said to his love,
"Please make my skies shine bright above.
I love you so, my Mary."
But, lassie said, "We'll tarry;
For Don, dear lad; now you must know,
Your Mary lass can never go
And leave her father all alone
In his little old shanty."
Then Donald said, "My Mary, dear.
There's nothing now for you to fear.
Don't let a worry bother.
I mean to take your father."

Now, Mary coos just like a dove;
Her skies are ever bright above.

The father of Don's Mary,
You'll often see him carry
Another wee, wee Mary.

Finish the evening meal by eating Cookies made amidst sanitary surroundings. The Black bakings are as "good as mother's."—adv.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

UPTODATE LAUNDERING
Gloss and Domestic Finish
Our Laundry is equipped with modern machinery.
F. J. TAYLOR
Second St. Phone 289

THEY LACE IN FRONT
To know them is to love them.
GOSSARD CORSETS
Sold and fitted at
DIX MILLINERY STORE

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 2597 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Amateur Developing & Printing
Roll of 6 films and 6 prints, 30c.
Flash-Lights & Home Portraits
E. E. HENRY 210 Oak St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4346
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

BYRON NEWTON
teacher of flute and piccolo,
Boehm and ordinary systems.
Phone Mrs. N. H. Haviland

WHEN YOU WANT to move get
Hookway's Warehouse Van of Syracuse; charges reasonable. Work guaranteed.
Phone 1114. 159c

Pure Creamery Butter
From The Harbor Farms
Made for those who want the best.
LaPORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida Street Hello 75

SAYS LAW GIVES BOY TO NATURAL FATHER

New York.— "The law gives the child to his natural father. The only thing that would debar him would be unfitness."

With this statement Justice Tompkins, in White Plains, adjourned for one week the legal battle between W. Mills, jr., of Venice, Cal., the natural father, and T. Frederick Lee, of White Plains, stepfather, for the guardianship of eleven-year-old William Crossman Lee, who is heir to an estate of $1,000,000.

LEGAL NOTICES

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF OSWEGO.—Edna I. Sharp, Plaintiff, against Lewlla Newton, J. Clifton Larkin, Bridget Gibbons, Henderson & Thompson Company, Defendants.

Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the Court House, in the City of Syracuse, New York, on the 22d day of May, 1915, and duly entered in the Oswego County Clerk's Office, on the 24th day of May, 1915, I, the undersigned, the referee, duly appointed in and by said judgment for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 10th day of July, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the City Hall, No. 67 East First Street, South, in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, New York, the real estate directel by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the City of Fulton, New York, known and describel as three rods off from the East end of Lot No. 1 of Block No. 512 of the original Village of Fulton.

Dated May 24, 1915.

H. L. GILMAN,
Referee.

FRED'K G. SPENCER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
28½ East First Street,
Fulton, N. Y.
5-24-5t

WALL PAPER and PAINT

PAPER HANGING — PAINTING

The cost of Paint is advancing daily — due to the European War. *Get Your Supply Now!*

HULETT-TAFT CO., Inc.

208 ONEIDA STREET

An

Edison Disc Phonograph

for the young newlyweds. What gift could be more appropriate—what gift more appreciated?

THE NEW RECORDS ARE HERE.

Wm. C. Morgan

Jeweler & Optometrist

Fulton, N. Y.

FORMER STYLES AND FABRICS

Grenadines and Voiles; Transparent Hats; Angular Lines; Elaborate Simplicity Conserving Economy

New York, June 18.—Never were this Metropolis and its many suburbs so closely connected, for swift motorcars make nothing of a run to town for shopping or a lunch at some of the fashionable places, or a cross country trip to one of the other centers where festivities are enticing.

Practically everyone gets about in this fashion or goes part way by train if that is more convenient, hence, all sorts of top coats have come to play a most important part in the wardrobe. One can put several of these to good use, or if clever at planning make one or two do as much service as seven. A plain stylishly cut coat of velvet finished wool or gofine, will go nearly anywhere suitably and top with equal propriety a plain dress or a fussy one, while for warmer days the Tussore silk and taffeta coats are both comfortable and pretty.

Grenadines and Voiles

Grenadines and voiles are back in favor in both the silk and cotton weaves. Silk trimmings are so much employed on the cottons with little silk overblouses that these are quite as much used for festive affairs as are the more costly fabrics. It is this combination of plain and figured, thick and transparent weaves which creates an effect of elaboration when very often the dress itself is quite simply gotten up, and quite within the skill of almost any good home dressmaker.

All the fallals and fashions dear to our grandmothers are revived in today's styles. Transparent sleeves of chiffon or net make taffeta and other silk gowns comfortable and attractive, while a host of sleeveless models for evening and dance wear with dainty floating draperies of tulle show a perfect arm to advantage, but are a bit trying to one that needs first aid to beauty to be presentable. Our Grandmothers solved this same problem more than half a century ago, by using X Bazin depilatory powder, which removes any unsightly hairs promptly without injuring the skin, but comparatively few women know that this can still be obtained, if one will take the trouble to ask for it at any well-stocked counter where toilet articles are carried.

The smart shops on Fifth avenue are showing very pretty "Bridles" made of cretonne with straps that go over the shoulders and pocket pieces that set over the skirt on either side, all held in place with a strapped belt. With most of these there is an extra collar of the figured cretonne to top the coat collar of the suit. Skirts of flowered cretonnes in stripes are another fad of the moment. These are at their best topped with a black velvet harness, or a black silk coat.

Hats with their brims or crowns of transparent material accord so perfectly with fussy Victorian styles that their popularity is easily accounted for. One sees quite a lot of hat brims either square or triangular, and parasols take the same freakish lines, only more so. The latest thing is a parasol of broadcloth unlined and embroidered at the edge in a cross stitch design. For beach use parasols of cretonne are modish and durable.

A Girlish Get-Up

At a garden party on Long Island a girlish frock that was greatly admired was of white dotted swiss muslin, the full gathered skirt trimmed with three tucks of blue taffeta and the simple transparent blouse of the muslin topped with a short sleeveless blouse of the silk which was cut away sharply in front, from bust to waist line, where it was held in place b ythree narrow straps. A little frilled peplum completed this.

The hat of blue crin, in flat wide shape, was wreathed with pink crush roses and black velvet streamers fell well below the waist lien at the back.

Lucy Carter.

6372

McCall Design

FATHER McCORMICK'S CHURCH GETS GIFT

Mexico, June 18.—The Rev. W. H. McCormick, pastor of St. Mary's church at Mexico, has received $1000 toward the fund for a new church. Father McCormick declined to make known the name of the generous donor at least for the present.

Definite plans have not been made regarding the new church at Mexico but Father MsCormick hopes to have sufficient funds on hand to start it very soon. It is believed that the new church will cost about $6,000 and at least half of this sum is now in hand. A fair next falll lwill raise quite a large sum, it is believed. Father McCormick is desirous of starting a new church practically free of debt and in this wish he has the support of his parishioners.

MEXICO ACADEMY COMMENCEMENT WEEK

June 18.—The exercises for commencement week of Mexico academy and high school are as follows: Friday evening, June 18, annual grade exericses at Washington hall. At the Presbyterian church Sunday evening, June 20, Rev. David L. Roberts will deliver the baccalaureate sermon. Monday, June 21, 2:30 p.m., the eighth grade commencement exercises will be held in Washington hall. Monday evening the 1915 graduating class will present a scene from Mt. Olympus in Greek costume, in connection with the class day exercises.

The 29th annual commencement of Mexico academy and high school will take place Wednesday evening in Washington hall.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Tennis Champion.

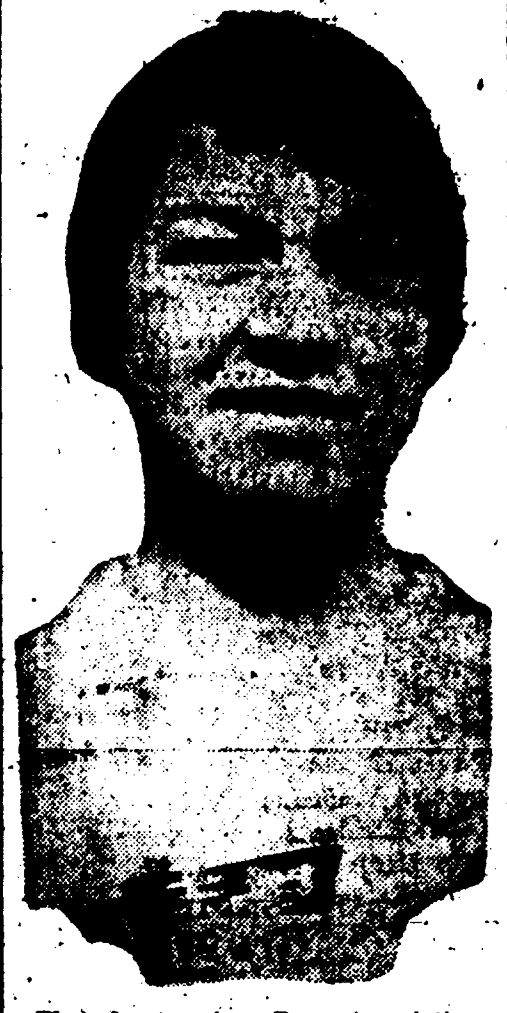


Photo by American Press Association.

Twice in recent weeks has Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Christiania, Norway, won tennis championships from some of the best women players in this country. First she won the national indoor tennis championship from Miss Marie Wagner, who had held the championship for several years. This match was played in New York city. Next she captured the women's metropolitan singles in straight sets from Mrs. Barger-Wallach, former national champion. For ten years Miss Bjurstedt was undisputed woman singles champion in Norway, doubles champion with her sister, Miss Valborg Bjurstedt, and third for world championship at the Olympic games. By profession Miss Bjurstedt is a nurse, and she came to this country last December. She has lived an outdoor life since childhood, and tennis has been her hobby for the past twelve years. It only took her two years to achieve the highest honors in her native land. Miss Bjurstedt has great strength and stamina and will endeavor to win every tennis honor that the United States has to offer.

Clarke Making Good.

Tom Clarke is certainly living up to a promise he made Herzog and himself when they met in New York during the winter. "I'm going to show you and the rest of 'em," said Tom, "who's the real first catcher of this ball team. Watch and see how I work when I get that old harness on this spring." And Clarke has surely been more than delivering, both with the bat and with the big mitten. He is the same hustling, fiery, gingery catcher. He seems to throw rather better than last season, and he is moving faster, more brilliantly in every possible manner.

Gilmore After Ritchie.

Willie Ritchie announced recently that he was through with the lightweights and intended to cast his lot with the welters. Fred Gilmore, who has been trying in vain to get a match with any of the boys of his weight, is willing to box Willie any time or any place, according to statements by Doc Krone, Gilmore's manager. Krone says, "If Ritchie really wants to enter the welterweight class we would be very glad to accommodate him with a match any time or any place he wants and will make 142 pounds at 3 o'clock for him."

Makes His Own Luck.

Barney Dreyfus struck the nail on the head when he said that Catcher Bobby Schang of the Pittsburgh Nationals makes many of his own breaks in luck. And the same is true of every ball player. The man who "gets the best of it" in the long run is the man who is fast enough both in the feet and the head to take chances, to figure out in advance what show he has to get away with what he plans to try. Let us, by all means, have more players of the Schang stripe. They are winners.

A Baseball Family.

The Schang family, of which Wally, the Athletics' catcher, is the most noted and Bobby of the Pirates is the oldest, is getting a lot of advertising these days. There are two other brothers playing in the minors and coming along fast enough to soon get a chance in the majors. Father Schang was a player, but never got out of the minors. Their home is in Wales Center, near Buffalo, N. Y.

Harper Won't Play Sundays.

Harry Harper, the Washington pitcher, has a contract that stipulates that he will not have to play ball on Sunday. He is of a religious turn of mind and spoke recently before a Sunday school in Cambridge.

Reds Aptly Named.

The Cincinnati Reds are well named this year. No less than seven red headed players are on the list. Wingo, Dooin, Ames, Killifer, Mollwitz, Griffith and Lear have highly colored "thatches."

STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

Results Yesterday

New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 1.
St. Louis, 2; Boston, 0.
Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 3; 19 ings.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	28	21	.571
Philadelphia	27	22	.551
St. Louis	29	26	.527
Boston	24	25	.490
Pittsburgh	23	25	.479
Brooklyn	24	27	.471
New York	21	24	.467
Cincinnati	20	26	.435

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Washington.

Results Yesterday

New York, 7; Cleveland, 3.
Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
Detroit, 4; Washington, 2.
Boston, 11; St. Louis, 10.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	33	20	.623
Detroit	33	22	.600
Boston	27	18	.600
New York	26	23	.531
Washington	23	23	.500
Cleveland	20	29	.408
Philadelphia	19	32	.373
St. Louis	19	33	.365

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Kansas City at Baltimore.
Chicago at Buffalo.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Newark.

Results Yesterday

Pittsburgh, 8; Brooklyn, 3.
St. Louis, 3; Newark, 2.
Kansas City, 9; Baltimore, 5.
Chicago, 5; Buffalo, 2; 1st game.
Buffalo, 7; Chicago, 5; 2d game.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	34	21	.618
St. Louis	28	21	.571
Pittsburgh	27	23	.540
Brooklyn	28	25	.528
Chicago	29	26	.527
Newark	26	26	.500
Baltimore	19	32	.373
Buffalo	20	37	.351

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Syracuse at Troy.
Scranton at Binghamton.
Wilkesbarre at Elmira.
Utica at Albany.

Results Yesterday

Elmira, 13; Wilkesbarre, 10.
Binghamton, 9; Scranton, 1.
Other games postponed; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Elmira	23	15	.603
Utica	21	14	.600
Binghamton	19	16	.543
Troy	17	16	.515
Scranton	17	18	.486
Wilkesbarre	17	20	.459
Albany	15	21	.417
Syracuse	13	22	.371

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Buffalo at Toronto.
Rochester at Montreal.
Jersey City at Providence.
Newark at Richmond.

Results Yesterday

Providence, 3; Jersey City, 1.
Rochester, 9; Montreal, 4.
Toronto, 5; Buffalo, 4.
Richmond, 5; Newark, 3.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	22	15	.595
Providence	24	17	.585
Rochester	23	19	.548
Richmond	22	21	.512
Montreal	22	22	.500
Toronto	20	24	.445
Newark	18	22	.450
Jersey City	16	27	.372

A business firm is often judged by the appearance of its office stationery. The Evening Times job department prints that class of work attractively.
Adv.

HAVE YOU MADE A GOOD CATCH?

Everybody's doing it. A lot depends on your equipment, such as:

BRISTOL STEEL RODS — BASKETS

A FLY FOR EVERY FISH

REELS — NETS — LINES

Every article at bed-rock price and Guaranteed

A. M. DRUSE & CO.

7 South First Street

MOTOR BOAT SUPPLIES

Everything that is needed to Equip a Boat

AT

J. B. BUELL'S, 17 N. Second Street

Agents for W. D. ANDREWS CO., Syracuse

STATE AUTOISTS TO MEET IN NIAGARA FALLS

Albany, June 18.—Motorists from every part of the State, at least 1000 in number, will gather at the midsummer meeting of the New York State Automobile Association which is to take place in Niagara Falls, Monday, July 19. At an executive meeting of the New York State Automobile association which took place in Albany yesterday, the plans for the meeting were discussed and a program tentatively adopted.

The Niagara Falls Automobile Club will act as the host and many of the clubs situated in the western part of the State, affiliated with the New York State Automobile Association, will co-operate with the Niagara Falls Automobile Club.

BASEBALL GAMES WANTED

George Exhart of 69 Hamilton ave., Auburn, wants to learn of fast independent teams in this city who are ready to play games here or in Auburn.

LOCOMOTIVE WORKS GETS BIG CONTRACT

Philadelphia, June 17.—Baldwin Locomotive Works has started work on a sub-contract for 365 traction locomotives, valued at $1,500,000 for export to Russia, according to reliable information obtained here today. This order is in addition to that announced several days ago for 250 locomotives costing $6,000,000 for the same country.

While the traction engines are of two classes, one much heavier than the other, they are to be built according to the same general plan and description as those furnished the French Government three months ago.

New York.—Announcement was made yesterday by the Lima Locomotive Company, which has offices in No. 50 Church street and facorties in Lima, Ohio, that it has received orders from the French Government for sixty-four locomotives, and from the Russian Government for fifty. Both countries want the Pacific type of locomotive. It is understood they will cost about $25,000 each.

There were persistent rumors yesterday that belligerents have been making inquiries among motorcycle manufacturers for the delivery of thousands of these vehicles. It could not be learned what countries have been making inquiries or whether any orders have been placed.

NO DRINKING ON LAKE BOATS THIS YEAR

The Kingston Standard says:

"Those members of the community who worship at the shrine of Bacchus will not be able to remove the dark brown taste of the "morning after" aboard the lake-going passenger boats this season. Notices have been posted prohibiting the sale of "joy juice" on all lake going boats both by the Canadian and American lines. Consequently the passenger boats plying between this city and Toronto, Montreal and Hamilton will be floating prohibition districts while in years past one has been able to quench his thirst by a morning glory nip, a Manhattan, John Collins or a schooner of bubbling beer."

Onyx Billiard Room

The Coolest and the Best Equipped.

The only Billiard Table in the City

G. J. POWELL, Mgr.

PHONE 560 — QUIRK THEATRE BLDG.

MERCHANTS and SHIPPERS

Save 25% on your Freight Bill, *Order Goods Shipped by Boat.*

STEAMER "CITY OF FULTON" Now Running

Freight House on Rochester St. Dock, open from 7 a.m. until 6 p.m. Man in charge all day.

C. S. BURLEIGH, Captain

100% Efficiency

The Result of Using

Miscellaneous Want Column

in

The Evening Times

PRICES:

1 Word 1 Time 1c
1 Word 3 Times 2c
1 Word 6 Times 3c

Minimum Charge 10 Cents

Every Style Every Size

SHORT SLEEVES
LONG SLEEVES KNEE LENGTH
3-4 LENGTH
ANKLE LENGTH

Coolest Union Suits Made

$1.00 - $1.50

B. V. D. UNION SUITS $1.00

S. LIPSKY & SON

27 First Street Fulton, N. Y.

REGENTS' STANDING of FULTON STUDENTS

HIGH SCHOOL

BUSINESS WRITING

Marjorie Fairgrieve, 78; Elizabeth Farley, 72; Ethel Hewitt, 88; Joseph Keenan, 83; Susan Kezar, 78; Ruth Loveland, 93; Doris Osborne, 91; Henry Randall, 75; Amelia Rolfe, 78; Carlton Rowlee, 85; Howard Shaff, 75; Edward Ward, 65; Mae Whitcomb, 70; Sheldon Wood, 80.

ELEM. BOOKKEEPING

George Cole, 82; Beatrice Huggins, 60; Lee Jacobs, 89; Lillian Kelley, 69; Earl McClellanfi ½7; Frances McCully, 63; Florence Moody, 88; King Moss, 92; Doris Osborne, 90; Howard Shaff, 64; Loren Wells, 81.

COM. GEOGRAPHY

Aven Chesbro, 75; Ramon Lewis, 94; King Moss, 80.

CÆSAR

Delilah Rounds, 83; Harold Scholz, 80; Marion Gorman, 79; Charles Calkins, 78; Frank Baker, 76; Ruth Quirk, 75; Gladys Kresge, 74; Grace Pitcher, 74; Alfred Fivaz, 74; Hilda Clark, 73; John Murdock, 71; LeRoy Wise, 70; Marguerite Platt, 69; Laura McKenna 68; Edward Frawley, 67; Adelaide Harding, 64; Hazle Durixon, 62; Katherine Mangeot, 61; King Moss, 60; Leah Rhodes, 60; Lennie Walts, 60.

BIOLOGY

Wilfred Allen, 66; Edith Arnold, 62; Ella Ballard, 75; Robert Boland, 66; Marjorie Brackett, 78; Edith Brown, 65; Jennie Burton, 68; Grace Churchill, 65; Irvin Clark, 81; Newell Davenport, 74; Marion Dickinson, 65; Joseph Donovan, 68; Minnie Ferguson, 77; Geraldine Foster, 63; Pearl Foster, 85; James E. Frawley, 81; Alice Gorman, 87; Leland Hill, 74; Henry Holly, 75; Emma Ives, 70; Alice Kaplan, 64; Hazel King, 79; Lula Kio, 76; Marion Little, 62; Wm. Lum, 61; Helen Mullen, 79; John O'Brien, 79; Fred Pollard, 60; Ellen Powers, 85; Gertrude Rath, 63; Wm. Rugg, 74; Florence Schnur, 80; Alice Somers, 72; Emma Sullivan, 63; Frederick White, 64.

ENGLISH HISTORY (3 hrs.)

Claude H. Barker, 69; Joseph Johnson, 67; Emma Lalonde, 74; Charles Jos. Mangeot, 69; ~~Floy Norton, 72~~; Elizabeth Royce, 96; Winifred Stanton, 64; Vera Wood, 64.

ENGLISH HISTORY (5 hrs.)

Margaret Kimber Clark, 86.

LATIN III.

Clifford Bishop, 67; Charlotte Burnette, 70; Mary Carroll, 70; Margaret Clark, 82; Lenora Eames, 86; Nelson Hopkins, 72; Eliza Hubbard, 67; Frederic King, 90; Lucille Lowasney, 62; Joseph Mangeot, 62; Caroline Pearl, 64; Clar Sylvester, 60; Louise Taggart, 74; Mary Weston, 60; Ruth Wilcox, 60: Elizabeth Royce, 75.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL SCHOLARS

List of Those Who Are Promoted to the High School.

The following grade pupils have passed in reading andw riting which are the last subjects required to secure a State preliminary certificate.

By passing these two subjects the pupils become entitled to promotion to the High school.

There are 62.

	Reading	Writing
Charles Atwood	83	90
Helen Austin	89	86
John Barnes	84	96
Norman Barry	90	90
Wahnoeta Beebe	95	98
Ruth Bennett	86	78
Ruth Black	86	92
Robert rBackett	90	90
Alma Bray	85	96
Joseph Carroll	90	90
Mildred Clute	83	86
Mildred Cook	83	90
Clara Cronk	82	90
Leland Cusick	92	92
Lawrence Dann	85	82
Sara Dickinson	84	91
John Donovan	86	90
Albert Durfey	86	82
Miles Evans	84	82
Ralph Ferguson	88	80
Roberts Fitten	80	85
Florence Freeman	86	92
Percy Grier	90	92
Mary Hopkins	88	90
Margaret Howe	94	88
Elizabeth Howe	93	92
Margaret Hughes	90	90
Lda LaMay	94	90
Helen LaPoint	84	75
Gerald Lum	83	96
Frances Mangeot	83	92
Dorothy Martin	86	92
Susan Murphy	85	85
John Myers	84	86
Catherine Otis	92	88
Ariel Palmer	89	91
Walter Parke	83	75
Fred Picket	86	95
Maro Read	82	78
Frances Reynolds	92	92
Elon Rowlee	88	75
Edna Roy	90	92
Marie Roy	90	92
Genevive Sant	92	96
John Schneider	83	90
Mildred Sharp	93	90
Clara Smith	85	90
Larkin Smith	90	75
Theodore Stanley	80	80
James Sylvester	88	85
Churchill Trageser	89	88
Marion Ware	90	92
Eva Wells	90	80
Leslie Wilcox	87	85
Harvia Wilson	92	80
Leonard Youmans	85	89
Non-Residents		
Elsie Davis	92	82
Irene Bateman	90	80
Edna Frost	90	75
Grace Johnston	89	80
Ruth Loomis	90	80
Glen Parker	90	75

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

"The New York Shop"

As Results from Our Capable Buyer Being in the New York Market

We have just received a wonderful line of DAINTY SUMMER DRESSES in Voiles, Silks and many other new materials and will place these on sale for Saturday at your choice . . . $5.00 each

Special Line of New Models in WASH SKIRTS $2.98 each

Sale of Tub Silk and Crepe Waists will be continued for Saturday at .... $1.98 each

M. J. McDONALD & CO.

ONEIDA STREET

Community Notes

John Morton of this city attended the baseball yesterday between Providence and Jersey City, played at the Syracuse Stadium.

* * *

Miss Lillian Pratt entertained the T. A. E. Embroidery club Thursday afternoon, at her home in State st.

* * *

Mrs. Aurie Palmer of Route 9 delivered mail for the first time on Thursday in her new auto.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Cramer and a party of friends motored today to Beach Oswego to spend the day.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chesbro of West 5th st. announce the birth of a daughter.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Watson A. Butts of S. 4th st. are spending a few days at Sodus.

* * *

W. E. Perry has purchased a new auto.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Lisle Druse have been guests of out of town friends.

* * *

Miss Elizabeth Frazier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Frazier of the West River road, will be one of the June graduates at the Oswego Normal.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. P. Coleman have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Frank Coleman and family of Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Edward Buell of this city has been entertaining out of town friends.

* * *

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lybolt of Worth st. is ill.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Wright of Cayuga st. have been entertaining friends from Bridgewater.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Anderson will entertain tomorrow afternoon one of the circles of the Congregational church, and her home in West 1st st. will be given over to the enjoyment of the guests.

* * *

Mrs. Russell Draper of Emery st. has returned to her home after spending some time with friends in Plymouth, Mass.

* * *

A delegation from the Eastern Star will visit the Hannibal chapter this evening, making the trip in autos.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Clair Whitbeck are spending a short vacation at Daysville.

* * *

Several Fultonians attended the exhibition baseball game in Syracuse yesterday between the Providence and Jersey City teams of the International League. Most of them made the trip by auto.

* * *

Among those from this city who will attend the annual dance of the Oswego Normal school tonight in Oswego, are Thomas Johnston, Harold O'Brien, Leonard Foster, George Washburn and E. J. LaPorte.

THE QUIRK TODAY

The dramatic success, featuring Beulah Poynter in "The Little Girl That He Forgot," in five parts, will be the special feature and is promised to be worthy of large patronage. Tomorrow "The Span of Life," that for many years met with immense patronage in the best dramatic theatres, including the human bridge, will be shown with Lionel Barrymore in the lead.

HAVE YOU SEEN "JACK"? —"JACK THE HUGGER"

It is reported that a "Jack the Hugger" has made his appearance in this city during the past few weeks. While no cases have been reported to the police of actual assault committed by the man, who is a stranger here, several young women and men have been followed long distances at night by the mysterious prowler.

Last night a young man on his way home was walking up Oneida street about 12 o'clock, when he was approached by a man and subjected to close scrutiny. No words were exchanged and the young man walked on. Looking around further up the street he noticed the stranger following him, and in spite of the fact that the young man quickened his pace, the prowler persisted in following him until he reached his home. The description of the man tallied with that given by several young women who have been approached late at night by a stranger, who in some instances spoke to them. One girl reports that the man grasped her arm and she was compelled to run to get away from him.

The police have not been informed of any of these occurrences but any stranger who acts in a suspicious manner on the streets late at night will be closely watched hereafter.

QUOITS AND BASEBALL AT THE ISLAND TODAY

Favored with beautiful weather, the members of the Pathfinder Boat club and their guests are expected to turn out in large numbers today for the Field Day at the island south of the city. An auto bus will make regular trips between the city and the island. This afternoon a ball game between two picked teams has been scheduled and four quoit matches have been arranged. In spite of the fact that the tennis court has not been put in first class shape, many of the younger members of the club are planning some matches, and several adventurous young men propose to take their initial swim of the season today.

This evening a special dinner prepared by the steward will be served, and dancing will be enjoyed until a late hour. A Victrola will furnish the music and this feature has also met with unanimous approval, inasmuch as there are no prolonged waits for the orchestra.

Personal cards were sent out yesterday to each member of the club informing them of the program for today, and the House Committee hopes to see a record attendance of members.

For Tired Feet—Feather-weight Arch Supports, at Roy's Quick Shoe Repair Shop, 110 Cayuga St.—adv.

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE

Surety Bonds of all kinds
Real Estate Loans

FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122.

White Trousers

in Serviceable Serges and Flannels

$5.00 and up

FOR GRADUATION and EVENING WEAR

A full line of Full Dress Shirts, Ties and Hose — Correct as well as up-to-the-minute.

The McKinstry Store

FIRST STREET

BEST
Blue Serge Suits
IN THE CITY
$10.00

BEST STRAW HATS
50c to $3.00

NEW PANAMAS, $3 to $5

NEW SUMMER SHIRTS

LOW SHOES
at Lowest Prices in town.

Everything in Summer Wearables at

ROSENBLOOM'S

New Location
55 SOUTH FIRST ST.

Week-End Specials

FIRDAY and SATURDAY

50c Baby's White Dresses, 1 to 6 years . . . 39c
Ladies' White Waists, new lot 50c

SATURDAY—7 p. m. to 10 p. m.

$1.00 White Waists at 85c

O. HENDERSON COMPANY

Oneida Street Phone 200

Latest Improvements in

BABY CARRIAGES

The reversible gear of our WHITNEY CARRIAGES enables you to stand either in front or behind Baby when you wheel it about. Other features to notice in this carriage are its Adjustable Hood, Roomy Body, Durable Upholstery, Light Flexible Springs, Etc.

We also have the Easy Riding, Collapsible

GO-CARTS

which are so convenient because you can fold it up and take it aboard the Train or Street Car when you want to go some distance with baby. We have a Large and Complete Stock which cannot help but meet with your approval.

J. R. SULLIVAN

West Broadway Fulton, New York

SPECIAL SALE
of
MEN'S SUITS

All the Newest Patterns and Shades, including Blue Serge. Formerly priced up to $17.00.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
$11.50

SETZ & McCORMICK
28 East First Street

Graduation and Wedding Presents
AT VERY LOW PRICES—FOR JUNE

Watches—Elgin, Waltham, Rockford, Hamilton, Howard and others. Wrist Watches, Rings, Diamonds, La-Vallieres, Cut Glass, Silverware.

J. F. BROWN

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

Chattel Mortgage Sale.—One gasoline truck wagon, in good condition, with top; also one light truck same as above, without top. Sale at VanWagenen garage, Saturday, June 19, 10 a.m. A. Bristol, Mortgagee's agent. 154

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

To Rent—New house in Park st.; modern conveniences; electric light, bath and furnace. A. T. Jennings, 9 S. 1st st. Phone 14.

Lost—Pocketbook, containing change and Elk's pin. Finder can keep change if pin is returned to Times office. 155

For Sale—Grocery store doing good business; will bear investigation. Good reason for selling. Inquire C. Times office. 159c

To Rent—Downstairs flat at 311 Atlantic ave. Inquire Crandall, 261 S. 7th st. Pone 252. tf

For Sale—Household furniture, on Friday and Saturday at 502 Buffalo st. 154

Found—A bunch of keys with Ardley Club tag. Owner may have same by applying at Times office.

Competent Cook—Must furnish references. Apply in person to Supt. of Hospital. 155

Nurse Girl—Wants position in good family; experience; references given. Phone 3281. 154c

Teamster Wanted—Sober and honest. S. Ehrman, R. D. 8, Fulton. 155

Work Wanted.—A few ironings to do. Address K., Times office.

Furnished Rooms for light housekeeping. Inquire 312 S. 1st st. 156

Work Wanted—by woman with little girl. Inquire 409 W. Second st.

WEATHER FORECAST

Moderate southeast to southwest winds; rain tonight or Saturday.

Fulton Keynotes

Miss Irma Dunn of Utica is visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Milvo, of Park st.

* * *

Several high school and college students who will spend the summer vacation in this city have secured responsible positions. Thomas Johnston of the University of Pennsylvania, has secured the territory of northern New York as salesman for a brush manufacturing company. Don Cavanagh of Syracuse, and Harold O'Brien of Fulton High school will start work next week as time-keepers on a road contract at Palermo.

* * *

It was erroneously reported in yesterday's Evening Times that Fred King secured a percentage in the Regents examinations of 78 in physics, whereas the figures should have read 98.

CONCRETE WORK ON MILL IS BEING RUSHED

Work on the Walter Bradley contract for the new plant of the Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper company is progressing rapidly. The large coffer dam which encloses the work on the new power house has now been completed. The dam extends fifty feet below the upper bridge and is one of the largest coffer dams ever built in this section.

A trestle from the land owned by the company on the west bank of the canal to the east bank has been built on the spot where the new bridge which the state has agreed to build will be erected.

Excavation for the foundation on the main building of the new plant has been started and the concrete tower and mixers are now in position. A largef orce of laborers is employed on the work at present and the number is being increased rapidly.

Do you know the real clean kind of Boston Brown Bread? Get Black's baking and you shall have the answer. adv

THE QUIRK

Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.

TODAY
Beulah Poynter
in her Great Success
THE LITTLE GIRL HE FORGOT
in 5 parts
and others.

SATURDAY
The Great Six-Reel Feature
"THE SPAN OF LIFE"
See the Wonderful Human Bridge

SUNDAY
Featuring
"DEEP PURPLE" AND OTHERS

FINE WASH DRESSES
Value—$4.00, $5.00, $6.00 — **$2.47**

All the latest and best Summer Styles

On Sale SATURDAY ONLY

New Summer Silks, per yd., 45c
Selling for 50c, 69c and 79c, including some of our best selling, newest fancy silks, 24 in., 27 in., and 36 in. widths.

Fancy Parasols at $1.00
An assorted lot of all silk and silk mixed Parasols, selling usually up to $2.50, while they last at............... **$1.00**

$15.00 and $17.50 Tailor-made Suits . $7.98
Choice of any New Spring or Summer Suit in our stores, selling up to $17.50.

NEW MILLINERY
Special lot of latest shapes in silk, net, chiffon and straw combinations, usual prices $2.50 to $3.50; on sale Saturday at **$1.98**

Fancy Trimmed Hats at 98c
Including all the hats we have been selling at $1.98 to $3.98.
Newest Auto Hats at.............. **69c**
$1.25 Panamarette Hats at....... **79c**

SEE WINDOW

$150 Complete Dining Room Outfit . . . $124

A complete set including the best high grade pieces in our store. Furniture all quartered oak, hand rubbed and polished, and every article guaranteed to give a lifetime of satisfaction.

$16.00 China Dinner Set.
$24.00 Dining Table.
$40.00 Buffet.
$21.00 China Closet.
$22.00 set of 6 Dining Chairs.
$20.00 9x12 fine Rug.
$7.00 Tea Serving Cart.

ALL COMPLETE FOR ONE WEEK ONLY $124.00

M. KATZ & CO.'S
DEPARTMENT STORE — **63-65 S. First Street**

NEITHER ABSENT NOR TARDY

Complete List of Pupils Who Were Faithful at All Times

The following pupils in the A classes of the public schools have been neither absent nor tardy during the present term:

High School

Miss Lowerre, teacher—Harry Dingle, Gladys Benway, Rose Dingle, Mary Favalora, Florence Furness, Ruth Jennings.

Miss Edwards, teacher — Jennie Dann, Agnes Heagerty, Alice Kaplan, Ellen Powers, Florence Schnur, Joseph Donovan.

Miss Johnston, teacher: HazelKing, Emma Ives, Pearl Foster.

Miss Dickerman, teacher — Neil Hunter, Henry Randall, Florence Bayley, Ruth Nipper.

Miss Alt, teacher—Leon Rude, Harriet Hudson, Rachel Tucker.

Miss Kimber, teacher — Gladys Kregge, Margaret Mulcahy.

Assembly Room

Lenora Eames, Rose King, Katherine Mangeot, Herman Robillard, Leland Root, Harold Thompson.

4th and Rochester St. Schools

First Grade, Miss Farrell, teacher: Carlton Ure.

Second Grade, Miss Everts, teacher: Michael Louise, Kenneth Reynolds, Morrison Reynolds, Aletha McCarthy, Lela McCarthy.

Third Grade, Miss Sisson, teacher: William Draper, Winfield Joyce, Dominick Procinio.

Fourth Grade, Miss Knapp, teacher: Gilbert Allen, Royal Furness, Wallace Weaver, Lucille Reynolds, Ruth Wood.

Sixth Grade, Miss Bullis, teacher: Robert Cole, James Knight, Martin Rice, Clinton Tramblay, Ruth Barnes, Reta Crandall, Helen Hutchins, Sarah Kaplan, Helen Lomasney, Doris Wood.

Seventh Grade, Miss Decker, teacher: Bertha Hubbard, Mary McCann, Florence Rappole, Tom Nealis.

Eighth Grade, Miss Benson, teacher—Harvey Goodman, Milton Wise, Anthony DeBarber, Jesse Wallace, Rolland McKnight, Elsie Merriam, Frances Payne, Marion Ware, Helen Austin, Margaret Howe, Susan Murphy, Alma Bray, Ida LaMay.

Phillips Street School

First Grade, Miss Heagerty, teacher—Sylvia Blann, Mary Buyers, Mary LaGrew, Kenneth Read, Frederick La Grew, Ralph Dudck, Stefan Borek.

Second Grade, Miss Tillapaugh, teacher — William Brown, Francis Walker, Eddie Mikolek, Charles Jarvis, Hazel Martin, Florence Wilbur.

Third Grade, Miss Dwyer, teacher: Helen Borek, Glenn Blackman.

Third Grade, Miss Skinner, teacher—Mary Borek, Gladys Bryant, Stella Glancy, Bernice Palmer, Helen Saydera, Elsa Stephan, William Byers Cecil Perry, Walter Wainman.

Fourth Grade, Miss Broderick, teacher—Ralph Dolbear, Clifton Rowley, Theodore Chesey, Norma Kane, Myrtle O'Neil.

Fifth Grade, Miss McCriskin, teacher—Lois Abbot, Mary Casey, Sadie Fisk, Edward Goode, Carlton Longley, Clara Owens, Gladys Wybron.

Sixth Grade, Miss Curphey, teacher—Harry Hopkins, Albert Williams, Bertha Byers.

Seventh and Eighth Grades, Higher English Department—Irving Blackley, Leland Cusack, William Dingle, John Donovan, Sherman Fisk, Frank Maher, Charles Nettleton, Earl Rowley, Edward Summerville, Doris Austin, Jennie Bowen, Florence Brown, Mildred Clute, Mary Hopkins, Clara Klein, Frances Mangeot, Ruth MacEwen.

Erie Street School

First Grade, Miss Brumfield, teacher—Charles Barkley, Fannie Ingersoll, Agnes Miner.

Second Grade, Miss Sprague, teacher— Francis Benway, Merrill Scudder, Thomas Zaia, Minnie Shapiro.

Third Grade, Miss Hawkins, teacher—James Brannan, Clara Owens, Harriet Waugh, Francis Barkley, Lina Bateman.

Fourth Grade, Miss Kendall, teacher—Georgiana Keyes, Beulah Keeney, Mary Quinn, Marjorie Scudder.

Fifth Grade, Miss Walworth, teacher—Howard Campbell, Maurice Conley, Stanley Gardner, Wanda Green, Leland Lampear, Albert Payne, Jane Rogers, Doris VanValkenburg, Geo. Ward, Harl Wolever.

Sixth Grade, Miss Rogers, teacher: Glen Salsbury, Herbert Waugh, Hazel Boigeol, Marie Hollenbeck, Helen Nealis, Mary O'Brien, Helen Payne, Beatrice Richards, Marion VanSanford, Bessie Weaver.

Seventh Grade, Miss Graveley, teacher—Ernest Beaudien, David Hubbard, George McNamara, Leila Chesbro, Gladys Foster, Beatrice Gardner, Gladys Gardner, Grace Gary Sadie Waldhorn, Elsie Wood.

Eighth Grade, Miss Lynch, teacher: John Buell, Clara Cronk, Maro Read.

State Street School

First Grade, Miss Metcalf, teacher: Lester Billings, Lela Brechon, Mabel Chubb, Frances Crandall, Louis De Barber, Robert Fivaz, Ruth Hall, Grace Keeney, Tony SanTore.

Second Grade, Miss Cates, teacher: Elwin Chubb, Lawrence DeLong, Bertha Favalora, Leslie Fink, George Hall, Leonard Ingamells, Manette Ingamells, Harold Moon.

Third Grade, Miss Keane, teacher: Roger Brechon, Myrtle Chubb, Francis Devereau, Kermith Fink, Marguerite Foster, Frederick Lynch, Frances Nipper, Howard Sherman, Gladys Post.

Fourth Grade, Miss Failing teacher—Theresa DeBarber, George Ducret, Milton Fanning, Ernest Fivaz, Elma Ingamells, Fernland Laws, Joseph Lynch, Alice Myers, Kenneth Padgett, Thelma Palmer, LeRoy Reeves, Albert Rhodes.

Fifth Grade, Miss Wright, teacher: Evaydna Greene, Andrew Michaud, Palma Roy.

Sixth Grade, Miss Beebe, teacher—Marion Chubb, Virginia Cook, Helena Donovan, Marion Hayes, Howard Hunter, Leona Lepine, Louise Nipper, Dorothy Prashau, Robert Steele, Harriet Tucker.

Seventh Grade, Miss Seymour, teacher—Charlotte Able, Porter Butts, Howard Crumb, Marguerite Fivaz, Paul Hunter, Elizabeth Ingamells, Covert Jones, Henry Larabee, Edward LePine, Beulah Mansfield, Mary Murphy, Sarah Scholz, John Tompson, Esther Waterhouse.

Eighth Grade, Miss Harrington, teacher—Robert Brackett, Vincent Edgarton, Angie McNally, Ariel Palmer, Leland Palmer, Bertha Randall, Marie Roy, Lulu Sherman, Lillian Warner, Harvia Wilson.

Oak Street School

First Grade, Miss McNamara, teacher—Mary Rachwal, John Dymon, Edward Lilly.

Second Grade, Miss Mackin, teacher—John Kowal, Matthew Kowal, Daisy Cooper, Lucille Dashnau, Mary Libera, Annie Moros, Mary Tryt.

Third Grade, Miss Anna Melody, teacher—Robert Brosnehan, Robert Colton, Richard Culkin, Elijah Lake, Charles Lilly, Doris Ackroyd, Mary Clark, Marion Cook, Nellie Kudta, Jennie Simons.

Fourth Grade, Miss Mary Melody, teacher — Violet Ackroyd, Clifford Kelly, Harold Kingsbury, Bridget Kudta, Elizabeth McKenna, Lloyd Merritt, Norwood Terpening, John Tryt.

Fifth Grade, Miss Dowdle, teacher: Walter Andrews, Maurice Donovan, Adolph Krawczyk, Alanson Loomis, Clarence Stuber, Helen Pooler.

Sixth Grade, Miss Bunker, teacher: William Brosnahen, Francis Church, John Flynn, Roman Gradala, Harold Kelly, Harold McGovern, Fay Whipple, Wayland Wilcox, Marjorie Culkin, Bertha Davis, Helen Deveraux, Margaret Frawley, Nellie Krawcek, Kathleen Lilly, Anna Malone.

Seventh Grade, Miss Sadler, teacher—Joseph Frawley, Frank Stuber, Alice Lilly, Charles Culkin, Percy Andrews, Raymond McKenna, Meade Loomis, Muriel Harris, Helen Mott, John Guilfoyle, Ernest Kelly, Rets Lum.

Academy Street School

First Grade, Miss Whitaker, teacher—Rose Tromblay, Belva Wheeler, Roy Wallace.

Second Grade, Miss VanDuzer, teacher — Calvin Austin, Raymond Coe, Evelyn Crandall.

Third Grade, Miss Cunnan, teacher: Dorothy Garrett, William Morton, Neva Vincent.

Fifth Grade, Miss Lehon, teacher—Arnold Fitzgerald, Edward Fox, Leland Gardner, Harold Roe, Leon Roe, Dorothy Barney, Mildred Bort, Charlotte Cole, Sarah Ford, Mary Hernner, Yetta Kaplan, Berniee Mullen, Katherine Whitaker.

Walradt Street School

First Grade, Miss Marden, teacher: Bernard Dumas, Edward Foederer, Arthur Nettleton, Oliver Shattuck.

Second Grade, Miss Marden, teacher—Frank Abbott, Joseph Casey, John Collins, Donald Hartnett, Edgar Lamb, Willis Lamb, Clyde [illegible], Helena Dolbear, Ruby Dolbear, Gertrude Thompson.

Open Air School

Fourth Grade, Miss Rankin, teacher—Russell Bond, Susan Wickham.

Sixth Grade, Miss Rankin, teacher: Frances Hubbard.

MOTORING TO THE SCENE OF HIS COLLEGE DAYS

Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Anderson left today for Williamstown, Mass., where they will attend the quintennial anniversary of Williams College, of which the doctor is a graduate, he having received his diploma there in 1900. The entire trip will be made in the Anderson automobile, besides numerous side trips will be enjoyed in the delightful Berkshires. Commencement exercises will continue from Monday until Thursday of next week and the Andersons will not return to Fulton until the close of the festivities.

LEASES LAND TO GAS CO.

Pulaski.—John Ivens has leased part of his farm in Richland, near Port Ontario, to the Pulaski Gas and Oil Company. The terms are that the party of the product in its crude state and $25 for each well, of which one-half is to be paid in cash and the remainder deposited in a savings bank to his credit.

ONE HUNDRED TRIMMED HATS
IN A SALE

Tomorrow we shall offer one hundred

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS

An accumulation of all the best Spring Styles. Regular selling prices up to $5.

YOUR CHOICE FOR
$1.98

J. C. O'BRIEN

D/34

The Fulton Evening Times

IS A PART OF THE BUSINESS LIFE OF FULTON

¶ Because it is identical with every interest in this city. The Fulton Evening Times is a public institution purely. It's interests are mutual with those of every Man, Woman and Child of this city. It's success spells for the success of every Fulton Merchant. The town having successful Merchants is a successful town. A home Daily helps to make the home Merchant a successful man. *One dollar spent in a paper published out-of-town deprives a Fulton workman of a dollar's worth of support.*

IF YOU DEPRIVE

A Fulton Workman of His Wages it's Your Loss as well as the Workman's

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

A FLOWER AMONG WEEDS

Story of the Eighteenth Century.

By F. A. MITCHEL.

During the reign of Louis XV. France reached a culmination of profligacy which had been growing for years. While the king was in his minority the regent, his uncle, Duke of Orleans, set the example of debauchery to the court and through the court to the kingdom.

Louis himself, on assuming the scepter, by continuing in his uncle's footsteps completed the work of laying the foundation for the French revolution which broke out during the reign of his successor.

During the regency of the Duke of Orleans the wealthiest nobles owned estates in different parts of France. Only the more moral of these lived in their country chateaus, for the profligate could not endure to live elsewhere than in Paris, where the intriguing and debauchery were going on. Among those who preferred the virtue of rural life was the young Marquis Gaston de Roquette, who, though a soldier of acknowledged bravery, had a mind capable of foreseeing the ruin the regent, the princes of the blood and the nobility were bringing upon France.

However, the marquis was obliged occasionally to go to Paris either at the call of the regent or on account of some duty connected with his station as a peer of the realm. One day on the street on which stands what was then the palace of the Louvre he passed a young lady riding in her "chair," the very sight of whom deeply impressed him. She was not only beautiful, but a natural purity showed itself in every line of her countenance. This was the more noticeable, for at that time the women of the court were as bad as the men, and the lives they led were discernible in their features.

The marquis followed the young lady with his eyes, and when he saw her carried into the palace he heaved a sigh, for he did not believe that any woman could enter that royal abode and be good. Her entrance there, however, proved that she was a lady of rank.

The marquis' duty to the sovereign later called him to the court, and he saw there the lady whom he had met in her "chair." Hanging over her was a famous but notorious duke, the most pronounced and successful beau of that period. He was a very wealthy man, and he was also the most accomplished villain of his day. Three times he had been in the Bastille, the third time for having attempted to betray France.

Another sigh marked the marquis' discovery that the girl who had made such an impression on him was probably falling into the hands of this notorious villain. Leaving the palace without even inquiring the name or rank of the young lady, M. Roquette returned to his estate and, shutting himself up in his chateau, endeavored to banish her image, which had haunted him since the first moment he had seen her.

This was not possible. To the young such impressions are very strong. What it was in that pure face that had taken hold of him he did not know. What he did know was that she was a member of a profligate court, that he had seen its most notorious rake hanging over her, and he did not doubt that sooner or later she would go down under the influences which surrounded her.

Gaston de Roquette remained on his estate for a month without returning to Paris. Often was he tempted to go there for another glimpse of the face that had enthralled him, but he believed that in yielding to the temptation he would only bring upon himself greater pain. So he devoted himself to the care of his estate and to his tenants. He endeavored to occupy himself with his books, but this was impossible, for, whatever he did, his mind was upon that pure being, growing like a flower in the midst of poisonous weeds.

Whether it was that the young marquis was a poor sleeper or that Cupid was keeping him awake, he went to bed late and at times when unable to sleep would arise, dress himself and walk about outside. Not far from the chateau was the church where he and his household and his tenants worshiped and about which their forefathers slept. Within the structure were the bones of the De Roquettes incased in sepulchers or under the flags, the sepulchers supporting marble figures of the departed, while here and there were the arms the men had borne in war.

Gaston de Roquette often strolled about during his midnight walks in the churchyard, but had never cared to enter the church at night when it was deserted. One night when troubled with sleeplessness he was strolling in the grounds near the chateau when, glancing toward the church, he saw a light apparently within the structure. Thinking that he had seen a firefly, he was turning away, when he saw the light again, this time shining evidently through a different window than before. Surely some one was moving in the church. Walking toward it, he went to a window and looked in. There was no light except that the moon, which was nearly full, shone in, dimly.

Thinking again that he had been mistaken, he was about to turn away when it occurred to him to try the knob of the door at the main entrance. To his surprise, the door was not locked. Entering the church, he found no one, but through a crack in a door leading from the chancel to a room used by the priest and acolytes came a ray of light. What could it mean? The pastor of the church was an old man, too feeble to be engaged in any church duty at dead of night. It was no religious matter that was being observed.

The marquis was about to walk toward the door through which the light came when it opened and half a dozen persons came out of the apartment. They bore lights, but so dim were they that De Roquette could not distinguish the faces of the several members of the party. There were a priest who was unknown to him, two men and two women, evidently persons of rank, and the last two to enter the church were a man and a woman. From this woman's dress De Roquette judged that the couple were about to be married. The little party moved toward the chancel, where the priest stationed himself, the couple before him, the two other men on the side of the groom, the two women on the side of the bride.

The marquis walked softly forward, hoping to get a nearer view of the faces, but before he reached a point of vantage their backs were to him. The priest faced him, and he saw at once that he was not the pastor of the church. To the marquis' astonishment he recognized in a priest's garb a worthless fellow of the neighborhood, who had served several terms in prison as a malefactor.

Assured that some piece of villainy was being perpetrated, De Roquette seized an enormous sword resting on the tomb of one of his ancestors and, pushing forward till he stood directly behind the wedding party, cried out:

"I forbid the bans!"

The false priest looked up from a book he held in his hand, and the others turned quickly.

Then did the marquis meet with a great surprise. The attendants were men and women of the court. The groom was the profligate duke, while the bride was the lady of whom the marquis had been dreaming. She had entered with apparent reluctance and now looked up like a frightened bird. The duke, with the assurance that often characterizes vice, knit his brows and said threateningly:

"Who are you, monsieur?"

"Gaston, Marquis de Roquette, proprietor of the estate on which this church stands. No ceremony is permitted here except it is conducted by Father Arouet, the pastor. Surely none will be permitted by one not in orders and the veriest scamp in the province!"

Paralyzed by these words, the group, all except the bride, stood as if discovered in a crime. Then she, breaking away from them, flew to De Roquette and, catching at him for protection, stood regarding the others in terror. Raising the ponderous sword, the length of which was nearly equal to his own height, he stood ready to bring it down upon whomsoever might interfere with him or her. The duke, drawing the rapier at his side, advanced, paused, then said to the girl:

"Emilie, will you not return to me?"

She made no other answer than to cower behind her protector.

"This is no place, marquis," said the duke, "for a dispute among men. Let us go out among the graves. The sexton will not have far to carry you in the morning."

"I will certainly give your grace an opportunity to cross swords with me," replied the marquis, "but not at the present moment, unless you force me to do so. My first duty is to protect this lady, and I see no one here with whom I may safely leave her."

One of the attendant men sprang forward and seized the duke by the arm. He was followed by the other man, then by the women. All pleaded with him to desist.

"This will make a scandal," they argued, "that will put you again in the Bastille and send the rest of us to our country estates, where we will have nothing to do but pine for Paris. We were foolish to abet you in this wild scheme. And the Countess Emilie! Do you suppose the powerful family to which she belongs will not avenge this insult if it becomes known? Give up your mad scheme. It is doubtless fortunate that it has been interrupted, and if it can be kept secret none of us may suffer on account of our part in it."

The duke stood burning to proceed, but all declared that it was of them that he should think and not of himself, though an exile to the country would be less irksome than the Bastille. Finally he sheathed his sword and, after one more appeal to the countess to come to him, he was hurried out of the church by his friends, leaving the marquis and the girl he had saved from a mock marriage alone together.

Here stops the chronicle of one of the vilest episodes of the time of the regency of Philippe of France, but one which in that day was known only to a few. Later Gaston Marquis de Roquette and Emilie Countess de Vandiere were married in the very church where the mock marriage had been interrupted. And it is a matter of record that neither of them ever again appeared at court. Surrounded by their children, adored by their tenants, they lived a life of simplicity and purity.

But when at the end of the eighteenth century the people of France rose to throw off the yoke of a profligate nobility the innocent were made to suffer with the guilty. The marquis and marquise's grandchildren paid a penalty that they did not deserve.

A Hunter's Bluff

By M. QUAD

Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

In the spring of the year 1868 a party of sporting hunters numbering thirty entered the elbow of Texas between New Mexico and the Indian territory.

While the Comanche Indians were bitterly hostile at that time they had been sadly reduced by smallpox and driven to the north, and old frontiersmen stated their belief that the party would not even see one.

I had been invited to make one of the party, but was detained for a couple of days. I then mounted my horse and picked up the trail and followed after, having no fear that I should run any danger in thus riding.

It had come noon of the second day, and I had met with no adventure. I had baited and watered my horse and was ready to move on, when I heard a "Yi, yi, yi!" on my right, and I turned around to see five Comanches coming out of the timber on their ponies. They were just half a mile away and had evidently discovered me.

When a man rides for his life the greatest fear is in overdoing the matter. I had been five years on the plains and had a pretty fair stock of nerve, and I rode to favor my horse.

As the sun began to sink in the west they sought to shorten the distance between us and bring me into rifle shot, but a word to the mustang checkmated this.

Had I been able to keep the trail after 3 o'clock I should have counted on finding the party by sundown, as we were getting over the ground at a rapid pace, but at about that hour I came to a rough, stony district, where the passage of the horses had left no trail, and I went ahead at random, planning to keep my distance from the river. It was to be a starlight night, and as soon as dusk came I urged my beast to a faster pace and bore more to the left. When I believed I had gained a quarter of a mile I swerved sharply to the right, rode for forty rods and then dismounted and gave Custer the word to lie down. We were both flat on the earth when the party of pursuers swept by, and the thud, thud, thud of their ponies' feet came very plainly to my ears.

I had a cold bite in my haversack, and after disposing of it stretched out and went to sleep, hoping I had given the red men the slip. I opened my eyes the next morning in astonishment. Seated in a circle about me were the five Comanches, while their ponies were feeding with my horse. I lay on my back with my hands clasped under my head, and such was my astonishment that I could not move. Fortunately for me they took this for nerve. I looked from man to man, and finally said in Comanche:

"Had I known you were Comanches I should not have run away. I thought you were Chickasaws on stolen horses. I shall be ready to go as soon as I have eaten. I want to see the Comanche country—the vast plains—the Canadian river—the mountains full of caves and waterfalls—your chief, Thunder Cloud."

One of them asked me if I belonged to the party ahead, and I told him no. He asked me how I dared start out alone for the Comanche country, and I told him that I had trapped the mountain lion and cut out and eaten his liver while still alive, and therefore feared nothing living. I could see that they were badly puzzled, and I increased their wonder by saying, as I finished my breakfast:

"Come. It is time to go. We have a long ride, and I am anxious to see your country."

When we set out, two in front and three behind, and no Indians were ever more puzzled. In later years I met one of them and he told me that their plan was to torture me as soon as I awoke. They were beat out of this by my queer remarks, intended just for that purpose. Several times during the day I expressed my impatience at our slow pace and asked them to get on faster, and when we went into camp I saw that I had them off their guard. After eating I sat apart from them to smoke and meditate and to give them an opportunity to compare notes. Just when the five got their heads together to discuss something they did not wish me to hear I arose and stepped backward out of the light of the fire, and I believe I was a hundred feet away when they missed me.

I heard them scatter and beat about, and while they were hunting for me I crawled along and got my gun. I crept away from the circle of the fire and then got the shelter of a tree. The Indians beat about for a good half hour, and then all came in, chagrined and disgusted. I lifted my gun and took fair aim at the leader. He went down as my rifle cracked and was followed by a second and a third before the surviving two could comprehend what was going on. Neither stopped for his gun.

I stood guard all night, and when morning came was satisfied that the two who had escaped had no idea of returning. After a scanty breakfast I caught up the six animals, packed up everything of value, and then I headed to the southeast for the river, and at 3 o'clock rode right into the camp of the party, which had settled down for sport and had given me no thought. Next day a party of us rode over to give the bodies a more careful inspection, and we found on each one a silver government medal, given them during Lincoln's first term, as "good Indians."

MILLIONS EAGER TO VENERATE LIBERTY BELL ON ITS LONG TRIP

Famous Relic of Independence Visits Seventeen States In Its Journey to Panama Fair.

Special Precautions Taken For Its Safety and to Enable It to Be Seen Day and Night.

IT is a safe estimate that millions of people will see the Liberty bell during its triumphal journey across the continent from Philadelphia to San Francisco and back. Never before in all its long and stirring history has the old bell aroused such keen and widespread enthusiasm.

On its trip to the Panama exposition its special route will take it through seventeen states, and it will probably make at least 150 stops. But if the appeals of all the places that want to honor the great symbol of American independence could be listened to the bell would visit every state in the Union and even make a tour in Canada.

The famous relic has been revered by millions on its previous trips, and it has been fertile for patriotism wherever it has been seen. On this occasion its patriotic significance will be felt more than ever before, and it will bring new fervor to Americans everywhere because of the critical times in our present national relations as pertaining to our position with the big powers now at war in Europe.

Illumined at Night.

Even at night and at places at which it cannot make a stop on its trip it will be seen. Arrangements have been made for it to be flooded with light during all the hours of darkness. Every hamlet on the way will therefore see it. It will ride through 3,000 miles of swelling cheers.

The nation's most revered historical relic will form the central feature of a tographer, one representative for all the newspapers, four policemen, a rigger, the Pullman conductor, tourist agent and dining room steward.

Mayor Blankenburg of Philadelphia, head of the commission which has charge of the bell, was invited to accompany the party, but declined on the ground that he could not spare the time. He hopes, however, to make the trip direct and meet the bell on its arrival at San Francisco.

Patriotic organizations and citizens' committees all along the way will welcome the old bell. Apart from its special patriotic significance at the moment and the interest that has always attached to the Liberty bell, this occasion will be a historic one. It is almost certain that this will be the last trip the old bell will be permitted to make.

Fear For Its Safety.

There are many who fear the treasured bell will not return whole. There was strong opposition against its being subjected to the risks of the jolts of the long journey. Permission would not have been given but for the many petitions that sought it. Among those who urged the council to consent were President Wilson and almost everybody else whose name is in "Who's Who In America."

Metallurgists say the bell has a bad, chronic case of "disease of metals." There was much discussion among them as to whether its health would not be lost completely by reason of the

LIBERTY BELL AND MAP OF ITS ROUTE TO PANAMA FAIR.

great Fourth of July celebration at Philadelphia and will start next day on its big journey. It will remain on view in the Pennsylvania building at the exposition until October.

The trip will take twelve days, with generous stops allowed all along the line and the party of Philadelphians who will escort the bell will remain in San Francisco three or four days, as the guests of the Golden Gate City. They will return directly to Philadelphia then and the whole trip will require about three weeks.

Brigadier General John J. Pershing of Fort Bliss, Texas, has asked that the bell on its way back stop at El Paso, as there will be 5,000 soldiers there to see it, and a fitting ceremony will be arranged.

From Baker, Ore., a petition thirty-six feet long has reached Philadelphia asking that the bell stop there, where 13,000 school children want to see it.

All along the route traversed special opportunity is to be given children to see the beloved relic. At San Francisco every boy and girl in the city and surrounding districts will line the streets as the bell passes by. During its stay at the Golden Gate 5,000,000 youngsters hope to gaze upon the bell with awe.

$29,000 For Trip Cost.

The city of Philadelphia has voted $29,000 toward the expenses of the trip. Some of the items are: Fares (100 have to be paid for), $13,500; $500 switching charges, $250 for the special construction of the bell car, $3,700 for four Pullmans, $800 for the dining car and $3,500 for meals at the rate of $1.20 a meal for each person. These charges aggregate $22,500.

There are also the expenses of the parade incident to the moving of the bell from Independence Hall to the car, the cost of printing souvenir booklets, badges and the like and the pay of board for four policemen who will remain in San Francisco four months as a guard of the bell.

The members of the accompanying party are to be assessed $150 each to defray their incidental expenses. None of the appropriated money is to be used for cigars or incidental refreshment, for instance.

The Liberty bell train is to consist of locomotive, tender, bell car, baggage car and three sleepers. The councilmanic party will be made up of twenty-four members, the presidents of the two chambers, two sergeants-at-arms, two chief clerks, a stenographer, a pho- long trip to the exposition. Some of the experts feared that it might be ruined utterly.

Imperfect mixture of metals in the original bell and the failure to get a homeogeneous admixture in the recasting are blamed for the cracks that are constantly spreading over its surface.

To minimize to the fullest extent the perils of the trip a special car, a veritable Pullman gondola, has been built to carry the bell westward. The car will offer the slightest possible vibration to the venerable metal structure. Passenger car springs have been provided, and strains and stresses will be reduced to the minimum.

The cracks in the bell are chiefly due, it is thought, to the frequent trips the bell has made about the country to various expositions. These journeys have not only extended the original crack, made at the time it was last rung, in 1835, but new hurts have been suffered, and there are a series of cracks that extend to many parts of its surface.

Old Crack Extends.

The bell was taken for exhibition purposes to New Orleans in 1885, to Chicago in 1893, to Atlanta in 1895, to Charleston in 1902, to Boston in 1903, to St. Louis in 1904, and it appeared in the Founders' day procession in Philadelphia in 1908.

A new extension of the crack to the crown is said to have developed when the bell was removed from its stand in Independence hall, Philadelphia, for the clapper to be taken out and preparations made to insure the bell's safety on the trip. Last year the old crack widened and reached the crown. The new crack is declared to have extended this at least six inches.

A steel "spider" has been clamped to the interior to prevent any further widening of the old crack by jolts and jarring on the railroad. This is of excellent workmanship and well inserted. It would even hold the bell together should a disastrous break occur. But it cannot in any way relieve the internal strain in the metal which is the cause of the cracking.

The bell has been mounted on special new supports carrying the original swinging block, and the "spider" framework inside is not visible. The old relic will be shown in its glass car on its long journey, and the clapper that helped to peal out the first glad tidings of American independence will also be exhibited beside it in a mahogany case.

ITINERARY OF LIBERTY BELL ON TRIP TO WEST.

Monday, July 5.
Via Pennsylvania railroad.
Leave Philadelphia..E. T. 3:00 p. m.
Arrive Lancaster, Pa.... 5:00 p. m.
(Stop thirty minutes.)
Arrive Harrisburg, Pa. (capitol) .... 6:30 p. m.
(Stop thirty minutes.)

Tuesday, July 6.
Arrive Pittsburgh .... 3:00 a. m.
Via Pennsylvania lines.
Leave Pittsburgh ...C. T. 2:20 a. m.
Arrive Mansfield, O....... 7:00 a. m.
(Stop fifteen minutes.)
Arrive Bucyrus, O........ 8:15 a. m.
(Stop five minutes.)
Arrive Lima, O........... 9:50 a. m.
(Stop thirty minutes.)
Arrive Fort Wayne, Ind. 12:00 noon
(Stop forty-five minutes.)
Arrive Gary, Ind.......... 4:15 p. m.
(Stop fifteen minutes.
Arrive Chicago .... 5:30 p. m.

Wednesday, July 7.
Via Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway.
Leave Chicago .... 12:05 a. m.
Arrive Peoria, Ill......... 7:00 a. m.
(Stop one hour.)
Arrive Rock Island, Ill.. 11:00 a. m.
(Stop fifteen minutes.)
Arrive Davenport, Ia.... 11:30 a. m.
(Stop thirty minutes.)
Arrive Iowa City, Ia...... 1:30 p. m.
(Stop fifteen minutes.)
Arrive Marengo, Ia....... 2:45 p. m.
(Stop five minutes.)
Arrive Grinnell, Ia........ 3:50 p. m.
(Stop ten minutes.)
Arrive Des Moines, Ia. (capitol) .... 6:00 p. m.
(Stop five hours.)

Thursday, July 8.
Arrive Topeka, Kan. (capitol) .... 7:30 a. m.
(Stop two and one-half hours.)
Arrive Kansas City, Mo.. 12:00 noon
(Stop three hours.)
Via Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad.
Arrive Leavenworth...... 4:00 p. m.
(Stop ten minutes.)
Arrive Atchison, Kan.... 4:55 p. m.
(Stop five minutes.)
Arrive St. Joseph, Mo.... 6:00 p. m.
(Stop five hours and fifty-five minutes.)

Friday, July 9.
Arrive Omaha, Neb...... 5:00 a. m.
(Stop six hours.)
Arrive Lincoln, Neb. (capitol) .... 12:45 p. m.
(Stop two hours and fifteen minutes.)
Arrive Hastings, Neb.... 6:00 p. m.
(Stop thirty minutes.)
Arrive McCook, Neb. C. T. 10:30 p. m.

Saturday, July 10.
Arrive Denver (capitol).. 6:30 a. m.
(Stop six hours.)
Via Union Pacific railway.
Leave Denver .... 12:00 noon
Arrive Greeley, Col....... 1:45 p. m.
(Stop ten minutes.)
Arrive Cheyenne, Wyo.. 3:45 p. m.
(Stop thirty minutes.)
Arrive Laramie, Wyo.... 6:30 p. m.
(Stop thirty minutes.)

Sunday, July 11.
Via Oregon Short Line railroad.
Arrive Salt Lake City (capitol) .... 9:30 a. m.
(Stop six hours.)
Arrive Ogden, Utah...... 4:30 p. m.
(Stop one hour.)

Monday, July 12.
Arrive Boise, Ida. (capitol) .... 7:00 a. m.
(Stop one hour.)
Arrive Caldwell, Ida..... 9:00 a. m.
(Stop twenty minutes.)
Arrive Huntingdon, Ore. M. T..................... 11:20 a. m.
Via Oregon, Washington railroad and Navigation company.
Leave Huntingdon, Ore. P. T....................... 10:30 a. m.
Arrive Baker, Ore........ 11:40 a. m.
(Stop ten minutes.)
Arrive La Grande, Ore... 1:25 p. m.
(Stop ten minutes.)
Arrive Pendleton, Ore... 4:30 p. m.
(Stop ten minutes.)
Arrive Walla Walla, Wash..... .... 6:50 p. m.
(Stop three hours and ten minutes.)

Tuesday, July 13.
Arrive Spokane, Wash.. 3:00 a. m.
(Stop four hours.)
Via Great Northern railway.
Leave Spokane, Wash... 12:00 noon
Arrive Wenatchee, Wash. 5:30 p. m.
(Stop thirty minutes.)
Arrive Everett, Wash.... 11:30 p. m.
(Stop eight and one-half hours.)

Wednesday, July 14.
Arrive Seattle, Wash.... 9:15 a. m.
(Stop five hours and fifteen minutes.)
Via Northern Pacific railway.
Leave Seattle, Wash.... 2:30 p. m.
Arrive Tacoma, Wash.... 4:00 p. m.
(Stop one hour.)
Arrive Olympia, Wash. (capitol) .... 6:00 p. m.
(Stop four hours.)

Thursday, July 15.
Arrive Portland, Ore..... 6:00 a. m.
(Stop six hours.)
Via Southern Pacific railway.
Leave Portland, Ore.... 12:00 noon.
Arrive Salem, Ore. (capitol) .... 2:00 p. m.
(Stop thirty minutes.)
Arrive Eugene, Ore....... 5:00 p. m.
(Stop fifteen minutes.)
Arrive Roseburg, Ore.... 8:35 p. m.
(Stop fifteen minutes.)

Friday, July 16.
Arrive Marysville, Ore... 12:15 p. m.
(Stop fifteen minutes.)
Arrive Sacramento, Cal. (capitol) .... 3:00 p. m.
(Stop one hour.)
Arrive Oakland pier, Cal. 6:30 p. m.
Arrive San Francisco.... 6:00 p. m.

SEVENTEEN YEAR PEST DUE.

Farmers Are Warned to Protect Trees Against Swarm of Locusts.

That well known pest, whose reappearance at stated intervals has given him the name of "seventeen year locust," is on his way again. A warning from the department of agriculture says the coming horde of hopping, dying, buzzing things is expected to appear this month.

"Some recent experience," says the warning, "indicates that trees thoroughly sprayed with Bordeaux mixture or a lime wash are apt to be avoided, especially if there are other trees or woods in the neighborhood. The most reliable means of protecting nurseries and young orchards is by collecting the insects in bags or umbrellas from the trees in early morning or late evening.

"The worst affected branches should be removed. The less injured limbs may be coated on the wounded parts with grafting wax or moderately hard soap."

DRESS OF A SAILOR

It Is Practically the Same All Over the World.

THE BEST SUITED UNIFORMS.

Despite Numerous Demands For a Change the Old Style Remains on Account of Its Many Good Points. The Wide Trousers and Loose Blouse.

You have wondered, have you not, why the sailor wears bell bottom trousers, neckerchiefs or the loose blouse? There's a reason for every part of a sailor's uniform, explains a Baltimore naval authority.

Suggestions are continually flowing into the various offices of the navy department regarding a change in the sailor's dress, but Uncle Sam pays little attention to them. He has considered the matter thoroughly and has decided that no change for the better could be made.

The uniform of the United States sailor is practically the same today as it was when the navy was first organized. There have been a few changes in recent years, the most conspicuous of which is the abolition of the knife lanyard. The knife lanyard is a white braid that was worn around the sailor's neck, on the end of which was fastened a knife. This knife was kept in a back pocket. The lanyard was a part of the uniform characteristic of the sailors for many years back. But now that the sailing vessels are no longer used in warfare the lanyard is rapidly disappearing in all countries. The only form of lanyard used now by the United States is the black silk one, which is worn by the boatswain's mate. There is no knife on the end, however, but in its stead is tied the boatswain's call. This is a silver whistle used on board the vessel for signaling purposes.

The neckerchief for undress purposes has been done away with to a great extent, but it is still used in the dress uniform. Then there is the large sailor collar. Both the large collar and the cuffs were abolished on the working blouses some time ago, but recently the collars have been recalled, though they are not as large as in former years.

The sailor's uniform is practically the same throughout the world. But why has each and every nation accepted the same style of dress? The balloon trousers, the flap, the broad collars, the neckerchiefs, the loose blouse and the lanyards have been condemned by some of the officials of the navy department for many years, but the old style prevails.

There are various reasons why the bell bottom trousers were adopted. Have you ever watched a sailor at work? Have you ever seen him scrub the boat or wash the decks? This is his daily task. He rolls up his trousers and wades right through the water. And what would he do if he were incased in the snug, commonplace sort of clothes that landlubbers live in? The bell bottom trousers can be rolled above the knee without the least trouble, and this is one reason Uncle Sam has chosen them.

But there is a more important reason, one that involves the sailor's life. A man can surely swim more easily without his trousers than he can with them. And this is the way Uncle Sam looks at the matter. The bell bottom trousers are laced on the sides and buttoned around the waist. Should a sailor fall overboard or should he be compelled to swim for his life he unbuttons the waist and slips out of the trousers without any exertion. What could he do were he wearing the tight fitting trousers of today?

The loose blouse the sailor wears enables him to move about freely. There is nothing to hinder the movements of his arms. He can accomplish far more work with less exertion.

The blouse was formerly on the style of the middy jacket; just slipped on and buttoned in the front. This has been slightly changed, a drawing string having been placed around the bottom to secure it.

Individuals have advocated changes in the sailor's uniform for years, some believing that it should correspond to the marine's or to the soldier's. Neither the soldier nor the marine has any occasion to soil his clothing, while, on the contrary, the sailor is compelled to wash his uniform very frequently. The soldier or the marine has a locker or some other convenient place to keep his suit, but the sailor must store his outfit in a white canvas bag which has every appearance of a pillow case. If he were wearing the clothing as suggested by many he would have a daily task pressing his trousers.

The expansion of the trouser leg at the lower end and the loose blouse therefore are not used merely to convey to the eye the traditional picture of the sailor, but have been adopted after careful and close observations.—Baltimore American.

A Rebuke.

"Mary followed Edward," mumbled the high school girl who was trying to fix the sovereigns of England in her mind.

"What's that?" spoke up grandma, who had been dozing.

"Mary followed Edward."

"Then you keep away from Mary. I don't want you to go with them kind. Girls is getting too bold."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

There are two forms of discontent. One is laborious; the other is indolent and complaining.

BUILDING OUR BIG CANAL.

The Human Problem Overshadowed the Engineering Difficulties.

The general impression prevailed from the beginning that the building of the Panama canal comprised one of the world's greatest engineering feats, and the tremendous scope of the work as it developed during the construction period served to mold this impression into a fixed belief, yet Mr. Stevens, who for nearly two years had control on the isthmus not only of all construction, but of those various co-ordinate branches which were essential adjuncts to the building of the canal, expressed the opinion that the engineering features were the least difficult, describing them as "of magnitude and not of intricacy." On the other hand, his experience convinced him that the administrative problems were the greater, presenting as they did many unusual features involving an immense amount of detail and extending into every branch of business, with ramifications touching many phases of social and domestic economy.

In every undertaking of an engineering character there must necessarily be a greater or less amount of administrative detail resulting from problems of supply, labor, policy and considerations arising out of them. In the case of the Panama canal not only were these problems present, but as compared with those of engineering they made the latter appear relatively small.

The very magnitude of the work imposed difficulties which would have existed even had it been undertaken in any portion of the United States, but these difficulties were increased materially by reason of having to carry on the work in a tropical country sparsely populated, nonproductive, affording no skilled and very little efficient common labor, with customs and modes of living as different as the civilizations of North and Central America have been since the settlement of these portions of the western hemisphere, with a heavy rainfall during the greater portion of the year and with a reputation for unhealthfulness which placed Panama in the category of one of the worst pest holes of the earth.—General George W. Goethals in Scribner's.

PERJURY IN COURT.

It Is Quite Common and the Rules of Evidence Favor It.

It is a conservative averment that in two-thirds of the cases tried in court there is positive contradiction of facts. There are few arguments made by advocates in which bias and prevarication on the part of witnesses are not charged. Deplorably immoral as well as farcical is some of the evidence adduced in many cases where experts are used on both sides to support diametrically opposed propositions.

Any judge or practicing attorney knows that seldom does a party to a suit testify against his own interests in the decisive matters affecting the rights involved. Although perjury may not necessarily and invariably be predicated on these facts, yet they must lead to the conclusion of sworn misstatements in a large proportion of cases, especially when we recall that the oath of the witness requires him not only to tell the truth and nothing but the truth, but all the truth.

In this connection it is interesting to remember that the rules of evidence at present and for centuries in the past, enforced in our courts and English courts, not only tend in spite of the plain context of the oath to prevent the telling of all, but permit a witness rather to conceal much that has some bearing in truth upon the matter at issue.

We are forced to recognize, then, that perjury prevails as a common and crying evil.—Charles J. Martell in Case and Comment.

Hedgehog Fish.

The hedgehog fish is a strange creature. It has a body covered with long thin spines. When in danger it follows the custom of the ordinary hedgehog to a certain extent, but in addition it puts its nose out of the water and swallows such a quantity of air that its body is blown out into the shape of a football, with sharply pointed spines bristling in every direction. This maneuver upsets its balance. Still it floats contentedly along on its back, quite safe against the attacks of its opponents, who are kept at bay by impenetrable armor.

Naturally.

Visitor—What was the matter with the man they just brought in? Doctor—Stuck his head through a pane of glass. Visitor—How did he look? Doctor—His face wore an injured expression.

HOME MOVEMENT IN MINNESOTA

For the Beautifying of Dwelling Houses.

A FRUITFUL PROPAGANDA.

The Director of State Art Commission Ready to Supply Models For Farmhouses, Small Village Homes and Landscape Designs—Ugly Houses Disappearing.

Because of the conviction that the state should render service to the people the director of the state art commission of Minnesota, Maurice Irwin Flagg, is ready to supply models for farmhouses, small village homes and landscape designs. The purpose is to beautify the dwelling places of the people, and consequently the entire state can develop at the same time ambition and the love of the beautiful in the minds of men with small incomes.

The general adoption of the designs, which are furnished practically free, may eventually result in the wiping out of all of the ugly "shoe box" designs that are so plentifully sprinkled over the landscape. Minnesota is a wealthy state, and it is growing more so because the farmers there are making three blades of alfalfa grow where one grew before. They are buying the latest farm machinery; they are bending every effort to conserve the natural resources of the country, and they are learning how to take from the soil the greatest possible return.

While all this has been going on the physical character of the homes has been neglected. Mr. Flagg says in the Survey:

"Practical farmers stated their needs, and it remained for the architects of the state to solve the problem of a $3,500 ten room model farmhouse. The state art commission offered prizes. It brought together a jury composed of a practical farmer, Senator L. E. Potter of Springfield; Mrs. Margaret L. Blair, a specialist in the department of domestic science and home management of the University of Minnesota; Dean A. F. Woods of the [illegible] college of that state, and [illegible]man, an architect."

Thirty farmhouse desig[illegible] from the competition. So much success met this work that there followed a "model village house" competition. The houses were not to cost more than $3,000 each. Fifty plans were submitted. Then came competitions for a "model farm yard." Any one in Minnesota can get these plans at a very small cost, and all others they may get by paying a good deal more for them. Mr. Flagg says:

"This program in Minnesota has stimulated other states to action. Massachusetts has just completed, through the Agricultural college of Amherst, a 'model farmhouse' program. California, Kentucky, Texas, Indiana and many other states have appealed to Minnesota for assistance in formulating programs of the same character. The 'model farmhouse' plans have also gone to several foreign countries. Germany, Italy, France and Canada have published the results of the Minnesota competition for the benefit of their agricultural people.

"This better housing program is supplementary to the other work of the commission. It sends to towns and cities throughout the state exhibitions of all kinds. It brings into the state each year a collection of the best American contemporary art. It circulates exhibits of industrial art, sculpture, home furnishings, home industries and school art. It organizes home industries and handicraft classes and puts into the field specialists to teach such work. And it has been successful in finding a market for the product."

Wifely Tact.

Poet—Darn that editor! He has not only sent me back all my poems, but has sent me back two that I didn't write. Wife—But perhaps you can sell those two, dear—if you didn't write them.—New York Globe.

Those New York plumbers who tossed a cent to decide which should get a contract from the city of course knew the job was rich enough to line two wallets with velvet.

D/34

Deys
Syracuse

The Season's Late Styles Shoes, Pumps and Oxfords in an Extraordinary Sale

THE SALE LOT INCLUDES:

Patent vamp lace boots, with sand kid tops.

Gray kid boots, white calf tops and trimmings; Goodyear welt soles.

Patent colt lace oxfords, sand kid tops; dressy street oxfords.

Gunmetal straight lace oxfords, patty kid tops; Goodyear welt soles.

Patent colt oxfords with short vamps; hand turned soles.

Patent colt vamp pumps, sand cloth quarters—attractive street slipper.

Gunmetal vamp pumps, with gray cloth quarters, Cuban Louis heel.

All Fresh Clean and Dressy Footwear
Plenty of Opportunities for Choice Selection

The reason for this sharp reduction would not interest you. The shoes, pumps and oxfords we refer to are all here. You can take our word for it when we say that the values are so very unusual that no other explanation is necessary. Here is Summer Footwear that is far ahead of the ordinary kind in every particular. Many of the lasts were turned out by shoemakers who excel in producing exclusive styles. Late season's styles, at nearly half less in some instances—styles that are good for a long time of service.

5.50 values
5.00 and 4.00 values **$2.95 Pair**

There are so many good things to pick from in this offering that you won't have any trouble to get your size. There is much to be had in value, style, savings for those who need new Summer Footwear. All that is good and true in leather, lasts and workmanship can be had from this lot at 2.95 a pair—a bargain price that means a big saving for you.

Victrola-Edison Music Rooms Now on Sixth Floor

Dey Brothers & Co.

WORLD PEACE BORN YESTERDAY

Prof. Taft Presided at Conference in Old Independence Hall

Philadelphia, June 18.—Within historic Independence Hall yesterday, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, there was formed an organization whose object it will be to promote thec reation of a league of nations with a view to preventing wars or, at least, of lessening the possibilities of them. The name adopted by the organization was "League to Enforce ePace, American Branch."

Former President Taft, who presided over the conference for a part of the time, was elected permanent president and a long list of representative Americans was named as permanent vice-presidents. A permanent executive committe was selected with instructions to take all measures necessary to promote the objects of the league.

In moving the adoption of the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which embodied the objects of the league, Prof. Taft expressed the hope "that out of this historic building may come a message that shall again help the world."

George Kirchwey of Columbia University, suggested that the name be changed to "League to Establish and Maintain Peace." The proposed elimination of the word "force" found supporters, but it was defeated after a vigorous speech by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University and chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

"Fight Fire With Fire."

"We are here to enforce peace; otherwise we have no business here at all," he exclaimed. "When you fight a forest fire you fight it with back fire. We have here a means to discourage war, and that means is the threat to use force."

The text of the committee's report is as follows:

"Throughout 5,000 years of recorded history, peace, here and there established, has been kept, and its area has been widened in one way only. Individuals have combined their efforts to suppress violence in the local community. Communities have cooperated to maintain the authoritative state and to preserve peace within its borders. States have formed leagues or confederations or have otherwise cooperated to establish peace among themselves. Always peace has been made and kept, when made and kept at all, by the superior power of superior numbers acting in unity for the common good.

"Mindful of this teaching of experience, we believe and solemnly urge that the time has come to devise and to create a working union of sovereign nations to establish peace among themselves and to guarantee it by all known and available sanctions at their command, to the end that civilization may be conserved and the progress of mankind in comfort, enlightenment and happiness may continue.

"We therefore believe it to be desirable for the United States to join a league of nations binding the signatories to the following:

Provides International Tribunal.

1—All justifiable questions arising between the signtory powers, not settled by negotiations, shall, subject to the limitations of treaties, be submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment both upon the merits and upon any issue as to its jurisdiction of the question.

2.—All other questions arising between the signatories and not settled by negotiation, shall be submitted to a council of conciliation for hearing, consideration and recommendation.

3.—The signatory powers shall jointly use forthwith both their economic and military forces against any one of their number that goes to war or comits acts of hostility against another of the signatories before any question arising shall be submitted as provided in the foregoing.

4.—Conferences between the signatory powers shall be held from time to time to formulate and codify rules of international law, which unless some signatory shall signify its dissent within a stated period, shall there after govern in the decisions of the judicial tribunal mentioned in article one.

Berger Plan Rejected

Chairman Lowell said that one of the principal suggestions rejected by the committee was that offered by Victor C. Berger of Wisconsin aimed to prevent the signatory nations furnishing the belligerent countries arms and ammunition.

Mr. Breger, who, with Mr. Kirchwey, voted against the adoption of the report, characterized the report as "too militaristic."

"You are fixing too muchforce," he said. "You want more militarism to fight militarism. We don't want to be the world's sheriff or the world's policeman. To apply your plan it would require a bigger army and navy and it would have the United States in trouble all the time. There is too much 'Teddy Rooseveltism' in it."

There were half-dozen brief speeches in favor of the report. John Wanamaker did not think the report went far enough. He had hoped the conference would send out a message to the warring nations thatw ould make them pause and think. He could not help but favor the report, he added, but felt that it, standing alone without any further action, would be laughed at by those on the other side of the Atlantic.

Will Start Propaganda

It is expected the Executive Committee will meet soon to adopt plans to carry out the objects of the league. One of the things that probably will be done, according to members of the Executive Committe, will be to start a propaganda in this country with a view to having the United State Senate adopt measures in line with the object of the league.

Mr. Taft, in a brief speech, said that judging by its action in rejecting treaties in the past, the chief stumbling block to the aspirations of the league would be the Senate.

Steps will be taken to get European countries interested in the league.

Residents of London

(Continued from Page One)

thirty-five minutes with a load of 1200 pounds.

A despatch from Berlin by way of Amsterdam last night contained the text of an official message giving the German version of the air raid on the British northeast coast on the night of June 15 and 16. It says bombs were dropped on fortified places along the coast, starting fires and silencing one coast battery. The airships returned undamagd.

News of remarkable activity in the Zeppelin works at Friedrichsafen comes from Geneva. It is said double shifts are now working in the factories, which are turning out a comuleted Zeppelin airship every twenty days. One of the two Zeppelins destined for operations against Italy was sent away from Friedrichshafen on Wednesday to replace the dirigible destroyed over Belgium, recently by Sub-Lieutentnat Warneford who was killed yesterday near Paris.

It is reported in Geneva that the German authorities are preparing for an important combined raid of Zeppelins and aeroplanes on Paris and London in retailation for the recent attack on German towns by aviators of the Allies.

MRS. HARRIET S. LUSK

This city has lost another one of its oldest residents, Mrs. Harriet S. Lusk who died yesterday morning at the age of 88. Mrs. Lusk's last illness occurred at the home of her niece, Miss Cornelia Whitaker, 417 Cayuga st. She is survived by one son, James K. Lusk, of Albany. The Rev. M. J. ePters of Zion church will officiate at the funeral tomorrow at 417 Cayuga st., burial taking place at Mt. Adnah.

JOSEPH C. SWEET RETURNS; HE FOUGHT IN FRANCE

Joseph C. Sweet, a former resident of this city, who has spent the last seven years in extensive travel, returned to this city yesterday from England. Mr. Sweet was renewing old acquaintances today and has been forced to recount his adventures many times.

Leaving this city in 1908, Mr. Sweet went to England and then to the Continent where he spent two years in France and Germany. Re turning to England he made his home there until last August when the war broke out. He enlisted in the Royal Artillery and saw active service in the fighting in northern France. He was disabled during the winter months and sent back to England where he received an honorable discharge. Leaving England in February, he went to South America, stopping at Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and La Plata. He left in May and, after spending some time in the British West indies, at Jamaica, returned to England and left Liverpool for this country two weeks ago.

Mr. Sweet tells some highly interesting incidents of the war and of the work being done by the armies in the trenches. He has an inexhaustible fund of information, and his experiences are well worth publication. He intends to remain in this city indefinitely.

CIRCUS COMING TO TOWN

Bill posters are announcing the advent of a circus and wild west show in thisc ity next Wednesday. The company selected a very inauspicious date, for the graduation exercises of Fulton High school will be held Wednesday, but the show will doubtless be well attended as it is the first entertainment of its kind seen here in a twelvemonth.

SUPREME COURT TOMORROW

Justice Irving G. Hubbs will hold a special term of the Court House here Saturday next. On the folowing Saturday a naturalization term will be held.

Suppertime comes, you're not ready for it? Then order from the grocer Black's fresh-every-afternoon rolls and buns.—adv.

On These Warm Days
TRY SOME OF OUR FAMOUS ICE CREAMS
French Chocolate, French Maple Walnut
French Cherry French Vanilla
40c the Quart
Delivered to you promptly at any hour of the day or night.
TELEPHONE 3128
ROBERTS & WOOD

DON O'BRIEN SUCCEEDS BRAY

Election of Baseball Captain Held at Ex-Captain's Home; Guests Were Dined

Clarence Bray, captain of the 1915 baseball team of Fulton High school proved hmself a most efficient host last night when he entertained the members of the baseball team, and several guests at his home on West 2d st. The dinner given the team by the retiring captain is an annual event but it is safe to say that the affair last night surpassed all others both in entertainment and enthusiasm.

Almost every member of the baseball team; Professor William Merrill, the faculty supervisor of athletics; William Stauring, coach; Fred Martin, of the Syracuse Herald; Edward Walsh, Leonard Roy, Don Cavanagh, and E. J. LaPorte, of the Fulton Evening Times, were present.

The early part of the evening was passed with general singing by the company, as well as several solos by Mr. Walsh, and Michael Bray. Mr. Merrill accompanied at the piano.

Before the election of a new captain for next season, Captain Bray made a few remarks, during the course of which he reviewed the season's work, and thanked the fellows for their support and interest.

Seven men were eligible to vote for the new captain, H. O'Brien, Don. O'Brien, Bray, Pullen, Barnes, Wilcox and Thompson. The first vote resulted in a tie between Barnes and Don O'Brien, and on the second ballot O'Brien was elected. The new captain played center field this season and is one of the most popular fellows in the squad. In a few words, Mr. O'Brien thanked the team for the honor they had conferred upon him, saying it was totally unexpected, and promised that he would do his best to make next season one of the most successful in the history of the team.

After the election, the party sat down to a bountiful spread prepared by Mrs. Bray, and when the table had been depleted of almost everything in sight, general speechmaking was indulged in. Don Cavanagh, an alumnus of the school, who is now a Syracuse University man, acted as toastmaster, and Mr. Merrill was asked to say a few words. The faculty representative reviewed the season, which in his opinion was a very successful one, in spite of the fact that the team broke about even on the games played. He mentioned the excellent scholarship maintained by the squad generally, and recommended hard practice next year.

William Stauring, the coach, spoke of the need of hard practice, and said the team this year was handicapped by its late start, having no outdoor practice to speak of until a week before the first game. He spoke of an indoor practice cage next year, and mentioned a building in the city which he thinks can be secured for that purpose at very little expense. Captain Bray and Manager Harold O'Brien also made short addresses. Leonard Roy, who assisted in coaching the team this year spoke of the spirit displayed by the fellows and urged support for the next year's captain and coach.

Mark Pullen, who is spending his last year in school, and who played left field this season, was asked to make a few remarks. Mr. Pullen expressed his regret at leaving the school, and spoke of the many warm friends and pleasant associations which are to be formed on a baseball team, especially in a high school.

Captain Bray and Captain O'Brien were presented with miniature baseball bats. Each member of the team was given a miniature batsman as a favor. Among other who made short addresses were George Wilcox and E. J. Laporte. The company arose at the conclusion of the speechmaking and sang two school songs, "Old Fulton High" and "Cheer for Old Fulton" with great enthusiasm.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Bray and Captain Bray for their hospitality and the gathering broke up at a late hour.

PRATT FARM GETS SIX HOLSTEIN COWS

Will Johnson, who is manager of the dairy farms for George L. Pratt of this city, has just bought six full blooded Holstein cows for Mr. Pratt from the herd of E. C. Price, of Liverpool.

FOOD SALE TOMORROW

The Delta Alpha class of the First M. E. Sunday school will hold a food sale in the Druse hardware store tomorrow morning.

WANTED!
For the Geisler Farms, BLACK FOX BREEDING STOCK, write H. C. GEISLER, Fulton, N. Y.

Cahill's Perfection Bread
is the
BEST BREAD MADE
5c A LOAF—Sold only at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

PURE ICE CREAM
"The Only Kind You Ought to Buy or Eat"
WE MAKE AND DELIVER IT
Only Pure Flavors, Fresh Fruits and Heaviest of Cream used. Most Delicious Fountain Drinks
FRESH FRUITS AND HIGH-GRADE CONFECTIONERY
PHONE 80 THE ONYX Quirk Theatre Blk.

SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE
of New and Slightly Used
PIANOS and PLAYER-PIANOS
at about 1-2 Regular Prices
Included are Two Crane Factory Pianos at $97.50 cash, including Free Stool, Spread and Moving.
SEVERAL GOOD PIANOS—during this Sale from $150 to $350.
SOLD ON TERMS TO SUIT YOU
BOGUE'S 61 East First Street FULTON, N. Y.

THE CITY MARKET
Our Telephone and Delivery Service will save you many steps in this warm weather. We do your order justice, too. Phone us! Phone 42.
FRESH MEATS POULTRY FISH
VEGETABLES—everything in season.
TABLE DELICACIES—Only the Best of Everything
H. C. DANN

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 155 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1915 | *Price One Cent*

RUSSIANS REPORT GERMAN LOSS IS 150,000 IN GALICIA

Paris, June 19.—French troops, according to this afternoon's German official report, have penetrated the German lines at three points in the Arras sector and have taken a section of German trenches north of Lorette Hills. The German report adds that north of the La Bassee Canal the French suffered another defeat and that nearly all of the attacking force was destroyed. The French penetrated the German outer lines east of Angres, south of Souchez and north of Ecurie.

The report says that around Metzeral, in Alsace, fihting continues. In the eastern theatre of war the Russians were repulsed in attacks on the Dwina river lline; in the north, in Poland, they were forced back toward the Tanew river, and in Gallicia it is claimed that the Russians have been driven back to fortified positions in the Grodek region. There is no change along the Dneister.

While the Austro-German forces continued today their tremendous drive against the Russians from the San river lline, with the taking of Lemberg as the immediate objective, the Russian Staff reports that the Russians have pulled their forces together further to the southeast along the Dniester river and checked the Austro-German advance between the Tismenica and Stryj rivers. In a battle above Juravno (Zurawno) the Russians report tafing 8544 men, 202 officers, six guns, twenty-one machine guns and much ammunition. tI is also reported that German attacks in central Poland, along the Bzura river front, have been repulsed.

Revised reports from Karlsruhe say that eighty-nine perrsons were killed by the Allies' air raid and 100 houses were damaged.

The Italian staff reports that small encounters are taking place along the Trent and Tyrolese frontiers, which have resulted in favor of the Italians. A detachment of Austrians, advancing from Rovereto, in the Adige Valley, was defeated near Zugna. Artillery fighting is stated to be in progress along the Carnia frontier, where colmusns of Austrian troops have been broken up by the Italian guns. Northeast of Monte Nero the Austrians attacked Zakrain with a battalion of Hungarians, which was annihiliated. There is no marked progress shown along the Isonzo river, although the unofficial reports say that the outposts of the Italians are within sight of Trieste, and the fall of Gorz (Gorizia) is imminent.

For a distance of twenty miles in the sector to the north of Arras the French are persistently pushing their attacks, with the purpose of forcing the Germans out of Lens and back of the line of roads that serve as the present system of communication. The heaviest character of artillery bombardment is being used against the German trenches. During twenty-four hours the French expended 300,000 high explosive shells.

FRENCH TROOPS CAPTURE STEINBRUCK IN ALSACE

Paris, June 19.—Further progress has been made by the French in their great drive in Alsace. The capture of Steinbruck was officially announced today.

French airmen attacked Colmar and Gebweiler in Alsace on Thursday. Colmar is a link in the Rhine defences of Germany; Gebweiler is southwest of Colmar, seventeen miles from the Rhine Valley. Pamphlets bearing the following were thrown down: "Alsatians—Italy is helping to crush Germany, Long live France and Alsace."

In the Vosges, Altenhof, a suburb of Metzeral, on the River Fecht, has been captured. Metzeral itself has been set on fire by the Germans and is burning. Steinbruck, a little to the north of Metzeral, has fallen into French hands after a furious assault.

In the north between Souchez and Neuville, the fighting has been even more furious. On this front the Germans have arrayed an army of 200,000 men, with heavy reserves in the rear, and they drove forward against the French in a desperate effort to regain the ground los there during the last few weeks.

Repeated attacks were hurled back by the French forces, who, striking quickly while the Germans where in confusion, pressed forward, making important gains on three sides of Souchez, where the Germans are resisting between flooded moats and advancing in three directions from Neuville. The French batteries, during the fierce battle of the last twenty-four hours, fired nearly 300,000 shells.

The death toll in the face of such artillery work has of necessity been very large. The War Office admits that the French losses have been serious. It asserts, however, that the German casualities have been greater. The morale of the French troops is said to be excellent.

More than 1000 German prisoners have been made during this [illegible]—600 on the Souchez-Neuville front and 500 in the Vosges. [illegible] made of the number of dead and wounded.

BUY IN FULTON

REASON NUMBER 6

Because Your Friends Are in Business in Fulton, and You Want to See Your Friends Succeed

It is said that there have been higher and more beautiful sentiments expressed by great poets, by great leaders of men, and by great women on friendship than on any other human sentiment, activity or ideal. Pity the man who having friends is not a true friend. Every man wishes his friend to succeed. Good wishes in themselves are very like good intentions. Action is better than talk. It is easy to wish our friends well; it is hard to make practical application of good wishes in action. The merchant depends upon his customer, and the good wishes for the success of a merchant-friend can be practically applied by supporting him with your trade. It is mighty defective well wishing to pat a friend on the back and shout "Good luck, old man," and then to open your pocketbook in a store of a merchant in another city.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Petition Circulated Opposing Street Widening Project

The question of widening 1st st. between Rochester st. and Broadway at the same time that the paving work is done is causing a great deal of discussion among residents of the city, both those who reside on the stretch in question and other taxpayers who live further out. A. Bristol, one of the property owners along the street was circulating a petition today not only among the residents along the street but among the taxpayers at large, protesting against the widening of the thoroughfare. Mr. Bristol argues that the work will really cost the city $10,000 additional before it is completed and the street is wide enough at present. And again, Mr. Bristol claims, if the city wishes to widen the street five years from now, it can be done then just as cheaply as at present. The city does not justify a wider street now, and will not for some time, according to Mr. Bristol.

Several signatures have been affixed to the petition, but there are some property owners along the street who do not agree with Mr. Bristol's views. These men say the street should be widened at once, and the amount due from the property holders paid immediately which will preclude a repetition of the "maceing" process some years from now. At present the property owners will be assessed amounts ranging from $50 to $200 for the work, and some are in favor of paying the entire amount now and having the job a thorough one. The majority of the property holders along 1st st. have signed the petition however, for various reasons. Some object to the removal of the beautiful trees which will be necessary if the street is made three feet wider. Others object to the cost of the improvement.

The Paving Board will convene Monday night at the City Hall, at which time the question will be decided. Commissioners Garret and Stevenson of the Paving Board are in favor of making the street wider. Commissioners Mason and Gage object to the action. The vote of Commissioner Wiltsie will decide the question and the meeting Monday will no doubt attract many taxpayers.

RUMORS AND THEN SOME ARMS PLANT RUMORS

When topics for conversation are lagging behind a stir can be created at the sight of strangers in company with a member or members of the Hunter Arms Company. Yesterday was no exception to the rule, for immediately upon the appearance on the streets of two strangers walking with William Hunter and other officers of the Hunter Arms, there arose rumors to the effect that the men were purchasing agents for a large company in Connecticut. The company officials have [illegible] statement bearing upon the [illegible] visit.

Villa-Zapataist's Convention Warns President Wilson

Washington, June 19.—President Chazaro, of the Villa-Zapata convention government in Mexico City, in a formal reply to President Wilson's note to Mexican leaders, today agrees to the conciliatory stand taken by General Villa, but warns the United States against intervention.

He points out that President Wilson in his statement expressly disclaims any wish to intervene and that in his Indianapolis speech he pledged non-intervention, and then cites another clause in the President's note to Mexico which serves warning of possible intervention.

"If, contrary to the interpretation which the convention government in the most friendly sense p ut on the closing part of the address," Chazaro says, "it signifies a denial of sympathy with the revolution and should still further signify a threat, the Mexican convention conscious of its sacrifice, will continue to defend the dignity and rights of the Mexican nation."

General Villa is reported to be retreating to Torreon, while Constitutionalist troops are attempting to head him off, Consul-General Silliman, at Vera Cruz, advised the State Department. Obregon remains at Legos.

Consul-General Hanna, at Monterey, reported the Villlistas appear to be winning in that region. Fighting continues near the city daily. One Constitutionalist general was reported killed.

Silliman reported the resignation of Rafael Zuberan-Capmany, Minister of Gubernacion and the Minister of Justice in Carranza's cabinet, have been accepted, and further resignations are expected.

General Gonzales has captured Texcoco, fifteen miles from Mexico City, and he expects to occupy the capital today with his Carranzista troops, a cablegram to the Constitutionalist agency have announced.

More than three htousand Indlans, armed and accustomed to guerrillla warfare, have gathered in the mountains near Guaymas, and several attacks have been made upon Americans colonies. To oppose them Admiral Howard has a landing force of less than fifteen hundred men.

The Indians have made a formal declaration of war against the United States, because they claim lands are now occupied by American citizens under deeds and grants issued by Diaz's government.

GERMAN ENVOY VISITS LANSING TO MAKE DENIAL

Washington, June 19.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, called on Secretary of State Lansing today and denied published reports that he had "hoxed" the State Department in the matter of sending a special envoy to the Foreign Office in Berlin.

Following the Ambassador's visit the State Department announced that the Ambassador declared he did not know Dr. Alfred Meyer, the person alleged to have been sent home to Germany after a secret mission in this country under cover of the safe conduct issued to Dr. Meyer-Gerhard.

The Ambassador also declared to the Secretary of State that he personally knew that Dr. Meyer-Gerhard had no other business in this country than that of commissioner of the German Red Cross.

The protest against attacks on the Ambassador through the reports on the Gerhard affair, indicated in the telegram received yesterday by the department from the German Embassy at Cedarhurst, L. I., was not emphasized in today's interview.

The Ambassador did complain to the department that part of the American press had attacked him unfairly, and the department indicated its sympathy with him in the absence of proof that the attacks were justified.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Saturday, June 19, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

Putting One Over

So W. J. B. says that the note to Berlin was changed after he resigned his job as boss of the State Department.

Well, if it was, doesn't it look as though Woodrow was seeking a chance to hang a quarrel upon the peerless one, and, having succeeded in finding something about which a fight, and a real one, could be started, he put it over, took the resignation and then fixed up the second letter to the boss of the Germans to suit himself?

If the note only dumped W. J. B. in the discard, it was not written in vain. Now that he is out, we believe he will stay so, and later he will have a lot of Democratic company.

Watch for the political gales of the early fall of 1916, and see what the wind will blow out. One of the things will be the hard times which Wilson's tariff has forced upon the U. S. of A. —Yonkers News.

An Era of High Wages

Industrial forecasters are now predicting for the coming summer and fall a scarcity of manual labor beyond precedent. Italy's war with its expected repatriation of thousands of Italian reservists now finding employment in this country, is given as one of the chief reasons for the prediction, and in Pittsburgh, where demand for the kind of labor Italians so liberally supply is particularly large, the pressure is said to be making itself feltalready.

Notwithstanding unwillingness in certain quarters to recognize labor as a commodity subject to market fluctuations, the coming conditions may vary conclusively, and in a way highly advantageous to labor itself, demonstrate its subservience to those laws of supply and demand so imperative in their government of other values. If the shortage in manual labor reaches anything like the extent foreshadowed, wages must inevitably rise to a proportionate level. Indeed it is already predicted that the day laborers will be earning as much as the skilled mechanic before the exceptional conditions are so far removed as to permit a readjustment to normal levels.

Increased development and the use of labor saving mechanical devices may serve to relieve the strain in a measure, but will fall far short of removing it, for coincidently with the indications of labor shortage come from all points of the industrial circumference equally strong assurances of a brisk productive revival. And this is saying nothing of the busy times incident to garnering and moving what promises to be one of the heaviest crops with which the country has ever been blessed. If economic experts are to be believed, the creation of a new record in high wage for day labor is not only pending but pressingly near at hand.—N. Y. Sun.

Foreign Trade

The American is getting to work to grasp foreign trade if it is possible. One of the signs of it is the popular impatience with the shipping law passed by congress which will apparently drive American steamships off the Pacific ocean. Another sign is the sending of letters by the National Marine League, having a headquarters in New York city, to leading firms in that city asking them to become founder members of the League, for the purpose of arousing the entire country to its maritime needs. The letter says:

"Every commercial and financial interest has so direct a personal concern in the rehabilitation of our merchant marine that the acceptance of this invitation should have its place as an item of business expense. Over 90 per cent of our ocean transportation is controlled by foreigners and our foreign commerce is dependent upon and subservient to their convenience and interest.

"The average citizen does not realize the above nor the fact that the expansion of foreign trade means the bringing of new money into the country, making possible the increase of domestic business, with greater opportunities of employment for himself.

"With our form of government it is what the average citizen demands that is accomplished. It is the purpose of the league to arouse the entire country to our maritime needs and to the important economic truth of the necessity of an American merchant marine and its intimate connection with the propserity of the individual. It is for such a campaign that the funds of the league will be used."—Watertown Standard.

THE BAD CITY

Who among the city's ministers will dare henceforth to proclaim from the chimney-pots the wickedness of Fulton; to say to the world that this is the worst place in the State of New York? Surely not as long as John W. Stevenson has the power to wield the pen, or to collect a crowd of auditors. In clarion tones and with a megaphone as long as the circulation figures of a Syracuse newspaper, the effervescent Mr. Stevenson has hurled back the imputation into the teeth of a man who dared to tell his reverend colleagues that Fulton is a bad—very bad place in which to live and raise a family, in the way the family should go.

Now what the public wants to know is where to find the awful wickedness—the sinfulness that is worse than other places that display the white-Hemmed garment, for surely the Rev. Mr. Buck must know whereof he speaks. Since the strains of Mr. Stevenson's voice have died away in the megaphone The Evening Times has made a few investigations, the result being that out of one dozen eggs bought at a store no less than two of them bore evidence of that maturity that knows no respecter of persons or place.

Score one for the minister. Upon making the rounds of the restaurants and eating houses of the city numerous additional points were scored for the man who says Fulton is wickeder than Bowens Corners. The investigation of the eating places developed a condition that must have incited the minister to the riotous way of expressing himself, as it soon became apparent to the investigator that unless the city's Sealer of Weights and Measures takes strenuous measures to compel the proprietors of the places to increase the size of the cuts of pie they serve to their trade the city's reputation must suffer. It is not so much a case of the cuts of pie being too small as it is that they are not uniform. It is apparent that Mr. Stevenson has overlooked one or two points of the city's wickedness. The Evening Times and the Rev. Mr. Buck have not.

KICKING NEW YORK AROUND

Ex-Senator Brackett's proposal to abolish the state census is sound and sensible. It is a measure of economy and good administration. It is, therefore, a pity that it is tied up with an attempt to limit New York city's legislative representation, by constitutional provisions, to not more than half the membership of the Senate and not more than half the membership of the Assembly. That is unfair and improper to the highest degree.

Far more equitable is a proposal submitted by ex-Justice O'Brien that legislators be selected strictly on a basis of voting population. The total vote cast in the 23d Assembly District of New York County last fall was 23,903; the total vote in Schuyler County was 3,256. Each political unit, on those votes recorded, was represented by one Assemblyman. One voter in Schuyler County was as good as seven voters on Washington Heights. That is distinctly not democracy, even though the system which permits it has the form and organization of democracy.

So long as such conditions exist, so long will the taxpayers of New York city be victimized as they are victimized at present. It may be that they will have to submit for a while longer to the present discriminations against them, but it is absurd for Senator Brackett or any other member of the Constitutional Convention to dream that they will give their votes to a new constitution containing even greater discriminations against them.—N. Y. Tribune.

STEEL CORPORATION TO HAVE NEW PLANT

As an outcome of the unusal situation in the market for zinc and sulphurci acid incidental to the European war, the United States Steel Corporation has made arrangements to build a new plant in the Pittsburgh district.

In the last few months there has been a tremendous advance in the prices of spelter and zinc beacuse of the great demand growing out of the orders received from European countries. Spelter yesterday was quoted around twenty cents a pound, as compared with about five cents a pound at the beginning of the war.

Because of the advance in the price of zinc, which is required in the manufacture of galvanized products, the market for the latter has been demoralized to a large extent, and it was reported in the financial districts yesterday that some manufacturers of galvanized products were considering the closing of their plants. Prices of galvanized manufacturers have advanced almost as sharply as the price of zinc.

A large part of the Steel Corporation's business calls for galvanized products. Much of the barbed wire bought for foreign account is galvanized, and some of the large orders for this wire were placed with the American Steel and Wire Company, a subsidiary of the Steel Corporation.

A. W. WILTSIE, HONEST

Yesterday's Evening Times contained on its first page the rather unusual feature of a public official asking for approbation or disapproval of the plan to widen East First street, between Rochester and Broadway. While unusual who can say that Mr. Wiltsie erred in his judgment, by asking the taxpayers of the city to voice their opinion of the wisdom of at this time entering into an arrangement that will if carried to a conclusion involve the city in an expense that cannot be measured by as many as four figures.

Admitting that East First street within the territory prescribed for widening is too narrow in some respects, it is apparent to a majority of the people that now is a most inopportune time to take up a burden such as would be imposed upon the taxpayers who must bear the expense of adding three feet only to the width of the street, which is really not too narrow to accommodate for several years the natural increase of traffic. Then there is the element of shade trees. While of course progress demands that many of the beauties of Nature must be sacrificed in the name of business, it is a little too soon for us to become alarmed lest East First street appear too narrow to accommodate the present amount of traffic and the natural increase to come in the next few years. Without a doubt all streets should be broad enough to lend to their artistic appearance and to make them safe beyond all doubt, but a rapid pace has been set in spending money upon street improvements and in the meantime nothing practical has been done to provide sewers for those taxpayers who are unfortunately for themselves and their interests compelled to live in streets that are not known as the everyday arteries of traffic.

Mr. Wiltsie is to be commended for his honesty of purpose and every taxpayer should at once send his or her protest to the expenditure of a large sum of money for a proposition that does not now loom up as one of the city's leading demands.

The Board of Public Works will meet Monday night to vote upon the widening of East First street between Rochester and Broadway. Quick action is needed, therefore, get busy—the Board needs your opinion as a guidance.

W. C. T. U.

Edited by Women of Fulton Union

The 200 acre farm set apart at Knoxville, Iowa, for the treatment of the finished product of the saloons is reported by the board of control to be worth, with the buildings, $165,635.85. During the biennial period of 1913-14 there were 585 patients committed to the hospital for inebriates, costing the taxpayers $102,765.94 for maintenance alone.

* * *

Mrs. Nellie G. Burger, president of the Missouri W.C.T.U., who attended the recent session of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs at St. Joseph, writes that the federation endorsed statewide and nationwide prohibition and woman suffrage, and prolonged applause greeted both resolutions. The Missouri W. C. T. U. and the Missouri Suffrage Association have jointly launched the campaign for suffrage in 1916 and plans for active work are well under way.

* * *

Truly the temperance forces believe in the conservation of youth these days as a most valuable asset in the campaign for National Prohibition. This is evidenced by the Prohibition Leagues now being organized throughout the State of Oklahoma by the State Prohibition Association. Students of the Muskogee high school to the number of 254 joined such a league recently and similar societies have been organized in Oklahoma City and Tulsa. The league is educational in its aim and both boys and girls are eligible to membership. A traveling secretary has been elected in Oklahoma and the work will doubtless spread to other states.

* * *

An engineer gave his little girl a small red flag to play with, and explained that on the road the red flag signifies danger. "Would you stop your train if you saw a red flag on the track?" she asked. "Yes," he said, "or there might be an accident." After her papa had left, the little girl thought of what she might do to help, and at last she thought of the red flag, and what her papa had told her it stands for. Going to the sideboard, she firmly fastened the flag to the decanter, and then went to bed satisfied. The father came home, went to the sideboard for the usual nightcap, but saw the flag and understood and heeded the warning.—Selected.

* * *

Governor Hatfield of West Virginia in discussing the condition of his state under the new prohibition law says that the working men appear on Monday morning following a payday with clear heads where before if they went to work at all on Monday morning, a great many of them went in a semi-stupid condition which was the result of Saturday's dissipation. Practically all this has been eliminated There is no question but what the economic value of the laboring man has increased and that the overdraft, that was so vexatious to both the employer and the employe at the end of the month, has practically disappeared. All of these results for the men who toil are in favor of the families who are dependent upon them. Mortalities from accidents, as well as violations of the law and commitments to insane asylums, will be materially reduced, which will lessen court procedure, and lessen the number of inmates in our prisons. This will work to the relief of our tax-payers and will guarantee a higher standard of citizenship from every point of view.

CORRECT SPELLING NOT TOO COMMON

Correct spelling and good English are not always the accomplishments of a college student or even of a college graduate, claims a writer in "The Boston Globe." The Havard authorities think that they ought to be, for the examination officials and teachers are much distressed over the fact that the boys whose writings are submitted are often ignorant of the fundamental principles of spelling and grammar.

Dean Briggs, himself one of the finest writers at the university, says, in writing of the matter: "We all live in glass houses. Until the written and spoken English of college officials throughout the country is better than it is now the English used by many worthy boys in an examination will never be 'correct, coherent and idiomatic,' in any strict sense of these words. We all live in glass houses; yet we must accept the duty and take the risk of throwing stones."

Evidently Professor Briggs is not one who will enforce the new rules any man with a good head whose failings in English are native. In excuse without a wide leniency in favor of for faulty spelling he writes:

"Spelling is an accomplishment the lack of which is still—or still should be—a disgrace; but many good and great men have lacked it; and since the spelling book has ceased to be in daily and universal use at school the proportion of intellectual persons who, cannot spell appears to have increased.

"One of the world's greatest scholars in his own department habitually in college spelled 'speech' with an 'a,' and wrote themes about 'Thackery' and 'Scot.' One of the best loved professors in America spelled 'usually and similar words with one 'l', and 'niche,' 'nitch.' Another college professor, who more than justified his academic training, wrote 'purgerer, for 'perjurer' in his junior year.

"We must face the fact that bad spellers may be good writers. In a certain college course in English composition the man who was recognized as the ablest writer of the class was quite capable of writing 'Satin' for 'Satan' and of spelling other words to match. In the grammar school his writing might have been marked zero; in college it was justly marked 'A.'

Long ago some university professor said to be President Eliot, produced a test sentence that would serve as an examination in spelling for old Noah Webster himself: "It is amusing to view the unparalleled embarrassment of a harassed pedler or saddler, sitting on a cemetery wall viewing the symmetry of a peeled potato, pomegranate or persimmon."

A business firm is often judged by the appearance of its office stationery. The Evening Times job department prints that class of work attractively. Adv.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated
Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

UPTODATE LAUNDERING
Gloss and Domestic Finish
Our Laundry is equipped with modern machinery.
F. J. TAYLOR
Second St. Phone 289

THEY LACE IN FRONT
To know them is to love them.
GOSSARD CORSETS
Sold and fitted at
DIX MILLINERY STORE

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 2597 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Amateur Developing & Printing
Roll of 6 films and 6 prints, 30c.
Flash-Lights & Home Portraits
E. E. HENRY 210 Oak St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4044
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

BYRON NEWTON
teacher of flute and piccolo.
Boehm and ordinary systems.
Phone Mrs. N. H. Haviland

WHEN YOU WANT
to move get
Hookway's Warehouse Van
of Syracuse; charges reasonable. Work guaranteed.
Phone 1114. 159c

Pure Creamery Butter
From The Harbor Farms
Made for those who want the best.
LaPORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida Street Hello 75

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

Can you tell me the proper way to tin a new soldering iron and other general information in connection with the work of soldering?

File the iron perfectly smooth and heat it just enough to melt solder easily. Then dip it into a strong solution of salammoniac for an instant. Finally rub it into a stick of solder and then distribute the solder adhering to the iron by rubbing with a piece of cotton waste. When this is done the iron is ready for service and will not require retinning unless it is burned.

Can you give me an idea of the chemical equation which takes place when exploding a proper mixture of gasoline and air? In what way do the end products differ from those of a mixture of kerosene with air and water?

If the gasoline in an explosion in an internal combustion engine is burned completely the resulting gases would be water and carbon dioxide. However, this condition rarely exists, as there are always some unburned gases in the exhaust of an engine. The end products from a gasoline engine do not differ from those of a kerosene engine when complete combustion takes place.

My car begins to lag when about half way up a hill. Does the slanting position of the car interfere with a proper supply of gasoline to the carburetor?

It is not likely that your trouble is due to the position of the tank, but it is probably caused by dirt in the feed pipe. The dirt does not prevent the flow entirely, but reduces it so that not enough gasoline is supplied to the float chamber to satisfy the extra demand put upon the car when it is climbing a hill. Disconnect the feed pipe at the carburetor and note whether the flow is free; if not, remove the pipe and clean it with a wire. If the trouble still persists adjust the carburetor to give a richer mixture. The gasoline flow, due to the low position of the tank, should not be affected except on a steep hill. If you feel, however, that the flow is not sufficient you might install a tank holding about a pint directly in front and slightly above the carburetor. This tank is merely connected in the line, has no valves and is only a reservoir, but with sufficient capacity to carry the car over the longest hills, even though the supply of fuel were cut off.

Can you give me some information as to automobile valve timing?

The timing of a motor depends on whether the greatest torque or twisting effort is wanted at low or high speeds and whether it is desirable to have a silent motor. For instance, if a motor with a particularly good torque at low speed is wanted, then the exhaust opening should be delayed more than usual so that the expansive force of the gas will be exerted to the utmost. On the other hand, if the motor is to develop a maximum torque at a high speed it is better to open the exhaust valve earlier so as to give the gas plenty of time to flow out. The reduction in back pressure due to this more than compensates for the small amount of expansive energy that is thus thrown away.

Exhaust closure should occur at dead center or slightly after. On a slow speed motor it would be all right to close the exhaust valve right on dead center, but if this were done on a motor that had a maximum speed of say 2,000 revolutions or more the scavenging of the cylinder would not be as complete as if the closing were delayed a few degrees. The reason for this is simple. When the gas is flowing out through the exhaust valve at the high speed that is obtained when the motor is running at this rate it has a perceptible amount of momentum, although its actual mass is very small. Therefore the tendency is for the column of gas to keep on flowing when the piston reaches upper dead center. This action naturally helps to suck out a little gas after the piston has ceased to force it out.

The opening of the inlet valve should take place shortly after the exhaust valve closes, its exact point of opening depending on whether the designer considers it best to begin to fill the cylinder with a rush. In the former case the valve is made to open at about top dead center, and in the latter case the opening is delayed possibly as much as twenty degrees. If the opening is delayed a partial vacuum is formed in the cylinder, due to the fact that the piston moves out and expands the gas below atmosphere. Then when the inlet valve is finally opened the charge rushes in to fill this vacuum. This action is believed to give better carburetion by a great many designers. The closing of the intake valve, just as in the case of the exhaust, depends on the speed of the motor. If the momentum of the column of inrushing gas is to be considered then the opening is delayed so that the gas, instead of instantly stopping its flow when the piston reaches bottom center, keeps on flowing, due to its inertia, and in this way crowds in a bigger charge. If a good power output at high speed is to be obtained then the closure of the intake must be delayed a few degrees.

UNDERTAKERS

YOUNG & HILL. Open day and night at 117 Oneida. Phone 2172.

Here are a few simple things so badly needed that the Scientific American calls upon inventors to get busy and invent them:

A ticket holder for holding the price and lot tickets to a coat or other garment, which ticket can be easily applied and removed and another inserted, all without mutilation or other injury to the garment.

The lower berth in a sleeping car is stuffy with the windows closed, and if you open the window the cold air is directly on you. It is thought that the riding public would appreciate some deflector or diffusing construction which could be applied to the open window over the usual short hinged screen and permit the entry of fresh air, at the same time preventing it from blowing directly on the passenger in the berth.

Some means for effectively preventing the mirror effect in show windows, the effect we all notice in passing such a window in which our image is reflected and the contents of the window are shut out of view. Naturally, the shopkeeper who works for a display in his window resents it not being seen.

President Wilson, who is an ardent golfer and also dependent on his eyeglasses, is reported as saying that he cannot play the game in the rain because of the accumulation of moisture on his glasses, which leads to the suggestion that specially devised glasses or some treatment of the ordinary lens may solve the problem.

Mexican Military Coin.

Every Mexican commandant drives dull care away by manufacturing his own currency, thus enabling his army to live honestly and to pay as it goes. To be sure, arguments sometimes have to be used to circulate a new brand of paper and ink, but an argument a la Mauser is indeed unanswerable. A recent happy thought in high financial circles is to issue so called money about the size of a subway ticket, but which has a time limit. This has the effect of keeping the peons hustling to get rid of it before its value disappears, which is a day or two before the time at which it would naturally wear out. — Engineering and Mining Journal.

Celluloid Watch Crystals.

At the outbreak of the war American watchmakers were much concerned regarding the watch crystal situation, the German source of supply being shut off and previous attempts to make them in this country having failed. Watch crystals of glass are now being made here successfully, and an American inventor has helped the matter along by devising a celluloid watch crystal, which has the beveled edge and general appearance of a glass crystal and possesses the additional advantage of being unbreakable.—Every Week.

The Warring Nations.

There are now eleven nations at war, with the prospect of two or three more being added. Ten languages are involved—English, French, Russian, Italian, German, Hungarian, Turkish, Japanese, Polish and Walloon—to say nothing of several sublanguages.—New York-American.

Strawberry Byproducts.

Each year thousands of bushels of strawberries go to waste because of low prices or some adverse condition. The department of agriculture has therefore prepared bulletins on the manufacture of berry byproducts, which should prove a help in saving this waste.

The Wire a Big Gun Takes.

Experts announce that around the vital tubes of the newest naval gun, such as England's largest warship, the Queen Elizabeth, is equipped with, are wound no less than 192 miles of flattened steel wire.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Babies In Hot Weather.

A baby must be kept as cool as possible in summer, because overheating is a direct cause of summer diarrhea. Even breast fed babies find it hard to resist the weakening effects of excessive heat. Records show that thousands of babies, most of whom are bottle fed, die every year in July and August, because of the direct or indirect effects of the heat. Next in importance to right food in summer are measures for keeping the baby cool and comfortable; frequent baths, light clothing and the selection of the coolest available place for him to play and sleep.

The essentials in the summer care of babies are:

Proper food, given only at regular intervals.

A clean body.

Fresh air day and night.

Very little clothing.

Cool places to play and sleep in.

Do not give the baby medicine of any sort unless it is ordered by the doctor.

Do not fail to give the baby a drink of cool water several times a day in hot weather. Boil the water first, then cool it and offer it to the baby in a cup, glass or nursing bottle. Babies and young children sometimes suffer cruelly for lack of drinking water.

INVITE THE TOURIST

There is no more attractive ground in the eastern states than the Adirondack Mountains, the great uplands of northern New York, sprinkled with a thousand pretty lakes, most of them connected by cool, sparkling streams. Better still, from the standpoint of the motorist, long stretches of good roads are being built into the wilderness from the principal directions, so that now the tourist running east or west across New York State between Albany and Buffalo, north or south between New York and Montreal, or diagonally across the northern section of the state between upper Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence river, has a choice of ways into a region that should—and shortly will—rank with the White Mountains as a popular motoring rendezvous.

* * *

Motorists interested in touring through northern New York will find the principal routes into and through the Adirondacks, and back into any of the main lines, in Volume 1 of the Automobile Blue Books, covering New York State and Canada, with connections into the adjoining states. Supplementary information, including specific data on current road conditions, can be had at any one of the New York State Motor Federation touring bureaus, or from the headquarters of that Federation, at Utica, N.Y.

* * *

From Hudson River points, western Connecticut and the Berkshires, the principal gateways to the Adirondacks are Albany, Troy, Schenectady, the routes through each of these cities converging at Saratoga Springs, and dividing again into a choice of two popular ways to Lake George, the "Horicon" of Cooper's famous story, "Last of the Mohicans," one via Corinth and Luzerne and the other through Glens Falls. From Lake George north, the main Adirondack route turns north and northwest through Warrensburg and past Schroon Lake to Elizabethtown, with intermediate branch roads to Blue Mountain Lake and Long Lake; though it is perfectly feasible to go up along part of Lake George to Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Port Henry and Westport, especially for variety in making ound trips. Elizabethtown is the principal gateway to the Lake Placid-Saranac Lake-Paul Smith's district, often considred the heart of the Adirondacks.

* * *

Additional lines come into that section also from Keaseville, Plattsburg, Malone and Potsdam, making short and easy connections from Canada, the St. Lawrence River and Thousand Island points. As yet there is no good road into the mountains east from Watertown, but from Utica and Rome there has been opened up within the past year an all-macadam route through Remsen and Forestport past White Lake and Otter Lake to McKeever, Old Forge and the Fulton Chain of Lakes, providing an excellent highway to the Adirondack League Club Preserve, and a fair road as far east as Eagle Bay and Inlet, or north by a branch road from near Eagle Bay to Big Moose. While it is not yet possible to use this route as a short-cut from Utica or west to Saranac Lake and Lake Placid, it provides one of the most inviting short runs in the State, and is a specially popular side-trip from the main route east and west through the Mohawk Valley.

* * *

A tour may be planned into the Adirondacks one way, and usually out by quite another route, adding a pleasing variety to the round trip. At times, too, it is worth while to leave the machine at some convenient place and go by boat along or across some of the inland lakes; or even make a pedestrian trip over one or more of the many trials. Excellent hotel and garage accommodations will be found throughout that region.

$1500 AWARDED BOY FOR LOSS OF MOTHER

"One thousand five hundred dollars is not an excessive award to a sixteen-year-old boy for the loss of his mother," the Supreme Court of New Jersey decided yesterday in an appeal of the case of Lorenzo A. Adams against the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad.

The boy's mother was killed by a train.

You can get Black's baked products at the right hour for meals. They are at your grocer's, fresh every afternoon. adv.

WILL DESTROY FIGHT FILMS

New York.—Following his decision that the Ritchie-Welsh championship contest, which took place in London, was a pugilistic encounter, Judge Hough, in an order filed in the Federal District Court, ordered the condemnation and destruction of the 3542 feet of moving picture film, the importation of which was held bp by the customs authorities.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

Results Yesterday

Pittsburgh, 7; New York, 5.
St. Louis, 3; Boston, 2.
Other games postponed; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	28	21	.571
Philadelphia	27	22	.551
St. Louis	30	26	.536
Pittsburgh	24	25	.490
Boston	24	26	.480
Brooklyn	24	27	.471
New York	21	25	.457
Cincinnati	20	26	.435

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Washington.

Results Yesterday

Chicago, 11; Philadelphia, 4.
Detroit, 5; Washingtong, 3.
Boston, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Cleveland at New York; advanced.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	34	20	.630
Boston	28	18	.609
Detroit	34	22	.607
New York	26	23	.531
Washington	23	24	.489
Cleveland	20	29	.408
ClevelandSHRDLUU	NUNUNUNU		
Philadelphia	19	33	..365
St. Louis	19	34	.358

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Baltimore.
Pittsburgh at Newark.
Kansas City at Buffalo.

Results Yesterday

Baltimore, 17; Kansas City, 10.
St. Louis, 12; Newark, 2.
Chicago, 8; Buffalo,p 0.
Pittsburgh, 9; Brooklyn, 4.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	34	22	.607
St. Louis	29	21	.586
Pittsburgh	28	23	.549
Chicago	30	26	.536
Brooklyn	28	26	.519
Newark	26	27	.491
Baltimore	20	32	.385
Buffalo	20	38	.345

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Troy at Syracuse.
Albany at Utica.
Elmira at Wilkesbarre.
Binghamton at Scranton.

Results Yesterday

Syracuse, 5; Troy, 1; 1st game.
Troy, 4; Syracuse, 1; 2d game.
Elmira, 4; Wilkesbarre, 0.
Utica, 4; Albany, 3.
Scranton, 7; Binghamton, 6.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Elmira	24	15	.615
Utica	22	14	.611
Binghamton	19	17	.528
Troy	18	17	514
Scranton	18	18	.500
Wilkesbarre	17	21	.447
Albany	15	22	.405
Syracuse	14	23	.378
Syracuse	13	22	.371

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Buffalo at Toronto.
Rochester at Montreal.
Newark at Richmond.
Jersey City at Providence.

Results Yesterday

Providence, 5; Jersey City, 0.
Montreal, 4; Rochester, 1.
Toronto, 4; Buffalo, 2.
Newark, 4; Richmond, 2.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Providence	25	17	.595
Buffalo	22	16	.579
Rochester	23	20	.535
Montreal	23	22	.511
Richmond	22	22	.500
Toronto	21	24	.467
Newark	19	26	.463
Jersey City	16	28	.364

Billiard Room

The Coolest and the Best Equipped.

The only Billiard Table in the City

G. J. POWELL, Mgr.

PHONE 560 QUIRK THEATRE BLDG.

SUSPICION JUSTIFIED.

It Was Not a Mouse the Master Heard In the Kitchen.

The late Rev. Dr. Wightman, sitting one night later than usual engrossed in the profundities of a great tome, imagined he heard a sound in the kitchen inconsistent with the cautiousness of a mouse; so, taking his candle, he proceeded to investigate the cause. His foot being heard in the passage, the servant began with much noise to rake out the fire as if preparing for bed.

"Ye're up late tonight, Mary."

"I'm jist rakin' the fire, sir, and gaun to bed."

"That's right, Mary. I like timely hours."

On his way back to the study he passed the coal cellar door and, turning the key, took it with him. The next morning at an early hour there was a rap at his bedroom door and a request for the key to get some coal.

"Ye're up too soon, Mary. Go back to your bed."

Half an hour later there was another knock and a similar request, in order to prepare for breakfast. "I don't want breakfast so soon, Mary. Go back to your bed."

In another half hour there was another knock, with an entreaty for the key, as it was washing day.

This was enough. He rose and handed out the key, saying, "Go and let the man out." As the preacher shrewdly suspected, Mary's sweetheart had been imprisoned all night in the coal cellar. —London Mail.

The Way to Win Her

To win a maid who has not reached
The knowing age of twenty,
Just make her verses to her charms
And rub it in quite plenty.
Make her lots of little things,
And don't omit the "honey."
But after she has reached that age,
You've got to make her money!
—Judge.

The Movie Craze.

"So you've just come from church. How long was the sermon?"

"I should say about six reels."—Wisconsin State Journal.

What Is It?

If a poem's a poem,
And rhythm is rima,
And both of them fill you with bliss;
If prose is just prose,
And a plot means a tale,
Can any one tell "what is this?"
—Pittsburgh Press.

His Standard.

City Nephew—So you didn't like the milkmaid chorus in that musical comedy I took you to?

Uncle Eben—No. According to my country ideas, George, the milkmaid ought at least to wear more clothes than the cow.—Puck.

The Fool of Fools.

Some persons marry on railroad trains,
And some atop a skyscraping peak,
But most foolish and brave are those
Who marry on seven dollars a week.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Way of the Cartoonist.

A correspondent notes our inquiry as to why a newspaper artist couldn't make a box without printing "soap" on it. He adds a few inquiries of his own, to wit: "Why can't a cartoonist draw a barber without a comb stuck in his hair?" And "Do all drunks hold themselves up by means of lamp posts?" Also, "Why does a cartoonist always depict himself as wearing a flowing black windsor tie?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Education Handicapped.

"How's your son getting on in college?"

"Not at all well. Every time there are two men on bases and it's his turn to bat they bench him and give a pinch hitter a chance."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	R.	H.	E.
At Louisville—			
Cleveland	2	10	1
Louisville	5	7	0
At Kansas City—	9	13	0
Kansas City	2	5	2

St. Paul-Milwaukee; rain.
Columbus at Indianapolis—no game

D/34

On These Warm Days

TRY SOME OF OUR FAMOUS ICE CREAMS

French Chocolate, French Maple Walnut
French Cherry French Vanilla

40c the Quart

Delivered to you promptly at any hour of the day or night.
TELEPHONE 3128

ROBERTS & WOOD

Pulpit and Pew

Zion Episcopal Church

Rev. Minot J. Peters, Rector

Sunday, June 20, third Sunday after Trinity. Services as follows:
Holy Communion......... 7:30 a.m.
Sunday school............ 9:30 a.m.
Matins and sermon........10:45 a.m.
Evensong and sermon..... 7.30 a.m.

Christian Science

35 E. First Street.

Christian Science services held on Sunday at 10:45 a.m. and at 8 p.m. Wednesday, in the VanWagenen block. Mrs. H. A. Allen, first reader; Mrs. Noah Merriam, second reader. You will be welcome and interested to attend one or both services.

The subject for next Sunday is: "Is the Universe. Including Man, Evolved by Atomic Force?" Golden Text: Psalms 21; 13. Responsive reading: Psalms 104: 1-3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 13, 14, 23, 24, 31.

Presbyterian Church

Charles S. Robertson, Pastor

Morning prayer at 10, led by Mr. William Hunter.

The annual Children's Day exercises by the Sunday school at 10:30, when a special program will be given. There will also be baptism of children.

As usual, there will be no session of the school following the children's exercises.

At five o'clock vespers, the pastor will preach on the theme, "The King of Kings and Lord of Lords."

State St. M. E. Church

Rev. H. D. Holmes, Pastor

Tomorrow morning will be observed by the Home Department of the Sunday school, and the pastor will preach at 10.30, taking for his theme, "The Worker and His Work."

No evening services will be held. but in the interim the Sunday school will meet at 12 noon, and the Junior League at 3.30 p.m. The congregation will attend the unions services in the evening at the Baptist church where the Rev. M. G. Buck. will preach the annual baccalaureate sermon.

First Baptist Church

Milton George Buck, Minister

The annual baccalaureate sermon will be preached in this church tomorrow evening before the graduating class of the high school by the pastor, subject "Wisdom."

The services for Sunday are as follows:

Morning worship, 10.30, subject of sermon, "As His Custom Was."

Bible school 12 m.

There will be no Christian Endeavor at night.

Evening worship at 7.30.

There is no place on earth where people can get the things that are most necessary for the building of a character that is above reproach like the church. The Master said, "Forget not the assembling of yourselves together as the manner of some is." So if you want influenee and live a life that is helpful to the utmost attend church, assist in the service and live according to the teachings of the Bible. The Bible is taught in the simplest manner possible at the Baptist church, the "Church of Cordial Welcome." Strangers welcomed. People without a church home made welcome. All come and enjoy yourselves.

Free Methodist Church

Rev. C. C. Watson, Pastor.

Children's Day will be observed tomorrow at this church, at 10.30 a.m., when the pastor will make an address at the close of the preaching services.

In the evening Mr. Watson will take for his subject, "Life of the Soul."

First Congregational Church

Charles Olmstead, Pastor.

At the morning service next Sunday the sermon theme will be, "The Place of Self-Conceit." The Christian Endeavor meeting will be at 6 p.m. to enable the members to attend the union services with sermon to the graduating class of the high school.

Circle No. 3 was entertained yesterday at the home of Mrs. Harry Alexander.

Community Notes

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Tallman and Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Randall and son Herman were guests yesterday of Mrs. Bradley at the Bradley camp, Phoenix, in celebration of the latter's birthday. An appetizing luncheon was served on the lawn and altogether a happy time was enjoyed.

* * *

Herman S. Randall spent yesterday at the reception and recital given by Professor Eltinge, in Syracuse.

* * *

Miss Nancy Cook is remaining in the city to supervise the building of tables to be used in increasing the efficiency and facilities of the arts department of the public schools.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Smith and son Homer returned to their home in this city Thursday night. Homer was recently operated upon in New York. He will remain in Fulton for the summer months.

* * *

Mrs. George Stevenson of Syracuse is in the city visiting relatives.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Garrett entertained a party of friends with a delightful auto trip Friday evening.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Olmstead attended the post-commencement luncheon of the Syracuse Smith Club, held at the Onondaga Golf clubhouse on rFiday.

* * *

Ward Southard, who has been seriously ill with blood poisoning, is recovering.

Black's White Bread is sold by all grocers, because it is in demand by everybody. adv.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HOW A CHECK SAVED OVERPAYMENT

Because he paid by check, a man was saved from paying a bill the second time. Upon producing the endorsed check as a voucher, no further questions were asked.

Your checking account is invited.

REGENTS' STANDING
of
FULTON STUDENTS

TRAINING CLASS CERTIFICATES GIVEN

The following members of the Fulton Teachers' Training Class successfully completed the State examinations this week and by so doing are entitled to State Training Class certificates. Their standings were as follows:

Margaret Barnes—History, 75; English, 75; arithmetic, 97; school law, 76; geography, 80; physiology, 80; nature study, 80.

Helen Clark—History, 80; English, 75; school law, 79; geography, 79; physiology, 84; nature study, 80; psychology, 78; drawing, 77.

Margaret Frawley—English, 82; school law, 87; geography, 82; physiology, 90; nature study, 90.

Eva Rath—English, 83; school law, 92; geography, 90; physiology, 82; nature study, 90.

Ina Stuart—English, 80; school law 76; geography, 92; physiology, 86; nature study, 90; spelling, 72.

Frieda Taft—History, 84; English, 81; school law, 99; geography, 91; physiology, 90; nature study, 92; drawing, 75.

Nina Youmans—History, 90; English, 90; school law, 97; geography, 81; physiology, 90; nature study, 91.

A training class certificate held by a teacher who has taught under it successfully for a period of two years may be renewed for five years without examination.

The Fulton training class is under the instruction of Miss Frances W. Ash and the result of her work is shown by the excellent standings of the graduates.

Indications point to a very strong class when school opens in September.

HIGH SCHOOL

* * *

COM. ENGLISH

Lena Campbell, 76; Leland Carner, 86; Ethel Hewitt, 60; Earl Hopkins, 82; Beatrice Huggins, 60; Harold Pierce, 78; Mae Whitcomb, 82; Muriel Winters, 65.

MECH. DRAWING

Ruth Beels, 90; Fred Eames, 82; Mildred Hart, 77; Fred Johnson, 81; William Miller, 88; Leroy Prevost, 66; Glen Rumsey, 90; Joseph Waldhorn, 82; Leroy Wise, 80.

VIRGIL

E. Austin, 60; M. Clark, 84; F. Follan, 81; M. Gorman, 60; R. King, 68; W. Russell, 65; L. Simons, 65.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Evadue Austin, 68; Esther Aylesworth, 82; Marion Brown, 85; Mildred Brown, 88; Charlotte Burnette, 86; Mary Carroll, 84; William Davis, 77; Leonora Eames, 89; Florence Follan, 88; Matthew Frawley, 78; Maizie Gorman, 75; Earl Hopkins, 82; Laura McKenna, 73; Elizabeth Jerett, 82; Fred Johnston, 73; Fred King, 92; Emma Lelande, 78; Genievieve McCormick, 73; Florence Moody, 92; Carolene Pearl, 76; Wilbur Parsons, 92; Harold Pierce, 71; Grace Pitcher, 75; Markey Pullen, 61; Bernard Reswick, 66; Herman Robillard, 82; Elizabeth Royer, 99; Wallace Russell, 80; Kathleen Scanlan, 85; Andrew Sharpe, 89; Marian Shattuck, 75; Lillian Simons, 94; Winifred Stanton, 61; Clara Sylvester, 81; Harold Thompson, 90; Rose Walsh, 78; Herbert Webb, 72; Muriel Winters, 84.

ENGLISH IV.

Earl D. Hopkins, 78; James T. Fairgrieve, 78; Florence Follan, 80; Matthew Frawley, 80; Eliza Hubbard, 77; Rose M. King, 78; Emma Lelande, 80; Fred'k B. Martin, 60; Eryma E. Paige, 76; Lola B. Palmer, 83; Markey Pullen, 60; Bernard S. Reswick, 65; Leland Root, 78; Wallace W. Russell, 61; Fred M. Rust, 62; Lillian Simons, 85; Harold Schulz, 60; Edward K. Sullivan, 65; Katherine Sullivan, 75; Harold Thompson, 80; Lillian Waldhorn, 67; Nicholas L. Wallace, 80; Mary G. Weston, 60.

ENGLISH II.

Agnes Atwood, 64; Zetta Balcocl, 66; Frank Balser, 86; Claude Barser, 70; Marion Barless, 66; Edward Barry 65; Bertha M. Beebe, 67; Clifford Bishop, 73; Margaret Bradley, 71; Natalie Butts, 87; Margaret Byrne, 96; Charles Collins, 93; Catherine Chaysman, 67; Aven Chesbro, 78; Mary Church, 70; Gladys Churchill, 61; Hilda Clark, 79; William Davis, 81; Hadwin Fitch, 76; Alice M. Ford, 73; Mildred Ford, 84; N. B. Frawley, 70; Medora Halstead, 65; Alvin Harris, 66; Cora H. Holly, 75; Henry M. Holly, 79; D. Conrad Hunter, 70; Jos. B. Keenan, 70; Susan Kezar, 66; Elmer LePointe, 63; Ruth Loveland, 75; Lucy McCaffrey, 79; Francis McKenna, 73; K. Mangeot, 66; Fr'cis McKin- 75; J. King Moss, 61; Donald F. O'Brien, 73; Mildred Paige, 60; William Perkins, 70; Maurice Powers, 79; Modena Putnam, 63; Ruth M. Quirk, 87; Emma A. Randall, 67; Reta F. Reynolds, 87; Leah E. Rhodes, 71; Ross Rowlee, 67; H. Glen Rumsey, 85; Ralph W. Seymour, 69; Rachel Tucker, 77; W. Leroy Wise, 79; Sheldon Wood, 71.

MRS. HOWE ENTERTAINED MITE BOX GATHERING

Mrs. J. Harry Howe entertained yesterday afternoon about sixty-five members and friends of the W. H. M. soceity, who held their annual meeting and regular june picnic. June being the mite box month the ladies carrried to the meeting sums aggregating more than $25. The musical features of the afternoon were in charge of Mrs. L. Fowler Joy whose performances were greatly appreciated. "The Red Man as Teacher and Hearer," was the leading topic of discussion. Mrs. Barrett read an article entitled "The First Mite Box Opening." Mrs. J. Harry Howe and Miss Elizabeth Howe gave delightful selections on the piano and violin. Refreshments were served on the lawn and six new members were added to the membership roll.

Hobson Lectures Here Tonight

Richmond Pearson Hobson came to town today and will tonight lecture upon the necessity of attaching an amendment to the constitution that will prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

If Commander Hobson needed further introduction to the people of Fulton than the fact that he is one of the foremost national leaders in the crusade to eliminate the traffic in intoxicants, his attempted bottling up of Cervera's fleet in Santiago harbor by blowing up an old ship, should be sufficient. While that historic event dates back about seventeen years it nevertheless remains quite vivid in the minds of millions of Americans.

Those of the Fulton pastors who succeeded in securing Commander Hobson as the city's star attraction tonight, in the First M. E. church at 8 o'clock, feel that they have accomplished something worth while, and that a crowded church auditorium will in a small measure testify to the people's admiration for the ex-navy man and Congressman from Alabama, whose heart and soul are apparently wrapped up in the temperance cause.

LIQUOR ADS. BARRED BILL POSTER TESTIFIES

Chicago, June 18.—Donald Ross, president of a New York city concern, a member of the Bill Posters' Association, testified in the Government's dissolution suit today that a large portion of his company's business would be discontinued because the association had voted to prohibit several classes of advertising, including intoxicating liquors and some medical advertisements.

A New York distilling concern had offered him a contract to begin January 1, 1916, which would net his company $35,000 a year, Mr. Ross testified, but he had been forced to decline by the ruling of the association.

He testified that there were as many posters in the United States acting independently as there are members of the association, alleged to be a trust.

THE QUIRK TODAY

Theatregoers of only a few years back will remember with pleasure that famous play, "The Span of Life," wherein the three athletes form a human bridge across a chasm and a woman and a child cross in safety; that is the five-reel feature at The Quirk today with Lionel Barrymore in the lead. It is augmented by a Pathe Weekly, No. 46, and "His Friend the Captain. Tomorrow (Sunday) "A Daughter of the People," a five-part drama and other interesting photoplays will be shown, making a very strong program.

SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

of New and Slightly Used

PIANOS and PLAYER-PIANOS

at about 1-2 Regular Prices

Included are Two Crane Factory Pianos at $97.50 cash, including Free Stool, Spread and Moving.

SEVERAL GOOD PIANOS—during this Sale from $150 to $350.
SOLD ON TERMS TO SUIT YOU

BOGUE'S 61 East First Street FULTON, N. Y.

THIRD DEGREE ASSAULT CASE

Grows Out of Dispute Between a Saloon Patron and a Dispenser of Liquors

John Holtz, of Lyons st., in the employ of Simon LaVelle of East Broadway, was feloniously assaulted last night at 6.30 o'clock as he was on his way home, by Steve Malick, a young Polak, who lives in South 1st st. It is alleged that Malick hit Holtz with brass knuckles, and afterwards threw them away.

Although Malick had not been tried at noon today, owing to the absence of Judge Wilson, it is probable that Malick will either be held for the grand jury or that the case will be compromised. H. L. Gilman, representing Holtz, and James R. Somers, who apepared for Malick, held a conference at the City Hall, and Mr. Somers stated that a comprise might be effected.

From the statement made by Holtz it appears that he was on duty yesterday afternoon when Malick accompanied by seven other young men entered the place and made purchases. Malick paid for some drinks and demanded, according to Holtz, that six drinks be given him for twenty-five cents, which with the other two drinks would total thirty-five cents. Malick claims he was accompanied by only five men and that Holtz was shortchanging him on every drink, giving him only ten cents change from a fifty-cent piece. Mallick, after an altercation with Holtz, left the saloon with the bartender and walked up 1st st. arguing the while that Holtz had not treated him fairly. Finally Malick demanded the change he claims was due him, whereupon Malick claims Holtz hit him twice with his fists. Malick then ran into his home, and reappared with a set of brass knuckles on his hand. He hit Holtz and knocked the man out. Holtz was severelly cut about the lip, and his eye was blackened. Dr. Fox was obliged to take several stitches in the wound.

The assault was witnessed by several people, among them George Newsbaum, a truckman. Malick took to his heels, followed by Newsbaum with his team. While passing the house of Mrs. Curtis Draper at the corner of 3d and State sts., Malick dropped the knuckles in the road and continued his flight. Newsbaum caught him near Mt. Adnah cemetery and throwing the man bodily into his truck, drove him to the police station. Mrs. Draper noticed Malick drop the knuckles and her son picked them up and afterwards delivered them to Chief Dyer.

Malick is charged with assault in the third degree, and his case can be disposed of here. It is probable that some action will be taken today. Malick claims that a roomer in his house gave him the knuckles to keep, and when Holtz struck him that he retaliated. Mallick has been employed on the Walter Bradley contract but was discharged yesterday. He is unmarried.

Residents of upper 1st st. are loud in their praises of the work done by George Newsbaum in arresting Malick, and a petition may be drawn up asking the appointment of Newsbaum as a special officer.

Dental Specialists

DR. F. H. CONKLIN
Prophylactic and Crown and Bridge Work

DR. H. W. WHITNEY
Gold Inlays, Somnoforme (sleep-paper) for painless extraction of teeth.

15 Years Experience

OFFICE HOURS: 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
OPEN EVENINGS

Over
PATTERSON'S Dept. Store
113 Oneida Street

WANTED!

For the Geisler Farms, BLACK FOX BREEDING STOCK, write H. C. GEISLER, Fulton, N.Y.

STRAWBERRIES

HOME - GROWN

DOLBEAR'S Grocery
51 W. FIRST STREET

Graduation and Wedding Presents

AT VERY LOW PRICES—FOR JUNE

Watches—Elgin, Waltham, Rockford, Hamilton, Howard and others. Wrist Watches, Rings, Diamonds, La-Vallieres, Cut Glass, Silverware.

J. F. BROWN

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

C&B LINE

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" —— 3 Magnificent Steamers —— "CITY OF BUFFALO"
BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo - - 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland - - 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland - - 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo - - 7:30 A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

Beautifully colored sectional puzzle chart, showing both exterior and interior of The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE" sent on receipt of five cents to cover postage and mailing. Also ask for our 32-page pictorial and descriptive booklet free.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

100% Efficiency

The Result of Using

Miscellaneous Want Column

in

The Evening Times

PRICES:

1 Word 1 Time 1c
1 Word 3 Times 2c
1 Word 6 Times 3c

Minimum Charge 10 Cents

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Lost—Pocketbook, containing change and Elk's pin. Finder can keep change if pin is returned to Times office. 155

For Sale—Grocery store doing good business; will bear investigation. Good reason for selling. Inquire C, Times office. 159c

Competent Cook—Must furnish references. Apply in person to Supt. of Hospital. 155

Furnished Rooms for housekeeping, or by day or week. 205 Cayuga st. 161c

For Sale—Five White Leghorn hens, good layers; cheap if taken at once. Phone 1511. 157c

Tenement House to Rent—Pine st.; $10 month. Inquire H. L. Crandall. Phone 2520. tf

Teamster Wanted—Sober and honest. S. Ehrman, R. D. 8, Fulton. 155

Work Wanted—A few ironings to do. Address K., Times office. 156c

Furnished Rooms for light housekeeping. Inquire 512 S. 1st st. 156c

Work Wanted—by woman with little girl. Inquire 409 W. Second st. tf

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE

Surety Bonds of all kinds
Real Estate Loans

FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122.

Cahill's Perfection Bread is the

BEST BREAD MADE

TRY A LOAF—Sold only at

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Steer this way for the Insurance that spells peace of mind—our Automobile Accident and Liability Insurance.

The accident that generally occurs is the unavoidable one—but that does not stop the "hold up" suit that costs money to defend against—BUT our insurance protects you against property and personal damages and the company fights the case.

See us today for rates.

DAVID & MASON AGENCY
35 N. FIRST STREET

THREE BROTHERS IN THE TOILS

Accused of Taking Away Chickens From Their Accustomed Haunts

The absence of a jitney bus between thisc ity and Lysander is one of the reasons the Guersney brothers of that village are now languishing in the city jail awaiting trial on a charge of chicken stealing, to the extent of grand larceny. The three men were arrested yesterday morning by Chief Dyer and Detectives Brannigan and Gordon, as they were resting their tired feet along the Bowen's Corners road just outside of the city limits. The men had removed their shoes and were taken by surprise when the policemen drove up in an automobile and put them under arrest. One of the brothers refused to accompany the police unless they showed a warrant but after some persuasion he came along.

The arrest was the culmination of a long series of chicken thefts which have been reported in Lysander. At least one hundred chickens have been stolen in the past few months and many of the fowls are valuable breeding birds. Ten poultry owners have suffered losses of from ten to twenty-five fowls in one night and although careful watch was kept none of the male residents of the village could find a clue to the marauders.

It remained for one of the women residents of Lysander to put the pollice on the trial. Chief Dyer had been informed a short time ago of the many thefts, and yesterday morning a telephone message from a Lysander woman informed him that three men had passed her house with bags and suit cases. She suspected they were chicken thieves and told the chief they were headed for Fulton.

The three officers left this city in an automobile and came upon the Guernsey brothers just outside the city limits. An investigation of their lluggage reveailed twenty-one chickens, dressed and ready for the market. The men wereb rought to this city and locked up. When the report of the arrest reached Lysander, Aaron DeGraf, a farmer, heard the news and decided to investigate his own hen roost. Twenty-one of his blooded Plymouth Rocks had departed leaving no address, and DeGraf immediately came to this city and identified the chickens found on the thieves as his property.

The Guernsey brothers were taken to South Granby later in the afternoon and arraigned before Justice of the Peace Cole. The justice did not take action, being in doubt as to the procedure, and the men were brought back t othis city.

Chief Dyer and District Attorney Culkin of Oswego went to the Guernsey house yesterday afternoon to investigate the place and if possible determine upon what scale the men were operating. Chief Dyer found the feathers of the stolen chickens buried in the cellar and when confronted with this evidence, two of the men confessed. One stoutly maintains his innocence of any wrongdoing.

ADLE MONUMENT TO BE UNVEILED SUNDAY

At 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, Riverside Camp, Woodmen of the World, will unveil a monument to the memory of Floyd Adle. The deceased was a prominent member of the local lodge, and was killed in this city last December while testing a fire-alarm service.

Members of the uniform rank of the lodge from this city and Syracuse, will conduct the services. Members of the Fulton fire department will also attend the services.

HARRISON COLE

Harrison Cole of Granby died at his home last night after a long illness. He was 74 years old. For many years he conducted a blacksmith shop in the town of Granby.

He is survived by his widow; two daughters, Mrs. J. Bush and Mrs. H. Fuller of Wilson, and one son.

A prayer service will be held at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at Mr. Cole's home. The funeral will be held Tuesday and burial will be made at Wilson, Niagara county.

STAG DAYS ARE CLUB FEATURES

Field Day Yesterday Produced Record Crowd of Recent Times at the Island

Members and guests of the Pathfinder Boat Club to the number of eighty-five, enjoyed the best field day of the 1915 season at the club south of the city yesterday. The ideal weather had the effect of bringing out many members of the club who ordinarily do not find the time to attend the field days and almost everyone who was present during the afternoon remained in the evening to enjoy the supper and dancing.

The feature event of the afternoon was a baseball game between two picked teams, captained by Dr. Kellar and Morris Conley. Dr. Kellar and "Pete" Webb did the twirling for the Kellar team and Flanders caught. H. Scudder pitched for the Conley aggregation and Charles O'Brien was on the receiving end. The game was a walk-over for the Conleyites, the final score being 19-9. Five of the Kellar team's runs were scored in the ninth inning by a great batting rally, which took place when Scudder eased up temporarily, and for a time the Kellar team had visions of a Garrison finish.

Scudder's work with the willow was oen of the big features. The twirler had his eye on the pellet and pounded out two three-baggers and two singles. Morris Conley did fine work in the field, his double play unassisted in the fifth inning being the field-features. Roberts, on first base for the Conleyites, showed rare form and handled everything that came his way.

The supper tables were placed on the veranda of the club, and the large crowd necessitated an extra corps of waiters. Everyone was well taken care of, however, and the meal was highly complimented.

The Victrola worked overtime during the evening hours and the younger people, in particular, enjoyed the modern dances until nearly midnight.

The house committee was greatly pleased to see the large number of club members on hand, and additional features will be arranged hereafter at all similar events.

Wednesday next the club will inaugurate a series of Stag Days, which will continue during the summer months. As the name implies, on these days the club grounds will be restricted to the use of the male members of the club, and old clothes and negligee attire will be the order of the day, in fact, the members of the club will enjoy boating, bathing, bathing, fishing, baseball, quoits and other out of door sports, and evening dress will be dispensed with at the usual supper. This feature is meeting with universal approval, and the committee believes many business men will take advantage of this opportunity to enjoy the cool breezes of the island and at the same time, get some good exercise as well as free their minds of business cares. A baseball game will be the principal event on the program Wednesday.

Eyeball Pierced by Sickle's Point

That the ordinary, everyday garden sickle has its attendant dangerrs, especially when wielded by a small boy, became impressive last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Sant, of Oak st., when the little daughter of the household was made to suffer agony as the result of receiving the pointed end of a sickle in one of her eyeballs.

Harrold Sant, the eight-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Sant, was engaged in cutting weeds about 6 o'clock in the evening in the backyard of the Oak st. home, where Mildred, aged 6, was playing nearby. In some accountable manner Harold swung the sickle around and the sharp point pierced Mildred's eyeball, not even touching the eyelids. Dr. Joy was called at once, and he in turn called Dr. Lake. In the meantiem the little sufferer had been removed to the hospital, where the two physicians at once performed an operation, removing what was left of the pierced eyeball. An immediate operation was made necessary to save the vision of the remaining eye.

At press hour little Mildred Sant is resting as well as can be expected, and the physicians who performed the operation are very hopeful of their case.

FERROLA WOMAN MAY NOT DIE

Public Sentiment Against Electrocuting Her; Life Sentence to Be Asked For

Albany, June 19.—Will Madelene Ferrola, sentenced to die in the electric chair during the week beginning August 2, be executed or will Governor Whitman commute the sentence into life imprisonment? This question is being asked in many quarters and the impression appears to prevail that the unfortunate woman, who stabbed to death her unfaithful lover, will not yield up her life to the State.

Since the law making the method of execution electrocution went into effect, but two women have been placed in the electric chair. These women were Martha Place, who was the first of her sex to thus die, and Mary Farmer. The former was shocked to death at Sing Sing, the latter at Auburn prison. Mrs. Place met her fate on March 20, 1889; Mrs. Farmer was electrocuted March 29, 1909. It is an interesting fact that the second woman victim of the chair followed the first by a period of ten years almost to a day. If Madeline Ferrola is sent to her death by the State, the third electrocution of a woman will have taken place six years later.

The records of the State prison department show that one hundred and ninety-six persons have paid the price of murder with their lives in this State by electrocution. The first to die was William Kemmler who was electrocuted at Auburn prison August 6, 1890.

The crime for which Madelene Ferrola has been condemned to death has been widely exploited in the press. She plunged a knife into the heart of Carmello Canestrara because he refused to marry her after having promised and betrayed her. The murder was committed on a railroad bridge in the Bronx.

There has always been a certain amount of public sentiment against the electrocution of a woman and the protest which was raised editorially and otherwise with reference to the cases of the Place and Farmer woman is now being repeated in connection with Madeline Ferrola.

It is understood that one of the first matters to be brought to the attention of Governor Whitman when he again takes up his duties on Monday,, will be a petition urging him to commute the sentence of the Ferrola woman from death to life imprisonment.

State Superintendent of Prisons John D. Riley is hopeful that Madelene Ferrola will be spared the electric chair. When asked concerning the possible intervention of the governor, he declined to express an opinion. He said it was possible that the executive might do so, but did not know. He hoped so.

"There seems to be a decided opposition on the part of the against the electrocution of women," continued Superintendent Riley. "The law does not recognize sex, which is proper, yet the noteriety surrounding the electrocution of a woman brings this department into the lime-light of criticism, it also tends, I think, to make more unpopular the capital punishment statute in this State."

The fact that Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing prison is opposed to capital punishment and that prison will naturally be the scene of Madelene Ferrola's passing, may have the effect of changing the fate of the unfortunate woman. Warden Osborne alluded to the Ferrola woman when arguing against capital punishment before the committee on legislatice powers of the Constitutional Convention.

Fulton Keynotes

Fred J. Taylor has returned from a business trip to New York.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Giles Piper have left for Montana where they will visit their son, Fay Piper.

* * *

Mrs. James Bush and her sister, Mrs. Fuller, of Buffalo, are in town, having been called here by the death of their father, W. H. Cole.

A business firm is often judged by the appearance of its office stationery. The Evening Times job department prints that class of work attractively. Adv.

PURE ICE CREAM

"The Only Kind You Ought to Buy or Eat"

WE MAKE AND DELIVER IT

Only Pure Flavors, Fresh Fruits and Heaviest of Cream used. Most Delicious Fountain Drinks

FRESH FRUITS AND HIGH-GRADE CONFECTIONERY

PHONE 80 **THE ONYX** Quirk Theatre Blk.

WEATHER FORECAST

Showers and thunder storms tonight and cooler. Sunday cloudy and cooler with north to northwest winds.

TO REBUILD RUINED TOWNS.

Frank Koester Will Help to Replan Devastated European Municipalities.

Already projects are on foot to replan some of the destroyed Belgian towns as well as some of the towns on the Russian frontier. Frank Koester of New York is making arrangements with foreign city planning experts to co-operate in this work.

Mr. Koester has had a long foreign and American experience in city planning. A German by birth, he has been one of the pioneers in America of

Photo by American Press Association.

FRANK KOESTER.

a comparatively new art which originated in Europe and in which Germany has made great strides. He delivered addresses at the congress for city planners at Dusseldorf in Germany in 1912 and at the international conference of city planning and city maintenance at Ghent, Belgium, in 1913. He was awarded a gold medal at the world exhibition in Paris in 1900 for architectural and engineering plans. He is the author of several works, among them "Modern City Planning and Maintenance," "Hydroelectric Developments and Engineering," "Electricity For the Farm and Home" and "The Price of Inefficiency."

The owners of the Wilhelmina cargo received more than double value from England for holding her up, so it must be profitable sometimes to have trouble in the war zone.

The lamb lies down with the lion when China reaches a handshake with Japan, but it must end like the ride of the Lady with the Tiger—the lamb inside.

How quickly the eyes of the world turned from The Hague peace palace to the White House, Washington, in the Lusitania crisis.

The weather now and then plays pranks on the straw hat and no straw hat and overcoat and no overcoat cranks.

In America's war Villa seems to have been shot twice to the once the German crown prince was killed over there.

Of course the spring "cleanup" industry begins at home and stops short of nosing about neighboring back yards.

China and Japan ought to be on the preferred list for the Nobel peace prize and a Carnegie medal.

Have You Seen

THE LATEST STYLES of **SOLID SILVERWARE**

G. B. FARLEY

21 First Street

Can show you a full line. Just the kind for

WEDDING GIFTS

LEGAL NOTICES

STATE OF NEW YORK—Supreme Court, Oswego County.

Nora Kane vs! Nancy C. Heatherington, individually, and Nancy C. Heatherington as Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Leroy S. Sweet, deceased, Henry Heatherington, Nancy Sweet, Eugene A. Sweet, Ida E. Sweet, his wife, Charles Hair, William Sweet, Martha Lowe, Jennie Lowe, Henry Sweet and all unknown persons having an interest as heir at law or otherwise, under the Last Will and Testament or the estate of said Leroy S. Sweet, or to the estate or under the Last Will and Testament of Henry Sweet, if deceased, his widow, heirs at law, next of kin, devises, grantees and assignees, if any, all of whom and all of whose names are unknown to the plaintiff.

To the above named Defendants:

You Are Hereby Summoned, to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial to be held at the County of Oswego.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1915.

LOUIS C. ROWE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address,
1 and 2 Grant Block,
Oswego, N. Y.

To William Sweet, Henry Sweet and to any unknown persons having an interest in the property or estates of either Leroy S. Sweet, deeeased, or Henry Sweet, if deceased, as above specified.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Irving G. Hubbs, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 26th day of May, 1915, and filed with the Complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Oswego, at Oswego, N. Y.

Dated, Oswego, N. Y., May 28, 1915.

LOUIS C. ROWE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address,
1 and 2 Grant Block,
Oswego, N. Y.

5-29-6t

THE QUIRK

Matinees 5c.
Nights; Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.

SATURDAY

The Great Five-Reel Feature
Featuring Lionel Barrymore
"THE SPAN OF LIFE"
See the Wonderful Human Bridge
PATHE WEEKLY No. 46
and
HIS FRIEND THE CAPTAIN

SUNDAY

Featuring
"A DAUGHTER OF THE PEOPLE"
in 5 parts
and others.

MONDAY

"SATAN" A drama of Humanity Masterpiece
and Others.

D/34

The Fulton Evening Times

IS A PART OF THE BUSINESS LIFE OF FULTON

¶ Because it is identical with every interest in this city. The Fulton Evening Times is a public institution purely. Its interests are mutual with those of every Man, Woman and Child of this city. Its success spells for the success of every Fulton Merchant. The town having successful Merchants is a successful town. A home Daily helps to make the home Merchant a successful man. *One dollar spent in a paper published out-of-town deprives a Fulton workman of a dollar's worth of support.*

IF YOU DEPRIVE

A Fulton Workman of His Wages it's Your Loss as well as the Workman's

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

THE LIMELIGHT

Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Head of Asiatic Fleet.

Admiral Albert Gustavus Winterhalter, who was recently appointed to command the Asiatic fleet of the United States navy, will succeed Admiral Walter C. Cowles, who is to retire from active service under the age limit on July 11. Until recently a captain serving as aid for material, Mr. Winterhalter has just been promoted to the rank of rear admiral and will become a full admiral on assuming command of the fleet at Hongkong. This is under the new law, which gave the navy three admirals, one each for the Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic fleets.

The position of commander in chief of the Asiatic fleet is considered a very important one on account of American interests in the Philippines and the orient. The largest vessels in this fleet are the Saratoga, which was formerly the cruiser New York; the Cincinnati, Galveston and Wilmington. There are also a division of destroyers, one of submarines and a gunboat division.

A native of Michigan and in his fifty-ninth year, Admiral Winterhalter entered the Naval academy in 1873, reaching the grade of captain in 1909. His service has comprised duty on every type of craft in the navy, from the sailing frigate to the modern battleship. At one time he served in the naval observatory, where he specialized in astronomical work. Later he was directed to inspect the observatories and scientific institutions of Europe to gain information to be used in building the new naval observatory, which was in contemplation at that time. The result of these investigations was embodied in a volume which is today a valued work of reference in all observatories in the world.

Admiral Winterhalter is said to be the ablest linguist in the navy, speaking eleven languages.

The President of Portugal.

The republic of Portugal, keeping time to the general state of affairs in Europe, is having troubles of its own. Recent revolutionary outbreaks which resulted in the wounding of the president of the new Portuguese cabinet and the killing of a senator were quickly quelled, but since the proclamation of the republic five years ago

MANUEL DE ARRIAGA.

there have been many clashes between the adherents of President de Arriaga and the royalists.

President Manuel de Arriaga, first president of the new republic, has had a difficult task to perform. The republic was proclaimed Oct. 5, 1910, and Theophile Braga was made provisional president after the overthrow of the monarchy. In May, 1911, the people elected members of the constituent assembly, and that body on Aug. 24 of that year elected President de Arriaga as chief executive of the nation. The term of office is for four years, and reelection is prohibited. His term of office will expire at the end of next August. President de Arriaga is now seventy-four years old, but does not look his age. He is a descendant of an old and noble family and was born on the island of Fayal, in the Azores. He declares that he was born a republican, and he has been one in politics throughout his career. For years he was a professor at Coimbra university and also at the Lyceum of Lisbon.

March and in Action.

While the rifle of the infantrymen of the world's armies has steadily lessened in weight during the last fifty years, and while constant attempts have been made in other ways to lighten the soldier's burden on march, it is nevertheless a fact that the uniformed fighter of today carries very little if any less than he did a generation or two ago. His gun and bayonet and some other details of equipment that had an exact counterpart in the old armies may be lighter, but modern military necessities have added to his carrying requirements.

He must now face this marching load: Magazine rifle, bayonet, scabbard, rifle cartridge belt and fasteners, rifle cartridge belt suspenders, first aid packet, canteen, canteen strap, set of blankets, roll straps, haversack, meat can (used as a frying pan), cup, knife, fork, spoon, one shelter tent (half), five shelter tent pins, one poncho (rubber blanket), one pair shoes, one housewife (needle and thread), one overcoat, one intrenching tool.

These marching loads have varied from 40 to 100 pounds in the past and weigh about the same now.

Of course, in going into action much of this load is discarded, some of it never to be possessed by the owner again, even though he escapes the battle peril. In the old days knapsacks were always cast off by seasoned troops, who grew calloused as to the hoarding up of little trinkets and mementos that so appeal to the amateur soldier.

After a battle these discarded knapsacks might be recovered, but it was not likely. At any rate, while another knapsack might be issued, it would not be the one possessed by the soldier before the battle.

Whenever a new levy of troops was mustered in and arrived in a camp where veterans were, stationed the newcomers were greeted with mock praise for their spick and span soldierly appearance, with special emphasis on "How nice those knapsacks look!" This time honored receptacle of everything a soldier desired or hoped to keep ever near him is no longer reckoned in the latter day, universal fighting equipment. While troops on going into battle discard everything not absolutely necessary to them for the fight and are thus lightened up some, they have to take on some weight in the place of that relinquished in the shape of an extra number of cartridges.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Singular Gender.

"Some days ago," relates the wife of a well known attorney, "I accompanied my husband on a business trip to Cleveland. As we ate our luncheon I chanced to overhear several traveling men jesting with the colored waiter.

"'George,' (traveling men always say George to a colored waiter)—'this bill of fare has an item, chicken giblets with biscuit. We would like to have some of that, but we want to know whether there is more than one biscuit.'

"George examined the menu card, scratched his poll, and finally answered:

"'No, suh—yo' don' git only one. De wo'd "biscuit" is singular gender, as de good book teaches. So yo' all don't get but one.'"—Columbus Dispatch.

The London Bobby's Helmet.

The policeman's dignity is largely centered in his helmet. The late Sir John Astley testifies to this in his autobiography. Speaking from the experience of his youth, he says: "If you get into a row with the police don't attempt to hit a policeman, or you will get the worst of it, but knock his helmet off. He will instinctively stoop down to pick it up, for a policeman without a helmet is impossible. Meanwhile you run away." It is perhaps advisable to add that Sir John was the champion sprinter of the army, as well as being a first class boxer.—London Standard.

By Inference.

Pater and his small boy were passing St. Paul's churchyard when the father pointed out some of the larger monuments about.

The boy asked why they were erected. His father explained that they were in memory of good men and women. Soon the boy noticed some stones which are laid flat. He pointed to these and asked:

"Do they put those that way to keep the bad ones down?"—New York Post.

Confirming a Wife's Right.

"At least he was original in his proposal."

"Did he claim that you were the only girl he ever loved?"

"No. He asked me if I'd accept the right nightly to demand of him where he had been till this hour."—Detroit Free Press.

Start of His Finish.

"Well, old man, how's tricks?"

"Miss Wallaby accepted me last night."

"I suppose you are around today accepting congratulations."

"No; I'm around today trying to borrow $200 to buy the ring."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Easily Explained.

"I ran across your old friend Smith the other day."

"How did that happen?"

"He wouldn't get out of the way when I blew my horn."—Baltimore American.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

The Golden Touch.

Do you remember old King Midas, who was given the golden touch? And do you remember how he hurried into the garden and touched all the flowers, turning them to pure gold? And how happy he was till he tried to swallow a potato and it turned into a hot lump of gold in his throat? And until he kissed his little daughter and turned her into a golden image? Well, wasn't the golden touch hateful to him then? He cried and moaned till the fairy stranger told him how he might rid himself of it. I guess you remember how he plunged in the stream at the bottom of the garden as the fairy had told him to; how he filled his vase with its pure water and sprinkled it over his little daughter Marigold, so that she turned to warm flesh and blood again. Then you remember how he ran into the garden and sprinkled the rest upon the flowers, so that they turned from gold to their natural colors again.

But I don't believe anybody ever told you that he didn't have enough water for all of them, and in the corner of the garden he had to leave a whole cluster of them gold. And from that day to this that particular flower has always been golden. You can see it now, gleaming in the lanes and fields, and when you see the goldenrod just remember that it is King Midas' flower and that it has been gold ever since he touched it, years and thousands of years ago.

Soap Bubble Mixture.

A very great improvement over the ordinary soap and water suds for blowing bubbles is obtained by adding gum arabic and glycerin to the mixture. By so doing bubbles of greater beauty and durability are obtained, and they can also be blown to a much larger size. The glycerin increases the brilliancy of the bubbles as well as assisting in dislodging them from the pipe or tube, and the gum arabic gives them elasticity. In making this solution proceed as follows:

Into a pint of warm water shave finely a piece of strong brown laundry soap about an inch square. When this has thoroughly dissolved add a tablespoonful of gum arabic and stir until melted. Then put in a tablespoonful of glycerin and lastly a quart of cold water. Hot water is necessary to dissolve the various ingredients, but unless cold water is added the bubbles expand too rapidly in the blowing and thus break. Shake the completed solution well, strain through a fine cloth and it is ready for use, though suds that stand for a day or two are usually better than those freshly made.

A Wise Emperor.

It is related of a Chinese emperor that on being told that his enemies had revolted in one of his distant provinces he said to his officers, "Come; follow me, and we will quickly destroy them."

He marched forward, and when they saw him and his great army the rebels submitted and laid down their arms.

His army expected him to have all the rebels put to death, but instead he treated the captives with the greatest kindness and humanity and in many cases set them free. Great indignation with his conduct was felt in court circles, and at last his chief officer approached him and said:

"Sire, is this the way your majesty fulfills your promise? Your royal word was given that you would destroy all your enemies, and instead you have pardoned them and even set some free."

"But I have kept my word," said the emperor. "I promised to destroy my enemies. Do you not see that these men are no longer my enemies? I have made them my friends."

The One Day Hike.

There is no troop or patrol of scouts which cannot get somewhere worth hiking to, wherever it may be located. If you don't know where to go the interest is all the more. Make a hike of exploration. For the one day trip you need not give much attention to outfitting and such matters as occupy so much space in the manuals and handbooks. The most important thing of all is a comfortable pair of shoes, no matter how old, and enough clothes to keep you warm. Also the first day out in the season don't try for any records. A gait of about two and a half or three miles an hour will be plenty and take you anywhere you want to go. Sore feet and aching muscles tend to discourage novitiate scouts.

Hidden Sewing Articles.

You will need less eggs the more you beat the cake.

Charles plays pool as well as billiards.

You look chic, Otto, notwithstanding your negligee shirt.

You must look sharp in shooting game.

Say "ta-ta," Percy, and I'll know you'll mean thank you.

Answer.—Needles, spool, cotton, pin, tape.

Riddle and Answer.

Why is a woman deformed when she is mending her stockings? Because her hands are where her feet should be.

I Love Little Robin.

I love little Robin,
His breast is so red;
He sings me a song
When I wake in my bed.

He sings me a song
When it's time for goodnight,
And that's when I hurry
My candle to light.
—Philadelphia Record.

BRYAN'S GREAT AMBITION WAS TO BE APOSTLE OF WORLD PEACE

He Was Working With Hope to Destroy War Forever When Greatest War Broke Out.

Knowledge of International Law Makes Robert Lansing Right Hand Man to Mr. Wilson.

NOT since that June day twenty-three years ago when James G. Blaine retired precipitately from the office of secretary of state in the cabinet of Benjamin Harrison has Washington been treated to such a sensation as was caused by the resignation of Secretary Bryan.

The Bryan resignation was regarded as much more sensational than that of the "Plumed Knight" of the Republican party. Mr. Blaine retired because of his desire to wrest from President Harrison the Republican nomination for the presidency. That was a mere political quarrel, while the differences between President Wilson and Secretary Bryan were based on a belief on Mr. Bryan's part that the second note to be sent to Germany in connection with the Lusitania might lead to serious friction with that country.

Gives His Reason.

This was made evident by Mr. Bryan in his letter of resignation. In its second paragraph he said:

"Obedient to your sense of duty and actuated by the highest motives, you have prepared for transmission to the German government a note in which I cannot join without violating what I deem to be an obligation to my country, and the issue involved is of such moment that to remain a member of the cabinet would be as unfair to you as it would be to the cause which is nearest my heart, namely, the prevention of war.

"I therefore respectfully tender my resignation, to take effect when the note is sent, unless you prefer an earlier hour."

An interesting fact which was at once recalled was that when Mr. Blaine retired from the Harrison cabinet he was succeeded by General John W. Foster of Indiana, who is the father-in-law of Robert Lansing, the counselor of the state department, whom President Wilson designated as acting secretary of state. Mr. Lansing is credited with having supported Mr. Wilson's policy in dealing with Germany. He attended the session of the cabinet when Mr. Bryan made a speech giving reasons why a radical attitude should not be adopted toward the German government. He, in place of Mr. Bryan, signed the note to Germany.

At his residence immediately after his decision had become known, Secretary Bryan said there was no political significance to his resignation and no break in his relations with the Wilson administration or the Democratic party.

Both Act Rightly.

In telling his interviewers that his retirement from the cabinet did not mean a political break of any sort, Mr. Bryan said slowly and thoughtfully:

"No man with the president's convictions could have done other than he has done, nor could I have done otherwise. A man can only do what he believes to be right."

One of the questions asked of Mr. Bryan brought from him the most important statement he made. He had at first declined to say, in answer to an inquiry, whether any other cabinet officer would resign.

"That is an improper question to ask me," Mr. Bryan answered. But he added a little later:

"You see, I am the head of the state department and as such would have to sign the note to Germany, so that no other member of the cabinet is placed in exactly the same position. The difference between the president and myself on the question of these notes did not spring up suddenly. They have existed since the Falaba case. We have had many talks about the questions involved, and the difference in our line of talk has gradually grown wider. Finally we agreed to disagree. I do not care to state on which particular day we came to that decision.

"I want to emphasize," went on Mr. Bryan, "that our relations are still extremely cordial. We believe alike on political questions. We both regret sincerely and deeply that this break should have come, but no way to avoid it could have been found. The president could not have done otherwise, believing as he did, and I could not have taken any other course."

Was Taught by Father.

Mr. Bryan then told that he had dined with Mr. Roberts, the only surviving classmate of his father, Judge Silas Bryan of Salem, Ill. Mr. Bryan said:

"We talked of my father. I want to say that my father instilled into me when I was a boy always to do what I believed to be right. I have thought over that a great deal tonight. He left me a heritage which was priceless and which was far better than any fortune he could have given. I have done what I believe to be right in this case."

To a question Mr. Bryan replied that he had had many letters indorsing the stand for peace that he had taken in connection with the German crisis.

It is well known that Mr. Bryan, having failed in his long fight for the presidency, hoped to make an enduring name for himself as secretary of state. In the years that had elapsed since he was colonel of the Third Nebraska he had become an ardent pacifist, and he dreamed of going into history with a title greater than that of any other statesman who ever lived, for such, surely, would have been the meed of the man who abolished war.

To Be Apostle of Peace.

As the apostle of peace he showed a new side of his character to the country. He effaced himself in Wilson's interest. He became a loyal subordinate, accepting a minor place cheerfully and laboring with might and main to make the administration a success. So he worked busily, building for himself his niche in the temple of fame as the destroyer of war. And meanwhile the greatest war in history broke out.

Unperturbed by the sudden prominence that had come to him, Mr. Lansing went with Mrs. Lansing to a vaudeville theater. He wore the same gray suit in which he had been dressed during the day at the state department and altogether showed a desire to be as inconspicuous as possible. Few persons recognized him.

Mr. Lansing became counselor of the state department April 1, 1914, following the retirement of Dr. John Bassett Moore, who had resigned several weeks before because, as it was understood, of his disagreement with Mr. Bryan's Mexican policy.

He was born at Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1864. He entered Amherst college in 1882 and graduated with the class of 1886. Studying law for three years at Watertown, he began practice there with a cousin, forming the firm of Lansing & Lansing in 1889, and continuing as a member of the firm until 1907. In January, 1890, he married Miss Eleanor Foster, the only daughter of General Foster, who when secretary of state in 1892 appointed him an associate counsel for the United States in the Bering sea arbitration.

Aided In Arbitrations.

He was counsel for the United States before the Bering sea claims commission in 1896 and 1897 and later in 1903 was associated with Elihu Root, then secretary of war, as counsel before the Alaskan boundary commission in London. For several years he was counsel in the north Atlantic fisheries cases and in arbitration cases at The Hague.

As a state department official Mr. Lansing has developed a direct, decisive manner of dealing with public questions. Secretary Bryan's absences from Washington gave him opportunities to show his ability as acting secretary. His first duties were connected with the shaping of diplomatic policies arising from the revolution in Mexico.

With the outbreak of the war in Europe the position which Mr. Lansing had taken became one of high importance in the conduct of foreign policies. With his aid a complete reorganization of the state department was promptly undertaken for the consideration of the problems that arose from the peculiar conditions of the greatest war in history.

By training and experience he had come to be known as one of the best authorities on international law in the country. Calm, unassuming and tireless, he has been the right hand of the president in all the situations which have arisen since the outbreak of the war.

In the earlier stages of the war the preparation of American notes was confided to Mr. Lansing, and the president's part in them was simply one of revision and general direction. Lately, the president has written his own notes, but they have been referred for technical corrections to Mr. Lansing rather than to Mr. Bryan. President Wilson has looked to him officially and privately for help continually. Night and day he has been at the president's call over the telephone to render advice and take direction of the innumerable details of problems arising almost every hour.

The extent of this is well illustrated by an observation of Mr. Lansing's old negro butler.

Old Butler's Yarn.

A newspaper man, calling at Lansing's home one night recently and being told by the butler that the counselor was dining out, inquired for the telephone number of the man who was entertaining Lansing.

"'Deed, sah," replied the old servitor, "Mistah Lansing done tole me not to tell any one that, cep'n it war de president ob de United States or Mistah Bryan what wants ter know."

"Does Mr. Bryan call up the counselor much at night?" was asked.

"Naw, suh," answered the butler; "but de president, he jest pesters Mistah Lansing ter death."

The office of counselor of the state department was expressly created for the late Henry M. Hoyt, in the regime of Philander C. Knox, secretary of state. It was a sort of glorified solicitor's office, with an increase in dignity and salary. Under John Bassett Moore it increased in prestige, but it has remained for Robert Lansing to make of it pretty much the whole state department.

All Look to Lansing.

There is a diplomatic bureau in the state department, where hired specialists formerly used to draft all state papers, each man being assigned to the work of a special country or section of the world, the purpose being to maintain a continuity of policy. Nowadays practically all the work is done in Mr. Lansing's office, and the diplomatic bureau looks to him for instruction.

Temperamentally Mr. Lansing is splendidly equipped for his work. He is thoroughly human in thought and action. He is kindly and sympathetic. His gray eyes twinkle, and his face lights into a warm smile on the slightest provocation. He likes to be of service and is of service and goes about the job so simply and earnestly as to win confidence without seeming to try to do so.

The following are the chief officials of the department of state, in addition to Mr. Lansing: Solicitor, Cone Johnson; assistant secretary, John E. Osborne; second assistant secretary, Alvey A. Adee; third assistant secretary, William Phillips; director of the consular service, Wilbur J. Carr; chief clerk, Ben G. Davis.

Photos by American Press Association.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND MR. BRYAN TAKING STROLL TOGETHER—ROBERT LANSING.

GERMANY FACING LACK OF CLOTHING

Shortage of Wool Presents Serious Problem.

MANY MILLS CLOSE DOWN.

Shut Off From All the World's Markets, Kaiser's War Chiefs Feel Anxiety Lest They May Not Be Able to Provide Sufficient New Winter Uniforms For Their Armies.

The problem of insuring a future supply of uniforms for her great armies of fighters, while at the same time guaranteeing sufficient clothing for the old men and the women and children, is causing official Germany more real anxiety than the troublesome question of securing food supplies for all her people.

Experts in the wool and cotton trade declare that since Germany has been cut off from the wool and cotton markets of the world by reason of the allies' blockade she faces the grave danger of inability to clothe her soldiers properly many months longer and may have great difficulty in prosecuting another winter campaign if the war lasts until the snow flies again.

Germany obtained the wool she used in her manufactures mainly from Australia and New Zealand through the London markets and from South America, chiefly the Argentine Republic and Montevideo. The London market is now denied her of course, and she is cut off also from South American ports. Some of her stocks came from Russia, but they consisted of "carpet wool," and the war stopped business in that direction. She obtained comparatively small quantities of carpet wool from Turkey, but Turkey is in the war and the Turks need all their own wool.

Has Only Home Supply.

Germany had 16,000,000 sheep of her own in 1900, according to the reports, but this figure was reduced to 5,000,000 in 1907. It is assumed that the total has been still further reduced since then. It is admitted that the war has made it necessary to slaughter many sheep for food purposes, and that has decreased the amount of home wool.

When the Germans invaded Belgium they seized all the wool in sight and shipped back some 30,000,000 pounds to the fatherland, leaving the Belgians no wool at all. They also confiscated a large amount in their invasion of northern France.

It is estimated that thirty pounds of raw cotton and wool are used for the manufacture of a soldier's uniform, overcoat and other clothing. Assuming that Germany had 5,000,000 sheep in 1914 it is figured that she would not have supplied sufficient material to enter into the uniforms of more than 1,000,000. When the stocks seized in Belgium and northern France are exhausted (if they have not been exhausted already) she will have to fall back on her home supply.

Germany, it is said, uses more rags and clips in the making of her clothing than any other country. For the same reason that wool is denied her by her old customers she is unable to obtain the materials that enter into the manufacture of shoddy goods and is utilizing more than ever before the "rags" of her own people. It is said that 75 per cent more clips (tailors' cuttings from new cloth) were exported to Germany from the United States before the war than to any other country.

Woolen Mills Suspend.

Already a number of Germany's biggest woollen mills, notably the Luckenwalder company plant at Berlin, have been obliged to suspend.

Germany's stocks of cotton also are low, and she has been unable to replenish them to any large degree. It is known that representatives of German firms have disposed of large stocks of cotton purchased in the southern states before the war, which could not be shipped to the fatherland.

"The problem of getting enough wool and cotton for her purposes is a very serious one for Germany," a New York expert declared the other day. "It seems to be a question of a supply of clothes rather than of food. She can probably raise sufficient food for her soldiers and the people at home, but how to get sufficient wool and cotton to make the clothing needed for her millions is the empire's great problem."

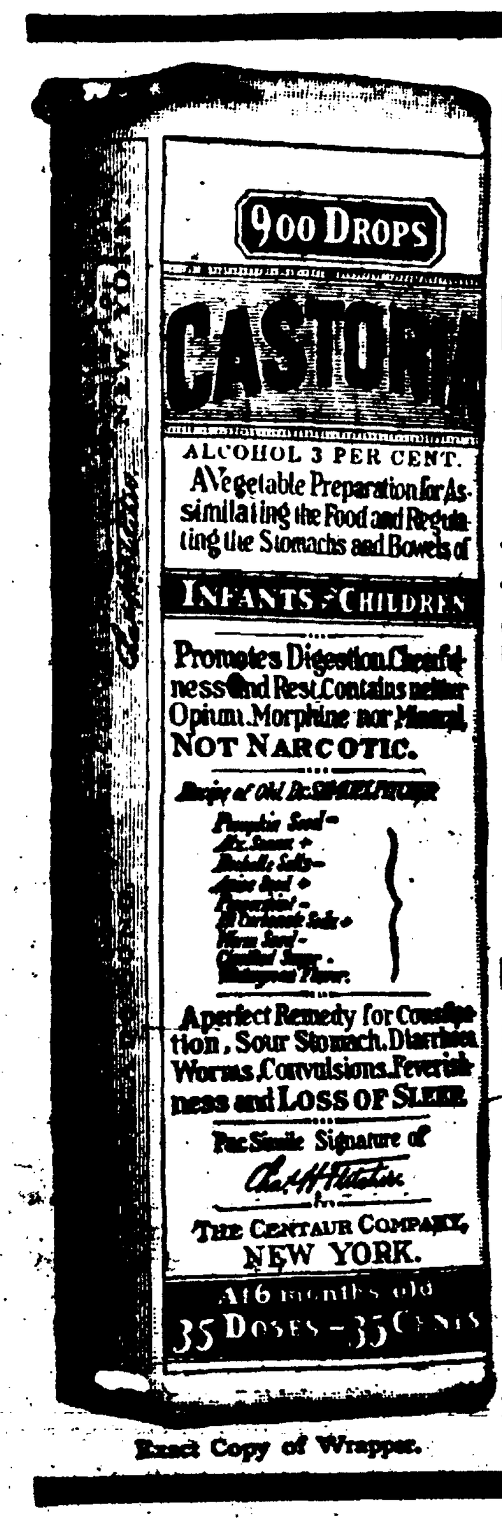
One of the principal exporters said that of the 271,000 bales of wool exported from Argentina alone in 1914 82,000 bales went to Hamburg, Bremen and Trieste. He added that the allies are now using "carpet wools" in the making of uniforms, and he believes the Germans will do the same.

LIONESS LOOSE IN TOWN.

But All Julia Did Was to Eat One Dog and Scare Another Dead.

When Julia, a circus lioness, escaped from her cage in Mount Vernon, N. Y., she scared the town badly, but only chewed up a pup, fell over an Airedale, which dropped dead from fright, and chased a cat up a tree.

The lioness ran into an apartment house, followed at a discreet distance by seven policemen, two detectives, the volunteer fire department and fourteen trainers, armed with shotguns and forks. Julia climbed a porch column to the second floor porch and there she was driven into a box.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

THE CLEANUP MOVEMENT.

More Popular This Year Than Ever and Many Municipalities Take Part.

There is evidence that the "cleanup" movement is even more popular this year than last. There are echoes all over the country of people cleaning their homes generally, including the cellars, attics and stables, in which disinfectants are freely used. They are using paint upon everything that needs it and are raking up leaves and burning them and all other burnable trash. They are making their front yards groan under flower beds, and their back yards sprout with vegetables, the seeds in many cases given free. They are planting and trimming shrubs, hedges, trees and vines, are cleaning up and beautifying vacant lots by removing the unsightly weeds, tin cans and other rubbish. They are attempting to abolish all places that might breed flies and mosquitoes. Streets and alleys are being made to shine; trash receptacles are being installed upon the streets and citizens urged to pick up paper and refuse and deposit therein. Vacant lot gardening contests are being held. Prizes are being offered to boys and girls for the best kept gardens and lawns, and there are many "city beautiful" campaigns in active operation.

CLEANUP HELPED BY CHILDREN.

Here is a list of some of the cities and towns regarding which reports of such movements have reached the American City, promoted by commercial or civic organizations:

Alton, Ill.; Altoona, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga.; Beaumont, Tex.; Beverly, Mass.; Bloomington, Ill.; Bloomington, Ind.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Charleston, S. C.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Chetopa, Kan.; Cincinnati, O.; Columbia, Tenn.; Denver, Colo.; Findlay, O.; Fremont, Neb.; Glens Falls, N. Y.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Lincoln, Ill.; Lincoln, Neb.; Lynn, Mass.; Malvern, Ia.; Marion, O.; Mohawk, N. Y.; Montevallo, Ala.; Newark, O.; Ottumwa, Ia.; Pawtucket, R. I.; Peru, Ind.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Pueblo, Colo.; Quincy, Ill.; Racine, Wis.; Reading, Pa.; Rochester, N. Y.; Rome, N. Y.; St. Joseph, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; South Bend, Ind.; Springfield, O.; Tama, Ia.; Taunton, Mass.; Wadsworth, O.; Waterloo, Ia., and Youngstown, O.

Meat prices rise and meat prices fall without creating a ripple of sensation. [illegible] have learned to limit the meat ration and even cut it out at will.

BUYS GOOD FARM ON SIX YEARS' TOIL

Young Iowan Sets Example of Great Success on Land.

HE STARTED EMPTY HANDED.

Banker Tells of Youth, German by Descent, Who In Few Seasons Saved $8,000, Bought 320 Acres For $28,000 and Had Fine Supply of Stock and Machinery.

Charles Shade, president of the First National bank of Rock Rapids, Ia., tells the story of the remarkable success of a young farmer of his vicinity who started in empty handed and in six years was able to buy a $28,000 farm. When the purchase was made he paid down $8,000, gained in the six year period, and had free and clear $6,700 worth of stock and machinery.

The young man is a German by descent, born and reared in our own country. His people are hard working farmers, so that he had the proper training. His name is John Busch.

After reaching his majority he began farming on his own account in 1908, renting eighty acres for one-third of the small grain and $4 an acre. His father gave him two horses, and he used his father's machinery. The bank loaned him $600 to buy hogs and cattle.

In 1909 he rented a half section (320 acres) of land and purchased machinery of his own and more horses. The seasons of 1909 and 1910 were good, and he added more stock, horses and machinery.

In 1911 the bank loaned him an additional $500, making his total indebtedness $1,100. The season's crop was large and the price good. He sold sufficient grain to pay up all the money borrowed and to liquidate other small debts made in buying machinery, cattle, horses and hogs, so that in the spring of 1912 he had all of his debts paid.

Out of the crop of 1913 after paying current expenses and without selling the cattle and hogs he had about $2,000 in money which he banked.

During the crop season of 1914 he planted 200 acres of corn. This averaged about sixty bushels an acre and was worth better than 50 cents a bushel. By the 1st of December, 1914, out of the proceeds of this crop and the sale of cattle and hogs, after paying current expenses, Busch banked $5,000, making in all $7,000.

He purchased a 160 acre farm in November, 1914, and promised to pay for it $28,000, $8,000 cash down and long time on the balance at 5 per cent. The land was deeded to him, and he gave a mortgage back for $20,000. The bank loaned him $1,000 for sixty days, assisting him to make up the $8,000. In January he disposed of hogs sufficient to pay back the $1,000.

Curious Bullets.

Rarities in warfare are bullets made of precious stones, but during the fighting on the Kashmir frontier, when the British troops defeated the rebellious Hunzas, the natives used bullets of pure garnets enclosed in lead. Many of the troops preserved them as curiosities.—London Mail.

That load becomes light which is cheerfully borne.—Ovid.

SEASON TICKET SALE FOR REDPATH CHAUTAUQUA

In arranging for a Redpath Chautauqua here this summer the local committee secured seven hundred and fifty $2.50 season tickets, which will be sold for $2.00 each.

When these tickets are gone no season tickets can be had for less than $2.50. Also the price of season tickets will not be reduced from the first day to the close of the Chautauqua.

The single admissions to the various sessions of this Chautauqua will aggregate over $6.00, so it will pay you to buy a season ticket even after the program is half completed. Season tickets are not transferable, except within the owner's family.

Children's tickets, costing $1.00 each, admit children aged from 6 to 14 years, inclusive. Admission to the special children's work is free.

For admission fees to the respective entertainments see the souvenir program, copies of which are now available.

Fulton, N. Y. --- July 27th to August 12th

SUFFRAGISTS MADE GAINS

Seven States Decided Last Year to Submit Amendment to Voters

New York.—Woman suffrage came up for discussion in twenty-two State Legislatures during the last year. Now that the majority of the Legislatures have adjourned, figures compiled yesterday show that suffrage and other questions affecting women were before the lawmakers of twenty-seven States.

The Legislature of seven States adopted resolutions whereby a consitutional amendment giving women equal suffrage rights with men will be submitted to the people at the November elections either this or next year. They are Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania in 1915, and Iowa, South Dakota and West Virginia in 1916.

Tennessee adopted a similar resolution, but it must be passed also by the succeeding Legislature before it can be submitted to the voters. So did Arkansas, but the resolution was ineffective because of a provision of the State constitution which forbids more than three constitutional amendments to be submitted at one election, and three already had been filed with the Secretary of State.

California adopted a resolution declaring that woman suffrage in that State had been an unqualified success. Alabama will consider the question at an adjourned session to begin July 7.

Defeat in Eleven States

In eleven States woman suffrage measures met defeat. They were Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Michigan, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas and Vermont. Three votes defeated the measure in Indiana and Texas.

There was a bitter contest in Montana, where undaunted by the defeat of their cause at the general election last year, the suffrage adherents renewed the fight. In Delaware a proposed constitutional amendment was defeated decisively in both houses, and in Florida in the lower house. In New Mexico and North Carolina the amendments died in committee.

In Michigan a proposed amendment to the constitution giving women the right to vote for Presidential electors and all officers of educational nature was not reported out of the State committee. The General Assembly of Connecticut declined to send the measure to the next Assembly for ratification. The Assembly of Wisconsin on April 20, by a majority of eight votes, killed a bill for State wide referendum, but on Wednesday the Senate revived the question by ordering a similar measure engrossed by a vote of 16 to 13.

New Mexico passed a law providing for the appointment of women on the government boards of State institutions in the discretion of the Governor. North Carolina made women eligible to become notaries and gave them the right of petition in certain instances. Women may become notaries by a law passed also in Tennessee and serve in that State on school boards.

Pensions for mothers came up for consideration in eighteen States. In eight — Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Wyoming—legislation for this purpose was enacted for the first time. In Texas and West Virginia similar measures failed. In the others the laws were amended or amplified.

State Aid for Mothers

The new Kansas statute fixes the maximum grant to needy mothers at $25 a month, to be paid at the discretion of county commissioners. The New Hampshire law limits payment to $10 a month for a dependent mother having one child under sixteen years and $5 for each additional child. The Legislature appropriated $16,000 for the first two years.

The New York statute applies to widows with a child or children under sixteen who will be allowed the amount it would cost the State to support them.

California, Colorado, Connecticut, North Carolina, Nevada and West Virginia acted on divorce laws. California amplified hers so that judges areg ranted power to call in the District Attorney if fraud or collusion is suspected. Connecticut added incurable insanity to the list of grounds for divorce. Nevada returned to her law the six months' residence clause.

Legislation to promote healthy marriages and check the social evil was enacted in Vermont.

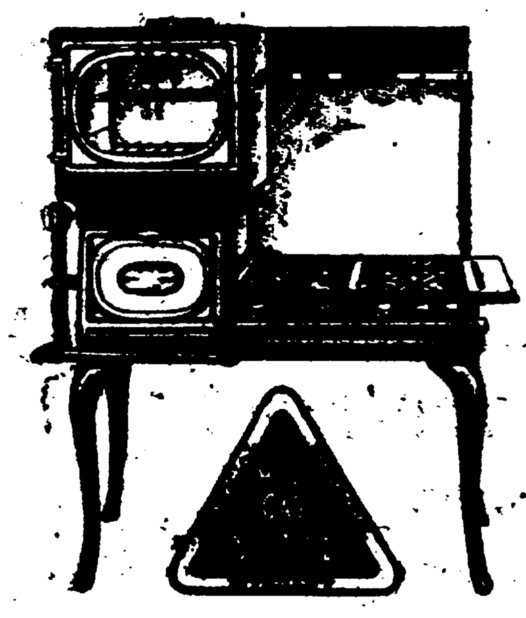
Labor laws for women were enacted in Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts and Wyoming.

New Mexico passed an act increasing the property rights of the wife and Wyoming in this particular placed wife and husband on an equal footing. New Jersey authorized the appointment of women policemen. Oregon forbade discrimination between male and female public school teachers in the payment of salaries.

"Almost Dinner Time"

"So busy I didn't notice how late it was getting."

"Never mind"---When Dad comes home it will be ready just the same.



You couldn't do it with a Coal Range—But with a "Moss Special Gas Range" and "Moss Service" you have everything under "Perfect Control" and are sure of your results.

THE GAS CO.

PHONE 198

THOMAS H. MARVIN

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

Some of our specialties are:

Lehigh Portland Cement.

Peerless Wall plaster

Robinson Sewer Pipe

Onondaga Vitrified Brick

Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc.

Land Plaster Hydrated Lime

Yard:

Corner First and Broadway

WAR WAGED AT HARD TIMES

Country-Wide Celebration for Week in November to Electrify Prosperity

Rochester, June 19.—According to information just received, Rochester is represented on committees which are to direct nation-wide "Electrical Prosperity Week," from November 29th to December 4th. Robert M. Searle, vice-president of the Rochester Railway and Light Company, and C. Wheeler, president of the Wheeler-Green Electric Company, have been named as members of the New York state committee.

During the week it is planned to wage war on "hard-times prophets" and to stimulate belief in prosperity. The electrical men who are planning the effort, representing, it is said, more than $3,000,000,000 worth of investments in electrical business, plan to make the message of the week, "Electrify Prosperity," reach every town and hamlet in the whole country, as well as the large cities.

This they propose to do by publishing the message from thousands of billboards, on millions of posters, stamps and circulars; in the newspapers and magazines; in pamphlets and hourse organs; on electric signs and railroad stations. Across the contienent, probably along the route of the proposed Lincoln Highway, they propose to blaze a great illuminated belt.

Efforts will be made to have electrical shows, motor parades and other ceremonies in all the large cities, and to have the streets, public and private buildings embellished with special illuminations. Officials of the Panama Exposition have set aside the week, which is the last of the great fair, for special electrical efforts.

The Society for Electrical Development, composed of representatives from more than 1400 electric light and power corporation manufacturers and jobbers of electrical machinery, is backing the campaign.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, June 19.—As the weeks creep on, the fact becomes more and more apparent that there has never been a more delliberate body charged with the duty of transacting important duties of the State than the present Constitutional convention. From the first it was quite well understood that rapidity of action or an effort to conclude its business would not be manifested by the delegates, yet few would have predicted that for nearly two months the sessions would continue to be but scarce more than an hour in duration.

When the Contitutional convention convened on April 26, it was the general belief that by the middle of June some of the proposed amendments would have been disposed of, yet it is now beyond that date and not one of the propositions, nearly seven hundred in number, hafe been voted upon, nor has there been a debate.

There remains practically two more working weeks in the present month, then an adjournment will be taken over July 4, so that there will be three weeks in that month, four in the succeeding one and two in September only, within which the delegates will have opportunity to complete their task of passing upon what is and what is not proper to be submitted to the people at the general election this fall for their final action with regard to alterations to the State Constitution.

All manner of proposed amendments have been offered and in many cases the propositions overlap in their provisions. This means that each of the separate committees must first weed out the superfluous proposed amendments and then vote out of their jurisdiction or retain as undesirable, the propostions which in the judgment of the committeemen, are not worth the attention of the delegates sitting as a committe of the whole.

To decide which of the many committees is the most important would be a difficult task. The larger as well as the smaller proposals each have ardent advocates who regard their especial propositions as paramount in effect. Thus the judiciary committee is no more an adjunct in the general task of satisfying the public than the committee on canals or that on education, although the judicial branch of the State government cannot be denied any of its possibilities of far reaching effect.

Before the committee on Industrial Relations there are a number of propositions which seek to give the legislature future authority to deal with industrial questions. The minimum wage question has been discussed before this committee and met with strenuous objection from business men of large enterprise who held that to compel an employer to pay a certain wage scale would be an injustice. Organized labor, on the other hand demands an added opportunity to advance itself. Its call has been [illegible] edb roadcast and there are [illegible] the delegates to the convention who are of the opinion that what is asked should be given, or at least advocated by them and handed on to the people for their action.

The Committee on Suffrage has grappled with proposed changes to the election law, numerous and drastic. The short ballot, the restoration of the State convention, the question as to whether it should advocate equal suffrage and other propositions have been aired at public hearings and in executive session.

Such deliberations takes time and a far longer time, it appears, than was at first contemplated.

ELECTRIC FANS IN TRENCHES.

German Officers' Quarters Underground Had "All Modern Improvements."

The officers' quarters of German trenches captured near La Quinque Rue in France were wonderful concrete constructions fitted with electric lights and electric fans and drained by electric power. The electricity was supplied from a plant at the coal mines of La Basse.

The French who captured these trenches benefited by all these modern improvements for several hours until the Germans cut the wires.

AMERICAN WOMAN HONORED.

Roumania Decorates Mrs. Jackson For Red Cross Work.

The Roumanian government has decorated Mrs. John B. Jackson, wife of the former United States minister to Roumania, for her aid in Red Cross work during the last Balkan war.

Mr. Jackson, whose home is in Trenton, N. J., is in Germany as a special investigator of German prison camps for Ambassador Gerard.

"NO WAR WHILE I AM SECRETARY," MR. BRYAN DECLARED IN 1913.

In a speech on May 12, 1913, to visiting British, Canadian and Australian delegates on the treaty of Ghent celebration Mr. Bryan told the diners that there would be no war while he was secretary of state and that he would never have accepted the portfolio of the premiership if he had thought for one moment that there would be war during his incumbency of the office.

In his speech Mr. Bryan said: "I made up my mind before I accepted the offer of the secretaryship of state that I would not take the office if I thought there was to be a war during my tenure.

"When I say this I am confident that I shall have no cause to change my view, for we know no cause today that cannot be settled better by reason than by war.

"I believe there will be no war while I am secretary of state, and I believe there will be no war so long as I live. I hope we have seen the last great war."

Breaking Into Society.

"I'm green in society. Would it be all right to shake hands with yonder distinguished looking individual?"

"I'm green myself. But I'd advise you to go a trifle slow."

"Pshaw! No man can make a serious mistake by being a trifle friendly."

"Yes, he can, too. That may be the butler."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

ITHACA MAKES MARKET SUCCESS

Provides a Bee Line From Producer to Consumer and Kitchen

Ithaca, June 19.—The third anniversary of the Ithaca City Market was observed by a rally yesterday, when producers were invited to bring their farm produce.

From June 19 throughout the summer and fall, the Ithaca Market will be a busy place on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, as fresh fruits, vegetables, poultry and other farm products will be there for sale in increasing amounts as the season advances. On Apple Day, October 20, 1914, over 500 bushels of fruit, grown within driving distance of Ithaca, were sold before 9 o'clock in the morning.

Through the Ithaca City Market, a head of lettuce, or any other farm product, can pass directly from producer to consumer instead of taking a long trip from farm to kitchen with stopover privileges with buyer, jobber, city commission merchant, refrigeration plant, local wholesaler and local retailer. Thus the city market offers financial returns to both producer and consumer.

There is a heavy demand for meats, fruits, vegetables, choice baked and canned goods, eggs, and dairy products so long as the market prices are kept below retail.

The producers who come to the Ithaca City Market and receive cash and fairer prices for their goods, are anxious to rent stalls or permanent places of doing business. There are only a few covered stalls left for the season. These stands or standing room can be arranged for with the market superintendent.

One farmer reported at the end of the first summer that he had sold $650 worth of goods, too ripe or too small in quantity to be shipped or sold to middlemen. Another farmer sold $50 to $100 worth per day through last summer.

The poorer grades of food sell to the people who cannot buy the best, and thus prrices vary according to grade and quantity. The farmer does not have to "take it out in trade," but receives cash for his wares.

The Ithaca City Market offers to the producer and consumer "a bee line" for the flow of foods from farm to kitchen.

GENEVA TO VOTE ON COMMISSION FORM

Geneva, June 18.—By a resolution of the Common Council tonight this city will vote upon the proposition of a commission form of government on September 1st. A petition requesting that form of government, signed by 279 qualified voters of the city, was presented. It was also voted to empower the mayor to enter into a contract with the Central New York Gas and Electric Company fo ra special lighting district in Main street from the south line of William st. to Mile Point, the cost to be $1800, 60 per cent to be paid by the property owners and 40 per cent by the city at large.

Black's Cookies tickle the palates of old and young, because they are right. adv.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 156 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1915 | Price One Cent

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SECURES OIL STATION FOR CITY

French Make Gains Along 6-Mile Front

By Harolld Ashton.

Northern France, June 20.—The battle in Northern France has now reached such intensity as to make it rank as one of the great struggles of the war. Along the front of about six miles the Germans have been forced to concentrate eleven divisions.

In the fighting on both sides there are a quarter of a million men engaged. English and French losses are heavy, but the results already obtained and the promise of those which lie within their grasp more than justify the terriffic effort made.

Since this battle started the French have taken more booty than fell to them as a result of the victory of the Marne. They made over 10,000 prisoners since the offensive started, and inflicted extremely heavy losses in killed and wounded.

The flower of General Foch's army is still pursuing its deliberate thrust for Vimy and Lens. Hand to hand fighting marks every hour of the day and night. Souchez and the immediate neighborhood bear the brunt of battle. The cemetery was captured by the French after a bloody struggle of two hours duration.

"The place looks today," says an eyewitness, "as if it had been the center of a dreadful earthquate shock. The Germans had dug trenches through it and held on grimly until the very last moment when the terrible and persistent fire of the French guns drove them out, smashing up the graveyard trenches into one grim jumble of dead and dying.

"The picture is too horrible for description. All this was cleared away as quickly as could be by the French, who made heaps of wreckage and set them alight.

The lower slopes of the oft-contested hill of East Lorette has been the scene of renewed conflict. More trenches have been wrested from the enemy and a number of prisoners and stores taken. Again and again the Germans attempted to retake the positions here but failed. In many places they have been forced to abandon some of their forward trenches and fall back to consolidate their perpetually harassed line.

"They now are strongly planted among the woods, which fringe the ridge of little hills, and form a natural protection. Southwest of Vimy a supply of reinforcements for the German line here clearly shows how vitally important they consider this position. They have been fighting with almost superhuman bravery, and concede only by inches. Every inch yielded means abundant bloodshed, and the slopes at the littile hills are piled with their dead.

The furious fighting for the key to the road to Lens and Lille now has lasted, with a few interruptions, nearly six weeks. It is a dogged struggle from trench to trench, fortress to fortress, house to house, hole to hole. Of the villages through which the fighting rages nothing remains save jumbled heaps of bricks and mortar, as though the whole place had been turned upside down.

Under cuporl of steel, beneath the arched cellar windows, in block-houses of sandbags and armor plate machine guns have been placed in quantities. The whole district with them. Fighting in such positions is naturally confused. Showers of hand grenades fall, followed by short, furiously determined, rushes of the infantry where rapid bayonet work finally clears the captured positions.

GERMANS HEMMING IN THE GALICIAN CAPITAL

Paris, June 21.—The Russians are making a desperate stand northwest of Grodek, but despite their efforts the Austro-German advance on Lemberg continues and it now seems likely that the Gallician capital will fall before the date set by General von Mackensen, July 1.

Emperor William has established headquarters at Pless, in southeastern Silesia, and assumed command of the Galician campaign.

After stubborn fighting, which continued nearly all day, the Russians have been driven back along a front of twenty-four miles from north of Janow, which is eleven miles northwest of Lemberg, nearly to Rawa Ruska, thirty-two miles from the capital. Line upon line of trenches were captured along the whole front. These positions were taken by storm and the Russian front has been forced back to Zolkiew.

Berlin reports tonight also that further south, between the mouth of the Stry and the Dniester marches, the Russians have been compelled to evacuate the south bank of the Dniester.

The great question now is can the Grand Duke Nichols, commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, check the Austro-German advance before Lemberg falls. Some military observers here believe he cannot, although it is recalled that in a somewhat similar situation last fall he did stop the Germans' drive when they were almost at the gates of Warsaw.

BUY IN FULTON

REASON NUMBER 7

Because the Up-building of Fulton Depends Upon the Merchants Who Depend Upon Fulton for Support

Even before this highly specialized age, when we are all becoming more and more inter-dependent, the development of a town depended upon the merchants more than anyone else. The first cities were built by their burghers, shop-keepers, merchants. The newest boom city in the newest of recently developed communities is depending principally upon its merchants for its upbuilding. Fulton is, in this respect, like every other city on the globe. Its merchants are its bulwarks and its main stays. The Chamber of Commerce is working to make a bigger and better Fulton. Among its strongest allies are the live merchants. Every civic, every commercial movement in the past was supported by merchants and every one in the future will be supported by merchants. They are mighty allies in the fight for development. More power to them! Support them and they will have more power.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

BERLIN SAYS BRITISH ARE GETTING WEAKER

Berlin (by Wireless).—The correspondent of the Associated Press in the Dardanelles has transmitted the folllowing in an undated despatch:—

"British losses at Avi Burnu thus far are estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000. The turkish losses are somewhat lower, although the Turks now are constantly on the offensive and they make bayonet attacks almost every night.

"Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, the German commander,, is highly optimistic regarding the outcome of the operations. He declared to the Associated Preess correspondent that not only are the British unable to makep rogress but they are losing ground daily.

"With the British fleet unabel to assist in the land operations because of the submarine menace, the British hold on Avi Burnu apparently is not as secure as it was."

"LARGER LIFE" URGED UPON THE GRADUATES

Most of the members of the graduating class of Fulton High school attended the baccalaureate sermon given last night by the Rev. M. G. Buck at the First Baptist church. The graduates occupied seats in the center section of the church directly under the pulpit and on the platform were seated several members of the Fulton clergy. A quartet comprising Messrs. Goodjon, Schaffer and Dr. Conklin of this city, and J. Castor of Syracuse, rendered selections during the service.

In his sermon, Mr. Buck urged that the young people who are about to graduate lead the "Larger Life." He welcomed the class to his church, and expressed regret that this was the last they are to meet as high school pupils. He said many of the people today lead narrow cramped lives, and [illegible] that the graduates live bro[illegible]ll as religious lives. He [illegible] the atheistic assertion [illegible]ians lead narrow lives, and said that Christ forbids His followers nothing that is good for them. He spoke of the wisdom that comes from experiences in life and wished the young people every success in their careers in the world.

Oneof the largest congregations in the history of the church attended the services, and the Sunday school room as well as the church was filled to capacity.

Rev. J. W. Barrett of the First M. E. church was in charge of the Scripture reading and Rev. Charles Olmstead of the Congregational church led in prayer.

EASTERN STAR WOMEN GUESTS AT HANNIBAL

The local chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star enterained at Hannibal on Friday evening. The occasion was in honor of a visit of the grand officers of the district to the Hannibal lodge.

A banquet was served at 6 o'clock. Thirty members of the local chapter were present.

West Side Gets First Whack at Industry

Through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce, the Peoples Oil & Fuel Co. of Oswego is about to establish a tank station on the site of the old Bartholomew Fruit Co. plant, near the D. L. & W. station on the west side. They have two 20,000 gallon tanks under construction as well as the necessary tank wagons. Their architect is at present betting out plans and specifications for the building which is to be about forty-five feet long, thirty feet wide and two stories high. As soon as the specifications are complete they will be forwarded to contractors in Fulton and the successful bidder will be able to start work in the very near future.

This is the first new plant to be brought to Fulton as a result of the activity of the Chamber of Commerce. The Division of Industries through its subcommittee on New Industries has been hunting up new prospects for the last three months. Two others are under consideration now, and it is barely possible that one of them may be located here before long. The Chamber has subscribed for Luce's Bulletin which supplies information about factories looking for new sites. In the past three months, more than fifty prospects have been written to, and other inquiries have come unsolicited. The Industries Division has been doing the quiet effective work that will count in the end. It takes time to produce results. They cannot be secured in a few weeks. This plant is the first. In spite of the general industrial condition the Division expects to secure others before long.

The Peoples Oil & Fuel Co. is well known in Fulton as this company has been supplying the trade in Fulton [illegible] since it started in business ten years ago last May. The company started in Oswego on a small scale but since then has established branches in Lacona, Watertown, Clayton and Malone. They have taken on a coal and wood business as a side-line, and with this side-line have been able to compete successfully with their big competitor the Standard Oil.

The Peoples Oil & Fuel Co. handle burning oils, gasoline, lubricating oil, cup grease, transmission oil, etc. They market only products made from the best grade of Pennsylvania crude oil, which is acknowledged to be one of the best grades in the county.

In a letter received by the Chamber of Commerce on Saturday thy says: "It is our intention and has been our policy to patronize home industry in every way possible. Everything we buy, we buy at home. Any profits we make stay in the community. We are not interested in any of the large mail order houses and for this reason we do not compete with the people with whom we do business.

"Our motto is 'People's Service Pleases,' and for this reason we hope that Fulton people will say, 'It's better to say People's because People's is better.'"

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTING IN MOSCOW APPALLING

Petrograde, June 21.—Moscow suffered damage to the amount of $20,000,000 during the recent anti-German demonstrations, in which nearly five hundred stores and factories and more than two hundred lodgings were wrecked.

The infuriated mobs turned the city into disorder, according to eyewitnesses. From music stores pianos and other musical instruments were hurled into the streets until the piles of wreckage made progress throughthese thoroughfares impossible. The rioters, heated with liquor which they found in the demol ished wine stores, became reckless in their pillaging, setting fire to and destroying many stores and apartments, the owners of which were Russians. Of the total number of buildings destroyed only 113 belong to Austro-Germans subjects.

The demonstrations, beginning early on June 9, lasted more than twenty-four hours. Buildings burned and crumbled to ashes, and the fire department, although active throughout the disturbances, found it impossible to cope with the flames, so extensive were the conflagrations.

The Moscow Council at a meeting held on June 10 took measures to quell the disorders and prevent a repetition of the rioting. The number of fatalities is not known.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 64 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM ..., Proprietor and Editor
W. B. ..., Reporter and Assistant Editor
W. H. ..., Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Monday, June 21, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

Honest Advertising in Missouri

Missouri's "honest advertising" law went into effect yesterday. It is a decided step in the direction of better protection for the purchaser against the deceptions of the dishonest vender. It makes liable to fine and imprisonment the seller or wouldbe seller of merchandise, securities or service who tries to promote a sale through advertisements which contain "any assertion, reprresentation or statement of fact which is untrue, deceptive or misleading."

The morality of the old doctrine of caveat emptor is broadly challenged by the law, so far as the dishonest seller himself is concerned. He is warned that he will commit a misdemeanor if he indulges in the printed misrepresentations on which so much easy and profitable selling has been based.

It is regrettable, however, that the Missouri Legislature did not go further and put upon the advertising medium used by the dishonest vender a larger measure of responsibility for supressing advertising frauds. The law contains a proviso that nothing in it shall apply to any proprietor or publisher of any newspaper or magazine "who publishes or circulates any such advertisement without knowledge of the unlawful nature of the advertisement." This exemption seems to let out those complacent publishers who apply the doctrine of caveat emptor to their readers, and who refuse to scrutinize the advertising which they accept. They cannot have knowledge of the unlawful nature of advertising matter if they take pains to avoid inquiring into its dubious quality.—N.Y. Tribune.

VIEWS OF STATE EDITORS

Assemblyman Adler's proposition for a state budget system failed of action at the last session of the legislature, but the subject of some comprehensive system of handling the financial problems of the State is a live question before the constitution convention and was uppermost at two hearings recently conducted jointly by the committees on state finances and on governor and other state officers. —Rochester Post-Express.

* * *

Since the leaders of the Democratic party are so confident that prosperity has returned and that the American people areb etter off than they were under Republican rule, how would it do for them to announce that in the next campaign they desire the support of only those who have experienced better business conditions under this administration than they have under Republican administrations.—Niagara Falls Gazette.

* * *

If it is proper for the Democratic press and members of the Democratic administration to shout themselves hoarse in laudation of the alleged achievements of the Democratic party, why is it improper for Republicans to show the failures of that party and the misleading nature of its political propaganda?—Gloversville Leader-Republican.

* * *

Democratic newspapers are insisting that Republicans shall not discuss politics while controversies with foreign countries are pending, but they lose no opportunity to give widest publicity to every political speech made by members of the President's cabinet. By what right do Democrats claim the exclusive privilege to talk politics?—Tarrytown News.

* * *

It is reported that when Congress meets again the Democrats in the Senate will make a strong effort to secure a cloture rule in the Senate. It is not likely to succeed. The members of that body have always enjoyed unlimited debate. The custom has been abused, and it has often served a good purpose in the defeat of vicious measures. At the last session of Congress it defeated an outrageously porky river and harbor bill and defeated President Wilson's Ship Purchase bill, both commendable accomplishments.—Penn Yan Express.

* * *

The Democrat and Chronicle has in the past given at length its reasons for urging the appointment of Elihu Root to succeed Mr. Bryan. The suggestion has been made in other quarters that either William H. Taft, Philander C. Knox, or Senator Henry Cabot Lodge would be able to bring wisdom, ability, and knowledge of statescraft to the President's council table. The only question is, will the President have the courage to break the shackles of party in this important matter,—Rochester Democrat & Chronicle.

Community Notes

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Ure of Hastings spent several days of last week with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ure and family in Cayuga st.

* * *

D. A. Northrup spent a recent day in Syracuse.

* * *

Miss Flora Owen, who has been visiting Mrs. E. M. Baldwin, of Volney, for the past two weeks, has returned.

* * *

William Gorham, formerly of this city, but now of Ilion, spent Sunday here.

* * *

Kelsey Pitcher, who has been suffering with a sprained ankle, is now able to about.

* * *

James Lusk of Albany was in the city last week on account of the illness and death of his mother, Mrs. Harriet Lusk.

* * *

William Gorham was in Syracuse recently on business.

* * *

Horace Burdick has gone to Ilion where he has secured a position with the Remington Arms Company.

Suppertime comes, you're not ready for it? Then order from the grocer Black's fresh-every-afternoon rolls and buns.—adv.

GIVE THE PEOPLE A REST

One of the strongest arguments presented in favor of widening First st. between Rochester and Broadway, is that if the work is not done in conjunction with the laying of the brick pavement there will result a bad stretch of roadway when eventually it is deemed advisable to carry out the project of widening the street. Admitting the logic of the argument, is it good business policy to spend upon the particular section of East First st. as much as $8000 or $10,000 when by the testimony of hundreds of taxpayers it is impossible for property owners to get for themselves and their families the right kind of protection from disease because of the absence of sewers in so very many of the city's streets? It is hard to reconcile the change of sentiment that has taken place in the Board of Public Works since the mid-winter meetings were held. Then it was the sense of the Board that all superfluous work upon streets should stop during 1915; that instead of spending the small amount of available money for the improvement of roadways there should begin a concerted movement to give those taxpayers who have for years been crying for sewers a measure of proper consideration. This sentiment in the Board of Public Works met with the sympathy of a long-suffering lot of taxpayers, who said amen to the idea. Must it be that their hopes are to be blasted for another year, provided that at tonight's meeting of the Board and Paving Board the vote will result in the authorization of the widening project?

No one can dispute the fact that East First between Rochester st. and Broadway is dangerously narrow, but the street has not grown narrower during the last ten years, nor will it grow narrower within the next ten years. While it is unwise as a rule to follow the precept that "what was good enough for father, is good enough for son," at the present time, with the city's finances in anything but a satisfactory condition, and with the need of a new high school actually staring the taxpayers in the face, and with the hundred and one spots where the spending of money might result in giving the people the right kind of protection from contagion, there can be but one, and only one sensible and logical argument to use—have First st. paved according to the specifications, but for the sake of all that is sensible give the people a rest from assuming an added burden for the widening of the street, which is in reality not too narrow to accommodate the traffic of a town as large again as Fulton, N.Y.

IMPROVING STATE LANDS

Lockmaster Carlin's efforts to secure the prize offered by the State for the best kept lands bordering the barge canal should meet with the co-operation of the citizenship of this city, for while Mr. Carlin has a measure of self-interest in his work, the result of the labor expended in making beauty spots of what might be otherwise barren places is bound to redound to the credit of the entire city. "It suits us, it will suit you" can only be made a reality by heaps upon heaps of the work carried on by Mr. Carlin. Fulton, the city of diversified opportunities, holds acreas of undeveloped opportunities for beautifying; its many wide streets, splendid wide lawns and rolling land offer to the lovers of landscape gardening unexcelled chances of development, that should in time make the city famous for flower gardens, and veritable bowers of beauty.

When it shall become compulsory for a municipality to keep free from debris beautiful river banks such as this city is favored with then shall the emulation of Mr. Carlin's work result in something more tangible as an advertising medium than dozens of electric signs announcing to the stranger that he is in Fulton, N. Y. The beautifying of the state lands bordering upon the barge canal is a splendid forward step.

GREAT BEAR OFFICERS HELD AN OUTING

Officers and district managers of the Great Bear Springs Company held an outing Saturday at the farm south of this city.

Thosep resent were F. A. Emerick, president; Stanley P. Emerick, vice-president; directors R. A. Downey and F. B. Shepherd, of Oswego; A. G. Gilbert, of Fulton; J. H. Brandt, of Philadelphia, and W. T. Easterbrook of Washington; district managers F. L. Rose, Ambrien; William Riekenberger, William Barr, L. M. Alexander and others, representing Brooklyn, Washington, Philadelphia, Trenton, Newark, Jersey City, Albany, Buffalo and other points. Many of these men, while they have been in charge of the sale of Great Bear spring water for many years, have never before seen the source of the supply.

BATHED IN THE NUDE

Bathing in the nude, a crowd of boys who are no longer of tender years, attracted the attention of pedestrians on Broadway bridge late Sunday evening. Swimming trunks and tights are comparatively easy to obtain and they give indication of an intent to comply with the demands of society. A city ordinance penalizes offenders.

Finish the evening meal by eating Cookies made amidst sanitary surroundings. The Black [illegible]

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardose Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardose

Albany, June 21.—Possibly the only amendment to the State Constitution which has been proposed which seeks to benefit a specified group of people, has been presented by Delegate Francis A. Winslow of Westchester County. Mr. Winslow has taken his stand behind the paid firemen and hope to have the convention approve of his scheme, which is to provide in the Constitution that there shall be a State-wide observance of the platoon system for paid fire fighters.

The amendment would alter Section One, article twelve, by providing that the hours of labor of any city employe shall not exceed more than twelve hours in any twenty-four, except in cases of emergency.

The proposition has been before the committee on cities of the convention, there having been a hearing upon it. This committee is expected to report it favorably, although the city of New York is opposed to the text of the amendment because of the added expense it would cause.

For many years the Firemen's Mutual Benefit Association has been working to secure a uniform two-platoon system law, but other than to have succeeded in having legislation affecting certain cities passed and signed, its efforts have failed. This organization now has a membership of five thousand and is steadily growing.

That the Winslow project is a popular one is evinced by the advocacy of it which numerous municipalities throughout the State have announced. The paid firemen of course, heartily favor it ardently.

Delegate Winslow believes that the people of the State will ratify his proposed amendment if it is accepted by the convention delegates. "It will mean that the beds of firemen in fire houses will be removed," said he in discussing it. "When paid firemen are on duty they need no longer pass the night at the headquaters of their company, but at their homes where normal men should sleep.

"The two platoon system makes for efficiency. In the city of Yonkers it has been tried for the past two years and the fire loss per capita has been reduced one-half as the result. The efficiency of the men has been increased one hundred per cent also.

"This same condition is true of any municipality. The firemen spend twenty-one hours each day in the fire house, being allowed one hour for each of three meals. They sleep in the house and arc separated from their families for ten days at a time. In some sections of New York city a fireman gets to his home only upon the day he is allowed to take off. In that he does not live the life of a normal man, it cannot be expected that he will do the work of one."

The Winslow proposal meet with tthe favor of many of the delegates and it is predicted that if it is favorably reported by the committee on cities that it will be adopted by the convention without much opposition It may be, however, that the delegates from New York city may not be as enthusiastic for the proposal as they might have been had not officials of the metropolis opposed it at the hearing.

The Winslow proposition does not affect members of the police force being applicable solely to the paid members of the fire departments of cities.

SENATORS TO CONDUCT PROBE INTO FINANCES

Albany, June 21.—The Brown committee, which is to investigate New York city finances, it was learned today, will organize for that work next week. Senator Brown is here to confer with Speaker Sweet relative to the personnel of the committee.

The Senate members of the committee, it can be stated with authority will be Elon R. Brown, of Watertown George Cromwell, of Richmond, and C. W. Wicks, of Oneida county, Republicans, and Robert F. Wagner, of New York, and Thomas Cullen, of Brooklyn, Democrats.

The long delay in the selection of the committee, caused many persons to infer that the plan to investigate had been abandoned, but it is said now Senator Brown is determined to [illegible]

Have You Seen
THE LATEST STYLES
of
SOLID SILVERWARE
G. B. FARLEY
21 First Street
Can show you a full line. Just the kind for
WEDDING GIFTS

Dental Specialists
DR. F. H. CONKLIN
Prophylactic and Crown and Bridge Work
DR. H. W. WHITNEY
Gold Inlays, Somnoforme (sleep-paper) for painless extraction of teeth.
15 Years Experience
OFFICE HOURS: 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
OPEN EVENINGS
Over
PATTERSON'S Dept. Store
113 Oneida Street

Onyx
Billiard Room
The Coolest and the Best Equipped.
The only Billiard Table in the City
G. J. POWELL, Mgr.
PHONE 560 QUIRK THEATRE BLDG.

Pure Creamery Butter
From The Harbor Farms
Made for those who want the best.
LaPORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida Street Hello 75

BOYS THREW BRICK AND BOTTLE AT GOVERNOR

Boston, June 21.—A bottle and a brick were hurled from the roof of a house at Governor Walsh and Mayor Curely as they were being driven through the streets of Charlestown durin gthe Bunker Hill celebration. The missiles missed the carriage by a few feet. Two youths were found in the house and arrested. They told the police they did it "as a lark."

LEGAL NOTICES

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF OSWEGO.—Edna I. Sharp, Plaintiff, against Lewlla Newton, J. Clifton Larkin, Bridget Gibbons, Henderson & Thompson Company, Defendants.

Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the Court House, in the City of Syracuse, New York, on the 22d day of May, 1915, and duly entered in the Oswego County Clerk's Office, on the 24th day of May, 1915, I, the undersigned, the referee, duly appointed in and by said judgment for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 10th day of July, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the City Hall, No. 67 East First Street, South, in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, New York, the real estate directel by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the City of Fulton, New York, known and describel as three rods off from the East end of Lot No. 1 of Block No. 512 of the original Village of Fulton.

Dated May 24, 1915.

H. L. GILMAN,
Referee.

FRED'K G. SPENCER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
[illegible]

PURE ICE CREAM
"The Only Kind You Ought to Buy or Eat"
WE MAKE AND DELIVER IT
Only Pure Flavors, Fresh Fruits and Heaviest of Cream used. Most Delicious Fountain Drinks
FRESH FRUITS AND HIGH-GRADE CONFECTIONERY
PHONE 80 THE ONYX Quirk Theatre Blk.

HOW A CHECK SAVED OVERPAYMENT
Because he paid by check, a man was saved from paying a bill the second time. Upon producing the endorsed check as a voucher, no further questions were asked.
Your checking account is invited.

A Cooling Breeze in Your Kitchen!

A turn of the switch will bring you Cool Comfort on the Hottest Day positively and without effort on your part. Come in and look over our Hot Weather Helps

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY

Phone 144

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE

Surety Bonds of all kinds
Real Estate Loans

FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122.

Cahill's Perfection Bread

is the
BEST BREAD MADE
TRY A LOAF—Sold only at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

APPLICANTS MADE RUNS ON SLIPPERY PAVEMENTS

Thirty-three candidates appeared before John A. Hamlin, examiner, in Oswego Saturday, to undergo examinations as chauffeurs.

The first test was the driving and it was made under most unpleasant conditions, rain falling heavily between 9 and 10 o'clock when Mr. Hamlin put the men through their paces at the wheel. The slippery pavements gave the candidates a chance to show their skill at the brakes and levers.

Following the outdoor test a written examination was held in which all the candidates took part, as follows:

Oswego City—Joseph G. Allen, James Hoey, George F. Penfield, Fred L. Snyder, A. E. Himes, Joseph A. Cole, Raymond Ottman, James A. Kenney, Charles H. Glynn, George Medler, James H. Lafave, George F. Otis, Harold Donahue.

Fulton—F. W. Stewart, W. F. Woodward, Eugene Ingraham.

Mexico—Don A. Culkins, Fred De Lapp, Louis D. Moulton, Harry Fish.

Pulaski—S. J. Cross, Roy C. Flagg, O. B. Olmstead, Claude L. Bonney, Irving Walker, Walter Farnham.

New Haven—Carlton Leavitt, Byron L. Miller (Demster).

Redfield—W. J. Aloan, Floyd Commins.

Osceola—J. A. Thurston, Charles E. Aloan.

Sterling—Charles McIntyre.

The papers submitted will be examined at the bureau in Albany and the candidates will be notified if they have passed. Several of those examined are the owners of cars. Mr. Hamlin said that the candidates did very well.

100% Efficiency

The Result of Using

Miscellaneous Want Column

in

The Evening Times

PRICES:

1 Word 1 Time 1c
1 Word 3 Times 2c
1 Word 6 Times 3c

Minimum Charge 10 Cents

POST-GRADUTE DANCE BEGINS AT LATE HOUR

The committee in charge of the post-graduation dance of the Junior class of Fulton High school will meet today to make the final arrangements for the affair. The dance is slated to begin at 11 o'clock and will continue until twenty dances have been finished, or until about 3 o'clock. The music will be furnished by a special orchestra, and owing to the late hour of starting, only light refreshments will be served.

Invitations for 250 have been issued and as this will be the last dance of the season a record attendance is expected. The dance will be held in Davis' hall, and the hall will be decorated for the occasion with the class colors. Harold O'Brien is chairman of the committee in charge of the affair.

POLICEMEN PLAY BALL TOMORROW AFTERNOON

The Fulton police baseball team, recently organized, will make its bow to the public tomorrow afternoon at Athletic Park when the officers meet the Fulton All-Stars, an aggregation composed largely of Alumni of Fulton High school. It is rumored that John Painter, who pitches for the Fulton Red Men will be in the box for the bluecoats, and the All-Stars have not, as yet, announced their battery. It is expected that the game will attract many spectators to the park, not only as a baseball offering, but, knowing the capabilities of several members of the police aggregation, many expect to see some good vaudeville. The game will start at 3.30 o'clock. Prepare for a late supper.

THE QUIRK TODAY

Listen! Have you ever heard of Satan? Sure you have. "Satan" has been made the hero of a sensational $200,000 Photodrama. Something so entirely different from anything ever produced that it fills your theatre with an atmosphere that grips and holds your audience spellbound by its fascination and sublimeness, it throbs, delights and finally sends them away with a feeling that they have passed through an experience so wonderful, as to be an everlasting teaching.

Strange statement that, but true. The success of "Satan" is written in many figures on the bank books of the leading European and American theatres. Its long run at the magnificent Crystal Palace, London, is the record for that house. "Satan" is now playing to record breaking audiences at the Palace theatre, Buffalo, New York.

Do you know the real clean kind of Boston Brown Bread? Get Black's baking and you shall have the answer. adv

An Effective Cough Treatment

One-fourth to one teaspoonful of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken as needed, will soothe and check Coughs, colds and the more dangerous bronchial and Lung Ailments. You can't afford to take the risk of serious illness, when so cheap and simple a remely as Dr. King's New Discovery is obtainable. Go to your Druggist today, get a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, start the treatment at once. You will be grateful for the relief and...

REGENTS' STANDING of FULTON STUDENTS

HIGH SCHOOL

FRENCH III

Margaret Kimber Clark, 91; Alfred E. Fivaz, 91; Florence Fallon, 80; Ethel M. Hewett, 63; Lena Kaplan, 74; Clara Sylvester, 72.

FRENCH II

Lester F. Gillespie, 71; Mildred A. Hart, 63; Lucy L. McCaffrey, 70; Eryma E. Paige, 73; Lola B. Palmer, 77; Wilber Fay Parsons, 75; Bernard S. Reswick, 67; Herman Robillard, 66; Elizabeth S. Royce, 83; Eleanor T. Rugg, 80; Fred M. Rust, 82; Lilian Waldhorn, 77; Liela J. Wilcox, 70; Muriel A. Winters, 67; Edna May Wolcott, 76.

GERMAN II

Esther Aylesworth, 83; Phoebe Austin, 75; H. Claude Barker, 62; Mary V. Carroll, 88; Raymond Eames, 61; Lenora Eames, 92; Matthew Frawley, 76; Reine Gilbert, 66; Marjory Haskins 82; Nelson Hopkins 68; J. Charlton Hunter, 84; Stella Johnson, 80; Fred Johnson, 74; Frederic King, 91; Rose M. King, 77; Lucille Lomasney, 61; Laura McKenna, 68; Florence Moody, 65; Harriet Nichols, 64; Frances O. Hare, 61; Lola Palmer, 78; John M. Reynolds, 63; Lillian Simons, 83; Louise Taggart, 74; Nicholas Wallace, 70; Rose Walsh, 66.

GERMAN III

Leland Carner, 65; Lenora Eames, 77; Eliza Hubbard, 81; Frederic King, 82; Harold J. Martin, 70; Isabel Merriam, 60; Eva Rath, 64; Herman Robillard, 68; Wallace Russell, 64; Lillian Simons, 77; Jessie Wilcox, 68.

PAVING BOARD DECIDES ISSUE

Final Vote Upon Widening Project to Be Taken Tonight at City Hall

Tonight the Fulton Paving Board will meet to decide the question of the width of 1st st. between Rochester st. and Broadway. It is understood at present that Commissioners Stevenson and Garrett are in favor of making the street three feet wider when it is paved, while Commissioners Mason and Gage object to the added expense of the improvement. The stand of Commissioner Wiltsie will decide the question in all probability, and he announced last week that he would be governed by the opinion of the majority of taxpayers.

According to President Stevenson of the Board of Public Works, the Paving Bard has virtually no authority whatsoever when it comes to a question of the width of the street, as that question lies within the province of the Board of Public Works to decide. The Board of Public Works has already recommended that the street shall be three feet wider.

The plans and specifications drawn up by the State Department of Highways provides for a paved street the same width as the present thoroughfare and any additional paving will have to be contracted for by a supplemental agreement with the paving contractor. The total cost, according to the State estimate, will approximate $12,000, while the expense of making the street wider will cost an additional $5,000 or more.

BAD AUTO CRASH NARROWLY AVERTED

Yesterday afternoon as H. C. Gardner's automobile being driven on the River Road was about to make the turn leading into the yard of Fred Dessum a large automobile came suddenly from the rear and, without slacking speed or heeding the signal given by the driver of the Gardner car, whirled by just grazing the Gardner car which by quick action on the part of the driver had been brought to a standstill.

The other car, which contained two men was without control and ran into the Dessum yard completely crushing two small shade trees and making a complete circuit of the yard and back into the ditch at the roadside, where, of its own accord, it stopped with three punctured tires, a bent axle and other minor damage.

When the runaway car was finally approached by the astonished spectators it was found the driver had fainted, evidently frorm sheer fright. Restoratives were applied and shortly after the two men were brought to the city in the Gardner car.

GAS STRUCK IN COAL FIELD OF MARYLAND

Cumberland, Md., June 21.—At a depth of 600 feet gas has was discovered in the test oil well being sunk near Lonaconing. The fact that the flow continues is taken as an indication that it is permanent and not a pocket. This is the first discovery in thisc oal field.

For Tired Feet—Feather-weight Arch Supports, at Roy's Quick Shoe Repair Shop, 110 Cayuga St.

INCREASED PAY IS HELD BACK

Letter Carriers Will Not For Some Time Get Increased Salaries

Letter carriers entitled by mandatory law to raises in salaries will not receive their increases due at the beginning of the fiscal year by reason of the failure of the Sixty-third Congress to pass the Postoffice Appropriation Bill. The men in the local post office service who have been figuring on getting higher pay and have planned already how to spend it are taking the matter philosophically, because they are satisfied that whatever amount is withheld from them will come to them in a lump sum after Congress shall have an opportunity to pass a deficiency bill. Thrifty ones argue that it's just like putting money in the bank.

The Washington postal authorities have notified postmasters to make no further recommendations for increases in salaries on account of a lack of funds, and the men who had been looking forward to increases will have to plan to get along on their present incomes and trust to further congressional action for settlement of Uncle Sam's obligations to them.

Under an act of Congress approved March 2, 1907, the salaries of letter carries were standardized. The act provides that carriers' salaries shall be increased from $800 to $900 after the first year, from $900 to $100 after the second year, and from $1000 to $1100 after the third year. Increases from $1100 to $1200 after the fourth year depend upon recommendations of the men and appropriations made by Congress to cover the increases. Some years 50 per cent and other years 75 per cent of the men on the lists entitled to increases have been provided for by the appropriations.

When the Post Office Appropriation Bill failed of passage at the last session Congress adopted a resolution introduced by Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, continuing the 1914-1915 appropriations.

JUDGE FINED MALICK $50 AND ALL COSTS

Steve Malick, the Polak who assaulted John Holtz, a bartender, in South 1st st. early Friday evening, was fined $50 in City Court Saturday afternoon by Judge Wilson. Malick and Holtz disagreed about the cost of drinks, which Holtz sold Malick. The Pole claims he was short-changed, where as Holtz says Malick wanted a cut-rate. They argued the question on the way home and when Holtz would not give Malick money the Pole ran into his house and returning with a set of brass knuckles, laid Holtz low. Several stitches were required to close the cut in Holtz's lip and his jaw was badly bruised.

George Newsbaum caught Malick atfer a long chase and he was brought to the police station. The charge was assault in the third degree and Malick decided to plead guilty. When the fine was imposed he spoke a few words to a countryman who was in the court room and that worthy promptly produced the $50.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Only one game scheduled.

Results Yesterday

Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 1.
St. Louis, 8; Boston, 2.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	30	21	.588
St. Louis	32	26	.552
Philadelphia	28	23	.549
iPttsburgh	25	25	.500
Boston	24	28	.462
Brooklyn	24	29	.453
New York	21	26	.447
Cincinnati	21	27	.438

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Washington.
New York at Philadelphia.
Only two games scheduled.

Results Yesterday

Chicago, 7; Cleveland, 1; 1st game.
Chicago, 3; Cleveland 0; 2d game.
St. Louis, 1; Detroit, 0.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	37	20	.649
Boston	28	18	.609
Detroit	34	24	.586
New York	27	24	.529
Washington	24	24	.500
Cleveland	21	32	.396
St. Louis	20	34	.370
Philadelphia	19	34	.358

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Baltimore.
Kansas City at Buffalo.
Pittsburgh at Newark.

Results Yesterday

Pittsburgh, 2; Newark, 0; 1st game.
Newarrk, 3; Pittsburgh, 0; 2d game.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	36	22	.621
St. Louis	31	21	.596
Pittsburgh	29	25	.537
Chicago	30	27	.526
Newark	28	28	.500
Brooklyn	28	28	.500
Baltimore	20	33	.377
Buffalo	21	39	.350

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Albany at Utica.
Elmira at Wilkesbarre.
Binghamton at Scranton.

Results Yesterday

Troy, 4; Syracuse, 3; 1st game.
Syracuse, 7; Troy, 4; 2d game.
Utica, 4; Albany, 0; 1st game.
Utica, 2; Albany, 0; 2d game.
Wilkesbarre, 8; Elmira, 6.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Utica	24	14	.632
Elmira	24	17	.585
Binghamton	20	17	.541
Troy	20	18	.526
Scranton	18	19	.486
Wilkesbarre	19	21	.475
Albany	15	24	.385
Syracuse	15	25	.375

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Montreal at Toronto.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Richmond at Providence.
Newarrk at Jersey City.

Results Yesterday

Newark, 6; Jersey City, 3; 1st game.
Newark, 5; Jersey City, 1; 2d game.
Montreal, 5; Rochester, 2.
Providence-Richmond; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Providence	27	17	.614
Buffalo	23	17	.575
Montreal	25	22	.532
Rochester	23	22	.511
Richmond	23	22	.511
Toronto	22	25	.468
Newark	20	23	.465
Jersey City	16	31	.340

SCHOOL MONEY AT HAND

County Treasurer Kandt received on Saturday from the State a check for $35,168, the balance of the school fund, appropriated for Oswego county.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated
Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day.
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 2597 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Amateur Developing & Printing
Roll of 6 films and 6 prints, 30c.
Flash-Lights & Home Portraits
E. E. HENRY 210 Oak St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4646
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

BYRON NEWTON
teacher of flute and piccolo.
Boehm and ordinary systems.
Phone Mrs. N. H. Haviland

WHEN YOU WANT
to move get
Hookway's Warehouse Van
of Syracuse; charges reasonable. Work guaranteed.
Phone 1114. 159c

SODA AND MINERAL WATERS
Made in Fulton. Best Extracts. Purity Guaranteed.
Delivery to any part of town.
A. J. THOMPSON
Phone 1542 112 Pratt St.

TIRE VULCANIZING
by Standard Steam Process
All Work Guaranteed.
B. L. COLE
Phone 2307 22 S. 1st St.

UNDERTAKERS
YOUNG & HILL. Open day and night at 117 Oneida. Phone 2172.

SOME COUNTRY KIDDIES SHOW CIVIC SPIRIT

A letter recently received from R. F. D. 3 by The Evening Times shows our rural neighbors are developing the spirit of Big Brotherhood. It is not necessary to do big deeds to show the co-operative helpfulness of all persons, one toward another, in groups or as individuals, that should exist in every Christian kind of place.

The letter, with its few words makes one think. It is as follows:

Dear Editor:—

There is so much said about the betterment of Fulton, but in order to make a better Fulton one must make the country around the city better too.

As a beginning six little children from this section, from twelve years old down to seven years, have worked earnestly and burnt many hundreds of worm nests from the trees. They have also cut down a lot of wild cherry brush which is the breeding place of the tent caterpillars.

Hoping this will be of interest to you, I remain,

Very truly yours,
Mrs. William Hartman,
R. D. 3, Fulton.

The Evening Times is reasonably sure that the entire city of Fulton salutes the kiddies for their efforts and gladly puts them in the circle of workers for a Bigger, Better Fulton.

EASTERN END GETS NEW NATIONAL BANK

Report comes from Pulaski that sufficient amount of stock has been subscribed in the village to warrant making application for a charter for what may be known as the People's National bank. The institution is to be capitalized at $50,000.

D/34

When You Can Get a Guaranteed
BICYCLE
FOR $25.00 AND UP
Why go further than
BOGUES, 81 First Street
The Bicycle Garage

WEATHER FORECAST

Cloudy and warmer tonight. Tuesday, showers with east to southeast winds, becoming warmer Tuesday.

EX-FULTON MAN TELLS OF NEW YORK'S VISIT

Reports from the exposition, particularly when New York State was the official guest are not without interest. A letter from W. J. Pentlow to Horace Gilbert describes the visit of the Governor of this State. It is as follows:

Dear Friends:

We have been having some real summer weather for a few days. Yesterday morning at five-thirty the Whitman train pulled into this city and at eighty-thirty I brought up at the depot and found a long train of Pullman compartment and dining cars, and all lettered New York Central. It looked good to see them. I soon ran onto Thad. Sweet, and he went with me to George Glynn's car.

At ten a.m. the party was escorted to the grounds by a company of U. S. cavalry and infantry. After lunch with the exposition officials I took Mr. Glynn and wife, Speaker Sweet and wife and the wife of the Lieut-Governor and with Gertie we took them through our building and a portion of the grounds. The New York state Society was holding a picnic in the Zapper grove and the Governor gave them a short talk. It was a very enjoyable day. I also met a woman whom I knew well over fifty years ago who then lived at Hull's Corners. She married Edward Fish of Phoenix and is now living in San Diego and came to the grounds to meet the Sweets. The governors of several states have visited us, but the one yesterday was the swellest affair of them all. With the Governor was about twenty-five of his military staff all dressed in pure white from shoes to caps and created quite a sensation. The train is costing the State of New York $1200 per day. Tomorrow sixty-one of the most beautiful women in the United States will be on the grounds for two days. They have been selected by judges from all the States in the union and yesterday in Los Angeles a committee selected the most beautiful of the sixty-one—a girl from Washington, D.C. They will arrive tomorrow morning and will be met by sixty-one bachelors who will act as escort for each girl and San Diego ladies will distribute bouquets of American Beauty roses to each. So the next two days will be hummers. There are several more governors due here up to September. Roosevelt and party have reservations at the Grant hotel for the latter part of the month or July I should say. We are looking forward to strenuous days now for the next three months at least. The Fourth of July is to be celebrated in grand style here on the Exposition grounds. I don't know if I can hold up to the end or not but will do the best possible.

Yours,
W. J. Pentelow.

HAMMOCKS
Sturdy—Comfortable
Just the thing for your Porch or lawn.
Priced from $1.25 to $8.00
A. M. DRUSE & CO.
1 South First St.

THE DOOR'S WIDE OPEN AND NOBODY ON THE GATE.

—Donahey in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. Allen Dashman of Lysander visited friends here Sunday.

* * *

Fred Perry of 3d and West Broadway is suffering with an attack of appendicitis.

* * *

Mrs. J. Merton Watson of Academy st. will entertain the Thursday Euchre club at her home Thursday afternoon.

* * *

Mrs. W. A. Rogers of Hannibal st. has been the guest of Hannibal friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Peck of West 1st st. ae rejoicing over the birth of a son. Mrs. Peck was formerly Miss Blanche Hillick.

* * *

Miss Eva Blake of Walradt st. has just closed a very successful year as teacher at South Granby and has been re-engaged for another year.

* * *

Charles Perry was the over-Sunday guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Perry, Worth st.

* * *

Mrs. George Dingle has been the guest of friends in Baldwinsville.

* * *

Mrs. E. H. Taft and children of South 3d st. are visiting relatives at Corning.

* * *

Mrs. H. D. Sylvester and daughter Belle, of Hartford, Conn., arrived this morning at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Merriam of Oneida st. The visitors will remain in Fulton during the next two months.

* * *

Fred W. Stewart and William F. Woodward of the city took the examination test for chauffeur's license at Oswego on Saturday.

* * *

Miss Isabelle Diamond is home from Bryn Mawr college to spend her vacation with her mother at the home of J. W. Stevenson, West 1st st.

* * *

James Lusk of Albany has been in the city having been called here by the death of his mother, Mrs. Harriet Lusk.

* * *

Frank Snow of this city has been the guest of Central Square friends of a few days.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Lamphere, who has been at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rogers, has sufficiently recovered from injuries received in a runaway accident so as to return to her home in Ira.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Henderson, who have been the guests of the former's father, Oren Henderson, leave for their home in Minneapolis, Minn., tomorrow.

* * *

The home paper, which by the way is your paper, invites you to contribute your news items. Phone 45.

* * *

Mr. Oren Henderson accompanied by Mrs. May Willard and Miss Revels motored yesterday to Chenango county to the home of the Kellogg's, where Mrs. Willard will remain for a week's visit.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Chesbro, of State st., are enterataining Mr. and Mrs. Glen Chesbro of Syracuse.

* * *

Rev. H. D. Holmes and family were recent guests of Hannibal friends.

* * *

Harold W. Hill of Utica st. and Emmaline Loveland, also of this city, procured a marriage license at the officeof the City Clerk this morning.

* * *

Miss Clara Hubbard of Hastings, is the week-end guest of Miss Frances Lewis of Worth st. Both young women will graduate from Oswego Normal school tomorrow morning. Miss Lewis will teach in Henderson, and Miss Hubbard has taken a position in Mexico.

* * *

Rev. C. S. Robertson, his son Harold Robertson, Leon Scudder, Patrolman Fox and Captain Norton motored to Fair Haven Saturday afternoon, but got a poor break in luck at the angling sport. The Robertson team brought home a fair sized catch but the rest of the party had poor luck owing to the off-shore wind.

* * *

Mrs. John Painter of the West Side has returned home from a visit at the home of her father in Ballston Springs. Miss Laura Painter of Ballston Springs is visiting her parents here.

* * *

Game Warden Travers arrested a foreigner at the upper falls this morning as the man was pulling a carp from the water. The man is one of the many foreigners who is being supported by the charities department and it is not that he will be prosecuted.

PULLEN AND MARTIN ARE RE-INSTATED

The Board of Education held a special meeting Saturday night to consider the status of the high school students who were last week expelled for misbehavior. The following resolution was adopted by the Board:

Resolved, that Markey Pullen and Frederick Martin be re-instated at the next regular meeting of the board and that high school diplomas be issued to them at that time.

LONG DAY TODAY

Today, June 21, the longest day in the year.

Joys are supposed to shorten a day, and woes lengthen, but duration of daylight really is the measure of the day.

THE QUIRK
Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.

TODAY
"SATAN"
The Drama of Humanity
A powerful 5 act drama showing the relations of the spiritual to the material man, and the thrilling experiences of the world's historic characters. 2 others-2.

TUESDAY
HIGH SCHOOL CLASS PLAY
No Pictures

WEDNESDAY
The Great Extravanza
"THE WIZARD OF OZ"

MIKE'S BIKE BUMPED THE CAR

He Was One of Many Men Who Imbibed Too Freely ---Sunday Selling

If intoxicated men are evidence that industrial conditions in a city are flurishing this city should be a lively industrial center, for Saturday night the number of drunken men on the streets was greater than for some months past, in fact more cases of intoxication were noticed Saturday than the entire week preceding. Four arrests were made and $20 in fines was collected this morning when three of the four men were arraigned before Judge Wilson. Two paid fines of $5 each and another was fined $10. One man has not yet been arraigned.

Mike Smith, a farmer of Bowen's Corners, was riding down the hill at the west end of the lower bridge Saturday night when he lost control of his bicycle and crashed into a Ford car owned by the Wilson and Scott taxi company. Mike landed hard and did no apparent damage to the Ford although his bicycle was badly smashed. When a policeman arrived Mike was becoming violent and perceiving the fragrant odor of hops on Mike the copper took him to jail. Mike was very much intoxicated, and still felt the effects this morning. His case was postponed until tomorrow.

Several cases of drunkeness were noticed on the streets of the city and investigation disclosed that one cafe in the center of the down-town district had a well-filled back room. It is probable that a crusade against the Sunday selling will be started by the District Attorney at once.

One man, very drunk, stationed himself in front of the police station last evening on the curb. Suddenly losing his balance, he keeled over into the roadway and sprawled out on the brick pavement narrowly escaping injury from a passing automobile.

CITY SEALER FINDS DISHONEST VENDERS

City Sealer Harry M. O'Brien has started a crusade against the country strawberry raisers who are shipping boxes of berries only partly filled. The City Sealer stated this morning that he had examined several boxes of berries and had found the berries on the top of the box large and ripe, but lower in the box the berries were green and several of the boxes were only loosely filled with the berries. One berry vender was ordered to fill his boxes and another man was compelled to dump out some bad fruit he was tryin gto dispose of. The City Sealer will prosecute any vender who attempts to sell berries if the box is only partly filled.

One of the restaurant owners of the city is awaiting the visit of the City Sealer who notified him this afternoon that one of the restaurant's patrons compalined about the size of pie cuts. When questioned over the telephone, the restaurateur said there were six cuts in every pie, whereas the complaining patron said he received a piece so small that eight cuts must have been made. The City Sealer told the man the cuts must be more uniform hereafter.

MRS. LEVINA H. SPERRY

Mrs. Levina H. Sperry, aged 75, died yesateday at her home, 318 Cayuga st. after a long illness. Mrs. Sperry was one of the oldest woman residents of this city, and although born in Volney had lived here all her life.

She is survived by one sister, Mrs. Eliza D. Skell, of Mount Pleasant; one daughter, Mrs. W. T. Brown, of Indianapolis, Ind.; and three brothers, J. C. Osborne, of Constantia, Anson J. Osborne, of Albany, and Almon Osborne of Mount Pleasant.

Rev. H. D. Holmes will officiate at the funeral, which will be held from her late home tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. Burial will be made in Mt. Adnah cemetery.

FORMER M. E. PASTOR DEAD AT POTSDAM

The Rev. C. C. Townsend, a former pastor of the First M. E. Church of this city, died yesterday at 1 a. m., in Potsdam, where he was engaged to preach the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the State Normal school.

Mr. Townsend's illness began a few hours before his death and was induced by an attack of acute indigestion. Funeral services will be held in the Potsdam M. E. church tomorrow afternoon.

CHANGED HOURS OF SERVICE AT ST. MARY'S

Father John Lindsman of the Church of the Immaculate Conception announced yesterday that work on the parochial school will be resumed at once. The school contractor hopes to have the school finished by fall, and the greater part of the work to be done consists in putting in the interior furnishings and roofing.

In his sermon at the 10.30 mass, Father Lindsman for the first time in several months talked of the war in Europe and of the effect the war has had on religion. He cited Pope Benedict as the greatest living factor for peace and told of several incidents where the war has had the effect of turning many people toward religious lives. He blamed the mode of life of the present day as one of the great causes of the war. He did not attempt to place the blame for the war, and expressed a hope that the conflict would terminate speedily.

The regular high mass at 10.30 o'clock will be discontinued during the summer months and the early mass will be the principal service, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The Sunday school children will be given a two months' vacation and there will be no catechism classes either on Saturday or Sunday.

GUERNSEY BROTHERS ARE SHERIFF'S BUCK BOARDERS

The three Guernsey brothers, charged with the larceny of twenty-one chickens from the farm of Aaron De Graf at Lysander, were taken to the Oswego county jail Saturday afternoon. The arrest of the men followed and investigation by Chief Dyer and Detectives Brannigan and Gordon after information hed been given the police department by a woman in Lysander who noticed the three men bound for Fulton with bags and valises.

Two of the men confessed their guilt after they were confronted with the feathers of the chickens, which had been found in the Guernsey cellar, but one of the brothers still refuses to talk. He fought against arrest and it was only after a hard struggle that the police were able to bring him to jail.

PAIGE WON HONORS IN YESTERDAY'S GAME

The Clippers of Oswego won a hard game from the Red Men yesterday afternoon at the Fair grounds, the final score standing 12-11. Painter and Fayette were in the points for the Red Men, while Higgins and Foster were the battery men for the Clippers.

The feature of the game was the all-round playing of Arthur Paige of the Red Men. Out of five times at bat, Paige got two doubles and one triple. His catch of Higgins' foul fly in the fifth inning was the fielding feature. Paige had to run through the crowd and finally caught the ball on the edge of the hardware building.

Both pichers were hit freely, but the Clippers managed to make their bingles count when hits meant runs. Fulton showed lack of practice but in the return game the locals expect to trim the Oswegonians.

MUSICAL TREAT FOR BROADWAY RESIDENTS

Residents in the neighborhood of the home of W. C. Calkins, at 5th and Broadway, enjoyed a rare musical treat last night. Many were the classical selections played upon the 'cello, the concert harp, the flute and the piano. There were solos and duets and instrumental music by the talent who embraced Miss Halstead, pianist of Syracuse University; Miss Phoenix, 'cello, of Syracuse; Herman Randall, harpist, of this city. David Carroll, a pupil of Prof. Frye, of Syracuse University, and Mr. Barnes, whose reputation as a performer on the flute is quite extended.

Miss Phoenix is enjoying the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Calkins for a short time, and Miss Halstead is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Stevens, at 409 E. Broadway.

FOUR LOCAL UNIONS HELD OUTINGS YESTERDAY

The Bartenders, Painters, Paperhangers and Carpenters' Locals of this city nejoyed a picnic at Reynolds' woods, north of the city yesterday. Good things to eat were dispensed in an open-handed manners. Pigs' knuckles and cabbage was the chef d' ouvre of the day. In the afternoon the Carpenters beat the Bartenders in a baseball game, the final score standing 21-4. Aside from a few broken fingers the game resulted in no casualties of any kind. The party returned to this city early in the evening.

Only Two Days Before Graduation
and you haven't selected that present yet.
Come in and look over our collections--let us help you decide.
Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf

For Sale—Grocery store doing good business; will bear investigation. Good reason for selling. Inquire C, Times office. 159c

Furnished Rooms for housekeeping, or by day or week. 205 Cayuga st. 161c

For Sale—Five White Leghorn hens, good layers; cheap if taken at once. Phone 1511. 157c

Tenement House to Rent—Pine st.; $10 month. Inquire H. L. Crandall. Phone 2520. tf

Work Wanted.—A few ironings to do. Address K., Times office. 156c

Furnished Rooms for light housekeeping. Inquire 512 S. 1st st. 156c

Work Wanted—by woman with little girl. Inquire 409 W. Second st. tf

SUSPICION JUSTIFIED.

It Was Not a Mouse the Master Heard in the Kitchen.

The late Rev. Dr. Wightman, sitting one night later than usual engrossed in the profundities of a great tome, imagined he heard a sound in the kitchen inconsistent with the cautiousness of a mouse; so, taking his candle, he proceeded to investigate the cause. His foot being heard in the passage, the servant began with much noise to rake out the fire as if preparing for bed.

"Ye're up late tonight, Mary."

"I'm jist rakin' the fire, sir, and gaun to bed."

"That's right, Mary. I like timely hours."

On his way back to the study he passed the coal cellar door and, turning the key, took it with him. The next morning at an early hour there was a rap at his bedroom door and a request for the key to get some coal.

"Ye're up too soon, Mary. Go back to your bed."

Half an hour later there was another knock and a similar request, in order to prepare for breakfast. "I don't want breakfast so soon, Mary. Go back to your bed."

In another half hour there was another knock, with an entreaty for the key, as it was washing day.

This was enough. He rose and handed out the key, saying. "Go and let the man out." As the preacher shrewdly suspected, Mary's sweetheart had been imprisoned all night in the coal cellar. —London Mail.

The Movie Craze.

"So you've just come from church. How long was the sermon?"

"I should say about six—[illegible]consin State Journal.

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 157 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1915 | Price One Cent

Commissioner Wiltsie and Paving Commissioners Gage and Mason Overruled in Their Ojections to Widening of Street, Mr. Stevenson Carrying Every Point

TIME SPENT IN VERBAL COMBATS, UNPRODUCTIVE YET QUITE EXCITING

The second episode of the First st. paving fight was the feature of a lively evening at City Hall last night when the Fulton Paving Board (if there be such a thing) met for the second time in a week, ostensibly to decide upon the width of the street and various other little incidentals. The meeting resolved itself into a war of words, personalities, and political strategy, with Commissioner John W. Stevenson arrayed against Messrs. Wiltsie, Gage and Mason. After a battle that had the many spectators on the qui vive every minute, General Stevenson with his army of one, marked off the field with victory perched on his brow.

The meeting was an epoch-maker. Citizens scented trouble and were present in large numbers, so that the meeting room was filled to capacity. When everyone was seated, President Stvenson announced that the meeting was convened as a meeting of the Board of Public Works and asked if anyone had any protest to make against the paving of First st. City Attorney Fanning, at that point, announced that the time for protest had passed, as protests should have been entered when the Board first announced it would pave the street. A motion to adjourn as a Board of Public Works was in order and President Stevenson asked Commissioner Wiltsie if he would make it. The Commissioner answered that he would not move the board adjourn.

"You don't want to be a rubber stamp, then?" said Mr. Stevenson to Mr. Wiltsie.

"I dont want to be your rubber stamp," answered Mr. Wiltsie.

"I wouldn't want you," said Mr. Stevenson, "the ink wouldn't stick to you."

After the spectators had recovered from this pleasant exchange of sentiments, Commissioner Garret moved that the meeting adjourn, President Stevenson seconded it, and the motion passed.

Immediately when the Paving Board convened, Mr. Wiltsie introduced a motion that the board rescind its action in approving the widening of the street, but President Stevenson refused to entertain the resolution claiming that it was improper and not within the jurisdiction of the board.

"The width of this street, the paving and everything connected with it, was decided upon unanimously at a meeting held in April," said Mr. Stevenson. "You voted for that, Mr. Wiltsie, and you remember it."

Mr. Wiltsie replied that he did vote to have the street wider, but he voted because Mr. Stevenson said that everyone on the street except one man wanted it wider, and this was not the truth.

After examining the charter closely, the city attorney said the paving board had no control over the width of the street or the kind of paving that was to be laid, as this was all settled by the Board of Public Works before the paving board was formed.

Commissioner Garrett then introduced a resolution moving that the Paving Board adjourn. This motion was defeated by a vote of three to two, Commissioners Gage, Mason and Wiltsie voting against it.

"Very well," said Mr. Stevenson, "we'll sit here till tomorrow morning—this is a comfortable chair."

Suddenly, after some heated arguments, Mr. Stevenson said, "Mr. Fanning, the President of the Board of Public Works can call a meeting any time he wants to, can't he?"

When the City Attorney told him he could, Mr. Stevenson immediately called a meeting of the Board of Public Works. Commissioner Wiltsie, under the impression that the Board could not meet without him present, left the room, and many were the goodbyes called after him by President Stevenson.

Commissioner Garrett introduced a resolution that the street should be widened to 37 feet, and the motion was passed. The old resolution, upon which all three commissioners voted to widen the street four feet has lost and was not in evidence last night, although President Stevenson got Mr. Wiltsie to publicly acknowledge that he had known of such a resolution and had voted for it, although Mr. Wiltsie qualified his reply always by adding, "You told me that everyone but one man was in favor of widening the street."

After Mr. Stevenson told Commssioners Gage and Mason that they were "dead ones" on the Board of Public Works, they took their hats and walked out, following the exchange of several bitter remarks.

"It's a funny thing," said Mr. Stevenson, "You hear all these people going around yelling, Boost Fulton!—but when they have to put their hands in their pockets, they squawk like turkeys with their heads off."

Commissioner Gage warned Mr. Stevenson that he was not long for city politics, and for some few moments, the gentlemen argued about their respective ages and the number of hairs on each one's head, all of which was highly amusing to the spectators.

Mayor Fox had evidently been tipped off in regard to the warmth of the meeting, for he appeared shortly after Commissioners Gage and Mason had decamped. He attempted to smooth things over but his efforts were in the main, without much effect. A messenger was dispatched after the three retiring commissioners and they finally returned.

The Mayor asked if arbitration could not settle the difficulty. President Stevenson called upon some taxpayers present to express their views about widening the street, after Commissioner Wiltsie

BUY IN FULTON

REASON NUMBER 8

Because If You Support Local Merchants It Will Tend to Bring More Trade into Fulton

The extension of Fulton's trade area is a question that is of interest to every man, woman and child in this city. There is no reason in the world why Fulton should not indisputably be the trade center of northern New York Even a child can see the advantages that would accrue to all. Your support of Fulton merchants can be your individual contribution to this great work. The stronger our merchants are, the farther they can reach out their arms for trade. The greater their trade, the stronger magnet it is to pull people and money into Fulton. Buy in Fulton and you strengtren our merchants and increase their trade. Buy in Fulton and you help to extend Fulton's trade area. Buy in Fulton and you profit the whole city—and yourself.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

PAVING BOARD'S POWER RENDERED NIL BY CITY ATTORNEY'S DECISION

newspaper appeal for guidance, 42 of them opposing the enlarging of the street, while 15 wer in favor of it.

Representing the majority of the 315 members of the Elks, Myron Stranahan, a trustee, said the sentiment of most of the members of the order favored widening the street. James Bogue, a property holder along the street, favored the improvement. Oliver Nelson, a taxpayer, said the street should be wider but three feet was not enough—the street should conform with the curb lines of the lower part of the street and should be widened on both sides.

President Stevenson said the petition circulated by Almon Bristol against enlarging the street was signed by property holders representing only 1149 feet out of a total of 3800. George E. Mason admitted that but disclosed the fact that the state lands were represented in the total, for which no one could sign.

The total cost to the city, instead of being $10,000 as at first supposed, will be according to total $3655.93, according to the figures submitted by the city engineer.

Here Mr. Stevenson accused Messrs. Gage and Mason of opposing the plan to make the street wider, because they wished to keep the street a residential section, and did not want heavy traffic rumbling over the bricks. The pulp wood teams are objected to, according to Mr. Stevenson, and they are now obliged to make a heavy haul up the steep hill on West First st.

Commissioner Mason denied this in emphatic terms, and said Mr. Stevenson knew this was not true. Nothing personal entered into their objections, Messrs. Gage and Mason stated, and they were simply representing the majority of property holders along the street.

"When you had a public office, Mr. Gage" said Mr. Stevenson, "you sometimes did things you thought right, but that were objected to, didn't you?"

"I never held a public office," replied Mr. Gage.

"Well, I'll put it this way then," said Mr. Stevenson, "when a man was president of the village whom you controlled. I have lived here a few y ears and I know a few things. The people will be glad this street is wider when the work is done, and I'll bet that you, Mr. Gage, will say it is a good job. I can see things before they are done and I know this improvement is for the good of the city."

"Come on, we'll go, Gage," said Mr. Mason. "We can't see very far." And Commissioners Gage and Mason left the meeting for good.

After some further discussion, Commissioner Wiltsie discovered the Board of Public Works was still in session and accused President Stevenson and Mayor Fox of trapping him in the meeting to acknowledge the existence of the lost resolution.

A. T. Jennings appeared before the Board to ask for a sidewalk over 45 feet of property along Park st., the owner of which refused to lay a walk. Mr. Jennings and two of his neighbors will stand for the city's share of the walk, and the property owner will be ordered to build a walk.

The meeting adjourned at 10.30, and the date of the next meeting has not been decided upon.

Summed up, absolutely nothing was done, the street will be widened four feet instead of three, and it is probable that the lost resolution read four feet. It was shown that Commissioners Gage and Mason had no powers under the charter to vote on the width of the street. The next step will be the letting of the contract.

MRS. ELIZABETH FERGUSON SUSTAINED INJURIES

One of the city's oldest life-long residents, who is greatly respected by a lare circle of friends and acquaintances, Mrs. Elizabeth Ferguson, sustained a broken shoulder blade yesterday morning by falling at her home, 826 Emery st. Mrs. Ferguson is in her ninety-second year, and owing to her advanced age she has been somewhat feeble for the last two months. It is believed that her enfeebled condition is responsible for the unfortunate fall. Dr. Cusack was called to the home and reduced the fracture. Mrs. F. E. Clark, her daughter, is caring for her mother, Mrs. Ferguson.

WEATHER FORECAST

Partly clear tonight and Wednesday. Light moderate west winds and fair tonight and Wednesday.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street
Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening
Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Tuesday, June 22, 1915

45-PHONE NEWS ITEMS-45

Opinions

War Favorable to Free-Traders

The war in Europe has vetoed the low Tariff law. It has erected a barrier as effective as Protection. It has likewise flooded the country with war orders, putting many mills on full time. The result is a remakable proof of the value of Protection as a stimulator of prosperity. Business was stagnant while the Underwood Tariff operated under normal conditions. The moment these conditions were changed and the war became a substitute for Protection the return to prosperity began. The movement has been hastened by orders for war material, of course, but this has not been the decisive factor.

Mr. Wilson may see, therefore, a prosperity induced by the nullification of his economic measures; a prosperity brought about in spite of his policies, not on account of them. Nevertheless he is certain to profit from the conditions. Voters do not ask whys and wherefores. They are satisfied when they are prosperous and dissatisfied when they are not prosperous. The war has introduced into the political situation a new factor favorable to the Democrats.

It is imperative, therefore, that the Republican party enter the campaign next summer united. It has a hard fight ahead of it in any event. It cannot afford to make mistakes and it cannot afford to be reactionary. It must be aggressive. as it was in Lincoln's day. It must wage a campaign of education. Otherwise the electorate may be deluded into believing that prosperity occasioned by temporary conditions is permanent. Our great industries must not be dependent on the policies of other nations, but on the economic program adhered to by the United States.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Sterling Exchange

The recent phenomenal drop in sterling exchange should be regarded simply as an annoyance. It means that Great Britain, whose credit, with the exception, perhaps, of our own, is the best in the world, is finding it physically difficult to pass us the money to pay for tremendous wartime purchases. The deposit of gold in Ottawa is running low and the activity of German submarines discourages direct payment.

The tendency in some quarters to rejoice because the dollars now worth $1.02 in English gold is therefore quite as unreasonable as the more rarely expressed fear that John Bull has arrived at the end of his financial tether.

But what is he to do about it? German submarines are likely to continue and even to increase their interference. And he must continue and even increase his purchases of supplies from Uncle Sam. The obvious remedy is to create a large credit here. But this raises the question of collateral. There is reason to believe that Americans do not care for British war bonds. American securities they would be glad to take. But foreign holders of these show no general inclination to part with them.

There is talk in London of a "mobilization" of English-held Americans as the basis of a credit on this side. There is also talk of shipments of gold heref rom South Africa, outside the beat of the German submarine. Some effective remedy will be decided upon soon, no doubt, to the greater comfort of both creditor and debtor.—N. Y. Tribune.

OUR OWN WORK

During the past few weeks attention has been focused through various reasons upon the schools of our city. The high school site, the conduct of certain pupils, regents' examinations and finally commencement itself has directed thought upon that important institution, our public schools.

However much a community may discuss its school prroblems it cannot be over done. To satisfy vital needs of any locality is within the keeping of its schools. Schools give up to the people just what the people want; that and nothing more.

That each and every person connected with the school system of this city is an efficiency person is not to be doubted. The long list of 100 per cent attained by students from the lower grades on up into the high school department attest the work of true masters. Superintendent Fairgrieve, a gentleman and a student who lives in his work is deserving of rich praise for his sincerity of purpose and the high rank of local scholarship.

However, the question which is perplexing the country in general also faces Fulton. It is this: "Do our public schools give to us that which is of greatest service educationally?" What per cent. of our graduates are efficienly prepared for the work they are best fitted to do, and do they as individuals know what work is theirs? Also, how many in the 7th and 8th grades have dropped from school work because they saw nothing definite, practical, ahead of them?

Perhaps no one person in Fulton could clearly answer such questions, and, indeed the combined voices of a people should answer such questions.

To solve this problem is as mighty a task as any our forefathers battled with—different yet fully as great—and as in solving it posterity shall receive as rich a legacy as was the New Freedom which was wafted us from the wings of the Mayflower.

PROGRESS

Rome, that seemed so secure on the Seven Hills, fell to the Goth, for Rome lacked men—real men, the best timber with which to construct a city.

The wealth the society, the progress, the future position of your city, your home-town, depends on how you treat your laboring people and with what respect and consideration labor treats capital. Labor and capital are the elements that make your city.

During the past one hundred years the world has actually added more wealth to its credit than during all previous years since history began. This is not a figure of speech—this is a financial fact—a progress almost inconceivable.

The problem of the present is not one of production—it is a question of moral and ethical rights between capital and labor.

Inasmuch as we are all either capitalists or laborers, this is of unusual and of personal interest. The progress of the past should now be made to administer to the many of the present, and not just the few.

Years ago, all men were largely independent of each other. Every man was his own wheelwright, his own blacksmith, his own shoemaker—every woman was a woolen mill—a sister of the ox.

Today, humans are more interdependent—more closely related —more affected by the conditions of your city; for, after all, a city is but a community of individual interests.

The city that forges ahead, and that stays ahead, must offer to its laboring class every available advantage—low rents, cheap homes, permanent positions, pure food at right prices—necessities at reasonable cost, good schools, and good moral examples. The cottage-home, the contented citizen, the workingman and the working-woman are just as essential as your banks, your stores, your schools or your churches—just as important as your wealthy element.

It is to the individual interest of the merchant the banker, the business man, to see that capital and labor are at peace in your city. —Silent Partner.

LIGHTS ON VEHICLES AFTER JULY FIRST

Beginning July 1 all wheeled vehicles, not propelled by hand or designed and used for the transportation of hay and straw, must display a light, visible from front and rear, from one hour after sunset until one before sunrise, under the provision of the new law which goes into effect at that time. Violation of the law will constitute a misdemeanor and will be punishable with a fine of not more than $10 for each offense. The law is designed for the protection of both team and auto traffic. Autos are required to carry head and tail lights but in the past teams have not, the result being a liability of auto to run into teams before they were aware of their presence. There were also instances of teams running each other down and lack of lights on wagons also worked to the disadvantage of pedestrians. The exception in the case of vehicles used for transporting hay and straw was made because of the liability of fire when lights are used about these two inflammable commodities.

It is a mistaken notion, that The Evening Times job printing department is too busy to handle all classes of work. Just jot down the address, 66 E. 1st st., or telephone 45 for a representative.—Advt.

M'ANENY TO HEAD STATE TICKET

Democrats Talking of at Least Four Other Possibilities for 1916

Albany, June 22.—Democratic politicians are beginning to size up the men of their party in this state who woulld make good candidates for Governor in 1916. There is no dearth of aspirants, but with the state Democacy still torn asunder as the result of the three-cornered split of last fall the men who run the machine find it somewhat difficult to pick out any man of any size who would head the state ticket with any prospect of success next year.

The same is true with respect to the nomination for United States Senator. There is little sentiment anywhere for James A. O'Gorman, whose term expires Mar. 4, 1917. The complaint against senator O'Gorman is that he has forgotten the Democratic machine that helped to make him, and this is one form of ingratitude seldom forgiven at all, in politics.

One who is talked of not only for the nomination for Governor but for United States Senator as well is William Church Osborne, chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

There are two things about Chairman Osborn, apart from his abillity, which commend him to the machine men. One is his reputation for "respectability" and the other is his wealth. An able Democrat, who has a voice in the inside councils of the state machine, in discussing the Democratic state chairman, said last night:

"Yes, Osborn is a formidable candidate for the Governorship. He is respectable and wealthy. If he financed the campaign—and he could do it—we might make him candidate for United States Senator, and no doubt he would like it. The only kick I have against him is that he has a natural hostility and antipathy to a practical politician. That gets him nowhere. Don't think I'm knocking him; I'm not. I'm just giving you plain talk."

Another o fthe respectables in the race is Charles E. Treman, of Ithaca. He is regarded by his Democratic associates as of the highbrow type; being a trustee of Cornell University. To offset this—for it is a bit of a handicap with some politicians—he is a practical politician, having worked with David B. Hill and served as Superintendent of Public Works under Governor Dix, He is popular upstate.

Of all the candidates, Ex-Governor Glynn of Albany, and George A. McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen of New York city, are the most popular with the real leaders of the party.

Mr. McAneny has the advantage over the Albany man of never having been an unsuccessful candidate for the office—a handicap seldom overcome in politics. Ex-Governor Glynn, on the other hand, is readier as a speaker and a more seasoned campaigner.

The friends of the New York man point out that Glynn would not be the ideal man to attack Governor Whitman on his financial policy—for Democratic leaders, with many Republican chieftains, believe Whitman will be a candidate to succeed himself, despite his Presidential aspirations—for the very reason that in one of his public messages while Governor, shortly after he succeeded Sulzer, he said that a direct tax would be necessary in 1915.

Governor Whitman's friends would sooner have McAneny or Glynn running against him than any other man in the field.

There is no doubt that President McAneny would make a better vote getter in New York city, for it is there that the direct tax will be felt the hardest, as $14,000,000 of the $19,000,000 will come out of the pockets of the taxpayers of New York city. The pinch will be felt next April, when the tax will be collected and when there will be real active talk of Gubernatorial candidates.

MONTCLAIR BARS WEEDS

Montclair, N. J., June 22.—Weeds are going to be a costly feature of suburban life hereafter in Montclair. The authorities have issued warning that all persons who permit weeds or grass to grow along their sidewalks or gutters to a height in excess of twelve inches will be subjected to a fine of $5.

Whereever the owners neglect to cut down the weeds, the town will do it and assess the expense on the property, besides imposing the fine.

The Scrap Book

Quick Wit Won.

George Grossmith was once singing the lord chancellor's song in "Iolanthe," which has for its refrain, "Said I to myself, said I," when something caught fire at the back of the stage. Grossmith himself wasn't aware of the occurrence, but he suddenly saw the audience jump from their seats and turn their backs on him.

At the same moment the stage manager shouted from the wings to Grossmith: "Don't stop singing! Go on, go on!"

Grossmith immediately grasped the situation and sang fortissimo some words that came to him on the spur of the moment:

I assure my friends who are ready to choke
That the fire they fear is nothing but smoke;
It is only a sort of Gilbertian joke,
Says I to myself, says I.

This gag, which at any other time would have been extremely reprehensible in a Gilbertian opera, calmed the panic, and the audience resumed their seats.—Every Week.

The Favored.

Life gave him hours of labor long
With guerdons frail and few,
And Fate no gift of precious song
For cheer the gray years through,
But God, who knew how soon the charm
Of such gifts may depart,
Gave him the greatest gift of all—
A happy heart.

He found much bitter in the cup
That he was forced to drain.
When morning's sun rose brightly up
It often set with rain.
When Fortune seemed to wander near
She came but to depart,
For he had what she could not give—
A happy heart.

—Arthur Wallace Peach.

A Lovely Sunday.

My man," said the traveler in his best manner, "is this a railroad station or a perpetually endowed waiting room?"

"It's a railroad station, sir," answered the polite station agent.

"Well, then, do the trains run on tracks or speculation?" he demanded.

"On tracks, sir," replied the polite station agent.

"Well, then, how is it that I've been waiting here ever since 2 o'clock for that 2:13 train, and it's now 5:15 and no train yet? Take a look at this time table and at this watch, please, and tell me why."

The polite station agent looked as requested and then said softly, "Because that's a weekday time table, sir."

It was a lovely Sunday.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Salutary Lesson.

"Now, remember your salutes," said the English corporal when posting the Irish recruit on sentry. "If you see a lieutenant—he wears one star on his shoulder—slope arms; if a captain—two stars—slope arms; if you see a major—a crown—present arms; if the colonel—stars and crown—present and turn out the guard."

Pat pondered his orders carefully, but presently he was awakened from his reverie by the approach of the general.

That worthy son of Mars surveyed the cross swords on the gallant officer's shoulders and as he was not included in the corporal's category simply nodded cheerfully.

"Well, my man," said the genial general, "and who are you supposed to be?"

"I'm supposed to be a bit of a sentry," said Patrick. "And who are you?"

"Oh, I'm supposed to be a bit of a general," said the latter.

"A gineral, is it?" cried the startled Pat. "Then ye'll want something big. The corp'ral tould me about the others, but nothing about yourself at all, at all. But hold hard a minute, and I'll give ye the bayonet exercise, if that'll do."

Squared Himself.

Fighting Lord Charlie Beresford and Sir Redvers Buller both deservedly earned a high reputation for bulldog tenacity of purpose.

During a Nile campaign Lord Charles and Sir Redvers, descending some "bad water" in a river steamer, got into a discussion as to the proper channel to be taken. Each obstinately defended his own course, but in the end Buller got his own way, with the result that the steamer ran through safely.

"You see, I was right!" cried the general. "Mine was the proper channel."

"That was mine, too," coolly replied Lord Charles. "I only recommended the other because I knew you would go against whatever I said!"

Demonstrated.

The very young minister, on trial for his first charge, was well satisfied with his sample sermon. Fully expecting a compliment, he asked one of the elders for a criticism. The old gentleman replied that "they wis gey fine words, but a bit heady for common foulk." The young man disagreed volubly, whereupon the elder proceeded to justify his opinion.

"Ye told us at the laist to 'draw an inference,' ye ken. See at this noo. Aw, Sandy!" beckoning to an old fellow member over the way. "Sandy, div ye think ye could draw an inference the day?"

Sandy gnawed his finger a full minute in silence. Then:

"Aweel," he submitted cautiously, "I amna sae strang as I wis syne, but if it wisna the Sawbath I hae a pair o' steers out yan that can fair draw the weight o' the meetin' house!"

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated
Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 2597 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Amateur Developing & Printing
Roll of 6 films and 6 prints, 30c.
Flash-Lights & Home Portraits
E. E. HENRY 210 Oak St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4946
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

BYRON NEWTON
teacher of flute and piccolo.
Boehm and ordinary systems.
Phone Mrs. N. H. Haviland

WHEN YOU WANT
to move get
Hookway's Warehouse Van
of Syracuse; charges reasonable. Work guaranteed.
Phone 1114. 159c

SODA AND MINERAL WATERS
Made in Fulton. Best Extracts. Purity Guaranteed.
Delivery to any part of town.
A. J. THOMPSON
Phone 1542 112 Pratt St.

TIRE VULCANIZING
by Standard Steam Process
All Work Guaranteed.
B. L. COLE
Phone 2307 22 S. 1st St.

FOLEY'S RESTAURANT
"The Place to Eat."
Dinner 25c Supper Special 15c
Breakfast to order.
Sunday
Chicken Dinner a Specialty 35c

CULTURE.

The secret of culture is to learn that a few great points steadily reappear alike in the poverty of the obscurest farm and in the miscellany of metropolitan life and that these few alone are to be regarded—the escape from all false ties, courage to be what we are and love of what is simple and beautiful. Independence and cheerful relation, these are the essentials—these and the wish to serve, to add somewhat to the well being of men.—Emerson.

The Lady Who Danced the Minuet.

The minuet was ever the aristocrat of dances. Before the lady of the eighteenth century elected to step the dainty measure she had many points to master, for to dance the minuet was to court criticism. The plunge taken, she wore a lappet on her shoulder to tell the company she proposed to make or mar her ballroom reputation. Another point of etiquette lay in the gloves. A soiled pair was good enough for the country dance, but an absolutely new pair had to adorn the fair hands which graced the minuet. And so the lady of the eighteenth century on dancing bent set out with two pairs in her satchel.—London Mail.

Pretty Good Amendment.

A certain famous statesman is a continual prey to the "autograph fiend," and, like most famous people, he is not fond of giving away his signature to collectors.

On one occasion, however, when asked to write in a friend's album, he consented to do so. He noticed that someone before him had written in the book the words: "Do right, and fear no man."

Without a moment's hesitation the statesman wrote underneath it: "Don't write, and fear no woman!"

Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

Can you give some good and simple ways of lining up a transmission?

One good way of lining up the transmission is to take a scriber or stiff wire with a point on one end and clamp the other end to the main gearset shaft. Bring the point of the scriber to the rear face of the flywheel and then adjust the gearcase until the point barely touches the flywheel in every position of rotation. Then place the point of the scriber in contact with the cone face of the flywheel and adjust the case so that the point just touches at every point. This determines circularity. When this is done, test the rear face of the flywheel again and so on, until the alignment is perfect. While doing this, do not lose sight of the necessity for also keeping the shifting mechanism in line.

Will you please give your opinion as to the adviseability of braking my car by closing the throttle?

Using the motor as an auxiliary by closing the throttle is a very good scheme, as it saves wear and, in some cases, heating of the brake shoes. Some people object to the use of the motor in this way because it imposes a small strain on the driving mechanism, but this is negligible. A more powerful braking effect can be obtained by switching off the ignition and this is probably more popular than merely closing the throttle.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of the low tension and the high tension magnetos in regard to both starting and service on car?

The average high tension magneto will give a spark of higher heat value than the low tension—that is, one using an outside coil. Both types show up equally well in starting and in service.

The rear wheels on my car when jacked up can be lifted .25 inch. Should this play be there; if not, how can it be eliminated?

No play should exist, either perpendicular or sideways. All lost motion in a car is defective and should be remedied. In your case the thing to do is to install a new bearing in place of the old one, which is probably so worn as to cause the trouble, or if an adjustable bearing have it set up.

Please tell me how rusty rims can be cleaned, and have you a simple recipe for the prevention of rust to apply to the rims?

Scrape the rims with a sharp tool. Then pound with a hammer until all the rust has been battered off. Sandpaper vigorously, and finally apply a heavy coat of paint. Do not replace your tires until you are certain that the paint is dry, or you will have great cause to complain later.

My car vibrates greatly at speeds above twenty miles per hour. Is there any way of reducing it?

This is largely a question of bringing the reciprocating parts to the same weight. Remove the pistons and the connecting rods, weigh all the pistons with the wristpins and remove metal from the heavier ones until they are all the same weight.

How may one tell when the storage battery is worn out?

A battery may be said to be worn out through service when the active material of the plates has fallen to the sediment trap at the bottom of the jars. A battery in such a condition will not take a charge and cannot possibly give service. A battery may be worn out prematurely by improper care and undercharging, causing the plates to lose the active material, to buckle, etc.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of the two, three and five bearing crank shafts? Is a two bearing crank shaft sufficiently strong to take care of the strain it is subjected to for any length of time?

The five bearing crank shaft is not necessarily better in every respect than either the three or two bearing shaft in a four cylinder motor, although it will be less liable to whip, due to its rigid mounting. You will find that the four cylinder, five bearing motor usually, if not always, has its cylinders cast separately, thus making a comparatively long shaft and motor. With a long shaft the points of support must naturally be many to obtain rigidity and it would not do for a very long motor to have a two bearing shaft, although some have three large supports. The motor design then plays a big part in the number of bearings to support the crank shaft. The small block motor with a two bearing crank shaft shows good results and the block and pair cast motors with three bearing shafts are also showing up well. Taking the small block motor, any increase in the number of bearings adds to the frictional loss and to the cost and detracts from its simplicity. The bearings usually used in this type are made long to give good service. However, in two motors exactly the same in every respect but crank shaft support and one with two and the other with five bearings, the latter will in most cases show longer life than the former.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Be it shown to all the world
That the stars and stripes, unfurled,
Stainless float above a land;
Pure in heart and strong of hand;
Patient, firm in self control,
Seeking not a selfish goal,
But with power to strike a blow
In defense against a foe!

Right is right and law is law,
Sacred both in peace and war;
And, though nations join in strife,
Yet the sanctity of life
'Neath the banners not unrolled
In the conflict men must hold
As protected by the seal
Of the universal weal!

O, my country, strongly wait
Ere the mighty guns of hate
You unlimber; dare to pause,
In the greatness of your cause!
But with no uncertain word
Make your holy purpose heard,
To defend by drastic deed
Human rights and thy own seed!
—Boston Herald.

KAISER HAS ROCKET TO TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS.

New German Device Proves Useful In Getting Pictures of Battlefields.

A skyrocket that steals glory from the aeroplane by making photographs of a battlefield from great heights is a recent German invention. The rocket carries a camera, a device to expose the plate, and apparatus that brings the whole device safely back to earth.

Like the skyrocket used for peaceful celebration, the war flyer has a long tail with vanes at the end to keep it from whirling. Within the head is the camera, which takes a photograph seven inches square, a small gyroscope, an electric battery, and a parachute to provide for slow descent. The shaft is twenty feet long, and the whole device weighs fifty pounds. A firing stand, with sights, completes the apparatus.

The rocket is first aimed in the proper direction. An electric current is then sent to the gyroscope, which assists the vanes in keeping the rocket from whirling. Another current ignites the charge of powder, and the rocket ascends almost vertically.

At the moment of the greatest elevation, which occurs about eight seconds after firing, the exposure is made by an electro pneumatic device. The parachute, which is packed between the camera and the head, then opens and the apparatus descends within a very short distance of the place from which it was discharged.

The rocket can be used in places to which it would be impossible for an aeroplane to fly.

EDEN MUSEE TO VANISH.

Noted Old Waxworks Show Known to Every Visitor to New York.

Another landmark of old New York is about to pass away.

The Eden Musee, in Twenty-third street, where every visitor on his first trip to New York used to be taken to see the wax figures of famous people like generals and admirals, and the "Chamber of Horrors" (oo-oo-oo!), where they shivered as they gazed upon the torture apparatus of the Inquisition, and the gigantic gorilla carrying off into the jungle the frail young girl and the hanged man with the genu-wine rope around his neck, has passed into the hands of bankruptcy receivers after an existence of thirty-two years.

The first moving pictures were shown there in 1896, when the "Passion Play" was presented by the film. The first Hungarian band the town ever heard played there as far back as 1885, being brought direct from Budapest. Now, it is said, the movies and the cabarets have killed it.

WILL HONOR "OLD MAMMY."

Southerners Plan Monument to Memory of Nurse of Slavery Days.

Southerners are going to erect a monument to the old southern "Mammy," the tender old negress who in the childhood days of natives of the south stood next to mothers in their estimation. It will be the first of its kind in the world.

Members of the Old Guard of Atlanta, the organization which visited the north upon the famous peace mission directly after the civil war, have decided that such a monument should be erected in Piedmont park, Atlanta.

Movements are on foot for the erection of other such monuments in Dixie.

GARDEN SYRINGES FOR WAR.

Will Squirt Sodium Into Air to Break Up Effect of Gas Bombs.

Scientists aiding the war bureaus of the allies have discovered, it is believed, a means whereby the poisonous gas filled bombs of the Germans can be rendered ineffective.

Representatives of the British war office are now purchasing hundreds of ordinary garden syringes, such as are used for watering flowers. With these it is planned to squirt hyposulphide of sodium into the air as the poisonous gases reach the lines.

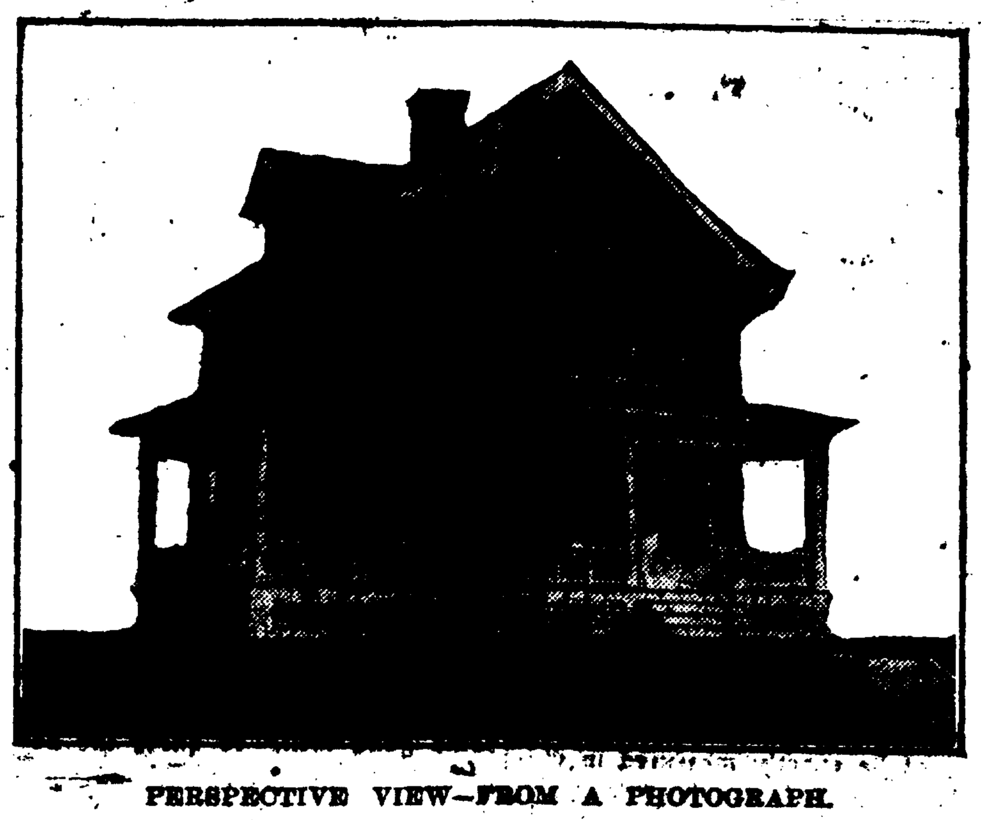
FILES DIVORCE SUIT NO. 8.

Ottawa Woman Asks Once More to Be Freed From Husband.

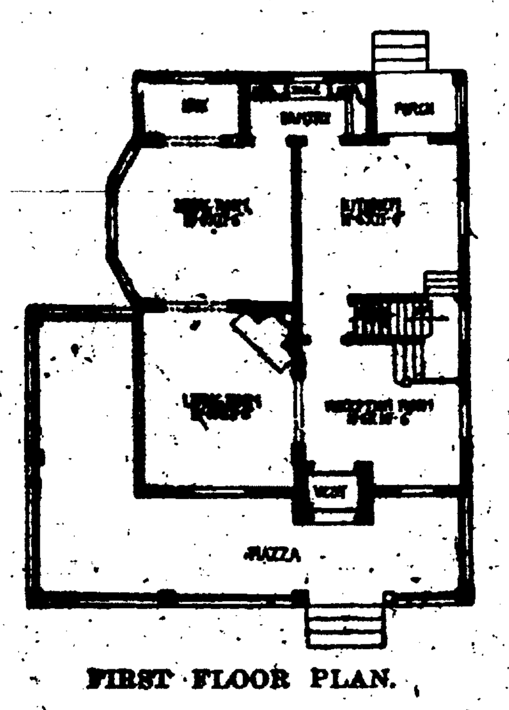
Mrs. Mary Knecht of Ottawa, Canada, has just started her eighth suit for divorce against her husband. The first suit was filed in 1895.

The couple have been divorced twice. Several suits were dismissed and their troubles patched up.

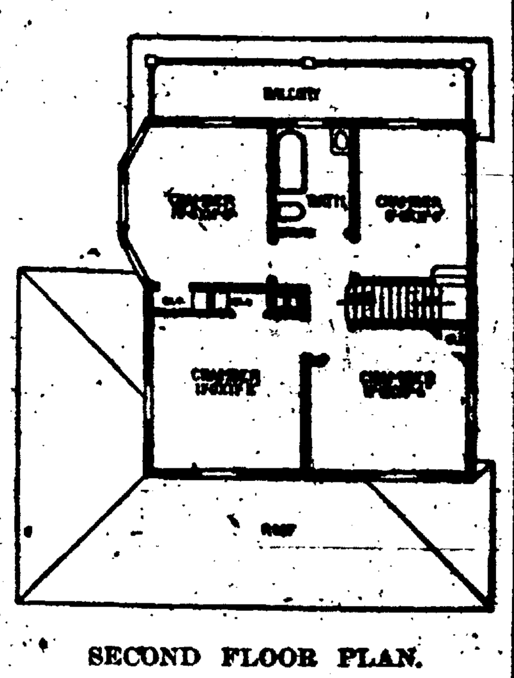
Design 627, by Glenn L. Saxton, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

The wide sweeping porch is ideal for a lake dwelling. Size, 24 feet by 28 feet. First story, 9 feet; second story, 8 feet. Cost to build, exclusive of heating and plumbing, $2,600.

Upon receipt of $1 the publisher of this paper will furnish a copy of Saxton's book of plans, "American Dwellings." It contains 310 designs costing from $1,000 to $6,000; also a book of interiors, $1 per copy.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Brooklyn at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

Results Yesterday

Pittsburgh, 4; Philadelphia, 3.
Only one game scheduled.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	30	21	.588
St. Louis	32	26	.552
Philadelphia	28	24	.538
Pittsburgh	26	25	.510
Boston	24	28	.462
Brooklyn	24	29	.453
New York	21	26	.447
Cincinnati	21	27	.438

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Washington.
New York at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Detroit.

Results Yesterday

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	37	20	.649
Boston	29	19	.604
Detroit	34	24	.586
New York	27	26	.509
Washington	25	25	.500
Cleveland	21	32	.396
Philadelphia	21	34	.382
St. Louis	22	34	.370

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Baltimore.
Pittsburgh at Newark.
Kansas City at Buffalo.

Results Yesterday

St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 2.
Newark, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
Baltimore, 7; Chicago, 2.
Kansas City, 9; Buffalo, 5.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	27	22	.627
St. Louis	32	21	.604
Pittsburgh	29	26	.527
Chicago	30	28	.517
Newark	29	28	.509
Brooklyn	28	29	.491
Baltimore	21	33	[illegible]
Buffalo	21	40	.344

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Montreal at Toronto.
Richmond at Providence.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Newark at Jersey City.

Results Yesterday

Buffalo, 2; Rochester, 1.
Toronto, 2; Montreal, 0.
Newark, 5; Jersey City, 3.
Richmond, 17; Providence, 3.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Providence	27	18	.600
Buffalo	24	17	.585
Montreal	26	22	.542
Rochester	23	23	.500
Richmond	23	23	.500
Toronto	23	25	.479
Newark	21	23	.477
Jersey City	16	32	.333

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Albany at Syracuse.
Troy at Utica.
Binghamton at Wilkesbarre.
Elmira at Scranton.

Results Yesterday

Utica, 8; Albany, 1.
Binghamton, 8; Scranton, 4; 1st.
Binghamton, 7; Scranton, 4; 2d.
Elmira, 8; Wilkesbarre, 7.
Troy-Syracuse; postponed.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Utica	25	14	.641
Elmira	25	17	.595
Binghamton	22	17	.564
Troy	20	18	.526
Wilkesbarre	19	22	.463
Scranton	18	21	.462
Syracuse	15	25	.375
Albany	15	25	.375

EDISON SEARCHLIGHT 3,000,000 CANDLE POWER

A 3,000,000-candle-power searchlight, small and fed by storage batteries, said to be the most powerful portable searchlight in the world, is the latest invention of Thomas A. Edison. It was operated for the first time last night at the inventor's home in Llewellyn Park, N.J.

Many residents, surprised by the bright light, telephoned the police to investigate. It is especially designed for use in mine rescue work, at fires, on ships and aeroplanes.

You can get Black's baked products at the right hour for meals. They are at your grocer's, fresh every afternoon. adv.

So I have to go on another trip,
When I'd rather stay home this season!
I said I'd a crack in my poor old back,
But they wouldn't take that for a reason.
So, with honorable escort and flags afloat
I'm to answer their western call;
A man of my age on a pilgrimage
From Independence Hall!

Of course they will give me an honored place,
And the people will throng around me,
But mine are the ways of the ancient days,
Where the things of the past surround me.
In the midst of their modern pomp and display
I may not look fine at all,
But I know I'm great in mine own estate
At Independence Hall!

Suppose the folk of that great far land
Age hasn't had time to mellow,
Look with surprise in their western eyes
And call me a "queer old fellow?"
I'll wish myself back in my good, old home,
Where the ghosts and the memories call;
Where I hold my state with the good and great
In Independence Hall!
—Bell Rumford.

ELECTRICITY LOCATES BULLETS IN WOUNDS.

American Hospitals Adopt Extraction Device Used in War.

American hospital surgeons are applying a new and practical use of electricity learned from the field hospitals in France. In the war zone many thousands of cases of bullet and shell wounds are treated daily. The old and tortuous manner of searching for the bullet has been discarded in favor of the electrical locator, which quickly and definitely discovers the metal without adding pain to the wounded. Already numerous American hospitals have installed the device, a development of the Hughes induction balance.

The instrument consists of two sets of wire coils, one of which rests on the operating table and the other in the surgeon's hand. A telephone receiver is placed over the surgeon's head like a telephone girl's helmet and connected to the movable coil. The coils are so wound that they balance and are inactive when not in service.

When the wounded soldier is brought in the surgeon moves the hand set of coils over the body. The instant the coil passes over the metal the electric balance is disturbed and the telephone receiver emits a long series of clickings. The intensity of the noise in the surgeon's ear indicates the size and nearness of the bullet. The sound grows louder or more feeble as the coil is moved nearer or farther away. It will be loudest when directly over the metal.

"AMERICANIZATION DAY" NOW

Special Welcome to New Citizens to Be Given July 4.

Twenty-three cities so far have joined the movement to make July 4 an "Americanization day." The idea was started by Frederic C. Howe, commissioner of immigration at Ellis island, who urges that the national holidays be made a day of special welcome to newly naturalized citizens and resident aliens.

In New York city the new stadium of the City college has been secured for the Americanization day celebration. No other city has so many "new Americans."

Jersey City, Syracuse, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Rochester, Hoboken, Paterson, Wilkesbarre, Nanticoke, Carbondale, Trenton, South Bethlehem, Norristown, Pittstown, Buffalo, Albany, Schenectady and Columbus are other cities joining.

SAN MARINO MAY JOIN WAR.

Tiny Republic Size of Back Garden Ready to Aid Italy.

The little republic of San Marino, twenty-two square miles in area, although entirely surrounded by Italian territory, forms an absolutely independent state. A serious discussion is now going on in this republic as to whether it shall remain neutral.

The question is more important than appears at first sight. San Marino, standing on a high mountain a few miles from Rimini, dominates the Adriatic. If it continues neutral, Austrian aeroplanes could, in time of need, take refuge there, repair, take on new supplies and return home. This would not be possible if San Marino joined with Italy in the war.

"CHINA INVITED INSULT."

President Yuan Shih Kai Blames Nation's Weakness For Humiliation.

In his proclamation as to the treaties and notes just signed between China and Japan, Yuan Shih Kai, the Chinese president, said:

"Our rights and privileges in Manchuria have suffered enormously. We are ashamed and humiliated, but our own weakness invited insult. Let all the people unite and work harmoniously for the supreme object of saving the country."

Has Seven Sons at Front.

Mrs. Margaret Nabney of 42 Central street, Belfast, Ireland, has seven sons serving in the British army. Two sons are in the First battalion of the Royal Irish rifles, two in the Second and two in the Eighth battalion of that regiment. One is in the Royal field artillery.

A Black Finish For Iron.

It is frequently found desirable to give a black finish to the metal parts of harness and equipment. This is especially the case where armies wish to be as invisible as possible. A recipe which produces a solid black patina upon iron is given in a late number of La Nature, giving a handsome appearance and also preventing oxidation. The pieces of metal are plunged into a bath, almost boiling, made by mixing ten liters of water with sixty-five grams of a liquid composed of the following constituents: Strong phosphoric acid, fifty-seven cubic centimeters; water, fifty-seven cubic centimeters; pulverized zinc, eighteen grams. The objects to be blackened must remain in the bath for at least half an hour or more and sometimes for as much as three hours to produce a durable coat.

The Southern Ocean.

According to a note in the Geographical Journal, this name has been recommended by the British admiralty and formally adopted by the commonwealth of Australia and the union of South Africa to designate the whole oceanic zone encircling the globe south of Australia, Africa and South America. This name is, of course, not new, but it is not to be found in Lippincott's Gazetteer and has been used in a merely tentative way by many geographers. As the admiralty mentions the antarctic continent as the southern boundary of this body of water no room is left on the map for an Antarctic ocean.

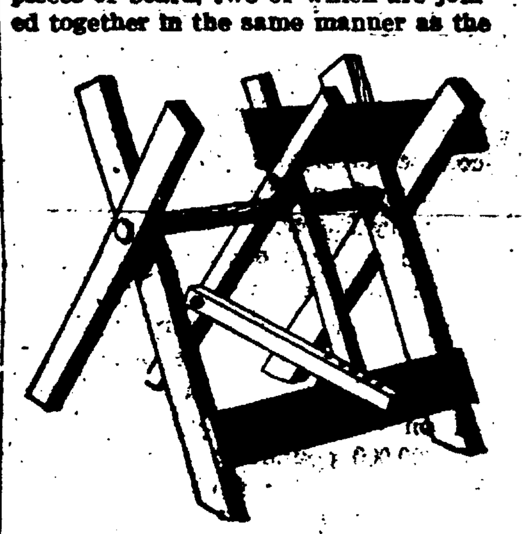
Mucilage Stops Gasoline Leak.

A leak started in the ground joint connection between the gasoline supply pipe and the carburetor on my automobile, writes a correspondent of Popular Mechanics. It was in a place where it could not be reground easily, although I tried to stop it in this manner. Soap and other lubricants were used to no avail. The thought came to me that some liquid which gasoline would not cut might do, and I used a small portion of old mucilage which had become thick, applying it to the connection and letting it stand to harden, then screwing the joint together. This stopped the leak.

Handy Saw Horse Attachment.

When it is necessary to saw a few short pieces the ordinary saw horse is an unhandy place to hold the wood. The attachment shown in the illustration will hold a stick regardless of its length, says Popular Mechanics.

The attachment consists of four pieces of board, two of which are joined together in the same manner as the



HORSE HOLDS ANY LENGTH OF WOOD.

crossed pieces for the saw horse ends, but in such a position that they will hang over the center crossbar and make the depth of the yoke the same as that of the saw horse. The end of one piece bears against a board that is fastened to the front pieces of the saw horse.

Another piece, hinged to the lower end of the opposite center yoke piece, is provided with notches or a rack made of nails to engage the upper edge of the board, as shown. The manner of using the device is obvious.

Casehardening Process.

Yellow prussiate of potash, by weight, seven parts; bichromate of potash, one part; common salt, eight parts; pulverize the crystals and mix thoroughly. Heat the piece to be hardened to a dark red and dip into the preparation or sprinkle it on the piece. Return to the fire and let it soak, then repeat several times according to the depth of hardened surface wanted. Finally plunge into water or oil. This may be used on tool steel, soft steel or iron.

New Process Cheapens Radium.

Radium bromide valued at $11,000 recently turned over to the National Radium institute for the treatment of cancer cases is the first radium extracted by the new process developed by the experts of the bureau of mines. The work of extracting the metal was done in the laboratory of the bureau at Denver from Colorado ores. The cost was only $40,000 a gram (15.43 grains), while the commercial price of radium is about $120,000 a gram.

For Drilling Hard Steel.

A mixture which will permit hard steel or iron to be drilled with ordinary drills is made by using one part spirits of camphor and four parts turpentine. Mix well and apply cold, letting it remain a few minutes before applying the drill. Run the drill slowly with fine feed.

Tool Making Hint.

The end of a bar of steel that has been broken off should never be used for the working or cutting end of a die or punch. The fibers in the end of such a bar have been so severely strained in breaking that the steel is unsuitable for performing the work done by a punch or die.

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

New Summer Arrivals

We Plucked These Flowers in New York—The Conservatory of Fashion

SUMMER DRESSES

Hundreds of beautiful dresses for your selection including linen, voile, crepe, net, taffeta and crepe de chine. Every new and desirable fabric and model is included in this assortment, at from

$3.98 to $19.50

WASH WAISTS

Made in ratine, pique, poplin, gabardine and Palm Beach in very effective models.

98c to $5.00

MANY NEW MODELS IN WAISTS

Striped and embroidered voile, silk and lingerie at $1.00 each. Tub silk and crepe de chine in solid colors and candy stripes, at $1.98, in all sizes up to No. 46.

NOW ON DISPLAY AND AWAIT YOUR CAREFUL INSPECTION

M. J. McDONALD & CO.

ONEIDA ST. FULTON

PURE ICE CREAM

"The Only Kind You Ought to Buy or Eat"

WE MAKE AND DELIVER IT

Only Pure Flavors, Fresh Fruits and Heaviest of Cream used. Most Delicious Fountain Drinks

FRESH FRUITS AND HIGH-GRADE CONFECTIONERY

PHONE 80 **THE ONYX** Quirk Theatre Blk.

OLEO FRAUDS COST COUNTRY $27,000,000

Two hundred million pounds of collored oleomargarine have been sold to American housewives as pure creamery butter since 1902, according to figures given out by the Treasury Department.

On this immense quantity of oleo the government has been defrauded of the tax of 10 cents a pound imposed on colored oleomargarine. On 185,000,000 pounds the manufacturers paid the uncolored oleo tax of one-quarter of a cent, but on the other 15,000,000 pounds no tax at all was paid. Mixed with a small percentage of real butter itwas sold as the pure creamery product. In both cases, however, the retailers are believed to have dealt in it as genuine butter.

According to estimates submitted to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo by Internal Revenue Commissioner Osborn, the government has lost at least $27,000,000 in stamp and special taxes through the frauds since 1902. There has already been recovered by Commissioner Osborn, according to his report, $851,000, with a prospect of further large collections. Forty-two violators have been convicted since January 1, 1915, twenty-nine of whom have been sentenced to terms in prison ranging from thirty days to three and one-half years.

100% Efficiency

The Result of Using

Miscellaneous Want Column

in

The Evening Times

PRICES:

1 Word 1 Time 1c
1 Word 3 Times 2c
1 Word 6 Times 3c

Minimum Charge 10 Cents

DE WOLF HOPPER GOES INTO MOVIES

New York.—De Wolf Hopper is the first of the big American stars to be secured for the new Griffith-Ince-Sennett combination, which is to present $2 motion pictures, in a chain of theatres through this country and Europe.

H. E. Aitken, head of the new organization, has completed a deal with Mr. Hopper whereby that famous comedian devotes his exclusive services for one year to a series of spectacular productions, which will be handled in person by D. W. Griffith. This control carries with it an option for a further call on Hopper's services.

Hopper will receive a salary of $125,000 a year. The first speitacle in whch he will appear will be a screen version of the opera "Don Quixote," with Hopper in the title role. One of the foremost composers in the country will synchronize the score to suit the adventures of the redoubtable knight of Cervantes's fancy together with his inimitable aid, Sancho Panza.

Mr. Hopper, when seen recently, confirmed the report of his engagement.

ARMED WITH PADDLE SHE BREAKS THE STRIKE

Martin's Ferry, Ohio, June 22.—A woman, one barrel stave and a few swats of determination are the latest formula for strike breaking in this place. Three local plants employing 2000 men had been idle for 3 weeks until Mrs. Frank Marelli decided on forceful mediation.

The men struck to enforce their demands for permission to form a branch of the Millmen's Union. Pickets were stationed around the three factories, and several fights resulted.

Mrs. Marelli grew tired of supporting the family while her husband struck, picked up a barrel stave and marched down to the tent where the pickets had established headquarters. She found her husband there, used the barrel stave on him and then on the other strikers.

The pickets fled. Then several hundred men entered the plants and put them in operation.

On the opinion of Commissioner Carr the up-State Public Service Commission has decided that the charge of 50 cents a month for extension telephones is not an unjust or unreasonable one. The decision is on the complaint of Milford D. Whedon of Granville, New York, against the New York and Vermont Home Telephone Company. The New York Telephone Company, was allowed to intervene as a party in interest and its studies and the investigations of the commission have taken much time. The commission previously decided that a telephone subscriber has not the right to install his own extension telephone set as the telephone company is responsible for the standard and efficiency of service which might be interfered with by equipment over which it had not control. The decision says:

"The accommodation afforded by an extension phone," the opinion says, "cannot be exactly measured in dollars and cents. It enables a person to telephone from that portion of his residence where the extension phone may be installed without going to the main station in the residence; it is available in many emergencies where time is of great importance; it enables two people in the residence to make use of the telephone atp ractically one and the same time which would be impossible without the use of an extension phone and this extension service provides facilities which would be difficult if not impossible to obtain in any other way. An extension phone in Granville enables the subscriber to communicate with people all over the country. It is entirely different from the situation which might be presented if the Granville station had no connection with the outside world and the service was confined exclusively to the village of Granville. Taking all these things into consideration, it would seem as though the service rendered by the telephone company and which is complained of in the present case is well worth the moderate charge of 50 cents per month."

U. S. ASKED TO PROBE RECRUITING FOR ALLIES

New York.—The Federal authorities have been requested by German sympathizers to investigate the report from San Francisco that wholesale recruiting for the allies is now going on in this country. The trip east of a British lieutenant and twenty-six men is cited as proof of an organized effort to get men from the United States.

When inquiries were made in New York yesterday it was learned several score of Englishmen who on Wednesday will sail for Liverpool on the White Star liner Arabic intend to join regiments on their arrival. An official of the line denied any knowledge of their being recruited here for that purpose. He said they will depart from New York as individuals.

According to the neutrality laws any one can go from America to the belligerent countries, where, if he desires, he can join the army.

CHURCH RITES DENIED WOMEN IN GAUZE

Rome, June 21. — Monsignor Gavotti, Archbishop of Genoa, has issued a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of the diocese deploring what he calls the indecent garments worn by some of the highest ladies and by some working women, which, he says, is the gravest possible offense. He writes:

"What is worse is that these costumes are worn even when taking communion. I deem it a positive duty of bishops and priests to react stronly against the up-to-date summer fashions.

"I personally already have publicly rebuked women and will continue to do so, even more severely in the future; I also will refuse to administer communion and will not allow to act as godmothers women scandalously dressed."

DIST. ATTY. PERKINS TO RUN AT PRIMARIES

New York.—District Attorney Perkins will be a candidate for his present job at the Republican September primaries, with the backing of Governor Whitman, it was indicated yesterday.

Frank Moss Probably will be one of his chief opponents, with the support of party foes of the Governor.

SPEAKER SWEET RETURNS

Phoenix, June 22.—Speaker and Mrs T. C. Sweet have returned from the Panama-Pacific Exposition. They left the Whitman party at Syracuse and express themselves as glad to get back upon New York soil.

MATERIAL HERE

Officers Expect to Secure a Number of Young Men for the Service

Following the preliminary announcement that a recruiting station is to be opened in the city for the U. S. Marine Corps, came a representative of the Eastern Recruiting Division, Sergeant G. B. McGee, who is stationed in Syracuse. The Sergeant was in the city last Friday, and he writes The Evening Times that he was well pleased with his first visit to Fulton, believing that when the recruiting office is opened in the new post office here "we will sure land some good men," to quote the Sergeant.

All over the country Uncle Samuel has for some time employed his force of recruiting officers in gathering up the unemployed young men, and the present condition of the local labor market has a lot to do with the decision of the Syracuse recruiting office to establish in Fulton a branch with possibly Sergeant McGee in charge.

Service in the Corps

The Marines form the military branch of the United States Navy, and serve both at sea and on land. They are trained, clothed and equipped very much as soldiers of the land forces.

In preparation for their duties as landing parties from ships of the Navy, for expeditionary duty as defenders of naval advance bases, they are further trained in the use of about everything pertaining to searchlights, wireless telegraphy, the planting of mines on land and in the sea, etc. In their service on battleships and first class cruisers, the Marines form a part of the ship's complement for battle, manning the six-inch, five-inch, three-inch and six pounder guns of the intermediate and secondary batteries. The Marines are soon trained and fully equipped for instant service as landing parties.

The Sergeant's Experience

Sergeant McGee is enthusiastic regarding the life of the United States Marine. During his various enlistments he has been in nearly every section of the globe, taking part in the Boxer uprising in China and the more recent campaign at Vera Cruz. He expects to serve in the corps until he reaches the age of retirement, 45, which will make twenty-five years of continuous service. In speaking of what the service has to offer the young man of good habits, Sergeant McGee said that if those fellows who are not favored with steady employment at good wages, and who suffer consequently in their personal appearance and comfort could only get a taste of the life in Uncle Samuel's different branches of service they would no longer remain the parasites upon the community and their frienls that they are too often desribed as being.

Term of Enlistment

Marines are required to enlist for four years. During the period of their service they are assigned to duty on board ships of the navy, at barracks in navy yards and naval stations at home and abroad, as the interests of the service require. The regular pay of Marines varies from $15 to $69 a month, according to rank and length of service. A man starts in as a private at $15 a month and climbs according to his merits and individual efforts. At the end of four years his pay is increased to $18 a month and to $21 a month at the end of eight years, continuous service. Should he qualify with the service rifle his pay will be increased $2 a month for marksman, $3 for sharpshooter and $5 a month for expert rifleman. If he qualifies with the great guns aboard ship his pay is increased from $2 to $10 a month, according to the qualification that he attains and the class of gun at which he is stationed.

DANGEROUS BATHING PLACE FOR THE BOYS

Boys who bathe at the electric light plant in VanBuren st. take chances of being badly scalded, according to Chief Dyer, who warned the youthful swimmers at the light plant yesterday. The steam pipe through which the boilers are blown off, projects into the swimming pool land if the boilers are blown off without warning, a serious accident may result.

Black's Cookies tickle the palates of old and young, because they are right.—adv.

Commodore A. J. Oliver has issued a call to the members of the Fulton Yacht Club, to assemble at the northern approach to Lock No. 3, next Sunday at 9 a.m., for the purpose of cruising through canal and river to Oswego, where the yacht club of that city will entertain the Fulton seamen.

Owners of power boats who may make the trip are directed by the Commodore to carry the club burgee and the American yacht ensign.

Commodore Oliver has been and still is doing a lot of hard work to establish here in Fulton a yacht club for pure sport's sake. During the 1914 season he brought about a series of races for The Times' cup that did a lot toward stimulating motor boat racing on the surface of Oswego river. The same official of the club hopes this year to secure the attention of motorboat owners in another series of races, with The Evening Times' silver cup as an incentive for bringing out the best in watercraft.

The Evening Times' cup remains in the jewelry store of W. C. Morgan, as no one apparently qualified in 1914 for its ownership. In so far as awarding the cup to the winner of the last series of races nothing could be done as a dispute arose over the right to award the cup to its claimant.

BOYS BEFORE CHIEF FOR THROWING STONES

Two women appeared before Chief Dyer this morning, both residents of the West Side, to complain about each other's sons. One woman was unable to speak English, and Frank Massaro interpreted for her. The American woman claimed her boy was severely beaten by the Italian lad, and her son showed scars on his body to prove her statement. The Italian mother claims the American boy is a stone thrower, and that he deserved the licking he got.

The Chief advised them to look after the off-spring more closely, and the indignant women departed.

INSPECTOR A. W. BROWN INSPECTING GARAGES

Ansel W. Brown, State Inspector of Automobiles, stopped in this city yesterday and today on a tour of inspection of garages. It is the official's duty to learn whether garage proprietors are complying with the terms of the law concerning the application of license tags, etc.

POWER CO. WANTS TO USE STATE LANDS

Public Service Commissioner Carr gave a hearing today, in Albany, to the petition of the Oswego River Power and Transmission Co. for permission to use canal lands in this city for the erection and maintenance of electric transmission wires.

CHARLOTTE UNDERWOOD

News was received here this morning of the sudden death of Mrs. Charlotte Underwood, in Meredith, N. H.

Arthur Underwood, a son, who lives at 220½ Oneida st., and is employed at the plant of the Victorira Paper Co., left yesterday for Meredith to attend his mother's funeral.

NORMAL SCHOOL SENIORS HELD ANNUAL BANQUET

Oswego, June 22.—The graduating class of the Oswego State Normal and Training School held a banquet at the Hotel Pontiac last night. Including the graduates, 150 persons present. The members of the school faculty were guests. Dr. William A. Maddox, superintendent of the training department, acted as toastmaster.

Commencement exercises were held at Normal Hall at 10 o'clock this morning. The address to the graduates was delivered by Rev. Dr. Kerr MacMillen, president of Wells College, Aurora. The diplomas were conferred by Dr. James G. Riggs, principal. The exercises concluded wth the dedication of a sun dial which has been erected on the campus.

Good news to intending purchasers of oil stoves, at People's Hardware Co., Inc., the Red Front Store.—adv.

HAMMOCKS

Sturdy—Comfortable

Just the thing for your Porch or lawn.

Priced from $1.25 to $8.00

A. M. DRUSE & CO.

1 South First St.

ARE ACCUSED

Summons Served on Three Proprietors Accused of Violating Excise Laws

B. J. O'Grady, proprietor of the Hotel Fulton; L. J. McQuade, prourietor of the Clark House, and J. P. DeLaney, proprietor of the Oswego Falls hotel, have been summoned to appear before Judge Coville in Oswego to answer charges of violations of the State Excise Law. The summons were served yesterday by Chief Dyer, who received them from Sheriff Buck. The summons are returnable Friday, July 9.

The prosecutions are the result of an investigation conducted by District Attorney Culkin and his aids, in thisc ity during the past two weeks. Flagrant violations of the Sunday selling law were discovered in all three Hotels, it is stated, and two places, the sale of liquor was carried on without ony attempt at concealment, and without the customary sandwich in evidence, by which the hotels evade the law.

There have been several complaints recently of the number of drunken men on the streets Sunday, and all of these cases are not Saturday night "hang-overs." The District Attorney will beu rged by many prominent people of this city to sift the Sunday selling violations thoroughly and mete out a severe punishment to the offenders. It is reported that several cafes in thec ity are selling on Sunday but thus far they have escaped the investigators.

WILL ARREST VIOLATORS OF EXCISE LAWS

Following an investigation of alleged violations of the excise laws at the lake resorts in Oswego Town, warrants were issued yesterday by County Judge Coville. District Attorney Culkin said that arrests would be made this afternoon, the warrants having been given to Sheriff Buck and Under Sheriff Schulz at noon.

The county authorities have several clues to the identity of the assailants of Morris Pierce and his housekeeper, at Fruit Valley, three weeks ago and an arrest may be made shortly.

Samuel Gokey of Fruit Valley and John Galvin of Beach Oswego were arrested yesterday for violating the excise law. They were arraigned before Judge Coville this afternoon in county court, and admitted to $1000 bail each.

S. Ehrman, living on R. F. D. 8, telephoned The Evening Times office to discontinue a Miscellaneous Want ad. He secured what he wanted after one insertion.—Adv.

Special Sale

HATS that were $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, this week at .. $1.00

See Window Display

DIX—Milliner

SOUTH SECOND STREET

A New Assortment of

WEDDING GIFTS

principally CUT GLASS and SILVERWARE just received.

AT VERY SPECIAL PRICES.

Wm. C. Morgan

Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

When You Can Get a Guaranteed
BICYCLE
FOR $25.00 AND UP
Why go further than
BOGUE'S, 61 First Street
The Bicycle Garage

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
Surety Bonds of all kinds
Real Estate Loans
FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122.

Cahill's Perfection Bread
is the
BEST BREAD MADE
TRY A LOAF—Sold only at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

For Sale—Three large mirrors, sectional bookcases, one screen, and 2 small tables, chairs and 12½ yards linoleum. Call 9 S. 2d, or phone 2315. 157

To Rent—Desirable rooms to rent in the Rosenbloom block. Gas, water, electricity. Inquire of Glenn A. Ryther, DeBarber Block. 159

For Sale—Grocery store doing good business; will bear investigation. Good reason for selling. Inquire C, Times office. 159c

Furnished Rooms for housekeeping, or by day or week. 205 Cayuga st. 161c

For Sale—Five White Leghorn hens, good layers; cheap if taken at once. Phone 1511. 157c

Tenement House to Rent—Pine st.; $10 month. Inquire H. L. Crandall. Phone 2520. tf

Work Wanted—by woman with little girl. Inquire 409 W. Second st. tf

KATZ & CO. INCORPORATED

Hereafter the firm of M. Katz & Co. of this city will operate under a charter issued by the Secretary of State. The capital stock of the corporation is given as $100,000, and the directors are David M. Katz, Max Katz and L. W. Emerick.

Onyx Billiard Room
The Coolest and the Best Equipped.
The only Billiard Table in the City
G. J. POWELL, Mgr.
PHONE 560 QUIRK THEATRE BLDG.

REV. BASSETT GAVE TALK

New Religions Was the Topic Discussed; Positiveism Cited

At a regular meeting of the Borrowed Time club held yesterday the Rev. W. G. Bassett spoke on religions, in part, as follows:

"One of the noted divines of Europe has said nothing is easier than to create a religion. M. Comte, an able French student, sat down in his study and produced Positiveism, which some one described as Catholicism minus Christianity. It stimulated conversation in higher thinking circles for years and Frederic Harrison was explaining to Prof. Huxley that this ingenious invention should be taken seriously. An extremely clever woman disappeared into Asia and came back with another religion which distinctly added to the innocent gaiety of the English nation. In these days one never knows when a new religion may not be brought out and advertised. It is an age of invention. Wonders follow wonders so rapidly that we are dazed and prepared to accept anything. Men who once scouted the miracles of Christ and doubted the Bible because they held that modern science utterly disproved their possibility, now stand aghast at the terrific battles in the air and the deadly destruction wrought beneath the waters of the great deep. Now they no longer dispute the miracles as facts, but declare them insignificant to those of the present day and that Christ possessed the knowledge which others had never discovered. Strange inconsistences thus to fly from one dilemma to the other. Various interesting socieites meet in secret conclave and are understood to be working at something. The world is all curiosity and when the novelty is brought forward it receives a good national welcome. These are but efforts to stimulate the palate of society, which no one resents unless it threatens to be paraded too long and become a bore. Thinkers with a work to accomplish in life cannot stop to analyze them or expose their fallacies. To put their acts in comparison with Christianity is an impossibility. It would be an insult to Jesus Christ.

Not so the great relions of the East. They command wonder and respect. They are not the fleeting fancy of fashion; they are part with antiquity; they are not the pastime of a coterie; they have shaped the destiny of innumerable millions." the speaker gave some further extracts from Ian Maclaren:

Jesus' idea lifts Christianity above plain of arid discussion and places it in the region of poetry, where the emotions have full play and faith is vision; theology becomes the explanation of the fellowship between the soul and Jesus. Regeneration is the entrance into His life. Justification the partaking of His cross. Sanctification the transformation unto His character. Death, the coming of the Lord. Heaven, His unveiled face.

"We ought to discover the real the ancient passion for Jesus. It is the distinctiveness of our religion, it is the guarantee of its triumph. Faith may languish, creeds may be changed, church may be dissolved, society may be shattered, but one cannot imagine the time when Jesus will not be the fair image of perfection or the circumstances whereon He will not be loved. He can never be superceded; He can never be exceded. Religion will come and go, but Jesus will remain the standard of the conscience and the participation of the heart whom all men seek; in whom all men will meet.

Community Notes

Good catches were made by a party of fishermen who returned yesterday from Brewerton. Each one of the fishermen made several fine catches. F. McNamara, Lee Frawley, H. Dodge, Edward Edley and J. Breer comprised the Brewerton tourists.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sharpe, of St. Johns, N. B., are visiting at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe, in Highland st. The Sharpes are spending some of their time with their sisters, Mrs. George Pelton and Mrs. L. Laveck.

* * *

J. William Branche is entertaining his brother, Archie, of Rosieve, N.Y.

* * *

Were it possible to hold in this city a competition exhibition of roses grown in the many rose beds of the people, it would be a difficult matter for anyone to outdistance the display of beauties to be seen in the A. G. Gilbert garden at 3d and Rochester sts. Mr. Gilbert's display of blooms merits the attention of rose culturists anywhere.

* * *

Mildred Sant, whose eyeball was gouged from its socket by a sickle wielded by her young brother, has recovered from the effects of the operation as to be able to leave the hospital, which occurred today.

* * *

Among those from this city who will attend the Albany convention of the Ladies of the G. A. R., are Mrs. Ada Parker and Mrs. Cora Hammond, who left today for the capital.

* * *

An enjoyable time is anticipated by the members of the cast of "The Fortune Hunter," who will have an outing tomorrow at South Bay on the shore of Oneida lake.

* * *

Edward Joslin attended the graduation of his daughter, Pauline, at the convent academy of the Holy Name, at Rome, on Monday, June 21st.

* * *

The Public Safety Division of the Chamber of Commerce will meet at the Chamber rooms at o'clock this afternoon.

* * *

The Columbia Circle will hold no meeting this week on account of the G. A. R. convention at Albany.

* * *

Mrs. M. Lewis of West 4th st. is visiting friends in Syracuse.

* * *

Miss Frances Conners is home from her school work and will spend the summer at her home in Worth st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Foster of Fay st. have been entertaining guests from out of town.

* * *

Hugh Jewitt is home from Wheeling, W. Va., where he is teacher of manual training in the high school there.

* * *

Clinton Gilbert of Philadelphia, son of Arthur G. Gilbert, is a guest at the Gilbert home in S. 4th st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Wells of Seneca st. with a party of friends have returned from an auto trip through Vermont and Massachusetts.

* * *

Mrs. C. D. Hannum of Hannibal st. has been visiting relatives at Hannibal.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Palmer of W. Broadway have been guests of friends at S. Granby.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Anderson entertained about twenty ladies of the Congregational church at her home in West 1st st., last Saturday afternoon.

* * *

Mrs. W. F. Hill, Mrs. Charles Hammond and Mrs. Edward Parker left for Albany this morning as delegates to the G. A. R. convention.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stevens of E. Broadway have as their guest Miss Halstead of Syracuse University.

Black's White Bread is sold by all grocers, because it is in demand by everybody. adv.

75c and $1.00
MUSLIN UNDERSKIRTS **50c**
Trimmed with Fine Imported Embroidery
made of Best Bleached Cotton
On Sale WEDNESDAY at 9 A. M.
All TAILOR-MADE SUITS are selling now at about 1-3 to 1-2 off our former selling prices. Let us show them to you.
WHY TRADE ELSEWHERE AND PAY MORE WHEN YOU CAN BUY IT FOR LESS AT
M. KATZ & CO.'S

CLASS NIGHT AT THE QUIRK

"Fortune Hunter" to Be Staged by a Cast Trained by Capable Talent

Tonight the stage and auditorium of the pretty Quirk theatre will be given over to the students of the high school who will participate in the annual class night exercises.

"The Fortune Hunter" will be produced under the direction of Mrs. Laura White Kesler by the following cast of characters:

Nathaniel Duncan, "Nat," the Fortune Hunter," Leland T. Carner
Henry Kellogg, a rising financier — Harold F. Caffrey
George Burnham, a promoter — Andrew M. Sharpe
Robbins, Kellogg's servant — Ramon F. Lewis
Tom, a newsboy...Bernard S. Reswick

Village Characters

Sam Graham, the druggist — Marshal G. Penfield
Mr. Lockwood, the banker — Earl D. Hopkins
Roland Barnett, the bank clerk — Harold Thompson
Tracey Tanner, the liveryman's son — Harold J. Scholz
Pete Willing, the sheriff — Harold N. Gillespie
Mr. Sperry, a drummer — Harry J. Lynch
"Watty," the tailor — Matthew Frawley
"Hi," an old inhabitant, Howard Shaff
Herman, the errand boy — Edward K. Sullivan
Betty Graham, the druggist's daughter, Florence L. Moody
Josephine Lockwood, the banker's daughter, Eryma E. Paige
Angie, the friend of "Josie," — Rose A. Walsh

Act I, Scene—Sittingroom of Henry Kellogg's bachelor apartment in New York. Time, 6:30 in the afternoon.

Act II, Scene—Samuel Graham's drug store in Radville, Pa. Time, a quarter to twelve, noon.

Act III, Scene—Same as Act II, six months later. Time, evening.

Act IV, Scene—House and grounds of Sam Graham's home. Time, nine o'clock same euening as in Act III.

Music Between the Acts

Act I—Cecile Waltz..Frank McKee.
Act II—Call Around Again, Victor Herbert.
Act III—College Songs.

Part I of the program embraces the following:

Selection, Il Trovatore, Verdi — Orchestra
March ....Orchestra
Class History.........Lola B. Palmer
History of the Historian — Amelia L. Rolfe
Class Poem......Florence L. Moody
Class Prophecy......Earl D. Hopkins
Prophecy on Prophet Lillian P. Simons
Class Will.........Matthew Frawley
Codicil to Will....Harold N. Gillespie

Class of 1915

The officers of the 1915 class are: President, Harold Thompson; Vice-President, Eryma E. Paige, Treasurer, Leland T. Carner, Class Mascot, Harriet Scholz.

Following is a list of the members of the class:

Evadne F. Austin, Margaret K. Clark, Esther M. Freeman, Eliza Hubbard, Rose M. King, Isabel Merriam, Florence L. Moody, Eryma E. Paige, Lola B. Palmer, Amelia L. Rolfe, Kathleen M. Scanlon, Lillian P. Simons, Rose A. Walsh, Jessie B. Wilcox, Muriel F. Wintrs, Harold F. Caffrey, Leland T. Carner, Matthew Frawley, Harold N. Gillespie, Earl D. Hopkins, Ramon F. Lewis, Harry J. Lynch, Marshal G. Penfield, Bernard S. Reswick, Leland Root, Albert L. Sanford, Harold Scholz, Howard Shaff, Andrew M. Sharp, Edward K. Sullipan, Harold Thompson.

Joseph Johnston,'16, is grand marshal; the class colors are scarlet and gray.

MARSHALL G. PENFIELD ENTERTAINED CLASSMATES

Thirty members of the graduating class of Fulton High school were the guests of Marshall G. Penfield, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Penfield, at Pathfinder Island yesterday. The party left this city at 3 o'clock in automobiles.

The principal event of the afternoon was a baseball game between two picked teams, captained by Harold Caffrey and Fred Martin. Scholz and Sanford were in the points for the Caffrey team, while Frawley and Carner composed the battery for the Martin aggregation. The final score was 15-9 (more or less), and the squad ledb y the redoubtable "Specs," carriel off first honors. Caffrey's home run w as the feature.

Early in the evenin, a dainty repast was served on the veranda of the club and dancing followed until a late hour. A Victrola dispensed the music.

Mr. and Mrs. Penfield chaperoned the party and the young people keenly enjoyed every minute of the day.

Fraternity Dinner at Citizens Club

The annual banquet of the Pi Kappa Epsillon fraternity of the Pathfinder Boat club was held last night at the Citizens' club and was attended by every member of the chapter. An elaborate menu was served under the direction of the steward of the club, as follows:

Tomato Bisque with Whipped Cream
Saltines
Radishes — Olives
Baked White Fish
Cheese Sauce — Buttered Fingers
Roast Leg of Lamb, Mint Sauce
Mashed Potatoes — Asparagus
Waldorf Salad
Ice Cream — Cake
Coffee

Following the banquet, Joseph E. McCaffrey as toastmaster called on several members of the fraternity for speeches. Charles G. Finche spoke on The Benefits of High School Clubs. Nicholas Wallace made an extemporaneous address, in the course of which he reviewed the work and social affairs of the fraternity. James Keeler spoke on "Men." John P. Lynch closed the evening with an address on "P. K. E."

The committee in charge comprised John P. Lynch, Harold O'Brien, J. T. Fairgrieve, J. Harold Scholz and James Keeler.

H. PUTNAM ALLEN & SON
Established in 1893 by Horatio A. Allen
Dealers in FINE GROCERIES — Telephone 32
53 S. First Street, Fulton, N. Y.
If you are a lover of GOOD COFFEE try our
"EMPIRE BRAND"
It has no superior and few equals. In one-pound sealed pkgs.
Price 25c per Pound
"If our goods please you tell your friends, if not tell us."
CALL US ON PHONE 32

JOBBERS COMING NEXT TUESDAY

On Errand of Mercy to Those Who Barter and Trade With Them

On Tuesday, June 29th, about forty representatives of the various wholesaling and jobbing houses of Syracuse will participate in an acquaintance excursion held under the auspices of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce.

The party will leave Syracuse over the Empire United Railroads in a special car to Oswego at 9 a.m., stopping at Baldwinsville from 9.30 to 10.30, at Phoenix from 10.40 to 11.30, at Fulton from 12 o'clock to 3 p.m., at Minetto from 3.25 to 3.45, arriving at Oswego at 4 p.m.

Lunch has been arranged for the party and their guests at the Clark House, this city. Mayor Fox, the president and secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of this city and various Fulton merchants are to be invited as guests of the Syracuse contingent.

Evening dinner has been arranged at the Pontiac, in Oswego, at 6.45 p.m., after which a smoker will be held in the main dining room of the hotel, to which all the various customers and friends in the towns visited, the mayor of Oswego and the president and secretary of the Oswego Chamber of Commerce, will be invited as guests of the Syracuse party.

The purpose of this excursion is to promote acquaintance and friendship between the Syracuse wholesalers and the various retailers in the districts visited.

The committee in charge of excursion consists of Salem Hyde of the firm of Neal & Hyde, C. S. Tracy of the firm of O. V. Tracy & Co., and H. D. Burhans of the firm of Burhans & Black.

GOVERNOR WHITMAN TO BE AT GLOVERSVILLE

Several Fulton residents are planning to be in Gloversville, Fulton county, July 3, 4 and 5 when Governor Charles S. Whitman and a battalion of National Guard will assist present and former residents of that glove center in celebrating the city's 25th anniversary and a safe and sane Fourth. A speech by the governor, parades, band concerts, military maneuvers, fireworks and a big union outdoor church service of all Protestants and Catholics in the city will be features.

G. L. Pratt sold a horse and set of harness by advertising in The Evening Times Miscellaneous Want column. He was deluged with replies in one instance and "kicked" because he did not happen to have more to offer for sale.—Adv.

Makes Up for Other Delays
A fragrant cup of coffee is more than half of a good breakfast.
Of course it will be natural for him to delay leaving for work in the morning or after lunch.
The Electric Coffee Pot will help make up for these delays.
WEDNESDAY SPECIAL OFFER
A $5.50 [illegible] for $3.50
THE ELECTRIC CO.

THE QUIRK
Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.
TODAY
HIGH SCHOOL CLASS PLAY
No Pictures
WEDNESDAY
The Great Extravanza
"THE WIZARD OF OZ"
in 5 parts and
Pathe Weekly
THURSDAY
7th Drama of "WHO PAYS" Series entitled
"BLUE BLOOD AND YELLOW"
2d Episode "Romance of Elaine" and Pathe Weekly.

D/34

GRATITUDE

The Fulton Evening Times expresses gratitude for the liberal support given its endeavors to launch in this city a daily newspaper. This expression of good will is extended to the people in every walk of life--- to those who were at first skeptical of the advisability of beginning the publication of this newspaper, and to those who believed that *Fulton* should have in addition to its weekly newspapers a daily that would place the town in the same *category* as other towns of the same *size* of *Fulton*.

NOT AN EXPERIMENT

The Fulton Evening Times is no longer in the experimental stage. Since December 17, 1914, it has issued more than 150 numbers, or approximately 375,000 copies, which represents in the neighborhood of 37,500 pounds of paper made at the big mill of the Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper Co. It will be seen by these figures and the fact that the payroll of Fulton Evening Times is expended with the merchants of the city, that here is an industry of no mean proportions---one that deserves the support of the people, and we are pleased to report, that this newspaper

IS GETTING SUPPORT

Because the citizenship of this city has the proper amount of civic pride to impel it to support a home institution. There are many reasons why our subscribers are numbered by the hundreds, chief of which is that The Evening Times is counted upon as the medium wherein local news is the leading feature, and wherein the people feel that they have a defender of their rights.

The Evening Times is Winning its Way, too Because it is

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

Dr. Edmonds' Patient

A Tale of a Haunted House.

By CLARISSA MACKIE

A severe thunderstorm was raging when the telephone bell tinkled softly.

Dr. Edmonds' man, Josiah, roused himself from slumber on the office sofa and reached apprehensively for the receiver.

"I don't like techin' telephones noways when de lightning's kyooting around," muttered Josiah. "Hello, dar!" he called timidly. "Ya-as, sah, dis am de doctor's—ya-as, sah. He'll come right away."

Josiah hung up the receiver and went up to the doctor's bedroom on the second floor. The doctor came out—a tall, lithe, red bearded man, rubbing his eyes sleepily.

"What is it, Josiah?" he yawned. "Mr. Dixon got another bad spell?"

Josiah's eyes rolled affrightedly.

"No, sah; it was a call from de Gedney place."

"Gedney place! You've made a mistake. It's been unoccupied for years."

"Dat's what he said. 'Tell de doctor he's needed at once at de Gedney place on de Hollow road.'"

"Humph!" muttered the physician. "Well, you better go out and harness Daisy and get out my raincoat."

It was a dreary ride to the Gedney place.

Josiah, huddled in one corner of the buggy, was shaking with fear of the approaching ordeal. Dr. Edmonds was puzzling over the strange summons. To his knowledge the Gedney place had been unoccupied for the past ten years. As a family the Gedneys had died out, all save one son, the black sheep of his generation. William Gedney was serving a life sentence in prison, convicted of killing a man in a quarrel. The plea was self defense, and Gedney had escaped with his life.

The village people had gossiped ever since the last funeral at the place ten years ago. It was said that the spirit of the murdered man, Tom Collins, haunted the rooms of the fine old mansion on the Hollow road. Lights had flickered there at midnight, and men straggling home between midnight and dawn had declared that a man's dim form restlessly paced the pine grove that was growing up around the neglected house. But little credence was given to such tales.

"Here we am, doctor," quavered Josiah. "I'll jest git out and open de gate."

The long unused gate creaked open, and the doctor turned into it, trusting more to Daisy's instinct than to anything he could see. Josiah did not return to the buggy. He tramped beside the doctor, muttering charms under his breath.

They were in the protection of the front porch now. Dr. Edmonds brought out his electric torch and found the doorbell. He pulled it vigorously, and a resonant peal rang through the house.

There was no answer.

Again and again the doctor rang, and at last he impatiently turned the doorknob. To his amazement it responded to his pressure.

The door was unlocked!

They entered complete darkness.

"Hello, there!" shouted the doctor, standing at the foot of the great staircase that wound up into darkness. "Anybody here?"

In the silence that followed they distinctly heard the distant striking of the town clock in the valley below.

It struck the hour of midnight, and on the heels of the last stroke there came a sound in the Gedney house.

It was a cry, a moaning cry, that sent a shudder through the doctor's strong frame.

Josiah almost sank to the floor.

"De ghos'!" he gibbered.

Dr. Edmonds recovered his nerve, poked Josiah in the ribs with the automatic pistol he always carried at night and brought the darky to his senses.

"Some one is upstairs," he said sternly. "Some one who is hurt and needs me. Understand! Take my bag and follow me. If you try to run away, remember, I'm a dead shot!"

Josiah mutely fell into step behind the doctor as they mounted the stairs. He would have been more terrified than ever if he had remotely guessed why the doctor had handed him the medicine case. It was that both his own hands might be free to grapple with any danger that menaced them in the deserted house.

The cry had come down from the upper regions of the house. They searched the second floor and found it untenanted save by spiders and scuttling mice. Here, as in the lower rooms, the furniture was covered with dust.

Now the moaning cry was repeated. It came from the third story under the mansard roof.

They reached the narrow upper hall, went down its carpeted length to the southwest chamber. The door was ajar. The doctor pushed it open and raked it with the light of his torch.

The light revealed several startling facts.

There was a narrow cot on the carpeted floor, a pine bureau littered with bottles and dishes and crusts of bread, and besides one or two rocking chairs there was a pile of books from the library downstairs and a man's blackened pipe on the deal table.

Like lightning the doctor's keen eye searched the room and then went back to the space in front of the cot. A man's body lay there inert.

"Hold this torch," commanded the doctor, and, bending down, he lifted the man's emaciated form to the cot. The ragged coat fell back, revealing a glimpse of a broadly striped garment underneath.

It did not need this betraying glimpse of the convict stripes for the physician to recognize in the man William Gedney!

The room revealed that it had long been the habitation of some recluse. Who was it? Hardly Gedney, for he was still in prison.

The doctor made a brief examination and found that the man had been stabbed in the right shoulder. An ugly wound, but not necessarily dangerous.

Josiah, relieved at this practical laying of the Gedney ghost, waited upon his master with unusual intelligence. He heated water on the oil stove, found a lamp and lighted it and held it, together with the torch, while the doctor skillfully washed and dressed the wound. When it was bound and a pillow placed under the injured man's back the doctor administered a strong stimulant and presently William Gedney opened his wild, dark eyes and searched the physician's countenance.

"Edmonds!" he gasped. "You? How did you come here?"

"A telephone message," said the doctor quickly. "And you, William, you have escaped?"

Gedney nodded wearily. "Sit down, and I will tell you all," he said.

His story was brief and to the point. He declared that he had been innocent of the crime charged against him. Although there had been a fight and a shot had been fired, he swore that he had not held the weapon. His companions had scattered, leaving him with the body of Tom Collins—to be the scapegoat.

Circumstantial evidence was against him, and to save his client Gedney's lawyer had pleaded self defense; hence the life sentence.

"I've always intended to escape," muttered Gedney, "and at last came the opportunity. I grasped it. My first thought was to come home here. I arrived this evening at dusk. The place was home to me, although there remained none of my dear ones to welcome me, the black sheep of the family. Doctor, I may have been wild and foolish, but my hands are innocent of blood.

"I came afoot—I had traveled by night—and at last I reached here, gained an entrance through the pantry window and went up to my mother's room. I—I was going to pray there and ask their forgiveness—you understand," he ended brokenly.

"I had reached the upper hall when I met a man; it was Tom Collins' brother! He was carrying a candle, and he looked old and ragged and unkempt. When he saw me he gave chase, screaming madly that he would kill me. I was unarmed, and I was weak from lack of food. He pursued me up the attic stairs to this room, and there he stabbed me, leaving me for dead on the floor. It was a welcome sound indeed to hear your ring at the door! I suppose I must go back to prison, but I think I have solved the mystery. Jim Collins killed his brother. That is why he has hidden away here, a prey to his own guilty conscience. He must have lived a hermit life for several years. A fellow prisoner told me that Jim had disappeared from his usual haunts. I hope—I pray that he has left a confession of some kind that will clear my name!"

Leaving Josiah in care of the sick man, Dr. Edmonds went back to his horse and drove rapidly in the direction of the railroad station. He suspected that the fleeing Collins had in a moment of contrition telephoned from some pay station to the doctor's house so that Gedney's wound might be attended to.

Dr. Edmonds found a strange situation at the little railroad station.

A strange man had found shelter there during the thunderstorm. He was a ragged looking tramp. He had entered the wire cage where the public telephone was placed and had used the telephone. As he finished speaking there came a crackling hiss, and a bolt of lightning ruined the instrument and sent the man senseless to the floor.

The station agent had vainly tried to reach Dr. Edmonds, and his appearance now was taken as a matter of fact.

There was little he could do for Jim Collins save to take his dying statement and confession that he was his brother's murderer. He had heard that the Gedney place was deserted, and he resolved to conceal himself there with his gnawing remorse. By night he stole out and bought food and tobacco, tramping many miles to the next village.

When the sun rose over the rain swept mountains Jim Collins breathed his last.

Dr. Edmonds went back to the man in the Gedney house with freedom in his hands.

William Gedney, exonerated of the charge, took possession of his property and in the course of time married. Children play around the pleasant lawns, for the pine grove has been cut down, and sunshine enters every nook and cranny of the old house and grounds.

But nothing can give back to William Gedney the lost years spent behind prison bars.

Sympathy

By ESTHER VANDEVEER

When the Spanish-American war broke out Ralph and Edgar Townsend, brothers, enlisted in the same regiment of sharpshooters and were assigned to the same company. One day they were out on the picket line sniping for the Spaniards. Their position was behind a stone wall, its continuity broken here and there. Ralph was on one side of a gap, while Edgar was on the other side, the opening between them being eight or ten yards.

Edgar concluded to make a dash to join his brother. He had passed safely over all but a couple of yards of the distance when Ralph saw a Spanish sharpshooter taking aim at his brother. Ralph had just emptied his piece or he would have shot the Spaniard. As it was, he sprang between him and Edgar and received a shot which, grazing the spine, paralyzed his lower limbs. He was discharged from the service and sent home, where he submitted to an operation that partly restored his locomotive powers, but he was in a measure crippled for life.

As soon as the war was over Edgar Townsend rejoined his brother, resolving to devote the rest of his life to him. Ralph was twenty years old, Edgar twenty-two. Ralph would not admit that he was crippled and was very sensitive at the mention of his being so. As for Edgar making any change whatever in his life's plans on his account he would not hear of it, nor did Ralph seem to realize that he had sacrificed himself for his brother. He considered what he had done simply in the line of his duty as a soldier. Edgar, on the contrary, was impressed with the idea that his brother had taken a burden which he should have borne himself.

Nevertheless as soon as Edgar saw that Ralph was averse to such an interpretation of the status between them, he refrained from any mention of it, and wherever it was possible to conceal any sacrifice he made for his brother he did so. He soon came to studying Ralph's wishes, and wherever they conflicted with his own, made pretense that what Ralph wanted was distasteful to him.

Then came Edith Payne into the lives of the brothers. She was sympathetic with Ralph, but her heart went out to Edgar. The one she loved as one who needed her, the other she loved as one she needed. Edgar, noticing that his brother was daily growing more dependent on her, refrained from paying her any marked attention.

As time went on Edgar perceived that Edith was growing to be a necessity to Ralph. Moreover, he noticed that while Edith was devoted to Ralph, there were indications that her heart was setting toward himself. One day when he and Edith were speaking of Ralph Edgar said to her.

"I feel it my duty to say to you, Edith, that I have seen what perhaps has passed unnoticed by you. Ralph loves you."

The girl paled, and she had cause to pale. She loved Edgar and she knew that while his brother held this view, Edgar was lost to her. He would never stand between his brother and her.

"I hope," she said presently, "that you are mistaken."

"And I hope," said Edgar, "if you think you cannot respond, that you are mistaken. Our attentions to those dependent upon us often draw us to them with far greater force than we realize."

Edith sighed. She knew that the man she loved was endeavoring to persuade her to give herself to the man she only pitied. But she said nothing more. She knew what Edgar would have her do. She did not know his feelings toward her, but she surmised that he had no desire to possess her himself. Even if he had he would give her up to his brother.

Soon after this brief dialogue Edgar went away for a time, leaving Edith and Ralph together. Before his departure he said to Edith, "I hope when I return to find that you have decided to make Ralph happy."

It was thus that Edith was led to bear a part of the burden of the man she loved by giving herself to the man she did not love. She considered what he had said to her a command, and she would not disobey. When Edgar returned she told him that she and Ralph were engaged.

She looked Edgar in the eye when she made the announcement, hoping to see him wince. If it was a shock to him he concealed it so well that she was deceived. From that time she gave herself up more and more to Ralph's companionship, and when the wedding day came went with him to the altar a martyr.

Then Edgar, feeling that his brother no longer needed him as before, spent much of his time away from him. Some said he did not dare trust himself near his brother's wife.

As the years sped on Ralph Townsend grew more and more helpless, his wife more and more devoted to him. Ten years after his marriage he died. Those who knew of the sacrifice that had been made supposed that Edith and Edgar would quickly come together. They have been disappointed. Four years after Edith became a widow she and Edgar had not married. It is said that she illustrates Edgar's words to her years before, "Our attentions to those dependent upon us often draw us to them with far greater force than we realize."

Edgar is still a bachelor.

For the Children

A Sweet Little Girl at the Flower Show.

Photo by American Press Association.

Not long ago there was held at one of the big New York hotels a flower show that was attended by many society folks. Among the visitors was Miss Ruth Atkins, a sweet little miss, whose portrait is shown herewith. Ruth was greatly pleased at the beautiful display of flowers, and many of the people at the show thought Ruth was the most charming rosebud of all the gorgeous display. As she was going about with her mamma the camera man came along, and he was so struck with Ruth that he snapped her picture then and there. If by chance Ruth should see her picture in the paper she would be a surprised little girl.

Kick and Run.

This is a boy scout game and is played in a clearing or open field with a regular association football or basketball. One scout takes his position in the clearing, and the rest seek cover as near as possible. With a scoutmaster acting as umpire, the ball is rolled into the open space and the scout inside immediately kicks it out and rushes out to tag any other scout he can find and catch, but directly the ball is kicked back into the clearing he must return and kick it out. The umpire watches the ball and as soon as it comes to a standstill inside the clearing blows his whistle to indicate the fact. While the one scout is returning to kick it out the others may change their positions or seek fresh hiding places.

The scouts who are caught remove their scarves or wind a white handkerchief around one arm and then help their captor to catch other scouts. They must not kick the ball, but must return to the clearing each time the whistle is blown. The winner is the scout who is caught last. In an open field the "clearing" is indicated by a white mark on the grass or by corner posts and scouts have to elude capture more by dodging than by seeking cover.

As a variation successive patrols may "hold" the clearing and endeavor to capture the rest of the troop in the shortest posible time. The patrol leader only is allowed to kick the ball out of the clearing. The winning patrol is that which takes the shortest time. In this variation the scouts who are caught do not take any further part in the game.—Scouting.

Wall Scaling For Scouts.

The exciting and trying sport of wall scaling is being taken up by many of the more aggressive troops of boy scouts. Wall scaling looks daring, appeals to the eye and gives opportunity for snappy contests. Teamwork counts and fumbles are glaring. Altogether, to the troop which has or can make the necessary equipment wall scaling is well worth the effort. There are few exercises so thrilling with so little of the element of danger of mishap. Many troops are practicing wall scaling at this time with a view to putting on exhibitions at various public gatherings, encampments and the like this summer.

Girlie's Troubles.

My name is little Albertine,
But mother calls me Tommy
Because my clothes are never clean,
My hands are always gummy.

She stops me racing through the house,
She says I make a racket;
Declares she'll dress me in a blouse
And put on pants and jacket.

Because I climb up fence and trees,
Make mud pies in the gutter,
Forget to say "Thank you" and "Please"
When I want bread and butter.

And after I am bathed at night,
She prays, "Lord keep her cleanly."
But daddy holds me close and tight
And whispers, "Daddy's Queenie."
—Philadelphia Record.

When the Charms Fail the Penalty Is Swift and Deadly.

Not long since, in an inland village in New Guinea, a certain mother-in-law fell ill. A puri-puri man was fetched to her aid from a neighboring village. Could the puri-puri man cure the mother-in-law? Oh, yes, the puri-puri man could surely cure the mother-in-law! The puri-puri man man must have, however, as a fee for the cure a dog and a pig. It was a bargain. The dog and the pig passed into the possession of the sorcerer, and he set confidently to work. It was testified in the course of the trial, which presently came on, that the sorcerer, who was by this time the deceased in the case, had "made a few passes" over the mother-in-law and returned to his village.

"Now, my good woman," said he, upon departing, "you will get well."

This was not so.

"I called you to attend my mother-in-law?" demanded the son-in-law, when next the sorcerer came.

It was admitted.

"I paid you a dog and a pig?"

"You did."

"My mother-in-law is dead."

"Hum." It is easy to imagine the consternation of the sorcerer.

"Very well, then," declared the son-in-law. "As I paid you a dog and a pig to cure my mother-in-law, and as you did not cure her, I am going to kill you."

Thereupon the son-in-law went off with two friends in search of weapons. Witnesses of what followed told the magistrate before whom the case was being tried that the sorcerer made no attempt to escape, that he calmly awaited the inevitable event. Presently the avengers returned. The son-in-law grievously speared the sorcerer, and the friends—lending countenance and aid—dispatched him with their stone clubs. Not one of these men, declares the magistrate, could be persuaded that they had done anything out of the way. Had the sorcerer not been paid a dog and a pig for his medicine? And had not his cure failed? And was he not a sorcerer, anyhow?—Harper's Magazine.

FIRES IN ICEHOUSES.

They Are Easily Started and Particularly Hard to Handle.

Icehouses, despite their damp contents and their simple structure, have a high place among special fire risks. No kind of building is such a paradox. Apparently an icehouse is as safe against fire as a pump log or a mud scow; yet give the flames but half a chance and nine times in ten they work a total loss.

Under ordinary conditions an icehouse fire starts easily. The walls rise without masonry direct from the ground; grass fires and brush fires creep into contact with the bare wood. Dry straw and hay lie all about. Damp sawdust within often takes fire of itself. Tramps, never over careful in their smoking, seek shelter in the buildings. The saw tooth roofs could not be better planned to catch sparks from passing trains.

And when the fire has started, it is uncommonly hard to master. In most cases it gets an overpowering headway before the fighters can assemble. Hydrants are often lacking. If the buildings are full of ice and the covering straw, the firemen can work only from the outside; if the buildings are empty the great spaces give the flames both draft and sweep. And the walls by their peculiar construction, double or triple with twelve or eighteen inch spaces within, packed with tan bark or other combustible filling, usually baffle all attempts at reaching and extinguishing the well fed fire within them.—Boston Herald.

The First Houseboats.

The first houseboats in this country were developed on the Mississippi river and were called "shanty boats." As the name implies, they are more or less of a shelter or shanty built on a small boxlike scow or float of logs, usually containing but one room, in which cooking, sleeping, living, trading and very often gambling were conducted. These shanty boats often started from St. Louis or points farther north and drifted with the current, assisted and steered with long sweeps all the way down the river to New Orleans. Here they were sold or deserted by their owners, it being practically impossible to get them back up the river against the current without towing, the cost of which was prohibitive.—H. W. Lowerree in Countryside Magazine.

Burned Out Fuse Plugs.

When a house fuse plug "blows" out and there is no other at hand take a bit of tin foil—the covering from a pack of tobacco or chewing gum will do—and fold it once, making the strip about one-half inch wide; then lay it over the contact points of the plug and screw the plug into the receptacle. This will make a connection and will not produce any more body than if the ordinary fuse wire were used.—Popular Mechanics.

Beautiful Defendant.

"I want you to make the outfit for my trial."

"Let me see," mused the experienced modiste. "You'll want a direct testimony suit, a cross examination gown and something dainty and clinging to faint in."—Kansas City Journal.

Oratory.

Oratory is the longest distance between two platitudes. Its success depends upon how much it impresses you when it is being delivered and how little it impresses you afterward.—Life.

Baptism of Fire Greeted Mr. Harry Mestayer's Entrance In Motion Picture Plays

[Harry Mestayer is one of the most prominent actors on the American stage. He has assumed leading roles in many important stage productions and comes from a line of theatrical people. He has written herewith his experiences as a leading man in the Selig Red Seal play, "The Millionaire Baby."]

By HARRY MESTAYER.

"Two years ago if anyone had approached me with a contract to appear in motion pictures I would have turned down the offer. And yet, like many other actors, I have seen the light. The change of heart was not compulsory, for I came to realize that in motion pictures of higher class the conscientious actor has as great an opportunity for artistic work as on the spoken stage. I considered at some length, too, before I affiliated permanently with any motion picture concern, and I chose the Selig Polyscope company because of the enviable reputation attained by the Selig spectacular productions and the artistic environments made possible by the careful supervision of Mr. William N. Selig.

"When I started to work in 'The Millionaire Baby' in the Chicago studios of the Selig Polyscope company I was also appearing in the lead in a dramatic production on the speaking stage at one of the leading theaters in that city. This placed me under quite a strain and all I did for several weeks was work and sleep—and very little of the latter. I was at the studio every morning at 8:30 and worked steadily until 5 or 5:30 in the afternoon. Then I rushed downtown and, after a rather hurried supper, sped to the theater in time to appear on the stage at 8:15.

"It was quite an experience to be working in two characters which were themselves so different and which were presented through such widely different mediums, and this novelty relieved the monotony of such a steady grind.

"I will try to tell you some of the interesting things which occurred during the filming of the big scenes for 'The Millionaire Baby.' The first one that comes to my mind, and one which I will remember for a long, long time, was a fire scene in which I was supposed to rescue another actor, who was playing the part of my employer, from a burning building. Our director tried using smokepots, but these did not give the realistic effect which he desired, so he determined that the shack which had been erected in the large yard of the studio would have to be burned and that the two of us who were to appear in the scene would have to undertake what is termed by the players 'a stunt.' In other words, we would have to run the risk of being injured for the sake of realism.

"The other player was placed in the shack and the fire started. The 'business' of my part called for my rushing into the building and carrying the other man out through the smoke and flames and 'off' the scene. Oil was sprinkled on various parts of the shack, but not around the door through which we were to exit while I was doing the 'rescue.' All appeared to be going nicely as I made my way past the camera and started to enter the shack. Suddenly, however, the flames leaped up, fanned by a breeze which suddenly swooped down on us, and the other player and myself found that we were within the four walls of a blazing furnace, the door having caught fire, too.

"Our first impulse, naturally, was to make our escape in the quickest manner possible, but both of us realized that if we did it would require the rebuilding of the shack and repeating of the many efforts we had in getting the scene to the point we had reached, so we determined to make an effort to carry out our parts in the gamest manner possible. We rushed through the flames to the door and then with my fellow player I staggered through the door and out in front of the camera, where we both fell exhausted. When I saw the picture I easily understood why the director told us we had done very well, for the way we both sank to the ground was realistic in every detail.

"This scene also called for a rain effect and the water pouring down upon us added to our discomfort. This is merely one incident of the dangers to which a picture player is exposed. I would not have gone through that much in ten years on the stage, but the fact that I now can have my own home and keep regular hours every day more than makes up for all.

"I presume most of my readers know that 'The Millionaire Baby' was adapted to the screen from the story by Anna Katherine Green, and I am sure that those who have read the works of this noted writer will agree with me when I say that her plots are more baffling than those created by any other writer of the present day. There were scenes in the production where the slightest show of any kind of emotion would have disclosed the denouement and ruined the entire effect of the picture, so you can imagine how I felt at first playing close up to the camera and having to hold every muscle of my face tense when I had been used to being far away from the audience, with the footlights between us, where facial expression is a secondary consideration.

"This is one of the causes for many failures of stage stars when they appear before the camera. They fail to realize that everything they do is recorded by the camera and that a slip which might go unnoticed on the stage will ruin a whole scene in a film drama and possibly spoil the entire production if it is not retaken. One of the most difficult scenes in 'The Millionaire Baby' was the one in which the child is stolen. The skill of handling this so as not to 'kill' the whole story depended more upon the men who retouched the film after the director had finished with it than upon the players, and I understand that these men worked till the wee small hours several nights in succession.

"Had the players who supported me in this production been other than they were I do not doubt but what my lot would have been anything but an enjoyable one, but as it was we were just like one big family from the very moment we began work. It was this perfect team work in the many trying scenes that gave the film the finished effect which I am sure will prove a delight to audiences wherever it is shown. I have nothing but praise for all the players and the director and, above all, for William N. Selig, the man who is behind the many splendid productions presented by his company, and whose orders to his directors are: 'Make a picture regardless of cost and make one that they will remember.'"

"I Have Saved Him!"

Its Use In Working Out Complex Mathematical Problems.

A logarithm is an exponent, and an exponent is a number showing how many times another number has been used in any multiplication. Ten times 10 equals 100. It was used twice, and its exponent is 2. Ten cubed equals 1,000, and its exponent is 3; while 10 to exponent 4 equals 10,000, and so on out toward infinity. But suppose that we wish to use 10, say 1¼ times or 1⅝ times instead of twice. Then the exponent must be computed, and exponents thus computed are always printed in tables.

Thus, as I am now writing, the paper, as always, by day and by night, is very near a precious book, a table of logarithms for all numbers from 1 to 108,000, computed out to seven decimal places. To give examples of their use, suppose that you wish to multiply 8 by 11. Look in the table and you will find the logarithm of 8 to be .9030900, and the logarithm of 11 to be 1.0413927. Add these and the sum will be 1.9444827. Look along the column and it will be seen that this is the logarithm of 88.

Easy. But suppose you wish to multiply two strings of figures of from 5 to a dozen. In the great standard mathematical sciences, such as astronomy, physics and chemistry, the multiplication and division of immense numbers are required. Thus, let us square the number 31558149—that is, multiply itself by itself, a tedious job. But this toil can be saved by the use of logarithms. Thus, the logarithm of 31558149 is 7.4991289, taken directly from the table. Then, to square any number multiply its logarithm by 2, and this logarithm multiplied by 2 equals 14.9982578. Now, by looking in the table, the number of which this is the logarithm is 995916962096951. Hours of work are performed in a few minutes.—Edgar Lucien Larkin in New York American.

STONE MEASURE.

There Is No Regular Unit, and It Fairly Revels In Variety.

Owing to the variety of uses to which stone is put, there is no regular unit of measurement employed by the quarrymen, the stone being sold by the cubic yard, cubic foot, ton, cord, perch, rod, square foot, square yard, square, etc. Building and monumental stone, especially the dressed product, is usually sold by the cubic foot or the cubic yard, although this unit varies with the class of stone and with the locality; a large quantity of rough stone is sold by the perch, cord or ton.

Rubble and riprap, including stone for such heavy masonry as breakwater and jetty work, are generally sold by the cord or ton. Fluxing stone and stone for chemical use—as for alkali works, sugar factories, carbonic acid plants and paper mills—are sold by the long ton. Flagstone and curbstone are sold by the square yard or the square foot, the thickness being variable and dependent on the orders received. Granite paving blocks are sold invariably by number, but the blocks are not of uniform size, the value depending on the size of the block and the labor necessary to cut into the shape desired. Other paving material is sold by various units, such as ton or cubic yard.

Crushed stone is usually sold by the cubic yard or ton, the short ton being more generally used. The weight of a cubic yard of crushed stone varies from 2,300 to 3,000 pounds, the average weight being about 2,500 pounds. In certain localities crushed stone is sold by the "square" of 100 square feet by 1 foot, or 100 cubic feet. Crushed stone is also sold by the bushel, 21½ bushels representing a cubic yard, of about 2,700 pounds.—Geological Survey Bulletin.

The Senate Barber Shop.

Here's an odd thing about the United States senate barber shop: Although the number of senators has hardly increased at all, the number of shaves has increased at a surprising rate in recent years. The reason is simply that the senate is now inhabited largely by comparatively young men with smooth faces or wearing mustaches at most, and they are obliged to get shaved every little while, whereas the old style senator with a riot of whiskers never had occasion to visit a barber shop except every few months to get his hair trimmed.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Disgusted.

One day while her grandfather was paying a visit to Florence's home the little girl said to him:

"Gran'pa, your talk about 'perseverance winning' is all nonsense."

"Well, well, child!" cried the grandfather. "Why do you say that?"

"Why," said the little girl, "I've worked all the afternoon blowing soap bubbles and trying to pin them on mother's hat."—New York Times.

A Little Ambiguous.

Musician—You didn't get around to my recital last night. Friend—No. I had a splitting headache. However, everybody told me I should have gone, because you would have made me forget all other suffering.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Heard on the Train.

"What book is that you are reading, Jim?"

"'The Sorrows of Satan.'"

"Well, I'll say this for you, Jim; you always do take considerable interest in the troubles of your friends."—Boston Transcript.

Wise men say nothing in dangerous times.—Selden.

DAINTY AFTERNOON FROCK.

Embroidered White Net With Pretty Rosebuds of Silk.

PRETTY SUMMER CREATION.

Charming afternoon frock of embroidered white net, the edge forming pointed scallops. Heavier embroidery forms the hip yoke and trims the bodice, which is built with a square neck and long sleeves. Dainty rosebuds of pink silk add a bit of color.

TAKE CARE OF HAIR.

Be Careful Not to Tear Scalp or Split Hair, but Stimulate by Massage.

Few women take proper care of their hair. They believe that if they give it a brushing at night and wash it every two or three weeks they are doing all that is needed.

Under normal conditions the proper care of the hair is very simple. The objects to be kept in mind are to preserve its natural luster and texture by means of absolute cleanliness and to massage the scalp sufficiently to remove any dandruff that may adhere to it and thereby promote the active circulation of the blood. All this must be done without injury to the scalp or the hair by pulling, scratching or tearing. Cutting the hair frequently has a tendency, especially in youth, to thicken the individual hairs and promote their growth. Neither this nor any other known process, however, tends to increase the actual number of hairs. All claims to the contrary are the pretensions of charlatans.

Professional hairdressers do not advocate shampooing the hair oftener than once a month. A thorough brushing once or twice a week is regarded by them as sufficient for cleanliness and as much more beneficial to the hair and scalp.

Much contradictory advice has been given on the subject of brushing the hair, some persons saying that stiff brushes should be used and the scalp and hair brushed by means of them with a good deal of vigor, others recommending soft brushes and a very moderate amount of friction. These differences are probably due to different views of the objects to be attained by brushing. One object is to promote the health of the scalp and hence to give strength and vigor to the hair. For this purpose brushes with hard, stiff bristles may be used with considerable vigor provided the skin is not injured. The other object is to smooth the hair and free it from dust. For this purpose brushes may be soft and used with a very moderate pressure.

Care should be taken on the one hand not to scratch the scalp, tear the roots of the hair or cause it to split, and on the other not to neglect the stimulating effects of massaging the scalp and removing dandruff.

ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN.

Prominent New York women have subscribed $6,000 to provide medical treatment for drug users.

A Georgia woman has invented and patented a new kind of a hoe.

Bellevue hospital, in New York city, has a female ambulance doctor.

Female telephone operators in England are paid $5.50 a week during their training period and $6 when trained.

Miss Mabel Guppy, an English girl who has been teaching English in a Japanese school, has resigned her position to become a Buddhist nun.

Nearly all the girls in Lewis, Kan., have joined the Anti-Cigarette league formed in that town, and now none of the members will walk the streets with any man who smokes cigarettes.

D/34

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, June 22.—On Thursday of the present week, Suffrage and proposed amendments to the Constitution aimed to alter the article governing the subject, will be discussed practically the entire day before the committee on Suffrage of the Constitutional convention.

Twenty separate propositions have been set down for hearings by this committee and it is doubtful if all of them will be taken up unless the members sit at night. Several of the proposed amendments are somewhat drastic and will cause lively argument.

What is generally regarded as one of the most important proposed amendments to the article of suffrage, is that by Delegate George Knox Bell of New York city which would require that all who are given the right of franchise shall be able to read and write English. Delegate William H. Young of Westchester county, also has a proposal of this nature which is to be given a hearing later. While similar in the main features the proposals of Delegates Bell and Young are different as a whole.

A division of opinion exists as to the wisdom of adpoting the proposal of Delegate Bell and opposition is looked for on Thursday when it is brought up before the committee on Suffrage. While literacy tests have been suggested as one of the most efficient methods of purifying the ballot, it is regarded in some quarters as being unwise to deprive a foreigner who may be unable to write and read English of his vote. There are hundreds of thousands of voters throughout the country, who can neither read or write and thousands upon thousonds in this State. If New York State should amend its Constitution to disfranchise those who have been naturalized yet who are unable to read or write English, other States are quite likely to follow suit, it is argued. The importance of the Bell proposition is obvious.

Another interesting proposal is that which has been presented by Delegate Richard H. Cullen, of Rochester, which provides for a separate election for judges. Mr. Cullen would have the legislature designate a time each when judicial officers shall be elected except in cases of temporary appointments to fill vacancies. The ballots are to be different from those used for other public officers and shall contain no party emblem or emblems.

The proposal by Delegate Mark Eisner of New York city, to the effect that providing equal suffrage is ratified by the people a citizen by marriage shall have been an inhabitant of the United States for five years before being permitted to vote, is the third of the subjects which is scheduled for discussion the day after tomorrow.

Interesting indeed are the provisions of the proposed amendmen to the Constitution offered by Delegate J. C. Leggett, of Cuba, N.Y., also set down for discussion by the Suffrage committee on Thursday. Mr. Leggett believes that before a citizen shall be allowed to vote he must prove himself to be possessed of several specified qualifications. At the time of offering his vote he shall have a family for whom he has provided during one year, or he shall not more than twelve months and not less than six months before offering his vote have paid a tax not less than two dollars, or during not less than six mobth of the year next preceding the offer of his vote he shall have been engaged in an employment or calling yielding him means of support. A new provision is made under this proposal prohibiting a person from voting who has been convicted of a felony or who has been convicted of a misdemeanor within three years from the time of offering his vote, or whose wife or minor children have been supported wholly or in part at public expense during the year immediately preceding the time of offering his vote.

FULL CREW BILL IS VETOED BY BRUMBAUGH

Harrisburg, Pa., June 21.—Governor Brumbaugh announced last night that he had vetoed the bill designed to repeal the full crew law of Pennsylvania. The bill was passed by the recent Legislature after an extensive publicity campaign in favor of its passage had been conducted.

CHINESE EDIBLE DOGS.

They Are Fed Mainly Upon Daintily Prepared Vegetable Food.

English bon vivants have tested the merits of the Chinese edible dog, and they pronounce it very good dog indeed.

The dog is destined from the beginning for the table. Like the edible rat of the same country, it is fed mainly upon vegetable food, which is often delicately prepared and specially devised, in order to give the dog's flesh a peculiar flavor and aroma. The result is something quite different from the flesh of the ordinary dog of the western world.

The genuine Chinese edible dog is known by its bluish black tongue, which is a peculiar mark of its variety. In infancy and early youth the dog's tongue is red, and upon reaching maturity and the edible age it suddenly becomes black, sometimes within two weeks.

Another peculiarity of this dog is its lack of the barking faculty. It is said that the dog can bark, and on occasions does so, but these occasions are rare.

Many experiments, most of them unwilling, were made with the flesh of dogs during the Paris siege. Newfoundlands and St. Bernards were preferred, under the mistaken impression that they would prove more eatable than other varieties. They proved to be detestable in all cases.—Every Week.

CORK TREES OF SPAIN.

How They Are Stripped of Their Bark at Ten Year Intervals.

An important industry in Spain is the cultivation of cork trees. This tree is an oak which grows best in the poorest soil. It cannot endure frost and must have sea air and also some altitude. It is found all along the coast of Spain, the northern coast of Africa and the northern shores of the Mediterranean.

There are two barks, the outer of which is stripped for use. The cork is valuable according as it is soft and velvety. When the sapling has reached the age of ten years it is stripped of its outer bark for two feet from the ground. The tree will then be about five inches in diameter and about six feet up to the branches. This stripping is worthless. The inner bark appears blood red, and if it is split or injured the tree dies.

When eight or ten years more have elapsed the outer bark has again grown, and then the tree is stripped four feet from the roots. This stripping is very coarse and is used to make floats for fish nets. Every ten years thereafter the bark is stripped, each year two feet higher up, until the tree is forty or fifty years old, when it is in its prime and may then be stripped every ten years from the ground to the branches. —Exchange.

Royal Kisses.

The kings and high officials of Europe when they meet always embrace and kiss each other, no matter what their relations have been in the past or may be in the immediate future. This is a kiss of respect. It may be given on the lips, the cheek, the brow or the beard and is nicely adjusted, according to the age and rank of the giver. From this close personal contact it passes through many forms—kissing the hand, parts of the clothing and even the ground trodden upon according to the idea of respect or fear inspiring the one who performs the act. The nations of the west have not adopted this ancient custom as a form of salutation, but have reserved it for the more tender relationships of life.—Christian Herald.

Dumas and His Porthos.

Dumas, like Balzac, was fond of his own creations. Among them all he loved Porthos best. The great, strong, vain hero was a child after his own heart. One afternoon, it is related, his son found Dumas careworn, wretched, overwhelmed. "What has happened to you? Are you ill?" asked Dumas fils. "No," replied Dumas pere. "Well, what is it then?" "I am miserable." "Why?" "This morning I killed Porthos—poor Porthos! Oh, what trouble I have had to make up my mind to do it! But there must be an end to all things. Yet when I saw him sink beneath the ruins, crying, 'It is too heavy, too heavy for me!' I swear to you that I cried!" And he wiped away a tear with the sleeve of his dressing gown.

An Old Indian Drum.

The Sioux Indians formerly had a conjurer's drum, which they called wakanchanchagha. It was used on religious and ceremonial occasions, had two heads frequently decorated with crude pictures of animals, and was beaten with great vigor for the purpose of appeasing the wrath of their offended deities or of contributing to the recovery of the sick.

Africa.

Africa is the most elevated of all the continents. It is the "continent of plateaus." The great tableland in the south has a mean altitude of over 3,500 feet. The wide tableland on the north has an average elevation of about 1,300 feet.

Impossible.

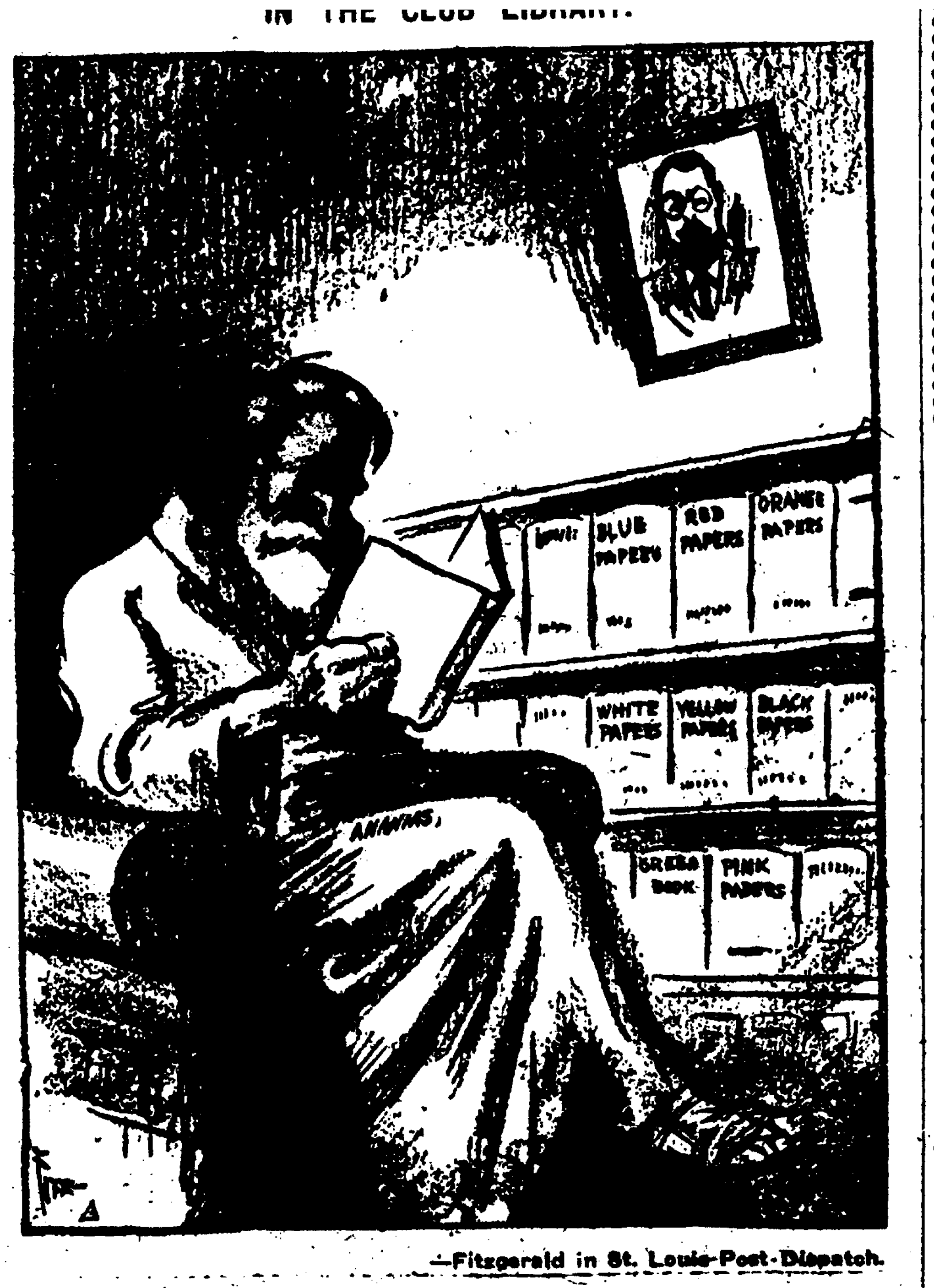
"Can't you play tennis without making all that noise?"

"Why, how can you expect us to play it without raising a racket?"—Baltimore American.

Excluded.

Ascum—Well, well! I congratulate you, old man. And how is the baby to be named? Popley—By my wife's people, it seems.—Exchange.

IN THE CLUB LIBRARY.



—Fitzgerald in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Pope Says He Feared for His Security; His Guards Taken Away

Paris, June 22.—In a remarkable interview granted to Louis Latafie, correspondent of La Liberte, Pope Benedict, while maintaining the strictest neutrality, answers charges of atrocities against the Germans by pointing uot wrongs committed by the Allies, and even by his own Italy against the Holy See.

His Holiness went so far as to say he was unable to judge of the atrocities in Belgium because they were committed under Pope Pius X., and that he, Pope Benedict, had had neither the time nor the oportunity to order a full inquiry.

"Is it not known by all that many priests have been taken as hostages in Belgium and in France and shot?"

The Pope replied. "I have received from Austrian bishops the assurance that the Russian army has also taken hostages from among the Catholic priests, and that the Russians on one occasion pushed before them 1500 Jews, so that they could advance behind this living barrier thus exposed to the bullets of the enemy.

"The Bishop of Cremona has informed me that the Italians have already taken eighteen Austrian priests as hostages.

"There are so many excesses that I have issued an admonition in my encyclical, declaring: "It is permitted to no person, for whatever motive, to violate justice."

When asked "What about the destruction of Louvain?" the Pope answered:

"The Germans say their troops were shot. They also solemnly declare the French had an observation post on the Rheims Cathedral. The Vatican is not a court of justice."

"The Germans," said M. Latapie, "have committed other violations."

To this the Pope replied: "The Cardinal-Secretary of State has received the representatives of seven Belgian congregations. They have declared that they are not able to cite a single case in their congregations, protected especially by the Virgin or by some saint. We continue to be imperfectly informed upon this subject."

The Pope struck his breast and added: "But the hour has not yet come to disentagle the truth from all the contradictory assertions which surround it. The Vatican is not a court. We do not give judgment. The Judge is on high."

"At least one may protest against the arrest of a Prince of the Church," said Latapie.

"Now, I am going to surprise you," His Holiness remarked. "Cardinal Mercier never was arrested. He can move about freely in the diocese. I have received from General von Bissing, Governor of Belgium, a letter assuring me he will in future repress with the greatest energy all acts of violence against churches and ministers of God."

"Then," writes Latapie, "I searched my mind for some accusation to which it would be impossible to reply—some crime without a pretext—and I said:

"What about the Lusitania. It was not a question of belligerents there. It was neutrals, innocent people, who paid with their lives."

"I know no more frightful crime,' replied the Pope. 'What desolation to see our generation the prey to such horrors. I have a father's heart, and that heart is lacerated. But do you think the blockade which the empires, which condemns millions of human beings to famine, is inspired by humane sentiments?'

"The Pope said this in a voice thrilling with profound emotion. He carefully selected and drove home each word, but no doubt he saw my impression reflected in my face, and he suldenly broke in:

"I don't say that after the war I shall not proclaim a syllabus summarizing the doctrines of the church on these subjects and regulation for future rights and duties of belligerents. Then and there will be found, without doubt, normal condemnation of thec rimes committed during the war."

Why Milk Sours.

We are told by those who study the ways and ravages of the mischievous microbe that he is very fond of sugar and that he delights to gratify this liking by turning the supply in milk into an acid which sours the milk. These microbes are constantly in the air, alive though invisible, and ready to drop into the milk when they can. If it were possible to keep the milk from the air after the cow is milked it would not turn sour. Warm milk is particularly inviting to the microbe and favorable to his operations. He does not get along well under chilling conditions, and that is why the sweetness of milk can be preserved if it is kept cold. Boiling fresh milk changes the sugar in such a way that the microbe cannot feed upon it.—Baltimore American.

VALUE OF TOWN BEAUTY.

The architectural embellishment of a city is widely recognized as a task for artists, but the architecture of the city itself has too long been left to chance and the politician. We now are beginning to see that upon the fundamental rightness of this architecture depend not only the health and comfort of the public, but its pleasure in its surroundings and its municipal pride.—New York Times.

MODEL STREET SIGNS.

New Type a Great Help to the Public of New York City.

The problem of providing street signs of the best possible type for Manhattan is one to which Borough President Marks has addressed himself.

He insisted upon finding if possible a type of sign that would enable people to determine definitely and at a glance the name of the street on which they might be and also the name of the cross street toward which they might be looking; that these signs should be legible at a considerable distance and, furthermore, that they should be so placed in relation to street lights as to be readily visible at night as well as in the daytime.

As a result a type has been evolved which has met the exacting requirements laid down by President Marks. The new signs, like the old, are placed on lampposts at street intersections on diagonally opposite corners. They consist of a steel plate twenty-two inches long and seven and a half inches high, having at the center of the top a semicircular projection eleven and one-eighth inches wide at the base, with a radius of five and one-eighth inches. On the main body of the sign plate is indicated the name of the avenue or street; on the semicircular projection at the top is indicated the name of the cross street. The lettering is white and four inches high on a dark blue background enameled on the plate.

The sign plate is held in a bronze colored skeleton steel holder, into which it is inserted from the top. The plates are reversible and can be seen from either side, while the holder is so designed as to afford a rectangular framing for the name of the avenue or street and an oval framing for the name of the cross street. The holder or frame is made as flat as possible, all unnecessary ornamentation being omitted, not only in order to enhance the dignity and good appearance of the sign, but also in order to prevent as far as possible the face of the sign from being darkened by shadows such as are cast by the projecting ornamentation on signs of other types.

Now, for the first time in the history of New York city, through the use of this new type of street sign, which gives double information on a single sign, it is possible, either by day or by night, for people traveling along a New York street, particularly those people riding in trolley cars or other fast moving vehicles, quickly and positively to determine from a considerable distance exactly which street they are on and which cross street they are approaching.

GRATITUDE.

Gratitude is the fairest blossom that springs from the soul, and the heart of man knoweth none so fragrant, while its opponent, ingratitude, is a deadly weed, not only poisonous in itself, but impregnating the very atmosphere in which it grows with fetid vapors.

Its Source.

Woodles—Did you ever know anybody with as much savoir faire as Mrs. Jones?

Toodles—Faith, I never did, and they say her husband made it all in pickles, too.—Harvard Lampoon.

Popular Mary.

Mary had a little trump
When playing whist, you know,
And if her partner played an ace
That trump was sure to go.
—Chicago News.

Faithful Conductor.

Conductor (examining transfer)—The feller that punched this transfer made a mistake and punched it a week ahead. You'll have to git off the car and wait seven days.—Pittsburgh Press.

Contrary.

Molly's against suffrage, cold,
And I am for it, hot;
The reason I am for it is
No doubt because she's not.
—Houston Post.

MOTT FAVORS NAVAL MILITIA

Promises Help for Northern Division, Which Should Have a Ship

Congressional Mott was one of the speakers at a naval militia dinner given in Watertown Friday night. At the opening of his speech the Congressman congratulated the people of Watertown upon being able to claim Robert Lansing as a resident of Watertown.

Concerning the naval militia Congressman Mott said in part:

"I have more personal feeling for a men who enlists and conscientiously does his work in the naval militia than for the man who enters the service of his country in the regular way and takes pay for his work—for with him it is an occupation—a way to make a living while the service which the man in the militia must perform is essentially a labor of love.

"There may yet come a crisis when trained men are needed in a rush, and it will be of necessity to the naval militia that the officers of the navy will look. To my mind the self sacrifices that the officers and men of the naval militia are making and will make, have not been fully recognized by the heads of the service.

"The need of training, and training nnot by one half but complete training which wil enable a man to go on board any battleship of our fleet and perform his duties satisfactorily is a pressing one, and it can to my mind be only brought about by giving the militia of this state modern ships with which to work. I am proud of the naval militia of Watertown—it is the only division in my district, and there must be a reason. It can not be that Watertown men are more patriotic, but then it requires patriotism to llive in Watertown and train at Chaumont or Sackets Harbor. It is a peculiar coincidence, also that in Jefferson county and in use by your organization, is the only inland navy yard in the country that at Sackets Harbor."

20 REPORTED MISSING FROM INTERNED EITEL

Norfolk, June 21.—Sailors from the German auxiliary cruisers, EitelFriedrich and Kron Prinz Wilhelm, interned here, came ashore in civilian clothes yesterday and today.

Twenty men are reported missing from the ships, but officers decline to discuss the matter.

Loaf Bread in England.

It is perhaps worth recalling that the art of baking loaves of bread was introduced into Europe quite late in history. Flat cakes were baked even in the earliest times, but as late as the beginning of the nineteenth century loaf bread was comparatively unknown in many parts of the continent. In 1812, for instance, when an English captain ordered loaves to the value of $5 in Gothenburg the baker stipulated for payment in advance on the ground that he would never be able to sell them in the city if they were left on his hands.—London Spectator.

Canny Scot!

"I say, Sandy, mon," said Jock, handing back his friend's photograph, "when ye had those photos taken, why didna ye smile?"

"And those pictures costing me $2 a dozen!" replied Sandy. "Are ye crazy, mon?"—Woman's Home Companion.

Which?

Bacon—Ever notice how long a woman is in coming to the point? Egbert—Do you mean when she's telling a story or sharpening a lead pencil?—Yonkers Statesman.

Pure Creamery Butter
From The Harbor Farms
Made for those who want the best.
LaPORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida Street Hello 75

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
"A Herald of Progress"
Volume 1, No. 158 Established, Dec. 17, 1914. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1915 Price One Cent

INDUSTRIAL MAN'S LETTER TO FULTON

Valuable Suggestions Offered by A. E. Dodd of the National Society of Industrial Education; Offers Help for Fulton

The exhibition of industrial work given by Miss Cook and her pupils at the high school recently, and as reported in The Evening Times, did not receive appreciation alone of Fulton people as the following communications imply. The first is from Mr. G. C. Warner of New York who is a member of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education.

The communication reads as follows:

Editor of Fulton Times:

Regarding Vocational Education. I took from The Fulton Times a clipping about the Fulton school exhibition of industrial work and sent it to Mr. A. E. Dodd of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, asking him for his suggestions. I enclose to you, herewith, four copies of his reply, which please use in any way which you think may be helpful.

Yours, very sincerely,
G. C. WARNER.

The following reply should be interesting to every person in Fulton as regards our educational problems. The Mr. Farnum referred to in the letter, attended the local exhibit and gave high praise to the work accomplished by saying the result obtained excelled that of any other school in the State outside of the city of New York.

The letter states:

My dear Mr. Warner:

I was very much interested in the clipping which reached me this morning, telling about the Fulton, N. Y., exhibition of industrial work. I am also much interested in the favorable comments which my friend, Mr. Farnum, makes in regard to the work, as he is not one who makes such statements without meaning them.

While I do not know about the industrial situation of Fulton, it occurs to me that an industrial stock-taking of that city, which could be made by its own local school board, in co-operation with commercial and industrial interests, might give the town a diagram of its industrial situation which will enable it to shape its industrial courses to be even more helpful than they are now, in preparing girls and boys who are to go to work in that community.

By that I mean, the obtaining of answers to some such questions as the following:

Whether there a content of technical knowledge or skill in any job that cannot be acquired through routine work and for which special instruction is needed.

If so, what is it?

Whether it can best be imparted by provisions inside the industry?

If not, whether it is worth while to provide for such instruction through outside agencies?

If this is true, whether such instruction should take the form of, (a) all day industrial school; (b) trade schools; (c) part-time industrial classes; (d) evening classes?

Whether there are any jobs for which it is not desirable either to direct the youth or to train him at public expense?

What numbers of new workers could be prepared for any job, if it has a teachable content, without overcrowding the market?

What kind of equipment as to age and physical and mental assets the worker should have for his job.

Does the industry select its workers for any job so as to secure those best adapted to it?

To what extent are the relations between any two jobs in the industry such that experience in the lower one is a preparation for the higher?

Where the lower is a preparation for the higher, how far does the industry recognize promotion?

What are the circumstances, if any, that offset this advantage in favor of promoted workers?

What improvements in efficiency could be made by changes in the present methods of selecting training and promoting workers?

Of course, it might not be necessary to obtain complete answers to all of the above questions but a study of this sort would undoubtedly give Fulton a knowledge about future possibilities for school work, which Richmond received last year and which Minneapolis is now hoping to secure through the Survey which Dr. Prosser is directing.

I have just returned this morning from a week of conferences and lectures in southern Kansas, where I discussed this sort of thing with over two thousand people; and unless I mistake the interest and eagerness, we will find during the next year, that whole section of the country eager at work on finding out how to shape the courses of study in the schools to best meet the community's needs.

If any of us can be of help at any time in connection with Fulton, I am sure you know that we would be delighted to help.

Very sincerely yours,
(Sgd.) ALVIN E. DODD,
Assistant Secretary.

BUY IN FULTON

REASON NUMBER 9
Because You See What You Are Buying

Seeing what you buy, feeling it in your hands, physically weighing it and summing up its good qualities and discovering its drawbacks, trying it on in some cases, these are all decidedly in the favor of the purchaser. "Buying a pig in poke" is an old, old proverb against buying what you do not see first. This is, of course, the strongest kind of an argument against making purchases by mail. However, honestly accurate the description, however plain the illustration there is nothing can equal the actual seeing and handling of the goods you are going to get in exchange for your hard earned money. Even with the most scrupulous reliability on the part of the seller, there is sure to be occasional disappointment, and selling what the buyer does not see places terrible temptation in the way of the seller. When you buy in Fulton you see what you buy—often you can have it in your own home and judge it free from all influences save your own best judgment, and if it does not suit you can return it.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

RUFUS EVERSON KING SPEAKS TO GRADUATES OF FULTON HIGH SCHOOL

The members of the class of 1915 of Fulton High school will bid farewell to their Alma Mater and take their first step into the world tonight at the Commencement exercises which will be held at the First Baptist church.

The principal address of the evening will be given by Rufus Everson King, well known as a most forceful and eloquent speaker. Mr. King's address is entitled, "Laurel Wreaths and Palm." He will no doubt prove a very interesting and entertaining orator.

The members of the graduating class will occupy seats on the platform and the high school orchestra will be seated in the alcove behind the platform. Mr. King, Superintendent Fairgrieve, A. T. Jennings, Mrs. F. E. Goodjon, Rev. H. D. Holmes and members of the Board of Education will occupy seats on the platform.

After a selection by the orchestra, Rev. Mr. Holmes will offer the invocation prayer. Miss Lillian P. Simons will deliver the salutatory address. Mr. King's speech will follow.

The prizes for prize speaking won by Miss Lillian P. Simons, Miss Jessie Wilcox, Harold Caffrey and Leland Carner will be presented. Mrs. F. E. Goodjon will present the prizes for proficiency in history work to the winning pupils of the Fourth st., Phillips st., State st. and Erie st. schools.

A. T. Jennings, in the absence of L. C. Foster, president of the Boarrd of Education, will present the pupils with their diplomas.

The valedictory address by Harold Thompson, the president and honor man of the class, will follow, and the benediction by Rev. Mr. Holmes will close the program.

WOOLEN MILL MAY NOT RESUME FULL TIME

In an interview this morning, John W. Stevenson of the American Woolen Company held but little hope for the resumption of work at the local plant on a full time basis. Two trips to New York city by the local representative have occasioned rumors that the plant is to open again on full time in July, and Mr. Stevenson denied this today.

When asked if the cutters refused to handle the local goods because the weavers were non-union, Mr. Stevenson declared there were other reasons more important.

"Business is absolutely at a standstill," said Mr. Stevenson. "Not only here, but everywhere. I just finished talking to a traveling man, and he tells me that he never say things as they are now, during the past twenty years. The shoe industry is worse off than we are.

"This mill isn't closed because the cutters refuse our goods; it's because nobody wants any goods. At a sale of a manufacturing concern in Syracuse last week, I saw suits selling at $10, worth $40, made from American woolens. People can't buy clothes, that is the reason we are doing nothing here."

POLICIES PAID HERE

Oswego life insurance policy holders, according to the "Insurance Press," or their heirs, collected in the last year a total of $73,500. Fulton beneficiaries were not far behind, as $64,500 was paid here, while in the village of Mexico $54,290 was paid policy holders.

SMOOTHNESS MARKED COURSE OF CLASS-NIGHT EXERCISES

John Barrymore's Play, "Fortune Hunter," Received Excellent Treatment at Hands of Male Members of Cast

The graduating class of Fulton High school held its class day exercises last night at the Quirk theatre before an audience that taxed the capacity of the play house. The entertainment was divided into two parts; the reading of the various class documents occupying the first part of the program and the second half being devoted to the presentation of the play, "The Fortune Hunter." From start to finish the members of the class that will graduate tonight showed the result of four years' careful training in the high school.

The first part of the program was opened with a selection by the high school orchestra under the direction of Mrs. Owens. The class history, by Lola Palmer; the history of the historian, by Amelia Rolfe; the class poem, by Florence Moody; the prophecy on the prophet of the class, by Lillian P. Simons, and the codicil to the class will, by Harold N. Gillespie, were not read last evening owing to the length of the program.

The class prophecy by Earl D. Hopkins was the first number. The future of each member of the class was foretold in Mr. Hopkin's reading, and the audienc had many a hearty laugh at the outlook for some of the pupils. Most of the prophesies were treated in a humorous way.

The class will, by Matthew Frawley, also occasioned much amusement and applause. Each members of the class was remembered in the testament and little Miss Harriet Scholz, the mascot of the class, carried the bequests to the members of the class. Miss Scholz had a very winning manner and showed no symptoms of stage fright in the course of her duties.

The first part ended with the class yell, composed by Leland Carner.

After a short intermission, the play, "The Fortune Hunter," was presented. In this vehicle, in which John Barrymore appeared so successfully for some time, the outstanding feature was the work of the male members of the cast. As Nat Duncan, the poor son of a wealthy father, left upon his own resources, and with a decided abhorrence to work, Leland Carner made the most favorable impression of his high school career. Mr. Carner's part called for pronounced ability, and in every scene, he showed himself proficient, self possessed and familiar with his lines. In fact, the work of all the members of the cast showed the effect of continued rehearsals, and the breaks that are usually so prominent in amateur theatricals were not in evidence.

Harold Caffrey, as Henry Kellogg, the young business man who frames the plan by which Duncan is to marry a small town heiress and thus acquire wealth, also made a very good impression. Harold Thompson as Roland Barnett, had a part that called for ability of a different order, and he aptly portrayed the small town suitor.

Harold N. Gillespie, as Pete Willing, the sheriff, who had a liking for strong drink, and a dread of his wife, brought down the house during his sermon to Duncan on the evils of marriage.

The work of Miss Florence L. Moody, as Betty the daughter of Sam Graham, the small town druggist, showed unusual dramatic power, in particular in Act 2, when she blames her father for her lack of fine clothes and other things the young ladies of the town were accustomed to. When she appears in Act 3, after six months at school, a great change has taken place. Miss Moody also appeared to advantage in the emotional scenes.

Miss Eryma Paige, who enacted the role of Josie Lockwood, the heiress, also carried herself well in a very difficult part. Her proposal to Nat was one of the most amusing scenes in the play and her acting showed real talent.

As Tracey Tanner, the fat boy, Harold Scholz, had the audience with him from the start. His love scene with Angie, played by Miss Rose Walsh, was the occasion for much applause.

All the members of the cast fulfilled the expectations of their many friends. As a high school production, "The Fortune Hunter," by the class of 1915 bids fair to eclipse the work of all previous years.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 64 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Wednesday, June 23, 1915

45–PHONE NEWS ITEMS–45

School gardens at first blush seem like a harmless fad to keep school children out of mischief. Yet they should add greatly to the sum of useful knowledge and perhaps skill. At least they give an opportunity to a youngster so inclined to learn the secrets of [illegible] and production. The net results of school gardens in way of profit have only a local interest. If there should be loss instead of profit the balance sheet would be as satisfactory as that of any other branch of public education. The whole system is perhaps one of sowing blindly for an uncertain harvest, but now and then a farmer tries to use city bred muscle because country bred is not to be had. If he gets a graduate of the school garden he may at least expect a helper who knows that potatoes, onions and radishes grow at the foot of the stalk and not on top. He will also be broken in to weeding and will know that stones are not good fertilisers.

It would be poor judgment to bank heavily upon the efficiency of our organized militia or national guard for a big war emergency. At the same time it is unwise to the verge of foolishness to decry the service value of the guard and militia establishments. They represent military organization which has been put to the test and in several of the states a latent esprit du corps which only needs opportunity to vitalise the whole force. In the ranks and behind them as retired or discharged guardsmen are upward of 300,000 men who have been broken to military discipline and drilled in the A B C of soldiering—yes, even to the Fourth reader. Rifle practice, army maneuvers and state camps have given to these amateurs everything which war service can give except the match game with the enemy. Trust the first law of nature to help the novice through that ordeal.

The meat and wheat producing country of Argentina is reaping prosperity from the war in Europe and expects this prosperity to continue. The same process of reasoning makes the case of the United States a hopeful one. Surely it is nobler to feed the hungry belligerents than to make guns and ammunition to kill them. The United States is one of four great wheat producing countries of the world, Russia, Canada and Argentina being the other three. Russia will not count in 1915, and Canada's product will doubtless be absorbed by England if she can get it past the German submarines.

Book publishers wish to induce readers to buy books more liberally and propose a sort of propaganda to that end. One essential may be stated offhand—that is, to publish books worthy of permanent ownership. Books may be had at libraries to "skim through," and the meat of them is often spread broadcast in newspapers and reviews. To put from $1.50 to $5 in a book of ephemeral value is not to be thrifty. A book to be well worth that amount should have merit not alone for a day, but for a year, and even for a generation.

It has been suggested in Europe that war indemnities in future can best be collected by seizing government owned railways. This might be an improvement upon the old device of seizing the delinquent nation's custom houses as a business proposition, but would be likely to prove more aggravating to the conquered people.

The European allies seem to be finding out the truth of certain old war maxims. For instance, "overpreparedness is better than underpreparedness" and "overestimating the foe is better than underestimating."

The incoming and outgoing of aliens since the European war began is about even. With the exception of Russia the nations at war sent more emigrants over than they received back "reservists."

Anti-suffragists say that women have no warrior stuff in their makeup. But it required some sort of sand in Jane Addams to venture into Berlin on a peace mission.

This is sun spot year, and it's perfectly neutral to blame all untoward events which must be accounted for on the sun spots.

THE ROSY GLOW

Throughout the country this week hundreds of young men and women have stepped from the high school portals out into the big wide world. Few, indeed, it is probable have anything more definite ahead of them than a rosy glow on which their high hopes are founded. All too often the castles built above the graduation thesis tumble to the ground leaving a night of bewilderment, fear and disappointment among the ruins.

In a recent article in pamphlet form published by Alfred P. Fletcher, assistant superintendent of schools at Rochester an inspiration on this very point is given. The title of the article is "Co-operation between Employers and Schools," and was written with the idea of getting the employers of Rochester to join, which they did, in a plan whereby the hundreds of young persons who spend days in fruitless search for work may find a field in which they may use their educational training for a livelihood.

"It is commonplace to remark that searching for employment is an economic waste," says Mr. Fletcher in the booklet. "It is a most disheartening task, as well. One month in idleness or in walking the streets will undo the work of any two months in school.

"At present the laws of most of our states are so faulty that boys and girls under 16 years of age may drop out of school for the purpose of going to work and then remain in idleness for months Only a very few states require their youths to be either in school or at work."

A trades school recently advertised that boys and girls out of work could enter training until work was secured. Scores responded and many remained for the full year. Again employers issued cards stating the firm employed boys and girls under 18 years only on recommendation of the school superintendent. This also had the effect of keeping the pupils longer in school. However, the grave fact remaining is that yearly pupils at the beginning of high-school work are obliged to leave school to earn a living. When this is done all educational pursuits end as a rule, and unless the person is especially fitted for the work he is doing, he loses interest, lags behind his possibilities, becomes a misfit in the business world and in time joins the vast army of unemployed.

COURT OF CONSCIENCE

The manner in which a man uses his time is lightly considered by some. No man can waste time without harming himself, and indirectly harming others. We appoint commissions to care for the incompetent; we arrange laws to compel men in their moral course; we put the latitude and longitude lines on a man's legal route. Why not hold a man accountable for his part in life's work?

If drunkenness is a disgrace; if playing poker is a crime; if betting on the ponies is punishable—if these are the things that are answerable to the law, I ask you, What shall we do with the afternoon farmer, with the loafer, the lounger, the lotus-eating waiter on Providence?

Fortunately for us all, there are few men in the fiddle-faddle, dilly-dally club.

It's a sin to see honest men and virtuous girls working for small pay, while these shrimps swim in the stream of idleness and loll in the lap of luxury.

If you have a member of your family that won't work, that is a rusty, irresolute laggard, a drowsy, dreamy, dozy dub, do something, if you have to call an officer.

No man has a right to stand on the backs of those who are bent in hard work.

The man who refuses to do his part in this world of work is a criminal in the Court of Conscience.—Silent Partner.

Free Scholarships in Music.

The Ithaca Conservatory of Music, with the desire to stimulate the study of these arts, offers two scholarships to applicants from each congressional district of the State of New York, valued at $100 each and good for the term of seventeen weeks beginning with the opening of the school year, September 16th, 1915, in any of the following departments: Voice, violin, piano and elocution. These scholarships are awarded upon competition which is open to anyone desiring a musical or literary education. Anyone wishing to enter the competition or desiring information should write to George C. Williams, general manager of the Ithaca Conservatory of Music, Ithaca, N. Y., before September 1, 1915.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Post Office, June 23, 1915. Inquirers will please say advertised.

Men—William Gichins, James Mart, Geo. B. Oween.

Women—Esther E. Baker, Miss Beatrice Sample, Mrs. May Hanna, Mrs. Hattie Marshall, Mrs. H. McCaffrey.

Peter T. Conley, P.M.

If you can't get Hanford's Balsam write G. C. Hanford Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Three sizes: 25c, 50c, $1.

Opinions

Siegel's Sentence

It is unfortunate that, with Henry Siegel in jail, the depositors whose money he mishandled lose practically all chance of recovering even a small part of their deposits. It is distinctly fortunate that this man, convicted of a crime, must pay the bitter penalty of ten months in a penitentiary instead of escaping imprisonment through an arrangement with his creditors—virtually buying himself off from jail.

Siegel was no innocent; he was no victim of misfortune. He followed the course of the crooked financier, who is a constant menace to all who have to trust their savings and their investments to others. He didn't "get away with it"; he couldn't beat the prosecutor's case against him. When Justice Clark stayed sentence with the understanding that the prisoner would make substantial restitution of the stolen money of his victims, there ensued proceedings which didn't indicate an overwhelming desire to give back as much as possible, but rather a purpose to buy his escape from jail as cheaply as maneuvring could do it.

If the convicted banker had succeeded, his success would have been encouragement of the get-rich-quick spirit which led him into crime. Potential crooks are only too likely to believe that money can help them out of any difficulty with the law. Siegel's term in jail will cost his dupes some money which they might otherwise have recovered. It may save the rest of the community from having more of his brand to deal with.—N.Y. Tribune.

The Mothers' Pension Acts

It is interesting to watch the development of the mothers' pension legislation. The Evening Post of New York says that at the beginning of 1913 but two states had such measures, but in 1913 and 1914 seventeen passed them, "and thus far in 1915 eight more have been added to the list making 27 in all. The amount of money to be paid has varied from $6.25 a month for a widow's child in California to $15 monthly for a widow with one child and $10 for each child where there is more than one in Illinois. But a large number of the 1913 laws limited payment to $10 a month for dependent mothers having one child and $5 for each additional child; and this limitation is increasingly followed, having been written this year into the laws of New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Wyoming and Tennessee."

A summary of the mothers' pension acts this year has been given by The New York Times, as follows:

"Pensions for mothers came up for consideration in eighteen States. In eight — Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Wyoming—legislation for this purpose was enacted for the first time. In Texas and West Virginia the measures were killed. In the rest the present laws were amended or amplified.

"The new Kansas statute fixes the maximum grant to needy mothers at $25 a month to be paid at the discretion of county commissions. The New Hampshire law limits payment to $10 a month for a dependent mother having one child under 16 years and $5 for each additional child. The Legislature appropriated $16,000 for the first two years of the law's operation.

"The New York statute applies to widows with a child or children under 16, who will be allowed approximately the same amount as it would cost the State to support them. The Montana law applies to mothers with children under 14 and whose husbands are confined to a State institution or are physically incompetent; the Nevada law to widows only. In Oklahoma both widows and mothers whose husbands are insane or prisoners are eligible to the benefits of the law, the compensation being $10 a month for one child under 14 and $5 a month for each additonal. The Wyoming law is similar. The law in Tennessee applies in counties of 50,000 population or more and having juvenile courts. The act was not made mandatory. Sixteen is the age limit and $10 and $5 the compensation. Washington passed a bill making her mothers' pension provisions somewhat less liberal."—Utica Dispatch.

The person who purchases the first White Mountain Refrigerator at People's Hardware Co., Inc., after reading this notice, will secure a genuine bargain at the Red Front Store.—adv.

Suppertime comes, you're not ready for it? Then order from the grocer Black's fresh-every-afternoon rolls and buns.—adv.

Expert Advice for the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

How will incorrect wiring affect a motor?

The effect of incorrect wiring on the motor depends on how the wires are misplaced. For instance, if the high tension cables were changed around so that no one of them went to the right plug it would be impossible to run the motor, although an occasional explosion might be obtained. If two or three of the high tension wires were interchanged, but one or more were left on the correct plugs, then the motor would run on the cylinders in which the latter were. Where a dual system is employed the wires of a battery system may sometimes be misplaced without interfering with the operation of the magneto and vice versa. As a rule, however, the changing of the wires will result in the whole ignition system becoming inoperative.

Does an engine deliver more or less power to wheels with a friction transmission and chain drive than through the ordinary bevel gears?

The efficiencies of the sliding gear-set with the shaft drive and the friction transmission with chain drive are approximately equal on the higher gear ratios, but when the friction wheel is brought near the center of the disk the slippage of the inside edge of the wheel, due to the small circle it is traveling on, causes a power loss that is greater than when the low gear of the sliding gear set is engaged.

Assuming that an automobile stands in a garage 80 per cent out of each twenty-four hours, what would be the saving in casing expense providing the car was put on jacks and kept off the tires during the time it was not in use?

The amount of money you might save by jacking up the wheels when the car is not in use is too small to be measured, providing there is no oil or water on the garage floor that might cause the rubber to deteriorate. The reduction in pressure and consequent lessened strain on the casings when this is done is almost infinitesimal, although it is popularly supposed that relieving the tires from the burden of supporting the car must necessarily relieve them from just that much strain and that therefore they will wear longer if the car is jacked up. The reduction in pressure when this is done is exactly inversely proportional to the increase in volume of the tube. When the tire is supporting the car weight it flattens slightly and one might say, imperceptibly, if the tires are pumped up as hard as they should be. The flattening of the tire causes a small decrease in the volume of the air in the tube and therefore when the tire is raised off the ground it regains its normal shape and normal volume. It is obvious that this small change in volume will not affect the pressure to any extent, since the decrease in pressure is inversely proportional to the increase in volume. And since the decrease in pressure is almost incommensurable the lessened strain and consequent saving in tire cost is incalculable.

Is there any good preparation for polishing the body of an automobile which will not harm the varnish or paint?

It is not advisable to use polish of any sort on the body. If the finish has become dull have the body revarnished. The only rejuvenator worthy of consideration is soap and water, and some body makers condemn the soap, advising the use of water only. However, there is little harm in using lukewarm water and soap, provided the soap is not too strong. In cleaning the body first wash the dust off with a hose and do not apply a sponge or cloth until the dust has been removed and the mud softened. Then sponge the body with soap and water and finally rinse with a hose until the soapy water has been entirely removed. Then wipe dry with chamois. If this advice is followed there will be no need of using any body polish, as the varnish will hold its luster almost indefinitely.

The brake on my car has been dragging for some time. Will this cause the tire to wear more rapidly?

Inasmuch as the dragging brake retards the free movement of the wheel, the tire is made to wear out more quickly than normally. Especially is this so when the brake is applied. The principal detriment, however, lies in the increased work imposed on the motor, which causes it to heat quickly.

Our car has a unit power plant using one grade of oil for crank case, multiple disk clutch and gear set. The oiling system is circulating splash with pump. Can we use graphite in our power plant? If so, how much graphite to the gallon of cylinder oil, and what make?

Use one teaspoonful of flake graphite to each quart of oil. Do not throw the graphite in loose, but mix it into a soft paste first and then add it to the oil. In buying the graphite be careful to obtain a good motor graphite as some graphites are not suited for motor lubrication. Some are too coarse, others to fine and some contain grit. Therefore, be certain you obtain a good motor graphite.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 2597 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Amateur Developing & Printing
Roll of 6 films and 6 prints, 30c.
Flash-Lights & Home Portraits
E. E. HENRY. 210 Oak St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4[illegible]
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

BYRON NEWTON
teacher of flute and piccolo.
Boehm and ordinary systems.
Phone Mrs. N. H. Haviland

WHEN YOU WANT
to move get
Hookway's Warehouse Van
of Syracuse; charges reasonable. Work guaranteed.
Phone 1114. 159c

SODA AND MINERAL WATERS
Made in Fulton. Best Extracts. Purity Guaranteed.
Delivery to any part of town.
A. J. THOMPSON
Phone 1543 112 Pratt St.

TIRE VULCANIZING
by Standard Steam Process
All Work Guaranteed.
B. L. COLE
Phone 2307 22 S. 1st St.

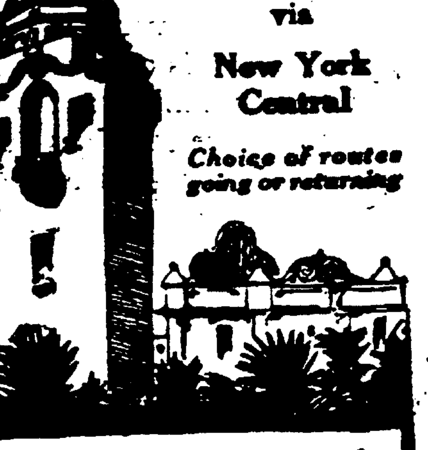
FOLEY'S RESTAURANT
"The Place to Eat."
Dinner 25c Supper Special 15c
Breakfast to order.
Sunday
Chicken Dinner a Specialty 35c

M. KATRIB

Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing. Ladies and Gents Tailor. All Work Guaranteed. Free Delivery

Phone 3353 21 1-2 So. Second st.

CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS
$89.00
Round Trip
via
New York Central
Choice of routes going or returning



All your questions gladly answered. Call at any of our offices or address
General Agent, New York Central Lines, Syracuse, N. Y.
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

HANNIBAL NEWS

Mrs. Jacob Hann and daughter Helen are spending the week with Mrs. Hann's parents at Hermon.

Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Smith of Utica were guests of Mrs. Minnie Fullerton last week.

Frank Plantz, of Syracuse, brother of Mrs. Ward Adamy, will spend the vacation at O. J. Adamy's.

The many friends in this vicinity of Mr. and Mrs. John McRae are congratulating them on the birth of a son, Edgar, recently. Mrs. McRae will be remembered here as Miss Rena Gardenier.

Miss Marjorie Brackett of Fulton had the misfortune to have her leg broken below the knee by a kick from a horse. Marjorie has the sympathy of many friends in Hannibal, her former home.

The Welcome Bible class of Hannibal Center will picnic at Fair Haven Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Hopper attended the Children's Day exercises at Bowen's Corners Sunday night. The exercises were very interesting. Besides the recitations and singing by the children, a solo singer from Syracuse and orchestra from Fulton added much to the program.

Mrs. Alfred Strong is still confined to the bed from injuries received one week ago caused by a fall.

Leon Bell of Scranton, Pa., is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. George Crofoot.

Mrs. Oscar Clark has recovered from her recent operation at Lee Memorial hospital sufficiently to be taken to the home of her sister, Mrs. William Bidwell of Fulton and her friends hope she may soon return home.

Misses Anna and Hannah Perkins will entertain the Ladies' Aid Society of Hannibal Center at the home of R. P. Allen Friday, June 25. A cordial invitation to all.

The Hannibal Center band will give a concert on the church lawn on the evening of the 25th inst. The Terpening band of Ira will assist in the musical part of the entertainment. Ice cream and cake will be served.

The following program was given at Golden Sheaf Grange Saturday Duttry in charge. Singing by the grange. Welcome, Charles Skutt; Looking for Faults, Louise Hammond; My Shadow; Nellie Gifford; Her Awful Dream, Ella Wheeler; I Saw a Ship Sailing, Allen Perkins; Washing the Dishes, Laura Wheeler; I'm Glad to See You, Alice Maude Skutt; Betty's Garden, Vara Cowles; Boys Song, Walter Perkins; So Good, Mabel Duttig; I'm Going Back to Grandpa's, Leon Wheeler; Closing Song, Grange.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Barlow and family were guests of Mr. and Mrs. William and Mr. and Mrs. George Barlow Saturday anl Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Mead and mother of Wolcott were recent guests of friends in town.

Mrs. George Denning entertained the Social Ten Friday afternoon. The ladies report a very pleasant time.

Mrs. W. Fineran and children spent last week with relatives in Oswego.

The baccalaureate services at the M. E. church Sunday evening were largely attended. A splendid sermon was delivered by Rev. F. Dunning from the text, Eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither hath it entered the heart of man, what God hath prepared for them that love Him." The music by a chorus of twenty-five voices was fine.

Mrs. George Minor and Mrs. C. A. Cox and children were guests at O. J. Adamy's Monday.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. Fred Manning Thursday afternoon. This is flower mission day and each member is requested to bring flowers.

Mrs. Harry Hewitt entertained her mother and sister from Geneva last week.

Mrs. Margaret Barnes has bought three lots No. 22, 23, 24, block 6, Lakeview Extension, Ontario Heights Mrs. Barnes plans to erect a handsome bungalow thereon in the near future.

Miss Ethel Byrne is assistant bookkeeper at the C. E. Tucker cheese factory.

A delegation from Hannibal Center attended the State Sunday school convention at Auburn, making the trip by auto.

Mrs. Alfred Shutts, who has been very ill is improving slowly.

Prof. Lockwood attended the banquet of the Board of trade at Sodus last week, and gave a talk on vocational studies in the high school.

The garage of H. A. Hewitt & Co. is finished and is one of the best equipped structures of its kind between Rochester and Oswego.

Mr. and Mrs. Ula Adams, Mr. and Mrs. James Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Echard and Misses Bertha Elizabeth and Catherine Echard all went to Long Branch by autos last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dodge and family went to Whitesboro on Sunday.

Misses Bertha Echard and niece, Catherine Echard called on Mrs. Byron Wells one day last week.

Mrs. Samuel rGaham of Battile Island called on Mrs. Fred Dodge on Tuesday.

On Monday morning our rural mail carrier, William Middleton, returned to his work. All are glad to see him.

Mrs. Bert Thornsbur and son Ernest of Hannibal are spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alanzo Burchin.

Miss Ruth Gardner spent Tuesday with Miss Lois Frost.

Mrs. Bert Thomsbur and Mrs. Blanche Gardner called on Mrs. Lottie Rickert on Wednesday.

The steamboat Francis went thru the barge canal here on Monday and returned on Tuesday. It is the first large steamboat to go thru here this year.

Miss Ethel Brown has returned home from Caughdenoy.

Misses Clara and Thelma Congdon spent Thursday with Edna Wells.

Miss Goldia Graham of Battle Island spent a few days the past week with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ula Adams, Mr. and Mrs. James Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Edward EEchard, Misses Bertha and Elizabeth Echard, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Wells and daughter, Miss Goldia Graham, Mrs. Muriel Congdon and daughter Thelma, Mrs. Alice Adams all were in Fulton on Saturday evening.

Benjamin Congdon sold about twenty quarts of strawberries on Saturday, the first of this season.

D. E. Wells has purchased a horse.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Graham and daughter Goldia of Battle Island spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Byron Wells.

Howard Simons of the Kingdom was a caller at C. J. Echard's on Sunday.

Over nine hundred automobiles and motorcycles passed through this place on Sunday.

John Larock of Fulton spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Lewis Burchin.

Mr. and Mrs. Ula Adams called on his mother, Mrs. Alice Adams on Sunday.

Use Hanford's Balsam to heal old sores.

REDUCED FARES

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Ontario Beach $1.90
(Charlotte)

Round trip. Every Sunday and holiday. June 27 to Sept. 6, inclusive. Good going and returning same day.

Consult local ticket agents for time of trains and other information.

An Effective Cough Treatment

One-fourth to one teaspoonful of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken as needed, will soothe and check Coughs, colds and the more dangerous bronchial and Lung Ailments. You can't afford to take the risk of serious illness, when so cheap and simple a remedy as Dr. King's New Discovery is obtainable. Go to your Druggist today, get a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, start the treatment at once. You will be gratified for the relief and cure obtained.

Down In Maine

Where Days and Nights Are Cool

Maine is famous for its sea coast, its inland lakes and pine forests. Hotels aplenty to suit all, and sports—both land and water—to your heart's desire.

Through car service to Boston, the gateway to New England points.

Boston Excursions

At frequent intervals. Limit 15 days. One way fare plus $3.00 Round Trip.

For information about tickets, time of trains and low excursion fares, consult local ticket agents.

BERNHARDS BAY

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Caldwell were Sunday evening callers of Mr. and Mrs. William Wood.

Rev. G. M. Dunham of Camden was a guest of his nieces, Mrs. Jane Hall and Mrs. J. E. Peachin, last week

Mr. and Mrs. Will Crossman and daughter of Syracuse are here for a few weeks.

G. Griner and Bert Willard of Syracuse are here camping in the Willard grove for a few days.

Norman Tice from Syranuse is in his cottage for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Winn were recent callers of J. E. Peachin, also Mrs. Jane Hall.

Mrs. John Coady was in Cleveland on business Wednesday anl Friday of last week.

Mrs. William Slayter is slowly recovering.

Mrs. William Wood entertained her sister, Mrs. Clarence Row, last Tuesday.

Mrs. Harvey Myers closed a successful term of school a few days ago.

Mrs. William Wood was to Mrs. R. Woolridge, who is much worse at this writing.

A 7-passenger 6 cylinder Overland car was purchased by Crawford Getman last Tuesday.

Growers are beginning to ship strawberries from here.

Mrs. John Coady is having her cottage papered and painted.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Redpath Chautauqua

SEASON TICKETS

Local Chautauqua Boosters Have Secured a Limited Supply of Season Tickets, Which Will Be Sold, While They Last, at the Low Price of $2.00 Each. When This Supply Is Exhausted No Season Ticket Can Be Had For Less Than $2.50.

THE BEN GREET PLAYERS
In One of Shakespeare's Greatest Comedies.

QUINTANO'S GREAT BAND
An Italian Aggregation There With the Goods.

THE AIDA QUARTET
One of the Sweetest Things In Music.

WEATHERWAX QUARTET
Four Brothers In a Class All by Themselves.

GILES BINGHAM COMPANY
In an Evening of Wholesome Fun.

HON. FRANK J. CANNON
In a Great Address Against Mormonism.

JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY
The Kids' Judge of Denver, Colo.

EDW. AMHERST OTT
Thinker, Orator, Writer, Philosopher.

Katharine Ridgeway The McGrath Bros. The Barnards
J. S. Knox Harry Barnhart Helen Todd Lucy Price
MORNING LECTURES SPECIAL CHILDREN'S WORK

The Cash Gate Admissions to the Six Days Will Aggregate Over $6.00.

$2.00 Buys a SEASON TICKET Admitting to All Programs

Get a Program Booklet and Study Out This Great Bargain

Fulton, N. Y., July 27 to Aug. 2

SOUTH GRANBY

Millard Sperlock is in Syracuse.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rune and son Brewster motored to Syracuse Thursday in their new auto.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Fisher were in Syracuse Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Blake in their auto.

Delbert Benjamin spent last week in Watertown, the guest of relatives.

Fenwick Edgarton and bride from Tully were the guests of his sister, Mrs. Fred Ware, a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Andrews and son, Orris, are visiting friends in Syracuse.

B. H. Pingree went to Syracuse by auto Thursday and met a cousin, Miss Lillian Wilson, who nas oeen matron in a school in Illinois. She was on her way to Maine, her home, which is in the same place where Mr. Pingree's people live. They motored to Oswego Friday and visited the fort, and then Mr. and Mrs. Pingree took her to Syracuse where she boarded a night train for Boston.

Harlow Stege is home on his vacation.

The social at the school house Friday night was a success financially. Fifteen gallons of ice cream were sold. They raised twenty dollars for the Little Utica church which was doing quite well. It was a nice night and a very social time. Some of the little folks spoke pieces and some sang songs. The tables were set in the school yard but those that wished sat in the school house and were served there. Mrs. Sadie Cook lost her gold watch but had the good luck to find it again.

Raymond Lange, Howard Welch, Helen Luke, Lela Andrews and Myrtis Cook were the scholars that took Regents' examinations at the school the past week, with Mrs. Pingree conducting the test.

Mrs. H. Austin spent a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Elma Cook. She is now at her other daughter's, Mrs. Andrews, staying while they are in Syracuse.

With a hard summer's work at hand, Hanford's Balsam should be in every stable. You will find frequent use for it.

Most Children Have Worms

And neither Parent or child know it yet it explains why your child is nervous, pale, feverish, backward. Often children have thousands of Worms. Think of how dangerous this is to your child. Don't take any risk. Get an original 25c. box of Kickapoo Worm Killer, a candy lozenge. Kickapoo Worm Killer will positively kill and remove worms. Relieves Constipation, regulates Stomach and Bowels. Your child will grow and learn so much better. Get a box today.

VOLNEY CENTER

The Ladies' Aid Society will meet at the home of Mrs. A. Cook Wednesday, June 23, and will hold an ice cream social at the town hall Friday, July 2. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

Foster Simpson returned from college at Troy last Sunday.

Fred Sikes, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Wise, Mrs. Charles Foster and Mr. Charles Goodfellow motored recently to Vernon where they attended a funeral of a relative.

Mrs. Frank Cramer motored to Oswego Beach Sunday with a party of young folks.

Mrs. Charles Davis was operated upon at the Lee Memorial hospital last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Simpson of Syracuse were Sunday guests of their parents, Dr. and Mrs. Simpson.

Mrs. William Bateman is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Stanley Bateman.

Mr. and Mrs. James Vant spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. C. Baldwin.

For blood poisoning use Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Steer this way for the Insurance that spells peace of mind—our Automobile Accident and Liability Insurance.

The accident that generally occurs is the unavoidable one—but that does not stop the "hold up" suit that costs money to defend against—BUT our insurance protects you against property and personal damages and the company fights the case.

See us today for rates.

DAVID & MASON AGENCY
55 N. FIRST STREET

MOTOR BOAT SUPPLIES

Everything that is needed to Equip a Boat

AT

J. B. BUELL'S, 17 N. Second Street

Agents for W. D. ANDREWS CO., Syracuse

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

SPECIAL SALE
of
Waists and Dresses
at
PATTERSON'S
FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Watch Papers for Description and Prices

Onyx Billiard Room

The Coolest and the Best Equipped.

The only Billiard Table in the City

G. J. POWELL, Mgr.

PHONE 560 QUIRK THEATRE BLDG.

Community Notes

Mrs. Charles David of Des Moines, formerly of this city, and Mrs. Hubbard of Oswego, are guests of Mrs. Bert Mason, East First st.

* * *

William Middleton, the R. F. D. carrier who lost one eye recently, has resumed his trips into the country.

* * *

Mrs. James Barry of Lyndonville is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Reagan.

* * *

The W. C. T. U. will meet Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Burt, 113 Waldrath st. at 3 o'clock.

* * *

Mrs. Gifford and daughter, Miss Ruthalleen, who is a junior at the Oswego Normal, attended the graduation exercises at that institution yesterday.

* * *

Miss Ada Thayer is the guest of friends at Skaneatales and Rochester.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anderson are in Syracuse for a short time.

* * *

Miss Vivian Caffrey left the city yesterday to attend the alumni meeting of the Academy of the Holy name, in Rome. She will remain there the balance of the week with friends.

* * *

Mrs. D. M. Sweeney returned today to Albany, after spending some time with her mother, Mrs. Mary McCarthey in West 2d st.

* * *

The Dexterville church will hold an ice cream social next Tuesday evening to which Fultonians are invited.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lewis are entertaining out of town relatives.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Clark of Worth st. have removed to Indiana to make their future home.

* * *

Mr. W. H. Patterson is in Albany on ab usiness trip.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Ives of Worth st. are spending the day with Syracuse relatives.

* * *

Mrs. Julius Prowda, of Utica st., during the past week had as guests her brother, Saul Lazarus, of Chicago, and Miss Estelle Simonds, also of Chicago.

* * *

Frank Oathout is in Utica attending the commencement exercises of the Utica School of Commerce.

Cahill's Perfection Bread
is the
BEST BREAD MADE
TRY A LOAF—Sold only at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

100%
Efficiency
The Result of Using
Miscellaneous
Want Column
in
The Evening Times

PRICES:

1 Word 1 Time 1c
1 Word 3 Times 2c
1 Word 6 Times 3c

Minimum Charge
10 Cents

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and Thursday; warmer Thursday.

JUNIOR CLASS DANCE

After the graduation exercises at the First Baptist church tonight, the graduating class will be the guests of the junior class of the school at a reception and dance to be held at Davis hall. Invitations for 200 have been issued and it is probable that many visitors to this city will attend, in addition to the school pupils and the college students who are spending their vacations here. The dance will begin about 11 o'clock and will close when the program has been completed.

A special orchestra will furnish the music and refreshments will be served. The committee in charge is headed by Harold O'Brien.

HAMMOCKS

Sturdy—Comfortable

Just the thing for your Porch or lawn.

Priced from $1.25 to $8.00

A. M. DRUSE & CO.

1 South First St.

THOMAS H. MARVIN

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

Some of our specialties are:—

Lehigh Portland Cement.

Peerless Wall plaster

Robinson Sewer Pipe

Onondaga Vitrified Brick

Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc.

Land Plaster Hydrated Lime

Yard:

Corner First and Broadway

WORTH $175

Horses Required to Carry Close to 300 Pounds; Six Months of Training

There is no greater enthusiast or closer studen t of horse breeding in the country than Mr. F. K. Sturgis, the vice Chairman of the Jockey Club, who hasc harge of that organization's Bureau of Breeding in New York State, and anything that he has to say in connection with the breeding industry is always interesting, and doubly so at this time, when the visible supply of cavalry remounts the world over is becoming smaller daily.

"Only those who have given the subject serious consideration," said Mr. Sturgis, in discussing the war and its problems, "realize the economic waste the struggle has created. The announcement that we have exported $59,000,000 worth of horses and mules since the war started will not mean much, except to the initiated, but it takes on tremendous importance when we learn that during the entire period of the Boer War, which lasted from October, 1899, to June, 1902, the British Government purchased all told 470,600 horses, of which we supplied 109,839 head. It appears from this that the United States has furnished for Great Britain, France, and Italy in the period of ten months past almost as many horses and mules as the British Government bought in all countries during the almost three years of hostilities in South Africa. When the hundreds of thousands of horses supplied by other countries are considered, and it is remembered that the average life of a horse in the actual war zone is but ten days, some idea of the necessity of stimulating the breeding interests is apparent.

Losses in Civil War

"Some faint idea of the rate at which the horse is being eliminated may be gathered by reference to statistics in connection with the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War," he continued. "The records show that there were 36 cavalry regiments, whose effective strength varied during the six months from May to October between 10,000 and 14,000 men. This body of cavalry required the following remounts: May, 5763; June 6327; July, 4716; August, 5499; September, 5829, and October, 7336, indicating a loss of 2½ horses per man, or a ratio of 5 horses per annum. The Secretary of War, in commenting on this showing, said: 'If a similar state of affairs existed throughout all our cavalry, its 233 regiments would require 435,000 horses annually.'

"In comparison with the world strife now prevailing," said Mr. Sturgis, "the Civil War seems trival, and the situation is one that should fill everyb reeder of horses with a sense of the duty he owes his country. The horse is a very necessary accessory of our everyday life, but in war he is as indispensable as ammunition or food. It matters not whether the war is of our making, or whether we benefit through the orders which come to us for horses from abroad—the opportunity is there. That there was a shortage of cavalry remounts in the United States as far back as 1911 was shown by the report of a special commission, which recommended the placing of 100 horses in various sections of the country. They favored a blending of the thoroughbred, standardbred, saddle, and Morgan types, with the first-named preponderating, and figured that with this number of horses the Government should be able to secure 2400 head annually. The plan was partilly adopted, but even had the full quota of stallions been placed, how small it is in comparison with the entire 4200 head of horses doing service in the Government studs of France, or the 4,400 that Austro-Hungary maintains.

Young Horses Wanted

"This Government allows $175 for the purchase of cavalry remounts at three years of age. It takes six months of preparation and fitting before the horse is ready for regular will have to carry upwards of 260 pounds withh is rider and equipment, the folly of using any animal under four years of age and other than good blood will be apparent. The breeders of the East say that they cannot produce the proper type of cavalry remount for $175, and maintain that they would have to sell at $300 per head in order to be compensated. The West and Southwest could do better, for their horses and cattle run out during the winter. Range horses, however, are necessarily soft, and have to be fitted, and that costs money. The breeders of the country are unit in the belief that the stndard value should be raised. Many persons use the argument that because the last census showed that we had 23,000,000 head of horses it is folly to talk of a shortage of this class of animal, but it should always be borne in mind that a very great majority of this 23,000,000 is made up of draught animals, and I venture the opinion that 2000 cavalry remounts of the proper type could not be secured in the State of New York if a man took thirty days in which to undertake the work."

FOR SALE
BABY CARRIAGE

Cost $60.00, used very little. Will sell for $20.00. Can be seen Thursday Evening from 6 to 8 o'clock at

414 ONEIDA STREET

CIRCLE NO. 2 TO GIVE CONCERT JUNE 30

Mrs. L. P. Smith and Mrs. F. E. Goodjon have arranged for the coming concert to be given under the auspices of Circle No. 2 of the First M. E. church a program of rare excellence. June 30, at 8 p.m., is the date set for this musical treat, the complete program for which follows:

Part One

Orchestra

Organ Prelude....Miss Blanche Hall

Song—"Ave Maria," from "Cavaliera Rusticana," with harp and pipe organ accompaniment; Miss Osia Rumsey and Miss Blanche Hall

Mrs. L. P. Smith.

Organ—Sonata No. 2...Mendelssohn

Miss Blanche Hall

Song—"Ritournelle" .....Chauminde

Miss Ruth Allen

Song—"A May Morning".....Denza

Miss Marion Lake

Duet—Harp and Flute

Miss Osia Rumsey and Byron Newton

Song—"Persian Serenade".....Train

Miss Gertrude Lake

Piano—Selected Miss Mabel Hubbard

Scotch Songs—"O ye Hills o' the Hielands," ....MacFarland

"Laddie" .... Thayer

Mrs. Georgietta Foster Shaver

Orchestra

PART TWO

Songs—(a) "An Open Secret" Woodman

(b) Sing, Smile and Slumber Gounod

with flute obligato by Byron J. Newton. Mrs. L. P. Smith

Song—"A Little Pink Rose" Carrie Jacobs Bond

Miss Ruth Allen

Songs—(a) "Come Down Laughing Water" ....Stross

(b) "At Dawning".. Cadman

Mrs. L. Fowler Joy

Songs—(a) "Yesterday"... Chadwick

(b) "Elysian" ....Speaks

(c) "Wind Song"....Rogers

Mrs. Shaver

Duet—French Horn and Flute

F. Jess Newton and Byron J. Newton

Duet—Selected

Mrs. Shaver and Miss Winifred Strong

Accompanist Mrs. J. H. Howe.

MRS ELLEN DRISCOLL

Syracuse, June 23.—Funeral services for Mrs. Ellen Driscoll, mother of former Congressman Michael E Driscoll and former State Fair Commissioner George W. Driscoll, were held yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at her home, No. 217 Emerson avenue, and at 8.30 o'clock at St. Patrick's church.

Among the relatives present, besides her sons, was Miss Mary Etta Driscoll, a daughter, who came from Denver and arrived but a few hours before the services. Miss Driscoll was delayed by heavy rains and washouts.

Rev. Francis J. Quinn celebrated mass at the church, with Rev. James P. Magee as deacon. The bearers were Philip Gooley, W. G. Callas, J. W. Linsky and Dennis Shea, all neighbors of Mrs. Driscoll.

LAPATINO QUITS JOB AS RECRUITING OFFICER

In response to the many objections raised in Oswego Deputy Sheriff Lapatino has ceased to operate as a recruiting officer for the Italian army. Hereafter all applicants who wish to make a trip back to Italy during the stirring times in Europe must address the Italian consul in Rochester.

AT ALBANY

Want Convention to Reorganize Laws Giving Farmers Full Rights

Albany, June 22.—Inclusion of a department of agriculture among the departments comprising the re-organized state government will be urged upon the Constitutional convention by the agricultural agencies of the State as a result of resolutions adopted by the Committee upon Agricultural Interests of the State, meeting in Albany. A memorial setting for the desires of the committee will be presented to President Elihu Root of the Convention by Commissioner of Agriculture Charles S. Wilson, W. H. Vary of the State Grange and Dr. Thomas F. Finegan of the Department of Education.

The memorial declares that agriculture is of paramount importance to the Nation and the State and should be encouraged in every way and that in view of the fact that the Constitutional Convention is discussing the broad questions of public policy and administration anl. is considering a reorganization of the business of the State, this is a proper time to take such steps as may be necessary to give agriculture its due recognition in the proposed constitution. The resolutions adopted by the Committee read:

"Resolved, that it is the sense of this conference that the Constitutional Convention of the State of New York take such action as may be necessary to include in the new constitution, as one of its broad statements of public policy, that 'The conservation and development under proper restrictions of all the natural resources of the State including streams, lakes, water power, soils, the air, minerals, ores, forests, fish and wild game of the State are for the public welfare and that laws may be passed for the development, regulation, maintenance and control of any or all of these resources.

"Resolved, further, that in any reorganization of the public business of the State of New York which may be made effective, there shall be constituted a department of agriculture with equal rank with other State departments.

"Resolved, that there be included in the new constitution as one of its broad administrative policies that 'The legislature shall provide for a department of agriculture, the chief design and duties of which shall be to daminster the regulatory laws relating to agriculture and agricultural production, marketing and distribution, lands, forests, fish and game, and to instruct the people in regard to the meaning and application of such laws."

The Honorable Seth Low, of New York, a member of the Convention, appeared before the committee to urge consideration of a motion now before the convention which would eliminate from the new constitution article one of section thirteen of the present constitution, which provides that leases of agricultural lands shall be limited to twelve years. A motion was adopted for submission to the Convention expressing as the sense of the committee that the provision be retained in the new constitution.

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE

Surety Bonds of all kinds

Real Estate Loans

FREDERICK G. SPENCER

Phone 122.

A New Assortment of
WEDDING GIFTS

principally CUT GLASS and SILVERWARE just received.

AT VERY SPECIAL PRICES.

Wm. C. Morgan

Jeweler & Optometrist

Fulton, N. Y.

PROGRESS MADE ON NEW POWER PLANT

The old power house of the Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper company has been razed by the Walter Bradley Company and the machinery will be moved thsi week. A large force of men is now at work tearing down the old power plant and dynamite may be used when the foundations are reached.

The trestle from the end of the coffer dam to the foundation of the new mill has been completed and the tracks laid for the dirt trains. Most of the concrete foundation for the new mill on First st, has been completed.

Special Sale

HATS that were $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, this week at .. $1.00

See Window Display

DIX—Milliner

SOUTH SECOND STREET

Happy Hour

TODAY

EMILY STEVENS

in

"CORA"

Five Reels Superb Production.

"SHATTERED MEMORIES"

Big Civil War Drama, starring Robert Leonard and Ella Hall

Three Great Reels.

ADMISSION 10c.

Do Your SIDE CURTAINS and AUTO TOP Protect You?

IF NOT, SEE OR CALL 3246

FULTON AUTO TOP CO.

50 S. Second Street Fulton, N. Y.

THE QUIRK

Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.

TODAY	THURSDAY
The Great Extravanza	7th Drama of "WHO PAYS" Series entitled
"THE WIZARD OF OZ"	"BLUE BLOOD AND YELLOW"
in 5 parts and	2d Episode "Romance of Elaine"
Pathe Weekly	and Pathe Weekly.

FRIDAY

The One You Have Been Waiting For

"EAGLE'S NEST"

Lubin 6-Part Masterpiece with EDWIN ARDEN, the Original

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

Albany, June 23.—Prepared to go to the bottom of all of the State departments so that they might be the better equipped to pass upon the various proposed amendments to the Constitution, the delegates to the present convention are receiving from time to time information relative to the workings and appropriations needed of and for the various bureaus. At the present time there are before committees resolutions which have been introduced calling upon State heads of departments to furnish data concerning their respective departmepnts.

On April delegate Russell Wiggins of Middletown introduced a resolution calling upon the clerk of the Court of Appeals to furnish information concerning the number of criminal appeals presented to that court during the past five years, the number of cases on appeal filed under the provisions of subdivision one of Section 190 of the civil code for the same period and other statistics which would tend to show the volume of work criminal and civil before the highest court in the State.

Delegate Meyer Steinbrink of New York introduced a resolution on May fourth calling for information from the officer having custody of the records, names and ages of official referees acting in the first and second judicial departments, also the amount of their salaries and if there is any office and the number of actions or proceedings heard and disposed of by each of them. The resolution in addition provided for information as to whether such information applies to former justices of the Supreme Court or to former muncipal court judges. The names, ages and previous judicial services of thec ity court judges eligible to appointment as official referees.

The commissioners of highways has been asked as the result of a resolution of Delegate Herman J. Westwood of Fredonia, to furnish the Constitutional convention delegates with the amount of money actually obtained by each of the counties of the State from the first highway bond issue of fifty millions of dollars; the amount of money allotted to each county on mileage, area and population, from the second issue of highwaysb onds, similar in amount, and the amounts of excess or deficiencies in the allotment of the second bond issuef or highway purposes, compared with amounts received form the firts issue.

Delegate William McKinney of Northport has requested the State comptroller to furnish a statement of the amount of money appropriated or expended for all legislative purposes each year from 1901 to 1915.

Information is sought by Delegate Patrick W. Cullinan of Oswego as to the number of inmates of State charitable institutions and has introduced ar esolution asking that the State board of charities be required to furnish such statistics.

Another resolution by Delegate Cullinan has been adopted which calls upon the State engineer to furnish a statement showing where the surplus waters of the State were used for waterpower development purposes prior to the construction of the barge canal and also a statement showing the localities where the amount of water power development arising from the construction of the barge canal improvement was used and the revenue derived by the State for the use of such power.

The State superintendent of public worksi s asked in stil a third resolution by Delegate Cullinan, to furnish a list of users of the surplus waters of the canals or their feeders, for water power development.

There are other resolutions covering other departments still before the convention.

GOVERNORS WANT SAFE AND SANE FOURTH

A strong nation-wide appeal for a rational celebration of Independence Day will be made through proclamations to be issued by the Governors of each State calling upon the citizens to co-operate with public officials in enforcing the necessary regulations this timely action having been taken upon the request of Darwin P. Kingsley of New York, president of the Safety First Federation of America.

A plan has been recommended by the federation with the view of diminishing the usual heavy toll of lives, particularly of children, as well as to lesser injuries to persons and decreasing the destruction of property by fire. In his letter to the chief executives, President Kingsley calls particular attention to the recommendations of the Fire Prevention Committee, which it is urged should be adopted by public officials having under their jurisdiction the regulation of the use of fireworks and explosives.

This committee recommends that drasticaction be taken relative to the issuance of permits for the sale of fireworks or explosives and that for 10 days prior to July 4, the officials in every city should seize all fireworks which have been retained without a permit and destroy the same, such authority being now conferred upon the officials in New York city. Reference is made to the successful campaigns conducted in Newark, N. J., under the direction of Captain Charles A. Gasser, inspector of combustibles and fire risks, not a single person having been injured by fireworks in that city on July Fourth during the past three years. There have been fewer fires and accidents on Independence Day in Newark, than any other day in the year as a result of Captain Gasser's efforts.

MAIL CARRIERS MEET

The rural free delivery mail carriers of this county will hold a meeting in Williamstown on Saturday evening.

For foot-rot use Hanford's Balsam.

HIGH SCHOOL HONOR LIST

Four Students Attain 90 Per Cent. and Above Out of 50 in the List

The following is a list of the highest fifty in scholarship in the high school for the term ending June 23, 1915:

Margaret Byrne	93.25
Florence Follan	92.5
Doris Osborne	90.75
Fred King	90.6
Delilah Rounds	89.66
Esther Aylesworth	89.
Margaret Clark	89.
Elizabeth Royce	89.
Earl Hopkins	88.8
Doris Howard	88.8
Harold Thompson	88.5
Amelia Rolfe	88.25
Lillian Simons	88.25
Alfred Fivaz	88.2
Thelma Parker	88.2
William Lum	88.
Lenora Eames	87.8
Martha Hollenbeck	87.5
Hilda Clark	87.33
Minnie Ferguson	87.33
Mae Roach	87.33
Ethel Washburne	87.33
Wilber Parsons	87.2
Mae Whitcomb	87.2
Henry Holly	87.
Ruth Jennings	86.8
Florence Schnur	86.8
Helen Mullen	86.75
Alice Gorman	86.6
Minerva Murray	86.2
Ruth Beels	86.
Edith Brown	85.6
Hazel King	85.6
Mildred Brown	85.3
Robert Boland	85.2
John O'Brien	85.2
Lula Kio	85.16
Frank Baker	85.
Lena Campbell	85.
Florence Moody	85.
Ramon Lewis	85.
Ralph Seymour	84.4
Ross Rowlee	84.33
Ruth Loveland	84.25
Eva Carvey	84.
Harold Pierce	84.
Pearl Foster	83.8
Lena Kaplan	83.8
Junie Burton	83.75
Mildred Ford	83.4

CHAUTAUQUA TICKETS COMING NEXT WEEK

E. J. Penfield, chairman of the committee on the Chautauqua entertainment course, is in receipt of information, to the effect that a representative of the Redpath System will be in Fulton next week, to arrange for the distribution of season tickets.

With the opening of the Chautauqua season about one month ahead there is already exhibited more interest in the series of entertainments than it is reasonable to expect.

In the columns of The Evening Times there has appeared at different times the complete program of the course, which has aroused a lot of enthusiasm because of the high class character of the entertainers whose names appeared in the list.

NO SUNDAY PICNICS FOR THIS LABOR UNION

One of the strongest resolutions ever passed upon by the Carpenters' Local, is that against the holding of picnics on the first day of the week, Sunday. On this account those members of the Union who as individuals attended the Bartenders' picnic at Reynolds woods last Sunday repudiate the published information that the carpenters joined in that outing.

The Evening Times congratulates the labor unions whose respect for Sunday fails to tolerate picnics on that day.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

Wanted—To buy farm of 5 to 25 acres, not over 5 miles out. Address with complete description and lowest cash price. Box 254, Geneva. 158c

To Rent—Desirable rooms to rent in the Rosenbloom block. Gas, water, electricity. Inquire of Glenn A. Ryther, DeBarber Block. 159

For Sale—Grocery store doing good business; will bear investigation. Good reason for selling. Inquire C, Times office. 159c

Furnished Rooms for housekeeping, or by day or week. 205 Cayuga st. 161c

Tenement House to Rent.—Pine st.; $10 month. Inquire H. L. Crandall. Phone 2520. tf

Work Wanted—by woman with little girl. Inquire 409 W. Second st. tf

We Want Your
ELECTRICAL WORK
ALL SORTS OF SUPPLIES AND WORK WILL BE DONE IN A WORKMAN-LIKE MANNER.
D. B. KANE
Phone 1598 118 Oneida St

Your Shoes Do They Need Repairing?
This is the best and quickest shop.
Wilson & Dwyer
207 Cayuga St.

Dental Specialists
DR. F. H. CONKLIN
Prophylactic and Crown and Bridge Work
DR. H. W. WHITNEY
Gold Inlays, Somnoforme (sleep-paper) for painless extraction of teeth.
15 Years Experience
Office Hours: 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
OPEN EVENINGS
Over PATTERSON'S Dept. Store
113 Oneida Street

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of [signature]

Paint and Not

Paint was so high the last few years the market was flooded with trash.

What is trash?

It looks like paint and pretends to be paint, but isn't worth painting. It costs a painter's day's-work to put-on a gallon of paint, good or bad; and a painter's day's-work is $3 or $4.

Add that to the price of a gallon. That is the cost of a gallon. Devoe is $5 or $6 a gallon; and trash a half-dollar less.

But Devoe is all paint and more too; you add oil to it; a gallon is 5 or 6 quarts of perfect paint for the painter's pot. But trash is three-quarters, two-thirds or half paint; you pay a half dollar less for nobody-knows-what-it-is.

10 gallons of Devoe is enough for the average job; it takes 15 or 20 gallons of trash. And the wear same way. Unfortunately, they look alike when first put-on.

DEVOE

L. P. Smith Co. sells it.

Wash Skirts Made to Order for $2.50 —Seventh Floor

Deys

New Summer Styles, Pictorial Review Patterns —Thorofare

SPECIAL! (Beginning Wednesday)

The Season's Much-Wanted Materials in An Extraordinary Offer of Hundreds of Yards

Desirable Wash Goods At Low Selling Prices

Cotton Goods of Very Desirable Kinds---Silk and Cotton Crepe de Chines, Embroidered Voiles & Organdies, Marquisettes & Crepe Voiles, Ginghams and Percales, Etc.

The very materials that are now in the height of fashion for the pretty summer dresses, and these will be welcomed for the biggest share of warm weather is yet to come. In this offer also are the sturdy tub materials for general service, all lovely and good, all of the thoroughly dependable kind, and all marked down to prices that mean a big saving and better wash goods for you. Here are some of the good things to be had:

11c a Yard
15c and 19c Wash Goods
—Lots including Voiles in neat figure effects; madras with stripes; Tissue Cloth in stripes and checks. Such desirable materials that make up best in afternoon and house dresses. At .... 11c yard

15c a Yard
25c Wash Goods
—Organdies in pretty summer effects; white ground with large floral designs; pink, blue, helio. Who will go without a new dress of organdie when good materials can be be bought for so little? At........ 15c yard

19c a Yard
29c Wash Goods
—Figured Marquisettes in white and colored grounds; light blue, pink and helio. Also Embroidered Crepe Voiles, white ground embroidered with combination colors, such as helio and green, brown and blue, pink and green, blue and green. The most wanted materials at a good saving. At .... 19c yard

39c a Yard
50c and 59c Wash Goods
—Silk and Cotton, Crepe de Chine, in plain colors of green, gray, tan, brown, helio. Also Embroidered Voiles with white grounds in green, yellow, blue, pink, helio. Materials worth 50c and 59c yard. At .... 39c yard

25c a Yard
Voile in Studded Effects
—New wide Studded Voiles in white and ivory, white and light blue, white and pink, white and black. Very pretty combinations; lovely, soft, summer materials. A splendid value. At .... 25c yard

Wash Goods Short Lenghts
BARGAINS
Ends of the season's best sellers—voiles, ginghams, percales; staple and fancy wash goods in lengths for most anything you want good tub materials for—all to go for a whole lot less than if bought from the full piece.

Have Your New Wash Skirt Made to Your Order for $2.50
Just now you save on the goods and on the making—a double saving that amounts to a great deal when you stop to figure it out yourself. Deys Custom Manufacturing Department will do the tailoring and furnish the findings. Satisfaction assured.

Silk Gloves
In the New Summer Styles
Special display of "Niagara Maid" silk gloves, showing the improved styles in fine, smooth, durable silks. Particular attention is directed to the finished workmanship put into "Niagara Maid" silk gloves which assures you of longer service. Properly designed, with full length and nature shape fingers; snug, comfortable fit, correct in style—at prices that you can afford to pay.

Complete Lots "Niagara Maid" Silk Gloves
Two-clasp silk gloves, choice of black or white. At.........50c pair
Two-clasp silk gloves, in black and white, self and contrast embroidery. at ....1.00 pair
12-button length silk gloves, in black and white. At.........75c pair
16-button length silk gloves, in black and white. At.....1.00 and 1.50 pair
16-button white embroidered silk gloves, at..........2.00 pair

Binner Corsets
Are Very Comfortable to Wear with the New Summer Dresses
Binner Corsets are made of soft, secure and flexible materials; they mould to the figure the first time you put one on. Special corsetiere is now here to give you personal attention.
You get comfort and style combined when you wear a Binner corset. They are made by experts from designs that harmonize with the natural figure. The Binner is the common sense corset for slight, medium, or stout women, at 5.00 and up. —Third Floor.

Right Now Is the Time to Buy Baggage
Sample Bags and Suit Cases Marked Down
Get the best for less money and apply the savings to reduce your vacation expenses. A little trip through the well equipped baggage department will tell you better than we can how much you can save. Standard sizes; wear resisting leathers; firmly sewed together; high grade locks and latches; with and without fittings. You can reduce your baggage expense a third or more.
Trunks, trunks, trunks—little and big; steamer; wardrobe; short or long trip trunks. Nothing missing to make Deys trunk-service complete. —Third Floor

Get an Ansco Camera at Deys to Take Along Vacation Time—1.50 up.

Dey Brothers & Co.
SYRACUSE

D/34

GRATITUDE

The Fulton Evening Times expresses gratitude for the liberal support given its endeavors to launch in this city a daily newspaper. This expression of good will is extended to the people in every walk of life --- to those who were at first skeptical of the advisability of beginning the publication of this newspaper, and to those who believed that *Fulton* should have in addition to its weekly newspapers a daily that would place the town in the same *category* as other towns of the same *size* of *Fulton.*

NOT AN EXPERIMENT

The Fulton Evening Times is no longer in the experimental stage. Since December 17, 1914, it has issued more than 150 numbers, or approximately 375,000 copies, which represents in the neighborhood of 37,500 pounds of paper made at the big mill of the Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper Co. It will be seen by these figures and the fact that the payroll of Fulton Evening Times is expended with the merchants of the city, that here is an industry of no mean proportions---one that deserves the support of the people, and we are pleased to report, that this newspaper

IS GETTING SUPPORT

Because the citizenship of this city has the proper amount of civic pride to impel it to support a home institution. There are many reasons why our subscribers are numbered by the hundreds, chief of which is that The Evening Times is counted upon as the medium wherein local news is the leading feature, and wherein the people feel that they have a defender of their rights.

The Evening Times is Winning its Way, too Because it is

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

BIG MEN CALL ON WORLD POWERS TO ESTABLISH LEAGUE OF PEACE

Mr. Taft Writes Special Article Showing How War Can Be Made Virtually Impossible.

Ex-President, Who Will Preside at Coming Conference, Sets Forth Planks of Platform.

On the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, a conference will be held in Independence hall, Philadelphia, to consider proposals for a league of peace and decide upon steps to be taken to obtain the support of public opinion and of governments. Ex-President Taft will preside and the speakers will be of international eminence. Four articles will be presented as a basis for a tentative platform.

The conference is called by a national provisional committee of 113 members, which includes the names of former President Taft, former Secretary of War Dickinson, former Secretary of the Navy Metcalf, Oscar S. Straus and Judge George Gray, members of The Hague court; Theodore Marburg, former minister to Belgium; President Lowell of Harvard, President Hibben of Princeton, Cardinal Gibbons, Senator Williams of Mississippi, William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette; Andrew D. White, former ambassador to Germany; President Wheeler of the University of California, President Alderman of the University of Virginia, John Mitchell and three eminent international lawyers, Professor Woolsey of Yale, Professor Wilson of Harvard and Professor Moore of Columbia.

Writing in the Independent on the proposed plan for the enforcement of perpetual peace, ex-President Taft says:

"To constitute an effective League of Peace we do not need all the nations. Such an agreement between eight or nine of the great powers of Europe, Asia and America would furnish a useful restraint upon possible wars.

Others Would Follow.

"The successful establishment of a league between the great powers would draw into it very quickly the less powerful nations.

"What should be the fundamental plan of the league?

"It seems to me that it ought to contain four provisions. In the first place, it ought to provide for the formation of a court, which would be given jurisdiction by the consent of all the members of the league to consider and decide justiciable questions between them or any of them which have not yielded to negotiation according to the principles of international law and equity and that the court should be vested with power upon the application of any member of the league to decide the issue as to whether the question arising is justiciable.

"Second.—A commission of conciliation for the consideration and recommendation of a solution of all nonjusticiable questions that may arise between the members of the league should be created, and this commission should have power to hear evidence, investigate the causes of differences and mediate between the parties and then make its recommendation for a settlement.

"Third.—Conferences should be held from time to time to agree upon principles of international law not already established as their necessity shall suggest themselves. When the conclusions of the commission shall have been submitted to the various parties to the league for a reasonable time, say a year, without calling forth objection it shall be deemed that they acquiesce in the principles thus declared.

"Fourth.—The members of the league shall agree that if any member of the league shall begin war against any other member of the league without first having submitted the question if found justiciable to the arbitral court provided in the fundamental compact, or without having submitted the question if found nonjusticiable to the commission of conciliation for its examination, consideration and recommendation, then the remaining members of the league agree to join in the forcible defense of the member thus prematurely attacked.

Principle In His Treaties.

"First.—The first feature involves the principle of the general arbitration treaties with England and France, to which England and France agreed, and which I submitted to the senate, and which the senate rejected or so mutilated as to destroy their vital principle. I think it is of the utmost importance that it should be embraced in any effective league of peace. The successful operation of the supreme court as a tribunal between independent states in deciding justiciable questions not in the control of congress, or under the legislative regulation of either state, furnishes a precedent and justification for this that I hope I have made clear. Moreover, the inveterate practice of arbitration which has now grown to be an established custom for the disposition of controversial questions between Canada and the United States is another confirmation of the practical character of such a court.

"Second.—We must recognize, however, that the questions within the jurisdiction of such a court would certainly not include all the questions that might lead to war, and therefore we should provide some other instrumentality for helping the solution of those questions which are nonjusticiable. This might be a commission of conciliation, a commission to investigate the facts, to consider the arguments on both sides, to mediate between the parties, to see if some compromise cannot be effected and finally to formulate and recommend a settlement. This may involve time, but the delay, instead of being an objection, is really one of the valuable incidents providing for the performance of such a function by a commission. We have an example of such a commission of conciliation in the controversy between the United States and Great Britain over the seal fisheries. The case on its merits as a judicial question was decided against the United States, but the world importance of not destroying the Pribilof seal herd by pelagic sealing was recognized, and a compromise was formulated by the arbitral tribunal, which was ultimately embodied in a treaty between England, Russia, Japan and the United States. Similar recommendations were made by the court of arbitration which considered the issues arising between the United States and Great Britain in respect to the Newfoundland fisheries.

Would Have Conferences.

"Third.—Periodical conferences should be held between the members of the league for the declaration of principles of international law. This is really a provision for something in the nature of legislative action by the nations concerned in respect to international law. The principles of international law are based upon custom between nations established by actual practice, by their recognition in treaties and by the consensus of great law writers. Undoubtedly the function of an arbitral court established as proposed in the first of the above suggestions would lead to a good deal of valuable judge made international law. But that would not cover the whole field, and something in the nature of legislation on the subject would be a valuable supplement to existing international law. It would be one of the very admirable results of such a league of peace that the scope of international law could be enlarged in this way. Justice Holmes, in the case of Missouri versus Illinois, points out that the supreme court in passing on questions between the states and in laying down the principles of international law that ought to govern in controversies between them should not and cannot make itself a legislature. But in a league of peace there is no limit to the power of international conferences of the members in such a quasi-legislative course except the limit of the wise and the practical.

Benefit to America.

"Fourth.—The fourth suggestion is one that brings in the idea of force. In the league proposed all members are to agree that if any one member violates its obligation and begins war against any other member without submitting its cause for war to the arbitral court, if it is a justiciable question, or to the commission of conciliation if it is otherwise, all the members of the league should unite to defend the member attacked against a war waged in breach of plighted faith. It is to be observed that this does not involve the members of the league in an obligation to enforce the judgment of the court or the recommendation of the commission of conciliation. It only furnishes the instrumentality of force to prevent attack without submission. It is believed it is more practical than to attempt to enforce judgments after the hearing.

"One reason is that the failure to submit to one of the two tribunals the threatening cause of war for the consideration of one or the other is a fact easily ascertained and concerning which there can be no dispute, and it is a palpable violation of the obligation of the member. It is wiser not to attempt too much. The required submission and the delay incident thereto will in most cases lead to acquiescence in the judgment of the court or in the recommendation of the commission of conciliation. The threat of force against plainly unjust war, for that is what is involved in the provision, will have a most salutary deterrent effect. I am aware that membership in this league would involve on the part of the United States an obligation to take part in European and Asiatic wars, it may be, and that in this respect it would be a departure from the traditional policy of the United States in avoiding entangling alliances with European or Asiatic countries. But I conceive that the interest of the United States in the close relations it has of a business and social character with the other countries of the world, much closer now than ever before, would justify it if such a league could be formed, in running the risk that there might be of such a war in making more probable the securing of the inestimable boon of peace of the world that now seems so far away."

GIRL IS HAILED AS NEW JOAN OF ARC

Young Italian Peasant Beauty Leads Bersaglieri.

KING VICTOR DECORATES HER

Maria Abbriani Guides Soldiers Up Mountain on Tyrolean Frontier and After Days of Heroism Shares in Bayonet Charge, Which Results in Austrians Being Driven Back.

Maria Abbriani, a dark eyed Italian beauty from a mountain village along the Tyrolean frontier, is the "Joan of Arc" of the Austro-Italian war.

King Victor Emmanuel has awarded her a decoration for her bravery in leading a bersaglieri company in a bayonet attack on the Trentino village of Nori under heavy artillery fire.

With the decoration went a personal telegram of congratulation from the king at his headquarters at the battle front.

The war office at Rome at the same time made public an official dispatch detailing the girl's heroic acts.

Maria lived with her father, an aged Italian, in the Trentino village under Austrian rule. With other Italian residents, she ran out, says the dispatch, to welcome the king's troops when they entered Nori from the south.

Austrians batteries opened fire on the Italians at the outskirts of the village. Maria hurried to the Italian commander, begged permission to be allowed to carry a gun and show the way to reach where the Austrians were hidden.

Her request was granted and one of the soldiers gave her a plumed bersaglieri hat.

For eight hours she was in the thick of the fighting, piloting Italian troops through the streets of the village and up the mountain paths to flank attacks upon the Austrian trenches.

In the final attack, she actually led a squad of bersaglieri in a bayonet charge that swept the Austrians out of the village.

A full bersaglieri uniform was given to the girl as a souvenir of the victory and her bravery.

GREATEST WHEAT CROP EVER

Federal Report Indicates That Yield May Reach Billion Bushels.

The greatest wheat crop the country ever has known is in prospect for the coming harvest. The federal crop reporting board forecasts the crop at 950,000,000 bushels, which would exceed last year's record crop by 59,000,000 bushels. With continued good weather the crop may reach a billion bushels.

The bulk is winter wheat, planted last fall on the greatest acreage ever sown.

Oats planted last spring, also on the greatest area ever sown to that crop, exceeding last year's area by almost 2,000,000 acres, is forecasted at 1,288,000,000 bushels, which is more than last year or in 1913, but 130,000,000 bushels less than the record in 1912.

The barley crop, from present indications, will be second in point of size, with 197,000,000 bushels, which would be 26,000,000 bushels less than the 1912 record crop, but more than grown last year or in 1913.

TWO CROSSES FOR CANADIAN

Warneford, Who Wrecked Zeppelin, Gets Honor Legion as Well as V. C.

The young Canadian aviator, Sub-Lieutenant R. K. J. Warneford, who destroyed a German Zeppelin in a thrilling duel in the air near Ghent, is the first man to receive the highest honors for heroism at the hands of both the British and French.

King George V. bestowed on him the Victoria cross. On the recommendation of General Joffre, President Poincare has conferred on him the cross of the Legion of Honor.

For Memorial to Miss Barton.

A movement has been started by the Legion of Loyal Women for a memorial to the late Miss Clara Barton, founder of the American National Red Cross, to be erected in Washington.

Thirty-Six for 25 Cents

Dr. King's New Life Pills are now supplied in well-corked glass bottles, containing 36 sugar coated white pills for 25c. One pill with a glass of water before retiring is an average dose. Easy and pleasant to take. Effective and positive in results. Cheap and economical to use. Get a bottle today, take a dose tonight—your Constipation will be relieved in the morning. 36 for 25c., at all Druggists.

It is a mistaken notion, that The Evening Times job printing department is too busy to handle all classes of work. Just jot down the address, 66 E. 1st st., or telephone 45 for a representative.—Advt.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhœa. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

A Charming Little Miss Who Posed to Aid a Charity.

COSTUME OF COLONIAL DAYS

With a Bevy of Her Playmates Phyllis Byrne Helped Raise a Fund For Wounded French Soldiers—Puzzles and Games For Little People.

A beautiful entertainment was held in New York recently, in which children were conspicuous. It was the Lafayette fete and had for its object the raising of funds to help the wounded soldiers of France. The entertain-

Photo by American Press Association.

MISS PHYLLIS BYRNE.

ment was mostly tableaux, and the girls and boys who took part were dressed in costumes of the colonial period of our history. In those days the dress of both men and women was much more elaborate than the styles that now prevail. Men wore their hair long, and, like the ladies, they powdered it on dress occasions. Very quaint and pretty the little folks looked in their old time dress. The girl here pictured is Miss Phyllis Bryne. Doesn't she look sweet as a lady of the olden time? There were many more similarly dressed, and after the tableaux they danced the minuet and the Virginia reel. The little dancers made a charming picture, had a good time and at the same time did something to relieve suffering.

Missing Word Game.

A game that affords much amusement is played with a letter that has been written beforehand, with blank spaces left where the adjectives belong. The writer does not let the players know what he has written, but asks each for an adjective, placing the adjective so given in the blank spaces in regular order. When the spaces have all been filled the letter is read to the company, and it is amusing.

The game may be varied by leaving a number of blank spaces, and instead of asking for adjectives to fill them the writer may ask for any part of speech that the players may choose to give him. As no one knows about what the letter is written, a very incongruous epistle will be the result.

Transmutations.

Example.—When the letter A is slightly covered it has been of use. (A veiled—availed).

1. When X is large it is a model.
2. When D has suffered pecuniary punishment it is explained.
3. When the letter I is rented it is a small island.
4. When D satisfied its hunger it became a time.
5. When X hammered it was explained.
6. When J went fishing it disagreed.
7. When M imitated a dog it went on board a boat.

Answers: 1, X ample—example; 2, D fined—defined; 3, I let—islet; 4, D ate—date; 5, X pounded—expounded; 6, J angled—jangled; 7, M barked—embarked.

Riddle.

Beheaded I'm a planet, curtailed an organ of the body. Leave off my last four letters and I am a pronoun; leave off the last two and I listen; behead that and I am an organ of the body: leave off the first two and last letters and I become something to study. My whole is pleasant to gather around. What is it?

Answer.—Hearth.

Charade.

My first is a dog
Of no special breed;
His name you oft see
In papers you read.

My second is seen
In a ragged old dress,
But when in a nice garment
It causes distress.

My two form one word—
In all rivers 'tis found,
And in other swift waters,
But ne'er on dry ground.

Answer.—Cur, rent—current.

Do you know the real clean kind of Boston Brown Bread? Get Black's baking and you shall have the answer. adv

WOMEN'S WHIMSIES.

Beaded, brocaded and plain velvet or satin bags are the mode, made in reticule shapes, quite large and finished with a long tassel at the bottom or with ribbon drawn tops.

One wrinkle is to wear Egyptian designed amulets done in rhinestones set in flat settings of antique gold or silver or even of jet or ivory, appended to long chains made of the same jewels.

These accompany trailing, scarflike evening gowns made of gorgeously colored chiffons, brocaded crapes or satins of a particularly soft quality.

For those who possess lace scarfs, no matter what the shape or length, quality or type, the season's latest adventure reveals a liking for these frivolous neck or shoulder fixings for wear with the new gowns for dance and evening wear.

Even the fluffs of tulle or maline which have been used all season in clouds of frothy white or in sunset tints of gorgeous colorings have their ends weighted by single metallic threaded tassels or, with silk made roses in bouquet forms, each one concealing a silk covered weight to keep it in position.

ALL BUSY AS BEES

Pretty Social Functions Cluster Round the Shining Needle.

CARD PLAYING IS PASSE.

Simple Dresses of the Tub Variety Set Off by Dainty Lace Trimmed Muslin Aprons Are Proper Attire to Wear For These Sewing Bees.

Hand needlework of all sorts is so much admired nowadays that it is not surprising that women who go to the country for the hot weather and their less fortunate sisters who are compelled to spend most of the heated term in the city always have handy some bit of fine sewing for the rainy days and the hours spent on the great hotel piazzas or the little stooplike porches of the city. And more than one hostess bored with the usual round of country or city life, with its interminable card playing, has made the needle an excuse for very pretty little social functions.

Of all these functions the preference is for the porch bee, for it gives one an opportunity to look at the good sky at least in the city and, in the country, also at the changing leafage and all the rest of the rare and radiant outdoors. Then, though it is very pleasant to sew in a cool living room, and even though you know something good to eat is coming after awhile, you know very well that it won't taste half so good as if you had it out where the air could blow on you.

Indeed, judging the whole thing by experience, a porch sewing spree is about the next best thing to a picnic, and where one is carried off well the little function certainly helps to while away the monotonous moments that are bound to come with a long stay away from the things to which one is used.

First, there are the invitations. And why not make them as prettily unique as possible? One little card which was used last summer read, "U R invited to a sewing bee." but the "bee" was the buzzy thing's picture, drawn from life, in yellow and brown. Then came the information that one corner of the hotel piazza would be used on a certain afternoon and that there would be a bite and a "stinging" good time.

All the lettering on the card, which had been prepared by hand, was in brown and yellow, the bee colors, with the exception of a delicious little red rocking chair drawn in one corner, and so deftly was the little affair done that it really had almost the effect of high art.

The written or printed invitation, though, is entirely a matter of preference, and, of course, when the function occurs at a private house all the arrangements can be made much more attractive than at a hotel, where etiquette would not permit the workers to appropriate more than a small corner of the veranda.

The home bee should include every device for prettiness and comfort. Several small tables should be placed along the veranda, these holding big crockery bowls or pitchers filled with the country flowers of the season. The chairs should be low sewing ones or small armless rocking chairs, and there should be several flat cushions for those who want them, and the hammock should be securely swung and heaped with more cushions for the lounging moment somebody is bound to want.

Then every pair of scissors in the house should be put into commission, and there should be a work basket, with all the other sewing utensils needed, for some fair worker is bound to come without her needle or thread or bodkin. If by chance, too, some very improvident guest appears without her work let the hostess bring out the table napkins or frilling of her own that need to be hemmed.

In fact, it is quite possible on occasions for the hostess to provide all the sewing, for this more constitutes the real bee, and it is no unusual thing when opening up a country house to invite one's friends in to help get the small furnishings ready.

In the old days bed comforters were made this way in a single afternoon, down even to the quilting, while patchwork quilts grew like magic. Some sewing of a simple order a hostess might now provide would be the tearing up and sewing together of the cotton strips out of which are made the rag rugs which are so much in vogue now. Better still would be the doing of some charity sewing.

The dresses worn by the hostess and guests would be more in keeping if they were of a simple sort, say smart little wash gowns, set off by dainty aprons of muslin or cambric trimmed at the pockets with knots of ribbon. A pretty little apron for sewing can be made of a gaudy bandana handkerchief. One corner of this is torn off and sewed at the bottom for the big pocket which is so convenient to hold the working tools needed.

When the time comes to eat (for the successful bee must include this creature comfort) a large tray bearing the refreshments required may be brought out of the house and set on a convenient table, but a table already set and comprising part of the porch furnishings would be much prettier.

A round table gives a prettier effect than a square one. Place this in a corner of the veranda, which can be shielded from the gaze of the possible passerby with the latticed screens used on almost all country piazzas. If the table is in a fine wood it will need no cover, but there must be an embroidered or lace edged centerpiece.

LET HIM SEE AMERICA FIRST.

—Chapin in St. Louis Republic.

Rose Color Silk Evening Wrap

Designed by Maison Maurice, New York.

THE handsome evening wrap here illustrated falls loose from the shoulders and is cut on circular lines. It is made of handsome rose color satin with a rich cream white lining, and may be conveniently slipped over any summer evening gown.

• • •

The feminine veil dies hard. After years of abuse by the critics of clothes and equally long years of criticism by the doctors it survives as profusely as ever. Veils were never more in evidence than they are today.

A mere man, glancing at a woman's face, exclaims: "Poor woman! What a disfigurement of the face!" Then he sees that the blotch is in the mesh of a veil.

Spots, vilified by the oculists as extremely dangerous to the eyes, are as plentiful as ever. What is her sight as compared with the spectacle she presents to other eyes? And dotted veils do somehow contrive to enhance complexion illusions.

But if she is willing to sacrifice her eyes she is not willing to sacrifice her nose, and it is just for this reason that she has begun wearing the harem veil.

She wants to see, and a little rose tint from the sun does not hurt the eye region of her face. But a red nose is hard to manage with the best of powdering; hence the veil that begins where it will guard the lower face, including the nose, and leave the eyes free.

It isn't coquetry, say the women who wear them. It is practical guardianship against the ravages of the sun.

• • •

The liking of some women for much color in the hat and little or none in the costume—for instance, the wearing of a black gown with a poppy hat—may not be discouraged, for it is well known that you can advantageously wear a color above the face that you may not becomingly wear beneath it.

For instance, a red hat may be becoming to a woman who could not by any law of fitness or becomingness wear a red gown.

The hair is the peacemaker in this case.

The intervening and softening line of hair separates the trying shade from the face, acting as a mediator and blender, whereas there is no such medium to intervene between the gown and the face.

ANNA MAY.

THE CANOE GIRL.

A Costume to Wear When One Is Bathing or Paddling.

A USEFUL GARMENT.

Blue serge, that ever useful material, was used in the building of the pretty garment shown in this illustration. For bathing it will be ideal, and for paddling in the treacherous canoe no garment could be better. The frock is cut blouse and skirt, but the two garments are attached at the waist line.

Neuralgia Pains Stopped

You don't need to suffer those agonizing nerve pains in the face, head, arm, shoulders, chest and back. Just apply a few drops of soothing Sloan's Liniment; lie quietly a few minutes. You will get such relief and comfort! Life and the world will look brighter. Get a bottle today. 3 ounces for 25c., at all Druggists. Penetrates without rubbing.

FEMININE CHATTER.

Uses For Stale Bread Which Are Somewhat Novel.

Bread that is not very stale can be used to advantage in bread tarts. Cut the bread a quarter of an inch thick and stamp it into circles with a biscuit cutter. Moisten these circles with milk, but do not use enough milk to make them lose their shape. Then spread over them some sort of jam or preserve and place two circles together like a sandwich. Put them in a frying pan with a little butter, and saute them on both sides to a delicate color. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve very hot.

A fruit charlotte is another excellent dessert in which to utilize stale bread. Cut the bread into slices about a quarter of an inch thick, then into strips two inches wide. Butter a mold, dip the slices of bread with melted butter and arrange them around the bottom and sides of the mold, slightly overlapping. Fill the center with apple sauce seasoned with butter and sugar and put a teaspoonful of apricot jam in the center of this. Cover the top of the mold with strips of the bread and bake in a hot oven for thirty minutes. The bread should be amber in color when done. Serve with a hard sauce. Any stewed fruit may be used in making this dessert.

A Cheese Pudding.—Alternate layers of slightly stale bread and grated cheese, moistened with a custard made of one pint of milk, two beaten eggs and half a teaspoonful of salt constitute an excellent luncheon dish. Arrange the bread and cheese in a baking dish, pour the liquid over them, dot the top layer of bread with small pieces of butter and bake for about twenty minutes. A quarter of a teaspoonful of saleratus—that is, bicarbonate of soda, which may be bought at any chemist's—is said to be a valuable addition to cheese pudding, as it aids in digesting the cheese by making easier the solution of the casein.

The canape is a luncheon dish made chiefly of leftover bread.

Cut bread into slices half an inch thick, stamp into circles with a biscuit cutter or trim into triangles or strips. Saute these in a little butter, sprinkle them with grated cheese, a little salt and a dash of cayenne. Spread them on a tin plate, and about fifteen minutes before serving set them in the oven to soften the cheese. Potted meat and sardines often are used to make the canape.

Bread pudding sounds exceedingly commonplace, but here is a recipe for a glorified bread pudding that is a veritable confection and is not very difficult to make.

Two cupfuls of milk, yolks of two eggs, one cupful of broken bread, white of one egg, one tablespoonful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of vanilla and one saltspoonful of salt. Soak the bread in the milk until softened; then beat it until smooth and add the other ingredients except the white of egg.

Turn into a pudding dish, place in a pan of hot water, bake in a slow oven for fifteen to twenty minutes. Cover the top with a layer of jam and spread over that the whipped white of an egg. Dust with powdered sugar and set it in the oven for a moment to brown. Serve the pudding either hot or cold with cream.

Had New Yorkers anything to say about Huerta becoming their adopted fellow citizen?

In circus time even boy scouts cannot be expected to note the war dogs.

Lemburg in Hands of Teuton Allies; Disorderly Exit

Five Big Armies Cut Short Desperate Rear Guard Actions to Protect Flight of Czar's Men

Petrograd, June 23.—Lemburg has been at last returned into hands of the Austro-German forces. The rear guard of the Russian forces desperately defended the Goodek position, an when that fell the Galician capital had to fall.

The Russians sought in every way to delay the five armies of Mackensen, Linsingen, Woyrach, Boehm and Pflanzer from advancing.

Though field works, with all the usual artificial obstacles, were recently constructed, the west side of the Lemberg positions was not naturally a very strong one. Insofar as sentimental considerations play any part in the Russian plans, they were against subjecting the ancient and picturesque capital of the province to bombardment by German artillery.

It has been no secret here that comprehensive measure for the evacuation of Lemberg were inaugurated some weeks ago.

The precise position of the armies is not clear, owing to contradictory versions. One Berlin report places the scene of this battle west, another to east of Zolkiew. Both versions agree the Russians had to retire. Fighting is also going on west of Lemberg, and especially on the river line to the south.

Here, having been continually pounded by heavy artillery, the Russians would have had no opportunity of executing sweeping manoeuvres, answering the Austro-German aggressive with counter-attacks with bayonets and hand grenades.

At the same time the Grodek position is considered to have done its work. It held up the Austro-German advance several days, cost them enormous losses and compelled them temporarily to weaken their blow in the direction of Rawa Ruska and Russian frontier.

The transformation hich has taken place on this front in the past few weeks has been due, not merely to superiority of the German heavy artillery, but also to the tehir effectively outnumbering the Russians in the actual thetre of operations.

A semi-official estimate put the total numbers of Austro-German soldiers now operating against Russia at close to 4,000,000. Of these about 2,500,000 are concentrated on a front of 100 miles between the lower Tanew and Mikolaeff and between 400,000 and 450,000 on the Dniester.

The deficiencies from hich the Russian armies are suffering and which explain their recent reverses are in the procss of rmoval, but som time may yet elapse before they are in position to assume the aggressive on a comprehensive scale.

JUDGMENTS TOTALLING $203.40 SECURED

Several cases were disposed of in the City Court this morning, one inebriate getting a scathing lecture by City Judge Wilson. Fred H. Schneider was given judgment against the Fulton Play House Co., Inc., which controls the Happy Hour theatre. Mr. Schneider's action was to recover the amount due on some merchandise, and on two film service accounts. The defendant did not appear. The amount of the judgment was $124.96. A. T. Jennings appeared for the plaintiff.

Ernest J. Bailey obtained judgment against William A. Jetts, in the amount of $35.97. The case of Marie A. Bougie against Ray Brown was settled out of court.

James Kenyon sued A. D. Schoolcraft to recover the cost of one cocker spaniel, valued at $50. Mr. Schoolcraft entered a general denial. The case was postponed by mutual consent until July 9.

John and Ovid Perchway, comprising the Fulton Auto Top Co., obtained judgment against Elmer White to the extent of $42.47. H. L. Gilman represented the plaintiffs.

Finish the evening meal by eating Cookies made amidst sanitary surroundings. The Black bakings are as "good as mother's."—adv.

BULLET KILLS BAD FIVE-TON ELEPHANT

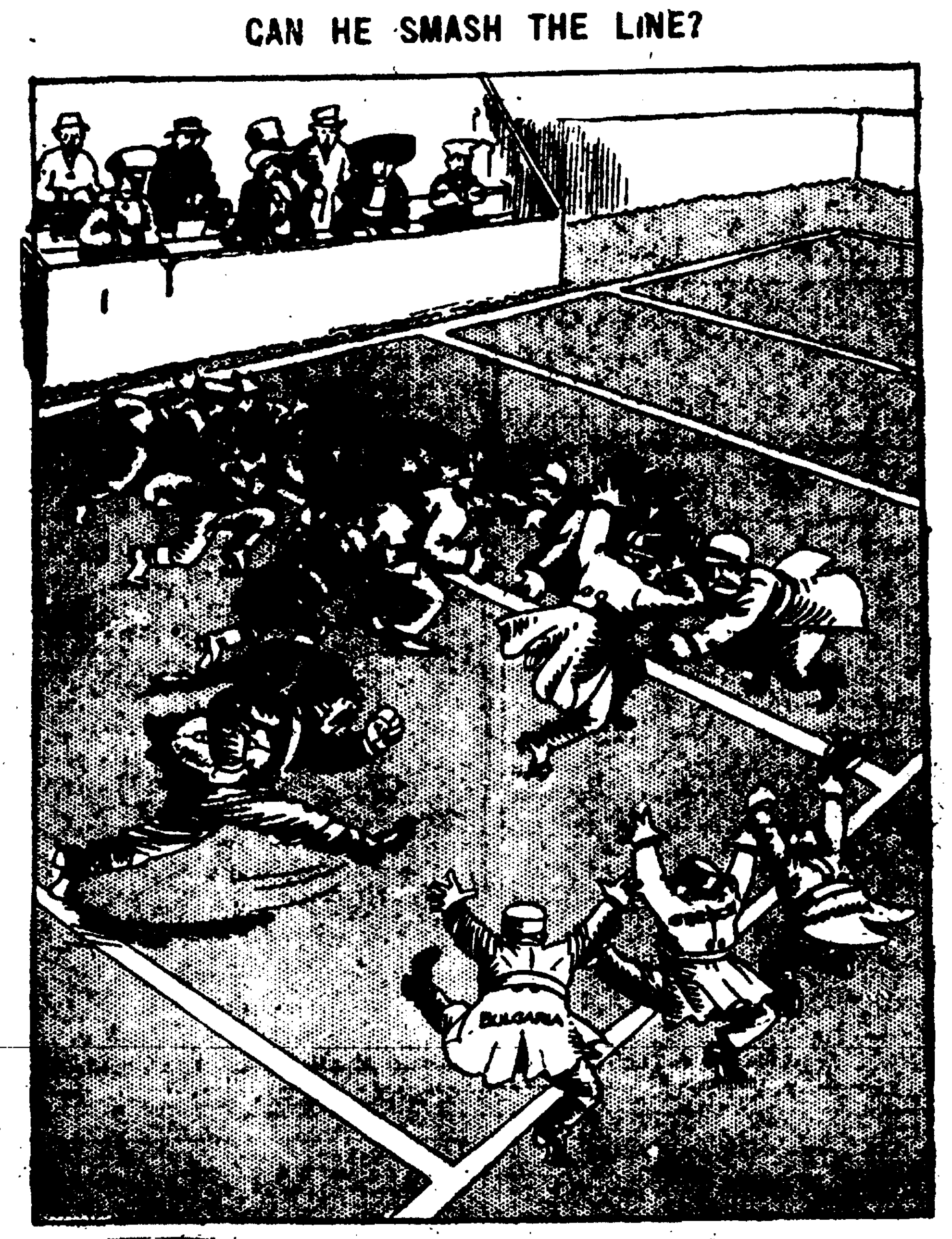
New York.—Gunda, five tone of bad bull elephant, was put to death at the Bronx Park zoo yesterday. Carl E. Akeley, big game expert, was executioner. He shot Gunda through the brain, with a bullet less than an inch long and weighing less than an ounce. Director Hornaday said it was the neatest piece of elephant killing on record.

Gunda's death was instant and painless. Mr. Akeley came into Gunda's concrete cell with a light sporting rifle. The great animal was securely chained. One shot, which entered Gunda's head at the only vulnerable point, midway between his eye and ear, sent him to the happy hunting ground without so much as a quiver of the trunk or a twitch of the tail.

THE QUIRK TODAY

Doubtless you have heard of the great Montgomery & Stone, who made such a big hit in all the large theatres in their splendid vehicle, "The Wizard of Oz," a wonderful musical extravaganze? All of this is to be seen in movies at The Quirk todaq. Don't miss the Tin Woodman and the Scare Crow." They are in it, also many other wonderful creations. Pathe also has one for your approval. Tomorrow the big day, with "Who Pays," Romance of Elaine and Pathe Weekly.

CAN HE SMASH THE LINE?



—Cash in Chicago Herald.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Brooklyn at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.
St. Louis at Chicago.

Results Yesterday

Philadelphia, 1; New York, 1; called
Boston, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Pittsburgh, 3; Cincinnati, 1.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	30	21	.588
St. Louis	32	26	.552
Philadelphia	28	24	.538
Pittsburgh	27	25	.519
Boston	25	28	.472
New York	21	26	.447
Brooklyn	24	30	.444
Cincinnati	21	28	.429

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Washington.
New York at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Detroit.

Results Yesterday

Chicago, 9; Cleveland, 6.
New York-Philadelphia; rain.
Washington, 7; Boston, 4.
St. Louis, 13; Detroit, 9.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	38	20	.655
Boston	29	20	.592
Detroit	34	25	.576
Washington	26	25	.510
New York	27	26	.509
St. Louis	23	34	.404
Cleveland	21	33	.389
Philadelphia	21	34	.382

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Albany at Syracuse; two games.
Troy at Utica.
Elmira at Scranton.
Binghamton at Wilkesbarre.

Results Yesterday

All games postponed; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Utica	25	14	.641
Elmira	25	17	.595
Binghamton	22	17	.564
Troy	20	18	.526
Wilkesbarre	19	22	.463
Scranton	18	21	.462
Syracuse	15	25	.375
Albany	15	25	.375

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

At Indanapolis—	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	4	7	0
Indianapolis	5	8	4
At Louisville—	R.	H.	E.
Columbus	0	5	3
Louisville	13	21	0
At Milwaukee—	R.	H.	E.
Minneapolis	0	3	1
Milwaukee	2	5	2
At Kansas City—	R.	H.	E.
St. Paul	4	11	1
Kansas City	5	10	2

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Buffalo at Rochester.
Montreal at Toronto.
Richmond at Providence.

Results Yesterday

Buffalo-Rochester; rain
Jersey City-Newark; rain.
Montreal, 6; Toronto, 2.
Providence, 7; Richmond, 3; 1st.
Providence, 5; Richmond, 1; 2d.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Providence	29	18	.617
Buffalo	24	17	.585
Montreal	27	22	.501
Rochester	23	23	.500
Richmond	23	25	.479
Newark	21	23	.477
Toronto	23	26	.469
Jersey City	16	32	.333

For Tired Feet—Feather-weight Arch Supports, at Roy's Quick Shoe Repair Shop, 110 Cayuga St.—adv.

BUILDING OUR BIG CANAL

The Human Problem Overshadowed the Engineering Difficulties.

The general impression prevailed from the beginning that the building of the Panama canal comprised one of the world's greatest engineering feats, and the tremendous scope of the work as it developed during the construction period served to mold this impression into a fixed belief, yet Mr. Stevens, who for nearly two years had control on the isthmus not only of all construction, but of those various co-ordinate branches which were essential adjuncts to the building of the canal, expressed the opinion that the engineering features were the least difficult, describing them as "of magnitude and not of intricacy." On the other hand, his experience convinced him that the administrative problems were the greater, presenting as they did many unusual features involving an immense amount of detail and extending into every branch of business, with ramifications touching many phases of social and domestic economy.

In every undertaking of an engineering character there must necessarily be a greater or less amount of administrative detail resulting from problems of supply, labor, policy and considerations arising out of them. In the case of the Panama canal not only were these problems present, but as compared with those of engineering they made the latter appear relatively small.

The very magnitude of the work imposed difficulties which would have existed even had it been undertaken in any portion of the United States, but these difficulties were increased materially by reason of having to carry on the work in a tropical country sparsely populated, nonproductive, affording no skilled and very little efficient common labor, with customs and modes of living as different as the civilizations of North and Central America have been since the settlement of these portions of the western hemisphere, with a heavy rainfall during the greater portion of the year and with a reputation for unhealthfulness which placed Panama in the category of one of the worst pest holes of the earth.—General George W. Goethals in Scribner's.

Telegraphing With Cannons.

When the first vessel completed the passage of the then new Erie canal in 1825, there being no such thing as a telegraph in those days, the news was communicated to New York and to Buffalo by cannons placed within hearing of each other all the way along from Albany to each of the other cities. The signal was passed along in this way from Albany to New York city and back again to Albany in fifty-eight minutes. The experiment was a costly one, but was a success in every particular.

Horrible Death.

Death by prevention of sleep is, or at least used to be, a legal form of punishment in China.

Have You Seen

THE LATEST STYLES of SOLID SILVERWARE

G. B. FARLEY
21 First Street

Can show you a full line. Just the kind for

WEDDING GIFTS

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Baltimore.
Pittsburgh at Newark.
Kansas City at Buffalo.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	37	22	.627
St. Louis	33	21	.611
Pittsburgh	31	28	.525
Chicago	29	27	.518
Newark	30	28	.517
Brooklyn	28	30	.483
Baltimore	21	34	.382
Buffalo	21	40	.344

For harness galls and sore shoulders use Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh.

Pure Creamery Butter
From The Harbor Farms
Made for those who want the best.
LaPORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida Street Hello 75

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. T. JENNINGS
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
9 S. FIRST ST. FULTON, N. Y.

J. F. BROWN
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
has a full line of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry—at the lowest prices—consistent with quality and a fair deal.
7 S. FIRST ST. FULTON, N. Y.

GEORGE W. HACKETT
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Sewage Disposal, Property Development.
Telephone No. 9
108 ONEIDA ST. FULTON, N. Y.

HOW A CHECK SAVED OVERPAYMENT

Because he paid by check, a man was saved from paying a bill the second time. Upon producing the endorsed check as a voucher, no further questions were asked.

Your checking account is invited.

HERE IT IS

Just what you have been looking for. A Trailer that will attach in an instant to any make of Automobile.

Indispensable to the man who has anything to haul. Capacity 1200 to 4000 pounds. EASY RUNNING, ROLLER BALL and BOX BEARING. SOLID RUBBER TIRES.

We can give you any kind of trailer you require, either two or four wheels. Let us send you catalog, etc.

We have a SPLENDID PROPOSITION for a LIVE DEALER in this and other counties.

ARE YOU INTERESTED? BETTER HURRY, WRITE US TO-DAY

ERIE TRAILER MFG. CO.
ERIE, PA.

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 160 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1915 | Price One Cent

High School Students Decide to Repeat Their Play, "The Fortune Hunter," Tuesday Night

TEUTONIC ALLIES IN DRIVE HEADED FOR WARSAW, SAYS BERLIN

London, June 25.—With the fires set by the retreating Russians still burning, the Austro-Germans are now firmly established at Lemberg and are continuing the offensive.

The battle of the Dniester, south of the city, has been renewed with increased intensity following the capture of Lemberg. According to Berlin advices, General Linsingen has thrown his forces across the river, which foreshadowws another stinging Russian defeat. The Czar's army is stubbornly resisting the advance, but is slowly being puhed bark.

With Galicia all but cleared of Russians it is realized here that the weight of the Austro-German forces must soon be felt elswhere. A dispatch from Amersterdam states that preparations have been made for another attempt to capture Warsaw. According to the report, German troops from Galicia have already been transferred to the Bzura front, west of Warsaw.

A terrific drive in Poland, similar to that in Galicia, is believed to be the present plan of the Teutonic allies, with a determination to batter down the Russian opposition to the greatest extent possible before turning more attention to the western theatre.

There are rumors, however, in opposition to this theory, that the victorious troops at Lemberg are already journeying westward, and that Germany plans to start a fresh campaign along the Belgian coast.

Reports from Vienna state that the Russians have been routed all along the Dniester, and are in full retreat. The towns of Mikolalow and Zydaszow on the upper Dniester have been captured by the German and Austrian forces.

On the north bank of the Dniester, between the Vistula and the San, the Russians are also in retreat. North of the Vistula, their rear guards were driven beyond the Kamienka river.

The only point where the defeated Russians are making any worthy resistance, according to the Vienna reports, is east and north-east of Lemberg, where severe fighting is still in progress with the rearguards of the retreating army.

While Petrograd continues to depreciate the military importance of the latest achievement of the Teutonic allies, professing confidence that it will have no important bearing on the ultimate outcome of the war, Lemberg is celebrating the return of the Austrians and Vienna has not yet ceased her revelry.

A great demonstration took place today in Vienna in the presence of Emperor Franz Josef, in front of Schoenbrunn Palace, according to reports received here.

SIDNEY AND JOHN CLARK IN CUSTODY OF POLICE OF ONONDAGA COUNTY

Sidney and John Clark, who are well known to Chief Dyer and the city police department as well as the authorities in villages, towns and cities in surrounding counties, were run down yesterday at their home in Pennelville by a Fayetteville officer who wanted the brothers for committing a robbery at that place whereby they profited to the extend of nearly $300. The prisoners were taken to Fayetteville.

The reputation of the Smith brothers in this immediate vicinity has been won by their fondness for the occupants of chicken houses and roosts, but the latest interesting movement of the men was the "job" quite recently performed at the home of Henry Howard whose farm is at Mt. Pleasant. During the absence of the Howard family at church services persons at that time unknown entered the home, helping themselves to a good chicken dinner, a little cash and a pretty good clothing outfit.

A country-wide search was made to apprehend the thieves, but until yesterday the Smith brothers could not be found, they having successfully eluded the officials.

While it is said that Sidney and John Smith have served sentences in Auburn prison, Chief Dyer denies any knowledge of the brothers having served time in any State prison.

BUY IN FULTON

REASON NUMBER 11

Because Your Money Is Made in Fulton and You Should Spend Your Money in Fulton

A man in a desert could make no money. He might live, but it would be no object to him to "get ahead in the world." Robinson Crusoe on his desert island spurned the gold he found in the wreck—it would have been foolish for him to grow more corn than he could use—he had no incentive to do more than provide for himself and his bodily wants. In the world today, however, we have every incentive to make money. It means more food, a better home, books, pleasures, clothes, travel. It means we will be respected and looked up to. It brings all those things to Fulton—you should spend it in Fulton. From the purely selfish reason of self interest, your money spent in this city will mean more general prosperity in the city, and we all of us share in the prosperity of our home community. Buy in Fulton with the money you make in Fulton.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

VAN WAGENEN STOCK SOLD

Van Wagenen Estate Relinquishes Controlling Interest in Big Business

The most important local business transaction in some time was completed yesterday when the final papers in the transfer of the controlling interest in the VanWagenen Corporation of this city to Rufus J. Huff were filed. Mr. Huff declined to name the consideration this morning but he has purchased more than half of the 400 shares of the corporation, the par value of which is $40,000. It is definitely known that the consideration was more than $20,000. Giles S. Piper handled the transfer for the VanWagenen estate.

Mr. Huff has been negotiating for the purchase of the controlling interest since April 28, and the deal was to have been closed some time ago, but owing to the illness of Robert L. McCully, the secretary of the corporation, it was postponed until yesterday. Mr. Huff will be actively identified with the business and will assume control tomorrow morning.

The company is engaged in the sale of automobiles, farm implements, seeds, paints and general hardware, as well as carriages and farm wagons. The company also operates a garage and repaired shop as well as several taxicabs.

Since the death of F. D. VanWagenen no president has been elected by the present directors. Mr. McCully and Frederick Hodges, the vice-president of the corporation have superintended the operration of the business. Mrs. Ray Briggs, the other member of the directorate, has also been actively identified with the business.

Mr. Huff, the purchaser, has always lived in this city, and resides at present at 319 Cayuga st. For many years he was an expert gun-maker with the Hunter Arms Company. He stated this morning that no changes in thep ersonel of the working force mere contemplated, and so far as he knew at present, there would be no change in the business line or policy of the company.

The VanWagenen Corporation is one of the oldest business firms in the city. Until the present transaction the controlling interest has always been vested in the VanWagenen family. The company was the pioneer in the sale of farm machinery and automobiles in this section of the state.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ASKS FOR LARGE HARBOR

The Fulton Chamber of Commerce has written a strong letter to Major Fradier, chief of the United States Engineering Corps at Buffalo, urging the enlargement of the Oswego harbor. The letter has been written in answer to a general request from the engineering department for sentiment regarding the proposed improvement. At a meeting recently held in Oswego, the Oswego Chamber of Commerce came out in favor of the improvement and plans for an organized campaign for the project were laid. Other towns along the Oswego canal have been asked to report favorably for the enlargement of the harbor.

The local Chamber of Commerce in its letter called attention to the number of imports received through the canal from Canada and the Great Lakes, especially pulp-wood which is used in large quantities by the paper mills here. The local body favors the enlargement of the harbor so that the pulp-wood shipments can be handled more speedily than at present.

WEATHER FORECAST

Party cloudy tonight and Saturrday; warmer Saturday; light variable winds.

WANTED

TWO BOYS

who have some "pep" and are willing to show something.

GOOD PAY

Apply

EVENING TIMES OFFICE

Circulation Dept.

CANAL CONFERENCE FAVORS COMPLETION OF STATE'S BIG DITCH

Wayne D. Heydecker, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce has just returned from New York where he attended a Canal Referendum Conference called by the New York State Waterways Association and other interested organizations. There were representatives present from: The New York Produce Exchange; the Merchants Association; the Maritime Association of the Board of New York; the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce; the Rochester Chamber of Commerce; Harlem Board of Commerce; the Utica Chamber of Commerce; Long Island Waterways Association of New York; the Board of Trade and Transportation; the Bronx Board of Trade; the Oswego Chamber of Commerce; the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce; Jamaica Bay Improvement Association; the Borough of Queens Chamber of Commerce; New York State Clothiers Association; New York's department of Docks and Ferries and the Chamber of Commerce of State of New York.

The purpose of the conference was to devise ways and means of laying before the people of the State this fall the facts that make necessary the additional use of $27,000,000 worth of bonds in order to complete the canal. It was pointed out and emphasized at the conference that the $101,000,000 authorized in 1904 and 1905 had been expended and that due to the increased cost of labor and materials the amount appropriated then had proven to be insufficient.

The State is in the position of a man who having a limited sum of money for building his house builds it without waste, but finds when he is through he lacks a roof. It is then best for him to borrow enough to put on the roof and make the house habitable. The conference felt that it was good business for the State to borrow enough money to complete the canal system and make the $101,000,00 which has already been invested in it useful instead of having that sum lie idle.

A state committee was formed for the purpose of undertaking an educational campaign among the voters of the state as to the pressing necessity for this additional bond issue.

The committee was given power to add to its numbers and solicit funds. It is very likely that within a short time the Chamber of Commerce throughout the state will receive the first broad-side from the state committee.

BARRYMORE'S CHARACTER TO BE AGAIN PORTRAYED BY CARNER NEXT WEEK

It was announced this morning that the Class of 1915 of Fulton High school will repeat the play, "The Fortune Hunter," which was given with such success on class night, at the Quirk Theatre Tuesday evening of next week. The class has been influenced in its decision by the many requests received from those who were unable to see the play last week owing to difficulty in procuring tickets.

At the performance next Tuesday popular prices will prevail and the cast and other features of the production will be the same as at the first performance. Having given the play once in public the members of the cast should surpass their previous efforts, and it is cetrain that many of those who attended the play on class night will see it again Tuesday. The play was perhaps the most successful ever produced by any graduating class of Fulton High school and with the advantage of two more rehearsals, which will be held Monday and Tuesday, great improvement should be shown.

The leading role, that of Nat Duncan, the young fortune hunter, will be played by Leland Carner, whose portrayal of the young New Yorker occasioned much favorable comment at the first performance. Miss Florence Moody will play opposite Mr. Carner, in the role of Betty Graham, and the cast will include such talented amateurs as Eryma Paige, Rose Walsh, Marshall Penfield, Harold Caffrey, Harold Gillespie, Matthew Frawley, Earl Hopkins, Andrew Sharp, Ramon Lewis, Bernard S. Reswick, Edward Sullivan, Howard Shaff, Harold Scholtz and Harry Lynch.

The high school orchestra will furnish the music and the proceeds of the affair will go into the class fund.

D/34

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 159 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1915 | Price One Cent

ACHIEVING MANHOOD SUBJECT OF DR. KING'S ADDRESS TO GRADS

The Speaker Deplored Taking Pupils From School at Early Age, Advising Parents to Deprive Themselves of Necessities to Keep Children in School; Contentment Advised

"The main road to success is the unpopular highway of hard work," said Rufus Everson King in his address at the Commencement exercises of Fulton High school last evening, and with one of the most masterly and forceful speeches ever delivered before a local audience, Mrs. King held the undivided attention of the large throng of friends and relatives of the graduating class which filled the First Baptist church.

Mr. King's reputation as an interesting and instructive speaker is a well deserved one, if the opinion of last night's audience is any criterion. The commencement address is a new feature in the local school and it proved a most entertaining one.

The title of Mr. King's address was "Laurel Wreath and Palm," and he spoke comprehensively of the various pathways to success and of the elements that work toward success.

Mr. King said in part:

"Success is the instinctive goal of virile manhood. How to achieve it is the subject of the evening. This subject is an old one—you have heard it recited again and again, and I feel that you know so much about it and I know so little that I really should ask your forgiveness for repeating it again. But it is a most important subject, and so far yet unlearned.

"It is said there are fifty-seven elements of success, and that each begins with the letter "P." Patience, Perseverance, and so forth—but the main road to success is the unpopular highway of hard work.

"Isn't it a peculiar fact that you never have heard of a case of notable success where success was merited? Wasn't it always pull, or family, or luck, or something like that? That is the sophistory of today—the talks of the streets.

"Yes, the world still will not believe that hard work is the fundamental element of success. The world says it's luck—pull or family—they say, 'He didn't deserve it—it just happende.' But it was none of these—it was hard work. Perseverance is futile, education is futuile—unless there is present the hard work.

"How appropriate to Fulton, or to any city in the United States, is the sayying of the philosopher who died 400 years ago. He said, 'There is a man in the next village who has amassed a fortune of 50 pounds—another who has sixty pounds—and it is hard to believe—but it is rumored that there is one man who has 70 pounds. One found his money, and another gathered his by the marrying and burying of many wives—but it is impossible for any man to collect that amount of money by work.'

"Each one of us has that golden dream of wealth—we all hope for the day when riches will be ours.

"Why work? Isn't something goinb to happen'? Many of us cherish this belief.

"Mr. Wanamaker says work is the highest element in success and luck is the lowest. You will find that hard work in most cases amounts simply to a refusal to work. There are young men in this city who will not work, they work harder trying to keep from working that if they were engaged in honest labor—they go along and drift further and further down stream. Work is the one thing they refuse to do.

Mr. King spoke of Thomas Edison's achievements, and of his long hours of work. Edison started life as a newsboy, and now they call him "The Wizard." He works sixteen hours a day.

"You have heard of the conversation Andrew Carnegie had with the thirty young millionaires. Isn't that a beautiful word—'Millionaire', Excuse me a moment while I am say it a over a few times to myself. Thirty young millionaires—people said there were all sorts of reasons for their wealth but none of them deserved it—they just happened to get it."

Then, citing the case of Charles M. Schwab as an example, Mr. King showed how it was work and hard work alone that brought Schwab from employment at 46c a day, to employment at $1 a day, and up the ladder until now, as one of the chiefs of the United States Steel Corporation, his fortune runs into millions.

"Don't waste your time looking for that job with lots of money and no work to do—those jobs are all taken.

"But the hard working man must have trained brains, and here we come to the subject of education. Many men belittle the advantages of a college education."

Here Mr. King told of the result of an exhaustive study of the achievements of college men as compared with those who did not go to college and showed that only one man out of every 250 college

(Continued on Page Four)

BUY IN FULTON

REASON NUMBER 10

Because You Want to See Fulton Grow

The growth of Fulton is of vital importance to everyone in Fulton. If you are a banker you want to see Fulton grow that her banking resources and her bank deposits may grow. If you are a manufacturer you want to see Fulton grow that her labor supply may be more abundant. If you are a merchant, you want to see Fulton grow, since every person added to our population means possible customer in your store. If you are a lawyer, a doctor, a clergyman you are surely interested in the widening of the field of your professional efforts. If you are one who works for another, in the store, the industrial plant, or the open air, the growth of Fulton means for your greater opportunity both for employment and advancement. Yes, we are—every single one of us—vitally interested in the growth of our city. "Buy in Fulton" stimulates growth. Each one of us can do our part.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

WILLIAM MILLER BELIEVED BY AUTHORITIES TO KNOW ABOUT THE BOLI MURDER

After several unsuccessful attempts to run down the slayers of the Boli brothers, who were murdered in their home at Ingalls Crossing in 1908, District Attorney Culkin of Oswego has found a clue which may lead to the arrest of the murderers. The incoherent and rambling talk of William Miller, an old farmer, aged 80 years, bedridden and parralytic, may furnish the police and the District Attorney with the information which many have sought for fruitlessly for the past seven years. Miller is at present confined to his bed at the home of Daniel York of Granby, where Miller's daughter, Mrs. Middleton, is employed as a housekeeper.

For the past few years Miller has talked continually of the Boli brothers and of their murder, and neighbors finally were convinced that he knew something about the crime. Chief Dyer heard rumors of the conversation of the old man and, after definitely ascertaining that Miller had lived near the scene of the crime at the time it was committed, he notified District Attorney Culkin of Oswego and together the men visited the old man yesterday.

Miller refused to talk to the officers regarding the affair or his acquaintance with the murdered men, and simply said, "I don't know anything," to all questions put to him by the investigators. Immediately Chief Dyer and District Attorney Culkin left the room, however, his daughter asked the old man, "Did you tell them anything, father?" and the old man replied emphatically, "No, I did not," according to Chief Dyer this morning. The Chief is inclined to believe that the old man knows a great deal about the murder, for his tone of voice in replying to his daughter's question indicated self-satisfaction.

It is reported that District Attorney Culkin suspects Miller of the actual crime, but it is unlikely that the man could be convicted even if he were arrested, which action, in view of his age and illness, and possessed a hoard of gold which they had concealed about their still retains a great deal of physical vigor in spite of the fact that he is 80 years old. He is a tall, stalwart man of splendid physique, but his frame has been wasted by illness until he is now nothing but a shadow of his former self.

Seven years ago Miller was living at Ingalls Crossing with his son-in-law, Frank Corby. The Boli brothers lived near the Corby home, and were very retiring, living the life of hermits and speaking to few people. It was rumored that they were immensely wealthy and possessed a hoard of gold hich they had concealed about their house. On the morning of October 10, 1908, a man named Morgan pushed open a door of the Boli home which was ajar and almost stumbled over the bodies of the two men, terribly mutilated and showing signs of attack by rats. The men had been dead some time and the probable time of their murder was Saturday night, October 8. Both men had been shot, but not fatally, and physicians decided that the axe had killed them. Their heads had been hacked with the axe, which belonged to them and which still lay on the floor. Sheriff Hilton immediately started an investigation which resulted in the arrest of a Mrs. Clemons, and two men named Alt and Beals. The trio were taken to Oswego and detained for some time but eventually proved their innocence to the satisfaction of the District Attorney. A reward of $500 was offered for the arrest of the slayers and for several months thereafter many suspects were arrested, but all proved to be innocent of the crime.

Miller, the aged suspect who is now under surveillance, was known to be in that vicinity at the time of the crime, and had a reputation for fearlessness and quarrelsomeness in that section. It is said he has been arrested before for minor offenses. He usually worked as a farm hand, but wandered about a great deal and never settled in any one spot for very long, living a sort of gypsy existence.

Even if Miller were to recover, which is not probable according to physicians who have examined him, from a legal standpoint it would be almost impossible to fasten the crime upon him, as his age and incompetence would work in his favor before a jury, and many are strong in the belief that he knows nothing about the crime, but having been near the scene and knowing the dead men, the terrible tragedy has worked upon his mind until he is unbalanced on the subject.

According to Chief Dyer, no action will be taken by the District Attorney at present. If Miller can be persuaded to talk when death draws nearer, the police hope to have him reveal the names of any persons, who, to his knowledge, may have been connected with the crime, but any immediate arrests have neither been planned nor are expected.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION ACTIVE IN BEHALF OF CONVENTION

State and National Officers to Come---Monster Parade Planned to Be Participated in By Nearly 1000 Women, Thus Providing Entertainment on the National Holiday

The monster convention of the Young Peoples Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union which will be held in this city on July 2-7 should leave no lack of activitites over the Fourth.

The convention will be the sixth annual gathering of the State organization, and will bring to this city many persons of prominence in temperance work, both in the state and nation. The sessions of the convention will be held in the First Methodist church. Good music and a mammoth parade are scheduled on the program. Mrs. William Sylvester, the active and energetic president of the local organization, with the two hundred members, are leaving nothing undone to give the delegates a royal reception. More than six hundred delegates will represent the various sections of the state. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, the president of the state and national organizations, will be present. Mrs. Boole has lectured in this city and will be heard again with interest by many even though not interested directly in the temperance issue.

The convention will open on Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the First Methodist church. Mrs. Maude B. Perkins will preside and an orchestra will provide the music. Mrs. Charles Kelley, Oswego County Y. P. B. Secretary, will offer prayer and Daniel Poling, chairman of the Christian Citizenship Committee, National Christian Endeavor Union, will give an address. Following the program an informal reception will be given the delegates and visitors. Mrs. Edna Moore is in charge of arrangements.

Monday afternoon, July 5th, at 3 o'clock the grand parade will be held. Mrs. M. L. Barstow, of Ithaca, will act as grand marshal. A mass meeting will be held following the parade, and Monday at 7:30 o'clock the "Demonstration Night" program will be given as follows:

Orchestra and Song Service; Prayer—Miss Minnie Wilson, Portville, N. Y.; "Wind the Ribbon 'Round the Nations"—Broome County delegation; "Aunt Columbia's Wash Day"—Yates County delegation; "National Funds"—Mrs. Fannie Danser, Promoter of National Y. P. B. Funds; "Anti-Narcotics"—Tompkins County delegation; Mrs. Walter Hanford, chairman; "Franchise Leaders". Mrs. E. T. DeSilva, Eastwood, and Dr. H. M. Doane, Fulton; Offering—Milton Scripture, Kenwood, N. Y.; Announcements.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorportated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Thursday, June 24, 1915

45–PHONE NEWS ITEMS–45

In former times when war was the chief business of mankind it used to be said that silver was the one essential sinew to keep the thing going. It sometimes looks in Europe as though things most wanted, such as guns and shells and bullets, could not be had for money. However, in the long run "you can't beat money." That makes it interesting to know the national wealth of the countries involved or possibly to be involved in the world war. Estimates of the wealth of the principal nations, as gathered from the latest sources available at the present time, are as follows: United States, $187,000,000,000; Great Britain and Ireland, $85,000,000,000; Germany, $80,000,000,000; France, $65,000,000,000; Russia, $40,000,000,000; Austria-Hungary, $25,000,000,000; Italy, $20,000,000,000; Belgium, $9,000,000,000. These figures of national wealth are based upon the true valuation of real and personal property.

A government bulletin recently issued shows that the American farm laborer is paid from four to six times the wages of his class in Europe. Well, he possibly and probably earns four to six times as much for his employer. Leaving out the relative difference in the market values of farm products here and in Europe, there is the question of methods of work. In most European countries women work in the fields, and where women work wages are low. But the European man laborer does not work like the American farmhand. In comparison American farm work is one continuous hustle, with longer hours and more physical wear and tear. Supply and demand regulate the price of farm labor, and the supply is often cut into by the demand for hands in the higher paid public and corporation work of construction, which in this era seems to be endless.

A mere schoolboy in the prairie country has proved that farming pays better than clerking if it is only done the right way. Last year this lad made a record which has just found its way into farming statistics. On a half acre he reaped a profit of $141 for a little less than one month's actual labor. Even if he lost a month's time by bad weather, sickness, etc., he still made big wages. It would not be wise for every ambitious boy to turn farmer, but no boy whose ambition runs that way should be deterred by the cry of the croakers that "Farming doesn't pay."

The figures recently issued showing the wealth of the United States are significant. American money is now the soundest and most desirable in the world. Of perhaps greater significance is the fact that this wealth, amounting to $187,739,000,000 is almost twenty-five times as large as it was two generations ago. While our population was growing five times the wealth was growing twenty-five times. And there is no falling off in sight.

It must be "America first," without so much as a mental reservation, else the loyalty given to this nation would not be pure and unadulterated. Without this unity of thought and allegiance among all the citizens of this nation the very foundations would be in danger, and if wreck should come to Europe the ruins would engulf all alike.

The president of Johns Hopkins university says that a large percentage of students nowadays do not aim at a "well defined career or profession." What, then, would he call the aim to be "a college graduate?"

While nineteen American countries were discussing the best means for establishing closer relationships nearly as many European countries were shooting their old relationships to pieces.

Statistics show that the wealth of the United States amounts to $1,965 for each man, woman and child in the land. Those who've not "got theirs" need no statistics to prove it.

An optimist might recognise possibilities in Mexico just now, but to recognise any such thing as government there would require a high power dose of diplomatic hasheesh.

GOOD TIMBER NEEDED

It is fair to assume that before long the political megaphones will be pressed into service to sound the praises of mayoralty candidates, and then will come the issues or planks upon which the candidates may stand and the reasons why the candidates should be elected. It was ever thus, and in the meantime and before the campaign opens it is well for the people to bear in mind that they have a right to make an issue of at least one point—a vital point to the progress and prosperity of the city, which is, the tax rate.

Without a doubt Fulton should have a lower tax rate unless it is to suffer in industry and trade. The city's tax rate, among the highest in the country, is a drawback in more ways than one. Combined with rentals that are not high in comparison with other towns of the same size, the tax rate has a depressing effect upon real estate and upon the men who have the means at hand to increase their holdings by building new and modern homes as investments. While it is not recorded that this city's tax rate has had the effect of scaring away industries that might have been acquired, without a doubt if a reduction of four or five dollars per thousand could be realized, Fulton would be placed fairly abreast of the average New York State city, and then an industry seeking admission would have little to offer in the way of an excuse for not coming here.

It is unfair, perhaps, to make comparisons with the larger cities of the State, for instance in Syracuse where the tax rate in 1914 was $17.20, because the same argument holds good in the matter of conducting a city government under the old or present plan as in the conduct of a large and a small manufacturing plant, which is that it costs proportionately less to make goods in a large than a small plant. To a certain extent the prosecution of improvements in a large and a small town will work out to the same end. Economists tell us that large public plants may be maintained at a lower rate per capita, because there are more people, than small public plants, as a general rule.

If Fulton could have a tax rate of about $24 on one side of the river and $25 on the other, and the ability to get efficiency for the money expended in public improvements and public works, there would be little left in the way of argument against the desirability of the town in normal times as a place for making investments.

It should make little difference to the average Fultonian whether the next mayoralty candidate is Republican or Democrat, but it should concern him whether the man he is to vote for has the foresight that is necessary to back up what is to be learned by hindsight—that one thing standing in the way of progress is the high tax rate prevailing in this city.

THE PENALTY

The moment you begin to rise, you will find a lot of little men with toy guns, taking a shot at you. It was so in the very beginning, and it will always be so. Ah, men! You are a funny bunch.

The very instant the world begins to recognize something of substantial worth in your business, in your trademark product, in you, yourself, every pushcart, every sweatshop on both sides of Broadway, will begin to imitate this article of value—will try to steal your prominence.

The very fact that men make an attempt to destroy or discount, the mere truth that would-be competitors try to substitute nothing for something, should be proof of the presence of superiority.

Competition never attempts to counterfeit a failure.

When men fail to equal or to excel other men in methods, they resort to the trick of the regular robber: they throw the light in the innocent victim's eyes, and get away with it. They advertise so persistently and so cleverly that people are actually fooled for a time. But only for a time.

There is always a price you must pay for being the best, and this price is envy, slander, abuse.

It's a commercial compliment to be the target of competition—to be the measure for all other estimates.

The booster of any business is usually rated as one who has a reason to boost. The knocker of any business is known to have a reason, and in this reason lies the real boost.—Silent Partner.

STATE POLITICAL COMMENT

Two plans now before the constitutional convention seek to secure the unification of the State's diverse system of public institutions. One introduced by Mr. Mandeville provides for a board of nine members to be appointed by the Governor and another by Mr. Hinman provides for a board of nine to be elected by the Legislature as are the members of the state board of regents. Both plans contemplate the selection of a single administrative head, like the commissioner of education, to follow out the general plan that has worked successfully in the state's educational system. It is argued that such a board would prevent political interference with state institutions and put an end to existing conflicts of authority among the numerous administrative boards and departments, now charged with this work by abolishing them.

* * *

Money, time and labor will be saved by every factory, mine and quarry proprietor in the state by the consolidation of the workmen's compensation commission and the state department of labor into the new industrial commission. This consolidation obviates the necessity for duplicate reports on all accidents which were required under the old system. Last year about 6000 employers were required to make two reports on 90,000 accidents. From now one one report will suffice.

* * *

A proposal before the committee on state finance of the constitutional convention authorizes the Legislature to bond the state to the amount of not more than $3,000,000 in any one year for charitable and correctional institutions, without requiring the submission of the question to the people. Homer Folks who appeared in favor of the proposal said that $23,700,000 was needed for these institutions to relieve overcrowding. There is opposition to the convention to permitting the legislature to issue bonds without the referendum now required by the constitution and, a year ago, a bill submitted by Senator Frawley to bond the State for $25,000,000 for state institutions was defeated in the Assembly chiefly on the ground that the state's system of institution control was distributed among so many departments that most of the money would be wasted without accomplishing the purposes for which it was intended.

* * *

George W. Wickersham, former United States Attorney General, Hon. D. Cady Herrick, former Justice of the Supreme Court and William D. Guthrie of New York, one of the best authorities on constitutional law in the state appeared before the suffrage committee of the constitutional convention and argued in favor of the restoration of the party convention for the nomination of state officers. Messrs. Wickersham and Guthrie are Republicans and Judge Herrick is an up-state Democrat. General Wickersham declared that there never was any reason why the right of the people to assemble in convention should have been impaired and said that the legislature had responded to "a momentary, mistaken sentiment due to a misconception of certain wrongs." Mr. Guthrie said: "In New York city certainly nominations under the direct primary plan with its secret methods are frequently the result of whispers over a telephone or political wire pulling and there is no way of fixing responsibility for the bosses shift this readily to the people's shoulders under the system now in vogue." No one appeared in opposition.

* * *

There is an increasingly large number of people who find lucrative occupation telling other people how to live and how to spend their money, particularly how to spend their money.

Opinions

Extend It

The movement for the "safe and sane 4th," which seems to have gotten the country pretty well under control, might now be left to take care of itself, for it is one of those movements that will make its own way once it is understood and the people realize what a saving of life and limb it provides.

Why not turn attention now to a safe and sane Sunday? This day has come to be the great accident day of each week, and the toll of death and injury the country over on any summer Sunday probably would not fall below that of the most insanely celebrated 4th of July ever recorded. Public highways are strewn with Sunday wrecks, and to keep them company are tales of drownings, boat disasters and similar occurences.—Utica Observer.

Submarine Torpedoes Submarine

With the announcement by the Italian admiralty that the submarine Medusa has been torpedoed by an Austrian submarine no details are given. A submarine on the surface of the sea presents a target that would tempt the commander of an enemy boat who was looking through his periscope for a victim. The submarine on the surface can be seen from a distance of several miles, although she is not as high out of the water as a destroyer. It may be supposed that the Medusa was caught napping, in which case she could not submerge in time to escape a torpedo travelling through the water from any range at which one can be used effectively.

The attack may have been made when the Medusa was proceeding slowly or was almost stationary. A torpedo launched at a range of 7000 yards moves toward its target at the rate of 45 knots an hour, so that it is not necessary to be very close to a submarine lying on the surface to hit and sink it. In a calm sea, such as may often be found in the Adriatic, a successful attack upon one submarine by another should be practicable. But we fancy that there will not be many Medusas put out of action by other undersea boats in the war in Europe. There is plenty of room even in the Adriatic for the hide and seek tactics of submarine warfare.—N.Y. Sun.

The Work of the Advertising Clubs

Ten thousand advertising men, swarming into Chicago, filling the hotel lobbies with their presence and the pulpits with their oratory, make up an impressive exhibit of an industry still in its youth.

The world has learned that "it pays to advertise," and it is the United States that has taught the lesson. For modern advertising, systematic, attractive, persistent, efficint and truthful had its origin in this country and has reached its highest development here.

So thorough has it been demonstrated that no good proposition properly advertised can possibly fail, that there has been created a belief that any business proposition can be made a success by advertising, however worthless the article offered, or the business involved.

Unhappily in too many instances this immoral and indefensible theory has been upheld by the facts. The laughable play, which has held the stage for nearly a year, depicting the success of a pair of adventurers in creating, by advertising, a demand for soap at a dollar a cake which cost five cents, and is worth no more, is not so far from the truth as to arouse disbelief. But it is far, indeed, from the ethics of the new advertising which demands honesty and good faith of the advertiser.

It is already apparent that the Associated Advertising clubs, now in session in Chicago, intend to emphasize the fact that the higher the ethics of the advertising profession the better the results it may promise its clients.

CONTAINERS DO NOT COMPLY WITH LAW

Watertown.—City Sealer Frank E. Martell has discovered that a number of local dealers have been selling commodities in containers, which were not marked in accordance with the Brooks net weight container law. Practically all of these were put up by local manufacturers and while they bore a contents mark, the amount was qualified with the words "when packed."

The matter was taken up with the state superintendent of weights and measures, who has notified these manufacturers that the contents mark must bear no qualification, but must state the contents specifically.

On June 1 the section of the Brooks net weight law relative to wines, malt, spirituous and carbonated commodities became effective, making it necessary for all dealers in beverages and patent medicines containing these things to mark the net weight or measure of contents on the outside of the container. Sealer Martell will soon start an examination of the stocks of the drug stores, hotels, saloons and soda fountains to ascertain whether or not the law is being complied with. He stated that most of the local liquor dealers who bottled their own goods had not waited for the law to become effective, but had complied several months ago.

BUSINESS
AND
SHOPPERS
GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated
Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 2597 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Amateur Developing & Printing
Roll of 6 films and 6 prints, 30c.
Flash-Lights & Home Portraits
E. E. HENRY 210 Oak St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4246
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

BYRON NEWTON
teacher of flute and piccolo.
Boehm and ordinary systems.
Phone Mrs. N. H. Haviland

WHEN YOU WANT
to move get
Hookway's Warehouse Van
of Syracuse; charges reasonable. Work guaranteed.
Phone 1114. 159c

SODA AND MINERAL WATERS
Made in Fulton. Best Extracts. Purity Guaranteed.
Delivery to any part of town.
A. J. THOMPSON
Phone 1542 112 Pratt St.

TIRE VULCANIZING
by Standard Steam Process
All Work Guaranteed.
B. L. COLE
Phone 2307 22 S. 1st St.

FOLEY'S RESTAURANT
"The Place to Eat."
Dinner 25c Supper Special 15c
Breakfast to order.
Sunday
Chicken Dinner a Specialty 35c

FORD TRACTOR TO BRING DOWN COST OF LIVING

Detroit.—Henry Ford has announced that after more than thirty years of toil he had perfected a motor tractor that will give the high cost of living its hardest blow yet.

"A tractor has been my ideal for many years," said Mr. Ford. "I have worked at it constantly. It is now ready and it means much."

The inventor asserts that the new farm implement, which will cost $200 or less, will reduce at least one-third the present cost of tilling the soil, will keep young men on the farms who will produce a greater amount of food, will give work to 25,000 men and will mean a boom in lake shipping.

Mr. Ford plans to build 1,000,000 tractors and 4,000,000 engines yearly. He says that operations on the buildings for the manufacture of the new machine will start at once and he expects to employ about 20,000 men when operations begin.

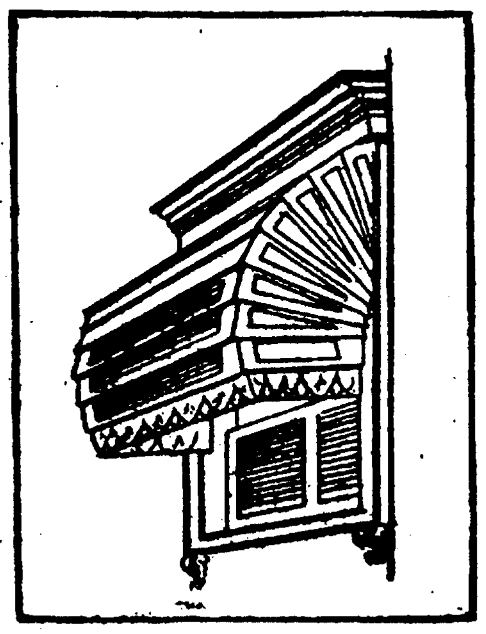
RICH BABIES TO HELP POOR LITTLE BROTHERS

New York.—John Jacob Astor, 6th, Cornelius N. Bliss, 3d, Adeline Havemeyer and others have issued an invitation to all babies who have a dollar to spare to become members of the New York Diet Kitchen Association, 1 West Thirty-fourth street. Their contributions will go toward helping children who are not so fortunate financially.

The organization seeks 1000 members, the $1000 received to be used to pay the salary for a year of one nurse, who will watch over the health of hundreds of babies. Contributions will be accepted by Miss Helen Wade, president of the Babies' Auxiliary, which now has 103 members.

HINTS FOR THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE

Collapsible Metal Awning For Doors and Windows.



The disappearing awning for doors and windows, herewith illustrated, is designed as a more serviceable and durable substitute for those in general use. An additional advantage claimed is that when the new style awning is raised it entirely disappears and leaves the full opening of the door or window for the passage of air. With the use of awnings of fabric there is always a certain amount of the opening blocked off with the loose fabric of the shade. The new idea consists of metal forms shaped to collapse one within the other and all pivotally mounted at either side. Small perforations and slots made in the metal permit of the passage of the air without admitting the sunshine.

Chili Sauce, Oregon Style.

Five pounds ripe tomatoes, five medium sized onions, three large tart apples, one bunch celery, three green sweet peppers, one chili pepper, one-fourth tablespoonful each cloves, cinnamon, allspice, ginger; one tablespoonful ground mustard, one heaping tablespoonful salt, two tablespoonfuls brown sugar, one pint cider vinegar. Cook the tomatoes, run through a sieve or ricer to remove seeds; chop the onions, apples, celery and peppers fine, or, better yet, run them through the food grinder; add to the tomatoes, cook until well done. When nearly done add the other ingredients. Seal while hot.

Washing Knitted Shawls.

To wash knitted or crocheted shawls fold them as flat as possible and lay carefully in a pillow case, run through at intervals with basting thread to keep flat. Then they should be handled like other flannel or woolen goods. If washed separately observe the usual precautions for woolen goods, gently squeezing through the hands and keeping the suds and rinsing water of the same lukewarm temperature. Take out of pillow case, but do not hang knitted goods up to dry. Lay on a clean cloth in the sunshine.

Chocolate Pie.

Two eggs, one-half cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate and two tablespoonfuls of flour. Mix together the flour, chocolate and sugar; then add the eggs and, lastly, one and one-half cupfuls of boiling water. Cook the mixture until thick, pour into a baked pastry shell and cover with a meringue made of the stiffly beaten white of an egg, one tablespoonful of sugar and a few drops of any preferred flavoring.

Rice and Pimentos.

A small can of pimentos, a cupful of rice, a cupful of grated cheese, two eggs, one and a half cupfuls of milk, salt and pepper to taste. Wash the rice and boil it in boiling salted water, then drain. Add the cheese, the pimentos, first having cut them in small pieces, the eggs which have been well beaten, the milk and the seasonings. Turn into a buttered fireproof dish and bake in a moderate oven for twenty minutes.

Shaker Codfish.

Pare six medium sized potatoes and boil till soft with one-half pound of salt fish that has been soaked twelve hours or overnight. Drain off the water. Cut the potatoes into slices and pick the fish into small pieces. Add one cupful of thin cream and a piece of butter the size of an egg and let simmer. Season with salt to taste. Slice hard boiled eggs on top of the fish and potato, and over all pour a white sauce before serving.

Creamed Parsnips.

Select five good sized parsnips; pare and slice in half inch slices. Cook in plain water until tender; remove to a vegetable dish. Make a dressing of one-half cupful of milk, one-half cupful of cream, one level tablespoonful of butter, season with salt and paprika, pour over parsnips and serve.

Carrot Croquettes.

Boil until tender young carrots, put through the ricer. Add salt, a beaten egg and about half a cupful of breadcrumbs to two carrots, roll in beaten egg, then in breadcrumbs and fry in hot lard. Let drain on brown paper.

Mud Stains on Clothing.

Carbonate of soda will remove the most obstinate mud stains. Rub garment with a cloth or flannel dipped in the soda, then press well on the wrong side of the material with a warm iron.

YOUNG FOLKS CORNER

The Golden Touch.

Do you remember old King Midas, who was given the golden touch? And do you remember how he hurried into the garden and touched all the flowers, turning them to pure gold? And how happy he was till he tried to swallow a potato and it turned into a hot lump of gold in his throat? And until he kissed his little daughter and turned her into a golden image? Well, wasn't the golden touch hateful to him then? He cried and moaned till the fairy stranger told him how he might rid himself of it. I guess you remember how he plunged in the stream at the bottom of the garden as the fairy had told him to; how he filled his vase with its pure water and sprinkled it over his little daughter Marigold, so that she turned to warm flesh and blood again. Then you remember how he ran into the garden and sprinkled the rest upon the flowers, so that they turned from gold to their natural colors again.

But I don't believe anybody ever told you that he didn't have enough water for all of them, and in the corner of the garden he had to leave a whole cluster of them gold. And from that day to this that particular flower has always been golden. You can see it now, gleaming in the lanes and fields, and when you see the goldenrod just remember that it is King Midas' flower and that it has been gold ever since he touched it, years and thousands of years ago.

Soap Bubble Mixture.

A very great improvement over the ordinary soap and water suds for blowing bubbles is obtained by adding gum arabic and glycerin to the mixture. By so doing bubbles of greater beauty and durability are obtained, and they can also be blown to a much larger size. The glycerin increases the brilliancy of the bubbles as well as assisting in dislodging them from the pipe or tube, and the gum arabic gives them elasticity. In making this solution proceed as follows:

Into a pint of warm water shave finely a piece of strong brown laundry soap about an inch square. When this has thoroughly dissolved add a tablespoonful of gum arabic and stir until melted. Then put in a tablespoonful of glycerin and lastly a quart of cold water. Hot water is necessary to dissolve the various ingredients, but unless cold water is added the bubbles expand too rapidly in the blowing and thus break. Shake the completed solution well, strain through a fine cloth and it is ready for use, though suds that stand for a day or two are usually better than those freshly made.

A Wise Emperor.

It is related of a Chinese emperor that on being told that his enemies had revolted in one of his distant provinces he said to his officers, "Come; follow me, and we will quickly destroy them."

He marched forward, and when they saw him and his great army the rebels submitted and laid down their arms.

His army expected him to have all the rebels put to death, but instead he treated the captives with the greatest kindness and humanity and in many cases set them free. Great indignation with his conduct was felt in court circles, and at last his chief officer approached him and said:

"Sire, is this the way your majesty fulfills your promise? Your royal word was given that you would destroy all your enemies, and instead you have pardoned them and even set some free."

"But I have kept my word," said the emperor. "I promised to destroy my enemies. Do you not see that these men are no longer my enemies? I have made them my friends."

The One Day Hike.

There is no troop or patrol of scouts which cannot get somewhere worth hiking to, wherever it may be located. If you don't know where to go the interest is all the more. Make a hike of exploration. For the one day trip you need not give much attention to outfitting and such matters as occupy so much space in the manuals and handbooks. The most important thing of all is a comfortable pair of shoes, no matter how old, and enough clothes to keep you warm. Also the first day out in the season don't try for any records. A gait of about two and a half or three miles an hour will be plenty and take you anywhere you want to go. Sore feet and aching muscles tend to discourage novitiate scouts.

Hidden Sewing Articles.

You will need less eggs the more you beat the cake.

Charles plays pool as well as billiards.

You look chic, Otto, notwithstanding your negligee shirt.

You must look sharp in shooting game.

Say "ta-ta," Percy, and I'll know you'll mean thank you.

Answer.—Needles, spool, cotton, pin, tape.

Riddle and Answer.

Why is a woman deformed when she is mending her stockings? Because her hands are where her feet should be.

I Love Little Robin.

I love little Robin,
His breast is so red;
He sings me a song
When I wake in my bed.

He sings me a song
When it's time for goodnight,
And that's when I hurry
My candle to light.
—Philadelphia Record.

Appropriate Veil For the June Bride

INSTEAD of the usual long veil covering the face and worn with a bridal wreath of orange blossoms the veil here pictured is one which is appropriate for the June bride and one which will become any youthful face. It is a small veil hanging from a dainty Dutch cap of silk voile and shadow lace. The absence of the long veil is replaced by the bride's train, which hangs from the shoulders and is made of long, sweeping folds of silk voile edged with shadow lace. It is also caught here and there with small white silk roses. The gown proper is developed in white nocturn satin, the skirt arranged in draperies across the front and lifted bustle fashion in back, revealing a petticoat of lace falling gracefully about the ankles. The corsage and short tunic are of net and lace, and white silk roses finish the sleeves and outline the corsage.

• • •

The color schemes that are interesting milliners this season are very lovely. The dress artists of today strive—and with much success—to create models which will enhance the natural beauty of the wearers.

ANNA MAY.

SUMMER HATS.

This Season's Girl Will Wear Flimsy and Perishable Creations.

"Trifles light as air," the new hats of the summer girl might be designated. Very pretty and becoming, they are trimmed gayly with fruits and roses and other flowers. The ones shown

TWO DAINTY HATS.

here illustrate these points. The one at the top of the illustration is a wide white straw trimmed with roses and Alice blue ribbon. The one shown below is of lace straw and trimmed with wheat heads.

Cleaning White Clothes.

For cleaning white clothes of any kind, especially white wool, use the common block magnesia. Lay garment on table and rub magnesia into it thoroughly; roll up and lay away for a few days. Then shake out and brush with clean brush. It will look like new and save many a dry cleaner's bill.

Now that the season of white clothes is here it is quite necessary to know how to clean these garments at home.

The new Light of Asia is that dove of peace hovering over Japan and China, with the rest of the world at war or talking war.

Fighting in defense of honor may only be a descent to the level of the slugger and end in loss of the fight and honor too.

While the big noise autos are signaling danger ahead they scare people around them half to death.

Headlines on attempts to assassinate "the president of Mexico" should state which one.

PERJURY IN COURT.

It Is Quite Common and the Rules of Evidence Favor It.

It is a conservative averment that in two-thirds of the cases tried in court there is positive contradiction of facts. There are few arguments made by advocates in which bias and prevarication on the part of witnesses are not charged. Deplorably immoral as well as farcical is some of the evidence adduced in many cases where experts are used on both sides to support diametrically opposed propositions.

Any judge or practicing attorney knows that seldom does a party to a suit testify against his own interests in the decisive matters affecting the rights involved. Although perjury may not necessarily and invariably be predicated on these facts, yet they must lead to the conclusion of sworn misstatements in a large proportion of cases, especially when we recall that the oath of the witness requires him not only to tell the truth and nothing but the truth, but all the truth.

In this connection it is interesting to remember that the rules of evidence at present and for centuries in the past, enforced in our courts and English courts, not only tend in spite of the plain context of the oath to prevent the telling of all, but permit a witness rather to conceal much that has some bearing in truth upon the matter at issue.

We are forced to recognize, then, that perjury prevails as a common and crying evil.—Charles J. Martell in Case and Comment.

Hedgehog Fish.

The hedgehog fish is a strange creature. It has a body covered with long thin spines. When in danger it follows the custom of the ordinary hedgehog to a certain extent, but in addition it puts its nose out of the water and swallows such a quantity of air that its body is blown out into the shape of a football, with sharply pointed spines bristling in every direction. This maneuver upsets its balance. Still it floats contentedly along on its back, quite safe against the attacks of its opponents, who are kept at bay by impenetrable armor.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

To Relieve Colic.

Fennel water is an agreeable carminative in flatulence and colic. It relieves mild attacks of indigestion. Fifteen drops of fennel water (buy it from the druggist) in a little hot water every fifteen minutes until six doses are taken is the proper dosage for an adult. It may be taken in half teaspoonful doses in hot water three times a day between meals for two or three days if there is a great deal of intestinal rumbling and discomfort. Fennel does not cure any form of disease. It is a remedy for the temporary relief of pain or colic in digestive tract.

Directions For Making Corner of a Table Spread.

Embroidery.—Most of the leaves are outlined in buttonhole stitch, others have one side worked in buttonhole stitch and the other side in chain, snail trail or stem stitches. The veins, scrolls and stems are done in stem stitch and the fillings of the leaves in honeycomb, herringbone, braid or buttonhole stitch, the latter in one or two rows. Work the small leaves on the scrolls and stems in satin, buttonhole or herringbone stitch and turnovers in buttonhole stitch. The flowers are treated in the same way as the large leaves and their sepals worked in satin stitch.

Drawnwork.—For the band of drawnwork leave one and three-quarters inches of linen and draw out threads

TABLECLOTH MADE OF HANDWORK.

for half an inch all round, turn down the material round three sides for a hem and hemstitch the four sides.

The simple drawn thread pattern can be clearly seen in the illustration, also the little darned four leaved shamrock at each corner.

Abbreviations.—Ch., chain; d.c., double crochet; tr., treble. Crochet cotton No. 30 is used for the lace.

Crochet Lace.—8 ch., 1 tr. into sixth ch. and 5 tr. into next 2, turn with 5 ch., * 1 tr. into second tr., 2 ch., 1 tr. into fourth tr., 2 ch. and 1 tr. into sixth tr., 5 ch., 6 tr. under 5 ch., 5 ch., turn and repeat from * until four points are worked along one side and 3 points and 6 tr. on the other, then work 12 ch., 1 d.c. back into the sixth (forming a loop), 10 ch., 1 d.c. back into first point at the right, 12 tr. (3 ch. for first), under loop of 10 ch., 1 d.c. into loop at end, * * turn with 10 ch., 1 tr. into seventh tr. on first arm, 2 ch. and 1 tr. in next tr. to the end (making 5 tr.), turn with 2 ch., 1 d.c. in next point, 2 ch., 1 d.c. in first loop (of 2 ch.), * * * 5 ch., 1 d.c. in next, repeat from * * * twice, then 2 ch., 12 tr. under arm, as before, and 1 d.c. in loop, repeat from * * making 6 arms, then 6 d.c. under 6 ch. and finish point as usual. In the second and succeeding scallops catch the first picot (of 5 ch.) to the last on preceding one, also when making the fifth foundation point after a scallop in turning catch to middle of sixth arm.

Footing, First Row.—2 tr., 3 ch. and 2 tr. in each point and 3 ch. between points. At a corner over a scallop work 3 ch., 2 tr. in 2 points together, 3 ch., 2 tr. in next 2 points together, 3 ch., and work as before corner.

Second Row.—3 tr. in 3 ch. loop between 4 tr., 1 ch., 1 tr. under 3 ch. between points, 1 ch. At a corner after 3 tr. between 4 tr. work 1 ch., 1 tr. under next 3 ch. loop, 1 tr. under next loop, 1 tr. under next, 1 ch., 3 tr., between next 4 tr. and work as before.

Third Row.—1 quadruple tr. (cotton 4 times over hook) in first tr. of 3, cotton over and through 2 stitches twice, * cotton over, hook in next tr., cotton over, draw through, cotton over, draw through 2 stitches, repeat from * once then work off all stitches in twos, 2 tr. in top of grouped tr. below (just made), 2 ch. and repeat. At a corner omit the 2 ch. between groups.

BRIDE WEDS IN CAST.

Society Girl Won't Let Operation In Hospital Postpone Wedding.

Miss Sarah Penner George, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. George, well known in Baltimore society, declined to have her marriage to Dr. T. Grier Miller of Philadelphia postponed, and the ceremony was performed at her bedside in a private hospital.

The bride recently underwent a serious operation and was encased in a plaster cast while the ceremony was performed.

Thrown Down.

Poet—Here is a poem entitled "Why Do I Live?" Editor—It is a mystery, isn't it?—New York Press.

CHERRY SEASON.

This Is the Time of Year When Fruit Is at Its Best.

MANY WAYS TO USE IT.

Desserts and Salads Can Be Made as Well as Frozen Dainties—Several Recipes For Use of Cherries Given Below.

Try a cherry dessert with rice for the children's dinner. Drop large cherries into a hot rich sirup until they are heated through. Have some boiled rice ready and pile the cherries on a nest of it on the platter, serving the whole with whipped cream. Garnish, if possible, with a few cherry leaves or two or three clusters of the dipped cherries to which the stems are still fixed.

Cherry Salad.

Select some firm, ripe bananas that are not too long. Loosen a strip of the skin, turn this back with a spoon carefully and remove the inside in small pieces. Allow half a cup of the banana to each cup of cherries. To make the dressing, take the juice from the cherries and mix with lemon and orange juices to taste, sweetening with pulverized sugar as necessary. Pour this over the salad and put the mixture on the ice. Just before serving stir the ingredients together lightly, pack them into the banana cases and serve on individual plates garnished with cherry leaves and pitted cherries.

Cherry Betty.

Butter a deep baking dish and cover the bottom with a layer of stoned cherries. Sprinkle the fruit with sugar, nutmeg and cocoanut. Add sufficient cherry juice to moisten. On top of this spread a layer of breadcrumbs and continue in alternate layers of fruit and crumbs until the dish is full. See that the top layer is one of breadcrumbs. Cover and steam in the oven for one hour; then uncover and brown quickly. Serve hot with sweetened cream as a sauce.

Cherry Roll.

Sift together two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a pinch of salt. Beat two eggs, add to them a cupful of milk and a rounding tablespoonful of melted butter. Mix with the dry ingredients to a light batter and stir in two cupfuls of pitted cherries. Turn into a well greased pudding mold having a tightly fitting lid and steam for two hours. Turn out, garnish with cherries and serve with hard sauce.

Cherries In Jelly Mold.

To one pint of juice drained from stewed cherries add sugar to make quite sweet and let it come to a boil. Dissolve a tablespoonful of granulated gelatin in cold water to cover, pour over it the boiling hot cherry juice and strain into a border mold. Set aside to become firm; then turn out carefully on a low glass dish, fill the center with pitted, sweetened cherries and heap over all whipped cream.

Cherry Shortcake.

Sift together two cupfuls of flour, a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and a teaspoonful of salt. Rub in half a cupful of butter and mix with a well beaten egg added to a half cupful of milk. Make the dough soft, roll out about an inch thick and bake for about twenty-five minutes. When done split carefully, butter well and cover with half of the cherries, from which of course the stones have been removed. Sprinkle with sugar. Butter the top layer, cover the cherries, sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve with whipped cream. The cherries should be very ripe.

Cherry Toast.

Cook a pint of pitted cherries with a cupful of sugar until the fruit is tender. Have buttered slices of toast ready, pour this mixture over them and when cold serve with whipped cream.

Her First Book.

"Your novel will be bound in cloth, of course," announced the pompous publisher.

"Oh, how nice!" exclaimed the girlish author. "And may I select the cloth? I choose pink chiffon."—Exchange.

It is a mistaken notion, that The Evening Times job printing department is too busy to handle all classes of work. Just jot down the address, 66 E. 1st st., or telephone 45 for a representative.—Advt.

D/34

Boys' Blouses
Sizes 6 to 15 years—all colors
25c - 50c

Boys' Union Suits
All Styles
25c - 50c

Boys' Suits

25 BOYS' SUITS at less than Cost to Make—Sizes 12 to 18 years only. Neat Grey and Brown Mixtures, Double Breasted Coats. Values that were from $5.00 to $6.50.

WHILE THEY LAST at
$3.50

Just the thing for the Boys for vacation time.
BETTER SEE THEM

Boys' Khaki Pants . . . . . . 29c and 50c

S. Lipsky & Son
FIRST STREET FULTON

Community Notes

Mr. and Mrs. Wade E. Gayer are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gayer of Edbridge, N.Y.

* * *

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Lybolt died at the hospital of the Good Shepherd in Syracuse yesterday.

* * *

Miss Cora Morehouse is ill at the local hospital.

* * *

Miss Nellie Wybron has been entertained by Syracuse friends.

* * *

J. J. Jordan, general manager of the Electric Co., has been in Albany this week. He is expected home today or tomorrow.

* * *

Mrs. Frances Waugh of 4th st. is in Albany for the week.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Anderson of West Broadway are enjoying an auto trip to Winston, Mass.

* * *

Secretary Heydecker of the Chamber of Commerce is in New York city.

* * *

Miss Edna Roy of Highland st. entertained the graduating class of State st. school, Wednesday evening. A most enjoyable time was the result; music and some singing and afterwards dainty refreshments, were features of amusement.

* * *

Miss Clara Grigson of Spokane, Wash., is at the Grigson home in Hannibal st. for the summer.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Marvin have ben the guests of Oneida friends.

* * *

The Brotherhood class of the State St. Methodist church will hold an ice cream social on the adjoining lawns of C. E. Wilson and William Singleton, 408-412 East Broadway tomorrow night. The affair will begin at 7.30 o'clock.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. Seymour of Cayuga st. are guests of Syracuse friends for a few days.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gayer are entertaining friends from Elbridge.

* * *

The Division of Agriculture of the Chamber of Commerce will meet tonight at the headquarters at 8 o'clock. The members of the Fulton Produce Growers Association will be the guests of the division at the meeting and several speakers will be heard.

* * *

Mrs. F. M. Blanchard has been the guest of Fulton friends.

* * *

Miss Louise Leonard and Miss Eilzabeth White of Syracuse have been visiting Fulton friends.

* * *

After a short visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Jones, Miss Marguerite Zahn and Bernard Jones both of Syracuse, have returned to that city. The engagement of Miss Zahn and Mr. Jones was recently announced.

* * *

Ruth and Susan Kezar of S. 4th st. attended commencement of the Wolcott High school.

* * *

Miss Isabelle Diamond has returned from a short trip out of the city.

* * *

Miss Clara Bache, assistant to Secretary Heydecker of the Chamber of Commerce, injured a finger yesterday by priecing it with the sharp point of a file, and is unable to be at her post as a result.

WEATHER FORECAST

Moderate west winds tonight, becoming variable Friday; probably showers tonight and Friday; warmer.

Do Your Eyes Trouble You ?

If you wear glasses—it may be they are not correctly fitted. But if you do not wear glasses—perhaps you need them.

Take advantage of our long experience in optical work and come to

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

HAPPY HOUR THEATRE

DANIEL FROHMAN presents
James K. Hackett
in his most notable success
THE PRISONER OF ZENDA
by Anthony Hope
5 wonderful reels of Photoplay.
The Feature of the Month.
Don't Miss It!

Added Attraction

THE TRAIL OF THE UPPER YUKON
with Ben Wilson in two acts.

ADMISSION 10c.

Achieving Manhood, Subject of Dr. King's Address to Grads

(Continued from Page One)

men attains notable success. But the figures also show that only one man out of every 10,000 men who did not go to college attains notable success, making the odds 40 to 1 in favor of the college man.

The fatal mistake of taking children out of school at an early age and putting them to work was deplored by Mr. King. He advised the parents to go without things, if necessary, in order to keep their children in school. The man who does not get an early education is not without hope, however, according to Mr. King. He told of the rise of two great ministers who had no opportunities in their youth but who applied themselves to study and hard work and finally won out.

In closing, Mr. King said, "And whatever your success may be, be satisfied! Do your best and then be satisfied with what doing your best brings!"

The program of the Commencement was not a long one. Rev. H. D. Holmes opened with an eloquent invocation and the high school orchestra rendered a selection. Miss Lillian P. Simons, in her Salutatory address, welcomed the friends and audience to the exercises and spoke of the anticipation of the pupils throughout their four years' work in school of the final day when they would receive their diplomas.

After another selection by the orchestra, Superintendent Fairgrives introduced Mr. King, saying he knew of no place or time when the spoken word could have greater effect.

After Mr. King's address, the orchestra rendered another selection and the prizes offered for proficiency in history by the Kayendatsyona Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, were presented by Mrs. F. E. Goodjon, who congratulated the pupils on their good work with a few well chosen words. The winnings pupils, each of whom received $2.50 in gold, were: Miss Mildred Sharp, of the Fourth St. school; Miss Evelyn Hopkins, of the Phillips St. school; Miss Harvia Wilson, of the State St. school, and Master Ivan Jones, of the Erie St. school.

The winners of the prize speaking contest were awarded the prizes by Superintendent Fairgrieve. The first prize winners were Miss Lillian P. Simons and Harold Caffrey. Miss Jessie B. Wilcox and Leland Carner won the second prizes.

After the valedictory of Harold Thompson, who spoke of the regret of the pupils at leaving their Alma Mater and thanked the teachers, friends and relatives for the interest shown and the help given them, A. T. Jennings, of the Board of Education, presented the diplomas.

The benediction by Rev. Mr. Holmes closed the evening.

Harold Thompson, the president of his class, first honor man, and valedictorian, as well as honor man in science and history, has established, during his four years of high school work an enviable record. Miss Lillian P. Simons, who won second honors, as well as the honors in English, has also proven herself a very bright and studious pupil. Both young people are to be congratulated upon their fine records in school work.

Bernard Reswick, the youngest member of the class, carried off the honors in mathematics. Margaret K. Clark won first honors in elocution and Howard Shaff won honorary mention.

This year the first graduate of the commercial course of the school received a high school commercial diploma. The young man so honored is Raymond Lewis. Harold Gillespie has been given credit by the Regents for work in manual training, another new departure in the local curriculm.

Following are the names of graduates who received diplomas:

Evadne F. Austin, Margaret K. Clark, Esther M. Freeman, Eliza Hubbard, Rose M. King, Isabel Merriam, Florence L. Moody, Eryma E. Paige, Lola B. Palmer, Amelia L. Rolfe, Kathleen M. Scanlon, Lillian P. Simons, Rose A. Walsh, Jessie B. Wilcox, Murial F. Winters, Harold F. Caffrey, Leland T. Carner, Matthew Frawley, Harold N. Gillespie, Earl D. Hopkins, Ramon F. Lewis, Harry J. Lynch, Marshall G. Penfield, Bernard S. Reswick, Leland Root, Albert L. Sanford, Harold Scholz, Howard Shaff, Andrew M. Sharp, Edward K. Sullivan, Harold Thompson.

THERE ARE MISTAKEN IDEAS ABOUT CHATAUQUA

Experience teaches that many people have a mistaken idea about the nature of the entertainments which will be given during the coming Chautauqua week. Some seem to think it is a revival, others a temperance meeting, and now and then some one will voice the guess that some of Billy Sunday's assistants are to put on a show for a week. The Chautauqua, however, is not any of these, but a combination of entertainments and lectures.

The lectures are not the conventional "dry old stuff," but are talks by some of the best known and most brilliant men of the day. Some of these men are humorists and will make you laugh. All of them will make you think. The musical productions represent the very highest and best which the country affords. Look over the Chautauqua advertising in the papers, the store windows and then read the souvenir program and you will be convinced that some wonderful musical things will be heard during the week. The Ben Greet Players will appear in "Much Ado About Nothing," the play which Shakespeare designed to drive dull care away for an evening at least.

The local guarantors of the Chautauqua have made it possible for us to see and hear lectures, artists and entertainers who could not be brought together in our town under any other circumstances.

BIG DAY PLANNED FOR M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL

The First Methodist Episcopal Sunday school will hold its picnic tomorrow, Friday, on the fair grounds. It is to be a table picnic, at which all members of the Sunday school will sit down at about 12:15. Scholars should report to their teachers immediately on reaching the grounds and receive their tickets which will entitle them to a free ice cream cone. J. Harry Howe is chairman and with his sub-committees has arranged a fine program. A ball game for the younger boys is scheduled for 10:30 and in the afternoon a regular program will be followed which is as follows: 1:15, peanut scramble for the primaries; 1:30, potato race for boys, 10 to 14 years; 1:45, peanut race for girls over 15 years; 2:00, relay race between the Reds and the Blues, 10 men on a side; 2:15, contest for girls, 12 to 15 years; 2:30, mile at Scout pace; 3:00, game for girls under 12 years; 3:15 100 yard dash; 3:30, big ball game.

Suitable prizes will be offered and with the fine lunch and the "pink lemonade" a fine time is assured to young and old alike.

F. E. Goodjon will give frequent trips on the lake to those who are fond of boating.

You can get Black's baked products at the right hour for meals. They are at your grocer's, fresh every afternoon. adv.

H. PUTNAM ALLEN & SON
Established in 1893 by Horatio A. Allen
Dealers in FINE GROCERIES Telephone 32
53 S. First Street, Fulton, N. Y.

If you are a lover of GOOD COFFEE try our
"EMPIRE BRAND"
It has no superior and few equals. In one-pound sealed pkgs.
Price 25c per Pound

"If our goods please you tell your friends, if not tell us."
CALL US ON PHONE 32

ANTI-MORMON WAR IN STATE

Utah's Senator to Lead in Fight—First Attack Next Month

Mormons in eleven state and Christians everywhere will watch with increasing interest the opening up of an Anti-Mormon campaign in New York State. The start will be made here on July 28 when the Hon. Frank J. Cannon, the first United States Senator elected by Utah comes to address the Chautauqua.

Senator Cannon has just completed a cycle of fifty tremendously successful meetings conducted under the joint auspices of the National Reform Association, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the National Order of Anti-Mormon Crusaders, Pittsburgh, Pa. These organizations represent the Christian and the moral element in the Nation and their aggressive co-operation makes the coming of Senator Cannon a matter of National importance at this time. Back of Senator Cannon and these organizations is the organized Christian sentiment expressed at the great Second World's Christian Citizenship Conference held at Portland, Oregon, a few months ago when more than 25,000 Christians, representing fifteen nations, all the States of the Union and all denominations of Christendom directed the National Reform Association to lead in the war to be waged against the Mormons throughout the world.

Senator Cannon proposes to show the insidious character of the teaching of the Mormon church which, he says "conducts a system of plural marriages which has become such a part of the social and religious life of the Mordom Kingdom that the victims find themselves unable to either denounce the system or free themselves from the Mormon Heirarchs who hold them in eternal bondage in the name of a religion and under the threat of eternal damnation frankly promised by the Seer and Prophet of the Mormon Church who claims to speak for and with authority from Almighty God."

In a financial way the Mormon Kingdom controls millions of actual and active money. It fixes the price of both sugar and salt in every American home and exercises a baneful influence upon the copper market. The silver output of America is also dominated by the Mormon Church and at least four railroads pay strict attention to the wishes of Prophet Joseph F. Smith.

It is these and other equally vital issues that Senator Cannon comes here to discuss.

SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

Good old-fashioned dancing will be one of the attractions at tonight's celebration of the 17th anniversary of the C. R. and B. A., at the rooms in West Broadway. The dancing will begin at 9 o'clock, and at the conclusion of the entertainment refreshments will be served, in true C. R. style.

Onyx Billiard Room
The Coolest and the Best Equipped.
The only Billiard Table in the City
G. J. POWELL, Mgr.
PHONE 560 QUIRK THEATRE BLDG.

TITANIC CLAIMANTS MUST FIGHT SUIT

New York.—After many months' delay the suit of the Oceanic Steamship Company, operating the White Star Line, to limit its responsibility for the sinking of the Titanic to $97,972.12, was called yesterday before Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States Court.

The company contends that the loss of the steamship on April 14, 1912, was not due to carelessness or neglect on their part, and that they shall be held responsible only for the amount of money received from passenger and freight fares. Survivors and estates of passengers who lost their lives have filed claims amounting to $18,000,000.

That the case will be bitterly contested, was evidenced by the statements of attorneys for the claimants and by Charles C. Burlingham, proctor in Admiralty for the line.

ROOSTER'S BACKWARD CROW REVERSES 'ECHO'

New York.—Jacob Newman, a clothing merchant of Tarrytown, owns two roosters. One of them crows naturally and the other crows backwards.

Yesterday two Englishmen were passing Newman's yard.

"Cock-a-doodle-do!" crowed one of roosters.

"Do-doodle-a-cock!" answered the other.

The strangers looked at each other surprised.

"Most remarkable country for echoes," said one, as he gazed intently at the surrounding hills. Then they moved along.

SARATOGA SPRINGS NOW A CITY

Saratoga, N. Y.—The village of Saratoga Springs, one of the oldest in the State, went out of existence at 9 a.m. Tuesday, and was succeeded by a commission form of city government. Practically an entirely new set of officers assumed control of the former town and village, which are now merged in the new city, the fifty-fifth in the state.

Cahill's Perfection Bread
is the
BEST BREAD MADE
TRY A LOAF—Sold only at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
Surety Bonds of all kinds
Real Estate Loans
FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122.

THE QUIRK
Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.

TODAY
7th Drama of "WHO PAYS"
Series entitled
"BLUE BLOOD AND YELLOW"
2d Episode "Romance of Elaine"
and
Pathe Weekly.

FRIDAY
The One You Have Been Waiting for
"EAGLE'S NEST"
Lubin 6-Part Masterpiece with
EDWIN ARDEN, the Original

SATURDAY
Your Favorite Actor Carlyle Blackwell in
"THE HIGH HAND" in 6 parts.

FOR SALE

BABY CARRIAGE

Cost $60.00, used very little. Will sell for **$20.00.** Can be seen Thursday Evening from 6 to 8 o'clock at

414 ONEIDA STREET

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 16 1st st. tf.

To Rent—Desirable rooms to rent in the Rosenbloom block. Gas, water, electricity. Inquire of Glenn A. Ryther, DeBarber Block. 159

For Sale—Grocery store doing good business; will bear investigation. Good reason for selling. Inquire C, Times office. 159c

Furnished Rooms for housekeeping, or by day or week. 205 Cayuga st. 161c

Tenement House to Rent.—Pine st.; $10 month. Inquire H. L. Crandall. Phone 2520. tf

Wanted—Child's second-hand sulky in good condition. Phone 8815. 161c

Work Wanted—by woman with little girl. Inquire 409 W. Second st. tf

MISS LANG SAYS HALT WAR DEARTH

New York.—"Four-fifths of all the American people are in sympathy with our desire to prohibit the exportation of 'things that kill.' It is not the Germans only, but Irish and French and English, as well as native Americans."

This was the answer of Miss Elsa Lang, of the American Humanity League, to the charge that the league under whose name signatures are being collected was controlled by German interests. Miss Lang is the executive secretary of the league, and it is at her home, 316 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, that the stenographers are installed who do the work of handling 2,000,000 signatures.

Miss Lang says she is an American, though Mrs. R. P. Golde, head of the league, and Mrs. Ernest Richard, wife of Dr. Richard, who lectures on the History of German civilization at Columbia University, another member, have obviously German connections.

"We had a booth for two weeks at the Cosmopolitan Garden, at 32 West Twenty-third street," she said yesterday. "Four-fifths of the people passing through that street seemed glad to sign our petition. You cannot argue that they were all of German sympathies. They were the genuine peace-loving Americans, who do not think it is right for their country to grow rich at the cost of Europe's blood.

"One woman who signed our petition is an American girl married to a German. Her two sons were with the Kaiser's army. Not long ago she was to be the guest at a dinner party. When the appointed night came she was not present. We received a telegram instead, which said: 'Second son killed at front. American bullets did it.'

"Another signer was a French corsetiere. 'France,' she said, 'is bleeding to death for England. America is helping to prolong the war when she gives more bullets to England.'"

One million signatures have been received already, acording to Miss Lang, and when the day for counting comes, on July 1, she expects to have a total of two million to [illegible] President Wilson.

CENSUS SHOWS GAINS IN 12 UPSTATE CITIES

Albany, N. Y.—Incomplete census figures showing increases for twelve cities of the State were announced by Secretary of State Hugo as follows:

Batavia, 12,660; Corning, 17,700; Dunkirk, 17,816; Fulton, 11,263; Geneva, 12,801; Glens Falls, 18,583; Hudson, 12,047; Norwich, 9,625; Oneonta, 10,448; Rensselaer, 11,348; Rome, 21,622; Middletown, 17,844.

JUDGE DENIES SWEET A NEW TRIAL

An order by Justice Hubbs denying the motion for a new trial in the case of Frank Massaro vs. Nirk N. Sweet was filed in the county clerk's office yesterday. A verdict of $150 was returned in favor of the plaintiff at the May term at [illegible]

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

Albany, June 24.—In a communication to the president and members of the Constitutional convention, the New York County Lawyers' Association has set forth the proposed amendments which it favors and disapproves. The propositions which are dealt with naturally deal with judicial subjects.

The association disapproves of the proposal that the Constitution be amended so as to provide that hereafter the judges of the Court of Appeals and justices of the Supreme Court be appointed and not elected. It also disapproves of the proposition that the appointment of judges of the Court of Appeals and justices of the Supreme Court be made by the governor by and with the consent of the Senate; the proposal that judges of the Court of Appeals and justices of the Supreme Court may be removed by the governor upon the recommendation of both houses of the legislature; that appeals to the Court of Appeals in civil cases be permitted only upon allowance; that the power to allow an appeal to the Court of Appeals shall be vested in the Appellate Division or a judge thereof.

In all twenty-four proposed amendments are specified as reflecting the attitude of the association above mentioned either in favor of or against. The proposition that the judges of the Court of Appeals and the justices of the Supreme Court in joint convention, be vested with exclusive power to make rules of practice and procedure and that, upon promulgation of such rules, all provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure and other statutes relating to procedural matters be forwith repealed, is frowned upon. The conjunctive paragraph that each court have power to adopt such special rules applicable to its procedure as may not be in conflict with the rules thus enacted, is also disapproved.

Still another proposal rejected by the association is that which provides that the justices of the Appellate Division of the department or a majority of them shall be empowered from time to time to designate one or more of such masters or referees to hold trial terms of the Supreme Court within such department and to revoke such designation; and that a referee or master so designated shall have power to perform all the duties of a justice of the Supreme Court to which he may be assigned.

The proposal to eliminate from the present Constitution the provision that the salaries of judges shall not be increased during their terms of office, is still another proposition which is frowned upon.

The association, however, endorses twelve propositions. The most important of which include that which provides for the retention of the provisions of the present Constitution as to the trial of judges by impeachment, but that judgment in such cases should be by a majority vote; that which authorizes the Court of Appeals to designate the justices of the Supreme Court to serve as judges of the Court of Appeals; that which vests in the chief judge of the Court of Appeals the power to designate justices of the Supreme Court to serve in the Appellate Division.

Another important proposal which is approved by the association is that which authorizes the legislature to confer upon surrogates' courts general legal and equitable jurisdiction in the case of probate of wills and all matters properly incidental to the devolution of real and personal property upon the death of its owner. The association, however, disapproves of giving the legislature authority to transfer to the Supreme Court, in counties having a population of 600,000 or more, part of the functions and jurisdiction now exercised by the surrogates' court.

GARRISON TO PUBLISH PLAN FOR U. S. DEFENSE

Washington.—The War Department plans to secure the military preparedness of the country as formulated by Secretary of War Garrison at the instance of the War College and the General Army Staff, may be made public long before the next Congress meets.

Secretary Garrison said today that the plan had assumed complete shape pratically and that he was inclined to make it public, probably in the fall.

Katharine Ridgeway

THIS is Katharine Ridgeway, the great entertainer. She is one of the star attractions to appear at the Chautauqua here. She is said to rank at the very forefront of platform entertainers. Her manner is most pleasing; and every number abounds in thrills. She has established a reputation throughout the United States and has enjoyed a great number of return engagements. She is one of the most popular of readers and makes new friends wherever she goes.

HUGO WILL ATTEND MOTORCYCLISTS' RALLY

Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo has accepted the invitation extended by the motorcyclists, to be present at their mid-summer rally at Saratoga Springs, July 3, 4 and 5. This year's event will take the form of a motor peacec arnival, and it seems evident at this time from the number of entries rerceived for the tours, that the famous resort will witness the largest gathering of motor two-wheelers ever seen anywhere before.

Tours will be run from all sections of the eastern territory.

The western New York tour, taking in riders from Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, etc., will leave Buffalo on the morning of July 1st, at 8 o'clock, making Rochester the noon stop and then continuing to Syracuse where the tourists will remain for the night.

The secretary of state will witness this race, review the motor peace pageant in the afternoon, attend the championship races following and speak at the Fourth of July celebration at Convention Hall in the evening.

SUFFRAGISTS GIVE THEIR OBJECTION AT CONVENTION

Albany, June 25.—Suffragsists cast as self-chosen Constitution makers occupied the Constitutional convention's stage here today. Led by Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, President of the Woman's Political Union, they told of alleged "ambiguities" in the State's present basic raw. Warning against incorporating "similar inconsistencies" in the new organ was sounded. The women made their appearance before a Committee on Bill of Rights, headed by Louis Marshall.

Special objections to the preamble of the existing Constitution was made. The clause, "We, the people, established this constitution," was attacked. The objectors declared the statement is false because women had no official voice in making or adopting the document. They pleaded for more clearly defined expression and more exact wording in the Constitution now in the making.

PAPERMAKERS' STRIKE MAY GO OVER THE LINE

Watertown.—The strike now prevailing in the St. Regis Paper Company's mills in the Black River Valley may now be carried across the border and into Canada. Trouble is iminetn at the Donnaconna mills in Lower Canada, owned largely by G. H. P. Gould of Lyons Falls, head of the St. Regis Company. It became known today that a representative of the International Brotherhood of Papermakers is already on the ground at Donaconna and in daily communication with international officers now in this city. The assertion is made that through the Canadian mills, Mr. Gould is filling New York orders on which the St. Regis mills would be employed were it not for the present strike.

NEW REVENUE STAMPS FOR GOODS SHIPPED

The internal revenue office has just handed down a ruling to the effect that canal lines carrying packages and motor trucks engaged in the same business must affix the new revenue stamps.

The Interstate Commerce Comission has also handed down a ruling akecting shippers to the effect that they can not take advantage of a combination of intrastate and interstate rates in order to get a lower rate charge on a through shipment of goods. The Commission says that the established interstate rate applies on shipments first billed to an intermediate point within the State of origin and then rebilled to the intended destination in the other State.

CIRCUS HORSE SHOWS FONDNESS FOR LETTUCE

Assistant City Engineer Frawley of 114 West First st. found a strange horse nibbling on the tender leaves of his lettuce this morning at the early hour of 5 o'clock. Mr. Frawley caught the animal and reported his find to the police. It was reported taht one of the horses with the Tompkins wild west show bolted last night when some one set off a fire-cracker near the horse, and the police are inclined to believe that this horse is a circus animal, although the owners of the show reported no lost horse. The horse is waiting its owner at Mr. Frawley's barn.

MORE OPEN HOMES NEEDED FOR DELEGATES

The committee in charge of finding lodging for the delegates to the State Y. P. B. convention to be held here July 2-7 announces that more places are needed to accommodate the visitors.

If there are any persons who desire to open their homes to give lodging and breakfast to one or more delegates the name and address of such person will be given the committee if left at the Chamber of Commerce rooms.

A drop of $1 each on any of our best Non-fading Hammocks, at People's Hardware Co., Inc.—adv.

AN INFANT'S DEATH

Helen M. Lybolt, aged 8 months, 19 days, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Lyboldt, of 311 Worth st., died at the home of her parents yesterday after a long illness. Little Miss Lydolbt was the grandchild of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Palmer, and her parents and grandparents have the sympathy of their many friends in the hours of bereavement.

The funeral will be held tomorrow at 2.30 o'clock and Rev. H. D. Holmes will officiate. Burial will be made in Mt. Adnah.

Black's Cookies tickle the palates of old and young, because they are right. adv.

THERE'S A REASON WHY

you should Wire your home for Electricity *Now.*

THIS IS THE REASON

The increasing orders for War Material from the belligerent nations of Europe have forced the price of Metal up over Twenty-one per cent. So, the rise in price of House-Wiring Material will take place the last of July. Present stock is not effected ---*don't delay.*

LET US GIVE YOU AN ESTIMATE

THE ELECTRIC CO.

CONFUSION THE RESULT OF WAR

Hard to Place True Construction on Some of the Measures of Passed by Congress

Washington, D. C., June 24.—A study of the "war revenue tax" discloses some of the most astonishing blunders to be found in the entire legislative record of the present administration. The most elementary principles of law making seem to have been disregarded.

In the passage of any special tax measure where the approximate deficit to be met is known, there are four simple requirements that are obvious:

1. It should be determined where the burden of the tax should fall.

2. Based on accurate estimates, the law should produce the amount of revenue needed.

3. The law should be phrased in clear unmistable terms, admitting of but one construction that will insure a minimum cost of administration, prevent confusion, and avoid useless, expensive litigation.

4. Timely, adequate provision should be made for revenue stamps, blank returns, instructions, and all other numerous details entering into the enforcement of such a law.

This administration failed on every one of these counts.

1. Under the first essential, that of determining where the burden of the tax shall fall, the Democrats floundered repeatedly. They first announced the plan of increasing the income tax, and abandoned it on discovering that financial returns would be delayed for months under that method. Then they turned to a plan of taxing freight receipts. This was discarded with astonishing celerity. Political pressure was too great. After other ineffectual attempts the Spanish war stamp tax was adopted as a basis, giving the country a "war tax" in time of peace.

2. The second essential was disregarded. Their estimates were inaccurate. Had they been based on facts instead of guess work, we would not now have the treasury deficit as a constant reminder of Democratic extravagance and inefficiency.

3. The third essential was disregarded. There are conflicting provisions in the "war tax" as to when it shall take effect. Other clauses are so obscurely phrased that it has been necessary to appeal to the courts for construction.

4. The fourth essential was disregarded. So inadequate were the provisions for stamps required under the act that business all over the country halted because of inability to comply with the law. Long and annoying controversies arose over penalties for such violations, resulting in needless confusion for which no one but the present administration is to blame.

Specific examples of the errors referred to in the "war tax" law will be discussed in later articles.

FEW HOME GROWN STRAWBERRIES IN MARKET

The strawberry season, which opened about the first of May with the advent of southern berries, will be unusually short this season. The middle of next week will see the last shipment of southern berries. The first shipments came from Florida and berries from North Carolina and Virginia came next. The bulk of the berries on the market now are from Delaware.

The supply of state berries is unusually late, and will be far less than ever known before, the frosts having worked havoc with the crop. The opportunity for canning cheap berries has passed, and the home crop, already late, will be short. In about another week the home berries will be coming in.

Cherries from Ohio have appeared in the market, and are selling at 12 cents per quart.

Black's White Bread is sold by all grocers, because it is in demand by everybody. adv.

Pure Creamery Butter

From The Harbor Farms

Made for those who want the best.

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida Street **Hello 75**

100% Efficiency

The Result of Using

Miscellaneous Want Column

in

The Evening Times

PRICES:

1 Word 1 Time 1c
1 Word 3 Times 2c
1 Word 6 Times 3c

Minimum Charge 10 Cents

NEW ARRIVALS via THE BIKE EXPRESS

Some dandy New Wheels in stock—complete with Mud-Guards and Headlights. You can't duplicate these elsewhere for less than $35.00. We bought then right, they are selling here from . . . . . . $22.25 to $30.00

FULL LINE OF TIRES, PUMPS, SADDLES AND SUPPLIES
REPAIRING DONE QUICKLY

BOUGE, The Bicycle Garage

51 SOUTH FIRST STREET

3

D/34

GRATITUDE

The Fulton Evening Times expresses gratitude for the liberal support given its endeavors to launch in this city a daily newspaper. This expression of good will is extended to the people in every walk of life---to those who were at first skeptical of the advisability of beginning the publication of this newspaper, and to those who believed that *Fulton* should have in addition to its weekly newspapers a daily that would place the town in the same *category* as other towns of the same *size* of *Fulton*.

NOT AN EXPERIMENT

The Fulton Evening Times is no longer in the experimental stage. Since December 17, 1914, it has issued more than 150 numbers, or approximately 375,000 copies, which represents in the neighborhood of 37,500 pounds of paper made at the big mill of the Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper Co. It will be seen by these figures and the fact that the payroll of Fulton Evening Times is expended with the merchants of the city, that here is an industry of no mean proportions---one that deserves the support of the people, and we are pleased to report, that this newspaper

IS GETTING SUPPORT

Because the citizenship of this city has the proper amount of civic pride to impel it to support a home institution. There are many reasons why our subscribers are numbered by the hundreds, chief of which is that The Evening Times is counted upon as the medium wherein local news is the leading feature, and wherein the people feel that they have a defender of their rights.

The Evening Times is Winning its Way, too Because it is

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

A MEMORIAL PARK FOR THE PEOPLE.

Laporte, Ind., Has One of the Most Beautiful Parks in Central West.

In Laporte, Ind., a city of 16,000 situated fifty-nine miles east of Chicago, is located one of the most beautiful parks in the central west, adorned with a large number of great oaks and hickories, varieties of trees which are not common in its section, says the American City.

Fox Memorial park represents an investment of $50,000, and its establishment has resulted in the expenditure of not less than $50,000 for boulevards leading through the park and to the city, a distance of less than a mile. It contains approximately twenty-five acres, situated along the north shore of Clear lake, a very attractive body of water. From the park casino there is a fine view of the city.

The park has been open to the public for nearly two years. The dedicatory exercises were held on June 26, 1913, when the Hon. James Eli Watson, former Republican leader of the house of representatives, expressed in behalf of Messrs. Maurice, Herbert, Robert, Walter and Norman Fox the pleasure which it afforded the sons of the late Mrs. Fannie L. Fox to give to the people of Laporte the park as a memorial to their mother.

PUBLIC CELEBRATION IN MEMORIAL PARK

The people of Laporte have shown their appreciation of this beauty spot in no uncertain manner. Because of its rare picturesqueness and its accessibility the park has a large patronage. The city band of twenty-one pieces plays in the park on Wednesday evenings, and band concerts are frequently held on Sunday afternoons, when hundreds of people visit the grounds, many making the trip by automobile and many more walking to the park. The distance is short, and the walk along the shore of Clear lake is delightful. For the comparatively few who do not wish to walk to the park and who have no automobiles, bus service at a nominal charge is provided by local liveries. The park is also used largely as a picnic ground.

The leading feature of the park is the great number and variety of the shrubs and trees.

The twenty-five acres of the park are largely of rolling prairie land, most suitable for park purposes. The band stand is in the hollow of a natural amphitheater. The park grounds present a beautiful picture on a band concert evening—scores of automobiles parked along the wide boulevard, hundreds of people seated on the grassy slopes around the band stand, children romping and playing, rowboats and canoes crossing and recrossing in the changing shadows, lights everywhere, and the music the central feature in a perfect setting.

Restricting Garage Locations.

A section of an ordinance in force in a suburb of Chicago reads: "It shall not be lawful for any person or corporation to locate, build, construct or maintain in the village of Oak Park, on any site where two-thirds of the buildings within a radius of 500 feet of the proposed site are used exclusively for residence purposes, a building for a public garage * * * without written consent of a majority of the property owners, according to frontage, within a radius of 500 feet of the proposed site of the building."

In a decision lately handed down by the supreme court of Illinois in the case of People versus Village of Oak Park, 107 Northeastern Reporter 636, the validity of this regulation was sustained as constituting a valid exercise of the police power of a municipality. It was further held that the ordinance applies to garages which were in existence when the ordinance was passed, and hence does not discriminate against those sought to be established afterward.

Clean Up and Paint Up!

A little fresh paint and the vigorous use of the scrub brush make morals cleaner. Add to these a shrub or two and a neat back yard garden and you'll know the joy of living amid a new and better environment.

WIND PRESSURE SPECIFIED IN BUILDING CODES.

The Requirements Should Be Revised and Made Uniform.

How 120 American cities specify wind pressure for the design of buildings is discussed in an article by R. Fleming of the American Bridge company of New York in the Engineering News. The writer's conclusions are summarized by him as follows:

"It might seem that our American municipalities have exhausted the combinations of wind pressure and wind stress that can be made. The fact that one code differs from another is not in itself a cause for criticism, but a code is decidedly at fault when it contains absurd or needless requirements or when its requirements are not clearly expressed. To assume wind pressure over a large area at thirty pounds per square foot and then to add the sectional area necessary to resist wind stresses to that required for live and dead loads is needless. Where this is specified in a code it is evaded in practice. It would be far better to make rational assumptions and insist on a rigid adherence to them than to insert in a code improbable leadings or working stresses that will be ignored in actual construction.

"That the need of revision in our building codes is being felt by the public is evidenced by the number now being revised. Although our knowledge of wind action is limited, we should be able to come nearer to a common ground of requirement for wind bracing than we have at present. As a basis for uniformity the writer suggests the building ordinances of Chicago. The paragraph on wind resistance reads:

"'All buildings shall be designed to resist a horizontal wind pressure of twenty pounds per square foot for every square foot of exposed surface. In no case shall the overturning moment due to wind pressure exceed 75 per cent of the moment of stability of the building due to the dead load only.'

"The paragraph relating to wind stress reads:

"'For stress produced by wind forces, combined with those from live and dead loads, the unit stress may be increased 50 per cent over those given above, but the section shall not be less than required if wind forces be neglected.'"

CITY PLANNING LEGISLATION

New Jersey's New Law an Aid to Growing Municipalities.

Effective work by commercial organizations resulted in the enactment of a new law by the New Jersey legislature last April. There has been on the statute books of New Jersey since 1913 a law giving to the first and second class cities the power to appoint municipal planning and art commissions. Such power had, however, not been accorded to the smaller municipalities.

Realizing the need for such legislation for their own community, the directors of the board of public improvement of Madison, N. J., suggested to the New Jersey state chamber of commerce the desirability of co-operating in the advocacy of a law of this kind. As a result the state chamber of commerce appointed a committee which drafted what was subsequently known as assembly bill No. 591. When this bill was printed by the legislature it was accompanied by the following statement:

"In recognition of the need so frequently apparent of more careful advance planning of future municipal improvements, such as streets, parks, public buildings, etc., and of the location and design of public buildings and public works of art, the New Jersey state chamber of commerce heartily indorses the foregoing bill and bespeaks for it the favorable action of the legislature at the present session.

"This bill gives all municipalities except first and second class cities (for which similar provision has been made by laws of 1913, chapters 72 and 170) the power to appoint municipal plan and art commissions, the members of which are to serve without pay. Such commissions are to act in an advisory capacity to the local municipal governments and are to have no power to incur indebtedness except such as shall have been provided for and covered by appropriations previously made by the local municipal governments."

The new law was signed by Governor Fielder April 6. It is believed that it will be of material aid to the many small and growing municipalities in New Jersey in controlling more effectively than heretofore their future growth and development along rational lines.

Merchant's Gift of Trees.

William F. Gable, head of William F. Gable & Co., Altoona, Pa., recently distributed to the school children of his county 25,000 silver maple trees, says the Dry Goods Economist. The gift of trees is an annual custom with Mr. Gable, inaugurated in the spring of 1911, it being his desire to make the county one of the most attractive in the state.

In 1911 Mr. Gable distributed 20,000 catalpas, in the following year 20,000 silver maples, in 1913 English elms and in 1914 white ash, these trees being selected according to their desirability for special purposes.

The daily press of Altoona has given Mr. Gable deserved commendation for his generosity and foresight.

HE WAS A WONDER.

He Admitted It Himself and Made Good His Assertion.

At a place where the compositors on the morning papers gather after the last edition has gone to press this story was told by an old typo:

Some years ago a tramp printer landed in a little town dead broke but with unshattered nerve. He wandered into a little job office and persuaded the owner to trust him for some small posters, saying he would set up the matter himself.

That night he went forth and posted up all over town a sheet reading as follows:

HE
IS COMING.

This set all the people to talking and speculating, and the next night he posted up another sheet which read:

HE
IS A WONDER.

This poster increased the popular excitement, and on the next day it was followed by a third announcement:

HE
IS HERE.

The last of the series of posters said:

HE
WILL BE AT THE
OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT.

That night there was an immense crowd before the opera house and a great rush when the doors were opened. The tramp printer was in the box office with the proprietor, whom he soon paid, and then began to stow away bills and silver all over his person.

When the house could hold no more the printer closed the box office and went out. Ten minutes later the curtain arose, and the audience, which had awaited its ascent with breathless excitement, saw suspended from one of the borders a big sign which said:

HE
HAS GONE.

And he had.—Editor and Publisher.

One's Own Fault.

People influence us who have no business to do it simply because we have neglected to train ourselves to attend to our own affairs.—A. E. Winship.

Had Nothing on Him.

The haughty English lord was endeavoring to impress the importance of his family upon his guide in the Scotch Highlands.

"Why," he exclaimed, with an eloquent gesture, "my ancestors have had the right to bear arms for the last 200 years!"

"Hoot, mon," cried the Scot, "my ancestors have had the right to bare legs for the last twa thoosand years!"

A Solar Plexus Blow.

On one occasion Sam Berger, the brawny fight manager, was in a certain small town sounding some of the residents as to the possibility of holding a prizefight. The local police force, a clownish looking individual with a huge badge, heard of Sam's investigations.

"You can't hold no prize fight in this here town," said the police force threateningly in his best "I be the marshal" tones. "It is agin the law, and I won't stand for it."

"AW, BEAT IT!"

"Aw, beat it!" said Berger in disgust. "What do you know about law? Why, your very appearance in public is a misdemeanor."—Lippincott's.

A Filial Burglar.

The small son of a Washington official was asked by his mother what he intended to be when he became a man.

"I think I shall be a burglar," he replied.

"Why, Willie," his shocked mother protested, "that isn't nice."

"Oh, it will be all right," he assured his mother. "I shan't steal anything from you."—Saturday Evening Post.

ONCE UNPOPULAR, CONSTANTINE BECAME HERO OF GREEK NATION

Blamed For Disaster In War of 1897, He Planned Exile, but Gained Fame In Balkans.

Son George, Like Father, Was Educated In Germany and Lacked Hold on His People.

KING CONSTANTINE of Greece succeeded to the throne on the assassination of his father, King George, by the regicide Schinas March 19, 1913. It was expected he would take the name of Constantine XIII., reviving the old Byzantine line, but he contented himself with the simple Constantine I.

He was born at Athens Aug. 2, 1868. He was educated by tutors obtained from Leipsic and from early boyhood showed effects of German influence. He married Princess Sophia of Prus-

Photo by American Press Association.

KING CONSTANTINE OF GREECE.

sia, sister of Kaiser Wilhelm, at Athens Oct. 27, 1889.

Tall, soldierly in appearance, quiet, reserved almost to shyness, Constantine was for a long while most unpopular with the Greeks. He was blamed for the failure of the Greeks in the war with the Turks in 1897.

Until the war with Turkey he had had little military experience aside from participating in the annual maneuvers of the German army. When he saw his country drifting into war with the Turks he opposed the movement, for he knew his people were utterly unprepared. The Greek infantry were then armed with discarded French rifles, bought at $2 each.

In 1908 Constantine felt his unpopularity so keenly that he acquired a palace in St. Petersburg, took service in the Russian army, and was determined on quitting Greece forever. But in 1911 the national legislature by an overwhelming vote restored him to his former post as inspector general of the Greek army. Then came the Balkan war and Constantine soon became the hero of his people.

He brought the Greek army to a state of high efficiency and led it to many victories, not the least of which were those at Saloniki and Janina. Several New Yorkers headed the committee which presented him with a jeweled sword as a memento of these achievements.

Complete accord has not always ruled in the domestic affairs of Constantine. While there was no whisper of scandal, he and Sophia lived apart for a time and there seemed little prospect of a reconciliation until after the victories in the Balkans.

Curiously enough, there is a very old Greek tradition which says that when a royal Constantine weds a Princess Sophia their son shall reign in Constantinople and revive the ancient Byzantine empire.

George of Greece is the eldest son of Constantine and Sophia. He was born July 7, 1890, and is not married. His engagement to the beautiful Princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of King Ferdinand of Roumania, was announced two years ago, subsequently denied and then later reannounced. Early in the present year it was stated that the wedding had been scheduled for the spring, but postponed on account of the war.

Like his father, George received his education and military training in Germany under the care of his uncle, the kaiser. Because of this there have been reports from time to time that the Greeks looked with more favor on Prince Nicholas, brother of Constantine.

George has two brothers and two sisters. Prince Alexander, born in 1893; Princess Helene, born in 1896; Prince Paul, born in 1901, and Princess Irene, born in 1904.

Prince Nicholas commanded the Greek artillery in the Balkan wars. He received his military education in France. His wife is the Grand Duchess Helene of Russia, daughter of the late Grand Duke Vladimir. Thus instead of the influence of Dowager Queen Olga being minimized in his case, as in that of King Constantine, by a German wife, the influence of Princess Helene is all exercised against the German tendency of the family.

King Ferdinand of Roumania, father of Princess Elizabeth, is a Hohenzollern, while the princess' mother is Princess Mary of Great Britain and Ireland.

"SWAP WIVES LIKE HORSES."

Supreme Court Justice Makes Caustic Comment on Divorce Cases.

In the course of a divorce case in which the husband admitted being a bigamist, Supreme Court Justice Frederick E. Crane of Brooklyn delivered a brief but crackling philippic against American marriage and divorce conditions.

"Marriage is the cheapest thing under our law," snapped the justice. "Marry one day and then come back in court the following morning and get divorced! Swapping wives and husbands has become as common as swapping horses in our country. If we want polygamy why don't we come out bravely and establish it here?

"We judges, the supposed guardians of the law, are forced practically to sit back and wink at felonies and watch the offenders go free."

"Perhaps I sometimes say too much in court," Justice Crane added later in his chamber, but he didn't smile when he said it.

NEW WAY OF MAKING LIVING.

Man Gets $10 a Week From City to Prevent Him Committing Suicide.

A new way of making a living has been revealed in Atlanta, Ga. C. S. Stafford, ex-proprietor of a paint shop, is getting $10 a week from the city to prevent him from committing suicide.

Becoming ill five years ago, Stafford was taken to the City Detention hospital, and when he recovered he refused to move out. Threatened with forcible ejection, he declared he would commit suicide. The health authorities decided to put him on the payroll at $10 a week.

AUTHORS RUN AMBULANCES.

"Queed" Harrison and Stanton Are With American Hospital In France.

One of the ambulance chauffeurs making the most runs to bring in wounded with the American ambulance in France is H. S. Harrison, better known as "Queed" Harrison, from his "best seller" book of two years ago. He hates the nickname, but everybody calls him by it.

Mr. Stanton, son of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and himself an author, is one of the orderlies in the American hospital in Paris.

LIFE SENTENCE OF SOBRIETY.

Court Puts Woman Under Permanent Ban Against Drinking.

Magistrate Harry Miller at Jamaica, N. Y., sentenced Mrs. Margaret Askins to "eternal sobriety." She accepted the life sentence with thanks and left the court with her husband, whose plea to the court won for her that sentence instead of another.

Mrs. Askins, who is thirty-three years old, was charged with being an improper guardian of her children. Agent C. Harstedt of the Children's society testified that the woman threatened to kill her children and chased her husband with a carving knife.

The husband said his wife would be all right if she let liquor alone, so the "eternal" sentence was imposed.

SET OFF BY HUMAN SPARK.

Man's Electrified Body Caused Big Explosion, Expert Thinks.

The theory that a man's body may contain enough electricity to set off a charge of explosive has been advanced by a British government expert on combustibles to account for an explosion at Stowmarket which resulted in the death of four men.

Major Cooper-Key, the expert, expressed the opinion that one of the men had accumulated electricity in his body "and had not earthed himself." He added: "It was an exceptional accident, which could probably have been prevented by a metal stud in the worker's rubber overshoe. A regulation to this effect will probably be made."

HOPES FOR BLACK COTTON.

Planter Tries to Make It Grow So It Won't Need Dyeing.

A southern cotton planter who is trying to make a black cotton grow says:

"God gave men five primal sorts of cotton—white, red, brown, yellow and black. The black has been lost somewhere in the mists of the ages, but every experienced breeder knows that so long as the species exists the lost variety can be restored.

"To this end I am working. The start was made by planting deep green lint cotton, red lint cotton and brown lint cotton in my experimental patch. If I can get the three to come into blossom at the same time black lint is assured."

SOLDIERS' BURDENS.

Loads They Have to Carry on the March and In Action.

While the rifle of the infantrymen of the world's armies has steadily lessened in weight during the last fifty years, and while constant attempts have been made in other ways to lighten the soldier's burden on march, it is nevertheless a fact that the uniformed fighter of today carries very little if any less than he did a generation or two ago. His gun and bayonet and some other details of equipment that had an exact counterpart in the old armies may be lighter, but modern military necessities have added to his carrying requirements.

He must now face this marching load: Magazine rifle, bayonet, scabbard, rifle cartridge belt and fasteners, rifle cartridge belt suspenders, first aid packet, canteen, canteen strap, set of blankets, roll straps, haversack, meat can (used as a frying pan), cup, knife, fork, spoon, one shelter tent (half), five shelter tent pins, one poncho (rubber blanket), one pair shoes, one housewife (needle and thread), one overcoat, one intrenching tool.

These marching loads have varied from 40 to 100 pounds in the past and weigh about the same now.

Of course, in going into action much of this load is discarded, some of it never to be possessed by the owner again, even though he escapes the battle peril. In the old days knapsacks were always cast off by seasoned troops, who grew calloused as to the hoarding up of little trinkets and mementos that so appeal to the amateur soldier.

After a battle these discarded knapsacks might be recovered, but it was not likely. At any rate, while another knapsack might be issued, it would not be the one possessed by the soldier before the battle.

Whenever a new levy of troops was mustered in and arrived in a camp where veterans were stationed the newcomers were greeted with mock praise for their spick and span soldierly appearance, with special emphasis on "How nice those knapsacks look!" This time honored receptacle of everything a soldier desired or hoped to keep ever near him is no longer reckoned in the latter day, universal fighting equipment. While troops on going into battle discard everything not absolutely necessary to them for the fight and are thus lightened up some, they have to take on some weight in the place of that relinquished in the shape of an extra number of cartridges.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Singular Gender.

"Some days ago," relates the wife of a well known attorney, "I accompanied my husband on a business trip to Cleveland. As we ate our luncheon I chanced to overhear several traveling men jesting with the colored waiter.

"'George,' (traveling men always say George to a colored waiter)—'this bill of fare has an item, chicken giblets with biscuit. We would like to have some of that; but we want to know whether there is more than one biscuit.'

"George examined the menu card, scratched his poll, and finally answered:

"'No, suh—yo' don' git only one. De wo'd "biscuit" is singular gender, as de good book teaches. So yo' all don't get but one.'"—Columbus Dispatch.

The London Bobby's Helmet.

The policeman's dignity is largely centered in his helmet. The late Sir John Astley testifies to this in his autobiography. Speaking from the experience of his youth, he says: "If you get into a row with the police don't attempt to hit a policeman, or you will get the worst of it, but knock his helmet off. He will instinctively stoop down to pick it up, for a policeman without a helmet is impossible. Meanwhile you run away." It is perhaps advisable to add that Sir John was the champion sprinter of the army, as well as being a first class boxer.—London Standard.

By Inference.

Pater and his small boy were passing St. Paul's churchyard when the father pointed out some of the larger monuments about.

The boy asked why they were erected. His father explained that they were in memory of good men and women. Soon the boy noticed some stones which are laid flat. He pointed to these and asked:

"Do they put those that way to keep the bad ones down?"—New York Post.

Confirming a Wife's Right.

"At least he was original in his proposal."

"Did he claim that you were the only girl he ever loved?"

"No. He asked me if I'd accept the right nightly to demand of him where he had been till this hour."—Detroit Free Press.

Start of His Finish.

"Well, old man, how's tricks?"

"Miss Wallaby accepted me last night."

"I suppose you are around today accepting congratulations."

"No; I'm around today trying to borrow $200 to buy the ring."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Impartial.

Sire—Now that you're starting in business remember that honesty is the best policy. Son—I intend to give both systems a fair tryout.—Chicago News.

Very Refined.

Josh—Is she refined?

Frosh—I should say she is! She won't even read coarse print!—California Pelican.

NOW THAT VACATION SEASON IS HERE.

—Briggs in New York Tribune.

BULGARIA MAY BE NEXT TO JOIN WAR

Holds Key to Constantinople and Asks High Price.

WANTS CASH DOWN TERMS.

Balkan Nation, on Whose Decision Await Roumania and Greece, Is Ready to Side With Allies, but Stands Out For Guarantees Her Share In Spoils Shall Include Macedonia.

All eyes in Europe are now turned upon Bulgaria. That Balkan state holds not only the key to Constantinople, but the power to decide whether two other peoples as well as herself shall enter the war, making it a conflict of no fewer than fourteen nations.

It is the opinion of the diplomats that the effect of Bulgaria's intervention on the side of the allies would be felt much more quickly than that of Italy despite the far greater strength of the Italian forces. The reason is that her action would at once release Roumania, who would rush to support the left wing of the Russians and would complete the ring of steel forming round the central empires.

Bulgaria nowhere touches the frontier of Austria. She lies to the south of Roumania and the east of Servia. Close to her border stands Bucharest, the capital of Roumania. This geographical situation keeps Roumania out of the war because of the possibility that Bulgaria might attack her from the rear.

Was Expected to Aid Kaiser.

For long it was thought that if Bulgaria intervened it would be on the side of the kaiser. But that has been altered by the determined nature of the attack on the Dardanelles by the allies. The Bulgarians now feel sure that Constantinople must fall. Bulgaria has promised Roumania not to attack her should Roumania join in the fight. But will she go further? Her decision cannot long be postponed, it is believed.

Bulgaria's position today merits understanding. To know the forces that bear upon its choice is to have the "incomprehensible Balkans" illuminated and a light thrown upon the war which is essential to an analysis of the motives hidden in the intricacies of international politics.

Bulgaria, it must be remembered, has two ambitions—one to regain Macedonia, which it believes is ethnically Bulgarian; the other, to move its Turkish boundary back to the Midia-Enos line. The Macedonian ambition was responsible for the first Balkan war, which was fought, as far as Bulgaria was concerned, to free the Bulgarians of Macedonia from Turkish rule.

His Interest Is Macedonia.

No Bulgarian has ever thought of the results of the second Balkan war as being permanent. He wants back what is his by nationality in Macedonia and what was his by conquest in Thrace. His primary interest is in Macedonia. Bulgarian policy in this war plays about these ambitions.

But, having been bitten once by the diplomacy of the powers, Bulgaria now regards all with an icy suspicion. She wants to be allowed to occupy the territory she desires and do it before she needs to strike a blow, and in return she will go to war in a minute, for Bulgaria is not interested in the war as a moral proposition; she is interested only in Bulgaria.

But an occupation of the territory is out of the question as things stand. Servia cannot brook it until she has Bosnia and Herzegovina. Greece threw out her best statesman for daring to think of making concessions to Bulgaria. The entente can only promise. Premier Radoslavoff demands cash down.

The opposition, led by Malinoff and Guechkoff, is strongly in favor of accepting the promises. It is not so much that the opposition places complete reliance on the promises as that it entertains the fear all may be lost by delay.

"There are other guarantees besides occupation," said Malinoff recently. "Participation in the war is the best assurance of success after the war. The tide must not be lost. The time has come, if not for action, for preparing for action."

Watch Constantinople.

Only one thing is holding Bulgaria back—the slowness of the allies' advance in their attack on the Dardanelles by land. This is enabling Radoslavoff to stand firm in the bargaining and to insist on his cash down terms.

Forcing the strait by water the Bulgarians believe to be out of the question, for England cannot sacrifice her whole Mediterranean fleet. Taking the strait by land may look easy enough on paper, but is proving quite the reverse in practice.

To Constantinople Bulgaria undoubtedly holds the key. The Bulgarians know this. Their only fear is that the allies might forestall them by landing an army on Bulgarian soil to march on the Turkish capital, but they are realising on the fact that the allies to do so would have to violate Bulgarian neutrality. Every one in Sofia is talking politics. The words Macedonia and Thrace fall at every cafe table. Promises and rumors of promises fill the air.

The moment Constantinople should fall or seem about to fall Bulgaria will be frightened into the fight.

They All Stood Up.

Recently in a small town in New York state four young women snubbed a young man whom they knew at the door of a theater. He at once determined to get even. The girls occupied the first four seats in the sixth row, while he took the fifth seat in the same row. The girls paid no attention to him during the early part of the program, but later on a comedian came

"PLEASE LET ME OUT."

out on the stage and began to talk about love. Suddenly the comedian asked:

"Will all the girls who are in love please stand up?"

Then the young man saw his chance to square his account with the girls. Turning to the girl next to him, he said:

"Please let me out."

Naturally the four arose, one after another, to let him by. When they were once on their feet he settled back in his seat and grinned, while the rest of the audience roared with glee.—Exchange.

WOMAN AS FIT AS MAN FOR SOLDIER

Dr. Dudley A. Sargent Contends Sex Is No Handicap.

RATHER HE HOLDS IT A HELP

Harvard University Expert on Physical Training Declares His Experience of the Feats of Girls Proves That It Is Impossible to Set Limits to Their Endurance.

Women could be made as fit for military duty as men, in the opinion of Dr. Dudley A. Sargent of Harvard university, who has given more than half a century of study to the problem of physical training of young folk. He holds that sex is no handicap to military training and cites many examples of physical feats performed by women.

"Every day," said Dr. Sargent, "I am astonished at the physical and mental possibilities shown by young women yet in college and those who are already out in the world making good. Almost daily I find it necessary to revise my carefully worked out theories and formulas as to what young women can do until now I find it safest not to suggest the limits of their capabilities.

"In one of the sad stories that has just come to us of the terrible Lusitania tragedy we have accounts of several women who swam about for many hours until rescued. What they did any able bodied, well trained woman might have done. At the time of the sinking of the Empress of Ireland in the Gulf of St. Lawrence a child only ten years old swam and floated about in the water for several hours and seemed none the worse for her adventure.

Capable of Marvelous Endurance.

"All theories to the contrary, women are capable of marvelous endurance, and so on this score cannot be rated ineligible for training for military service. But in spite of the actual proof to support this contention, many persons will shake their heads and say that I am forgetting that women are the bearers of the race and that their penalty for physical hardships will be sure and far-reaching.

"Nature, in giving to her a special task—or privilege—has endowed her with the necessary bodily strength.

"Woman's sex is not a handicap, either mental or physical, unless woman chooses to make it one.

"The great stretches of Russia could show up countless stolid faced, big muscled, sturdy women, who plow fields, reap the crops, make the black bread and bear the children and who have never even heard that they are a weaker sex.

"There are in most of our large cities today foreign born women who are familiar to us chiefly as picturesque figures on the streets as they are homeward bound with a week's fuel balanced gracefully on their heads. They walk upright and easily, and the careful observer will note a sturdiness that will surprise him.

Better Equipped Than Man.

"Physiologically the healthy woman is better equipped by nature to withstand cold and exposure than the average man. Every one knows that in regions of severe climate men wear heavier clothing and more of it than women.

"To say that a woman's pride is keeping her warm as she sweeps up the street on a blustering zero day with open coat, thin shirt waist, exposed neck and thinly stockinged feet is not altogether true, for nature is aiding her. She will, of course, suffer from unwise exposure, but not to the same degree that a man would.

No Wonder.

She—How pale the moon is! He—Yes. It's been out late for several nights.—Boston Transcript.

Submarine Warfare Must Go On, Germany Tells News Service

Berlin Foreign Office Says Kaiser Wants to Reach Agreement with United States. May Claim Right to Sink Ships Carrying Ammunition to Kill Germans

Berlin, (via Rotterdam), June 24.—The suppression of the Deutsche Tageszeitung for aggravating the American situation is considered of the greatest international significance. According to an exclusive statement given me by the Foreign Office, the drastic action taken in regard to the Tageszeitung means a continuance of the Kaiser's policy of avoiding unnecessary complications with neutral powers, especially the United States. A prominent statesman of the Wilhelmstrasse said to me:

"The motive underlying the suppression of the Tageszeitung is the German Government's honest desire to consider American interest fairly without abandoning their own rightful privileges. Several newspapers have persevered in handicapping the Government's peaceful endeavors. The Tageszeitung has been especially vindictive, and since the Lusitania sinking it has persisted in aggravating the difficult German-American situation.

"The suppression, however, must not be interpreted by Americans as indicating the abandonment of submarine warfare by the German Government. It was aimed solely at preventing excesses by newspapers, whether conservative or radical, tending to increase the complications. The time and extent of the suppression are uncertain, but the punishment must be considered as a warning to all trouble-making newspapers.

"While the government has been anxious, in good faith, to continue the negotiations with the United States for a mutually satisfactory settlement, without receding from a policy which will enable us to retain our self-respect, and at the same time, without losing sight of the object of the war, these newspapers have discredited Germany's statesmen and have denounced them as spineless weaklings, anxious to discontinue submarine warfare.

"The American Government seems to overlook the fact that new war instruments demand the applying of new legal rules, as was done at the latest Hague congress in reference to aeroplanes. Germany cannot discontinue submarine warfare without abandoning her most important weapon. The correct attitude of the Hearst newspapers in this connection is appreciated by fair minded men on both sides.

"It is not our intention to hurt, unnecessarily, the feelings of any neutral nation, but we will not permit anybody to interfere with our submarine operations.

"We do not intend to torpedo neutral vessels. If any such case has happened, it was due to a mistake on our part, for which we will atone, or it was the fault of the vessel trying to escape, in flying false colors, or in not properly displaying neutral signals.

"We do not sink neutrals for fun. We are sorry for every mistake, but we would consider it a favor if neutrals would get out of our way, and thus avoid getting hurt by accident.

"Even English merchant vessels are torpedoed only in cases of absolute necessity.

"No American will deny us our rightful privilege of sinking vessels carrying ammunition liable to destroy thousands of German lives.

"In the meantime, until the Lusitania investigation is concluded, the newspapers must carefully refrain from aggravating the situation.

"This is the principal object and the significance of the suppression of the Tageszeitung."

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA REJOICE OVER VICTORY

Berlin, June 24.—The news that Lemberg had been carried by Austrian and Hungarian troops was received today with great jubilation throughout Germany and Austria. All Berlin is flag-bedecked, bands are playing to cheering crowds, and church bells are ringing.

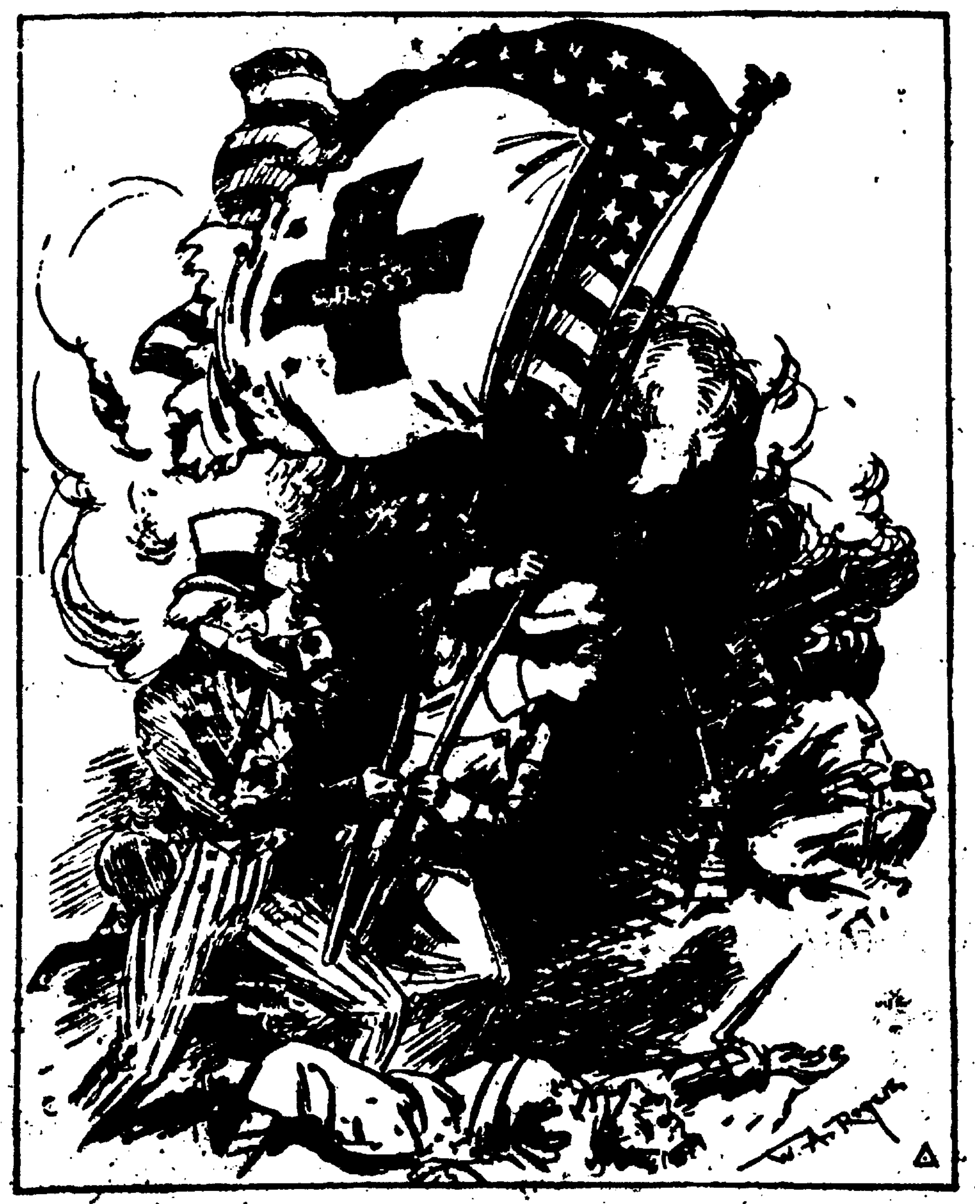
The Kaiser and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary, exchanged long telegrams of felicitation. The Sultan of Turkey telegraphed at length both to Berlin and Vienna.

The school children of Germany and Austria will be given a holiday tomorrow.

A special correspondent of the Cologne Gagette telegraphs that the Russians, before the general retreat began, hurriedly sent for all the artillery they move. This was done instead of endeavoring to cover the retreat of the artillery and saving all of it. Part of the cannon were useless on account of poor ammunition. Continuing, the correspondent says:

"It was after the artillry had been sent to the rear that the panic-stricken troops began their bight. Wagons and supply trains blocked the roads. Meh detached the horses from these vehicles and roed away on them, heedless of the crowd of soldiers of all arms crowding back to the rear. Generals and colonels were helplessly carried away. Units were disbanded and the army became a mere mob. It was readily to be seen that a catastrophe was unavoidable."

NEUTRALS ON THE FIRING LINE.



—Rogers in New York Herald.

NEW AUSTRIAN ARMY ATTACKS PLAVA HEIGHTS

Rome, June 24.—It is evident from the continuous activity at two critical points that new Austrian forces are coming into play. At both Freikofel and Plava the Austrians are making determined stands. The Archduke Eugene, of Austria, commander-in-chief of the Austro-Hungarian forces, has reorganized two army corps destined for mountain warfare, with an active strength of 50,000.

The Italian positions on the heights above Plava are being most fiercely attacked. An advance at this point would be very serious for the Austrians, as it would mean the envelopment of Gorizia. The bridgehead won by the Italians also threatens Tolmino from the south.

The inundations caused by the closing of the dam at Sagragdo were of great assisttance to the Austrians. The delay gave them ti strenghten their positions. The destruction of the dam by the Italian heavy artillery has caused the water to run off into the sea, and the Austrian line is again seriously threatened at this point.

JUNIOR CLASS DANCE A FITTING FINALE

After the commencement exercises last night, the junior class of Fulton High School gave a dance at Davis' hall, which was attended by about fifty couples, the majority of whom weer alumni of the school or school students. The music was furnished by a special orchestra led by Professor Reynolds. A program of 20 dances was played and the affair was still in progress early this morning.

The dance was the last event of the high school term and was a fitting finale to an enjoyable social season. The floor was well filled, but not uncomfortably so, with beautifully-gowned young ladies and young men in nformal dress, and the committee is to be congratulated upon the success of the affair. Many visitors from out of town were present.

Harold O'Brien was chairman of the committe on arrangements which comprised Messrs. Joseph Johnson, Nicholas Wallace, John Reynolds, Joseph Boland, Joseph Mangeot and Nelson Hopkins.

FAMILY TO CAMP THE ENTIRE SUMMER

W. C. Morgan, the First st. jeweler, is making alterations and preparations at his summer camp north ot the city on the site of the Smokeless Powder Gun club, for the summer season. Mr. Morgan and his family wil ltake possession of the Camp Saturday and Mr. Morgan will commute to business during the summer.

AMONG THE FIRST IN CLASS

Miss Pauline E. Joslin, daughter of Edward Joslin, will return home tomorrow from Rome where she was graduated Monday night from the Academy of the Holy Name in that city. Miss Joslin was graduated among the first in her class. Mr. Joslin attended the commencement exercises at Rome Monday night. The graduating class will hold its final banquet tonight.

Why He Was There.

"And why do you now come and propose marriage to me?" said the sweet young thing. "Did that other girl you were in love with throw you down?"

"N-n-no," stammered the young man; "her father threw me out."

MISS KATE GILBERT MADE BRIDE OF LEWIS RICE

Last evening at the Gilbert home in South 4th st., Miss Kate Gilbert, daughter of Mr. A. G. Gilbert, became the bride of Lewis Rice.

The ceremony was performed at 7 o'clock beneath a canopy of cedar, roses and smilax, the Rev. W. L. Sawtelle of Troy officiating. Mrs. Russell A. Rogers presided at the piano.

The bride was charming in a gown of white satin en train with lace garnitures. She wore the full bridal veil and carried white brides roses.

The maidofhonr was Miss Marion Beardsley of Sheldon, Conn., and she wore a frock of pink silk and carried pink sweet roses. Master William Morton and little Miss Janet Lewis, both in white, carried cedar ropes marking the path of the bridal party.

Grove Gilbert attended the groom and George Rile and Edwin Snow actend as ushers.

A wedding supper followed the ceremony, and Mr. and Ms. Lewis left later in the evening amid a shower rice and confetti.

Friends of the young people are many throughout this section, all of whom join in the chorus of good wishes.

Fulton Keynotes

E. M. Fritsch, the principal of the Batavia High school, is spending a few days with J. William Branche of this city, en route to his home in Amsterdam.

* * *

Secretary Heydecker of the Chamber of Commerce is busy today showseveral factory representatives about the city. The visitors are looking over, factory sites here.

Too Long a Look Ahead.

"I tell you," said the man who was wearing a last year's hat, "it's pretty hard on a fellow to have a wife who never looks ahead."

"Oh, I don't know!" his companion sadly replied. "Sometimes I think there's such a thing as looking ahead too much. Now, take my wife, for instance. She always buys clothes that are two sizes too large for our boy, so that he can grow into them next year."

"Well, you oughtn't kick on that."

"I wouldn't if they ever lasted long enough to be a fit."

REMITTITUR FILED IN LUX-HORTON CASE

Yesterday's Oswego Times says:

"The remittiture from the Appellate Division in the case of Charles A. Lux vs. Byron C. Horton, involving valuable property in Orwell, this county, in connection with the development of the Salmon river power was filed in the county clerk's office today.

"The decision was handed down in January and was a denial of the appeal by the defendant from the decision of Justice Emerson denying a new trial. A per curiam opinion by Justice Foote of the Appellate Division so modified the judgment of the lower court (Justice Emerson), as to make a practical victory for the defendant. A settlement of the order of the court has been delayed for several reasons. Udelle Bartlett is attorney for the Horton interests.

"The case involves many intricate legal questions and has been in the courts for the past five years. It was first tried by Justice Emerson here in special term in September, 1912. The original action was to impress a trust on real estate, the difference of opinion being over the terms of a deed passed between the Messrs. Horton and Mr. Lux. Louis Marshall of New York, who pleaded the case of Leo M. Frank before the United States Supreme Court, is attorney with Justice Henry Purcell of Watertown, for Mr. Lux.

OSWEGO HOSPITAL NURSES GET THEIR DIPLOMAS

Oswego.—Graduation exercises of the nurses of the Oswego Hospital Training School were held at 8 o'clock Tuesday night at Normal hall. The hall was well filled with friends of the graduates and of the hospital. The following young ladies received diplomas, qualifying them to practice as registered nurses: Misses Agnes Geenan, Constantia; Edna E. Ladd, Scriba; Mabel M. Greenwood, South West Oswego; Mary A. Doran, Oswego; Mary L. Kraeutler, Oswego; Verna A. Hatch, Greenwich, N. Y.; Helen M. Adair, Canada. It is the largest class ever graduated from the training school.

WATERTOWN MAKES 1200 CARTRIDGE CASES WEEKLY

Watertown.—Twelve hundred brass cartridge cases are in the process of being turned out this week at the New York Engine Company's plant preliminary to the opening of work on the order for 200,000. Machines are being adjusted and everything made ready for the weeks to come when a large force of men will work day and night shifts.

The cartridge cases now being manufactured are about three inches in length and about five inches in diameter, weighing perhaps three pounds or so. Where they are to be shipped even the officials of the Air Brake Company are in ignorance as shipping orders will only be disclosed upon the arrival of the inspector. The cases are to be fitted with the projectile and filled with high explosive at some other place besides Watertown. They will each carry a projectile weighing in the neighborhood of 60 pounds and also filled with a high explosive which will be set off by a fusee arrangement.

PUBLIC MARKET TO OPEN

Watertown—This city's public market has not yet opened, although the chamber of Commerce is ready to comply with the requests of venders of garden truck. So far this season vegetables are being peddled about the streets, but it is believed that within a week the venders will be glad to return to the market.

PAPER STRIKE ON AT CARTHAGE MILL

Carthage. June 25.—A strike was called late yesterday at the West End Paper Company mill in Carthage, N. Y. It was brought about, it is stated, because an increase in wages was refused. Another case alleged is that the West End Paper Company is supplying contracts for a paper company whose employes are on strike.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

At Indanapolis—	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	5	10	1
Indianapolis	1	7	1
At Louisville—	**R.**	**H.**	**E.**
Columbus	2	6	2
Louisville	11	7	3
At Milwaukee—	**R.**	**H.**	**E.**
Minneapolis	5	10	0
Milwaukee	4	6	3
At Kansas City—	**R.**	**H.**	**E.**
St. Paul	6	14	3
Kansas City	6	14	2

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Brooklyn at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

Results Yesterday

Philadelphia, 2; New York, 1; (11).
Boston, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 3.
Pittsburgh, 6; Cincinnati, 2.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	31	21	.596
Philadelphia	29	24	.547
St. Louis	32	27	.542
Pittsburgh	28	25	.528
Boston	26	28	.481
New York	21	27	.438
Brooklyn	24	31	.436
Cincinnati	21	29	.420

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Washington.
New York at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Detroit.

Results Yesterday

Washington, 5; Boston, 0.
New York, 3; Philadelphia, 2; 1st.
New York, 15; Philadelphia, 7; 2d.
Chicago, 3; Cleveland, 1; 1st.
Chicago, 7; Cleveland, 3; 2d.
Detroit, 4; St. Louis, 2.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	40	20	.667
Boston	29	21	.586
Detroit	35	25	.583
New York	29	26	.527
Washington	27	25	.519
Cleveland	21	35	.375
St. Louis	21	36	.368
Philadelphia	21	36	.368

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Baltimore.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Kansas City at Newark.
Pittsburgh at Buffalo.

Results Yesterday

St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
Kansas City-Buffalo; rain.
Pittsburgh, 11; Newark, 1.
Baltimore, 4; Chicago, 3.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	37	22	.627
St. Louis	34	21	.618
Pittsburgh	32	28	.533
Chicago	29	28	.509
Newark	30	29	.508
Brooklyn	28	31	.475
Baltimore	22	34	.393
Buffalo	21	40	.344

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Albany at Syracuse; two games.
Troy at Utica.
Elmira at Scranton.
Binghamton at Wilkesbarre.

Results Yesterday

Wilkesbarre, 6; Binghamton, 4; 1st.
Binghamton, 1; Wilkesbarre, 0; 2d.
Utica, 2; Troy, 1.
Other games postponed; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Utica	26	14	.650
Elmira	25	17	.595
Binghamton	23	18	.561
Troy	20	19	.513
Wilkesbarre	20	23	.465
Scranton	18	21	.462
Syracuse	15	25	.375
Albany	15	25	.375

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Buffalo at Montreal.
Rochester at Toronto.
Newark at Providence.
Jersey City at Richmond.

Results Yesterday

Richmond, 7; Providence, 4.
Toronto, 3; Montreal, 2.
Buffalo-Rochester; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Providence	29	19	.604
Buffalo	24	17	.585
Montreal	27	23	.540
Montreal	27	23	.540
Rochester	23	23	.500
Richmond	24	25	.490
Toronto	24	26	.480
Newark	21	23	.477
Jersey City	16	32	.333

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Friday, June 25, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

Fostering Preparedness

If more employers would follow the course announced by the Lincoln National Bank and several commercial houses recently there would be less danger of "unpreparedness." A letter to Major General O'Ryan from the president of the bank promised that its employes who were members of the National Guard or Naval Militia would receive leave of absence for military service without loss of pay and without having the time thus lost from work deducted from their vacation allowances.

One of the reasons why it is difficult to obtain recruits for the National Guard is the objection of employers to having their young men liable to military duty at times inconvenient to the concerns. It is, of course, against the law to discharge an employe for doing his duty in the military organization to which he belongs but there are ways to get around the law, as employers and workers well know. The expense of belonging to the guard and the time necessary for drills and camp training seem sufficiently onerous to the average young man, so that he thinks twice before taking the risk of incurring his employer's ill will also by deserting work for military duty when he is needed at his daily task.

Fortunately, business men are coming to realize that it has been a short-sighted policy to frown on militia service. The Merchants' Association has a standing committee on military affairs, which is conducting a campaign among the members of that organization to encourage them to give their approval to the enlistment of their employes in thep ractical fashion pursued by the Lincoln National Bank. More interest in National Guard service and more enlistments would go a good way towards bolstering up the country's military resources.—N. Y. Times.

Georgia's Hishonor

The attitude of the Atlanta mob toward Governor Slaton is a blot on the reputation and honor of the State of Georgia. Martial law has had to be proclaimed in order to protect the Governor from violence at the hands of those who resent his action in commuting the death sence passed on Leo M. Frank.

Such a situation is a reproach to civilization and democracy in the Empire State of the South. The Governor is invested by the state's constitution and laws with the power to review criminal sentences, to grant pardons and to issue commutations. He acted in compliance with his official duties and with his own sense of justice in declining to have the death sentence executed. Even if his judgment was entirely at fault, it was a judgment reached by legal methods and of exactly as much legal force as was the sentence which it modified. It is illogical and subversive of the fundamental principles of government to give a governor the power of commutation and pardon and then to treat him as a lawbreaker when he exercises it legitimately and conscientiously.

There is a strong belief in Georgia and a much stronger belief in the rest of the country that the Frank sentence was not justified by the evidence in the case. Governor Slaton's sincerity in sharing that opinion cannot be questioned. But even if he stood alone in refusing to concur in the execution of a verdict which he considered unjust, he should be honored rather than abused, respected instead of being threatened with mob furry. He is a public man trying to do right in a difficult situation and risking much for the sake of his convictions. Such courageous executives are needed. Their worth is usually vindicated after the popular antagonisms which they arouse subside. We do not believe that Governor Slaton has sacrificed his career by living up to the promptings of his conscience. The people of Georgia will honor and reward him when sober second thought succeeds the vindictive clamor of the moment.N.Y. Tribune.

Steer this way for the Insurance that spells peace of mind—our Automobile Accident and Liability Insurance.

The accident that generally occurs is the unavoidable one—but that does not stop the "hold up" suit that costs money to defend against—BUT our insurance protects you against property and personal damages and the company fights the case.

See us today for rates.

DAVID & MASON AGENCY
[illegible] N. FIRST STREET

HATS OFF BOYS

The various reasons for buying at home that are being published in this newspaper over the signature of the Chamber of Commerce are worthy of perusal, and judging by the comment one hears, if the ground ear is applied, would signify "Buying at Home" is a topic under lively discussion.

The Times acting as a courier, or messenger, for the retail merchants of this city as the one "home daily" has a distinctive honor in that no messenger in Fulton ever before daily made its trip into hundreds of local homes bidding the mighty host to take account of itself, to educate and expedite a prosperous, loyal Fulton. When the people of the city receive their message to join in the forward march, and appreciate the daily interest manifested through the offices of the city's representative organization—the Chamber of Commerce—is it fair to overlook the messenger?

Big men nowadays, it is said, are big because they get others to do their work. Napoleon said, "I win my battles with my marshals."

The Evening Times in its capacity as marshal doffs its hat to no superior or prouder message bearer. Its birthright and character give the stamp of approval.

Hats off to our Retail Merchants—and too, to the Home Paper.

A REAL SECRETARY OF STATE

That President Wilson would retain Mr. Lansing as Secretary of State was almost a foregone conclusion. A political appointment to this post at this juncture would have gone against the grain with the public. The country has not yet recovered, and will not soon recover, from the disastrous effects of confiding the conduct of our foreign relations to a politician who looked upon his office as a mere sinecure earned by partisan activities.

The critical condition of our relations with Germany makes it imperative to have an experienced and competent diplomatist at the head of the State Department. Mr. Lansing has the ability and the training as an international lawyer which are needed in the conduct of the department's business. He possesses, in addition, a familiarity with the details of the various negotiations now pending which it would have taken a secretary appointed from the outside much precious time to acquire. He was the logical choice for the secretaryship and the country will be glad to see logic considered and professional capacity recognized in the selection of that member of the Cabinet who most of all needs to be a self-reliant specialist.

But if that rule is accepted without question in an emergency like the present one, why should it not be accepted at all times and by every President? Nobody can tell in advance whether or not an administration is going to have fair weather for four years in foreign affairs, and it is taking chances to put in the Secretary of State's office a man with no experience or qualifications as a working capital. International relations are a pitfall and a mystery to a politician of Mr. Bryan's class. Why tempt fate by throwing on such an appointee burdens which he must either dodge or devolve on some subordinate?

The country should never have another Secretary of State who does not measure up in knowledge and training to the special requirements of that very difficult post.—N. Y. Tribune.

ORVILLE WRIGHT WAS GIVEN HONORARY DEGREE

Hartford, Conn., June 25.—Orville H. Wright, the aeroplane inventor, received the honorary degree of doctor of science at the eighty-ninth commencement at Trinity College Tuesday.

Commencement was observed without a salutatorian from the graduating class, Thomas H. Robinson of Waterbury, whose scholarship won him the honor, being barred from it and from graduation because of failing to pass the gymnasium requirements. Honorary degrees were conferred as follows: Master of Arts, Leigh Robinson Gignilliat, head of Culver School, Culver, Ind.; Doctor of Science, Orville H. Wright, aeroplane inventor, of Dayton, Ohio; Doctor of Letters, William H. C. Carlton, head of Newberry Library, Chicago; Doctor of Laws, Marcus H. Holcomb, Governor of Connecticut.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

Albany, June 24.—According to statistics gathered by Charles H. Betts of Lyons, a delegate to the Constitutional convention, in the States where capital punishment has been abolished crime has decreased.

Delegate Betts opposed the continuation of capital punishment in this State and advocated the proposed constitutional amendment which seeks to eliminate it at a hearing before the committee on Bill of Rights. He presented some valuable facts concerning the results following the abolition of hanging and electrocution as presented by various States.

It will be remembered that during several sessions of the legislature of this State attempts were made to pass a bill providing that capital punishment be discountenanled. The measure failed of passage, however in each ure failed of passage, however in eash instance. Public sentiment was aroused to a high pitch and those who advocated life imprisonment for capital crime and those who believed that a life for a life should be the State's method of procedure, clashed at the committe hearings. These same forces are at prersent at odds with relation to the action of the delegates to the convention upon the proposition.

At the present time there are three proposed amendments to the Constitution advocating the abolition of capital punishment. One was presented by Mr. Betts, one by Delegate William R. Baynes of Brooklyn and the third by Delegate Richard H. Curran of Rochester.

There are four states in the Union which have abolished capital punishment: Wisconsin, Michigan, Maine and Rhode Island. It is shown by Delegate Betts that in these states capital crimes have materially fallen off, while in the State still adhering to the electrocution or hanging punishment, murder cases have appeared to increase.

No statistics are obtainable from the States of Minnesota, Kansas, Washington and the Phillippine Islands, which have also abolished the system of capital punishments quite recently, Delegate Betts says. He points out that the Tennessee legislature voted to abolish the death penalty during its session of the present year.

"As a matter of fact," says Mr. Betts, "the death penalty has already been practically abolished by the enlightened conscience of the people. In the county where I live, Wayne county, there has been only one conviction for murder in the first degree in the whole history of that county and that was more than fifty years ago. In the county of Ontario there has been but two or three convictions and executions in the history of that county, while in the county of Yates there has never been one, so that in the district which I represent in the constitutional convention, at least, the death penalty has already been practically abolished by the enlightened conscience of the people."

Delegate Betts says that the county judge in his county has declared to him that it is almost impossible to get a jury to sit on a murder case on account of the instinctive opposition to the death penalty.

"The theory on which the death penalty is retained is that it is necessary for the protection of society," continues Mr. Betts. "If this were true there would be some reason for its being retained. On the other hand, if it is false, as I believe it is, then there is no excuse for the continuance of this cruel and inhuman practice."

WANT TO BE CITIZENS

Justice Hubbs will hold a naturalization term of Supreme Court at the Court House tomorrow. The following applicants for citizenship will be examined:

John Wallace, fourth hearing; Chas. C. Chubb, Michael Kapenekas, Fulton; Pietro Rodriquez, third hearing; John Tobolka, Santoro Picone, Alfred Percy Wise, John Musico, Andrew Kocziszki, Luigi Riccoi, Jesse Anderson, Oswego.

Finish the evening meal by eating Cookies made amidst sanitary surroundings. The Black bakings are as "good as mother's."—adv.

In equal suffrage Kansas, the Governor has announced that Genevieve Chalkley will be one of the two appointive members of the State Industrial Welfare Commission.

It is as if Governor Whitman had appointed Florence Kelley or Josephine Goldmarck to serve on the newly created New York Industrial Commission with John Mitchell.

* * *

In Kentucky, the Republicans have written a woman suffrage plank in their platform. Fearful of progressing at too dizzy a rate, the platform expressly leaves the individual Republican free to vote against it and sets the distant date of November, 1917. Still it is another rift in the Solid South.

* * *

In Illinois, the recent election of Justices of the State Supreme Court shuts the door of hope in the face of the interests that have been seeking to have presidential and municipal suffrage for women declared unconstitutional in that State.

A year ago the State Supreme Court upheld it by a majority of one. This election puts on the bench a safe and ample majority.

According to Jane Addams' two years' experience with woman suffrage in Illinois has increased its popularity so that there are now hardly any open opponents to be found in the state. The bill introduced into the last legislature to repeal the law never got out of the committee.

* * *

1915 is the centenary of the birth of Elisabeth Cady Stanton, who lighted the torch of a woman-including democracy at Seneca Falls in 1848. It was Mrs. Stanton who insisted at that famous convention that woman suffrage be included in the platform which demanded that women have a legal right in their wages and their children.

"But, Lizzie," protested Lucretia Mott, the Quakeress, "thee will make us ridirulous." And it did for they became the butt of ridicule from Maine to Texas.

It is of interest to note that the torch which was lighted by the mother sixty-seven years ago is now being carried by the daughter, Harriet Blatch, who is carrying a literal torch of bronze from Montauk Point to Buffalo. The series of mass meetings held all along the way will end in a monster one at Buffalo on July 31. The torch was made and designed by Aliee Stocks of the New York School of Applied Design for Women.

* * *

"Old politicians," said the late Robert Burdette, "are afraid of California's women voters, and good citizens are delighted with them."

"When women begin to use their brains and think for themselves," said Maude Adams, "they believe in woman suffrage."

STATE FARM NOTES

The oldest student enrolled in the farm demonstration schools conducted last witner by Cornell University was eighty-two years old, and the youngest fourteen.

* * *

According to the United States crop reports the wheat production of New York will be a little greater than last year; oats nearly ten per cent greater, and barley slightly less.

* * *

Census figures show that New York is first in population, first in value of manufactured products, and eighth in value of all crops, being surpassed by Illinois, Iowa, Texas, Ohio, Georgia, Missouri and Kansas, in the order given.

* * *

Seventeen-year lolusts are likely to appear soon in New York State. The federal department of agriculture states that Green, New York, Richmond, Schenectady, and Westchester counties are likely to be visited, and that of these, Richmond county is reasonably sure to have a serious outbreak. The damage done by the cicadas, or locusts, is due to the egg punctures made by the female cicadas in the twigs of trees. The twig-ends de and in the case of young growths, the symmetry and even the vitality of the trees may be seriously impaired.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated
Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 2597 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Amateur Developing & Printing
Roll of 6 films and 6 prints, 30c.
Flash-Lights & Home Portraits
E. E. HENRY 210 Oak St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4366
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

BYRON NEWTON
teacher of flute and piccolo.
Boehm and ordinary systems.
Phone Mrs. N. H. Haviland

WHEN YOU WANT
to move get
Hookway's Warehouse Van
of Syracuse; charges reasonable. Work guaranteed.
Phone 1114. 159c

SODA AND MINERAL WATERS
Made in Fulton. Best Extracts. Purity Guaranteed.
Delivery to any part of town.
A. J. THOMPSON
Phone 1542 112 Pratt St.

TIRE VULCANIZING
by Standard Steam Process
All Work Guaranteed.
B. L. COLE
Phone 2307 22 S. 1st St.

FOLEY'S RESTAURANT
"The Place to Eat."
Dinner 25c Supper Special 15c
Breakfast to order.
Sunday
Chicken Dinner a Specialty 35c

HALL & O'CONNOR
INSURANCE
AND REAL ESTATE
Phone 4529

Do you know the real clean kind of Boston Brown Bread? Get Black's baking and you shall have the answer.
adv

It is a mistaken notion, that The Evening Times job printing department is too busy to handle all classes of work. Just jot down the address, 66 E. 1st st., or telephone 45 for a representative.—Advt.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"
The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.
"CITY OF ERIE" —— 3 Magnificent Steamers —— "CITY OF BUFFALO"
BETWEEN
BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND
Leave Buffalo 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)
Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

CURTAIN OF FIRE HUNG BY SHELLS

Correspondent Tells of Visit to 'Arras Fighting Line.

TERRIFIC HAVOC BY FRENCH

"Wonderful German Trenches" Not Found Except as to Officers' Quarters—Frenchman Coolly Digs Carrots in Direct Line of Fire of the Machine Guns.

One of the most striking and interesting dispatches from the battle line in France was that published by the New York Times from its special correspondent, Wythe Williams, who describes the trenches north of Arras, where some of the fiercest fighting of the war has recently been taking place.

"On this trip," writes Mr. Williams, "I covered a large stretch of territory that until a few weeks ago—some places only a few days ago—Germany had claimed as her own by right of conquest. I walked through miles of trenches that only last February I peered at through a periscope fearfully, because any instant the periscope was likely to be shattered by a hostile bullet.

"The result of this long walk taught me many things.

"In their stories of the marvelous German trenches humorists went so far as to have them installed with baths and electric lights, but we have all believed them to be dry, with comfortable sleeping quarters and as hygienically perfect as the German organization ever made anything.

Elegant Officers' Quarters.

"What I can new say is that the correspondents who permitted this legend to go over the world must have been grandly entertained by the Germans in special sections of their trenches set aside as quarters for the officers.

"This part of 'the labyrinth' I visited was to have formed part of the new boundary line of Germany. The Germans dug themselves in to stay.

"I found myself in a mud ditch, much narrower than any I had ever traversed. The bottom, instead of being corduroy lined, was rough and uneven, making very hard walking.

"Then we came to a wide place where a sign announced the headquarters of the German commandant. The sides of his underground cavern were all solid concrete, with cement [illegible] walls separating four rooms. Paper and artistic burlaping covered the walls and ceilings, and rugs were on the floors. The furniture was all that could be desired. There was a good iron bed, an excellent mattress, a dresser with a pier glass and solid tables and chairs.

"The rooms consisted of an office, dining room, bedroom and a kitchen, with offshoots for wine, and sleeping quarters for the orderlies and cook. ...ence should have the best accommodation transportable to the firing line, but the fare of the common soldier, I should judge, averaged quite a third below that of the French—both privates and officers, all of whom share the common lot, with straw for bedding and either mud or stars for the roof.

Terrible Little Destroyers.

"The second great lesson I learned is that the 'rideau de fer' is the most terrible thing ever devised by man.

"Behind the infantry lines there seems to be an endless row of 'seventy-fives.' These terrible little destroyers can whirl in any direction so when the order comes for the 'rideau de fer' at any point literally hundreds of guns within a few seconds are converging their fire there, dropping a metal curtain through which no mortal enemy can advance.

"In this section the French dropped nearly a quarter of a million shells in one day. Unlike the English shrapnel, which makes little impression against earthworks, the French use explosive shells almost entirely.

"As I walked over this section after the curtain had been lifted I was absolutely baffled for descriptive words. All the earth in that vicinity seemed battered out of shape. The dead needed no burial there. Down under the wreck and ruin the dead all lie covered just where they fell.

Grubbing After Carrots.

"I saw a man grubbing in the soil so directly in the path of the shells that I don't believe they missed blowing off his head by more than two feet. An officer called out to him, 'Come out of that before you are killed!'

"The man then raised his head and looked our way. He was a soldier. His cap was slanted over one eye, his pipe dangled from his mouth.

"'What are you doing there?' the officer called. The man raised his dirty fist to his cap and said, 'Digging carrots.'

"I noted the attitude of the German prisoners. As a French officer approached a German soldier, true to his years of iron discipline, leaped to his feet and stood rigid as a poker, but never the raising of a hand to cap, never the salute to the Frenchman.

"Of a German noncommissioned officer I asked, 'How long do you think Germany can hold out against so many enemies?'

"He stood very straight, looked me directly in the eye and said, 'Germany knows she is beaten, but she will fight to the last cartridge.'"

Cahill's Perfection Bread

is the

BEST BREAD MADE

TRY A LOAF—Sold only at

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE

Surety Bonds of all kinds

Real Estate Loans

FREDERICK G. SPENCER

Phone 122.

100% Efficiency

The Result of Using

Miscellaneous Want Column

in

The Evening Times

PRICES:

1 Word 1 Time 1c

1 Word 3 Times 2c

1 Word 6 Times 3c

Minimum Charge 10 Cents

FIRES IN ICEHOUSES.

They Are Easily Started and Particularly Hard to Handle.

Icehouses, despite their damp contents and their simple structure, have a high place among special fire risks. No kind of building is such a paradox. Apparently an icehouse is as safe against fire as a pump log or a mud scow; yet give the flames but half a chance and nine times in ten they work a total loss.

Under ordinary conditions an icehouse fire starts easily. The walls rise without masonry direct from the ground; grass fires and brush fires creep into contact with the bare wood. Dry straw and hay lie all about. Damp sawdust within often takes fire of itself. Tramps, never over careful in their smoking, seek shelter in the buildings. The saw tooth roofs could not be better planned to catch sparks from passing trains.

And when the fire has started, it is uncommonly hard to master. In most cases it gets an overpowering headway before the fighters can assemble. Hydrants are often lacking. If the buildings are full of ice and the covering straw, the firemen can work only from the outside; if the buildings are empty, the great spaces give the flames both draft and sweep. And the walls, by their peculiar construction, double or triple with twelve or eighteen inch spaces within, packed with tan bark or other combustible filling, usually baffle all attempts at reaching and extinguishing the well fed fire within them.—Boston Herald.

The First Houseboats.

The first houseboats in this country were developed on the Mississippi river and were called "shanty boats." As the name implies, they are more or less of a shelter or shanty built on a small boxlike scow or float of logs, usually containing but one room, in which cooking, sleeping, living, trading and very often gambling were conducted. These shanty boats often started from St. Louis or points farther north and drifted with the current, assisted and steered with long sweeps all the way down the river to New Orleans. Here they were sold or deserted by their owners, it being practically impossible to get them back up the river against the current without towing, the cost of which was prohibitive.—H. W. Lowerse in Countryside Magazine.

Burned Out Fuse Plugs.

When a house fuse plug "blows" out and there is no other at hand take a bit of tin foil—the covering from a pack of tobacco or chewing gum will do—and fold it once, making the strip about one-half inch wide; then lay it over the contact points of the plug and screw the plug into the receptacle. This will make a connection and will not produce any more body than if the ordinary fuse wire were used.—Popular Mechanics.

Her Allowance.

"Do you give your wife an allowance?" "No. She takes it."—Chicago Herald.

GOBBLE, GOBBLE!

—Fitzgerald in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

Results Yesterday

New York, 13; Philaldelphia, 5.
Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 0.
Chicago, 14; St. Louis, 13.
Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburgh, 3.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	32	21	.604
Philadelphia	29	25	.537
St. Louis	32	28	.533
Pittsburgh	28	26	.519
Boston	27	28	.491
New York	22	27	.449
Cincinnati	22	29	.431
Brooklyn	24	32	.429

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Only two games cheduled.

Results Yesterday

Boston, 12; Washington, 4.
New York, 7; Philadelphia, 6.
Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 4.
Dertoit, 9; St. Louis, 3.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	41	20	.672
Detroit	36	25	.590
Boston	30	21	.588
New York	30	26	.536
Washington	27	26	.509
Cleveland	21	36	368
St. Louis	21	36	.368
Philadelphia	21	37	.362

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Syracuse at Binghamton.
Utica at Elmira.
Scranton at Albany.
Wilkesbarre at Utica.

Results Yesterday

Albany, 6; Syracuse, 5; 19 ings. 1st.
Albany, 2; Syracuse, 2; 5 ings. 2d.
Troy, 2; Utica, 1; 1st.
Utica, 1; Troy, 0; 2d.
Elmira, 6; Sranton, 3; 1st.
Scranton, 3; Elmira, 1; 2d.
Binghamton, 8; Wilkesbarre, 6.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Utica	27	15	.643
Elmira	26	18	.591
Binghamton	24	18	.571
Troy	21	20	.512
Scranton	19	20	.463
Wilkesbarre	20	24	.455
Albany	16	25	.390
Syracuse	15	26	.366

Pure Creamery Butter

From The Harbor Farms

Made for those who want the best.

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida Street Hello 75

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Rochester at Toronto.
Buffalo at Montreal.
Jersey City at Richmond.
Providence at Newark.

Results Yesterday

Newark, 5; Providence, 0.
Montreal, 7; Buffalo, 3.
Toronto, 6; Rochester, 0.
Jersey City, 11; Richmond, 6.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Providence	29	20	.592
Buffalo	24	18	.571
Montreal	28	23	.549
Toronto	25	26	.490
Rochester	23	24	.489
Newark	22	23	.489
Richmond	24	26	.480
Jersey City	17	32	.347

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Baltimore.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Kansas City at Newark.
Pittsburgh at Buffalo.

Results Yesterday

Kansas City, 3; Newark, 2.
Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 2.
Baltimore, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Buffalo, 9; Pittsburgh, 5.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas city	38	22	.633
St. Louis	34	22	.607
Pittsburgh	32	29	.525
Chicago	30	28	.517
Newark	30	30	.500
Brooklyn	28	32	.467

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	R.	H.	E.
At Indanapolis—			
Cleveland	10	19	1
Indianapolis	0	6	2
At Louisville—	R.	H.	E.
Columbus	8	9	1
Louisville	9	14	4
At Milwaukee—	R.	H.	E.
Minneapolis	4	10	3
Milwaukee	2	6	1
At Kansas City, 1st game:	R.	H.	E.
St. Paul	12	11	2
Kansas City	1	4	3
Second game:	R.	H.	E.
St. Paul	2	9	2
Kansas City	9	16	2

LITTLE TIMBER LAND DESTROYED BY FIRE

Albany, June 25.—Of the 13,700 acres of mountain land burned over by the recent forest fires in the Adirondacks, less than 200 acres were timber lands, C. B. Pettis, superintendent of the state forests, reported to the Conservation Commission. The remainder was brush land, open plains of land which have been burned before. The fires on state property, he reported, were insignificant.

The commission recently put into commission five fire partol automobiles by the use of which it is hoped to reduce the number and extent of forest fires in the future by speedily detecting them and rushing fire fighters to extinguish them.

Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

What is the cause of motors failing to pick up, misfire, etc., after slowing down for a short distance?

Quite often loading up of fuel in the inlet passages causes this condition, but more frequently poor carburetor adjustment. A carburetor, especially one with two jets, can be adjusted for quick pick up.

I have a four cylinder motor in which the crank shaft is slightly out of alignment. Is it practical to use this shaft as it is?

If the crankshaft is out of alignment so that it is noticeable in engine operation, it will pay to have the shaft repaired, if that is possible, or have a new shaft installed. You can overcome the difficulty for awhile by taking up the misalignment in the bearings, but with the crank shaft itself sprung, the trouble will return.

Should the use of hard water, containing lime, in the radiator of a car be avoided?

Water containing lime should be avoided. Use rain water instead. Water with any considerable amount of salts, whether soluble or insoluble, should not be used.

Under ordinary conditions about what length of service in miles should the three speed selective type of gearset give before needing replacement or becoming excessively noisy?

A gear set usually operates for more than 10,000 miles before it needs attention, and many have been run more than this without requiring more than a change of oil.

When my car is standing and the engine is running with the brakes set there is a knock in the gears. What causes this?

You state that there is a knock in the gears when the motor is running idle, but you do not say whether you mean the timing gears or the gears in the gear box. If it is the timing gears that are making the noise the trouble must be caused either by the gears being loose on their shafts or else the bearings are loose. In order to find where the trouble is it will be necessary to go over the motor. If the knock is in the gears in the gear box it must be caused by loose bearings.

Will you please tell me whether in making connection between two wires it is preferable to splice the wires or loop the ends and hook the loops together?

Splicing the wires has the advantage of making a joint that is compact. Such a joint takes up very little more space than the wire itself, and a spliced joint is also very easy to insulate, as it can be very readily wrapped with tape. This joint makes a good electrical connection and also is more flexible than the loop type. The main advantage of the loop joint is that it is not so easily pulled apart.

Is the amount of current consumed for ignition constant or do different engine speeds or different road conditions cause it to vary?

The consumption of current is proportional to the motor speed. For instance, at 600 revolutions twice as many sparks are required as at 300. However, no more current is required to produce a single spark at 600 or 3,000 for that matter than is required at 300.

My car gives me a lot of trouble through overheating. I am unable to run over eight or ten miles before the water boils in the radiator. The timing is right, the fan works properly, also the pump. There is no obstruction in water lines, and there seems to be nothing wrong in the timing or water circulation. The magneto is advanced as far as possible and I am using a lean mixture. What is the matter?

You have named practically all the conditions that might cause overheating, yet since the trouble is still there it would seem that the search has not been thorough enough. Overheating may be due to a defect in the cooling system, rich mixture, retarded spark, improper lubrication or incorrect valve timing and possibly a slipping clutch or excessive friction in the chassis. Under the first head there are several places where there might be difficulty. First determine that the water is circulating properly by emptying enough water out of the system to uncover the return connection to the top of the radiator. Then with the motor running note whether the water flows freely. If it does not, fill the radiator full of water and run the motor until the water boils. Then feel the various parts of the cooling system, noting the relative temperatures. For instance, if there is an obstruction in the return water header, such as a piece of loose rubber, the water on one side of the obstruction will be hot and on the other cool. Similarly, if the pump is not operating due to a broken vane or a sheared pin that holds the vane to the shaft, then the return header will be very hot, while the lower part of the radiator and the connection from thence to the pump will be cool. If the radiator is clogged up, the top should be very hot and the bottom cooler than usually. It may be that the fan belt is too loose.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Do Your Eyes Trouble You ?

If you wear glasses—it may be they are not correctly fitted. But if you do not wear glasses—perhaps you need them.

Take advantage of our long experience in optical work and come to

Wm. C. Morgan

Jeweler & Optometrist

Fulton, N. Y.

Onyx Billiard Room

The Coolest and the Best Equipped.

The only Billiard Table in the City

G. J. POWELL, Mgr.

PHONE 560 QUIRK THEATRE BLDG.

NORTH VOLNEY

Children's day exercises are to be held at the church Sunday evening, June 27.

The church was crowded at the Closing day exercises Friday evening. The children doing credit to their teacher, Mrs. Fae McDougall, and Mrs. Stella Gates, who helped train them, and to themselves. Miss Fannie McDougall and Miss Mary O'Connor graduated from this school and many others from the grades. District Supterintendent Gardner presenting the diplomas and also giving an address in closing the exercises which were enjoyed by all. The receipts of the ice cream social following the entertainment were $17.15.

Quarterly meeting was held here Sunday with District Supertendent Miller present. An interesting sermon by Mr. Miller was enjoyed by a good-sized congregation.

Miss Gertrude Ingersoll returned Saturday from teaching in Nyack for the summer vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Ingersoll.

The following scholars took Regents' examination: Misses Mary O'Connor, Fannie McDougall, Eva Holbrook, Hazel Holbrook, Mildred Gates, Rebecca Allen.

The barn of Linus Dubois was struck by lightning Tuesday and burned to the ground. There is a small insurance.

Mrs. George Gates and family entertained her grandfather, John Barnes, and his son, Clarence Barnes and wife of Fulton Sunday. They came by auto.

Mrs. Maude Umbeck of Phoenix returned home Monday after spending a day or so with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Brown. Her nephew, Ira Stvens, accompanied her home.

Mrs. Betsy Wright is somewhat better his week.

Mr. Henry Kinne, jr., and family of Fulton have moved out to the farm of his father here.

Henry Kinne, sr., is staying with his son, Henry. He is improving from his illness.

Haviland Sikes is ill and it is feared he has diphtheria. Dr. Terpening of Fulton has sent a culture to Albany to ascertain positively. It is a mild case.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Baker and child of Solvay were Sunday guests of his aunt, Mrs. H. L. Bowen and family.

Mrs. Stanley Bateman is convalescent.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bateman of Volney Center were Sunday guests of his brother, Stanley B.

VILLAGE PROTESTS RATES

Mexico—The local board of fire insurance agents has forwarded a protest to the State Board of Fire Underwriters asking that the increase in rates for the village made in the revised tariff for Oswego county be restored. It is claimed that the rates are without reason, particularly as the village has but recently installed a municipal water system and now has ample fire protection.

D/34

McDONALD'S

Values that Defy Competition

PORCH, STREET, AFTERNOON AND EVENING DRESSES

are here at . . . . $1.98, $2.98, $3.98, $5.75, $8.75 and $10.75

Materials are voiles, ratines, madras, tissue, linens, lawns and Jap silks.

$19.50 and $25.00 Taffeta Dresses $15.75

WASH SKIRTS

50 New Wash Skirts of poplin, pique and ratine, all the newest yoke and pocket effects; Saturday at $1.25

Beach cloth, pure linen and Irish poplin at $1.98

Genuine Palm Beach cloth, golfine and corduroys at $2.98, $3.98 to $5.00.

UNUSUALLY PRETTY WAISTS

THE SMARTEST WAISTS of the season are shown here, Jap and China silks, crepes, lawns and stripes with the new Quaker and convertible collar effects at $1.00

Fine silk, crepe de chine, tub silk in fancy stripes; fine lawns and organdies with that usual fashion touch our waists possess at $1.98

If it's ready to wear of the better class you'll always find it here at no greater cost than the ordinary kinds.

M. J. McDONALD & CO.

Oneida Street — Fulton, N. Y.

BROCKVILLE PROTESTS CONGRESSMAN'S PLAN

Relative to Congressman Mott's plan to a big warship on Lake Ontario, the Ogdensburg Journal says: The proposition to increase the fleet of "war ships" now on the Great Lakes will undoubtedly arouse the ire of the Brockville Times, which has been protesting for years against the "violation" of the treaty between the United States and England which binds both countries not to maintain forts or war vessels on the Great Lakes. Perhaps the Times will see in the latest move to increase the "lighting power" of the lake fleet an insidious attempt on the part of Uncle Sam to seize Canada at a time when Johnny Bull has his hands full on the Continent. But Brockville can be expected not to surrender without a struggle.

Ta-ra-ta-ra! Order out the home guard!—Palladium.

For Tired Feet—Feather-weight Arch Supports, at Roy's Quick Shoe Repair Shop, 110 Cayuga St.—adv.

NO ESTIMATE OR GUESS WILL GO

Shippers Must Declare Actual Value of All Consignments

Very soon the actual value of every shipment carried by an express company will have to be declared by the sender, under the application of the Cummins amendment to the interstate commerce act. The amendment was to become effective June 2d, but it probably will be July 1st before the express companies are able to supply the new forms required to all their offices. In New York city the forms have been in use for a day or two. Fulton's supplies probably will come along early next week.

It is important that shippers who use the express companies become familiar with the provisions of the Cummins amendment without delay. The new requirements are clearly set forth in a circular of instructions that has been sent by one of the companies to its officials, agents and employes.

Rules Laid Down for Shipper.

The circular is as follows:

Under the conditions brought about by the passage of this law, a specific declaration in writing, of the actual value of each and every shipment is necessary.

When goods are hidden from view by wrapping, boxing or other means and the express company is not notified of the character thereof, the shipper's declaration of such actual value may be made by notation "Not exceeding $50.00," or "Not exceeding $50.00, or 50 cents per pound actual weight," as the case may be, to be entered in the blank space following that portion of the receipt reading "Value herein stated and warranted by the shipper to be." Said notation, when entered in the receipt by an employe of the company, must be made in writing; when entered in the receipt by the shipper, it may be either written or stamped.

Receipt must be signed by the shipper or his representative in blank pose, before delivery of the receipt.

If the shipper is not present when the receipt is issued, his representative must sign for the shipper. To illustrate: If a shipment is made by John Jones and tendered by James Smith, the name "John Jones" must be entered immediately following the words "received from," and "James Smith" must sign on the line provided for shipper, "John Jones, by James Smith."

Should shipper or his representative refuse to state the value or subscribe to the notation "Not exceeding $50.00, etc., if such is the case, or if he declares a value which the agent or employe receipting for the shipment knows to bel ess than the actual value the shipment must be refused.

The amount of a C. O. D. or an invoice accompanying the shipment may no longer be accepted as a declaration of the value of the shipment.

Shipments of Live Stock

Live Stock Contract—Supplement No. 1 to official express classification No. 23 also contains a new form of live stock contract issued to conform to the requirements of the new law.

Particular attention is directed to the notice to shippers, at the head of the new form, reading as follows:

"The shipper must state the actual value of the shipment, which value must be inserted in the contract. This company's charges on live animals, live birds, live stock and reptiles are based upon the actual value per animal, bird or reptile, which value must be declared by the shipper on each animal, bird or reptile in the shipment, and in case the shipment consists of more than one animal of exceptional value, each animal must be described by name or registration number and the actual value thereof stated in the contract."

Under the new regulations the shipper cannot lawfully ship at released rates by declaring a value less than actual value; declaration of the actual value is a necessity, and in the event a shipper refuses to declare the actual value, or declares a value which the agent or employe receipting for the shipment knows to be less than the actual value, the shipment must be refused.

Special contract for the transportation of paintings and statuary, concealed fromv iew and of a value over $550—The same requirement is necessary in the declaration of the actual value of such shipments as applies in the case of live stock.

Third-class matter—The true value, which must not exceed $10, or the notation "Value not exceeding $10," must be placed on all packages of third-class matter by the shipper, and entered on the receipt.

Shippers special forms of receipt used under agreement—Where special forms of shippers' receipts are now being used under agreement, such forms may be continued until otherwise instructed, but shipper must make a declaration of value thereon as provided in item No. 1.

PLAN TO MAKE JULY 5 PROCTOR DAY IN UTICA

Utica, June 25.—Residents of East Utica believing that proper recognition by the public should be shown Thomas R. and Frederick T. Proctor for their large public benefactions are planning to hold a celebration on July 5, to be known as Proctor day, to which the whole city will be cordially invited to lend its presence, and to continue the celebration every year.

The East Utica Public Library was donated by Frederick T. Proctor and Roscoe Conkling and Proctor parks were gifts to the city of Thomas R. Proctor. Frederick T. Proctor developed the beauties of Frederick T. Proctor Park, which is the garden spot of the city, though this park has not been formally turned over to the city. Mr. Proctor has, however, always generously allowed the public to visit the park and enjoy its loveliness.

For these things and because of their public-spiritedness in other ways the fathers of the idea of holding a Proctor day celebration believe that some sort of recognition should beg iven them. A meeting was held at the home of William E. Doyle, 919 Rutger street, on Monday evening, when the matter was launched and plans were begun for the holding of exercises on July 5 on Albany square in front of the East Utica Public Library and at beautiful Frederick T. Proctor Park.

LUSK ESTATE VALUED AT $1,075 PERSONAL

A petition was filed yesterday before Surrogate Miller in the estate of Harriet S. Lusk, by James I. Lusk, a brother. The estate is valued at $1075

Boys' Blouses
Sizes 6 to 15 years—all colors
25c - 50c

Boys' Union Suits
All Styles
25c - 50c

BOYS' SUITS

25 BOYS' SUITS at less than Cost to Make—Sizes 12 to 18 years only. Neat Grey and Brown Mixtures, Double Breasted Coats. Values that were from $5.00 to $6.50.

WHILE THEY LAST at

$3.50

Just the thing for the Boys for vacation time.
BETTER SEE THEM

Boys' Khaki Pants . . . . 29c and 50c

S. LIPSKY & SON

FIRST STREET — FULTON

FULTONIANS SIDESWIPED BY A DINKEY CAR

That former mayor John Boland and Deputy County Clerk John J. Little were not seriously injured Wednesday in Oswego when a trolley car sideswiped the men as they were standing in E. 1st st., is due more than likely to the slowness by which traffic moves in the city than to their ability as jumpers.

The men were awaiting the arrival of the car bound south, when the dinkey car bobbed from the alleyway alongside the trolley terminal, the rear end sweeping and bumping both of them in an emphatic and forcible manner. While no bones were broken in the bodies of either of the men, they both sustained some severe bruises which will incapacitate them from doing any manual labor. Mr. Boland was able today to look after business and Mr. Little went to his official duties in Oswego as usual, but both of them realize that homething has happened.

Mr. Little's bodily injuries are not the least of his worries, as during the melee he lost his gold watch and a handsome charm, both of which were presented to him by the members of his family.

FEED DEALERS MEET AT UTICA TODAY

Utica, June 25.—The fifth annual convention of the Tri-State Retail Feed Dealers' Association is in session at Hotel Utica commencing yesterday morning at 10.30 o'clock, when the address of welcome was made by Mayor James D. Smith. The opening prayerr will be made by the Rev. Sherman Haven of Sangerfield and the response to the address of welcome will be made by the Hon. Wilson S. Moore of Candor. This will be followed by roll call, reports and other routine business.

Several Western manufacturers will be present at the Friday sessions, which begin at 10 a.m. when papers will be read on "Co-operation Between Manufacturers and Retailers." The morning session will end with the election of officers to succeed the following: President, Charles L. Carrier, Sherburne; vice president, John C. Harrington, Montrose, Pa.; secretary, H. M. King, Waterville; treasurer, M. J. Mudge, Afton. Additional member of executive committee, E. C. Jones, Bullville.

K. OF C. BAND OF THIRTY-FIVE MEMBERS

The Oswego Council, Knights of Columbus has organized a band comprising thirty-five pieces. Fred W. Preston, for years connected with bands and orchestras, will be leader, and James E. Colbert is chosen manager.

30,000 THERMOMETERS FOR ARMY SURGEONS

Watertown.—Thirty thousand clinical thermometers have just been completed at the thermometer plant of the Randall-Faichney company in State street and shipped to New York, from which place they will go Thursday to England on the steamship New York, to be used by the army physicians and surgeons in the hospitals.

This order is only one of many large ones received by the local company, however, since the war in Europe started last August, and many thousand of clinical thermometers made in Watertown are now being used in the hospitals of England, France and Russia. Shipments from the local factory are being made nearly every week, and the business of the company is exceptionally good.

THIEF LEAVES TRAIL OF SCENTED MONEY

Manhattan, Kan.—Mrs. Mary Smith who conducts a restaurant here, was robbed a few nights ago of $51. The money was taken from a box of heavily scented face powder in which Mrs. Smith had concealed it. The same night the ticket agent at the Union Pacific depot sold a negro a ticket to Junction City and noticed that the money he received was heavily perfumed.

The agent was able to give a description of the negro to the officers, and several business men of Junction City remember receiving some of the perfumed money. Because he shed tainted money as he went, the negro has been trailed to Kansas City, but here his roll apparently gave out, as no further trace of him has been found.

THE QUIRK TODAY

The following synopsis of the sterling and dramatic Lubin photodrama, "Eagle's Nest," written and played for years by Edwin Arden, in which Mr. Arden and Romaine Fielding, Lubin's adventurous director are featured, shows the extent to which Lubin goes without apparent limit in producing features for public approval. The east in full:

Jack Trail, Edwin Arden; Robert Blasedon, Romaine Fielding; Rose Milford, Eileen Sedgewick; Goeffrey Milford, Harry Kenneth; Sheriff Haggett, Clark Comstock; Sierra Suze, Josie Sedwick; Slater, Robin Williamson; Dibsey, Ed. Sedwick; Philip Dane, J. E. Crofut; Mrs. Dane, Josephine West; Mr. Silsbee, Arthur Phillips; Mrs. Silsbee, Anne Ford.

Suppertime comes, you're not ready for it? Then order from the grocer Black's fresh-every-afternoon rolls and buns.—adv.

The VICTOR system of changeable needles enables you to meet every acoustic condition

$15

What's the use of waiting until you feel like paying $100 or $200 for a Victor-Victrola when you can hear all the Victor music and fun NOW on this genuine $15

Victor-Victrola

Get it today

Come in and hear it any way. We're glad to demonstrate it to you.

It gives you perfect control of the tone volume and enables you to adapt every record to the acoustic limitations of any room.

The different kinds of Victor Needles give you different and distinct gradations of tone. Without this changeable needle system, it would be necessary to have several instruments, each with a different tone volume, to give this variation.

You can use the full-tone needle, the half-tone needle, or the fibre needle, to suit the individual beauty of each record to its particular acoustic surroundings.

You choose the volume of tone and play each record as loud or soft as *you* personally wish to hear it, without in the least degree changing the artist's interpretation.

Come in and hear your favorite music played with the different needles and you will fully appreciate the infinite variety of charm afforded by the Victor system of tone control.

VICTROLAS $15 to $250—Terms to suit your convenience, if desired—VICTORS $10 to $100

J. R. SULLIVAN

West Broadway, Fulton

THE QUIRK

Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.

TODAY	SATURDAY
The One You Have Been Waiting for "EAGLE'S NEST" Lubin 6-Part Masterpiece with EDWIN ARDEN, the Original	Your favorite Actor, Carlyle Blackwell in "THE HIGH HAND" in 6 parts

At The FAIR STORE

LOOK OVER THESE BARGAINS

8 bars Lenox Soap	25c
Star Naptha Washing Powder	4c
Men's Fast Black Hose	9c
Children's Stockings	10c
Ladies' Fast Black Hose	10c
Roller Skates, per pair	35c
Screen Wire	10c yd up
69c Umbrellas	45c
Table Oilcloth, per yard	17c
$1.25 Suit Cases	89c
Men's Balbriggan Underwear	24c
Ladies' Underwear	10c
Children's Tents for camping	$4.98
Pillow Tops	15c
Draperies, worth $3.50	$1.98
Great Bargains in Enamel Ware	
Men's Working Pants	95c
Men's $8.00 Suits	$4.98
Dollar Corsets	25c
Dollar Shirtswaists	49c

DON'T FORGET YOUR FIREWORKS

Wholesale and Retail

S. WALDHORN

18 FIRST STREET

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

To Rent—Nice, cool airy rooms; one block from business section. Terms reasonable. Use of hot and cold baths. Apply 210 Cayuga st. 165

Furnished Rooms for housekeeping, or by day or week. 205 Cayuga st. 161c

For Sale—Motor boat with 2-cylinder, 3 h.p. engine. Can be seen at 413 Cayuga st. 165c

Tenement House to Rent—Pine st.; $10 month. Inquire H. L. Crandall. Phone 2520. tf

For Sale.—Golden self-branching celery plants. Beaver's Meadows Produce Co., Fulton. 163

Wanted—Child's second-hand sulky in good condition. Phone 8815. 161c

Celery Plants for sale 15 cents hundred. O. W. Dryer, R.F.D. 8, Fulton. 162

First-class Teamster—Wanted. O. W. Dryer, R.F.D. 8, Fulton. 162

Work Wanted—by woman with little girl. Inquire 409 W. Second st. tf

LOCAL WOMEN WILL ATTEND BIG BANQUET

Mrs. Ray Briggs and Mrs. James Gardner of this city, will leave for Ilion, N. Y., tomorrow morning and tomorrow night they will attend the banquet which will be given by the Remington Arms Company of that place to their employes, in honor of the opening of the large factory recently finished at Ilion. The new factory is over 900 feet long, and the banquet will be held in the interior of the building. The work of installing the machinery in the new plant will begin next week.

Ray Briggs and James Gardner as well as several other local men are now in the employ of the Remington company. Mrs. Gardner and Mrs. Briggs will attend the banquet as guests of the company.

Among the Fultonians in the factory are Harry Wilcox, Horace Burdick, Edward Smith, Ralph Waugh and others. Most of these men are former employes of the Hunter Arms. The Ilion factory is working night and day at present in an effort to fill several war orders.

Do you know the real clean kind of Boston Brown Bread? Get Black's baking and you shall have the answer. adv

OUR FLAG TO FLY ON EVERY OCEAN

Great Movement Launched to Increase Trade Fleet---Expands National Wealth

The utter lack of an efficient American merchant marine has been forcibly brought home to the nation through the medium of the world wide war now raging. While the question of the urgent need of American ships to carry American manufactured goods and farm products has been agitated for years, still the average citizen has felt that the matter was of no special interest to him and that it was only a political move.

That we have been derelict in our duty, as a nation, in not providing legislation for the proper upbuilding of a great merchant marine is just beginning to be understood by the people.

Will Carry Message to All.

Through the desire and need for American supremacy on the high seas there has developed within a few months a great movement to carry the message into every corner of the land. Men prominent in every walk of life are identifying themselves with the cause, and the Kansas farmer as well as the workman in the Ohio factory is to be shown how it is to his interest

P. H. W. ROSS.
[President of the National Marine league of the United States.]

that the United States should have more ships for the transportation of the products of land and factory to foreign shores.

Prodigies of marine expansion have been performed by Germany and Japan within the last quarter of a century, and it is urged by the founders of this movement that now is the time when this country should bend all its energies to the task. Following a long period of continental development, it is said that the power and wealth of the nation can be doubled by the acquisition of an adequate merchant marine.

The organization that will have charge of spreading the gospel of our marine expansion is the National Marine League of the United States, with headquarters at Washington. P. H. W. Ross, for many years a country banker, is president of the league and has taken active charge of its affairs. The league is absolutely nonpartisan in character and does not represent any interest or party. Its sole purpose is to educate the people of the nation to the great need of more ships and through them to bring home to congress the dire necessity for a recodification of our maritime laws, so that the "foreign shipping proposition" may be made sufficiently attractive for American citizens to invest their capital, labor and lives therein.

Mr. Ross Speaks.

At the first meeting of the newly created federal trade commission, recently held in New York, Mr. Ross appeared by invitation, to present the purposes of the league and its relationship to the economic conditions of the country.

"Upon the foreign trade of our country depends not only the financial prosperity concerned," said Mr. Ross, "but the well being of every woman and child in the United States regardless of occupation and locality. The grave questions of regularity of employment for the laborer, continuity of run of mill for the mill owner, stability of the domestic market for the farmer, all depend upon the regularity of sale of the things labor and capital conjointly make and the things the farmer raises from the surface of, or the miner digs from beneath the soil of America.

"Regularity of sale of all American products is not only the key that unlocks nation wide and permanent prosperity to all workers, but is the solvent of the problems of our nonworkers, of our unemployed. The attendant evils of idleness—viz., crime, discontent, the 'white slave' traffic—all are chiefly attributed to irregularity of employment. They are aggravated in our case because we open the portals of our country to all the white people of the earth, inviting them to cast their lot with us, and, by implication, assuring them of steady, honorable employment if they come. They do come. Do they get their contemplated steady jobs? I leave it to your own observation and the annals of our charity organizations and suppression of vice societies to answer that question.

"It is not true to affirm that our domestic or home market commerce will provide sufficient avenues of employment to give 'steady jobs' to all who are out of work. Invaluable as the home market is, it is always hectic in its movement. Moreover, the productive capacity of our manufacturing establishments has been developed to such extraordinary efficiency that in normal times we can make in four months as much as the home market can absorb in twelve.

Need Foreign Trade.

"Furthermore, domestic commerce labors under this fatal economic defect. It does not reduce our country's foreign indebtedness by one 'jot or tittle.'

"Pennsylvania may sell California $10,000,000 worth of steel products, for example. It is fine business as far as it goes, but nevertheless not one iota of our indebtedness to foreign nations is offset thereby. The volume of our indebtedness to foreign nations opens up a big chapter. Suffice it to say that every citizen in the country is taxed to provide the interest on every conceivable thing we use or consume, save the air we breathe. Fifty per cent of the interest and dividends on American securities is paid to foreigners.

"How can this terrible outgo be offset save by vastly increased exports of American products? There is no other way except by counter investment by Americans in foreign securities, and this avenue of equalization is not open to the average citizen.

"Hence it follows that augmented exports of America is not an academic question, a thing merely to be desired. It is an inescapable necessity upon which hangs the whole fabric of American well being. It is the evolutionary stage of growth at which 100,000,000 people in America have arrived; their necessities cannot be denied.

"This country only exports 5 per cent of its products and even that trifling percentage of export is obstructed by innumerable difficulties attendant upon our lack of control of the ocean transportation of our goods.

"An adequate export trade, available for the average manufacturer, as well as the very few exceptionally large industries, is impossible of attainment unless America has an adequate merchant marine of her own, and thus controls the ocean transportation and foreign delivery of her products.

Citizens Back Ensign.

"Citizens of other countries have stood back of their respective ensigns, to the very great honor, glory and commercial supremacy of those countries. America must do the same; not should, but must. The wheel of destiny has brought our nation to the irrevocable course.

"The federal trade commission has power to make such a study of the governmental conditions and institutions (such as boards of trade, ministries of marine, etc.) in foreign countries as have resulted in successful merchant navies in those countries, with the purpose of establishing an appropriate maritime board, bureau or council for America and of recommending such legislation to the congress as will result in the creation of an overseas American merchant marine.

"The members of the National Marine league do not approach the subject from the viewpoint of any business interest or organization of party, of capital or of labor, but each in the sovereign capacity of a citizen of the republic.

"Through the demand of its citizens, the United States can bring its maritime development to a parity with its wonderful continental development in a manner that will lead to the use of the vast maritime resources of our own country and the employment of our own citizens in the creation of the instrumentality—a merchant marine of our own."

Queer Plants.

The searcher for curiosities among plants finds much to interest him in Kew gardens. There are primroses which blister the hand if stroked, leaves divided into two sections which snap together and imprison any insect which alights upon them, plants which live absolutely on air without any root in the ground, walking plants, sleeping plants and plants which grow whiskers. And all these marvels can be seen by any visitor for nothing.—London Graphic.

40c and 50c

DRESSING SACQUES 25c

On Sale SATURDAY

Made of fine Muslin, figured or plain white, trimmed with white lace or embroidery, and offered at less than cost of manufacturing. All sizes from 34 to 46

NEW MILLINERY

300 Latest Shaped Panamas and in combination of Velvet, Silk and Lace at **$1.98**

Assorted lot of Trimmed Hats selling up to $4.00, at **98c**

75c Adjustable Auto Caps at **59c**

$1.25 Panamantle Ready-to-Wear Hats, at **79c**

Dress Linens at 50c per Yard

The kind that does not crush and wrinkle, heavy quality, full yard wide at .... **50c** per Yard

New Belts at 25c and 50c

The latest Kid Belts in combination of black and white or all white at .... **25c and 50c**

NEW WASH DRESSES

A new lot of fine Wash Dresses just received — All reasonably priced at **$2.98, $3.98, $4.98** up to **$10**

Colored Wash Dresses in large assortment of latest dress goods at **$1.25, $1.98, $2.98** up to **$6.98**

Men's 50c Summer Underwear at 39c

Porosnit, French Balbriggan or Varsity, Athletic Nainsook Shirts and Drawers, all good 50c garments ... **39c**

Children's Rompers and Play Suits at 50c

A fine assortment of well made garments of guaranteed washable materials at **50c**

Fancy Shopping Baskets 50c

98c—Porch Rockers, well made, were $1.50.

$1.25 Lemonade Sets, 6 glasses and pitcher, decorated, for **98c**

For Bargains visit our Basement.

Croquet Sets for .... 98c up

$4.98—Iron Bed Couch, with mattress.

SPECIAL THIS WEEK ON CREX RUGS

27x54	$ .89
3x6	$1.35
4.6x7.6	$2.75
6x9	$4.25
8x10	$6.98
9x12	$8.50
36 in. Crex Carpet, per yard	45c
54 in. Crex Carpet, per yard	75c

WHY BUY ELSEWHERE AND PAY MORE WHEN YOU CAN BUY IT FOR LESS AT

M. KATZ & CO.'S

DEPARTMENT STORE — **63-65 S. First St., Fulton**

BRIDGE REMOVAL TO MAKE IMPROVEMENTS

Contractor Rosoff, who is in charge of the work of filling the old canal bed here, announced this morning the remainder of the Oneida st. bridge will be moved as soon as the S. L. and N. railway company moves its tracks. Mr. Rosoff conferred with the railway company officials in Syracuse yesterday, and urged that they begin work immediately. This the company promised to do. The tracks will be moved to a point further south, and the company will erect a trestle across the canal bed at that point.

As soon as the trolley tracks are moved, Contractor Rosoff will erect a roadway for the maintainance of traffice across the bridge. I. Alderman, who is removing the bridge, will put his gang at work again, and the last section of the Oneida st. bridge will be taken down. As soon as the canal bed is filled to the new street level, work will be started lowering the hump at the intersection of 1st and Oneida sts. The rise at that point will be taken off, the work on the 1st st. portion begining at a point opposite the Waldhorn block, and on Oneida st. at O'Brien's corner. When the improvement is completed the street level will onlly be a few feet higher than the present level of the canal bed which has been filled almost to the required point.

MRS. JANE COVILLE

Mrs. Jane Coville, widow of the late William Coville, died at her home, 209 Seneca st., this morning after a long illness. Mrs. Coville was well known as the oldest woman resident of this city, having just passed her 91st year. She was born in Canada but came to this city when six years old and has resided here ever since.

She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Justin Hamilton of Auburn, and Mrs. Charles Atwood of Fulton.

Rev. J. W. Barrett of the First M. E. church will officiate at the funeral which will be held from the late home tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The burial will be made in Mt. Adnah.

The far-famed "Vudor" Porch Shades, non-fading; don't warp or wrinkle. People's Hardware Store, Inc.—advt.

CITY ASSESSORS HELD AN INFORMAL MEETING

The city assessors held an informal meeting in the office of City Clerk Scudder this morning. The assessment rolls have been completed and in accordance with the provision of the city charter, will be on file at the office of the city clerk July 1.

Several large proprieties, principally manufacturing plants, will be assessed this year to a greater amount than in previous years, it is said. In the main, however, the assessments will differ very little from former years.

Community Notes

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Slauson left the city today for Lycoming where they will remain for a few days.

* * *

Members of the Y. P. B. are requested to make payment of their dues at the meeting in the Baptist church tonight. It is essential that compliance be made to this request on account of the approaching convention and celebration.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Schlappi of E. Broadway and 3d st. have returned from a ten days' visit at Constableville, N.Y.

* * *

Dr. C. Floyd Haviland, who is now visiting his parents in this city, has been appointed superintendent of the Connecticut Insane hospital at Middletown. He will enter upon his duties next month.

* * *

Miss Ada Thayer of Cayuga st. has returned from Rochester.

* * *

Misses Minnie and Jennie True have returned home from their Washington trip. They were accompanied home by their brother Gordon who will remain for a short time.

* * *

Mrs. John Snell of Baldwinsville has been the guest of relatives in this city.

* * *

The M. E. Sunday school and church picnic today on the Oswego Falls fair grounds.

BUILDING COMMITTEE TO HOLD FESTIVAL

The Zion Episcopal church building committee will hold an ice cream festival on the lawns of the Elks club some time in the near future, probably on Saturday evening, July 3, although no definite date has been selected as yet. The use of the lawn was donated to the church by John Stevenson, Exalted Ruler of the Elks.

It is probable that several novel features will be arranged by the committee in charge and further details will be announced later. Burt Atkinds is chairman of the committee.

LEAVE ON MOTOR TRIP TO MAINE

Dr. H. M. Doane and Mrs. Marion Dickerman left today on an auto trip which will include some of the most interesting parts of Maine.

The trip will cover about 1200 miles and the date of return during the first week in July.

PALMER HAMMOCKS

stand for Comfort and Health.

Look over our line.

L. P. SMITH CO.
Your Hardware Dealer

SPECIAL

Summer Sale of WALL PAPER

Big Reduction on All Our Stock

Painting - Paperhanging

Hulett-Taft Co.
Inc.
208 ONEIDA STREET

THE CITY MARKET

Usual Week-End Specials

IN FRESH-KILLED MEATS — FRESH VEGETABLES
CREAM CHEESE AND FINE CANNED GOODS
TABLE DELICACIES OF ALL KINDS

"Take Advantage of Our Unequalled"

PHONE YOUR ORDER—WE DELIVER FREE

SERVICE during the warm months. You can trust us to do your order justice.

H. C. DANN & SON

PHONE 42 — 11 SOUTH SECOND STREET

D/34

GRATITUDE

The Fulton Evening Times expresses gratitude for the liberal support given its endeavors to launch in this city a daily newspaper. This expression of good will is extended to the people in every walk of life---to those who were at first skeptical of the advisability of beginning the publication of this newspaper, and to those who believed that *Fulton* should have in addition to its weekly newspapers a daily that would place the town in the same *category* as other towns of the same *size* of *Fulton.*

NOT AN EXPERIMENT

The Fulton Evening Times is no longer in the experimental stage. Since December 17, 1914, it has issued more than 150 numbers, or approximately 375,000 copies, which represents in the neighborhood of 37,500 pounds of paper made at the big mill of the Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper Co. It will be seen by these figures and the fact that the payroll of Fulton Evening Times is expended with the merchants of the city, that here is an industry of no mean proportions---one that deserves the support of the people, and we are pleased to report, that this newspaper

IS GETTING SUPPORT

Because the citizenship of this city has the proper amount of civic pride to impel it to support a home institution. There are many reasons why our subscribers are numbered by the hundreds, chief of which is that The Evening Times is counted upon as the medium wherein local news is the leading feature, and wherein the people feel that they have a defender of their rights.

The Evening Times is Winning its Way, too Because it is

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

A Mystery

Being a Story of How a Murder Case Was Not Solved.

By DONALD CHAMBERLIN

My telephone bell rang and, going to the instrument, I took up the receiver.

"Is that you, Thompson?"

"Yes."

"I'm Parker. I wish you to come down and stay in the house with me tonight. I'm alone and nervous."

"Certainly, old man. What's the matter with you?"

"I can't ask you to dinner, for I haven't a servant in the house."

"Well, I'll be over about 9 o'clock. Will that do?"

"Yes; much obliged."

Parker was the junior partner in a large jewelry firm and a man who never shrank from any duty involving danger. Therefore I was surprised at his shrinking from sleeping in a house alone. He was a widower without children, and though he lived in the house he had occupied with his wife, he took his meals at his club, hiring no servant except for day work. I fancied he must be ill, or he would not have asked any one to sleep in the house with him.

At 9 o'clock I rang his doorbell, and he admitted me himself. He appeared neither ill nor troubled. He led me into an apartment he used for a smoking room, where he produced cigars, and we sat down for a smoke. I waited some time for him to tell me why he wished for some one to sleep in his house with him, but he did not, chatting on ordinary topics until I rose to go to bed. Then I asked him what had made him nervous.

"There is a story connected with it, and I don't feel like telling it tonight," he said. "We are all connected with some disagreeable episode and are apt to make too much of it. Doubtless in a few days or a few weeks I shall think nothing of the one in which I am concerned. Why take up a lot of time going over it with you, especially since it would be unpleasant for me to do so?"

I excused him and went to my room, having told him that I must be up early in the morning and off, for my time for going to business was 7 o'clock, while he did not need to do so till 9 o'clock. I bade him good night, telling him that if he should be wakeful to come into my room for a chat. He said he expected to sleep soundly, and with that we parted.

In the morning I went out, treading softly that I might not awaken my friend, and emerged from the front door before most persons were stirring. A milkman drove up at the time and carried a bottle of milk to a rear door. He looked at me, and I spoke to him, expressing surprise that he should leave milk at a house where no meals were served, whereupon he told me that Mr. Parker drank a quart of milk every day at home.

I called up Parker the same evening by telephone to ask him if he required my services again, but there was no response to the call. I thought nothing of this, for there was no one besides himself to answer, and I presumed he was not at home. Several days passed, and I heard nothing from him. Then on taking up my morning paper I saw under large headlines a statement that he had been found murdered in his bed. The man who left the milk at his back door, seeing that the bottles remained unemptied where he had left them, notified a neighbor, who broke into the house and found Parker stabbed to the heart. A loaded revolver was under his pillow that had not been used.

Horrified, I started immediately to go to the house where the murder had been committed. On the way I met the milkman in company with a policeman. On seeing me the former said something to the policeman, which I did not hear, and the two stopped before me.

"You're wanted at Inspector O'Connor's office," said the policeman.

"I'm going to the house of a friend of mine who has been murdered. I'll call later at the inspector's office."

"You'll have to go with me now," was the reply.

Then for the first time it dawned upon me that I was under arrest for Parker's murder; that he had been killed the night I had slept at his house; that the milkman had seen me coming out the morning after the murder had been committed. The situation flashed upon me and the danger in which it placed me. I am sure I turned pale, and I felt my legs tremble beneath me.

Not a human being knew of my having been called upon by Parker to stay at his house the night he was murdered. I had been seen leaving it early in the morning of the murder. There had not been another person in the house during the night than myself except the murderer. What a pity I had not insisted on Parker's telling me the story connected with his objecting to sleep in the house alone! The circumstance attending my being there, together with the revolver found under his pillow, made it plain as the sun in heaven that he had feared some enemy. But all this was a blank to the rest of the world. An explanation made in a courtroom unsupported by a single clew pointing in the same direction would be set down as a fabrication. However, since I had been a friend of Parker, since my reputation was good, since I could not see how any motive on my part for the crime would be judged would save me. But the case went to trial nevertheless.

It is astonishing how in such cases so much may be made of so little. Parker's wife before she married Parker had been a flame of mine, but he had known all about it, and we had often spoken of it during his wife's lifetime. The prosecuting attorney got hold of this intimacy and built up on it a theory of motive for the murder, handling it so plausibly that it had a marked effect not only on the jury, but on the spectators and those who followed the trial in the newspapers.

He pictured the volcano of jealousy that had smouldered in my breast till the opportunity came, when I could strike for revenge. So graphic, so picturesque was his description of my condition that he almost convinced me.

The pistol found under Parker's pillow should have confirmed my evidence, for I was put on the stand in my own defense, but the prosecuting attorney claimed that I had placed it there for that express purpose. He even attempted to prove that the pistol had belonged to me and brought forth a witness who swore that he had seen it in my possession. This was a clincher on his theory and naturally turned many against me who had previously believed in my innocence.

However, it was impossible to convict me on such evidence. At the conclusion of the trial the judge virtually directed the jury to acquit me. Nevertheless they wrangled over my case for two days, then reported that they could not agree. I was finally discharged with the understanding that I would not again be tried, but in the eyes of the public I was a condemned murderer.

The object of my life now became the finding of Parker's murderer. But where should I look for him? My counsel had made inquiries that might lead to any one who had a grudge against Parker and had failed completely. But there was no reason why I should not go on hunting. I secured access to Parker's papers and spent hours in careful examination of them. Not a word in them gave the slightest clew to any enemy. The police had exhausted the matter of evidence of any tracks the murderer might have left behind him at Parker's house. He had not even left a footprint.

I hired detectives to work with me and directed them to watch every one who had been in any way connected with the murdered man. These persons were continually reporting clews which turned out not to be clews and which they invented for the purpose of remaining in my pay. If Parker had ever had any difficulty with any one he had kept it to himself. That he feared some one was evident from his having called upon me to remain one night at his house and that he had told me there was a story connected with his having done so.

Meanwhile I lived a life of horror. A few of my nearest friends stood by me, but I knew that there were times when some of them shrank from being seen in my company. I could see that I was being pointed out as Thompson, the murderer. What means I possessed were gradually shrinking away under the expense attending my search and the fact that I had given up every other occupation. I became despondent as to ever clearing myself and was thinking of hiding my identity in a foreign land when fate did for me what I could not do for myself. A clew was revealed to me.

One morning the newspapers announced that Judge Morehouse had killed a burglar in self defense in his own house. The evening papers stated that the man killed was not a burglar, but one who had sought the life of the judge through revenge. Years before, Morehouse giving a jury instructions on which they were obliged to convict a criminal accused of defalcation, had sentenced him to a term of ten years in the penitentiary. The term had expired a few months before, and the criminal had been since looking for an opportunity to carry out a threat he had made to kill the judge whom he considered in part the cause of his conviction.

The next development edged closely upon my case. It was that the criminal had been financial manager of the firm in which Parker was a partner. At this point I saw vindication for me. Plunging into an investigation, I unearthed the fact that Parker had discovered the defalcation. I did not learn that he had taken any especial part in securing the conviction of the defaulter, but I surmised that there might have been something galling in Parker having run him down and exposed him.

A natural theory was that the convict, having been discharged from prison, had first killed Parker, then waited for the murder to blow over before attempting to kill the judge. An important point with me was to compare the date of the convict's discharge with that of Parker's murder. Securing the former record, I found that the murder had occurred the second night after the convict's discharge.

Unfortunately the criminal had been shot dead by the judge, so I could get no confirmation of my theory from him. But my circumstantial evidence was so strong that it was believed by all. Every mail brought me letters of congratulation, and I was restored to favor with all my friends and acquaintances.

In time I carried my theory further to account for Parker having called for me to sleep in his home the night he was killed. Doubtless the convict had threatened him at the time of his defalcation; but Parker had not spoken of it, or if he had the fact had passed into oblivion. But Parker doubtless remembered the threat and knew the date that the convict would be liberated. This I surmised was the reason he called upon me for companionship, if not for protection.

Who Defended the Works?

By F. A. MITCHEL

When the Germans were beseiging Paris in 1871 one part of the force came to the very outskirts of the city and encountered a portion of the defenses, something like a revolutionary barricade blocking a street. There was only room for a single company, and its captain before making an attack stood off and, raising a pair of binoculars, examined the works.

They were composed of paving stones, pieces of timber and such other articles as had been brought together for an improvised fortification. But the captain could not see a single man on the parapet. This he did not like. There was the look of a trap about it. If he moved his troops forward he must do so over a distance of some 500 or 600 yards between two walls not thirty feet apart and straight as an arrow. He could not deploy his men by the flank, and as for scattering along the street they would be one behind another, and a shot would bring down every man in line.

Moreover, the captain noticed a dark spot in the works, which indicated that a single stone had been removed in the very center of the fortification. He assumed at once that the aperture was for the muzzle of a cannon, which would sweep the street, doubtless, with the scattering projectiles of the period. That meant that before a force of eighty men—the number under the captain's command—could reach the barricade a large proportion of them would be killed or wounded.

The captain called his first lieutenant, handed him his glass, directed him to take a look at the breastworks and then asked him what he thought about an attempt to carry them. The lieutenant examined the works, then, lowering his glass, remarked:

"What are the orders, captain?"

"The orders are to move forward."

"Then we must move forward, but those who live will have moved backward."

The captain's only response was an order to advance.

Shoulder to shoulder, the men marched on—for, as has been said, they could not scatter—till about a third of the distance had been traversed. Then a puff of smoke issued from the dark spot in the center of the works, and a storm of missiles broke upon the advancing line of Germans. A third of the company fell, and another dozen limped or staggered to the rear.

The rest pressed on, but a few minutes were lost in reforming, or, rather, closing, the gaps that had been made. With steady step they marched till they had covered half the distance between their starting point and the fort. There was light where the dark spot had been, and they knew that the piece had been retired to be reloaded. This gave them courage. It was an old fashioned muzzle loader, and time must be spent after every discharge in reloading. The captain gave the order to double quick, but before they had covered a dozen yards there came another hailstorm, and another twenty men were put out of the fight.

This was terrible slaughter, and the force recoiled. Some stood ready to retrace their steps; others started back. The second lieutenant stood in rear and, striking some of the fugitives with his sword, drove them back toward the enemy. The captain was among the wounded and lay in a pool of his own blood. The first lieutenant cried at the top of his voice "Forward, men!" and started at the head of some thirty soldiers to make the rest of the distance and storm the fort, though the move was now a forlorn hope, for he expected that on reaching it he would find it defended by double the number of those who were making the attack.

When within fifty yards of the barricade there came another storm of missiles. Half the Germans were laid on the stones of the street, while the other half broke and fled. The lieutenant called to them in vain. Preferring death to following them in flight, he turned and ran forward to the fort, expecting every moment to be shot down. He reached the barricade and, with a pistol in one hand, his sword in the other, climbed to the summit. There he stood, bewildered by the sight that met his view.

Not a man was behind the stones. The gun which the recoil from the last shot had driven backward a few feet was there, a thin film of smoke issuing from its vent. Leaning against it was a girl about twenty years old. She looked up at the lieutenant as though expecting instant death. Involuntarily he uncovered.

"Mademoiselle," he stammered in broken French, "where are the men who have been defending this barricade?"

"I have been defending this barricade, monsieur," was the reply.

"You—alone?"

"I—alone. Through a blunder the force that was to have held this work was ordered elsewhere."

"Mein Gott! Has a whole company been driven back by a—a girl?"

At this moment a company of French soldiers came around a corner at double quick. The lieutenant succeeded in making good a retreat, hearing cheers behind him:

"Vive mademoiselle!"

Having joined his commander, he led them again to the attack and finally captured the barricade. He looked for the girl who had defended it alone, but she was not there.

SILK WEAVING IN AMERICA.

Sample of Ribbon Making by an American Manufacturer Which Compares Very Favorably With the Ribbons Which Come From the Looms of Europe. Ribbon Woven at Big Fair.

WAR, which brings with it so much of gloom, bloodshed and heartache, is never wholly an unmitigated evil. It is interesting to trace in history its economic effect upon our own country, and in one particular case the distribution of the silk industry in our own country after the French revolution.

Prior to the French revolution France had almost a monopoly of the silk industry, but when that country was torn by one of the terrible wars of modern times France was found by the silk weavers to be uncongenial for their peaceful occupation, and they sought refuge in other countries, some of them eventually coming to America.

Of course prior to this time the Earl of Southampton, who was treasurer and counsel to the Company of Virginia, was authorized by James I. of England to breed silkworms and manufacture silk in Virginia. This was about the year 1608 or 1609, but a

A SECTION OF RIBBON.

shipwreck overtook an expedition sent out by the Virginia company, and it was four years later that the actual beginning of silk culture was made in America.

Silk is unique in this respect. Its raw material is produced by the cheapest labor in the world, the silkworm being the busy little weaver, but the finished product is among the most costly of merchandise.

To the genius of Charles Marie Jacquard we owe our present facility in the weaving of figured silks and ribbons. Before the Jacquard invention silk weaving of figured goods was indeed a complicated labor.

At the Panama-Pacific exposition there is a ribbon loom in operation which shows great strides in the easy handling of figured ribbons. The section of ribbon shown here is acknowledged to be a masterpiece of ribbon weaving. It would be impossible to give in so short a space any adequate notion of how the weaving is done, but a person interested in the subject could get much information and entertainment out of either the encyclopedia or by obtaining a book which treats of the silk industry in the United States.

PREPARATION OF LETTUCE

When lettuce comes from the market clean in cold water and look it over carefully to see that all dirt and insects are removed. Place on a piece of dampened cheesecloth, then roll up and put on the ice, when it will be ready for use and will often stay fresh for a week. Some persons complain of sleepiness after eating lettuce. This is due to the lactucin in lettuce, which the milky juice contains. This juice may be removed by cutting from the lettuce the lower end of the heads or stalks and then standing the lettuce in cold water for several hours before using. Keep the head intact when you wish to quiet nerves or induce sleep.

The following is a pretty lettuce relish for luncheon or dinner and may be served in a small cut glass dish: Line the dish with lettuce leaves, upon which place either ripe or green olives and tiny red tomatoes. Chill with cracked ice. The olives and tomatoes may be taken with the fingers at any time during the meal.

Ham Balls.

One cupful of boiled potato, one onion and one cupful of ham, chopped. Season with salt and pepper, add a well beaten egg and a little milk. Form into small balls, roll in meal and fry in hot, deep fat. Serve on buttered toast.

A TABLE OF LOGARITHMS.

Its Use In Working Out Complex Mathematical Problems.

A logarithm is an exponent, and an exponent is a number showing how many times another number has been used in any multiplication. Ten times 10 equals 100. It was used twice, and its exponent is 2. Ten cubed equals 1,000, and its exponent is 3; while 10 to exponent 4 equals 10,000, and so on out toward infinity. But suppose that we wish to use 10, say 1¼ times or 1⅝ times instead of twice. Then the exponent must be computed, and exponents thus computed are always printed in tables.

Thus, as I am now writing, the paper, as always, by day and by night, is very near a precious book, a table of logarithms for all numbers from 1 to 108,000, computed out to seven decimal places. To give examples of their use, suppose that you wish to multiply 8 by 11. Look in the table and you will find the logarithm of 8 to be .9030900, and the logarithm of 11 to be 1.0413927. Add these and the sum will be 1.9444827. Look along the column and it will be seen that this is the logarithm of 88.

Easy. But suppose you wish to multiply two strings of figures of from 5 to a dozen. In the great standard mathematical sciences, such as astronomy, physics and chemistry, the multiplication and division of immense numbers are required. Thus, let us square the number 31558149—that is, multiply itself by itself, a tedious job. But this toil can be saved by the use of logarithms. Thus, the logarithm of 31558149 is 7.4991289, taken directly from the table. Then, to square any number multiply its logarithm by 2, and this logarithm multiplied by 2 equals 14.9982578. Now, by looking in the table, the number of which this is the logarithm is 995916962096951. Hours of work are performed in a few minutes.—Edgar Lucien Larkin in New York American.

STONE MEASURE.

There Is No Regular Unit, and It Fairly Revels In Variety.

Owing to the variety of uses to which stone is put, there is no regular unit of measurement employed by the quarrymen, the stone being sold by the cubic yard, cubic foot, ton, cord, perch, rod, square foot, square yard, square, etc. Building and monumental stone, especially the dressed product, is usually sold by the cubic foot or the cubic yard, although this unit varies with the class of stone and with the locality; a large quantity of rough stone is sold by the perch, cord or ton.

Rubble and riprap, including stone for such heavy masonry as breakwater and jetty work, are generally sold by the cord or ton. Fluxing stone and stone for chemical use—as for alkali works, sugar factories, carbonic acid plants and paper mills—are sold by the long ton. Flagstone and curbstone are sold by the square yard or the square foot, the thickness being variable and dependent on the orders received. Granite paving blocks are sold invariably by number, but the blocks are not of uniform size, the value depending on the size of the block and the labor necessary to cut into the shape desired. Other paving material is sold by various units, such as ton or cubic yard.

Crushed stone is usually sold by the cubic yard or ton, the short ton being more generally used. The weight of a cubic yard of crushed stone varies from 2,300 to 3,000 pounds, the average weight being about 2,500 pounds. In certain localities crushed stone is sold by the "square" of 100 square feet by 1 foot, or 100 cubic feet. Crushed stone is also sold by the bushel, 21½ bushels representing a cubic yard of about 2,700 pounds.—Geological Survey Bulletin.

The Senate Barber Shop.

Here's an odd thing about the United States senate barber shop: Although the number of senators has hardly increased at all, the number of shaves has increased at a surprising rate in recent years. The reason is simply that the senate is now inhabited largely by comparatively young men with smooth faces or wearing mustaches at most, and they are obliged to get shaved every little while, whereas the old style senator with a riot of whiskers never had occasion to visit a barber shop except every few months to get his hair trimmed.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Disgusted.

One day while her grandfather was paying a visit to Florence's home the little girl said to him:

"Gran'pa, your talk about 'perseverance winning' is all nonsense."

"Well, well, child!" cried the grandfather. "Why do you say that?"

"Why," said the little girl, "I've worked all the afternoon blowing soap bubbles and trying to pin them on mother's hat."—New York Times.

A Little Ambiguous.

Musician—You didn't get around to my recital last night. Friend—No. I had a splitting headache. However, everybody told me I should have gone, because you would have made me forget all other suffering.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Heard on the Train.

"What book is that you are reading, Jim?"

"'The Sorrows of Satan.'"

"Well, I'll say this for you, Jim; you always do take considerable interest in the troubles of your friends."—Boston Transcript.

Wise men say nothing in dangerous times.—Selden.

Charming and Dainty As Only Youth Can Be

EVENING FROCK.

STRIKING frock of rose colored faille classique with short waisted bodice, softly draped and with winglike puff sleeves of cream lace. There is also a garniture of pink chiffon roses and buds on both bodice and skirt. A full straight skirt of cream daphne silk is primly plaited around the bottom. Over this is worn a second skirt, open at the front, of faille classique closely gathered, the bottom cut in deep points.

Belts and Sashes.

Belts and sashes may be fashioned from the same material as the gown or suit with which they are worn, or sometimes leather or silk is used for contrast. Leather belts are particularly good on cloth or linen costumes, while the soft ribbon sashes are especially lovely on frilly summer frocks.

One of the greatest needs for summer wear is a ribbon sash or girdle. A girdle and sash of shell pink satin is trimmed with French blue shirred ribbon in a lover's knot design and delicate pink roses. The design is used on the two sash ends and repeated on the front of the girdle.

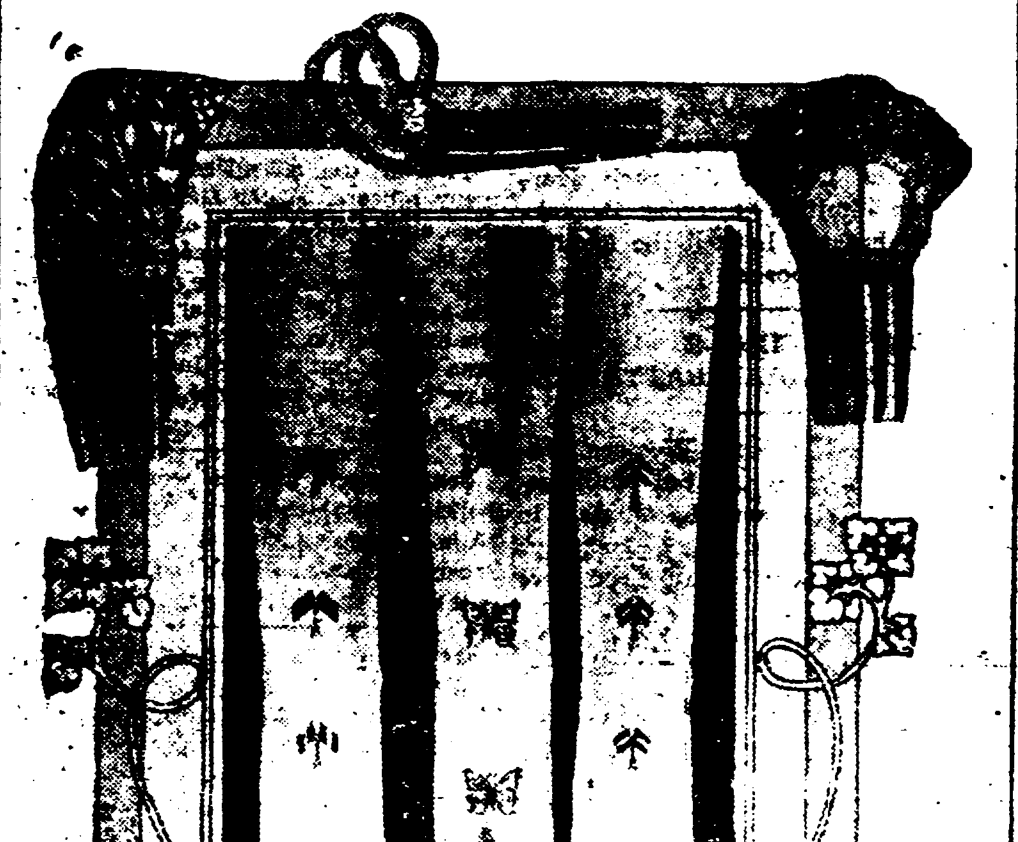
Three New Bathing Caps.

The Tipperary bathing cap is a high model, finished at the top with a long rubber tassel, which hangs straight down the front of the cap. The cap is boned in the front to keep it high and straight and acts as a support to the tassel.

The jockey shaped bathing cap is made in a combination of blue and green, also red and black. The only trimming on this cap is a button.

The Castle cap for beach wear is made in bright green satin, lined with rubber, effectively trimmed with small roses fashioned from green and black satin.

Hosiery and Combs That the Fourth of July Girl Will Wear



HANDSOME TOILET ACCESSORIES.

DO you see the little flags on the ankles of two pairs of the hose illustrated? Well, these are the hose that the patriotic summer girl is going to wear. Butterflies spread their wings upon the pale in the center. The stockings are of finest, purest white silk. The combs illustrated are of tortoise shell. The tops are incrusted with brilliants.

A PAIR OF NEW BOOTS.

They Figured In an Amusing Case of Mistaken Identity.

It may be doubted if there ever occurred a more amusing instance of mistaken identity than that afforded by Theodore Hook, and it came about through a pair of boots. Hook was traveling along the south coast of England and arrived in the course of his journey at Dover.

Alighting at the Ship hotel, he changed his boots, ordered a slight dinner and went out for a stroll through the town. Returning at the appointed time, he was surprised to find the whole establishment in confusion. A crowd had collected outside the door. The master of the house was standing at the foot of the stairs with two candles in his hands, and on Theodore's entrance he walked backward before him and conducted him into the principal saloon, where all the waiters were standing and a magnificent repast had been provided.

The wit was much amused at the dignity to which he had been promoted, but, being an easy going fellow, made no scruples and, sitting down, did full justice to what was set before him. Next day he signified his intention of departing and ordered a coach, when, to his astonishment, a carriage and four drove up to convey him to his destination. He inquired with some apprehension what he was to pay for all this grandeur and was no less astonished than gratified when he received a low bow and the answer, "Nothing whatever, your royal highness."

He was never more thoroughly mystified, but the next night on taking off his boots, which he had bought in London ready made just before he went to Dover, he found "H. S. H. the Prince of Orange" written inside them. They had been originally made for the prince, who was then in England suing for the hand of Princess Charlotte, and notice had been given that all his expenses while in the country should be set down to the charge of the government.

The End In View

If you mean to act nobly and seek to know the best things which God hath put within the reach of men you must fix your mind on that end and not what will happen to you because of it. —George Eliot.

The Wrong Car.

There is the old story of the man who boarded three cars, only to discover that none of them was the car he wanted. Boarding a fourth in a high state of irritation, he waxed a trifle profane in his conversation with the conductor. A severely pious looking old man sitting near the door overheard and remarked a little sharply:

"My friend, did you know that you are on the road to perdition?"

"Well, if I'm not on the wrong car again!" was the retort of the unabashed passenger.—Every Week.

Not Infallible.

The new system of memory training was being taught in a village school, and the teacher was becoming enthusiastic.

"You see," he said, addressing the bright pupil, "in order to fix a thing in your mind you should conjure up some sort of picture in your mind's eye, representing what you want to bear in mind."

"Yes, sir," said the bright pupil. "It sounds very nice, and I've no doubt the advice is excellent if you could tell me what it means."

"Well, for instance," said the teacher, "supposing you want to remember the name of a poet—Bobby Burns. Fix in your mind's eye a picture of a policeman in flames. See—Bobby Burns!"

"Yes, I see, sir," said the bright pupil. "But how is one to know that it does not represent Robert Browning?" —London Globe.

He Was Sarcastic.

A man in the English veteran reserves was called up recently. After a week at his new quarters he was brought up before the officer commanding for not cleaning his rifle one day. Said the officer commanding: "Hem, you're an old soldier re-enlisted, I see. I suppose it will be many years ago since you were reprimanded? What was your last offense? Can you remember what it was?"

The old soldier, with irony on account of the repeated assertions to his age, replied, "For not cleanin' my bow an' arrow, sir!"

Rust.

Rust is a compound of oxygen and iron that only forms in the presence of water.

WOMEN'S WHIMSIES.

Beaded, brocaded and plain velvet or satin bags are the mode, made in reticule shapes, quite large and finished with a long tassel at the bottom or with ribbon drawn tops.

One wrinkle is to wear Egyptian designed amulets done in rhinestones set in flat settings of antique gold or silver or even of jet or ivory, appended to long chains made of the same jewels.

These accompany trailing, scarflike evening gowns made of gorgeously colored chiffons, brocaded crapes or satins of a particularly soft quality.

For those who possess lace scarfs, no matter what the shape or length, quality or type, the season's latest adventure reveals a liking for these frivolous neck or shoulder fixings for wear with the new gowns for dinner and evening wear.

DINNER FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY

Decorations and Dainties Which Will Prove Unique and Novel For a Patriotic Repast—Beautiful Flags Lend Color to the Scheme—One Hostess Has Linen Flag Tablecloth.

WHEN the sentiment of the celebration is to be portrayed in the decorative scheme it will be found that a Fourth of July dinner will be especially interesting to plan and serve. Patriotic decorations are so readily secured and so easily arranged that it will not require much ingenuity to plan an exceedingly interesting entertainment at slight cost.

There may be patient search required to secure cannon shaped receptacles for flowers and for table service, and it may be necessary in some instances to have certain articles of decoration and tableware made to order to carry out the patriotic spirit, but one has the satisfaction of knowing that such articles may serve for many seasons and are good to have on hand when the ambitious hostess delights in preparing pleasant surprises for her guests with each return of the various holidays demanding patriotic sentiment.

For unique entertainments of this character a certain ingenious hostess has a beautiful made to order linen table cloth in the form of a large flag. The colors of the star spangled banner are carefully selected and warranted to wash without fading. The red, white and blue linen has retained its bright tintings after repeated laundering, and when the festive table is spread with this unique and beautiful cloth the hostess does not find it necessary to worry over accidental spots and stains, knowing the durability of her treasured bit of patriotism.

Beautiful silk flags of varied sizes are retained from year to year to decorate chandeliers and to drape at the windows and doorways, and many of the dishes are of permanent value in patriotic forms, while others are prepared especially for the occasion of more fragile material.

At the most unique of her Fourth of July dinners the baked squabs had cranberry jelly molded in cannon form, arranged as a garnish around the great platter. The vegetables were served in patriotic dishes, some made in cannon ball form, others decorated in dainty flags in china paintings, while the large vegetable dishes containing mashed potatoes, etc., were garnished with a little ruffle of parsley around the edge, in which were stuck at close intervals tiny silk flags. Facing each guest stood two small silver cannon, which belched out salt and pepper. Each guest had a silk American flag as a napkin, and the finger bowls were round cannon balls slightly flattened on the bottom to stand erect and with small openings in the top and of such dark red glass to be almost black in appearance.

One of the most charming and original features of the table decorations consisted of miniature reproductions of famous revolutionary forts with their roofs covered with flowers. These were the only flower vases used in the entire scheme of decoration. Pictures of the famous forts served as copies, and these were faithfully reproduced in cardboard of the right texture and finish to "take" water color paint. It was then an easy matter for the amateur artist of the family to paint the gray walls and towers and outline windows and loopholes. A cardboard ship's hulk and a famous man-of-war were also cleverly constructed and painted, with their interiors, like those of the forts, concealing generous bowls of water to keep the flowers fresh.

The sweets and salted almonds were served in crystal ships. After dinner the gentlemen lighted their Havana cigars at a silver cannon with a flame fed by wood alcohol cleverly concealed, and the after dinner coffee was served in cups shaped like conning towers. Wherever the dishes or the decorations proved difficult in displaying the patriotic scheme, garnishes and accessories displayed numerous tiny silk flags, which were purchased by the hundred at a small cost.

Red, white and blue bunting may be made to serve various fields of usefulness when the patriotic display of the occasion extends to other rooms besides the dining room, and when porch and lawn festivities are important features of the entertainment. It is sometimes possible to secure a good quality of fast color bunting printed in the three colors in stripes, but even more satisfactory are the solid color, washable buntings. These may be cut in strips of the desired size and the red and white and blue sewed together in the various forms demanded for special draperies. Martial music should also be an important feature of the occasion, whether a paid orchestra or home talent officiates, and plentiful bunting draperies should conceal the musicians' corner.

Fads and Fancies.

Grosgrain and faille are much in demand for tailored suits, and a silk poplin, supple and charming of texture, yet with enough body to lend itself well to tailoring, is also beginning to find a place among tailoring fabrics and some admirable costumes fashioned from this material have been brought out this season.

D/34

GRATITUDE

The Fulton Evening Times expresses gratitude for the liberal support given its endeavors to launch in this city a daily newspaper. This expression of good will is extended to the people in every walk of life—to those who were at first skeptical of the advisability of beginning the publication of this newspaper, and to those who believed that *Fulton* should have in addition to its weekly newspapers a daily that would place the town in the same *category* as other towns of the same *size* of *Fulton*.

NOT AN EXPERIMENT

The Fulton Evening Times is no longer in the experimental stage. Since December 17, 1914, it has issued more than 150 numbers, or approximately 375,000 copies, which represents in the neighborhood of 37,500 pounds of paper made at the big mill of the Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper Co. It will be seen by these figures and the fact that the payroll of Fulton Evening Times is expended with the merchants of the city, that here is an industry of no mean proportions—one that deserves the support of the people, and we are pleased to report, that this newspaper

IS GETTING SUPPORT

Because the citizenship of this city has the proper amount of civic pride to impel it to support a home institution. There are many reasons why our subscribers are numbered by the hundreds, chief of which is that The Evening Times is counted upon as the medium wherein local news is the leading feature, and wherein the people feel that they have a defender of their rights.

The Evening Times is Winning its Way, too Because it is

"A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

A Mystery

Being a Story of How a Murder Case Was Not Solved.

By DONALD CHAMBERLIN

My telephone bell rang and, going to the instrument, I took up the receiver.

"Is that you, Thompson?"

"Yes."

"I'm Parker. I wish you to come down and stay in the house with me tonight. I'm alone and nervous."

"Certainly, old man. What's the matter with you?"

"I can't ask you to dinner, for I haven't a servant in the house."

"Well, I'll be over about 9 o'clock. Will that do?"

"Yes; much obliged."

Parker was the junior partner in a large jewelry firm and a man who never shrank from any duty involving danger. Therefore I was surprised at his shrinking from sleeping in a house alone. He was a widower without children, and though he lived in the house he had occupied with his wife, he took his meals at his club, hiring no servant except for day work. I fancied he must be ill, or he would not have asked any one to sleep in the house with him.

At 9 o'clock I rang his doorbell, and he admitted me himself. He appeared neither ill nor troubled. He led me into an apartment he used for a smoking room, where he produced cigars, and we sat down for a smoke. I waited some time for him to tell me why he wished for some one to sleep in his house with him, but he did not, chatting on ordinary topics until I rose to go to bed. Then I asked him what had made him nervous.

"There is a story connected with it, and I don't feel like telling it tonight," he said. "We are all connected with some disagreeable episode and are apt to make too much of it. Doubtless in a few days or a few weeks I shall think nothing of the one in which I am concerned. Why take up a lot of time going over it with you, especially since it would be unpleasant for me to do so?"

I excused him and went to my room, having told him that I must be up early in the morning and off, for my time for going to business was 7 o'clock, while he did not need to do so till 9 o'clock. I bade him good night, telling him that if he should be wakeful to come into my room for a chat. He said he expected to sleep soundly, and with that we parted.

In the morning I went out, treading softly that I might not awaken my friend, and emerged from the front door before most persons were stirring. A milkman drove up at the time and carried a bottle of milk to a rear door. He looked at me, and I spoke to him, expressing surprise that he should leave milk at a house where no meals were served, whereupon he told me that Mr. Parker drank a quart of milk every day at home.

I called up Parker the same evening by telephone to ask him if he required my services again, but there was no response to the call. I thought nothing of this, for there was no one besides himself to answer, and I presumed he was not at home. Several days passed, and I heard nothing from him. Then on taking up my morning paper I saw under large headlines a statement that he had been found murdered in his bed. The man who left the milk at his back door, seeing that the bottles remained unemptied where he had left them, notified a neighbor, who broke into the house and found Parker stabbed to the heart. A loaded revolver was under his pillow that had not been used.

Horrified, I started immediately to go to the house where the murder had been committed. On the way I met the milkman in company with a policeman. On seeing me the former said something to the policeman, which I did not hear, and the two stopped before me.

"You're wanted at Inspector O'Connor's office," said the policeman.

"I'm going to the house of a friend of mine who has been murdered. I'll call later at the inspector's office."

"You'll have to go with me now," was the reply.

Then for the first time it dawned upon me that I was under arrest for Parker's murder; that he had been killed the night I had slept at his house; that the milkman had seen me coming out the morning after the murder had been committed. The situation flashed upon me and the danger in which it placed me. I am sure I turned pale, and I felt my legs tremble beneath me.

Not a human being knew of my having been called upon by Parker to stay at his house the night he was murdered. I had been seen leaving it early in the morning of the murder. There had not been another person in the house during the night than myself except the murderer. What a pity I had not insisted on Parker's telling me the story connected with his objecting to sleep in the house alone! The circumstance attending my being there, together with the revolver found under his pillow, made it plain as the sun in heaven that he had feared some enemy. But all this was a blank to the rest of the world. An explanation made in a courtroom unsupported by a single clew pointing in the same direction would be set down as a fabrication. However, since I had been a friend of Parker, since my reputation was good, since I could not see how any motive on my part for the crime would be judged would save me. But the case went to trial nevertheless.

It is astonishing how in such cases so much may be made of so little. Parker's wife before she married Parker had been a flame of mine, but he had known all about it, and we had often spoken of it during his wife's lifetime. The prosecuting attorney got hold of this intimacy and built up on it a theory of motive for the murder, handling it so plausibly that it had a marked effect not only on the jury, but on the spectators and those who followed the trial in the newspapers.

He pictured the volcano of jealousy that had smouldered in my breast till the opportunity came, when I could strike for revenge. So graphic, so picturesque was his description of my condition that he almost convinced me.

The pistol found under Parker's pillow should have confirmed my evidence, for I was put on the stand in my own defense, but the prosecuting attorney claimed that I had placed it there for that express purpose. He even attempted to prove that the pistol had belonged to me and brought forth a witness who swore that he had seen it in my possession. This was a clincher on his theory and naturally turned many against me who had previously believed in my innocence.

However, it was impossible to convict me on such evidence. At the conclusion of the trial the judge virtually directed the jury to acquit me. Nevertheless they wrangled over my case for two days, then reported that they could not agree. I was finally discharged with the understanding that I would not again be tried, but in the eyes of the public I was a condemned murderer.

The object of my life now became the finding of Parker's murderer. But where should I look for him? My counsel had made inquiries that might lead to any one who had a grudge against Parker and had failed completely. But there was no reason why I should not go on hunting. I secured access to Parker's papers and spent hours in careful examination of them. Not a word in them gave the slightest clew to any enemy. The police had exhausted the matter of evidence of any tracks the murderer might have left behind him at Parker's house. He had not even left a footprint.

I hired detectives to work with me and directed them to watch every one who had been in any way connected with the murdered man. These persons were continually reporting clews which turned out not to be clews and which they invented for the purpose of remaining in my pay. If Parker had ever had any difficulty with any one he had kept it to himself. That he feared some one was evident from his having called upon me to remain one night at his house and that he had told me there was a story connected with his having done so.

Meanwhile I lived a life of horror. A few of my nearest friends stood by me, but I knew that there were times when some of them shrank from being seen in my company. I could see that I was being pointed out as Thompson, the murderer. What means I possessed were gradually shrinking away under the expense attending my search and the fact that I had given up every other occupation. I became despondent as to ever clearing myself and was thinking of hiding my identity in a foreign land when fate did for me what I could not do for myself. A clew was revealed to me.

One morning the newspapers announced that Judge Morehouse had killed a burglar in self defense in his own house. The evening papers stated that the man killed was not a burglar, but one who had sought the life of the judge through revenge. Years before, Morehouse giving a jury instructions on which they were obliged to convict a criminal accused of defalcation, had sentenced him to a term of ten years in the penitentiary. The term had expired a few months before, and the criminal had been since looking for an opportunity to carry out a threat he had made to kill the judge whom he considered in part the cause of his conviction.

The next development edged closely upon my case. It was that the criminal had been financial manager of the firm in which Parker was a partner. At this point I saw vindication for me. Plunging into an investigation, I unearthed the fact that Parker had discovered the defalcation. I did not learn that he had taken any especial part in securing the conviction of the defaulter, but I surmised that there might have been something galling in Parker having run him down and exposed him.

A natural theory was that the convict, having been discharged from prison, had first killed Parker, then waited for the murder to blow over before attempting to kill the judge. An important point with me was to compare the date of the convict's discharge with that of Parker's murder. Securing the former record, I found that the murder had occurred the second night after the convict's discharge.

Unfortunately the criminal had been shot dead by the judge, so I could get no confirmation of my theory from him. But my circumstantial evidence was so strong that it was believed by all. Every mail brought me letters of congratulation, and I was restored to favor with all my friends and acquaintances.

In time I carried my theory further to account for Parker having called for me to sleep in his home the night he was killed. Doubtless the convict had threatened him at the time of his defalcation; but Parker had not spoken of it, or if he had the fact had passed into oblivion. But Parker doubtless remembered the threat and knew the date that the convict would be liberated. This I surmised was the reason he called upon me for companionship, if not for protection.

Who Defended the Works?

By F. A. MITCHEL

When the Germans were beseiging Paris in 1871 one part of the force came to the very outskirts of the city and encountered a portion of the defenses, something like a revolutionary barricade blocking a street. There was only room for a single company, and its captain before making an attack stood off and, raising a pair of binoculars, examined the works.

They were composed of paving stones, pieces of timber and such other articles as had been brought together for an improvised fortification. But the captain could not see a single man on the parapet. This he did not like. There was the look of a trap about it. If he moved his troops forward he must do so over a distance of some 500 or 600 yards between two walls not thirty feet apart and straight as an arrow. He could not deploy his men by the flank, and as for scattering along the street they would be one behind another, and a shot would bring down every man in line.

Moreover, the captain noticed a dark spot in the works, which indicated that a single stone had been removed in the very center of the fortification. He assumed at once that the aperture was for the muzzle of a cannon, which would sweep the street, doubtless, with the scattering projectiles of the period. That meant that before a force of eighty men—the number under the captain's command—could reach the barricade a large proportion of them would be killed or wounded.

The captain called his first lieutenant, handed him his glass, directed him to take a look at the breastworks and then asked him what he thought about an attempt to carry them. The lieutenant examined the works, then, lowering his glass, remarked:

"What are the orders, captain?"

"The orders are to move forward."

"Then we must move forward, but those who live will have moved backward."

The captain's only response was an order to advance.

Shoulder to shoulder, the men marched on—for, as has been said, they could not scatter—till about a third of the distance had been traversed. Then a puff of smoke issued from the dark spot in the center of the works, and a storm of missiles broke upon the advancing line of Germans. A third of the company fell, and another dozen limped or staggered to the rear.

The rest pressed on, but a few minutes were lost in reforming, or, rather, closing, the gaps that had been made. With steady step they marched till they had covered half the distance between their starting point and the fort. There was light where the dark spot had been, and they knew that the piece had been retired to be reloaded. This gave them courage. It was an old fashioned muzzle loader, and time must be spent after every discharge in reloading. The captain gave the order to double quick, but before they had covered a dozen yards there came another hailstorm, and another twenty men were put out of the fight.

This was terrible slaughter, and the force recoiled. Some stood ready to retrace their steps; others started back. The second lieutenant stood in rear and, striking some of the fugitives with his sword, drove them back toward the enemy. The captain was among the wounded and lay in a pool of his own blood. The first lieutenant cried at the top of his voice "Forward, men!" and started at the head of some thirty soldiers to make the rest of the distance and storm the fort, though the move was now a forlorn hope, for he expected that on reaching it he would find it defended by double the number of those who were making the attack.

When within fifty yards of the barricade there came another storm of missiles. Half the Germans were laid on the stones of the street, while the other half broke and fled. The lieutenant called to them in vain. Preferring death to following them in flight, he turned and ran forward to the fort, expecting every moment to be shot down. He reached the barricade and, with a pistol in one hand, his sword in the other, climbed to the summit. There he stood, bewildered by the sight that met his view.

Not a man was behind the stones. The gun which the recoil from the last shot had driven backward a few feet was there, a thin film of smoke issuing from its vent. Leaning against it was a girl about twenty years old. She looked up at the lieutenant as though expecting instant death. Involuntarily he uncovered.

"Mademoiselle," he stammered in broken French, "where are the men who have been defending this barricade?"

"I have been defending this barricade, monsieur," was the reply.

"You—alone?"

"I—alone. Through a blunder the force that was to have held this work was ordered elsewhere."

"Mein Gott! Has a whole company been driven back by a—a girl?"

At this moment a company of French soldiers came around a corner at double quick. The lieutenant succeeded in making good a retreat, hearing cheers behind him:

"Vive mademoiselle!"

Having joined his commander, he led them again to the attack and finally captured the barricade. He looked for the girl who had defended it alone, but she was not there.

SILK WEAVING IN AMERICA.

Sample of Ribbon Making by an American Manufacturer Which Compares Very Favorably With the Ribbons Which Come From the Looms of Europe. Ribbon Woven at Big Fair.

WAR, which brings with it so much of gloom, bloodshed and heartache, is never wholly an unmitigated evil. It is interesting to trace in history its economic effect upon our own country, and in one particular case the distribution of the silk industry in our own country after the French revolution.

Prior to the French revolution France had almost a monopoly of the silk industry, but when that country was torn by one of the terrible wars of modern times France was found by the silk weavers to be uncongenial for their peaceful occupation, and they sought refuge in other countries, some of them eventually coming to America.

Of course prior to this time the Earl of Southampton, who was treasurer and counsel to the Company of Virginia, was authorized by James I. of England to breed silkworms and manufacture silk in Virginia. This was about the year 1608 or 1609, but a

A SECTION OF RIBBON.

shipwreck overtook an expedition sent out by the Virginia company, and it was four years later that the actual beginning of silk culture was made in America.

Silk is unique in this respect. Its raw material is produced by the cheapest labor in the world, the silkworm being the busy little weaver, but the finished product is among the most costly of merchandise.

To the genius of Charles Marie Jacquard we owe our present facility in the weaving of figured silks and ribbons. Before the Jacquard invention silk weaving of figured goods was indeed a complicated labor.

At the Panama-Pacific exposition there is a ribbon loom in operation which shows great strides in the easy handling of figured ribbons. The section of ribbon shown here is acknowledged to be a masterpiece of ribbon weaving. It would be impossible to give in so short a space any adequate notion of how the weaving is done, but a person interested in the subject could get much information and entertainment out of either the encyclopedia or by obtaining a book which treats of the silk industry in the United States.

PREPARATION OF LETTUCE

When lettuce comes from the market clean in cold water and look it over carefully to see that all dirt and insects are removed. Place on a piece of dampened cheesecloth, then roll up and put on the ice, when it will be ready for use and will often stay fresh for a week. Some persons complain of sleepiness after eating lettuce. This is due to the lactucin in lettuce, which the milky juice contains. This juice may be removed by cutting from the lettuce the lower end of the heads or stalks and then standing the lettuce in cold water for several hours before using. Keep the head intact when you wish to quiet nerves or induce sleep.

The following is a pretty lettuce relish for luncheon or dinner and may be served in a small cut glass dish: Line the dish with lettuce leaves, upon which place either ripe or green olives and tiny red tomatoes. Chill with cracked ice. The olives and tomatoes may be taken with the fingers at any time during the meal.

Ham Balls.

One cupful of boiled potato, one onion and one cupful of ham, chopped. Season with salt and pepper, add a well beaten egg and a little milk. Form into small balls, roll in meal and fry in hot, deep fat. Serve on buttered toast.

A TABLE OF LOGARITHMS.

Its Use in Working Out Complex Mathematical Problems.

A logarithm is an exponent, and an exponent is a number showing how many times another number has been used in any multiplication. Ten times 10 equals 100. It was used twice, and its exponent is 2. Ten cubed equals 1,000, and its exponent is 3; while 10 to exponent 4 equals 10,000, and so on out toward infinity. But suppose that we wish to use 10, say 1¼ times or 1⅝ times instead of twice. Then the exponent must be computed, and exponents thus computed are always printed in tables.

Thus, as I am now writing, the paper, as always, by day and by night, is very near a precious book, a table of logarithms for all numbers from 1 to 108,000, computed out to seven decimal places. To give examples of their use, suppose that you wish to multiply 8 by 11. Look in the table and you will find the logarithm of 8 to be .9030900, and the logarithm of 11 to be 1.0413927. Add these and the sum will be 1.9444827. Look along the column and it will be seen that this is the logarithm of 88.

Easy. But suppose you wish to multiply two strings of figures of from 5 to a dozen. In the great standard mathematical sciences, such as astronomy, physics and chemistry, the multiplication and division of immense numbers are required. Thus, let us square the number 81558149—that is, multiply itself by itself, a tedious job. But this toil can be saved by the use of logarithms. Thus, the logarithm of 81558149 is 7.4991289, taken directly from the table. Then, to square any number multiply its logarithm by 2, and this logarithm multiplied by 2 equals 14.9982578. Now, by looking in the table, the number of which this is the logarithm is 995916962096951. Hours of work are performed in a few minutes.—Edgar Lucien Larkin in New York American.

STONE MEASURE.

There Is No Regular Unit, and It Fairly Revels in Variety.

Owing to the variety of uses to which stone is put, there is no regular unit of measurement employed by the quarrymen, the stone being sold by the cubic yard, cubic foot, ton, cord, perch, rod, square foot, square yard, square, etc. Building and monumental stone, especially the dressed product, is usually sold by the cubic foot or the cubic yard, although this unit varies with the class of stone and with the locality; a large quantity of rough stone is sold by the perch, cord or ton.

Rubble and riprap, including stone for such heavy masonry as breakwater and jetty work, are generally sold by the cord or ton. Fluxing stone and stone for chemical use—as for alkali works, sugar factories, carbonic acid plants and paper mills—are sold by the long ton. Flagstone and curbstone are sold by the square yard or the square foot, the thickness being variable and dependent on the orders received. Granite paving blocks are sold invariably by number, but the blocks are not of uniform size, the value depending on the size of the block and the labor necessary to cut into the shape desired. Other paving material is sold by various units, such as ton or cubic yard.

Crushed stone is usually sold by the cubic yard or ton, the short ton being more generally used. The weight of a cubic yard of crushed stone varies from 2,300 to 3,000 pounds, the average weight being about 2,500 pounds. In certain localities crushed stone is sold by the "square" of 100 square feet by 1 foot, or 100 cubic feet. Crushed stone is also sold by the bushel, 21½ bushels representing a cubic yard of about 2,700 pounds.—Geological Survey Bulletin.

The Senate Barber Shop.

Here's an odd thing about the United States senate barber shop: Although the number of senators has hardly increased at all, the number of shaves has increased at a surprising rate in recent years. The reason is simply that the senate is now inhabited largely by comparatively young men with smooth faces or wearing mustaches at most, and they are obliged to get shaved every little while, whereas the old style senator with a riot of whiskers never had occasion to visit a barber shop except every few months to get his hair trimmed.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Disgusted.

One day while her grandfather was paying a visit to Florence's home the little girl said to him:

"Gran'pa, your talk about 'perseverance winning' is all nonsense."

"Well, well, child!" cried the grandfather. "Why do you say that?"

"Why," said the little girl, "I've worked all the afternoon blowing soap bubbles and trying to pin them on mother's hat."—New York Times.

A Little Ambiguous.

Musician—You didn't get around to my recital last night. Friend—No. I had a splitting headache. However, everybody told me I should have gone, because you would have made me forget all other suffering.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Heard on the Train.

"What book is that you are reading, Jim?"

"'The Sorrows of Satan.'"

"Well, I'll say this for you, Jim; you always do take considerable interest in the troubles of your friends."—Boston Transcript.

Wise men say nothing in dangerous times.—Selden.

Charming and Dainty As Only Youth Can Be

EVENING FROCK.

STRIKING frock of rose colored faille classique with short waisted bodice, softly draped and with winglike puff sleeves of cream lace. There is also a garniture of pink chiffon roses and buds on both bodice and skirt. A full straight skirt of cream daphne silk is primly plaited around the bottom. Over this is worn a second skirt, open at the front, of faille classique closely gathered, the bottom cut in deep points.

Belts and Sashes.

Belts and sashes may be fashioned from the same material as the gown or suit with which they are worn, or sometimes leather or silk is used for contrast. Leather belts are particularly good on cloth or linen costumes, while the soft ribbon sashes are especially lovely on frilly summer frocks.

One of the greatest needs for summer wear is a ribbon sash or girdle. A girdle and sash of shell pink satin is trimmed with French blue shirred ribbon in a lover's knot design and delicate pink roses. The design is used on the two sash ends and repeated on the front of the girdle.

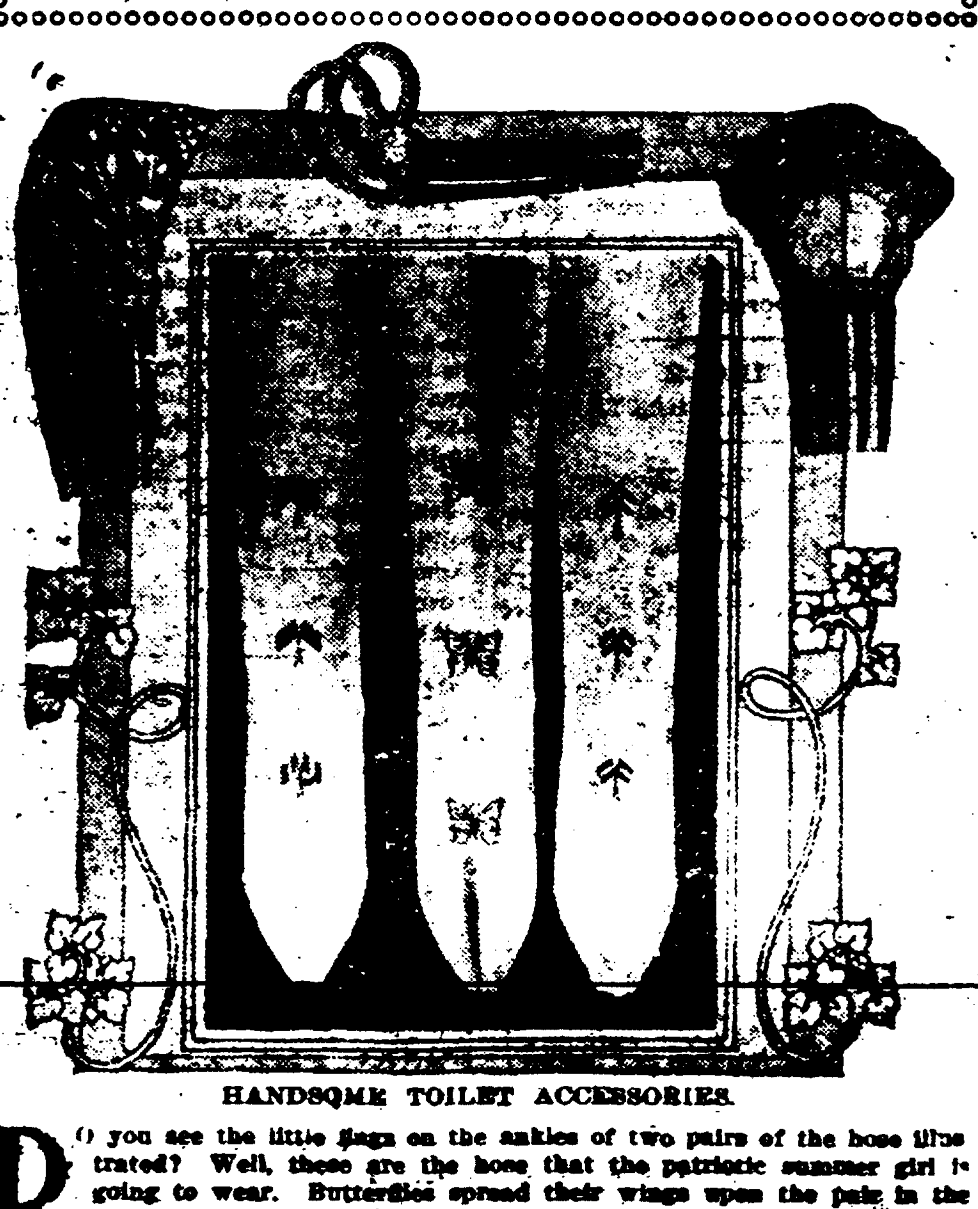
Three New Bathing Caps.

The Tipperary bathing cap is a high model, finished at the top with a long rubber tassel, which hangs straight down the front of the cap. The cap is boned in the front to keep it high and straight and acts as a support to the tassel.

The jockey shaped bathing cap is made in a combination of blue and green, also red and black. The only trimming on this cap is a button.

The Castle cap for beach wear is made in bright green satin, lined with rubber, effectively trimmed with small roses fashioned from green and black satin.

Hosiery and Combs That the Fourth of July Girl Will Wear



HANDSOME TOILET ACCESSORIES.

DO you see the little flags on the ankles of two pairs of the hose illustrated? Well, these are the hose that the patriotic summer girl is going to wear. Butterflies spread their wings upon the pair in the center. The stockings are of finest, purest white silk. The combs illustrated are of tortoise shell. The tops are incrusted with brilliants.

A PAIR OF NEW BOOTS.

They Figured In an Amusing Case of Mistaken Identity.

It may be doubted if there ever occurred a more amusing instance of mistaken identity than that afforded by Theodore Hook, and it came about through a pair of boots. Hook was traveling along the south coast of England and arrived in the course of his journey at Dover.

Alighting at the Ship hotel, he changed his boots, ordered a slight dinner and went out for a stroll through the town. Returning at the appointed time, he was surprised to find the whole establishment in confusion. A crowd had collected outside the door. The master of the house was standing at the foot of the stairs with two candles in his hands, and on Theodore's entrance he walked backward before him and conducted him into the principal saloon, where all the waiters were standing and a magnificent repast had been provided.

The wit was much amused at the dignity to which he had been promoted, but, being an easy going fellow, made no scruples and, sitting down, did full justice to what was set before him. Next day he signified his intention of departing and ordered a coach, when, to his astonishment, a carriage and four drove up to convey him to his destination. He inquired with some apprehension what he was to pay for all this grandeur and was no less astonished than gratified when he received a low bow and the answer, "Nothing whatever, your royal highness."

He was never more thoroughly mystified, but the next night on taking off his boots, which he had bought in London ready made just before he went to Dover, he found "H. S. H. the Prince of Orange" written inside them. They had been originally made for the prince, who was then in England suing for the hand of Princess Charlotte, and notice had been given that all his expenses while in the country should be set down to the charge of the government.

The End In View

If you mean to act nobly and seek to know the best things which God hath put within the reach of men you must fix your mind on that end and not what will happen to you because of it. —George Eliot.

The Wrong Car.

There is the old story of the man who boarded three cars, only to discover that none of them was the car he wanted. Boarding a fourth in a high state of irritation, he waxed a trifle profane in his conversation with the conductor. A severely pious looking old man sitting near the door overheard and remarked a little sharply:

"My friend, did you know that you are on the road to perdition?"

"Well, if I'm not on the wrong car again!" was the retort of the unabashed passenger.—Every Week.

Not Infallible.

The new system of memory training was being taught in a village school, and the teacher was becoming enthusiastic.

"You see," he said, addressing the bright pupil, "in order to fix a thing in your mind you should conjure up some sort of picture in your mind's eye, representing what you want to bear in mind."

"Yes, sir," said the bright pupil. "It sounds very nice, and I've no doubt the advice is excellent if you could tell me what it means."

"Well, for instance," said the teacher, "supposing you want to remember the name of a poet—Bobby Burns. Fix in your mind's eye a picture of a policeman in flames. See—Bobby Burns!"

"Yes, I see, sir," said the bright pupil. "But how is one to know that it does not represent Robert Browning?" —London Globe.

He Was Sarcastic.

A man in the English veteran reserves was called up recently. After a week at his new quarters he was brought up before the officer commanding for not cleaning his rifle one day. Said the officer commanding: "Hem, you're an old soldier re-enlisted, I see. I suppose it will be many years ago since you were reprimanded? What was your last offense? Can you remember what it was?"

The old soldier, with irony on account of the repeated assertions to his age, replied, "For not cleanin' my bow an' arrow, sir!"

Rust.

Rust is a compound of oxygen and iron that only forms in the presence of water.

WOMEN'S WHIMSIES.

Beaded, brocaded and plain velvet or satin bags are the mode, made in reticule shapes, quite large and finished with a long tassel at the bottom or with ribbon drawn tops.

One wrinkle is to wear Egyptian designed amulets done in rhinestones set in flat settings of antique gold or silver or even of jet or ivory, appended to long chains made of the same jewels.

These accompany trailing, scarflike evening gowns made of gorgeously colored chiffons, brocaded crapes or satins of a particularly soft quality.

For those who possess lace scarfs, no matter what the shape or length, quality or type, the season's latest adventure reveals a liking for these frivolous neck or shoulder fixings for wear with the new gowns for dance and evening wear.

DINNER FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY

Decorations and Dainties Which Will Prove Unique and Novel For a Patriotic Repast—Beautiful Flags Lend Color to the Scheme—One Hostess Has Linen Flag Tablecloth.

WHEN the sentiment of the celebration is to be portrayed in the decorative scheme it will be found that a Fourth of July dinner will be especially interesting to plan and serve. Patriotic decorations are so readily secured and so easily arranged that it will not require much ingenuity to plan an exceedingly interesting entertainment at slight cost.

There may be patient search required to secure cannon shaped receptacles for flowers and for table service, and it may be necessary in some instances to have certain articles of decoration and tableware made to order to carry out the patriotic spirit, but one has the satisfaction of knowing that such articles may serve for many seasons and are good to have on hand when the ambitious hostess delights in preparing pleasant surprises for her guests with each return of the various holidays demanding patriotic sentiment.

For unique entertainments of this character a certain ingenious hostess has a beautiful made to order linen table cloth in the form of a large flag. The colors of the star spangled banner are carefully selected and warranted to wash without fading. The red, white and blue linen has retained its bright tintings after repeated laundering, and when the festive table is spread with this unique and beautiful cloth the hostess does not find it necessary to worry over accidental spots and stains, knowing the durability of her treasured bit of patriotism.

Beautiful silk flags of varied sizes are retained from year to year to decorate chandeliers and to drape at the windows and doorways, and many of the dishes are of permanent value in patriotic forms, while others are prepared especially for the occasion of more fragile material.

At the most unique of her Fourth of July dinners the baked squabs had cranberry jelly molded in cannon form, arranged as a garnish around the great platter. The vegetables were served in patriotic dishes, some made in cannon ball form, others decorated in dainty flags in china paintings, while the large vegetable dishes containing mashed potatoes, etc., were garnished with a little ruffle of parsley around the edge, in which were stuck at close intervals tiny silk flags. Facing each guest stood two small silver cannon, which belched out salt and pepper. Each guest had a silk American flag as a napkin, and the finger bowls were round cannon balls slightly flattened on the bottom to stand erect and with small openings in the top and of such dark red glass to be almost black in appearance.

One of the most charming and original features of the table decorations consisted of miniature reproductions of famous revolutionary forts with their roofs covered with flowers. These were the only flower vases used in the entire scheme of decoration. Pictures of the famous forts served as copies, and these were faithfully reproduced in cardboard of the right texture and finish to "take" water color paint. It was then an easy matter for the amateur artist of the family to paint the gray walls and towers and outline windows and loopholes. A cardboard ship's hulk and a famous man-of-war were also cleverly constructed and painted, with their interiors, like those of the forts, concealing generous bowls of water to keep the flowers fresh.

The sweets and salted almonds were served in crystal ships. After dinner the gentlemen lighted their Havana cigars at a silver cannon with a flame fed by wood alcohol cleverly concealed, and the after dinner coffee was served in cups shaped like conning towers. Wherever the dishes or the decorations proved difficult in displaying the patriotic scheme, garnishes and accessories displayed numerous tiny silk flags, which were purchased by the hundred at a small cost.

Red, white and blue bunting may be made to serve various fields of usefulness when the patriotic display of the occasion extends to other rooms besides the dining room, and when porch and lawn festivities are important features of the entertainment. It is sometimes possible to secure a good quality of fast color bunting printed in the three colors in stripes, but even more satisfactory are the solid color, washable buntings. These may be cut in strips of the desired size and the red and white and blue sewed together in the various forms demanded for special draperies. Martial music should also be an important feature of the occasion, whether a paid orchestra or home talent officiates, and plentiful bunting draperies should conceal the musicians' corner.

Fads and Fancies.

Grosgrain and faille are much in demand for tailored suits, and a silk poplin, supple and charming of texture, yet with enough body to lend itself well to tailoring, is also beginning to find a place among tailoring fabrics and some admirable costumes fashioned from this material have been brought out this season.

Specials for the Next 10 Days
at PATTERSON'S

Having purchased at a great reduction the surplus stock of a large dress and waist manufacturer previous to their semi-annual inventory we shall offer dresses and waists on Saturday at marvellously low prices and continue the sale until all are disposed of. Prices as follows:

1 lot Ladies' Waists, values to $1 each, for, each..........50c
1 lot Ladies' Waists, values to $1.50 and $1.75, for, each..$1.00
1 lot Ladies' Waists, values to $2.50 each, for, each.......$1.25
1 lot Ladies' Dresses, were up to $1.50, for, each..........82c
1 lot Ladies' Dresses, were up to $3.00, for, each.........$1.98
1 lot Ladies' Dresses, were up to $4.00, for, each.........$2.98
1 lot Ladies' Dresses, were up to $5.00, for, each.........$3.98
1 lot Ladies' Dresses, were up to $8.98, for, each.........$4.98

ONEIDA STREET, FULTON

The Weatherwax Quartet

THIS is a picture of the famous Weatherwax Quartet, booked to furnish the music the afternoon and evening of one day at Chautauqua. They are all full brothers, and it is regarded as peculiar that in one family voices should develop ranging from high tenor to deep bass. They are a versatile bunch, too, and not only put up a strong vocal program, but double in brass with trumpets, and two of them are splendid readers.

NEW ARRIVALS via THE BIKE EXPRESS

Some dandy New Wheels in stock—complete with Mud-Guards and Headlights. You can't duplicate these elsewhere for less than $35.00. We bought them right, they are selling here from ...... $22.25 to $30.00

FULL LINE OF TIRES, PUMPS, SADDLES AND SUPPLIES
REPAIRING DONE QUICKLY

BOGUE, The Bicycle Garage
61 SOUTH FIRST STREET

THE BIG SALE of SHIRTWAISTS

Commences Tomorrow Morning

This assortment is from the well-known Waldorf Mfg. Co. and consists of tub silks, crepe de chines, lace and lingeries. Shirst waist values to $3.50.

YOUR CHOICE SATURDAY AT 9 O'CLOCK FOR

$1.35

J. C. O'BRIEN

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. Amos Langdon has been entertaining Mrs. J. J. Wright of Syracuse at her home in Worth st.

* * *

Mrs. Marion Cowles of S. 3d st. is visiting friends at Governeur.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Wells of Park st. were guests of out of town friends yesterday.

* * *

Edward Snow of New York was in the city to attend the Gilbert-Rice wedding.

* * *

Mr and Mrs William Killbourne are the guests of his parents, in Walradt st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dix are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Dewey of New York.

* * *

Mrs. May Wells Cole has resigned as visiting nurse for the Metropolitan Insurance Company.

* * *

For Rent—Flat for 2 people; heat and water. $6 per week. 214 Oneida st. 165

TWO REGIMENTS PROTECTED GOVERNOR SLATON TODAY

Atlanta—Two regiments of Georgia militia were under arms to protect retiring Governor John M. Slaton today. It was feared there were some in the vast crowd here for the inauguration of Judge Nat M. Harris who were disposed to violence because of the commutation of Leo M. Frank's death sencen.

Frank passed a quiet day at the state prison farm. He is still employed about the building and will be kept there for some time to come, until his health is much improved. Then he will be shifted to work in the fields, where it is believed that he will greatly improve his physical condition. Frank is expected to give out a statement soon.

Fireworks! Fireworks!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

We are well prepared to supply your wants in Fireworks as we bought our stock before the advance and we are in a position to sell them at much less than the regular wholesale prices.

S. WALDHORN
18 First Street

CHAUTAUQUA IS GREAT DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTION

No country in the world has such an institution as the Chautauqua. It is distinctly American. It is splendidly democratic.

The Chautauqua assemblies, particularly in the central and western states, are most inspiring. It gives one a thrill of pardonable American pride to see farmers, mechanics and village people congregating by thousands to take their outing in the woods, not in dissipation nor idleness, but in enthusiastic study. In what other earthly country is such a spectacle?

If anybody is entitled to a niche in the Amerrican Hall of Fame it is the venerable John H. Vincent, the originator of the "Chautauqua idea," the most distinctive and creditable American idea I know of.

What myriads has the Chautauqua helped. What lives it has brightened! What ambition it has kindled! What real riches—riches of mind and heart, the best of all riches—has it added to our country.—By Dr. Frank Crane, New York Globe and Commercial Advertiser, June 10, 1915.

HIRAM LODGE MEMBERS TO ATTEND CHURCH

The members of Hiram Lodge, F. & A. M. will attend divine service at the First Congregational church in a body Sunday morning. The service will be held at 10.30 o'clock, and Rev. Charles Olmstead, pastor of the church, will preach a special sermon.

The Masons of the world attend church service in a body once each year on St. John's Sunday.

Tonight the Masons will entertain the officers of the Grand Lodge at the local club rooms. Routine business will be transacted and a light lunch served.

AUSTRIAN IN ALPS SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES

Milan.—Another attack on the Italian position on Mount Freikofel has failed. The Austrians were driven back, leaving 200 dead behind.

This means that the attempt to carry this position, supported by heavy artillery fire, was serious. It also proves the great importance attached by Austrians to the summit held by Italians.

The Austrians make daily desperate efforts to dislodge their opponents from other positions in the Carinthian Alps. These attacks have failed and the Italians madef urther progress in this exceedingly difficult moun tain warfare by capturing another heighth at Cresta Verde.

The Italian army, after a rapid advance in the first few weeks, is now up against a more serious opposition. Its task is to attack formidable defences, including scores of fortresses long ago erected at great expense by the Austrians.

Artillery is now playing an important part in these operations. Guns of all calibres are pounding at numerous Austrian strongholds which have been put in condition for stubborn defence and have beeen supplied with heavy guns.

Prolonged artillery duels constitute the second stage of the Italian campangn, but several famous Austrian forts have already been seriously damaged.

Butterflies.

Butterflies are said to be very sleepy headed. They go to bed early and get up late.

FRENCH DELEGATES ASSAIL ARMY HEADS

Paris.—Animated scenes occurred in the Chamber of Deputies today when M. Accambray, in discussing the war appropriation, criticized the Ministry of War.

He declared defects had been proved in shell making. He affirmed that the sanitaryr service of the army was responsible for the deaths of many soldiers. He regretted, he said, that national resources were being extravagantly disbursed, and deplored the lack of foresight displayed in preparing for adequate supplies and munitions.

Protests from the right and the center frequently interripted M. Accambray, while the left, largely Socialist, applauded. The scene was the stormiest in Parliament since the war began.

Premier Viviani admitted the Government had made mistakes, but it was always willing to correct them when a way to do so was pointed out, and added:

"The present hour is no time for words of pessimism. France will go to the very end. The task will be hard, and it may be long, but we shall go through. We have a valiant army, admirable leaders, and the nation possesses patience and confidence incomparable. Let every one be at his post, some to fight and some at home whose duty it is to pronounce no word of discouragement."

WATER TOO THIN, FISH TURN INTO BALLOONS

Albany, N.Y.—This fish story is told at the conservation department of the State of New York:

Pop eye, an affliction which lifts fish out of water, has appeared at Bemus Point, N.Y., due to too much air in the water. The air caused fishes' eyes to protrude. They then began to inflate under the skin.

When Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, State fish culturist, arrived the fish were swimming about helplessly on top of the water. He relieved them by removing air from the water.

SLADE BROTHERS TO GO ON TRIAL TODAY

New York.—David and Maxwell Slade, attorneys for Rae Tanzer in her $50,000 breach of promise suit against James W. Osborne was placed on trial this morning in the United States District Court on the charge of conspiring to obstruct justice.

Assistant District Attorney Hershenstein admitted yesterday the government has not located the mysterious Oliver Osborne.

500 LOST BY SINGLE CANADIAN BATTALION

Toronto.—The First Western Ontario Battalion was all but annihilated in the action nerr La Bassee, in northern France, on June 15 last, says a semi-official account received here today.

Out of between 600 and 700 men the battalion lost in killed and wounded nearly 500, including twenty officers.

7 FISHING CRAFT SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

London. — Seven fishing vessels known as drifters were sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Scotland last night. Most of the crews of the fishing boats were saved.

The crews of tow of the boats were taken aboard the American steamship Llama, which reports the drifters were sunk at a point east of the Skerries.

8,831,000 MEN LOST IN WAR BY FIVE BIG POWERS.

Dr. K. Ziegler, imperial German consul at Denver, Colo., has issued the following figures as the losses in the great war as compiled from Red Cross records up to March 1:

Total losses—Germany, 1,572,000 men; Austria, 1,225,000; France, 2,116,000; Great Britain, 433,000; Russia, 3,485,000.

Grand total of losses, 8,831,000 men.

Totals of the dead—Germany, 482,000; Austria, 341,000; France, 484,000; Great Britain, 118,000; Russia, 728,000.

Grand total of the dead, 2,146,000.

Totals of the maimed—Germany, 97,000; Austria, 83,000; France, 430,000; Great Britain, 49,000; Russia, 482,000.

Grand total of the maimed, 1,150,000.

Totals of the wounded, not maimed—Germany, 700,000; Austria, 618,000; France, 718,000; Great Britain, 185,000; Russia, 1,500,000.

Grand total of the slightly wounded, 3,781,000.

Totals of the prisoners—Germany, 233,000; Austria, 183,000; France, 485,000; Great Britain, 83,000; Russia, 770,000.

Grand total of the captives, 1,764,000.

Returns issued in Berlin as to the prisoners of war held by Germany up to June 14 put the aggregate at 1,610,000, divided as follows:

Russians, 1,240,000; French, 255,000; British, 21,000; Belgians, 41,000; Servians, 50,000.

FINDS GUN, BUT GIVES LIFE.

French Aviator Locates Piece That Shelled Dunkirk, but Dies of Wounds.

The French air man who located the fifteen inch German gun that bombarded Dunkirk succeeded by only the narrowest margin in bringing information in and paid for it with his life.

Flying at a height of 2,200 yards, the biplane went about twelve miles behind the German lines. A storm of shrapnel burst around the machine, and a shell carried away part of the tail and tore a large hole in the lower plane. The observer, however, had time to locate a deep ditch roofed over with concrete, from which peeped the big gun that was sending half ton shells into Dunkirk, miles away.

The aviator was bleeding from a wound in the stomach when he landed, but had the energy to make a comprehensive report. He said, "I am satisfied," and then died.

ENFORCE BRITISH CURFEW.

Authorities Fine Coast Residents For Having Lights in Windows.

The stringency of the precautions now taken in England under the provisions of the defense of the realm act against German raids is illustrated by the prosecution of thirty persons in Swanage, a watering place on the south coast, for displaying lights at prohibited hours. These persons—occupiers of shops, private houses and a hotel—were fined $5 each.

Two of the offenders were retired army officers, Major General J. Ruggles, eighty-eight years old, and Major E. G. West. The former did not escape payment of his fine on account of his age, nor did the latter by reason of his explanation that "every precaution was taken, but a blind in a small window in the nursery was left up about an inch."

Some expert advises women in the political arena to learn when and how to hold their tongues—in other words, when and when not to say what they think.

Of course the busy United States arsenals are working for that world peace which looms large in our national dreams.

It looks now as though that world court would need a disappearing forum, flanked by the biggest guns on earth.

Thaw's war was also shunted off the front page by the doings of kings and emperors.

No hardship to be neutral when there are the weather and baseball to argue over.

MOTOR BOAT SUPPLIES

Everything that is needed to Equip a Boat

AT

J. B. BUELL'S, 17 N. Second Street

Agents for W. D. ANDREWS CO., Syracuse

A REFRIGERATOR IS AN ECONOMY

That is—a good Refrigerator and they are the kind we sell. They keep the food wholesome and sweet during the warm weather .... $7.00 to $55.00

A HAMMOCK for your yard or porch on these warm evenings is almost indispensible. We have them from .... $1.25 up

A. M. DRUSE & CO., 7 South First St.

NEW YORK GIRL IN ZEPPELIN RAIDS

Miss Reis at School in England Sees Bombs Burst.

NIGHTLY SCARED FROM BED

On Return Home From Ramsgate She Tells of Siren Alarms, Explosions of Missiles and Rush of Frightened Scholars to Safety of "Bombproof" In Cellars.

A girl with red cheeks and sparkling eyes, who alternately hugged her father and sought a glimpse of the Statue of Liberty as she came home on an American liner, told how for months she watched Zeppelins sweep over her school in Ramsgate, England.

She was Miss Clara Reis, fifteen years old, the daughter of Benedict Reis, a New York manufacturer. For two years she has been a pupil at Somerset House school, Ramsgate, the only American girl in that settlement of many schools.

"My," she gasped, "it was exciting. We were chased out of bed almost every night by bells and sirens. I'm mighty glad to get home, for now I can sleep a whole night through without expecting a bell."

Many of the Zeppelins flying over the different sections of England cross in the vicinity of Rasmgate, and for that reason there are many alarms sounded, and the land and sea batteries open up on the gray, long envelopes of gas that whir so gently through the air.

On Tiptoe All Night.

It was on May 17 that Miss Reis had her greatest and most "exciting" experience, after which she and the other girls just refused to go to bed, tiptoeing about instead and munching candy until daybreak.

"It was 2 o'clock in the morning," she said, "when, my gracious, what a racket! Our bell just rang and rang, and all the sirens blew, and the teachers and maids called to us to get up quickly. Our clothes were arranged neatly for expedience, and we dressed quickly and then went in to help the little children.

"Some of the other girls and I went to the window and got behind curtains and peeked out. We saw up in the sky three Zeppelins just going along, with those bobbing cradles underneath, and from all of them were coming a perfect stream of bombs. After the bombs left the Zeppelin a little ways they burst into flames and lit up everything.

"The guns near by and the guns from off the harbor fired and fired. For two hours it seemed they stayed around, and we were hurried downstairs, where we couldn't be harmed. Finally at 4 o'clock more sirens blew to assure everybody that everything was all over, and we were told to go back to bed. The littler girls went, but I just couldn't, and some of us talked until morning."

London Raiders Fly By.

It was this raid on Ramsgate which passengers on board the Nieuw Amsterdam, of the Holland-America line, witnessed when they were held up off the Downs. Two persons were killed many were injured and there was much damage to property.

The night the Zeppelins made their last raid on London, reaching within half a mile of the Bank of England, one of them flew almost directly over the school, Miss Reis said, and shells from the vessels in the harbor shrieked over them.

"The girls were scared then," she said, "and we had to go into the safety vault."

Many companies of British soldiers are billeted in Ramsgate, Miss Reis said.

As an added duty the girls at the schools are making knitted things and now have added to that, hospital dressings. They also have added letter writing to the soldiers who are far away in battle.

"We saw an advertisement of one—a Red Cross surgeon he was," Miss Reis said, "and we rather liked that letter and we answered him. He answered through a teacher, and she read us lots of letters, but he couldn't tell us much about the war, worse luck, for he was in honor bound not to."

TRENCHES ARMOR PLATED.

Austrians Make Most Amazing Defense Works Seen in War.

No trenches and defensive works in the war equal in strength and perfection of workmanship those made by the Austrians along the Isonzo, on the line to Trieste, dispatches say. The intrenchments, sometimes in several lines and often in masonry or in concrete re-enforced by metallic sheeting, are protected by steel armor and a network of mines or batteries often placed below the earth.

They are all connected with underground passages. The men are able to fire from under cover and at the same time they are supported by artillery in the hills behind them.

Moscow Riots Cost $20,000,000.

Nearly 500 stores and factories and more than 200 dwellings were wrecked during the anti-German demonstrations in Moscow recently. The damage inflicted in the city is estimated at $20,000,000.

WAR DOGS CARRY ROPES TO WOUNDED.

Trained French Animals Won't Give Aid to Fallen Germans.

A remarkable story of the new use to which police dogs (now called war dogs) are put by the French comes from the Vosges.

An experimental squad of twenty dogs, the account says, is stationed near the front line of trenches, whence they are sent singly at night to range over the ground between the French and German lines in search of wounded Frenchmen, whom they have been trained to distinguish.

Each dog carries a small bottle of brandy tied to his body and also has a light attached to his collar. When a wounded man is found the man pulls the string, to which a coil of rope is fastened, ties the rope around his body and is then pulled back to the French trenches. The dogs work quite silently. So far none has been noticed by the enemy. They never assist Germans.

The authorities, it is said, purpose to extend the scheme to the rest of the front as enough dogs are trained—the training takes from six to eight weeks—hoping thus to save thousands of wounded who would otherwise be condemned to a lingering death by the impossibility of reaching them in positions exposed to the enemy's fire.

One rescue was recently made by Marcel Monniot, the Paris international rugby football player and oarsman, who saved a wounded officer who was lying exposed near a German trench. When Monniot announced his intention of bringing him in his comrades told him he would certainly be shot by the Germans, as it was broad daylight and the ground afforded no cover. Monniot replied:

"Don't worry. There's a fellow over there who rowed against me last year in the Frankfort eight. He's a good sport and will tell the others not to shoot."

Lighting a cigarette, he strolled slowly across the thirty meters to the German trench, picked up the officer and started to return. Sure enough the Germans did not fire, but Monniot was mentioned in dispatches and decorated with the Croix de Guerre.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 161 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1915 | Price One Cent

Chief of Police Rings Curfew at 8 o'clock Tonight; All Kiddies Must be Off Streets at That Hour

MEMORY FAILED QUIMBY AT HEARING; CHARGED WITH LARCENY OF LAMPS

George Quimby, an Oswego letter carrier, got a rude shock yesterday when he was arrested charged with petit larceny on a warrant sworn out by Robert Morrison of the West Side Garage corporaton, this city. The arrest was the sequel to a moment of great thoughtlessness on the part of Quimby, according to the story Morrison told Judge Wilson in City Court last night, when Quimby was arraigned.

Morrison is manager of the West Side garage, operated by J. J. McGuiness and several local men, and he was about to close the garage one night last week when Quimby drove up in his car with one of his front lamps out of commission. Morrison alleges that Quimby asked for new lamps, and Morrison selected four from the stock and fitted them to the car. After he had the lamps lighted, Quimby started the engine and while Morrison's back was turned attempted to make a getaway without paying for the lamps, according to Morrison. The garage manager leaped upon the running board of Quimby's car but was met with a blow in the chest that sent him upon his back in the road, and Quimby drove off.

Morrison managed to get the license number of the car and the garage owners wrote Secretary of State Hugo and learned the owner's name. Quimby was served with the warrant yesterday.

In City Court last night, Quimby entered a general denial and a plea of not guilty to petit larceny. He said he owned the car but did not remember buying any lamps in this city. Morrison, however, is positive that Quimby is the man. He was remanded parole in the custody of his counsel until July 14 when his case will be tried. Barnes and Mouringham of Oswego repfresented Quimby.

Italian Troops Invade Austria, Occupying Seven Towns; Shells Batter Fort

Milan, June 26.—The Italian army continues to make marked advances in the east, the west and the north. Splendid progress has been made in the Val Sugano, where Carsano, two miles north of Borgo, has been occupied.

This shows that the column following the course of the river Brenta have penetrated in a westerly direction nearly thirteen miles into Austrian territory. In their onward march they have occupied Tezze, Grigno, Ospedaletto, Strigno and Castell Nuvo.

At Borgo the Italians will be within twenty-two miles of Trent and also will occupy a favorable position at an important center, with good motor roads leading into the valleys of Cave and Campobello.

Progress also has been made in the Valle Cismon, where the Italians now occupy Monte Belvedere, which gives them command of the entire Fiera di Prinere group. Similarr progress has been made in the Val Vezzena under the Austrian forts of Folgaria and Lavarone, where the Italian batteries have reduced to silence the forts of Spizverle, Buraverle and Lanci.

Meanwhile the systematic bombardment of Fort Hensel at Malborghetto, which has been going on for a fortnight, is giving excellent results. First the upper works and then those at the base were dismantled. Italian shells are now pounding at the vital parts of this great fortress and the cupola, in which the Austrians had a t welve-inch gun has been demolished.

The Austrians are so hard pressed at Piezzo that they have begun the construction of fresh lines of defense upon which the Italians have advanced as far as Javoreck, between Monte Nerro and Piezzo.

The summit of the mountains, which is about 5000 feet high, has not yet been occupied, but the Alpini have got a firm footing on eastern slope, which endangers seriously the position of the Austrians at Piezzo.

The Italian operations are continuing successfully also on the southern Isonzo front where, from their positions at Gradisca and Monfalcone, the troops have moved forward, and have driven the Austrians from the last points they held at the extremity of the Carso hills, where the Austrians threatened the railway line between Gradisca and Monfalcone.

The retreat of the Austrians at those points leaves the Italians in full control of direct communication between the two towns, as well as command of the highways of Ronchi.

Other important points occupied are Globna, north of Plava, and the entire course of hilly spurs between Sagrado and Monfalcone.

BUY IN FULTON

REASON NUMBER 12

Because the Fulton Merchant Pay His Share of your City, County and State Taxes

The merchants of Fulton contribute their full quota to the support of Fulton city. They help you pave the street in front of your house; they help you support the public or parochial schools; they help you have good water and clean milk; they help you pay our policemen and our firemen; they help you make Fulton a pleasant, inhabitable place in which to live. Moreover, they help Oswego county and the Empire State just as you help. Our Government is "of the people, by the people and for the people." Our merchants are our people, and they support our government. The Government is necessary for the protection of our rights, for the very protection of our propety and ou lives. It must be supported. Should we not rather support those who help us support our Government than those whose taxes are paid, and spent, in another community?

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

EMERICK SHARE BROUGHT $1210

John W. Marno of Boston Purchased Trustee's Interest in Parker Co., Bankrupt

The final chaper in the history of the Parker Transmission and Appliance Company, bankrupt, of this city, was completed this morning when the trustee's share in the patents and appl ances of the company, as well as the trustee's share in a law suit brought against James H. Dunn and James L. Doherty, as sold to John W. Marno, of East Boston, Mass. Mr. Marno is an inventor.

When the sale opened at 10 o'clock this morning in the office of Claude E. Guile, attorney for the trustee, Louis W. Emerick, three bidders were present: Mr. Marno, Allan Webster, an attorney of Springfield, Mass., and Robert Pendergast of this city. Mr. Webster, it is said, was acting as agent for James H. Dunn, one of the defendants in the suit brought by the trustee. Mr. Pendergast was also acting as agent for an out of town purchaser, it is reported.

Mr. Marno's bid was $1210 was high, and motion for the consummation of the sale will be made this af- [illegible] Guile.

The purchaser now controls the trustee's interest in the many Parker patents, most of which are for transmissions, sliding gears, and transmission devices for automobile and other gasoline engines. The Parker transmission appliances are patented in the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Austria, France, Germany, Italy and Belgium. In addition to the patents already granted, Mr. Marno purchased the trustee's interest in several patents which have been applied for.

The Parker company went into bankruptcy about a year ago. The company made automobile transmissions but owing to the high price of the transmissions, they did not sell readily in competition with other and cheaper transmissions.

30 CLERKS NEEDED TO MAIL BIG FORD BONUS

Detroit, June 26.—The Ford Motor Company is making preparation to attend to a little office detail in connection with the $15,000,000 bonus to be distributed among Ford owners in August.

The company is about to write 300,000 checks for $50 each to be mailed to owners throughout the world. A staff of thirty stenographers will be employed six weeks at the task.

WANTED!

TOP SOIL

for New West-Side Park

SEE

DOLBEAR

Grocer

WANTED

TWO BOYS

who have some "pep" and are willing to show something.

GOOD PAY

Apply

EVENING TIMES OFFICE

Circulation Dept.

ATTEMPT TO ROB STORE CONVINCING PROOF THAT ACTION IS NECESSARY

Chief of Police Dyer announced this morning that the Curfew law will be strictly enforced in this city commencing tonight. This law forbids children under the age of 15 on the streets of the city, or abroad at night after 8 o'clock unless accompanied by parents or guardian.

Chief Dyer said this morning, "We have not enforced the Curfew law in some time, as it is a little severe. But it has come to the point where we must enforce it as the smaller children of this city are not being watched by the parents as carefully as they should be. Last night two children, neither over twelve years, were arrested in the down-town section while they were trying to break into a store. This was after midnight.

"Something must be done at once. Beginning tonight, every child under the age of 15 years who is found on the streets alone unaccompanied by an older person will be taken to the City Hall and detained there until the arrival of the parents. If the parents refuse to look after their chilldren, the police will."

The Chief was asked, "Suppose a child comes down town at 7 o'clock and goes into the moving pictures, which let out at 9 o'clock will that child be detained?

The Chief answered that the moving picture houses were obliged to refuse admittance to children under 15 unless they were accompanied by an older person, and further stated that any child abroad after the hour set by law, will be taken in charge.

Parents are therefore advised to inform their children as to the new mandate, in order that Little Clarence and Baby May will not fall into the police drag-net and spend many weary hours in the calaboose before their fond parents rescue them.

Possession of River Stubbornly Contested by Austro-Germans

London, June 26.—The most significant development in the Galician theatre in the last twentyfour hours has been the Russian counter offensive on the Dniester river. Buffeted by the Austro-Germans along the Tanew, around Rawa Ruska and east of Lemberg, they have shown their remarkably resilient characteristics by turning on the Germanic allies between Halicz and Zuranna and beating them back across the river.

The middle Dniester now is the crucial sector of the eastern front. Until the recapture of Lemberg the opposing armies here were comparatively small, but with the rellase of large numbers of men from the capital both sides have brought up strong reinforcements. A breaking of the Russian line, it is believed, inevitablly would lead to the destruction of the four, and possibly five, corps that hold the front from Halicz to Mikalajow, and to this fact is attributed the almost superhuman efforts that are being made both by General von Linsingen and Grand Duke Nicholas.

North of the Dniesterr and still farther north, over the frontier in Poland, the Austro-Germans are sweeping forward. Whatever the outcome of the struggle in the south the Russian armies have met with such reverses that, in the belief of London military writers, from the standpoint of the Allies the western theatre seems to be the only quarter which holds out the possibility of a decisive action during the summer.

The French and German assertions relative to the fighting on the westerrn front are widely at variance. Military observers here believe that the French still have their eyes on Lille, with its factories and railrroad lines, and advance the theory that the recurrent and persistent attacks week in and week out along virtually the same section of the German front prove this.

The initiative in the east still rests with the Austro-Germans. Few military writers care to hazard a guess of what their next move will be. It is argued by them that the situation in the west may at any moment become pressing and that Germany and Austria may be forced to be content with having recovered Galicia and broken the Russian offensive without seeking further to humiliate her at this time.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Saturday, June 26, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

Submarines

German submarines are no better than those of the United States. Sponsor for this statement is Simon Lake, who invented the even-keel type of submersible. The Germans, he says in the New York Times, have had "dreadful engine trouble in their underwater boats, but they have kept quiet about it and have worked for general averages." It may be mentioned that the Kaiser's submersibles, like ours, are of the even-keel kind—that is, they sink in a horizontal position instead of "diving."

Mr. Lake thinks that the most effective defense the United States could have would be a huge fleet of underwater craft. He believes that such a flotilla would not only keep our shores inviolate, but would prevent any large naval battle between dreadnoughts. As no battleship would dare approach, if our coast waters were thickly infested with submersibles, our own dreadnoughts would not have to go into action, and, therefore, many lives would be saved.

There is considerable truth in Mr. Lake's contention. A vast fleet of up-to-date submarines would probably make a nearly perfect means of defense for our coasts. But a navy has other duties than those of defending shore lines. If this country should become involved in a war it would be most important that our merchant ships should have the freedom of the seas. The present war furnishes an example. With the land forces evently matched, it is probable that England's supremacy on the seas will give the victory to the Allies. The markets of the world are shut to Germany and open to France and Great Britain. As the strain of waging modern war is terrific, it is thught that Germany may before long come to the end of her resources.

Submarines have a limited range of travel, and they could not prevent our ships fom being attacked in midocean or when approaching foreign neutral ports. Dreadnoughts still have an important part to play in naval warfare, and this country should be well supplied with them. At the same time, our lack of military strength makes an adequate coast defense imperative, and Mr. Lake's idea regarding a "screen" of submersibles should receive due attention from the government.—Rochester Democrat.

How Canada Bears the War

As in character, so in material resources, real values are most clearly discerned in periods of stress. Canada in war-time furnishes an illustration of this,. In the western provinces many of the values are fictitious, there has been much speculation, including wild-cat dealings in real estate, and the crop conditions are uncertain. The West is, therefore, keenly feeling the pinch of the European conflict. On the other hand, one discovers few signs of financial stringency in the argricultural districts of the province of Ontario, in which prosperity is honestly established in the soil and the trade that it supports.

Some young men have been drawn from the farming districts of Canada for the war abroad, and the interest in the titanic struggle has thus been quickened throughout the Dominion. One may see evidences of war in hundreds of horses corralled at Windsor, or soldiers guarding power plants on the Niagara frontier; but not even in those districts, and much less in such a garden spot as the county of Kent, is one llikely to discover, even if one looks hard, any sign of business distress as a result of the appeal to arms to which Canada has responded so vigorously. On the contrary, on farm and in shop there is a spirit of business enterprise unknown there a decade ago. Fine country homes are supplementing great barns; rural district, village and town are availing themselves of modern improvements; the telephone is everywhere, and the automobile serves and entertains countless country and town folk.

To be sure the war would unquestionably be severely felt by even so sturdy a province as Ontario if it were near a theater of military operations. As it is, however, large numbers of Canadians are perhaps even more prosperous than they would be if there were no war, because of the higher prices they are obtaining for their products. The hard times they fear are still in the future. They have enough and to spare, and they are sparing much for the relief of those who war robs of food and raiment and home, security and happiness, kith and kin, health and life. As for positive material loss, their wealth is so real and indispensable that they seem not yet to have suffered any. —RochesterDemocrat.

Lansing Secretary of State.

The appointment by President Wilson of Robert Lansing to be Secetary of State, to succeed William Jennings Bryan, will meet with general popular approval. He possesses exceptional ability as an expert in international law, is thoroughly familiar with the personnel and organization of the Department of State, is conversant with the confidential details of the important negotiations conducted since the Wilson administration began, and has a wide knowledge of policies under previous administrations and an especially intimate acquaintance with Mexican and Far Eastern problems.

Mr. Lansing was born in Watertown, N. Y., on October 17, 1864. His father was a lawyer of prominence. An ancestor was John Lansing, who represented New York in the constitutional convention of 1787, and later was chancellor of the State of New York. Robert Lansing graduated from Amherst College in 1886. In college he was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He studied law and, after being admitted t othe bar in 1889, practiced with his father in Watertown, under the firm name of Lansing & Lansing. In 1892 he was appointed associate counsel of the United States in the Behring Sea fur seal arbitration. In 1896-97 he was counsel for the Behring Sea Claims Commission. In 1903 he was solicitor for the United States before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal. In 1909-1910 he was counsel for the United States at the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration at The Hague. In 1912-1914 he was counsel for the United States at the American and British Claims Arbitration. He also served as counsel for the Mexican and Chinese legations in Washington.

Mr. Lansing succeded John Bassett Moore as counselor for the Department of State on March 20, 1914. He has been openly regarded as President Wilson's mainstay on questions of international law in all the difficult diplomatic negotiations of the United States since the European war began. While the phraseology of notes to Great Britain and Germany have admittedly been the work of President Wilson and former Secretary Bryan was consulted from time to time during the course of their preparation, it is no secret that the President was in almost constant communication with the counselor for the State Department on the many intricate points of international law. Mr. Lansing has commanded the respect and admiration of the foreign chancelleries in Washington to a marked degree.

Mr. Lansing's writings on international law have attracted wide attention. Since 1902 he has been an associate editor of the American Journal of International Law. While he has always been a Democrat, he has never been a partisan. On January 15, 1890, he married Eleanor, daughter of John W. Foster, Secretary of State under President Harrison. He is a member of the American Society of International Law, American Political Science Association, National Geographical Society and the Holland Society of New York.

Personally Mr. Lansing had no political backing whatever, which is another reason for satisfaction over his appointment. President Wilson is to be congratulated on having the opportunity afforded him to secure a man of such splendid qualifications. In case of death of the President and Vice President Mr. Lansing, under the succession law, would become President. Last Tuesday the new Secretary attended the Colgate commencement, where he was given the well merited degree of LL. D.—Utica Observer.

WHEN GOD IS FOUND

There are those who say that our age and our race have lost God. If that be true, what will result when we have found Him again, and how shall we find Him?

When God is found again the hills and plains will be sacred in the beauty He gave them, and no advertisement of cigars, or soap, or whiskey, or patent medicine will be deemed holy enough, or lovely enough, or necessary enough to adorn the countryside through which our trains must pass.

When God is found again there will still be crude harsh labors for us, forceful, dangerous and ugly tasks—other wise there would be small chance of heroism—but the bodies and souls of our kind will not perish in the fires of our factories, and the smoke ascending from their chimneys will not be symbolic of a human holocaust. For the laborers will be allowed to labor sanely and will be rightly rewarded.

When God is found again society will have learned the law of cause and effect, and will no longer manufacture crime and then left up hands of vengeance against the criminal. Society will rather seek the redemption of those born in filth and nurtured in squalor and sin, and will provide for future births in virtue and health.

When God is found again nations will no longer murder each other nor will they arm themselves for the preservation of selfishness, but will purge themselves of individual lusts, and blot out their boundaries by love so that all citizens may be citizens of the world, protected under any flag. And in those days there will be but one army and one navy, equipped for the restraint of evil and the furtherance of justice, and the taxes of the people will be small, and every man will be a prince of peace and every woman a staunch soldier of the God Who is found.

When God is found the white slave will be delivered from bondage, for her destroyer will become her brother, and the world will be a world of wives as well as husbands, of mothers as well as fathers, a world of women and men, with equal rights and opportunities.

When God is found there will be a great blossoming of genius, a florescence of pictures and poems and songs and symphonies and inventions, and many gardens will be planted upon the face of the earth. The dogmas and cults will be few, but prayers and praises many.

But God will not be found until we go out to seek Him, a vast human throng with a divine purpose, with our hands held in other hands, or with our arms about one another's shoulders, close-knit comrades, with eyes seeking one vision, and lips and hearts singing in unison the pæan "Together."

Marguerite O. B. Wilkinson.

W. C. T. U.

Edited by Women of Fulton Union

The prohibition committee of the general assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian church in session in Memphis, Tenn., on May 22, endorsed the movement for nationwidep rohibition and urged that no candidate opposed to prohibition should receive the support of church members.

* * *

"Drink causes poverty. Members of the St. Vincent De Paul Society of the Roman Catholic Church in their charity work find that most of the cases of poverty are occasioned by drink," asserted Bishop J. M. McGavick of the diocese of Chicago, at the recent convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Illinois.

"I believe the best work that a man of God can do to promote temperance is to pray for it, remembering that prayer is like faith—it needs good work to make it effective," said Bishop Paul P. Rhode on the same occasion.

* * *

The economic argument for total abstinence is having strange confirmation. The Boston papers last month, in chronicling the departure of the schooner "Orleans" for West Africa, noted that the underwriters who insured the cargo required that every man who signed the articles as a sailor for the voyage should also sign the pledge. The reason? The cargo was two hundred gallons of rum! But who will underwrite the poor blacks whom that liquor will brutalize?—The Christian Herald.

* * *

The benefits of the prohibition of the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors have been so great in Greensboro that in my judgment there could not at present be found a corporal's guard in Greenboro that would be willing to go back to the old regime.

At the time that the saloons were voted out, it was predicted that business would stagnate, that rents would go down, that there would be much vacant property, etc. None of these predictions came true. On the contrary, Greensboro continued to prosper, business improved, real estate values increased, and while none of the material disadvantages that were prohesied came true, the community has made vast improvement in every way. There followed a better moral tone, more civic pride, better community tone, more civic pride, better community conditions, and Greensboro is today a thousand times better place in which to live than it was before prohibition was enacted. I doubt if any man could be found in Greensboro who would advocate a return to saloons.

The blessings of prohibition, material, civic and moral, have been so great, and it has proven to be a community asset of such value that there is no slightest danger or probability of return to the old conditions. Prohibition in Greensboro is a fixture.

GRACIOUS PETER!

"Why are you dragging around that Edison 3,000,000-candle power searchlight?" Diogenes was asked.

"I am searching for an honest man,' replied the philosopher.

And the heavens wept.

Expert Advice for the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

My rear axle makes a noise, especially when turning a corner. I have had new housing and gears put in, also new bevel gear driving pinion. When I screw the pinion as tight as I think it ought to go it binds. What is the matter?

This condition is due to the shifting of the large differential gear, so that it moves away from and toward the driving pinion. The cause of this is usually a loose truss rod, which permits the housing halves to separate. The left half of the housing should be removed and the bolts reset and tightened, and then the truss rod taken up as far as possible to form a rigid construction. If you are not familiar with the work do not attempt it and under no circumstances should you try to readjust the gears to compensate for the loose rod.

Are chain carbon removers as good as the scraping method?

Much has been said against this method of removing carbon from the cylinders, but it has been tried with very satisfactory results, no harmful effect on the motor being noticeable. It certainly is a quick and effective method and equal in every way to the result obtained when the cylinders are removed and scraped. Many people are afraid that if they use this method there is danger of the chain catching in the valves or that small pieces of the chain will become broken off and score the cylinders. Both experience and careful thought on the subject, however, will show that there is no possibility of the chain catching in the valves of any poppet valve motor. Of course it would not do to use the chain in a rotary or sleeve valve motor, because it would get caught between the edge of the valve and the edge of the ports and be ground to pieces, and at the same time the valve would be injured. Furthermore, there is no possibility of small pieces of chain breaking off and scoring the cylinders for the reason that the chain is not brittle. It will bend before it will break. Nor is the material hard enough for the remover to scratch the cylinder as it is battered about. The chain will only remove the carbon from the top of the piston, the cylinder head and that part of the bore that is above the piston travel. The valve pockets must be scraped, but as these are easily accessible this is not an objection.

How are platinum points fastened to screws of a magneto?

One method is to hard solder the points in place. The first step is to cut two small slots at right angles in the end of the two members carrying the points. Then by the aid of the brass solder the points are fastened in place.

Kindly tell me something about long and short intake manifolds. Which is the better?

The short manifold usually is better, showing superior results at low speeds with wide open throttle and equally good results at high speeds. When the throttle is wide open at low speeds, a condition existing when the car is on a heavy pull, the liquid gasoline in the manifold must be lifted a greater height in the long manifold, and hence there is a chance of loading up, due to the liquid fuel dropping back against the throttle. The condition really is caused by the air velocity being insufficient to carry the fuel to the motor. With a short manifold the fuel need not be lifted very high, and hence there will be no loading up or collecting of gasoline in the manifold.

What is the life of the average storage battery when used for starting?

A starting and lighting battery will last for three to four years, if properly cared for. Each year the battery will need new separators.

How can I change a low compression motor to a high compression one?

The compression may be raised by several methods. It is hardly advisable to make this change, because your motor has been designed for a certain compression, and if you raise it, say ten pounds, you will submit the cylinders to a greater strain than they were designed for, the pressures on the cylinder walls will be greater and the wear on the bearings more. If your motor is not giving sufficient power you should find out what is the matter with it rather than raise the compression.

Probably the best method is to rivet a plate to the top of the piston or the cylinder, whichever is more convenient. Placing the plate on the piston adds weight to the reciprocating masses, while if it is attached to the cylinder head there is danger of interference with the flow of the gases in and out. In either case be sure that there is clearance enough between the piston and the cylinder to allow the plate to be put into place. If the plate is attached to the piston it should be made of aluminium for the sake of lightness.

Lengthening the connecting rods or increasing the crankshaft throws will also increase the compression. But neither of these methods is as simple or as cheap as the first one suggested.

Black's Cookies tickle the palates of old and young, because they are right. adv.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 2597 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Amateur Developing & Printing
Roll of 6 films and 6 prints, 30c.
Flash-Lights & Home Portraits
E. E. HENRY 210 Oak St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4246
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

BYRON NEWTON
teacher of flute and piccolo.
Boehm and ordinary systems.
Phone Mrs. N. H. Haviland

WHEN YOU WANT
to move get
Hookway's Warehouse Van
of Syracuse; charges reasonable. Work guaranteed.
Phone 1114. 159c

SODA AND MINERAL WATERS
Made in Fulton. Best Extracts. Purity Guaranteed.
Delivery to any part of town.
A. J. THOMPSON
Phone 1542 11? Pratt St.

TIRE VULCANIZING
by Standard Steam Process
All Work Guaranteed.
B. L. COLE
Phone 2307 22 S. 1st St.

FOLEY'S RESTAURANT
"The Place to Eat."
Dinner 25c Supper Special 15c
Breakfast to order.
Sunday
Chicken Dinner a Specialty 35c

HALL & O'CONNOR
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
Phone 4529

Cahill's Perfection Bread
is the
BEST BREAD MADE
TRY A LOAF—Sold only at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

BORROWED MONEY PAID BACK AND YET OWED

New York.—Justice Frederick E. Crane of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, decided yesterday against the Eagle Savings and Loan Company in a case brought by Gustave M. and John E. Miller to re-form a mortgage.

The two brrothers—when twenty-one and twenty-three years old—in April, 1905, applied for a loan of $2850 on real estate security, on which they were to pay $25.65 a month. Their application for the loan read for "not exceeding 144 months."

The Millers paid for almost ten years, then discovered they had paid $3050 and still owed $2350—on the loan of $2850. Then it was found the mortgage read "until the maturity of the aforesaid 34.2 class A shares of the capital stock of said corporation."

The Court says the application, received and approved by Elwin S. Piper, vice president of the company, contained words "meaningless, a mere subterfuge, and meant to deceive.

Judge Crane adds that the rule of law is simple, "that a party cannot profit by his own fraud and deceit."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of

CITY BEAUTIFUL

Will Have Ancient Wonders in a Modern Setting.

ACROPOLIS IN BOULEVARD.

English Landscape Architect Plans Government Center and Other Attractions on the Lines of Economic as Well as Aesthetic Development.

Thomas H. Mawson, the English landscape architect and city planner, who has recently returned to London from Athens, has given the following information as to his great town planning scheme:

"I had the honor of placing certain tentative proposals before their majesties, the premier and the mayor, and the suggested developments were approved. These were the result of three months' study and work, and the ideas are now to be embodied in a preliminary set of plans, which I hope to submit in three months.

"I have made a thorough study and investigation of the archaeological problems, because archaeologists are those with whom a modern town planner has chiefly to contend. I have studied the matter with Dr. Karo, the famous archaeologist responsible for the excavations of the German School of Archaeology in Athens and a leading authority on ancient remains. I spent considerable time with Dr. Karo going over every yard of the ground likely to be affected by the new city plan and have mapped out with him the area over which excavations will be conducted.

"The scope of the work of reconstructing the city will be even more extensive than was originally expected, as the largely increasing population that is flocking into Athens demands very extensive street planning for the future.

"It is now agreed that there must be very considerable clearing of undesirable property in the neighborhood of the Acropolis, around which a great boulevard is to be constructed. Before, however, much demolition takes place it is proposed by the mayor, M. Beneckes, who has lived a great deal in England and has been much interested in the question of the housing of the people, especially in Bournville, Port Sunlight and other garden cities, that an extensive housing scheme shall be developed—a scheme planned on the latest English models, but adapted, of course, to the climatic conditions of Greece."

Mr. Mawson said that he has submitted to the authorities rough suggestions for dealing with the new government center, saying that the starting point of the plan will be the new union railroad station, into which it is proposed to bring the several lines of railway now running into Athens. The suggestion respecting the site of the station has met with general approval and probably will be adopted.

"It will afford a panoramic view of great beauty of the most interesting portion of ancient and modern Athens and will give a visitor a fine—and probably lasting—impression of the city," he continued. "One view will include the Temple of the Winds, another the Acropolis, another the Temple of Theseus and another the new government center. The Lycabettus will form another view, while still another vista will lead up to the beautiful park.

"The new houses of parliament, the various ministries and other important buildings in the government center are now receiving much careful attention. I have had several interviews recently with M. Gennadius, the Greek minister in London, who has taken great interest in this part of the work."

Provision is made in the scheme for well placed first class hotels, and it is anticipated that the extended suggestions will lead to the removal from ancient Athens of numerous small factories and the grouping of them in a new area, where they will be in direct communication with the railways. Thus heavy traffic will largely be taken from the roads in the ancient city.

Mr. Mawson believes that the population of Athens will in ten years reach half a million and that the railway traffic will have increased fivefold. He also contends that the replanning scheme will be on the lines of economic as well as aesthetic development.

Government by Commission.

Government by commission, first carried out in the United States, has been hailed as an almost revolutionary step in the science of city administration, but a step even in advance of this has been conceived by the city of Leeds, England. This city, with a population of 500,000, has a low death rate, clean streets, an excellent street railway system and gas works, the latter two municipally owned. Now the city has delegated its administrative power to an executive committee of seven aldermen, which committee has appointed J. B. Hamilton, former manager of the street railway department, as city manager. To date the change in city management has effected a saving of $30,000, and "Manager" Hamilton proposes by effecting the same methods that he would in the administration of a large business to make a still further saving.—Milwaukee Civics and Commerce.

TLE FOR SUCCESS.

It is a time of sharp competition and villages and towns as well as cities are compactly organized. Active, well equipped and well financed commercial bodies are alert in every community. They are striving for self advancement and are overlooking no opportunity. Superior advantages do not count for full value unless presented forcibly. * * * To improve our opportunities, to enjoy fully our natural advantages and our work of preparation, we must fight as other citizens are fighting, only harder, to prove to the stranger what we know is true.—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

FOR QUICKER ACTION.

Keokuk Industrial Organization Reduces Red Tape and Saves Time.

Under a new form of organization the Keokuk Industrial association has aimed to reduce the amount of red tape usual in commercial organization work and to minimize the time required for the various committee meetings, thus hampering the private business affairs of each committee member as little as possible.

The executive committee as reorganized is made up of five members, these being the officers of the association. This is the quick acting body of the organization. Five departments were created for the consideration of the five main divisions of activity—viz, industrial affairs, city affairs, financial affairs, public relations and association affairs. Each member of the executive committee was assigned to one of these departments. The usual committees of the organization were continued, but were distributed among the above departments, the basis of distribution being the nature of the committee work.

The department heads have authority in conference with the manager of the association to take such action as may be deemed advisable in handling the different items of business which come up for consideration. A meeting of the executive commitee resolves itself into a cabinet meeting for the consideration of policy, reports and results. The general policy of the association, all appointments, all legislative matters and the final indorsement of all efforts are handled by the board of directors.

Specific items of business are discussed and handled by the head of a department without leaving his office. The manager of the association takes to him the correspondence and other necessary information. They go over the matter in detail, and the manager makes his recommendations. After conclusions are reached the manager is authorized to handle the matter as agreed upon or to instruct a committee in that department to do so. This plan saves fully one-half the time formerly occupied by members of the executive committee at the committee meetings, has greatly increased the volume of work accomplished and assures immediate dispatch. Under this plan it is also said to be increasingly possible to keep all the members of the organisation active, the different committees being kept more busy than ever handling the work assigned.—American City.

PREVENTING SLUM AREAS.

A City Should Control the Layout of Streets Beyond Its Borders.

One of the most important powers a city can have if it is to prevent the development of slum areas in the future, urges the Bulletin of the National Housing Association, is that giving it the right to control the layout of streets beyond its borders. The size of blocks and the width and arrangement of their boundary streets often exercise a determining influence on the character of the housing.

If the street is too wide and expensive land overcrowding and the erection of tall dwellings to carry the burden are almost inevitable. On the other hand, if the streets are too narrow, or if no main arteries are provided, or if the lot units are too small, the speculators may make quick sales to small buyers, but the city will have a long future full of trouble when it absorbs the new, misfit development.

Toronto has provided against all these difficulties by securing a city and suburbs planning act, which gives it the power to control all subdivisions within five miles of the city limits with respect to the width and number of streets and the direction in which they run and the width and depth of lots. Pennsylvania has a similar law for cities of the third class, giving them jurisdiction for three miles beyond their borders.

Home Finding Bureau.

A growing community is invariably confronted by the problem of housing its incoming population, says Dr. Carol Aronovici in the Town Development Magazine. Business organizations are frequently responsible for an abnormal influx of workers who wander about the city in search for a home.

We have labor exchanges and stock exchanges and clearing bureaus for charities, but the idea of a clearing bureau for information regarding the availabilities of homes has been left to the real estate dealer and the advertising page of the newspaper.

An active business organization should always be in a position to furnish at a moment's notice complete information regarding the housing facilities available in the community, and a home finding bureau or department should be an integral part of its machinery.

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

CIVIC EMBELLISHMENT NECESSARY FOR CITIES.

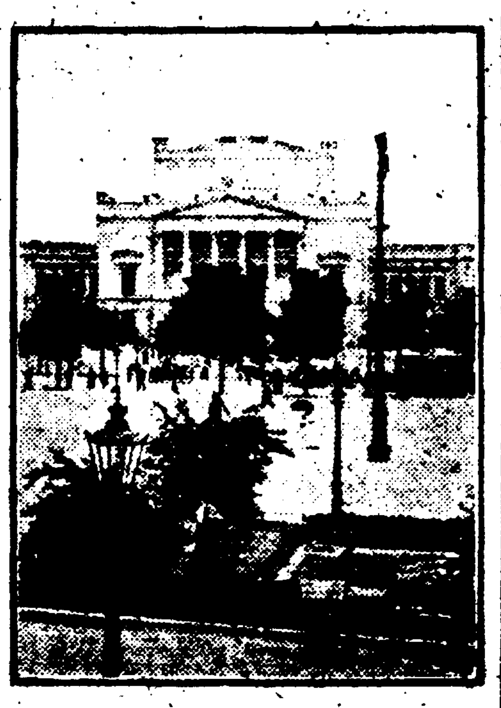
Streets Should Be Given Proper Attention In Every Detail.

However well a city may be planned, its avenues laid out and its parks provided in liberality, it will fail of realizing its full advantages unless its streets are properly embellished, kept clear of nuisances and given proper attention in every detail.

Such embellishment consists, among other features, of boulevards, esplanades, bridge and park approaches, water gates, quays, plazas, squares, bay fronts, terraces, monuments, statuary, fountains, trees, grass plots, artistically designed electroliers, trolley poles and other structures and details.

The combination of such features makes up the impression given by the streets, and just at this point carelessness, neglect or inadequacy in the treatment of small structures or other objects is likely to destroy the whole effect and spoil what has been accomplished at the cost of much time, skill, labor and expense.

A rigid policy of exclusion of all unnecessary objects and the ornamentation or concealment of those that must remain should be followed. The most careful attention must be given to each



AUGUSTUS SQUARE IN LEIPSIG.

and every minor detail, and once the method of treatment is determined upon it must be carried out. If, for instance, house numbers are to be of a certain style the style must be made known and the requirements enforced and not be permitted to be avoided or neglected by householders. No details should be overlooked and under no considerations should new obstructions be given a place on the street unless demanded by the utmost necessity.

Perhaps the most important features of civic embellishment are the boulevards, esplanades, plazas and the use of grass plots, shrubbery and trees on the streets.

Trees and other vegetation are highly desirable features of civic embellishment and should be employed wherever it is possible to utilize them. They temper the heat and the glare, afford agreeable shade, relieve the eye, improve the air, reduce the violence of the wind and limit the force of the rain, conceal defects and necessary structures, lessen the dust, improve the vistas and offer unending sources of variety and interest.

Among the various structures and minor utilities which are a necessary part of the equipment of streets and which must be provided for and treated in the proper spirit are tramway stations, elevated railroad structures, subway entrances, safety isles, meteorological stations, news stands, comfort stations, advertising kiosks, electroliers, trolley poles, letter boxes, fire and police alarm boxes, hydrants, street signs and various forms of advertising signs.

The proper method of treating most of these items has already been sufficiently indicated, but a further consideration of some of the items may be useful, for it is always possible to treat all such equipment in such a way as to make it serve an aesthetic as well as a utilitarian purpose.

Trolley poles in cities using the overhead system, if properly designed, can be made a highly ornamental feature of street equipment, despite their condemnation by many landscape architects. Indeed, certain civic engineers, after struggling with the problem of the street car on boulevards and being unable to solve it, suddenly turned about and announced the impressive discovery that the street car was in reality a decorative feature of the first aesthetic importance. The same naivete may be expected when the effect of suitably designed trolley poles is discovered.—Frank Koester.

Statues For Juveniles.

Superintendents of public parks the country over are beginning to follow the English idea of setting aside tracts for the sports of young people, and those having such matters in charge are urging that the statuary gracing public playgrounds should be of the sort to appeal to boys and girls.

Chicago, for example, has long had a statue in Lincoln park before which many a little one has paused, well nigh in reverence. It is that of Hans Christian Andersen, the famous writer of tales for children. The statue not only interprets the personality of the children's favorite author, but leads young and old to hunt up his biography and his stories and read them anew.

CHILDREN'S MARKET A CIVIC ENTERPRISE.

Young Folks of Norwalk, Conn., Conduct Vegetable Displays.

A children's market is the latest innovation in the civic enterprise of Norwalk, Conn. This market is conducted Saturday mornings from 8 to 10 o'clock on the main street in front of the Norwalk hotel by the garden committee of the Norwalk Civic league. On display are all sorts of garden truck grown by the youngsters of Norwalk in their own gardens. For several years the committee has awarded prizes for the best six children's gardens in town. A few weeks ago the chairman, Miss D. S. Pinneo, hit upon this additional inducement to juvenile industry.

Prices are fixed by a representative of the Civic league after inspecting the wares offered and consulting with nearby tradesmen. Account is kept of each child's sales, and at the end of the season a prize will be given to the youngster with the best record.

"The market is part of our plan to beautify Norwalk," said Miss Pinneo, chairman of the garden committee. "We encourage the children to plant gardens, supplying the seeds free as an inducement. Our inspectors make sure that the children are doing the work themselves. So far, so good. But then our small farmers had the fruits of their labors and no outlet. So we planned this market, and we are delighted with the results. There has been a decided increase in trade since the opening day a few weeks ago."

JAPANESE CITIES BACKWARD.

Do Not Compare With American Municipalities in Civic Improvements.

Following is an extract from a consular report from Consul George N. Wish, stationed at Kobe, Japan:

Japanese cities are very backward with respect to municipal improvements as compared with American cities. There will be a large field in this direction some of these days, however, for American enterprise. There is no city in Japan with a sewage system and none that I know of in which the streets are lighted or paved. Just now the city of Kobe is engaged in two large works, the harbor works and waterworks, which have been lagging considerably for lack of funds. No city can undertake anything of this kind without the permission of the central government at Tokyo.

The incidence of taxation in Japan is very high, while the wealth per capita is very low, and the government at Tokyo has been making strenuous efforts at retrenchment in order to relieve the strain and adjust the finances. There are in this consular district one city of 1,250,000 inhabitants, three of about 450,000 and numerous smaller ones, so that when the time is judged favorable there will be a very large amount of this kind of work undertaken. I should advise Americans who are interested in these various lines to keep in touch with the general financial situation in Japan.

With regard to city roads, there are no curbs outside of the foreign concession, and they are only repaired with shingle from the seashore. This answers the purpose, after a fashion, as there is no heavy wheeled traffic, and consequently the need for pavement is not very pressing. One firm in Kobe laid down at its own expense a short strip of asphalt paving as an experiment, which induced the city to pave in this way the principal shopping street for a short way, and the tramway company has put down granite blocks in one particularly busy street.

PLAYGROUNDS IN CITIES.

Rapid Growth of Amusement that Lessens Juvenile Disease and Crime.

A report given out recently by the Playground and Recreation Association of America includes the following interesting statements:

Thirty years ago playgrounds were almost unthought of. Today it has been proved that almost any city, with the help of the association's experienced field men, can secure not one playground, but a municipal recreation system side by side with the school system.

Jane Addams and Dr. Charles W. Eliot, in a letter regarding the association, have said:

"There are few opportunities for contributing more effectively to the lessening of juvenile disease and crime, producing social and industrial efficiency and increasing the joy of life."

Birmingham, Ala.; Dayton, O.; Ishpeming, Mich.; Kansas City, Mo.; Lynchburg, Va.; Montreal, Canada; Red Bank, N. J.; Scranton, Pa.; Sioux City, Ia.; Tampa, Fla., and Wheeling, W. Va., have all established year round recreation systems during the past twelve months, and Indianapolis, Ind., and Rochester, N. Y., have had assistance in trying to develop more comprehensive municipal recreation.

Eighty-three American cities have now what all communities need—play leaders employed throughout the year. Twenty-four million of the country's 30,000,000 children live in communities where playgrounds or other organized recreational activities are not available throughout the year. For over 21,000,000 of these children there are not even summer playgrounds.

A RECURRENT PUZZLE.

It would appear that about the last thing with which one could charge an American citizen would be a lack of ingenuity and originality. Forward looking, quick of mind, essentially inventive, the American is keen to resent any such apparently unwarranted imputation. In one respect, however, he has shown himself singularly hidebound and imitative.

Whether it be an inherent though unadmitted conservatism or a strong devotion to deep rooted habit and prejudice, the American has, at all times and in every clime of this broad country, displayed a tendency to borrow a name by which shall be known the town in which he takes up his habitation. Thirty-one Washingtons, twenty-two Madisons, twenty-three Oaklands, sixteen Lincolns, twenty-one Columbias, even ten Bostons, prove his lack of originality in this particular field.

When, therefore, one of these cities—in spite of the fact that there are fully a score of other cities of the same name—puts out a trade organ or a prospectus without qualifying the city name with any state address, it sometimes proves rather difficult to determine just which of the multitudinous Columbias, Lincolns, or Oaklands is referred to by the publication.—Town Development Magazine.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

Judge of Buffalo's Children's Court Scores the Railways.

Sixteen lines of steam railway enter the city of Buffalo, completely encircling it, writes Judge George E. Judge of the children's court, Buffalo, N. Y., in the American City. There are 725 miles of railway trackage within the city limits. In some of the railroad yards we find eighteen to twenty tracks and standing upon these tracks miles and miles of cars loaded with every conceivable article of merchandise. To protect this property a few railway police are employed. These men work long hours and receive small pay. Our newspapers frequently inform us that some of these railroad police are themselves arrested and convicted of burglarizing cars.

Thirty per cent of the boys appearing in our children's court in 1913 were charged with offenses against railroad

A DANGEROUS BACK YARD.

property. The cost to the state of New York and county of Erie of caring for boys convicted for crimes against railroad property and sentenced to institutions from Buffalo was $11,000. Offenses of this character will increase year by year until the railroad property is properly protected, and this neglect on the part of the railroads will continue to be responsible for making criminals. Leaving out the cost in money to our state, the saving of these valuable lives by removing the temptations which cause boys as well as adults to become criminals is worth more than can be computed in dollars and cents. It is a common sight in our railroad yards to see dozens of women and children, sometimes on moving trains, throwing off coal or walking alongside of the tracks, gathering up coal which has fallen or has been thrown from the cars. These women are often arrested and brought into court in groups of ten or twelve, and upon inquiry the judge finds that they have families of children dependent upon them for care.

If the railroads would wall in their yards and station watchmen at the necessary openings the greatest contributing factor to juvenile delinquency would be removed and the number of criminals in all of the railroad centers of this country greatly lessened.

Utility In City Plan.

Many cities have been built on more or less idealized plans, and, while in some cases the result has been pleasing, from an aesthetic point of view the tendency has been to pay too little consideration to individuality and little, if any, to practical considerations and industrial developments.

The utility of the city, as distinguished from its beautification, demands a greater degree of attention than has been accorded it, and the response to this demand by German cities has been largely responsible for their progress.

THOMAS H. MARVIN

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

Some of our specialties are:

Lehigh Portland Cement.

Peerless Wall plaster

Robinson Sewer Pipe

Onondaga Vitrified Brick

Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc.

Land Plaster Hydrated Lime

Yard:

Corner First and Broadway

Cows the Size of Sheep.

The smallest cows in the world are found in the Samoan islands. The average weight does not exceed 150 pounds, while the bulls weigh about 200 pounds. They are about the size of a Merino sheep.—Chicago Journal.

100%

Efficiency

The Result of Using

Miscellaneous

Want Column

in

The Evening Times

PRICES:

1 Word 1 Time 1c

1 Word 3 Times 2c

1 Word 6 Times 3c

Minimum Charge 10 Cents

LEGAL NOTICES

STATE OF NEW YORK—Supreme Court, Oswego County.

Nora Kane vs. Nancy C. Heatherington, individually, and Nancy C. Heatherington as Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Leroy S. Sweet, deceased, Henry Heatherington, Nancy Sweet, Eugene A. Sweet, Ida E. Sweet, his wife, Charles Hair, William Sweet, Martha Lowe, Jennie Lowe, Henry Sweet and all unknown persons having an interest as heir at law or otherwise, under the Last Will and Testament or the estate of said Leroy S. Sweet, or to the estate or under the Last Will and Testament of Henry Sweet, if deceased, his widow, heirs at law, next of kin, devises, grantees and assignees, if any, all of whom and all of whose names are unknown to the plaintiff.

To the above named Defendants:

You Are Hereby Summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial to be held at the County of Oswego.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1915.

LOUIS C. ROWE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address,
1 and 2 Grant Block,
Oswego, N. Y.

To William Sweet, Henry Sweet and to any unknown persons having an interest in the property or estates of either Leroy S. Sweet, deceased, or Henry Sweet, if deceased, as above specified.

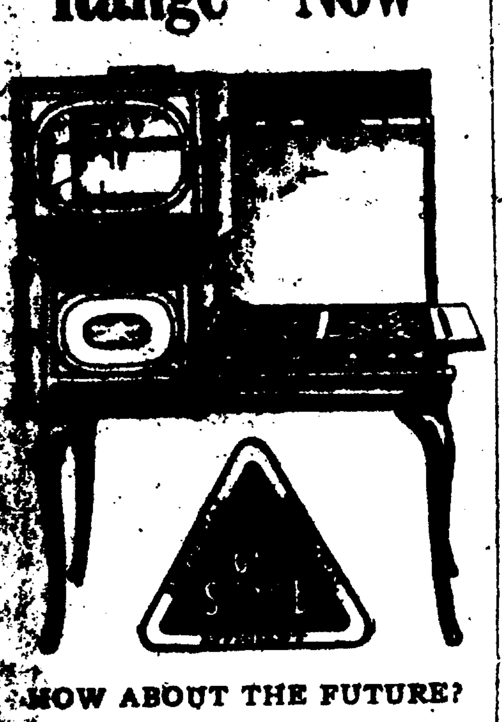
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Irving G. Hubbs, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 26th day of May, 1915, and filed with the Complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Oswego, at Oswego, N. Y.

Dated, Oswego, N. Y., May 28, 1915.

LOUIS C. ROWE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address,
1 and 2 Grant Block,
5-29-6t Oswego, N. Y.

Until September For Your Summer Comforts

Buy Your Moss Special Gas Range—Now



HOW ABOUT THE FUTURE?

You do not purchase a gas range frequently. It is an investment to

GET THE BEST

Think of the months to come, when

YOUR RANGE

will be in use three times a day.

Think of a Range that "cleans Like a China Plate." That will be as attractive after months of steady use as when you bought it.

EASY TERMS

The Gas Company

PHONE 198

Pure Creamery Butter

From The Harbor Farms

Made for those who want the best.

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida Street Hello 75

Community Notes

H. Putnam Allen was in Oswego yesterday on a business trip.

* * *

Miss Ruth Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Morgan, graduated from the Central City business school of Syracuse, the graduating exercises being held Friday evening.

* * *

Miss Flora Owen has been visiting at the home of her brother for the past week.

* * *

Mrs. William Cushman of Rochester is visiting Mrs. Jerome Rector.

* * *

Mrs. A. Burt entertained the W. C. T. U. at her home in Walradt st. yesterday atfernoon when plans for the coming state convention of the Young People's Branch of the order were made.

* * *

Mrs. Elizabeth Sayles spent Tuesday with Mrs. Henry Owen at stop 28.

* * *

Henry Pullen and family of Oswego called on friends here Friday.

* * *

Lee McCaffrey has rerturned after finishing a course at a Syracuse business school. He will take a position with undertaker J. A. Young as bookkeeper.

* * *

The Rev. J. W. Barrett, pastor of the First M. E. church, will attend the district conference, to be held in Vernon on Tuesday and Wednesday.

* * *

Mrs. Anna Wilkinson of Syracuse is ill at the home of her sister, Mrs. Fred Boigeol.

* * *

Miss Minnie Murphy, who has been teaching in the high school at Philmont, N. Y., has returned to her home in this city for the summer vacation.

Fireworks! Fireworks!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

We are well prepared to supply your wants in Fireworks as we bought our stock before the advance and we are in a position to sell them at much less than the regular wholesale prices.

S. WALDHORN

12 First Street

A HUGE SUCCESS

Boosters in One Small Town Sold About 675 Tickets on One Day

Le Roy, N.Y.—The LeRoy Gazette-News says:

The endeavors of the "Chautauqua Boosters" llast Thursday in their whirlwind campaign for the sale of season tickets for the Le Roy Chautauqua, week of June 25 to July 1, may well be considered an unqualified success. About twenty-four salesmen, composed of business men, ministers and professional men, met at Murdoc's jewelry store at 8 o'clock in the morning, secured their tickets, intructions and the list of names assigned them and fifteen minutes later were "on the job" busy as bees. The forenoon campaign called for work within the village and nearly all the salesmen had covered their territory at noon when they met at Lally's for lunch and reports. The team composed of Calvin N. Keeney and Alex Sutherland showed the largest returns for the time spent, with $156 worth of tickets disposed of. J. G. Gilfillan and E. M. Perkins were a close second with $148. The total sales in the forenoon approximated $800.

In the afternoon the teams climbed into automobiles and started a country wire campaign many of them not getting back into town until late in the evening. Reports the following morning indicated that the day's sales had amounted to very nearly $1200. About seventy-five tickets have been sold since that time, and there remain about seventy-five to be sold to bring the number up to the amount guaranteed by the committee.

Principal William M. Dunn, chairman of the committee, stated this morning that aside from a little territory that was not covered last Thursday, owing to lack of time, and which is to be worked, there woulld be no further organized campaign for the sale of tickets. The guarantee number is certain to be reached before the opening date, and he advises those who have not as yet secured their tickets to obtain them at once from the places where they are on sale, if the minimum price of $2 is desired. Tickets arer on sale at the Bank of LeRoy, the LeRoy National bank, John Murdock's store and the Rochester Grocery. After the guarantee number is sold no more will be available at $2 for adults and $1 for children.

Le Roy is to be congratulated upon the energetic campaign made and the generous support given the movement.

BALDWIN-MOREHOUSE

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Morehouse in Volney last Thursday took place the marriage of Miss Florence E. Morehouse to Paul A. Baldwin of Mt. Pleasant. Rev. H. D. Holmes performed the ceremony.

The couple left on a trip to Boston.

UNDERTAKERS

YOUNG & HILL. Open day and night at 117 Oneida. Phone 2172.

Moderate northeast to east winds tonight, becoming southeast Sunday. Fair weather.

RECITAL GIVEN AT LIBRARY LAST NIGHT

Last night at the library the pupils of David Carroll gave a recital and the auditorium was filled with guests. After the pupils had completed their program other numbers were given.

Miss Genevieve McCormick gave a vocal solo, "A Winter Lullaby"; Miss Marion Lake gave a group of three songs, "Daddy," by Behrens; "Rittornella," by Clauson, and the "Sweet of the Year," by Satler.

Edward Carroll was heard in a recitation, "Signing the Declaration of Independence," and David Carroll gave a piano solo.

OSWEGO HOPEFUL OF G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

According to the Oswego Times, Oswego has reason to be quite hopeful of securing the 1916 G. A. R. state encampment.

The 1916 encampment will be the most important held in many years as it will mark the semi-centennial of the State department. Not only would the State G. A. R. meet but the Woman's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans also, making a gathering of at least 3000 persons.

Fulton Men Working in Auto Factories

Young men who are about to take Horace Greely's famous advice, "Go West, young man," should interview Byron Smith, Leo Quinn and William Scanlon of this city who returned yesterday from a western tour of two months. The three young men have been working in Detroit and they can inform prospective travelers in regard to the conditions and industrial activity there.

Smith worked on the Ford Motor Company plant making bodies; Quinn was employed in the Studebaker plant at the same task, while Scanlon was employed as tester in the Studebaker plant. All three young had no difficulty in landing jobs for with the 1916 out-put rush on the factories are working overtime every night.

Philo Paige of Park st. and Fred Chesbro who left this city for Detroit about a month ago still hard at work. Chesbro has obtained a good position in the Studebaker company as assembler. Maurice Scanlon is also working in one of the large automobile plants.

MORGANS TO LIVE IN HOUSE 14 FEET WIDE

New York.—The son of one of the richest men in the world lives in one of the narrowest houses in this city. That is, he will live there when he returns from his honeymoon.

Junius Spencer Morgan, son of J. P. Morgan, has leased the four-story brownstone residence at No. 123 East 36th st., just east of the big Morgan mansions. The house ss fourteen feet wide. Young Mr. Morgan's bride was Miss Louise Converse, of Boston.

Congregational Church

Rev. Charles Olmstead, Pastor

A special sermon to the members of Hiram Lodge, F. & A. M., will be preached at the morning service, and at noon there will be a missionary service in conjunction with the Sunday school, the subject for discussion to be "The work of the Congregational Sunday School and Publication Society." A special program will be used which is furnished by the society.

Chrristian Endeavor at 6.30.

The pastor's evening sermon subject will be "Trifling Things."

Presbyterian Church

Charles S. Robertson, Pastor

Morning prayer at 10.

Worrship by families at 10:30, sermon theme, "The Trees of the Garden Hiding the Lord of the Garden."

Bible school at noon.

The last vesper service until September will be held at 5 o'clock, sermon theme, "The Spirit of Christ."

State St. M. E. Church

Rev. H. D. Holmes, Pastor

Morning services at 10.30 o'clock. Subject of mermon, "Urgent Need." Sunday school at 12 o'clock.

The Junior league will meet at 3.30 p.m. and the Epworth League will meet at 6:30.

The topic of the sermon for evening worship will be "Pessimism."

First M. E. Church

Rev. J. W. Barrett, Pastor

"The Influence of Faith" will be the subject of the morning sermon by the pastor.

Mr. Barrett will preach in the evening upon "The Offence of the Gospel."

Sunday school exercises at noon, and the Brotherhood at the same hours.

There will be the usual young people's rall yat 6.30.

Christian Science

35 E. First Street.

Christian Science service[illegible] Sunday at 10.45 a.m. and [illegible] Wednesday, in the Van [illegible] block. Mrs. H. A. Allen, fi[illegible] Mrs. Noah Merriam, seco[illegible] You will be welcome and i[illegible] attend one or both service[illegible]

The subject for next [illegible] "Christian Science." Gol[illegible] Ezekiel 36: 27. Responsiv[illegible] Ezekiel 36: 7-11, 24-26, 28, 2[illegible]

Zion Episcopal Chu[illegible]

Rev. Minor J. Peters, [illegible]

Sunday, June 27, fourth Su[illegible] Trinity.

Services as follows:

Holy Communion..........
Sunday school..............
Matins and sermon..........
Evensong and sermon........

Subject of the sermon at [illegible] "The Sufferings Here a[illegible] Hereafter." Romans 8:18.

Subject at Evensong, St[illegible]

Tuesday, June 29th bei[illegible] of St. Peter, Apostle, the[illegible] celebration of the Holy [illegible] at 10.00 a.m.

Firrst Baptist Chu[illegible]

Milton George Buck [illegible]

"The First Baptist c[illegible] church of cordial welco[illegible] all strangers and those [illegible] church come to worship. [illegible] is simple, the sermons pla[illegible] free and the welcome is [illegible] heart.

The services for tomor[illegible] follows: morning worship, [illegible] ject of sermon, "Hope a[illegible] the Soul."

Bible school 12 m.

Christian Endeavor, 6:3[illegible] is the last C. E. meeting [illegible] son.

Preaching service 7:30 [illegible] short inspiring sermon upo[illegible] "God's Care for Us."

There will be a meeting of the Prudential Committee at 10 a.m. Sunday morning.

The Philathea Class of the Bible school will have the first twenty minutes of the prayer service on Thursday evening nert.

You can get Black's baked products at the right hour for meals. They are at your grocer's, fresh every afternoon. adv.

H. PUTNAM ALLEN & SON

Established in 1893 by Horatio A. Allen

Dealers in FINE GROCERIES Telephone 32

53 S. First Street, Fulton, N. Y.

If you are a lover of GOOD COFFEE try our

"EMPIRE BRAND"

It has no superior and few equals. In one pound sealed pkgs.

Price 25c per Pound

"If our goods please you tell your friends, if not tell us."

CALL US ON PHONE 32

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

Results Yesterday

New York, 5; Boston, 0.
Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 0.
Broklyn, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Cincinnati-Pittsburgh; rain.

Brooklyn	[illegible]
Baltimore	23
Buffalo	22

AMERICAN ASSOCIA[illegible]

At Indanapolis—
Cleveland ....
Indianapolis ....
At Louisville—
Columbus ....
Louisville ....
At Minneapolis—
Milwaukee ....
Minneapolis ....
(No other games scheduled.)

Onyx Billiard Room

The Coolest and the Best Equipped.

The only Billiard Table in the City

G. J. POWELL, Mgr.

PHONE 560 QUIRK THEATRE BLDG.

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE

MUTI

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" —— 3 Magnificent Steamers —— "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.

(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

Beautifully colored sectional puzzle chart, showing both exterior and interior of The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE" sent on receipt of five cents to cover postage and mailing. Also ask for our 24-page pictorial and descriptive booklet free.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

German Reply to "Promise Due Regard for Neutrals"

The Hague, June .6.—A report received here from Berlin says that Germany, in her reply to the American protest in the Lusitania case, will declare that she will stand out for the freedom of the seas but will try to have due regard for the rights of neutrals and, incidentally, will show her appreciation of the friendship of the United States.

What is described as President Wilson's willingness to mediate to bring about a modification of Great Britain's food blockade of Germany, is accepted as a further mark of such friendship.

Germany, it is said, will intimate rather broadly that perhaps she was mistaken in her assertion that the Lusitania was armed, and she will show that she is willing to modify her methods of submarine warfare, so far as regards neutral merchantmen, provided that her submarines are secured from attacks by such merchant ships and that the misuse of neutral flags is stopped.

GOOD VALUES

IN CITY HOMES WITH SUBURBAN ATTRACTIONS

$1400. New House on Van Buren St.—Electric lights and city water. Small fruit of all kinds. Lot 90x230.

470 South Sixth St. Nearly new 10-room house and barn. All kinds of small fruit. Lot 50 x132. Must be sold. Make an offer.

Whitaker & Bogardus, Inc.

Real Estate Insurance

Fulton, N.Y.

WALL PAPER

Big Reduction on All Our Stock

Painting - Paperhanging

Hulett-Taft Co.

Inc.

206 ONEIDA STREET

Have You Seen

THE LATEST STYLES

of

SOLID SILVERWARE

G. B. FARLEY

21 First Street

Can show you a full line. Just the kind for

WEDDING GIFTS

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

House to Rent—in 4th st. with all modern improvements. Also one ... in Wald-

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

Albany, June 25.—It is the consensus of opinion of the majority of the delegates to the State Constitutional Convention who are willing to talk, that three important proposed amendments will go down to defeat. These propositions are a single house of the legislature, senators-at-large and a redistricting of the Senat and Assembly districts.

All three of these propositions are about ready to be launched upon the delegates for debate and the next two weeks will very likely record the defeat of one or all of them, if the prediction that is rife at this time is verified.

Objection to a legislature composed of but one house is based upon the belief that there would be no check upon the law-makers of such potency as is at present supplied by a second law-making body. Fault is found with the propostion to create senators-at-large on account of the likelihood of a favored few being designat-

might assist them. The result has been a series of amendments, motions and points of order whihh have bewildered all asve the rlerks and the experts among the delegates.

There will be a sharp struggle when the re-apportionment proposition finally uomes up for disposition. It is said that the delegates from the up-State districts will oppose it and representatives of Tammany Hall announced that they were against it also. The proposition has worthy advocates nothwithstanding.

SAYS GERMANY LACKS MEN TO FIGHT ITALY

Rome, June 26.—Colonel Barone, the distinguished military critic, discussing the effect of the fall of Lemberg, reveals the distribution of the Austro-German forces. He says that before the movement which resulted in retaking Przemysl Germany was opposing the British and French with 1128 battalions of 1000 men each. Against Russia were 708 German and 680 Austrian battal ons. In the last three months Germany diverted sixty-nine battalions from the western to the eastern front; and also employed against Russia four new army corps constituted since the beginning ot the year, numbered 38 to 41.

In these new corps were seventy-two battalions. Therefore, he estimates the German reinforcements on the Russian front comprised 141 bat-

LATED

... an,
... At-
... Town-
... of the de-
... was made in the family
Mt. Adah cemtery.

THE QUIRK TODAY

Today that favorite actor, Carlyle Blackwell, will appear in a five-reel masterpiece from the novel of Jack Futrelle, who lost his life when the Titanic went down. This is a story of an inspiring romance of love, politics, capital and labor, with a star cast. Tomorrow a Shubert feature, "The Marked Woman," with Barbara Tennant and a remarkable cast will be offered in five parts. Other reels will make up a big program.

TODAY	SUNDAY
Your favorite Actor, Carlyle Blackwell in "THE HIGH HAND" in 6 parts by Jack Futrelle	A Shubert Feature with Barbara Tennant "THE MARKED WOMAN" in 5 parts and Others

MONDAY

Elinor Glyn's

THREE WEEKS with Madeline Traverse

G. O. P. SENATE THE SLOGAN

Important Feature in 1916 ---Senatorial Elections in 32 States

Washington.—Much more is at stake in the next campaign than the election of a Republican President and House of Representatives. The political complexion of the United Statees Senate must be changed if the Republican party is to be placed in a position to enact its policies into law.

Unless this is done the Underwood tariff and other injurious legislation which the Democratic party has inflicted upon the American people cannot be repealed.

There are 32 State in which senatorial elections are to be held next year. These 32 states are now represented in the senate by 17 Democrats, 14 Republicans and 1 Progressive. The latter, Senator Poindexter of Washington, has announced his affiliation with the Republican party, so that the figures should stand 17 to 15. ... the present Democratic majority ... is 16, Republican suc- ... mocrats must be ... ve the Repub- ... accomplishment ... the determined

... Senators come ... rida, Indiana, ... issippi, Missou- ... a, Nevada, New ... Ohio, Tennessee, ... a and Virginia. ... y four—Florida, ... nd Virginia—are ... c. In five other ... w Jersey, New ... st Virginia—it is ... that Republicans ... Maine has swung ... blican column and ... n New York and ... publican Senators, ... and West Virginia, ... ave demonstrated ... again in the Re-

... nly eight States— ... Maryland, Missouri, ... ka, Nevada and Ten- ... oubtful column, and ... ese States the Re- ... re than a fighting ... If they carry four ... es they will control

... most encouraging. ... nator Newlands of ... was a matter of ... ays, so close were ... Republicans ought ... Nevada next year. ... t the Progressive ... grated, is almost sure ... epublican column again, ... an-Hitchcock feud in ... rds the Republlicans an ... rtunity for carrying that ... formerly safely Repub- ... i and Tennessee offer ... ground, while Mary- ... epublican Senator until ... th the tide running ... r of the Republicans ... States ought to elect ... ators.

... not be secured un- ... oters in these states ... used to the neces- ... epublican Senators. ... Republican presi- ... an House of Rep- ... be an empty hon- ... Senate would suc- ... y effort to repeal ... Tariff Law and thus ... to suffer for two ... its provisions. The ... had enough of the free ... fallacies of the Democratic ... and only with the repeal of the present tariff law will prosperity return. The European war has served some of the purposes of a protective tariff and has created an enormous demand for American production, but no nation can easily base its economic policies upon the assumption that other nations will continue a war indefinitely.

The tremendous Republican gains in the last election, when the overwhelming Democratic majority of nearly 150 in the House was almost completely wiped out, makes the election of a Republican House next year a foregone conclusion. But the Senate must also be Republican. This is to be the slogan of the next campaign.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

NEW ARRIVALS via THE BIKE EXPRESS

Some dandy New Wheels in stock—complete with Mud-Guards and Headlights. You can't duplicate these elsewhere for less than $35.00. We bought them right, they are selling here from ...... $22.25 to $30.00

FULL LINE OF TIRES, PUMPS, SADDLES AND SUPPLIES
REPAIRING DONE QUICKLY

BOGUE, The Bicycle Garage

61 SOUTH FIRST STREET

A REFRIGERATOR IS AN ECONOMY

That is—a good Refrigerator and they are the kind we sell. They keep the food wholesome and sweet during the warm weather .... $7.00 to $55.00

A HAMMOCK for your yard or porch on these warm evenings is almost indispensible. We have them from............$1.25 up

A. M. DRUSE & CO., 7 South First St

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. Harlan Wright of Palermo visited relatives here Tuesday.

* * *

Mrs. Helen Wright spent last week with friends at Ingalls Crossing.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Parsons has gone for a two weeks' visit with friends at Palermo.

* * *

William Collins spent Frid... Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Reswick and children left ... day for Hinckley, where Mr. Re... is employed.

* * *

The W.C.T.U. is still issuing ... for more places of lodging fo... delegates to the State conv... which meets here July 2-7.

* * *

Dr. Halstead of Syracuse mo... from Syracuse today and is a gu... the family of his son, Dr. W. B... stead of S. 4th st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Poole ... Donald Pratt of West River ... were recent visitors of Ha... friends.

* * *

Mrs. R. W. Westover has be... a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. ... Williams at Mohawk.

* * *

Mrs. Fuller of Buffalo has b... the city, called here by the de... her father, W. H. Cole.

* * *

Miss Lillian Scheninger of Sy... has been entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Milner, West 2d st.

* * *

Curtis Austin is home from Syracuse University and is with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Austin, W. 1st st.

* * *

Mrs. John Woods of Oswego has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. P. Coleman.

* * *

Miss Laura Painter of Ballston Springs to the guest of her parents in Worth st.

* * *

Daniel Hudson is home from the Adirondacks spending his vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hudson, West First st.

* * *

Miss Ada Wright will entertain the Daughters of the American Revolution Monday afternoon at her home in Highland st.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Dunn has returned from a short stay in Oneida.

* * *

Miss Fannie Perry of Worth st. has gone to Staten Island to spend the summer with her aunt, Mrs. H. D. Cressey.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. Lamson have been visiting friends at Moravia.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Claude of Cayu... have ...

Dental Specialists

DR. F. H. CONKLIN

Prophylactic and Crown and Bridge Work

DR. H. W. WHITNEY

Gold Inlays, Somnoforme (sleep-paper) for painless extraction of teeth.

15 Years Experience

OFFICE HOURS: 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OPEN EVENINGS

Over PATTERSON'S Dept. Store

113 Oneida Street

QUIRK THEATRE

ONE NIGHT ONLY

Tuesday, June 29

F. H. S. CLASS, 1915

in the

"FORTUNE HUNTER"

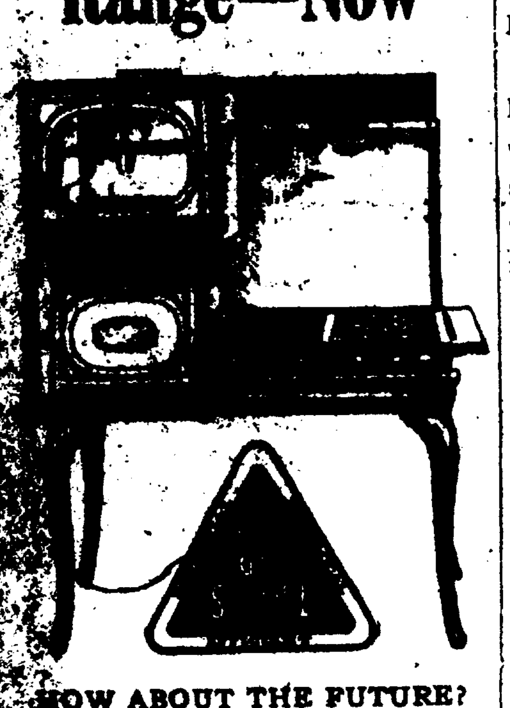
Balcony, 10c, 15c - - Main Floor, 25c

SEATS NOW SELLING

D/34

Until September For Your Summer Comforts

Buy Your Moss Special Gas Range—Now



HOW ABOUT THE FUTURE?

You do not purchase a gas range frequently. It is an investment to

GET THE BEST

Think of the months to come, when

YOUR RANGE

will be in use three times a day.

Think of a Range that "cleans Like a China Plate." That will be as attractive after months of steady use as when you bought it.

EASY TERMS

The Gas Company

PHONE 198

Pure Creamery Butter

From The Harbor Farms

Made for those who want the best.

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida Street **Hello 75**

Community Notes

H. Putnam Allen was in Oswego yesterday on a business trip.

* * *

Miss Ruth Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Morgan, graduated from the Central City business school of Syracuse, the graduating exercises being held Friday evening.

* * *

Miss Flora Owen has been visiting at the home of her brother for the past week.

* * *

Mrs. William Cushman of Rochester is visiting Mrs. Jerome Rector.

* * *

Mrs. A. Burt entertained the W. C. T. U. at her home in Walradt st. yesterday atfernoon when plans for the coming state convention of the Young People's Branch of the order were made.

* * *

Mrs. Elizabeth Sayles spent Tuesday with Mrs. Henry Owen at stop 28.

* * *

Henry Pullen and family of Oswego called on friends here Friday.

* * *

Lee McCaffrey has rerturned after finishing a course at a Syracuse business school. He will take a position with undertaker J. A. Young as bookkeeper.

* * *

The Rev. J. W. Barrett, pastor of the First M. E. church, will attend the district conference, to be held in Vernon on Tuesday and Wednesday.

* * *

Mrs. Anna Wilkinson of Syracuse is ill at the home of her sister, Mrs. Fred Boigeol.

* * *

Miss Minnie Murphy, who has been teaching in the high school at Philmont, N. Y., has returned to her home in this city for the summer vacation.

Fireworks! Fireworks!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

We are well prepared to supply your wants in Fireworks as we bought our stock before the advance and we are in a position to sell them at much less than the regular wholesale prices.

S. WALDHORN

18 First Street

A HUGE SUCCESS

Boosters in One Small Town Sold About 675 Tickets on One Day

Le Roy, N.Y.—The LeRoy Gazette-News says:

The endeavors of the "Chautauqua Boosters" llast Thursday in their whirlwind campaign for the sale of season tickets for the Le Roy Chautauqua, week of June 25 to July 1, may well be considered an unqualified success. About twenty-four salesmen, composed of business men, ministers and professional men, met at Murdoc's jewelry store at 8 o'clock in the morning, secured their tickets, intructions and the list of names assigned them and fifteen minutes later were "on the job" busy as bees. The forenoon campaign called for work within the village and nearly all the salesmen had covered their territory at noon when they met at Lally's for lunch and reports. The team composed of Calvin N. Keeney and Alex Sutherland showed the largest returns for the time spent, with $156 worth of tickets disposed of. J. G. Gilfillan and E. M. Perkins were a close second with $148. The total sales in the forenoon approximated $800.

In the afternoon the teams climbed into automobiles and started a country wire campaign many of them not getting back into town until late in the evening. Reports the following morning indicated that the day's sales had amounted to very nearly $1200. About seventy-five tickets have been sold since that time, and there remain about seventy-five to be sold to bring the number up to the amount guaranteed by the committee.

Principal William M. Dunn, chairman of the committee, stated this morning that aside from a little territory that was not covered last Thursday, owing to lack of time, and which is to be worked, there woulld be no further organized campaign for the sale of tickets. The guarantee number is certain to be reached before the opening date, and he advises those who have not as yet secured their tickets to obtain them at once from the places where they are on sale, if the minimum price of $2 is desired. Tickets arer on sale at the Bank of LeRoy, the LeRoy National bank, John Murdock's store and the Rochester Grocery. After the guarantee number is sold no more will be available at $2 for adults and $1 for children.

Le Roy is to be congratulated upon the energetic campaign made and the generous support given the movement.

BALDWIN-MOREHOUSE

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Morehouse in Volney last Thursday took place the marriage of Miss Florence E. Morehouse to Paul A. Baldwin of Mt. Pleasant. Rev. H. D. Holmes performed the ceremony.

The couple left on a trip to Boston.

UNDERTAKERS

YOUNG & HILL. Open day and night at 117 Oneida. Phone 2172.

Moderate northeast to east winds tonight, becoming southeast Sunday. Fair weather.

RECITAL GIVEN AT LIBRARY LAST NIGHT

Last night at the library the pupils of David Carroll gave a recital and the auditorium was filled with guests. After the pupils had completed their program other numbers were given.

Miss Genevieve McCormick gave a vocal solo, "A Winter Lullaby"; Miss Marion Lake gave a group of three songs, "Daddy," by Behrens; "Rittornella," by Clauson, and the "Sweet of the Year," by Satler.

Edward Carroll was heard in a recitation, "Signing the Declaration of Independence," and David Carroll gave a piano solo.

OSWEGO HOPEFUL OF G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

According to the Oswego Times, Oswego has reason to be quite hopeful of securing the 1916 G. A. R. state encampment.

The 1916 encampment will be the most important held in many years as it will mark the semi-centennial of the State department. Not only would the State G. A. R. meet but the Woman's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans also, making a gathering of at least 3000 persons.

Fulton Men Working in Auto Factories

Young men who are about to take Horace Greely's famous advice, "Go West, young man," should interview Byron Smith, Leo Quinn and William Scanlon of this city who returned yesterday from a western tour of two months. The three young men have been working in Detroit and they can inform prospective travelers in regard to the conditions and industrial activity there.

Smith worked on the Ford Motor Company plant making bodies; Quinn was employed in the Studebaker plant at the same task, while Scanlon was employed as tester in the Studebaker plant. All three young had no difficulty in landing jobs for with the 1916 out-put rush on the factories are working overtime every night.

Philo Paige of Park st. and Fred Chesbro who left this city for Detroit about a month ago still hard at work. Chesbro has obtained a good position in the Studebaker company as assembler. Maurice Scanlon is also working in one of the large automobile plants.

MORGANS TO LIVE IN HOUSE 14 FEET WIDE

New York.—The son of one of the richest men in the world lives in one of the narrowest houses in this city. That is, he will live there when he returns from his honeymoon.

Junius Spencer Morgan, son of J. P. Morgan, has leased the four-story brownstone residence at No. 123 East 36th st., just east of the big Morgan mansions. The house ss fourteen feet wide. Young Mr. Morgan's bride was Miss Louise Converse, of Boston.

Congregational Church

Rev. Charles Olmstead, Pastor

A special sermon to the members of Hiram Lodge, F. & A. M., will be preached at the morning service, and at noon there will be a missionary service in conjunction with the Sunday school, the subject for discussion to be "The work of the Congregational Sunday School and Publication Society." A special program will be used which is furnished by the society.

Chrristian Endeavor at 6.30.

The pastor's evening sermon subject will be "Trifling Things."

Presbyterian Church

Charles S. Robertson, Pastor

Morning prayer at 10.

Worrship by families at 10:30, sermon theme, "The Trees of the Garden Hiding the Lord of the Garden."

Bible school at noon.

The last vesper service until September will be held at 5 o'clock, sermon theme, "The Spirit of Christ."

State St. M. E. Church

Rev. H. D. Holmes, Pastor

Morning services at 10.30 o'clock. Subject of sermon, "Urgent Need." Sunday school at 12 o'clock.

The Junior league will meet at 3.30 p.m. and the Epworth League will meet at 6:30.

The topic of the sermon for evening worship will be "Pessimism."

First M. E. Church

Rev. J. W. Barrett, Pastor

"The Influence of Faith" will be the subject of the morning sermon by the pastor.

Mr. Barrett will preach in the evening upon "The Offence of the Gospel."

Sunday school exercises at noon, and the Brotherhood at the same hours.

There will be the usual young people's rall yat 6.30.

Christian Science

35 E. First Street.

Christian Science services held on Sunday at 10.45 a.m. and at 8 p.m. Wednesday, in the Van Wagenen block. Mrs. H. A. Allen, first reader; Mrs. Noah Merriam, second reader. You will be welcome and interested to attend one or both services.

The subject for next Sunday is: "Christian Science." Golden Text: Ezekiel 36: 27. Responsive Reading: Ezekiel 36: 7-11, 24-26, 28, 29, 26.

Zion Episcopal Church

Rev. Minor J. Peters, Rector

Sunday, June 27, fourth Sunday after Trinity.

Services as follows:

Holy Communion.......... 7.30 a.m.
Sunday school............. 9.30 a.m.
Matins and sermon........10.45 a.m.
Evensong and sermon..... 7.30 a.m.

Subject of the sermon at 10.45 a.m., "The Sufferings Here and Glory Hereafter." Romans 8:18.

Subject at Evensong, St. Luke 6:37.

Tuesday, June 29th being the feast of St. Peter, Apostle, there will be a celebration of the Holy Communion at 10.00 a.m.

Firrst Baptist Church

Milton George Buck Minister

"The First Baptist church, "the church of cordial welcome," invites all strangers and those without a church come to worship. The service is simple, the sermons plain, the seats free and the welcome is from the heart.

The services for tomorrow are as follows: morning worship, 10:30; subject of sermon, "Hope an Anchor to the Soul."

Bible school 12 m.

Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p.m. This is the last C. E. meeting for the season.

Preaching service 7:30 p.m. with a short inspiring sermon upon the topic, "God's Care for Us."

There will be a meeting of the Prudential Committee at 10 a.m. Sunday morning.

The Philathea Class of the Bible school will have the first twenty minutes of the prayer service on Thursday evening nert.

You can get Black's baked products at the right hour for meals. They are at your grocer's, fresh every afternoon. adv.

H. PUTNAM ALLEN & SON

Established in 1893 by Horatio A. Allen

Dealers in FINE GROCERIES Telephone 32

53 S. First Street, Fulton, N. Y.

If you are a lover of GOOD COFFEE try our

"EMPIRE BRAND"

It has no superior and few equals. In one-pound sealed pkgs.

Price 25c per Pound

"If our goods please you tell your friends, if not tell us."

CALL US ON PHONE 32

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

Results Yesterday

New York, 5; Boston, 0.
Chicago, 5; St. Louis, 0.
Broklyn, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Cincinnati-Pittsburgh; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	33	21	.611
Philadelphia	29	26	.527
St. Louis	32	29	.525
Pittsburgh	28	26	.519
Boston	27	29	.482
New York	23	27	.460
Brooklyn	25	32	.439
Cincinnati	22	29	.431

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Chicago at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Detroit.

Results Yesterday

Washington, 4; Philadelphia, 1.
Boston, 9; New York, 5.
Only two games cheduled.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	41	20	.672
Boston	31	21	.596
Detroit	36	25	.590
New York	30	27	.526
Washington	28	26	.519
Cleveland	21	36	.368
St. Louis	21	36	.368
Philadelphia	21	38	.356

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Baltimore.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Kansas City at Newark.
Pittsburgh at Buffalo.

Results Yesterday

St. Louis, 11; Baltimore, 2.
Pittsburgh, 6; Buffalo, 5.
Brooklyn, 12; Chicago, 4.
Newark, 6; Kansas City, 1.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	38	23	.623
St. Louis	35	22	.614
Pittsburgh	33	29	.532
Chicago	30	29	.508
Newark	31	30	.508
Brooklyn	29	32	.475
Baltimore	23	35	.397
Buffalo	22	41	.349

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	R.	H.	E.
At Indanapolis—			
Cleveland	0	0	2
Indianapolis	6	7	3
At Louisville—			
Columbus	5	11	2
Louisville	3	11	2
At Minneapolis—			
Milwaukee	11	17	2
Minneapolis	5	9	4

(No other games scheduled.)

Onyx Billiard Room

The Coolest and the Best Equipped.

The only Billiard Table in the City

G. J. POWELL, Mgr.

PHONE 560 QUIRK THEATRE BLDG.

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE

Surety Bonds of all kinds

Real Estate Loans

FREDERICK G. SPENCER

Phone 122.

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Syracuse at Binghamton.
Utica at Elmira.
Scranton at Albany.
Wilkesbarre at Utica.

Results Yesterday

Syracuse, 3; Binghamton, 3; rain.
Elmira, 10; Utica, 3.
Seratnon, 3; Albany, 2.
Troy, 6; Wilkesbarre, 0.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Utica	27	16	.628
Elmira	27	18	.600
Binghamton	24	18	.571
Troy	22	20	.524
Scranton	20	22	.476
Wilkesbarre	20	25	.444
Albany	16	26	.381
Syracuse	15	26	.366

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Buffalo at Montreal.
Rochester at Toronto.
Jersey City at Richmond.
Nawark at Providence.

Results Yesterday

Jersey City, 8; Richmond, 5; 1st.
Richmond, 10; Jersey City, 4; 2d.
Providence, 12; Newark, 3.
Toronto, 4; Rochester, 2.
Montreal, 7; Buffalo, 2.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Providence	30	20	.600
Buffalo	24	19	.558
Montreal	29	23	.558
Toronto	26	26	.500
Richmond	25	27	.481
Rochester	23	25	.478
Newark	22	24	.478
Jersey City	18	33	.353

EXHIBITION GAMES

At Grand Rapids—Detroit American, 6; Grand Rapids, Central League, 4.

At Flint, Mich.—St. Louis Americans, 8; Fllint (South Michigan L.) 0.

Black's White Bread is sold by all grocers, because it is in demand by everybody. adv.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

Beautifully colored sectional puzzle chart, showing both exterior and interior of The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE" sent on receipt of five cents to cover postage and mailing. Also ask for our 24-page pictorial and descriptive booklet free.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

German Reply to "Promise Due Regard for Neutrals"

The Hague, June 6.—A report received here from Berlin says that Germany, in her reply to the American protest in the Lusitania case, will declare that she will stand out for the freedom of the seas but will try to have due regard for the rights of neutrals and, incidentally, will show her appreciation of the friendship of the United States.

What is described as President Wilson's willingness to mediate to bring about a modification of Great Britain's food blockade of Germany, is accepted as a further mark of such friendship.

Germany, it is said, will intimate rather broadly that perhaps she was mistaken in her assertion that the Lusitania was armed, and she will show that she is willing to modify her methods of submarine warfare, so far as regards neutral merchantmen, provided that her submarines are secured from attacks by such merchant ships and that the misuse of neutral flags is stopped.

GOOD VALUES

IN CITY HOMES WITH SUBURBAN ATTRACTIONS

$1400. New House on Van Buren St.—Electric lights and city water. Small fruit of all kinds. Lot 90x230.

470 South Sixth St. Nearly new 10-room house and barn. All kinds of small fruit. Lot 50 x132. Must be sold. Make an offer.

Whitaker & Bogardus, Inc.

Real Estate Insurance

Fulton, N.Y.

SPECIAL

Summer Sale of WALL PAPER

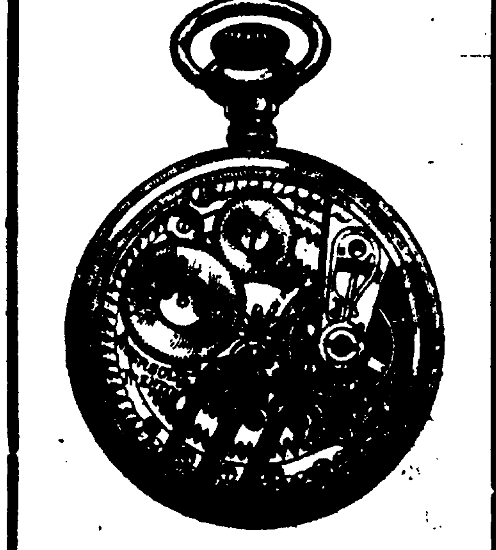
Big Reduction on All Our Stock

Painting - Paperhanging

Hulett-Taft Co.

Inc.

206 ONEIDA STREET



Have You Seen

THE LATEST STYLES

of

SOLID SILVERWARE

G. B. FARLEY

21 First Street

Can show you a full line. Just the kind for

WEDDING GIFTS

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

House to Rent—in 4th st. with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldborn Block. S. Waldborn, 18 1st st. tf.

To Rent—Nice, cool airy rooms; one block from business section. Terms reasonable. Use of hot and cold baths. Apply 210 Cayuga st. 165

Hay and Straw—About 6 tons of good 1914 hay and one load of flail-threshed rye straw to sell. Hoyt F. Hill, South Granby, N.Y. 163

Lost—Purse containing $8 and some change; between Brooks' grocery store and E. 7th st. on Broadway. Finder return to 623 E. Broadway. 163

Furnished Rooms for housekeeping, or by day or week. 205 Cayuga st. 161c

For Sale—Motor boat with 2-cylinder, 3 h.p. engine. Can be seen at 413 Cayuga st. 165c

Tenement House to Rent—Pine st.; $10 month. Inquire H. L. Crandall. Phone 2520. tf

For Sale—A Cabel and Johnson piano, upright, nearly new. Inquire Times office. 166c

For Sale—Golden self-branching celery plants. Beaver's Meadows Produce Co., Fulton. 163

Wanted—Child's second-hand sulky in good condition. Phone 8815. 161c

For Rent—Flat for 2 people; heat and water. $6 per week. 214 Oneida st. 165

Celery Plants for sale—15 cents hundred. O. W. Dryer, R.F.D. 8, Fulton. 162

First-class Teamster—Wanted. O. W. Dryer, R.F.D. 8, Fulton. 162

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

The Fair at SanFancisco

is wonderful. Everyone who has seen it speaks in the highest praise of it.

If YOU are planning to go—consult the First National Bank about its Travelers' Checks.

We've something of interest to say to you on this subject.

THE QUIRK

Matinees 5c. Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c. CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.

TODAY	SUNDAY
Your favorite Actor, Carlyle Blackwell in "THE HIGH HAND" in 6 parts by Jack Futrelle	A Shubert Feature with Barbara Tennant "THE MARKED WOMAN" in 5 parts and Others

MONDAY

Elinor Glyn's

THREE WEEKS with Madeline Traverse

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

Albany, June 25.—It is the consensus of opinion of the majority of the delegates to the State Constitutional Convention who are willing to talk, that three important proposed amendments will go down to defeat. These propositions are a single house of the legislature, senators-at-large and a redistricting of the Senat and Assembly districts.

All three of these propositions are about ready to be launched upon the delegates for debate and the next two weeks will very likely record the defeat of one or all of them, if the prediction that is rife at this time is verified.

Objection to a legislature composed of but one house is based upon the belief that there would be no check upon the law-makers of such potency as is at present supplied by a second law-making body. Fault is found with the propostion to create senators-at-large on account of the likelihood of a favored few being designated and the people of the State being denied true representation as they see and define true rpresentation. Opposition to a re-apportionment appears to have grown out of the beflief that if Greater New York should be permitted to dominate the legislature as the result of having the balance of power, that the Democratic organization in that city would extend their organization throughout the State.

Whether there is ground for the above arguments is a subject which does not enter into the question of opposition, it exists and has grown since the proposals were presented.

It is known that an effort is being made to keep politics out of the Constitutional convention and it is fair to forecast that it will not be obnoxiously prevalent, nevertheless when an important issue is imminent it is not so difficult to place that issue above political significance whether it actually be removed or not. It may be that the proposed re-apportionment may be thus treated, yet there are those of the convention who are ready to admit that it is their belief that politics at least assisted the inspiration prompting that proposed amendment to the Constitution.

The plan is to bring up the proposals dealing with senators-at-large and a single legislative body and either defeat or accept them before making an issue of the reapportionment proposal. If this scheme is carried out the discussion which has been set down for June 30th on the re-apportion porposition must necessarily be again postponed.

If not technical, the method with which the Constitutional convention has dealt with the reapportionment question has at least been lompler, manifold in its parlimentary kinship and obtuse to the public. The parlimentarians of the lonvention, in their endeavors to advodate or oppose the might assist them. The result has been a series of amendments, motions and points of order whihh have bewildered all asve the rlerks and the experts among the delegates.

There will be a sharp struggle when the re-apportionment proposition finally uomes up for disposition. It is said that the delegates from the up-State districts will oppose it and representatives of Tammany Hall announced that they were against it also. The proposition has worthy advocates nothwithstanding.

SAYS GERMANY LACKS MEN TO FIGHT ITALY

Rome, June 26.—Colonel Barone, the distinguished military critic, discussing the effect of the fall of Lemberg, reveals the distribution of the Austro-German forces. He says that before the movement which resulted in retaking Przemysl Germany was opposing the British and French with 1128 battalions of 1000 men each. Against Russia were 708 German and 680 Austrian battal ons. In the last three months Germany diverted sixty-nine battalions from the western to the eastern front, and also employed against Russia four new army corps constituted since the beginning of the year, numbered 38 to 41.

In these new corps were seventy-two battalions. Therefore, he estimates the German reinforcements on the Russian front comprised 141 battalions. The troops moved from the western front comprised twenty-four battalions of the Guards, eighteen of the Tenth Corps, nine of the Fifty-sixth Division, nine of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Division and nine of the Bavarian Eleventh Division.

In spite of what the Germans say regarding the great number of reserves, Colonel Barone believes the probable reason why Germany has not declared war against Italy is that she has insufficient troops for a campaig non the Italian frontier.

SEES SIGN OF BREACH IN BENTLOW CASE

London, June 26.—The London Times, commenting on the German "family squabble," over the suspension of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, says:

"It was newspaper controversies which proved fatal to Count Caprivi when the Cologne Gazette criticized Count Eulenburg and the Camarilla, and to Prince von Buelow when his majesty's famous interview made its highly inopportune appearance.

"The precedents are ominous, but on the other hand the supreme war lord may really share views of his Chancellor. He may be afraid of complications with the United States and think it high time to put a curb upon the recklessness of Admiral von Tirpitz and his adherents.

"This is the first open sign of a serious discrepancy in the judgments of the German military and civil authorities on the war."

CARMAN OUT TO WIN BACK 10-MILE RECORD

New York—Clarence Carman will go after his lost ten-mile record tonight at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome, where he meets Georges Seres the French champion, and Jimmy Moran in a paced race for te best two out of three heats at ten miles each.

JANE VANDERPOOL COVILL

The funeral of Jane Vanderpool, widow of William Covill, was held this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock in the family residence, 709 Seneca st., with the Rev. J. W. Barrett, pastor of the First M. E. church, officiating. There was a large attendance of friends and also many beautiful floral offerings. Among the latter were a "Gates Ajar," a standing anchor, a casket bouquet and several other large bouquets.

Mrs. Covill was a member of the Women's Relief Corps and the casket was draped with a large American flag.

The bearers were Justin Hamilton, of Auburn; John Storm and John Atwell, of this city, and Earl B. Townsend, of Utica, relatives of the deceased.

Interment was made in the family plot in Mt. Adnah cemtery.

THE QUIRK TODAY

Today that favorite actor, Carlyle Blackwell, will appear in a five-reel masterpiece from the novel of Jack Futrelle, who lost his life when the Titanic went down. This is a story of an inspiring romance of love, politics, capital and labor, with a star cast. Tomorrow a Shubert feature, "The Marked Woman," with Barbara Tennant and a remarkable cast will be offered in five parts. Other reels will make up a big program.

G. O. P. SENATE THE SLOGAN

Important Feature in 1916 —Senatorial Elections in 32 States

Washington.—Much more is at stake in the next campaign than the election of a Republican President and House of Representatives. The political complexion of the United Statees Senate must be changed if the Republican party is to be placed in a position to enact its policies into law.

Unless this is done the Underwood tariff and other injurious legislation which the Democratic party has inflicted upon the American people cannot be repealed.

There are 32 State in which senatorial elections are to be held next year. These 32 states are now represented in the senate by 17 Democrats, 14 Republicans and 1 Progressive. The latter, Senator Poindexter of Washington, has announced his affiliation with the Republican party, so that the figures should stand 17 to 15. As the present Democratic majority in the Senate is 16, Republican successors to nine Democrats must be elected in order to give the Republicans control. The accomplishment of this result is now the determined effort of Republicans.

The 17 Democratic Senators come from Aridona, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia and Virginia. Of all these States only four—Florida, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia—are assuredly Democratic. In five other States—Maine, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and West Virginia—it is practically certain that Republicans will be elected. Maine has swung back into the Republican column and in the last election New York and Ohio returned Republican Senators, while New Jersey and West Virginia, in by-elections, have demonstrated that they are back again in the Republican fold.

This leaves only eight States—Arizona, Indiana, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada and Tennessee—in the doubtful column, and in each one of these States the Republicans have more than a fighting chance of success. If they carry four of these eight States they will control the Senate.

The outlook is most encouraging. The election of Senator Newlands of Nevada last year was a matter of doubt for some days, so close were the figures. The Republicans ought certainly to carry Nevada next year. Indiana, now that the Progressive party has disintegrated, is almost sure to be in the Republican column again, while the Bryan-Hitchcock feud in Nebraska affords the Republicans an excellent opportunity for carrying that State. It was formerly safely Republican. Missouri and Tennessee offer splendid fighting ground, while Maryland had a Republican Senator until recently. With the tide running strongly in favor of the Republicans several of these States ought to elect Republican Senators.

But victory will not be secured unless Republican voters in these states are thoroughly aroused to the necessity of electing Republican Senators.

The election of a Republican president and a Republican House of Representatives would be an empty honor. A Democratic Senate would successfully block any effort to repeal the Underwood Tariff Law and thus compel the country to suffer for two years more under its provisions. The country has had enough of the free trade fallacies of the Democratic party and only with the repeal of the present tariff law will prosperity return. The European war has served some of the purposes of a protective tariff and has created an enormous demand for American production, but no nation can easily base its economic policies upon the assumption that other nations will continue a war indefinitely.

The tremendous Republican gains in the last election, when the overwhelming Democratic majority of nearly 150 in the House was almost completely wiped out, makes the election of a Republican House next year a foregone conclusion. But the Senate must also be Republican. This is to be the slogan of the next campaign.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

NEW ARRIVALS via THE BIKE EXPRESS

Some dandy New Wheels in stock—complete with Mud-Guards and Headlights. You can't duplicate these elsewhere for less than $35.00. We bought them right, they are selling here from ...... $22.25 to $30.00

FULL LINE OF TIRES, PUMPS, SADDLES AND SUPPLIES

REPAIRING DONE QUICKLY

BOGUE, The Bicycle Garage

61 SOUTH FIRST STREET

A REFRIGERATOR IS AN ECONOMY

That is—a good Refrigerator and they are the kind we sell. They keep the food wholesome and sweet during the warm weather .... $7.00 to $55.00

A HAMMOCK for your yard or porch on these warm evenings is almost indispensible. We have them from .... $1.25 up

A. M. DRUSE & CO., 7 South First St.

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. Harlan Wright of Palermo visited relatives here Tuesday.

• • •

Mrs. Helen Wright spent last week with friends at Ingalls Crossing.

• • •

Mrs. Frank Parsons has gone for a two weeks' visit with friends at Palermo.

• • •

William Collins spent Frida[illegible] Syracuse.

• • •

Mrs. Reswick and children le[illegible] day for Hinckley, where Mr. Re[illegible] is employed.

• • •

The W.C.T.U. is still issuing [illegible] for more places of lodging fo[illegible] delegates to the State conv[illegible] which meets here July 2-7.

• • •

Dr. Halstead of Syracuse m[illegible] from Syracuse today and is a gu[illegible] the family of his son, Dr. W. B[illegible] stead of S. 4th st.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Poole[illegible] Donald Pratt of West River[illegible] were recent visitors of Ha[illegible] friends.

• • •

Mrs. R. W. Westover has be[illegible] a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Williams at Mohawk.

• • •

Mrs. Fuller of Buffalo has b[illegible] the city, called here by the de[illegible] her father, W. H. Cole.

• • •

Miss Lillian Scheninger of Sy[illegible] has been entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Milner, West 2d st.

• • •

Curtis Austin is home from Syracuse University and is with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Austin, W. 1st st.

• • •

Mrs. John Woods of Oswego has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. P. Coleman.

• • •

Miss Laura Painter of Ballston Springs to the guest of her parents in Worth st.

• • •

Daniel Hudson is home from the Adirondacks spending his vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hudson, West First st.

• • •

Miss Ada Wright will entertain the Daughters of the American Revolution Monday afternoon at her home in Highland st.

• • •

Mrs. Frank Dunn has returned from a short stay in Oneida.

• • •

Miss Fannie Perry of Worth st. has gone to Staten Island to spend the summer with her aunt, Mrs. H. D. Cressey.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. F. Lamson have been visiting friends at Moravia.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Claude of Cayu[illegible] have [illegible]

Dental Specialists

DR. F. H. CONKLIN

Prophylactic and Crown and Bridge Work

DR. H. W. WHITNEY

Gold Inlays, Somnoforme (sleep-paper) for painless extraction of teeth.

15 Years Experience

Office Hours: 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OPEN EVENINGS

Over PATTERSON'S Dept. Store

113 Oneida Street

QUIRK THEATRE

ONE NIGHT ONLY

Tuesday, June 29

F. H. S. CLASS, 1915

in the

"FORTUNE HUNTER"

Balcony, 10c, 15c - - Main Floor, 25c

SEATS NOW SELLING

D/34

THE HOME PAPER

IS YOUR HOME PAPER

Figure What YOU Owe the Home Paper -- Your Home Paper

¶Figure that loyalty to your town is reflected in the support you give the Paper that is edited, printed and published in your home town—Fulton.

¶Figure that in giving support to a Fulton enterprise you are doing ... towards "Community Build-

... at if you do not support ... home-town Paper you be- ... ommunity Grafter" which ... way of expressing a person's ... one who takes all—gives nothing.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

is "A Herald of Progress"

upon its prosperity depends the progress of Fulton. It builds up—does not tear down. It employs labor and labor makes your

MERCHANT PROSPEROUS

Come, don't be a "Grafter" join the procession by supporting the town Daily Newspaper

SNAPSHOTS AT NOTABLE PERSONS

Simeon E. Baldwin Says Insurance Would End Wars.

Photo © by American Press Association.

At the recent conference on international arbitration, held at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., Simeon E. Baldwin, ex-governor of Connecticut, suggested that insurance would end wars. "Insuring nations against pecuniary loss in wars would tend to discourage war for the capitalists, and granting the insurance would then work for peace in the interests of their bank accounts," said Mr. Baldwin.

Ex-Governor Baldwin is famous in New England as a lawyer. He has been chief justice of the supreme court of Connecticut, president of the American Bar association and has written books on law and history. In 1911 he was elected chief executive of Connecticut and on the expiration of his two year term was chosen to succeed himself. He is a Democrat.

The governor's father, Roger Sherman Baldwin, was also a noted lawyer in his day. In 1839 he was the principal attorney in a suit that was celebrated not alone in this country, but in Europe. Slaves, a ship load of them, on the way to Cuba, poured out of the hold at a signal, overcame the officers and took possession of the vessel. An American ship, finding them adrift, towed them into the harbor of New York. Spain claimed that the slaves were the property of Spanish planters and speculators. Abolitionists in the north defended the Africans. The case went to the United States supreme court finally and was argued for the black men by Governor Baldwin's father, John Quincy Adams being his assistant. His skill, learning and thoroughness caused the renowned Chancellor Kent to say that he was one of the ablest jurists of his time.

Crown Prince of Greece.

In the event of Greece taking up arms in the European war Prince George, heir apparent to the throne of the Hellenes, is likely to become a figure of importance. His father, King Constantine, has been reported to be in feeble health, and in the event of the king's death or incapacity Prince George would be either king or regent. The young man was born in July, 1890, and is therefore twenty-five years of

Photo by American Press Association.

PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.

age. During the Balkan wars a couple of years ago the young prince was an active participant in the fighting.

On his father's side Prince George is of Danish and Russian blood. He was born at Athens, is a member of the Greek national church and is thoroughly Greek at heart, as his father is also. His mother was Princess Sophia of Prussia, sister of the present German kaiser, so Prince George is a nephew of Emperor William II. Relationship, however, doesn't count for much in European affairs once the sword is drawn, so it is not improbable that the crown prince may eventually find himself opposed to the forces of his imperial uncle.

Hunting For Diamonds.

About 1,000 two-inch tickets are used in this game, says Scouting. These are marked with a blue pencil in the shape of a diamond, and numbers ranging from one to thirty are marked inside the diamonds. These are supposed to be diamonds worth so many dollars—if a diamond has a figure nine in it, it is worth $9.

Another lot is marked with the diamond only, without the figures; these are smaller "diamonds" and are worth only $1 each. The third lot are left entirely blank and are supposed to be diamond quartz, being worth only 25 cents each.

The "diamonds" are scattered all over the woods, in the branches of trees, among prickly bushes, in pools of water and other hiding places. The game commences at a whistle signal, the troop starting from different ends of the woods and working every inch of the ground hunting for the "diamonds."

The patrol finding "diamonds" of the greatest total value is declared the winner.

The Golden Robin.

Among the most brilliantly dressed, as well as sweetest singing birds that summer anywhere in the United States is the Baltimore oriole, or golden robin.

The nest of this beautiful bird is very interesting, and displays great skill in the making. In shape it resembles a long pouch, and is swung hammock fashion from two twigs at the extremity of a lofty, drooping branch. It is formed of vegetable fiber and wool, closely interwoven, then securely sewed in place with very strong stitches. The thread used for the sewing is usually long horsehairs, though, especially if the nest is within close range of civilization, bits of string, thread or silk floss are used. The mother bird does the building, while her mate searches for and brings the material.

Conundrums.

What goes most against a farmer's grain? The reaping machine.

What relation is that child to its own father who is not its own father's own son? His daughter.

What does a young lady do when she gets into church? Looks for the hims (hymns).

What beats a good wife? A bad husband.

What is the best thing out? A conflagration.

Why is life the greatest of riddles? Because we must all give it up.

Why is a lady's dishabille like a postman? Because it's a morning wrapper.

Telegraph Bee.

Here is a game for boy scouts on a rainy day in camp. Let the scouts arrange themselves around a table with a telegraph sounder on it. One of the scouts operates the sounder and sends letters in the Morse code to the other scouts, each in turn. If a scout fails to know the letter he is placed at the end of the line. In order that all the boys may take part it is best for the operator to send letters slowly to the tenderfoot, faster to a second class scout and fastest to a first class scout. The line will be continually changing, and the boys are sure to be interested. —Scouting.

Hidden Dress Goods.

1. The verse was musical. I composed it long ago.
2. I prefer the drama to singing. Hamlet is my favorite role.
3. I sent Bob Linscott on up the hill.
4. That evil is the lesser, George thinks.
5. I bought the fossil. Keep it for me, please.
6. He is a tinsmith by trade.
7. We heard the guns pop. Lincoln was near.

Answers: 1. Calico. 2. Gingham. 3. Cotton. 4. Serge. 5. Silk. 6. Satin. 7. Poplin.

Work For Boy Scouts.

Boys might work off their zeal for hunting by declaring war on rats. If old granaries or warehouses are available they might indulge in a wild rat hunt. Rats accomplish a great deal of destruction, and in port cities, at least, they are credited with carrying many dangerous diseases. If a troop could clear its village of the pests it would be a creditable service.

Changed Words.

Without changing letters turn a viscid substance into an undesired domestic animal, wrathful into a means of restraint, duration into a send forth, fashioned into a kind of cheese, a piece into a snare, a singer of old times into dull colored.

Answers.—Tar, rat; mad, dam; time, emit; made, Edam; part, trap; bard, drab.

Results.

"That woman is so ill tempered that she seems to reflect it in everything about her housekeeping."

"Yes, I've noticed even her bread is more or less crusty."—Baltimore American.

Two Points of View.

To a woman in love little things seems big, and to a man in love big things seem little.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

A Mythical Lover

By MARTHA V. MONROE

My dear, you being my most intimate friend, I write you first of all to announce my engagement. Harry after hanging about me for two years has at last proposed. How much longer he would have continued to do so had I not by my own skillful manipulation brought him to terms I don't know. As it is, I had a hard time landing him and did so only after a number of efforts had failed.

Now, I wish to assure you, my dear, that if you have occasion to bring a man to terms, do not adopt any of the old fashioned methods that are well known—that is, if you are playing a man who is as adept at the game as you. I tried a number of them on Harry, and he was too smart for them all. First I told him that I was intending to study the law and would make a vow of celibacy that I might be wedded only to my professional work. He laughed me to scorn; drew ironical pictures of my arguing a case before a jury; said he would like to be the judge before whom I pleaded a case, and all that.

About the time of this first failure the European war broke out, and I threatened to go abroad and take care of sick and wounded soldiers. He said he was thinking of going to France and enlisting in the Foreign legion. I didn't go as a nurse, and he didn't go as a soldier. He had met my bluff with one of his own.

Then Howard Wentworth came to town, and of all the girls here he seemed to prefer me. Taking advantage of his preference, I encouraged him, especially in presence of Harry. What did the scamp do but devote himself to Agnes Woodruff. I was frightened for fear she would get him away from me and dropped Mr. Wentworth immediately. After I had done so Harry gradually ceased to pay marked attention to Agnes, but I knew that he was still more or less devoted to her, and it worried me.

Having heard that Aunt Caroline had been in her youth skillful at the game of hearts, I confessed my failures and my anxiety to her and asked her to help me.

"The trouble with your expedients," she said to me, "is that they are too palpable. One of those you have tried is excellent, but you did not apply it in the right way. I refer to your attempt to pique your lover by accepting the attentions of another man. You should not have called in the attentions of a real admirer, but an imaginary one."

Not understanding what Aunt Carrie meant, I asked her to explain. She did so and gave me the identical method by which she brought Uncle John to terms twenty years ago. I made up my mind to try it.

My first move was to nerve myself to treat Harry with indifference for a stated period. This being a part of a general plan, I was enabled to play the part pretty well. I was careful not to overact it, in order that he might not see through what I was up to. Having apparently grown more indifferent to him for three or four months, I accepted an invitation from Elinor Trask to make her a visit. I remained away six weeks, and when I came home I talked a great deal to my intimate girl friends about a fascinating fellow I had met, or, rather had not met, during my visit, giving them the impression that I had been much taken up with him. Of course they spread a report that I was either engaged or was likely to be engaged, and it reached Harry's ears.

Nevertheless so confident was he that he could drop me and take me up when he pleased that he placed but little confidence in my preference for him having been diverted to another channel. He came to see me on my return from my visit, twitted me on having lost my heart during my absence and asked for a description of this "Adonis," as he called my mythical lover, who had been so fortunate as to win such a prize as myself. I turned the conversation upon other topics. Harry asked me to go to the theater with him the next evening. I told him so decidedly that I had a previous engagement that he did not ask for another evening.

Harry did not call again for some time. Meanwhile I was talking to my chums about the fascinating man I had met, confident that what I said would reach the man I really loved. The next time he called on me I telephoned to a florist, with whom I had left an order for flowers to be filled on call, to send them at once. Half an hour later the flowers came and were brought into the room to me where I was sitting with Harry. Pretending to be anxious about them, I opened the box containing them. Inside was a little envelope. I seized it and without opening it held it in the palm of my hand.

This was altogether too much for Harry's equanimity. He demanded to see the card of the sender, and I refused to give it to him. He turned very red, then pale, and I saw that an emotional storm was raging within him. I let him go on till he had committed himself, after which he lost all interest as to who sent the flowers, for we were engaged.

I assure you, my dear, I am very happy, and Harry says he is very happy, and, as for my mythical lover, I think it is perfectly honorable for me to have used him, for he can't be a bit disappointed.

For the Children

Willie Chiels, Holder of an Enviable Position.

Photo by American Press Association.

When can you find a boy who does not envy Willie Chiels of New York city? Perhaps there are a few, but they are very few, and they hold places similar to that occupied by Willie. "Babe" Chiels, as he is familiarly known, is mascot of the New York American baseball club. Imagine a boy being a member of a professional baseball club! Think of the pleasure of being dressed in a regulation uniform and empowered to have charge of the bats; then the joy of knowing the heroes of the diamond personally and being received as and considered one of themselves. All this grandeur and good luck have come to "Babe" Chiels, the official mascot of the Yankees. It is fine to be a stage driver, a railroad brakeman or deckhand on a steamboat, but none of these positions compare in honor with the mascot of a big league baseball club. The man beside Willie is Manager Donovan of the New York Americans.

The First Gem.

The pearl is the one gem that comes to man perfect from the hand of nature, and to this its great antiquity as a gem is largely due. Precious stones whose beauty and brilliancy depend on polishing and cutting would naturally be discovered and utilized later.

The discovery of the diamond, for instance, probably dates within historic times. Though known earlier, it was not generally included among the gem treasures of royalty even as late as the seventh century.

It is quite probable that the pearl was the first gem known and treasured by prehistoric man since the search for food must have been the first occupation of the earliest of the race, and the shining pearl would thus have been discovered in river mussels if not in marine oysters. Certain it is that the Old Testament and the ancient written histories allude to pearls and that remoter evidence is found in the tombs and excavated cities of still earlier eras. The Egyptians, Babylonians and Assyrians held the pearl in an esteem verging on reverence.

The Witty Father.

A family, including a young man just home from college, was seated at the dinner table, on which were two nice roasted chickens, one at each end. The father, a practical man of the world, asked his son if he was learning at college.

"Yes, indeed," the son replied. "Why, I can make two count three."

"Nonsense, my boy. It can't be done."

"But, father, I can prove it. For instance, the chickens. This is one chicken at your end of the table."

"Yes," said the father.

"And that is two at mother's end."

"Well?" said the father.

"Well, two and one are three."

The father was puzzled for a moment, but only a moment, for he quickly recovered and said:

"Well, I will take this chicken; wife, you take that one, and, son, you can have the third."

Columbia Leads.

Columbia leads.
In freedom's cause she takes the foremost
place;
"Excelsior" is the motto in the race.
She shouts it far and wide.
The world awakes.
Downtrodden millions follow at her call,
And tyrants see the writing on the wall;
They must take heed or great will be
their fall;
They cannot stem the tide.

Columbia leads.
In gentleness of reign she has no peer,
And those inclined to right need have no
fear
Of her chastising hand;
But woe to those
To whom she bids the oppressing hand to
stay
And heed her not; she'll surely find a way
To chasten those at no far distant day
Who heed not her command.

Columbia leads.
Guide her, O Lord, in this her leading role
With right and might to strive to reach
the goal.
To thee our nation pleads—
Lead thou us on
Through weal or woe, where'er our path
may be;
Let freedom's banner wave o'er land and
sea,
And grant, O Lord, our lot may ever be
[illegible]
—F. W. G. Mayers.

HOW TO MAKE A VERY HANDSOME CROCHETED EDGING CALLED "THE GRETNA."

Abbreviations.—Ch., chain; d. c., double crochet; tr., treble.

Use crochet cotton No. 30. This pattern is an inch wide.

First Row.—Make a chain the length required, turn. * 3 spaces of 2 ch. and 1 tr., missing 2 stitches below, 10 ch., 1 tr. in next stitch below, repeat from * turn.

Second Row.—Five ch., 1 tr. in second space, 3 ch., 1 tr. in same place, * 3 ch., 3 tr., 3 ch. and 3 tr. in 10 ch., 3 ch., 1 tr., 3 ch. and 1 tr. in second of 3 spaces below, repeat from *, turn.

Third Row.—Five ch., * 2 tr. in space of 3 ch. (between 3 tr.), 10 ch., 1 tr. in same space, turn, work 14 d. c. under 10 ch., 1 d. c. in the next 5 ch., turn, work 5 loops of 5 ch. and 1 d. c. in each third d. c., then 1 tr. in same space of ch. below (between two 3 tr. groups), 5 ch., 1 tr. in 3 ch. space below, 5 ch., repeat from *.

Work a footing, 3 ch., miss 3 stitches, and 1 tr. in next.

WEDDING GIFTS.

How to Make the Hearts Glad of Newlyweds by Appropriate Presents.

Summer brides are almost as numerous as summer flowers. What to give the future newlyweds is the question agitating many a mind at present.

There are so many things suitable for wedding gifts that there should be no difficulty in choosing useful presents if the donors only spend a little thought and care in their selection. The first point to be considered in buying a wedding present is the future and present means and station of the bride. Does she come from a family that is amply able to furnish all her needs for the new home? Is she to marry a man of money who can provide his home with the finest things on the market or, on the contrary, does the girl come from a family of limited means to marry a man in practically the same circumstances?

You would buy entirely different articles for the latter than you would for the former. The girl who either has plenty of money or is marrying money is usually given personal gifts, such things as jewelry or wearables, or else extra luxuries for her home, such as single silver spoons or serving forks or set pieces or handsome bits of china. On the contrary, the girl of moderate means who expects to furnish her new home a little at a time is only too grateful to have her friends help furnish it with their presents.

If you are buying a wedding gift for a bride of limited means don't give her a pretty but foolish vase or a dainty but useless bit of pottery. Help her by giving something she can use and is only too glad to have. For instance, a pretty luncheon set need not be a very expensive gift. Then there are sets of long strips in flowered or figured linen to be used for little home dinners or for lunch. China sets are always useful and welcome, and if the buyer's purse is limited there are simple but dainty tea, coffee or breakfast sets to be had at fairly low prices.

For the donor who cannot pay more than $10 or perhaps less there are many things which will be acceptable. One bit of advice to buyers of wedding gifts is this—do not buy any pictures, for your taste in pictures may be quite different from the bride's.

Lamps are lovely presents and can be found for as low as $3. The donor of a lamp need not fear duplication, because the bride can use many lamps in her home, but the buyer must be sure to find out whether gas or electricity is to be used in the new house. Covers for tables can be had at $2 or $3 each and very dainty ones too. An acceptable gift for any pair of newlyweds is a set of Poe, Dickens or other classic master.

Any presents in silverware or pretty glassware are acceptable and useful. Then there are many things for bedroom usage. Bureau, window and bed sets in dainty mull of white and pink or blue are as welcome as can be. Toilet articles, manicure sets or mirror, brush and comb are always acceptable. All these things are well within the means of almost any buyer.

More expensive gifts are lovely rugs, beautiful cushions, linen bed sets, etc. Such gifts as these can be duplicated or tripled without fear.

How and Why to Use Crepe de Chine For Underclothing.

Crepe de chine as a material for underclothes is thoroughly established. The charming, almost untrimmed models in the heavy quality, which have been seen recently, are giving way to the lighter weights, lace trimmed or ribbon run, which are more appropriate to the warmer weather.

Untrimmed garments in this weight are also procurable for those who have adopted the simple line in lingerie, which the pussy willow taffeta, requiring no ornamentation beyond its beautiful self, first taught us to like. Advocates of crepe de chine for summer wear, and there are many, extol its noncrushable qualities.

It is well to remember, in buying silken undergarments, that a flesh color or pink is preferable to white, as washing only makes it prettier, while the white is almost sure to become yellow with continued trips to the laundry.

Lovely as the silken materials undoubtedly are, practical as they have shown themselves, there are women, after all, for whom linen remains the material par excellence for [illegible] clothes.

Self Tone Plaid Silk Frock

Designed by Joseph, New York.

A CHARMING gown may be developed in blue self tone plaid silk. The short bolero is slashed to show an attractive gold color silk lining and is worn with a white georgette crepe blouse. The blouse has one of the latest novelty collars, which is especially becoming to one with a long, slender neck. The collar is a double frilling of white net, and a narrower ruffling of net continues down the front of the blouse. Small jet buttons could also be used to trim the blouse. This gown has a full overskirt of the plaid silk with an under petticoat of plaited silk.

ANNA MAY.

Economy Hints

A penny saved is a penny earned.—Benjamin Franklin.

EVERY housewife in these days is interested in the question of reducing household expenses. She is willing to trade a little extra work for the money it will save. There is one place in the house that cleanliness pays, and that is around the gas stove.

The air holes of the gas stove should be cleaned frequently, as, in the rushing in of the air to mix with the gas and give the flame, particles of dust are carried with the air, and these clog the vent. Unless there is the right amount of air supplied there is considerable loss in heat energy, more gas than necessary is consumed and a longer time is required for cooking.

The flame of the gas stove should be a clear blue, through which you can see. If it is a red or a yellow the air mixture is not the proper one, and steps should be taken at once to give a larger supply of air to the flame. Wash the burners in hot water, to which a liberal supply of washing soda has been added, or with hot water and a strong soap that will cut grease.

It is a simple matter to take the burners off of most of the gas stoves, but if this seems a difficult thing to do they may be washed on the stove. The burners in the oven should be treated in the same way. After washing them rub the burners with crude oil or with drippings which have no salt in them. This will prevent rusting as well as give a black appearance to the part.

The oven should be thoroughly washed out and then lighted with the gas flames. Open the door during this process, for the heat without air would cause the moisture to gather on the sides and the top of the oven.

A thorough cleaning of this sort should be given the gas range at least every ten days. This will be sufficient if a whiskbroom is used on the stove every day and the top of the stove wiped carefully after cooking. The appearance of a clean range is enough to pay for the trouble in the eyes of many housewives, but when in addition to this there is added the saving of gas and consequently of money, and a longer period of service for the gas range, it should become a part of the regular household duties.

BEAUTIFUL LAMP SHADE.

How to Make One That Has Some Novel Features.

Have you a child's discarded parasol in the house? If so, bring it to light and transform it into a handsome lamp shade for electric light. The very latest and most beautiful shades are exactly this shape, and once the handle is removed from the parasol the rest is easy.

So take the handle as carefully as possible and then remove the covering. The frame will probably look hopeless to the amateur interior decorator, but she must get a strong piece of cord and take it around the edge of the frame, holding down each rib firmly. In doing so she should pull the cord rather tight between the ribs so that the shape becomes more bellied than formerly.

The next step is to rip away one of the sections of the covering and press it well, especially along the seams. This is the pattern by which all the new sections are cut.

A soft, thin india silk makes the best kind of covering for a lamp shade, and the most satisfactory colors are old rose, orange brown and yellow tones.

When cutting the sections follow the pattern exactly, but cut an inch or so longer at the wide end. Next baste each section carefully together and stitch up on the machine. Place the finished cover over the frame and secure at the top temporarily. Draw the material down each rib and turn up the surplus to form a hem. Stitch the hem and insert a narrow elastic. The cover is now complete, ready for the frame.

Sew it at the top and finish with a covered button mold, a pompon or any small ornament at hand. With very strong thread secure the cover to the ribs and then with the fingers draw the fullness away from the ribs at the center. There will be little or much fullness, according to the bell effect given.

$2,000,000 HOUR WAR'S COST.

Total For First Year Will Be $17,400,000,000, Says French Economist.

Paris. — Captain Edmund Thery, widely known as an economist, estimates that the total military expenditures for the first year of the war will be 50,000,000,000 francs ($10,000,000,000) for the seven allies and 37,000,000,000 francs ($7,400,000,000) for Germany, Austria and Turkey.

This makes an average of 7,250,000,000 francs ($1,440,000,000) a month, 242,000,000 francs ($48,400,000) a day, 10,000,000 francs ($2,000,000) an hour.

He believes the economic powers of Great Britain, France and Russia can support the strain much more easily than their opponents.

HOW TO USE SEVERAL LITTLE HINTS EFFECTIVELY.

Salt is a good absorbent, as the housewife will discover if she runs for the salt receptacle when ink is spilled on the carpet or on the tablecloth, and puts on salt, renewing the salt as fast as it absorbs the ink. If the salt is put on the ink promptly it is generally so effective that practically no ink stain remains.

An added flavor is given to after dinner black coffee if each lump of sugar to be served with it is rubbed with a piece of lemon peel a few moments before time to bring on the coffee. Orange peel adds a delicate touch to the afternoon tea if the sugar to be used is rubbed with it a little while before it is served.

Dishes in which eggs have been prepared or batter and dough mixed in should be rinsed with cold water before they are washed. If put in hot water before the cold water is applied the heat will cook the eggs or the flour paste sufficiently to make it stick to the dishes.

Potatoes used instead of soap will keep the hands clean and the skin soft. The water in which potatoes have been boiled is a good wash for table silver and keeps it bright with little or no exertion on the part of the housewife.

FASHION FANCIES.

How to Select Cottons For Your Summer Frocks.

The woman who must select her dresses with an eye to the future would do well to plan a few frocks of the new crisp cottons. There is a positive trend toward self supporting weaves, probably the natural result of the prevailing modes—fluffy ruffles and rippling skirts. And while the clinging crepes, soft voiles and other supple fabrics will continue to be very fashionable during the summer, the indications are that their supremacy will wane with the season and in another year will be entirely superseded by the crisp weaves having sufficient dressing to give light and airy effects. In this class the organdies hold a high place, and the shops are showing a large line of those pretty cottons in attractive floral patterns. In lawns, dimities and batistes there are also large assortments to select from.

In the softer materials crapes still have a strong hold on popular favor, and whether in embroidered figures or printed patterns they are fashionable. Voiles, especially in the printed forms, are still greatly favored. Linens will probably be scarce later on, but just now there are plenty to select from. In the novelty weaves there are the Cossack linen and the covert linen that make up into such smart suits, and where a fabric with body is desired there are the piques, cotton velours and Bedford cords to select from.

Floral designs are favored in printed fabrics this season, but stripes will also be modish and are well represented in the present displays. A decided pattern shows alternate stripes of black and white, each one and one-half inches wide. Black and white effects are very fashionable and many of the new cottons show black flowers scattered over a white surface.

Even though the printed patterns will be so popular, every woman wants one or two white dresses in her wardrobe and the probabilities are that when she gets into the shops she will select material for several dresses because the displays are almost too alluring to resist. The transparent organdies that became popular last summer are being shown in both plain and embroidered effects. Voiles are in high favor and are being shown in endless varieties. In fancy white cottons the favorite snow flake patterns, known as neige, are again very popular. And then there are the cords, checks and stripes. Those carried on in groups and irregular effects that make up into such charming frocks are prominent.

How to Make a Real Strawberry Shortcake of Biscuit Dough.

The strawberry in its shortcake form is deservedly popular, but not, pray, the cake dessert palmed off in place of the genuine biscuit basis on which all good shortcakes depend. Any dough mixture like that for baking powder biscuits, only made a little richer, is far more delicious combined with the berries than any piece of sponge or other cake. It takes only a half hour to complete a strawberry shortcake of two hot biscuit crusts, thickly buttered, spread with mashed berries and garnished with whole ones. Any woman with two hands should be ashamed to offer an imitation shortcake of stale sponge cake when a delicious biscuit dough is so easy to make.

How to Make Lunch Cloths of Embroidered Damask.

Some of the newest lunch cloths are being shown of embroidered damask. The material itself is unfigured, but the embroidery is usually elaborate. A very silky mercerized cotton is employed for working out the design, and this, with the soft sheen of the mask, makes a very rich cloth.

These cloths are more practical when made in the size of a large centerpiece, for then the individual plate and tumbler doilies of plain lace edged damask can be used to protect the polished table surface and are more easily laundered than the heavily embroidered cover.

For the Children

Master Gilbert W. Kahn as an English Officer.

Photo by American Press Association.

Recently there was held in New York an entertainment called a Lafayette fund fete. It was under the auspices of rich and socially prominent people and had for its object the raising of money to aid the wounded soldiers of France. The entertainment was principally of tableaux and living pictures, children dressed in colonial costumes and uniforms being the actors. The boy in the picture represents an English lieutenant of the colonial period, and there were scores of youngsters in equally brilliant and handsome costumes. The boy's name is Gilbert W. Kahn, son of Otto H. Kahn, who is prominent in social and financial circles in New York city.

A Fight With a Cougar.

In company with an Indian a Port Angeles (Wash.) man went fishing for salmon in a rocky river. Suddenly a big cougar appeared at the entrance to a cave and, with a roar, crouched to spring at the Indian.

The white man threw his fish spear at the cougar, while the Indian ran for his life.

The spear entered the animal's neck and ear, and thus the man held him at a distance and tried to drown him. But the cougar was too strong and agile for that, and finally the spear came out of its hold.

For four long hours the man and the cougar fought, the cougar walking around and around and every once in awhile making a spring, which the man every time repulsed with the spear.

The combat only ended when the Indian returned, after a twelve mile trip, with a gun. His first shot wounded the beast in the side; the second lodged in its head and killed it.

Arctic Dogs.

Far up north on the wild and snowy wastes is the home of the Eskimo or arctic dogs. Although many of them are half savage, scarcely more than reclaimed wolves, they are wonderfully cunning and enduring. With the reindeer they are the beasts of burden, valuable to their owners and a great help to explorers and travelers in these cold, trackless regions. Over the untrodden frozen plains these dogs can travel at the rate of seven to eight miles an hour, drawing a good sized load and keeping up the pace for several days. In summer they are turned loose to shift for themselves and are far more care free than in the winter season, when they must toil for their masters.

Sheep Intelligence.

However stupid we have learned to consider sheep, they are not devoid of sympathy and charity one for another. A shepherd was driving home a flock of sheep when he noticed one of them lagged behind and bleated piteously. Then he saw another of the flock run back and walk with it until they overtook the rest. On examining the animal that had stayed behind he found that it was blind and must have called for help, in some manner making an appeal that met with immediate response.

Fairyland.

I wonder if a girlie must,
In fairyland, always wear
A dress with lace and trimming fussed
And ribbon bows in her hair.

I wonder when she talks too fast
If some one is there to say
That children always should speak last
And elder folks quick obey.

I wonder if she takes the hose
And carelessly wets her head,
If she is robbed of all her clothes
And put at once in her bed.

I wish there was some way to know
About such unpleasant things.
If fairies treat small children so
I'd ask no fairy for wings!
—Philadelphia Record.

D/34

THE JOHNSON WAY IN STATE GOVERNMENT

The Johnson Way in the administration of State affairs has brought the Government back to The People in more ways than generally are conceived in the use of the expression "Returning the Government to The People."

The general understanding of the phrase is that the power of The People is convened wholly to the exercise of the Initiative, for the making of laws; the Referendum, for the passing upon laws made by the Legislature; and the Recall, for the discharge of faithless public servants.

* * *

These are powerful weapons, but the Johnson Way of governing the State does not stop there. It brings the Government to The People in a physical sense, as well as arming them for the making of laws, the blocking of bad laws and the dismissal of culpable or unsatisfactory officials.

Powerful public-service corporations have been regulated in the interest of the public good; the powers which formerly did the governing now are governed. Protection has been given the weak and the poor, the women and the minors; little children are allowed a greater measure of opportunity to enjoy their childhood, to develop into useful men and women and valuable citizens.

* * *

To the widows more protection and more assistance have been extended.

Court procedure has been simplified, in the interest of The People as well as the Court.

The greatest strides in education in the history of the State have been made since the introduction of the Johnson Way. Textbooks now are free, this feature alone meaning hundreds of thousands of dollars every year to the poor, and giving to every child an equal opportunity.

* * *

Workmen have been freed from the clutches of the industrial system of old by the compensation, insurance and other laws placing the burden upon the industries instead of upon the men, the women and little children.

Slavery for the child has been abolished by bringing into existence the child-labor laws. The weak and helpless have been protected by the perfecting of the Juvenile Court laws.

The Johnson Way removed the political bosses, and gave into the hands of The People the weapons with which forever to keep the path cleared.

* * *

One could go on and on, with an almost endless recital of the things the Johnson Way have provided and they have brought back to The People the Government of California. The spoils system went out when Johnson came in; business efficiency, honesty and thoroughness took its place.

But the thing that counts most—because it brings The People in personal contact with the State Government—is the Johnson Way of giving every person, no matter how poor and lowly, a chance equal to any in bringing his grievances before the departments of the State.

* * *

This can be illustrated in the methods used by the State Water Commission, the State Railroad Commission, the State Labor Bureau and the Sate Immigration and Housing Commission.

These C[illegible]artments and Bureaus—and there [illegible]ffairs along the same line as do [illegible]nt of the State back to The People in the physical sense.

CHAUTAUQUA

Begin Now to Get Ready

The Ben Greet Players

Will Regale You With Shakespeare's Very Cleverest Comedy Scream.

Quintano's Great Band

All Italians With Every Musical Instinct. A Rich Treat In Melody.

Katharine Ridgeway

Will Show You Something About High Grade Entertainment That Is Different.

The Aida Quartet

And C. Pol Plancon In Musical Programs of Unexcelled Splendor.

And More, and More, and More. All High Grade and Satisfying.

$2.50 Buys a Season Ticket

$2.00 Will Buy It if You Purchase of Local Boosters In Advance

Fulton, N. Y., July 27 to Aug. 2

By JOHN L. DAVIS

The Sacramento Bee's Staff

To them the poor widow may make complaint, and it receives prompt attention, investigation and action.

* * *

The old way eliminated the poor widow, the poor man or the poor child. The only resort for the righting of wrong and determining matters in the old days before the Governor established the Johnson Way was to go to the Courts.

The poor, while not barred from the Courts because they were poor, were barred nevertheless because they were financially unable.

Now this has been changed. Here's an illustration of one way this is done:

A short time ago a widow in a northern county suddenly realized that her little ranch was being deprived of water for irrigation by a large corporation which appropriated all the water of the creek.

She had lived on the place for many years. Her husband a quarter of a century ago built ditches, bringing the water from the creek which bordered the ranch, and distributed it over the acres.

Under irrigation the land was made to yield good crops, and when the husband died the wife continued to farm the place. It was her all, and, with the little help she was able to hire, she made a good living and saw no wolf before her door.

But the corporation diverted the water above the little farm. They did not consult her, but went about appropriating it in the way they used to in the old days.

* * *

This widow had heard of the Johnson Way. She had been told that The People, not the corporations, rule California, and believing this she wrote to the Water Commission, stating her troubles.

Under the old way she would have been obliged to seek redress in the Courts.

Under the old way he would have been forced to journey to a distant city—and probably go into another county—while the trial was being held.

* * *

Under the new way this is what happened:

The complaint was taken up immediately by the Commission and an investigation ordered. A member of the Commission was delegated to proceed to the county to hold an investigation at the scene of the origin of the complaint.

Instead of compelling the widow to go into Court, or to the Commission, the Commission went to the scene of action, made its investigation on the ground, where all conditions surroundings the case were at hand, and where all the witnesses resided.

This is the way the State Government has been brought back to The people. It gives to the poor an equal chance with the rich and the powerful; it seeks to adjust controversies on a basis of exact justice; and, to arrive at that, it goes to the scene of action for its information.

* * *

Another example of this method of administering the Government of California in the Johnson Way is the practice of the State Railroad Commission.

If a complaint comes from a distant county against rates of a public-service corporation—the Commission has power over these—The People are not summoned to come to the Commission, but the Commission goes to The People.

* * *

An instance of this occurred at the Capitol only a few days ago. A suburban land company that had installed a water system on its sub-division wanted to secure permission for water rates.

The rates desired were filed, with application for the right to establish them. The settlers on the land objected to the rates, and filed their objections with the Commission.

Under the old way the company would have gone ahead and made its rates. No application would have been made to the Railroad Commission—there was no supervision by the State over public-service corporations, or any other class of corporations—and the people living in the district would have been obliged to take the rates or bring an action in the Courts.

* * *

This particular case brought a Railroad Commissioner and a water-rate expert to the scene of action. A hearing was held, both sides presented arguments. Men and women—laymen, all of them—told their story to the Commissioner, giving reasons for their objections, and the application for approval of the rates was thrown out. The company was told to bring in another, if it desired to secure permission to operate the water supply system.

Had this case come up under the old system in use prior to the Johnson administration, it probably would have been running—"creeping" probably would be more proper—in the Courts for years. In the meantime the water company would have gone ahead collecting its rates; and, finally worn out by initiating delays and expense, The People would have given up the fight.

* * *

Whoever in the old days heard of a working woman being listened to, and as the result of her plea the power of the State being used for the collection of wages some heartless employer sought to withhold?

Today when an employer endeavors to cheat a man, a woman or a child out of wages, the State gets into action through the office of the Labor Commissioneer and his deputies. There is such an office in Sacramento, and through the help of the Deputy Labor Commissioner scores of women have been able to collect money they honestly earned.

* * *

In the old days the poor, friendless immigrant in the State was the victim of "sharks," bunco artists and various other rogues. They were given only such relief as the police were able to give; but now the State maintains a special body to look out for these people who find themselves in California, ignorant of the customs and the natural prey of the dishonest and designing.

Protection for these people, justice and the righting of the wrongs, the punishment of the wrong-doers, now are among the functions of the State Commission of Immigration and Housing.

Under the old way the State institutions, the State Printing Office and various other departments were considered legitimate feeding grounds for those unscrupulous concerns which made a practice of getting "all the traffic would bear."

The State, therefore, paid half a d[illegible] prices for supplies, there was no competition, the favored few got the contracts and charged what they pleased, and the money came from the pockets of The People.

The Johnson Way put a stop to that sort of thing. The business was brought back to The People by the introduction of the competitive system in the awarding of contracts.

Favoritism was banished, and competition took its place, resulting in reductions in prices for supplies of all kinds from 40 per cent to 60 per cent on the average, and in some cases several hundred per cent.

* * *

The result has been that the State has saved hundreds of thousands of dollars in the purchase of such supplies as it needs; the business houses have been given an opportunity to compete for the business, and, in addition, the standard of the quality of supplies has been raised. Contracts are allowed on specified standards only, instead of permitting the supplying concerns to furnish whatever they please.

The Johnson Way built up a healthy competition for State business, eliminated the political middleman who got his rake-off for landing the contracts, and raised the quality; until now the State receives better goods at less cost than under the old system of patronage, politics and favorism.

* * *

Efficiency has been the watchword of the Administration, both in business dealings and in the service it exacts.

The State offices in the old days were the incubators of politics, where political pull and the power "to deliver" counted more than ability to do the work or fitness for the duties exacted.

Under the Johnson Way, Civil Service standards of efficiency first must be met before appointment to a position can become effective. Ability, fitness for the service, energy, and character now are the qualities the State exacts; not the "pull" of a ward politician or a big corporation.

* * *

In this, the Johnson Way has brought the State Government back to The People, where it belongs.

The State now exacts the same degree of service from its departmental employes as do the big business concerns throughout the country. They must do a dollar's worth of serivce for the dollar paid in salary.

With the standard of efficiency in the administrative departments raised 100 per cent, the natural consequence is a corresponding improvement of service. Thus, The People today are benefited to the extent the service of the State has been improved.

* * *

Thse are a few illustrations, taken at random, to show what the Johnson Way has done in the State of California.

There are hundreds of other instances and concrete examples which might be quoted; there are scores of regulatory and humanitarian laws which have been enacted.

Many changes have been made in the administration of institutions—such as Hospitals, Homes and Prisons—which improved conditions governmentally in this State, giving to The People of California the most progressive administration of any State in the Union.

The Johnson Way accomplished in four years more than several of the other progressive State have accomplished in the last thirty years of progressive administrations.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 162 — Established, Dec. 17, 1914. — MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1915 — Price One Cent

Little Messages by Lucius Wilson

LEST WE FORGET

A Speaker Who Had the Punch

Mayor to Make Early Appointment of Chairman of Board of Censors

Mayor Fox announced Saturday that he would name another chairman for the Fulton Board of Moving Picture Censors to take the place of Irving Galusha, who resigned because of adverse newspaper criticism, and on account of the fact that he found the work required too much time. The Mayor has as yet given no inkling of the identity of the new appointee, but he will announce the name of the new chairman before Wednesday when he will leave the city on a short trip.

The first moving picture censoring board came to grief about one week after it began an active campaign here. The board took exception to a feature picture which was showing at one of the local theatres, in which Mary Pickford, said to be the highest priced paid film star in the profession, was appearing. Although it is reported that the manager of the theatre was ordered to show the picture to the censors before the public was allowed to view it, he did not comply with this demand, evidently taking the stand that he was not legally compelled to do so. The picture was shown and proved to be very tame, and entirely devoidof anything which would offend. After this faux pas which, incidentally advertised the commission in a manner displeasing to several members of it, two of the members resigned at once and shortly afterward, Mr. Galusha's resignation was forwarded to the Mayor. Since that time the commission has been defunct to all intents and purposes and the morals of the public at large have been exposed to the dangers of uncensored films. No complaints, however, have been received against any films shown in the city and the general impression seems to be that the theatres here are unusually discriminating in engaging films.

It is understood, however, that the Mayor still is inclined to believe the films need censoring, although statistics taken by interested parties prove that nine out of the ten films shown here have been censored by two reputable boards.

The theatre operators are awaiting the new appointment with great curiosity. It is said the Mayor will appoint one of the members of the local clergy as chairman of the board.

"Reformer" Would Have the Traffic Regulations Observed in This City

Between the fool pedestrians and the fool drivers it is a wonder that accidents within the congested business districts of our city are not more frequent than they are. There are times when careful drivers must take the wrong side of the street to avoid obstructions of various kinds or to escape being run into by some careless driver who is over-speeding and is on the wrong side of the road. A large per cent of the auto drivers pay no regard to the rules of the road and they speed around the corners sometimes on two wheels, instead of four, evidently intent on saving their rubber regardless of the consequences.

Pedestrians are equally careless of themselves and oftentimes you will see some old sleepy head standing still in the middle of the street gazing vacantly in to the heavens until he is nearly hit by a passing auto which he jumps back from after it has passed by, provided he has awakened from his day dreams, and more likely than not, he ends his jump directly in front of an auto speeding in the opposite direction. Such occurences are daily seen on our streets.

Then, there is the empty headed woman who starts across the street regardless of the fact that there may be several moving vehicles coming in both directions which have to dodge her as best they can, and perhaps to a halt, to avoid hitting her. This practice would be fraught with less danger were such persons to cross the streets at the corner crossings instead of midway between them, as is the too frequent practice with persons on foot.

Another danger lies with parents who permit their children to play upon streets where autos are constantly passing. On West 1st between Phillips and Voorhees streets small children literally swarm the street to their great danger and the annoyance of those who drive upon it.

As to the police, they appear to take no special interest in regulating the traffic upon our streets, for if they did it would soon be

(Continued on Eighth Page)

WANTED
DINING ROOM GIRL
HOTEL LEWIS

WEATHER FORECAST

Moderate variable winds tonight and Tuesday; mostly southeast; partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday.

CO-OPERATION

Extract From a Speech by Lucius Wilson at The Clark House, March 10, 1915

(Reprinted from the files of The Evening Times)

"The citizen must be able to understand the interests of the community, must be able to subordinate his own will to the general will, must feel his responsibility to the community and be prepared to serve it by voting, by working, or, if need be, by making sacrifices."

With these words Lucius E. Wilson, of the American City Bureau, closed one of the most remarkable addresses ever heard in Fulton. This was at the first noon luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel Clark this noon. The talk took hardly thirty minutes. But it was thirty minutes of straight-from-the-shoulder, man-to-man talk such as no speaker from another community has ever dared to utter in Fulton. It was thirty minutes of sound sense and analytic exposition of the causes and effects of one kind or another of civic spirit.

"It is generally conceded," said Mr. Wilson at one part of his talk, "that the great need in Fulton today is co-operation instead of a general tendency toward divergence. A successful Fulton business man said to me this morning:

" 'I have been engaged in business in Fulton for nearly twenty years. I have yet for the first time to hear any resident of the city wish me success. Everything that I have accomplished has been accomplished by fighting, by opposing, and by closing my ears and pushing forward.'

"These words," commented Mr. Wilson, "might truthfully be reiterated by other business men in Fulton. Those who have succeeded have grimly battled against this prevailing spirit of "sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish.' Those who have failed have left the city feeling that it is a poor place in which to live. They were wrong, absolutely wrong. Fulton is a good city. But it has been lacking in that co-operation which would have made men who failed to go away with the spirit of good losers.

"All the co-operation in the world cannot make a poor business man succeed. Neither can opposition and indifference make the good business man fail. But the poor business man will fare better and the good business man will prosper on a larger if the spirit of co-operation predominates.

"If you are a true citizen of Fulton you are interested in the development of Fulton. If you are interested in the development of Fulton, you are interested in what the Chamber of Commerce can do for this city."

Cold Storage Man is Invited to Speak Before Division of Agriculture

Following the enthusiastic meeting of the Division of Agriculture on Thursday evening in which is was evident that there was a real demand for a cold storage plant in Fulton, invitation was extended to W. B. Frear, of Williamson, N. Y., to address the Chamber in the near future. Mr. Frear is a large fruit and vegetable grower who has interests in this part of the country as well as in Williamson. He is well posted upon matters relating to cold storage, and is interested in one or more cold storage plants.

The Division of Agriculture hope that Mr. Frear will accept their invitation. If he does they will have an open meeting of the Division to which the members of the Chamber and probably the public will be invited, as the matter is of great importance to the shippers in this vicinity.

As soon as Mr. Frear's acceptance is received the Division will announce the date of the meeting. If he does not accept efforts will be made at once to secure another speaker.

Character Building Most Important, Says Minister to Fulton's Masons

Fifty members of Fulton Council, Free and Accepted Masons, attended church services at the First Congregational church yesterday morning. The Masons met at the lodge roms in the Quirk building at 10 o'clock and marched across the upper bridge to the church in a body. All the members wore regalia.

The center aisle was reserved for the members of the order and th choir rendered special music befor and after the sermon by the Rev. Charles Olmstead, pastor of the church.

The sermon was founded on the text from Nehemiah II., 18th verse, "Let us rise up and build," and was a masterly appeal for unity, strength and high purposes among the members of the order.

Mr. Olmstead said that recently while thinking over what he should say to the members of the Masonic fraternity he saw a mason passing by his house who carried the implements of his trade. This kindled his imagination and he decided to preach a sermon on building.

"Turning to the old Book I was surprised to find out how much it had to say about building," said Mr. Olmstead. "A builder must understand his work. He must be equipped with the proper tools and meet the obstacles which confront him. He must have visions. There is no need of a builder only as there is need of something to build. The great call today seems to be for the building of character. Nothing else is so important, so worthy of effort.

"I do not suppose character can be standarized. But we can all measure up to the loftiness of the Christian idea. We may honor all men but the brotherhood we are exalted to love.

"The next question is that of how our work shall be done. It is easy to tear down. It takes neither genius or skill. The true builder sees in the debris material for a new Jerusalem. Start out today with any high purpose and you will be met with the response 'This is not the time. Times are too hard.'

This sounds plausible. War is the disturbing influence. The financial stringency forbids doing more than to mark time.

"Nehemiah thought differently. He did not even call a meeting, haye a resolution passed, that the walls of Jerusalem should be rebuilt, have that resolution spread upon the minutes and published in the Jerusalem Standard, the Israelite Times or the Jericho Herald.

"Instead he said, 'Let us rise up and build.'

"You men know what are some of the enemies of our nation. I think I love you the most for the enemies you have made. Any kind of teaching which ignores the world, the flesh and the evil one, any kind of system which dopes the human conscience in any enemy to be resisted and a foe to be crushed.

"In this great work of bringing in a higher manhood all should join. A few cannot do the work. Some say "Well, I will pay the minister.' To such I should like to return the money and with it the responsibility which they believe is attached to their gift.

"A little more keenly we can feel the needs of the hour, sympathize with our fellowmen, seek to remove them from temptation, seek to give them inspiration and aid. That is your work. You can keep pegging away while scoffers pour contempt upon your toil. This is not a time for soft words and flattering phrases. I congratulate you on the great external success your order has attained. I have heard it said that if you carry out your ideals there will be nothing left to desire. Then carry them out.

"The day of duty will soon be gone. We too may reach the goal. We may make our homes and find our work, 'Let us rise up and build.' "

At the close of the sermon Rev. Mr. Olmstead quoted a poem entitled, "Let Me Live in a House by the Side of the Road." The quotation was most eloquently rendered.

HUNTER ARMS TO OPEN, SAYS THOMAS HUNTER

Following a newspaper announcement that the Hunter Arms Company plant would re-open on full time today many employes of the company went to the factory this morning but learned that the plant would not open. Thomas Hunter, one of the officials of the company, in a conversation over the telephone with a reporter yesterday stated that the plant would re-open on or before next Monday, July 5. "This is definite information," said Mr. Hunter, "and authentic. You may say that I said it."

"What will you manufacture?" the reporter asked.

"That I am not at liberty to state," said Mr. Hunter. "The nature of our produce will be anounced later in the week. But I will say that the plant will be open again next Monday and it is very probable that we may open before that time."

On the other hand, it was reported today that another official of the company announced that the plant would not open next Monday, and said that nothing had occurred yet which would enable the company to set any opening date.

A few mechanics went to work at the plant today, but they will occupy themselves with making repairs to the machinery.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Monday, June 28, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

Our Shortage in Aircraft

The military value of the Zeppelin seems still matter for much doubt. The dreadnought has not entirely proved its worth. Even the submarine, with all its background of accomplishment, has not emerged from the experimental stage. But if there is anyone who continues to question whether aeroplanes are as necessary to modern warfare as guns, he may be set down as one who stopped reading the newspapers on August 1,

And yet, in the country-wide condemnation directed against the unpreparedness of our navy, and to a lesser degree of our army, there has been surprisingly little reference to our utter deficiency in aircraft. We take the more pleasure, therefore, in printing in another column of this issue a letter emphatically calling attention to this ridiculous and almost criminal condition. In neither navy nor army are there machines enough or pilots enough to accomplish at the utmost 1 per cent of the reconnoissance necessary to a campaign in actual warfare, to say nothing of a reserve supply to replenish the machines and pilots lost in fighting. Pitted against a first class enemy, even though his forces numbered no more than ours, American troops and American warships would be in the position of a householder under a bright light duelling with a hidden burglar, or in that of our volunteers in the Cuban campaign, the smoke of whose powder revealed their positions to an enemy using smokeless powder and therefore unseen.

Happily, though Congress has begrudged a scant million and a third to the combined services, to remedy a deficiency challenging many times this amount, the Aero Club of America has succeeded in interesting private owners of aeroplanes in the situation. Already it has procured the loan of [illegible] machines and the subscription of [illegible] to train volunteer pilots and to supplement what aid the Army and Navy departments can extend in the matter of aviation training to the national guard and naval militia.

It is a good beginning, for which the Aero Club deserves well of the country. The latter, to show its appreciation, can do no better than to swell the subscriptions and the number of machines loaned pending the next session of Congress (an extra session called shortly, let us hope), when Congressmen should be overwhelmed with the popular demand for generous provision in the matter of military aviation as in that of every other modern arm of defence. —N. Y. Tribune.

Blockade Fair, Says England

Secretary Lansing made public last night the text of the memorandum just received from the British Government in justification of the manner in which American commerce had been treated in the measures taken by the allied Government to restrict trade with Germany and Austria.

While Ambassador Page explains in his cablegram transmitting the memorandum that it is not an answer to the principles set forth in the American note of March 30, but merely an explanation of concrete cases of detention of cargoes to and from the United States, the tenor of the communication is such as to inspire no hope that the British Government intends at the present to relax the vigor with which it has been enforcing the restrictive measures against American trade under the so-called Order in Council blockade.

The memorandum deals only with the detentions of cargoes to and from Germany and the United States in British ports, minimizes the gravity of these interferences, discusses various special concessions made in favor of American citizens, and indicates Great Britain's willingness to accord special treatment to American importations from Germany, shipped via a neutral port, and bought and paid for before March 1, but there is nothing in the memorandum to indiate that the British Government proposes to comply with the expectations of the United States with regard to modifying the practices under the Order in Council so as to adjust these practices to the recognized rules of international law or to remove the menace to the rights of trade and intercourse between neutral nations.

Without answering directly the principle set forth in President Wilson's note of March 30, pointing out the matters of "grave importance to neutral nations" involved in the restrictive measures of the allied governments under the Order in Council policy, the memorandum is so phrased, Washington believes, as to accord little hope that the real response, when its comes, will be satisfactory to the United States. There is no evidence of the intention of the British government to concede its full adherence to the principles of international law enunciated by President Wilson when he stated the attitude of the United States Government, and ojcials in Washington fail to observe in their early reading of the memorandum any compromise by the British Government.—Utica Observer

JUST FOR REMEMBRANCE

"Reason Number 12" of the "Buy in Fulton" talks to the people of this city which have been appearing each day in this newspaper for a period of two weeks must have been built up by its sponsors from the conditions as they should exist rather than from the present facts. Just for remembrance, the following are statements contained in "Reason Number 12."

"The merchants of Fulton contribute their full quota to the support of Fulton city. They help you pave the street in front of your house; they help you support the public or parochial schools; they help you have good water and clean milk; they help you pay our policemen and our firemen; they help you make Fulton a pleasant, inhabitable place in which to live," etc.

When Lucius Wilson was in Fulton he said:

"The growth and prosperity of a town is largely reflected in the growth of its local paper."

If the reader happened to scan the contents of "Reason Number 12" which appeared exclusively in The Evening Times of last Saturday he must have seen that the Retail Trades Division of the Chamber of Commerce is trying to master a situation for its membership when as everybody with ordinary powers of observation knows it is unable to master itself.

In the first place, the plea is made in "Reason Number 12" that we should "Buy at Home" because the merchant whose store is in Fulton does a number of things to help in maintaining a town on the banks of Oswego river. But is the reader aware of the fact that the enthusiasm displayed by the Retail Trades Division in its plea to the people is inconsistent and incompatible from the fact that instead of confining the advertising appropriations of the retail establishments to the upbuilding of the home popers—the local newspapers—the Division's membership is guilty of spending money for the support of "another community?"

Lucius Wilson inspired the men of this city; he enthused them with the spirit of co-operation, which means "Cmmunity Building." He told them how growth and prosperity is reflected, but Lucius Wilson's messages have been evidently forgotten. That his advice to rally to the support of the local newspapers did not sink beneath the skin of many of the men of this town is exemplified in the columns of the newspapers published elsewhere and circulated in the city each day. In those newspapers one may find represented the expenditure of many dollars in advertising, spent by the merchants of Fulton, "in another community," for the mistaken purpose of selling goods to the people of this city, but which in reality, brings to the attention of the newspaper readers' eyes the fine large advertisements of the big city merchant.

Yes, the merchants of Fulton do many things for the maintenance of home institutions, but that "Reason Number 12," and its predecessors with the same line of thought fails to enumerate that they are, collectively and consistently, doing all in their power to reflect the progress of this city in the support given the newspapers printed and published at home and which are home industrial enterprises.

If the merchants of Fulton would fire the people of Fulton with the degree of enthusiasm which should ultimately bring to them a full measure of success, they must first of all realize that they and not the masses of the people are among the worst offenders against the slogan, "Buy in Fulton."

THE GARY PLAN SPREADS

Gary, Ind., being a model town, built by the United States Steel Corporation, has a model school system. The system was at first a theory, but practice has shown that it is entirely workable. The plan has spread to other cities, New York being the most noteworthy recent convert. The metropolis will spend nearly $2,000,000 to adopt the plan in a dozen schools.

The Gary school plan provides for regular class rooms and in addition workshops, gymnasiums, playgrounds, museums and libraries. The idea is to teach the children "how to live and how to earn a living." A feature of the plan is that it keeps children off the street.

The school day will be lengthened from four to five hours to six hours and 20 minutes. The pupils will have the same length of study as at present, the rest of the time being devoted to play, and to the other features of the school. All of the departments of the school will be in operation at the same time, so that if one were to visit the gymnasium and stay there all day, he might obtain the impression that all that was done at the school was to exercise the body. As a matter of fact, a pupil will devote a part of his time to study and a part of the other activities.

The scheme solves the problem of overcrowding. In New York it is estimated that 1,500,000 pupils can be taken care of where 750,000 are now instructed, and the work will be much better. There will be no more part time pupils.

In order to adopt the plan a city must appropriate more money to make the start, but as the product is greatly increased and the quality is improved, it appears that the cost is cheaper than the old method.—Utica Press.

THOS. MOTT OSBORNE NOT TO QUIT PRISON

New York.—Reports that Thomas Mott Osborne is to quit as warden at Sing Sing prison because of friction with Deputy Warden Charles Johnson and Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley were denied by Mr. Johnson at the prison yesterday.

"There's been no friction over drafts of prisoners," declared Johnson, "nor have there been any differences over discipline or anything else. We send away drafts every week. Warden Osborne is not going to resign. I understand this whole story started in Albany. Somebody could not have had much to do."

NOT 1,000,000 BUT 4,000,000

Kitchener Raised Four Times as Many Troops as Has Been Admitted

In the July American Magazine appears an exceedingly important article entitled "Lord Kitchener's Great Bluff." It is a report of how England has secretly raised an army four times as big as she has admitted. The details of the story include an interesting account of the tremendous part that advertising played in persuading men to enlist.

The author of the article is J. Herbert Duckworth, of whom the editors of The American Magazine say in a note:

"Mr. Duckworth is an Englishman belonging to a family of well-known London and Liverpool journalists, but for the past ten years, with the exception of two years in London, he has lived, most of the time, in New York, where he has been connected with newspapers. At the outbreak of the war he went to England, where he has remained most of the time. During the winter, because of his unusual opportunities for getting inside information pertaining to England's part in the war, he came confidentially into possession of the facts in this article. On account of the strict censorship imposed by Lord Kitchener, no English journal has published them, and in truth, few Englishmen have known the real facts. Indeed, Mr. Duckworth himself has been unwilling, until now, to communicate publicly what he has learned."

Following is a brief extract from Mr. Duckworth's article:

"How Kitchener's Army was secretly increased from one million to four million men right under the very noses of the ubiquitous German spies is one of the most amazing stories of the war.

"This grim joke on the Kaiser was concocted by Lord Kitchener himself. He commandeered the services of the press to assist him to carry out the great bluff.

"When the British Secretary of State for War first conceived the idea of putting into the field four million men, he realized that it would be a grave strategic blunder to allow the enemy to know what was really afoot. Rather, the game should be to call for a million men, and then press-agent the world with stories llamenting the fact that, at last, the British Empire was about to crumble up because the men of England had not the pluck to defend it. The scheme worked out admirably.

"The campaign of silence was conducted on strictly scientific lines. The newspaper editors were first warned that any indiscretion would mean a court-martial, under the Defense of the Realm Act, on charges of having 'spread reports likely to interfere with the success of His Majety's Forces.' They were instructed to publish only the recruiting returns sent out by the War Office. Independent census-taking was strictly forbidden. All articles on the new army, and even pictures of soldiers, had first to be submitted to the censor. A permit was required even to own a camera.

"One London editor refused to 'stay put.' He published a picture of some soldiers without permission of the censor. Lord Kitchener sent for the offender.

"'A second indiscretion,' he explained, 'will mean a court-martial and jail.'

"'On what charges?' stuttered the astonished editor.

"'Never mind,' answered Lord Kitchener; 'we will clap you into prison first, and find the charges after the war is over.'

"When it came to moving the new troops to France extraordinary precautions were taken to mislead the spies. The regiments were not all transported from Southampton to Boulogne or Havre. Instead they were shipped from what were really out-of-the-way and inconvenient ports—Bristol, Avonmouth, Cardiff, Swansea and Barrow, for example—to French ports as far from the firing line as St. Malo, Brest, and even Bordeaux on the west coast and Marseilles on the Mediterranean.

"The engine drivers were changed every twenty miles or so, and the captains of the troop ships received their final instructions by wireless after they had put to sea."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Expert Advice for the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

My rear axle makes a noise, especially when turning a corner. I have had new housing and gears put in, also new bevel gear driving pinion. When I screw the pinion as tight as I think it ought to go it binds. What is the matter?

This condition is due to the shifting of the large differential gear, so that it moves away from and toward the driving pinion. The cause of this is usually a loose truss rod, which permits the housing halves to separate. The left half of the housing should be removed and the bolts reset and tightened, and then the truss rod taken up as far as possible to form a rigid construction. If you are not familiar with the work do not attempt it and under no circumstances should you try to readjust the gears to compensate for the loose rod.

Are chain carbon removers as good as the scraping method?

Much has been said against this method of removing carbon from the cylinders, but it has been tried with very satisfactory results, no harmful effect on the motor being noticeable. It certainly is a quick and effective method and equal in every way to the result obtained when the cylinders are removed and scraped. Many people are afraid that if they use this method there is danger of the chain catching in the valves or that small pieces of the chain will become broken off and score the cylinders. Both experience and careful thought on the subject, however, will show that there is no possibility of the chain catching in the valves of any poppet valve motor. Of course it would not do to use the chain in a rotary or sleeve valve motor, because it would get caught between the edge of the valve and the edge of the ports and be ground to pieces, and at the same time the valve would be injured. Furthermore, there is no possibility of small pieces of chain breaking off and scoring the cylinders for the reason that the chain is not brittle. It will bend before it will break. Nor is the material hard enough for the remover to scratch the cylinder as it is battered about. The chain will only remove the carbon from the top of the piston, the cylinder head and that part of the bore that is above the piston travel. The valve pockets must be scraped, but as these are easily accessible this is not an objection.

How are platinum points fastened to screws of a magneto?

One method is to hard solder the points in place. The first step is to cut two small slots at right angles in the end of the two members carrying the points. Then by the aid of the brass solder the points are fastened in place.

Kindly tell me something about long and short intake manifolds. Which is the better?

The short manifold usually is better, showing superior results at low speeds with wide open throttle and equally good results at high speeds. When the throttle is wide open at low speeds, a condition existing when the car is on a heavy pull, the liquid gasoline in the manifold must be lifted a greater height in the long manifold, and hence there is a chance of loading up, due to the liquid fuel dropping back against the throttle. The condition really is caused by the air velocity being insufficient to carry the fuel to the motor. With a short manifold the fuel need not be lifted very high, and hence there will be no loading up or collecting of gasoline in the manifold.

What is the life of the average storage battery when used for starting?

A starting and lighting battery will last for three to four years, if properly cared for. Each year the battery will need new separators.

How can I change a low compression motor to a high compression one?

The compression may be raised by several methods. It is hardly advisable to make this change, because your motor has been designed for a certain compression, and if you raise it, say ten pounds, you will submit the cylinders to a greater strain than they were designed for, the pressures on the cylinder walls will be greater and the wear on the bearings more. If your motor is not giving sufficient power you should find out what is the matter with it rather than raise the compression.

Probably the best method is to rivet a plate to the top of the piston or the cylinder, whichever is more convenient. Placing the plate on the piston adds weight to the reciprocating masses, while if it is attached to the cylinder head there is danger of interference with the flow of the gases in and out. In either case be sure that there is clearance enough between the piston and the cylinder to allow the plate to be put into place. If the plate is attached to the piston it should be made of aluminium for the sake of lightness.

Lengthening the connecting rods or increasing the crankshaft throws will also increase the compression. But neither of these methods is as simple or as cheap as the first one suggested.

For Tired Feet—Feather-weight Arch Supports, at Roy's Quick Shoe Repair Shop, 110 Cayuga St.—adv.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 2597 Phone 15.

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Amateur Developing & Printing
Roll of 6 films and 6 prints, 30c.
Flash-Lights & Home Portraits
E. E. HENRY 210 Oak St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4346
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

BYRON NEWTON
teacher of flute and piccolo.
Boehm and ordinary systems.
Phone Mrs. N. H. Haviland

WHEN YOU WANT
to move get
Hookway's Warehouse Van
of Syracuse; charges reasonable. Work guaranteed.
Phone 1114. 159c

SODA AND MINERAL WATERS
Made in Fulton. Best Extracts. Purity Guaranteed.
Delivery to any part of town.
A. J. THOMPSON
Phone 1542 112 Pratt St.

TIRE VULCANIZING
by Standard Steam Process
All Work Guaranteed.
B. L. COLE
Phone 2307 22 S. 1st St.

FOLEY'S RESTAURANT
"The Place to Eat."
Dinner 25c Supper Special 15c
Breakfast to order.
Sunday
Chicken Dinner a Specialty 35c

HALL & O'CONNOR
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
Phone 4529

Cahill's Perfection Bread
is the
BEST BREAD MADE
TRY A LOAF—Sold only at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS MAY BE LOST

Conway, N.H.—great anxiety is being felt here for a party of six young men and women who started to climb Madison, in the White Mountains, on Tuesday and have not yet been heard from. Soon after they started guides returning from a hut on the mountain reported a violent snow and sleet storm, which covered the top of the mountain. The party had only a few sandwiches and are inexperienced mountain climbers.

Those known to be in the party are Loren Goulding, son of Superintendent L. D. Goulding of the Conway Lumber Company; Srnest and Martha Fefeld, brother and sister, the former a young Boston lawyer; a Mr. Waterman, of New York city, and two young women from New York, one named Hanson. They intended staying over night in the hut at the top and returning the following day.

When nightfall approached on Wednesday anxiety was felt for the party, and when they had not returned yesterday searching parties were started out. It is feared that all have perished.

...THEIR ZUIDER ZEE

Dutch Busy on Big Scheme Despite War.

COST WILL BE $75,000,000

Will Reclaim Half Million Acres of Land on Which 250,000 Persons Are Expected to Find Homes—Railroad on Embankment Will Connect North Holland With Friesland.

Despite the war Holland is proceeding with the giant project of pumping the Zuider Zee dry. Thus will be reclaimed 500.000 acres of land, on which 250,000 persons are expected to find a home. The cost will be about $75,000,000. The work will occupy thirty-three years.

Holland owes her independence today largely to the fact that 38 per cent of her surface is below sea level. Any neighbors that covet Holland's magnificent seaboard know that to conquer they have to reckon not only with the Dutch army, but with the sea the Dutch would let in between themselves and the invaders.

The Zuider Zee itself is a result of the bursting of the dyke. This happened in the thirteenth century, and in addition to Holland being cut virtually in two and Friesland being separated from the rest of the country by a turbulent sheet of water, hundreds of villages were submerged and some 80,000 persons drowned. In 1421 there were terrible inundations, in which seventy-two villages were swept away, with the loss of nearly 100,000 lives.

When the Dykes Burst.

More terrible still was the disaster of 1570, when at one time it looked as if the greater part of the country would be blotted out of existence by the angry seas. A continued and violent gale from the northwest had long been sweeping the Atlantic waters into the North sea and had piled them up on the fragile coasts of the provinces. The dikes, taxed beyond their strength, burst in every direction. Dutch Flanders to a considerable distance inland was suddenly invaded by the waters of the ocean.

Dort, Rotterdam and many other cities were for a time almost submerged. Along the coasts fishing vessels and even ships of larger size were floated up into the country, where they entangled themselves in groves and orchards or beat to pieces the roofs and walls of houses. Over 100,000 persons perished.

A great dam or embankment is now being built across the north end of the sea from Wieringen, in North Holland, to Piaam, in Friesland.

World's Longest Embankment.

It will have a length of nearly fifteen miles, easily making it the longest of sea embankments. On the inner, or Zuider Zee, side it is to carry a double line railway and a road for ordinary traffic, thus affording easy access between North Holland and Friesland. Communication with the North sea will be maintained by thirty-three large sluice gates and a couple of locks for shipping.

The construction of the embankment is alone expected to occupy nine years.

Within the embankment four areas known as the northwestern, southwestern, northeastern and southeastern are to be drained and reclaimed, each of which is to be apportioned to the province which it adjoins. These reclaimed sites will have an area of 54,270, 78,800, 127,125 and 269,410 acres, respectively, or a total of 529,605 acres, of which 436,025 are clay and sandy soil suitable for farming.

The northwestern area will be the first to be drained, and the method of procedure will be as follows: After the great embankment has been built along its northern end it will be divided into four parts by construction of low inner dikes, from each of which water will be pumped out separately. For this work four steam pumps of 1,900 horsepower each will be erected.

BRITISH FOOD PRICES SOAR.

Cost of Living Jumps 43 Per Cent as Result of War.

Prices of foodstuffs in Britain have advanced 43 per cent all round since the beginning of the war. Bread has gone higher still. It is now 18 cents a four pound loaf, which in peace times was only 10 cents.

According to figures furnished by the British board of trade it would appear that certain articles of food have increased much more in England than in either Berlin or Vienna. A comparison of the increase in the same articles in the various cities is as follows:

	—Per Cent.—		
	London.	Berlin.	Vienna.
Beef, hind quarters	67.8	11.8	40.0
Pork	44.7	45.7	192.0
Butter	26.1	26.3	121.0
Potatoes	34.1	75.6	3.4
Sugar	84.45	8.0	6.7

Would Vaccinate Federal Employees.

The public health service has issued a warning to the 400,000 government employees in the United States to get vaccinated against typhoid fever during the summer months. It states that seventy-five government workers die every year from the disease.

CENSUS BUREAU TELLS WHERE WEALTH OF NATION LIES.

The following figures, taken from a census table, show where the $200,000,000,000 wealth of the United States is to be found:

Real property and improvements taxed	$98,362,813,569
Real property and improvements exempt	12,312,519,502
Live stock	6,238,388,985
Farm implements and machinery	1,368,224,548
Manufacturing machinery, tools, etc.	6,091,451,274
Gold and silver coin and bullion	2,616,642,794
Railroads and equipment	16,148,532,502
Street railways, etc.	4,596,563,292
Telegraph systems	223,252,516
Telephone systems	1,081,433,237
Cars not owned by railroads	123,362,701
Shipping and canals	1,491,117,193
Irrigation enterprises	360,865,270
Privately owned waterworks	290,000,000
Privately owner central electric light and power stations	2,098,613,122
Agricultural products	5,240,019,651
Manufactured products	14,693,861,489
Imported merchandise	826,632,467
Mining products	815,552,238
Clothing and personal adornments	4,295,008,593
Furniture, carriages and kindred property	8,463,216,222

The six New England states are credited with sharing to the extent of $11,805,422,012, New York with $25,011,105,223, Illinois $15,484,450,232, Pennsylvania $15,457,530,277, Ohio $8,906,432,943, while Delaware is lowest with $307,948,613.

REVOLT IN INDIA WAS HATCHED IN AMERICA.

Hindus Foiled In Plot Say They Had Aid of Germans Here.

The full story of a carefully planned effort to effect a revolution in British India, hatched, it is said, in California, has been revealed in court proceedings under the new defense of India act at Lahore. Eighty-one persons are charged with "conspiracy to overthrow by force the lawful government of India."

The attempt at revolution, according to the witnesses, was launched under German auspices at a meeting of 5,000 or 6,000 East Indians at Sacramento in August, 1914.

"It was thought," declared one witness who was present at this meeting, "that as a great war had broken out in Europe it was a good chance for East Indians to demand their rights and, if necessary, to use force." The witness was one of a party of seventy Indians who sailed from San Francisco on Aug. 29 for Hongkong en route for India.

The Sacramento meeting was one of a number held at various places in America after the failure of the attempt of Gurdit Singh to obtain the entry of 400 Indian laborers into Vancouver, contrary to law, and their return to the east.

Following the arrival at Hong Kong of the party which sailed from San Francisco on Aug. 29, Indians went to various ports of the far east with a view to seditious propaganda.

A general rising in the Punjab was fixed for Feb. 21, but on Feb. 19 suspicion fell on one Kirpal Singh, who had arranged to go and excite the troops at Main Mir. The conspirators were surrounded at a house in Lahore and the plot was frustrated.

MAKE VEILS FOR SOLDIERS.

Women of South Africa Protect Their Men From Mosquitoes.

While the women of Europe have been knitting socks and making antigas respirators the women of South Africa have been equally busy making veils for the army of the Cape Colonies.

The chief enemies of the army steadily pushing into German Southwest Africa are the swarms of deadly disease carrying insects—mosquitoes, sandflies, and so on. Veils cover the soldier's head and neck and are tucked into his tunic.

Veil making at afternoon tea parties, though less exciting, has entirely cut out the diamond hunting which used to be the entertainment at Kimberley women's gatherings.

USES MULE TO LOCATE OIL.

Colonel Green Has Novel Method of Finding Spot For New Wells.

Colonel E. H. R. Green of New York and Dallas, son of Mrs. Hetty Green, firmly believes that there is nothing like a mule for locating a new oil field.

The other day Colonel Green and a party of Dallas men associated with him in an oil venture went out to locate a site for the first well. He selected a mule as master of ceremonies. The mule was driven into the field and allowed to take his own time in coming to a stop.

Where the mule first started to graze a stake was driven and plans begun for the erection of the first derrick. If oil is struck the mule will be placed on a pension.

WIFE BEATER IS WHIPPED.

White Man Gets Fifteen Lashes at Post In Maryland.

To Charles S. Dove of Middlebrooke belongs the distinction of being the first white man to be whipped in Montgomery county, Md., for wife beating. Fifteen lashes upon his bare back were administered in the Rockville jail yard by Sheriff Peyton Whalen in the presence of the jail physician and a number of witnesses.

Several of them drew blood.

A REAL WAR GAME.

"Genrul, don't you want a couple army nurses?"
"Naw! You can git a job wid de enemy, though. We ain't goin' to have no casualty list!"

—Rehse in New York World.

Soldier's Morning Song

Breaking day, breaking day,
Lights me to my bed of clay.
Soon the trumpets will be blowing,
Soon my life blood will be flowing,
Mine and many a comrade's brave.

Scarce begun, scarce begun,
All my pleasant life is done.
Yesterday on proud horse prancing,
Today the deadly bullet lancing,
Tomorrow in the narrow grave!

Yet how soon, yet how soon
Fadeth all beneath the moon.
Dost thou boast youth's goodly showing,
Lips and cheeks with color glowing?
Ah, how brief the rose's breath!

* * * * * * * *

Therefore still, therefore still
Go I forth to do God's will.
In the hour of battle steady,
And, if he shall call me, ready,
Ready for a soldier's death.

—William Hauff, translated by Anna Bunston.

SEES PERIL OF FAMINE THREATENING AMERICA.

Botanist Says Population Is Outgrowing Food Supply Twenty to One.

There is grave danger that a famine will descend upon the United States some time in the near future, according to Professor John M. Coulter, head of the department of botany of Chicago university. Population is increasing twenty times faster than the food supply, he finds.

"We ought to have enough foodstuffs in this country to feed the world," said Professor Coulter. "Instead we soon shall not have enough to feed ourselves. This growing discrepancy between food production and population is the basis of the high cost of living.

"Four remedies present themselves to prevent famine in the United States. First, we should develop scientific methods of soil cultivation. We must manipulate the soil properly and farm intensively, as the Europeans do. By scientific treatment of the soil crops can be increased 300 per cent in the United States.

"Second, we must plant on every area the crop which will give the maximum yield in that section. Stop planting wheat in corn land, and don't try to raise potatoes in swamps. Too many farmers plant their crops without knowledge of what their land is suited for.

"We must, in the third place, develop drought resisting crops. This is the work of the professional botanist and is to be accomplished through experiment.

"Then, at last, we must produce disease resisting crops, for plants, like animals, are subject to ills of the flesh. This, too, is the work of the botanist.

"If these suggestions are carried out with reasonable thoroughness the high cost of living will vanish as concerns foodstuffs."

$1,300,000 FOR SUFFRAGE.

Women to Get More Than Expected From Mrs. Leslie's Estate.

Appraisal of the estate of Mrs. Frank Leslie, who was the Baroness de Bazus, indicates that the legacy to the women's suffrage cause will be much more than the expected $1,000,000. It will be at least $1,300,000 and probably more.

The appraisal shows Mrs. Leslie's personal estate amounted to $1,737,477, but her realty holdings were $30,000 more, making a total of $1,767,477. The bequests to friends and relatives named in the will, the sums paid to avoid contests and the expenses will not, it is thought, amount to as much as $400,000.

The big sum is left to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt to be used for the women's cause according to her discretion.

HIS WATCH A "TORPEDO."

Coincidence Brings Lusitania Survivor a Curious Memento.

N. N. Alles, auditor of the Hotel St. Regis, New York city, a survivor of the Lusitania, said on his return that he was four hours in the water after the liner sunk, part of the time on a raft, and was twelve hours in his wet clothes before he could get dry clothing.

"My watch stopped at 2:30 a. m.," he said, "and I shall always keep it that way as a memento of my narrow escape. I had only $2.50 in my pocket when I landed at Queenstown, and I spent $1.50 of that on a watch. When I opened the case to look at the works I found that the watch was made at Wurttemberg, Germany, and had the trademark 'Torpedo' engraved inside as a guarantee of its good quality. I thought this a strange coincidence."

RURAL MAIL AUTOS AUG. 2.

Postoffice Department Will Start Service With 105 Machines.

Official use of the automobile for distributing mail in rural communities in many parts of the United States will begin on Aug. 2. Orders have been signed by the postmaster general authorizing the putting into service of 105 machines, and preparations are being carried forward by the postoffice department for installation of the auto in this branch of the service wherever the roads will permit.

Of the routes selected to date for automobile mail delivery, forty-four are in Oklahoma, twenty-eight in Georgia, nineteen in California, eight in Texas, three in Florida, two in Pennsylvania and one in Louisiana. These aggregate 5,500 miles.

KEEP STREETS CLEAN.

There is little use in cleaning streets if it is no one's business to see that they are kept clean. Pavements that are clean in the morning will be filthy before night if every passerby is permitted to throw papers, cigar stubs and other refuse upon them at will. There are ordinances against practices of this sort. Why are they not enforced? It is true that the officer on the beat cannot see everything. But if every offender caught in the act were promptly arrested and fined a salutary fear of violating the law would quickly prevail.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Wonderful Stonework.

What is claimed to be the finest stone mason work in the world is to be seen in the ruins of Inca palaces in the city of Cuzco, Peru. Portions of fourteen palaces of Inca rulers line the streets, and much of the walls of the Temple of the Sun has been incorporated into the Church of San Domingo. These walls are of finely cut blocks laid in courses without cement. It has often been said that the joints in this wall will not admit the point of a knife blade. Not only is this true, but a needle, or even a hair, cannot be inserted between these great blocks. The microscope shows that these stones were wrought with tools of champi, an alloy of copper and tin.

Cows the Size of Sheep.

The smallest cows in the world are found in the Samoan islands. The average weight does not exceed 150 pounds, while the bulls weigh about 200 pounds. They are about the size of a Merino sheep.—Chicago Journal.

AIR RAID IMPERILS BANK OF ENGLAND

Zeppelins, Led by Autos, Get Near Heart of London.

HIT NOTED EAST END CHURCH

Airships Only Few Minutes From St. Paul's Cathedral, Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey and King's Palace—Ninety Bombs Kill Four, Injure Seventy and Cause Many Fires.

By mail have come details of the attack on London by German Zeppelins, particulars of which the British censor would not allow to be published in England or cabled to this country.

In all it would appear ninety bombs were dropped, apparently by airships, which, it is believed, were guided by spies in automobiles specially lighted. The raiders got within a mile of the Bank of England and St. Paul's cathedral and three miles of Westminster Abbey, Buckingham palace and the houses of parliament. They hit a church, a crowded theater, killed four persons, wounded seventy and set a few fires, but are thought to have proved that raids on London may be successful yet.

First Bombs at 10.30 P. M.

The German air raiders apparently reached land at Leigh-on-Sea, which is two miles from Southend. There they dropped five bombs about 10:30 p. m., but did little damage, as the explosives fell on the open downs near the town. They were next reported over Brentwood and from that town easily reached north London, only a few minutes' flight away. Stratford, which is well within the metropolis, was the subject of their attentions, but little property damage was done there, the bombs falling on waste land.

The raiders then continued their flight until they were over Dalston junction, a very important railway junction with a heavy night traffic of freight trains which necessitates many signal lights. Near the junction there is a marsh, which marks the site of natural springs known from the days of the Romans, and instead of striking the railway lines most of the bombs fell in the marsh.

Swinging more to the east, the raiders scattered bombs over Shoreditch, which is on the edge of the city of London, and it was here that they accomplished the greatest damage to life and property, setting fire to several private residences and shops and killing four persons and injuring many others.

Crowded Theater Is Hit.

An incendiary bomb bounced from the roof of the Shoreditch Empire Music hall, leaving the place virtually unscathed, but causing a panic in the theater audience. A small house standing near the theater was burned, apparently by the bomb, which bounded from the roof. The most important structure hit was the ancient Church of St. Mary, Whitechapel, right in the heart of the thronged East End. The spire was slightly cracked by an incendiary bomb.

Through Hoxton the zigzag course of the Zeppelins could be traced by a series of fires which they left in their track. Along Commercial road many business houses suffered. One of the luckiest escapes was that of a big whisky distillery. With its great vats of spirits and its storerooms filled with case goods it might have proved an easy victim for an incendiary bomb, but the lone bomb which struck the place went through a galvanized iron roof into a deep tank filled with water.

Most of the bombs used were of the incendiary type, and a few which did not explode have been examined by the British authorities. These are filled with tarred hemp soaked in coal oil. But evidence has been found showing that some of the shrapnel bombs of the type carried by aeroplanes were used.

Three Fall on Freight Depot.

Three incendiary bombs were dropped in the big freight station of the Great Eastern railway at Bishopsgate about half past 11. They came through the glass roof without shattering the glass, but cutting holes as smooth as if made with a glass cutter. Two of them started fires, which the workmen put out with buckets of water. The third was thrown into a pail of water before it had done any damage and taken to the police station as an exhibit.

The inhabitants of the poorer regions where the bombs fell were in an ugly mood, and many Germans had to be hurried to the police stations for protection. Two shops owned by Russian Jews were attacked by the crowd in the belief that the owners were Germans.

Next morning the only sign of a pursuit of the raiders was found in the mud flats off Leigh-on-Sea, where a British aeroplane was stuck fast in the mud after being compelled to descend on account of engine trouble.

Their course brought the Zeppelins within two or three miles of Woolwich Arsenal and also the Enfield factory, where great quantities of munitions are being made, and of the fa[illegible] naval observatory and school [illegible], but no attack was at[illegible] except at Enfield, and there [illegible] fall wild.

100% Efficiency

The Result of Using

Miscellaneous Want Column

in

The Evening Times

PRICES:

1 Word 1 Time 1c
1 Word 3 Times 2c
1 Word 6 Times 3c

Minimum Charge 10 Cents

TO REBUILD RUINED TOWNS

Frank Koester Will Help to Replan Devastated European Municipalities.

Already projects are on foot to replan some of the destroyed Belgian towns as well as some of the towns on the Russian frontier. Frank Koester of New York is making arrangements with foreign city planning experts to co-operate in this work.

Mr. Koester has had a long foreign and American experience in city planning. A German by birth, he has been one of the pioneers in America of

Photo by American Press Association.

FRANK KOESTER.

a comparatively new art which originated in Europe and in which Germany has made great strides. He delivered addresses at the congress for city planners at Dusseldorf in Germany in 1912 and at the international conference of city planning and city maintenance at Ghent, Belgium, in 1913. He was awarded a gold medal at the world exhibition in Paris in 1900 for architectural and engineering plans. He is the author of several works, among them "Modern City Planning and Maintenance," "Hydroelectric Developments and Engineering," "Electricity For the Farm and Home" and "The Price of Inefficiency."

BACK YARD GARDENS.

National Bureau of Education Advocated the Making of Home Gardens.

If every back yard in every large city in the country could be made to produce fruit and garden vegetables for the home the cost of living would receive the most depressing shock of all its ruthless career.

For the national bureau of education the idea is not a dream. The bureau believes that schoolchildren, backed by competent teachers of gardening employed by the public schools, can make the home garden an immensely important factor in domestic economy.

"Experiments already made by the bureau of education," declares Commissioner Claxton, "show that with proper direction an average child between the ages of six and twenty can produce on an eighth of an acre from $50 to $100 worth of vegetables. A third of the children in the city schools might easily produce $300,000,000 worth a year."

An agent of the bureau has returned from a tour of the south, west and east. Out of thirty-two cities visited fourteen have adopted the home garden along lines suggested by the bureau of education. Nine others are planning home gardens under the direction of women's clubs and playground associations.

"God first planted a garden," says Bacon, "and indeed it is the purest of all human pleasures."

D/34

JULY FOURTH

Sanity in Other Years Resulted in Saving Lives and the Maiming of Children; Restrictions Needed Here.

The annual orgy of fire and noise occurring each Fourth of July has again come under the ban of the National Fire Protection Association. This year the campaign began in May and the effect of the work of the large and powerful national organization [illegible] throughout the nation is [illegible] the gratifying statistics found [illegible].

Last year, however, the aggregate of deaths and injuries incident to the celebration of the Fourth was greater by several [illegible] than the year before. In fact, last year's casualties constitute more than 43.6 per cent of the total for three years.

In but few of the smaller municipalities has there been suitable legislation enacted. The Journal of the American Medical Association says: "In 1914 three little boys died from tetanus (lockjaw); sixteen persons, mostly little girls and small children, were burned to death by fire from fireworks; five persons were killed by firearms; six by explosions of gunpowder, guns or torpedoes; four by cannon, and five died from blood poison resulting from injuries caused by fireworks. Among those injured but not killed, thirty-six were totally blinded, thirteen lost one eye each, thirteen lost legs, arms or hands, and sixty-seven lost one or more fingers.

In a circular letter issued by the National Fire Protective Association cities are advised before the arrival of the Fourth of July to institute a thorough cleaning of rubbish, and all sale of explosives then restricted as to time and place, the police and public wardens might have at least a fighting chance to minimize the disastrous results of our public folly during the years it may require to inspire in our people a desire for a rational kind of celebration. And such a desire must be inspired. It is the duty of every city to arrange for its people suitable amusements or exercises definitely calculated to educate them in a rational observance of this historic holiday. Habits of folly can be most easily aliminated by a substitution of something better. The things a city can do to interest its citizens in a sane and wholesome celebration are unlimited, and the municipalities which in the past two years have taken steps in this direction are already receiving national praise for their wisdom and their high sense of civic responsibility.

The following table shows to what extent human lives have been sacrificed to Independencee Day in America:

Year	Dead	Injured	Total
1903	466	3983	4449
1904	183	3986	4169
1905	182	4994	5176
1906	158	5308	5466
1907	164	4249	4413
1908	163	5460	5623
1909	215	5092	5307
1910	131	2792	2923
1911	57	1546	1603
1912	41	947	988
1913	32	1131	1163
1914	40	1466	1506

Pure Creamery Butter
From The Harbor Farms
Made for those who want the best.
LaPORTE'S GROCERY
[illegible] Street Hello 75

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
Surety Bonds of all kinds
Real Estate Loans
FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122.

A novel advertising scheme has been adopted by the Lambertville Potteries Company of Lambertvile, N. J., manufacturers of bathroom facilities. The company is, at present, sending an automobile over its eastern territory, the rear end of which is enclosed in glass, within which is displayed one of the company's specialties. The display case is also equipped with an electric light for night displays.

C. Arnett, secretary of the company, who is also a prominent real-estate operator in Lambertville, Plainfield and Netherwood, N. J., and P. J. Faherty, treasurer of the company, are in charge of the display. They have located the agency for their product with Mehegan Bros., plumbers, of this city. The display cas left at noon for Oswego, and the proposed route will take them into Maine.

INSPECTOR'S NIFTY CRUISER IN LOCKS AND RIVER

The inspector's yacht, State Department of Public Works with General Wotherspoon, Myron Stranahan, local canal superintendent, and several guests aboard, steamed through the locks and down the river yesterday afternoon bound for Oswego. The craft bowled along at a 20 knot rate, and several canoeists farther down the river narrowly escaped being swamped.

The yacht is a 60-footer with 20 feet beam, beautiful lines and fitted with every convenience. She was built for canal and lake waters, but is large and stutdy enough to hold her own in deep-sea travel, being built on the lines of a revenue cutter. Awnings along the deck add comfort to the traveler on warm days.

The yacht passed the locks on her way back to Syracuse at noon today.

Pathfinders to Hold First Stag Day Wednesday

The Pathfinder Club will inaugurate the first of a series of Stag days at the club house suth of the city Wednesday afternoon. On this day the grounsd will be restricted to the men members of the club and their guests, and following an afternoon of out-door sports, an appetizing supper will be served by Steward Holmes. The members are invited to attend in sport costumes, and good clothes will be tabooed. Baseball will occupy the greater part of the afternoon according to the program, and for the first time this season two fast teams will get together. Two members of the club have been actively arranging their lineups for the coming tilt, and it is expected that a lively game will result.

The warm weather will doubtless infleunce many members to take advantage of the fine bathing at the island, while quoits and other outdoor sports will draw their quota of enthusiasts.

The first Stag day was too have been held last week, but the inclement weather, as well as the number of events scheduled for the city Wednesday night put a damper on the event. The Stag day will positively make its debut this week, rain or shine.

A NEW DEVELOPER

The Oswego Chamber of Commerce will proceed along development lines with the assistance of W. C. Marshall who arrived in Oswego aSturday as the successor of Lachlan Maclay. Mr. Maclay is now secretary of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Marshall comes to Oswego from Cambridge, Mass.

Finish the evening meal by eating Cookies made amidst sanitary surroundings. The Black bakings are as "good as mother's."—adv.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND
C&B LINE
The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"
The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.
"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"
BETWEEN
BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND
Leave Buffalo 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)
Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.
Beautifully colored sectional puzzle chart, showing both exterior and interior of The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE" sent on receipt of five cents to cover postage and mailing. Also ask for our 24-page pictorial and descriptive booklet free.
THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

INTO EXPENSES

They See Where State Has Been Mulcted by the Unscrupulous Road Contractors.

Albany, June 28.—How to obtain one hundred cents' worth of road for every dollar expended will form the topic for many of the speakers at the mid-summer meeting of the New York State Automobile Association which is to take place in Niagara Falls July 19th, according to an announcement which has been made from the association headquarters. The list of speakers for the time being has not been made public but it is asserted that when the names are announced they will be those of men not only of state wide prominence but of national note.

The New York State Automobile Association has taken the position that because of the constant changes in the highway department there has been a terrible waste of money in the buildings of roads. The Association has started a campaign prior to the opening of the constitutional convention to awaken the public to the realization of the enormous waste in the highway department. And it has been asserted by the officials of the association that one of the main purposes of the mid summer meeting at the Falls is to focus public attention upon the general situation of the highway department with a view of awakening public sentiment to a poitn where it will enforce upon the part of officials a more sane notion of what highway money is intended for.

The executive committe whichh is in direct charge of the plans of the meeting have received information to the effect that about seventy-five per cent of the motorists who will attend the meeting at the Falls will tour from various parts of the state. Because of the fact that a large number will arrive Sunday night an informal reception will be held that evening. The meeting will be called to order at ten o'clock Monday morning and an adjournment for lunch will be taken at one o'clock.

The afternoon will be used for a sight-seeing trip around the Falls and atomobiles will be provided for those who have not come in their own machines. Efforts are now being made by the Niagara Falls club to secure permission from the Canadian government to allow the guests to cross the river and go up the Canadian side. The return will be made in time to give thev isiting motor ists an opporunity to get their supper and attend the grand ball which will take place in the evening, closing the day's festivities.

Community Notes

Syracuse wholesalers and jobbers will be in the city tomorrow, to call upon their customers. They will lunch at the Clark House at noon.

* * *

Ellory, son of Dr. and Mrs. Terpening, is ill.

* * *

Fred Perry, of West Broadway, has recovered from a recent illness.

* * *

Miss Florence Distin, who has been teaching at Cazenovia Seminary, is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Distin of Hannibal st.

* * *

Miss Marion Bullis, a teacher in the Fulton schools, is spending her vacation at the home of her parents in Central Square.

* * *

Miss Eva Shaff is at the home of her parents for the summer. Miss Shaff is a member of the high school faculty of Central Square.

* * *

Miss Eva Besaw, of West 5th st., while skating on roller skates Saturday, fell and fractured the bones of her right arm.

* * *

Miss Martha Youngs of Cayuga st. is entertaining relatives from out of town.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. P. Goss and family have been guests of out of town friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John O'Brien of Cayuga st. are entertaining their daughter Miss Eva, who is having a vacation from her school duties at Hinckley.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Hunt of Binghamton have been entertained by Fulton friends.

A crowd of 200 people witnessed the baptism by immersion of six candidates yesterday afternoon at Lake Neahtawanta. The candidates were baptised by Rev. C. C. Watson of the Free Methodist church.

Baptism by immersion is an unsual event here and the announcement of the ceremony attracted a great throng of onlookers as well as parishioners of the church and friends of the candidates.

After the ceremony, several of the candidates gave testimony and great enthusiasm and religious fervor was shown by those in attendance. The choir of the church rendered special music.

BOOSTER TRIP FOR THE CHAUTAUQUA

In several cities where Chautauquas have been held in recent years booster trips have been made through the surrounding country as a means of advertising the six day program. It is probable that such a plan will be worked out here.

The usual method is to secure a string of automobiles, load up with advertising material furnished by the Redpath Chautauqua system and take in a number of the smaller towns in all directions. This has been found to produce fine results for the Chautauqua, and it is the means of bringing to the city large numbers of visitors and Chautauqua patrons from adjacent territory.

GROCER-MAN NARROWLY ESCAPED COLLISION

Charles Hart, who is employed at Snyder's grocery, narrowly averted a collision with a passenger train at 9 o'clock Saturday evening at the Cayuga st. crossing.

The noise of the approaching train was not noticed by the man as the wagon in which he was riding rattled over the pavement so as to devert his attention.

The shouts of several taxicab men near by who saw the danger saved the man in the nick of time. No flagman was stationed at the time.

SCHENCK PARK

That triangular plot of ground at Worth and W. 1st sts., has at last been christened—a "dry" ceremony taking place.

The already pretty spot is to be further enhanced in beauty by a sheen of lawn, just as soon as goodness of heart moves some one with a team of horses to remove from somewhere one or more loads of good top soil to be spread over the ground's surface by the men who have interested themselves in making the plot presentable.

"Hereafter the park will be known as Schenck Park and unless all signs fail it will become of even more interest to the people living in its neighborhood.

SOUTHARD-CHILDS

Yesterday afternoon at 5.30 o'clock at the parsonage of the First M. E. church, Ernie Southard of Syracuse and Miss Hazel Augusta Childs of Granby were united in marriage. The Rev. J. W. Barret performed the ceremony. Miss Emma Albright and Verner Albright attended the couple.

Mr. and Mrs. Southard will make their home in Syracuse.

THE QUIRK TODAY

Elinor Glyn's novel, Three Weeks, translated in the language of all civilized countries, stands at the fore of all the modern vivid romances. It has been the most discussed novel of the past decade. Its beauty has been critcally conceded and its drama admitted by the most conservative. Paul, the wooer of a runaway queen, has taken his place among the heroes of fiction that men refer to with interest and women with animation. Sonia, the royal mate of a dissolute monarch, young, alluring, adventurous, is now a modern symbol of a love that scorns to count the cost. Sonia runs away from her castle and her king after the manner described in the book. She encounters Paul in the restaurant in Lucerne, Switzerland, precisely as recountered in the novel. The two, a queen without a country and a king without a throne—fall madly in love. She struggles against her enthrallment, and seeks to flee from temptation. But an accident halts her flight and the inevitable next meeting accurs.

Miss Madaline Traverse, who appears in the role of the temperamental queen, is regarded as one of the most attractive of the country's younger stars. Mahlon Hamilton, who plays the role of Paul, is one of the most popular of leading players of the native stage.

SEPTEMBER 28

To Vote on Constitution; Republicans First on Ballot; Voters Register Five Evenngs of the Week

The election machinery of the State will soon be in operation preparing for the annual battel of the ballots next November 2. The report of the constitutional convention will be submitted to the voters this fall and they will be asked to decide upon the organic law of the State for the next twenty years.

The primary elections this year will be held on September 28. All candidates of political parties must be nominated at the party primaries, but independent nominations may be made for any office by petition.

Amendments to the election law enacted at the last session of the Legislature change but little the machincry either as to nominations or elections. The chief changes are those reorganizing the office of the State superintendent of elections, providing for one instead of three State commissioners, eliminating numerous State deputies and other places and reducing the cost to the State and localities.

No time is specified by law when petitions designating candidates for nomination at the primaries may not be signed, and some local candidates arep reparing to start their petitions within the next two or three weeks.

This year on the election ballot machines, if they are used, the Republican candidates will occupy the first space or column for the first time in four years. The order in which parties appear on the ballot is determined by the vote cast for governor at the last State election. The Progressive position, which was third last year, is now sixth. The relative order is Republican, Democratic, Independence League, American, Prohibition, Progressive and Socialist.

The important dates connected with the primaries and election are as follows:

July 1—Last day for party officials in cities to file with the mayors the list of candidates for appointments as election officials.

August 27-September 7—Certificates of designation to be filed with the secretary of State and custodian of primary records.

September 13.—Last day for filing declinations of designation.

September 14—Last day for filing new designations after declination.

September 16—Last day for the secretary of State to transmit to custodians designations filed in his office.

September 1—Last day for appointment of election officials.

September 7—The day for designating polling places in the State by the commoun councils and town boards.

September 21-October 13—Independent nominations may be filed with boards of elections.

September 28—Primary day. Polls open from 3 to 9 p.m.

October 8, 9, 15 and 16.—Registration days in cities and villages of 5000 population or more. Polls open from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.

October 9 and 16—Registration days in towns and villages of less than 5,000 population. Polls open from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.

October 15—Last day of filing declination of independent nominations.

October 18—Last day for filing new nominations on account of declination or disqualification.

November 2.—General election. Polls open from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Objections to designating petitions must be filed within three days after the petitions are filed.

CHAUTAUQUA POSTERS PLACED THIS MORNING

Posters were placed in the various business places this morning heralding the approach of the Chautauqua. This week, G. A. Davis, the man in charge of tickets will be in the city and an active distribution will begin. E. J. Penfield has been appointed chairman of the Chautauqua committee and will be in charge of general plans for the week.

The program announced promises rich returns for the investment of the price of a ticket. Not Fulton alone but the entire surrounding country should be grateful to those who originally backed the Chautauqua movement for Fulton.

Suppertime comes, you're not ready for it? Then order from the grocer Black's fresh-every-afternoon rolls and buns.—adv.

Dun's Review sums up last week in business thus:

Cross currents continue in business channels, but the tide of returning prosperity is gradually rising. Good news still predominates and further progress is manifest, notwithstanding the unseasonable weather at many points, and especially in the West. This retards the retail distribution of merchandise and tends to adversely affect the jobbing trade as well, while the agricultural outlook has been somewhat impaired by excessive rain. Harvesting of winter wheat is delayed and corn has received a setback, yet crop failures from too much moisture are comparatively rare, the other extreme having furnished the great records of loss. That the crop reports are not causing concern is indicated by the action of the grain options, wheat again falling below the dollar mark at Chicago. The depressing inuuences are the less keenly felt because they are believed to be temporary, and confidence in the future remains unshaken. Although July dividend payments will not equal last year's by approximately $4,700,000, it is a hopeful sign that of late several corporate interests have announced increased disbursements, two railroads operating in the Middle West being included in the list this week. In the aggregate, the revenues of the transporting companies continue below the totals of 1914—gross earnings for the first two weeks of June showing a reduction of 3.2 per cent.—but some systems are now making better returns and, as previously, most of the loss is on roads in the South.

UNDERTAKERS
YOUNG & HILL. Open day and night at 117 Oneida. Phone 2172.

Onyx Billiard Room
The Coolest and the Best Equipped.
The only Billiard Table in the City
G. J. POWELL, Mgr.
PHONE 560 QUIRK THEATRE BLDG.

The New Home of the INDIAN
The Master Motorcycle
¶ We have taken the agency for this machine, and, in addition to the mere sale of an *Indian*, we are prepared to give you
Indian Service
which means *Service* at all times—*prompt* and *courteous*.
¶ There are numerous *Indian* Models from $150 upwards.
¶ Let us explain the merits of this wonderful motorcycle.
Motorcycle Parts in Stock
BOGUE
61 S. First Street

Have You Seen

THE LATEST STYLES

of

SOLID SILVERWARE

G. B. FARLEY

21 First Street

Can show you a full line. Just the kind for

WEDDING GIFTS

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

House to Rent—in 4th st., with all modern improvements. Also, one on 5th st. Rooms to rent in Waldhorn Block. S. Waldhorn, 18 1st st. tf.

To Rent—Nice, cool airy rooms; one block from business section. Terms reasonable. Use of hot and cold baths. Apply 210 Cayuga st. 165

Hay and Straw—About 6 tons of good 1914 hay and one load of flail-threshed rye straw to sell. Hoyt F. Hill, South Granby, N.Y. 163

Lost—Purse containing $8 and some change; between Brooks' grocery store and E. 7th st. on Broadway. Finder return to 625 E. Broadway. 163

For Sale—Motor boat with 2-cylinder, 3 h.p. engine. Can be seen at 413 Cayuga st. 165c

Tenement House to Rent—Pine st.; $10 month. Inquire H. L. Crandall. Phone 2520. tf

For Sale—A Cabel and Johnson piano, upright, nearly new. Inquire Times office. 166c

For Sale—Golden self-branching celery plants. Beaver's Meadows Produce Co., Fulton. 163

For Rent—Flat for 2 people; heat and water. $6 per week. 214 Oneida st. 165

Celery Plants for sale—15 cents hundred. O. W. Dryer, R.F.D. 8, Fulton. 162

First-class Teamster—Wanted. O. W. Dryer, R.F.D. 8, Fulton. 162

The Fair at SanFrancisco

is wonderful. Everyone who has seen it speaks in the highest praise of it.

If YOU are planning to go—consult the First National Bank about its Travelers' Checks. We've something of interest to say to you on this subject.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

Albany, June 28.—For the purpose of condemning highway bridges which are found to be unsafe for auto busses and auto trucks, a committee of the legislature will shortly make a tour of the State. The committee, which has just been completed, includes Assemblyman Chas. O. Pratt of Washington county, who may be said to be the father of the "safety first" slogan so far as it applies to patrons of motor buses.

During the recent session of the legislature, Assemblyman Platt introduced a resolution which provided for the appointing of a committee or commission to inspect highway bridges built in the early days of automobile traffic, holding that many were unsafe to bear the weight of heavily loaded trucks and busses. At that time he submitted evidence that several bridges had been wrecked by these vehicles menacing human life.

According to statistics in the possession of the State department of highways, there are thirty-three thousand highway bridges in the State. It is understood that one-third of this number are comparatively modern structures capable of bearing from ten to fifteen tons. It is to look into the condition of the remainder that the legislators were appointed.

"The fact that heavily laden outo trucks and busses use old highway bridges daily is a serious proposition,' said Assemblyman Pratt in discussing the mission of the new commission. "The ordinary automobile which passes over the highway bridges of the State are of course perfectly safe; nt is the machines when loaded which weigh twenty tons and upward which do the damage and at the same time endanger human life.

"A good many of the highway bridges have been standing many years and are entirely inadequate to stand the traffic strain which they are now subjected to since the auto trucks and busses, heavily laden, are constantly using them. Of course these bridges were never meant to bear such weight, yet they are suffered to remain to the detriment of human life possibly. The commission of which I am a member will endeavor to see to it that all of these structures are blocked at least to trucks and busses of over ten or twelve tons."

Assemblyman Platt has in his possession records of accidents which were caused by the breaking down of highway bridges while being crossed by heavy auto trucks.

About eleven thousand highway bridges have been erected since 1898 that date. These bridges represent varied types and sizes. Some are capable of bearing great weight, while others are comparatively frail for the highway traffic of today. There is no law providing for highway bridges of a uniform size and structure and it is the purpose of the investigating commission of the legislature to recommend that such a law be passed by the legislature of 1916.

It is the contention of Assemblyman Platt that the State highways are used by almost as many people as travel by train and for this reason he believes that all of the bridges spanning them should be of sufficient strength to bear the weight of any auto truck or buss built or likely to be built in the future. The committee of which he is vice chairman will organize next week and will start out upon its investigation.

ONE FULTON MAN GETS FINAL PAPERS

The Oswego Times gives the following account of the Saturday's happenings in the Naturalization Court:

"The United States has a king and his name is Wilson II, according to an applicant for citizenship in Justice Hubbs' naturalization term at the Courthouse Saturday. This answer to a question asked by the United States examiner costs the applicant a chance to become a citizen today. His case was adjourned until the last Saturday in January.

"The man was probably confused when he made this answer and will know better next time. But when asked the name of King Wilson's predecessor, the applicant said it was Wilson's father, who was also a king. This was too much, and Justice Hubbs gently told the man that he must study our form of government a little closer.

"Ten of the eleven applicants for citizenship appeared this morning and six were admitted. Most of the men said that they wanted to become citizens to secure more freedom for themselves and to give their children the blessings of free education and of American citizenship. All seemed fairly familiar with the government and laws.

"John Wallace, native of Poland, living in Fulton, failed to appear. This was his fourth hearing. The application was dismissed.

"The following were admitted: Pietro Rodriguez, Oswego; Charles Fred Chubb, Fulton; John Tobolka, Santore Picone, Alfred Percy Wise, Luigi Ricchi, Oswego. The applications of Michael D. Kapenekas, Andrew Kocziski and Jesse Anderson were continued until January. The application of John Musico was dismissed because he keeps a saloon."

MICHAEL ROSS SUES FOR INTEREST IN TUG

M. Ross of Ross & Brother, Oswego and this city, steamfitters, has been granted an injunction by Judge Coville to restrain Ross Coyne from disposing of the tug "Mignon." The injunction requires Mr. Coyne to hold one-half of the earnings of the tug for the plaintiff.

Mr. Ross claims that he entered into a co-partnership with Coyne for the purchase of the boat, which was formerly the tug Mahar or Butler, on the ground that they would divide the profits. At this time the tug was in the East Cove partly sunk. It was agreed, Mr. Ross claimed, that each should put in half the purchase price, $450, Mr. Ross also supplying a boiler, if needed. The tug was raised and brought to this city and Mr. Ross claims that Coyne refused to give him one-half interest, claiming that the tug was worth $1500 and he was going to keep it himself. Fanning & Fanning are attorneys for the plaintiff. Mr. Coyne was tugman for the H. P. Burgard Company on the barge canal contracts.

Do you know the real clean kind of Boston Brown Bread? Get Black's baking and you shall have the answer. adv

WANTED!

TOP SOIL

for New West-Side Park

SEE

DOLBEAR

Grocer.

LITERACY TEST IS REQUIRED

Delegate Would Have Voters Able to Read and Write the English Language

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, June 28.—In spite of the opposition which has arisen, William H. Young of Westchester Co., a delegate-at-large to the Constitutional convention, is confident that his proposed amendment to the State Constitution, requiring a literacy test for voters, will be adopted by the Convention. He bases this belief upon the fact that it is a fact well known that there are many illiterate voters in the State and that the number is likely to grow.

"It is not my intention to disfranchise anyone who now has the right to vote," says Mr. Young, "my proposed amendment is not to go into effect for some years to come, which shows that I have made ample provision for those who desire to reach the educational standard my proposition seeks to establish, not so high after all—I hold that all who vote should be able to read or write the English language."

Mr. Young has slightly modified his proposed amendment, for the original one provided that a voter must both read and write. It was pointed out that a paralytic might be able to read and yet unable to write; that a blind man might succeed in using a pen and yet be deprived of the power to read.

The legislature is given power under the Young proposed amendment, to legislate along such lines as it may see fit to establish the literacy test and to enforce its observance.

Interesting arguments are presented by delegates to the Convention relative to the advantages and disadvantages of the proposition promulgated by Mr. Young. Some take the position that when once naturalised an alien should be allowed to vote irrespective of his educational qualifications. Others take the position that many of the evils of the present election system is due to ignorance on the part of voters.

Mr. Young is firmly convinced that a man who cannot read or write cannot vote intelligently and that a vote cast by such a man is a detriment to the State. Interest in public affairs does not consist merely in voting once a year, he says, but in following the political events of the day in the papers and then intelligently exercising the franchise.

"The illiterate vote has ever been a thorn in the side of present day politics," says Mr. Young. "In an educated community such a condition should not continue to exist."

Mr. Young waves aside as ridiculous the slogan "every man is a king in his own little kingdom here in the United States." He says that if he is intelligent he is, but if ignorant he is not. He points out that the best citizen is the energetic one who strives to better his condition.

"If the people are educated they can meet any chance in the system of voting, no matter how intricate if it is intricate," continues Mr. Young. "I am convinced that the advocates of my proposed amendment will be many in number both in the convention and at the polls if my proposition is adopted. Most men want to better themselves and if the amendment goes through, night schools for adults may result or some other will be taken to instruct in reading and writing those who are now deprived of the benefits of these acquirements.

LIVESTOCK MEN SAID TO BE IN A COMBINE

Watertown.—Charges, of a combination in restraint of trade, claimed to exist between livestock meat buyers of Jefferson and Lewis counties, now under investigation by the attorney general's office, may result in criminal prosecution of dealers if the allegations are substantiated. A substantiation of the charges will end in injunction proceedings on the part of the State. Deputy Attorney General Edwin G. Griffin of this city, who came here from Albany to investigate the affair, said that information already obtained is deemed of sufficient import to warrant a further hearing, which has been set for tomorrow.

This proceeding is brought pursuant to the same law under which the attorney general recently investigated the prices of bread in New York city. That resulted in remedying the condition complained of and a considerable reduction in prices.

UNWIRED HOUSES

vacant part of the time because good tenants do not want houses when they cannot have ELECTRIC LIGHT and the many conveniences that go with it. Ask us about electric wiring.

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY

103 Oneida St. Phone 144

Curfew Law Gets Commendation of Father Lindsman

"I am glad to see the Chief of Police enforce the Curfew law," said Rev. Father John Lindsman at the Church of the Immaculate Conception yesterday. "I think it is a very good thing. We have altogether too many children running about the streets at night nowadays, for you will always find parents who care little for the pursuits and welfare of their children. I know of cases where boys and young girls have gone down the road to destruction simply because they were allowed to run around the streets at night."

Father Lindsman took occasion to commend the Carpenters' Union for the stand it has taken against Sunday picnics.

"Of course, it is not always the case," said Father Lindsman, "but too often the Sunday picnic degenerates into something else. When parties of men get together, there is usually drinking, which is bad enough any day, but deplorable on Sunday. Let us keep Sunday holy. We have too much of the Sunday movies, and especially at this season of the year, too many Sunday amusements. People leave the city on Sunday and fail to attend church. Then they go to some beach or other place and there is an accident. Let us keep this day holy."

It was announced that the Children of Mary Sodality will hold a cake-sale Friday afternoon at the Palmer-Hope hardware store in South 1st st. Ladies of the parish are invited to make donations to the sale.

VAN ALSTINE—DRURY

Durlin VanAlstine and Miss Elsie Drury, both of this city, were married at 6.30 o'clock Saturday night at the Baptist church rectory by Rev. M. G. Buck, pastor of the church.

The bride was accompanied by Miss Beatrice Elliott. Both wore traveling suits. Ellwood Beals acted as best man.

After a short trip, Mr. and Mrs. VanAlstine will reside on Gansevoort st., corner of West 2d st.

Fulton Keynotes

Byron Smith of Detroit is visiting relatives in the city.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Atwood and family will leave soon for their summer home in the Adirondacks.

* * *

Mrs. Justin Hamilton of Auburn has been in the city, called here by the death of her mother, Mrs. Jane Covill.

* * *

Mrs. E. W. Flaxington and Mrs. A. L. Hall motored to Oswego Wednesday and were guests of friends for the day.

* * *

Miss Ruth Goodrowe of Penn's Grove is spending a few weeks with relatives in Fulton.

* * *

Mrs. Earl Dewey, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. J. B. Dix, of 2d st., has returned to her home in New York city.

For That Summer Trip

one of our TRAVELING SETS

—just the thing for the tour or picnic.

Several neat and compact traveling Toilet Sets and Ladies' Handbags at attractive prices.

Wm. C. Morgan

Jeweler & Optometrist

Fulton, N. Y.

There is Strength, Comfort and Beauty in our line of

HAMMOCKS

L. P. SMITH CO.

Your Hardware Dealer

Dental Specialists

DR. F. H. CONKLIN

Prophylactic and Crown and Bridge Work

DR. H. W. WHITNEY

Gold Inlays, Somnoforme (sleep-paper) for painless extraction of teeth.

15 Years Experience

Office Hours: 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OPEN EVENINGS

Over PATTERSON'S Dept. Store

113 Oneida Street

THE QUIRK

Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.

TODAY

Elinor Glyn's THREE WEEKS with Madeline Traverse as the Queen

TUESDAY

H. S. Class—1915 in THE FORTUNE HUNTER

WEDNESDAY

The celebrated Max Figman and Lolita Robertson in "THE TRUTH WAGON"

FRIDAY

REAL FEATURE DAY

Earle Williams and Anita Stewart in "THE JUGGERNAUT"

Vitagraph Blue Ribbon Feature

The colossus of Modern Railway Drama

QUIRK THEATRE

ONE NIGHT ONLY

Tuesday, June 29

F. H. S. CLASS, 1915

in the

"FORTUNE HUNTER"

Balcony, 10c, 15c - - Main Floor, 25c

SEATS NOW SELLING

D/34

THE HOME PAPER

IS YOUR HOME PAPER

Figure What YOU Owe the Home Paper--Your Home Paper

¶Figure that loyalty to your town is reflected in the support you give the Paper that is edited, printed and published in your home town—Fulton.

¶Figure that in giving support to a Fulton enterprise you are doing your share towards "Community Building" and

¶Figure that if you do not support your home-town Paper you become "A Community Grafter" which is an awful way of expressing a person's opinion of one who takes all—gives nothing.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

is "A Herald of Progress"

upon its prosperity depends the progress of Fulton. It builds up—does not tear down. It employs labor and labor makes your

MERCHANT PROSPEROUS

Come, don't be a "Grafter" join the procession by supporting the town Daily Newspaper

Scrap Book

His Little Souvenirs.

Some few years ago a New York man who was extremely popular, but by no means wealthy, decided to give a dinner in recognition of hospitality showered upon him by his friends. He asked two women he knew to go to a jeweler's and pick out some pretty but not costly little souvenirs for the women guests. The host did not know it, but a detective accompanied the gifts to the house. Each woman found at her place at the table a handsome box. When these were opened there were cries of admiration. One woman drew out a diamond ring, another an emerald brooch, another a diamond crescent, a fourth held up a necklace of pearls, another a diamond tiara, and so on, until the output of the boxes represented about $50,000.

HELD UP A NECKLACE OF PEARLS.

The host had forced a smile when the first box was opened. As each trinket revealed seemed more costly than the last his jaw fell. Perspiration began to trickle down his face, which got so red that the women became alarmed. Then they explained that the jewels were a joke and were borrowed for the occasion.—New York Sun.

A Little Work.

A little work, a little play
To keep us going—and so, good day!

A little warmth, a little light
Of love's bestowing—and so good night!

A little fun, to match the sorrow
Of each day's growing—and so, good morrow!

A little trust that when we die
We reap our sowing—and so, goodby!
—George Du Maurier.

On the Job.

The little southern city had a reform school board made up of a college professor, a minister, two ladies addicted to uplift and an exemplary business man thrown in for balance. But, alas, the reformed school board had inherited many debts from bygone school boards, and one of the most serious liabilities was the negro school. Graft had received a large slice of the building appropriation.

"The best thing that can happen to this building," exclaimed the minister after looking it over, "is for it to burn down. Then we can at least get the insurance."

Some one tugged at his sleeve and a cautious voice whispered, "Say, boss, I's de furnace man—an' I reckon I kin fix dat up fo' you."—New York Post.

Had Seen Something Like It.

Miss Atkins was explaining to her class the difference between a common noun and an abstract noun.

"An example of a common noun is 'cat,'" she said, "for you can see it, while you cannot see an abstract noun. Now, for example, have any of you ever seen 'abundance?'"

This query was received in profound silence. Then a little fellow got up and said, "No, ma'am, I have never seen a bun dance, but I've seen a cake walk."

Forepaugh's First Horse.

Al. Ringling, eldest of the famous brothers of circus ownership, had the Forepaugh-Sells circus on tour, and was in the tall timbered territory. Following his daily custom, he left the lot and went for a walk around town just after the parade.

In the crowd in the public square he noticed a small boy crying and leading a lean, long haired, and bedraggled, overgrown pony. Mr. Ringling found out that he wanted to sell the pony to get enough money to take his folks to the show. So he purchased the animal for $5 and had it taken to the horse tent.

The next day when the side show opened there was a new feature. The pony, a little more bedraggled and with mane long and disheveled, was mounted on a platform surrounded by plush covered ropes caught at the corners with highly polished brass poles.

Over it hung a sign reading, "The First Horse Ever Owned by Adam Forepaugh," and through the wondering crowd that viewed the little horse circulated a boy selling its latest photographs.—Every Week.

Caught a Tartar.

Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy, is a keen fisherman and spent hour after hour with his rod, though the best of luck did not always attend his piscatorial expeditions. Once, after several hours' angling had brought him only three poor fish and he was returning to the castle, he was met by a peasant with a magnificent catch of trout. "You seem to be no great fisherman, to judge by your catch," commented the peasant: "I should say you were about as lucky as the king." "Why?" inquired his majesty. "Oh," replied the peasant, "he thinks a great deal of himself as a sportsman, but he is a poor body, much more fit to be a king than a fisherman."

French Aviator Locates Piece That Shelled Dunkirk, but Dies of Wounds.

The French air man who located the fifteen inch German gun that bombarded Dunkirk succeeded by only the narrowest margin in bringing information in and paid for it with his life.

Flying at a height of 2,200 yards, the biplane went about twelve miles behind the German lines. A storm of shrapnel burst around the machine, and a shell carried away part of the tail and tore a large hole in the lower plane. The observer, however, had time to locate a deep ditch roofed over with concrete, from which peeped the big gun that was sending half ton shells into Dunkirk, miles away.

The aviator was bleeding from a wound in the stomach when he landed, but had the energy to make a comprehensive report. He said, "I am satisfied," and then died.

ENFORCE BRITISH CURFEW.

Authorities Fine Coast Residents For Having Lights In Windows.

The stringency of the precautions now taken in England under the provisions of the defense of the realm act against German raids is illustrated by the prosecution of thirty persons in Swanage, a watering place on the south coast, for displaying lights at prohibited hours. These persons—occupiers of shops, private houses and a hotel—were fined $5 each.

Two of the offenders were retired army officers, Major General J. Ruggles, eighty-eight years old, and Major E. G. West. The former did not escape payment of his fine on account of his age, nor did the latter by reason of his explanation that "every precaution was taken, but a blind in a small window in the nursery was left up about an inch."

WAR DOGS CARRY ROPES TO WOUNDED.

Trained French Animals Won't Give Aid to Fallen Germans.

A remarkable story of the new use to which police dogs (now called war dogs) are put by the French comes from the Vosges.

An experimental squad of twenty dogs, the account says, is stationed near the front line of trenches, whence they are sent singly at night to range over the ground between the French and German lines in search of wounded Frenchmen, whom they have been trained to distinguish.

Each dog carries a small bottle of brandy tied to his body and also has a light attached to his collar. When a wounded man is found the man pulls the string, to which a coil of rope is fastened, ties the rope around his body and is then pulled back to the French trenches. The dogs work quite silently. So far none has been noticed by the enemy. They never assist Germans.

The authorities, it is said, purpose to extend the scheme to the rest of the front as enough dogs are trained—the training takes from six to eight weeks—hoping thus to save thousands of wounded who would otherwise be condemned to a lingering death by the impossibility of reaching them in positions exposed to the enemy's fire.

One rescue was recently made by Marcel Monniot, the Paris international rugby football player and oarsman, who saved a wounded officer who was lying exposed near a German trench. When Monniot announced his intention of bringing him in his comrades told him he would certainly be shot by the Germans, as it was broad daylight and the ground afforded no cover. Monniot replied:

"Don't worry. There's a fellow over there who rowed against me last year in the Frankfort eight. He's a good sport and will tell the others not to shoot."

Lighting a cigarette, he strolled slowly across the thirty meters to the German trench, picked up the officer and started to return. Sure enough the Germans did not fire, but Monniot was mentioned in dispatches and decorated with the Croix de Guerre.

SUBMARINES IN FIRST DUEL.

Austrian Undersea Boat Said to Have Destroyed Italian Submergible.

The battle between the Italian submarine Medusa and an Austrian submarine, in which the Medusa is reported to have been torpedoed and sunk, is said by naval authorities to be the first time in submarine history that one submarine has sunk another, and they rather marvel at the report, because in their opinions there are only two ways in which one submarine could sink another. Under the sea it is impossible for those in one submarine to see a similar vessel, as there is only a glimmer of light on the brightest of days that can penetrate the water and through the glass ports.

It is thought that the Medusa must have been at rest or moving slowly on the surface when the Austrian vessel came to the surface, and the officer in charge was able to get a range and get his boat in position before those on the Medusa were aware of the enemy's presence.

The Medusa was built in 1911 and displaced 241 tons when running on the surface. She could make thirteen nautical miles an hour on the surface and carried a crew of seventeen men.

A Hunter's Bluff

By M. QUAD

Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

In the spring of the year 1868 a party of sporting hunters numbering thirty entered the elbow of Texas between New Mexico and the Indian territory.

While the Comanche Indians were bitterly hostile at that time they had been sadly reduced by smallpox and driven to the north, and old frontiersmen stated their belief that the party would not even see one.

I had been invited to make one of the party, but was detained for a couple of days. I then mounted my horse and picked up the trail and followed after, having no fear that I should run any danger in thus riding.

It had come noon of the second [illegible] and I had met with no adventure. [illegible] had baited and watered my horse [illegible] was ready to move on, when I hea[illegible] "Yi, yi, yi!" on my right, and I tu[illegible]ed around to see five Comanches c[illegible]ing out of the timber on their po[illegible] They were just half a mile away [illegible] had evidently discovered me.

When a man rides for his life [illegible] greatest fear is in overdoing the [illegible]ter. I had been five years on [illegible] plains and had a pretty fair stock [illegible] nerve, and I rode to favor my horse.

As the sun began to sink in [illegible] west they sought to shorten the [illegible]tance between us and bring me [illegible] rifle shot, but a word to the mus[illegible] checkmated this.

Had I been able to keep the trail after 3 o'clock I should have counted on finding the party by sundown, as we were getting over the ground at a rapid pace, but at about that hour I came to a rough, stony district, where the passage of the horses had left no trail, and I went ahead at random, planning to keep my distance from the river. It was to be a starlight night, and as soon as dusk came I urged my beast to a faster pace and bore more to the left. When I believed I had gained a quarter of a mile I swerved sharply to the right, rode for forty rods and then dismounted and gave Custer the word to lie down. We were both flat on the earth when the party of pursuers swept by, and the thud, thud, thud of their ponies' feet came very plainly to my ears.

I had a cold bite in my haversack, and after disposing of it stretched out and went to sleep, hoping I had given the red men the slip. I opened my eyes the next morning in astonishment. Seated in a circle about me were the five Comanches, while t[illegible] ponies were feeding with my horse. [illegible] lay on my back with my hands cl[illegible]ed under my head, and such was [illegible] astonishment that I could not m[illegible] Fortunately for me they took this [illegible] nerve. I looked from man to [illegible] and finally said in Comanche:

"Had I known you were Comanc[illegible] I should not have run away. I thou[illegible] you were Chickasaws on stolen ho[illegible] I shall be ready to go as soon [illegible] have eaten. I want to see the [illegible]manche country—the vast plains—[illegible] Canadian river—the mountains ful[illegible] caves and waterfalls—your c[illegible] Thunder Cloud."

One of them asked me if I belonged to the party ahead, and I told him no. He asked me how I dared start out alone for the Comanche country, and I told him that I had trapped the mountain lion and cut out and eaten his liver while still alive, and therefore feared nothing living. I could see that they were badly puzzled, and I increased their wonder by saying, as I finished my breakfast:

"Come. It is time to go. We have a long ride, and I am anxious to see your country."

When we set out, two in front and three behind, and no Indians were ever more puzzled. In later years I met one of them and he told me that their plan was to torture me as soon as I awoke. They were beat out of this by my queer remarks, intended just for that purpose. Several times during the day I expressed my impatience at our slow pace and asked them to get on faster, and when we went into camp I saw that I had them off their guard. After eating I sat apart from them to smoke and meditate and to give them an opportunity to compare notes. Just when the five got their heads toge[illegible] to discuss something they did not w[illegible] me to hear I arose and stepped b[illegible]ward out of the light of the fire, a[illegible] believe I was a hundred feet a[illegible] when they missed me.

I heard them scatter and beat ab[illegible] and while they were hunting for [illegible] I crawled along and got my gun. [illegible] crept away from the circle of the [illegible] and then got the shelter of a tree. [illegible] Indians beat about for a good h[illegible] hour, and then all came in, chagri[illegible] and disgusted. I lifted my gun [illegible] took fair aim at the leader. He w[illegible] down as my rifle cracked and was [illegible]lowed by a second and a third bef[illegible] the surviving two could comprehe[illegible] what was going on. Neither stopp[illegible] for his gun.

I stood guard all night, and wh[illegible] morning came was satisfied that [illegible] two who had escaped had no idea of returning. After a scanty breakfast I caught up the six animals, packed up everything of value, and then I headed to the southeast for the river, and at 3 o'clock rode right into the camp of the party, which had settled down for sport and had given me no thought. Next day a party of us rode over to give the bodies a more careful inspection, and we found on each one a silver government medal, given them during Lincoln's first term, as "good Indians."

Economy Hints

A penny saved is a penny earned.—Benjamin Franklin.

FOR those who possess fine old lace it may be well to suggest a good method for the renovating of the same at home. If so old as to be very tender the lace should be sent to a professional cleaner, who may also be a lace mender, but if in fairly good shape the lace may be immersed in warm suds made from some pure white soap and left to soak for an hour or so.

The lace should then be put through two or more rinsings, the final one to contain a pinch of borax, which gives just the right degree of stability to the lace, and it also has a bleaching propensity. It is a mistake to add bluing, for no matter how white and fresh real laces are they never have the bluish tinge which is always an indication of imitation laces which have been laundered in the usual way.

A delicate cream or even an ivory tone is something to be desired in old laces, and unless one has a particular fondness for dead white it will be found that the cream tone is infinitely more becoming. Therefore use no bluing.

To dry the lace use either a good sized bottle which has been wrapped about with strips of canton flannel or old linen and on this very carefully wind the lace, picking out the delicate edges and if necessary using extremely fine pins or needles here and there to keep the lace from narrowing or curling while it dries.

Sometimes an ironing board will be found to do just as well as the bottle.

KITCHEN SYSTEM.

How to Equip the Kitchen Properly and Eliminate Confusion.

Have you ever gone into a home or visited in one where the household was in a hubbub? Everything seemed quiet until an hour before meal time and then there came a terrible gale that blew from parlor to kitchen.

You probably wondered at first as to the reason for this. But when you visited the kitchen the difficulty explained itself. The kitchen had been neglected—in short, it lacked many of its proper tools. It was not standardized, and this neglect was shown in the utter confusion and disorder.

There are a number of fuels for cooking, such as wood, coal, gas, kerosene and electricity. Each individual housekeeper must decide for herself which fuel she prefers, but she should have two well equipped stoves if she can afford it. If she has but one it certainly should be properly equipped.

Among the articles to be kept near the stove are the teakettle, the salt box, the pepper shaker, the flour dredger, the pot covers, the large cast iron frying pan, the small wrought iron frying pan, matchbox, dripping pan, griddle and stove cloths.

Among the dishes to be kept near the table are pitchers, tea canister, coffeepot, measuring cups, potato masher, biscuit cutter, lemon squeezer, rolling pin and chopping bowl. You may provide yourself with all these things and waste much time when it comes to the actual cooking and baking. If your kitchen is large have two tables. One can be wooden, covered with an oilcloth top, and the other you can fold and unfold and move to any part of the room you like.

In the large kitchen drawer keep a knife box outfit. You will need all these utensils in cooking and you cannot take the time to wash them as you go along. These are three knives, three forks, one dozen aluminium spoons, cake turner, apple corer, vegetable knife and knife sharpener. Then you should have plenty of dishes in which to set food until you are ready to use it. Be sure to have containers for cooked food and supplies, such as a bread box, cake box and jars.

The miscellaneous things are not to be neglected. A clock, scissors, ice pick, garbage can and coffee can all have their places in the kitchen. Many of these utensils appear as nonessentials, but they are all helps.

How to Use the Fillet Crochet Medallions In Pillow Cover.

A most effective finish for a linen pillow, in which you wish to use the insets of fillet crochet medallions, would be a plain edge of fillet crochet mesh, about five blocks wide. The cushion should be finished first, so that the exact measurements could be ascertained, then the edge should be crocheted to fit the cushion and sewed to it where the back and front are joined.

Arrange the medallions, one in the center and one at each corner with an insertion of plain outer motifs with an insertion of plain two mesh fillet crochet.

The plain fillet mesh is seen in the newest crochet trimmed pieces as a finish and is used for scarfs, as well as pillows.

How to Make a Circular Shoulder Cape For Summer.

A charming little wrap for wear on summer evenings is a circular shoulder cape of satin, double faced by preference, made elbow length and bordered with several rows of marabout all the way round. It needs no other decoration or collar.

HOW SATISFACTORILY TO ADD TO YOUR SUPPLY OF TOWELS.

The woman who likes hand work can do no better than to make a supply of guest towels. Each is a small amount of work, and yet when they are grouped in half dozen lots they appear to be an accomplishment of no meanness.

An interesting finish for a guest towel was devised by a woman who had received a gift of some linen handkerchiefs finished with a little colored crocheted edge. She edged towel ends in the same way, using a heavy twisted mercerized floss in various colors for the purpose. A third of an inch from the ends of the towels, made of huckaback, two or three threads were drawn, and the crochet hook, of steel, was worked into this space. A picot edge was crocheted all across the end of the towel, and above it was placed a letter in the same color as the edge in satin stitch or cross stitch. These towels were decidedly effective and are not difficult to make.

Cross stitch designs of all sorts are still used on guest towels. Nothing is prettier than the wreath of blue, pink, green and yellow worked in cross stitch. There are also effective baskets and other conventional figures.

Special little towels are made for babies, and some of these show rabbits or chickens or ducks outlined in a panel at one edge, with the background formed of colored threads run into the huckaback.

ICEBOX PERIL.

How to Keep the Refrigerator Sweet and Clean at All Times.

Mrs. Housewife, in just what condition do you find the refrigerator you are using this season?

Three things must be found in a perfect refrigerating plant, and these much reach further than the ice chest. The plant must be sanitary, efficient and economical.

First, one must see that the box is properly placed, preferably in a light, airy place, and that the drainpipe is properly connected. Many builders do not give this any consideration, and many housewives do not seem to care where the pipe leads or into what it drains, only that it "goes" somewhere and thus does away with the "pan under the icebox." Far better a pan that runs over periodically than a drip pipe connected with a foul drain or sewer that will flood the box with sewer gas and poison its contents.

If the box is wood give it an "air bath" inside and out. Open all doors and dry every part before cleaning, then give it a thorough scrubbing with hot water, soap and borax. Remove shelves and allow box to cool and dry before using.

If the shelves are wood care must be exercised, for in these damp, water soaked shelves lurk bacteria. These invisible foes are difficult to destroy, and it is only by constant vigilance you combat them.

Wooden shelves absorb odors, and once they become impregnated with these it is almost impossible to get rid of them. If one must use wooden shelves give them an air and heat bath at least very week. Remove shelves and set at once in boiling water, keep at boiling point thirty minutes, set in hot oven for an hour and then rub all over with a solution of formaldehyde, wipe dry and put in sun for several hours.

Metal shelves with heavy coating of enamel are safe and easily taken care of.

Keeping all corners and sides, as well as dishes used, perfectly dry and clean; keeping the temperature of the box at a low degree and the air dry, will lessen the danger from bacteria.

See that food is put at once in the refrigerator. If this is left out to be nibbled by the fly that has come from some fever infested spot covered with germs, some of these must necessarily adhere to the damp surface of the meat. The cold in the box is powerless to stop the growth of germs, it can only retard it, and sooner or later the food becomes unfit for use.

Foods cooked or uncooked should not "stand around" the kitchen, but should be put at once in the cooling room of the refrigerator.

Partly decayed food should never be placed in the refrigerator. You do not succeed in "keeping" it, and you fill the food compartment with the bacteria laden air that settles upon the food in the box.

How to Use Some Simple Beauty Remedies Successfully.

Stains on the fingers that will not yield to ordinary methods can be removed by dipping the fingers in peroxide of hydrogen.

A healing ointment for rough skin is made by mixing thoroughly one part of bismuth to three parts of white vaseline.

Select a soap that has little alkali and no coloring in it. The best is also unscented. Such a soap will not harm the most delicate skin.

The constant use on the teeth of powdered charcoal or pumice stone is injurious, as such powders break the enamel, and the teeth will then quickly decay.

The greatest care should be taken of the teeth. Equal parts of castile soap, powdered orris root and precipitated chalk make a good and inexpensive tooth powder.

Gown of Copper Color Silk With Old Metal Belt

Designed by Joseph, New York.

THIS gown of copper color silk is edged at the bottom with a narrow accordion plaited ruffle of the same material. Both the skirt and waist of this gown fall in loose plaits, and the waist is worn with a sand color chiffon blouse. The frock is given a soldierly effect by having rows of metal buttons on the shoulders which give the appearance of epaulets. An old metal belt with a large center ornament is worn with this stunning copper color gown.

ANNA MAY.

The Difference.

"In many ways," observed Mrs. Cityflat, who was visiting a friend in the country, "I find that a horse is much like a man."

"Waal, I dunno," answered Farmer Squash as he applied a match to his corncob pipe. "I have found them quite different in some respects. For instance, a horse is worth more after he's broke."—Judge.

Theory and Practice.

"Dinglebat has original ideas about family government. He says every home should be a little republic where universal toleration prevails and every one has a voice in the government."

"Yes; his family is managed on that plan. But he and Mrs. Dinglebat have the same old wrangle every day as to who shall be president."

Katharine Ridgeway

THIS is Katharine Ridgeway, the great entertainer. She is one of the star attractions to appear at the Chautauqua here. She is said to rank at the very forefront of platform entertainers. Her manner is most pleasing, and every number abounds in thrills. She has established a reputation throughout the United States and has enjoyed a great number of return engagements. She is one of the most popular of readers and makes new friends wherever she goes.

MOLECULES AND HEAT.

Why Hot Water Dissolves Most Substances Quicker Than Cold.

Most housewives know that sugar will dissolve far more quickly in hot water than in cold, but very few know that salt will dissolve in cold water just as quickly as when the water is boiling. In this salt is somewhat of an exception, for most substances dissolve much more easily when water is hot.

The reason for this was a mystery in the middle ages, and it is only since the modern knowledge of molecules that it could be explained.

Heat is nothing more nor less than an increase in the speed with which the molecules are revolving. This is easily seen in molasses. When very cold it will hardly flow at all, when warmed it will pour slowly, but when boiling hot it will pour in a thin sirup almost as liquid as milk. In the same way boiling water is more liquid than cold water.

As dissolving a piece of sugar means that the sugar enters into the tiny spaces between the molecules of the water, the more quickly they are moving the easier it is for the sugar to get it. For, it must be remembered, you can fill a glass to a certain level and after that put in two, three or even four lumps of sugar and the glass will be no fuller than before.

The reason for this is shown by merely thinking of the process on a large scale. Suppose a bowl were filled full of marbles. You could pour a lot of bird shot into it without making the marbles rise any higher in the bowl. The shot would be filling in all the little cracks between the marbles, and if you stirred the marbles slowly the shot would little by little find its place. That is like the sugar in cold water.

But if the marbles were being whirled around rapidly the shot would rapidly fill every place and the bowl would be full of shot. Yet the marbles would not be any higher in the bowl. Then, after all that, you could pour water into the bowl and it would get into the small spaces between the round shot, and still the marbles would not be any higher in the bowl.

It is in this way that substances which have been dissolved find their way into the liquids into which they have been dissolved.—New York American.

A Luxurious Poorhouse.

Morden college, Blackheath, is the most luxuriously equipped almshouse in existence. Admission is strictly limited to merchants who have fallen on evil times. Mere clerks are not eligible, candidates being required to prove that they have been in a large way of business for themselves. Each member of the college draws a yearly allowance of £110 and on admission receives £25 worth of furniture for his two rooms, unless he prefers to bring his own. There are well trained men servants, and to every three members one maid servant is allotted. Members must attend a certain number of chapels and be in by 11 o'clock at night if they come in at all, but there is no other restriction on their liberty, and they can go away for weeks at a time if they choose.—London Chronicle.

Naming a City.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer we learn that the modern spelling of the name of the city is due to the error of a type manufacturer who sent to the Cleveland Herald, in 1831, a new set of type which was too "fat," as printers say. In other words, too wide to allow the heading of the paper to be spelled in the old and correct way. As the correction of the mistake was a matter of about ten weeks, so slow were the transportation facilities of those days, the printer suggested that the first "a" be left out of the name. It was done, and thus the town received a new name.

"Flowery" Names.

Many of the Chinese names are of a "flowery" character. The Chinese minister at Washington for many years was Wu Ting Fang, a name which signifies "fragrant place." The name of the minister to England at the same time was Lo Feng Lo, meaning "a rich harvest," while the name of the contemporary minister to France, Yu Keng, signified "much gold." The regular name for a little Chinese girl baby is "My thousand ounces of gold."

The Modern Life.

Melpomene had just put her parents to bed.

"It is all a matter of kindness and patience," she explained. "I never struck either of them."

Still, few children display such tact in bringing up their elders.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Big Choice.

"What kind of breakfast food do you prefer?" asked the landlady.

"Well," responded the new boarder, "flannel cakes with maple sirup, country sausages, steak underdone, coffee, rolls and fresh butter."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Strict Party Man.

"Do you promise to love, honor and cherish this woman?"

"Yes," said the politician. "Whatever the platform is, I subscribe to it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Expensive.

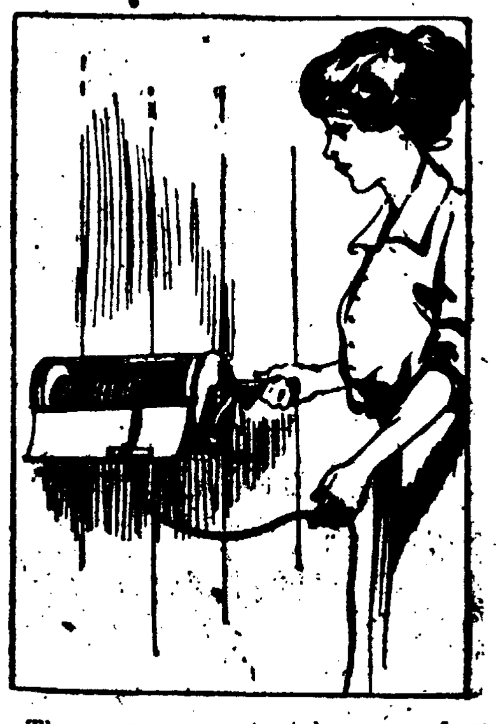
"Jiggs has a very wide acquaintance."

"I know it. I saw him on the street with her the other night."—Buffalo Express.

Nothing can allay the rage of biting envy.—Claudianus.

HINTS FOR THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE

Reel For Keeping Clothesline In Good Order.



The proper way to take care of a clothesline is to house it in such a way that it will be protected from the dust in the air and other causes which are likely to contaminate it. Thrown around in a loosely made hank formed over the hand and elbow, as it is most frequently done, the line becomes soiled and makes its mark on the clothes which are hung upon it to dry. By the new method the line is permanently secured to a spring reel, which is mounted on a cylindrical case, where it is protected from the weather. The usual size is supplied with 100 feet of rope, which may be drawn as desired and passed over the pulleys and hooks. It has also a crank and ratchet by which the rope may be tightened after being arranged for the clothes. The device is secured in place by a couple of hooks, and when it is desired for any purpose to remove it the apparatus may be taken down without the use of tools.

Cottage Pudding.

One-half cupful of sour milk, one level teaspoonful of soda, one cupful of sugar, one egg and flour to make a batter as stiff as ordinary cake batter. One-half cupful of sweet milk and one and one-half teaspoonfuls baking powder may be used instead of the sour milk. Flavor with any spice or vanilla. Bake in a wide, shallow pan and cut into two-inch squares. Have ready a sauce made with one pint of water, four tablespoonfuls of sugar and two level tablespoonfuls of flour rubbed into enough warm butter to make a cream. Have the water boiling, add the sugar and then the flour and butter, stirring rapidly. Flavor with lemon or vanilla. Put the cake squares into cereal dishes or saucers and pour the sauce plentifully around them.

Asparagus Salad.

Cook asparagus, taking large heads, until tender. Drain and chill; then cut in inch pieces. Make in the salad bowl a dressing in which the yolks of two hard boiled eggs are used with a teaspoonful of English mustard, salt, pepper and paprika to taste, a large spoonful of vinegar and three to four spoonfuls of olive oil, beating until thoroughly blended. Toss the asparagus in this and serve on lettuce leaves and on each plate put a little heap of minced hard boiled egg and some minced cucumber pickle.

Candied Cherries.

Make a light sirup, using half a pint of water to each pint of sugar, and let it come to a boil; cook for two minutes. Pour this over the fruit and let it all stand a day and a night. Drain, add to the sirup half the quantity of sugar used the day previous, and boil until it is dissolved. Pour this over the fruit and let it all stand for forty-eight hours. Repeat the process, letting the fruit stand in the sirup four different times. Then drain and pack in layers in boxes between waxed paper.—Country Gentleman.

Cafe Frappe.

Make one quart of very strong black coffee, strain and cool, and to this add a pint of cream stiffly whipped and sweetened. Turn into a freezer, pack in ice and salt and let it stand one and a half hours. Serve in tall glasses with a rosette of whipped cream on top, and with it serve madeleines or lady fingers.

Cocoanut Pie.

Beat together thoroughly two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of sugar and a pinch of salt. Add two cupfuls of sweet milk, pour into a deep pie tin, well lined with good pastry. Sprinkle over the top two tablespoonfuls of grated cocoanut. Bake until the custard is firmly set and serve cold.

Mending Woolen Goods.

When mending wool goods, use threads pulled from the same goods, and darn closely on the wrong side, being careful to follow the weave of the material. When it is finished, press under a damp cloth on the right side. If carefully done the darn will be hard to detect.

Removing Grease Spots.

For removing grease spots on black woolen clothing the following is excellent: Make a solution of borax and warm water and wash the soiled article in it, then rinse in clear water and dry.

D/34

TEXT OF KAISER'S APPEALS TO CZAR

International News Service Makes Public Official Translation of German Blue Book Which Embraces Proposals of Each Belligerant Nation

The International News Service [illegible] today the exact official text of the telegrams exchanged by Emperor William, Czar Nicholas, King George, Prince Henry of Prussia and their Chancellors and Ambassadors on the events of the great European war.

These telegrams are contained in a Blue Book just issued by the German Foreign Office with the object of showing that the Kaiser earnestly strove for peace until the last, but that he was forced to declare war in defense of the German Empire. The telegrams follow:

Kaiser's Early Offer To Promote Peace.

Emperor William to Czar Nicholas.

"July 28, 10:45 p.m.

"It is with the greatest apprehenhension I learn of the impression sion I learn of the impression caused in thy Empire by Austria-Hungary's proceedings against Serbia. The unscrupulous propgaanda that has been perpetuated for years in Serbia has led to the revolting crime to which Archduke rFancis Ferdinand has fallen a victim.

"The very spirit which had prompted the Serbians to murder their own Kind and his consort is still ruling in that country. Thou wilt undoubtedly coincide with me, that it isf or the common interest of both of us, thou as well as myself and also any other [illegible] that we insist, all those [illegible]y responsible for this [illegible]er should suffer their [illegible]erited punishment.

"On the other hand, I perceive well enough how difficult it would be for thee and thy government to oppose the current of public opinion. Remembering the cordial friendship uniting us for a considerable time, with a strong bond. I shall exert my whole influence upon Austria-Hungary to induce her to reach an open and satisfactory agreement with Russia.

"I confidently hope thou wilt support me in my endeavors to eliminate all difficulties which may yet arise.

"They sincere and devoted friend and cousin,

"WILHELM."

Czar Suggests Referenec to Hague.

Czar Nicholas to Emperor William:

"Peterhof Palace,
"July 29, 8:20 p.m.

"Thanks for thy conciliatory and friendly telegram, whereas the official communications made today by thy Ambassador to my Minister were framed in a very different one. Pray explain the difference. It would be more corrett to submit the Austria-Serbian problem to The Hague Conference.

"I rely upon thy wisdom and friendship. NCHOLAS."

Kaiser's Warning on Mobilization.

Emperor William to Czar Nicholas:

"July 30, 1 a.m.

"My Ambassador has been directeo to indicate to thy Government the dangers and grave consequences of a mobilization; I told thee the same in my last telegram. Austria-Hungary has only mobilized against Serbia, at that only a part of her army.

"If Russia should now mobilize against Austria-Hungary, as is actually the case, according to communicationsby thyself and thy Government, then my role as a mediator, which thou hast conferred upon me in so friendly a manner, and which I have accepted upon thy express request, will be jeopardized, if not rendered impossible.

"The whole burden of decision is now resting upon thy shoulders; they have to bear the responsibiltiy for war or peace.

"WILHELM."

Czar Defends Military Preparations.

Czar Nicholas to Emperor William:

"Peterhof, July 30, 1914, 1:20 a.m.

"I thank thee from the bottom of my heart for thy speedy answer. This evening I shall send up Tatishchoff with instructions.

"The military measure now becoming effective have been determined upon already five days ago for reasons of denfense against Austria's preparations. I hope from the bottom of my heart these measures will in no way influence thy position as mediator, so valued by myself.

"We need thy strong pressure upon Austria to bring her to an agreement with ourselves.

"NICHOLAS."

Czar Again Asks Kaiser's Intervention.

Czar Nicholas to Emperor William:

"Peterhof Palce, July 29, 1 p.m.

"I am very glad thou hast returned to Germany. At this so grave a moment I implore thee to help me. An outrageous war has been declated against a weak country, whichh fact has caused a tremendous indignation in Russia which I fully share.

"I know I soon shall be unable to withstand the pressuer exerted upon me, but be forced to take measures which are bound to lead to war. In order to prevent a disaster such as would be a European war, I beg thee in the name of our old friendship to do thy level best to restrain thy ally from going too far.

"NICHOLAS."

(Continued Tomorrow.)

Belts and Sashes.

Belts and sashes may be fashioned from the same material as the gown or suit with which they are worn, or sometimes leather or silk is used for contrast. Leather belts are particularly good on cloth or linen costumes, while the soft ribbon sashes are especially lovely on frilly summer frocks.

One of the greatest needs for summer wear is a ribbon sash or girdle. A girdle and sash of shell pink satin is trimmed with French blue shirred ribbon in a lover's knot design and delicate pink roses. The design is used on the two sash ends and repeated on the front of the girdle.

"Reformer" Would Have Traffic Regulations Observed

(Continued from Page One)

better regulated than it now is. Occasionally, a policeman may be seen at or near a street crossing looking at the traffic, but rarely does he do much more than look on and, as to putting drivers and pedestrians right, that is apparently an afterthought which comes to him after the violator is out of his reach.

A policeman stationed at a street intersection to control and regulate traffic should not stand on the walk at one of the corners [illegible] he should be at the center of the intersection of the street where he can control traffic. When Officer Fox gets on the job he takes to the middle of the roadway and drivers keep on the right side of the street and if they do not he warns them to do so and he sees to it that his warning is heeded. If the other policemen would follow the example of Officer Fox street traffic regulations would be speedily improved and soon would be properly regulated.

Pedestrians should be made to cross the streets at the corner crossings and they should not be permitted to leisurely walk across the street in mid-block.

South First street from Oenida street to Rochester street should be put under strict regulation and so should Oneida and Cayuga streets between Second and First be made safer for traffic. The city authorities should see that street traffic is regulated and our streets made safe to walk or drive upon.

REFORMER.

COUNSEL AND CLIENT.

A Lawyer's Right to Defend a Prisoner He Knows to Be Guilty.

Ought an advocate to defend a prisoner whom he believes to be guilty? Mr. Justice Darling in a case in which a solicitor was the plaintiff made some observations on this familiar problem which ought not to go unrecorded. He protested, says the London Globe, against the notion that a lawyer, whether barrister or solicitor, was under an obligation to cease to conduct a case which he realizes to be bad.

"If an advocate in the course of a trial for murder comes to recognize that his client is guilty is he," asked the learned judge, "to say to the court, 'Hang my client?'" Judges have seldom asked about the ethics of advocacy in open court. It was, however, in a considered judgment in the court of exchequer that Baron Bramwell made his famous contribution to the discussion.

"A man's rights," said the baron, "are to be determined by the court, not by his advocate or counsel. It is for want of remembering this that foolish people object to lawyers that they will advocate a case against their own opinions. A client is entitled to say to his counsel: 'I want your advocacy, not your judgment. I prefer that of the court.'" Mr. Justice Darling, in the jargon of the courts, concurs.

Laymen have usually been readier than lawyers to discuss the ethics of advocacy. "What do you think of supporting a cause you know to be bad?" Everybody knows Dr. Johnson's reply when Boswell asked him this question. "Sir, you do not know it to be good or bad till the judge determines it."

Less generally known is Sydney Smith's contribution to the discussion. "Justice is found experimentally to be most effectually promoted by the opposite efforts of practiced and ingenious men presenting to the selection of an impartial judge the best arguments for the establishment or explanation of truth. It becomes, then, under such an arrangement the decided duty of an advocate to use all the arguments in his power to defend the cause he has adopted and to leave the effects of these arguments to the judgment of others." This was said in an assize sermon the famous wit preached at York in 1824.

DARING BELLE BOYD.

Brilliant and Romantic Career of the Famous War Spy.

Stonewall Jackson's valley campaign was one of the great deeds of history. Not since Napoleon's time have men been so dazzled as they were by that great exploit of his. Yet Stonewall might have gone down the valley in defeat had it not been for a little college girl named Belle Boyd.

The Union general, Shields, was quartered at Miss Boyd's house. He held a council of war there. Miss Boyd bored a hole in the floor of her chamber, which was over Shields' room, and lay there with her ear to it throughout the night. The next morning Stonewall Jackson was in full possession of the plans for a great battle and was able to defeat the Union army.

She kept up her valiant work for the Confederates until the Union officers began to suspect her, and Jackson ordered her to move from her Shenandoah home to Winchester. She had been arrested by the federals and had flirted her way to liberty, for she was a pretty girl despite the libelous photographs of her. In Winchester Jackson conferred upon her a commission as captain in the Confederate army. By this time the whole north had become aware of the services she was rendering the Confederacy, and every officer and private was on the alert to get her. Yet she escaped until 1864, when she was caught on a blockade runner. Her captor lost his heart to her, deserted the navy and married her, and the Prince of Wales, afterward Edward VII., attended the wedding.—New York Times.

Encouragement.

He was very bashful, but she liked him and was willing to encourage him, and she saw her opportunity when he said:

"That's a beautiful dog you have there, Miss Ethel. Is he affectionate?"

"Is he?" she answered archly. "Here, Bruno! Here, good dog! Come and show Chatlie Smith how to kiss me."—Exchange.

Not as She Thought.

Fond Mother—Our Johnny is a great favorite with his teacher. Sympathetic Friend—Is that so? Fond Mother—Yes, indeed. Why, only the other day she told Johnny if there were another boy like him in the class she would feel entitled to demand an increase in salary.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Explained.

"This isn't my suit," said Hawkins to the pawnbroker. "This is a half dozen sizes smaller than mine."

"You are mistaken," replied the pawnbroker. "This is your suit, but it has been in soak so long that it has shrunk."

A Dark Hour Friend.

Jimson—Oh, yes; I knew old Simson. He was a good sort. He did a very kind action once for me when the clouds were dark and threatening and the world looked so black. Pimson—What did he do? Jimson—He lent me an umbrella.—Boston Globe.

Safety First at Sea.

In nautical parlance the phrase "The three L's" means "lead, latitude and lookout," these being the chief three things to be considered in keeping a ship from running aground.

RYANS SWEPT FROM THE FIELD

Painter Proved Invincible, Holding the Sack to the Last; Good Batting by the Red Men.

The Fulton Red Men swamped the Ryan Brewing Co. team of Syracuse on the Fair grounds diamond yesterday afternoon, the final score standing 14-5. The Fultonians pounded Taylor's shoots to all corners of the lot, while Johnny Painter had the Indian sign on the visitors and allowed only eight hits which he kept well scattered, besides striking out eleven men. Taylor fanned five and was touched up for seventeen fat bingles, many of which were extra base clouts.

There was nothing to it after the first 3 innings but Fulton. The spectators were regaled with some big league willow work. H. Ingamells, McCullom and several others performing well. McCullom, as usual, fielded his position faultlessly and found Taylor for three hits. Ingamells got four safeties. Bollway and Reed were the star performers for the visitors. A crowd of 250 witnessed the game which afforded plenty of thrills. Big Bill Kilburn, the former Amherst star, umpired and handled the indicator to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Umpire Kilburn.

DETECTIVES GUARDING VILLAGE PAPER MILL

Carthage, June 28.—Ten detectives from a New York detective agency have arrived in this village, and as many more arrived on an early train this morning, to assist in protecting the property of the West End Paper Co., the employes of which concern are now on a strike. The detectives will look after the mill property to see that no damage sd one to the machines, and will also be on the watch for any schemes of the strikers. Arrangements are being made to both feed and quarter the detectives in the mill.

One of the principal activities of the strikers is the boycoting of all merchants who furnish anything to the strikebreakers or the mill owners. It is understood that action along this line has been taken by the union and the strikers are being encouraged in the stand.

It is rumored about the village that the West End Co. will attempt to secure enough men to open the plant next week. When the walk-out occurred the plant was forced to shut down entirely. In the Champion mill, the majority of the men were non-union and only the 16 papermakers and back tenders went on the strike.

CARNEGIE IS UNDER SPECIALIST'S CARE

Andrew Carnegie's physician, a famous specialist, left New York for Bar Harbor last night to see his patient. For three months Mr. Carnegie has been under his care, both in New York, and at Point Acadie, Bar Harbor.

When Mr. Carnegie went to Bar Harbor for the summer it was explained the war prevented him from making his usual trip to Scotland, and he was recuperating from an attack of the grippe needed absolute quiet.

He has been guarded carefully against intrusion. When his opinion was sought on any subject, Mrs. Carnegie met the reporters herself. Mr. Carnegie, she said, was improving daily, but was not to be disturbed. Extensive grounds surround the house, which is the property of Mrs. George Vanderbilt, and Mr. Carnegie is able to get a bit of exercise on fine days at his favorite game—golf.

LYONS HAS LAMB WITH WITH FIVE FEET

Fred Albright, jr., of South Lyons has a freak lamb that is attracting the attention of side show managers from far and near. The lamb is five weeks old and has five legs. The extra leg is normal in shape but grows out of its side from between the ribs and two hoofs upon the one leg. The lamb was given up when it was born, as Mr. Albright did not think he could raise it, but he decided to try it and put the lamb on a bottle, and it is now strong and healthly. Mr. Albright so far has turned down all offers from side show men and is thinking seriously of exhibiting the animal himself at fairs and carnivals this fall.—Lyons Republican.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cinncinnati.

Results Yesterday

Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 1; 1st.
Cincinnati, 3; Chicago, 0; 2d.
Pittsburgh-St. Louis; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	34	23	.596
Philadelphia	30	26	.536
St. Louis	33	29	.532
Pittsburgh	29	26	.527
Boston	28	29	.492
New York	23	28	.451
Brooklyn	25	33	.431
Cincinnati	23	31	.426

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Cleveland at Detroit.

Results Yesterday

Detroit, 12; Cleveland, 2.
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 3.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	42	21	.667
Boston	32	22	.593
Detroit	37	26	.587
New York	31	28	.525
Washington	28	27	.509
Cleveland	22	37	.573
St. Louis	22	37	.373
Philadelphia	22	38	.367

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

St. Louis at Baltimore.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Buffalo.

Results Yesterday

Kansas City, 1; Newark, 0; 1st.
Newark, 6; Kansas City, 4; 2d.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	36	23	.610
Kansas City	39	25	.609
Pittsburgh	32	28	.533
Chicago	34	30	.531
Newark	33	31	.516
Brooklyn	29	34	.460
Baltimore	24	36	.400
Buffalo	22	42	.344

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Syracuse at Elmira.
Wilkesbarre at Albany.
Scranton at Troy.
Utica at Binghamton.

Results Yesterday

Syracuse, 7; Binghamton, 2.
Scranton, 2; Albany, 1.
Utica, 8; Elmira, 5.
Troy-Wilkesbarre; postponed.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Utica	29	16	.644
Binghamton	26	19	.578
Elmira	27	20	.574
Troy	23	20	.535
Scranton	21	23	.477
Wilkesbarre	20	26	.435
Albany	17	27	.486
Syracuse	16	28	.364

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Toronto at Montreal.
Rochester at Buffalo.
Newark at Richmond.
Providence at Jersey City.

Results Yesterday

Buffalo, 9; Montreal, 5; 1st.
Montreal, 4; Buffalo, 3; 2d.
Providence, 13; Newark, 8.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Providence	31	20	.608
Montreal	30	25	.545
Buffalo	25	21	.543
Richmond	28	26	.519
Rochester	25	25	.500
Toronto	26	28	.481
Newark	22	25	.468
Jersey City	18	35	.340

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Ov[illegible] Years
Always bears the Signature of [illegible]

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Jim Coffey, Who Hopes to Meet Jess Willard.

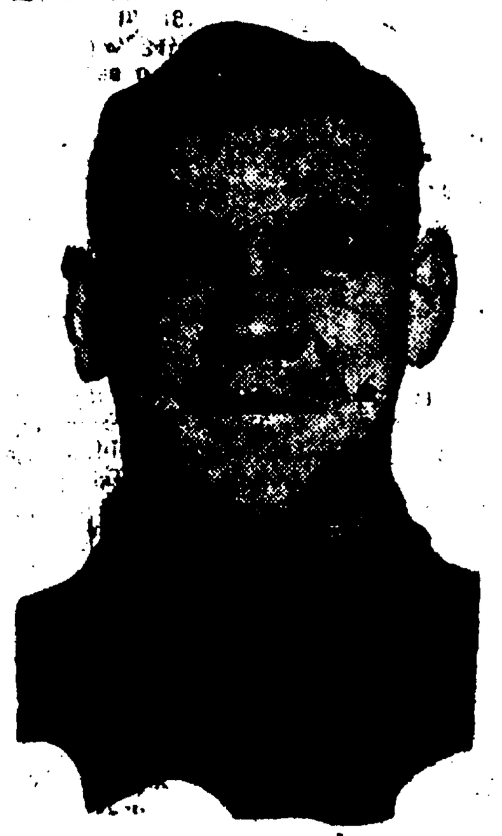


Photo by American Press Association.

Jim Coffey, the Dublin giant, leading contender for heavyweight honors, is undoubtedly the greatest fighter that Ireland has sent to America in recent years. He established his right to meet Jess Willard when he stopped Al Reich in the third round of a hard battle at Madison Square Garden, New York city. In his fight with Reich, Coffey demonstrated that he was able to take punishment a-plenty and come back for more. When Reich landed hard on Coffey's jaw in the second round the Irishman did not lose his head nor did he back up. Instead the blows seemed to rouse him to fury, and he came on in a fashion that soon had Reich in a bad way. With a few more battles under his belt he should prove a formidable antagonist for Champion Willard.

Maisel Fast on the Bases.

Fritz Maisel's recent feat in pilfering second, third and home at Philadelphia calls further attention to this remarkable young bundle of steel springs on the Yankee team.

It may be that Hans Lobert or Ty Cobb is a faint breath swifter at moving from the plate on to first. But, having gained first, there is no longer any argument as to the fleetest pair of feet from first to second or from second to third.

Maisel can get under headway at greater speed than any man in baseball. Fritz wastes no precious time warming into any stride. He starts much after the manner of a rubber ball rebounding from a brick wall. If Maisel can bat .275 this season he'll steal 100 bases.

Cobb batted .420 his best year and stole thirty-five bases. Collins, batting around .350, averages sixty steals. Maisel, batting under .240, stole seventy-four bases his first year with the Yankees.

Exposition Track Fast.

"When the athletes gather for the national track and field championships of the A. A. U., which will be held in San Francisco next August in conjunction with the Panama-Pacific exposition, they will have the pleasure of digging up the cinders on one of the fastest tracks ever constructed," says George Parker, the Olympic club sprinter. "The exposition track is undoubtedly the fastest ever built in the country, the wonderful resiliency and spring coming from the foundation of shavings and straw laid over sand. It is the only track in the country that has been specially built to conform to the new conditions of measuring tracks twelve inches from the curb, instead of eighteen, as used to be the case.

Vardon's Wonderful Score.

The [illegible]erful score of 64 has just been ac[illegible]ished by Harry Vardon, the fa[illegible]nglish professional golfer, on [illegible] course at the South Herts [illegible] Totteridge, England. Vardon [illegible] forty-five years of age, has be[illegible] brilliantly of late, which [illegible] splendidly for his arranged [illegible] the United States. On the occa[illegible] his latest performance, Vardon [illegible]t in 31 and came home in 33. H[illegible] mistake was an overstrong pu[illegible] which resulted in a 4 at the short[illegible] hole on the course. He tried for [illegible], so as to be out in 29.

To [illegible] Swimming Record.

Charle[illegible] Durborow, the long distance swimme[illegible] Philadelphia, plans to break the American fresh water record of 34¼ [illegible] held by himself, on May 30. He [illegible] to swim back and forth b[illegible] Chester and Philadelphia in [illegible] Delaware river until he covers [illegible] miles. The best performances over the same course are: Durborow, 34½ miles in 12 hours 44 minutes, in 1910; George Kistler of Philadelphia, 32½ miles in 11 hours 9 minutes, in 1901, and Sam Richards of Boston, 32½ miles in 13 hours 18 minutes, in 1904.

Thorpe For Jersey City Team.

Jim Thorpe, the world famed Indian athlete, is playing with the Jersey City International team this season. Manager McGraw of the New York Giants secured waivers on the Indian and turned him over to Manager Wiltse of the Jerseys.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 163 — Established, Dec. 17, 1914. — TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1915 — Price One Cent

Little Messages by Lucius Wilson

LEST WE FORGET

A Speaker Who Had the Punch

VETERANS OF 184th IN ANNUAL REUNION ON FAIR GROUNDS

Attendance of Former Years Eclipsed by the Number of Men Who Came Here From Surrounding Cities and Towns

Almost every living member of the 184th Regiment, N. Y. Infantry, was present at the annual reunion of the association today at the Fair Grounds, Oswego Falls. Early this morning the veterans began to register their names, many with faltering hands, and many, alas, so crippled that some one else had to register for them. For the ranks are thinning out and during the past year especially the survivors of that grim war of '61-'65 have had the fact that death is inevitable brought home to them.

Nevertheless, it was with high spirits that the old men gathered at the reunion this morning. Many were the handshakes and reminiscences heard in all quarters.

This year has been the banner year of the association among the past five reunions. Usually seventy-five veterans answer the roll call but today indications before noon pointed to an attendance of more than one hundred. They came from all over the East; the majority, of course, from the Empire State but other states are represented on the register. The long-distance honor today went to Charles H. Wilson of Wasson, Ohio, who made he trip expressly for the reunion. Veterans from Utica, Syracuse, Troy, Albany, Oswego, Fulton, Mexico, Phoenix, Baldwinsville and many [illegible] and towns in the state were present.

The morning was devoted to informal gatherings. The men congregated in small groups and talked of the days gone by and of the battles wherein many of their comrades lay down their lives that this nation might be a union, one and inseparable. The names of the comrades who were present last year but who answered the great Roll Call during the past twelvemonth were mentioned reverently. Major Ferguson, the president of the Association for many years, and Colonel W. G. Robinson of Osego, the ranking officer of the regiment, are among those who are missing this year.

At noon the veterans sat down to a sumptuous lunch prepared by wives and daughters of the members of the association. After dinner the program of the reunion was carried on.

John W. Distin of this city, president of the association called the roll. After this ceremony President Distin made a short address, in the course of which he thanked the members for their attendance, welcomed them to the reunion and expressed a desire that they might all meet again next year. He spoke of the comrades who had departed during the past year with great feeling.

Rev. Mr. M. G. Buck, pastor of the First Baptist church of this city, offered the invocation prayer.

Secretary Robert Simpson, jr., of Volney Center, who has been secretary of the association since its foundation twenty-four years ago, read the minutes of the last meeting.

President Distin then appointed a committee on nominations for officers of the association and while this committee went into executive session, some of the veterans entertained the audience with reminiscences, short stories and recitations. Some of the recitals picturing incidents of great pathos in the conflict, moved many of the audience almost to tears, especially when the names of men loved and respected by all were mentioned.

The address of the day was given by D. P. Morehouse, Esq., of Oswego. Mr. Morehouse is the son of a veteran and has always been greatly interested in the work and progress of the association. His address was in the nature of an eulogy on Major W. D. Ferguson, who died about a month ago in this city. Mr. Morehouse reviewed Major Ferguson's life and his history in the army, and told many stirring tales of bravery as well as kindliness of the former president of the association.

Dr. J. H. Coe, Syracuse, and President Distin read short poems. President Distin recited the poem "Fifty Years Ago," written by a veteran of the Civil war, and the selection was remarkable for its clear and concise description of scenes familiar to every veteran present. Dr. Coe's selection was original.

Rev. Mr. Cootes, pastor of the Baptist church of Baldwinsville, made a short address. Mrs. G. W. A. Forsythe of Oswego also contributed a recitation.

While the results of the election were not procurable at the time of going to press, it is generally understood that both President Distin and Secretary Simpson will be re-elected. An honorary vice-president to take the place of Major Fergus[illegible] also be elected today. The association will adjourn early in [illegible]ing to meet again next year.

"The Growth of a Town is Largely Reflected in the Growth of Its Local Paper."

—LUCIUS WILSON.

YOUR HOME PAPER

Extract From a Speech by Lucius Wilson at The Clark House, March 12, 1915

(Reprinted from the files of The Evening Times)

"Your home paper is a daily ambassador to the farmer who buys, or who ought to buy, in your city. You cannot do without adequate means for publicity. In one city the merchants suddenly became alive to the fact that their home paper was the logical means of beating the mail order house. A committee was delegated to consult the publishers and they spoke in these terms: We want to double the circulation of our home paper. We want the paper into every home in the [illegible] in order to help you to help us we will give you sufficient advertising to enable you to do this. Then, in addition, down came a three months' subscription as coupons were given each $5 worth of goods purchased at the local shops. The plan worked there. You can work out your own way here."

AEROPLANE BURNED DURING BATTLE IN SKY; HEAT FIRES CARTRIDGES

London, June 29.—Attacked by a German biplane, while making a scouting flight over Poelcappelle, a British aviator reached his own lines safely from a height of 4,000 feet while his machine was ablaze from end to end and the heat was so intense it even exploded his machine gun and revolver cartridges. The German craft, a new military type, with double engines and propellers, was damaged in the battle. The British eyewitness thus decribes the fight:—

"The German machine first circled round ours, at the same time shooting a machine gun, but so far as known not inflicting any damage. Then our observer fired fifty rounds in return at a range of less than two hundred yards. It had some effect, for the hostile biplane was seen to waver and after more shots its engines stopped. The enemy airplane then dived to a level of 2,000 feet, where it again flattened its course, flying slowly and erratically.

"Under heavy anti-aircraft fire from below our pilot turned toward our line to complete his reconnaissance. When his machine was hit he decided to make for home, but the petrol tank had been pierced and, as the aeroplane glided downward on a slant, the patrol was set alight and ran blazing down the front of the body of the aeroplane, which travelled on to the accompaniment of a rattle of musketry as the unused rounds of machine gun ammunition exploded in the heat and the pilot's loaded revolver was discharged.

"The pilot, however, did not lose control and the aeroplane proceeded steadily on a downward course. Before it reached the ground a large part of the framework had been destroyed.

"When the machine finally landed back of our lines both officers had been severely burned, and the pilot, climbing out of the blazing wreck, tripped over a wire stay and sprained his ankle. The few serviceable portions of the aeroplane were then collected and removed under the shrapnel of the German guns."

BRIDGE BIDS TO BE AWARDED ON COMBINATION

Low Bidders May Not Secure Job; Board to Determine Responsibility of Firms Submitting Propositions; Wide Variance in the Schedule of Bids

Seven contractors sent in bids for the construction of the Hunter and Waterhouse creek bridges, at the meeting of the Board of Public Works last night. One bidder, the Carver Construction Company, failed to enclose the certified check for $500 which must accompany all bids, but Mr. Carver happened to be present at the meeting and produced the check, whereupon his bid was accepted.

The contract was to be alloteed to the low bidder on both bridges and not on each bridge seperately as seemed to be the impression in some quarters.

Van Buren and Crahan, both of this city, bid $2181.74 for the Hunter bridge and $2548.73 for the Sixth st. bridge and their total was low. Edward Styring, a barge canal engineer, was second in the bidding with an estimate of $2007.80 on the Hunter bridge and $2775.25 on the Sixth st. bridge.

While the Board of Public Works did not announce its decision, as the amounts of the bids must be checked by the city engineer. The Board resereves the right to give the contract to the lowest responsible bidder. All the members of the Board refused to make any statements last night affecting the disposal of the contract. Mr. Styring's time limit of 40 days, with the Hunter bridge promised in 15 days, also enters into the discussion.

The Board, after allowing $500 engineering costs on each structure, asked the Common Council to appropriate the sum of $5783.05, in accordance with the emergency provision of the Brown bill which empowers the council to borrow a sum necessary to safeguard life and property in cases of emergency. Inasmuch as the sum borrowed equals the amount of the Styring bid, plus the engineering fees, he may be awarded the contract. The totals of the Van Buren and Crahan and Styring bids compare as follows:

Van Buren and Crahan, both bridges....$4730.47
Edward Styring, both bridges..........$4783.05

The difference amounts to $52.58, and it is said that Mr. Styring's long experience as compared with the experience of the Van Buren & Crahan Co. will insure prompt and careful work. The Board will announce its decision tonight, and by a resolution offered by Commissioner Garret, all checks except those of the Styring and VanBuren & Crahan companies were ordered returned to the bidders.

The other bids were as follows: Will Church, Hunter bridge, $2533.12, Sixth st., $3226.40; Frank Massaro, $3371.45, $5023.50; Carver Construction Co., $2488.80, $2766.00; Fred [illegible], $2346.13, $2945.32; J. E. Bishop, $2178.56, $3041.96.

PARK CONCERTS DELAYED, CONSIDERED EXTRAVAGANT

If some public spirited citizen or citizens care to invade the Fourth ward some time today or tomorrow and circulate a petition for summer band-concerts, and succeed in getting the majority of the taxpayers of the ward to sign it, thereby proving to the satisfaction of Alderman Foster that the people really want the summer concerts, the city may have the band concerts. On the other hand, if no one circulates this petition—if the taxpayers do not sign—if Alderman Foster is not convinced, the summer will be band concertless—perhaps. "For there are more ways, etc."

When the concert question came before the Common Council last night, Alderman Foster did not hesitate to say he disapproved of it—for the best reason in the world—the cost to the city.

"I am heartily in favor of band concerts," said the Alderman, "But

(Continued on Page Four)

D/34

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

C. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Tuesday, June 29, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

The Real Need

Frederick E. Lewis of Pennsylvania, who was a representative-at-large in the last Congress, where he was known as a Progressive, has decided to return to the Republican fold. Last fall he was the Progressive candidate for a state office and he accompanied Mr. Roosevelt on his tour of Pennsylvania, but now he is ready yto come back. He returns late, but his welcome should not be less hearty because of delay in taking a step that most of those who went out with him three years ago have already taken. He has reached the sensible conclusion that Progressives "ought to have a higher mission than simply herding off by themselves with a view of making certain the election of Dem ocratic candidates." His understanding of the effect of the Progressive split in 1912 is absolutely accurate and his frankness is to be commended. Recognition of the facts might well have come earlier, but no one will quarrel with him on thisaccount. The essential thing is that the men who followed Mr. Roosevelt, and thus made certain the election of a Democratic president and congress, now see that the place for men of Republican sympathies is in the Republican party.—Rochester Express.

Arming Merchantmen in Self-Defense

The protests of many German writers of authority against the wickedness of merchantmen who resist the attacks of submarines are commonly backed by a vague appeal to usage and the law of nations. It is always taken for granted that, whatever the rights and wrongs of the present system of warfare against commerce, merchant vessels certainly have no right to protect themselves against attack.

This is a questionable doctrine. In the current "Nineteenth Century" Sir George Baker, disposing of the popular English notion that the German submarine commanders are engaged in piracy, touches incidentally on the practice of arming merchant vessels. There is nog round whatever, according to thisl earned exponent of international law, for the belief that such a course is illegal. The mistake, he thinks, probably arose from a misunderstanding of a prohibition in the Declaration of Paris: "Privateering is and remains abolished."

All the belligerents in the present war are doubtless bound by this declaration. It must be remembered, however, that the privateer was a vessel armed for the express purpose of attacking the enemy, but there is a distinction, Sir George Baker holds, between such a vessel and one armed in self-defense to resist attack. "Many persons," he says, "who should know better labor under this mistake. Similarly some persons think that because the powers who took part in the second conference at The Hague in 1907 declared that merchant ships converted into warships must bear the external marks which distinguish the warships of their nationality therefore merchant ships armed for self-defense must do so also. But this is obviously nonsense."

If this could be established to the satisfaction of all, merchant ships of all classes might secure more or less effective protection by adopting a suggestion put forward some months ago by an old sailor, Admiral Penrose Fitzgerald. He proposed that all merchant vessels, down to the most insignificant tramps, be furnished with some sort of armament. Any small guns, guns quite obsolete for warships, mighth be turned to account and only solid shot would be required. To learn how to load, fire, train, elevate and set the sights of any quick-firing gun discarded by the navy in the last twenty years would be a matter of three or four lessons for an intelligent man, and with a sufficiently powerful stern armament and a smart crew Admiral Penrose FitzGerald believed that the merchantman would be a dangerous opponent of the submarine.—N. Y. Tribune.

OUT WITH THE OLD

City planning as understood by some people has to do principally with attractive streets, monuments, shrubbery, etc. This is a mistaken ideas as city planning has its strongest bearing on economy and utility—the practical things concerning a city. The attractiveness follows naturally.

It is as unwise to build a house having in mind only the interior decorations as it is to build a city without having in mind its future needs. It is as unwise to spend the sum set aside for building to build and rebuild the "front walk" while the house drainage has been given part, or no, attention.

To be practical in building cities as in building homes the directing body must be comprehensive. City government in America, as we know, has been known for its lack of a responsible, unified organization. The executive is usually without sufficient powers to appointment and other powers necessary to controlling the acts of his subordinates. The latter often work out plans without the dictates of public opinion. Public works under such a system stand in danger of being projected piecemeal, and the result a series of wrangles, disorder and discouragment with no one the benefactor but the vicious interests.

The newer forms of city government are built upon principles of continuity of policy, or commonsense ideas. Every citizen is able to handle his own civic job, and simplicity is the watchword of a city's successful business management.

DOUBTERS AND DUBS

A small company of small men gathered in a corner grocery store, out in the country, right where the three roads converge into the main highway to the city; and there they discussed and cussed everything. They said Fulton was a fool—that he couldn't do it; and all the time that they were talking without saying anything, the women folks at home were wonderin' why they didn't come back and fodder the cows.

Then the boat started up the Hudson, and the farmers said in chorus: "Well, by heck, he's gone and done it."

Every day some dreamer lays out a way, and then some doer paves it with success. And along the street curb in the city you can see idle persons findin' fault with the way they lay the brick on the road to Big Things.

Doubters and dubs are born faster than dreamers and doers, but these mistakes in manhood only serve as a guide, as an inspiration to the right mind.—Silent Partner.

CHAUTAUQUA IS RATED AS A BUSINESS FORCE

Business—real, true, fundamental business—consists of more than stores and stocks of goods, manufacturing plants, railway systems and wholesale houses. The very foundation of all our business is the men and women in it, and when these men and women have been aroused and inspired and made to appreciate themselves more fully and to recognize their own individual responsibility that community has been bettered.

It is a better community morally and intellectually. It is also better in a business way. These things work together, and it is impossible to better a community intellectually and morally and at the same time not better that community commercially. The man who is made to think more of himself and to appreciate his own individuality more is bound to take better care of himself, to clothe himself better, to build a better house to live in, to ride in a better carriage or automobile and, what is more important, to think more of his family, his children, his neighbors and his community. When he does these things he becomes worth more to himself, his family, his business, his community and his country. There are no exceptions to this rule.

Go into any community where a force of this kind has been working for a number of years and you will find that the whole appearance of that community is changed. We might cite you to town after town that we have watched personally, and we could tell you of some of the splendid developments of these towns. much of which can be traced back directly to its source in this great Chautauqua movement—this moral, this intellectual movement.

But, after all, the point that we have tried to make in this article should be of direct interest to every retail merchant and to men whose business success depends largely upon the community development. — Merchants' Trade Journal, Des Moines, Ia.

QUIRK THEATRE
ONE NIGHT ONLY
Tuesday, June 29
F. H. S. CLASS, 1915
in the
"FORTUNE HUNTER"
Balcony, 10c, 15c - - Main Floor, 25c
SEATS NOW SELLING

OPINIONS OF STATE EDITORS

After Tammany Hall has been abolished, it will be time enough to talk about an appointive judiciary.—Rochester Democrat & Chronicle.

* * *

The people will elect a new administration next year. After their experience in the Wilson regime, will they be foolish enough to continue the Democrats in power?—Amsterdam Recorder.

* * *

Dr. Wiley declares that "many of our trobubles can be traced to the mouth." Democratic campaign voters who recall their pledges of 1912 are unanimous in support of the Doctor's opinion.—Niagara Falls Gazette.

* * *

Mr. Hugo is a hard worker and a most efficient secretary of state. The press of the state is everywhere loud in his praise for the efficiency he has introduced into his office, while at the same time saving the state a large amount of money. We are proud of our secretary of state in Watertown. —Watertown Times.

* * *

The communication from the office of the state education department and printed on another page, explaining the condition of the state's finances and the cause for thousands of school teachers in the state having their salaries withheld, is the strongest refutation coming under our observation of ex-Governor Glynn's contention as to the condition he and his associates left the state treasury. —Madison County Leader.

* * *

Doubtless the Democrats will lay the blame of this advance in living to the European war. The war is a "good enough Morgan" for most of the mistakes of Democratic economists. The Democratic tariff which was to have ushered in the millennium,has thus far failed to make good. —Newburgh Journal.

* * *

In the wise scheme of the prersent Republican State administration, has been illustrated a principle of economy which has been neglected and cast into desuetude for four years.

Hand in hand with the meeting of the State's necessary expenses has gone the curtailment of the unnecessary expenses directly chargeable to the preceding Democratic administration, the cutting down of payrolls where they represented patronage with no value returned to the taxpayers.—Oswego Times.

* * *

Tammany Hall is working tooth and nail to secure a provision in the new constitution which will give the balance of the state little or nothing to say as to the affairs of New York city. "To have the business of New York run by a lot of up-state people who know nothing about the city's problems, is a crime, "say the city folks. Maybe so. But however undesirable that condition, it is a lot better and a lot safer than permitting the politicians of the metropolis to run theh affairs of the balance of the state, which is what they are really aiming at.—Cuba Patriot.

* * *

It is the Fusionists who make Tammany's power continuous.

No way of properly formulating and expressing the will of the people effectively has yet been discovered than by parties. Civic liberty and independence have been achieved through party government. If straight party nominations are made the people will go to the one which furnishes the best government. — Brooklyn Standard-Union.

Black's White Bread is sold by all grocers, because it is in demand by everybody. adv.

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
Surety Bonds of all kinds
Real Estate Loans
FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122.

WANTED!
TOP SOIL
for New West-Side Park
SEE
DOLBEAR
Grocer

STRIFE BETWEEN TWO BRANCHES

Department Claims Congress Enacted a Law That Is Impossible of Performance or That Must be Postponed

Washington, D.C., June 29.—There is war between the executive and legislative branches of the Democratic administration.

The Department of Justice has asked the United States Supreme court to declare null and void a statute upon which the Democratic Congress labored for more than six months to enact into law.

This amazing spectacle has its origin in the clause of the tariff act proposing to give a five per cent discount on all duties imposed on merchandise imported in vessels admitted to American registry. Its history is well known. The Court of Customs Appeals recently upheld the law in a divided opinion. From this decision the government has appealed.

In its brief asking the Supreme Court to review the case, the Department of Justice severely criticises Congress for blundering.

"The Congressional purpose of favoring American bottoms is obstructed by treaty provisions to the contrary," declares the argument for a review, "and Congress was fully advised of the purport and existence of these treaties. If no precise or intelligible meaning can be given to the law in question, consistent with the manifest intention ofCongress, it must be held to be void and of no effect.

"If the initial clause and the proviso of the section are irreconcilable," and the government so contends, "the statute is void. Better that the words used should be declared inadequate for the purpose intended than that interpretation should usurp the functions of legislation."

The Department still further emphasizes its belief that the act of Congress was absurd by quoting with approval the Senate committee report which rejected the offending section.

"Your Committee struck out the provision," says the report as quoted by the government brief. "It was in contravention of some nineteen or twenty treaties of the United States. In our opinion it could have led to no good result, as every other country could have retaliated and all the countries in the end would have been just about where they started. We were not only inviting an endless retaliation, but a retaliation where our opponents would have had in nearly every case the better of it, and in many cases infinitely the better."

Furthermore, the Department of Justice contends that Congress enacted a law either "impossible of performance or that must be postponed until treaty relations can be modified so as to permit of it," and urges the court to declare the statute inoperative.

The development of this division between the executive and legislative branches of the Democratic administration merely repeats history. The party is running true to form, and reminds one of the division in the Democratic party during the administration of Grover Cleveland, when he refused to sign the tariff bill which the Democratic Congress had enacted after months of labor.

GAVE CONTRIBUTION TO WEST SIDE PARK

The meeting of the W. C. T. U. at the home of Mrs. Burt, 113 Walradt st., Friday, June 25, was of profit and interest. A guest of the afternoon was Mrs. Spencer of Phoenix who made the opening prayer.

Little Miss Hopkins, who very gracefully gave a temperance recitation entitled "Margueritte's Prayer."

Mrs. L. Perkins, formerly of Ithaca, who gave an account of the Loyal Temperance Legion work in connection with the W. C. T. U. of that place.

The local union here is doing much good work toward the betterment and beautifying of our city, unknown to the general public.

At this meeting of Friday afternoon, they gave twenty-five dollars toward the fountain to be placed in the new West Side park, a beautiful little spot near the trolley tracks.

Their work in flower missions is another good work year after year.

Its many branches of work furnishes a place for every woman who wills to help and new members are joining at every meeting.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 2597 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Amateur Developing & Printing
Roll of 6 films and 6 prints, 30c.
Flash-Lights & Home Portraits
E. E. HENRY 210 Oak St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4246
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

BYRON NEWTON
teacher of flute and piccolo.
Boehm and ordinary systems.
Phone Mrs. N. H. Haviland

SODA AND MINERAL WATERS
Made in Fulton. Best Extracts. Purity Guaranteed.
Delivery to any part of town.
A. J. THOMPSON
Phone 1542 112 Pratt St.

HALL & O'CONNOR
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
Phone 4529

ASTONISHING BARGAINS in SUMMER MILLINERY
White Summer Hats.......98c
MRS. F. K. JONES
210 Cayuga St.

MILK and CREAM
Fresh from our own farm.
GLENWOOD FARM
Fred C. Vogelsang
Phone 2510

PARCEL DELIVERY
Prompt and careful delivery to any part of city.
H. E. BRUNDAGE
13 N. Second St.
Phone 132

F. H. CONKLIN, D. D. S.
Pyorrhea Treated Successfully.
Expert Extractions.
113 Qneida St.

McINTYRE'S FAMILY WASHINGS
Up-to-date Laundering
Prompt Delivery
158 N. 6th St. Phone 487

G. H. MAUDE
Painter and Decorator
Phone 4369 260 S. 5th St.
Up-to-date Designs
Tiffany and other Finishes.
Estimates Furnished Free.

Onyx Billiard Room
The Coolest and the Best Equipped.
The only Billiard Table in the City
G. J. POWELL, Mgr.
PHONE 560 QUIRK THEATRE BLDG.

Cahill's Perfection Bread
is the
BEST BREAD MADE
TRY A LOAF—Sold only at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Heinie Wagner, Boston Red Sox's Infielder.

Photo by American Press Association.

Heinie Wagner, second baseman this year on the Boston American league team, is considered by his fellows one of the brainiest men in the game. For the past two years Heinie has been a little off in his play, an injury to his arm having impaired his throwing ability. This season he has been playing in his 1912 form, when as shortstop he was an important factor in his club's success in winning the championship of the American league, and also in its victory over the New York Giants for the world's championship of that year. It is said that Heinie has the managerial bug, and his friends believe that before long Heinie will be guiding one of the big league clubs.

Big Fish In the Tieton.

Never before have fishermen found such large salmon in the upper waters of the Yakima river, Washington, and its tributaries as they have the past spring. By some the condition is attributed to the completion of the Celilo locks. A party of fishermen from North Yakima has, so far at least, the biggest fish story to tell. They brought in, after one hour and forty-two minutes' hard work, a Chinook salmon weighing twenty-four pounds and measuring forty and one-quarter inches, which they took in the Tieton river, and with it nine others, the smallest of which weighed nine pounds.

An Eyeglass For Golfers.

An Englishman has recently invented an optical instrument for golfers that can be worn over the eyes like a spectacle and by which the sight of the player is concentrated on the ball, the opaque "blinkers" having a relatively small aperture through which, and through which alone, the wearer can see and thus the distance in front and behind the ball is so small that he must see it definitely, and he is thus compelled to keep his eye on the ball. The blinkers are adjustable so they can be set to suit the eyes of different persons.—Scientific American.

Adjustable Golf Stick.

There has recently been put on the market a golf club the head of which is formed to permit the convenient interchangeability of heads or striking faces. Each of the head pieces has two faces, either of which may be adjusted into playing position. There are several different forms of head, each being interchangeably applied to the head of the club, so that each loose head is the equivalent of two ordinary clubs and by carrying a number of loose heads the necessity of carrying numerous clubs will be avoided.

White a Knockout Fighter.

Of all the fighters now before the public Charlie White is the only one in any class, from heavyweight to bantam, that wins his battles by the knockout route. He is the greatest fighter in this respect since Terry McGovern used to flatten his men out by a swift poke on the jaw.

White wins all his bouts this way. He has put eight out of the last ten opponents to sleep by way of a short left hook to the point of the jaw, and the blow rarely fails to call for the full count.

Ted Meredith Honored.

Ted Meredith has been unanimously elected to succeed Don Lippincott as captain of the University of Pennsylvania track team for the season of 1915-16. By winning both the quarter and half mile races, the former in record time, in the recent intercollegiate games Meredith stamped himself as one of the greatest short middle distance runners of all time.

Zimmerman on the Umpires.

Heine Zimmerman of the Chicago Cubs has this to say about the National league umpires: "They're as honest as the day is long—always call 'em as they see 'em. The only trouble with them is that they always see them wrong."

When Dr. Anna Shaw and Miss Anthony Lectured Together.

Writing of her lectures for suffrage with Susan B. Anthony, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw says in the Metropolitan Magazine:

We traveled and lectured together so constantly that each of us developed an almost uncanny knowledge of the other's mental processes. At any point of either's lecture the other could pick it up and carry it on—a fortunate condition, as it sometimes became necessary to do this. Miss Anthony was subject to contractions of the throat, which for the moment caused a slight strangulation. On such occasions—of which there were several—she would turn to me and indicate her helplessness. Then I would repeat her last sentence, complete her speech and afterward make my own.

The first time this happened we were in Washington, and Aunt Susan stopped in the middle of a word. She could not speak; she merely motioned to me to continue for her and left the stage. At the end of the evening a prominent Washington man who had been in our audience remarked to me confidentially:

"That was a nice little play you and Miss Anthony made tonight—very effective indeed."

For an instant I did not catch his meaning or the implication in his knowing smile.

"Very clever, that strangling bit, and your going on with the speech," he repeated. "It hit the audience hard."

"Surely," I protested, "you don't think it was a deliberate thing—that we planned or rehearsed it?"

He stared at me incredulously.

"Are you going to pretend," he demanded, "that it wasn't a put up job?"

I told him he had paid us a high compliment and that we must really have done very well if we had conveyed that impression, and I finally convinced him that we not only had not rehearsed the episode, but that neither of us had known what the other meant to say. We never wrote out our speeches, but our subject was always suffrage or some ramification of suffrage, and naturally we had thoroughly digested each other's views.

LIFE ON A SUBMARINE.

There Are No Comforts, and Sleep Is Almost Impossible.

Speaking of life on a submarine, one of Uncle Sam's naval officers stationed on one of these under sea terrors says:

"Every minute the men are in the submarine means the risk of pneumonia and tuberculosis. The entire inside of the boat sweats like a pitcher of ice water on a hot day. Before we are on it three hours our clothes are soaked, and they stay that way. We have absolutely no heat, which means that the boat is the temperature of the outside air. Sometimes we nearly freeze. The doctors say that the men on a submarine never sleep; they merely become unconscious for brief intervals. The air, the odors from the machinery, the constant vibration and the intense strain under which you labor make sleep an impossibility.

"In a storm, when we have to seal up, the air gets worse than anything you can imagine. There are eighteen men and two officers in one of our boats, and at any moment any one of the twenty may cause the death of all the rest. There is no room for mistakes. The space in which the men live is fifty feet long and about ten feet wide. I can stand upright if I pick my place, but most of the time my shoulders are bent. There are no bunks; we all spread our mattresses on an iron deck. The dining room consists of four electric hot plates. Nothing in the nature of a spark is allowed below decks, but we can heat up coffee on the hot plates and occasionally fry things. We can't smoke, and the vibration of the engines makes it impossible to read or even play cards, so when we are not working there's nothing for us to do but sit on the floor and look at each other."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The Human Brain.

Our brains are seventy year clocks. The angel of life winds them up once for all, then closes the case and gives the key into the hand of the angel of the resurrection. Tick-tack, tick-tack, go the wheels of thought. Our will cannot stop them. They cannot stop themselves. Sleep cannot still them. Madness only makes them go faster. Death alone can break into the case, and, seizing the ever swinging pendulum which we call the heart, silence at last the clicking of the terrible escapement we have carried so long beneath our wrinkled foreheads.—Holmes.

Matter of Precedence.

A discussion once arose in the University of Cambridge whether doctors at law or doctors in medicine should hold precedence. The chancellor asked whether the thief or the hangman preceded at an execution. Being told that the thief usually took the lead, "Well, then," said the chancellor, "let the doctors in law have the precedence and let doctors in medicine be next in rank."—London Standard.

Insulted.

"Why did you strike this man?" asked the court.

"He told me to use my head," pleaded the prisoner.

"Well, that's no crime, is it?"

"But, your honor, I was crushing stone at the time."—Buffalo Express.

Suspicious.

Mrs. Bilton—I think you're the dearest, sweetest man that ever was! Bilton (suspiciously)—Were you at some millinery opening today?—Judge.

GOING TO CHAUTAUQUA

THIS elderly couple are on their way to Chautauqua. Honest old faces, honest old horse, honest old buggy. He seems to be remarking that they didn't have such opportunities when they were young. Things have changed wonderfully and they are having to go some to keep up with the procession.

But, oh, what a good time they are having! They love the music, the speeches, the entertainments and the chance to meet old friends and neighbors.

Young folks, the coming of the Redpath Chautauqua gives you a chance your father didn't have. Don't allow anything to keep you from embracing this opportunity.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cinncinnati.

Results Yesterday

New York, 3; Boston, 2; (11 ings.)
New York 5; Boston, 3; 2d game.
Cincinnati, 3; Chicago, 2.
Brooklyn, 4; Philadelphia, 0.
St. Louis-Pittsburgh; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	34	24	.586
St. Louis	33	29	.532
Pittsburgh	29	26	.527
Philadelphia	30	27	.526
Boston	28	31	.475
New York	25	28	.472
Brooklyn	26	33	.441
Cincinnati	24	31	.436

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Cleveland at Detroit.

Results Yesterday

New York, 3; Boston, 2;; 1st.
Boston, 6; New York, 3; 2d.
Detroit, 6; Cleveland, 3.
Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 0.
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 2.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	43	21	.677
Detroit	38	26	.594
Boston	33	23	.589
New York	32	29	.525
Washington	29	27	.518
Cleveland	22	38	.367
St. Louis	22	38	.367
Philadelphia	22	39	.361

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Pittsburgh at Baltimore.
Chicago at Newark.
Kansas City ta Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Buffalo.

Results Yesterday

Chicago, 10; Brooklyn, 5.
St. Louis, 7; Baltimore, 6.
Pittsburgh, 8; Buffalo, 5.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	37	23	[illegible]
Kansas City	39	25	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	33	28	[illegible]
Chicago	35	30	[illegible]
Brooklyn	29	25	[illegible]
Newark	33	21	[illegible]
Baltimore	24	37	[illegible]
Buffalo	22	43	[illegible]

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

At St. Paul—	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	1	3	0
St. Paul	4	13	0
At Columbus—	**R.**	**H.**	**E.**
Indianapolis	3	7	2
Columbus	4	10	0

Cleveland-Louisville game postponed; wet grounds.

Milwaukee-Minneapolis game advanced and played Sunday.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Toronto at Montreal.
Rochester at Buffalo.
Newark at Richmond.
Providence at Jersey City.

Results Yesterday

Buffalo, 11; Rochester, 7.
Toronto, 9; Montreal, 2.
Newark, 5; Richmond, 4.
Jersey City, 6; Providence, 2.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Providence	31	21	.596
Buffalo	26	21	.553
Montreal	30	26	.536
Richmond	28	27	.509
Toronto	27	28	.491
Rochester	26	26	.490
Newark	23	25	479
Jersey City	19	35	.352

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Syracuse at Elmira.
Wilkesbarre at Albany.
Scranton at Troy.
Utica at Binghamton.

Results Yesterday

Elmira, 7; Syracuse, 6.
Binghamton, 1; Utica, 0.
Wilkesbarre, 4; Albany, 1.
Scranton, 6; Troy, 1.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Utica	29	17	.630
Binghamton	27	19	.587
Elmira	28	20	.583
Troy	23	21	.523
Scranton	22	23	.489
Wilkesbarre	21	26	.447
Albany	17	28	.378
Syracuse	16	29	.356

HABIT SAVES MAN'S LIFE.

When He Heard "Right" Would Be Suicide Changed Aim.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Habit saved George Lee, forty-five, recently when he plotted against his life. He placed the muzzle of a revolver in his mouth, put his mind in order for the end and was pulling the trigger when he heard some one call "Right!"

It was a word used more frequently than any other in his work in a downtown grocery. There Lee was accustomed to carry packages across a long room. Several persons were similarly occupied, and when they would meet, going in opposite directions, the one with a load on his shoulder would always cry "Right!" The right hand of the other would go up in signal that he would observe the rules of the meeting, for the contents of the boxes were fragile and any interference might cause a loss that would be deducted from their wages.

While his finger was drawing at the trigger, from outside came the clear call "Right!" voiced by chance in the conversation of passersby.

From habit Lee's right hand started to lift in signal, the finger released the trigger, and the shell exploded, but the nervous twitch that had come when he heard the word of warning switched the aim so that the bullet left a harmless wound in his cheek. Persons who heard the shot rushed to the room and took Lee off to the receiving hospital, where his wound was dressed and his spirits revived by the promise that a job would be given him.

SMILES.

If we cannot strew life's path with flowers, wrote Charles Dickens, we can at least strew it with smiles.

Its Many Remarkable Features That Make It Famous.

Strassburg, the capital of Alsace-Lorraine, is remarkable for the great clock of its cathedral.

This clock, which is twenty feet in height, was made by Jean Baptiste Schwilgue in 1842. Besides various astronomical devices indicating true solar time, it has a great planetarum in which the revolutions of the planets are represented, so that the relative positions of each at any time can be seen at a glance.

Then on a platform above are movable figures representing the four ages of man. At the first quarter of an hour a child strikes the bell with a rattle; a youth in the garb of a hunter strikes it with an arrow at the half hour; at the third quarter a warrior strikes it with his sword, and at the fourth quarter an old man strikes it with his crutch. Then a figure of Death appears and strikes the full hour with a fleshless bone.

On the highest platform is a natural sized figure of Christ, and when Death strikes the hour at noon the twelve apostles pass before the feet of their master, bowing as they do so. As Peter passes a large cock perched off on one side flaps his wings, ruffles his neck and gives three times a loud and perfectly natural crow.—London Standard.

LIGHTNING RODS.

Why They End in a Sharp Point and Not in a Knob.

The reason a lightning rod has a sharp point is because a fine point offers no resistance to the discharge of electricity and in order that a cloud may be emptied of it noiselessly and harmlessly.

The degree of resistance is in proportion to the surface of the object. If the rod were surmounted by a knob, for instance, the discharge would be violent. But many a lightning rod has received an electrical discharge when the people in the building below were calmly unconscious of the fact. Noncorrosive metal is used for the point of the rod, as corrosion makes resistance.

The difference between a point and a ball is shown in discharging a battery. The full charge from a large battery would be received quietly on a metal point, while a moderate charge from a small one would explode violently on a ball.

It is said that a full charge may be passed harmlessly through a person's body if received on the point of a needle, whereas the same charge received on a discharger with a ball or knob on the end would mean instant death.—London Telegraph.

Mistakes In Use of Words.

If use can make authority in the employment of words it is high time that certain etymologically misused phrases of our English tongue should be adopted into the family of orthodoxy. The word "necessity" is habitually used as the equivalent of "necessary," instead of being its direct opposite. A man says: "I do not care for the luxuries of life if I have the necessities," when probably he has the "necessities" in clamorous abundance. Quite as common a blunder is the confusion between the words "expect" and "suspect." A man says: "There is a knock at the door. I 'expect' that is the tax collector." He should say, "I have been expecting the tax collector and suspect that is he."—Boston Transcript.

Indians of Ecuador.

Perhaps nowhere on the globe do human beings so much resemble passive beasts of burden as in Ecuador. In fact, the Indians used to be designated in documents as "smaller beasts of burden" to distinguish them from pack animals. Loaded, they clamber up the steep streets as stolid as little gray burros. One sees many an urchin of seven years bearing on his back a load of bricks as heavy as he is. One woman, bent under a burden, carries a child at her breast. Another laden woman plies distaff and spindle as she creeps along. Here is a file of barefoot women bent under loads of earth or bricks escorted by a man with a whip.—Professor Edward Alsworth Ross' "South of Panama."

Holland's Windmills.

A man's wealth may be measured by the stocks and bonds he owns in New York, by the cattle he has in Argentina, by the chain of gold eagles his wife wears in Tehuantepec, and so on. But in some parts of Holland the number of windmills a man owns gives the clew to his financial rating. They fight the water, shelter the family, afford an occupation and provide an income for their owners.

The Military Attache.

The duties of a military attache are to make himself thoroughly acquainted with every change that takes place in military affairs and to report from time to time on the mobilization, armament and equipment of the power to which he is to be accredited.

More to Come.

Pessimist—You haven't had all that you wanted in life, have you? Optimist—No, but I haven't had all that I didn't want, either.—Brooklyn Life.

Thieves Don't Like Ducks.

Ducks are good watchdogs for the poultry yard. No matter what time of night the thief may come, the ducks will quack.—Farm and Fireside.

Defined.

"Pop, what's a cynic? A man who is tired of everybody?"

"Yes, son, and who tires everybody."—Philadelphia Ledger.

100% Efficiency

The Result of Using

Miscellaneous Want Column

in

The Evening Times

PRICES:

1 Word 1 Time 1c
1 Word 3 Times 2c
1 Word 6 Times 3c

Minimum Charge 10 Cents

LEGAL NOTICES

SEALED PROPOSALS

Addition to Oswego County Tuberculosis Hospital, Orwell, New York.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Managers, Orwell, New York, until 11 a.m., July 7, 1915, for erecting and equipping the proosed addition to the Oswego County Tuberculosis Hospital Building at Orwell, New York, in accordance with plans and specifications, which may be seen at the office of the Architect, L. L. Cope, Theatre Building, Oswego, New York.

Separate proposals for the following will be received:

1. General construction.
2. Plumbing.
3. Steam heating.
4. Electrical wiring.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

A certified check for five per cent. (5 per cent.) of the total amount of each proposal payable to the order of the Treasurer of Oswego County, New York, must accompany each proposal, the same to be forfeited upon failure to enter into contract within five days after notice of award from the President of the Board of Managers.

Upon deposit with the Architect of a certified check for twenty-five dollars ($25.00) payable to the order of the President of the board, the whole set of plans and specifications, or of a certified check for fifteen dollars ($15.00) payable to the order of the President of the Board, a set of mechanical equipment plans and specifications or a set of general construction plans and specifications will be furnished to prospective bidders when application is made to said architect.

The proceeds of these checks will be returned to the makers upon the return of the plans and specifications, after deducting the actual cost of the blue prints and specifications furnished.

Dated June 16, 1915.

JAMES L. MOORE,
President of the Boarrd,
Pulaski, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF OSWEGO.—Edna I. Sharp, Plaintiff, against Lewlla Newton, J. Clifton Larkin, Bridget Gibbons, Henderson & Thompson Company, Defendants.

Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the Court House, in the City of Syracuse, New York, on the 22d day of May, 1915, and duly entered in the Oswego County Clerk's Office, on the 24th day of May, 1915, I, the undersigned, the referee, duly appointed in and by said judgment for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 10th day of July, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the City Hall, No. 67 East First Street, South, in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, New York, the real estate directel by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the City of Fulton, New York, known and describel as three rods off from the East end of Lot No. 1 of Block No. 512 of the original Village of Fulton.

Dated May 24, 1915.

H. L. GILMAN,
Referee.

FRED'K G. SPENCER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
28½ East First Street,
Fulton, N. Y.
5-24-5t

D/34

Special Showing of Men's Suits

FOR THE FOURTH

Many $18 to $20 Suits selected for the occasion to be sold at

$15.00

Blue Serges and Fancy Worsteds in all the new models: two and three button Coats, patch or regular pockets. They are worth your seeing $15.00

B. V. D. Union Suits — POROUS KNIT Union Suits
See our large line of SHIRTS $1.00, $1.50
STRAW HATS $1.00, $3.00

S. LIPSKY & SON

FIRST STREET — FULTON

Pure Creamery Butter

From The Harbor Farms

Made for those who want the best.

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida Street — Hello 75

BARRYMORE'S SUCCESS TO BE REPEATED TONIGHT

"The Fortune Hunter," with the same cast, accessories and scenery, including Manager Darleigh's rain storm, will be the presentation tonight at the pretty Quirk theater.

The play, it will be remembered by most of the city's population, had a most successful presentation last week at the hands of the Fulton high school students. At that time so very many persons were disappointed at their failure to secure seats in the theater, and having expressed a desire to witness a "repeat order," the decision was made at an early date to gratify the demand and Saturday's Evening Times contained the announcement.

LETTERS FILED

A petition for letters of administration was filed yesterday in Surrogate Miller's Court on the estate of James Doyle of this city, by John and Bernard Doyle, sons. The estate is valued at $200 personal and $5000 real.

A petition for letters of probate on the estate of Charles O. Remington, late of this city, was filed by the widow, Mrs. Hattie Morgan Townsend, to whom the entire estate was bequeathed. The value is not given.

BICYCLES—MOTORCYCLES

of Standard Make. We buy your old machine—allow a fair price in exchange.

YOU CAN ALWAYS GET CASH HERE

BOGUE—The Bicycle Garage

61 First Street

For That Summer Trip

one of our

TRAVELING SETS

—just the thing for the tour or picnic.

Several neat and compact traveling Toilet Sets and Ladies' Handbags at attractive prices.

Wm. C. Morgan

Jeweler & Optometrist

Fulton, N. Y.

WEATHER FORECAST

Probably showers tonight and Wednesday; fresh south shifting to west winds.

MAYOR AND MRS. FOX LEAVE ON TRIP WEST

Mayor F. E. Fox, accompanied by Mrs. Fox will leave for an extended tour of the middle and far West Wednesday morning, to be gone five weeks. They will go from this city to Chicago and there meet a tourist train which will make a special exposition tour. From Chicago the train will go into Kansas City, thence to the Grand Canyon of Arizona and then through on the Santa Fe to Los Angeles. From Los Angeles the Mayor and Mrs. Fox will go to San Diego and then back to San Francisco where they will visit the expositian and spend some time with friends. The party will leave for Salt Lake city after the 'Frisco trip and spend a week there. A five day tour into Yellowstone Park will follow.

From Yellowstone the route will traverse Colorado, into Denver and Colorado Springs and then to Rochester, Minn., where the Mayor will visit the famous hospital of the Mayo brothers. From Rochester the return trip will be made into Fulton via Chicago.

A. P. BRADT HEADS CENSORSHIP BOARD

Mayor Fox announced today the appointment of A. P. Bradt, publisher of The Observer, as chairman of the Fulton Board of Moving Picture Censors, to succeed Irving Galusha, resigned.

The Mayor further announced that Miss Anna Revels and William La Londe will comprise the rest of the board.

The appointments will take effect at once.

JUDGE IMPOSED FINES

Two gentleemen who still showed the effects of continual gazing into the bottom of a glass, were arraigned before Judge Wilson in City Court this morning charged with public intoxication. They were fined $5 each forthwith, but having no legal tender concealed about their respective persons, were allowed two weeks grace wherein to collect the money to pay the fines. They gave the names of Charles Taster and George Weight.

Feminine Logic.

Mrs. A.—Yes, Belle is married at last, and do you know her husband is the very man who proposed to her ten years ago. Mr. A.—She ought to have married him then. Mrs. A.—Oh, my dear, he was really quite too old for her at that time.—Boston Transcript.

Her First Pie.

Mrs. McBride—Oh, John, don't cut your pie with a knife. McBride—Huh! You ought to be thankful that I don't call for a can opener.—Boston Transcript.

Hope awakens courage. He who can implant courage in the human soul is its best physician.

Black's Cookies tickle the palates of old and young, because they are right. adv.

BELIEVED EXTRAVAGANT

(Continued from Page One)

not this summer. Here we have mills shut down and people out of work. No money. The Chamber of Commerce is willing to put up $300 if we put up the same amount. Well—let's take that $600 and build some sidewalks or hire some teams to cart gravel around the streets. Or we can use it to feed those poor people on the West Side and in all parts of the city who have not enough to eat."

President Stevenson of the Board of Public Works asked for a moment to explain the remark about sidewalks. According to Mr. Stevenson the Board has paid for more sidewalks this year than in many years previous. He touched upon the root of Mr. Foster's objection when he mentioned Buffalo st. and the reason there were no sidewalks there. Mr. Stevenson said two property owners along the street had repeatedly refused to release the city from damage when the curb line was laid and the walks put in.

This was the reason no walks had been laid along the street. Mr. Stevenson said other men along the street had tried more than once to obtain the release from the property owners who refused to fall in line, but without success. Mr. Foster on the other hand, claims that such was not the case, and that lack of funds alone must have been the reason for the delay in the improvement.

"Those of us who have automobiles can put our families in them and motor away to some other town or to some resort when we want to hear music," said Mr. Stevenson. "But there are some poor people here who can't leave this city, and it is for them that we want the summer concerts."

"Meals before music," said Mr. Foster.

"Well, down in Oswego the poor fund has been larger this year than in any three years previous," said Mr. Stevenson, "but they are going to have the summer band concerts just the same. Probably they hope to make the people forget they're hungry when the music starts."

L. F. Cornell, a delegate of the Chamber of Commerce committee, explained to the council the plans for the summer concert. One concert is to be held in every ward except the Fifth ward, and the concerts for that ward will be held in the park. Some concerts will be held at the Elks' home. One will be held in Wets Side park at the end of the lower bridge. One will probably be held at the Erie st. school. The location of the concert in the Second ward has not been decided.

Morin Bros. will donate the lumber for a bandstand which will be made in sections so that it can be moved. The Fulton Light, Heat & Power Company has donated the extra current and wiring for the concerts, as well as all lights.

A committee from the Chamber will hold an ice cream festival at each concert and the money realized will be used to defray incidental expenses.

However, no action was taken. Mr. Foster repeated his former arguments, said if the town were booming he would be only too glad to vote for the concerts, but as things are, he does not think it the proper thing.

Mayor Fox proposed an adjournment to Thursday night on the question and at that time the final action will be taken.

TRIESTE RIVAL OF NAPLES IN BEAUTY

City Long Desired by Italians Nestles in Lovely Bay.

HAS HISTORICAL SETTING.

Almost Every Inch of Coast Now Once Again the Object of War Has Been Marked in Interest in Real Life, Romance and Song For Many Generations.

As seen from the sea Trieste, the recapture of which was one of the reasons why Italy entered the war, is wonderfully reminiscent of Naples. From the semicircular bay the city rises in terraces of much harmony, beauty and picturesque composition.

Conspicuous on the left shore, the waters of the bay lapping its foundations, is the Villa Miramar, which recalls one of the many tragic chapters in the history of the Hapsburgs, for it was built by Maximilian, brother of the aged emperor of Austria, the man who became emperor of Mexico, where he was put to death. His widow, the Empress Carlotta, her mind shattered, still survives in an asylum in Belgium.

From an architectural and linguistic point of view the city of Trieste is entirely Italian, all streets and shop signs being in that language. It is not until one goes into the outlying districts that signs in other tongues are found, and then they are not German, but Croatian.

Shows Vivid Contrast.

After turning the end of the conspicuous cape of the peninsula of Istria, Pola, Austria's chief naval station, comes into view. Here at once is found a vivid contrast between past and present, for, while the harbor is full of warships, there rises in full view in the center of the town a great Roman amphitheater, which Italy has ordered her aviators and gunners to spare.

It is in Pola that your eye begins to be struck with the violent coloring of the native costumes of Dalmatia, one of the few parts of continental Europe in which these are faithfully adhered to. They are brilliant in the extreme, blues, reds, yellows and green predominating, while in their entirety they have a character which is thoroughly distinctive.

Zara, the luxurious Zadera of the ancient Romans, is the real beginning of Dalmatia and here again there are remains of the architectural glories of the days when Christianity was still in its infancy.

There was also a flourishing Byzantine Zara and a medieval one, most of which remains today, save along the sea front, where modern structures have taken the place of the massive walls that frowned down upon the crusaders as they passed along in their ships fashioned in the famous arsenal of Venice, the same upon which some Austrian bombs fell a few days ago. It is this same historic shipyard, by the way, which forms the setting for Caruso's great aria "Cielo e Mare" in "La Gioconda."

Is Link With Past.

Another of Zara's links with the Venice of a long gone day is found in the sculptured lion of St. Mark, which still watches from over the Porta Marina and has been watching, the Italians say, for the coming of the descendants of those who proudly placed him there.

Within the shelter of the hundreds of islands which dot the coast you sail then to Zebenico, on the shores of such a land locked harbor that it is naturally defended from attack. Here, too, the winged lion is to be seen above the city's chief portal. Zebenico is likewise a naval station and has already figured in the news.

Spalato, the next port of call, although of no military or strategic importance, is nevertheless one of the most interesting towns of Europe, for almost its entire population dwells within the walls of a palace built in the fourth century by the Emperor Diocletian to serve him as a place of luxurious retirement when he had grown weary of empire. He dwelt in this superb structure only nine years, faithful to his old gods to the end, although over in the Rome which he had left Constántine had been converted to Christianity and that religion had become the official one of the Roman world.

From here southward to Trau is to be found the most smiling and beautiful stretch of the Dalmatian coast, while further along there is seen Ragusa, a walled promontory which reminds you of details of a Maxfield Parrish picture; it seems so much of the imagination and so little of reality. For centuries this place was a well administered republic until wiped out by a stroke of Napoleon's pen.

Belgium.

Belgium takes its name from the tribe of the Belgae, who inhabited a part of ancient Gaul.

The Matter of Length and How to Tie a Bowknot That Will Hold.

A shoestring is "six-fourths" long when one does not specify the length required. "Six-fourths of what?" is likely to be the question put by the layman.

When a man buys a new pair of shoes the strings in them are just long enough. When he buys the next pair of shoestrings they are too long. The strings that come with the shoes are four-fourths long, the next pair will be six-fourths unless the purchaser asks for and can get four-fourths.

These lengths have to do with men's high shoes. There is not the same trouble in the case of low shoes.

Some shoestrings will wear a long time, but they will become brown. Others will not wear so long, but will retain their original blackness. The strong strings that turn brown are of linen or very strong cotton. The others are of mixed fibers that hold their color.

Many people prefer the less durable shoestring, not only because it holds its color, but because being of a less hard fiber it stays tied better than the other. A few of the millions of shoestring wearers know how to tie a bowknot that won't come untied. The method can be explained without a diagram.

Instead of tucking the bow once over before drawing the knot tight, tuck it twice over. A fiddle string used for a shoestring would not come untied if the knot were made in that way. This knot can be untied in the same way as the other, by pulling at the ends.—Philadelphia Record.

TRAPPED A SEAGULL.

Queer Contest of Strength Between a Bird and a Bivalve.

At first thought it is hard to imagine how a clam could endanger the life of a bird. That such a strange circumstance is not impossible is shown by the following incident:

A settler on one of the small islands near Vancouver was returning to his home by way of a beach of hard sand when he beheld an unusually large flock of seagulls gathered in a compact mass and beating with beaks and wings upon the sand. Evidently they were attacking some enemy. Overhead dozens of gulls wheeled and screamed in evident excitement.

The settler was almost upon the fighting birds before they burst apart and flew, chattering, toward the clouds. One, however, lay flapping upon the ground, and the man saw that a monster clam held the gull's beak in a viselike grip. It was too heavy for the bird to fly away with, and for all the gull's frantic struggles it could not loosen the clam's tenacious grip.

With his hunting knife the man pried open the shells and freed the captive. The gull was exhausted from its desperate efforts and at first could only stagger like a drunken sailor toward the water. Finally, however, it flew away and soon returned in the van of a cloud of gulls come to inspect the enemy that had trapped one of their tribe.—St. Andrews Beacon.

Lip Reading Detectives.

In a Vienna school for the deaf and dumb, where lip reading is taught, a course has been established for the special purpose of teaching the art to detectives. The possibilities of lip reading, says the author of the account in the Volta Review, have been exaggerated. But they are sufficient to cause authorities to think the instruction of detectives worth while. When a detective becomes proficient, he is able to learn something of the conversation between people who are visible, but out of earshot. The article says that at from 50 to 100 feet it is possible for an expert to get the general run of a conversation. Some reading has been done with glasses at a distance of 125 feet. Instruction and practice in the art must be very thorough if the detective is to use it to real advantage in his work.

HOME RULE MEN COMING

Mayor Fox Announces the Proposed Visit of Mayor Cox and Secretary Capes, Former Visitors.

Mayor Cox of Middletown, president ofthe Mayors' Conference of New York State and Secretary Capes of the conference will reach this city Tuesday, July 13, at noon, on their tour of the state in the interests of the Home Rule provision.

Mayor Cox read a letter from Secretary Capes at the meeting of the Common Council last night and, after announcing that he would be out of the city at the time, he appointed Alderman Distin as a committee to represent the city at the conference ro meeting which Mayor Cox and Secretary Capes will address here.

In his letter Secretary Capes suggested that a general invitation to the business men and taxpayers of the town, be issued, and that the Chamber of Commerce be asked to give the conference publicity. The visitors will explain the provisions of the Home Rule amendment which will change the constitution of the State so that the cities may have greater freedom in governing themselves. The tourists expect to visit three to five cities a day, according to the itinerary, and will only remain in this city a few hours. The tour will start from Albany July 6.

A delegation of local ministers waited upon Alderman Distin last week and requested him to ask the permission of the council for Sunday afternoon open-air religious services in the city park. The council referred the request to the Park commissioners.

Alderman Quirk introduced a resolution that George Snow of Emory st. be appointed dog catcher, with an allowance of 25 per cent. of the money received from the sale of license tags. The resolution was passed. Snow will take up his new duties at once.

The council passed a resolution appropriating the sum of $5783.05 to cover the cost of constructing the Hunter tail-race bridge and the bridge over Water-House creek on 6th st. The amount covers the contractor's bid and the engineering cost.

In order that Alderman Foster's ward may be canvassed on the band concert question, the council will hold another meeting Thursday night, at which time the question of the appropriation will be decided.

Considerate.

"When you didn't have the fare did the conductor put you off and make you walk?"

"Oh, no. He merely put me off. I could have sat on the curb so far as he cared."—Philadelphia Ledger.

FOR SALE

A good business known as Henry's Baggage and Express also transient shed business equipped for all kinds of heavy work. Piano moving, light work and a good freight business; office and furnishings with sheds.

Purchaser can go on with business as soon as possession is taken.

Phone 585 or call at

207 SENECA STREET

MOTOR BOAT SUPPLIES

Everything that is needed to Equip a Boat

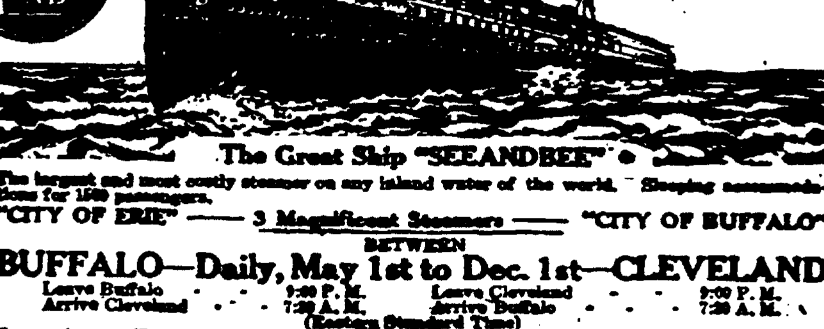
AT

J. B. BUELL'S, 17 N. Second Street

Agents for W. D. ANDREWS CO., Syracuse

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

C&B LINE



The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" —— 3 Magnificent Steamers —— "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo . . . 9:00 P. M. — Leave Cleveland . . . 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland . . . 7:30 A. M. — Arrive Buffalo . . . 7:30 A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

To Rent—Nice, cool airy rooms; one block from business section. Terms reasonable. Use of hot and cold baths. Apply 210 Cayuga st. 165

Hay and Straw—About 6 tons of good 1914 hay and one load of flail-threshed rye straw to sell. Hoyt F. Hill, South Granby, N.Y. 163

Lost—Purse containing $8 and some change; between Brooks' grocery store and E. 7th st. on Broadway. Finder return to 625 E. Broadway. 163

To Rent—Desirable four-room upper flat; all improvements; all newly papered; rent very reasonable. Inquire Snyder's Grocery. 168

For Sale—Motor boat with 2-cylinder, 3 h.p. engine. Can be seen at 413 Cayuga st. 165c

Wanted 15 young men to distribute circulars. Apply to H. Rosenbloom, Fulton, N. Y. 163

For Sale—A Cabel and Johnson piano, upright, nearly new. Inquire Times office. 166c

For Sale.—Golden self-branching celery plants. Beaver's Meadows Produce Co., Fulton. 163

Wanted 25 salespeople, male and female. Apply to H. Rosenbloom, Fulton, N. Y. 163

For Sale—Barber shop, downtown; newly decorated; cheap if sold at once. 168c

For Rent—Flat for 2 people; heat and water. $6 per week. 214 Oneida st. 165

Fro Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

CHAMBER WANTS TO USE UNEXPENDED BALANCE TO GET CANAL FILLED

A sub-committee of the Division of City Planning has been in correspondence for some time with the State Engineer, Superintendent of Public Works, and State Department of Health. E. R. Redhead, chairman of the committee has been calling attention to the necessity for filling in that portion of the old canal north of Lock No. 10.

The State appropriation for filling in the bed of the old canal from the Oneida st. bridge to the point just north of Lock No. 10, was $59,000. Of this something over $38,000 has been used for present contract. The balance of approximately $20,000 is not expended, and the committee has been endeavoring to get the State Departments to use this $20,000 to fill in this portion of the canal between the present fill and the old bridge near the Fulton, Light, Heat & Power Co.

The committee has felt that the presence of stagnant water in the old canal bed was a menace to the health of persons in the northern section of the city. The State Department of Health has agreed to send an inspector to examine the canal bed and determine what, if anything, can be done by the State. The Chamber's Committe has taken photographs showing the unsanitary condition of the canal, and these photographs have been filed with the State Health Department at Albany. On his return from New York last week the Secretary of the Chamber stopped off at Albany to take this matter up with the State Health Department. It is very likely that within a few days an inspector will be in town.

BRIDGE CONTRACT TO BE AWARDED IN JULY

The plans for the Minetto bridge will be completed by July 1 and bids will be asked for immediately. The advertisment must appear for twenty-one days so that the contract will be awarded the latter part of the month.

County Attorney Gallagher says that the county's share of the cost, about $23,000, will not be appropriated until the regular session in November. The board is not allowed to appropriate lump sums for any improvement but must have the exact figures. The delay in appropriation will not affect the work in any way.—Oswego Times.

SYRACUSE DELEGATION VISITED CITY TODAY

A delegation of Syracuse business men were in town this morning engaged in spreading the trade extension movement among the local merchants. Most of the visitors represent wholesalers and manufacturers.

The delegation enjoyed dinner at the Clark House and will leave for Oswego this afternoon.

AUTO BRIEFS

The VanWagenen, Inc., is in receipt of an Overland six-cylinder car that wins the admiration of critics.

* * *

Harrie A. Nicholls, of 255 W. 2d st., has placed an order with the Richland Motor Car Co. for a new No. 6 1916 Paige-Detroit car to be delivered by the Detroit factory this week.

Pianos, Talking Machines Sewing Machines

Bought—Sold—Exchanged and Repaired

Liberal allowance on your goods if you care to purchase.

BOGUE

61 First Street

M. E. CONFERENCE AND CONVENTION

Ontario District Holds Summer Session; Sermon and Address by Local Minister and Layman.

The Ontario District Conference and Stewards' Convention meets in Vernon today and tomorrow, the first session to be held this evening at 7.30 o'clock. Rev. J. W. Barrett of the First M. E. church, this city will preach tonight.

The program for the remaining sessions follows:

Wednesday morning, 9:00 o'clock—Devotions and Exposition—Rev. Chas. Lloyd, Lee Center, N. Y.; business session; "Conference on the Rural Church, conducted by Rev. Matthew Hamilton Dowd, Westmoreland, N.Y. Address—"The Care and Beautifying of Church Property," E. R. Redhead, Fulton, N. Y. Sermon—Rev. W. K. Brown, Taberg, N. Y.

Wednesday afternoon, 1:30 o'clock: Devotions—Rev. O. M. Kelley, Cleveland N. Y. Address—"The Inside Workings of the General Missionary Committee," Rev. Samuel J. Greenfield, D.D. Open Missionary Conference—Conducted by the District Missionary Secretary, Rev. Frederick Maunder, Camden, N. Y. Address—"A Practical View of the Atonement," Rev. Jabez Stallwood, Oswego, N.Y.

FOOD SALE SATURDAY

The announcemnet is made that the children of Mary Sodality will hold a food sale in the Palmer-Hope hardware store Saturday instead of on Friday as published previously.

You can get Black's baked products at the right hour for meals. They are at your grocer's, fresh every afternoon. adv.

CARRYING OF LIGHTS TO BE ENFORCED

Chief of Police Dyer announced last night that steps would be taken by the Police Department immediately toenforce the law requiring lights on vehicles after nightfall. The automobilists are the worst offenders, according to the Chief, and it has been remarked several times by pedestrians that one out every ten cars along 1st st. at night is inadequately lighted. Some cars carry no lights at all, as late as midnight.

The law requires two lights on automobiles, distinguishable 300 feet distant. If a car is left standing by the side of the street, the lights must be left lighted. One hour after sundown this law takes effect, which about this season of the year, means 8 o'clock in the evening.

Many auto owners, who have electrically-lighted cars with storage batteries, are inclined to shut off the current when the car is left standing on the street at night, and the owners of these cars will be ordered to comply with the law.

Representatives of Foreign Govt's Were Here Today

Following a conference between Edward Quirk, who acted as agent for the Hunter Company, Thomas Hunter and Count DeClemonde, T. Bulerb Oirris, and M. Peopignas, representatives of a foreign government, in thisc ity today at the Citizens' club and at the office of Mr. Quirk, it is authentically reported that the Hunter company has signed a contract for the production of a supply of rifles for a foreign government.

The three strangers registered at the Clark House today and were joined immediately by Mr. Hunter and Mr. Quirk. The party lunched at the Citizens' club and then inspected the local plant, following which they went to Mr. Quirk's office where a Times reporter interview Mr. Quirk this afternoon at 3.20 o'clock.

"Has the contract been signed?" was asked.

"Not yet," said Mr. Quirk, "but it's likely to be."

Mr. Quirk refused to say which government the three men represented but although Count DeClemonde is evidently French and speaks with a French accent, the other gentleman are said to be Greeks. Mr. Quirk refused to make known the amount of the contract. At this point Count DeClemonde appeared and Mr. Quirk cut the itnerview short.

In spite of Mr. Quirks' statement, it is reported that the contract was signed at 3 o'clock. Mr. Hunter would ont talk for publication. It is said the contract is for several good-sized orders for rifles.

THE QUIRK

Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.

TODAY
H. S. Class—1915 in
THE FORTUNE HUNTER

WEDNESDAY
The celebrated
Max Figman and Loita Robertson
in "**THE TRUTH WAGON**".

THURSDAY
"Who Pays" Series, No. 8, entitled "TODAY AND TOMORROW"
Third Episode "ROMANCE OF ELAINE", PATHE WEEKLY

FRIDAY
REAL FEATURE DAY
Earle Williams and Anita Stewart in "THE JUGGERNAUT"
Vitagraph Blue Ribbon Feature
The colossus of Modern Railway Drama.

35c and 25c
TURKISH BATH TOWELS 19c

On Sale WEDNESDAY, at 9 A. M.

All heavy weight, double thread towels, with fancy woven colored borders and of good size.

Special Purchase of $4.00 and $5.00 Panama Hats at $1.98

A new lot just received of latest large Sailor Shapes. All hand-made real Panama Hats which will last for years and are selling elsewhere for double our price of **$1.98**

WHY BUY ELSEWHERE AND PAY MORE WHEN YOU CAN BUY IT FOR LESS AT

M. KATZ & CO.'S

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, June 29.—Since the first day of the present Constitutional convention, proposed amendment to the Constitution have poured in upon practically every section of the document through and by which the State is guided, yet it is safe to say that already the majority of the propositions have been forgotten, save perhaps, by the introducers.

Proposed changes which are radical appear to have but scant chance of being adopted by the delegates since little is heard of the many proposals aimed to bring about reform. The proposed amendment which would require three fourths of a jury to bring in a verdict, seems to have been discarded, likewise the proposition which would permit the governor to introduce bills in the legislature. There does not appear to be many advocates of the proposal to raise the salaries of senators and assembly men, although there are several different propositions covering this subject before the delegates. The fact that the people defeated at the polls the referendum providing for an increase in the salaries of legislators a few years ago has left the impression that even if adopted by the convention this proposal would again be repudiated by the voters.

Nothing definite concerning the attitude of the delegates regarding the proposal which proides for an increase of the salary of the governor from $10,000 to $15,000. This proposal was presented early in the session of the convention. Likewise apparently forgotten, is the proposed amendment which would make it possible for the holding of Constitutional conventions every five years.

Upon the surface at least, comparatively little enthusiasm has been aroused by the proposition which seeks to create a State board of pardons with jurisdiction over all application for clemency. This proposal has been advocated, as is known, by several former governors who have felt that the executive should be relieved from the responsibility of examining into the court records attending the trials and convictions of men condemned to death or to long terms of imprisonment.

Another proposition which indications point out as defunct, is that which would compel churches, religious enterprises and schools to pay taxes. While not denying the fact that an enormous additional revenue could be obtained by annuling the tax exemption provisions surround such institutions, many of the delegates have taken the position that the proposal should not prevail.

The anti-prize fight proposition is also likely to be retained in committee, or if released, defeated. While the majority of the delegates are for reform, they do not appear to regard the abolition of fistic encounters as savoring of uplift to any degree.

The battle is one with reference to the proposed amendmentw hich would raise the censorship upon moving picture films. Some of the delegates have taken the position that the films should be as free from censorship as are newspapers; others, however, are of the opinion that great care should be taken in the exploitation of moving pictures, holding that they are more lasting in their effect than any printed article. It is conceded that the proposition has scarce more than a bare chance of being approved by the convention.

Biennial sessions of the legislature is another proposed amendment to the Constitution which does not appear to receive much support. There are other propositions, too numerous to mention in a single article for which the knell apparently has been rung.

BETHROTHAL CARDS TELL NEWS OF ENGAGEMENT

The following article from the San Francisco Chronicle of June 23, is of interest to almost the entire city of Fulton:

"Cards have been sent out by Miss Edith Brownlee, announcing her engagement to Gilmour Van Wagenen of San Francisco. Miss Brownlee is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Brownlee of Arch street, and, with her parents, formerly resided across the bay, where she has a wide circle of friends. Van Wagenen belongs to a well-known New York family, but for the past few years has been in San Francisco, where he is connected with the executive office of the Southern Pacific.

"No date has been set for the wedding further than that it will be an event of the early fall. Van Wagenen will take his bride to San Francisco to reside."

RICHARDS-KELLOGG

Intimate friends and associates of Charles F. Kellogg of Watertown and Miss Alma K. Richards of Parish, a daughter of W. C. Richards were given a complete surprise yesterday when it became known that the young people has slipped away Sunday morning to become Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg. The Rev. P. O. Wilcox, pastor of the First M. E. church of Watertown performed the ceremony.

Mr. Kellogg is a traveling salesman and Mrs. Kellogg has taught in the Watertown schools for several years. Immediately after the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg motored to Syracuse and from their started for Cleveland. They will spend their honeymoon in eight different states. Upon returning they will live in Watertown.

CLARK-BOYCE

James L. Boyce and Miss Blanche Clark, both of this city, were married at the parsonage of the State St. M. E. church, by the pastor, Rev. H. D. Holmes, last Saturday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Simpkins of this city attended the couple who left immediately on a honeymoon to last two weeks.

Community Notes

Mrs. Myrtle Horton is seriously ill at the home of her mother, Mrs. Locke, in Oneida st.

* * *

Miss Ruth Rogers of Oneida st. has been the guest of Mexico friends. She attended commencement exercises there.

* * *

Miss Ethel Hewitt was the Sunday guest of friends at Mexico Point.

* * *

Miss Mystia Gilbert of New York is the guest of relatives in this city.

* * *

Miss Dora Harding is home from her school duties, to spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Salsbury of Utica st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Heydecker are entertaining friends from Brooklyn.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Olmstead will entertain the children of the cradle roll and their mothers of the Congregational church at her home in West 1st st.

* * *

Gordon True of Washington, D.C., entertained at a stag shore dinner Monday evening a number of his old time briends. A jolly time was reported.

* * *

Mrs. Adelle Martin of 4th st. has been in Pennellville to attend the funeral of a relative.

* * *

Mr Chadwick, superintendent of the Hunter Arms has removed his family to this city and will occupy the Rust residence in Buffalo st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baldwin have been entertaining relatives from out of town at their home in Academy st.

* * *

Mrs. Maude Highriter of Meriden, Conn., is visiting her mother, Mrs. E. J. Boomer of Rochester st.

* * *

Mrs. F. H. Kinney, of 311 Erie st., has as guests her sister, Mrs. Charles Curtis and Miss Goldie Preston, both of Syracuse.

Refreshing Breezes Maintain Efficiency

As the temperature rises efficiency drops. Keep comfortable, cool and happy this summer.

Make your office and factory workers cool and comfortable, too—results will show in the output and quality of work.

The cool comfort which an Electric Fan gives can be enjoyed in the office, factory or home at the trifling cost of

ONLY A PENNY FOR THREE OR FOUR HOURS

Nine inch Fans for the home. Sixteen inch Fans for the factory.

VENTILATING FANS

for the Store or Factory

A full line and the prices are right—*Come in and be convinced.*

THE ELECTRIC CO.

Phone 144

JOHN W. STEVENSON TO ATTEND COVENTION

John W. Stevenson, well-known local resident, and Exalted Ruler of the Elks, will leave Sunday morning for the Panama Pacific Exposition. Mr. Stevenson will take the Santa Fe route out of Chicago, touching at Santa Fe and Alburquerque, N. Mex., and thence into Los Angeles. He will return by way of the Canadian Pacific and expects to be in thsi city August 6. While in Los Angeles Mr. Stevenson will attend the National Convention of the P. P. Order of Elks.

One on Pa.

Teacher—Tommy, next time you are late bring an excuse from your father. Tommy—Who? Pa? Why, he ain't any good at excuses. Ma finds him out every time.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

D/34

THE HOME PAPER

IS YOUR HOME PAPER

Figure What YOU Owe the Home Paper--Your Home Paper

¶Figure that loyalty to your town is reflected in the support you give the Paper that is edited, printed and published in your home town—Fulton.

¶Figure that in giving support to a Fulton enterprise you are doing your share towards "Community Building" and

¶Figure that if you do not support your home-town Paper you become "A Community Grafter" which is an awful way of expressing a person's opinion of one who takes all—gives nothing.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

is "A Herald of Progress"

upon its prosperity depends the progress of Fulton. It builds up—does not tear down. It employs labor and labor makes your

MERCHANT PROSPEROUS

Come, don't be a "Grafter" join the procession by supporting the town Daily Newspaper

NOTABLES IN THE LIMELIGHT

W. G. Sharp, American Ambassador to France.

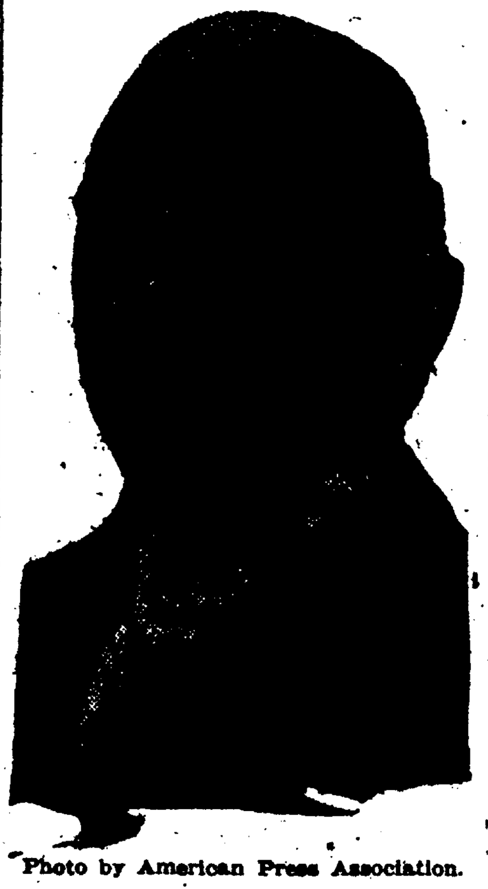


Photo by American Press Association.

Although he has been in Paris since last September, William G. Sharp, American ambassador to France, has only recently secured a house in which to reside. The lease to the residence so long occupied by American ambassadors was given up before Mr. Sharp's arrival in Paris.

As representative of Uncle Sam to one of the belligerent nations Ambassador Sharp is called upon to solve many difficult and important problems. Matters of international import are constantly arising that call for the most careful consideration and adjustment.

When Mr. Sharp was appointed on June 12 to succeed Myron T. Herrick as ambassador to France, he was ranking member of the house committee on foreign affairs and had a general knowledge of international political affairs.

Like his predecessor, Ambassador Sharp is a native of Ohio. He was born in 1859 and has lived in Elyria since boyhood. He was educated in the common schools and was graduated in law from the University of Michigan in 1881. He practiced law for a time and was made prosecuting attorney for his county. Soon the future ambassador gave up the practice of law and engaged in the manufacture of pig iron and chemicals, in which business he acquired a large fortune. He was elected to membership in three congresses and was a delegate to various Democratic national conventions.

A Missouri Statesman.

As chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations Senator William Joel Stone of Missouri holds a position of great power in these troublous times of almost worldwide war. Senator Stone is himself a pacificist and believes with most other citizens of the United States that there is little to be gained for a nation in subjecting international questions to the arbitrament of arms. In a recent statement anent the sinking of the Lusitania Senator Stone said, "We all want to avoid doing anything that would bring the

© by Harris & Ewing.

WILLIAM J. STONE.

country even to the verge of war." Last October on the floor of the senate Senator Stone said:

"When we are performing our duty to maintain neutrality nations involved in war should be careful to recognize our rights and keep faith with us. If they fail to do so then the responsibility of violating a neutral power should rest upon their heads. The government of the United States will maintain its position, but it is well for other nations to know that we will not look with indifference upon the violation of the rights and privileges of our own government or our own citizens."

Senator Stone was born in Kentucky in 1848, was educated in Missouri university and admitted to the bar in 1869. He served three terms in the lower house of congress and for four years was governor of Missouri. He was elected to the United States senate in 1903 and has since been regularly returned.

Chant of Loyalty

Firm as the furnace heat
Rivets the bars of steel,
Thus to thy destiny,
  Flag, are we plighted;
One are the hearts that beat,
One is the throb we feel,
One in our loyalty,
  Stand we united.

Many a folk have brought
Sinew and brawn to thee;
Many an ancient wrong
  Well hast thou righted;
Here in the land we sought,
Stanchly, from sea to sea,
Here, where our hearts belong,
  Stand we united.

Ask us to pay the price,
All that we have to give,
Nothing shall be denied,
  All be requited;
Ready for sacrifice,
Ready for thee to live,
Over the country wide,
  Stand we united.

One under palm and pine,
One in the prairie sun,
One on the rock bound shore,
  Liberty sighted;
All that we have is thine,
Thine, who hast made us one,
True to thee evermore,
  Stand we united.

—Elias Lieberman.

ALL CHINA SWELLS ITS PATRIOTIC FUND.

From Banker to Blind Beggar, All Respond to Republic's Appeal.

By JEREMIAH W. JENKS.

Banker, beggar, bandit, captain of commerce, compradore and coolie in China all seem to be vying with one another to swell the Chinese patriotic fund.

A blind beggar wrote to the directors of the Bank of China, trustees of the fund: "I am very poor, I am ashamed how little I can give, yet my heart is grieved for China, and all I have I give." He sent $4.62. The contribution probably represented the savings of many weary years. The bankers took his money because to refuse it would have wounded his pride.

A widow lady wrote a characteristic Chinese lady's letter. It explained how she had talked over the situation with her maids, and how they agreed with her that their lives were spent largely in pursuit of petty things, and it was better to discard ornaments of beauty if it would help them to decorate their hearts and minds. So all their trinkets and best dresses they turned into cash to add to China's patriotic fund.

A bandit wrote to a merchant whom he had robbed in other years: "I am a robber; that I know. My character is deplorable, but I am none the less a patriot, and my heart is touched by our country's situation. Into your care I entrust the proceeds of late raids, charging you to place these at the disposal of the patriotic fund." The merchant forwarded this curious donation without deducting compensation for his previous personal loss.

In Kwangtung province, sacred in the records of Chinese freedom, lives an aged man of noble family.

"I have called before me my sons and their sons and their wives and their concubines and their little ones," he wrote, "and we have counted the property which we have inherited from forty-two generations of good fortune as children of China. Now we have decided that, as this property has come to us because China, our country, has been good to us, it is our duty to return it to China to help her maintain her dignity and her strength." Accompanying this letter were several title deeds and mortgages, six bags of money and much jewelry.

CHURCHES TO AID BABIES.

New York State Makes June 20 "Child Welfare Sunday."

As one feature of the 1915 educational campaign for the saving of babies' lives the New York state department of health has designated Sunday, June 20, as "child welfare day." Pastors of all denominations have been asked to co-operate and are receiving from the department data upon which to base sermons.

The educational campaign of the division of child hygiene of the department of health last year brought about a decrease in the infant death rate from 137 to 112 for every thousand births.

BOY IS WORTH TWO GIRLS.

So Jury Decides In Assessing Damages For Deaths of Twins.

In awarding $3,000 to Edward G. Benson of North Arlington, N. J., in his suit against a milk company a jury in Hudson county court, Jersey City, decided that the value of a boy is just twice as great as the value of a girl.

Benson sued the milk company for $100,000 damages for the deaths of his three-month-old twins, a boy and a girl. He said there were ptomaines in milk he bought.

After deliberating two hours the jury agreed the boy's life was worth $2,000 and the girl's $1,000.

QUEEN TO MAKE GAS MASKS.

Margherita of Italy Sets 2,000 Noblewomen to Work.

The Dowager Queen Margherita of Italy has become chairman of a committee of more than 2,000 women of the nobility who have undertaken the task of supplying the army with masks to ward off asphyxiation gases.

The mask has been invented by Senator Ciamician, professor of chemistry at Bologna university.

BIT OF REALISM ON THE STAGE

Actress Scores a Hit In a Moment of Forgetfulness.

Estelle Pettepas was her name, and the stage was her profession. Her salient points were: Petite, brunette, a whirlpool of raven hair, a snapping black eye, an oval face, the lines of her figure, though diminutive, perfect curves. Her great part was as Jaqueline in "A Child of Nature," wherein she personated one of nature's most impulsive children by acting naturally. In other words, she portrayed herself.

Her first success was in private theatricals, and when it was suggested that she would make a success on the stage her mother declared that she could never be brought to play the necessary love parts, and as to being kissed she would spurn the actor who should undertake any such "business." When, therefore, she appeared in a play that required a kiss and submitted gracefully, indeed with a response required by the play, her mother acknowledged herself to have been mistaken and the manager was relieved.

When "A Child of Nature" was written, especially for Estelle, it became manifest from the first that the play would have a great run and that a new star had appeared on the dramatic horizon. But it was found difficult to find an actor who could fill the part of Edgar Ahrens, who loved Jaqueline, a wayward country girl. Several were tried and all failed. In the climax of the play Edgar pleads his cause with Jaqueline and at a moment of the girl's indecision carries his point with a kiss.

Finally a young actor, Eugene Hovey, was chosen to undertake the part. He had seen something of Estelle, and it was suspected that an attachment was springing up between them. The manager hoped that this might influence both the girl and the man to a more successful rendition of their parts. He was right. At the very opening it was evident that even more than had been hoped for would come to pass.

The first and second acts resulted in curtain calls. The audience's interest seemed to be increasing and the manager was delighted. Then came the third act, which bade fair to be a perfect triumph. While Edgar and Jaqueline were waiting in the wings to go on together the manager, who was keeping an eye on them, overheard this bit of dialogue not in their parts:

Edgar—How happy I would be if this were all real!

Jaqueline (pouting)—Isn't it?

Edgar—Why, no; it's nothing more than playing for our salaries, but—

The call came at that moment and both went on the stage. Edgar was pleading against the aspersions of the villain of the play, and Jaqueline was replying to his protestations of innocence with short, sharp, cutting remarks. Jaqueline threw herself upon a rustic bench, and Edgar, standing dejectedly before her, went on with his pleading, an impassioned though covert declaration that he had got into trouble through standing between her and harm and this standing between her and harm came from his love for her. Proceeding with his plea, he knelt before her and took her hand. Then, becoming more bold, he took her face between his hands and slowly drew it down toward his own. There were a few passionate words spoken in a stage whisper, and quickly drawing her face closer he imprinted the kiss.

There was a smack, but not that of meeting lips. It was the sound of the little lady's palm coming sharply against her lover's ears.

The audience, astonished, sat mute for a moment, then burst into a guffaw. The actor-lover arose, his face crimson with mortification, and stood wondering what to do. The actress looked as if she had awakened from a dream and was as much abashed as her lover. The manager as soon as he could collect his faculties gave an order to lower the curtains.

Then came a terrific burst of applause, with calls for Estelle.

The manager was striding across the stage angrily to vent his spleen on the author of the occurrence, but before reaching her whispered soothingly:

"You've made a hit, though in a way unexpected. Come with me."

But Estelle demurred. She was in no mood to face an audience before whom she considered that she had made herself ridiculous. The audience kept on stamping and calling, the manager continued to plead. Occasionally the storm would lull, but only to be revived.

Then the manager desisted for awhile. Indeed, he was quite willing that the audience should be kept waiting, well knowing that when gratified the enthusiasm would be all the greater. Then he went to her again and failed again. Turning away, he sought Hovey and begged him to make an immediate real declaration of love to the real Estelle. Hovey sought her and while the storm beyond the curtain was raging told her that he was dying for her and begged her to take pity on him. The manager, who was watching, interrupted their transports by another attempt to induce Estelle to satisfy the audience. Hovey joined in the request. Estelle yielded and was led before the curtain by the man she had slapped.

Of course the dramatic critics present wrote the matter up, and it added greatly to the actress' popularity. The play had a great run, but the manager introduced into Hovey's contract a large forfeit in case he brought about or permitted any more love spats during the performance.

SOLDIERS TELL OF WAR HORRORS SEEN IN FIERCE TRENCH BATTLES

British "Tommies" Describe Terrific Struggle to Force Advance In Gallipoli.

German Officer Details His Exciting Experiences In Blowing Up Mines Under French.

PRIVATE letters from British soldiers disclose far more than do the dispatches the secrets of the tough job the allies are meeting in their land attack at the Dardanelles. Some of the men seem to think they have been asked to do an impossible task, as they are outnumbered twenty to one. Their experiences have been terrible, according to all accounts from the scene of fighting.

Lance Corporal T. Coupland of the Scottish borderers, whose left ankle was shattered, writes of the landing on the Gallipoli peninsula at the mouth of the Dardanelles.

"Chaps who were at Mons and other places in France say this was the hottest job. When the Turks got the range of our boats we jumped out and waded ashore up to our necks. Chaps who got wounded were drowned like rats. There was no chance to save them. But we have paved the way for others to get the glory.

Awful During Night.

"We fought from church time Sunday morning till dark Monday night without a stop. It was rapid fire all the time. The enemy was dressed in the same clothes as ourselves. Plenty of our chaps were shot by our own men, and, of course, it was the same on the other side. We refused to give an inch till we were nearly surrounded. Then we retired a little way back, just about 4:30 on Monday. The odds were too much against us. They were only twenty yards from us, still we hung on.

"It was awful during the night listening to the moaning. Some poor chaps kept shouting, "Goodby, mother!" "Goodby, sister and brother!" while others were saying goodby to their sweethearts. It made you feel queer. It was quite the opposite with others in the firing line. You would hear them asking for matches and fags, and some kept shouting, 'When does the first house go in?' and 'There will be somebody hurt in a minute!'

"The Germans and Turks got to within ten yards of us. You could hear the German officers calling out, 'Will you English surrender?' Back would go our answer and a shot as well (that officer lives to shout no more), 'No surrender-' and 'No retire!'

"The captain of our company was shot through the knees. The poor fellow could not get back under cover and we could not help him. Rather than be left to the mercy of the Turks he took his revolver and blew his own brains out. A lot of them did the same. But we had to grin and bear it. We were all thankful that we got out of that hell. It was hell with heaps of coal piled on. We went in 1,000 strong on the Sunday. On the Tuesday we were 492."

Australians In Charge.

Lance Sergeant Harold Paton of the Australians writes thus of his experiences at the Dardanelles:

"In landing the water was so deep I went right under, rifle, too, and it took me all my time to reach the shore. The Turks were waiting for us on the beach, and how we managed to land beats me to know. We lost heavily, but the Australians were not to be beaten.

"When our gunboats opened fire you ought to have heard the cheers our fellows gave. I will never forget it. I was so thankful to hear them it brought tears to my eyes.

"When we got to the top of the ridge we got orders to fix bayonets, and then the order came along that we had to take a trench a hundred yards ahead. We made the assault in fine style, and the Turks absolutely lost their morale and only a few of them remained in the trenches to be slaughtered. We occupied the trench for some time, but were forced to retire, as we were fighting against heavy odds."

Sergeant Paton's right hand was shattered.

Private William McKenzie of the Seaforth highlanders sends to his mother in Maxwelltown, the little Scottish burgh made famous by the song "Annie Laurie," some extracts from his diary. In telling of the fighting at Gallipoli he says, "We got it hot." One page of the diary reads:

"On the road met wounded coming in thick as ever. Some are fearful sights. One chap injured by a hand grenade had half his side blown away and his arm hanging by a thread. Just behind came two men carrying another on a rifle between them. The whole foot had gone.

His Opinion of War.

"Farther down still another fellow was lying with both legs blown off. He was still alive and conscious. At a crossroad five men (two already wounded) got a big shell almost among them. Arms and legs were all over the road when we got to the place. People call this war. Those who are experiencing it name it hell."

Another page runs:

"Awakened by shouts of 'Gas!' and a great running about. Got up hurriedly. Looking over parapet saw a great yellow-green cloud rolling toward us. Was seized with violent coughing and found difficulty in breathing. Got worse every minute. Grabbed my rifle and simply waited for I know not what.

"My breath was coming in short, quick gasps; cough racked the whole body. By this time was in a 'blue funk,' and when I saw our fellows on the right and the Lancashire fusiliers on the left retiring I waited for no order, but went too. Too far gone to run, I walked to the reserve trench and got there three parts unconscious.

"An officer of the Fourth hussars put me in his dugout and attended to me himself. I thought the whole line was retiring, but it turned out our chaps waited in the reserve trench till the fumes had almost passed, then got back to the firing trench and were just in time to repulse the attack.

"When daylight came we all got a stiff tot of rum, but that did us little good. We lay all day more dead than alive, and had the Germans attacked we could not have done much to stop them."

Private Hugh Crossan of the Eleventh Hussars had a narrow escape in Flanders. The heat of a shell that killed eight of his comrades scalded his face. He was only about two yards away when it burst. It knocked him out for five hours, but left him with only a badly blistered face.

A soldier writes from the trenches in Flanders:

It Is Not Glorious.

"This is the most distressing thing about the kind of warfare we are up against here. Never a sight of the enemy, and then some fine day when a man is almost tempted to forget that he is on the front—when he is reading or playing cards or writing home that he is in the best of health—bang! and he is carried off or mangled by a cannon fired many kilometers away. It is not glorious."

A little later the call to action came to this same soldier, and he wrote of it:

"I should like to give you some impressions of the state of mind before going into action, but unfortunately there is no time. Let me only say that I am heartily glad.

"It is good to get away from the constant danger here of dying thus ingloriously. If it must be, let it come in the heat of action. Why flinch? It is by far the noblest form in which death can come. It is in a sense almost a privilege to be allowed to meet it in this way. If one goes it is in company with the elite of the world. Ave atque vale! If I write again it will no doubt be to tell you of wonderful things."

An extraordinarily human story is told of Private Pointer of the London Rifles. The concussion of a shell exploding near him deprived him of the power of speech, smell and taste. Long afterward in hospital he woke and found the power of speech had returned. He spent the whole night talking to himself lest the ability to do so should go. He feared to lose it if he did not keep it up, yet he did not want to call out to the night sister for fear she might faint. So he waited until the male attendant came around with his morning cup of tea, then remarked, "Shove it down there, old chap." For this he was showered with the tea by the agitated attendant.

Likes Narrow Beds.

A correspondent came upon a number of soldiers sleeping in a London autobus at the front in France.

"Pretty narrow beds, aren't they?" he asked.

"I've slept on 'em for seven months now," replied the sergeant, "and I wouldn't feel comfortable in a real bed that was wide enough to roll round in."

The driver of one of the busses told of shifting a company which had been in the trenches fourteen days and lost only two men. On the way to the rear for their rest they slept in a barn. A shell hit the barn, killed twenty and wounded twenty others.

Warsaw is under martial law, sentries are posted every few yards, and one of the regulations is that pedestrians shall not walk with their hands in their pockets. Pockets might contain bombs for blowing up bridges. But the joke loving youth of Warsaw does not take the regulation seriously. One of their daily sports is to annoy the faithful guards by slipping forbidden hands into forbidden pockets and then scampering away when the word of reproval is shouted out.

An officer of German pioneers wrote this description of an attack on the trenches:

"Spirits and tension rise. Company leader lights sixth cigarette. Sergeant drops hundredth foolish remark.

"Bayonets fixed. Another test of the rifle trigger; another tightening of the helmet. Feverish tension. All wait for the green light.

"The green light rises, and then the most terrible minute I have ever lived. All batteries, from the heaviest down to the lightest field gun, fire at one crack a volley into the French positions. Heavy mine mortars are fired, and then twenty mines, deep down in the earth, deep under the French trenches, are blown up.

"Our own trenches rock. You feel as though you were on ship deck in a storm. Lieutenant X., who sat in the farthest mine shaft as the fuse lighter, was hurled like a rubber ball by the air pressure. The infantry stationed in the connecting trench tipped over backward like a row of tin soldiers. It was terribly comical, yet no one could have laughed.

Infantry Make Dash.

"The infantry in the main trench, which was ready for assault, dashed over the trench walls in an instant and hurled itself against the crater where the enemy's trench had been.

"I am shouting an order into the open mine shaft when a blue bundle flies over my head. I look around in terror, and it is a Frenchman, who has jumped over to us, crying, 'Pardon!' He wants to surrender. "Oh, malheur! Oh, malheur!" is all he can say. I could not help but make fun of him. All laughed.

"The air is full of powder fumes. One man who is working drops his spade and runs out of the shaft as fast as he can. At the entrance he falls unconscious. There is no water. I pour some cold coffee over his head.

"Artillery fire gets heavier. The French batteries shoot like wild men.

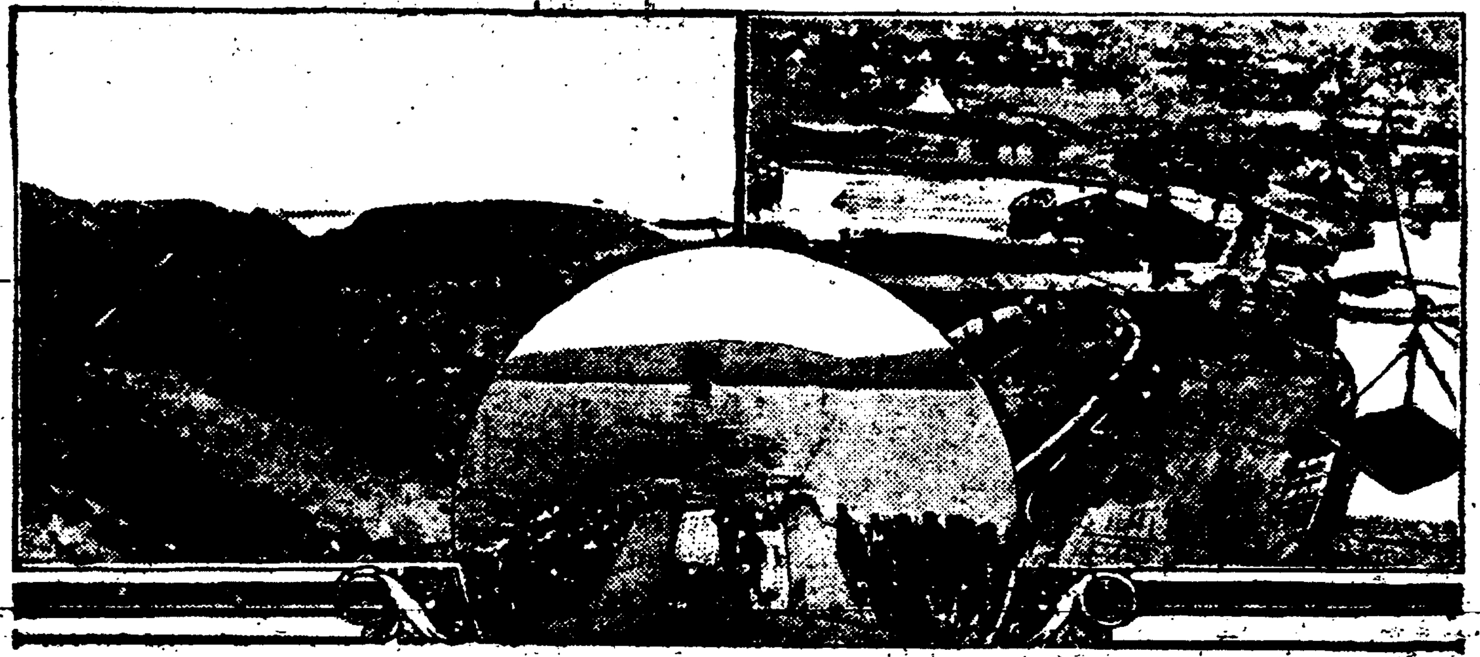
"Three more men faint. But we must work at any cost.

"Artillery lets up a bit. We can move about the trenches. Everything has been shot to pieces. Some places it looks terrible.

"Hell breaks loose. Fire multiplied by ten. A terrible crash. A shell lands in the shaft just where I lie. Splinters all about. Wonder I am unhurt. The men seem to have lost their reason. I must jerk myself together or I shall lose mine.

"The men at the entrance of the shaft don't want to move. Those where the shell struck beg, curse, plead to be let out or they will suffocate. Luckily the fire slackens a bit. Finally I succeed in getting the men out.

"Command to the pioneers to fall back. Thank God we are unhurt!"



Photos copyright by American Press Association.

LEFT, DISMANTLED FORTRESS OF SEDUL BAHR; CENTER, RELIGIOUS SERVICES ON H. M. S. QUEEN ELIZABETH; RIGHT, A REMARKABLE VIEW OF THE BEACH, ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL LANDING PLACES.

SMUGGLING WINS DUTCH SYMPATHY

Government of Holland to Take More Drastic Measures.

GETS NO PUBLIC SUPPORT.

Traffic With Germany Grows—Custom Men Find Tobacco That Won't Smoke Because It's Rubber and Suspect Cargo of Oranges Contained Far More Copper Than Juice.

Smuggling from Holland to Germany has assumed such proportions that the Dutch government is considering drastic efforts to stop it, says a dispatch from The Hague. The administration finds little support from the people.

Germany pays gold for everything she can buy in Holland. The Dutch business man does not see why he should not exchange his wares for gold. He always has sold to Germany and he continues to do so as much as he can despite his government.

The British government keeps close tabs on the border situation. Every shipment of forbidden goods that goes into Germany is usually brought to the attention of the Dutch government by England. This annoys Holland considerably. The Dutch government regards its land trade with Germany as wholly an internal question and one which must be left to its solution without outside suggestion.

Holland will continue to export to Germany all home produced articles which she can spare. Nearly 1,000 tons of meat go into Germany every day. Great quantities of cheese go directly to the commissary of the German army. Nearly two-thirds of Holland's vegetable crop continues to be exported to Germany.

Traders Are Warned.

The Dutch government has sounded a warning to Dutch users of the Netherlands oversea trust, which on behalf of the government promises that any goods consigned to it will not be reexported. The administration has appealed to the patriotism of the Dutch shippers to help maintain this institution which enables the government to maintain a low standard of prices for all commodities. Several violations have placed the government in an exceedingly embarrassing position.

Three plots to smuggle rubber into Germany were discovered. It is suspected that several consignments slipped through.

In one case a great consignment of tobacco reached Amsterdam for transshipment to Germany. A custom inspector found that the "tobacco" was 90 per cent refined rubber. The rubber was seized and the consignee fined $10,000.

To prevent border smuggling Holland has established a cordon of soldiers on the German and Belgian frontiers. There are armed guards at every road. Every train that goes into Germany is searched. But it has been quite impossible for the Dutch to patrol the peat bog districts along the eastern frontier, and wagonload after wagonload of contraband enters Germany through there.

The sinking of the Dutch steamer Medea by a German submarine has caused Dutch sentiment nearly to reach the fighting point. The captain said that his papers, which had been taken by the submarine commander, showed the cargo to include nothing but oranges. But now it is believed that the oranges covered a cargo of copper intended for Germany.

Traffic Is Heavy.

The Amsterdam Telegraf gives weekly reports of Dutch trade with Germany. A recent report states that the traffic was exceptionally heavy. The imports from Germany consist largely of goods bound for the United States; also coal, briquettes, coke, cement, pig iron and toys. The exports to Germany include large consignments of potatoes, meat, butter, cheese, eggs, tropical fruits, tapioca, arrowroot, bananas, tobacco, raw cotton, old iron and an eastern root, the flour of which can be utilized in the preparation of bread.

Many railroad cars ostensibly conveying freight from Holland to Denmark and from Denmark to Holland, it is said, are mysteriously uncoupled and disappear while passing over the intervening German territory. Dutch fishing boats, too, are often seized by German patrol boats and taken into German ports, whence they are released after their cargoes have been unloaded, to the evident satisfaction of the shippers.

The gains to be secured are so tempting that the efforts of the authorities have been rendered futile. A reward of 10 per cent of the value of goods seized in illegal transit is now offered to the soldiers, and this has had such effect on their watchfulness that captures of smugglers are becoming more frequent.

BUTCHERS TO MAKE SHELLS.

Men at Smithfield Market, London, to Give Four Hours a Day.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 men who are employed at the Smithfield meat market in London have volunteered to work four hours a day in turning out munitions of war.

The market is to be closed two hours earlier than at present on four days of the week so as to help the men bear the increase in their working hours.

The Dreamers

Lo, man has harnessed heaven's highway,
Rising on titanic wings;
He'll force the skies to float his navies,
Men of science now are kings!

O'er stormy waves he rose triumphant,
Science sees beyond what seems,
Thousands reading radio flashes
All because a dreamer dreams.

Man's a born investigator,
Probing into things sublime,
Bursting nature's bonded secrets,
Peering into unborn time.

Man, through man, has found dominion,
Genius weaves the magic spell,
And rising up to test the vision,
Finds the unseen is the real.

The art called "Peace" will be discovered,
Courage on the masthead gleams,
Some explorer'll plow this ocean,
Yet the unknown dreamer dreams.

—Jos. S. Barnwell.

WAR SCRAP HEAP AIDS GERMANS IN STRUGGLE.

Every Battlefield Combed For Anything That Can Be Used Again.

One of the most interesting spots at any "hauptpunkte," or headquarters of the German army, is the "war booty scrap yard." Describing one on the eastern front, a correspondent says:

"There I saw captured Russian rifles stacked like cordwood. Twenty thousand of them were delivered in a day. Wagons were bringing in the pickings of the battlefields. Every scrap of metal and leather was carefully picked up.

"The picking up, unloading and some of the sorting was done by prisoners, who get 10 cents a day for it. There were two huge stacks of wicker baskets which had contained shells, a goodly sized pile of German helmets, not a few with bullet holes and blood-soaked.

"There was an immense pile of leather belts, cartridge cases and boots. It is often a case of dying with your boots on in the war, but it does not always follow that you are buried with your boots on.

"In one corner of the yard was a pyramid of empty steel shrapnel cases and nearby hundreds of brass shells out of which they were shot, ranging from the small mountain batteries to the big twenty-ones, which look like umbrella holders.

"A space of ground thirty feet long and fifteen wide was covered a foot deep with unassorted cartridges, single and in clips, gathered from the fields. In taking Jaroslaw the Germans bagged 8,000,000 Russian cartridges.

"These scraps are regarded jealously and so carefully guarded by sentries that it is impossible even to slip one in the pocket for a souvenir. Even the pieces of exploded shells are gathered. All of which is part of the system of the German army."

CHOSE JAIL TO SAVE WIFE.

To Shield Her Name He Took Life Term—Is Now Pardoned.

After keeping silent for the sake of his wife's reputation during twenty-three years of a life sentence in Connecticut state prison Charles I. Rathborn has told his story and received a pardon.

Rathborn, who shot and killed Daniel Chesebro, told Governor Holcomb and the pardon board that he found Chesebro in his home with Mrs. Rathborn and backed the man into a corner, pointing a gun at him to frighten him. His wife suddenly called to him, he looked around, the gun went off, and Chesebro fell dead.

At the trial Rathborn kept silent. He now said that he did so on the advice of his mother, an ardent Methodist, who told him to "trust in the Lord" and not ruin the reputation of his wife. Mrs. Rathborn got a divorce and remarried. She is now dead.

GERMANS HAVE NEW SHELL.

It Can Be Used Either as Shrapnel or High Explosive.

A remarkably ingenious and deadly new shell is being used by the German artillery. It can be made to have any one of the five different actions. It can be used as ordinary shrapnel or made to explode in larger fragments, and also with the effect of a high explosive shell. It can be exploded either by time fuse or contact.

The German artillerists are particularly proud of their feat in originating the shell, for it will penetrate a barricade of clay or sand bags and burst inside the trench. It also can be made to burst at any height above the ground. The favorite height is eight yards.

25,000 KILLED AT WORK EVERY YEAR.

Estimates by the bureau of labor say that the total industrial accidents among American wage earners aggregate 25,000 a year.

The number of accidents causing four weeks' disability is put at 700,000.

According to the figures the annual fatalities in the various occupations are:

Agricultural pursuits	4,200
Coal mining	2,000
Building construction	1,500
General manufacturing	1,500

The most dangerous employments are:

Metal mining, fatalities	4 in 1,000
Coal mining, fatalities	3.5 in 1,000
Fisheries and navigation, fatalities	3 in 1,000

FEW ARE EXEMPT WHEN WAR COMES

Duty Falls on All In Face of Invasion Peril.

AGE ONE CONSIDERATION.

Usual Military Exceptions Would No Longer Govern, but Citizens Under Eighteen and Not More Than Forty-five Years Old Are Subject to Call Only In the Last Resort.

Who would be liable for military service if the United States were to become involved in war? Nowadays one hears this question frequently asked, often with more than casual curiosity back of the query. Many are the national and state laws covering military service, and herewith are given the salient features of these enactments:

In New York state all male residents between the ages of eighteen and forty-five are liable to be called to service except:

Persons exempted by laws of the United States.

Persons exempted by laws of New York state.

All persons in the army, navy or volunteer forces of the United States or who have been honorably discharged therefrom.

The members of any regularly organized fire or police department in any city, village or town and exempt firemen who have served their full term in any fire company, but no member of the active militia shall be relieved from duty therein because of his joining any such fire company or department.

All persons who have served five years in the active militia of the state and have received a full and honorable discharge.

Justices and clerks of courts of record, ministers of the gospel, practicing physicians, superintendents, officers and assistants of hospitals, prisons and jails; lighthouse keepers, conductors and engineers of railways and seamen actively employed as such.

Idiots, lunatics, paupers, vagabonds, habitual drunkards and persons convicted of infamous crimes.

Practically All Subject.

But all except those indicated in the paragraph immediately preceding this are liable to military duty in case of wars, insurrection, invasion or imminent danger thereof.

In short, were a case of dire necessity to develop, the extent to which a conscription might be carried would practically be bounded only by the age limits established.

Under the federal law (known as the Dick bill because introduced by Senator Charles Dick of Ohio) the federal militia consists of every ablebodied male citizen in the states, territories and District of Columbia, and every ablebodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than eighteen and less than forty-five years old.

This militia is divided into two classes—the organized militia, usually known as the national guard of the respective states, and the remainder known as the reserve militia.

There Are General Exemptions.

In general, exemptions from this service include the judiciary, executive, customs and postal officials, those engaged in arsenal and pilotage services, also members of any well known religious sect or organization whose creed forbids its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or any participation therein.

This last clause applies particularly to Quakers and Shakers, since it does not appear that the religious convictions of most members of Christian churches forbid them to participate in war in any form.

By order of the president, this militia may be called out whenever the United States is invaded or is in danger of invasion from any foreign nation, or of rebellion against the authority of the federal government, or if the president is unable to execute the laws of the country with the regular forces at his command.

This includes the reserve militia as well as the organized militia. The president, however, is not allowed to send the militia outside the boundaries of the United States unless its members volunteer, in which case they re-enlist and become troops of the regular army of the United States.

A study of the laws makes it apparent that once war is declared the liability to military service in the United States could, under pressure of urgency, amount virtually to conscription. Little play for the exercise of individual conscience is given after a war has started. Whether all males between the age limits should fight or not would depend almost entirely on how badly they were needed.

Munich to Drink Lemonade.

Munich, the greatest beer drinking center in Germany, has been compelled sharply to curtail its consumption of beer, owing to the expropriation by the military authorities of a large part of the product of the breweries. The amount of beer now available for public use is only one-third of the ordinary supply, and lemonade is urged as a substitute.

D/34

TEXT OF KAISER'S APPEALS TO CZAR

International News Service Makes Public Official Translation of German Blue Book Which Embraces Proposals of Each Belligerant Nation

(Continued from Yesterday)

Emperor William to Czar Nicholas:

"July 29, 6:30 p.m.

"I received thy telegram and share thy wish for maintenance of the peace. However, as stated in my first telegram, I cannot view the act of Austria-Hungary as 'outrageous war.'

"Austria-Hungary knows from experience that Serbian promises, if only made on paper, are altogether untrustworthy. In my opinion, the act of Austria-Hungary is to be viewed as endeavoring to obtain full guarantee of Serbia that her promises be actually fulfilled.

"This view om mine is confirmed by the declaration of the Austrian Cabinet to the effect that Austria-Hungary does not intend to make any territorial conquests at the expense of Serbia. Hence, I believe it quite possible for Russia to remain as spectator at the Austro-Serbian war, without drawing Europe into the most terrible war in history.

"I believe a direct agreement between thy Government and Vienna to be possible and desirable, an agreement, which my Government is bent to promote with all its powers—as I have already wired thee. Of course, military measures on the part of Russia, which may be regarded by Austria-Hungary as threatening, would hasten a disaster that we both desire to avoid. They also would undermine my position as mediator, which I gladly have accepted upon thy appeal for my friendship and aid.

"WILHELM."

Prince Henry of Prussia to King George:

"July 30, 1914.

"Am here since yesterday. Have communicated to Wilhelm everything you told me so kindly at Buckingham Palace last Sunday, and he gratefully received your message.

"Wilhelm, greatly worried, is doing his utmost in working for the maintenance of peace, in response to Nicholas's request. He is in permanent telegraphic communication with Nicholas, who, today, confirms the report of having ordered military measures, tantamount to mobilization, which measures have been taken already five days ago.

Moreover, we are informed of France making military preparations, whereas we have not directed any measures, but may be forced to do so at any moment, if our neighbors should keep on. The upshot would be a European war.

"If you wish really and sincerely to prevent this terrible disaster, may I suggest to you to prevail upon France and also upon Russia to remain neutral. This would prove to he greatest benefit, I think, I consider this a sure, perhaps the only, possibility of preserving Europe's peace.

"I may add, Germany and England should mutally support one another now more than ever, to prevent a terrible calamity, which otherwise would seem unavoidable.

"Believe me, Wilhelm is most sincere in his efforts at preserving peace. However, he may ultimately be forced by the military preparations of his two neighbors to follow their example in order to assure the safety of his own country, which otherwise would remain defenseless.

"I have informed Wilhelm of my telegram to you, and I hope you will receive my communications in the same friendly spirit which has prompted them.

"HEINRICH."

King George's Offer To Help Keep Peace.

King George to Prince Henry of Prussia:

"July 30, 1914.

"Thanks for your telegram. Very glad to hear of William's efforts to reach an agreement with Nicholas for preserving the peace. It is my earnest desire that there may be averted an calamity that never could be undone, such as would be a European war.

"My Government does its level best to suggest to Russia and to France to defer any more military preparations, if Austria would content herself with occupying Belgrade and surrounding Serbian territory as a pledge for the satisfactory settlement of her demands, while at the same time the other Powers would discontinue their preparing for war.

"I trust William will use his great influence to induce Austria to assent to this proposition; thereby he would prove that Germany and England are co-operating in preventing what would be an international calamity.

"Pray, assure William that I am doing, and also shall continue to do, everything in my power to preserve the European peace.

"GEORGE."

Kaiser Tells of Russian Mobilization.

Emperor William to King George:

"July 31, 1914.

"Many thanks for your friendly communication. Your suggestions are coinciding with my ideas and with the information which I received tonight from Vienna and which I have passed on to London.

"This moment I have received the news from my Chancellor that he has just been informed of Nicholas having ordered tonight the mobilization of his entire army and navy. He not even has waited for the results of the mediation I work upon, and has left me altogether without news.

"I am departing for Berlin to guard the safety of my eastern frontiers, where already strong Russian forces have been stationed.

"WILHELM."

King George Makes Appeal to Czar.

King George to Emperor William:

"August 1, 1914.

"Many thanks for your telegram of last night. I have sent to Nicholas an urgent telegram, wherein I expressed my readiness to do everything in my power to promote the resumption of negotiations between the Powers involved. GEORGE.

Report of German Ambassador in London.

The German Ambassador in London to the German Chancellor:

"August 1, 1914.

"This moment Sir Edward Grey has called me up on the telephone, asking, if France should remain neutral in the event of a German-Russian war, whether in this case I thought I could declare that we would not attack the French, I declared, I think I could assume the responsibility for it.

"LICHNOWITZ."

Kaiser's Message on French Neutrality.

Emperor William to King George:

"August 1, 1914.

"I just received the communication by your government, offering the French neutrality under the guarantee of Great Britain. To this offer was appended the question whether Germany under these conditions would forego attacking France.

"For technical reasons my mobilization, ordered already this afternoon on two fronts, east and west, must proceed according to the dispositions. Countermand cannot be issued because your telegram came too late. I regret to say. However, if France should offer her neutrality, which would have to be guaranteed by the English army and navy, then I shall refrain, of course, from attacking France, using my troops somewhere else.

"I hope France will not get nervous. The troops on my border at this very moment are instructed by wire and telephone not to cross the French frontier.

"WILHELM."

German Acceptance of Grey's Suggestion.

The German Chancellor to the German Ambassador in London:

"August 1, 1914.

"Germany is ready to accept the English proposal, provided England vouches with her military power for the unconditional neutrality on the part of France. The German mobilization has taken place today on account of the Russian challenge, before the English proposals have come to hand, and consequently our deploy on the French border cannot be altered. But we pledge ourselves that our troops will not cross the French border before Monday, August 3, 7 p.m., pending the arrival of England's promise.

"BETHMANN HOLLWEG."

"A Misunderstanding," Says King George to Kaiser.

King George to Emperor William:

"August 1, 1914.

"In reply to your telegram, just received, I believe there must be some misunderstanding in regard to a suggestion which had been made during a friendly conversation between Prince Lichnowsky and Sir Edward Grey, when they discussed how an actual encounter might be averted between the German and French armies, as long ts there is still a chance for an understanding between Austria and Russia.

"Sir Edward Grey will see Prince Lichnowsky tomorrow morning to ascertain whether the misunderstanding was on his part.

"GEORGE."

German Ambassador's Final Message.

The German Ambassador at London to the Chancellor:

"August 2, 1914.

"Sir Edward Grey's suggestions, based upon the desire to make England's lasting neutralitypossible, were made without him previously sounding the French Government, also without his knowledge of the mobilization, and have been dropped since, as having not the ghost of a chance.

"LICHNOWSKY."

The Break Between Germany and Russia.

Dispatch from the German Chancellor to the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg:

"July 31, 1914. Urgent.

"Although negotiations of mediation are still pending, and although we have not taken any measures for mobilizing up to this hour, Russia has mobilized her whole army and navy; hence, mobilized also against us.

"By these Russian measures we have been forced to declare martial law for safeguarding the empire, a step that does not mean mobilization. But this mobilization must ensue if Russia does not stop any war measures against us and Austria-Hungary within twelve hours. Pray tell this instantly to M. Sasonow and wire at what hour you saw him."

France Asked to Remain Neutral.

Dispatch from the German Chancellor to the German Ambassador in Paris:

"July 31, 1914. Urgent.

"Although negotiations of mediation are still pending, and although we have not taken any measures for mobilizing up to this hour, Russia has mobilized her whole army and navy; hence mobilized also against us. Thereupon we have declared martial law, which will be followed by mobilization, if Russia does not stop her measures of war against us and Austria-Hungary within twelve hours. Mobilization would mean, in a word, a war.

"Pray ask the French Government if she wants to remain neutral in a Russian-German war. Answer must be given within eighteen hours. Wire instantly the hours when you propose the question. Greatest haste is necessary.

Declaration of War on Russia.

Dispatch from the German Chancellor to the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg:

August 1, 1914.

"12:52 p.m. Urgent.

"Should the Russian government fail to give satisfactory reply to our demand, please submit subjoined statement this afternoon at 5 o'clock, mid-European time:

"'The imperial government has endeavored from the beginning of the crisis to find a pacific solution. Pursuant to the expressed wish of H. M. Emperor of Russia, H. M. Emperor of Germany has applied himself in accord with England to the task of meditating between the cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg, when Russia, without waiting the result, proceeded to mobilze her entire forces, ashore and afloat.

"'In consequence of this threatening measure, unjustified by any military preparation on the part of Germany, the German Empire found itself confronted by a grave and imminent danger. By failure to parry this peril the Imperial Government would have conpromised the security and even the existence of Germany.

"'Consequently, the German Government found itself forced to address the Government of H. M. Emperor of All the Russians, insisting that the military acts referred above must cease. Russia, having refused to heed this demand, and having manifested by its refusal that its actions were directed against Germany, I have the honor byorder of my Government to inform your Excellency of the following:

"'His Majesty the Emperor, my august sovereign, in the name of the Empire, lifts the defi and considers himself in a state of war with Russia.'

"Please wire when these instructions reached you and when you executed them, according to Russian time.

"Please ask for your passports and turn over protection and business to American Embassy."

SAYVILLE WIRELESS DIRECTS SUBMARINE WARFARE ON SHIPS

German Radio Plant Violates Censorship, Apparently Innocent Messages Intended for Undersea Craft

New York, June 29.—The truth of the violations of censorship at the Sayville wireless station which recently have caused officials so much concern, has been learned by the Herald.

Despite the fact that the Navy Department now has at Sayville a censorship force of four officers and three enlisted men, messages in a secret code have been sent through Sayville, presumably as commercial messages, which United States officials have good reason to believe contain military information such as is forbidden by the censorship regulations.

It is believed that these messages are sent to the German submarine operating against merchant ships in the European war zone. Despite the long distance, radio experts believe the submarines can receive these messages from the powerful Sayville station. It would be impossible for submarines to report the receipt of these messages or for them to reply. But the weakness of their own wireless is no deterrent against their receiving the messages sent out from Sayville. These, it is believed, are being sent out broadcast, merely on the chance that the submarines will pick them up and thus learn of the movements of merchant ships carrying munitions of war to the Allies.

The messages which have aroused the suspicions of the American officials are sent plain, but they carry their secret military information through a pre-arranged code. Thus will be sent to Germany a private message of a presumably innocent character, which, however, will convey important information to some submarine commander off the British coast who picks it up.

It is reported that United States officials have obtained information regarding the character of certain of these messages which convince them they are not the innocent private communications they appear to be, but really are notifications to submarine commanders of the movements of merchant ships. It is impossible, however, to learn just what information regarding these messages the government has obtained. In some instances the American naval censors have suspected that messages were flashed without their approval.

It was only four weeks ago that the attention of the Navy Department was called to the inadequacy of the censorship at Sayville and to the suspicions of the censors that messages were being sent out without their knowledge. Then the department ordered three additional officers to the station in order that a perpetual watch by officers could be kept. Since then the mysterious plain messages have been coming in for transmission to Germany.

German radio experts constantly have been carrying on experimental work at Sayville, and it is thought that afforded an opportunity perhaps for the sending of uncensored messages without arousing the suspicions of the American censors.

"SOLID" SOUTH IS DIVIDED

Prominent Virginian Says Administration Has Broken Ties, Resulting in Reactionary Movement.

Washington, D.C., June 28, (Special Correspondence).—That the once solid South is recognizing the soundness of the Republican policy of protection is asserted by Hon. Alvah H. Martin, a prominent business man of Norfolk, Va., and a life-long resident of the southern states. When in Washinton yesterday, Mr. Martin said:

I made the remark when President Wilson was elected that he would do more than any President since the war to disrupt the Democracy of the solid South, and events that have transpired have convinced me that the prediction was correct.

Having been born and reared in the South, surrounded by all the sentiment of that section, and sympathizing with itsp olicies, I felt sure that when the failure of his administration was, generally recognized, as fail it must, there would be a more general reaction in this section against Democratic policies than had ever previously been shown, because it necessarily meant that all must acknowledge that a fair trial has been accorded these doctrines from a distinctly Southern standpoint, and there is no future to look forward to along these lines with any hope of success.

The new tariff law has proved a complete failure. Not only has it failed to produce sufficient revenue for the needs of the Government, but it has distinctly injured business conditions, and today the general cry of "hard times" is heard in every direction, whereas the country was more prosperous than ever before during the last year of the preceding Republican Administration.

The only thing which sustains business at present is war orders for grain, food, ammunition and other supplies required for the European countries engaged in the world struggle, and this great contest causes a practical suspension of imports from the countries so affected, and gives a big balance of trade in our favor, while imports from the neutral countries are steadily increasing. Acting under the special recommendation of Mr. Wilson, Congress imposed "war taxes" upon us, when the foreign war was actually helping business instead of injuring it. In addition to that the iniquitous and burdensome income tax has also been imposed for the first time, except as a war measure; and still the revenues of the Government are steadily dropping behind, with the largest appropriation that have ever been made, notwithstanding the suspension of appropriations for rivers and harbors, public buildings and other expenditures which had been previously made with regularity.

The capital and savings of the people should be preserved by just and economic systems and laws, but the real wealth of a Nation depends upon constructive action for the proper employment of its labor, and keeping the arteries of trade sufficiently open to promote general activity and a "full dinner pail."

The issue upon which Mr. Wilson seemed to lay most stress during his campaign for election was reduction of the cost of living, but results have proved the absurdity and impracticability of his ideas generally. "Psychology" and "watchful waiting" having failed as excuses, the attempt is now being made to satisfy the people with rhetoric; so that it is dawning upon the voters of the South, as never before, that what they need is a good, strong, practical business administration at Washington. More Democrats than ever before say they have voted for their last Democratic Presidential candidate, and it can be relied on with certainty that at the next election there will be increased Republican representation in Congress from this section, and probably some electoral votes.

At the last session of Congress, Virginia was the only former Confederate State that had a Republican representative in the person of Mr. Slemp. In the present Congress he has been again returned, while North Carolina gives us another, and the solid delegation heretofore coming from Louisiana has been broken. The recent utterances of the Governors of Texas, South Carolina and other Southern States, in regard to Mr. Wilson show decidedly that the trend of public sentiment is against him. The time is rapidly approaching when the South, probably more than any other section, will profit by Republican policies, and it will hail as a blessing, promptly and sincerely, a return to its former prosperity.

ORPHANS IN HOLLAND.

In Some Cities They Are Dressed in Most Grotesque Fashion.

The Dutch differ from the Chinese in announcing to the world the birth of children only in the article displayed. The Chinamen hang a piece of ginger over the main entrance to the house, while the Hollanders indicate the event by a piece of lace, combining with the lace a pink background for a boy and tinsel for a girl.

The orphans of some of the cities of Holland are quite conspicuous, and especially so when seen on the streets of Amsterdam, dressed in what might be termed half and half clothing. The east half of a boy's coat, including the sleeve, is red, while the west half is black. The dresses of girls are divided in a similar manner, but are topped off by becoming white caps, which make the young misses look very neat and attractive.

This singular style of dress is said to have been adopted to enable the railroad officials, as well as the authorities, to keep track of them, says the National Geographical Magazine. As the orphan asylums of Holland have the control of children committed to them until they are of age, the more mature of the unfortunates (wearing these odd garments in public) present a very striking appearance.

INFLATING A TIRE.

A Way to Test It When There Is No Pressure Gauge Handy.

Time was when every tire manufacturer warned all and sundry to inflate their tires to a high degree of pressure, and more probably than not this was due to the fact that in those days all pumping was done by hand and with very inefficient implements.

The correct thing to do nowadays, of course, is to consult a standard table of requisite pressures, according to the size of tire and the load to be carried, and to use this in conjunction with a reliable gauge.

But there is also a rough and ready method which is by no means indeterminate if no pressure gauge is handy, and that is to take the car out on to a dry road which is in a bad state of repair and full of holes. Preferably there should be no passengers on the rear seats. If the driving wheels are pumped up too hard the driver will experience a constant sensation of incipient skidding, and though he may not actually side slip, he will not find the car by any means easy to steer.

This is evidence that the tires are so hard that they are bumping over obstacles instead of absorbing them without leaving the ground.—New York World.

Dust and the Lungs.

Where there is less dust there is less tuberculosis. This disease is responsible for almost exactly one-quarter of all the deaths among wage earners in this country between the ages of fifteen and thirty-five. It is also responsible for almost exactly one out of every three deaths that come between the ages of twenty and forty years to both male and female wage earners. The death rate from tuberculosis among agriculturists may be put at 106 per hundred thousand. In comparison with this the death rate from tuberculosis among those engaged in cotton manufacture is 202; brass work, 279; copper work, 294; glass making, 295; earthenware, 333; cutlery, 382; file making, 402. Other statistics might be given showing the same thing—namely, that tuberculosis is intimately associated with certain occupations, especially those giving rise to dust, metallic, mineral or organic.

Sunshine and Dust.

There is more dust in the places illuminated by the sun's rays than in those which we call shady. If you look along a beam of light as it streams through a window or a chink in the door you will see innumerable dust particles dancing about in the light. You will be told by most persons that there is just as much dust in the non-illuminated parts of the room as in the more favored spaces, but you cannot see the particles because the rays do not fall directly upon them. You will think that this is eminently plausible, but it is not the case. The sun falling upon the air creates irregular currents, and these currents stir up the dust and collect it in layers along the line of light; hence there is more dust where the sun shines than elsewhere.—Exchange.

Luck Against Him.

"I can't get by with anything."

"What's the matter?"

"I invited a girl to go to the theater. When it came time to buy the seats I was broke, so I told her the house was sold out for that night and promised to take her next week."

"Well."

"Her aunt took her down on the very night we were to go and they and two other couples were the only people in the parquet."—Detroit Free Press.

EVENING TIMES
"A ... Progress"
Volume 1, No. 164 | Established, Dec. ... | ... JUNE 30, 1915 | Price One Cent

... FORGET

A Speaker Who Had the Punch

...'s Navy Is ... Now Than ...

... Submarines Have a Lot of Work to Do

London.—The ... reaching London from Germany are particularly interesting just now. For the first time since the war began the ... and while in many quarters there are significant allusions to peace prospects—significant because they are made with official sanction—there is a general realization that the naval and military outlook is not so promising for the Fatherland as it appeared a few months ago.

In the course of a lecture on the power of Germany's enemies, which was delivered by Herr ... at Berlin a few days ago, the following statement was made:

"Today the strength of the English ... in ships of the line and cruisers ... hardly less as compared with ours than at the begining of the war, for they possess ninety-five of the first class and sixty-nine of the second class, in spite of the losses which they have incurred, which amount to sixteen and thirteen per cent respectively. The reason for this is that England retained all the ships which she was building for foreign States. Our submarines still have a great deal to do."

This, of course, is only half the truth. Since the war ships have been completed in English yards, and the strength of the British navy is greater today than it was a year ago. It is becoming clear to the German critics that their submarines are not likely to ... for their country.

A German correspondent in the ...

(Continued on Eighth Page)

GUN-MAKING CONTRACT ASSUMES A ROSY HUE

While none of the Hunter brothers, Edward Quirk or the three foreign representatives who were in the city yesterday in conference with the ... of the local plant would make any statement for publication. The Evening Times has definite information that the contract for a supply of war munitions for a foreign country, said to be Greece, has been signed, and that he deal was completed yesterday evening. From early yesterday, shortly after their arrival in this city, Count De Lemonde, T. Bulerb Oirris and Monsieur Marcel ..., Edward Quirk, who acted as broker for the local company, and Thomas Hunter were in conference, and it was not until ... last night that the foreigners left the city.

... stated exclusively in last night's Times, Mr. Quirk at 3 ... made a statement to a reporter which could be construed ... that the contract was assured. Mr. Quirk, when interviewed this morning, further established the rumor that has been current since ...

"What was done yesterday?" he was asked.

"A great deal was done, but, really, I can't say anything at ..." said Mr. Quirk.

...

... EMPLOYMENT ...

... use of the Employment Bureau ... Others have not been so quick ...

... the applications of four ... men, ... one clerk, one bookkeeper ... The Chamber will then ...

TOWN TALK

Extract From a Speech of ... Wilson at The Clerk ... 1915

(Reprinted from the ... The Evening Times)

"Trade goes out of town because the woman ... I can't get anything of our merchants.' There is in such cases a complete divorcement of real relationship between the merchants of the town and the shopping public. Every good store is handicapped by every poor store; every clean grocer is handicapped by every dirty grocer; a community that has failure in real estate is hampered, and every bank in the town that fails harms every other bank in that town. In short, the unprosperous business places of the community are a detriment to each and every prosperous one."

TEUTON ALLIES LOSE NEARLY 400,000 IN GALICIAN DRIVE

By Stanley Washburn.

Galicia, Army Headquarters.—From cloudy distorted reports regarding the situation on the front, which are circulated in Petrograd, it has been utterly impossible to estimate the significance of the Russian withdrawal in Galicia.

Arriving here one discovers instantly that these armies, though they retired from territory and towns conquered last Autumn, are neither beaten nor even down-hearted. One experiences growing hopefulness, as one approaches the front, which becomes a conviction that there is no cause for despondency.

When one meets and talks with General Ivanoff, the Russian commander, a quiet, serene soldier, with a well-balanced mind, his grasp of the situation and confidence in the future tend to dissipate all pessimism.

The point of view of the situation one finds here is that the Germans by selecting a place of attack on the Russian front, which ... of a thousand miles, were enabled by the expenditure of ... which is impossible for Russia to equal, by ... are estimated at 380,000 ... the Germans, and probably ... of Austrians, and by ... back over a ... which was done in a ...

... many sources indicate ... from the front has been steadily ... from the San, and it is becoming increasingly obvious that Galician ... have brought them no nearer the solution of the ... their ... losses.

After a ... of six weeks they still encounter the same ... and eager to keep fighting years if necessary ... achievement which appears to have ... moral effect of ... back Lemberg ...

The ... aid given in Galicia during the past three ... was but a ... expedient, and that the Germans must ...

BOARD AWARDS BIDS TO STYRING, SHUTTING OUT COMPETITORS

Commissioners Not Satisfied With ... Financial Responsibility of Local ... Nearest to the Successful Bidder, Who Is Considered a Shield for W. J. Hartnett

As predicted in last night's Evening Times, Edward Styring of Syracuse, formerly a resident barge canal engineer here, was awarded the contract for the construction of the bridges over the Hunter tailrace and Waterhouse creek in Sixth st. at a meeting of the Board of Public Works last night. Commissioners Stevenson and Garret were present and Commissioner Wiltsie did not appear. When asked this morning if he attended the meeting he said "I did not know there was to be a meeting." When informed as to the action of the Board he said he was not surprised.

When the bids were submitted to the Board at the regular meeting Monday night, the bid of VanBuren and Crahan of this city was low, totaling $4730.47. The bid submitted by Styring was $4783.05, or $52.58 higher than the bid of VanBuren and Crahan.

Members of the Board present expressed some doubts regarding the responsibility of the VanBuren and Crahan Company, and the men were questioned by President Stevenson as to their financial status. They replied that they had enough money to carry on the work. This did not seem to satisfy the Board, and Styring's long experience and the fact that he guarantees to complete the 40 days with the Hunter bridge in 15 days, carried weight. After some discussion the Board decided to withhold its decision.

Soon after, however, the Board submitted the cost of the improvement plus the engineering fees to the Common Council and asked for an appropriation. The sum asked for equalled the Styring bid plus the engineering fees.

The Board announced that it would meet again last night and every contractor who had submitted a bid was on hand a little before 8 o'clock as it was generally expected that Styring would be awarded the contract.

After a short wait the contractors and other spectators were informed that the Board had gone into session at 7.30 o'clock and had awarded the contract to Styring. The resolution awarding the contract was introduced by Commissioner Garret and quoted Styring as the "lowest responsible bidder."

Messrs. VanBuren and Crahan were not slow in expressing their opinion of the machinations of the Board and they found many partisans. The fact that both VanBuren and Crahan are local young men while Styring is an out of town man has also caused many to condemn the action of the Board. VanBuren has had long experience in construction work, and feels that he and his partner have been greatly wronged. He did not say last night whether or not he would institute proceedings to compel the Board to reverse the award, although a local attorney this morning expressed doubts regarding the legality of the proceedings of the Board.

It is said that the Styring bid is backed by William J. ... and is really a Hartnett bid. Mr. Styring has not been ... at any of the meetings of the Board.

The work on the bridges will start at once, it was ... the Board of Public Works last night.

CRAHAN DECLARES AWARD ... TO BE A RAW DEAL

"This was one raw deal if there ever was one," ... by Fred Crahan of the VanBuren and Crahan ... classifying the action of the Board of Public Works ... contract for two new bridges last night ... bid was higher than that of the local firm.

"After the Board called us in and insulted us by ... our responsibility and finances, they awarded the ... of town man in preference to a local firm ... Oh, yes—'Boost Fulton—Buy in Fulton'— ... don't you think?"

Mr. Crahan said further, "You ... of the Board that we are ... check and our bond was ... 40 days and there was no ... to Mr. Styring ..."

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Wednesday, June 30, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

Industrial Efficiency.

It seems pretty well accepted in England now that the war is going to be a long one. Germany is so well entrenched in its lines that its going to take millions of men and tons on tons of ammunition to dislodge them.

England seems to be much in the position that the north was at the outbreak of our civil war. It didn't appreciate what it was up against and was totally unprepared. It had neither the arms or ammunition to fight with. It had depended entirely upon its navy in a defensive warfare. England seems only recently to have aroused itself to the necessity of supplies and it w iltlake a long time yet for it to get ready for that crushing blow of the allies which had been promised for the month of May.

The self-complacency of England, and its arrogance, has been much disturbed by the ill success of its campaign. True the English lines, after forcing the Germans back, have held their own, but made no progress. The French have done better, although their progress is slow and is dependent on the progress of the British lines. British efficiency in an industrial way has been sadly at a discount. Notwithstanding the old time arrogance it would now appear, by the progress of events, that the industrial situation in France was much better than that in England and that had the war been between France and England the latter would have been found the weaker. Neither of them, however, have anywhere near begun to attain that marvelous efficiency of the Germans which had already conquered the world in peaceful commerce and makes it able to fight the world in war. The German workshops have been no less efficient than the German armies. They have been able to supply the German armies constantly without foreign importations and they show no lack of ability to continue to do so. Germany had a great reserve of munitions of war piled up against this event which it meant to bring about, and the efficiency of German workshops is keeping up that reserve. It is not only a battle between Germany and the allies on the battlefield, but a contest between industrial Germany and industrial France and England, in which Germany shows a tremendous advantage and England has third place, being outclassed by France in industrial efficiency. Russia has only men for cannon fodder and must depend upon the world at large for its war supplies. The greatest disclosure of the war is British inefficiency to wage it. It is a shock to British pride. It will never be the old arrogant England again; it will be a new England in a new Europe. It is doubtful if France ever resumes its old time gayety however the war may be decided.—Watertown Times.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

POPULARIZING THEMSELVES

The advent of seasonable weather brings the news that an effort is being made by at least two of the city's prominent men to popularize themselves in the eyes of the people—voters and non-voters alike, by various acts calculated to enhance their value to the community at large.

In the one instance, the people of the city are given to understand that Mayor Fox desires to succeed himself as the chief executive of the city, all of which reminds one of the experiment made by an eminent physician with light rays. This physician was of course provided with an X-ray machine. He found about five octaves above violet a form of waves similar to X-rays. Under these rays a living object threw a shadow which existed only as long as there was life in the object. In other words, so long as the animal was alive it threw a shadow. When it was killed it became suddenly transparent.

Within easy remembrance of the shortest memory the Mayor had the opportunity of a lifetime to cast a shadow. He was asked for a straightforward reply to a straight question, but he choose to become quite transparent. The rays were too strong and the public does not yet know how true were the charges made against him.

In the case of Mr. Stevenson, upon at least two recent occasions he has been known to declare himself in most emphatic terms. Mr. Stevenson opposed the purchase of the Falley Seminary site, and in this matter he too has done something toward becoming transparent. His latest attempt at popularizing himself is in enlightening a poor benighted public of the fact as it exists in his mind, that East First st. is too narrow by at least four feet, and trees to the number of thirty-three, to say nothing of at least forty-two out of fifty-seven varieties of persons (taxpayers) do not amount to as much as the crack of a whip.

Those who know anything about what representative government means are, of course, smiling at the idea of mentioning those immortal words: "A government by the people,, for the people," etc., in its application to the rights of those persons most affected by the widening of East First st.

There is always left some room for doubt, hence it is barely possible that the replies received by Commissioner Wiltsie to his inquiries made for the purpose of getting expressions from the people relative to their desires in the matter of widening East First st. came from a class of people who are incapable of administering the blessings of free government. At any rate, the forty-two persons who manifested their disapproval of the proposition to widen East First st. have become by virtue of the paternalism of Commissioner Stevenson like unto the object placed before the X-ray machine—they too are transparent.

Summing up, is it wise to judge a mayoralty possibility by the shadow he casts?

Community Notes

T. F. Farrell has taken a situation with the Prudential Life Insurance Company in this city.

* * *

William E. McCormack, merchant, spent Tuesday in Syracuse.

* * *

William Allen is the guest of out of town friends.

* * *

The Rev. J. W. Barrett and E. R. Redhead were in Vernon today, attending the Ontario conference.

* * *

These merchants attended the dinner given in honor of the Syracuse wholesalers, in Oswego, last night: L. P. Smith, Edward Joslin and F. G. Dolbear.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Anderson have returned from Williamstown, where they attended commencement at Williams college. Dr. Anderson attended the fifteenth anniversary reunion of his class, the class of 1900, Williams.

* * *

Exalted Ruler John W. Stevenson of Fulton Lodge, No. 830, B. P. O. E., will leave on Sunday for Los Angeles, Cal., where he will attend the Elks national convention.

* * *

The Misses Minnie and Jennie True of Worth st. have returned from Washington, D.C., where they enjoyed a brief vacation.

* * *

Indian Lake, in the Adirondacks, will be the summer home of the family of F. W. Nipper.

* * *

Mrs. D. V. Draper has been called to Potsdam to attend her mother who is ill.

EXTENDING RACEWAY WALL

The State has begun the work of adding three feet of concrete wall to the top of the raceway at the rear of the Victoria Paper Mills. This is a portion of the barge canal operations.

For fouls use Hanford's Balsam.

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
Surety Bonds of all kinds
Real Estate Loans
FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122.

This store will close at noon Monday, July 5.

You Can Celebrate the Fourth on What You Save by Taking Advantage of These Prices on
SHOES PUMPS OXFORDS

Theye are latest style and as to quality, we stand behind them.

HOW DO THESE PRICES STRIKE YOU?

Women's Patent and Gun Metal Pumps, gray cloth tops... $2.95
Women's Patent and Gun Metal Oxfords... $1.95
Women's Patent and Gun Metal Pumps... $1.95
Women's gray and fawn top Shoes... $2.29
Men's Tan and Gun Metal Oxfords, rubber soles... $2.95
Men's Gun Metal and Tan Oxfords, rubber soles, (Ralston) $4.50
Men's Gun Metal, Lace and Button Shoes... $1.95
Men's Tan Scout Shoes... $1.95

FULL LINE OF SHOES AND OXFORDS
STRANAHAN & LOVE
15 South First St. Fulton, N. Y.

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, June 30.—If the people of the State, collectively or individually, have assisted the delegates to the Constitutional convention by proposing amendments to the Constitution, little is being said concerning such activity. More than one invitation has been extended to the voters to come forward and present their suggestions as to hoy the Constitution could be strengthened, yet few have presented themselves or their ideas, save perhaps those who have appeared before committees as advocates or foes to propositions offered by delegates.

On May 20, Richard H. Curran, a delegate to the convention, offered a resolution which in a word invited the public to submit proposed Constitutional amendments. The resolution, however, was laid upon the table. Not only was the public invited to air its views, but the heads of various departments of State were also asked to drop around with ideas.

Labor and industrial organizations were included within the invitation as were the heads of educational and financial institutions. How many responded has not been disclosed. It is the general impression that the number was not large.

Again is the fact being made obvious that the public is not afire with enthusiasm relative to the efforts of the delegates to add new sections to the Contitution. Lax from the first, the attitude of passive interest has not yet been swept away, although the debates have actually begun upon the floor of the convention.

Few legislative sessions have been as sparely attended as have been the majority of the sessions of the Constitutional delegates. With a few notible exceptions, even the committee hearings have somewhat been ignored by auditors.

This condition of affairs is read by women to mean that the people are generally satisfied with the State Constitution as it stands and are prepared to vote down the majority of the propositions which are submitted by the delegates for their ratification or repudiation.

Delegates have frequently declared that there was no public demand for this or that proposed amendment and there was no actual reason for its adoption by the convention. It has been hinted that individual opinions have been responsible for a number of the propositions now under consideration.

There have been two or three exceptions with regard to the lack of interest of the people in what should be added to the Constitution. Organized labor, associations of attorneys and civil, mechanical and electrical engineers have set forth in writing the changes they would like to see made to the document through and by which the State government is administered. Nothing has yet come of the ideas expressed although they have been weighed in committee.

It is certain that for the purpose of getting into the record, at least, the delegates will debate long and ardently upon all propositions which are favorably reported and obtain a place upon the general orders calendar, which safeguards any possibility of inanimate tactics upon the part of the members of the convention.

There is no talk of night sessions, yet this course is looked for as the convention continues to drag on with leaden, as it were.

Finish the evening meal by eating Cookies made amidst sanitary surroundings. The Black bakings are as "good as mother's."—adv.

ANIMAL EXHIBITS AT THE FAIRS

Department Guarding Against Infection of Healthy Cattle, Etc. at State and County Meets.

Albany, June 29.—The exhibition of cattle, sheep and other ruminants and swine from without the State at State, county and town agricultural fairs to be held this year is discouraged by the State Department of Agriculture in a statement issued tonight by Commissioner Charles S. Wilson. The exhibition of such animals owned within the State, the department further recommends, should be permitted only after examination for disease and under proper sanitary conditions.

Commissioner Wilson points out that the State is just recovering from a serious outbreak of foot and mouth disease and that everything possible should be done to prevent a recurrence of the outbreak. It is believed that hog cholera and other animal diseases have been disseminated in the past through contact of diseased with healthy animals at fairs or through the carrying of disease germs and Commissioner Wilson urges that this liability be minimized as much as possible.

"Owing to the recent serious outbreak of foot and mouth disease in this country," says Commissioner Wilson, "the Department of Agriculture recommends that no animals from outside the State, susceptible to this disease, be permitted to compete for prizes at fairs or live-stock exhibitions this coming fall. This includes cattle, sheep, other ruminants and swine.

"This department also recommends that animals from within the State, brought together for exhibition, be carefully examined and held under proper sanitary conditions while at such exhibition, and will furnish to the proper authorities of each fair or exhibition regulations as to the requirements with reference to examination, method of disinfecting places where animals are harbored or kept and general sanitation. The officers of the organization, in each case, will be held responsible for such examination and care.

"The Department of Agriculture does not wish to handicap the officers of any fair exhibition to be held in this State, but the precaution recommended are deemed necessary to guard the live-stock industry of our Empire State."

MOCK MARRIAGE

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock at the home of the bride took place the marriage (mock) of Miss Margaret Eilliot and Richard Ellis of this city. The Rev. Augustus Snodgrass of Kalamazoo, Mich., formerly pastor of the Universalist church here, performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of white satin with tulle veil and carried white roses. A wedding luncheon was served, after which the couple left on a wedding trip which will include the Panama Exposition.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, upon their return, will make their home at 221 Seneca st.

An Easy, Pleasant Laxative
One or two Dr. King's New Life Pills with a tumbler of water at night. No bad, nauseating taste; no belching gas. Go right to bed. Wake up in the morning, enjoy a free, easy bowel movement, and feel fine all day. Dr. King's New Life Pills are sold by all Druggists, 36 in an original package, for 25c. Get a bottle today—enjoy this easy, pleasant laxative.

"KANT LEAK HOSE"
is fully guaranteed to satisfy.
L. P. SMITH CO.
Your Hardware Dealer

THE QUIRK
Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.

TODAY
The celebrated
Max Figman and Loita Robertson
in
"THE TRUTH WAGON"
and others

THURSDAY
"Who Pays" Series, No. 8, entitled
"TODAY AND TOMORROW"
Third Episode
"ROMANCE OF ELAINE"
PATHE WEEKLY

FRIDAY
REAL FEATURE DAY
Earle Williams and Anita Stewart in "THE JUGGERNAUT"
Vitagraph Blue Ribbon Feature
The colossus of Modern Railway Drama and others.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 2597 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Amateur Developing & Printing
Roll of 6 films and 6 prints, 30c.
Flash-Lights & Home Portraits
E. E. HENRY 210 Oak St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4946
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

BYRON NEWTON
teacher of flute and piccolo.
Boehm and ordinary systems.
Phone Mrs. N. H. Haviland

SODA AND MINERAL WATERS
Made in Fulton. Best Extracts. Purity Guaranteed.
Delivery to any part of town.
A. J. THOMPSON
Phone 1542 112 Pratt St.

HALL & O'CONNOR
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
Phone 4529

ASTONISHING BARGAINS in SUMMER MILLINERY
White Summer Hats.......98c
MRS. F. K. JONES
210 Cayuga St.

MILK and CREAM
Fresh from our own farm.
GLENWOOD FARM
Fred C. Vogelsang
Phone 2510

PARCEL DELIVERY
Prompt and careful delivery to any part of city.
H. E. BRUNDAGE
13 N. Second St.
Phone 132

F. H. CONKLIN, D. D. S.
Pyorrhea Treated Successfully.
Expert Extractions.
113 Oneida St.

McINTYRE'S FAMILY WASHINGS
Up-to-date Laundering
Prompt Delivery
158 N. 6th St. Phone 487

G. H. MAUDE
Painter and Decorator
Phone 4369 260 S. 5th St.
Up-to-date Designs
Tiffany and other Finishes.
Estimates Furnished Free.

Onyx Billiard Room
The Coolest and the Best Equipped.
The only Billiard Table in the City
G. J. POWELL, Mgr.
PHONE 560 QUIRK THEATRE BLDG.

Cahill's Perfection Bread
is the
BEST BREAD MADE
TRY A LOAF—Sold only at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

LADIES' Wash Dresses and Skirts

continued all this week at

PATTERSON'S

Ladies' Wash Dresses at 82c, $1.98, $2.98, $3.98 and $4.98 each. Were from $1.25 to $12.00 each.

Ladies $5.00 White Corduroy Skirts for.....$1.98

Ladies' $1.00 White Corduroy Skirts for.......57c

Ladies' $2.98 to $3.98 Skirts for, each, ...$1.00

Ladies' $2.98 to $3.98 Skirts for......$1.29 and $1.49

NEW LOT OF BOOKS READY AT LIBRARY

A new lot of books have placed on the shelves of the local library. Miss Forsyth, librarian, offers the following list for publication:

Fiction

Churchill, W. ....A Far Country
Green, F. N. ....One Clear Call
Knibbs, H. H.........Sundown Slim
Lincoln, N. S..............C. O. D.
Little, F.....House of the Misty Star
Locke, W. J.................Jaffery
Porter, E. H.....Pollyanna Grows Up
VanVorst, M.........Mary Moreland
Wescott, F. N.........Hepsey Burke
Willsie, Mrs. H.............Still Jim
Wilson, H. L.......Man From Home
Wilson, H. L.....Ruggles of Red Gap

Miscellaneous

Hegermann-Lindecrone, L. de, Sunny Side of Diplomatic Life
Howe, F. C...Modern City and its Problems
James, G. W...California, Romantic and Beautiful
Kolb, E. L., Through the Grand Canyon.
MacDonnell, J. de C...Belgium, Kings Kingdom and People
Powell, E. A....Fighting in Flanders
Riis, J. A................Neighbors
Schauffler, R. H........Joyful Heart
Sheip, S. S...Handbook of the European War
Steiner, E. A...From Alien to Citizen
Stevens, W. O.....Story of our Navy
Zangwill, I..........The Melting-pot

For Young People

Beard, D. C...Shelters, Shacks and Shanties
Breitenbach, L. M...Alma at Hadley Hall
DuPuy, W. A...Uncle Sam, Wonder Worker
Eaton, W. P.....Boy Scouts in the White Mountains
Forrester, I. L...Polly Page Camping Club
Gilchrist, B. B...Helen Over-the-wall
Kilbourne, C. E...Army Boy in the Philippines
Seton, E. T......Book of Woodcraft
Withington, P......Book of Athletics
Woolley, L. T...Faith Palmer at the Oaks

Through July and August the Library will be open from—8.30 a.m to 1 p.m. 7 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

Now is the Time

TO BUY YOUR

Fireworks

We have a large assortment of fireworks which we purchased before the prices went up.

WE ARE READY TO SELL AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

S. WALDHORN
South First Street

Those You Know

Mrs. Walter Currie of Gansevoort st. spent the day with Syracuse friends.

* * *

Miss Frances McCormack of Hannibal st. is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. T. Lynch at Geneva.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Anderson has returned after spending a few days with Syracuse relatives.

* * *

Mrs. Amy Randall is visiting friends in Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. J. Harry Howe will entertain this afternoon, Circle No. 4 of the First M. E. church.

* * *

Mrs. L. A. Palmer has returned to her home after spending some time at Hilton.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Wilcox and son of South 4th st. are spending some time with relatives out of the city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. O'Brien and family will leave Saturday for Old Forge to spend the summer at their cottage.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Lewis and family of Syracuse are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Milo Lewis, West 4th st.

Suppertime comes, you're not ready for it? Then order from the grocer Black's fresh-every-afternoon rolls and buns.—adv.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

The Fair at SanFrancisco

is wonderful. Everyone who has seen it speaks in the highest praise of it.

If YOU are planning to go—consult the First National Bank about its Travelers' Checks. We've something of interest to say to you on this subject.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

C B

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo . . 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland . . 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland . . 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo . . 7:30 A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

Beautifully colored sectional puzzle chart, showing both exterior and interior of The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE" sent on receipt of five cents to cover postage and mailing. Also ask for our 24-page pictorial and descriptive booklet free.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

ITS PRODUCTION

Reading Course Lesson Tells Facts About Stables and Feeding of Cows; Care Means Proper Grading.

Methods are more important than equipment in producing high-grade milk, according to a reading-course lesson entitled "The Production of Clean Milk," recently issued by the New York State College of Agriculture. A man may have an inexpensive cow stable, but if he keeps it clean, grooms and feeds his cows long enough before milking to allow the dust to settle, wipes the cows' udders with a damp cloth before milking, and handles the milk in a sanitary way in sterilized utensils, he can produce clean milk.

These facts, so the college says, are of particular importance to milk producers in the State because of the requirements of the milk ordinance that went into effect January 1, 1915. This ordinance requires all milk intended for retail delivery in any city or village to be graded according to: the health of the cows; sanitary condition in the dairy barn and in the milk house, as determined by the dairy score; the bacteria content of the milk or cream; and whether the milk or cream has been pasteurized. A copy of the score card used in enforcing this ordinance is included in the publication on a perforated sheet so that it may be torn out and used in scoring a dairy.

The college lays particular emphasis on the construction and the care of dairy utensils and gives figures to show that at least two-thirds of the bacteria sometimes present in milk may be excluded by using a small top milk pail. All crevices and seams in dairy utensils should be well flushed with solder, it is stated, otherwise bacteria will collect in these places and contaminate each fresh lot of milk put into the utensils. All utensils used should be rinsed in lukewarm water, then washed with a brush, not a cloth, in a strong solution of washing powder and hot water, and then either thoroughly scalded with boiling water or better still, sterilized in steam.

Any resident of New York State may obtain this reading-course lesson by applying to the state college of agriculture, Cornell university, Ithaca, New York.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE "SHA-TAW-KWA"

What is a "Sha-taw-kwa?"

Doubtless this question has been asked many times during the past few months. And very soon the question will be answered by a platform demonstration.

In a short time the Redpath forces will arrive here, pitch their big tent and settle down for a six days' program of delightful entertainment. The Chautauqua is in the hands of a local committee who have season tickets ready for those who desire to avail themselves of such choice entertainments at an unequaled bargain.

The original Chautauqua was held in New York State more than forty years ago at Lake Chautauqua, but not until recent years has the movement become general. Today practically every community of consequence supports such a program.

SCHENK PARK IS LOWER FALLS TRIANGLE

An item of news reached The Evening Times yesterday, in effect that the pretty spot in West 1st st., Lower Falls, had been christened Schenk Park. This was in error as the committee whose work has transformed an eyesore into a beauty spot, makes it known that Lower Falls Triangle has been selected as the name for the place.

Paint Put-on

Think of paint put-on and not by the gallon.

A gallon of paint in the can is of no account to anybody. Put it on. Now reckon its cost and value.

The secret is: one paint goes twice as far as another. A good one goes twice as far as a bad one.

You have a job, say an average job: It'll take 10 gallons Devoe and 12 or 15 or 18 or 20 of middling poor very-poor and trash. You know painter's wages in your town. Put the price of a gallon of paint and the painter's day-wage together. You can, we can't.

Devoe costs less than any inferior paint; there are hundreds of them.

One paint is as good as another, so long as it lasts good; one lasts months and another years; and the one that goes further lasts longest.

DEVOE

L. P. Smith Co. sells it.

Mrs. Levi Cook is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Porter.

Mrs. Henry Carter of Oswego spent last week with her mother, Mrs. Emma Stinge.

Dale Lester of Long Island is the guest of his grandmother, Mrs. Augusta Clute.

Miss Mabel Echard is clerk in the Hammond store for the summer.

Mrs. O. J. Adamy entertained the Larkin club Tuesday.

Reeves Leonard has a new Ford car.

Will Cowles has a fine new rubber-tired omnibus for use on the depot line.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cole will soon remove to Hannibal where he has a position in the Tucker cheese factory.

Miss Nina Padden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Padden, who has been suffering from blood poisoning in the left hand had the index finger removed at the Oswego hospital last week.

Miss Marian Willsie was the guest of Miss Lula Adamy last Thursday.

Roy Hammond was injured recently by being thrown from a motorcycle. The ligaments of his right ankle were badly injured.

Mrs. Barbara Rafel, Miss Maggie Kelly, Miss Lena Krugg and Mr. Brightenburg of Canton were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Porter.

Miss Mary Adamy and niece, Louise Adamys of Syracuse will spend the week at O. J. Adamy's.

Miss Rosa Ford was the Sunday guest of Miss Mabel Cooper.

Rev. Jacob Hann had the misfortune to lose a valuable Jersey cow Monday.

The wedding of Miss Hazel Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Wilsonñ to Mr. Howard Farnham, will take place at the home of the bride on Tuesday, June 29. They have the best wishes of many friends.

Miss Estelle Hyatt entertained the following high school teachers Tuesday, June 22, at dinner at her home in Auburn st.: Mrs. Patchen, Mr. A. F. Corbin, the Misses Klett, Windsor, Becker and Crandall. Miss Hyatt gave several selections on her new piano, and Mr. Corbin on his mandolin.

The Gleaners and Junior Baraca classes of the Baptist Sunday school will hold a lawn festival at the home of James Rowe on the Oswego road Friday evening, July 9.

Mrs. Paul Brown and mother left Wednesday for Milheim, Pa., where they will spend some time with her husband, Rev. Paul Brown, who is engaged in evangelical work at that place.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Bradt entertained Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Stallwood of Oswego and Prof. and Mrs. Lockwood of North Hannibal at dinner Tuesday of last week.

Miss Sadie Adamy will go to Syracuse Saturday to spend a week with her brothers, V. J. and E. W. Adamy.

Mrs. Charles Eldredge and children of Chicago are guests of her father, Delos Perkins.

Leon Reed and family are guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reed.

Mrs. E. C. Clawson is quite ill; her sister, Mrs. Hannum, of Fulton, is caring for her.

C. A. Cox and family and Harry Hewitt and family will spend next Saturday and Sunday with friends in Fairport.

C. B. Brower, jr., spent the first of the week with his parents here.

Mrs. Ralph Walker has bought the J. A. Haven place on Rochester st.; consideration $1600.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Mead of Wolcott attended the commencement exercises Tuesday evening.

The ladies of Huldah Capter, Order of the Eastern Star, will hold their fifth anniversary at the home of Mrs. Frang Byrne Wednesday afternoon, June 30. A picnic dinner will be served at six o'clock to members and their families.

Mrs. E. H. Atwater of Oswego is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Rogers.

Miss Rena Farnham sang at the commenment exercises of the Oswego City hospital Tuesday evening.

Mrs. George Minar was a guest of Prof. and Mrs. Roy Loockwood the past week.

The district conference of the Ontario district of the M. E. church was held at Vernon, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 29-30.

Mrs. Oscar Clark has returned from Fulton where she has been for treatment at the hospital.

Commencement week is over and everything combined to make it a very pleasant event and one to be long remembered. Grade promotion was the occasion of a very interesting little drama, "The Old Time Deestrick Schule," in three acts. Leona Sayre acted well the part of Miss Ritter Shausen, the teacher; Howard Wilson as Obadiah Buzzard, the bad boy; Duane Fullerton, the stammerer; Eleanor Lockwood, the girls who lisps; Leon Sayre, as Samuel Snooks and Willis Kenyon, as Sam Dipsey, were each almost if not quite perfect in their special part. The costumes were overalls and pinafores. The pantomime by senior girls, "Abide With Me," was beautifully rendered, also a song, "Sunlight Land,", by Mabel Eckard. After the program the diplomas were conferred by Prof. Lockwood.

Tuesday night the Presbyterian church was beautifully decorated with ferns and daisy chains, while above the pulpit was a large floral shield with '15 in purple on a background of white daisies. After two selections by Webbs orchestra, of Fulton, the class conducted the speaker, Rev. Jabez Stallwood, to the platform the orchestra playing the Kaiser Fredrich March. After the invocation by Rev. T. W. Dunning, came the address on the topic, "Design in Nature," and "Plan in History," which was a forceful and inspiring theme and well calculated to impress the members of thee class with the importance of a definite plan in their life work, and also persistence and perseverance in carrying out their plan, and that there is no easy way to success. Mr. Stallwood was a former pastor of the M. E. church and had many friends in that, as well as the others churches to give him a cordial welcome, and held the interested attention of the large audience to the end. Professor Lockwood conferred the diplomas to the large class of sixteen as follows: Lula Frances Adamy, training class, Hannibal; Elinor Babcock, secretary, Hannibal; Rena Burt, Hannibal; John Forecutt, Fair Haven; Rose Ford, treasurer, Hannibal; Martha Gay, training class, Hannibal; Harold Howland, Martville; Everett Rampel, Hannibal; Florence Lockwood, Hannibal; Robert Metcalf, president, Sterling; Amy Stone, training class, Sterling; Martha Shults, training class, Hannibal; Brink Van Hoesen, high school and training class, Martville; Marion Wiltsie, high school and training class, Hannibal; Arthur Eno, training class, Martville; Ethel Youngs, training class, Hannibal. The alumni banquet was held Wednesday evening in the Presbyterian church parlors and was the crowning event. Much credit is due Mrs. Blaine Welling, formerly domestic science teacher in the high school, for the beautifully laid table and the delicious menu planned and arranged by her. Miss Blanche Hall,'03, was an ideal toastmistress and the toasts were of a high order, as follows: Troubles, Mr. N. H. Van Auken; Perspective, Mrs. Harry Powers,'02; Just Out, Mr. Robert eMtcalf,'15. Duet, violin and piano, Miss Nellie Acker and Mrs. Bessie Bannum; Emergency, Mr. Arthur Eno,'14; Influence, Miss Mabel Crandall,'05; Women, Mr. Fred Kent,'10; Solo, Mr. Harry Powers; Slow Down, Miss Ada Engle,'10; Graft, Mr. Karl Wormuth,'07; Reading, Mrs. Fred Kent; On the Firing Line, Mr. Allen Lockwood,'12.

The menu follows:

Strawberries with Sugar
Creamed Salmon Saratoga Chips
Olives Radishes
Rolls
Nut Bread Sandwiches
Cucumber Baskets
Cheese Crackers
Ice Cream Sandwiches
Fruit Punch
Nuts

For thrush use Hanford's Balsam.

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

Make Preparations for Your July Vacation

at the NEW YORK SHOP

you will find many new models in Summer Dresses at $1.98, $2.98, $5, $6.75, $9.75, $12.50.

MANY STYLES IN
GENUINE PALM BEACH SUITS
the most practical garment for all occasions, priced at $8.75, $9.75, $10.75.

WASH SKIRTS
of pique, poplins and gabardines at $1.25, $1.98, $2.98, $3.50, $5.00. In the newest effects.

SPECIAL OFFER IN WAISTS
FOR THE WEEK-END
Here you will find *exceptional values and styles in waists,* made of tub silk, crepe de chine, voiles and other materials, *new Quaker collar and cuff effects, at* 98c, $1.98, $2.98, $3.50. In sizes up to No. 50.

SILK SWEATER COATS
are to be found in our large assortment of Summer Coats. The very correct garment and still neat appearing. Priced at $5.00 to $10.00 in watermelon pink, green, blue and many other popular colors.

EXCLUSIVE READY-TO-WEAR OF THE BETTER CLASS AND ALWAYS UP-TO-DATE

M. J. McDONALD & COMPANY

Oneida Street, Fulton

Get acquainted with National Merchandise Stamps and learn their Value.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

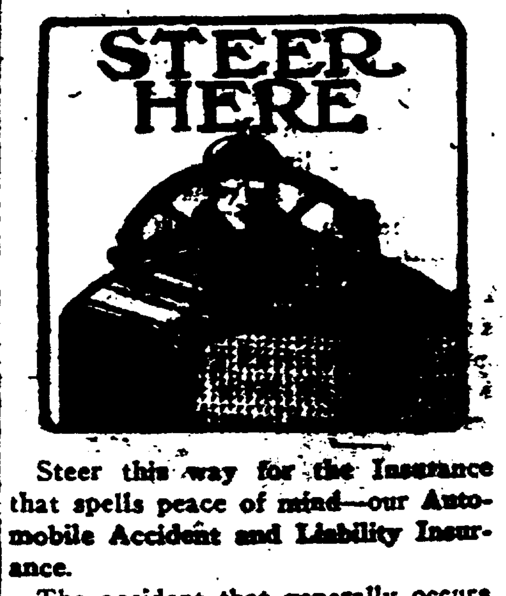
THOMAS H. MARVIN

HEADQUARTERS FOR
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

Some of our specialties are:

Lehigh Portland Cement.
Peerless Wall plaster
Robinson Sewer Pipe
Onondaga Vitrified Brick
Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc.
Land Plaster Hydrated Lime

Yard:
Corner First and Broadway



Steer this way for the Insurance that spells peace of mind—our Automobile Accident and Liability Insurance.

The accident that generally occurs is the unavoidable one—but that does not stop the "hold up" suit that costs money to defend against—BUT our insurance protects you against property and personal damages and the company fights the case.

See us today for rates.

DAVID & MASON AGENCY

55 N. FIRST STREET

D/34

machine—allow a fair price in exchange.

YOU CAN ALWAYS GET CASH HERE

ROGUE—The Bicycle Garage
61 First Street

DRAFT HORSE PRIZE LIST

Oswego County Fair to Have Increase in Draft Horse Prizes This Year.

The Oswego County Agricultural Society announces that the list of premiums for young draft horses has been arranged by the Breeding Bureau of the Jockey Club for the 1915 fair which will be held in this city August 17-20.

The secretary of the Bureau, Algernon Dangerfield, sends the following communication:

"The Breeding Bureau of the Jockey Club desires to offer a special premium of $50 at your fair for the best foal of 1915, as sired by the stallions placed by the Breeding Bureau of the Jockel Club doing stud duty in your county, this prize to be divided, $25 to first, $15 to second and $10 to third.

"The Breeding Bureau also will offer a special futurity prize of $400, $250 to first, $100 to second and $50 to third, for the best yearlings as shown at the New York State Fair, Syracuse, in 1916, this special premium to be open to any of the get of the Breeding Bureau stallions which competed in 1915 for any of the special prizes as offered by the Breeding Bureau of the Jockey Club in 1915, and which were awarded first, second or third prizes.

"You will see that foals which were placed first, second or third at your fair this year will be eligible for this special yearling prze in 1916, and we would appreciate your adding this notice of the futury prize in advertising the premium offered by your association.

"May I ask that a careful report of the awards as made at your fair be sent this office when the fair is over so we may know just what yearlings will be eligible for the Breeding Bureau Futurity prizes in 1916."

AUBURN LAWNS EXCEL THOSE OF OTHER TOWNS

Auburn.—For many years the city of Auburn has been noted for its beautiful residences and the lawns which surround these residences, and this year is no exception. The casual stranger, who is invited here and is taken up South street, remarks that this is really one of the prettiest streets in New York State. The whole street is a picture with its beautiful avenue of overspreading elms, the tops of which meet overhead to make a canopy for the entire thoroughfare.

It is impossible to describe in detail all of the lawns on the foremost residential street of the "loveliest city of the plain," but it would be worth the ten minutes for anyone not blessed with an automobile to walk up to a short distance beyond Union avenue and take in the beauties of the places.

Beginning with the far-famed and time-honored mansion of the William H. Seward family at the lower part of the street, and then considering the park which joins this residence, one would not have to look any farther for one of the most beautiful and best taken care of estates in the state.

To the casual observer the lawns at the front of the homes are those which attract and sometimes the whole place is judged by these external features, but often the most beautiful and spacious lawns are at the rear of the estate and not seen unless looked for. In fact, it is a delight to glance down the driveways and see what has been accomplished in that department of the gronds.

A large percentage of the homes in the street have for their outdoor ... the mere broad greensward of grass, but there are two gardens ...ving especial mention. One is ... Italian garden connected with ...sidence of Rev. and Mrs. Clem... Brown, which is resplendent this ... with its rows and rows of pink ...ias. It is not so easily observed ... the street as the MacDougall ...ns. Just at present the most at...ive and those which make the ... showy appearance at this time ... the year, are the blue Canterbury ..., which are shown in large num..., and the lovely wild rose, which ... a border along the the front.

One of the important features of the ...y of the old D. M. Osborne place ... the magnitude and distribution of ...trees.

THE ONE SURVIVOR

Great Disasters In Which a Solitary Life Was Spared.

TALES OF NARROW ESCAPES.

Curious Case of a St. Pierre Prisoner During the Mont Pelee Eruption. The British Retreat From Cabul—A Tragedy of the Terrible Manacles.

There are many curious cases on record where death in one of its many dread forms of disaster grips an entire party in its clammy embrace and then, while its icy fingers close upon the last, lets one solitary member of the band slip away to be the sole survivor of the tragic calamity.

One hundred and fifty-eight dead, one saved. That was in brief the tale of the wreck of the mail steamer General Chanzy, which struck in the terrible storm of Feb. 10, 1910, on the rocks of northwest Minorca.

Marcel Bader, the solitary survivor from the wreck of the Chanzy, owed his preservation entirely to the fact that he was a strong and fearless swimmer.

A few years ago the timber vessel Anna Rebekka, one day out of Memel, was caught in a squall and capsized. Most of her crew were swept away and drowned, but three—the skipper, a sailor and the ship's boy—clambered on to the keel, where they drifted without food or drink. On the third day the sailor was washed off, but the skipper saved him. Then the boy went mad and died. On the fifth day the sailor was washed off again, and this time the captain had no strength to help him. On the seventh day the capsized vessel drifted in sight of land. A lifeboat put out and found the captain still alive.

The Manacles have seen many sights of horror, but none to excel that January night many years ago when two British troopships—the Dispatch and the Primrose—both went ashore on these terrible rocks within a few hours of one another. Seven soldiers struggled ashore from the Dispatch through the crashing breakers and roused the village of St. Neverne. When the fishermen gained the beach the Dispatch had vanished. But there was the second ship—the Primrose—on the rocks. They pushed out, but the doomed vessel was shattered to fragments before they could reach her, and all that the boat brought back was a fifteen-year-old ship's boy, whom they picked up swimming desperately in the trough of the icy waves.

Perhaps the most terrible disaster in modern British history was the retreat from Cabul in the winter of 1842. An army of 3,480 soldiers, with over 12,000 camp followers, started southward from the Afghan capital under promise of safe conduct. On the following Jan. 18 a solitary figure, filthy, unshaven, unkempt, his mind almost destroyed with the horrors through which he had passed, rode out of the mouth of the Khyber pass. He was Dr. Brydone, the only survivor from all that mighty host. The bodies of the rest, slain by the treacherous Ghilzais, lay scattered for miles along the snowclad floor of the defile.

It was stupidity, not treachery, which caused the disaster to a battalion of a [illegible] regiment in January, 1901. On the 23d of that month a detachment of 210 men and officers, under command of a major, left the town of [illegible]mbri for a long route march. It came on to snow very heavily, and soon a regular blizzard was raging, with the temperature many degrees below freezing point.

They lost their way and wandered on, burning their rifle stocks for fuel. By the 25th only seventy-one were left alive. On the afternoon of the 27th a corporal alone was picked up by a relief party, alive but badly frozen.

At the end of April, 1902, Mount Pelee, the blunt headed volcano behind St. Pierre, began to show signs of activity. These increased until on May 8 a little before 8 in the morning there was a terrific roar, and a huge column of whitehot sand, burning cinders and poisonous gases came rolling down the mountain side.

Whatever that cloud consisted of, it destroyed St. Pierre completely. The very stones were cracked with the awful heat, and within a few seconds 40,000 human beings perished. Yet days afterward, when the ruins were cool enough to explore, a man was found alive. He was a negro prisoner who had been confined in an underground cell and who, though scorched, scarred and almost suffocated, still survived—the only living thing in fifty square miles.—London Answers.

Soothed Her.

Among the many stories about the bishop of London is one told of him and a dying girl who trembled at the thought of death. "Would you be afraid if I were to carry you into the next room?" he asked. And the girl shook her head. "Then why should you be afraid of being carried away by one who is ten thousand times kinder and more loving?"—London Express.

The Change of Mind.

"What's the baby's name, Bill?"

"Algernon."

"What? I thought you were going to name him John!"

"Oh, that was when I still thought I had something to say in the matter."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Idleness begets vices as standing water produces serpents. Vices are whetstones which sharpen Time's scythe.

Transforming Clothesline Posts.

A suburban resident grew tired of the wooden clothesline posts in his back yard. He incased them in chicken wire netting and planted sprouts of honeysuckle around the posts. He then nailed a little bird house to the top of each. In a short time the honeysuckle had completely covered the unsightly posts and a pair of bluebirds built a nest in one of the houses. Many of this man's neighbors took up the idea, and honeysuckle vines and bird houses now make the clothesline posts of his locality a pride to their owners.—House and Garden.

Her Other Half.

Society Dame—Oh, doctor, I'm so sorely troubled with ennui. Doctor—H'm! Why don't you interest yourself in finding out how the other half lives? Society Dame—Gracious! Why, I'm not looking for a divorce.—Chicago News.

Time Something Started.

"Have you noticed the clock?" he asked at the hour of midnight.

"Yes, I have," she replied, with a

YOU'LL SMILE AND WE'LL SMILE

AND THERE WILL BE NO MORE FROWNS

H. Rosenbloom Needs $10,000

AND NEEDS IT MIGHTY QUICK

THE WOMEN WILL BE EXCITED! THE MEN WILL BE DELIGHTED!

A Reckless Unparalled Feat of the Greatest Bargain Sale Ever Seen in your life. Now is the time to buy while H. Rosenbloom needs the money is compelled to raise cash, reduce stock and offer mighty bargains.

WAIT FOR H. ROSENBLOOM'S BIG SALE WHICH BEGINS FRIDAY, JULY 2nd, AT 9 A. M.

SALE OPENS FRIDAY, JULY 2

AT 9 A. M., PROMPTLY FOR TEN DAYS ONLY

- 10c Men's Socks, at this great sale only ... 5c
- 25c Police Suspenders, at this great sale only ... 9c
- 15c Pad Garters, at this great sale only ... 5c
- 25c Men's Silk Neckwear, at this great sale ... 13c
- 39c Men's Leather Belts at this great sale only ... 19c
- 25c Boys' Blouses, at this great sale only ... 17c
- 50c Boys' Knee Pants, at this great sale only ... 19c

SPECIAL	SPECIAL	SPECIAL	SPECIAL
300 pairs of boys' and girls' Tennis Shoes, 75c value; at this great sale ... 15c	300 pairs of Boys' Knee Pants, 50c value, at this great sale only ... 9c	25 Colgate's Talcum Powder, at this great sale only ... 11c	500 pairs of Sandals, 40c value; at this great sale ... 9c

50c Men's Work Shirts, at this great sale only ... 33c	50c Men's Fine Summer Underwear, at this sale ... 36c	50c President Suspenders, at this sale only ... 29c	$1 Monarch and Crown Shirts, at this great sale ... 75c	$2.00 Gold Band Special Hats, at ... $1.65	25c Men's Summer weight Underwear, at ... 17c

READ THESE PRICES

$3.00 Elkskin Work Shoes, at this great sale only ... $2.35	$4.00 Beacon Shoes, at this great sale only ... $2.79	$2.50 Men's Fine Dress Shoes, at this great sale only ... $1.79	$2.00 Boy Scout Shoes, at this great sale ... $1.45
$5.00 Raincoats, at this great sale only ... $2.85	$3.00 Boys' Suits, at this great sale only ... $1.85	$10.00 Men's Suits, at this great sale ... $5.95	$1.50 Men's Pants, at this great sale ... 79c
$10.00 Raincoats, at this great sale only ... $5.95	$4.00 Boys' Suits, at this great sale, only ... $2.95	$12.00 Men's Blue Serge Suits, at this great sale only ... $8.35	$2.25 Men's fine Pants, at this great sale ... $1.39
$20.00 Men's Fine Quality Suits, at this great sale only ... $13.45	$5.00 Boys' Suits, at this great sale only ... $3.65	$15.00 Men's Fine Suits, at this great sale only ... $9.85	$3.00 Men's Dress Pants, at this great sale ... $1.75

- 12½c Ladies' Hose, at this great sale only ... 5
- 50c Men's Fine Dress Shirts, at this great sale ... 3
- 25c Boston Garters, at this great sale only ... 1
- 50c Neckwear, at this great sale only ... 3
- 25c Caps, at this great sale only ... 1
- 50c Men's Union Suits, at this great sale only ... 3
- 10c Red, white and blue Handkerchiefs, only ... 2

Sale Begins Friday, July 2nd, at 9 A. M.

FOR TEN DAYS ONLY

SOMETHING IS GOING TO HAPPEN FRIDAY, JULY 2nd AT 9 A. M.

WANTED—25 Salespeople. Apply at Once.

H. ROSENBLOOM

FULTON, NEW YORK

LISTEN! Just a word to say. I am not leaving the city, but honestly need the money, as represented, and in order to accomplish this end I will sacrifice this stock for ten days at prices so low as to astonish all who enter.

LOOK FOR THE BIG YELLOW SIGN!

SOMETHING NEW EVERYDAY BEGINNING FRIDAY, JULY 2nd AT 9 A. M.

Business Suspended Until Friday, July 2, at 9 a. m.

THIS SALE IS BEING CONDUCTED BY THE WHITEHOUSE SPECIAL SALES COMPANY, BALTIMORE

Bought—Sold—Exchanged and Repaired

Liberal allowance on your goods if you care to purchase.

BOGUE

61 First Street

OLUF NEILSON MAY COME HERE

Young Jersey Wrestler a Probable Fair Attraction; to Meet Young Ajax at Asbury, July 4th.

Henry Neilsen, of this city, formerly of Asbury Park, N. J., a brother of Oluf Neilsen, undefeated light heavyweight wrestler, is making plans to have his brother come to this city during Fair week for the purpose of meeting all comers in bouts. Hank Mott, the West Side Iron Man, who is now with a carnival company touring the East, is one of the probable opponents of Neilsen.

Young Neilsen, who weighs only 180 pounds, has been the talk of the metropolitan section since his entrance into the wrestling game some months ago. He has appeared in several bouts in New York city and Asbury Park, a summer resort town, which has gone crazy over the wrestling game. During his short career he has never been defeated and has victories over the following to his credit: Joe Rezek, the Bavarian champion; Peo Padello, Italianchampion; Sandele, the Greek; Pat Connolly the Dublin Giant; who beat Americus, considered one of the best wrestlers in the game; Ivan Orloff the Russian; Paul Samson; Frank Hockman, the German champion; Jack Windrow, American catch-as-catchcan title holder, and others. All of these men outweigh young Neilsen anywhere from twenty to fifty pounds and in his bout with Orloff he gave away 77 pounds.

Henry Neilsen will leave this city Saturday night for Asbury Park where he will see his brother meet Young Ajax in a bout on July Fourth.

Young Neilsen's work has been a revelation to followers of the wrestling game, and he is noted for his great versatitlity and ability to get himself out of apparently secure holds. He is slated for a match with Zbysko, the famous Pole, in the near future, and in the opinion of many sporting writers who have watched him work, he is the coming lightheavweight champion.

G. F. Seeger of Jonesboro, Ill., says: "Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh has taken the place of all gall cures in this vicinity. We have only to sell our customers the first bottle, after which we have no trouble in selling him again or his neighbor."

NEAHTAWANTA LODGE INSTALLATION JULY 7

The newly elected officers of Neahtowanta Lodge, I.O.O.F., will be installed next Wednesday evening, according to a circular letter received from District Deputy Grand Master W. D. Thompson of Phoenix. The letter follows:

"I will make an official visit to the various Odd Fellow lodges of this district for the purpose of installation of officers on the following dates: Golden Rule No. 77, Tuesday evening, July 6; Neahtawanta No. 245, Wednesday evening, July 7; Oswegatchie No. 156, Thursday evening, July 8; Ahwaga No. 206, Wedensday evening, July 21; Lycoming No. 446. Friday evening, July 9; Beacon Light No. 464, Saturday evening, July 10; Ontario No. 610, Wednesday evening, July 14; Hannibal No. 662, Monday evening, July 12.

W. D. Thompson, D.D.G.M."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

D/34

THE HOME PAPER

IS YOUR HOME PAPER

Figure What YOU Owe the Home Paper--Your Home Paper

¶Figure that loyalty to your town is reflected in the support you give the Paper that is edited, printed and published in your home town—Fulton.

¶Figure that in giving support to a Fulton enterprise you are doing your share towards "Community Building" and—

¶Figure that if you do not support your home-town Paper you become "A Community Grafter" which is an awful way of expressing a person's opinion of one who takes all—gives nothing.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

is "A Herald of Progress"

upon its prosperity depends the progress of Fulton. It builds up—does not tear down. It employs labor and labor makes your

MERCHANT PROSPEROUS

Come, don't be a "Grafter" join the procession by supporting the town Daily Newspaper

Come to Mt. Pleasant if you wish to spend a "safe and sane Fourth." The L. A. S. will hold a genuine field day July 5th, beginning with dinner, sports, baby show, races, etc., and ending with a ball game with ice cream between the acts. The Grange will give the best play yet seen here, entitled "Placer Gold or How Uncle Nathan Lost His Farm." About twenty local characters take parts, beginning at 8.30 prompt. Good music.

Mrs. Alfred Cole was pleasantly surprised last Friday evening when about forty relatives and friends appeard and announced their willingness to help her celebrate her natal anniversary; as they brought their luncheon she allowed them to stay awhile.

A number of young people attended children's day exercises at North Volney Sunday evening.

Mrs. Rath spent several days in Kendal last week attending the graduation of her daughter Alta, who returned with her for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Lamb have a daughter named Shirley Mildred.

Harriet is the name of the little girl who has come to live at Earle Foster's, while Myron Arthur is the new baby at Ernest Grant's.

Almon Osborne and Erle Foster were recent guests at Erwin Osborne.

Attorney and Mrs. W. T. Brownel of Fulton called on relatives here Monday.

Local residents rest easier since the Clark brothers have been arrested.

Mr. and Mrs. Delos Distin were recent guests of their sister, Mrs. Hannah Austin at South Granby.

Mrs. V. V. Vant remains quite ill.

Lawton Beardsley, with three cousins, named Lee, called on Almon Beardsley and V. V. Vant last Sunday.

Anson Osborne of Albany, who was here to attend the burial of his sister, Mrs. Sperry, visited his other sister, Mrs. S. Keel and his brother Almon.

Edward Dorfey has returned to Antwerp to work on the good roads.

Henry Van Buren is visiting at Howard Van Buren's.

Mrs. Cook of South Granby spent last week with Mrs. Ernest Grant.

Mrs. Luna Wright is visiting Mrs. Winifred Mack in Reno, Nev.

The W. F. M. S. will meet with Mrs. J. W. Distin Wednesday, July 7th, at 3 o'clock. Supper committee comprises, chairman, Olive Lewis; Rose Bartlett, Wert Bartlett, Ella Baker and Sarah Distin.

Do you know the real clean kind of Boston Brown Bread? Get Black's baking and you shall have the answer. adv

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Syracuse at Elmira.
Wilkesbarre at Albany.
Scranton at Troy.
Utica at Binghamton.

Results Yesterday

Elmira, 9; Syracuse, 2.
Binghamton, 3; Utica, 1; 1st game.
Binghamton, 4; Utica, 2; 2d game.
Wilkesbarre, 9; Albany, 5.
Scranton, 6; Troy, 4.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Binghamton	29	19	.604
Utica	29	20	.592
Troy	23	22	.511
Scranton	23	23	.500
Wilkesbarre	22	26	.458
Albany	17	29	.370
Syracuse	16	30	.348

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Rochester at Buffalo.
Toronto at Montreal.
Newark at Richmond.
Providence at Jersey City.

Results Yesterday

Buffalo, 5; Rochester, 2.
Montreal, 3; Toronto, 2; 11 ings.
Newark, 6; Richmond, 4; 12 ings.
Providence-Jersey City; postponed.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Providence	31	21	.596
Buffalo	27	21	.563
Montreal	31	26	.544
Richmond	28	28	.500
Newark	24	25	.490
Toronto	27	29	.482
Rochester	25	27	.481
Jersey City	19	35	.352

Tired, Aching Muscles Relieved

Hard work, over-exertion, mean stiff, sore muscles. Sloan's Liniment lightly applied, a little quiet, and your soreness disappears like magic. "Nothing ever helped like your Sloan's Liniment. I can never thank you enough," writes one grateful user. Stops suffering, aches and pains. An excellent counter-irritant, better and cleaner than mustard. All Druggists, 25c. Get a bottle tolay. Penetrates without rubbing.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Philadelphia.
New York at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

Results Yesterday

New York, 3; Boston, 2; 1st game
Boston, 2; New York, 0; 2d game.
Pittsburgh, 8; St. Louis, 5; 1st.
St. Louis, 6; Pittsburgh, 4; 2d.
Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 4.
Cincinnati-Chicago; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	34	24	.586
Philadelphia	31	27	.534
St. Louis	34	30	.531
Pittsburgh	30	27	.526
Boston	29	32	475
New York	26	29	.473
Cincinnati	24	31	.436
Brooklyn	26	34	.433

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Philadelphia at Boston.
Washington at New York.
St. Louis at Chicago.

Results Yesterday

Washington, 8; Philadelphia, 0.
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Boston, 4; New York, 3.
Detroit-Cleveland; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	44	21	.677
Boston	34	23	.596
Detroit	38	26	.594
Washington	30	27	.526
New York	32	30	.516
Cleveland	22	38	367
St. Lopis	22	39	.361
Philadelphia	22	40	.355

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Pittsburgh at Baltimore.
Chicago at Newark.
Kansas City ta Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Buffalo.

Results Yesterday

Chicago, 1; Newark, 0.
Brooklyn, 5; Kansas City. 2.
Pittsburgh, 7; Baltimore, 1.
Buffalo, 5; St. Louis, 4.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	37	24	.607
Kansas City	38	27	.585
Chicago	37	29	.561
Pittsburgh	34	28	.548
Newark	33	32	.508
Brooklyn	30	35	.462
Baltimore	25	37	.403
Buffalo	22	44	.333

ADVERTISED LETTERS

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Post Office June 30, 1915. Inquirers will please say advertised.

Men—Ackerley, Charles S.; Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes; Bernard, T.; Heath, Henry; Hogan, Thomas; Geo. Jones,; James J., Kelley; Morris, S. E.; North, Chauncey; Orman, Earl R. Reice, Bert.

Women—McCauley, Miss Mary; Puff, Miss Ella; Allen, Mrs. W. E.; Bruno, Mrs. George; Kelly, Mrs. M. E.; Kimbell, Mrs. E. W.; Snider, Mrs. C.

Benoyier Silo Co.
Sulzerger & Sons Co.

Peter T. Conley, P.M.

Have You Seen

THE LATEST STYLES

of

SOLID SILVERWARE

G. B. FARLEY

21 First Street

Can show you a full line. Just the kind for

WEDDING GIFTS

For Tired Feet—Feather-weight Arch Supports, at Roy's Quick Shoe Repair Shop, 110 Cayuga St.—adv.

We Want Your

ELECTRICAL WORK

ALL SORTS OF SUPPLIES AND WORK WILL BE DONE IN A WORKMAN-LIKE MANNER.

D. B. KANE

Phone 1598 118 Oneida St.

M. KATRIB

Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing. Ladies and Gents Tailor. All Work Guaranteed. Free Delivery

Phone 3353 21 1-2 So. Second st.

Your Shoes

Do They Need

Repairing?

This is the best and quickest shop.

Wilson & Dwyer

207 Cayuga St.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Get the Chautauqua Habit

SIX BIG DAYS OF JOY WILL SOON BE HERE

Purchase Season Tickets and Enjoy It All

It Is the Greatest Entertainment Bargain of the Year. It Means Education, Inspiration, Recreation, Fun, Frolic, a New Lease on Life.

ALL WORK AND NO PLAY MAKES JACK A DULL BOY

And the old folks need the uplift too. Chautauqua is the joy spell of midsummer. An oasis in the dull season. It is a sure cure for the blues.

$2.00 Buys a Season Ticket

GOOD FOR IT ALL

Fulton, N. Y., July 27 to Aug. 2

BUNDY'S CROSSING

Miss Clara Condon spent Thursday with Catherine Echard.

Mrs. Anna Witchley and children of Camden is spending some time with her brother, Bryon Wills.

Mrs. Claude Echard and children and Mrs. Echard were in Fulton on Friday.

Mrs. Samuel Graham of Battle Island called on friends here on Friday.

Mrs. Edward Gardner called at Battle Island on Friday.

Howard Simons spent Sunday with Mr. C. J. Echards.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peavey and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. James Stevens, R. Dumont, Mr. and Mrs. Ula Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Congdon and daughters, Mrs. Byron Wells and daughter, Mrs. Anna Witchley were all in Fulton on Saturday.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Allen Spaulding on Saturday morning and presented them with a baby boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Loughrey of Oswego Center spent Sunday with their mother, Mrs. Alice Adams.

Fred Stevens of Minetto spent Saturday and Sunday with his brother, James Stevens.

Strawberries in this vicinity are scarce.

Edward Gardner is the first to begin his haying on Saturday.

Always keep Hanford's Balsam in your stable for accidents.

LEGAL NOTICES

SEALED PROPOSALS

Addition to Oswego County Tuberculosis Hospital, Orwell, New York

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Managers, Orwell, New York, until 11 a.m., July 7, 1915, for erecting and equipping the proosed addition to the Oswego County Tuberculosis Hospital Building at Orwell, New York, in accordance with plans and specifications, which may be seen at the office of the Architect, L. L. Cope, Theatre Building, Oswego, New York.

Separate proposals for the following will be received:

1. General construction.
2. Plumbing.
3. Steam heating.
4. Electrical wiring.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

A certified check for five per cent. (5 per cent.) of the total amount of each proposal payable to the order of the Treasurer of Oswego County, New York, must accompany each proposal, the same to be forfeited upon failure to enter into contract within five days after notice of award from the President of the Board of Managers.

Upon deposit with the Architect of a certified check for twenty-five dollars ($25.00) payable to the order of the President of the board, the whole set of plans and specifications, or of a certified check for fifteen dollars ($15.00) payable to the order of the President of the Board, a set of mechanical equipment plans and specifications or a set of general construction plans and specifications will be furnished to prospective bidders when application is made to said architect.

The proceeds of these checks will be returned to the makers upon the return of the plans and specifications, after deducting the actual cost of the blue prints and speeifications furnished.

Dated June 16, 1915.

JAMES L. MOORE,
President of the Boarrd,
Pulaski, N. Y.

VOLNEY CENTER

Miss Hazel Labeef and her sister, Rhoda, spent the past few days with Miss Rosamond Cramer.

Master Mahlon Herner is spending a few days with Mr. Fred Sikes and family.

James Sommers had the misfortune to break two ribs last Monday.

Mrs. Florence Baldwin is spending the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Vant.

Mrs. Charles Davis has returned from the hospital and is gradually improving in health.

Miss Ethel Bateman has returned to Mexico after spending two weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bateman, Miss Bateman has received a position as telephone operator.

Mrs. Bates and children spent a few days last week with friends near Minetto.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sikes and Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Wise motored to Mexico Point Sunday.

Miss Nellie Rafferty spent Sunday with Mr. Fred Jewitt and family.

News has been received here that Mr. Luzerne Austin died at the home of his son in Baldwinsville. Mr. Austin has occupied the Coit farm for a number of years. His funeral will be held Monday at Baldwinsville.

Miss Nellie Wright of Syracuse is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Blanche Cramer.

Mrs. Effe Dingman and her daughter, Mrs. Newton Dingman, have been spending a few days with Arba Simons and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Decker and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Johnston spent Friday in Syracuse.

A Good Household Salve

Ordinary ailments anl injuries are not of themselves serious, but infection or low vitality may make them dangerous. Don't neglect a cut, sore bruise or hurt because it's small. Blood Poison has resulted from a pinprick or scratch. For all such ailments Bucklen's Arnica Salve is excellent. It protects and heals the hurt; is antiseptic, kills infection and prevents dangerous complications. Good for all Skin Blemishes, Pimples, Salt Rheum, Eczema. Get an original 2-ounce 25c. box from your Druggist.

THE TROUSSEAU.

Where You Are Going Will More or Less Influence Your Choice.

Some very smart weddings of recent years have been followed by a retreat to the country, to a bungalow or camp loaned for the occasion, where an idyllic week or so might be passed in solitude a deux. The girl who hopes to avoid trousseau problems by such a ruse only postpones her difficulties, or rather privileges, in this respect, for upon her return to civilization she will be expected to display as many pretty frocks as her neighbor.

Many girls from the small towns find in their wedding journey a delightful opportunity for a trip to a great city, and this idea has a good deal to recommend it. Both will find an inspiration and a refreshment in the thorough change of environment. In this case the trousseau need not occupy an unreasonable portion of the bride's time. Indeed, it is a mistake to be burdened by too much impedimenta. A smart silk suit for a "going away" gown, a chiffon or net afternoon frock or two, a one piece gown for the street and a couple of taffeta theater and restaurant gowns, with hats and blouses, dainty shoes and stockings, a pile of ethereal lingerie and some charming negligees for resting hours will be sufficient.

If the young couple are spending their first summer at a smart resort, the bride will need a greater variety. It is well to remember that nothing is more appropriate for morning wear than the simple white skirts and blouses in which a girl often looks her best. Pique is the newest material for the skirts, and they should be cut to flare somewhat, though not unduly.

The wardrobe for morning, afternoon and evening being settled, there remains that crux of the whole affair—the wedding gown. Stately tradition

A BRIDAL COSTUME.

is somewhat relaxed here also. Satin that "stands alone" and a three yard train, the whole ensemble as dignified and matronly as possible, were once the rule. We have changed all that too. White satin with a court train is still permissible, even desirable, if the wedding is to be a formal one in a great city church.

For a country or small church ceremony, or for a more intimate house affair, however, the gown of lace net or chiffon seems more appropriate and wearable. The skirt is neither short nor long, but just sweeps the ground all round and is apt to be made up of ruffles. The tulle veil and orange blossoms still reign supreme—but have a care in the arrangement, for they can be most horribly unbecoming. It is a fairly safe rule to keep the head as small as possible and to avoid bunching. A garland around the head of orange buds or seed pearls is charming if a line across the forehead is becoming to you. If not, a tulle veil that is pulled on at the back and a short plain veil of lace over the face and head often make a better arrangement.

The gown in the illustration is pretty and not too elaborate. It is short, the train being supplied by the long tulle veil which is fastened to a pretty little Dutch cap. The gown is of white chiffon made with a rose point bodice and peplum.

The Time to Call.

The well bred woman is more than particular in the matter of calls—calls of common courtesy, dinner calls, calls of condolence or of congratulation. For the woman of few social obligations there is absolutely no excuse for ignoring the few rules to be observed in calling. Only the woman whose social life is one mad round of entertainments is justified in making her cards serve calling duty without her.

In a large city women call between the hours of 3 and half past 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

If the woman on whom you intend to call has an afternoon at home always select that day for your call.

In the small towns, the suburbs and country colonies calling is permissible both afternoon and evening, but even a suburbanite does not like to be caught unawares in the morning.

DAINTY DANCE DRESS.

Maize Colored, Flowered With Pastel Figure and Lace Trimmed.

FOR THE SUMMER GIRL.

A dainty dance dress of pussy willow taffeta in maize color with pastel flowered figure is shown in the illustration. A lace trimmed drop peeps from under the circular skirt while a suggestion of a bodice with draped satin girdle and streamer ends afford a charming combination. Silk net in soft folds and plaited sleeve caps with dainty flowers supply all that is necessary to the bodice.

THE SUNNY SIDE.

Do Not Envy Your Neighbor; He Has Troubles of His Own.

Don't allow yourself to fall into the way of thinking that you have all the troubles there are in the world. Don't for a moment think that life is unfair, that the scales are unevenly balanced by an unjust fate; that you have all the sorrows and cares while some one else has all the joys. You will be in a bad way when you begin to follow such a train of thought.

Life is, after all, very square, very even. If we have sorrows we also have joys. If we have shadows we also have sunshine. But neither you nor any one of us can have a monopoly of either the shadows or the sunbeams; we each have an equal share of both. And if any one of us seems to have more than his share of shadows, if he seems to have been given the lion's share of care and trouble, it is only because he does not make the most of the sunshine while it is with him. He is too busy worrying about the sorrow he has had and the care he may have in the future to enjoy the happiness of the present.

Don't envy your neighbor who rolls about in a high priced automobile, while you have to walk. He has his share of troubles, even though poverty may not be among them. Don't wish you were in his place just because he seems to have every luxury. If you were in his place you might give anything to be back home again in your own home.

Our happiness is such as we make it. It is lying ready within hand's reach. We have only to stretch out our arms and take it. The difficulty is that most of us are too busy looking for trouble to see the happiness at our door. Most of us are no sooner through with the problems of today than we begin anticipating the difficulties of tomorrow. Is it any wonder that we find so much trouble in life when we are looking for it so unceasingly?

Let us reverse our usual mental processes and begin looking for happiness. If we keep thinking of the pleasures of life we will surely find them. "Search and ye will find." This being so, why not search for the beautiful, the happy and the bright instead of the dark and gloomy? Let us forget about trouble for awhile and look only for joy. You will be surprised to see how much of it you will find.

Don't let the shadows which fall on every path spoil your enjoyment of the sunshine. Far better to fill your mind so full of the subeams that when the shadows fall you will not notice them for the brightness in your heart.

Timely Tips.

Here is a description of an outside coat that one can wear through an entire day, say, if one comes to town from the country home, goes shopping in the morning, to tea in the afternoon and stays in town to dine and the theater. For this suede cloth or a first class duvetyn is just right. Taube, dull green or one of the dull orange or golden brown shades can be had in these materials. A king's blue, futurist or Roman striped lining gives life to such a garment and lends it individuality when it is thrown back over the chair.

BERNHARD'S BAY

Allen Ferris was a guest of his sister, Mrs. Will Crossman, Thursday evening, returning Friday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Doyles returned to their home in Syracuse after spending a week in the cottage here.

Mrs. Addison Winn from Utica is here at her summer cottage for some time.

Mrs. Sarah Brocket returned from Oneida where she spent the winter.

Mrs. Norman Tice and son Earl of Syracuse are at their cottage for some time.

Norman Tice returned to Syracuse after spending a week at his cottage.

Mrs. J. E. Peachin, son Silas and daughters Blanche and Jean spent Friday with Mrs. James Peachin of West Vienna.

Miss Flossie Coady is spending sometime at Syracuse.

Cecil Pierce of Syracuse spent several days with his family here recently.

Dick Webb is home from Syracuse for a few days.

Mrs. B. Russell and daughters of Chittenango is spending some time with her aunt, Mrs. William Wood.

Mrs. L. P. Mardsan returned home from Minoa where she has spent the winter.

Mrs. J. E. Peachin entertained George Haight and Mr. and Mrs. Perry Haight over Sunday.

Mrs. Norman Tice and son returned to Syracuse after spending a week at her cottage.

PALERMO VILLAGE

Mrs. Mary Vincent and Miss Rose Vincent are visiting friends in Oswego.

Mrs. Frank Dolbear of Syracuse was the guest of her father, Willis Jennings, on Monday. Mr. Jennings, who has been ill for several months, still continues about the same.

George Hills and daughter, Miss Clara Hills, are spending the week visiting friends in Syracuse. They will be accompanied home by Mr. Hills' granddaughter, little Miss Betty Attwater of New York, who will remain with them during the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn D. Trimble, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Frawley and Mrs. M. F. Tooley motored to Oswego on Thursday evening to attend the commencement exercises at Normal hall. They were the guests of the Misses Minnie and Ivah Tooley, who are members of the graduating class.

Granite Grange held a mystery social and entertainment at Trimble's hall on Friday evening. The receipts of the evening were about ten dollars.

Mr. and Mrs. Oakes Ames of Mexico were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Glenn D. Trimble.

The Picnic Dinner club held their outing at Onondaga Park on Saturday. Those to enjoy the motor trip and picnic dinner were: Mr. and Mrs. Ray Vrooman, of Central Square; Mr. and Mrs. Glenn D. Trimble, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Frawley, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Trimble and Mr. and Mrs. Lee C. Loomis.

Dental Specialists

DR. F. H. CONKLIN

Prophylactic and Crown and Bridge Work

DR. H. W. WHITNEY

Gold Inlays, Somnoforme (sleep-paper) for painless extraction of teeth.

15 Years Experience

OFFICE HOURS: 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OPEN EVENINGS

Over
PATTERSON'S Dept. Store
113 Oneida Street

CHICHESTER S PILLS

DIAMOND BRAND

Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.

LADIES! Ask your Druggist for CHI-CHES-TER S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in RED and GOLD metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

TIME TRIED — WORTH TESTED

REDUCED FARES

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Independence Day and Other Excursions

Alexandria Bay $2.50
(Including Tour of Islands)

Round trip. Tickets on sale Monday, July 5. Good going and returning date of sale.

Alexandria Bay $2.50
(Including Tour of Islands)

Round trip. Every Saturday, Sunday and holiday, to September 6, inclusive. Also Wednesdays to Aug. 25. Returning same day.

Ontario Beach $1.90
(Charlotte)

Round trip. Every Sunday and holiday to Sept. 6, inclusive. Good going and returning same day.

Consult local ticket agents for time of trains and other information.

Long Island and New England

furnish a happy summertime —a salt water vacation.

Come to the beaches and *play*. The *change*, the surf, the ocean breeze will do you good and re-create you for the work-a-days to come.

Through cars to New York and Boston, the gateways to Long Island and New England resorts.

Low Summer Excursion Fares

For information about tickets, time of trains and **low excursion fares**, and frequent 15-day excursions to Boston at one way fare plus $3 for round trip, consult local ticket agents.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

For That Summer Trip

one of our

TRAVELING SETS

—just the thing for the tour or picnic.

Special neat and compact traveling Toilet Sets and Ladies' Handbags at attractive prices.

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

WANTED
TO BUY
SECOND HAND CANOE
GOOD CONDITION
Phone 3339

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

To Rent—Nice, cool airy rooms; one block from business section. Terms reasonable. Use of hot and cold baths. Apply 210 Cayuga st. 165

To Rent—Desirable four-room upper flat; all improvements; all newly papered; rent very reasonable. Inquire Snyder's Grocery. 168

For Sale—Motor boat with 2-cylinder, 3 h.p. engine. Can be seen at 413 Cayuga st. 165c

For Sale—A Cabel and Johnson piano, upright, nearly new. Inquire Times office. 166c

For Sale—Barber shop, downtown; newly decorated; cheap if sold at once. 168c

For Rent—Flat for 2 people; heat and water. $6 per week. 214 Oneida st. 165

To Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

NEW PLAYGROUND GETS APPARATUS

The new West Side playground arranged under the direction of John W. Stevenson, of the American Woolen Mills, will be the setting for the apparatus purchased for the public playground on the East Side last year.

The playground opened last year in 4th st. through the efforts of the Woman's Civic League was Fulton's first public playground and at the close of the season was counted a great success. More than three hundred dollars had been expended on the equipment and Mrs. Kesler assisted by Bruce Steele supervised the grounds during play hours. The hundreds of children who flocked daily to the grounds taxed the space to its capacity and at times the congested condition of the grounds made order an impossibility.

Mrs. Earle Brown, as chairman of th playground committee of the league gave her undivided attention to the project last summer. F. E. Goodjon, Jesse Morrill and Rev. M. G. Buck also worked like Trojans in the cause. Many other persons gave financial and moral support to the cause, and it is with a general feeling of satisfaction in the city at large that the equipment, swings, slides, toboggan, and teeters will be transplanted to a larger field in the city.

The equipment will be placed on the new grounds within a few days.

SALVATION ARMY TO HOLD ANNUAL TAG DAY

The Salvation Army on the Fourth will observe its annualTag day for the benefit of the poor children's picnic. Buttons will be used in place of tags this year and which bear the ensigma of the Stars and Stripes, and the words—"I feel better now, I've helped a good cause."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

WEATHER FORECAST

Probably rain tonight and Thursday. Light variable winds tonight and Thursday.

Do You Favor Spending $300 for Good Music?

The Fulton Common Council will meet tomorrow night to decide once for all the question of band-concert appropriations this summer. The Chamber of Commerce has signified its willingness to donate $300 for summer concerts if the city will appropriate an equal amount. With the $600 thus raised the band can give a series of ten concerts at the average cost of $60 per concert.

The appropriation requires the unanimous vote of the council and at Monday night's session Alderman Myron Foster of the Fourth ward opposed the measure for economical reasons. In Mr. Foster's opinion conditions in the city at present do not warrant the expenditure of $300 on amusement of any kind when there are other city funds which could well use that amount to greater and more permanent advantage. The other aldermen are unanimously in favor of the concerts although Alderman Gardner thinks the price too high.

L. F. Cornell, John W. Stevenson and others appeared at the council meeting Monday to speak in favor of the concert idea and there is no question but that there are many who think the concerts should be held.

Alderman Foster said he had no objections personally but did not believe the great majority of the taxpayers are in favor of it, inasmuch as there are other needs more pressing at present. In order that he might learn the sentiment of the people of his ward by petition, the council adjourned until tomorrow evening. A petition is being circulated in the 4th ward today.

SHORT MEASURE BARRELS IN WATERTOWN

Watertown. — Approximately 150 short measure barrels containing potatoes have been unearthed among the retail grocers of this city by Frank E. Martell, city sealer of weights and measures. Mr. Martell has reported his discovery to both the attorney general and to the state department of weights and measures. He is now awaiting a reply from Albany. In many instances the barrels have been short several cubic inches and with new potatoes bringing the prices that they now are, the loss becomes considerable to the purchaser.

BICKET-LOBEY

Last evening at 8:30 o'clock at the Congregational church in Phoenix Miss Rachel Lobey became the bride of Walter Bicket of this city. Rev. E. C. Allen performed the ceremony. Miss Nina Brown and Lawrence Ranger, both of this city, attended the couple.

The bride wore a handsome gown of white embroidered voile, a white picture hat, and carried white roses. The bridesmaid wore yellow messaline with lace overdess and carried yellow roses.

After the ceremony the couple returned to this city where a luncheon was served and a reception held at the home of Mrs. John Barclay in Park st.

Mr. and Mrs. Bicket left the city later in the evening in an appropriately decorated auto. Tin cans, old shoes and rice were very much in evidence. The couple will motor to points of interest in Maine before returning to the city.

MRS. CORNELIA POOLER

Mrs. Cornelia Pooler, 69, died this morning at the home of her son, Frederick Pooler, 318 South 3d st.

Surviving are three daughters, Mrs. Ada Spencer, of Phoenix; Mrs. Eva Ware, of Granby, and Mrs. Flora Barnes, of this city. One son, Frederock Pooler, and a brother, Charles Baker, of Lansing, Mich., also survive.

Funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

THE QUIRK TODAY

Max Figman, the celebrated metropolitan actor, and Lolita Robertson of equal prominence, are joint stars in the production of "The Truth Wagon" from the play by that name by Hayden Talbot. An exceptionally strong cast of players are used in the protion, guaranteeing a finished masterpicture. Others will be shown. Tomorrow will be Big Feature day when the Vitagraph blue ribbon feature, "The Juggernaut" will be the offering.

TEUTON ALLIES LOSE NEARLY 400,000 MEN

(Continued from Page One)

continue pouring fresh troops, which will be increasingly difficult to obtain, in order to hold their positions, while if they go away, which all consider eventually will be necessary in order to defend their own frontiers, the whole edifice of the Austrian defensive will collapse.

To understand Russia's campaign in Galicia, one must realize the Russian point of view, which is that they can retreat and advance indefinitely, caring little for moral effects and loss of towns, so long as they are weakening the enemy. There is an increasing tendency here to manoeuvre to prevent the war from getting to a trench deadlock on the western and Warsaw fronts.

Probably the Germans will make further frantic attacks here and there on this front which the Russians now are complacently awaiting, confident that in each of these, as they believe is the case with the whole Galician campaign, the losses of the Teutons will be entirely incommensurate with their gains.

The net result of each movement will indicate to the Teutons that these costly advances destroy neither the morale nor strength of the Russians who two days after their retreat are recuperated and ready for further fighting.

BRITAIN'S NAVY BIGGER THAN WHEN WAR BEGAN

(Continued from Page One)

Dardanelles describes the terrible effet of the fire of the British war ships. He visited the town of Tschanak Kaleh, which he found a heap of ruins. The forts are still standing just as complete and as strong as they ever were. But the whole town inside is a smoking mass of ruins.

"Where his shells could not reach, the enemy sent airmen to destroy any life that was still left in the town, or any supplies that could be concealed in the dserted buildings. These unwelcome guests no longer throw the old fashioned dynamite bombs, but cleverly devised machines which are the last word of technical science.

"And now, on the other side of the straits, in the town of Maidos a great flame shoots up from a cloud of smoke, for a great building is on fire. The place is burning at many other spots, and the reflection of the fire dances on the foam crested waves with ghostly movements. Above the hills on the European side the searchlights of the English war ships play. Suddenly there is a flash of light as clear as day over the entire horizon and a terrible broadside is delivered at Maidos, to be followed by two sharp detonations.

"A fresh fire starts, new and meaningless destruction is inflicted on the peaceful inhabitantsfi with the idea of making all existence as difficult as possible in the Dardanelles." And now, as the inhabitants, with the help of the soldiers, put out the fire, the rattle of the machine guns sounds on the ear, broken by the thunder of the ships' guns, which send a hail of shrapnel on the attacking ranks of the Turkish infantry, or attempts to destroy their camps. The roll of the machine guns sounds for an hour at a time without any break.

"And if for an instant the guns are silent, then one knows that on the other side of the waters the night battle with the bayonet and the bomb, the revolver and the side arm, that bloodiest conflict of man with man, is going on, and one recalls the fact that the Turkish troops have proved themselves the most terrible combatants with the bayonet in these night affrays. * * * In spite of all his efforts the enemy still stands where he landed, under the fire of his ships.

What plans the Allies have, what resources they may be abel to develop no one can say, Perhaps they do not know at Tenedos. No one can say what significance the illness of the French general, d'Amade, mny have for the operations on the Dardanelles. But the Turks and their allies know that the Dardanelles, even with this land force, never can be stormed.

Thespians Drew Large Crowd at The Quirk

The play, "The Fortune Hunter," produced for the second time by the class of 1915 of Fulton High school at The Quirk last night, drew a large crowd to the playhouse. While the theatre was not as crowded as at the first performance, the attendance was large, and the youthful thespians were made to feel that their efforts were appreciated.

The results of two more rehearsals and careful training coupled with the experience gained in the first performance were evident last night. There were no breaks, and all the members ofthe cast improved upon their work of last week.

Leland Carner, as "Nat Duncan," again showed his worth and had the audience with him from the start. Harold Caffrey, as "Henry Kellogg," and Marshal Penfield, as "Sam Graham," the old druggist, handled their parts in a manner that would have done credit to finished artists of long experience.

The Misses Eryma Paige, Florence Moody and Rose Walsh in the feminnine roles displayed marked ability and entered into the spirit of the characters portrayed with true artistic interpretation.

AUXILIARY MEETING

The monthly meeting of the Women's auxiliary of the Lee Memorial hospital will be held Thursday afternoon, July 1st, at 4 o'clock in the Citizens' Club rooms.

Clark Wants $30 for Use of His Auto

Chief of Police Dyer last night arrested Fred Lavigne, formerly of this city but now of Watertown, on a charge of petit larceny preferred by Edward Clark who operates taxicabs in this city. Clark alleged that Lavigne, while in his employ two weeks ago, took one of his touring cars to Syracuse on a joy-ride and stayed away with it all day and all night. When he returned with the car, he decamped without taking the trouble to explain his absence to the owner.

Clark figures that the car might have earned $30 had it been in service here during the time Lavigne had it in Syracuse. He swore out a warrant for the arrest of Lavigne last week.

When arraigned before Judge Wilson last night, Lavigne admitted taking the car. Clark was inclined to be lenient and Lavigne was released upon his promise that he would make good the amount to Clark.

PRISONERS COMPLAIN OF FAVORS TO SIEGEL

Rochester.—The several hundred prisoners at the Monroe County Penitentiary are complaining of alleged favors shown to Henry Siegel, former "merchant prince."

The inmates allege Siegel isn ot employed, that he smokes the best cigars and wears only striped trousers. From his waist up, they say, he is dressed like any swell.

SPECIALS

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Ladies' 25c Drawers, at 19c
50c Bugalow Aprons, at 45c
Ladies' $1.00 Muslin Petticoats, at 59c
Ladies' Envelope Combination Suits 50c
$3.00 and $3.50 Nemo Corsets, at . . . $2.25

O. HENDERSON & CO.
Oneida Street Phone 200

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. Lora White Kesler of the high school faculty left the city today and will spend the summer in Syracuse.

* * *

D. P. Morehouse of Oswego was in the city yesterday attending the 184th regiment reunion.

* * *

A. E. Roberts, of the firm of Robers & Wood, has returned from a three-days trip to Rochester and vicinity. Mr. Roberts made the trip in his car.

* * *

George Compo has left the city for a vacation to be spent in the Adirondacks with his parents. He will also make a two months' tour of the West.

MARSHALL SEES MORAL IN SUBMARINE USE

Indianapolis.—In addressing the Indiana Spanish War veterans here today, Vice-President Marshall asked if the great European conflict was demonstrating that a $700,000 submarine could destroy a $7,500,000 superdreadnought, should the people's money b further expended for superdreadnoughts?

The Vice-President made an appeal for the coming of the time "when we will submit all international problems to courts of justice vested with powers to enforce their decrees."

The war veterans sent a telegram to President Wilson pledging their support of hisp olicies.

MISS WYCHERLY TO BE SUFFRAGE "LIBERTY"

New York.—Dr. Anna Shaw, arriving here to aid the woman suffrage cause, was given an automobile, painted suffrage yellow, by the Assembly district workers at the open air meeting in Fifth avenue at 42d st. lesterday. Mrs. James Laidlaw made the presetnation speech.

After great deliberation the Empire State Committee of the Equal Suffrage party has selected Margaret Wycherly, an actress, to act as the Goddess of Liberty and read the women's appeal for liberty at the demonstration to be held July 5.

STATE LIQUOR MEN HEAR BRYAN ATTACKED

Utica.—A combination of interests to crush prohibition was advocated in speeches at the first session today of the New York State Liquor Dealers' Convention here.

David Neuberger, of New York, attacked Bryan and called on his hearers to disavow all allegiance to Bryan. He fermed the prohibition crusade the "result of ignorant prejudice or hypocritical intelligence," declaring John L. Sullivan represented the first class and Bryan the other.

BIG CONCERT HELD IN CHURCH TONIGHT

A musical treat will this evening be offered those who attend the concert to be given at the First M. E. church.

A varied program including vocal, harp, organ, piano, flute and 'cello selections will be given by high grade Fulton and Syracuse talent.

SOUTH GRANBY

Charles Sherman, an old veteran, who died Saturday was buried today at Jacksonville. He died suddenly and leaves a wife and one daughter, Mrs. Floyd Coats.

There is to be a strawberry and ice cream social at the school house Friday night, July 2d, under the auspices of the South Granby Circle, for the Little Utica church.

E. E. Fisher has purchased a new auto.

Miss Flora Fisher returned from Olean Tuesday after a visit of four weeks.

Mrs. Hannah Stewart was the guest of her son, Dan Stewart, last week. She visited one day at Wilson Stewart and returned to Baldwinsville Sunday.

Alonzo Luke had a family gathering Sunday when Ernest and family came home, Kenneth and wife from Sweet Grass, Mont., arrived Wednesday night; Miss Ruth came home from her school, and Arthur also. Miss Frances has not yet arranged.

George Sickles is moving into his new home.

The Bible study and prayer meeting will be held at Harlow Sperbeck's Tuesday evening; Mrs. Reichal as leader.

Mrs. Lottie Cook, who has been caring for Mrs. Ernest Grant, has returned home.

Miss Mary Moore, who held meetings at Little Utica church last winter is now holding revival meetings at Morgan church near Euclid. Mr. Fisher's and Mr. Pingree's people all motored there Friday evening and Mr. Fisher's people went again Sunday evening. Good meetings are reported.

Herman Austin was an over-night guest of his mother Saturday.

Miss Lottie Andrews spent last week at her uncle's, Roy Austin.

Miss Ruth Butler is home again after spending some time at Lysander.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Ott were Sunday guests of her sister, Mrs. Morgan Butler.

Mr. and Mrs. Delos Distin, Mt. Pleasant, visited their sister, Mrs. Hannah Austin Saturday.

George Crockford and wife visited his siter, Mrs. Carrie Campman Sunday and his mother accompanied them home.

Mrs. Cynthia Lampman is visiting her sisters in Fulton.

FOR SALE

A good business known as Henry's Baggage and Express also transient shed business equipped for all kinds of heavy work. Piano moving, light work and a good freight business office and furnishings with sheds.

Purchaser can go on with business as soon as possession is taken.

Phone 585 or call at
207 SENECA STREET

Pure Creamery Butter
From The Harbor Farms
Made for those who want the best.
LaPORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida Street Hello 75

HATS
Come to the
DIX MILLINERY STORE
for your Fourth of July Hat
SEE WINDOW DISPLAY

Pimples, Skin Blemishes, Eczema Cured

No odds how serious, how long standing your case, there's help for you in every particle of Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment. It wipes out all trace of your ailment, and leaves your skin clean anl soft as a child's. Hundreds of users have sent voluntary letters of thanks. Just try one box It will mean freedom from suffering and embarrassment.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 165 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1915 | Price One Cent

Little Messages by Lucius Wilson

LEST WE FORGET

A Speaker Who Had the Punch

Sinking of Armenian Regarded as Reply to American Protests

Officials Believe Ship Had No Military Status and That She Should Have Been Treated as Ordinary Merchantman Regardless of Her Cargo.

Washington, July 1.—The attack on the Armenian is considered proof of the determination of the Germans to continue their warfare against British merchant shipping and as affording proof, moreover, to the American public of how such attacks may be expected to involve the lives of American citizens. As soon as the news of the torpedoing of the Armenian was received here today the report was started in sources friendly to the German cause that the attack was without significance, insomuch as the Armenian was in the service of the British government. Just what the status of the Amerian was is not definitely known here, and much depends on this question. But the opinion expressed by men associated with the government today was that there is little possibility that the Armenian had anything like the status of a public vessel of the British government, which would have warranted the Germans in attacking her without providing for the safety of those aboard her.

Had the Armenian been a transport or a public vessel of the British government it would have been the business of the United States government to force her to leave Newport News or to intern within twenty-four hours before she started on her present voyage. It would have been the privilege, moreover, of the German government to protest against the United tSates permitting the clearance of the Armenian and of all of those other ships carrying horses to England. There is no doubt whatever, of course, that if the German government thought for a single moment it could prove the public chacacter of these vessels, including the Armenian, it would have brought the matter to the attention of the United States government and have caused them to be forbidden the right to take cargo and supplies out of this country.

"Either the Armenian was a private vessel, and the Germans were wrong in torpedoing her, or else she was a public vessel, and the United States was wrong in allowing her to leave Newport News.'

This was the comment of one high official today. He ended with the statement that the Germans long ago would have put a stop to this trade with the Allies if they were in a position to prove that htese vessels were transports or public vessels of the British government. He expressed the opinion that the German government would never raise this question in response to representations of the United States government on this case.

GERMAN RESERVISTS FLOCK AROUND POWDER WORKS

Dover, N. J. July 1.—German naval reservists, gathering in several of the little towns in the vicinity of the United States government powder factory here, one of the largest of its kind in the world, not only have aroused so much suspicion that the federal secret service men have them under espionage. it was learned yesterday, but also there is a strong military guard constantly patrolling the mountains surrounding the extensive works.

Within the last few months, when the scrutiny of the men of the crews of the great German steamships tied up at the piers in Hoboken became so strict as to make it uncomfortable, scores of the men scattered to other places. Something like a hundred, it is reported, found their way to Dover and there obtained employment in the large mills. The town has a population of 13,000, and of these probably one-helf or even a greater proportion of the men work in the factories. Most of them are Americans, but recently there has been an influx of foreigners, among whom the Germans are showing very strong.

Whether this movement in the direction of Dover is with the view toward any organized move upon the powder works, is only a matter of conjecture, but the suspicion has grown so strong that the federal government is taking no chances with any of them. Not only is there a large guard around the powder works at night and during gthe day. but the federal secret service men are threading their way all through Dover and the surrounding country, that nothing may escape their attention.

A military guard is maintained at all times. of course. instant telephonic communications and every precaution has been taken that if things ever come to a crisis between the United States and Germany, a regiment could be poured in in two hours' time. The men on duty now could stand off mobs of thousands indefinitely.

PEOPLE'S WORTH

Extract From a Speech by Lucius Wilson at The Clark House, March 15, 1915

(Reprinted from the files of The Evening Times)

Mr. Wilson was asked for the most fitting way of overcoming the doubt, and his reply was straightforward and to the point.

"The Chamber of Commerce is a channel through which the individual is given an opportunity to do something for his town," said Mr. Wilson, "and to that person who has vision, enthusiasm, initiative and creative ability there is no limitation to the returns he may have.

"When you approach a person in this work you should not do so with an apology. You are leaving your work to go out and represent to others their opportunity. You are creating public spirit which is the brotherhood of man, and if you were to subtract the chrystalized results of public spirit from this community it would indeed be but an empty shell.

"To you, to me and to the children, this is the work that is worth while. We need enthusiasm, enterprise and conviction in the works that lead to better things.

"Making public spirit in a town is a business and it must be gone at with one's sleeves rolled up. It is not what we owe our city, but what we can do for it, that will come back to us through the 12,000 people who live here. Generally speaking, the person who doesn't believe he owes the city anything is a dangerous person; the measure of what a person owes his city may be found in the reply to the question, "If all of the people in Fulton moved away, how much would you give to have them back again."

ALDERMAN FOSTER FINDS SENTIMENT IS AGAINST THE PARK CONCERTS

Unless someone produces a petition at the meeting of the Common Council tonight signed by a majority of the representative taxpayers of the Fourth ward favoring the expenditure of $300 by the city for band concerts this summer, Alderman Foster will vote against the measure, thereby defeating it and putting a damper on the plans of those who believe the concerts should be held this year.

At Monday night's meeting Mr. Foster opposed the measure, giving as reasons the fact that the city needed sidewalks and other permanent improvements a great deal more than it needed music; and also mentioning the fact that the town was not industrially active and many people were out of work and many without the bare necessities of life. At the Monday meeting it was decided to circulate a petition in the Fourth ward on the question, Mr. Foster agreeing to abide by the decision of the majority of taxpayers of the ward.

Over the telephone at noon today, Mr. Foster said that nothing had yet been brought to his notice which would lead him to change his attitude on the concert question. He said he had circulated no petition but understood that one was in circulation.

He made several statements, however, which do not auger well for the concert enthusiasts. He said he had personally interview some thirty or forty people in his ward who paid taxes and out of that number he had found only one who favored the expenditure. While most of the people had no objection to the concerts, they felt the city was in noc ondition at present to make the appropriation necessary when there wer so many other matters more vital which needed attention at this time.

"They say the concerts will mean an increase of perhaps ten cents in the taxes," said Mr. Foster. "All right. But the next time something comes up, it's ten cents more and so on. When the new Broadway bridge was built they claimed it would not raise the taxes preceptibly. Personally, I approve of the bridge and would not have it otherwise but something has raised the taxes in this city, and it is just such items as the one in question; insignificant if taken alone but added to others, a large amount.

"However, I promised to vote for the concerts if they could show me that a majority of the people in my ward wanted it. And if they can show me that, I will vote for it. But I don't think they can."

British Advance One Mile on the Turkish Trenches at Straits

New Battle Develops and Five Lines of Trenches Are Captured---French Attack by Land and Warships' Fire Drive Ottomen From Strong Positions.

London, July 1.—Fighting at the Dardanelles has developed in a fierce, new battle, and the British lines on the Gallipoli peninsula, near Krithia, have advanced nearly a mile. Five trenches were taken; in them were found the bodies of 5000 Turks. French troops, under the leadership of General Gouraud, took an important part in the action.

The military problem of forcing the Dardanelles is the most fascinating of the war. Not only does it loom large, with possible political consequences, but it combines all the operations of naval and military tactics developed in modern times and tested to the last resource.

The capture of the Gallipoli peninsula may hasten the climax of the war; in any case the battling on sea and land in the Dardanelles brings out every thrilling incident of the combat between fort and ship, and land force, the whole set down in an environment pulsating with historic interest.

I traversed the coast from Fort Nagara to within a half mile of Kumkale, and instead of dividing it into named defenses, such as Forts Medejieh, Chimilik, Kilid Bahr, Dardanos and so forth, I am tempted to classify the whole coast as one great fortress.

Since March 18 every position that offered a field of fire in the least suitable has been turned into a battery. The banks of the Straits bristle with guns. Artillery of large calibre, excepting howitzer, is absent in these new defenses, but they are armed with an uncounted number of small guns.

This factor of preparation is one that must be kept constantly in mind when studying the situation at the Dardanelles. Since the first attack on the Straits the Turks have been training with a conscientiousness only exceeded by the soldiers of Kitchener's army.

The forts that guard the narrows from Nagara and Kilia to Kilid Bahr and Chnak are not in a strict sense modern, yet, tested under the severest attacks of high power guns, the damage they suffered is almost nil.

In a recent dispatch I described the enormous disproportion between the effort made by the English ships and the results obtained, and it must be remembered that the shooting of British gunners is excellent. The fact that so little damage was done was due to the peculiar conditions of the attack.

It was not alone on the guns of the fort that the Turks placed reliance in the impregnability of the Dardanelles defenses. The waters before the guns are sown with mines. These are dangers against which it is almost impossible to guard. Mine sweepers cannot operate as far up the Hellespont, as they come under the fire of machine guns mounted at numerous points alon gthe shores.

There are also hidden batteries especially placed to guard the mine fields. These are so carefully concealed that they defy detection by aerial observers.

TEUTONS FORCE RUSSIANS TO LEAVE STRATEGIC POINTS

London, July 1.—German and Austrian reports indicate that the Russians are again in retreat, and even more precipitately than in the retirement from before Lemberg.

Berlin says the Russians are fleeing from the Vistula river and the district of Zamosz, southeast of Lublin, in Russian Poland.

Vienna gives more details. An official report, received last night in Vienna, says:

"In East Galicia, on the Gnila Lipa river and on the Bug river below Kamonka, fighting is proceeding which is successfully progressing for us. Between the Bug and the Vistula rivers the Russians are further retreating. Rear guards covering that retreat were everywhere attacked and driven back.

"Our troops crossed the Tanew Plain and occupied a border height near Frampol and Zaklikow (northwest of Tarnogrod).

"The Teutonic allies' successes east of the Vistula forced the Russians to evacuate position after position on the west bank of the Vistula, and they have been retreating since last night toward the Vistula from strong positions on the front at Zawichost, Ozarow and iCenno (southern Russian Poland). Zawichost has been occupied b your troops.'

The present position of the Russian forces covers a great semicircle around Lemberg, the two tips of which, to the north and to the south of the capital, the Austro-Germans are attempting to roll back. In the meantime they are hurling great forces at the center, in the vicinity of Tomaszow.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

C. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Thursday, July 1, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

A PAIR OF GLOVES.

The Impudent Store People Wouldn't Take Them Back.

Mrs. Pinkerton's first question was about the gloves.

"Did you exchange them?" she asked.

"No," said Pinkerton, "I didn't."

"There," she complained, "I might have known you would forget it. How careless! I told you the very last thing before you left the house to be sure to attend to it. Really, I don't see how men can be so thoughtless."

"I didn't forget," said Pinkerton. "I tried to change them, but they wouldn't take the things back."

"Wouldn't—take—them—back?" she said. "Why not?"

"They said they were soiled."

"Soiled? Well, of all things! If they are they got soiled in their own store. I didn't soil them. I have never had them on my hands. I couldn't get them on. They were half a size too small. They gave me the wrong number. Why didn't you tell them so?"

"I did."

"Who did you tell?"

"The clerk and the floorwalker and everybody who would listen to me."

"And what did they say?"

"They laughed."

"The impudent creatures! I'll never buy a cent's worth in that store again, you see if I do."

"That's just what I said," Pinkerton put in. "I said you never would."

"And what did they say to that?"

"They laughed again."

"Well, that settles it. I never will buy anything there now. Where are the gloves?"

"In my pocket."

"Let me have them, please. Soiled, indeed! I'll see if they are."

Mrs. Pinkerton unwrapped the package. As she took out the gloves she blushed slightly.

"Well," she said.

"Well?" echoed Pinkerton. "What's wrong?"

"N-nothing much," she said, "only this is an old pair of gloves. I cleaned them last week with gasoline. I made a mistake and sent them back instead of the pair I bought yesterday."—New York Herald.

Look to Your Own Self.

Be not angry that you cannot make others what you wish them to be, since you cannot make yourself what you wish to be.—Thomas a-Kempis.

Mended His Manners.

A certain English officer is noted for his ready wit and quickness in repartee. In the very early days of his career he was ordered to Bombay and

"[illegible]"

was attached to the staff of the then commander in chief as aid-de-camp.

Shortly after his arrival at a function at the government house a new military secretary who, in the [illegible] pride of his new position, had a hearty contempt for subalterns of all degrees, with a glassy stare through his eyeglasses offered him two fingers to shake.

The A. D. C., quite unabashed, looked at him for a moment or two and then said genially:

"Hang it all, major, the governor gives me three!"

The whole room was convulsed, and the military secretary, now a colonel, profited by the hint and mended his manners, but he never forgave the A. D. C.—London Tit-Bits.

One on Pa.

Teacher—Tommy, next time you are late bring an excuse from your father.

Tommy—Who? Pa? Why, he ain't any good at excuses. Ma finds him out every time.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

ARE THE WOMEN INTERESTED?

One of the real problems confronting the city of Fulton is the disposal of garbage. An expensive system such as Syracuse is using would, at the present time, be out of the question, but what system and at what cost and how managed is the big question-mark that looms up in the minds of those who are thinking along the line.

That unwholesome conditions abound within the city's limits, which arise directly through uncollected garbage, is a plain fact—if one possesses a nose. That the city's treasury is as empty as Mother Hubbard's cupboard is not to be denied. How then can the orderly collection of garbage become a realty?

If many persons in this city were put this question the reply would be "Guess it's impossible." However, away back in the ages was handed down a bit of backbone tonic which speaks "Where there's a will there's a way."

If in the city there is anyone who is interested in the disposal of garbage it should be the orderly, intelligent housekeeper. No amount of ignoring the problem, no amount of side stepping the issue, and no amount of discussing the uncleanly methods of the neighbor over the back fence will change the situation. On the other hand if every housekeeper who cares a rap about rectifying this ugly condition (and this whether she wants to vote or not) will spend more time on the comfortable porch this summer in studying through the various magazines available the methods employed in other places in preference to putting embroidery up and down the fronts of dresses, a real solution of the problem could be reached.

Every woman who says she wants to vote has no business to want to vote if she is not interested in the problems of her own city—particularly the housekeeping department. Every woman who does not want to vote because she believes "it isnt' proper" (or is unnecessary) should certainly study to be able to give her husband pointers on housekeeping that he may be able to use his vote or his voice intelligently in helping the city's housekeeping department—partcularly in emptying the city's garbage can effectively and economically.

The empty garbage pail would make a good plank in the mayoralty platform.

COURAGE

Occasionally you hear a man say that he fears nothing in the world except to do wrong. The statement is important if true. Most of us fear to do wrong; let us say we fear it more than anything else; but there are a number of other things that we fear a good deal.

We now hear of men being taken from their farms and desks and shops and put into the firing line, in face of death; and being naturally curious, we wonder how we would meet such an experience. Would we enjoy it, or at least endure it with a soldier's fortitude? Or would our untried nerves give us trouble?

We are an imaginative people; and imagination is close cousin to fear. Moreover, we read, and we look at pictures, and a too vivid conception of the horrors of war is not a good preparation for facing them.

On the other hand, we are intelligent people, accustomed to reason about our actions, our needs, and our duties; and a clear, educated intelligence that conquers fear is a far better source of course than the stolid ignorance that does not know what fear is.

All experience seems to show that men are brave collectively who are not especially intrepid as individuals. The pride of following or of setting an example is the greatest stimulus known to man. There is a world of comfort, too, in the touch of a known shoulder and the sound of a known voice. Men will laugh at danger together who would run from it alone. Again, actual conflict is too quick for the imagination. The danger comes and it is over before you can think what it means or where it leads; and a succession of such experiences breeds the courage of habit, the surest of all.

It is true there is the lonely night watch of the sentinel, whom no comrade cheers, and the perilous adventure of the scout, who seems to take off his life and leave it behind him as he would any other little knickknack that might prove troublesome. But even those adventures may become easy through use.

The great comfort for the ordinary man is that there are other ordinary men, many of them, and that they are all likely to bear themselves with equal fortitude. In our Civil War the American soldier, going from the farm, the desk, and the shop, proved himself one of the best fighters in the world, and we may be sure he will prove himself so again, if the occasion comes.—Youth's Companion.

KEEPING MEAT IN HOT WEATHER

A Few Simple Precautions for the Housewife Who Does Not Want Her Supplies to Spoil.

A few simple cautions will aid the housewife in keeping meat untainted in hot weather. It is, of course, common knowledge that the higher the temperature, the quicker meat will spoil, but the family's supplies are not absolutely at the mercy of the thermometer. Ice and cleanliness are two great weapons of defense.

For many families a refrigerator is obviously out of the question, but it is perhaps better to have no refrigerator at all than a neglected one. Merely to wash it out occasionally does little good; it should be thoroughly scalded at frequent intervals, in particular the drain. This, if overlooked, is apt to harbor fungous growths, which may spread to the food. On one occasion a man applied to the department because he had found that a joint of beef placed in his refrigerator had turned a peculiar bright red. Upon examination it was ascertained that the meat was covered with a peculiar fungous growth due entirely to the condition of the refrigerator. Growths of this kind do not always advertise themselves so prominently and there may be much evil in an ice box that the eye can not detect.

Dampness Is Fatal

If the refrigerator drain is not thoroughly cleaned; moreover, it is likely to become choked, the water is not carried off quickly enough and little pools are left standing in the interior. Dampness is one of the conditions most favorable to bacterial growth. An ice box in this state will not protect food long. It is, in fact, a wise precaution to wipe the interior of a refrigerator every day with a dry cloth.

The temperature of the average refrigerator is higher than most persons suppose, and in those households where a regular supply of ice is not obtainable a cool cellar, a spring house, or the depth of a well may serve somewhat the same purpose. On farms where there is an ice house the meat may be placed in some form of closed retainer and buried in the ice. In any event, the meat must be carefully screened from flies. The danger from infection from these pests has been pointed out many times, but fimiliarity breeds contempt and they still persist. The fly not only does the meat itself no good, but it may readily deposit upon it some infection, which is carried in turn by the meat into the human system. Some flies will deposit their eggs on the meat and these in a short time will become maggots, and the meat is "flyblown."

A Rapid Growth

Much sickness that is popularly ascribed to ptomaine poisoning, or to bad food in general, is really caused in some such way as this, the food, in itself perfectly wholesome, acting merely as a mechanical carrier for the "germs" which cause the trouble. Some of these sorts come from the human intestine, and their presence is a sure indication that filth is present, even if the amount is too small to be seen. Filth of this kind may be carried by dust, but it more often comes from soiled hands. One might wish that every kitchen could have the sign found in some well-managed food factories—"When you leave the room for any purpose, wash your hands befor you return to work."

"Germs" which grow in foods and cause illness grow very rapidly, particularly if the food is a little warm, and are not destroyed unless the food is well cooked before serving. Simply "warming up" is not enough, as was found in a case of illness recently reported after eating some warmed-up creamed vegetable. Certain kinds of food—creamed chicken, or custard, or warm vegetables, for example—are excellent culture mediums for bacteria which may have been introduced into them by accident. For this reason it is a safe rule to have as short a time as possible intervene between the preparation of food and its consumption. Broth is another excellent medium and in consequence should be drained off if it is intended to keep the meat for any length of time before serving. If the broth is used also it should be boiled thoroughly first. All food, cooked or uncooked, should be kept in a clean, cool place in order to reduce the danger of infection to a minimum.

When meat must for any reason be kept for unusually long periods of time or when the conditions are unusually unfavorable scalding may be resorted to advantageously. Dropping the meat into boiling water for a few minutes will not seriously affect its flavor when it ultimately appears upon the table, and it will put it in a much better condition for keeping. It is important, however, that it be dipped in a large body of boiling water. If only a small amount of water is used, the introduction of the meat will lower the temperature to such an extent that the whole process becomes worthless. With such meats as veal or pork, which are always—or ought to be—thoroughly done, the precaution can be carried further and the joints partially cooked before being stored away. Care should be taken, however, to see that the recooking is thoroughly done.

Hot weather also calls for additional precautions on the part of the housewife in regard to canned products. Once these have been opened and exposed to the air they spoil as quickly, if not more quickly, than fresh food. The contents of a can should be disposed of without delay. In no event should they be left in the can after it has been opened, but should be used at once unless the housekeeper wishes to "air" the canned material, which some believe is desirable. If this is done, the can contents should be transferred to a clean earthern or glass dish and put away for an hour or two in a cool place where dust will not reach it.

Opinions

Helping National Guardsmen

An encouraging indication of the public sense of the need of making more secure the military defense of this country is the disposition of many large firms and corporations not only to employ National Guardsmen but to induce the young men in their employ to serve in the organized militia. The president of one of the large banks in New York has informed Major Gen. O'Ryan that all that bank's clerks who are National Guardsmen will have leave of absence whenever they have military duties to perform without loss of pay and with no curtailment of their regular vacations. A financial company in Boston has gone a step further and promised all its employes in the organized militia not only two weeks' leave of absence for the State encampment, but double pay for that time. That seems to establish a precedent whichf ew employers could be expected to observe, but it will certainly serve to encourage enlistment in the State regiments. The President of that particular institution, which is said to have sixty militiamen in its employ, has issued a statement in which he says he has just realized how much an employer can do to build up the citizen soldiery. Six of the largest corporations in the country have made public announcement that hereafter they will assist any of their employes who join the militia. Their example will be followed by many others. A committee of the Chamber of Commerce of this city has long been working to bring employers to a sense of their duty to the National Guard and to increase the knowledge among business men of the importance of that military body as a part of the first line of the nation's land defenses. Undoubtedly the large corporations can do more in the way of encouraging their young men to be citizen soldiers than individual employers of labor on a smaller scale, but every man who employs other men will come to learn in time that he is only helping himself and his business when he submits to such small sacrifice as an occasional leave of absence for the National Guardsmen in his employ entails. Under expert Federal supervision the citizen soldiers of the various States have greatly improved in efficiency. They are becoming real soldiers, since they have had the advantage of instruction and practice in modern methods of soldiering.—N. Y. Times.

EX-SENATOR CANNON FIRED A WARNING

As an evidence of the interest taken in Ex-Senator Cannon's Chautauqua talks the Batavia News says of his address last night:

'About 1000 people attended the entertainment at the Chautauqua tent on the high school grounds last evening, when Frank J. Cannon, former United States senator from Utah, gave his interesting address on "The Mormon Kingdom of Today." Preceding the lecture was a concert of popular airs by the Aida Quartette.

"Former Senator Cannon's address was a forciful arraignment of the religion of the Mormons, who, he said, were the teachers of polygamy. He said that although two former Presidents of the United States, Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt, had spoken in Mormon temples, the general public and the heads of the government themselves did not seem to appreciate the baleful influence at work within the church.

"It is evident to all who can see that the Mormons are setting up a well-organized government of their own, separate and apart from the government of this country," said Mr. Cannon. "It is time for the citizens of the United States to take warning and not to permit a new nation to be setup within our country."

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 2597 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Amateur Developing & Printing
Roll of 6 films and 6 prints, 30c.
Flash-Lights & Home Portraits
E. E. HENRY 210 Oak St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4246
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

BYRON NEWTON
teacher of flute and piccolo.
Boehm and ordinary systems.
Phone Mrs. N. H. Haviland

SODA AND MINERAL WATERS
Made in Fulton. Best Extracts. Purity Guaranteed.
Delivery to any part of town.
A. J. THOMPSON
Phone 1542 112 Pratt St.

HALL & O'CONNOR
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
Phone 4529

ASTONISHING BARGAINS in SUMMER MILLINERY
White Summer Hats.......98c
MRS. F. K. JONES
210 Cayuga St.

MILK and CREAM
Fresh from our own farm.
GLENWOOD FARM
Fred C. Vogelsang
Phone 2510

PARCEL DELIVERY
Prompt and careful delivery to any part of city.
H. E. BRUNDAGE
13 N. Second St.
Phone 132

F. H. CONKLIN, D. D. S.
Pyorrhea Treated Successfully.
Expert Extractions.
113 Oneida St.

McINTYRE'S FAMILY WASHINGS
Up-to-date Laundering
Prompt Delivery
158 N. 6th St. Phone 487

G. H. MAUDE
Painter and Decorator
Phone 4369 260 S. 5th St.
Up-to-date Designs
Tiffany and other Finishes.
Estimates Furnished Free.

Cahill's Perfection Bread
is the
BEST BREAD MADE
TRY A LOAF—Sold only at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY.

THE CITY ZONE DISTRICT SYSTEM

Proper Arrangement Is Absolutely Essential.

KERNEL OF TOWN PLANNING

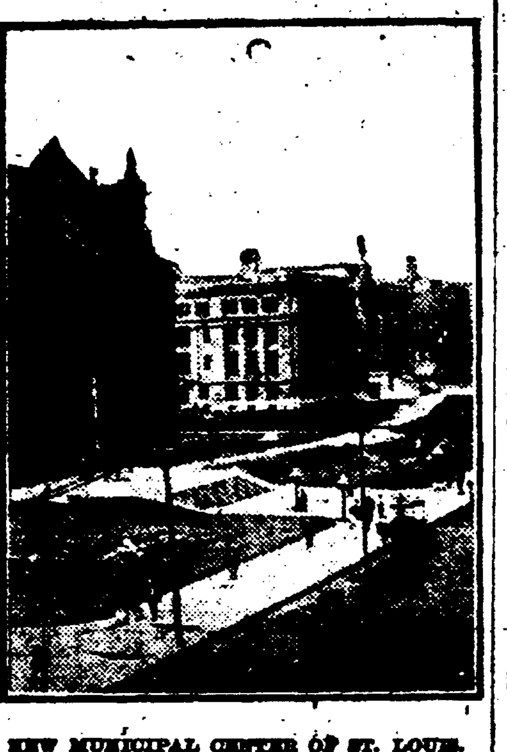
Every Municipality Has Its Own Problem, and Its Classification of Districts Must Proceed In Accordance With Results to Be Achieved.

The whole purpose of city planning is to increase the health, comfort and convenience of the public, and in order to accomplish this it is absolutely essential to have the districts properly arranged, writes Frank Koester in his treatise, "Modern City Planning and Maintenance." In their planning the object is to give each man for his dollar the greatest value possible in housing and business convenience, proportionate to his income. That is to say, the man of small income must be given the same quantity of accommodations for the proportion of his income that he can devote to such purpose as the man of large income, the only difference being in quality. Thus a mechanic in renting a six room house for his family should not have to pay for it a greater proportion of his income than the higher salaried manager pays of his income in renting a six room apartment for his family, the difference in actual amount being represented by quality.

The more numerous classes should always be able to obtain adequate quantities of whatever may be requisite to satisfy their needs, with only the expenditure of a fair proportion of their income.

This can only be accomplished by the establishment of classified districts and a rigid enforcement of proper regulations. This is the real kernel of city planning, compared with which its architectural embellishment is merely a polishing of the shell.

Each city has its own problem. Its classification must proceed in accordance with the results to be achieved



NEW MUNICIPAL CENTER OF ST. LOUIS.

and with the nature of its activities and business. For example, New York, with its varied industries and activities, needs a greater number of classifications and a greater flexibility in their application than Washington, which is more devoted to administrative and social purposes.

In the laying out of districts the objects to be accomplished are the providing of healthful living and working conditions, prevention of congestion, convenience of distribution, suitable relation of the homes of the workers to their places of employment and the grouping together of those whose incomes and tastes are generally similar.

In European districts the classes of districts are often a dozen or more in number. The city of Karlsruhe, with a population of 135,000, has as many as sixteen classifications, ranging from high class residential to detached suburban houses and civic center to factory districts.

Owing to the hitherto unregulated conditions it would not now be practicable in most American cities to establish as many districts or as close a classification.

A workable classification for the average American city might be as follows:

Residential district No. 1, light traffic, no stores.

Business district No. 1, medium traffic.

Business district No. 2, heavy traffic.

Industrial district No. 1, 25 to 100 employees per establishment.

Industrial district No. 2, over 100 employees per establishment.

Tenement district, stores and heavy traffic.

Warehousing district, heavy traffic.

In making such classifications, however, the city should not be divided in such a manner as to confine the poorer classes in the parts of the city remote from those in which the better classes are housed, as such residential restrictions would prove unpopular.

In order to have individuality of its own a city must be composed of portions, each of which has its own individuality. This individuality is dependent upon its street plan, its buildings and the way in which they are arranged to strike the eye. In order that a portion of a city may have its own individuality it must in some way be demarked from the remainder.

Bjornson's Advice.

There is a story told of Bjornstjerne Bjornson that, arriving at a late hour at the town of Bergen, which was en fete to receive him, he vouchsafed to the expectant people no finer words of wisdom than a general recommendation to go to bed.

In vain they appealed to him for "song or sentiment." The great Bismarck, said he, gave the same advice under conditions all similar, and what was good enough for Berlin must suffice for Bergen.

Three years later, on visiting the town for the second time, the master novelist found a deserted city. Not a light burned in the dismal railway station, no banners waved, no addresses were read by portly burgomasters. In vain Bjornson asked for a cab.

"They have all gone to bed," was the reply. And so Bergen remembered.

First European Railway.

The first carriages that ran on rails in Europe were those of a horse railway between Linz and Budweis, in Austria. This was in working order in 1827. Locomotive railways were much longer coming. The first line in a modern sense was opened from Paris to St. Germain in 1835, but railway development was greatly hindered by a terrible accident on the Paris-Versailles line in 1842. The next was the Brussels-Malines line in Belgium. Belgium was also the first country to begin, in 1830, systematic plans for a national network of railways. Prussia followed in 1835 and Austria-Hungary in 1838. The first great trunk line in Europe was from Paris to Rouen, opened in May, 1843.

Family Pride.

Mrs. Blunt—Well, Louisa, I don't suppose you will attempt to deny that your original ancestors were stone age ruffians who lived in a damp cave.

Mrs. Tree—If my earliest ancestors were a part of the geologic period of which you speak they must have had a red sandstone chateau of their own on Flinthead avenue, with stalactite decorations and running water on the first floor.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

How to Sweep a New Rug So It Will Not Be Harmed.

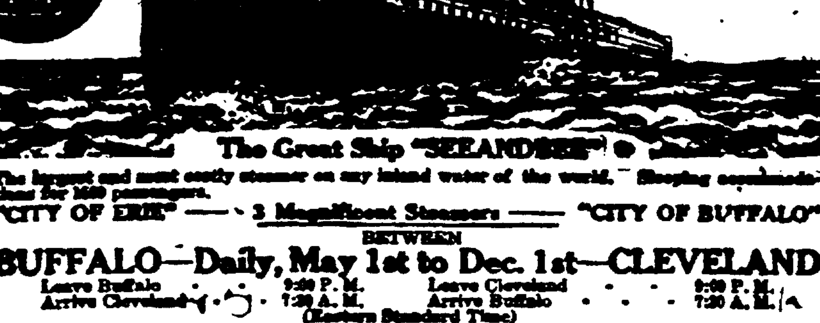
A new rug or carpet should not be swept with a broom. Use a carpet sweeper for several weeks until the pile becomes "set." Old fashioned housekeepers may tell you to sweep the new rug briskly to "remove the fuzz." What you will really be doing will be to sweep out some of the nap and probably injure the surface of the rug. If you must sweep, however, be careful to move the broom with the pile of the fabric and not against it.

Rugs should never be tacked down. If in certain places in the room they are apt to be rolled back or pushed about attach bits of black tape with snap fasteners at the ends of the rug under the fringe and twin snap fasteners to bits of black tape may be tacked to the floor. The rugs may be taken up easily on sweeping day, and the small tacks which hold the bits of tape to the floor will not cause much injury even to hardwood surface.

Russian or Greek.

Bismarck was in favor of boys learning Russian rather than Greek. "I have quite forgotten my Greek," he told Busch. "I cannot understand why people take so much trouble with the dead languages. It must be merely because learned men do not wish to lessen the value of what they have themselves so laboriously acquired. The Russian language is far better than Greek as a disciplina mentis. It might well be introduced instead of Greek, for it has a practical value."

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND



C B LINE

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo . . . 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland . . . 9:00 P. M.

Arrive Cleveland . . . 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo . . . 7:30 A. M.

(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

Beautifully colored sectional puzzle chart, showing both exterior and interior of The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE" sent on receipt of five cents to cover postage and mailing. Also ask for our 24-page pictorial and descriptive booklet free.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

SEES WAR MAKE FOR SIMPLER LIFE

Ferrero Sure Conflict Has Wrought Miracle.

ALL EUROPE NOW CONTENT

Great Italian Historian Finds Struggle For Extragance and Pleasures Is Gone, and He Confidently Believes It Will Not Return In at Least Two Generations.

The European war has demonstrated that the giving up of many pleasures, necessities and comforts that modern civilization has created and established is a much easier thing than any of us thought one year ago, writes Professor Guglielmo Ferrero in an article on the war's effects on future modes of living.

Many needs that seemed as imperious and tyrannical as a second nature we have discovered are hardly even necessary to our being, and a little shakeup liberates us from them as from dead skin that peels and falls off. Man's nature is much less dependent on those things that modern civilization would have us believe.

When the danger of a great war was spoken of many said it was not possible or would be of exceedingly short duration, not more than a month or two at most, because otherwise there would be a revolution. Every one reasoned in that fashion, and facts have shown that they were all wrong.

Europe is all in arms, but in each country there has never been more calm tranquillity. Almost all Europe is eating coarse bread that one year ago country laborers complained of so bitterly when forced to use it.

Everybody Now Resigned.

Up to one year ago the city streets were never sufficiently lighted, nor were trains ever numerous enough or fast enough. Now the people are still and resigned.

So if the European war has filled Europe with horrors, ruin and hate it has also made men more easily contented. In each nation, far away from the firing lines, men and women are working with a tranquillity that has not been known for some time, and they no longer complain of destiny, although that destiny is harder.

That furious desire to possess and enjoy that made men impossible to satisfy has all of a sudden disappeared. The French have learned the virtue of patience, and the Germans have learned the virtue of sobriety. And who would ever have dared predict it? The world has changed.

How can this most singular of phenomena be explained? Is it a sort of miracle? Perhaps human nature is changed. No; it has rather found itself. Many people are today glad to be freed of many responsibilities and obligations that were forced on them by an opulent peace—glad to be able to live simply, as they like, earning less, spending less, so working less.

The people have taken all the more readily to this more simple and reposeful life because the change has been universal. Until a year ago few, indeed, were the wise ones with enough strength of will not to annoy and torment themselves with the thought that perhaps they were not enjoying themselves as much as their neighbors.

The war has forced everybody, or almost everybody, to live simply, so nobody now wants many things that a year ago seemed indispensable to his happiness.

Pace, a Mental Disease.

Until two centuries ago all religions and all philosophies taught that man had to know how to hold his desires within the bounds of moderation; that he should not presume too much on his own power; he should limit his aspirations; he should live simply, consume less riches, treasure the gifts that God and nature had placed at his disposal. Since science, America, steam and the idea of liberty have increased man's confidence in his own power he has overthrown all these principles.

So was born the strangest, the most singular mental disease with which the world was ever visited. There never was a time in history richer, more knowing or more powerful than that in which we were born and which lasted until Aug. 1, 1914. All the most glorious ages of the past were poor, ignorant and little compared to the twenty years that preceded the European war. We had everything—wealth, knowledge, liberty, peace, safety, order. We should have been happy.

The European war was needed to cure man of this malady.

It is not too much to suppose that the effects of this moral and mental revolution will last in Europe after the war, that one or two generations at least will now be disposed to live more simply and be contented more easily with that which destiny allows. The generations that have seen and gone through the terrible trial in Europe cannot help understanding that in the modern idea of earning and spending, of enjoying without limit, there is something forced that doesn't respond to the deep needs of human nature.

$400 Apiece For Alpinists.

Archduke Eugene, commander in chief of the Austrian army opposing the Italian advance toward Trieste, is said to have offered 2,000 kronen ($400) reward for each Italian Alpine soldier captured alive.

BRINGING HOME THE FISH.

—Rehse in New York World.

JUDGE URGES CHILD COURTS AT ALBANY

Albany.—United States Judge Julian M. Wack, of Chicago, appeared before the judiciary committee of the Constitutional convention today to urge the adoption of an amendment by former. Cupreme Court Justice A. T. Clearwater looking toward the creation of Children's and Domestic Relations courts.

Judge Mack criticised a similar amendment which had been introduced by Henry L. Stimson but which would restrict the Children's Court bench to members of the inferior judiciary.

"No judge is too able or too learned to sit in a juvenile court," said Judge Mack. "He is called upon to decide the fate of so many of our future citizens that is is impossible to exaggerate the importance of his post."

A Bank for the Wage Earner

The Morris plan of banking is spreading throughout the country and has approached Utica as near as the Albany district, for such a bank will be opened there within a month, with branches in Troy and Schenectady. The bank is of the sort that reaches persons with limited means and is considered as something better than the loan associations which have to charge 24 per cent to cover expenses. The method of making a loan is based more upon the character of the applicant than upon the amount of his assets over liabilities.

The plan in Albany is being promoted by prominent citizens, chiefly bankers. Their purpose is not to make money, but to supply the community with an institution "where the industrial workers can secure loans upon fair conditions and at reasonable rates of interest."

In order to obtain a loan for, say $50, the borrower takes two of his fellow workers with him to the bank who will endorse his note for the amount. The $50 is then advanced, and is paid back at the rate of $1 a week. The rate of interest charged is 6 per cent. together with a fee of about two per cent. to pay the expenses of investigation. However, this fee is never over $5. This, in substance, is the method by which a borrower secures a loan.

The bank also provides a method of investment. Certificates are issued in multiples of $50. The investor may purchase a certificate for $50 and receive interest at the rate of 5 per cent. The certificates may be cashed at any time upon 30 days' notice.

The Albany bank is starting with a capitalization of $100,000 and the men who have subscribed are leaders in the banking and mercantile circles of the community. Each share costs $120, so that the return on the money is five per cent. The plan is not a charity, but, on the other hand, business profits are not earned. Those who support the bank get a small return on their subscriptions, while the opportunities and conveniences of a bank are brought to a large number of people who have no real estate or collateral to put up for a loan.—Utica Observer.

You can get Black's baked products at the right hour for meals. They are at your grocer's, fresh every afternoon. adv.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Philadelphia.
New York at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

Results Yesterday

Cincinnati, 1; Chicago, 0; 1st game.
Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 0; 2d game.
St. Louis, 2; Pittsburgh, 0; 1st gm.
Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 2; 2d gm.
Brooklyn, 7; New York, 0.
Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 5.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	35	25	.583
Philadelphia	32	27	.542
St. Louis	35	31	.530
Pittsburgh	31	28	.525
Boston	29	33	.468
New York	26	30	.464
Brooklyn	27	34	.443
Cincinnati	25	32	.439

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Philadelphia at Boston.
Washington at New York.
Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

Results Yesterday

New York, 4; Washington, 1.
Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 6.
Detroit, 7; Cleveland, 2.
Boston, 10; Phildelphia, 5; 1st gm.
Boston, 10; Philadelphia, 7; 2d gm.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	45	21	.682
Boston	36	23	.610
Detroit	39	26	.600
New York	33	30	.524
Washington	30	28	.517
Cleveland	22	39	.361
St. Louis	22	40	.355
Philadelphia	22	42	.344

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Pittsburgh at Baltimore.
Chicago at Newark.
Kansas City ta Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Buffalo.

Results Yesterday

Pittsburgh, 6; Baltimore, 1.
Chicago, 7; Newark, 6.
Kansas City, 11; Brooklyn, 2.
Buffalo, 9; St. Louis, 1.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	37	25	.597
Kansas City	39	27	.591
Chicago	38	29	.567
Pittsburgh	35	28	.556
Newark	33	33	.500
Brooklyn	30	36	.455
Baltimore	25	38	.397
Buffalo	23	44	.343

BICYCLES—MOTORCYCLES

of Standard Make. We buy your old machine—allow a fair price in exchange.

YOU CAN ALWAYS GET CASH HERE

BOGUE—The Bicycle Garage

61 First St

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Utica at Syracuse.
Albany at Troy.
Wilkesbarre at Scranton.
Binghamton at Elmira.

Results Yesterday

No games; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Binghamton	29	19	.604
Utica	29	20	.592
Troy	23	22	.511
Scranton	23	23	.500
Wilkesbarre	22	26	.458
Albany	17	29	.370
Syracuse	16	30	.348

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Buffalo at Toronto.
Rochester at Montreal.
Newark at Richmond.

Results Yesterday

Buffalo, 5; Rochester, 3.
Providence, 4; Jersey City, 3.
Montreal, 8; Toronto, 7.
Richmond, 6; Newark, 4.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Providence	32	21	.604
Buffalo	28	21	.571
Montreal	32	26	.552
Richmond	29	28	.509
Newark	24	26	.480
Toronto	27	30	.474
Rochester	25	28	.472
Jersey City	19	36	.345

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

At Columbus—	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	10	10	3
Columbus	7	11	3

Batteries—Brenton, James and Billings; Scheneberg, Goshorn and Coleman, Ferry, Umpires—Doyle and O'Brien.

At Indianapolis—	R.	H.	E.
Louisville	6	9	1
Indianapolis	1	6	2

Batteries—Taylor and Clemons; Tipple and Blackburn. Umpires—Murray and Irwin.

At St. Paul—	R.	H.	E.
Milwaukee	2	5	1
St. Paul	5	8	0

Batteries—Dougherty and Hughes; Steele and Glenn. Umpires—Johnson and Connolly.

At Minneapolis, 1st g.	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	4	7	3
Minneapolis	5	11	3

Batteries—Delhi and Alexander; Geibel; Bentley, Williams and Sullivan.

At Minneapolis, 2d game	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	6	10	1
Minneapolis	8	11	0

Batteries—Reagan, Gardner and Geibel; Williams, Yingling and Sullivan. Umpires—Owens and Knapp.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

Special for The 4th

Any Man's Suit in the House that was $14.00 and $15.00, *Now for*

$9.85

Too Many Suits—We Must Unload

All our $22, $24, $25, Suits—nobby up-to-date ones—Blues and Fancy Mixtures, regular and Patch Pocket effects.

$18.50

NOW is the time to Buy Your Suit and Dress-up for the Fourth.

Here's An Eye-Opener Men

Just bought part of the surplus stock from the famous

EAGLE SHIRTS

On Sale at 73 Cents

Sold Everywhere for Much More—$1.00 and $1.25 Values—The Kinds Are:

SOFT SHIRTS — PLAIN COLOR MADRAS SHIRTS — WOVEN MADRAS NEGLIGEE SHIRTS — WHITE MADRAS SHIRTS — MERCERIZED SHIRTS — FAST COLOR FANCY PERCALE SHIRTS

They are clean, fresh and absolutely first quality EAGLE Shirts.

We guarantee every shirt to be (1) marked correctly, (2) perfect fitting.

S. LIPSKY & SON

"The Store That Makes Good."

27 FIRST STREET — FULTON, N. Y.

BORROWED TIME

BIRTHDAY PARTY

Borrowed Timers Surprise Their Secretary, H. N. Gilbert, on His Birthday.

Yesterday a birthday party of importance was held by the members of the Borrowed Time club at their rooms at the First Presbyterian church. The occasion was the 86th birthday of Horace N. Gilbert, secretary of the Borrowed Time club.

The local pastors were guests at the party and each made a speech of congratulation for the secretary who enjoyed and appreciated the occasion fully. The Rev. Charles Robertson made the opening speech and Rev. M. G. Buck, the Rev. Charles Olmstead, Rev. Bassett and Ensign Fitzgerald each let humor be the keynote of his remarks.

A program of vocal and instrumental music was enjoyed, following which the company was ushered into the dining room where the most interesting part of the birthday party was found. A birthday cake, four storeis high, graced the center of the well laden table. Mrs. H. N. Gilbert, Mrs. Russel Rogers, Mrs. George Webb and Miss Lucy Gilbert were in charge and the "boys" from start to finshi displayed a keen interest in passing events.

Mr. Gilbert, as secretary of the Borrowed Time Club, is a tireless worker in the upbuilding of the organization, and at 86 displays a keenness of interest that would easily out rival one of fewer years.

The following poem was composed by F. A. Arnold of the Seattle Borrowed Time club for his friend, Mr. Gilbert:

Many milestones you have seen,
But none like this has ever been
To you so great; it shows you near
The place where milestones n'er appear.
Now it reads four-score years and six,
Old Time will play his curious tricks,
Transposing figures on the stone
To make you think life nearly gone—
The years do pass with wondrous speed,
And to this fact we must give heed,
And grasp them for our present use.
Failing on this we've no excuse—
We know that life is but a test,
So we should do our very best
With time and all the blessings given.
Thus get a foretaste here of heaven—
Happy returns to you, my friend,
May richest blessing you attend,
Life brighter grow, while here you stay,
"Shine more and more to perfect day."

F. A. A.

COMING TOMORROW

The first feature on the program of the Y. P. B. convention to be held here July 2-7 will be the supper served at the State Street church tomorrow evening from 5 to 8 o'clock. The public is invited to attend the supper.

At 8 o'clock the delegates will gather at the First Methodist church. Mrs. Maude B. Perkins will preside and Daniel Poling of the National Christian Endeavor Union will make the principal address. The public is invited to be present.

A reception will be given to delegates and visitors following the address. Mrs. Edna Moore is in charge of arrangements.

PREPARING FOR THE FOURTH

The Whitehouse Sales Co. of Baltimore is in charge of the Harris Rosenbloom store, and ready to open the big sale tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. This sale is timely as it enables persons who want to dress in style and comfort on the Fourth to do so at money-saving prices. Mr. Whitehouse says that never before have such low prices prevailed as have been marked on the Rosenbloom stock, and he is confident of reaping a rich harvest as long as the sale lasts—10 days.

COLUMBIA CIRCLE MEETS

Reports of delegates to the recent convention will be read to the membership of Columbia Circle at tomorrow night's meeting. A special request is made that every member of the circle shall be on hand.

YACHT WINIFRED HERE

The yacht Winifred of Syracuse, passed through the locks in this city today, the deck bepeopled with about fifty young women engaged in various accupations, and all apparently contented with their surroundings.

RED MEN'S INSTALLATION

Installation of the new officers of Utoka Tribe, I.O.R.M., will take place at the next meeting, Tuesday evening. Last Tuesday evening an entirely new complement of officers were elected.

Miss Mary Farley had as a guest, Sunday, Master William Whitney, of Oswego.

* * *

During the balance of the summer the Knights of Columbus will hold one meeting each month instead of two as heretofore.

* * *

Many were the congratulations awaiting the return of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Rice from their honeymoon trip.

* * *

The building committee of Zion Episcopal church will hold an ice cream festival on the Elks' lawn Saturday night.

* * *

The last meeting of the Elks for the month will be held tonight. Initiation will be held, followed by an informal entertainment.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cole will turn over their lawn in E. 1st st. to the Courier class of the State Street church on Monday evening for the purpose of holding an ice cream social.

* * *

A deed was filed yesterday at the county clerk's office for property sold by Mary J. Fones to Fred Williams of this city, the transfer sum being $737.50.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Brooks are entertaining Charles Hegadorn of Rochester.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. R. Bruce MacRae of Highland st. are entertaining John H. Bone of Sault Ste Marie.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Atwood of Gansevoort st. left today for the Adirondacks.

* * *

Mrs. Francis Waugh, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. May L. Hammond and Mrs. Ed. T. Parker have returned from Albany where they attended the G. A. R. convention.

* * *

Mrs. W. A. Williams, Mrs. E. S. Parker and Mrs. F. Cramer motored to Martville today. They are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. Williams.

* * *

Mrs. T. Williams of Martville, who has been the recent guest of Mr. and [illegible] home today. She was accompanied by her niece, Miss Thelma Parker.

* * *

Mrs. E. S. Parker was a recent guest of A. J. Osborn and Mrs. Florence Marden, in Albany. While there she attended the graduating exercises of Arthur Marden at the Albany high school.

* * *

Miss Zelma Allen of Farmingham school of Domestic Science, is spending her vacation at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Allen, South 3d st.

* * *

Miss Hazel Blount entertained the Mystery Embroidery club at her home in Academy st. last evening.

* * *

Miss Emma Leland, who has been visiting friends in Carthage has returned, and will spend a few days with relatives in Oswego.

* * *

Frederick Palmer of Auburn is visiting his grandfather, A. Bristol, of S. 1st st.

NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF ASSESSMENT ROLL

Notice is hereby given to the taxpayers of the city of Fulton, N.Y., that the tax rolls for the east and west tax districts of the city of Fulton for the year 1915 have been completed and have been filed at the city clerk's office, and that all persons interested may examine the same; and also, that on the first Tuesday in September (September 7, 1915) the assessors will sit at the common council rooms in the city hall, Fulton, N.Y., to review the same.

Dated Fulton, N. Y., July 1, 1915.

W. H. MERRIAM,
DANIEL BRANNAN,
GEORGE B. SHAW,
Assessors.

7-1, 7-8, 7-15

Pianos, Talking Machines Sewing Machines

Bought—Sold—Exchanged and Repaired

Liberal allowance on your goods if you care to purchase.

BOGUE

61 First Street

Tomorrow at 9 A. M.

H. ROSENBLOOM'S BIG SALE

Will Open With the Greatest Feast of Bargains Ever Heard of in This Country

Here is an Excellent Opportunity to Buy High-grade

CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS BOOTS and SHOES

Before the Fourth at Prices That Will Astonish All Who Enter

Remember, Sale Begins Friday, July 2

at 9 A. M., FOR 10 DAYS ONLY

H. ROSENBLOOM

ROSENBLOOM BLOCK — EAST FIRST STREET

[illegible],000 INCOME TAXES PAID IN 2 DAYS

New York.—A record for income tax collections was made in the last two days for the second district of New York. Yesterday $4,020,000 was paid into the cashiers' office at the Custom House. On Tuesday $4,039,000 was paid in.

Total taxes for this district, which lies south of 14th st. this year will approximate $25,000,000. Four-fifths of this represents tax on personal incomes of more than $3000 a year.

BOLT HITS UMBRELLA, FELLS PROF. JEWITT

New York.—Professor Edwin Gale Jewitt, a member of the faculty of Adelphi College, rBooklyn, was rendered unconscious when an umbrella he held while standing on the deck of a yacht off South Norwalk, Conn., was hit by a lightning bolt yesterday. eH was revived.

Mrs. McGregor, wife of Dr. Ernest S. McGregor, owner of the yacht, and her two children, who were in the cabin, received a severre shock.

MAKE YOUR RESOLUTION AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT

Many people regularly resolve to save money—they are honest in the resolves, but some stronger desire overcomes them, and they do not put their surplus money aside.

An account here, steadily working for you at Compound Interest, will give you the incentive to carry out your good resolution.

4 PER CENT

FULTON SAVINGS BANK

Chief Says Clean City Reduces the Number of Fires

The police department made 34 arrests during the past month according to a report tendered the board of fire and police last night by Chief Dyer. The list follows: 27 intoxication; 1 assault; 3 petit larceny; 1 statute offense; 1 disorderly person; 1 seduction case.

All but two of the arrests resulted in convictions. $134 in fines was imposed, and of this amount $85 was collected and $49 is yet to be paid. There was one call for the patrol during the past month. Officer Bray and Officer Smith were each off duty one day.

Chief Waugh of the fire department offered a report which showed the Chamber of Commerce clean-up has succeeded in cutting down the number of fires to a great extent. Only one alrm was sounded in the month of June and that was for a small fire in Shipman's store, the loss covered by insurance. On May 31 a fire in a house owned by the O. & W. R.R. company, was extinguished. The loss by both fires did not exceed $25.

Daniel Darleigh, Edward Catney and Williard Dubuque were appointed special policemen for a term of thirty days.

The board last night passed a set of rules and regulations which will govern the duties of the night captain of police.

MASTER CULKIN

The news that a son was born yesterday morning to District Attorney and Mrs. Francis D. Culkin, is received in this city with pleasure by political and other friends of the couple.

Black's White Bread is sold by all grocers, because it is in demand by everybody. adv

Now is the Time

TO BUY YOUR

Fireworks

We have a large assortment of fireworks which we purchased before the prices went up.

WE ARE READY TO SELL AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

S. WALDHORN

South First Street

FOR SALE

A good business known as Henry's Baggage and Express also transient shed business equipped for all kinds of heavy work. Piano moving, light work and a good freight business; office and furnishings with sheds.

Purchaser can go on with business as soon as possession is taken.

Phone 585 or call at

207 SENECA STREET

Pure Creamery Butter

From The Harbor Farms

Made for those who want the best.

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida Street Hello 75

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

To Rent—Nice, cool airy rooms; one block from business section. Terms reasonable. Use of hot and cold baths. Apply 210 Cayuga st. 165

To Rent—Desirable four-room upper flat; all improvements; all newly papered; rent very reasonable. Inquire Snyder's Grocery. 168

For Sale—Motor boat with 2-cylinder, 3 h.p. engine, Can be seen at 413 Cayuga st. 165c

For Sale—A Cabel and Johnson piano, upright, nearly new. Inquire Times office. 166c

For Sale—Barber shop, downtown; newly decorated; cheap if sold at once. 168c

Bunch of Keys, lost, in W. 1st N. Liberal reward if returned to Evening Times office. 167

For Rent—Flat for 2 people; heat and water. $6 per week. 214 Oneida st. 165

Fro Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

NO "AMERICANIZATION DAY TO BE OBSERVED HERE

With Syracuse and other nearby cities celebrating "Americanization Day", next Monday, no exercises incidental to the nation-wide program will be held here.

The program at the Arena, Syracuse, is an elaborate one, and to advertise the event hundreds of posters containing the following are being displayed by the Citizens Committee of Arrangements:

"Make the Fourth of July Americanization Day.

"Many Peoples—but One Nation.

"Make it a day of welcome to all foreign-born citizens and an invitation to all residents to become citizens. Make our 13,000,000 immigrants feel that they are a part of and have a share in American institutions.

"Do your part by attending the citizens' celebration on July 4.

"Pledge allegiance to your flag anew by help others to become 'Americans first.'

"And keep it up.

"National Americanization Day Committee."

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, July 1.—Organized labor has trained its guns upon the proposed amendments to the Constitution which seek to provide for a short ballot and to increase the terms of certain of the elected State officers. Practically all of the members of the convention, particularly Fred Tanner, chairman of the Republican StateCommittee, have been asked to oppose the propositions.

While there is considerable opposition to the proposition to increase the terms of State officers, those who are against a short ballot are far more numerous than those who do not look kindly upon the former proposition.

Some of the delegates are of the opinion that to provide for a short ballot would mean that a step would have been taken backward in the direction of monarchy; that to give to a governor the power to name practically all of the State officers would be to place in his hands the opportunity to build up a personal organization. These same delegates take issue with former President William H. Taft who in an informal address before the Judiciary and Governor and State officers committees advocated a short ballot for this State.

The substance of the argument in favor of a short ballot raised by the former chief executive of the Nation was that the people should have faith in their officers and instead of surrounding them with barriers aimed to prevent them from straying from the desired path, that they should be given all possible freedom to proceed in a manner which, in their manner of thinking, would aid their administration and the people of the State as well.

As declared by one delegate, the government of the State is a precious thing and should be safeguarded against any possible attack and strengthened against personal domination. This delegate pointed out that if by chance an executive of tyrannical views should be elected, unless prevented by statute from the exploitation of his ideals, the result would be serious to the State. If such a governor were holding office for four years, the situation would be still more serious.

Organized labor has come boldly out with a printed statement to Delegate Tanner, to the effect that it is opposed to both the short ballot and the proposed increasing of the terms of certain State officers.

"The New York State Federation of Labor desires to bring to the attention of your committee on Governor and other state officers, the fact that at a special convention of our body, held in Albany on May 24, and 25 of the present year, it was resolved as the unanimous opinion of the wage-earners of this State that there should be no extension made of the terms of elective officers of the State of New York, and further, that we are opposed to the propositions to invest the governor with greater powers than he now has by authorizing him to select and appoint any of the State officers now elected by the voters as violative of the fundamental principles of justice, democracy and freedom. We are likewise opposed to the extension of the powers of local executives as another encroachment on the reserve rights of the people."

On June 15, organized labor presented President Root with a memorial reflecting its attitude upon other matters before the convention.

GRADUATING CLASS ANNUAL BANQUET

The first annual banquet of the 1915 graduate class of the high school was held at the Pontiac in Oswego last night. Miss Waugh and Miss Johnson acted as chaperons. A five course dinner was served and toasts were given, Leland Carner, acting as toastmaster. Responses were given by Fred Martin, Harold Thompson, Margaret Clark, Markey Pullen, Harold Scholz, Marshall Penfield, Rose Walsh and Lillian Simons.

Plans were laid for the class reunion and a committee was appointed to confer with members of the 1914 class for the establishing of a permanent alumni association.

LIBRARY HOURS

Through July and August the Library will be open from 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

Join Deys Thrift Club

A little laid aside each week is a good way to get a snug bank account. Deys Thrift Club offers you a convenient way to increase your savings. The cashier will be pleased to tell you all about it.

—Banking Department

Untrimmed Hats That Cost Very Little to Trim

Many of these untrimmed hats are of recent design, as you will see. Little and big shapes, wide brims and broad brims, hats for dress or sport wear, and all of them of straws and materials that are respectable and worthy of your attention.

UNTRIMMED HATS 10c
UNTRIMMED HATS 15c
UNTRIMMED HATS 25c
UNTRIMMED HATS 50c
UNTRIMMED HATS 97c

Black and colors—hats of materials that would bring two and three times more when sold in the regular way.

Better grades of Trimmed Hats for special occasions are marked down to Half Price.

Flowers for Trimming

Blooms and bunches in great garden variety, the roses and posies of grace and style, and made of such good materials that they will do now or for another season.

FLOWERS 5c and 10c
FLOWERS 15c and 25c
FLOWERS 47c and 75c

Odds and ends of wings in black and colors—may be just what you need to add style and good looks to your hat—each at 10c and 25c.

Summer Footwear Sale Prices —2d Floor

Deys

Boys' Wash Goods Sale Prices —2d Floor

Midsummer

Millinery Clearance

Starts Right Off To-morrow Morning With the Season's Most Attractive Buying Inducements

A clearaway that includes the hats and the trimmings that you can use to the best advantage and get for little enough. Desirable millinery, all well-bought in the first place, and kept in good order up to the last minute. Anyone who needs a hat or two for dress, for outing or vacation, for sport or seashore, this clearaway sale answers the call with many strong inducements.

Panama Hats $1.00

The hats are smart, the styles clean and new, and you may choose from three different shapes. Cool and lovely when trimmed in your own way with a clever knot, bow or band of ribbon or velvet. The style of the hour, and one of the best bargains of the day—choice 1.00—worth again as much to you.

Linen Sport Hats Lot of Trimmed Hats Choice 75c

Trimmed Hats and Trimmings Marked Down to Half Price

Including many exclusive models of the finer grades of trimmed hats, this season's fashions for dress or any occasion. Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Ornaments, Aigrettes, Wings, Birds—all marked at prices that emphasize our determination to clear out stocks in season and give you the best values for your money.

Coats, Suits, Skirts Dresses, Waists

At Remarkable Low Prices

Clean-up lots of our own and of leading manufacturers' stocks—clothes of the good sort women will like to wear now and later on. Some of the styles of very recent origin. Out they go, many of them for less than the cost of material. Here is the way we have made prices:

Serge Dresses at 4.90

Some Satin Combination; Good Colors. Values to 15.00

Silk Dresses at 7.90

Sizes 16 and 18—Values up to 25.00

Linen Crash Suits at 9.90

Norfolk and Plain Models. Values to 15.00

Separate Coats at 4.90

Small Lot, Silk Lined, One of a Kind. Value to 22.50

Tourist Coats at 10.00

Heavy Materials. Late Models. Others at 12.50 and 15.00

Wash Skirts at 2.75

For Outing Wear. Others to 3.50

White Chinchilla Sport Coats; Tailor Suits; Wash Dresses for Girls; Lingerie Waists—all odd lots; perhaps one, two or three of a kind, but a great many good things to choose from—all conveniently arranged for quick buying in the roomy ready-to-wear departments.

Before Leaving Town for the Summer

Don't forget that the most important of all commissions—the one that will contribute most to your serenity and ease—a cool, comfortable corset. And, that you may enjoy summer to its fullest, let it be one of those light pliant models in

Redfern Corsets

A few minutes is time enough to step into our corset department and ask to see the new Redfern for the summer season.

You will be charmed with their appearance, and we are confident you will desire an immediate fitting.

Call at your convenience—a welcome awaits you.

Redfern Corsets $3 up

and can be had in both back and front lace models.

Millinery Second Floor

Dey Brothers & Co.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

D/34

THE HOME PAPER

IS YOUR HOME PAPER

Figure What YOU Owe the Home Paper--Your Home Paper

¶Figure that loyalty to your town is reflected in the support you give the Paper that is edited, printed and published in your home town—Fulton.

¶Figure that in giving support to a Fulton enterprise you are doing your share towards "Community Building" and

¶Figure that if you do not support your home-town Paper you become "A Community Grafter" which is an awful way of expressing a person's opinion of one who takes all—gives nothing.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

is "A Herald of Progress"

upon its prosperity depends the progress of Fulton. It builds up—does not tear down. It employs labor and labor makes your

MERCHANT PROSPEROUS

Come, don't be a "Grafter" join the procession by supporting the town Daily Newspaper

The Larger Sanctity

Be it shown to all the world
That the stars and stripes, unfurled,
Stainless float above a land;
Pure in heart and strong of hand;
Patient, firm in self control,
Seeking not a selfish goal,
But with power to strike a blow
In defense against a foe!

Right is right and law is law,
Sacred both in peace and war;
And, though nations join in strife,
Yet the sanctity of life
'Neath the banners not unrolled
In the conflict men must hold
As protected by the seal
Of the universal weal!

O, my country, strongly wait
Ere the mighty guns of hate
You unlimber; dare to pause,
In the greatness of your cause!
But with no uncertain word
Make your holy purpose heard,
To defend by drastic deed
Human rights and thy own seed!

—Boston Herald.

KAISER HAS ROCKET TO TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS.

New German Device Proves Useful in Getting Pictures of Battlefields.

A skyrocket that steals glory from the aeroplane by making photographs of a battlefield from great heights is a recent German invention. The rocket carries a camera, a device to expose the plate, and apparatus that brings the whole device safely back to earth.

Like the skyrocket used for peaceful celebration, the war flyer has a long tail with vanes at the end to keep it from whirling. Within the head is the camera, which takes a photograph seven inches square, a small gyroscope, an electric battery, and a parachute to provide for slow descent. The shaft is twenty feet long, and the whole device weighs fifty pounds. A firing stand, with sights, completes the apparatus.

The rocket is first aimed in the proper direction. An electric current is then sent to the gyroscope, which assists the vanes in keeping the rocket from whirling. Another current ignites the charge of powder, and the rocket ascends almost vertically.

At the moment of the greatest elevation, which occurs about eight seconds after firing, the exposure is made by an electro pneumatic device. The parachute, which is packed between the camera and the head, then opens and the apparatus descends within a very short distance of the place from which it was discharged.

The rocket can be used in places to which it would be impossible for an aeroplane to fly.

EDEN MUSEE TO VANISH.

Noted Old Waxworks Show Known to Every Visitor to New York.

Another landmark of old New York is about to pass away.

The Eden Musee, in Twenty-third street, where every visitor on his first trip to New York used to be taken to see the wax figures of famous people like generals and admirals, and the "Chamber of Horrors" (oo-oo-oo!), where they shivered as they gazed upon the torture apparatus of the Inquisition, and the gigantic gorilla carrying off into the jungle the frail young girl and the hanged man with the genu-wine rope around his neck, has passed into the hands of bankruptcy receivers after an existence of thirty-two years.

The first moving pictures were shown there in 1898, when the "Passion Play" was presented by the film. The first Hungarian band the town ever heard played there as far back as 1885, being brought direct from Budapest. Now, it is said, the movies and the cabarets have killed it.

WILL HONOR "OLD MAMMY."

Southerners Plan Monument to Memory of Nurse of Slavery Days.

Southerners are going to erect a monument to the old southern "Mammy," the tender old negress who in the childhood days of natives of the south stood next to mothers in their estimation. It will be the first of its kind in the world.

Members of the Old Guard of Atlanta, the organization which visited the north upon the famous peace mission directly after the civil war, have decided that such a monument should be erected in Piedmont park, Atlanta.

Movements are on foot for the erection of other such monuments in Dixie.

GARDEN SYRINGES FOR WAR.

Will Squirt Sodium Into Air to Break Up Effect of Gas Bombs.

Scientists aiding the war bureaus of the allies have discovered, it is believed, a means whereby the poisonous gas filled bombs of the Germans can be rendered ineffective.

Representatives of the British war office are now purchasing hundreds of ordinary garden syringes, such as are used for watering flowers. With these it is planned to squirt hyposulphide of sodium into the air as the poisonous gases reach the lines.

FILES DIVORCE SUIT NO. 8.

Ottawa Woman Asks Once More to Be Freed From Husband.

Mrs. Mary Knecht of Ottawa, Canada, has just started her eighth suit for divorce against her husband. The first suit was filed in 1895.

The couple have been divorced twice. Several suits were dismissed and their troubles patched up.

POPULAR MECHANICS

A Black Finish For Iron.

It is frequently found desirable to give a black finish to the metal parts of harness and equipment. This is especially the case where armies wish to be as invisible as possible. A recipe which produces a solid black patina upon iron is given in a late number of La Nature, giving a handsome appearance and also preventing oxidation. The pieces of metal are plunged into a bath, almost boiling, made by mixing ten liters of water with sixty-five grams of a liquid composed of the following constituents: Strong phosphoric acid, fifty-seven cubic centimeters; water, fifty-seven cubic centimeters; pulverized zinc, eighteen grams. The objects to be blackened must remain in the bath for at least half an hour or more and sometimes for as much as three hours to produce a durable coat.

The Southern Ocean.

According to a note in the Geographical Journal, this name has been recommended by the British admiralty and formally adopted by the commonwealth of Australia and the union of South Africa to designate the whole oceanic zone encircling the globe south of Australia, Africa and South America. This name is, of course, not new, but it is not to be found in Lippincott's Gazetteer and has been used in a merely tentative way by many geographers. As the admiralty mentions the antarctic continent as the southern boundary of this body of water no room is left on the map for an Antarctic ocean.

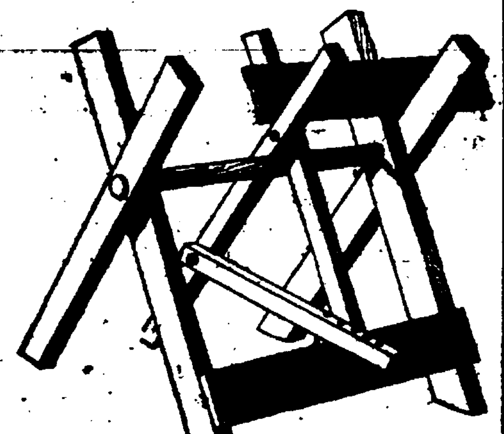
Mucilage Stops Gasoline Leak.

A leak started in the ground joint connection between the gasoline supply pipe and the carburetor on my automobile, writes a correspondent of Popular Mechanics. It was in a place where it could not be reground easily, although I tried to stop it in this manner. Soap and other lubricants were used to no avail. The thought came to me that some liquid which gasoline would not cut might do, and I used a small portion of old mucilage which had become thick, applying it to the connection and letting it stand to harden, then screwing the joint together. This stopped the leak.

Handy Saw Horse Attachment.

When it is necessary to saw a few short pieces the ordinary saw horse is an unhandy place to hold the wood. The attachment shown in the illustration will hold a stick regardless of its length, says Popular Mechanics.

The attachment consists of four pieces of board, two of which are joined together in the same manner as the



HORSE HOLDS ANY LENGTH OF WOOD.

crossed pieces for the saw horse ends, but in such a position that they will hang over the center crossbar and make the depth of the yoke the same as that of the saw horse. The end of one piece bears against a board that is fastened to the front pieces of the saw horse.

Another piece, hinged to the lower end of the opposite center yoke piece, is provided with notches or a rack made of nails to engage the upper edge of the board, as shown. The manner of using the device is obvious.

Casehardening Process.

Yellow prussiate of potash, by weight, seven parts; bichromate of potash, one part; common salt, eight parts; pulverize the crystals and mix thoroughly. Heat the piece to be hardened to a dark red and dip into the preparation or sprinkle it on the piece. Return to the fire and let it soak, then repeat several times according to the depth of hardened surface wanted. Finally plunge into water or oil. This may be used on tool steel, soft steel or iron.

New Process Cheapens Radium.

Radium bromide valued at $11,000 recently turned over to the National Radium institute for the treatment of cancer cases is the first radium extracted by the new process developed by the experts of the bureau of mines. The work of extracting the metal was done in the laboratory of the bureau at Denver from Colorado ores. The cost was only $40,000 a gram (15.43 grains), while the commercial price of radium is about $120,000 a gram.

For Drilling Hard Steel.

A mixture which will permit hard steel or iron to be drilled with ordinary drills is made by using one part spirits of camphor and four parts turpentine. Mix well and apply cold, letting it remain a few minutes before applying the drill. Run the drill slowly with fine feed.

Tool Making Hint.

The end of a bar of steel that has been broken off should never be used for the working or cutting end of a die or punch. The fibers in the end of such a bar have been so severely strained in breaking that the steel is unsuitable for performing the work done by a punch or die.

The Girl He Left Behind Him

By F. A. MITCHEL

John Hobbs was a Yorkshireman, born on his father's farm, worked on his father's farm and was contented on his father's farm. He had received only a few years' schooling, but he was a bit of a philosopher in his own way. He was engaged to be married to Ellen Brierly and expected to inherit her father's farm and live and die there. Ellen was a high strung, emotional girl and when the war with Germany broke out insisted that John should enlist.

"What for?" asked John.

"Why, all the men are enlisting."

"It seems to me, if that's so, some one 'ad better stay 'ome and do the farmin'."

"But think of the excitement of going off to the war with the flags flying, the drums beating and the band playing 'The Girl I Left Behind Me!'"

"And hobblin' back singin' 'the leg I left be'ind me.'"

"John, I'm afraid you're a coward."

John looked at her, leaning on the spade with which he had been digging, then threw it down and said:

"I can't stand that from the girl I love. I'm goin' to enlist."

"Forgive me," said Ellen, throwing her arms about him. "I knew you weren't afraid to go to the war. I thought you needed a little prodding."

"I'm goin' to war to please you. I don't believe in wars. The fellers that go either don't come back or, if they do, they find the excitement all over and people talkin' about somethin' else. They don't cut no figure at all. The fellers that stayed at 'ome has got the jobs, and the soldier 'as to git a livin' the best way 'e can."

"Don't fear for that, Johnny, dear. I'll be 'ere to welcome you back, and if you are maimed I'll take care of you for the rest of your life."

She kissed him and patted him to make him feel better about the sacrifice he was making, but Johnny refused to be comforted. However, he went to the nearest recruiting station and enlisted. When he marched away with the regimental band playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me" Ellen stood by the roadside waving her handkerchief at him, her eyes bedimmed with tears.

One day, the better part of a year later, a discharged soldier, walking along a road in Yorkshire on one flesh leg and a wooden one, met a man with a hoe on his shoulder.

"Mister," said the ex-soldier, "Hi been to the war. Hi was taken prisoner by the Germans on the battlefield, all hexcept my leg, that was shot off and wasn't worth anything. Hi been a prisoner for months, but was hexchanged not long ago and sent 'ome. I went from this place and want to arsk you about some people I left 'ere. Wot's become o' Ellen Brierly?"

"Wot's Ellen Brierly to you?" snarled the man.

"Wot's she to me? A good deal, seein' that Hi went to the war for 'er sake and left my leg in Belgium for 'er sake too."

"Are you John 'Obbs?"

"Fauncy I are, wot's left o' me. Besides my leg, my right 'and 'as gone and my left heye."

"And you've come back to marry your sweet'eart?"

"Hi fauncy. She promised to take care o' me for the rest o' my life if I came back maimed."

The man looked thoughtful, stroked his beard, changed the leg he was standing on several times, then said:

"This 'ere promisin' to take care o' any one for life is a bad business."

"'Ow so?"

"I promised to take care of a woman for 'er life, and I'm a-doin' of it, but it's a 'ard job. I wouldn't mind givin' 'er to you to take care of you."

"I don't want 'er. I want Ellen Brierly, the girl I left behind me when I went to the war and the girl I went to the war to please."

"I'm sorry you did that."

"Why?"

"Well, your goin' to the war got me into a lot o' trouble. I was mighty independent in them days. I 'ad no worryment wotsoever. A girl took a shine to me and married me. I ain't 'ad no peace since."

"Is that wot comes o' matrimony?"

"That's wot come to me. See 'ere, young fellow. I fancy it was very 'ard stayin' in German 'ospitals and leavin' your leg and your fingers behind you and losin' your eye, but you missed a lot o' troubles worse than that by goin'."

"Wot troubles?"

"The troubles o' matrimony. You missed 'em; I got 'em."

"'Ow so?"

"I married the girl you left behind you."

"Wot! You married Ellen Brierly?"

"I did. I knew that a feller named John 'Obbs that 'ad gone to the war was expectin' to marry 'er when 'e got back—if he ever did git back—and I thought I was wrongin' 'im. I don't mind doin' the best I can to make amends. If you want 'er I'll light out and say nothin' about it, leavin' 'er to you."

John Hobbs thought awhile before accepting or declining this very self sacrificing offer. Finally he said:

"That's very kind 'earted o' you, my friend, but seein' 'ow you and Ellen is married it wouldn't be 'onorable o' me to crowd you out. I'm goin' to my father and mother, and I fancy they'll be glad to take care o' me. So[illegible]"

And he stumped on.

Mr. Bowser Laughs

And So Do Mrs. Bowser and the Cat.

By M. QUAD.

Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

The other night as Mr. Bowser settled down to his newspaper and cigar the cat leaped up on his lap, and Mrs. Bowser noticed that he didn't knock her head off at once. He is not exactly down on cats, and the Bowser cat had been an inmate of the family for many years. But Mr. Bowser is rather erratic. Sometimes he seems to love cats, and again his glare of malevolence sends them hustling for life.

Mrs. Bowser sat reading a book, and all was quiet and content within the house. Even the cook had broken her last dish in doing up the dinner dishes. The cricket on the hearth was getting ready to chirp when there came a sound like a human chuckle.

Which was it and who was it?

The sounds were repeated, and Mrs. Bowser looked up. Mr. Bowser was the guilty party. He chuckled again as he finally stroked the cat. Indeed, his chuckle became a cackle, and the cackle finally reached the ha! ha! stage.

"What on earth is the matter with you?" exclaimed Mrs. Bowser in tones of astonishment.

"N-othing—nothing 'tall."

"But there must be. You are looking red in the face and trying your hardest to laugh."

"I was thinking of—of the cat—ha!"

"What about the cat? She seems to be all right."

"Yes, she seems to be a-l-right—ha! ha!"

Mrs. Bowser stood up in her astonishment and looked at him. Mr. Bowser returned her look and continued to stroke the cat. After half a minute he asked:

"KITTIE, KITTIE! COME HERE, OLD CAT!"

"You seem to think it funny that I love our cat. Haven't you always noticed that I just doted on her?"

"Not by a jugful, Mr. Bowser. You have almost kept her in terror of her life ever since she came to us."

"She knows better than that, doesn't she?" said Bowser as he lifted the cat up against his cheek. "I have always thought her the best cat in the world and sometimes I have hurried home to dinner more on her account than on any other. Nice cat. Good old cat. I wouldn't have anything happen to this cat for a hundred dollar bill—ha, ha, ha!"

Mrs. Bowser moved toward the telephone with the object of communicating with the family doctor about Mr. Bowser's mental condition, but he stopped her with the question:

"Mrs. Bowser, how old do you call our blessed old cat?"

"Why—why—I was thinking about it a day or two ago and I made out that she was about twelve years old," she replied.

"That old? How good and kind of her to live that long. I hope she will live another twelve years to comfort this home. She will always find in me a friend and protector. Mrs. Bowser, should I ever learn that during my absence at the office you had perpetrated any act of cruelty toward this dear old cat I should certainly make you answer for it—ha, ha, ha!"

At this point the cat leaped to the floor and took up her quarters under the lounge. If the cricket on the hearth intended to chirp he gave it up, and only the voice of a street peddler came faintly to break the silence. Mrs. Bowser was more than astonished, but there was something more to come. All of a sudden Mr. Bowser half shrieked out with laughter and bent double in his chair and pounded his leg with his fist as he uttered his ha, ha, ha's!

"Excuse me, dear," he replied as he straightened up and wiped the tears from his eyes. "Of course it was foolish of me, but I got to thinking. Once in awhile one does think, you know."

"Even about cats," she sneered.

"Yes, about cats. I think I will take a little walk and drop in and see the druggist for a bit of a chat."

As Mrs. Bowser sat alone for the next half hour she wondered and wondered if anything serious was to follow Mr. Bowser's strange exhibition, but finally gave it up as one of those weak spots which now and again appear in men's characters.

Mr. Bowser returned with a faint smile around his mouth and a twinkle in his eyes, but he was subdued, and the rest of the evening passed off without alarm.

Next day Mrs. Bowser had shopping to do in the afternoon, but before starting out she said to the cook:

"Maggie, I want you to keep your eye on the cat while I am gone."

"Is she going to run away, mum?"

"I don't think so, but she may be carried away."

"By the cat and dog wagon, mum?"

"I can't say, but somehow I feel that something will happen to her unless she is watched. If Mr. Bowser comes home unexpectedly make an excuse to keep your eye on him."

"Why, mum, Mr. Bowser wouldn't take the cat away, would he?"

"Well, he was most too affectionate to her last evening. At any rate, keep your eye on the cat and Mr. Bowser."

At 3 o'clock that afternoon two or three things happened at the Bowser mansion. The cook had kitchen utensils to scour and found that she was out of sand soap and obliged to go to the grocery for a supply. The Bowser cat awoke from a nap on the sitting room rug and passed out into the back yard and the sunshine to try a little promenade on the fence to get the kinks out of her legs.

The cook was at the grocery and inquiring for her soap and accepting the clerk's invitation to attend a picnic with him at the same time when Mr. Bowser drove up to the deserted house with a farmer in his wagon. It took him but a minute to rush through the house and find Mrs. Bowser and the cook absent. From a rear window he saw the "dear old cat" on the alley fence, and hustling back to the wagon he had the horses gallop around to the alley gate.

With an empty potato sack on his arm and a smile of hypocrisy on his lips he approached the innocent victim of his wiles with:

"Kitty, Kitty. Come here, old cat. I am going to give you a little vacation. That's right. Show your trust and confidence in one who has never betrayed you!"

With that he dropped the feline into the sack and made for the wagon, and two minutes later Mr. Bowser, the Bowser cat and the farmer and his wagon were out of the neighborhood.

The cook had intended to make a two minute job of buying the soap, but, of course, it was twenty minutes before she got back to the house. Her mind being on that picnic, it was half an hour more before she looked around for the cat. Grimalkin was gone. Nor could an hour's hunt reveal hide nor head of her.

When Mrs. Bowser reached home no scouring had been done. No preparations for dinner, but nothing but tears and sighs and reproaches had taken place.

"The cat—the cat is gone, mum!" was the doleful news communicated.

"But I told you to keep your eye on her."

"I had to go to the grocery for soap."

"Are you sure Mr. Bowser didn't come home?" asked Mrs. Bowser.

"He might have come while I was at the store, mum."

Mrs. Bowser looked for the cat for the next half hour, and not finding or hearing of her she gave it up. Her mind was made up as to the fate of the cat, however, and the policy that she was to pursue was adopted.

Mr. Bowser came home at the usual hour, and he found Mrs. Bowser's attitude the same as usual. No excitement, no perturbation. He looked at her closely and made up his mind that she had not yet discovered his heinous offense.

Dinner passed off as usual. If there was suspicion abroad he did not feel that it rested on him. Once or twice during the meal he started to give a chuckle or a cackle, but at once suppressed it. It was only when he was seated again with a newspaper and cigar that he said in a careless way:

"It seems kinder lonesome without the cat around. I wonder where she is?"

"Oh, I guess she is around somewhere," replied Mrs. Bowser in equally careless tones.

"I should hate to have her lost at her age after having lived with us so long as she has."

"I am not worrying any."

Five minutes passed, and Bowser chuckled. Five more, and he laughed. Two or three more, and he said:

"Somehow I am afraid that we shall never see our dear old cat again."

"I think we shall," said Mrs. Bowser as she rose up and called to the cook through the tube:

"Maggie, is the cat down there?"

"Yes, mum."

"Then bring her up. Mr. Bowser wants to see her."

And in another minute the cook came up lugging that "dear old cat," looking a little weary, but not much worse for wear. As she dropped the feline to the floor there was a purr of "home again," and Mr. Bowser raised his hands and exclaimed:

"It can't be! It can't be!"

"But it is," laughed Mrs. Bowser. "She returned while we were eating dinner. It is a cat habit, you know."

Mr. Bowser looked from the cat to Mrs. Bowser and then back.

Mrs. Bowser looked from Mr. Bowser to the cat.

Then they both chuckled and smiled and grinned and burst out laughing, which was continued for five long minutes. Mr. Bowser put his arm around her and asked to be forgiven.

And the cat chuckled and smiled and laughed with them. It was the first time in years that Bowser had not threatened divorce, but he was seeing the funny side of things.

Pompadour Silk Evening Gown

Designed by Joseph, New York.

THIS pompadour silk evening gown is made over a wide accordion plaited petticoat of yellow chiffon and lace, which permits the necessary freedom required in the dancing frock. It is edged with two bands of gold braid. The festoons of flowers on the silk overskirt are of delicate shades of pink and blue. The chic bodice, which is cut very low, is handsomely embroidered in rhinestones, pearls and sapphires. The tiny sleeve is just a cap of dainty lace.

ANNA MAY.

The Scrap Book

As the Guide Told It.

I tell you, mister, it was a day to make a man feel tickled to death with himself and everything else in creation—that is, it started out by being that sort of a day.

J. Esterbrook, he felt it too. He was up forward, sitting straddle of the bow and waggling his head around at the mountains and things. Bimeby he came working his way aft, hanging into the gunwale, and set down on the starboard locker that run along the cockpit.

"Don't you feel the subtile urge of nature?" says he to me.

I see he wanted to chin with me, and I felt like mebbe that was part of what I was paid for, so I says to him:

"No, I can't say I feel no urge. I feel just like a cat with a sasser of cream in front of me. They ain't nothing I want what I ain't got."

"Strange," he mutters to himself. "The intellectual processes of the proletariat seems to be the reverse of those of the higher social strata."

I kind of suspicioned his remarks wa'n't exactly favorable to me, but I didn't say nothing. Five dollars a day is $5 a day. Anybody can call me a proletariat for that if they don't say it in a mean tone of voice.—William Merriam Rouse in Countryside Magazine.

Nature.

As a fond mother, when the day is o'er,
Leads by the hand her little child to bed,
Half willing, half reluctant to be led
And leave his broken playthings on the floor,
Still gazing at them through the open door,
Nor wholly reassured and comforted
By promises of others in their stead,
Which, though more splendid, may not please him more;
So nature deals with us and takes away
Our playthings one by one and by the hand
Leads us to rest so gently that we go
Scarce knowing if we wish to go or stay,
Being too full of sleep to understand
How far the unknown transcends the what we know.

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Meeting All Expectations.

One evening the young minister, who had seemed rather attracted by "Big Sister" Grace, was dining with the family. "Little Sister" was talking rapidly when the visitor was about to ask the blessing. Turning to the child he said in a tone of mild reproof:

"Laura, I am going to ask grace."

"Well, it's about time," answered "Little Sister" in an equally reproving tone. "We've been expecting you to do it for a year, and she has too."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Had an Easy Job

Cy Warman, author of the song "Sweet Marie," was an official of the Grand Trunk railroad, but he was always modest about his past. Once he stopped overnight at a little hotel in northern Michigan, conducted by a man who had previously run a shooting gallery and later a night lunch car in New York. The host related his own life story at length. Then he became interested in the biography of the visitor. "What do you do in Montreal, Mr. Warman?" "I work for the Grand Trunk," said Warman. "What kind of a job have you got? Do you sell tickets or handle baggage?" "Oh, I've got a better job than either of those," said Cy. "You know the man who goes alongside the train and taps the wheels with a hammer to see that everything's all right? Well, I help him listen."

The Loan.

"Theatrical people," said Butler Glaenzer, poet and raconteur, "are loose and careless about money matters. A leading man told me how he was invited down to Atlantic City over Sunday by a manager.

"'Aha!' the leading man said, 'just my chance to borrow $500—the chance I've been looking for so long!'

"So he went down to Atlantic City and he and the manager had a fine time. But he postponed asking for the loan. They golfed Sunday morning—and he hated to spoil the game. They motored Sunday afternoon—and it seemed a shame to stain that exhilarating run with sordid money talk. In the evening the leading man, all rosy from his fine day, decided to postpone his request till the next morning on the train back to town.

"But in the morning at breakfast, as he now ate superb ham and eggs and now gazed at the breaking blue waves and now composed the speech wherewith he would ask for his loan, the head waiter came to him and said:

"'Your friend, sir, has gone back to Boston, sir. He left this note.'

"The leading man, very pale, opened the note and read:

"'Dear George—Wired for and had to take first train. Kindly pay the bill and let me know what I owe you when we next meet in town. Jake.'"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Getting It Exact.

A New Yorker who recently returned from a visit in Boston vouches for the truth of the following: One afternoon he found the six-year-old son of his host settled in the drawing room with a sheet of paper before him and a pencil clasped in his chubby first. Stealing a look over the boy's shoulder, he saw that the little fellow was making pictures.

"Well, Bobby," he asked genially, "are you drawing an engine?"

Slowly the child looked up, and slowly he spoke:

"It would take a very strong boy to draw an engine, but I am making a picture of a locomotive."—Youth's Companion.

Belgium.

Belgium takes its name from the tribe of the Belgae, who inhabited a part of ancient Gaul.

MAKING MUSIC BOXES.

Great Skill and Meager Pay For the Experts of Geneva.

One big industry of Geneva, Switzerland, is the manufacture of music boxes. Thousands of men, women and children are employed in the factories, one of which was visited by a young American, who thus writes about the visit:

An attendant invited him to take a seat. He did so, and strains of delightful music came from the chair. He hung his hat on a rack and put his traveling staff in the stand. Music came from both rack and stand. He wrote his name in the visitors' register, and on dipping his pen in the ink the music burst forth from the inkstand.

The manager of the factory explained the process of making music boxes, a business which requires patience and nicety.

The different parts are made by men who are experts in those parts, and they do nothing else year in and year out.

The music is marked on the cylinder by a man who has served several years of apprenticeship. Another man inserts in the marked places pegs which have been filed to a uniform length. The comb or set of teeth which strikes the pegs and makes the sound is arranged by a man who does nothing else. The cylinder is then revolved to see that every peg produces a proper tone.

The most delicate work of all is the revising of each peg. It is done by a workman who has a good ear for music. He sees that each peg is in its proper place and bent at the correct angle.

When the instrument is in its case an expert examines it to see that the time is perfect and good.

The best workmen—those who mark the cylinder and adjust the pegs—earn $1.80 a day, after serving an apprenticeship of ten or twelve years. An ordinary workman earns $1 a day.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

POISONOUS SNAKES.

They Are Absolutely Proof Against Their Own or Other Venom.

Snake venom is a transparent fluid, yellowish in color and of about the consistency of human saliva. When dried it takes the form of flaky yellow crystals. In this shape or dissolved in alcohol or glycerin it will remain unaltered and will preserve its poisonous properties for an indefinite period. No satisfactory chemical analysis has ever been made of it, but it seems to be a very complex albuminous compound. A curious discovery recently made is that the blood of venomous serpents is itself poisonous, containing as it does the principles that are concentrated in the secretion of the venom glands.

Venomous snakes are themselves absolutely venom proof. Rattlesnakes dosed by injection with large quantities of their own or other venom have shown not the slightest ill effects. Another remarkable fact is that serpent venom is harmless to human beings or other animals if taken internally. The late Dr. S. Weir Mitchell found that one-fourth of a drop of rattlesnake poison would kill a pigeon if given by hypodermic injection, but a pigeon fed with six drops a day for three successive days suffered not at all in consequence.

Professor Mangili, a pioneer investigator in this line, had an assistant who boldly swallowed all the venom that could be extracted from four large vipers. No bad effects followed. The same negative result was noted by Professor Baird, at that time secretary of the Smithsonian institution, who ate the venom glands of a rattlesnake. As recently ascertained, serpent venom in such circumstances is harmless, because it cannot pass through the mucous membrane that lines the stomach, and it undergoes changes during digestion that allow it to enter the blood as an innocuous substance.—Every Week.

Trap For Quotation Experts.

If any one wants a catch question to spring on a gathering of self confessed literary sharps let him ask whence comes the quotation, "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." This is one of the six best sellers in the world of quotations, yet not one person in a hundred knows where it comes from. It is comparatively easy to guess the author, but almost impossible to find a person who can name the work.

One could build any number of parlor games around "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." Try it.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Never If Not Better.

"Can't you use a less hackneyed expression than 'He hiked for the tall and uncut timber'?" asked the editor.

"Well," said the young reporter, "I might say 'He beat it to the forest reserves, where the weeping willows have never had their eyelashes trimmed.'"—Boston Truth.

Rained Pitchforks.

"Did you ever see it rain pitchforks here?" asked the city man in the country.

"Sure," replied the farmer. "My neighbors gave me a pitchfork 'shower' when I was married."—Yonkers Statesman.

Johnnie's Joke.

"Pa, does the sun ever rise in the west?"

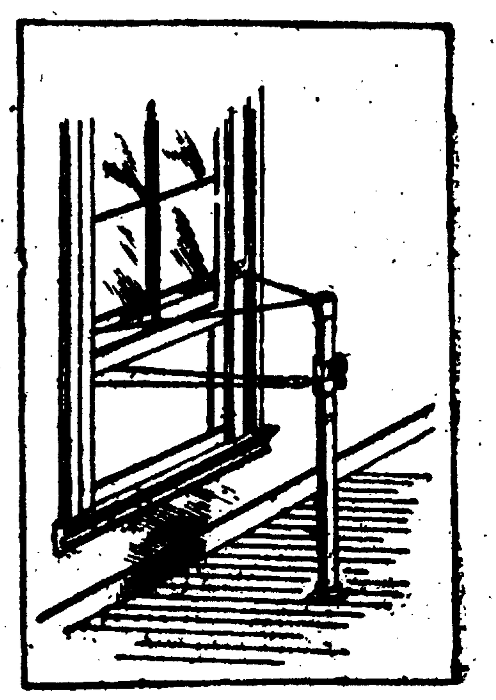
"Certainly not, my son."

"How dark it must always be out there."—Boston Transcript.

One example is worth a thousand arguments.—Gladstone.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES

Midair Clothesline Operated From Inside of Window.



The midair clothesline is one of the institutions of the tenement district, but as they are now generally rigged there is some danger of falling out the window by loss of balance while leaning out to load the line. A New Yorker has made an improvement for the purpose of securing the safety of the persons making use of it. Instead of the line being attached to a pulley outside the window, the rope enters the opening and is passed through a pulley mounted on a short pole secured to the floor and window sash. This is a temporary construction and is put up when it is desired to make use of the line. It will be readily seen how this line may be loaded and the wet clothes drawn out into the open air for drying without the necessity of exposing one's self to the possibility of falling out. All this work may be done from the inside.

Beans Baked With Cream.

Wash and soak overnight a quart of any kind of beans. Parboil in salted water, drain, put in a bean pot or large enamel pan with a teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of pepper and same of mustard and a tablespoonful of sugar. Keep well covered with boiling water and bake steadily nearly all day or until the beans take on a yellowish tint; then let the water dry away and add a quart of sweet cream or very rich milk, and continue baking until it is absorbed and the beans are of a creamy consistency and nicely browned on top. They will be found delicious either hot or cold with a delicate, distinctive flavor which nothing else can impart.

Banana Pudding.

Peel six not overripe bananas; cut them into slices with a silver knife. Butter the inside of a deep dish and sprinkle it over with breadcrumbs and granulated sugar; then place the bananas in layers alternately with breadcrumbs, squeeze lemon juice and sprinkle a little sugar over each layer and here and there tiny bits of butter. When the dish is full cover the top with breadcrumbs and sugar, bake in a moderate oven for half an hour and serve with cranberry or crabapple jelly.

Corn Bread.

Mix together one cupful each of yellow cornmeal and white flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of sugar and one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Add one cupful of sour cream, sweetened with a pinch of soda, beat thoroughly and bake in a sheet iron pan for one hour in a slow, steady oven. To insure light, flaky corn bread the batter should be almost stiff enough to require spreading.

Brazilian Stew.

Cut up a few onions, tomatoes and carrots; have ready two pounds of the shin of beef, cut into pieces about two inches long, and dip each piece into vinegar. Put the vegetables and meat, with some pepper and salt, into a saucepan without any water (or in a casserole in the oven), and let all simmer for four hours. There will be plenty of gravy and the meat will be very tender.

A Biscuit Hint.

When making baking powder biscuits you will find them much better if you will roll the dough thinner than usual and use two cuts for one biscuit, laying one on top of the other. Made in this way, the biscuits will break open easier and look much daintier.

Spice Pie.

One cupful thick sour milk or cream, one cupful sugar, one cupful raisins (seeded), yolks of two eggs, cinnamon and cloves to taste, pinch of salt. Bake as you would pumpkin pie. When set add meringue of the two whites of eggs and brown.

French Salad Dressing.

The ordinary French dressing [illegible] tablespoonfuls oil, one [illegible] tablespoonfuls vinegar, [illegible] el teaspoonful salt, [illegible] level teaspoonful pepper [illegible] one pint of salad.

[illegible] Silk.

[illegible] with but little soap [illegible] used for washing colored silk. If the color runs, vinegar should be stirred into the water until the color sets.

D/34

NOW for the "Great and Glorious Fourth."
Every loyal member of Uncle Sam's large Family is supposed to celebrate in some way—either by keeping quiet or by making a noise.

In either way, you'll want your faithful feet to be cool and comfortable!

How About Your Shoes for The Fourth?

Don't you need something cool in the way of Oxfords, Pumps, Outing Shoes or easy Shoes of some sort?

Black or Tan leathers—White Nubuck
Buckskin, Canvas, &c. Shoes for Men, Women and Children.
Some of the styles have Rubber Soles and Heels.
$1.00, $1.50, $2, $2.50, to $4.00

We've everything that's good in Summer Footwear.

Our prices are moderate and, if we fix you out for the Fourth, your feet will look well, they will feel well and you'll have plenty of money left to burn.

BUTTS SHOE SHOP
ONEIDA STREET

CORPORATION, SAYS MARSHALL

Oswego's Chamber of Commerce Secretary Points to Important Necessary Business Element.

Oswego, July 1.—Wyckliffe Marshall, the new secretary of the Oswego Chamber of Commerce, was formally introduced at an enthusiastic meeting of the organization held at Fitzhugh hall last night. Frederick B. Shepherd, president of the chamber, presided.

The pricipal speaker was Mr. Marshall, and he impressed upon his hearers what the Chamber of Commerce is and what it stands for. Going back to the early days of the commercial industrial and civic organization he told of the wonderful growth and expansion up to the present time. He said in part:

First of all we must have co-operation. We must prepare a program for the work which we propose to follow. The chamber must take action to bring more business to the community, and we should be prepared to defend the business interests of our city. We should endeavor to make ia better home city.

There are civic and commercial activities; and without one the other cannot flourish. Without industry the Chamber of Commerce cannot support retail trade. Industrial education is also an important factor. This was once a fad, but now people are becoming to realize the effectiveness of it, and the system is being introduced in our schools.

The chamber has wisely encouraged agriculture and great benefit is being reaped. In order to get traffic we must develop our waterways. The development of our harbor and canal will be ag reat inducement to manufacturing. We cannot develop our city without regard to the community surrounding. The members of the chamber must be willing to work, and with the support of all we will get results.

Mr. Shepherd told of the work which the chamber accomplished in recent census enumeration. The figures, he said, showed that during the past five years Oswego's increase in population was 10 per cent, and in only one city of the state was the percentage of increase greater.

Thomas P. Kingsford, chairman of the Development Bureau, submitted a report on the activities of that branch of the organization since the annual meeting early in the year.

Frank Jewel Raymond, manager of the industrial department of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, made an address. Arrangements were made at the meeting for a series of lectures to be given by Mr. Raymond in October under the auspices of the chamber.

F. O. Clarke gave a report of a waterways meeting which he attended in New York recently. He announced that a committee composed of P. W. Cullinan, Mr. Shepherd and himself had been selected from the local chamber to attend another meeting in the interest of the proposed canal referendum in New York on July 12.

OFFICERS GET PERMISSION TO RECEIVE CASH REWARD

At its regular meeting last night the fire and police board voted unanimously to allow Chief Edward Dyer of the police department and Officer Hartigan to receive any part of the $3000 reward offered by the Delaware & Lackawanna R. R. Co. for the arrest of the person or persons responsible for the wreck at South Granby last fall when the fireman of the train was instantly killed, and the engineer died several days later. Several passengers were also injured.

The board took this action since any member of the police department is forbidden to accept any reward of any kind for the performance of duty unless by vote of the board.

Shortly after the wreck last year, Chief Dyer and Officer Hartigan started on the case, and worked untiringly for some weeks, finally making two arrests. Charlie Campbell and Frank Becker, two inmates of the home for the feeble minded at Syracuse, who had escaped and were working on a farm at Granby at the time of the accident, were arrested. Chief Dyer learned through information given by a farmer named Cary of Granby that the two boys had been at Granby and near the scene of the accident. The train ran into an open switch after the signal had been displaced by the accused boys.

Becker was afterward sentenced to Matteawan, the state home for the criminal insane, and Campbell was sent to an institution in Rome. If they ever become sane, they will be forced to stand trial for the crime.

Cary claimed the reward from the railroad companw whereas all he did was to tell Chief Dyer that two men had been working for him, according to the Chief. A man named King was instrumental in causing the arrest of the men and although the reward has not been formally given to anyone by the railroad company, Cary has started a suit for the money and King, Hartigan and Chief Dyer have been named as defendants. If Cary does not win his suit, the reward will be divided among the three others. The trial will be held in Syracuse in the near future.

Edward Quirk Deplores the Superfluous Publicity

When interviewed this morning at his office, Edward Quirk, who was instrumental in arranging a conference between the officials of the Hunter Arms Company and representatives of a foreign government who were in this city Tuesday, would not say that anything definite had been done in the matter of the contract for munitions said to have been given the local company at Tuesday's conference. Mr. Quirk wished it announced, however, that he was not a broker in any sense of the word in the matter of the contract, either for the Hunters, the government agents in New York city or anyone else.

"It has been stated that I have acted as broker in this deal," said Mr. Quirk, "and I wish to deny that. I have spent my time and money in attempting to get a contract for the local company, and I have done this without hope of direct gain. As a large taxpayer in this city, it is to my interest and to the interests of every merchant and all the people of this city to have the plant working on full time. There may be some people in the city who have personal grievances against some of the parties concerned, but I want to say that this is no time for that. At such ac ritical time, every merchant should help along as best he can, and no one should do anything which would injure the chances of the local firm.

"The affair is getting too much publicity. There is nothing definite to announce yet because a five or six million dollar deal isn't put through in a few minutes.

Mr. Quirk was asked about rumors which have been circulated in the city during the past few days, among others a rumor that the plant was about to change hands.

"There is aboslutely nothing in that," said Mr. Quirk, "when the time comes, an announcement will be made which will explain the whole matter."

Edison Diamond Disc Records
FOR JULY

Among others, several Patriotic Numbers

Billy Sunday's best revival Songs, sung by Rodeheaver.

Many others—all rended with the

Inimitable Edison Tone.

No Needles to Change.

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

THE POINT
North Fair Haven, N. Y.
Lunches. Picnic Supplies, Fishing Tackle and the best of table board.
M. L. WALLEY

WEATHER FORECAST

Partly cloudy tonight and Friday with moderate variable winds.

LECTURER WITH A PUNCH TO SPEAK THIS MONTH

J. S. Knox is one of the half dozen great business lecturers in the country. He is head of the Knox school of salesmanship and business efficiency and is the author of several authoritative textbooks on salesmanship and personal and business efficiency. As a speaker he has the reputation of saying more in the same length of time than any other man in America.

His success is due largely to his knowledge of business conditions and business needs, and his message is both practical and inspirational. His rapid fire epigrams never fail to entertain an audience, and commercial clubs and other business men's organizations over the country are warm in their praise of his work. His ability to bring to the local citizens and community a vital and live discussion is amply attested to by the fact that he is being repeated over this Chautauqua circuit from last summer by reason of the many requests which have come to the Redpath management for an opportunity to hear him speak again.

President Knoxs'l ecture, combined with his unusually pleasing personality, will be one of the biggest and best features of the Chautauqua here this summer.

CROCKETT-MARVIN

Representatives of two of this city's prominent families were married Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Crockett in Sterling, when Miss Lena I. Crockett became the bride of Warren E. Marvin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Marvin of E. Broadway.

The Rev. M. L. Sawtelle of Troy officiated. He was assisted by the Rev. Charles S. Robertson, pastor of the First Presbyterian church. Harold [illegible]ter of Fulton acted as best man. Mrs. C. E. Wadsworth of Syracuse was matron of honor. Bridesmaids were Miss Helen Marvin of Fulton, a sister of the bridegroom, and Miss [illegible] Crockett of Sterling, sister of the bride. The ushers were C. E. [illegible] of Syracuse and Milton Allen of Fulton. The ribbon bearers were Miss Madeline Crockett of Sterling and Louis Bouton of Detroit. Miss Barbara Crockett was the flower girl.

Following the wedding a reception was held at which refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin left after the ceremony for a brief wedding trip. Mr. Marvin holds a responsible position at the Nestle Food plant in this city.

Community Notes

The order of Pocohontas will hold a bake food sale at Druse hardware store Saturday morning.

* * *

W. D. Hamilton leaves tonight for Boston where he will spend a week.

* * *

Oscar and Fayette Parish, who have spending the past week with Mrs. Mary Jones and family, returned home today.

* * *

Mrs. A. J. Powell has returned to her home in this city after attending the graduating exercises at Augustinian academy, Carthage, from which her daughter, Miss Margaret Powell, recently graduated.

* * *

The K. K. Klub which had arranged to picnic at Minetto yesterday changed plans on account of the rain and met instead at the home of Mrs. Alvah Bateman, S. 7th st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McKay and daughters, Mary and Helen, left last week for Canton where they will spend the summer months.

* * *

Mrs. Leland Sickler gave a shower Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Beatrice Elliott whose marriage to Ellwood Beals takes place in the near future.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Laveck of Emery st. entertained last evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sharpe, of St. Johns, N. B. G. W. Wilson and his orchestra furnished a delightful program which was highly appreciated by the guests.

STRAUS GIVES YACHT TO AID PALESTINE

Boston, July 1.—Nathan Straus, New York philanthropist, has given his yacht, the Sisiline, to the Zionist cause to help relieve Jewish distress in Palestine. In a letter to Louis D. Brandels, chairman of the provisional executive committee for Zionist affair, he said:

"Dear Mr. Brandeis—In these dark days for all humanity, and for our brethren in particular, the importance of taking steps to relieve the general distress prevailing, especially in the Holy Land, has become a matter of paramount importance.

"'The world is my country, to do good is my religion.' I have therefore resolved to make a gift to the provisional executive committee for general Zionist affairs of my steam yacht, the Sisiline, a description of which is herewith enclosed.

"This yacht I have now placed in the hands of brokers to be sold at a sacrifice, so that the cash may be realized as quickly as possible to relieve the needs that are pressing. The proceeds are to be expended under yom personal direction in the way that you will find most ffective. Faithfully yours,

"Nathan Straus."

The yacht is valued at more than $35,000.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

MANHOLES BEING RAISED HIGHER BY THE CITY

Although the Lake Shore & Northern R. R. company has made no move toward erecting a trestle for its tracks across the old canal bed at Oneida st. it was learned this morning that the company will not wait until the First st. section of the grade is complete so that the tracks laid on this side of the canal will be permanent. The new corner will ieliminate the sharp turn in the tracks at that point and the tracks will turn into First st. on a wide curve.

Frank Rumsey, superintendent of public works, was on hand this morning with two masons ready to build the city's manholes up to the grave level. The manholes will be raised ten feet.

Mr. Rumsey explained the proposed improvement this morning and said instead of a hill at the corner the grade would gently slope from the First st. level until it reached the level of the lower bridge. Some of the hill at the Gage mill will probably be taken off also.

MUSICAL PROVED A DECIDED SUCCESS

A large and appreciative audience attended the concert at the First Methodist Episcopal church last evening in spite of the inclement weather. The program was a very interesting and entertaining one and all of the numbers were well received.

Among the numbers which were particularly pleasing was the "Ave Maria," adapted from "Cavaliera Rusticana," by Mrs. L. P. Smith, accompanied at the organ by Miss Blanche Hall, and with Miss Osia Rumsey at the harp; "At Dawning," by Charles Wakefield Cadman, by Mrs. L. Fowler Joy; "Laddie," by Mrs. Georgietta Foster Shaver; two solos by Miss Ruth Allen, and a duet by F. Jess and Byron J. Newton. Mrs. J. H. Howe accompanied in a very artistic manner. Miss Winifred Strong, a pupil of Mrs. Shaver, in a duet with Mrs. Shaver, sang in a voice that promises wonders in the future. Miss Strong, who is but eighteen years of age now possesses rare qualities of voice.

NEW YORK'S 5-CENT 'PHONE RATE BEGAN TODAY

New York, July 1.—Lower rates for telephone service which wen into effect today extend the five-cent public call area from Manhattan Island below Harlem so that iti ncludes all the city except Staten Island, the Rockaways, Jamaica and Queens, east of Long Island city. The new maximum rate for a public telephone call between points anywhere in the five boroughs is now ten cents. Privtae telephone calls from Manhattan, below Harlem, are ten cents only to the southern portion of Staten Island.

There are approximately 585,000 telephone subscribers in New York, and the saving to them in cost of service annually is estimated by the legislative committee's expert at $2,943,000. New telephone installations are being made at the rate of about 100 a day. The reductions in effect today are those agreed upon three months ago between the Public Service Commission and the New York Telephone Company. They especially affect the abolition of a double toll, ten cents, for telephone conversations between Manhattan and Brooklyn and the upper portion of the Bronx.

SYRACUSE MEN INVITED TO JOIN SUMMER CAMP

Many Syracuse business and professional men have been invited to spend four weeks, from August 10 to September 6, at the military training camp to be established near the United States army post, Plattsburg barracks.

It is expected that many Syracuse men will attend, although none has yet sent in acceptance as far as could be learned last night. In New York more than 200 professional men, many of them Wall street brokers, have signified their intention of spending the four weeks in the camp.

The purpose of the camp is to qualify business and professional men of military age for efficient service to the country in case of need. This information is contained in a circular which accompanied each application blank.

The determination to establish such a camp was the result of an informal gathering at the Harvard Club in New York a few weeks ago. General Leonard Wood is a Harvard man. In an impromptu speech he suggested the idea of the camp to better the military situation in the United States.

Graduates of Harvard, Cornell and other unversities were among those in Syracuse who received invitations. The men in the camp will be drilled by United States army officers in all branches of the service, including target practice, military hygiene, tactics, strategy and battalion drill.

President Wilson and military experts in the United States have given their sanction to the experiment. Each man will be expected to defray his own expenses, amounting to less than $40 for the four weeks. This amount will include the cost of uniforms.

INCOME TAX LEAVES A TREASURY DEFICIT

Washington, July 1.—Though heavy receipts from stamp, corporation and income taxes have added to funds in the Federal Treasury, the balance on hand at the close of business Saturday, June 19, was only $25,519,973 as compared with a balance of $137,312,682.86 on the same date two years ago, when Republican [illegible] were in control of revenues and expenditures. The deficit, as represented by the excess of all disbursements over all revenues for the [illegible] year up to June 19 was $120,671[illegible]

A. J. LITTLEJOHN GETS [illegible] GIFT OF [illegible]

Syracuse.—In appreciation [illegible] service in connection with the [illegible] Empire United Railways and Asso[illegible] Lines and as a token of esteem [illegible] the men and women who [illegible] worked with him in the passenger [illegible] freight departments, Arthur J. [illegible]john was presented yesterday with [illegible] silver service and a "round robin" signed by fifty-eight officials and employes of the system.

Black's Cookies [illegible] palates of old and young, [illegible] are [illegible]

THE QUIRK
Matinee 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.

TODAY
"Who Pays" Series, No. 8, entitled
"TODAY AND TOMORROW"
Third Episode
"ROMANCE OF ELAINE"
PATHE WEEKLY

FRIDAY
Earle Williams and Anita Stewart
in
"THE JUGGERNAUT"
Vitagraph Blue Ribbon Feature
The colossus of Modern Railway drama, and others.

SATURDAY
The Famous Lillian Russel in "WILD FIRE"
A Shubert Feature.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 166 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1915 | *Price One Cent*

Alderman Foster Gets Public Commendation for His Opposition to Legislation and Attempted Legislation

Turks Lose Krithia; Invaders Lose 20,000 on Gallipoli Strip

French Torpedo Boat Effectively Bombards Turkish Encampment and Shells Village Near Krithia; Capital's Outer Works Reduced by Storming.

By Compton Mackenzie

The Dandanelles, via London—We are now storming an immensely strong fortress defending Constantinople and British and Australian troops by an amazing feat of arms have already taken the outer works of the Kilid Bahr plateau. They are drawing against them a large part of the garrison, which is composed of the flower of the Turkish army.

Notwithstanding their casualities of 70,00, the allied troops are fighting with gallantry and desperation.

On the night of June 11 and 12 there was a brilliant little action by a regiment of South Wales borderers which resulted in a gain of two trenches. On June 15 the Turks, led by a Turkish-German officer, made an assault on the trenches of the Eighty-eighth Brigade, but were driven off with loss.

On June 21 it was determined to straighten the line on the extreme right. All through the morning the cannonade proceeded, and by noon the second division of the French, on the left, had stormed and captured all the Turikishh trenchhes of the first two lines. On the hihght the first division, after reaching their objective, had fallen back. Again they advance and again took the ternches and again they were driven out.

At this moment a message was sent to say the trenches must be recaptured and held. British guns and howitzers were asked for and lent at once. The bombardment was resumed and continued throughout the afternoon. At 5:30 it seemed as though every gun on earth were pouring shells into the Turkish lines.

At 6 o'clock the third assault was delivered. In one trench there was a temporary shortage of ammunition. The Turks fought even with stones and sticks. The First Battalion came hurrying up from the Turkish right to reimforce; they were caught on open ground by the drumming 75's and melted away.

Six hundred yards of Turkish trenches were taken, and still the bombardment continued in order to ward off the counter attack anticipated. The Turkish casualties were at least 1000. One trench 200 yards long and ten feet deep was brimming over the dead.

They were valiant, those dead men, With his back to the wall the Turk is magnificent!

A French officer who took part in the last attack on the Gallipoli peninsula, relates that the attack commenced by sustained bombardment from the French batteries. At 6 o'clock the next morning it developed that the general assault was on the Haricot position whichh was carried.

At noon the assault was renewed, with the result that several lines of the Turks' trenches near Kereves Dere, beyond the Haricot position were captured.

The Turks tried, in two assaults durin gthe night, to retake the lost positions, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

The French in this attack expended an enormount of fhells. It isc alculated that ten shells were exploded in each square yard of ground in the attacked position.

Captain Trickey, Captain of Armenia, Gives Story

London.—When the submarine first sighted us, four miles off, she put a couple of shots over our deck as a signal to stop. We turned and ran.

Then began a desperate race. The submarine began to shell us in earnest, and I soon found he was gaining; but I had no intention of giving up the struggle. Shrapnel was bursting all around us. Several of the crew were killed, while others were knocked overboard.

[illegible] I discovred my steering gear was hit, which put us out of c[illegible]on. Then a shell fell into the engine-room; another carried aw[illegible] Marconi house, and a third cut down the funnel, disabling the [illegible] and preventing them from keeping up steam.

[illegible] I decided to surrender, for the ship was on fire in three places. The running fight had been in progress for about fiteen miles and an [illegible]'s time. Twelve or thirteen men lay dead on the deck.

The submarine drew up alongside, and I was told to clear ship. At seven [illegible]s past eight the Armenian went down, shattered by two torp[illegible].

I must [illegible] the submarine commander showed us every fairness after we h[illegible] up, picking up many of the crew, who, because of a damaged [illegible] fallen into the water.

SUBSCRIBER BELIEVES IN MATERIAL GAINS IN CITY CONDITIONS

The Evening Times is in receipt of a communication which commends the course pursued by Alderman Foster in his councilmanic career—a course that is endorsed by many taxpayers throughout the city. The writer of the letter withholds his name from print. He is prominent in the business world of Fulton.

The letter follows:

Editor Fulton Times:

I have been much interested in the Times' efforts toward a greater and better Fulton.

Articles have appeared in your columns expressing the various opinions of the several authors upon matters concerning our city, its officials and official action upon diverse questions and propositions.

Briefly, two conflicting, yet honest opinions may be found in any community in regard to the basic elements of civic prosperity.

To the one, brass bands, banquets, ball games, picnics, early closing, hilarity a continuous hurrah, seem to offer a complete and infallible prescription guaranteeing perfect happiness, ideal conditions—development unlimited.

The other more or less old fashioned opinion of many citizens and taxpayers would prescribe to the same end:

The expenditure of public funds for the material improvement of conditions affecting the taxpayers and the community at large.

Its industries, commerce, highways, sanitation and general betterment of physical conditions.

Alderman Foster has been in your columns, brought quite prominently to public notice in connection with the appropriation for band concerts.

There are streets in the ward [illegible] Mr. Foster represents which [illegible] nearly or quite the entire season.

It is not unfair to Mr. Foster to assume that he inclines to the material improvement idea, also that he was elected to represent and abide by the will of his constituents, inquiring, "Be it better streets or music?" before registering his decision in the matter.

Mr. Foster cannot reasonably complain, if accused, of the possession of that unfashionable and inconvenient attribut, a conscience, since he failed in his official capacity to the approve the "Brown Bill" with its salary grab and emergency tax, for which it is safe to say and emergency will be seldom lacking.

It may comfort Mr. Foster to know that there are, if personal expression of opinion is to be relied upon, many citizens independent of party affiliation in his own and other wards, who commend his course and hope for his continuance in official position.

SUBSCRIBER.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS THROW VEIL OF MYSTERY AROUND ARMS SEIZURE

NeW York, July 2.—Not since the war began have government officers thrown such a veil of mystery around their actions as they did yesterday concerning the reported seizure of a 250 ton consignment of arms and ammuition destined ostensibly to China, via Java, which Hans Touscher, agent in the United States for the Krupp Gun Works, Essen, Germany, is said to have been most desirous of getting to the Orient.

Even more interesting than the reported seizure was the statement of T. Ashley Sparks a member of the firm of Funch, Edye & Co., steamship agents, to whom the shipment was offered. His story gave rise to reports current in shipping circles that for some time the Germans were most anxious to cause an uprising among the natives in British possessions in the Orient. Nothing was learned, however, to indicate the consignment was to be used for that purpose.

Mr. Sparks denied the seizure was made on pier 3, Bush Terminals, which is leased to his company, nor could any information be obtained at the pier. There was a report that the 1000rifles and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition recently discovered in a West Houston street warehouse might have been part of the consignment.

Mr. Sparks said that while he was out of the city a clerk accepted the consignment for shipment to Java on board the Jemba, a large tramp steam ship which recently left this port. The shipment was offered by Schenker & Co., shpping agents, of No. 17 Battery place. That concern said that the ultimate desination of the ship-

(Continued on Page Five)

WEATHER FORECAST

Probably local showers tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature, with moderate variable winds.

All Sections of State Send Delegates to Y. P. B. Convention

Tonight's Session to Be Held in First M. E. Church, With Mrs. Maude Perkins of East Syracuse Presiding---Real Work Begins Tomorrow Afternoon.

Members of the Young People's branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will meet in this city tonight for the sixth annual convention of the organization. The first session of the convention will begin at 8 o'clock tonight and the convention will continue until Tuesday noon. The sessions will be held in the First Methodist Episcopal church, and six hundred delegates from all sections of the state are expected to attend. The local branch and the officers of the association have been busy for the past two weeks arranging accommodations for the large number of visitors.

Mrs. Maude Perkins will preside at the opening session tonight which will consist of a prayer service, an address by Daniel B. Poling, of the National Christian Endeavor Union and an informal reception to the delegates.

The convention will meet in executive session tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock and the president, Mason A. Stratton, of Cortland, N.Y., will occupy the chair. The reports of the various committees will be read as well as the report of [illegible], of Ithaca, N.Y.

Tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock the convention will go into session again after an adjournment for lunch, and the address of the afternoon will be given by President Stratton. After the address Welcome Hour will be held, in which a representative of Mayor Fox will act for the city; Rev. Charles Olmstead for the churches; Miss Mildred Hart for the Y. P. B.; and Mrs. William Sylvester for the W. C. T. U.

At the Saturday night session a musical contest for a diamond and gold medal will be the feature of the evening. Miss Lucile Petrie, superintendent of Medal Contest work will preside.

On Sunday all the pastors of the local churches will preach specitl sermons on temperance and the delegates will confine themselves to no particular church but will attend the one of which they are members. There will be a mass meeting Sunday afternoon, and Mrs. Ella Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U. and vice-president of the National W. C. T. U. will make the principal address.

At 3 o'clock Monday afternoon there will be a parade of all delegates and the members of the local temperance organizations. The committee in charge expects more than 1000 people in line. Mrs. L. M. Barstow of Ithaca will be the grand marshal of the parade.

The delegates will be lodged at the homes of members of the local branch and local women who have volunteered their services to the convention. All the meals except breakfast will be served at the convention hall. The women of the First Baptist church will serve the meals on Monday. The Boy Scouts of the State Sstreet church will act as messengers and pages during the convention. Many features are planned which have not been made public as yet.

BLASTING BEGINS NEXT WEEK FOR POWER PLANT

Contractor Walter Bradley, in charge of the work of erecting the large new plant for the Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper company, announced today that, after two months, the work was progressing well and at such speed that the completion of the new plant before January is assured.

Up to date, the foundations for the new mill and the storehouse have been completed. The foundations are of concrete. The old power house is now nearly demolished and next week work with dynamiate will be started on the lower part of the foundations and in the work of excavating in bed rock for the new power plant.

In two weeks' work on the masonry and brickwork on the new pulp mill will probaly begin, according to Mr. Bradley. A large force of masons and skilled mechanics will be employed then. A force of 200 men, largely laborers are now employed on the work, and this force will not be in increased at present.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Friday, July 2, 1915

45-PHONE NEWS ITEMS-45

PITH AND POINT.

European nations are finding war is easier to start than to stop.

The first thing a young man learns at college is how little his parents know.

Many a girl, when she marries, loses a good friend and gets a boarder—who grumbles.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and then it costs so much less.

Europe's great war in some of its aspects strangely resembles an American political deadlock.

By the time Europe gets through the manufacturers of antiques will find their occupation gone.

The trouble seems to be that lots of times when a man makes up his mind he doesn't use good material.

The dove of peace and the olive branch have been replaced by the airship and the long range gun.

The small boy who sits on the bank after his first summer swim learns too late the disadvantages of a place in the sun.

If San Marino and Monaco should ever lock horns a half dozen portholes would give them an ample supply of trenches.

The country has been warned of the approach of the seventeen year locusts. Fortunately it doesn't take them that long to transact business.

The American Bible society has issued 6,370,405 copies of the Bible during the last year, but then Europe's been too busy of late to read them.

Town Topics.

Cleveland now understands the meaning of an empty honor. John D. Rockefeller lives there, but pays taxes elsewhere.—Detroit Free Press.

Chicago would hate to see its city council as impotent and overshadowed as New York's aldermanic body has been these many years.—Chicago News.

Visitors to Philadelphia who complain that it is too noisy are not the same persons who are everlastingly talking about Philadelphia being sleepy. The latter never come here.—Philadelphia Press.

Train and Track.

There are 39,000 miles of railway in Germany.

Chilean railway receipts and expenses for 1915 are expected to balance at about $10,000,000.

The first electric railway in the world was built in Ireland, from Bushmills to the Giants' causeway.

The new electrically operated double track swing railroad bridge at the Lachine canal at Montreal is said by Canadian papers to be the most up to date in America.

Edison
Diamond Disc
Records
FOR JULY

Among others, several Patriotic Numbers

Billy Sunday's best revival Songs, sung by Rodeheaver.

Many others—all rended with the

Inimitable Edison Tone.

No Needles to Change.

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

THE SARANAC LAKE PLAN

In Fulton there is always something doing, that is why so many people come here for amusement; and, by the same token it may be that the mayor of Middletown upon the occasion of his first and last visit found enough doing to his liking as to cause him to come again and to cause us to look forward to his 1915 coming. At any rate, the intrepid mayor is due to arrive here this month, the announcement of the visit coming at about the same time as the newspapers informed us of the novel proposal made by the village of Saranac Lake. The Middletown man comes to preach the doctrine of Home Rule and Home Rule always provides for the collection and disposal of garbage, hence the expectancy pervading the hearts of many of the city's people, as the regular and proper method of collecting garbage is not a leading amusement here.

Many are the ways adopted by towns for the collection of garbage, but it is doubtful whether Mayor Cox with his Home Rule propoganda has anything to beat Saranac Lake, a village that wants to go into the hog business. The village wants to raise hogs and most people agree that it should get permission to do so, yet there is grave doubt whether or not the present laws of the State will allow that extent of Home Rule—not yet.

Saranac Lake does not care especially to go into the hog raising business for the sake of raising hogs. It is believed that by investing in that form of farming the town would be able to get rid of its garbage, and by disinfecting the food for the swine the animals would eventually be large enough to sell, and the income would be large enough to pay for the collection, and even leave a profit of upwards of $3000.

The right method of garbage disposal remains one of Fulton's problems, yet who knows but that the nut is about to be cracked. It may be that the traveling mayor has tucked away in a big pocket a plan that will give this city the legal right to co-operate through its government in an enterprise somewhat new to this section of the country. The city has an ordinance which prohibits the retention of hogs within the corporate limits. Why not liberalize that law sufficiently to permit the adoption of the Saranac Lake garbage disposal plan, and then surely the city could afford to make regular and frequent collections of garbage, thereby saving to the many housekeepers the burden they now bear for the taking away of kitchen refuse.

In the meantime we await the arrival of the bearer of Home Rule news and the benefits that may accure by its adoption, if the raising of hogs on the Saranac Lake plan is one of its probabilities.

LETTRGRAM TALKS ON RESULTS

One 10-cent store has a weekly bargain day for men. This gets the men acquainted with the store.

A certain shoe dealer publishes a complete statement of his business each three months. The statement shows sales, profits, losses, and other details. Submitting this statement to the public inspires confidence in the store and its management.

A western restaurant keeper recalled that many of his regular customers were formerly country boys. Immediately he prepared a country meal for a certain day each week. He served crackers and cheese, sardines, bologna sausage, canned peaches, mixed pickles, baked beans, and as a result, he is turning them away.

It took H. Gordon Selfridge of Chicago to go to London and organize a store that has all of the better English ideas plus all of the American advantages. Contrary to prediction, it is the biggest success in London.—Silent Partner.

CHAUTAUQUA TO HAVE CHILDREN'S WORKER

From a special training school in New York the Redpath Chautauqua management has secured professional children's workers who will be at the various Chautauquas in this territory to entertain the little folks. One of these workers, or "story tellers," as they are frequently called, will be here for the entire week.

After enjoying the music of the afternoon sessions the children will assemble in a suitable place near the Chautauqua tent, and there they will be entertained by this professional worker. It is probable, too, that mothers will be invited to attend several of these meetings.

This plan assures the youngsters a great big enjoyable part in the Chautauqua week, and after taking part in the "Junior Chautauqua" they have something to look forward to from year to year, just as they do to Christmas and the Fourth of July.

FOUR BABIES BORN ONE DAY IN SCRIBA

Four infants saw the light of day in Scriba yesterday for the first time, three boys and a girl being born between 12 and 4 a.m. At 12:15 a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pelow; at 2:30 a.m. a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Askew; at 3 o'clock a son to Mr. and Mrs. Paul O'Connor and at 4 o'clock a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Amos Hubbard. Then the stork called it a day and retired.—Oswego Times.

Nothing quite so near the real home article as products of Black's sanitary bakery. adv

APPOINTMENTS OF OFFICIALS

City Committee Files Indorsements of Names of Those Who Will Preside at the Election Polls.

The Republican City Committee through its chairman, H. Putnam Allen, has filed the following endorsement of election officials:

First Ward, First District—Inspectors, Glenn J. Streeter, Eugene Drury; poll clerk, Fred Parks; ballot Clerk, F. Ward Eastman. Second District—Inspectors, William Dingle, F. A. Lamson; poll clerk, Frank E. Howe; ballot clerk, Andrew H. Parke.

Second Ward, First District—Inspectors, F. E. Cook, L. C. Denesha; poll clerk, Ray Pollard; ballot clerk, John Dingle. Second District—Inspectors, William Thompson, John Clark, jr.; poll clerk, Albert Scott; ballot clerk, Herbert Bland.

Third Ward, First District—Inspectors, Ernest H. Taft, Glenn A. Ryther; poll clerk, Edison Hart; ballot clerk, Thomas Humphrey, sr. Second District—Inspector, Wilford C. Calkins, Charles R. Bennett, poll clerk, B. G. Boigeol; ballot clerk, Joe De Caire.

Fourth Ward, First District—Inspectors, Floyd L. Marvin, A. B. Mason; poll clerk, Harry Stout; ballot clerk, William Freeman.

Fifth Ward, First District—Inspectors, Wirt R. Barker, George Eckert; poll clerk, James Hunter, jr.; ballot clerk, William E. Marshall. Second District—Inspectors, William G. Hackett, Frank Dyer; poll clerk, Herbert Rogers; ballot clerk, Edwin True.

Sixth Ward, First District—Inspectors, George Nichols, Clayton Brewer; poll clerk, J. D. Worden; ballot clerk, Ben Ingersoll. Second District—Inspectors, Guy A. Waugh, William A. Church; poll clerk, William H. White; ballot clerk, E. M. Bonner.

The Democratic recommendations as furnished by P. J. O'Brien, chairman of the Democratic City Committee, ase as follows:

1st Ward, 1st District.—Inspectors, John Gillard, John T. Painter; poll clerk, Harold Andrews; ballot clerk, Frank Crahan. Second District—Inspectors, LewisLongley, Robert Blake poll clerk, Theodore Bouton; ballot clerk, James Campbell.

2d Ward, 2d District—Inspectors, Claude Althouse, David Culkin; poll clerk, John Donohue; ballot clerk, John Hartnett. 2d District—Inspectors, John Brosnahen, Edgar Nelson; poll clerk, John Frawley, jr.; ballot clerk, John Goss.

3d Ward, 1st District—Inspectors, Edward Waterhouse, William Kinney; poll clerk, Ralph Briggs; ballot clerk, Frank Bidwell, jr. 2d District—Inspectors, John Reavey, JohnJohnson; poll clerk, Harry D. Allen; ballot clerk, William Everts.

4th Ward, 1st District—Inspectors, Robert McKay, Fred Easton; poll clerk, John Boorman; ballot clerk, William Ottman.

5th Ward, 1st District—Inspectors, Reuben Parks, John McCallister; poll clerk, Frank Hare; ballot clerk, Martin Barry. 2d District—Inspectors, Harry Hutchins, Earl Wilson; poll clerk, R. J. Draper; ballot clerk, Walter Guppy.

6th Ward, 1st District—Inspectors, John Doyle, O. C. Jennings; poll clerk, Willilam Brannan; ballot clerk, Chas. Thompson. 2d District—Inspectors, John Pearl, Vincent Martin; poll clerk Philip Stevenson; ballot clerk, James Tyrrell.

When Prizefights Are Bad

Superintendent Riley of the State Prison Department has ordered Warden Osborne of Sing Sing to prevent the Slugging Ching—Battling Ryan prize fight, scheduled for July 4, from being held. The Slugger is a negro, now champion of the prison; Battling Ryan is the "white hope." Superintendent Riley thinks the battle, which has been the main topic of interest among the prisoners for days, will not be conducive to good conduct or to the good morals of the inmates.

All this seems strange, in view of the fact that the Stateo f New York licenses prizefights and shares in their gains to the extent of 5 per cent of the gross receipts of each fight. If prizefights are good, healthful, moral entertainments for the general populace, why not for the men in Sing Sing, who can enjoy a baseball game just as much as men outside the walls. If prirzefights are too bad for convicts are they not too bad for the young men who do the useful and honorable work of the land? There appears to be a puzzle here. Maybe the Constitutional Convention, which has before it Mr. Quigg's proposal to ban all prizefights, can setle the question.—NY. Tribune.

Opinions

Bankers and Farmers

Reference was recently made to some of the steps being taken by the banks of Louisiana in aiding the agricultural interests of that State. It seems that there is a general stirring up along that line all over the country, and to that end a conference is to be held in Chicago July 7-8, in which the one object will be to further those things that will bring agriculture and banking closer together. Individual banks all over the country are to be represented, and one, a Massachusetts bank, will send five delegates. This bank employs an agricultural field agent, and its work is said to be telling in a marked way upon the agriculture within its territory. The agricultural colleges will send a number of teachers, and the farming interests are to be represented very largely. Evidently it is to be an occasion upon which forces that have too long been apart, which have utterly misunderstood each other, are coming together and will devote themselves to seeing wherein they can be mutually helpful.

Agriculture has had some reason for feeling that it was not being adequately encouraged by banking interests. In the past it has been no trick at all to get from banks about all the help that was wanted in the establishment of some new manufacturing enterprise, but it has been immensely difficult for the farmer to fianace his enterprises. Of course there is considerable difference in the class of securities, and in the products, and the returns from the farms have been slower than those generally arising from other industry. But the farmer is coming more and more into his own. Farming itself is becoming more of a business and is not such a haphazard industry as it has been in the past. Also, the banks, and the railroads, and a great many other organizations, are beginning to realize that in neglecting agriculture they have been injuring the general business of communities, States and the country generally; and now they are waking up to the fact and are extending willing and ready hands in the aid of this great fundamental industry of the country.

The Chicago conference is but another step in the coming-together process. It is full of promise, not only to the farmer, but to every channel of business throughout the country, for upon agriculture and dairying, more than upon any other branch of industry, rests the prosperity and welfare of the country. The vigor and activity of almost every branch of human endeavor may be traced back to the farm.—Utica Observer.

Enter Huerta!

If there were not back of the incidents at El Paso a country torn with internecine strife, with the innocents suffering starvation and worse, most of us would view the arrest and indictment of Huerta very much as one watches the entrance of the hero in an operetta. Just why this able leader with his small following has suddenly aroused the suspicions of the United States officials, in view of the previous border activity of the various Villista, Carranzista, Zapatista and all the other ista factions, is not clear. Huerta is not as guilty as the others, and yet he is under bail, though in such circumstances as suggest again the footlights and the early topical song.

"Watchful waiting" has indeed been a foolish, foot-loose, futile policy, but never were its absurdities so manifest as now, when, by the irony of fate and the grim humor of events beyond any one human being's control, the one man the President and his associates felt had been safely eliminated is right at the front. Moreover, the audacity of Huerta, his coolness, his all too evident ability, coupled with the absolute failure of either of the other two leading bandits to prove themselves able or fit to rule Mexico, have brought it about that a large part of the thoughtful, rational people of the United States rather admire and favor him. Events, too, have proved that if Huerta had been let alone Mexico today would be far on its way to an orderly settled administration of its affairs, even if the President's doctrinaire systems of "immediate land and labor reforms" and a revolutionizing of Mexican life and habits might have to be left to time to effect, as they will anyhow.

So there you are. And there Huerta is. Urbane, enjoying the hospitality of his captors, giving El Paso the best show outside of the movies it has had for many a day, the ex-president looms a little larger each day as the potential savior of his country. Will he save it? As they say on his own shifting Rio Grande, Quien sabe! Who knows?—Public Ledger.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 2597 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Amateur Developing & Printing
Roll of 6 films and 6 prints, 30c.
Flash-Lights & Home Portraits
E. E. HENRY 210 Oak St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4946
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

BYRON NEWTON
teacher of flute and piccolo.
Boehm and ordinary systems.
Phone Mrs. N. H. Haviland

SODA AND MINERAL WATERS
Made in Fulton. Best Extracts. Purity Guaranteed.
Delivery to any part of town.
A. J. THOMPSON
Phone 1542 112 Pratt St.

HALL & O'CONNOR
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
Phone 4529

ASTONISHING BARGAINS in SUMMER MILLINERY
White Summer Hats.......98c
MRS. F. K. JONES
210 Cayuga St.

MILK and CREAM
Fresh from our own farm.
GLENWOOD FARM
Fred C. Vogelsang
Phone 2510

PARCEL DELIVERY
Prompt and careful delivery to any part of city.
H. E. BRUNDAGE
13 N. Second St.
Phone 132

F. H. CONKLIN, D. D. S.
Pyorrhea Treated Successfully.
Expert Extractions.
113 Oneida St.

McINTYRE'S FAMILY WASHINGS
Up-to-date Laundering
Prompt Delivery
158 N. 6th St. Phone 487

G. H. MAUDE
Painter and Decorator
Phone 4369 260 S. 5th St.
Up-to-date Designs
Tiffany and other Finishes.
Estimates Furnished Free.

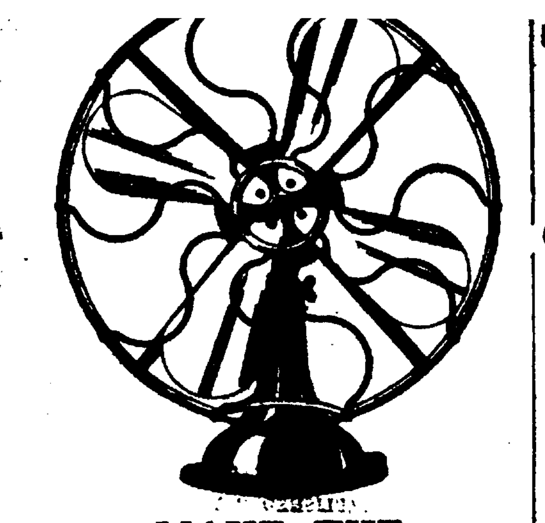
HOTEL LEWIS
We serve the finest food obtainable.
Good service among quiet home like surroundings.
Moderate Price, 25c.

The Royal Box.

The German crown princess is a colonel in the German army.

Two of the daughters of King Nicholans of Montenegro married Russian grand dukes, a third being the wife of the present king of Italy.

The fact that the ex-Empress Eugenie has entered upon her ninetieth year has once again revived the story that she is preparing her memoirs, which will be published after her death. This, however, the aged ex-empress denies.



MAKE THE

Glorious Fourth

SAFE and SANE

No Soot, No Flame, with Electric Hot Weather Helps.

A SPECIAL SALE of 9-inch FANS PRICE $8.89

THE ELECTRIC CO.

103 Oneida Street

Fulton Keynotes

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Shipman have returned from Littlle Falls where Mrs Shipman and children enjoyed a brief visit with her parents.

* * *

Mary Patterson Court of the Amaranth will hold a regular session this evening.

* * *

Mrs. J. M. Piper has returned from a brief visit spent in Philadelphia and Allentown, Pa.

* * *

A food sale will be held by Krowa Council, Degree of Pocahontas, tomorrow morning at Druse's hardware store.

* * *

Mrs. Andrew Mills and son Bernard of Bernhards Bay are visiting relatives in thisc ity.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Marvin have returned from Sterling Center, where they attended the Marvin-Crokett wedding.

* * *

There will be a food sale under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Sodality of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Saturday at the Palmer-Hope hardware store.

Cahill's Perfection Bread

is the

BEST BREAD MADE

TRY A LOAF—Sold only at

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

St[illegible] way for the Insurance that spells peace of mind—our Automobile Accident and Liability Insurance.

The accident that generally occurs is the unavoidable one—but that does not stop the "hold up" suit that costs money to defend against—BUT our insurance protects you against property and personal damages and the company fights the case.

See us today for rates.

DAVID & MASON AGENCY

55 N. FIRST STREET

SMART WEEK-END OUTING TOGS

Compact Traveling Kits for Motor Cars, Longer Journeys; En Route for Panama Exposition.

A busy woman whose main interest in life centers in the magazine she edits, is the recipent of many bids for week-ends, and as she finds these changes delightful, and means to charm as well as to be entertained, she is careful to have just the right things ready to wear packed in her bamboo suit case. Ever since she made a three months' trip in the Old World with two of these handy carryalls, her expensive and weighty leather grips have rested almost undisturbed in favor of the feather light leather trimmed bamboo cases. Nowadays, one of these is always in readiness for a hasty trip, and the second one which is packed with fluffy evening clothes for some occasional, more formal function, can be taken along as expeditiously if it is likely to be needed.

The Trim Tailored Dress

The trim tailored dress of silk, serge or linen that is worn at her office, is suitable for traveling, with the addition of a good-looking slip-on coat of checked black and white Worumby cloth, and her smartly designed silk cover-all does duty as a dust protector if required, or covers a

McCall Designs

flimsy dress appropriately. This wrap—an ample cape-shaped affair of changeable brown and black taffeta—edger all round with a full double pleating of the same, is unlined and packs into very small space without crushing badly.

On one side of the suit case, there are dainty low shoes, champagne colored kid, that do duty for day or evening wear, with matching silk hose. A change of lingerie, a silk kimono, bath slippers, toilet articles, and a smart golf skirt, generally of golfine, also a pair of sturdy leather strapped low shoes, fancy hose and a silk sweater. The other side of the case holds shirt waists of silk and cotton crepe, and two dresses, one of printed cotton voile, one of taffeta silk, both made to be worn with or without gamp and sleeves of lace and washable lawn. These extra pieces are carried in a long flat box to prevent crushing while various little accessories—girdles, gloves, veils and a few ornaments

dresses. Sometimes a third dress of white or black net is added, where the party demands more in the way of rainment ,but at such times the second bamboo grip with the real evening outfit is usually taken and the day is ready for the most formal demands. One side of the dress-case is devoted to hats, and other crushable beongings that can not be put with other garments. But for ordinary informal visits, the smart hat worn on the train does duty everywhere where a hat can not be dispensed with. A pretty folding parasol fits in the service case, and an umbrella is carried with the slip-on coat.

For the Fair

The plan is varied a bit for the present trip to the Pacific Coast. The formal evening clothes are replaced by a couple of lace and net dresses, while extra lingerie and a few more sport clothes are added for stops on the way, where warm sturdy skirts and a woolen sweater will be needed. The two cases, however, fill the requirements admirably and with an extra traveling rug provide everything necessary. The lingerie is for the most part, of washable crepe that needs no ironing, and can be laundered over night at any stopping place.

The hats selected are a rather broad brimmed Panama, that is not readily injured, and a small satin turban with a flexible crown that emerges fresh and smart, even if packed full of handkerchiefs and other small belongings.

A silk serge suit is relied upon to do duty upon most occasions. This is made with a short bolero coat, that covers either a very dressy waist which is nearly all ecru lace, or a heavier waist of the serge and handsomely braided and having matching chiffon sleeves. On the train sport skirts and shirt waists with a light or heavy sweater and top coat, answer every requirement and because no trunk is carried and one's whole outfit is instantly available at any point.

HARMLESS FIREWORKS FOR SMALL CHILDREN

The hardwick torpedo and the back-check automatic gun are the latest things in fireworks, and, in reality, they are not fireworks. They are designed for small boys and girls with a patriotic desire to celebrate the nation's birth, and are guaranteed to be harmless.

The torpedo makes a noise like a cannon cracker. It is a toy pistol, with a trigger which, when pressed, reminds one of the explosion of a giant cracker. However, the explosion is not caused by powder, but by air concussion.

The back-check gun is like the ordinary toy gun, which fires a cork from the muzzle. This is an improvement, however, as the cork strikes a steel check attached to the barrel, thus preventing the missile from causing injuries to the patriotic child or his companions.

Leading wholesale dealers of fireworks have said these novelties are selling well. At the same time they said the sale of fireworks was entirely normal, and the "Sane and Sane Fourth" movement in no wise has injured their trade. Cannon crackers are selling as usual, although they have been reduced in size for purposes of safety. There has been no decided increase in the price of fireworks. Dealers denied that a shortage in powder had boosted prices.

"Business in fireworks does not exceed $1,000,000 per year in this country," a prominent dealer said recently, "and the amount of powder used in the ordinary cracker is so small war demands could not affect the trade. The usual supplies of Chinese crackers are on hand, and in all respects the trade is normal."

There's a homey taste to Black Baking Co.'s products. It's seldom found in bakers' goods. .. adv.

H. ROSENBLOOM'S BIG SALE

IN FULL SWING

SPECIAL VALUES FOR SATURDAY

$13.50 Men's Suits, Sale Price . . .	$8.95
$15.00 Men's Suits, Sale Price. . . .	$9.45
$20.00 Men's Suits, Sale Price	$11.95
$3.00 Boys' Suits, Sale Price	$1.95
$4.00 Beacon Shoes, Sale Price . . .	$2.79
$2.00 Men's Straw Hats, Sale Price . . .	95c

HUNDREDS OF OTHER BARGAINS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION

VISIT OUR STORE TODAY

THIS SALE LASTS 10 DAYS

H. ROSENBLOOM

ROSENBLOOM BLOCK EAST FIRST STREET

WOMEN DEMAND PROSECUTIONS

Fighting Aggressiveness of Mormonism, and Ex-Speaker Cannon Is Giving Them Invaluable Aid.

Great and growing National interest attends the Anti-Mormon demonstration to be held in Fulton on July 28.

The spread of polygamy and "the treasonable aggressions of the Mormon Church", as Senator Cannon designates the recent political activities of the Mormons have forced the women identified with the National Reform Association to demand criminal prosecutions.

The National Order of Anti-Polygamy Crusaders are aggressively co-operating with the National Reform Association and have planted a case before the Post Office Department aiming to close the United States mails to all Mormon literature teaching polygamy on the ground that, in the last analysis it is against a religion.

The fact that Prophet Joseph F. Smith lives in open relations with five wives and that he frankly challenges the Federal authorities to proceed against him has compelled the National Reform Association to take cognizance of his conduct.

In fifty cities demonstrations similar to the one to be held here will be held in the next few weeks.

Men and women in all walks of life and representing all denominations in New York are requested to communicate with the Senator Cannon and to furnish him with any and all information they may have concerning Mormon activities and to indicate the department of the warfare in which they can best serve. It is proposed to have a definitely organized working force in every city in the United States to make war on the whole Mormon enterprise and this enlistment will be organized under the National Reform Association and the Order of Anti-Polygamy Crusaders.

Senator Cannon is the son of First Council of the Mormon Church, the late Hon. George Q. Cannon and he is today recognized everywhere as the greatest living authority on the Mormon church.

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS

A gauze mask to neutralize the effect of asphyxiating gases has been invented by Signora Mardoli of Italy. In spite of those thousands of women drafted for the making of munition in England, the part that women are taking in the war is directed toward life saving rather than life destroying.

* * *

"In 1776 taxation without representation started a revolution," said Chrystal Herne now acting in The Trojan Women," and in 1913 it started another in me. I never became a real suffragist until I had to pay an income tax. Then I felt the injustice of being expected to act like a citizen without being treated as one."

* * *

The Chicago strike was settled in two days in a city known for its persistent and violent labor disturbances, and it was entirely peaceful in its demonstrations.

The suffragists claim that if woman suffrage is to be held responsible for labor violence in Colorado, it is entitled to the credit for its absence in Chicago. They claim, in short, that woman suffrage has feminized the Chicago government and embued it with a greater zeal for protecting human rights. They cite, as further proof, the conduct of strikes in Seattle, before and after the advent of woman suffrage.

* * *

Mrs. Medill McCormack has been notified by the president of the District Delegate Association of the District of Columbia, R. C. Claflin, that the movement to enfranchise the men of the District will be enlarged to include the women also.

Mrs. McCormack announces that the real stumbling block is the attitude of some of the members of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Washington who lookw ith disfavor on the enfranchisement of women in the district or anywhere else.

* * *

Kate Gordon, president of the Southern Conference of Suffragists, has telegraphed the Woman's Journal that Louisiana has been slated to lead the Southern Suffrage Landslide.

The state holds a constitutional convention next September. A men's league has been formed and is collecting money for the campaign. Hope and enthusiasm are running high.

Booker T. Washington and a band of fellow workers have just toured the state and addresed vast audiences. Among other things he brought home to the people that Louisiana only spends an average of $1.60 annually for the schooling of the negro child and that last year 78 per cent. of these children never saw the inside of a school house. The suffragists regard this as a potent woman suffrage argument.

H. K. O. GAME

James Feeney, of 187 N. 7th st., Oswego, informs The Evening Times that a game of baseball between the H. K. O. team of Oswego and any team of the age of 15 or 15 years is desired for Monday, July 5. Communications bearing upon the subject should be addressed to Manager Feeney.

LEGAL NOTICES

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF OSWEGO.—Edna I. Sharp, Plaintiff, against Lewlla Newton, J. Clifton Larkin, Bridget Gibbons, Henderson & Thompson Company, Defendants.

Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the Court House, in the City of Syracuse, New York, on the 22d day of May, 1915, and duly entered in the Oswego County Clerk's Office, on the 24th day of May, 1915, I, the undersigned, the referee, duly appointed in and by said judgment for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 10th day of July, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the City Hall, No. 67 East First Street, South, in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, New York, the real estate directel by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the City of Fulton, New York, known and describel as three rods off from the East end of Lot No. 1 of Block No. 512 of the original Village of Fulton.

Dated May 24, 1915.

H. L. GILMAN,
Referee.

FRED'K G. SPENCER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
28½ East First Street,
Fulton, N. Y.

5-24-5t

F.W.LASHER

BOOKS — WALL PAPER

"TAKE A KODAK WITH YOU"

On Your Holiday Trip

Brownies, from	$1.25 to $12.00
"Kodaks" from	$5.00 to $60.00

EASTMAN FLIMS and SUPPLIES

FIRST ST. FULTON, N.Y.

D/34

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

Most People Take Pride in Their Appearance

Especially On July 4th

How will you spend the Fourth? How will you dress? Whether you spend the day motoring, at the beach, or at home.

McDONALD'S SUMMER CLOTHES Assume Comfort and Style

Outing Suits of finest weaves and styles. Palm Beach cloth, linens, serges and other materials, at, from .... $4.98 to $19.50

DAINTY AND COOL WASH DRESSES

in materials, colors and styles especially selected to make these garments please the average woman who is looking for distinction, style, and satisfaction. You will find our stock complete at $1.98, $2.98, $3.50, $5.75, $9.98, $12.50

SILK SWEATERS ARE VERY NEW AND SERVICEABLE

Here you will find them from $5.00 to $10.00 in watermelon pink, blue, white or other color combinations.

MIDDY BLOUSES

With the beach effect, in all wool collar and cuff trimmings, navy and red, with the beaded and silk star at $1.00 each, all sizes.

Many blouses in the check voile, stripe silk, Jap silk, muslins, in the newest combinations of colors at $1.00, $1.98, $2.98, Sizes up to No. 48.

WASH SKIRTS

of Palm Beach, poplins, cross stripe, golfine cloth, in polo, patch pockets, and other new effects at $1.25, $1.98, $2.98, $3.50, $5.00.

Many stylish things in Summer Clothes can be had here for little money; all at vacation prices.

M. J. McDonald & Co.

Oneida Street **Fulton, N. Y.**

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

Albany, July 2.—That the Constitutional Convention should go on record as favoring home rule, is the contention of the Citizens Union of the city of New York, which organization has taken a firm stand for this reform which is regarded by its as essential for future progress in municipalities.

It is pointed out by the Citizens Union that in twelve States of the Union today, constitutional local self-government is given to cities. "Even if the proposal were novel," says a brief of the organization, "this convention sshould meet the demand for home rule. Bluntly put, if this convention should not give heed to the reasonable demands of reasonable peopel for a reasonable measure of self-government, the Constitution which it draws is likely to fail and the way will be opened for those who advocate really revolutionary principles, to claim that there must be a radical convention to carry through these extreme measures because a conservative convention will have shown itself unwilling to further in any substantial degree the cause of municiapl freedom."

Home rule is something that the seven milions of people living in the cities are determined to have, the advocates of the proposition believe. They point out that there are five heads unedr which the principles and proposals should be considered: the character and extent of power granted to cities; the protection of cities against legislative interference with local affairs; the protection of the interest of the tSat against curtailment of the powers of the legislature; the protection of both the cities and the State by proper restrictions to guard against abuses in city government.

Arguing along the lines that Greater New York is entitled to home rule possibly above any other city in the State, the Citizens Union through its officers, maintains that a city of five million people is certainly an organization sufficiently developed to run itself.

"Why its officials should be enabled to evade responsibility by blaming their shortcomings or failures on interference by a legisllature made up largely of members who have no knowlledge of or interest in city affairs has never been made apparetn," say the members of the Citizens Union, who continue:

"That the State has a real interest in muncipal affairs cannot be denied and that interest should be protected by provisions which will be hereafter considered, but, assuming that that protection is accorded, there is not and never was any valid answer to the proposition that a huge business organization like a modern city should be permitted to run itself in a businesslike way free of outside interference. The form of the grant should be broad and general. Any attempt at restrictive enumeration necessarily fro the very nature of the case breaks down. The subject to be covered is too broad and too complex for enumeration, and there is no reason for restricted enumeration.

"What the city is entitled to is to manage its own affairrs, always assuming, that the State's interest is being safeguarded."

Proposed amendments advocating been presented by Delegate John Lord O'Brien, Buffalo; Edward E. Franchot, Niagara Falls; Mark Eisner, New York; D. Raymond Cobb, Syracuse; Frank Mann, Brooklyn; John W. Weed, Flushing; Alan C. Forbes, Syracuse; Robert F. Wagner, New York, and E. N. Smith, Watertown. The proposals of the first four delegates are regarded as the most desirable by the members of the Citizens Union.

GRANGE ELECTION

Happy Thought Grange of East Palermo will work the third and fourth degrees on six candidates, July 10, and District Deputy Benedict is expected to attend.

For Tired Feet—Feather-weight Arch Supports, at Roy's Quick Shoe Repair Shop, 110 Cayuga St.—adv.

"RIPENED AT THIRTY-SIX; SLOPPED OVER LATER"

Auburn, July 2.—Business prosperity, perpetuation of peace and preparedness for a national emergency of any sort were the keynotes of addresses when nearly 1255 business and professional men gathered last evening at Island Park Hotel for a patriotic dinner under the auspices of the Auburn Chamber of Commerce. Frank Jewell Raymond, industrial manager of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, urged business men to "turn the searchlight on yourselves and your firm and not your surroundings." Mr. Raymond referred to William Jennings Bryan as "our near statesman who ripened at 36 and slopped over a few years later."

At the close of his address, Mr. Raymond outlined, at the request of the president of the Chamber of Commerce, D. Edwin French, a plan for coming to Auburn in October and giving a series of brief talks to business people on three evenings. The proposition was taken under consideration by the chamber.

DANIEL POLING TO SPEAK HERE TONIGHT

This evening at 8 o'clock at the First M. E. church Daniel A. Poling of the National Christian Temperance Union will speak at the opening session of the Y. P. B. convention in this city.

Mr. Poling is an enthusiast in temperance work and is a fluent, able speaker. Those who heard Mr. Poling on his previous visit to Fulton will be glad to hear him again; those who have not yet heard him will enjoy hearing a good speaker.

The meeting is free and open to the public.

LICENSE PLATES TO BE CREAM AND BLUE

Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo has anounced that automobile license plates for next year have been contracted for at a saving of $19,000 to the State. The colors will be cream for a background, with blue letters and numerals. Secretary Hugo estimates there will be 230,000 motor vehicles in use in New York State next year.

TAGGERS WILL WEAR RED SASHES MONDAY

Monday every one will be "tagged." The Salevtion Army will observe the 5th as its annual "tag day" for the benefit of the poor kiddies' annual outing. The girls of the Army, known as the Willing Workers will do the tagging and Ensign Fitzgerald states they will be known by the red sash each will wear.

COUNTY CLERK'S RECEIPTS

Oswego.—The receipts of the county clerk's office for the month of June total $628.56. This is slightly under the total of last June, but is considered a good showing, considering general business conditions throughout the county.

ALDERMEN DIDN'T DECIDE

Band Concerts Still an Open Question, to Be Again Taken Up Tuesday Evening

Inasmuch as Alderman Foster had not changed his mind in regard to the band-concert question up until 9 o'clock last night, Alderman Sullivan saved himself a trip over the river by calling the City Hall on the telephone, asking Mr. Foster what he thought about it, and receiving an unfavorable reply, decided that his presence at the meeting was unnecessary. Aldermen Foster, Gardner, Quirk, Distin and Baker were on hand, but as no business other than the band-concert question was to come before the meeting, and Mr. Foster was ready to vote against the proposition, no meeting was held.

The council will meet again next Tuesday night, however, in its regular monthly session and at that time, the concert matter will be finally decided. Alderman Foster has announced himself still open to conviction but it goes without saying that the proposition will be either carried or shelved indefinitely at Tuesday's meeting, as the concerts, if they are to be held at all, should start at once.

In the absence of Mayor Fox, Alderman Distin, president of the council, will act as chairman at the Tuesday session.

MRS. ANNA PALMER ELECTED A DELEGATE

Rex. W. Edick was elected a delegate to the annual State Convention of the Letter Carriers' Association at a recent meeting held in Williamstown of the Oswego Rural Letter Carriers' Association. Othere delegates include Captain Boyd of Mexico and Mrs. Anna Palmer of Fulton. The State Convention will be held at Malone, Thursday and Friday of next week. It was voted to hold the next quarterly session at Mexico, September 25. The meeting at Williamstown was largely attended and the carriers of that village entertained the visitors at a fine banquet, served at Grange Hall, where the sessions were held.

SCOUTS TO CAMP ON SHORES OF LAKE

Troop No. 4, Boy Scouts, who are attached to the Baptist church, will go into camp at North Bay, shores of Lake Neahtawanta, on Wednesday, July 14. The Rev. M. G. Buck, pastor of the church and an athlete who knows the punch as an incentive to giving boys a good time, will be in full charge of the camp.

The scouts are looking forward to the time of their lives at the coming outing, as they know that pastor Buck knows what is good for them in the out-of-doors life.

WILSON-FARNHAM

A very pretty wedding took place Tuesday afternoon, June 29, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson, North Hannibal, when their daughter, Mary Hazel, became the bride of Howard Newman Farnham of Oswego Town.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. O. Webster of Oswego Center M. E. church, and was witnessed by relatives of the contracting couple. Miss Elizabeth Petrie of Fulton, a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor, and the groom was attended by his cousin, Allen F. Lockwood.

The bride was charmingly attired in white voile, with net veil, and carried white roses, while the maid of honor was gowned in pale yellow voile and carried pale pink roses.

Just previous to the entrance of the bridal party, Miss Rena Farnham, a cousin of the groom, sang, "Oh, Promise Me," which was followed by Mendelssohn's wedding march, also played by Miss Farnham. Thebridal party was led by Miss Petrie and Mr. Lockwood, who were followed by Master Harold Metcalf, a nephew of theh bride, who acted as ring bearer. Then came little Virvinia Davey and Wilson Rauch, niece and nephew of the bride, carrying large baskets of roses. As the party advanced to a beautiful arch of green and white, the bride and groom were met by the clergyman, who spoke the impressive words which made them man and wife.

After the ceremony a reception was held, and a delicious wedding supper was served by the Misses Rena Farnham, Ada Engle, Mildred German and Mildred Stevens, friends of the bride.

Community Notes

Mrs. Ernest Taft has returned from a trip to Binghamton and Corning. She was accompanied by her two sons, Robert and Howard. At Corning Mr. Taft was the guest of her brother, Rev. C. J. Taft, who is well know in this city.

* * *

Miss Hazel Bonner has returned from a two weeks' vacation spent at Beckerks Camp, Fourth Lake.

* * *

Mrs. William Halloran of Division st. is spending a few days with relatives in Mexico.

* * *

Miss Tressa Hires of S. 1st st. is spending the week at Altmar.

* * *

Miss Kathryn Moore of Syracuse is spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Moore.

* * *

Miss Mary Joy of Ilion is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. T. Fowler Joy.

* * *

Miss Elizabeth Petrie attended the Wilson-Farnham wedding at North Hannibal Tuesdey.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William VanSanford entertained the N. N. K. club at their home in Buffalo st. last evening. Games were played and light refreshments served.

* * *

Miss Ester Ingamell of Emery st. leaves tonight to spend a week at Owasca Lake, Auburn.

* * *

Leonard B. Hotchkiss, of Buffalo, who stopped in this city for a short visit with his uncle, James W. Bogue, en route to his home from Williams College, left for Buffalo this morning. Mr. Hotchkiss made the trip from Williamstown to this city in ten hours by motorcycle.

* * *

Miss Muriel White of Oneida is visiting friends in thisc ity for a few weeks.

* * *

Many Fultonians will go to Slyvan Beach for the holiday while others have planned trips to Thousand Islands and the North Woods.

* * *

The Fort Stanwix Canning factory, under the management of Lester O. Todd, opened yesterday for the season.

* * *

Miss Anna Frawley is spending her vacation with relatives in this city. Miss Frawley has been teaching in the public schools of Martinsville.

* * *

Mrs. M. G. Buck and children are in Batavia where they will spend a vacation of about three weeks.

* * *

Miss Bertha Cole of Baldwinsville is spending a few days in the city with friends.

That Gallon of

ICE CREAM

For the 4th of July

Phone 220

Wallace's Pure Ice Cream

SUCCESSOR TO

E. L. BECKWITH

304 W. Broadway

Delivered Anywhere in the city

ESTABLISHED 21 YEARS

LEGAL NOTICES

SEALED PROPOSALS

Addition to Oswego County Tuberculosis Hospital, Orwell, New York

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Managers, Orwell, New York, until 11 a.m., July 7, 1915, for erecting and equipping the proosed addition to the Oswego County Tuberculosis Hospital Building at Orwell, New York, in accordance with plans and specifications, which may be seen at the office of the Architect, L. M. Cope, Theatre Building, Oswego, New York.

Separate proposals for the following will be received:

1. General construction.
2. Plumbing.
3. Steam heating.
4. Electrical wiring.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

A certified check for five per cent. (5 per cent.) of the total amount of each proposal payable to the order of the Treasurer of Oswego County, New York, must accompany each proposal, the same to be forfeited upon failure to enter into contract within five days after notice of award from the President of the Board of Managers.

Upon deposit with the Architect of a certified check for twenty-five dollars ($25.00) payable to the order of the President of the board, the whole set of plans and specifications, or of a certified check for fifteen dollars ($15.00) payable to the order of the President of the Board, a set of mechanical equipment plans and specifications or a set of general construction plans and specifications will be furnished to prospective bidders when application is made to said architect.

The proceeds of these checks will be returned to the makers upon the return of the plans and specifications, after deducting the actual cost of the blue prints and specifications furnished.

Dated June 16, 1915.

JAMES L. MOORE,
President of the Boarrd,
Pulaski, N. Y.

MEN!

Here's An Eye-Opener

Just bought part of the surplus stock from the famous

EAGLE SHIRTS

On Sale at 73 Cents

Sold Everywhere for Much More—$1.00 and $1.25 Values—The Kinds Are

SOFT SHIRTS, PLAIN COLOR MADRAS SHIRTS
WOVEN MADRAS NEGLIGEE SHIRTS
WHITE MADRAS SHIRTS, MERCERIZED SHIRTS
FAST COLOR FANCY PERCALE SHIRTS

They are clean, fresh and absolutely first quality EAGLE Shirts.

We guarantee every shirt to be [1] marked correctly, [2] perfect fitting.

S. LIPSKY & SON

"The Store That Makes Good."

27 FIRST STREET **FULTON, N. Y.**

This store will close at noon Monday July 5

THE CITY MARKET

WILL HELP YOU CELEBRATE

insofar as **FRESH MEATS** of all kinds, **VEGETABLES** and **TABLE DELICACIES** are concerned.

ALWAYS TO BE RELIED UPON

Our Telephone and Delivery System is alone in its class.

WE SAVE THE HOUSEWIFE STEPS

H. C. DANN

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

To Rent—Desirable four-room upper flat; all improvements; all newly papered; rent very reasonable. Inquire Snyder's Grocery. 168

For Sale—A Cabel and Johnson piano, upright, nearly new. Inquire Times office. 166c

For Sale—Barber shop, downtown; newly decorated; cheap if sold at once. 168c

Bunch of Keys, lost, in W. 1st N. Liberal reward if returned to Evening Times office. 167

Fro Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

Fresh bake-stuff every afternoon, at your grocer's, made by Black Baking Co. adv.

SHIPMAN'S 5c, 10c, 25c STORE

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY

Ladies' 50c House Dresses, special 25c each

Misses' 50c Tub Dresses, 6 to 12 years, 25c each

Special 75c Lace Curtains, 2½ yards long, ...25c each

Notice—We have a complete line of **PICNIC NEEDS**

Fibre Suit Cases for the lunch party or camp 25c

REV. CLINTON J. TAFT LEAVES CORNING CHURCH

The Evening Leader, of Corning, under date of June 28, contains the announcement of the resignation of the Rev. Clinton J. Taft as pastor of the First Congregational church of that city, and the gentleman's acceptance of a call to the pastorate of the Central Congregational church of Dorchester, Mass.

Rev. Mr. Taft will enter upon his new duties about September 1.

In tomorrow's Evening Times will be printed the letter of resignation as read by Mr. Taft to the Corning congregation Wednesday evening.

SHERIFF ORDERS LIGHTS ON ALL VEHICLES

Sheriff Buck has instructed all of his deputies throughout the county to see that the new State law requiring every vehicle to carry lights, both front and rear, is enforced. The amended highway law which makes this compulsory and provides a punoshment of a fine not exceeding $10 became effective today. Every vehicle, whether in motion, or standing still, whether on a bridge, street or highway, should have the lights attached to front and back, from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise.

HOSPITAL REPORT

The monthly report issued by Lee Memorial hospital officers shows that twenty-three patients were admitted during the month and twenty-six discharged. There were two deaths. A total of thirty-eight persons were cared for during the month. There were nine operations performed.

GET READY FOR THE 4TH

Whether you intend going away the Fourth or not you will need one or more of these high-grade Dresses.

Special Sale of Waldorf Dresses

Perfect fitting Waldorf Dresses, sizes 16 to 44, in voile, organdie, lingerie and other fabrics. This season's latest styles in white lingerie and dainty colored patterns.

Dresses Valued to $7.50

ON SALE TOMORROW MORNING at 9 o'clock

Your Choice, $2.50

SEE BOTH FIRST STREET WINDOW DISPLAYS

J. C. O'BRIEN

Would you do as much for *your* girl?

Jump into the river—dive under the submerged wreck of a great express train—and pull her out half dead, to safety.

Earle Williams saves beautiful Anita Stewart in just this way, in

The Juggernaut

A Vitagraph Blue Ribbon Feature

Exciting! Yes, but there are calmer moments when you get an opportunity to see the romantic acting of these two great stars.

Will Be Shown at

THE QUIRK

TO-DAY

The Weatherwax Quartet

THIS is a picture of the famous Weatherwax Quartet, booked to furnish the music the afternoon and evening of one day at Chautauqua. They are all full brothers, and it is regarded as peculiar that in one family voices should develop ranging from high tenor to deep bass. They are a versatile bunch, too, and not only put up a strong vocal program, but double in brass with trumpets, and two of them are splendid readers.

COLD STORAGE MAN UNABLE TO SPEAK HERE

William H. Freer, of Williamson, N. Y., the cold storage expert, who was asked by the local Chamber of Commerce to come to this city and address the Division of Agriculture on the cold storage plant question, has replied, saying it will be impossible for him to come here on the date mentioned owing to a previous engagement.

Mr. Freer expressed his willingness, however, to answer any questions by mail which the Chamber desires to ask, and it is very probable that a list of questions on cold storage matters may be compiled and forwarded to Mr. Freer, as the Chamber is desirous of learning his opinion on certainmatters on which he is considered one of the best authorities.

The division will now ask another speaker to come to the session here, and his name will be announced later.

SECRETS WILL NOT KEEP IN THIS CITY

The Oswego Palladium of yesterday treats a newspaper story that appeared in an out of town paper in this way:

"Business secrets of Fulton.

"What the Outsiders saw by perring into a business office.

"If anyone has a dark secret and wants to keep it, they had better not go to Fulton; for there are evidently busy investigators on the job there. Listen to this from a Fulton correspondent on the recent visit there of representatives of the Grecian and Serbian Governments about buying guns for the Hunter Arms Company."

The above was followed by the story as it appeared quite recently in the Syracuse Journal.

LITTLE BOY CAUSES PAPA TROUBLE

F. L. Darling, carrier on mail route No. 2 out of Fulton, was backing his automobile out of the yard at his residence, 411 Utica st., about 9.30 this morning, when his young son jumped upon the running board. Upon being told to get off, the child disapeared from Mr. Darling's view. Thinking he had fallen beneath, Mr. Darling became excited, and before the auto had been stopped, he had run entirely across the lawn and demolished the steps of Mrs. Blodgett's house next door. No damage was done to the automobile; the child was uninjured.

VISITING NURSE UNABLE TO TAKE UP HER DUTIES

Word has been received by friends in this city that Mrs. Florence Welch, visiting nurse who was recently engaged to take charge of the Child Welfare station here, is seriously ill in Oneida, where she has been staying for some time with friends.

The Child Welfare station at the City Hall was to have been opened July 1 but on account of Mrs. Welch's absence nothing has been done in the matter.

NEARLY FULL TIME IN TWO DEPARTMENTS

That better times prevail at the American Woolen Co.'s plant is evidenced by the fact that the weaving department ran five full days this week whereas but three days' work were afforded preceding weeks.

In the drawing room ten days of work were afforded the workers during this and last week. The yarn department is said to be running nearly full time.

Government Officers Throw Veil of Mystery Around Arms Seizure

(Continued from Page One)

ment was Swatow, Cina, near Hong Kong, and that the consignee was Roesen & Co. Mr. Sparks said his clerk told Schenker & Co. that there was a line of steamships running direct to Hong Kong, and that the rate was the same to Hong Kong as it was to Java. Consequently, both time and money could be saved by reshipping from Hong Kong.

When Schenker & Co. said they wanted the shipmen to go by Java, even though the rate was higher, my suspicions were aroused," Mr. Sparks said. "My company also makes it a rule not to accept shipments of arms and ammunition unless they are consigned to a recognized government. Consequently I communicated with Schenker & Co. and told them we could not handle the shipment. Meantime it had been laid down on our pier for shipment."

Mr. Sparks said a representative of Schenker & Co. called on him and asked him to accept the shipment, say ing that it was all right and legal in every particular.

"Then I was surprised when Mr. Touscher called on me," Mr. Sparks continued. "He urged me to accept the shipment, saying that it was intended for Roesen & Co., and that hehe was no reason why I should refuse it. The Germans, however, were very vague about just what it was intended for, and I couldn't understand why it schould be shipped via Java."

RETAIL JEWELERS TO CLOSE ALL DAY, MONDAY

The announcement is made by W. C. Morgan, that the city's three jewelry stores will remain closed from Saturday night at 10 o'clock until Tuesday morning in observance of the Nation's birthday.

Those You Know

Miss Myrtis Gilbert is visiting friends in town.

* * *

The Rev. M. G. Buck spent today in Syracuse.

* * *

Burdette Wallace is visiting in New York city.

* * *

Mrs. D. V. Soper has been called to Potsdam by the illness of her mother.

* * *

Miss Susan Graham, who is a teacher in the New Schools, has returned for the summer to her home in this city.

The Flag!

IT speaks sublimity, and every part has a voice Its stripes of alternate red and white proclaim the original union of thirteen states to maintain the declaration of independence. White is purity; red, for valor; blue, for justice.

—*Chas. Sumner* (1873)

Ready for the 4th?

We can fit you out with anything you may be short of, whether a New Dress, Coat, Suit or Waist, New Neckwear, Gloves or Parasol. A pair of Fancy Colored Hose to match your gown or shoes, a New Trimmed Hat or Outing or Automobile Hat, a New Palm Beach Suit, or Linen Coat, New Grip or Suit Case, New Go-Cart or Sulky for the baby.

Anything You Need at the Most Reasonable Price If You Buy it at Katz's

A MANUFACTURERS' SURPLUS LOT OF

White and Colored Silk and Voile Waists

Selling Usually at $1.25, $1.50 and up to $2.00

On Sale Saturday at 79c

NEW PALM BEACH SUITS AT $6.75

The much called for Suits in 3 different styles and very much more reasonably priced than you will find them elsewhere.

NEW $4 AND $5 PANAMA HATS AT $1.98

A special lot we were fortunate in procuring for the benefit of our patrons. They sell elsewhere at $4.50 and $5.00.

$2 AND $3 PARASOLS AT $1.00

An assorted lot of one of a kind only to close out as a special for the Fourth.

50c AND 75c SILK GLOVES AT 39c

Assorted lot of all colors and short elbow lengths; all with double tipped fingers.

100 NEW WASH DRESSES

Received this week, including White and Colored Materials. Latest styles from $1.25 to $9.98. Priced lower than you would expect.

NEW NECKWEAR

Newest Quaker and Puritan Collars and Sets; value to 75c; in ten styles at 50c

Newest Puritan and Quaker Collars; value 35c; assortment of ten styles at 25c

TRAVELING GOODS

GOING AWAY FOR THE FOURTH? Buy a New Trunk, Suit Case or Bag at a reasonable price.

FINE MATTING BAGS at 49c

In three sizes and just the thing for a short trip.

Trunks from $2.98 to $12.50

$1.25 SUIT CASES at $1.00

Well made fibre cases; light and durable.

Bags from $1.00 to $7.50

HAMMOCKS FOR YOUR OUTING

Couch Hamocks, special priced at $5.50, $7.98, $10.550 and $13.50

Woven Hammock, the durable kind; specially priced for the 4th at 98c, $1.25, $1.75 up to $4.50

$2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 NEW SILK WAISTS at $1.98

New up-to-date styles just received; all made of heavy Crepe de Chene, Jab Silk, awning stripes or plain colors, or handsome Shantong stripes. Many waists in the lot as good as any $2.50 to $3.00 Waists you will find elsewhere.

WHY BUY ELSEWHERE AND PAY MORE WHEN YOU CAN BUY IT FOR LESS AT

M. KATZ & CO

SOUTH FIRST ST. FULTON, N. Y.

CHURCH BUYS LAND

William A. Church of this city has sold to the Church of the Immaculate Conception 3.09 acres of land adjoining St. Mary's cemetery. The indicated price is $3000.

Pure Creamery Butter

From The Harbor Farms

Made for those who want the best.

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

FOR SALE

A good business known as Henry's Baggage and Express also transient shed business equipped for all kinds of heavy work. Piano moving, light work and a good freight business, office and furnishings with sheds.

Purchaser can go on with business as soon as possession is taken.

Phone 585 or call at

207 SENECA STREET

D/34

THE HOME PAPER

IS YOUR HOME PAPER

Figure What YOU Owe the Home Paper -- Your Home Paper

¶Figure that loyalty to your town is reflected in the support you give the Paper that is edited, printed and published in your home town—Fulton.

¶Figure that in giving support to a Fulton enterprise you are doing your share towards "Community Building" and

¶Figure that if you do not support your home-town Paper you become "A Community Grafter" which is an awful way of expressing a person's opinion of one who takes all—gives nothing.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

is "A Herald of Progress"

upon its prosperity depends the progress of Fulton. It builds up—does not tear down. It employs labor and labor makes your

MERCHANT PROSPEROUS

Come, don't be a "Grafter" join the procession by supporting the town Daily Newspaper

A GROTESQUE BIRD

The Tufted Puffin Is the Joke of the Arctic Seas.

TO LOOK AT HIM IS TO LAUGH.

This Curious Creature Is Silent, Tranquil and Droll, With an Air of Profound Gravity and Spends His Winters Roaming Over the Ocean.

It is a curious fact that the far north and the far south each has a sea bird peculiar to itself, and in both cases these birds, although unlike one another in general appearance, are among the oddest looking members of the bird family that the world contains.

The characteristic bird of the antarctic regions is the penguin, whose strutting companies, gathered on an icy shore, look like assemblages of little men, in long tailed black coats and spotless white waistcoats, waiting to sit down at ceremonious dinner.

The characteristic bird of the arctic regions is the auk, a thick set, awkward creature, fond of fishing, like the penguin. The largest member of the family, the "great auk," or "gare fowl" has been driven into extinction within historic times. Another member, which the Audubon societies are trying to protect, is the queer looking, laughter exciting, and yet very grave and earnest native citizen of the north Pacific shores and islands, called the tufted puffin.

When the tufted puffin is looking his best (which is, of course, during the courting season) he wears a big red beak and a white mask, through which his green, red rimmed eyes gleam strangely, and shows a pair of bright vermilion legs and feet. From the top of his mask, on one side over the ear, curls a long golden white "feather horn." It seems that no description is able to convey the ludicrous impression which these birds make upon the beholder. Sailors seeing them for the first time break into guffaws of laughter. They call them "sea parrots" and on account of their drolly grave manners they have also been nicknamed "Quakers."

Says William Leon Dawson: "It is difficult to exaggerate the gravity of these tranquil birds, always absolutely silent, save that when caught and harassed, they may emit a low, hoarse groan. They spend much time standing demurely at the entrances of their burrows, their little plumes nodding like tassels on so many caps."

Like all the auks, the puffins are especially remarkable for the great size of their beaks and the changes which their heads undergo at the breeding season. Some of the horny plates of the big beak fall away at the end of the season, the white mask on the face, together with its nodding plumes, disappears, the red eyelids fade and the whole head becomes blackish.

Naturalists are a little puzzled to account for the size and stoutness of the puffin's beak. If the bird were fond of clams its beak might be of use as a shell breaker, but it seems not to be employed in that way. Neither is it used to dig the tunnels or burrows that the bird forms for its nest in the hard soil of sea fronting cliffs. These are excavated to a depth of three or four feet, and apparently the only tools used are the sharp nailed claws.

In some places it is estimated that several thousand burrows exist on a single acre of sloping shore. The rabbits and puffins engage in a lively competition for the possession of burrows on the Farallones islands, but the big, pyramid pointed beak gives easy victory in these contests. Mr. Dawson says a frightened rabbit will sometimes plunge hastily into a burrow without stopping to consider to whom it belongs, and when he comes out again, with more haste than ever, he is a subject for laughter.

The natives of the north Pacific islands depend largely upon puffins for both food and clothing. The Aleutian "parkas," or feather coats, are made of the skins of puffins, with the feather side turned inward. Forty-five or fifty skins sewed firmly together make a garment which is said to be nearly impervious to cold. The birds are often caught in flight by means of nets at the end of poles handled like butterfly nets. Unlike birds that are more skillful and agile on the wing, the puffins fly straight ahead and are unable to dodge quickly.

Strange as the statement may appear the puffins, like the auks generally, spend the winter at sea. At that season they are to be seen on land only when driven ashore by some resistless tempest, which strews the beaches with their battered forms, many dead and many hopelessly lamed. With the advance of spring and summer they approach the shores where they are accustomed to breed, and then the remarkable changes of their colors, form and plumage that have been already described begin to take place.—Garrett P. Serviss in Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Beggars of Costa Rica.

One day a week the beggars of Costa Rica are privileged characters—that is, on Tuesday they are allowed to beg from shop to shop. It is the custom for business houses to prepare for the weekly visit of the mendicants and to hand over to them small coins or articles of little value. In some instances where merchandise is given away the beggars peddle it about the poorer quarters and so earn a few cents apiece.

Hath man no second life? Pitch this one high.—Matthew Arnold.

An Incident of the Boxer Movement In China

By JOHN Y. LARNED

Some years ago Hugh Worthington, a young man of fortune, desiring to enter the field of diplomacy, secured an appointment in the service of the United States government at Peking. Worthington was more interested in seeing the country than in his official duties, which were nominal, and he traveled over such parts of China as were open to foreigners. One day he fell in with a mandarin who had been a good deal in England and spoke the language. The mandarin traveled in style, being carried in a chair, common in Europe until near the beginning of the nineteenth century, by two men and attended by several other servants.

Worthington, who traveled on horseback, on joining the mandarin rode beside the chair, chatting with him. The American knew enough of China to understand that it was infested with robbers and was armed to the teeth. The mandarin was an elderly person, unused to arms, but his servants were prepared to defend him. They were armed with pikes, short swords and other weapons, which Worthington considered next to useless in a fight with an enemy properly accoutered.

Suddenly while passing through a narrow cut in the road the party was attacked by a dozen men bent on robbery. They were not much better armed than the mandarin's servants, but they outnumbered the latter, who immediately took to flight, leaving their master in the hands of the enemy.

Worthington drew a revolver from under his coat at each hip and began a fusilade that put the robbers to flight. Upon this the servants returned and humbly begged the master's forgiveness for having deserted him. He was profuse in his thanks to the American, who had not only saved a considerable amount of money for the Chinaman, but his life as well. He begged Worthington to name some favor that he could do him, but the latter said that he wanted for nothing in the world. Then the mandarin took up a bamboo umbrella and opened it. Calling for a writing stick, he wrote on it something as unintelligible to his preserver as the receipt of a Chinese laundryman in America. Handing it to Worthington, he said in a voice so low as not to be heard by his servants:

"A time is coming when there will be a movement on the part of our ignorant and superstitious people to rid China of all foreigners. Keep this umbrella and if attacked open it in the face of your would be murderer."

Worthington paid no attention to the man's warning. Every one knew that foreigners were hated by the Chinese, and there had always been talk about the latter being massacred. The American was young, and the young take little thought of danger. But he was too polite not to assure the mandarin that he would keep his gift as a remembrance of him and the episode.

An American named Preston lived in Peking, who operated a banking house which was a branch of one in New York. Worthington spent a good deal of time at his house, attracted by the banker's daughter, Emma Preston. When the Boxer trouble broke out a month after the foregoing episode Worthington was at Preston's house. It was without the regions of the embassies and entirely unprotected. Worthington on the first sign of danger returned to the embassy for leave to absent himself for the protection of the family in which he was interested. Having attained it, he was about to start back when he noticed the umbrella given him by the mandarin. The day was very hot and it occurred to him to take it for protection against the sun's rays. As to the words spoken concerning it if attacked by an enemy, he had forgotten them, but he did not forget to take with him a couple of revolvers and a supply of cartridges.

As Worthington approached the Preston home he noticed knots of Chinamen talking together excitedly. Some of them scowled at him, but since they had as much dread as hatred of a "foreign devil," they did not attack him. He reached the Preston home safely, but found the family in great trepidation, expecting that at any time a mob would attack and murder them.

The anticipated trouble occurred the next day. The banker's residence was well known, and a crowd of Chinamen armed with all sorts of implements from a scythe to a razor came down for murder. Worthington knew that, though armed, he could not withstand so large a force; nevertheless he stationed himself at a window over the front door, ready to use up his cartridges.

The howling mass came, stopped before the house and were about to make an onslaught upon it when suddenly all their eyes were cast to a window directly beneath the one Worthington occupied. Then every weapon was lowered, every knife was sheathed and the Chinamen moved on.

Worthington was at a loss to account for this sudden change, but it was soon explained to him. One of the family had caught up his umbrella, as a drowning person will catch at a straw, opened it and held it at a window on the ground floor as a protection against stones that were being thrown in. On it was a message signed by a man to whom the Boxers looked as a commander:

Respect this man and his family and his property.

SCHOOL READERS

The Ones That Swayed the Boys of a Generation Ago.

STIRRING "PIECES TO SPEAK."

Favorite Selections of the Days of Yore Find No Favor In the Newer Books—Lament of an Old Timer and a Bookstore Chat.

Forty school weeks mean forty Friday afternoons. Forty Friday afternoons mean to the pupils in some schools near New York forty hated piece speaking occasions.

"What," asked the boy of Smith Apperson, pater, "shall I speak next time?"

"Why not recite Richard III. to his troops at Bosworth field?' Apperson answered confidently. "There's a piece with lots of slam and go to it. Or there is 'Spartacus to the Gladiators.' "

"Who was he, Spartacus?"

"Don't you know who Spartacus was? Look in your Fifth reader. It tells all about him there."

"Not in my reader," insisted the boy.

"Not in"— Mr. Apperson looked stumped, but he pulled himself together. "How about 'Freedom Shrieked When Kosciusko Fell?' " he asked. "Got that in your reader?"

"No, sir."

"And 'My Name Is Norval on the Grampian Hills?' "

"The Grampians are in Scotland, I believe, but who was Norval and why the limitation to his name?" the boy asked.

"Hum! And that 'Midnight In His Guarded Tent' when 'the Turk Lay Dreaming of the Hour.' Got that in your reader?"

"No, sir."

"What kind of reader have you got?" Smith Apperson demanded. "Once more. Does the 'Deep and Dark Blue Ocean' roll on through any of the pages of that expurgated edition they've palmed off on you for a reader?"

"Well, there is something about the ocean."

"Good; we've saved the ocean. How about 'I Give My Hand With My Heart In It?'"

"Pshaw! Everybody knows that piece."

"Yes, yes; then there is something besides waste paper in that reader. Does it by any chance cry to you from its pages to 'Strike for Your Altars and Your Fires?' "

"No, sir."

"My mistake," Smith Apperson exclaimed. "I asked you about that piece before. It's a great one too. I used to get it off regularly twice a term, and when I didn't do it some other boy did. Never a piece day came round but some one struck out for his altars and his fires. I'll get you a copy of the kind of reader I used to have."

Mr. Apperson went the next day into a downtown book store, known to him as a place where, if they did not have a book, they would get it for you if it was to be had.

"I want a copy of McGuffey's old Fifth reader," said he.

"So do I," replied the owner of the store, who knew Apperson well. "I'll buy a gross of them at a good price. Scarcely a week goes by that I do not have a call for that book or for some other old school book."

"How"— asked Mr. Apperson, "how do you account for it?"

"Well, it's this way," said the proprietor, "A father asks his boy something about what he himself had studied at school, thinking, probably, to test him. The boy fails to give the correct answer or says he never 'took' it in his grade. The father looks into the boy's book or books and finds, as perhaps in your case, that the stories in which he delighted are not included in the reader editions of today. Then he comes here to get a school book that is what he calls a real school book.

"For instance, only a few days ago a man came in for an old geography. He said the book his boy studied was absolutely of no account, historically at least.

" 'What do you mean, history in a geography?' " I asked.

" 'Why,' he replied, 'I asked my boy about the isthmus of Darien, and he had never heard of such a place; didn't know there had ever been anything of the sort. Of course he could and did tell me all about the isthmus of Panama, but Darien wasn't in his geography. Now, I want that boy to know there was an isthmus of Darien, and I don't want him to have to take his father's word for it. Give me an old geography, one of about thirty-five years ago.'

"I couldn't fill the order. Old school books are rare. Everybody wants them, some to renew memories of their youth by reading over the old pieces, others because they want to show to their children what they had to go through when they themselves went to school.

"Webster's Speller, Sander's Reader and McGuffey's Reader are the particular books which seem to stay in the memories of the old boy and the old girl. But I can't sell them because I haven't got them."

"Then I reckon I'll have to give young Harry Smith Apperson my best information and belief, as lawyers say, about how 'Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell,' and so forth."

"Precisely, as you say."—New York Post.

Contentment, as it is a short road and pleasant, has great delight and little trouble.—Epictetus.

Woman's World

Suffragist Worker From Denmark Visits America.

HELENE BERG.

The first words Helene Berg said when she was asked about the reasons for her coming to this country were: "I am really here on account of the war, and I hope America will not get into it too. It will only make it harder for all the other neutral nations if she does. You cannot help those who are already dead. You would only add your dead to ours in Europe. We 'little peoples' turn our eyes over here to this big country and are glad that one nation is at peace. No one here knows what war is. Europe is a madhouse. There will be an untold value in having one nation out of war when peace is declared."

Helene Berg is an academician, a graduate of the University of Copenhagen, social worker, lecturer and leader in the effort to better the condition of the abnormal child. For many years she has been eager to see what America is doing for its children—its defectives, delinquents, illegitimates, its helpless and its handicapped—and now that there is a lull in what she can achieve in her own land because of the war she has chosen this time to come here.

Also in another sense she has reached a stopping place in her life work since the long fight of women for the ballot has been successfully terminated in Denmark. In May the Danish diet passed a resolution conferring full suffrage upon women. There remained only a final ratification of the act, but this was felt to be a mere formality.

Helene Berg was also a leader in the woman's congress which undertook to remedy the position of the unmarried mothers of Denmark. The Danish law, when it is finally passed, will give the illegitimate child the right of inheritance from its father and the use of his name.

"Cera" Crochet Lace.

Abbreviations.—Ch., chain; d.c., double crochet; tr., treble.

This pattern, which measures two inches across, is suitable for trimming dainty underwear. Crochet cotton No. 30 is a good thread to use for it, and narrow ribbon may be run through the footing holes as a finish.

Insertion.—6 ch., join to form a ring. * 2 tr., 2 ch. and 2 tr. into ring; turn with 5 ch. and repeat from * (putting a group into 2 ch.) for the length desired.

First Row.—* 5 ch., 1 d.c. into loop of 5 ch. at side, 7 ch., 1 d.c. back in first, 10 ch., 1 d.c. back in first, 7 ch.,

1 d.c. back in first and 1 d.c. into same loop, repeat from * all along.

Second Row.—5 ch., 1 d.c. under each loop of chain except between trefoils, when the chain must be omitted.

Third Row.—* 5 d.c. under first loop, 5 d.c. under second, 3 picots of 4 ch., and a sl. st. into first ch., 5 d.c. under next loop, 5 d.c. under next, 5 ch.; turn—1 d.c. in first picot, 5 ch., 1 d.c. in next picot, 5 ch., 1 d.c. in next, 5 ch., 1 d.c. in first d.c. made (at beginning of row); turn and work 5 d.c. under each loop of ch., and repeat from *.

Footing, First Row.—5 ch. and 1 d.c. into each 5 ch. loop.

Second Row.—5 d.c. under each loop.

Third Row.—2 ch., 1 l.tr. into each second d.c.

Fourth Row.—2 d.c. under each 2 ch.

THREE INQUISITIVE SCOTS.

And How They Happened to Originate the Jute Industry.

James Logie, who is supposed to know more about jute than any one else in America, tells in a very interesting way how jute came to be known to Europe and the west:

"In 1840, on a Saturday afternoon, three Dundee flax spinners were walking to their beautiful residences in Broughty Ferry, about four miles east of Dundee, on the banks of the Tay, and as usual strolled along the docks. At that time there were several Clipper line sailing vessels trading with Dundee in Indian products, principally grain, linseed, etc., and on this particular Saturday one of these vessels was discharging her miscellaneous cargo, and these canny Scots observed a fibre in some quantity on the dock and made inquiry as to what it was.

"They were told it was some Indian product that had been obtained in Bengal, and was suitable for the dunnage of ships. They examined the fibre a little more carefully and all thought it would be possible to spin the fibre on their flax machinery. The result was that Monday morning they made a bee line for the agents of the ship and asked what they were going to do with this waste material.

"They got the reply, 'We propose dumping it into the river,' and when they expressed a wish to experiment with it they were told they could cart it away from the dock and were welcome to it if they paid the cartage. Thus the jute industry started—for the fiber turned out to be nothing less than what we know commercially today as 'jute.'"—Exchange.

SUBMARINE TACTICS.

Locating the Enemy, Getting the Range and Making an Attack.

How does a submarine attack? How does it locate the vessel it wishes to torpedo and how does it proceed about the business of sending such vessel to the bottom? Here is the way the commander of Uncle Sam's submarine flotilla tells it:

"A submarine will come to the surface at 5,000 or 6,000 yards from the vessel it is attacking—far enough so the enemy is not supposed to see the periscope. It stays up long enough to get the enemy's course, then goes down and sets its course to intercept the enemy's ship.

"The vessel must be coming more or less toward the submarine, otherwise the submarine, with its low submerged speed, cannot catch it.

"The officers of the submarine will know the revolutions of the approaching ship and will use the gyrocompass with which to work out its exact position. They will know just when to come up to be within range.

"When the submarine comes up it will show the periscope as little as possible, take quick aim and fire its first torpedo. If it wants to remain there out of curiosity to see the effect it can. But if it does not it goes right down again.

"It stays a short time under water, turns the cap bringing new torpedoes up into the tubes and then comes up for a second shot if necessary."—Pittsburgh Press.

Proverbial Philosophy.

I don't know, writes a correspondent, whether the absurdity of some of our proverbs when used as a means of comparison occurs to people when they quote them. For instance, "As drunk as a lord." Any one who looks into a metropolitan police court when the night charges are being dealt with will see that intemperance is not the exclusive privilege of peers of the realm. "As dead as Queen Anne." Why Queen Anne? Why not Queen Elizabeth or Queen Boadicea? "As deaf as a post." A post is devoid of all the five senses, not hearing only. "As cheap as dirt." What is the exact market value of dirt? It is not mentioned in any tradesman's catalogue. "As poor as a church mouse." Who knows that ecclesiastical mice are less well off than their secular brethren?—London Standard.

Bee Line.

A soldier on guard was questioned as to his knowledge of his duties.

"You know your duty here, do you, sentinel?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, now, suppose they should open on you with shells and musketry, what would you do?"

"Form a line, sir."

"What! One man form a line?"

"Yes, sir; form a bee line for camp, sir."—New York American.

In Doubt.

"Will you love me forever and a day?" sighed the newly betrothed heiress.

"It all depends," replied the scion of an ancient but impoverished family. "Do you think your money will last that long?"—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Germany's Crown.

The most militant in form of European crowns is that of Germany, which shows eight shields bearing alternate black eagles and jeweled crosses, while poised on four swords blazing with diamonds is a globe crowned with a cross of gold.

Economy.

Economy is what makes a man wear his dress shirt down to work the next morning. It isn't comfortable, but he hates to send it to the laundry only half soiled.—Detroit Free Press.

In the life of a man there is but one real love. The trouble is that he usually can't tell which one it is.—Smart Set.

Self Tone Plaid Silk Frock

Designed by Joseph, New York.

A CHARMING gown may be developed in blue self tone plaid silk. The short bolero is slashed to show an attractive gold color silk lining and is worn with a white georgette crepe blouse. The blouse has one of the latest novelty collars, which is especially becoming to one with a long, slender neck. The collar is a double frilling of white net, and a narrower ruffling of net continues down the front of the blouse. Small jet buttons could also be used to trim the blouse. This gown has a full overskirt of the plaid silk with an under petticoat of plaited silk.

ANNA MAY.

DAINTY AFTERNOON FROCK.

Embroidered White Net With Pretty Rosebuds of Silk.

PRETTY SUMMER CREATION.

Charming afternoon frock of embroidered white net, the edge forming pointed scallops. Heavier embroidery forms the hip yoke and trims the bodice, which is built with a square neck and long sleeves. Dainty rosebuds of pink silk add a bit of color.

Kitchen League.

Our cook has dodged the onus;
Our faith in her has slumped.
We handed her a bonus
And yet she went and jumped.
—Kansas City Journal.

Its Originator.

"Who was it invented the hot air engine?"

"I think it was a theatrical press agent saw it first."—Baltimore American.

IN BLACK AND WHITE.

Indestructible Voile In Stripes Builds Fashionable and Chic Gown.

FOR AFTERNOON.

Charming afternoon frock of wide black and white striped indestructible voile. On the skirt the stripes run crosswise, and on the plaited apron tunic the stripes run up and down. Vest and collar of soft, creamy lace, with girdle of black moire ribbon, a plaited heading finishing the lower edge.

BLIND WINDOW CLEANER.

"Earns His Living," Says Owner of Hotel.

Beloit, Wis.—Totally blind as a result of a railroad accident near Milwaukee seven years ago, John Gibson, forty-eight years old, is earning his living by scrubbing floors and washing windows at the Transient hotel in Beloit. The proprietor of the place says Gibson is earning his living as well as any full sighted porter he ever had.

The man does this cleaning work entirely by the sense of touch and a system of mental measurements and calculations. There is nothing in his work to denote disability.

"Seven years ago," Mr. Gibson said, "I was working on a railroad near Milwaukee when an explosion occurred in some blasting powder. When I left the hospital I was totally blind."

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER

Tag the Wall Relay Race.

This is a good school game. The players are divided into four, five or six equal teams, or captains are appointed to choose teams.

A line is marked parallel to a wall or fence thirty to fifty feet from the wall. Mark on the wall, opposite each team the number of the team. This number will be the spot the runners have to tag.

If there is no wall or fence at one end of the field of play, place some objects, like chairs or boxes, to represent the wall.

The teams, in file formation and with six or eight feet distance between each team, line up behind the thirty-foot line. At the word "go," the first runner of each team crosses the line, runs as fast as possible to the wall, touches the wall, returns, tags the next member of the team and takes his position close behind the last runner of his team.

The second runner, as soon as tagged, runs in the same manner as the first, and so on, every member of each team running as soon as tagged. The race is finished as soon as the last runner has tagged the first runner. The team first finishing wins the race.

The English Robin.

English books of natural history are full of interesting narratives of the beautiful confidence in man shown by the redbreast in selecting a place for its nest.

One pair chose for their nest a shelf in a schoolroom in which there were seventy children and directly over the heads of a little class of girls, who never once disturbed them. One of the little birds died, and the parents carried out its dead body during school hours. The other four little robins were fed and reared day by day in the presence of the seventy children. Do you wonder that the boys and girls of England as so fond of their robin redbreast?

The robin of North America belongs to a very different family—that of the thrushes. It is nearly twice the length of the English bird and more than twice its size. Audubon calls it the migratory thrush because it leaves us when winter comes on and does not return until the frost is out of the ground.

Transformations.

Double the last letter to make the transformation.

1. Transform a powerful weapon to the surname of a famous colonist.
2. Transform a deep receptacle into the surname of an English statesman, born in 1759.
3. Transform a domestic animal into the surname of a Scotch poet.
4. Transform stern into the surname of a famous writer of fairy tales.
5. Transform to boast into the surname of an American general.
6. Transform the thorny envelope of a seed into the surname of an American politician who was indicted for treason in 1807.

Answers.—1, Pen, Penn; 2, pit, Pitt; 3, hog, Hogg; 4, grim, Grimm; 5, brag, Bragg; 6, bur, Burr.

Word Puzzle.

The following sentences contain words which are pronounced alike, but spelled differently and with different meanings:

First.—The news was such a surprise that the —— felt he needed a little ——.

Second.—The —— looked over the —— fields and sighed.

Third.—We could not find the —— of the —— we heard in the evening.

Fourth.—A beautiful —— was to be given to the one who would —— it.

Answers—First, Heir and air; second, Baron and barren; third, cause and caws; fourth, urn and earn.

Intelligence of a Wasp.

I have noted that the digger wasp when it has captured and killed a spider hangs it in a fork of a weed evidently to keep it from marauding ants. Sportsmen do the same thing with game to prevent wolves, raccoons, bear and other animals from reaching it. I have done it many times in the south and southwest. This illustrates as much as anything I have ever seen an insect trait that is very nearly if not quite within the scope of what we may call insect intelligence.—S. Frank Aaron in St. Nicholas.

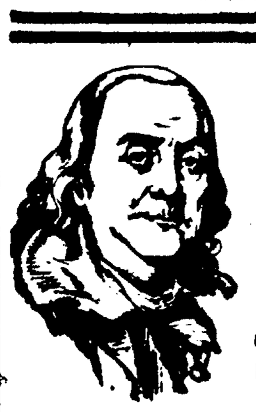
Boy Scouts Read to the Blind.

Members of Boy Scout troop No. 26, St. Louis, are engaged in several scout activities, chief among which is reading for several blind persons. The boys have been organized since last October and have worked up a list of blind persons for whom they read on Sundays.

A Cat Spat.

Said Cat-o'-nine tails to old Tabby Gray,
"I've eight tails more than you have, anyway,
And I'm made of tough leather to whack naughty boys
Who get into mischief or make too much noise;
And when I'm not busy I hang on the door
As a warning to culprits of what is in store."

Quoth old Tabby Gray to Cat-o'-nine tails:
"My jaws have keen teeth and my toes have sharp nails,
But I use them for ridding my mistress' house
Of every destructive and prying wee mouse.
She has boys and girls, too, but they're every one good,
Though I'd never harm any child—that's understood.
If you do have nine tails, I have nine lives [illegible],
So you see, altogether, that I am ahead."
—Philadelphia Record.



Economy Hints

A penny saved is a penny earned.—Benjamin Franklin.

DON'T eliminate beefsteak from your menu just because you have neither a gas, electric nor coal range. You can fry a steak on that little gas stove you bought for 10 cents if you only know how, and it would take a well qualified expert to tell the difference.

First have your pan red hot and drop in a piece of suet about the size of a hickory nut. Take your steak, a sirloin or porterhouse, at least one and one-half inches thick—two inches thick is better; let it remain three minutes first on one side, then on the other, for searing. This is to keep the juices in. Keep turning the steak constantly at intervals of three to five minutes until done—rare, medium or well—as desired, and the result will be twin brother to a broiled steak.

Another way to fry steak is to sear it three minutes on each side, then place a cover on the pan and let it cook slowly seven minutes more on each side, when it is medium.

Of course there is nothing like broiling for the best flavor, and there is nothing to equal the coal or wood fire for this purpose. The secret is a glowing red heat. The housewife with a wood fire, if she will take the trouble to burn the wood nearly to the center, check the draft until the fire forms charcoal, will be repaid with a dainty morsel.

The average housewife, however, finds the gas oven an ideal instrument for broiling. The oven should be hot when the steak is placed within, so it is well to light the gas in the oven about five minutes before the steak is ready and when the broiler is hot put the steak on it as near the gas flame as possible without letting it touch. Sear on each side from one to two minutes, turning it with a fork inserted as near the edge as possible. When the searing is completed turn the steak again, lower the pan about six inches and turn the burners halfway down so that the steak may broil slowly on each side about five minutes. This will give you a rare steak. It is sometimes well to give the steak a little more time and turn it oftener, never allowing it to broil on one side longer than four or five minutes. When frying a steak in an ordinary pan remember to stick the fork always near the bone in turning. The fried steak requires about twenty minutes.

BRIDE'S SHOWER.

How to Plan an Entertainment In Which Pins Are Used.

The invitations for this unusual shower were written on a correspondence card, on which a little gilt paper heart was pinned. Pins of every description were brought by the guests; there were papers and cubes of pins, pin balls, cushions filled with pins, bar, veil, collar and cuff pins. Safety pins in black and white were there, and papers of gilt and pearl pins for fastening the wedding veil. The following old rime, changed to suit the occasion, was written on the bride's place card:

No needles, but pins,
No needles, but pins,
For when a girl marries
Her happiness begins.

At each plate there was a bouquet of dainty spring flowers, with a fancy pin thrust through the gauze bow that tied them. It is astonishing how many novel and useful pins and receptacles there may be devised for such a shower.

The hostess gave a leather velvet lined scarfpin case which the little bride to be said she knew "he" would appropriate.

There was a shirt waist set consisting of four little velvet bows, each one attached to a safety pin and all easy to attach to a lace jabot or the front of a shirt waist.

How to Make a Pretty Cover For Hot Biscuits.

Any hostess who prides herself on her delicious biscuits should not fail to keep them tasty by having them covered during the meal, so that they will retain the heat. An attractive cover can be made of white linen having a square center and four pointed ends. On one of the pointed pieces two biscuits might be embroidered. To make the design more realistic you can tint the biscuits brown and then outline the edges of them, or, in place of using the design, embroider the words "Hot Biscuits" on the linen. Have such a cover ready for the next plate of hot biscuits you serve to your friends and enjoy the praise you will receive for your needlework and your culinary ability.

How to Orientalize a White Silk Faille Suit.

One of the prettiest ideas in linings seen for months is that which gives to a suit of white silk faille a Chinese atmosphere. The coat is so made that it may be worn open without having a slovenly appearance, and so the pretty lining peeps out and captivates all who spy it. The lining is a soft, heavy wash silk of white ground, with the famous "willow" plate pattern upon it in Chinese blue. One has to see it to realize the charming effect obtained. No note of blue appears otherwise upon the suit.

Summer Clearance Sale

Pianos - Player Pianos

GREAT BARGAINS

SPECIAL OFFER—One New Piano, slightly damaged in transit, but musical value unimpaired, will sell at 1-3 cost value, now $95.00

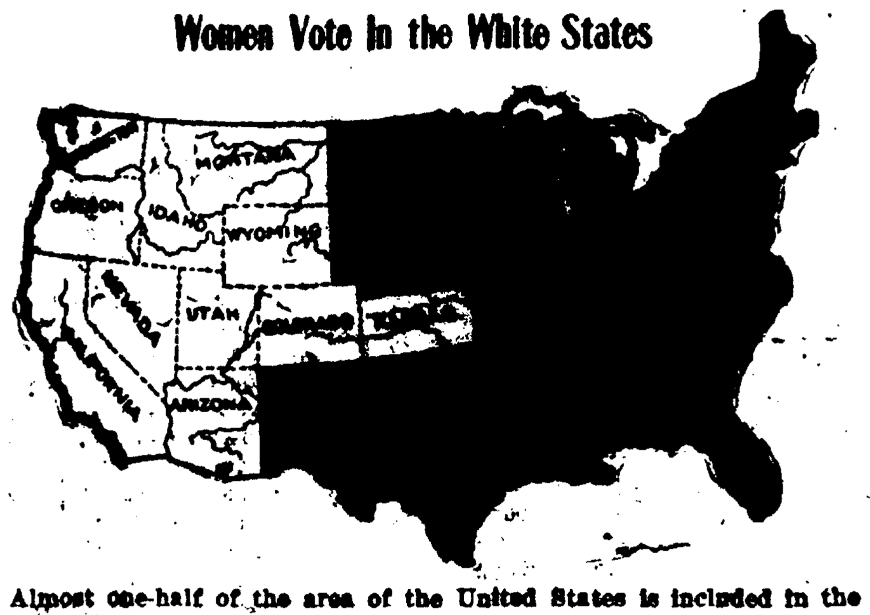
Some Great Bargains in Sewing Machines all makes at . . . . $3.00 up

Unusual Prices on Talking Machines at . . . . $5.00 up

BOGUE — 61 First Street

The Dominant West

Women Vote in the White States



Almost one-half of the area of the United States is included in the woman suffrage states. Area doesn't vote. But people vote. And, as it happens, the vast western stretch of territory where women vote is that part of the United States which is most rapidly filling up with people. Given one or two more decades and there will be a great corps of women voters in the west, women trained as men are trained to civic and political responsibility, trained to active political co-operation with men, trained to the western point of view. As long as the east persists in the unenfranchisement of women, for every couple, man and woman, in the east there will be one vote. For every couple, man and woman, in the west there will be two votes.

PURE ICE CREAM

"The Only Kind We Make"

OUR FOUNTAIN DRINKS ARE NOT EXCELLED

FRESH FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

Phone 80 THE ONYX Quirk Theatre Bldg.

A RAILROAD WRECK IN BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Tonight "The Juggernaut" will be produced at The Quirk, the story in outline of which follows:

Two young men—one the brilliant son of poor parents—the other the dissolute heir of a great railway king, become friends at College.

One thinks he has accidentally killed a drunken rowdy in saving the other's life—they two only know this secret.

Both fall in love with the same girl—who marries the rich boy only after his chum has withdrawn from the race because of his poverty.

Years later one becomes president of his father's old railroad—the other a righteous, fearless district attorney. Both again worship the same girl—daughter of the old sweetheart of both—one with a father's deep affection; the other because she is her mother's counterpart.

The district attorney bitterly attacks the railroad in the Courts. His former chum threatens to expose him as a murderer.

And now—imagine the girl on a train approaching a bridge which cannot possibly stand its weight. Both men know this. Both are rushing madly by automobile and motor boat to intercept it.

You see all this. See the girl's sweet face at the window of the flying train—feel the swaying of the automobile as it skids desperately around sharp turns—and the bounding of the motor boat slashing through rough waters.

Both men and the train come crashing into the picture at the same instant—too late!

For a moment that seems an eternity, you feel yourself sitting almost under the tottering trestle as the enormous engine—a mass of whirling steel—leaps thundering and quivering into the empty air and falls shrieking to the swirling river.

The big coaches crumple like cardboard before your eyes and pile themselves up on the wreck—their passengers floundering and struggling in the debris.

The spectacle itself shows the victims of "The Juggernaut."

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Rochester at Montreal.
Buffalo at Toronto.

Results Yesterday

Buffalo, 9; Toronto, 7; 1st.
Toronto, 4; Buffalo, 3; 2d.
Rochester, 7; Montreal, 3; 1st.
Montreal, 3; Rochester, 2; 2d.
Newark, 9; Richmond, 6.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Providence	32	21	.604
Buffalo	29	22	.569
Montreal	33	27	.550
Richmond	29	29	.500
Newark	25	26	.490
Toronto	28	31	.475
Rochester	26	29	.473
Jersey City	19	36	.345

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

At Indianapolis—	R.	H.	E.
Louisville	11	15	1
Indianapolis	4	8	6

Batteries—Northrop and Clemens; Willis, Merz and Blackburn. Umpires Murray and Friel.

At Minneapolis—	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	7	9	0
Minneapolis	1	5	5

Batteries—Lathrop and Geibel; Ingersoll and Sullivan. Umpires, Owens and Knapp.

WALL PAPER

25% DISCOUNT on All Cash Purchases at

Hulett-Taft Co. Inc.

208 ONEIDA STREET

THE QUIRK

Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.

TODAY

Earle Williams and Anita Stewart in "THE JUGGERNAUT"

Vitagraph Blue Ribbon Feature

The colossus of Modern Railway drama, and others.

SATURDAY

The Famous Lillian Russel in "WILD FIRE"

A Shubert Feature

SUNDAY

Tom Terris in "THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD"

A Shubert Feature.

Charles Chaplin in "THE NEW JANITOR" and others.

ON THE FIRING LINE WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS

Two Thousand Women Working Day and Night For the Cause. One Hundred Thousand Volunteers.

Convincing the Big Empire State of the Justice of Votes For Women.

By CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

No class of unenfranchised citizens ever worked so hard for the vote as the women of New York are working. In no other state in the Union, and in no other country on the other side of the sea, where women have already received the vote, has there been so thorough going, so energetic and so compelling a campaign as the one now in progress in every county and hamlet of this state. No fewer than 2,000 women are at work all the time on the task of convincing the big Empire State of the justice of "votes for women," while a poll of the women who are giving "part time" to volunteer suffrage work—making speeches, engineering publicity, getting out suffrage editions of newspapers—would run the number over 100,000. Meantime the liquor interests, big and small, threaten to fight the coming of woman suffrage as part of their campaign against prohibition. Leaders of political machines here and there are rumored to be preparing to pass the word along the line that votes must be cast against the woman suffrage amendment in order to keep the political machines in successful operation. Anti-suffrage organisations composed of women, and still others composed of men, are waging their battle against us as best they can. But the best spirit of the twentieth century, the faith and democracy, the confidence in progress, the belief in equality of rights of all human beings—these are the forces that have been enlisted in our campaign as in no other. As the days go on the forces are lined up more clearly. Progress upon our side and conservatism, fear and selfishness in opposition. It is a glorious thing to be part of the making of glorious history, and that is the lot of suffragists in the great woman suffrage campaign of 1915.

It takes a trip over the state to make one realize how widespread is suffrage interest and how varied are the suffrage activities in the great campaign now on in New York state. Canvassing is going on everywhere, street meetings are being held under the arc lights on every city corner and under the light of tallow candles in Japanese lanterns, in every hamlet. Teachers off on their vacations are campaigning while they rest. Women with big country estates at their command are campaigning while they entertain.

There is nothing too hard for the women to undertake. Every device of propaganda and publicity is availed of. The whole state is aglow with the suffrage color. The suffrage girl is trumpeting on billboards all the way from New York city to Buffalo. Every worthy influence that can be lined up for suffrage is being lined up. Every voter that can be reached is being talked to. During a recent trip up state I spoke at twenty-two county suffrage conventions, and at every one of these the reports showed how steadily the sentiment of the voters is swinging toward suffrage. Prominent men are coming out city by city and town by town with rousing testimony in favor of our amendment. Mayors, bankers, clergymen, farmers, enroll with us, speak at our meetings and give out pro-suffrage statements for the papers.

What is responsible for this mounting sentiment? What is back of it?

First, the spread of the democratic ideal and the conviction that woman suffrage cannot be dissociated from that ideal. The suffrage movement has been inspired from the beginning by precisely the same motives as have forwarded similar movements among men. A desire for personal liberty in governmental matters; a feeling that an outrageous injustice is done the mothers of the race who are denied a voice in the welfare of their country; a conviction that our claim of a "government of the people" is a mere travesty when half are denied expression of their political desires; that the disfranchisement of a sex is discrimination and tradition instead of reason and common sense—these are the motives that impel women to seek the ballot, and they are but adaptations to women's case of the motives that have impelled men to seek the ballot throughout the history of the struggle toward democracy. Men of vision see this more and more clearly. They are learning to admit frankly that women are people, individuals. That admitted, the struggle for woman suffrage becomes only the old human struggle for the right to express an opinion at the ballot box. With that struggle all men of democratic persuasion are readily sympathetic.

The second weighty consideration that answers for the great growth of pro-suffrage sentiment is the object lesson given by suffrage itself. People who are afraid of the democratic ideal are not afraid of suffrage when they see how it works, and testimony as to how it works pours in from suffrage states. Anti-suffragists now and then catch a disgruntled citizen of a suffrage state, a defeated candidate or a constitutional pessimist, and secure some private opinion hostile to woman suffrage. But such opinion is ridiculously futile as an offset to the pro-suffrage resolutions passed by the legislatures of suffrage states and the pro-suffrage testimonials freely offered by the governors, the judiciary and other prominent citizens of those states.

Bargain Prices.

Having heard that the suffragists of New York secured pledges of $50,000 at a luncheon they gave, the antis immediately fell into verbal fits and, frothing at the mouth, called on heaven to witness that the "suffs" had raised this tidy sum to buy votes from the superior sex in the great metropolis. The unabashed leader of a suffrage organization thereupon did some hasty computing and has announced that if the filthy lucre is thus used the gentlemen of the greater city will be forced to barter their ballots for the proud sum of 24 cents each. Such being the costly inducements held out the public is not yet getting gray over the fear that the lords of creation in their immediate vicinity will be hired to vote for the suffrage amendment in November in the hope of thereby providing permanently for all the future needs of their families.—Judge.

What the Antis Think of Women.

Since the days of Adam and Eve woman has been handing man an apple—and occasionally a lemon. Woman has always been the first to kneel at the feet of false gods and the last to arise from the worship of idols. She is the slave of custom, the victim of sentiment and the prey of her own folly.

It is she that is at fault for most of the sin and suffering in this world.

When woman shares equally the responsibilities of life with man she can no longer say, "I told you so." When she surrenders the right to demur and the right to accuse has she not lost half of her kingdom? When women take life seriously what is there left?—W. D. Lewis, President Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Texas.

Where Women Take Life Seriously.

The extension of equal suffrage to the women of Kansas has had immediate effect for good. It has impelled all political parties to include in their program and platform humanitarian projects and moral issues, which previously they had ignored. It has made a more careful selection of nominees. It is already having wholesome effect in cleansing the state of spoilsman politics and is making for high ideals in both public and private life. Kansas is proud of her new citizens and appreciates the great part they are having in every movement which has for its purpose the betterment of the state. Very respectfully,

ARTHUR CAPPER,
Governor.

PENSION LAW FOR MOTHERS EFFECTIVE

Theh widowed mothers' pension law, put through the Legislature after an exposition of its merits by the New York American, became operative yesterday.

While in the city of New York the Mayor names the Child Welfare Board, county judges select them in districts outside the metropolis. They appoint seven members, of which two must be women.

Under the new law every dependent widow with children is entitled to an allowance equal to that she would be compelled to pay for their support in a state or county institution. The mother must have lived in the State at least one year. The Child Welfare Boards are made judges of the character of the mothers and their suitability for caring for children in their own homes.

The bill became a law April 7, when Governor Whitman approved it in these words:

"Believing in the preservation and protection of the home, I most cordially apprpve this measure."

LAUGHS TEETH OUT AT FULL HOUSE

New York.—A fine set of upper teeth a genuine work of dental art—is being preserved at the Longacre theater box office awaiting a call from the playgoer who presumably suffered the loss.

The molars were dropped by some one occupying a seat in the front row of the balcony last Wednesday night, during a fit of laughter in the second act of the farce, "A Full House." They fell into the lap of a gentleman in the ninth row of the orchestra, just below the balcony circle, barely missing his nose.

"SEA SLEDS" FOR SCOUT DUTY

Washington, Jluy 2.—The Navy department is considering the adoption of a type of speedy motor bat known as the seas led, a modified form of the hydroplane, for use in scouting and defense against submarines. Boats of this type can be built with a guaranteed speed of 55 statue miles an hour, and a possible speed of 61 miles. They are said to be thoroughly serviceable in rough weather, and can be built to carry thirty men.

The sea sled is shallow, with a hull of peculiar construction, an dskips over the watsr instead of cutting thru it. A 24-foot boat of this type tested by the navy has made 37 miles an hour.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Philadelphia.
New York at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

Results Yesterday

Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 1.
Brooklyn, 9; New York, 2.
Cincinnati, 5; St. Louis, 4.
Pittsburgh, 4; Chicago, 0.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C
Chicago	35	26	.574
Philadelphia	33	27	.550
Pittsburgh	32	28	.533
St. Louis	35	32	.522
Boston	29	34	.460
New York	26	31	.456
Brooklyn	28	34	.452
Cincinnati	26	32	.448

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Philadelphia at Boston.
Washington at New York.
Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

Results Yesterday

Washington, 5; New York, 3.
Chicago, 5; Detroit, 3.
Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Boston-Philadelphia; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	40	21	.687
Boston	36	23	.610
Detroit	39	27	.591
Washington	31	28	.525
New York	33	31	.516
Cleveland	23	39	.371
St. Louis	22	41	.349
Philadelphia	22	42	.344

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Utica at Syracuse.
Albany at Troy.
Binghamton at Elmira.
Wilkesbarre at Scranton.

Results Yesterday

Elmira, 5; Binghamton, 0.
Wilkesbarre, 4; Scranton, 3.
Utica-Syracuse; wet grounds.
Troy-Albany; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Utica	29	19	.604
Elmira	30	20	.600
Binghamton	29	20	.592
Troy	23	22	.511
Scranton	23	24	.489
Wilkesbarre	23	26	.469
Albany	17	29	.370
Syracuse	16	30	.348

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Brooklyn at Newark.

Results Yesterday

Kansas City, 6; Brooklyn, 2; 1st.
Kanssas City, 6; Brooklyn, 3; 2d.
Baltimore, 6; Pittsburgh, 0; 1st.
Pittsburgh, 13; Baltimore, 5; 2d.
Buffalo, 4; St. Louis, 1; 1st.
St. Louis, 13; Buffalo, 0; 2d.
Chicago, 3; Newark, 2; 12 ings.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	41	27	.603
St. Louis	38	26	.594
Chicago	39	29	.574
Pittsburgh	36	29	.554
Newark	33	34	.493
Brooklyn	30	38	.441
Baltimore	26	39	.400
Buffalo	24	45	.348

At St. Paul—	R.	H.	E.
Milwaukee	1	5	0
St. Paul	0	5	2

Batteries—Young and Bramon; Karger and Johnson. Umpires, Johnson and Connolly.

Cleveland at Columbus—postponed, rain.

OUR LIFE.

Our life is like the life of a tree—again and again stripped of every sign of life that it has put forth and yet which still has gathered all those apparent failures into the success of one long, continuous growth.—Phillips Brooks.

MOTOR BOAT SUPPLIES

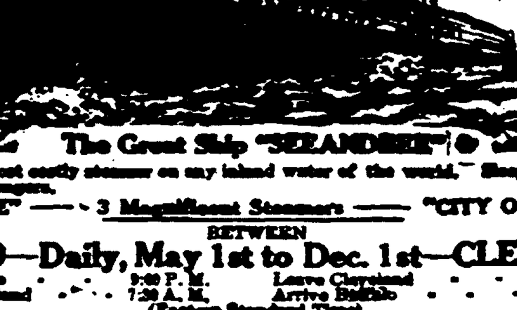
Everything that is needed to Equip a Boat

AT

J. B. BUELL'S, 17 N. Second Street

Agents for W. D. ANDREWS CO., Syracuse

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND



The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.

(Eastern Standard Time)

Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 167 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1915 | Price One Cent

Public Safety Demands Caution; That you have Closed for the Two Days all Attic and Cellar Windows and Vents. "An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound of Cure," Is the opinion of Chief Waugh

SUBMARINE SINKS FIVE BRITISH VESSELS; BOAT WAS FULLY DISGUISED

London, July 3.—Three British steamships, a bark and a schooner have been sunk near the Scilly Isles and off the South of Ireland by German submarines, one of them the U-39 which destroyed the Lusitania. This craft in pursuit of her prey disguised herself by rigging two dummy canvas funnels, two masts and false bow and stern. These contrivances gave her the appearance of being a deeply laden steamship with smoke issuing from her funnels.

The practice of disguising ships of war is a familiar one to naval services, and in all manoeuvres to within a few years ago British ships of war indulged in thisp ractice. In general it requires an executive officer with the imagination of a stage scenry setter. At the best only mock contrivances can be rigged up which will serye at a distance to produce the neeessary illusion. It is hard work for the carpenters' force aboard ship when recourse is had to disguising, and in naval circles there are vivid stories of first class battle ships disguised to resemble ocean steamships.

The Teutonic was imitated to perfection one manoeuvre season by a large British cruiser, and with such success that the opposing side chased with a light cruiser to within gun range, when she was promptly ruled out of action. The disguise had served perfectly.

In creating disguise rigs seamen have recourse to boards and canvas and plenty of paint. Additional spars can be rigged and bows and stern shaped into any desired form by the simple use of overhangs. All this is possible with cruisers and simple masted battle ships, but is regarded as a physical impossibility to disguise a super-dreadnought. The masting cannot be obliterated.

Under normal conditions ships are visible on a clear day for a distance of fifteen miles on all sides, taking one's observation at a height of, say twenty feet above the water. Masts of vessels can be seen for an even greater distance, and the advantage of a disguise is apparent when it is recognized that in the long range fighting of the present day war ship observers depend upon the silhouette presented by a distant craft upon which to base a recognition.

The vessels destroyed were the steamships Caucasion, Inglemoor and Welbury, the bark Sardozne and the schooner L. C. Tower.

The Caucasian met her fate southwestt of the Lizard, on the coast of Cornwall, on Thursday morning. While engaged in picking up her crew the Inglemoor fell a victim to the same submarine.

The Caucasian, when the submarine opened fire, ran under full steam in an endeavor to escape, and not until she was struck by several shots, one of which demolished the wheel, did her captain surrender. The crew took to the bats. The submarine hauled alongside and fired eight shells into the vessel.

A few hours later the Inglemoor appeared on the scene and started puicking up the Caucasian's boat. The Inglemore had taken the occupants of the small boats on board when the submarine emerged and opened fire on her. Escape being hopeless, the crew took to the boats, and the submarine then torpedoed and sank the Inglemoor, subsequently returning to the Caucasian, which was still floating, and sending her to the bottom.

America's Hall of Fame, as it looked in 1776 and again in 1915

Lucius Wilson Coming Back Next Wednesday

The Chamber of Commerce has just received information to the effect that Mr. Lucius E. Wilson, who was here during the membership campaign will return to the city on Wednesday evening, July 7th.

Mr. Wilson's return is in accordance with the agreement made at the time the Chamber was re-organized. The Division of Membership and Entertainment is already at work on plans for a public meeting which Mr. Wilson will address during his stay here.

The Chamber expects to announce the plans for the meeting and other events during his stay in Tuesday's papers.

Knife Works to Remain Open, Says Foster

Rumors current in the city to the effect that the Foster Bros. and Chattlion knife works would close down today for a period of six weeks, were denied this morning by C. Earl Foster of the company. It was rumored that the employes of the plant had been notified that the plant would close for six weeks pending necessary repairs on the machinery. This Mr. Foster denied, and further stated the company had no intention of shutting down the plant at present for any length of time.

CHIEF DYER'S WARNINGS TO ALL PATRIOTS

Fourth of July advice was given out yesterday by Chief Dyer. Some of the DON'TS follow:

1. Don't handle fire crackers after lighting them. Injuries received in this way cause jockjaw.
2. Don't use revolvers or cannon crackers in violation of the law. Patrolmen have been ordered to arrest every one found infringing upon the city ordinances.
3. Don't explode fireworks under a roof. Smouldering sparks may cause fire.
4. Don't allow children, especially girls with light clothing, to handle fireworks of any kind.
5. Be careful how you use matches.
6. See that no sparks set fire to curtains or combustible material near your homes.
7. Strive to prevent accidents.
8. Seek to prevent fires.

POLING PREDICTS WHITE FLAG FOR ALL STATES IN LESS THAN SIX YEARS

"The liquor traffic is an unmitigated evil and as such must be destroyed," said Daniel Poling, speaker, at the opening session of the Y. P. B. convention in this city last night. In speaking further Mr. Poling quoted Emerson as saying "Anything that is against Nature will be destroyed," and followed up the quotation with the thought that alcohol is against nature; it is a physical and moral despoiler of the race and as such must be destroyed.

There are eighteen states of the union now under the white flag, Mr. Poling stated, and within five years the remainder of the States will, too, be saloonless. The idle fallacy that financial ruin follows in the wake of dry territory has been proven. When less is spent in any territory on the product of the saloon more will be spent on carpets, pictures, furniture, meat, bread and shoes.

The liquor traffic is an economic impoverisher of society. However true it is that there are people who say the revenue derived from the liquor traffic is a business asset, natonally or otherwise, one has but to analyze the facts. Think of the hundreds and thousands of dollars paid to liquor dealers in a deadly destroyer and the small per cent of which returns to the public for the use of good things. What kind of a business man would listen to a proposition from another who would say "If each year you will give me $35,000 I will give you in return $1000?" The facts may be illustrated by taking a sponge, putting water into it and by pressing the sponge we get a portion of the water back; the sponge absorbed the rest. Uncle Sam has yet on this score to learn to be a good business man, and until this same good old uncle of ours refuses to allow liquor to be sold to minors, and will stamp out the greatest ally of the white slave traffic, the Starry Stripes cannot speel true freedom—the freedom of real manhood and real womanhood.

Mr. Poling finished his talk with a strong appeal to the fathers and mothers to become active in this world-wide movement, and Mrs. Ella Boole, the state W. C. T. U. president spoke for a few moments in her usual motherly interesting manner.

Mrs. Maude Perkins presided and Mrs. Charles Kelley of Oswego offered the prayer of the evening.

A reception was given the delegates and visitors as a close to the evening's program.

Airman Sinks Submarine; Second Time During War

Rome, July 3.—For the second time in history, an aviator has just sunk a submarine, according to official announcement here today.

The latest floating victim of the airman was the Austrian submarine U-11, which was bombarded in the Adriatic by a French aeroplane.

The Minister of Marine states the action took place on Thursday. The U-11 was lying lazily on the surface and apparently failed to notice the aviator, as he circled overhead. With a sudden swoop the aeroplane shot downward to within forty-five feet of the submarine's deck. By this time it too late for the undersea cratf to submerge. Tow bombs were dropped, both of which struck the submarine near the turret and exploded.

The submarine sank almost instantly and did not reappear, although wreckage was afterward found about the scene. The U-11 was one of the newest of the Austrian submersibles and displaced about 800 tons. She is supposed to have had aboard a crew of twenty-five men.

The German War Office announced several days ago that a German aeroplane had sunk a Russian submarine, the first time on record of such an engagment.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Saturday, July 3, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Canadian enterprise is building a new railroad from the rich western wheatfields to the shores of Hudson bay. This new railroad and new route of traffic is another proof that "transportation follows the lines of least resistance." Transportation by water is vastly cheaper than by rail. The water route by Hudson bay will save a thousand miles of rail haul and enable the farmers of western Canada to lay down their wheat in the European markets at a lower freight rate and consequently a greater profit to them than the wheat growers of western United States.

Former President Taft thinks that the United States should have a "council of defense." But cabinets are only councils, and some of them are prone to fatal disagreements. The idea amounts to an agreement of the old adage that "two heads are better than one." On the other hand, there is the military adage that "one bad general is better than two good ones." Military decisions cannot be recalled and tried over like most human problems, therefore the greatest wars have been directed by real Caesars.

On an average land devoted to golf is worth $600 an acre, and as there are 130,000 acres in the United States devoted to the game there is a matter of about $78,000,000 tied up in golf real estate. Add $20,000,000 or so for clubhouses and the snug sum of $100,000,000 is invested permanently in the game.

The outer fringe of first Bull Run battlefield was packed with civilians as rampant as a crowd of baseball fans. But never again. One touch of battle makes the war zone the least sought place in the world for any one not forced to go there.

And a blow of the strong arm could well be applied to the elimination of sordidness, coarseness, evil incitement and cruelty from the average cheap motion picture shows.

Capital of an automobile factory jumped from $2,000,000 to $100,000,000. The auto plays a great part in peace and in war, too, nowadays.

James J. Hill predicts a population of 400,000,000 by the year 2000. That means four men, four women and four kids for every one in evidence now.

As Mexico's revolution spree has cost that country nearly $400,000,000 it should be glad to have Uncle Sam step in with a cleanup squad.

It's Permysl here and Przemysl there, and you take your choice, but just can't pronounce it either way correctly.

Now we'll be likely to hear more about macaroni "made in America."

Edison
Diamond Disc
Records
FOR JULY

Among others, several Patriotic Numbers

Billy Sunday's best revival Songs, sung by Rodeheaver.

Many others—all rended with the

Inimitable Edison Tone.

No Needles to Change.

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

AMERICA

By F. D. Van Amburgh

America—the central figure of all the world. With the Orient on one side, and the Occident on the other, it should be the patriotic prayer of ever American that his country may be true to its manifest destiny.

No man's mind can grasp the marvelous opportunities open to us as a nation, provided we put away all of the schoolboy talk of the long ago, all petty prejudice of today.

The urns of the Old World hold no ashes so sacred to us as the dust in the graves of our American soldier dead.

The catacombs of Continental Europe cannot compare in glory with the pearl-paved, unknown deep, where our American sailors sleep.

Medals are often the empty emblems of enthusiasm. Courage is more often the inheritance of the American empire builder.

To be an American today signifies so much more than it did yesterday.

True to our American ideas and ideals, we have rejected the mistakes of an older world as valuable lessons, and accepted their achievements as inspiration and as opportunities for improvement.

This statement is not made without deliberation, without careful thought. It can be supported, and will be supported right here.

A blind adherence to one country, one people, is not an evidence of the highest patriotism. It is intellectual slavery to the one. The uniform experience of centuries proves that no one country is all right or all wrong.

The Almighty did not make any country, or any people, so superior to any other country, or any other people, in morals, or in wisdom, that defeat in arms means the end of everything worth while.

Fortunately for us, we are a combination of minds; but through our form of government we are one people, with one flag, with one destiny. We have one undivided, resolute purpose to meet the responsibilities of the hour calmly, deliberately, firmly, that the glory of this country may be as lasting as the sun that shines on the Stars and Stripes.

America, the birthplace of true democracy! America, acknowledged to be, in the sight of the fearful spectacle of the Old World, the ideal of right, the enduring home of justice! America, the only country on earth where the government loans exact, equal rights to all men; the only country where the general government enjoys its full constitutional vigor, and still leaves to each state its respective rights; a country whose people gracefully acquiesce in the decision of the majority; a government where civil authorities control military power, where free speech and an uncensored press are heard! All beliefs are tolerated, all religions respected and maintained.

For what we are and for where we are, the whole world is heaping upon us, at the moment, a grave responsibility.

And you ask me, Are we one people? And I say with renewed energy, Emphatically, yes!

To New York came the Dutch; to Massachusetts, the English; to Pennsylvania, the Scotchman, the Welshman, the Quaker, the German; to Virginia, the Cavalier; to Delaware, the Swede; to Georgia, the Huguenot; to Florida, the Spaniard; to Louisiana, the French. Then came the Italian, and later, to all this country, the Jew.

And this country will always be one people, with one destiny, so long as we rock our children in the cradle of true democracy, so long as we hold to the teachings of tolerance, and cling close to the principles of peace if possible, war if must be.

BATAVIA'S TAX RATE UNDER $20 THIS YEAR

Batavia—Notwithstanding this city has incurred a number of extraordinary expenses this year, made necessary on account of the organization of the new city government, which will not be incurred again, the tax rate this year will be as high as or higher than for a number of years to come. The tax rate for all purposes this year will be under $20, in comparison with an average previous rate of $30 or more.

Out of the Earth

A little nitrogen for fertilizing purposes is extracted from the air and the sea yields a great store, but the great bulk of the world's wealth comes out of the earth.

While the agricultural harvests promise to add more than ten billions of dollars to the country's wealth this year, the recent rise in the price of metals is giving a great stimulus to the mineral industries, the output of which probably will break all records for quantities and values.

In the midyear review of conditions prepared by the Geological Survey it is noted that shipments of iron ore from the Lake Superior mines shoy an increase of thirty per cent as compared with last year, the output of pig iron is growing from month to month and demand for all metals is stimulating larger production.

More wealth will be taken out of the earth in the United States this year than in any other twelvemonth in its history.—N. Y. Herald.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

AN EMPTY VESSEL, *OR* A CYNICAL CRITIC

By I. E. Hyde

Ah, me; the world is dark and drear,
There's nothing going right;
It's coming to an end, I fear;
I feel it now in sight."
Sometimes I think the thoughts of men
who criticise are void, what then?
Why—this proverb's true the world around
An empty vessel makes the loudest *SOUND.*

"The bread is sour, the coffee cold,
The meat is but half done;
The pudding I am sure is old,
And tough—this sally lum."
That poor old man has lost his taste,
His well served food is going to waste.
So shout it loud the world around,
An empty vessel makes the loudest *SOUND.*

"I pluck the roses, but the thorns
Are sharp and prick my flesh;
I screen my doors but bugs with horns
Are creeping through the mesh."
Sweet roses are my thology,
And horned bugs deep viology,
But make it known the world around,
An empty vessel makes the loudest *SOUND.*

"My wife now stands for woman's rights,
She says some day she'll vote;
And when she does I'll surely fight;
She'll not make me a goat."
Poor man is tired of life and love,
He needs a grave and next a shove;
He needs these words above his mound—
This empty vessel made the loudest *SOUND.*

Opinions

"Red Eye" Disposal

The path of the prohibtion officer is strewn with thorns. Whiskey is forever being smuggled in to wet the whistles of the dissentients and incorrigibles in a dry state. Its packages assume every disguise known to the ingenuity of man, and he must be a very alert officer indeed, mentally and physically, to do any approximation of his full duty to the laws which he has sworn to uphold.

But once he has nabbed the contraband one would suppose that he might proceed to destroy it much as he pleased. Just here, however, comes the rub—in West Virginia. Prohibition officers in that state have been pouring the whiskey seized into the streams, notably the Kanawah river, a safe enough method of disposal if the sole object is to put it beyond the reach of West Virginians. But on its way to the Gulf of Mexico it has been poisoning the fish and it now looks as if the practice might involve the prohibition officers with the game laws.

Evidently this West Virginia "booze" in both quantity and quality lives up to the best traditions of prohibition. To give it a proper outlet, therefore, presents a problem not unlike that of sewage disposal. The West Virginians might try septic tanks in lieu of the stomachs ot a selected number of criminal citizens. In the meantime let us refrain from saying of our erring brother that he "drinks like a fish." The fish is exonerated.—N. Y. Tribune.

Theory vs. Practice in Government

As not infrequently happens, Buffalo is in straits, following the adoption of a reform policy, to carry out the theory in practice. According to The News of that city, those who worked for a commission charter manifest such indifference as to its operation that so far nobody has come forward to assume the burdens of government. That is to say, nobody worth while; for according to The News "the class of men we had reason to believe would be interested in good government is quite as minus as in the old days and under the old rule."

A commission form of government is all right—if you can induce the right sort of citizens to become commissioners; if the wrong kind of men become commissioners, it is all wrong, the same as any other system.

The same rule applies to direct primaries—in theory the acme of popular government, in practice to this date by no means commensurate with fulsome and often thoughtless promise. If you can induce a preponderance of the voters—and it should be a very marked preponderance in order to fill the bill—to turn out for the primaries, you are achieving the theoretical object, ostensibly. If onlya minority of the voters turn out, you are simply perpetuating in practice the alleged prime fault of the convention or represetative system; you still have nominations by a minority, and as has been shown in practice a minority subject in some cases to manipulation.

Probably there is a happy mean between these several extremes. Commission government, under certain limitations, has its advantages; direct primaries certainly are desirable wherever an expression of popular choice may be obtained and wherever such expression is sufficiently deliberate and discerning to be clearly for the public interest. But it is equally obvious that either of these systems breaks down if too much is expected of it.

In fact it is axiomatic from ages of human experience that no system of government can possibly be infallible. There have been good monarchies and bad republics, and vice versa. Many of us have been too prone to pin our faith to systems. Buffalo, in its quest for men, once more verifies the homely maxim that you can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink.—Auburn Advertiser.

CANNING CO. BUSY

The canning of Oswego county peas forms the principal occupation of the Fort Stanwix canning factory at the present time. Certain of the departments are working long hours, or until as late as 10:30 p.m. This Fulton industry will be kept busy for the next six weeks at canning vegetables, etc., as each variety reaches the desired state of maturity.

Black Baking Co.'s wagons serve your grocer every afternoon with fresh rolls, etc. adv

Cahill's Perfection Bread
is the
BEST BREAD MADE
TRY A LOAF—Sold only at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated
Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 2597 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Amateur Developing & Printing
Roll of 6 films and 6 prints, 30c.
Flash-Lights & Home Portraits
E. E. HENRY 210 Oak St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4946
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

BYRON NEWTON
teacher of flute and piccolo.
Boehm and ordinary systems.
Phone Mrs. N. H. Haviland

SODA AND MINERAL WATERS
Made in Fulton. Best Extracts. Purity Guaranteed.
Delivery to any part of town.
A. J. THOMPSON
Phone 1542 112 Pratt St.

HALL & O'CONNOR
INSURANCE
AND REAL ESTATE
Phone 4529

ASTONISHING BARGAINS
in
SUMMER MILLINERY
White Summer Hats.......98c
MRS. F. K. JONES
210 Cayuga St.

MILK and CREAM
Fresh from our own farm.
GLENWOOD FARM
Fred C. Vogelsang
Phone 2510

PARCEL DELIVERY
Prompt and careful delivery to any part of city.
H. E. BRUNDAGE
13 N. Second St.
Phone 132

F. H. CONKLIN, D. D. S.
Pyorrhea Treated Successfully.
Expert Extractions.
113 Oneida St.

McINTYRE'S FAMILY WASHINGS
Up-to-date Laundering
Prompt Delivery
158 N. 6th St. Phone 487

G. H. MAUDE
Painter and Decorator
Phone 4369 260 S. 5th St.
Up-to-date Designs
Tiffany and other Finishes.
Estimates Furnished Free.

HOTEL LEWIS
We serve the finest food obtainable.
Good service among quiet home like surroundings.
Moderate Price, 25c.

Belts and Sashes.

Belts and sashes may be fashioned from the same material as the gown or suit with which they are worn, or sometimes leather or silk is used for contrast. Leather belts are particularly good on cloth or linen costumes, while the soft ribbon sashes are especially lovely on frilly summer frocks.

One of the greatest needs for summer wear is a ribbon sash or girdle. A girdle and sash of shell pink satin is trimmed with French blue shirred ribbon in a lover's knot design and delicate pink roses. The design is used on the two sash ends and repeated on the front of the girdle.

WHICH IS TO SAY

A Moral In Per Cents Based on Anti-suffrage Figures.

There Are Eleven Full Suffrage States; There Are Thirty-seven Male Suffrage States.

A statement sent out by the organization interested in not getting votes for women recites among instances of beneficent legislation secured by ballot that twenty-three states have enacted workmen's compensation laws since 1911, "Only seven of them being suffrage states"—which is to say 63 per cent, nearly two-thirds of the full suffrage states. Sixteen man suffrage states passed such a law, according to the same authority—which is to say just 43 per cent of the manhood suffrage states. The same statement makes the point that the first mothers' pensions law was passed in 1911, and that since then six woman suffrage states have adopted such a law, whereas twelve male suffrage states have done so. Which is to say that 54 per cent of the woman suffrage states are to be credited with this law as against 32½ per cent of the male suffrage states. (As a matter of fact, 100 per cent of the woman suffrage states have passed widowed mothers' pensions bills. But one is concerned here with anti-figures, not facts.)

"Eleven male suffrage states have equal guardianship laws, which is of particular advantage to women. Only seven suffrage states have been sufficiently interested to adopt such a law," continues the statement. Which is to say that 29 per cent of the male suffrage states have passed equal guardianship laws, while "only" 63 per cent of the woman suffrage states have adopted this law, "of particular advantage to women."

"Eight suffrage states," continues this same effort to show how much more quickly and surely women get what they want when they haven't the ballot to get it with, "make the age of consent eighteen, but ten male suffrage states have established this law." Which is to say that 73 per cent of the woman suffrage states have the law as against 27 per cent of the male suffrage states.

"MELTING POT" FOR SUFFRAGE MONEY.

Suffragists Bring Gold, Silver and Jewels to Help Raise Campaign Fund.

The "melting pot" has been a novel and popular means of raising money for the suffrage campaign fund. As some one said: "The whole melting pot plan fires the imagination. In Germany the women and children are bestowing upon the government all the copper and iron heirlooms of the land to be transferred into ammunition. But the suffragists here, like the matrons of the storied past, are fairly tearing from their fair arms and fingers and bodices the gold and silver ornaments which have adorned them in order to raise money to carry on their bloodless war. The sacrifice is splendid, and as the rings, brooches, chains, gold mesh bags and ornamental combs are tumbled into the melting pot these contributors to the cause cannot fail to feel the thrill of joy that is often the only recompense of true heroism."

At the headquarters of the Empire State campaign committee, 303 Fifth avenue, contributions have come in most generously. The more attractive pieces of jewelry were sold, and the headquarters set up shop in a small way to give visitors an opportunity to make purchases. There were bargains for buyers, too, and consequently more money for the cause. Old silver bracelets and chains were there in plenty, and as for the silver napkin rings—well, suffragists say they are doing the world good by giving it an opportunity to get rid of all the old napkin rings.

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE.

Woman Suffrage and Child Labor as a Foreigner Sees It.

A distinguished Hindu nobleman, Prince Garath Ghosh, now in the United States, says apropos of Woman Suffrage: "The condition of the women and children shows that the men have not made good. Therefore something must be done, however desperate, to change these conditions.

"In the United States out of 18,000,000 children of school age 6,000,000 never saw the inside of a school because they are sweating and turning their bodies into gold for somebody. That is something to think about, especially now, as the summer months are coming when the canneries will be in full swing. In the string bean canneries there was one case where the children were awakened at 3:30 in the morning and did not go to sleep until 11 at night—nineteen and one-half hours' work for children of five years of age and upward. They had no time to go to bed. They had to sleep on the crates. One little girl of six years of age was found asleep with an unstrung bean in her hand, ready to resume work the next morning. From the economic point of view, it seems to me that is one of the strongest arguments for woman suffrage."

Echoes of the War.

The United States is having the usual luck of the innocent bystander.—Kansas City Times.

What the world ought to do is to take away the license of the theater of war.—Detroit Free Press.

Most of the plowshare factories seem to have been turned into plants for the making of swords.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

It would be a real pity to spoil America's distinction of being the only neutral first class power on earth.—Kansas City Journal.

The pen may be mightier than the sword, but we haven't heard of any pen factories working overtime these days.—Baltimore Star.

The House of Lords.

Britain's house of lords has now and has had in times past many nicknames. Some modern Englishmen call it the "chamber of horrors" and the "lethal chamber." When William Pitt "fell upstairs," as Lord Chesterfield put it, and became Earl of Chatham, Chesterfield spoke of it as that "hospital of incurables." Chatham himself used to call it "the tapestry," in allusion to its usual splendid lifelessness. Disraeli had the same thought in his mind when, shortly after he had become Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Aberdare asked him, "How do you like this place?" "Well, I feel that I am dead," said the new peer, adding, with second thought tact, "but in the Elysian fields."

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of [signature] and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhœa. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Why Not?

—Courtesy New York Evening World.

FLYING SQUADRONS HOW THEY WORK

Empire State Campaign Committee Sends Out Mobile Organization.

TO HELP LOCAL LEADERS.

Members of the Squadron Canvass Voters For Signatures, Form Clubs of Local Women to Carry on Suffrage Work and Hold Public Meetings on Streets, In Churches and Before Clubs and Other Organizations.

One of the interesting chapters in the history of the campaign for woman suffrage in New York in 1915 is the story of the "flying squadrons" sent out over the state by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of the Empire State campaign committee.

The work of the squadrons is varied. The members canvass the voters for signatures to the little yellow printed slips which attest a favorable inclination toward votes for women; they hold women's meetings and form clubs of local women to carry on the work for suffrage in that vicinity after the squadron has passed on; they do press work, getting all the publicity possible for the enfranchisement of women in the columns of the local newspapers; they hold street meetings; they speak in the churches, at the movies, before every club and organization of men or women to which they can gain access, making sometimes three and four speeches a day, one day after another.

"Some work? Yes, but work of the kind that counts, work that pays, for you feel as if you are hearing the heart beats of the people, and you know that the vote of the up-state men is going to be given to the women this fall." So the suffragist worker tells you.

"How do you know it?" you will ask.

Because these men will tell you it is. They come to hear you speak on the steps of the country store or on the village square, and after your speech is over they crowd around you and ask questions or discuss your arguments shrewdly and cannily, so that you are fortified with material for many a future speech, and they sign your proffered yellow slips with calm deliberation, but with a conviction that makes them as valuable in your eyes as gold certificates.

This plan of sending out the "flying squadrons" is democratic work, meet for the great democratic movement for the enfranchisement of women it is helping along. You do not exactly leave civilization behind you as you get into it, for you come in touch with some of the best and shrewdest minds of the country—with the people who are thinking things out for themselves; but if you are a child of luxury and insist upon finding your private bath awaiting you at the end of each day's journey, apply to this case the famous advice to the young men about to be married, and don't go.

One suffrage worker, good and true, who had never before worked outside of New York city, was dismayed when first sent on her country job.

"I must have my bath every morning," she announced, "and I don't want to get out of reach of my daily telegram from my husband."

The only comfort she received was the gibes of her fellow squadders, who assured her she would be lucky if she did not have to roost in the trees overnight or stretch out on the floor of the station shed. Her very back looked the dejection she felt as she shouldered her roll of suffrage posters and marched to the fray. But she proved to be a soldier, for she made light of the hardships and at the end of the two weeks reported the organization of three live clubs and fourteen villages and hamlets visited.

SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO.

Female Voters Blamed For the Shortcomings of the Men.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the Juvenile Court of Denver, writing in Harper's Weekly, says:

"It is true that there has been dissatisfaction, and I am ashamed to confess that I myself felt it here in Colorado. There was a general expectation that equal suffrage would usher in the millennial dawn. Out of recognition of his own failures, the average man felt that the women would achieve instant success, and when they failed to bring about every desired reform in the twinkling of an eye he groaned dismally.

"Every criticism of equal suffrage has its base in this feeling. It is not that the voting woman hasn't worked wonders, but that she has not worked EVERY wonder. In many ways and many things she has many of the stupidities of the man, and for this we have criticised her. It is absurd when one thinks about it seriously, yet it is true. In all the laws that I have proposed, the reforms I have suggested, I have looked to the women of Colorado, and when defeat has been the portion of these measures it never occurred to me to blame the men, for we have fallen into the habit of expecting little of them, I suppose.

"Take the case of the Colorado coal strike. According to the opponents of equal suffrage, the women of the state are not only to blame for its commencement, but for its continuance. As a matter of fact, it was a man's war, and upon men only rests the responsibility for the rejection of conferences and the subsequent wretchedness. Yet it was women, and women alone, who gathered in mass meetings after Ludlow, and forced the governor to ask for federal troops in order that bloodshed might end.

"Like every state in the Union, practically, Colorado is without political machinery for the adjustment of industrial disputes caused by private control of natural resources and absentee landlordism. The voting men of Michigan and West Virginia and New Jersey and Massachusetts are not blamed for industrial war, but by some peculiar process of reasoning the voting women of Colorado are expected to end every strike.

"Women live in the same world with men and are exposed to the same influences of environment. It is idle to assume that they will spring into the political arena with all the civic virtues and excellences. There is this to say, however. They ARE more independent, they DO look upon municipal government as municipal housekeeping, and they WILL strike much of the cruelty out of laws and put a finer justice in."

A PURE FAKE.

Thomas Mott Osborne Repudiates Anti-suffrage Interview.

An array of newspapers has come out within a few days of each other stating that Mr. Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing, had declared against woman suffrage on the ground that it "would increase crime." Now, it seems that this story falls within the class of information which Artemus Ward said he hated to have. "I don't mind not knowing things," said he, "but I hate knowing so many things that ain't so." The trouble with the Osborne story is that it "ain't so."

A letter has been written by Mr. Osborne himself to deny the entire interview. He characterizes the incident as "faked up journalism."

"I wish to state that I never said anything of the kind; that the whole interview is imaginative, and I am credited with all sorts of expressions and ideas which are absolutely contrary to my views. I am not a suffragist, but as for suffrage increasing crime I think it is nonsense, and it is a pity that a paper which can report so well and accurately a meeting, such as the one in Mechanics' hall, will lend itself to such faked up journalism as this alleged interview."

Get Ready For the Big

CHAUTAUQUA

And do not fail to hear

THE WEATHERWAX QUARTET

on the opening day.

This versatile quartet of real brothers will surprise you with vocal and instrumental classics, and their humorous readings and delightful stunts will give you a decided taste for more.

QUINTANO'S BIG BAND

THE BEN GREET PLAYERS

JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY

HON. FRANK J. CANNON

EDW. AMHERST OTT

And Six Days Full of Joy Await You.

GET SEASON TICKETS NOW

Fulton, N. Y., July 27 to Aug. 2

W. C. T. U.

Edited by Women of Fulton Union

Alcohol, the dynamite of modern civilization.—The Hon. John D. Long.

* * *

What we must do to be saved? Alcohol must cease to be used as a beverage. Its sale and distribution to humanity must be prohibited. Feed beer to your dog and see what it will do. This is not a temperance lecture—it is science! It is truth.

* * *

Resolutions urging national prohibition of the liquor traffic were adopted by the northern Baptist Convention, in session at Los Angeles. Dr. Cortland Myers, the noted divine of Boston, expressed the belief that the liquor traffic would be driven out of the country within the next four years.

* * *

In response to repeated requests we reprint the following verses, to be sung to the tune of "It's a long way to Tipperary.":

It's a long way to prohibition,
It's a long way to go;
It's a long way to prohibition
To the fairest land we know.
High license we'll not spare;
It's a long, long way to prohibition,
But we are almost there.

* * *

Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, has demonstrated to its own satisfaction that liquor license revenue is not at all necessary to run its affairs. For five years it has been without saloons, and conditions have improved each year since the bars were closed. Bank deposits in the three banks have increased from \$885,000 to \$1,122,000 during the dry regime. The county commissioners have just paid \$15,000 of the county's bonded indebtedness of \$53,000 standing against the county since 1889, and promise a further reduction of the debt six months hence from the \$16,000 retained in the county treasury.

* * *

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in national convention at Cleveland, Ohio, last week endorsed state and national prohibition, by the unanimous vote of its over 800 delegates, representing over 70,000 locomotive engineers in all parts of the United States and Canada.

* * *

At the sixty-second annual conclave of the grand commandery of the Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, a resolution was passed by a large majority which makes it impossibel in the future for any one, directly or indirectly connected with the liquor business, to join any commandery in the state.

FOR SALE

A good business known as Henry's Baggage and Express also transient shed business equipped for all kinds of heavy work. Piano moving, light work and a good freight business; office and furnishings with sheds.

Purchaser can go on with business as soon as possession is taken.

Phone 585 or call at

207 SENECA STREET

LEGAL NOTICES

STATE OF NEW YORK—Supreme Court, Oswego County.

Nora Kane vs. Nancy C. Heatherington, individually, and Nancy C. Heatherington as Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Leroy S. Sweet, deceased, Henry Heatherington, Nancy Sweet, Eugene A. Sweet, Ida E. Sweet, his wife, Charles Hair, William Sweet, Martha Lowe, Jennie Lowe, Henry Sweet and all unknown persons having an interest as heir at law or otherwise, under the Last Will and Testament or the estate of said Leroy S. Sweet, or to the estate or under the Last Will and Testament of Henry Sweet, if deceased, his widow, heirs at law, next of kin, devises, grantees and assignees, if any, all of whom and all of whose names are unknown to the plaintiff.

To the above named Defendants:

You Are Hereby Summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial to be held at the County of Oswego.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1915.

LOUIS C. ROWE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address,
1 and 2 Grant Block,
Oswego, N. Y.

To William Sweet, Henry Sweet and to any unknown persons having an interest in the property or estates of either Leroy S. Sweet, deceased, or Henry Sweet, if deceased, as above specified.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Irving G. Hubbs, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 26th day of May, 1915, and filed with the Complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Oswego, at Oswego, N. Y.

Dated, Oswego, N. Y., May 28, 1915.

LOUIS C. ROWE,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address,
1 and 2 Grant Block,
Oswego, N. Y.

5-29-6t

Summer Clearance Sale

Pianos - Player Pianos

GREAT BARGAINS

SPECIAL OFFER---One New Piano, slightly damaged in transit, but musical value unimpaired, will sell at 1-3 cost value, now $95.00

Some Great Bargains in Sewing Machines all makes at . . . . $3.00 up

Unusual Prices on Talking Machines at . . . . $5.00 up

BOGUE --- 61 First Street

THOMAS H. MARVIN

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

Some of our specialties are:

Lehigh Portland Cement.

Peerless Wall plaster

Robinson Sewer Pipe

Onondaga Vitrified Brick

Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc.

Land Plaster Hydrated Lime

Yard:

Corner First and Broadway

JULY WEATHER RECORD; PASTE UP FOR REFERENCE

King makes the following weather predictions for July:

July 1st—Showers.
July 2d—Unsettled weather.
July 3d—Fair.
July 4th—Rain in or around this section.
July 5th—Unsettled weather.
July 6th—Rain.
July 7th—Unsettled weather.
July 8th—Warm.
July 9th—Rain.
July 10th—Showers.
July 11th—Warm.
July 12th—Fair.
July 13th—Warm.
July 14th—Pleasant.
July 15th—Pleasant.
July 16th—Fair.
July 17th—Warm.
July 18th—Pleasant.
July 19-20th—Increasing cloudiness
July 21st—Showers.
July 22d—Showers and coolers.
July 23d—Unsettled weather.
July 24th—Cool.
July 25th—Unsettled weather.
July 26th—Cool.
July 27th—Fair.
July 28th—Fair and warmer.
July 29th—Pleasant and warm.
July 30th—Cool.
July 31st—Pleasant.

The month of August will be accompanied with a hot and dry spell. September is expected to bring some severe storms in the Great Lake regions with a cold wave the last part of the month. It will be accompanied with cold and rainy weather.

Pure Creamery Butter

From The Harbor Farms

Made for those who want the best:

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida Street Hello 75

WALL PAPER

25% DISCOUNT

on

All Cash Purchases

at

Hulett-Taft Co.

Inc.

208 ONEIDA STREET

PEOPLE CONCERNED OVER I. C. SCHOOL FINANCES

Keen interest is taken in this city and throughout the Middle States in a reported crisis in the financial affairs of the International Correspondence School of Scranton and affiliated concerns. At a meeting of stockholders this week the International Text Book Company was reorganized. Six Scranton bankers will dominate its affairs henceforth.

Many thousands of shares of the Scranton School's stock have been distributed throughout the country. It is stated that some of the stock is held in this city. Not long ago the shares sold well above par, but the price has been dropping steadily of late.

The correspondonce school at Scranton, and corporations affilited with it, was the largest organization of its kind in the world. T. J. Foster, is president of the schools and their founder. It is alleged the present trouble in which the corporation now is is due to "high finance" operations, and, according to the printed reports a financial maze has resulted. Just how much of the stock of the International Text Book Company is held in this city can not be ascertained. In Syracuse it is said $250,000 worth of the stock is held in small lots.

Community Notes

Miss Thersa Jacobson, of Syracuse, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Julius Prowda, of Utica st.

* * *

Miss Annie Walker of Washington, D.C., who has been visiting Mrs. R. B. Crockett, left Wednesday for the New York Chautauqua.

* * *

The Y. P. B. state convention is in session in First M. E. church. Don't forget to attend and enjoy it with the young people.

* * *

The parish Aid Society of Zion Episcopal church will hold a meeting Monday evening at the rectory, 3d and Cayuga st.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Bache will entertain the Parish Aid Society, Tuesday evening at 73 Worth st.

* * *

Please return, if found, Officer Brown's casting outfit—lost in the weedy waters of Lake Neahtawanta.

* * *

The return of Orin Bogardus from Clifton Springs is pleasing news to his many business, fraternal and other friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Roy of S. 4th st. and children are enjoying a vacation at Sylvan Beach.

* * *

Mrs. Robinson's Sunday school class of the First M. E. church enjoyed a picnic at Reynolds woods, yesterday. The trip was made by trolley.

* * *

The Thursday Evening Euchre club will meet next Friday instead of Thursday at the home of Mrs. Ray Birggs.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. Carlyle Hunter are the guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunter.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Webb left today for Mexico Point.

* * *

—Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Lewis of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Lewis.

Rolls, best by test, is the verdict of those who eat Black's. adv.

REV. C. J. TAFT GOES TO BOSTON

After Working Four and One-Half Years in Corning Former Local Minister Accepts Big City Position.

The Rev. Clinton J. Taft, former pastor of the First Congregational church, of this city, and a brother of Ernest Taft, of Hulett-Taft Co., will about September 1, as announced in last night's Times, remove to Dorchester, Mass., a suburb of Boston. There he will become pastor of the Central Congregational church.

In the following letter, taken from The Leader of Corning, Mr. Taft explains his resignation and acceptance: Greeting:

Four and one-half years ago I accepted the call to become your pastor under the conviction that God had assuredly led me to labor in your midst. I came to you "in the fullness of the blessing of the gospel of Christ," determined, like the great apostle, "to know nothing among you save Jesus Christ and Him crucified." And during the time of my sojourn here, I have tried to adhere tenaciously to that ideal, working with all my physical, mental, moral and spiritual might to edify the Body of Christ, to call sinners to repentance, to improve community conditions, and to extend the Kingdom of God into all parts of the world. My wife has been engaged heart and soul with me in all this service, as you will readily bear winess. And many noble people have loyally co-operated with us. The success which has attended our combined efforts you all know about quite fully. Many worthy things have been accomplished, not the least of which was the freeing of the church from an indebtedness of more than $8000 which hung like a millstone about its neck when we came here. In all the other projects undertaken, something worth while has been accomplished, for "our labor is not in vain in the Lord." To God, therefore, be the praise for whatever of good these years of work together have brought forth.

And now, brethren, I come to remind you that "all things human change," as Tennyson has remarked. "There is no abiding." Everything mundane is in more or less of flux. "Such are the vicissitudes of the world, through all its parts," declares Johnson, "that day and night, labor and rest, hurry and retirement, endear each other; such are the changes that keep the mind in action; we desire, we pursue, we obtain, we are satisfied, we desire something else and begin a new pursuit."

The time has come, my friends, when it seems wise for me to "begin a new pursuit." Not in the sense of a new calling. "Woe is unto me, if I preach not the gospel." But a "new pursuit" in the way of a new field of labor. A very cordial call has come to me from a Boston church—the Central Congregational church of Dorchester, located in one of the most delightful and strategic parts of the historic, New England metropolis. I spent a Sunday and part of a week looking over the ground there recently, and after much deliberation and prayer over the matter I am persuaded that it is my duty to accept the call which has been extended to me. The Lord seems to be saying: "Behold, I have set before thee an open door." And while not unmindful of the opportunities for doing good that still exist in this parish, I am strongly impressed that my work for the next few years should be in the Massachusetts city to which I have referred. In other words, I am as clear in my conviction that this is the call of God to leave Corning as I was in the Fall of 1910 that the Lord wanted me to come here. Therefore, brethren, I herewith tender you my resignation to take effect September 1, 1915, and I suggest that if it is agreeable to you action upon the same be taken at the close of the mid-week prayer service Wednesday evening next. And now "commending you to God, and to the word of His grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified," I remain,

Yours in the fellowship of the saints,

CLINTON J. TAFT.

Mr. Taft became pastor of the First Congregational church of Corning January 1, 1911, coming to Corning from Binghamton where he was pastor of the East Side Congregational church of that city for five years. He succeeded here the Rev. Nathan E. Fuller who was leaving Corning for Syracuse after having been pastor here for many years. Mr. Taft has labored assiduously in his Corning field and with splendid results. An $8,000 debt which encumbered the church at his arrival has been paid off, that event being celebrated by a mortgage burning last July. The membership of the church has increased, and there has been increased activity in all the departments of the church work. The Sunday school has been built up until at the present time it is enjoying the most prosperous period in its history.

Mr. Taft's pastorate has also seen a bell swung in the tower of the church for the first time, this having been the gift of Mrs. Rachel Macanty who has also given liberally for other purposes of the church. Mr. Taft will leave the First Congregational church in a very flourishing condition.

Mr. Taft's activities have not been confined to the work of this own church. He was a leading spirit in organizing the Steuben County Christian Endeavor Union, and he has also been very active in promoting the welfare of the Steuben County Sunday school Association. He has taken an active interest in all that has gone on in the city, and sought to make the influence of himself and his church felt on whatever side of controversial questions he thought was right.

Mr. Taft and his estimable family will leave Corning with the best wishes of the members of his church and congregation, and the good will and respect of the people of the city.

The Central Congregational church of Dorchester, Mass., of which Mr. Taft will become the pastor September 1, is a vigorous organization with a fine record. It is located in the very center of Congregationalism. His acceptance of the pastorate will mean for Mr. Taft a substantial increase in salary over that received here, and it will also mean an increased opportunity for service.

WEATHER FORECAST

Local showers this afternoon; generally fair tonight and Sunday.

CITY'S SUNDAY SCHOOLS TO MEET AS USUAL

An erroneous impression has gone abroad in the city, in effect that no Sunday schools sessions are to be held tomorrow. It is announced by Sunday school officers that the usual exercises will be held at the usual hours in all of the churches.

Little Business to Be Done Here Next Monday

Most of the stores in the city will close promptly at 12 noon on July 5, and many will be all day.

The clothing stores are divided, some having announced noon closing, while others will not open at all Monday. The butcher shops and groceries will cose at noon, athough many of these stores anticipate a rush of business Monday owing to the fact that the family larder runs low over the week end.

Barber shops will close at noon. The department stores have also adopted the noon hour closing. Some of the dry goods stores will close all day. The jewelry stores will close all day.

The Evening Times, in accordance with the custom of most afternoon newspapers in the country, will not print an afternoon edition Monday.

BUSINESS RUSHING AT THE CHOCOLATE WORKS

Ever since the beginning of hostilities in Europe there has been continued and almost unprecendented activity at the Peter Kailer Kohler Chocolate Works here. A number of employes are employed on a night shift—all departments running full time during daylight hours.

PAINTER TO TWIRL IN RED MEN-CLIPPER GAME

The Red Men of this city will meet the Clippers of Oswego for the second time this season at the Fair grounds tomorrow afternoon. The Red Men expect to bring home the bacon, but the Clippers are a fast aggregation and the locals will have to travel at top speed to win. Johnny Painter will do the hurling for locals and Fayette will work behind the bat.

The attendance at the Sunday games has been growing steadily since the beginning of the season, and it is expected that the high water mark will be reached tomorrow, for the teams have a holiday crowd and many visitors in the city to draw from in addition to the regular fans.

LEAGUE TO STAMP OUT ENLISTING

Local Socialists Plan to Attend Mass Meeting in Syracuse Protesting Against Enlistments.

Socialists in this city are greatly interested in the campaign started by the Socialists of Syracuse against the war spirit. Members of this parrty in different parts of the state and country have denounced war since the beginning of the European struggle, and quantities of literature giving arguments against warfare have been sent throughout the state from headquarters in New York.

It is expected that several of the Fulton Socialists will go to Syracuse to attend a meeting to be held next week at which Rev. J. A. Burchit, pastor of the Centenary M. E. church, of Sracuse; Prof. A. C. Flick of Syracuse University, T. Aaron Levy and Gustave A. Strebel will be the principal speakers.

The Sracuse people are planning on arousing interest among the Socialists in different parts of Central New York.

In connection with their campaign the Syracuse Socialists are considering a request from the Anti-Enlistment League to form a branch embracing Central New York with headquarters in Syracuse. Persons joining the organization take the following pledge:

"I, being over 18 years of age, hereby pledge myself against enlistment as a volunteer for any military or naval service in international way and against giving my approval to such enlistment on the part of others.

The legue in justification of its existence, says:

"In view of the fact that the advocates of armament are gathering in league of defense those who hold themselves ready to serve their country by killing other men, it seems that the time has come for a roll call of those of us who are prepared to serve or indorse the murder called war.

"The establishment of a new peace society is not contemplated, but rather the banding together in a personal policy of those whose opposition to war has become unconditional. Women as well as men, are invited to enroll as refusing their approval to enlistment; but we ask the support of no persons who have not carefully weighed the arguments concerning war, both offensive and defensive."

NEILSON WRESTLES IN JERSEY TOWN MONDAY

Henry Neilson, of this city, will leave tonight for Asbury Park, N.J., for the holidays. Oluf Neilson, a brother of the local man, who is considered the coming light heavyweight champion in the wrestling arena, will meet Young Ajax, a metropolitan first rater in a bout for the title at the New Jersey resort Monday afternoon.

Henry Neilson hopes to arrange a trip for his brother through New York State, reaching Fulton about the time of the fair. It is very probable that Oluf Neilsen will be seen here at fair time, and he will take on all comers.

FEINGLOS GOES SOUTH

M. Feinglos of the Amudrsky Company, leaves tonight for a week's trip south. He will visit New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Mr. Feinglos, on his trip, will visit the large clothing centers of the metropolis for the purpose of completing the fall buying for the local company. He expects to return to this city next Friday.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

FULTON EVIDENCE FOR FULTON PEOPLE

The Statements of Fulton Residents Are Surely More Reliable Than Those of Utter Strangers.

Home testimony is real proof.

Public statements of Fulton people carry real weight.

What a friend or neighbor says compels respect.

The word of one whose home is far away invites your doubts.

Here's a Fulton man's statement.

And it's for Fulton people's benefit.

Such evidence is convincing.

That's the kind of proof that backs Doan's Kidney Pills.

P. J. Butterman, cigar maker, 312 W. Broadway, Fulton, says: "Nearly every spring I have an attack of lame back and severe pains across my kidneys. At such times my kidneys don't act as they should. I use Doan's Kidney Pills and they never fail to give me prompt relief."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Butterman had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

AUBURN'S INDEBTEDNESS REDUCED IN A YEAR

Auburn—The bonded indebtedness of the city has been reduced $112,693.50 since June 30, 1914, according to figures made public at the office of thhe mayor.

The total of the indebtedness is $1,239,890,84, as compared with $1,352,528.34 a year ago or a reduction of $66,209.18 since the beginning of the present administration. The debt at that time was $1,306,000.02.

In addition to reducing the debt the administration has caused $20,000 to be held in reserve to pay all claim. contracted during the past fiscal year which have not been presented to the office of the comptroller.

Thus the city today started the fiscal year with a clean sheet for the first time in several years. It is expected there will be a small balance from this reserve fund, after current bills are paid.

This is the first time since 1907 that there has been a decrease in the amount of the bonded indebtedness at the close of the fiscal year.

Have You Seen

THE LATEST STYLES

of

SOLID SILVERWARE

G. B. FARLEY

21 First Street

Can show you a full line. Just the kind for

WEDDING GIFTS

That Gallon of

ICE CREAM

For the 4th of July

Phone 220

Wallace's Pure Ice Cream

Successor to E. L. BECKWITH

304 W. Broadway

Delivered Anywhere in the city

ESTABLISHED 21 YEARS

THE QUIRK

Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.

TODAY

The Famous

Lillian Russel in

"WILD FIRE"

A Shubert Feature

MONDAY

[illegible] in

"THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD"

A Shubert Feature

Charles Chaplin in

"THE NEW JANITOR"

4 others

MONDAY

"THE GREYHOUND" in Five Parts.

Others

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

To Rent—Desirable four-room upper flat; all improvements; all newly papered; rent very reasonable. Inquire Snyder's Grocery. 168

For Sale—Barber shop, downtown; newly decorated; cheap if sold at once. 168c

Bunch of Keys, lost, in W. 1st N. Liberal reward if returned to Evening Times office. 167

To Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

Those You Know

Miss Ethel Washburn entertained the S. S. H. club at her home on the River road yesterday afternoon. The Misses Ruth Allen, Elizabeth Nelson, Zulma Allen, Gertrude Lake, Mary Webb, Marjorie Fairgrieve and Mrs. Barbara Rogers from Fulton were present. Among the out of town guests were Miss Lucie Wiley of New York and Miss Dickerman.

* * *

Miss Ester Warfield of Unadilla, N. Y., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Allen of S. 3d st.

* * *

Miss Belle Maine is spending the Fourth at her home in Skaneatales.

* * *

Miss Helen Waugh is spending the Fourth in Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. A. E. Worden and daughter Gertrude are spending the summer at their camp up the river.

* * *

Mrs. N. Freeman left yesterday for New Haven, Conn., where she will visit Mr. Freeman who is engaged in business there.

* * *

P. H. Ward spent yesterday in Syracuse.

* * *

Harold H. Robertson and Frederick Martin of the Syracuse Herald staff, spent yesterday afternoon at the lake, fishing for bass. According to Robertson, the bass were away for the holidays.

* * *

W. E. McCormick and his family have taken possession of new quarters in the Smokeless Powder Gun club camp, north of the [illegible]. Several local families are spending the summer at the camp, and the men commute to the ctiy each day for business. According to Mr. McCormick, the camp is the only life.

* * *

John W. Stevenson will leave Syracuse at 3.20 tomorrow afternoon for a four weeks' trip through the west, including the Elks' National Convention at Los Angeles. Mr. Stevenson will return via the Northern Pacific and will arrive in thisc ity August 6.

Dental Specialists

IS

DR. F. H. CONKLIN

Prophylactic and Crown and Bridge Work

DR. H. W. WHITNEY

Gold Inlays, Somnoforme (sleep-paper) for painless extraction of teeth.

15 Years Experience

Office Hours: 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OPEN EVENINGS

Over PATTERSON'S Dept. Store

153 Oneida Street

ALBANY LETTER DAY BY DAY

Cardoze Tells Times Readers the Doings of Officials and Lawmakers

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, July 3.—Notwithstanding the fact that the delegates to the State Constitutional Convention are a power unto themselves and thus need not heed the suggestion of Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo that it were best to so proceed so that he would be provided with the proposed amendments to the Constitution, so that final adjournment could be taken by August fifteenth, in all liklihood it will be followed.

The general impression has prevailed that the delegates would be in continuous session until late in September and only recently did the fact become apparent that in order to have the people vote upon the propositions endorsed by the delegates it would be necessary to furnish the Secretary of State with copies of them in ample time for him to include them with the election notices which by law must be sent to the various boards of election through the State. These boards must prepare and print them and distribute them among the electors.

Article Fourteen, section two, of the Constitution plainly sets forth the fact that the delegates need not limit themelves to any specified time in performing their work. This section reads:

"The delegates shall convene at the Capitol on the first Tuesday of April next ensuing after their election and shall continue their session until the business of such convention shall have been completed."

The above clause plainly illustrates the right of the convention to continue with its deliberations far beyond August fifteenth if the delegates see fit. It will thus be seen that it is a matter of option whether the delegates comply with the request of the secretary of state.

Further along in section two it is provided that "any propose Constitution or Constitutional amendment which shall have been adopted shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the State at the time and in the manner provided by such convention at an election which shall be held not less than six weeks after the adjournment of such convention."

Thhe Constitution as it stands does not specify what election the approved proposed amendments shall be submitted, not whhether the election shall be a special or a regular one.

During the session of the legislature of 1915 a law was passed and subsequently signed by Governor Whitman whichp rovides that the secretary of state shall include in his notice of the general election to be held in November, 1915, a copy of the text of every amendment to the Constitution proposed by the Constitutional convention held in the year 1915 and submitted by such to the people for approval at such election, etc."

Despite the above provisions, the delegates have the authority to ignore it and continue their sessions to such a time as it would be impossible to comply with them, in that the Constitution comes before all legislative acts and it is plainly written that they may remain in session until their business has been transacted. Delegates to a Constitutional election are elected for the duration of the session and not for a stated period of time, as is the case with a legislator.

That it may not be necessary for the delegates to the present constitutional convention to sit through the remainder of the year, considerable activity on the part of the convention as a whole is now noticeable after weeks of apparent inactivity.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.

(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

[illegible]

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

Pulpit and Pew

Presbyterian Church

Charles S. Robertson, Pastor.

Morning prayer at 10 led by Joseph Hawks.

The Lord's Supper, Baptism and reception of members at 10.30.

Bible school at noon. No vesper service until September.

Christian Science Services

35 S. First street.

Sundays, 10.45 a.m., on Wednesdays at 8 p.m. Reading room open daily 3 to 5 p.m., except Sundays. Mrs. Harry Allen, first reader; Mrs. Noah Merriam, second reader. You will be welcome. The subject for next Sunday will be "God." Golden text, Leviticus 2:12; responsive reading, Isaiah 45:5, 6, 11, 12, 19, 22-25.

State Street M. E. Church

Rev. H. D. Holmes, Pastor.

A sermon teeming with patriotic fevor, and of cause topical, will be preached tomorrow morning by the pastor, the subject being, "Our Country and Its Mission." Sunday school will be held at noon, but no evening services are to be held on account of the union meeting.

First Methodist Church

Oneida and Third St.

Sunday services as follows: Morning at 10:30, Convention Sermon, "The Responsible Party."

Sunday school and Brotherhood at noon. The pastor will speak at the Brotherhood upon "The Failure of a Handsome Man."

Union services beginning at 6.30. Everybody welcome to the services in this church.

Congregational Church

Charles Olmstead, Pastor.

Sunday morning at 10:30 the pastor will speak on the theme, "From Dust to Deity, or Indications of Revival." New members will be received and the rite of baptism administered. Delegates to the convention and all visitors will be heartily welcomed. The Sunday school will meet at the noon hour. The church will unite in the convention services in the afternoon and evening.

First Baptist Church

Milton George Buck, Minister

The Church of Cordial Welcome bids you welcome to any and all of its services, especially if you are a stranger in town or without a church home.

The services for Lord's day are as follows:

Morning worship 10.30, subject of sermon, "Christian patriotism."

Bible school 12 m.

No evening service on account of union service at the First M. E. church.

The Stars and Stripes Council No. 57, I.O.U.A.M., will attend service in a body, July 4. Special reserved seats for the order in the body of the church.

Zion Episcopal Church

Rev. Minor J. Peters, Rector

Sunday, July 4th, fifth Sunday after Trinity. Services as follows:

Holy Communion......... 7.30 a.m.
Summer church school..... 9.45 a.m.
Holy Communion, Sermon 10.45 a.m.
Evensong and sermon...... 7.30 a.m.

Subject of sermon at 10.45 a.m., "Success and Failure," St. Luke 5:4.

Subject at Evensong, "Worship," Hebrews 10:25.

During the summer months the rector will conduct a summer church school, to which all are invited. A series of informal lectures will be given on Sunday mornings at 9:45 o'clock bearing on the general subject of the church and the Bible.

All the seatings are free and all will be cordially welcomed.

DOG LICENSES EXPERIENCE AN INCREASED DEMAND

While very few stray canines have been corraled by City Dog Catcher Snow, his advent into the arena has been the occasion for a scramble on the part of dog owners in the city to get licenses for their pets. Mr. Snow took the new post July 1 and since that time there have been 31 licenses taken out. Snow received 25 per cent. of all the license money collected. The license fee is one dollar, and after giving every one a chance to get the license, Snow will begin an active campaign against the stray dogs and all dogs found without licenses will be taken to the city pound, and detained there until the owner arrives and pays the fee.

Dr. Sears Finds Canal Bed to Be Very Bad

Dr. F. W. Sears, state sanitary supervisor, came to this city yesterday afternoon for the purpose of investigating complaints which have been received by the State Department of Health from the Chamber of Commerce, Mayor Fox, and citizens of that section of the city near the old canal bed between Lock 10 and the 6th st. bridge.

Dr. Sears found the district very unsightly and malodorous at times. He stated that an appropriation had been voted for the purpose of filling the canal bed at the point in question and was of the opinion that the work would be pushed as soon as he had submitted a detailed report of conditions.

The Chamber of Commerce has already tendered a report of conditions to the State Department, and has asked that the tow path on the west bank of the canal, which rises high above the street level, be used to fill the canal bed at the point objected to. The chamber also has an offer of as much dirt as can be used on the fill.

Dr. Sears will submit his report at Albany next Tuesday and the Chamber of Commerce looks for some immediate action on the part of the state.

Wants to Have Sanitary Traps "Made in Fulton"

Mrs. John Fisher of Rochester is in the city today at the Chamber of Commerce headquarters interviewing manufacturers and mechanical experts on the question of the manufactuer of a novel mouse and rat trap invented by Mr. Fisher. Mrs. Fisher withes to organize a stock company, capitalized at $20,000 and today she explained the merits of the patent to many local business men, who are members of the Division of New Industries.

The trap is called the "Sanitary Selfsetting Live Trail Rat and Mouse Trap," and is entirely original in every way. The models on view at the Chamber of Commerce office are about a foot high. The rodents enter upon a door which tips. The trap is built for long service and with the proper machinery for manufacture could be sold at low cost.

Mrs. Fisher explains the model very clearly and concisely. She expects to remain in the city a few days.

HOLIDAY POST OFFICE HOURS

Postmaster P. T. Conley announces the post office hours for Monday, July 5, to be as follows: The stamp window will be open from 7 to 19 a.m., but the money order window will not be open. The lobby will be open all day until 8 p.m. One city delivery will be made, the carriers working the entire morning. No carriers will sally forth on the R. F. D. routes.

EASTERN STAR PICNIC

That the Eastern Star Lodges comprising this district, which embraces Fulton, Oswego, Phoenix, Baldwinsville, Constantia, Central Square and Hannibal, will have a jolly time of it on July 14, is a foregone conclusion. The date has been set for a grand [illegible] picnic, and Mrs. Fred Blodgett, Mrs. William Dutcher and Mrs. Wm. Pollard are busy preparing for the event.

ATTACKS WIFE WITH CLUB; TRIES SUICIDE

Zacariah T. Wolfe of Oswego made a murderous attack upon his wife early last evening and then attempted suicide. Both are in a serious condition at the Oswego hospital. It is alleged that Wolfe attacked his wife with a baseball bat, inflicting serious wounds, but no broken bones, on head and body. He soon afterward slashed himself with a penknife.

Mrs. Wolfe has two severe wounds at the back of her skull besides bruises on her back. Her skull, however, was not fractured. Later in the evening Wolfe was removed to the county jail.

It is claimed that on several occasions Wolfe has caused this family trouble. He was discharged from the county jail a week ago after serving a sentence of twenty-five days. On this occasion he was arrested on complaint of his wife and sent to jail by Judge Gill.

NOTICE

MONDAY, INDEPENDENCE DAY, we will send up a number of balloons. On each balloon there will be a tag which will entitle the finder to his or her choice of an ELECTRIC IRON or TOASTER or an ELECTRIC GRILL if presented at our office not later than 6 P. M. Tuesday, July 6th. Balloons will be sent up between 8 and 9 P. M. in the vicinity of the Broadway bridge.

THE ELECTRIC COMPANY

103 Oneida St. Phone 144

PURE ICE CREAM

"The Only Kind We Make"

OUR FOUNTAIN DRINKS ARE NOT EXCELLED

FRESH FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

Phone 80 THE ONYX Quirk Theatre Bldg.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS; STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Philadelphia.
New York at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

Results Yesterday

St. Louis, 2; Cincinnati, 0.
Brooklyn, 3; New York, 0.
Chicago, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.
Philadelphia-Boston; wet grounds.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	36	26	.581
Philadelphia	33	27	.550
St. Louis	36	32	.529
Pittsburgh	32	29	.525
Brooklyn	29	34	.460
Boston	29	34	.460
New York	26	32	.448
Cincinnati	26	33	.441

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Philadelphia at Boston.
Washington at New York.
Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

Results Yesterday

New York, 1; Washington, 0.
Detroit, 2; Chicago, 1.
Boston-Philadelphia; rain.
St. Louis-Ccleveland; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	46	32	.676
Boston	36	23	.610
Detroit	40	27	.597
New York	34	31	.523
Washington	31	29	.517
Cleveland	23	39	.371
St. Louis	22	41	.349
Philadelphia	22	42	.344

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Kansas City at St. Louis.
Pittsburgh at Chcago.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Brooklyn at Newark.

Results Yesterday

Newark, 7; Brooklyn, 2.
Buffalo, 8; Baltimore, 4.
Pittsburgh-Chicago; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	41	27	.603
St. Louis	38	26	.594
Chicago	39	29	.574
Pittsburgh	36	29	.554
Newark	34	34	.500
Brooklyn	30	39	.435
Baltimore	26	40	.394
Buffalo	25	45	.357

Cookies and all things bakable, fresh at the grocery stores.

THE QUIRK

Thousands of theatregoers have heard of Lillian Russell, but have been given an opportunity to see her. The opportunity presents itself today at The Quirk where she positively appears with Lionel Barrymore and a notable cast in a Shubert feature production of George Broadhurst and George V. Hobart's famous play "Wildfire." Tomorrow "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," a Shubert pictorization of Charles Dickens' last novel featuring Tom Terris; Charles Chaplin in "The New Janitor," and 4 others will form the program.

THE POINT

North Fair Haven, N. Y.

Lunches. Picnic Supplies, Fishing Tackle and the best of table board.

M. L. WALLEY

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Sracuse at Utica.
Troy at Albany.
Elmira at Binghamton.
Scranton at Wilkesbarre.

Results Yesterday

Syracuse, 6; Utica, 1; 1st. game.
Utica, 2; Syracuse, 0; 2d game.
Troy, 11; Albany, 2.
Elmira-Binghamton; rain.
Scranton-Wilkesbarre; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Elmira	30	20	.600
Utica	30	20	.600
Binghamton	29	20	.592
Troy	24	22	.522
Scranton	23	24	.489
Wilkesbarre	23	26	.469
Albany	17	30	.362
Syracuse	17	31	.354

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Montreal at Buffalo.
Toronto at Rochester.
Providence at Richmond.
Harrisburg at Jersey City.

Results Yesterday

Toronto, 1; Buffalo, 0.
Harrisburg, 3; Jersey City, 1.
Rochester-Montreal; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Providence	32	21	.604
Buffalo	29	23	.558
Montreal	33	27	.550
Richmond	29	29	.500
Harrisburg	26	26	.500
Toronto	29	31	.483
Rochester	26	29	.473
Jersey City	19	37	.339

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

At Columbus, 1st.	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	11	11	2
Columbus	5	12	6

Batteries—James and Devoght; Curtis and Coleman. Umpires—Doyle and Irwin.

At Columbus, 2d	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	1	0	3
Columbus	2	6	[illegible]

Batteries—Coumbe and [illegible]; O'Toole and Coleman.

At Minneapolis—	R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	1	5	2
Minneapolis	7	14	1

Batteries—Sanders, Gardner and Goebel; Yingling and Sullivan. Umpires—Owens and Knapp.

At St. Paul—	R.	H.	E.
Milwaukee	5	8	[illegible]
St. Paul	6	11	[illegible]

Batteries—Shackelford, Dougherty, Young and Brannon; Hall, Leifield and Johnson. Umpires—Johnson and Connolly.

Louisville-Indianapolis; rain.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

D/34

THE HOME PAPER

IS YOUR HOME PAPER

Figure What YOU Owe the Home Paper--Your Home Paper

¶Figure that loyalty to your town is reflected in the support you give the Paper that is edited, printed and published in your home town—Fulton.

¶Figure that in giving support to a Fulton enterprise you are doing your share towards "Community Building" and

¶Figure that if you do not support your home-town Paper you become "A Community Grafter" which is an awful way of expressing a person's opinion of one who takes all—gives nothing.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

is "A Herald of Progress"

upon its prosperity depends the progress of Fulton. It builds up—does not tear down. It employs labor and labor makes your

MERCHANT PROSPEROUS

Come, don't be a "Grafter" join the procession by supporting the town Daily Newspaper

Mrs. Bowser Goes A-visiting

And Mr. Bowser Refurnishes the House.

By M. QUAD.

Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

When Mr. Bowser came home the other evening he found Mrs. Bowser with tears in her eyes and a sad look on her face.

"Has the cook left her job?" he asked.

"No; she is all right," was the answer.

"Has the cat lost herself again?"

"There she is on the lounge," she answered.

"Then what is it?"

"It's bad news from mother. She is very ill."

"Well, I'm not glad to hear it, though we don't like each other. Did the news come by letter?"

"Yes; she got some one to write me."

"And of course she wants you to come up there?"

"Yes. Can I go?"

"Of course you can. You can start in the morning and stay until the old lady is on her feet again and ready to come back with you and give me the usual hot time."

"You are a good husband, Mr. Bowser," said Mrs. Bowser as her tears flowed afresh.

"Pooh!" he replied. "It won't put me out in the least. The cook and I can run the old shanty for a couple of

A HALF DAY OFF FROM THE OFFICE.

weeks as well as not. You pack your trunk tonight, and I will get you off early in the morning. After I have eaten dinner I will go out and telegraph that you will be there tomorrow."

When the cook was consulted about the arrangement she had some objections.

"But you know, ma'am, Mr. Bowser is always experimenting. He will be worse than ever when you are gone. I shall walk around in fear of being blown up or blown down or blown somewhere or other."

"Nothing of the kind will happen," replied Mrs. Bowser.

"But won't he bring home a fire escape and want me to give it a trial?"

"I will make him promise that he won't."

"Will he ask me to use a patent fuel in the range?"

"No."

"And there won't be any burglar alarms to go off with a buzz at midnight and scare me into jumping out of my window?"

"Mr. Bowser will be very good, and you can depend on it."

"Then I'll stay, ma'am, and I'll do my best to see that the cat don't get lost or that tramps don't steal the ash cans."

Next morning Mrs. Bowser was off, and Mr. Bowser's last words to her were:

"Feed your mother plenty of chicken soup, and don't worry a minute about me."

It was two days later that Mr. Bowser got a plan in his head and might have been heard saying to himself:

"By George, I'll do it! Mrs. Bowser was speaking the other day about some new things for the house and lamenting that we could not afford them for another year. We can afford them now, but I wanted to curb any extravagant notion on her part. She shall come home to find almost a new house. She is a mighty good woman, although she does sit down on me pretty hard at times, and she shall be rewarded. It will be fun for me to be buying this and that and will keep me from being lonesome."

Mr. Bowser must take the cook into his confidence, for he needed her help. When he told her what he proposed to do and asked her opinion she replied:

"Mr. Bowser, if I was a married woman, which I ain't and may never be, and had the home which I may never have, and should go and see my sick mother, which died five years ago, and her soul is now in heaven, and while I was gone my husband should take it upon himself to refurnish the house"—

"What?" asked Mr. Bowser, as he halted there.

"I think I would call him an idiot, when I got home."

"But why, Maggie?"

"Because no man has the taste and wit to refurnish a house. You know what harmony is, Mr. Bowser?"

"Humph!" he grunted.

"It will be the harmony of the thing, Mr. Bowser—the harmony—and if you will excuse me for saying so, I don't think you've got it. But I will help you all I can."

"Well," said Mr. Bowser as he turned away, "maybe I haven't got the harmony of a he angel, but I guess this house won't scare a tramp out of it when I get through with my work. It's good of you to offer to help me, and I will pay you extra wages for extra work."

Mr. Bowser took half a day off from his office work to go through the house and see what was needed, or he thought was needed. The parlor carpet had been down for three years, but had been taken care of so well that it looked almost new. Still, there were roses in the pattern, and he had heard Mrs. Bowser say that people of refined taste avoided rose carpets. He would get sunflowers if he could; if not he would get violets.

The sitting room carpet had several holes burned in it, and there was a threadbare place or two. The holes had been burned as he carelessly threw away his cigar stub and the spots had been worn by his feet, as he sat rocking to and fro. He had laid the damage to the cat when Mrs. Bowser complained, but he knew it was his own work. He would buy another. He wasn't sure yet what pattern he would get, but it would be something lively. He wasn't always lively when seated in that room of an evening, but a lively carpet might help his spirits.

There were the upholstered chairs. The cat had slept on every one of them and wear and dust had given them a somewhat dingy look. They must be reupholstered and the colors must be bright and lively.

The most of the pictures on the walls had been in the Bowser family for a good many years. There was one of a widow weeping over her husband's tombstone; another of an angel hovering over a dying infant; another of Niagara Falls in winter, and yet another of a river flowing past an old barn on its way to the sea. What was in that old barn no one could ever make out and why the river flowed to the north instead of the south was another vexed question. There were three pictures among the lot that could be saved. The rest must go. There should be nothing on the walls to bring grief to the heart or tears to the eyes. Mr. Bowser had always been fond of British hunting scenes and he would hang up half a dozen if he could find them. The piano was a square, with four legs. He could not see his way to improve it any unless he removed two of the legs, and he decided to meddle with them.

Ten years before he had disposed of the wooden bedsteads in the bedrooms and had bought those of brass and iron. He would now make a new purchase of ash and walnut ones. They would be no better, but they would help make a change. When Mr. Bowser had made a note of what was needed he began the active work of refurnishing. He sent away the chairs to the upholsterer's and the bedsteads to a second hand store. He was lucky enough to find a purchaser for the carpets on the floor, and thus the house was cleared for what was to come.

Mrs. Bowser wrote that her mother was much better and that she could be home the next week, and Mr. Bowser wrote her in reply:

"Do not think of coming home for the next three or four weeks. Your dear mother is liable to have a relapse, and if she does it will be the grave for her. Things are running happily and smoothly. Your affectionate husband," etc.

The cook was not taken along when Mr. Bowser selected the covering for the chairs and the new carpets. She kindly offered to go, but was purposely left behind. If the above said selections were not howling successes it was not the fault of a devoted husband. The salesman in the carpet store started in to tell Mr. Bowser what the latest thing in carpets was, but was met with the reply:

"Sir, I was selling carpets before you were out of your cradle, and I think I know what I want."

This settled the salesman and also sold some fifty yards of carpeting which had been in the store for the past twenty years.

All things have an end, and Mr. Bowser's refurnishing had one two weeks later. He hustled. He made others hustle. He used the telephone and his legs unsparingly. He coaxed and he threatened, and at length all the changes were made and the house awaited Mrs. Bowser's homecoming.

She came. The cook had been through the house several times and shook her head at every change and said to herself:

"Harmony! Wait till Mrs. Bowser gets home and see if there'll be harmony. Red, green, blue, brown, all mixed together. It's no wonder the cat shows signs of going insane."

Riding home from the depot, Mr. Bowser was very enthusiastic, but he did not even hint at what had been done at the house. He let Mrs. Bowser find out for herself. She found out. Before she had taken off her hat she had gone through every room and noted every change, and just as the smiling Mr. Bowser looked for her to break forth in words of praise and gratitude she fell full length on the floor in a dead faint and did not recover from it till three or four of the neighboring women had rushed in and worked over her a quarter of an hour.

The harmony was too much.

She was a brave, strong woman, but she could not stand it.

As for Mr. Bowser—but he had done his best.

THE MESSAGE TO A BURGLAR

Strange Adventure of a Young Woman In a City.

Winifred Bolles, an unsophisticated country girl, went to town in search of employment. Walking from store to store she at last found herself unwittingly in the private office of a benevolent looking old gentleman, Mr. Herman Knowles, who, though she did not know it, was the head of the firm.

"What is it, little girl?" he asked kindly.

Winifred asked for work and was sent to the proper person with Mr. Knowles' order that she be employed. She was directed to begin her labor the next morning.

As she was leaving the store a man stepped up to her and said:

"Would you mind taking this to the telegraph office over there, my dear? Here's a quarter to pay for it."

"Certainly," said Winifred, and, without even asking why the man didn't take it himself, she started for the telegraph office. The message was inclosed in an envelope, and when she reached the window where messages were received and handed it in the clerk took it out of the envelope and with it a peculiar looking instrument made of steel wire.

"H'm!" he said, looking at the girl suspiciously. Then he read the message.

Ben—Don't come tonight. We are watched. ROSE.

Again the clerk looked at the girl, scanned her features closely and said:

"Sit down while I count the words."

Winifred obeyed, but had not been seated five minutes when a policeman entered and went to the window, where the clerk handed him the message and the wire instrument. Then the policeman turned to Winifred and told her to come with him. She was taken to a police station and led up before an inspector, the policeman at the same time producing the articles he had received from the clerk, saying:

"The girl tried to send the telegram, evidently warning a burglar. She'd unintentionally left the skeleton key in the envelope and handed both to the clerk at the telegraph office."

"Did you order the message sent and its receiver arrested?"

"Yes."

"All right. Take her away."

Poor little Winifred was led away to a cell without the slightest knowledge of where she was going. When she found herself behind bars she was in an agony of distress. After crying awhile she bethought herself what to do. She knew no one in the city, but the face of the kind looking gentleman who had employed her kept coming up to her, and she determined if possible to send word to him of her misfortune. Her message was delivered, and the firm's lawyer was instructed to attend to her case. He called to see Winifred, listened suspiciously to her story, then heard the statement of the inspector, forming the opinion that Winifred was in service and had a lover whom she had been intending to introduce into her employer's premises for the purpose of robbery. This opinion he reported to Mr. Knowles, with the remark. "All depends upon whether the telegram reaches its destination. Thus far the messenger has not been able to find the person to whom it was addressed."

"Nor will he," said Mr. Knowles. "The man who gave her the message watched her and saw her arrest. He doubtless found a way to a warning."

"How do you account for her having a skeleton key?"

"I have no theory as to that. I judge of the girl only from what I saw of her for a few minutes, and I am never deceived as to an honest face. What is your explanation?"

"That the girl put the key which her lover had given her into the envelope and forgot it."

"I do not believe it."

"And you do not consider her application to you for work a mere blind?"

"Certainly not. Please assume that she is innocent and do the best you can for her."

The plan adopted by the police was to have Winifred held for trial and the trial put off in hopes of developments or an implication by the girl of her confederate. When Winifred was brought up for examination there was really nothing to be said in her favor. One thing and one alone gave her hope. Among the visitors in the courtroom she saw the kindly face of Mr. Knowles.

The judge heard the statement of the prosecution and would have listened to the evidence of the defense if there had been any. Since there was not, Winifred's attorney contented himself with forming improbable theories as to how Winifred came into possession of the incriminating articles. The judge remanded the prisoner for trial, fixing her bail at $1,000.

"I will furnish that bail," said Mr. Knowles, rising, and, the paper being signed, Winifred was discharged. Her benefactor told her to go to work at his store the next morning.

Before the trial came off, by Mr. Knowles' orders, Winifred's history from the time of her birth was collected, testimonials as to her character were obtained from her home in the country and were produced by able counsel. Winifred was acquitted and became one of the most important of the employees of Knowles & Co. But neither the man who gave her the telegram nor the one to whom it was addressed was ever found.

Care of the Baby In Summer

Artificial Feeding.

[Prepared by the children's bureau, United States department of labor.]

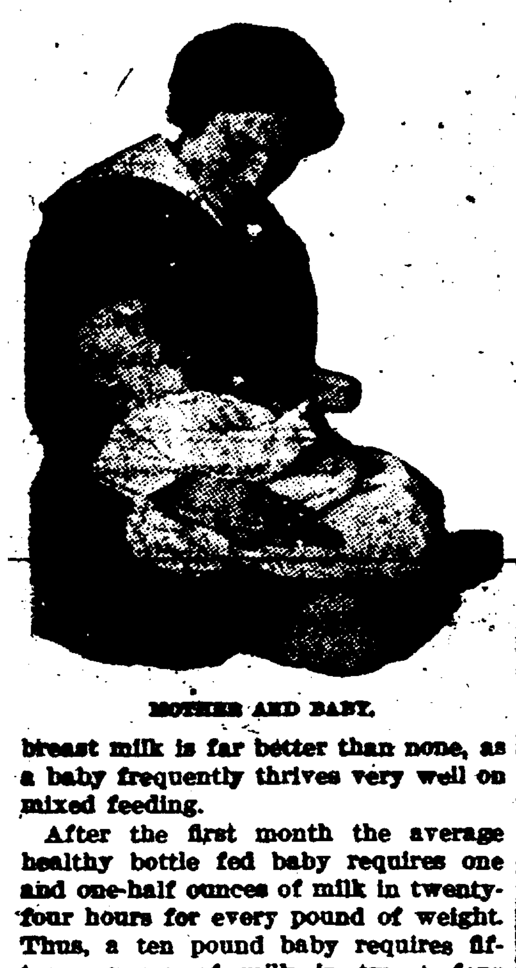
When a baby is deprived of breast milk altogether and fed entirely from a bottle this method is called artificial feeding.

If he is partly nursed and partly fed from the bottle this method is known as mixed feeding. In both of these methods the preparation of the bottles and the amount and kind of food to use are questions of vast importance to the baby. Many thousands of bottle fed babies die every year because they do not have breast milk or because of some mistake in feeding or because they cannot adapt themselves to a strange food.

Artificial feeding is not only hard on the baby, but imposes no slight task upon the mother. To bring up a baby on the bottle without mishap requires unremitting daily attention to a multitude of petty details which can only be neglected at the risk of making the baby sick.

The milk must have special care from the moment it is delivered at the house until it is fed to the baby.

The utensils used in the preparation of the feedings and the bottles and nipples must be kept scrupulously clean. The strength and quantity of the food must be increased or decreased in accordance with the baby's varying needs as indicated by his age, his weight, the condition of his bowels and other things. All this necessarily makes such demands on the time and strength of a mother that she will not undertake this burden if breast milk can possibly be had. Even a little



MOTHER AND BABY.

breast milk is far better than none, as a baby frequently thrives very well on mixed feeding.

After the first month the average healthy bottle fed baby requires one and one-half ounces of milk in twenty-four hours for every pound of weight. Thus, a ten pound baby requires fifteen ounces of milk in twenty-four hours, increased by the proper amount of water and sugar to suit his age.

It is impossible to give complete directions for milk mixtures in a brief article. As far as possible the feeding of a bottle baby should be under the direction of a good doctor. City mothers may take their babies to the nearest infant welfare station for the advice and help they need.

Country mothers who are far from the doctor will need to have some book giving directions for the feeding of the baby. There are several good books of this kind which may be bought. The children's bureau of the department of labor at Washington will send free to all who ask for it a little pamphlet called "Infant Care," which gives some simple rules for feeding.

VALUABLE HINTS.

Tuck For Shrinkage.—When making up wash material to allow for shrinkage before turning the hem the first time take a tuck on the inside before turning and stitch down at the second time. This can be easily let out and the result is most satisfactory. This is especially good for growing girls' dresses.

To Make Gas Mantles Last.—When lighting the gas do not turn the key on full, but only three-fourths of the way, and see that sufficient air enters through the air passage. This will eliminate the hissing and give proportional flow of air and gas. When the mantle gets black throw a little ordinary salt in the same from the top, which will consume the carbon and make your mantle clear and white. It also adds a thin coating to the mantle which makes it last much longer.

A Cure For Runners.—I had such a time with runners in my silk stockings, and after trying many plans to prevent them I finally hit upon a satisfactory one as a final experiment. Buying two inch satin ribbon I put it around the top, catching it in the garters to hold it. Since I have not a single runner, and so I feel that for me the luxury of silk stockings is no longer one I must be denied.

INDEPENDENCE DAY HINT.

The Housewife by Careful Planning May Find Her Day Free From Care.

It is often true that holidays for the family in general are not at all holidays for the housekeeper—so much food to cook, so many dishes to wash, extra work at all times. But every housekeeper can make the glorious Fourth a true Independence day, free from work and worry, even if she has a number of guests.

Make the cleaning as easy as possible and do it several days in advance, so that the rooms need only the very slightest brushup the day before the holiday. Plan your menu for the six or more meals of the week end and market for them in the middle of the week before the stores are crowded, when you will get better service and materials. As it is likely to be "typical scorching" weather, your menu might be almost cold.

A meat loaf, a fresh ham, a veal or chicken aspic can be made two days in advance and should serve two meals or more. A quart of boiled mayonnaise and cake made either in a loaf or in small shapes will also serve for double meals, different vegetables being used on different days and the same cake being iced differently. All of the desserts of the Bavarian cream type can be made in advance and left on ice until needed. A quantity of lemonade sirup and cocoa sirup can be prepared so that an instant beverage will be at hand.

FASHION FANCIES.

How to Select Cottons For Your Summer Frocks.

The woman who must select her dresses with an eye to the future would do well to plan a few frocks of the new crisp cottons. There is a positive trend toward self supporting weaves, probably the natural result of the prevailing modes—fluffy ruffles and rippling skirts. And while the clinging crepes, soft voiles and other supple fabrics will continue to be very fashionable during the summer, the indications are that their supremacy will wane with the season and in another year will be entirely superseded by the crisp weaves having sufficient dressing to give light and airy effects. In this class the organdies hold a high place, and the shops are showing a large line of those pretty cottons in attractive floral patterns. In lawns, dimities and batistes there are also large assortments to select from.

In the softer materials crapes still have a strong hold on popular favor, and whether in embroidered figures or printed patterns they are fashionable. Voiles, especially in the printed forms, are still greatly favored. Linens will probably be scarce later on, but just now there are plenty to select from. In the novelty weaves there are the Cossack linen and the covert linen that make up into such smart suits, and where a fabric with body is desired there are the piques, cotton velours and Bedford cords to select from.

Floral designs are favored in printed fabrics this season, but stripes will also be modish and are well represented in the present displays. A decided pattern shows alternate stripes of black and white, each one and one-half inches wide. Black and white effects are very fashionable and many of the new cottons show black flowers scattered over a white surface.

Even though the printed patterns will be so popular, every woman wants one or two white dresses in her wardrobe and the probabilities are that when she gets into the shops she will select material for several dresses because the displays are almost too alluring to resist. The transparent organdies that became popular last summer are being shown in both plain and embroidered effects. Voiles are in high favor and are being shown in endless varieties. In fancy white cottons the favorite snow flake patterns, known as neige, are again very popular. And then there are the cords, checks and stripes. Those carried on in groups and irregular effects that make up into such charming frocks are prominent.

How to Make a Real Strawberry Shortcake of Biscuit Dough.

The strawberry in its shortcake form is deservedly popular, but not, pray, the cake dessert palmed off in place of the genuine biscuit basis on which all good shortcakes depend. Any dough mixture like that for baking powder biscuits, only made a little richer, is far more delicious combined with the berries than any piece of sponge or other cake. It takes only a half hour to complete a strawberry shortcake of two hot biscuit crusts, thickly buttered, spread with mashed berries and garnished with whole ones. Any woman with two hands should be ashamed to offer an imitation shortcake of stale sponge cake when a delicious biscuit dough is so easy to make.

How to Make Lunch Cloths of Embroidered Damask.

Some of the newest lunch cloths are being shown of embroidered damask. The material itself is unfigured, but the embroidery is usually elaborate. A very silky mercerized cotton is employed for working out the design, and this, with the soft sheen of the mask, makes a very rich cloth.

These cloths are more practical when made in the size of a large centerpiece, for then the individual plate and tumbler doilies of plain lace edged damask can be used to protect the polished table surface and are more easily laundered than the heavily embroidered cover.

Black and White Figure Largely In Toilet Accessories

SNAPPY NEW STYLES.

THE metropolitan shop windows show bewildering displays of charming accessories to the toilet, and black and white, like Abou ben Adhem's name, lead all the rest. A parasol, hatband, necktie and girdle in black and white silk are shown in this illustration.

QUAINT AND CHARMING.

Daphne Silk, Which Is Pink and Also Flowered, Makes Chic Frock.

AFTERNOON CREATION.

Frock of pink and white flowered daphne silk, the bodice simply cut and the skirt a series of slightly gathered flounces. The surplice vest and frilled sleeves are of white net. Worn with this frock is a bonnet of Leghorn, the top piled high with stiffly arranged flowers.

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS.

Mrs. Gabriel Siyufy of Chicago for thirteen years spoke to no man except her husband.

Mrs. Mary Bohnefeld has been a police matron in Atlanta for thirteen years, and in all that time she has lived at police headquarters.

Dr. Louie Garrett Anderson has been granted the rank of major in the British army. She was in charge of the first women's hospital to start for the front.

In more than five years Mrs. Barbara Guentert has missed only two nights in a St. Louis "movie" house. She always has sat in the same seat and has seen 9,000 motion pictures and nearly 10,000,000 feet of film.

Miss Lucy A. Goldsmith of New York city has been intrusted with the important commission of investigating and making economic study of the general conditions in the leading South American countries. Her trip, carrying her entirely through South America, necessitates crossing the Andes mountains.

At the Zoo.

"Why, there's nothing but bees here."

"What did you expect to find?"

"Well, when I asked to be directed to the apiary I certainly thought I was going to the place where they kept the apes."—Baltimore American.

MANY USES FOR POTATO.

To clean a vinegar cruet fill the cruet with finely chopped potato skin, cork tightly and let stand in a warm place three days, then turn the skins out and rinse the cruet with warm water and borax.

To clean rusty knives use a raw potato dipped in brick dust.

To kindle fires potato parings dried in the oven are good, as they light easily.

To clean carpets grate a raw potato and rub over the surface of the carpet and finish off with a clean cloth wrung out in warm water.

To clean dresses grate two raw potatoes into a pint of cold water, strain through a sieve, add another pint of water and let it settle. Dip a sponge into the water and rub the soiled garment carefully, afterward rinsing with clear water.

To clarify drippings slice a raw potato into the fat while rendering. It will absorb all impurities.

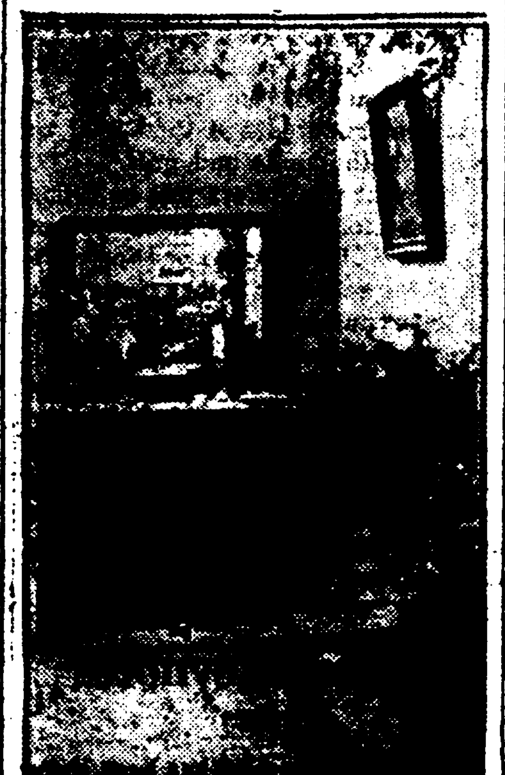
To clean silk from mud spots, after washing thoroughly rub soiled places with a raw potato.

When a fern turns yellow slice a raw potato and put it on top of the soil. This will draw out the worms.

PAINTED FURNITURE.

Black Picked Out In White Makes Charming Bedroom Furniture.

The fad for black and white has penetrated to the bedroom and many pieces of old, castoff furniture are be-



BLACK AND WHITE DRESSER.

ing rejuvenated by the handy little paint pot. The dresser shown in the illustration is one which had been discarded, but is now a pretty and useful piece of furniture.

The New Taffetas.

Some of the new taffetas are really lovely, supple, wonderfully light and lustrous, and exquisite of line. The radium, glazed and changeable, and the taffetas in chameleon effects are all pressed into service.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

WEDDING GIFTS.

How to Make the Hearts Glad of Newlyweds by Appropriate Presents.

Summer brides are almost as numerous as summer flowers. What to give the future newlyweds is the question agitating many a mind at present.

There are so many things suitable for wedding gifts that there should be no difficulty in choosing useful presents if the donors only spend a little thought and care in their selection. The first point to be considered in buying a wedding present is the future and present means and station of the bride. Does she come from a family that is amply able to furnish all her needs for the new home? Is she to marry a man of money who can provide his home with the finest things on the market or, on the contrary, does the girl come from a family of limited means to marry a man in practically the same circumstances?

You would buy entirely different articles for the latter than you would for the former. The girl who either has plenty of money or is marrying money is usually given personal gifts, such things as jewelry or wearables, or else extra luxuries for her home, such as single silver spoons or serving forks or set pieces or handsome bits of china. On the contrary, the girl of moderate means who expects to furnish her new home a little at a time is only too grateful to have her friends help furnish it with their presents.

If you are buying a wedding gift for a bride of limited means don't give her a pretty but foolish vase or a dainty but useless bit of pottery. Help her by giving something she can use and is only too glad to have. For instance, a pretty luncheon set need not be a very expensive gift. Then there are sets of long strips in flowered or figured linen to be used for little home dinners or for lunch. China sets are always useful and welcome, and if the buyer's purse is limited there are simple but dainty tea, coffee or breakfast sets to be had at fairly low prices.

For the donor who cannot pay more than $10 or perhaps less there are many things which will be acceptable. One bit of advice to buyers of wedding gifts is this—do not buy any pictures, for your taste in pictures may be quite different from the bride's.

Lamps are lovely presents and can be found for as low as $3. The donor of a lamp need not fear duplication, because the bride can use many lamps in her home, but the buyer must be sure to find out whether gas or electricity is to be used in the new house. Covers for tables can be had at $2 or $3 each and very dainty ones too. An acceptable gift for any pair of newlyweds is a set of Poe, Dickens or other classic master.

Any presents in silverware or pretty glassware are acceptable and useful. Then there are many things for bedroom usage. Bureau, window and bed sets in dainty mull of white and pink or blue are as welcome as can be. Toilet articles, manicure sets or mirror, brush and comb are always acceptable. All these things are well within the means of almost any buyer.

More expensive gifts are lovely rugs, beautiful cushions, linen bed sets, etc. Such gifts as these can be duplicated or tripled without fear.

How and Why to Use Crepe de Chine For Underclothing.

Crepe de chine as a material for underclothes is thoroughly established. The charming, almost untrimmed models in the heavy quality, which have been seen recently, are giving way to the lighter weights, lace trimmed or ribbon run, which are more appropriate to the warmer weather.

Untrimmed garments in this weight are also procurable for those who have adopted the simple line in lingerie, which the pussy willow taffeta, requiring no ornamentation beyond its beautiful self, first taught us to like. Advocates of crepe de chine for summer wear, and there are many, extol its noncrushable qualities.

It is well to remember, in buying silken undergarments, that a flesh color or pink is preferable to white, as washing only makes it prettier, while the white is almost sure to become yellow with continued trips to the laundry.

Lovely as the silken materials undoubtedly are, practical as they have shown themselves, there are women, after all, for whom linen remains the material par excellence for underclothes.

HOW TO MAKE A VERY HANDSOME CROCHETED EDGING CALLED "THE GRETNA."

Abbreviations.—Ch., chain; d. c., double crochet; tr., treble.

Use crochet cotton No. 36. This pattern is an inch wide.

First Row.—Make a chain the length required, turn, * 3 spaces of 2 ch. and 1 tr., missing 2 stitches below, 10 ch., 1 tr. in next stitch below, repeat from * turn.

Second Row.—Five ch., 1 tr. in second space, 3 ch., 1 tr. in same place, * 3 ch., 3 tr., 3 ch. and 3 tr. in 10 ch., 3 ch., 1 tr., 3 ch. and 1 tr. in second of 3 spaces below, repeat from *, turn.

Third Row.—Five ch., * 2 tr. in space of 3 ch. (between 3 tr.), 10 ch., 1 tr. in same space, turn, work 14 d. c. under 10 ch., 1 d. c. in the next 5 ch., turn, work 5 loops of 5 ch. and 1 d. c. in each third d. c., then 1 tr. in same space of ch. below (between two 3 tr. groups), 5 ch., 1 tr. in 3 ch. space below, 5 ch., repeat from *.

Work a footing, 3 ch., miss 3 stitches, and 1 tr. in next.

Woman's World

Queen of Montenegro Most Successful Mother-in-law In Europe.

QUEEN MILENA.

Queen Milena of Montenegro, though somewhat overshadowed by the aggressive personality of King Nicholas, enjoys a unique distinction, that of being mother-in-law to more royalty than any other woman in Europe.

"Sire, I have noticed that Montenegro has no exports," once remarked a distinguished foreign traveler to King Nicholas.

"Monsieur, you forget my daughters," wittily retorted the reigning monarch.

The retort was justified, for queer little Montenegro has supplied two monarchs and three other important royal personages with wives. One Montenegrin princess is the present queen of Italy, and another now would be queen of Servia but for her premature death, while three other daughters of Prince Nicholas are the Grand Duchess Militza of Russia, the Duchess Anastasia of Leuchtenberg and Princess Anna of Battenberg.

The number of brides that Montenegro has supplied to the courts of Europe is altogether disproportionate to the size and importance of the little country. Montenegro has an area of 3,500 square miles and a population of a quarter of a million. The capital, Cetinje, is a village with a population of 3,000. The princely palace in which so many distinguished royal brides were born and brought up is a modest structure, in which a moderately successful American tradesman would never condescend to dwell.

But in these modest surroundings the princesses of Montenegro grew up to be splendid specimens of womanhood. As children they enjoyed the greatest liberty and escaped the restraints of court etiquette, which are the curse of most royal boys and girls. In the severe winters which are experienced in the country of the black hills, as Montenegro is called in the Balkans, the princesses were encouraged to harden their constitutions by sleighing, running in snowshoes, skating and indulging in other cold weather sports and pastimes. At the warmer seasons of the year they made long excursions into the wooded and mountainous interior and paid frequent visits to the prince's villa on the shores of the Adriatic sea. By the time they were in their teens they could ride a bareback horse, drive a four-in-hand, hunt and shoot, swim and sail or row a boat to perfection.

While thus enjoying childhood to the full, the royal girls were educated by French and German tutors and governesses, who polished off the roughness which might otherwise have become apparent in their characters. Prince Nicholas allowed each of his daughters to run wild in Montenegro until sixteen years of age, after which the princesses were sent to Vienna and Paris to gain a knowledge of the western world, with its totally different manners and customs. After attaining her seventeenth birthday each princess spent six months of the year abroad and six months in Montenegro, and this plan proved to be an effective conclusion to an excellent scheme of education. The Montenegrin princesses developed from tomboy girls into women of unusual grace and beauty, of exceptional personal distinction and of remarkable talent in many directions.

A Suffrage Exhibit.

One of the exhibits which are attracting much attention in the suffrage booth at the Panama-Pacific fair is made of tiny imported dolls representing all the voting and nonvoting countries of the world. The nonvoting dolls stand behind a wall, "symbolic of the conservatism, inertia and self interest which keeps women from the ballot," the Empire State campaign commission announces. The costume of each country is carefully presented, except that midgets from the unenfranchised countries are dressed in mourning.

Another effective exhibit is a framed copy of the record of the Sixty-third congress, giving each representative's vote on the woman suffrage amendment.

When She Talked.

Patience—I understand his wife is a great conversationalist.

Patrice—Yes, she is. You just ought to hear her play bridge whist!—Yonkers Statesman.

D/34

WHAT THE CITY MANAGERS ARE EXPECTED TO DO

Courtesy American City Magazine

The following is a summary of the duties of city managers as given in the various charters or ordinances creating the office of City Manager in the municipalities, where such officers exist. Although such titles as general manager, business manager, etc., are assigned in some instances to the individuals officiating in these positions, the commonly known term of "City Manager" has been used. Also, in referring to the act creating the office, reference is made in every case to the Commission as the governing body, although a few of the city managerships are created by ordinance of the Board of Trustees of a village or of the City Council of a municipality which has not adopted the commission form of government.

The City Manager is the administrative head of the municipal government under the direction and supervision of the Commission. He may not hold any other office or employment, except that of notary public, nor be interested in the profits or emoluments of any contract, job, work, or service for the city.

Before entering upon the duties of his office, he is required to take the official oath and to execute a bond in favor of the city for the faithful performance of his duties in such sum as may be fixed by the Commission.

He is vested with power to appoint and remove officers and members of all boards and commissions, head of departments, and all subordinate officers and employes of the city, except as otherwise specified. All officers appointed by the City Manager serve until removed by him or until their successors have been appointed and have qualified.

Most of the charters give very wide powers to the City Manager, and in addition to enumerating specific duties, some of them provide that the City Manager shall exercise and perform all other executive and administrative functions and duties which he deems essential, unless other designation shall have been made in the charter or by act of the Commission. Specific duties assigned to the City Manager in various charters or ordinances include the following:

To prepare an annual budget and keep the Commission advised of the financial condition and future needs of the city.

To instal a complete andpra ctical system of municipal accounting, with the proper system of checks between the various departments.

To take active control of the fire, police and engineering departments of the city, and to engage such assistants therein as are provided for in the charter or ordinance.

To see that, within the city, the laws of the state and the ordinances, resolutions and by-laws of the Commission are enforced and faithfully executed; in so doing, to sign warrants and cause arrests when necessary.

To supervise, under the direction of the Commission, the administration of the affairs of the city.

To attend all meetings of the Commission, and to recommend to that body from time to time such measures as he deems necessary or expedient for it to adopt.

To draw up resolutions and ordinances for adoption by the Commission and furnish them with any necessary information respecting any of the departments under his control.

To prepare and submit to the Commission such reports as may be required by that body, and to draw up an annual report which shall consolidate the special reports of the several departments.

To revoke licenses, pending the action of the Commission.

To administer oaths and take affidavits.

To sign such contracts, deeds and other public documents on behalf of the city as the Commission may authorize and require.

To manage and control all charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions and agencies belonging to the city; to enforce all laws, ordinances and regulations relative to the preservation and promotion of the public health, the prevention and restriction of disease, the prevention, abatement and suppression of nuisances, and the sanitary inspection and supervision of the production, transportation, storage and sale of food and foodstuffs, and the supervision of weights and measures; to cause a complete and accurate system of vital statis tics to be kept, and in times of epidemic to enforce such quarantine and isolation regulations as may be apporpriate to the emergency.

To manage and supervise all public improvements, works and undertakings of the city except as otherwise provided in the charter or ordinance, such as the construction, improvement, repair and maintenance of streets, sidewalks, alleys, lanes, squares, bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, public highways, sewers, drains, ditches, culverts, streams and water courses, and of all public buildings, including the management and control of market houses, crematories, sewage disposal plants and farms.

To take charge of the making and preservation of all surveys, maps, plans, drawings and estimates for the public work above mentioned; to supervise the cleaning, sprinkling and lighting of streets and public places, the collection and disposal of waste, the preservation of tools and appliances belonging to the city and pertaining to the functions of the departments. He is to manage all municipal water, lighting, heating, power and transportation enterprises. He is to manage and control the use, construction, improvement, repair and maintenance of all recreational facilities of the city, including parks, playgrounds, public gymnasiums, public bath houses and social centers.

He may not appoint any relative of his to any office of trust.

He is required to devote his entire time to the duties of his office.

The City Manager has the exclusive right to suspend any of the officers or employes in the respective departments who may be under his management and control, for incompetence, gross neglect of duty, gross immorality, drunkenness, failure to obey orders given by the proper authority, or for any other just and reasonable cause. If any officer or employe is so suspended, the City Manager is required to certify the fact to the Commission in writing, giving the cause for the suspension, and the Commission then renders judgment thereon, which judgment, if the charge be sustained, may be suspension, reduction in rank, or dismissal—such judgment in the matter being final, except as otherwise provided. The City Manager, in any such investigation, has the same power to administer oaths and secure the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers as is conferred upon the Commission.

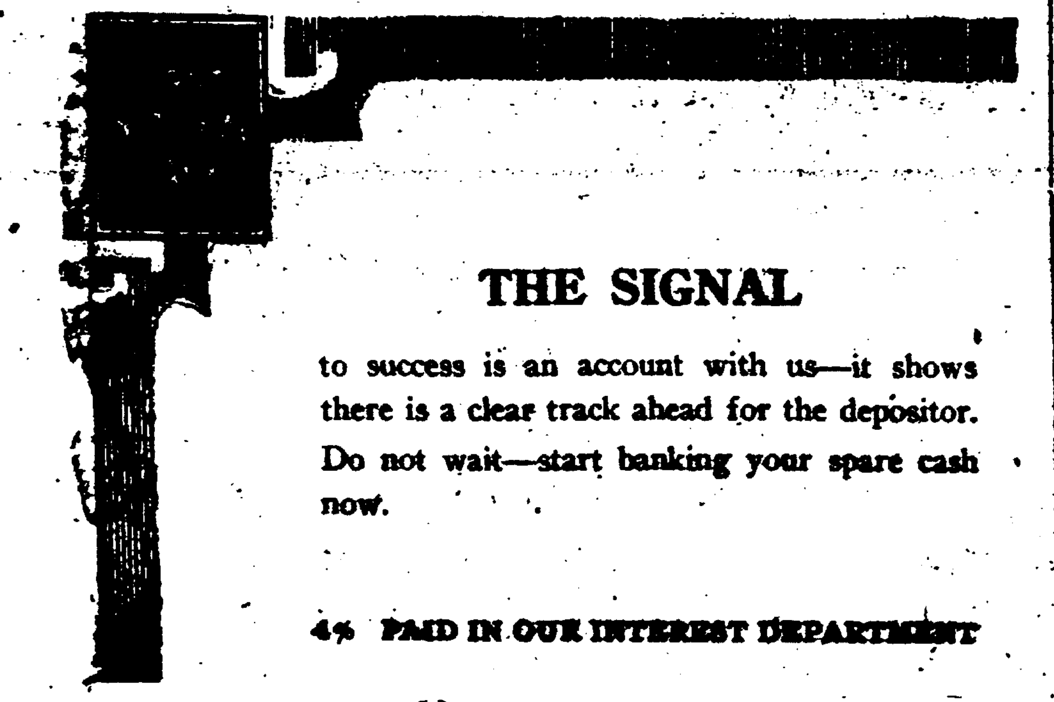
Any officer appointed or elected by the City Council to a position in any department, who has been suspended, fined or dismissed, may appeal to the City Council at any of its regular meetings, and it is required to review his case, affirm or modify, or reverse the order of the City Manager and make any restitution within the law which it may deem advisable.

The City Manager may, without notice, cause the affairs of any department, or the conduct of any officer or employe to be examined. Any person or persons appointed by the City Manager to examine the affairs of any department or the conduct of any officer or employe shall have the same power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and the production of books and papers and other evidence, and to punish for contempt, as is conferred upon the Commission or a committee thereof.

The City Manager is entitled to a seat in the Commission, and has the right to introduce ordinances and resolutions and to take part in the discussion of all matters coming before the Commission, but he has no vote.

He is the recording officer of the city, the custodian of the corporate seal and of all records, books, files and documents of the city, and is required to keep a record of the proceedings of the Commission.

He is required to see that the business affairs of the municipal corporation are transacted in a modern, scientific and businesslike manner, and that the services performed and the records kept are as nearly as possible like those of an efficient and successful p rivate corporation.



THE SIGNAL

to success is an account with us—it shows there is a clear track ahead for the depositor. Do not wait—start banking your spare cash now.

4% PAID IN OUR INTEREST DEPARTMENT

ITALIANS WILL MARCH TONIGHT

J. W. Stevenson to Take Active Part in Dedicating One Flag, While Frank Zaia Will Unfurl Old Glory.

Three Italian societies from Oswego and all the local Italian organizations are expected to be in line tonight when the Societa Mutuo Soccorso Vittorio Emmanuelo III. of this city will celebate its foundation and also dedicate an American and Italian flag with services at the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

The societies will meet at 7 o'clock and at 7.30 the procession will proceed to the church. An Italian band from Syracuse, said to be one of the best organizations of its kind in central New York, will head the procession.

At the church, John W. Stevenson will stand sponsor for the American flag, and Frank Zaia, of the society, will present the Italian banner. Both flags are very beautiful and costly emblems.

After the dedication ceremonies at the church, the procession will march to Church's hall, where a dance will be held. Music will be furnished by the band, and several native Italian dances as well as the American numbers will have places on the program. A buffet lunch will be served in connection with the dance.

COUNTRY CLUB'S GOLF TOURNAMENT

Monday is expected to be a lively day at the Oswego Country Club. Luncheon and dinner will be served to several hundred and there will be play at both tennis and golf.

The event for golfers will be a flag handicap tournament. Each player will add his handicap to par for eighteen holes and after he has played the resultant number of strokes will place an American flag wherre his ball comes to rest. The owners of the leading flags, at the end of the day, will be winners of trophies offered by N. L. Bates. Both men and women will be eligible for this tournament and it is expected there will be nearly fifty starters.

Fulton Keynotes

James Thomas, who has been living in Pittsburgh for the past two months returned to thsi city today to spend the holiday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Malone of Worth st, are the recipients of a ten-pound baby boy. The stork arrived yesterday.

* * *

Rev. and Mrs. H. D. Holmes will leave Monday to spend two weeks in camp in Cayuga county.

* * *

John Moore of New York is a guest of his parents in this city.

* * *

Mrs. W. B. Halstead of So. 4th st. left for Syracuse this afernoon where she will be the guest of relatives. Dr. Halstead will go Monday to Old Forge where the Halstead family will gather.

GEAR COMPANY WILL NEED 500 MORE MEN

Syracuse—"The practically certain prospects today are that the New Process Gear Corporation, now employing approximately 500 persons, will have 1,000 works on its pay roll by next spring."

This statement was made yesterday by T. Goldsborough Meachem, vice-president of the corporation, who had returned from New York city, where he closed a deal for the purchase of an acre and a quarter of land from the New York Contral Railroad Co. The lansd is bought for the purpose of plant expansion in addition to that already under way.

The acre and a quarter just acquired adjoins the present property of the company and is on Onondaga creek. One-half acre is in Plu mstreet and immediately west of the corporation's new four-story North West street building now nearing completion.

LOCAL MAN LEADS ANGLERS AT CLAYTON

Frank S. Bowman, 511 Broadway, Fulton, who is a guest at The Manatauk, at Clayton, has made a fishing record at the beginning of the river season that will be hard to beat. It is not a record for big fish caught or lost, neither is it a record for many fish caught during the day, but a recordr for good sized fish caught within a short space of time. His catch was twenty-four fish, and in the lot were nine black gass weighing from 1½ pounds to 3½ pounds and they were caught within fifteen minutes. Mr. Bowman fished upon the Manatauk fishing grounds, within ten minutes' row of the Manatauk dock.

COLUMBIA SHADE MILLS ASSESSED $800,000

The assessors of Oswego Town have completed their work and filed their rolls. The Columbia Mills, Inc., is assessed upon its plant and water power $800,000, an increase of $624,000 over last year.

The total assessed valuation of the town last year was about $1,311,000, which if followed this year will leave about $287,000 to be levied upon the remanied or the town.

The Minetto company will be called upon to pay under the above assessment a tax of about $24,000. It is said that the courts will be asked to review the assessment.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank our dear friends for their kindness during the illness and death of our beloved mother; also the employes of the combing-room of the American Woolen Co. for their beautiful floral offerings. Fred Pooler, Ada Spencer, Eva Ware, Dora Barnes.

CAZENOVIA MAN COMING

During the absence of the Rev. H. D. Holmes the pulpit of the State Street M. E. church will be filled by at least two visiting ministers or laymen. Sunday, July 11, W. H. Giles of Cazenovia Seminary will preach.

Cahill's Perfection Bread
is the
BEST BREAD MADE
TRY A LOAF—Sold only at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

G. J. Emeny May Have a Legacy of $100,000

Within the past few days G. J. Emery of South 4th st., received a letter from Madrid, Spain, announcing him as the prospective heir of $100,000—but "thereby hangs a tale."

The letter received by Mr. Emery is very lengthy and is written in script. Abellardo Romey, of Avila, Spain, is the personage who addresses Mr. Emery and he states, he is in grave health and that 'Mrs. Anna' was Mr. Emery's near kinswoman and so he (Mr. Emery) could see the close relationship existing. But Mr. Emery doesn't see, even when $100,000 is promised him in return for the small favor of sending the Spanish relative the amount which would transport the relative's beautiful daughter and luggage to this country. The luggage is said to include one trunk with a secret compartment which contains the fortune.

The Spanish gentleman says he has been thrust into prison because becoming too officious in the affairs of war in Europe.

The whole letter indicates some mind has been "hatching up schemes." However, Mr. Emery thinks he won't sent the price for the luggage and the beautiful daughter. The $100,000 evidently doesn't cut much of a figure with Mr. Emery.

MISS RICHARDSON TO WED

Herbert Baum and Miss Myrtle Richardson, both of this city, took out a marriage license at the office of the city clerk yesterday. Miss Richardson is very popular and well known and Mr. Baum has many friends here.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. T. JENNINGS
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
9 S. FIRST ST. FULTON, N. Y.

J. F. BROWN
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
has a full line of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry—at the lowest prices—consistent with quality and a fair deal.
7 S. FIRST ST., FULTON, N. Y.

GEORGE W. HACKETT
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Sewage Disposal, Property Development.
Telephone No. 9
108 ONEIDA ST. FULTON, N. Y.

RAILROAD CO.'S SPUR WELL UNDER WAY

A gang of men is now at work putting on the main line tracks in South First st, for the Lakeshore & Northern R. R. company. The tracks will be used primarily for dumping earth into the canal bed at the point so that the company may at once erect over the canal the trestle upon which the cars will run pending the filling of the canal by Contractor Rosoff. It is expected that the trestle will be completed some time next week. At present other work on the canal has been discontinued temporarily.

175 S. SECOND STREET
This well located, 2-family, revenue producing property either for rooming or renting purposes, at a sacrifice. All modern conveniences. Will rent to pay better than 10 per cent. on price—$2300.00.
Several farms to exchange for property.
Whitaker & Bogardus, Inc.
Insurance Real Estate
Fulton, N. Y.

Buy Your Supply
of
GENUINE GAS COKE
NOW—and
Save 50c per Ton
Price for July
$4.50 per Ton, Delivered
$4.00 at Yard
Prices will advance $10 per ton each month to December. Month in which payment is made to govern price.
We Urge You to Make This Saving.
The Gas Co.
PHONE 198

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 169 Established, Dec. 17, 1914. TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1915 Price One Cent

Germany Believes Peace Will Come In Recognition of Empire's Strength

Berlin Newspapers Declare Country Bides Its Time with Patience; Discuss Proposed Annexation of Belgium as Part of Peace Terms.

Berlin's two most prominent journalists, Herr Theodor Wolff, of the Tageblatt, and Herr Eugen Zimmermann, of the Lokalanzeiger, in their publications enthusiastically support the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's reply to the French press on the deductions drawn by the French newspapers from the social democratic peace programme.

Both agree with the Norddeutsche Algemeine Zeitung that Germany will wait without impatience, until its opponents draw "the inevitable conclusions from Germany's favorable situation," and that draughted in the conviction that Germany's opponents "could not longer hope for a betterment of their own military situation, and after other organizations, confident of victory, had formulated what they believed our demands for peace ought to be."

The other organizations referred to are six great business associations which have gone on record to the imperial German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, as favoring the annexation of Belgium.

Herr Wolff declares:—"We all know that this is the status of things and that the various announcements and manifestoes formulated by various camps and containing peace ideas do not orginate from a feeling of weakness, but from a universal consciousness of strength.

"With what zeal the French press utilizes everything the wind blows to it, every one knows who follows its daily utterances. Out of every grape it squeezes juice to prolong the intoxication of its public."

Every such proposal, Herrr Wolff declares, is misconstrued, both in the enemy and neutral lands, as, for example, in Roumania, where, he adds, "every street gossip in the morning pictures our agony on the deathbed, and in the evening our power and hungry insolence that demand subjugation by the other peoples."

He concludes:—"Nothing is so welcome to them who hinder peace and seek to prolong this murderous war as some word of proof from a degating circle of German stay-at-home warriors, with which they can bolster up hope or truss up hate, and they are almost disarmed if they find no possibility to deny the unimpeachable strength of the German people, and if the desired opportunity, is taken away from them to distort Germany's political future into a picture of terror."

Herr Zimmermann dubs the French interpretation of the various peace proposals as "paper shells that do not explode," and adds:—"In Germany a united nation battlesf or the same goal. Opinions as to how the object may be gained the quickest are varied. Every man, from the chief War Lord to the last citizen, is permeated with the purest partiotic intention to make every necessary sacrifice. Just as Germany is unanimous that the submarine warfare must never be given up, so we are unanimous in all important questions." tions."

Captain Killed at Wheel in Fight With Submarine

Queenstown, July 5.—The British steamship Anglo-Californian, from Montreal, with a number of Americans, Russian reservists and a cargo of horses for the allies, arrived here a veritable shambles, after the most dramatic running fight with a submarine that has yet occurred. The bodies of nine dead men, including the captain, and eight others mortally wounded, lined the decks.

For four hours the Anglo-Californian withstood a continuous storm of bullet and shell from the submarine. Captain Parslow manoeuvred his ship in spirals to prevent the German torpedo from getting home until a shell, exploding over his head, killed him at his post.

His son, the first mate, sprang forward and took the wheel from the mangled hands of his dead father. Another shell, directed at him, tore the wheel out of his grasp, leaving him wounded on the deck. He was able to prop himself up, and, pursuing the tactics of his father, kept the ship afloat until a fleet of torpedo boats, summoned early in the fight by the Anglo-Californian's wireless, appeared and rove away by submarine.

Four other ships, the French Line freighter Carthage, the French schooner Hirondelle, the Norwegian back Fiery Cross, and two schooners were sunk by German submarines yesterday and today.

The Anglo-Californian left Montreal for Liverpool on June 24. Included in the crew, in charge of horses, were the following Americans: D. F. Feeney, John Mahoney and John Vaughan, of Newport News, Va.; George Rogers, of Richmond, Va.; R. L. Martin, of Boston, and L. C. Carroll, of Syracuse. None of the Americans were injured in the attack.

The trip was uneventful until Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, when, off the coast of Ireland, in the same lane where the other recent attacks have taken place, a submarine was sighted to the east and rear of the Anglo-Californian.

PAVING WORK HELD UP UNTIL COMMISSIONER STEVENSON'S RETURN

First st. will not be paved before August and may not be paved this year.

The Board of Public Works, at a meeting held last week, rescinded its resolution to make the street four feet wider, and now the plans in the hands of the State Highway department call for a 34-foot roadway, the same width as it is at present. But the city has not, as yet, announced its readiness to receive bids, and it is very probable that nothing further will be done in the matter until the return of John W. Stevenson, president of the board, from his western trip.

Two of the three members of the board spoke emphatically in favor of making the street wider at that meeting held early in June, in the course of which Commissioner Wiltsie withdrew from the session and refused to vote for the resolution making the street wider, but claimed later that the sentiments of the property owners wider, but claimed later that the sentiments of the property ownerrs had been misrepresented to him.

Last week the Board rescinded its previous resolution, and now the paving question has become a most complex one. Many of the property owners along the street have openly declared their intentions of halting the paving work by injunction if the city attempts to make the street wider. The property owners who have shade trees along the strip to be added are particularly opposed to the plan. Whether this had anything to do with with the latest action of the Board has not been learned. Commissioners Stevenson and Garret have urged [illegible] made wider, and said they would fight the opposition to a finish. It remains evident that the two commissioners do not relish facing a series of injunctions and have concluded to let well enough alone.

NEGRO WORKMAN DROWNS IN CANAL; BODY FOUND

Aleck Roberts, colored, a drill operator on the Walter Bradley contract for the Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper Company plant, was drowned at 11.30 last night when he fell into the canal above the Broadway locks. Roberts was running a drill on the foundation of the old power plant and started for the blacksmith shop on the other side of the canal, to get a new drill. As he was walking along the west bank of the canal his hat blew off and when he tried to catch it, he lots his balance and toppled off the bank into the canal.

Some Italian laborers nearby heard Roberts cry out ashe fel and they ran to his aid, but the man did not come to the surface. Workmen immediately started dragging for the body, and Peter DeBarbour and Jack Perkins brought the man to the surface at 2.30 this morning.

Roberts has a sister living in Philadelphia and Undertaker Young has taken charge of the remains pending her arrival. The dead man was about 35 years old, and had been in the employ of the Bradley company for some time.

PATHFINDER ISLAND WINS ADMIRATION OF YOUNG FOLK

Delegates to the Y. P. B. convention to the number of 200 are being entertained at Pathfinder Island this afternoon with a picnic. The visitors were taken to the island shortly before noon today, immediately after the closing session of the convention. The party made the trip in automobiles which were kindly loaned by residents of this city.

The company will return to the city about 5 o'clock this afternoon. Many of the delegates left for their homes immediately after the closing session this morning.

Y.P.B. Re-elected Stratton President; Federation Making Great Gains

Noted Speaker Denounces Local Option, Scoring Anti-Saloon League and Old Parties---Yesterday Fulton Had One of Its Greatest Parades.

Mason Stratton and his efficient corps of officers were re-elected for the ensuing year at the annual election of the Y. P. B. Federation. Mr. Stratton, who has just graduated from the Cortland Normal School, has made an efficient president, and his re-election is a satisfaction to the workers of the organization throughout the State. The other officers re-elected were: Vice-president, Miss Mildred O. Moody; corresponding secretary, Miss Helen G. H. Estelle, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; recording secretary Clarence Jarvis, of Kenwood; and treasurer, Miss Mary Tozer, of Ithaca.

A song entitled "Prohibition Made in U. S. A.," and sung to to the tune of "Tipperary", was adopted as the state song for the year.

During the morning session yesterday reports were given of Miss Tozer, state treasurer, which showed a great gain in the finances during the year. Reports of the Anti-Narcotic Department, Scientific Temperance Department, Press Department, Health and Heredity Department, Medal Contest Department, and Department of Parliamentary Usage showed a great gain all along the line.

The meeting of officers on Moody afternoon elected the following as the superintendents of the several departments of work for the ensuing year:

Anti-Narcotics, Walter W. Manford, of Ithaca;
Christian Citizenship and Compaign Work, Wilfred Moody of Wilson;
Co-Operation with Other Societies, Miss Edna L. Conkling, of Whitestone, Queens County.;
Franchise, Miss Olivia Harvey, Rochester;
Evangelistic and Sabbath Observance, Miss Muriel Ayres, of Penn Yann;
Flower Mission and Relief work, Miss Mary Doran, Coddington Rd.;
Health and Heredity, Miss Ida Burdick, of East Syracuse;
Medal Contest, Miss Pearl M. Stratton, of Cortland;
Medical Temperance, Miss Harriett Bethel of Brooklyn;
Press, W. W. Reid, of Whitestone, Queens County.
Scientific Temperance Instruction, Miss White of Ames.
Systematic Giving, Mr. Bordwell, of Alleghany Coounty.
Parlimentary Usage, Charles Howard, of Sandy Creek.

Plans fot group meetings of several counties combined were made by the Executive Committee and the following persons named as the leaders of the group in the immediate section where they reside: Niagara, Miss Mildred Moody; Tompkins, Miss Maud Pratt; Hudson Valley and Long Island, Miss Helen G. H. Estelle; Broome, Mrs. Lottie Evans; Yates, Mrs. D. C. Ayres; Onondaga, Miss Welton; Alleghany, Mrs. Crawford.

* * *

The officials of the Anti-Saloon League of America, who stand for the principle of local option instead of for national constitutional prohibition, and the members and officials of churches who vote tickets other than the Prohibition, were severely scored yesterday afternoon by Newman Raymond, a noted temperance orator from New York city. His address was made before some six hundred young people and residents of Fulton at the annual Y. P. B. Federation convention being held in the First Methodist church.

In his opposition to local option as opposed to nation-wide abolition of the saloons, Mr. Raymond was cheered to an echo by the large gathering of people.

"The Anti-Saloon League," said the speaker in part, "tells us to stay in the old parties and vote for good men within these parties. That's just what the devil wants us to do. But the Bible says 'Come ye out from among them.' In the old parties the Sunday school superintendent marches with the brewer on election day and is the laughing stock of modern civilization.

"It is the superintendent, the pastor and the class leader who

(Continued on Page Four)

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Tuesday, July 6, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Whether a rigid press censorship is a military necessity or even a military advantage in these days of scouting aeroplanes, field telephones and wireless is an open question. Certainly in this war the German general staff has known exactly what the British army was doing considerably before the British public knew, and the German navy, as its raids show, has not needed English newspapers to apprise it of the disposition of the British fleet.

The question of military censorship is an old one and has always led to friction. It is worthy of note that the New York Evening Post, whose editor is the son of a prominent army correspondent in the civil war, considers the correspondent at the front a military evil.

The harm that the army correspondents may do lies not alone in the betrayal of secrets; they often become the spokesmen of the generals whom they accompany and unwisely foster antagonism between rival generals, also between generals and their superiors and between the army and the government.

In some sections of the country the inhabitants take it as an evidence of hard times that tramps are appearing in greater force than usual. These tramps come from the cities. This is an indication that employment is on the wane. They go to the country, asking for food on the plea that they are tramping to some distant place where they are promised employment. If shown to the woodpile or asked to go into the fields they demur, which is perhaps just as well. The city derelict has no muscle for the bucksaw and ax, the crowbar and spade.

Incidentally there is further evidence of hard times in the scarcity of money in circulation. All classes doing business complain that collections are slow. However, they account for this on the ground that the slow payers have money, but hoard it, so there is really no hard times at work. If everybody would live normally, buy what he wants and can afford, and pay for it, hard times would be a topic to talk about in the corner grocery and nothing more.

Better to apply firmness to the Mexican situation late than not at all, and nothing is to be gained by waiting. The firmness must be drastic, and therein lies the trouble. Mexican character must be made over. Partly through distrust of foreigners similar to that in China, partly owing to distrust of rulers in the past who never developed faculties of self-rule among the masses, there is a spirit of unrest at work in Mexico which amounts to uneasiness. The average Mexican of good intent will be slow at learning when to trust, whom to trust and how to trust somebody or some entity higher up.

The weather freaks of the year recall the spotted record throughout the United States ninety-nine years ago. The year 1816 had to its credit a January so mild that no fires were needed in towns, and February was free from the usual blasts of winter. March and April were growing months for vegetation, but May brought snow and ice. Corn was planted two or three times over, and Vermont had a snowfall of ten inches in June.

Congress by an act of March 2, 1907, decreed that "any American citizen shall be deemed to have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign state in conformity with its laws or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign state." A military oath is an oath of allegiance, therefore many Americans now fighting in Europe are expatriating themselves without perhaps intending it.

Once upon a time the egg industry in the United States was merely a matter of housewife's barter for sugar and Yankee notions. Last year the value of the egg crop exceeded that of wheat, as it has averaged for a decade at least.

Five inches short of average on the rainfall for the first five months of 1915. But a hoeing counts as one rain, so more power to the agricultural elbow.

WEEK-END HOLIDAYS

There is little to commend in the opposition to movements that make for the observance of whole or partial closing of stores and manufacturing plants on Saturday, the last day of the week, and a great deal to condemn. Little by little momentum is gained by organizations having in view to give as much time as consistent with good business ethics to the workers in shop, factory and store, the results being the more noticeable in large centers of population.

Troy, N. Y., furnishes the latest example of the success achieved by merchants to have a Saturday half holiday by keeping the stores open Friday night. There the manufacturers and other employers are being induced to make Friday their payday so that employes can buy their supplies Friday nights and allow the stores to close Saturday afternoons and evenings without loss to them or inconvenience to their customers.

In Fulton the merchants feel that by closing their stores Monday evenings they are doing their best toward giving their employes relaxation and recreation, yet the Troy plan might work here. It is probable that an objection might be raised that the out of town trade is in the habit of dealing Saturday evenings, but this feature might adjust itself by advertising to educate the out of town trade to make Friday and Saturday forenoon its shopping time.

It might be unwise to work toward a Saturday half holiday at the present time, as the city's merchants have quite a number of irons in the fire by reason of the attempted readjustment of conditions by the reorganized Chamber of Commerce, yet it is not too soon to offer the suggestion, for no matter how secure we may be in our methods, it is found necessary to keep abreast of the times.

GINGER COUNTS

Mayoralty booms seem to have the hardest sort of luck getting started, and so far most of them have fizzled out before they could even get away from the home plate. There is apparently a disposition in the camp of the men who want for Fulton the good things that come through an administration honestly and efficiently handled to wait and wait—to avoid playing off the base a bit. Do those men realize that the successful politician plunges into risks; that the timid, conservative man usually plods along sluggishly?

One thing is as sure us the setting sun, that if a ball player wishes to score he seldom hugs the base. Watch him and you will see that he keeps ginger in his feet and that he does a lot of shuffling and dancing.

The ball player, in other words, who wants to reach the home plate is always ready to steal third when the fielder muffs the ball. Fulton's opportunity to make a home run is almost here, but unless there is ginger injected into the campaign we are apt to experience the unpleasantness of getting left at the base. An old story.

WEEDS! WEEDS!

There is no garden without its weeds. Where they come from nobody can tell. No one plants them. But the weeds persist. The only way to exterminate them is to dig them up by the roots.

Weeds abound everywhere. We have them in public service—sensation lovers, like Chairman Walsh of the Industrial Commission, legislators seeking the limelight, grafters in the disguise of reformers, and ballot-box stuffers pretending to be the guardians of elections.

In our social system, weeds abound. Dynamiters betray the cause of honest labor; black sheep bring anguish to the family circle; an occasional hypocrite defiles the church and quacks lower the professional standard, as yellow newspapers curse the press and muckrakers the magazines.

In finance, we have the gold brick fakers and promoters of bogus schemes robbing the pockets of an unsuspecting public, according to Post Office reports, of $170,000,000 a year.

Weeds mar the records of some of the noblest lives in history. Great men have been victims of deep and uncontrollable passions; illustrious statesmen have found their harvest of fame choked by the weeds of selfishness; conscience has been stifled by the weeds of indulgence and even the angels have fallen in the midst of the weeds of ambition.

How many weeds are in your garden, good reader? Before you complain of those that are in your neighbor's field, pull up your own!—Leslie's weekly.

Opinions

The Cross of Gold.

There is an impulse everywhere, and a very natural one, to rejoice over the fabulous size of Uncle Sam's trade balance. It arises from the common mistake of considering the nation in the light of an individual. A man whose income so far exceeds his expenditures as to permit him to put half of it in the bank is considered a wise and fortunate person indeed. But is the nation able to do so in as happy a position? The author of the July letter of the National City Bank thinks not, and his reasoning accordsw ith the very best economic thought. A very "dismal science," economics!

In normal times, when the currents of foreign trade are flowing freely, it is impossible for any nation to sell abroad so much more than it buys abroad, so much more as the United States has done in the last fiscal year. A favorbale balance of trade of small proportions invites imports of gold which raise prices, which in turn invite imports of commodities to overcome the balance. A nation cannot say with the individual: "I will continue to sell and not buy," for the simple reason that the individuals who make up a nation act independently ot it and of each other and will invariably buy abroad when things become too dear at home.

But the war has set everything at sixes and sevens in the economic world. Europe is organized for war, not for commerce. We can buy precious little from her the while we are impelled to sell to her in ever increrasing quantities at ever increasing prices (computed over a long term) foodstuffs, clothing, weapons, ammunition, supplies of all sorts. And not only do the fighting nations, on the other side find it next to impossible to spare us the goods to whittle down the balance, but they find it almost as difficult to send us gold in payment.

It happens, however, that in spite of ubiquitous submarines and other obstacles the United States has imported $31,000,000 more gold in the last fiscal year than it has exported. Thansk to a long period of retrenchment, it had an excellent supply of the metal before the war started. Even greater retenchment since the first of last August has added to the fund, and the change to the Federal Reserve Banking system has released some $300,000,000 more for general purposes. In short, as Sir George Paish has remarked, New York and the country at large is swimming in a flood of gold. And more seems bound to ome by hook or crook, from Russia via Vladivostok or from South Africa—by whatever route it may escape the Kaiser's submardines.

This hoard of gold is a menace. If used freely here it will inflate values, encourage over-speculation, put our whole econic fabric on a fictitious basis, with no other support than the continuation of the war. If we could buy back our foreign held securities with it, well and good. But foreign investors don't want to part with them. The next best scheme is to lend it abroad. And just now there appears to be maturing an opportunity of the sort. Negotiations are on foot to float here a British bond issue of from $100,000,000 to $300,000,000 (not subject to the British income tax), to run from three to ten years and to pay interest at 5 per cent. The establishment of some big credit like this seems as urgent for Uncle Sam in the embarrassment of his indigestible riches as for Great Britain, with exchange running ruinously against her.

Of course such an issue will not dispose of the problem. As the war continues many more of the same size will be needed safely to employ our accumulating credit and to keep exchange within bounds. The National City Bank's letter mentions a billion as the amount we might conveniently lend tomorrow. And in advising such a loan (secured, preferably(by deposit of "Amercans") the writer as in mind that not improbable day of reckoning when, "with the war over and the natural laws again in play, with prices and wages on fictitious basis, the best country in the world to sell in and the poorest to sell from, with productive capacity over-developed and the export business gone," the sudden eaction could not fail to be intensely painful to the business world.

Uncle Sam is in very truth in some danger of crucifixion upon a cross of gold.—N. Y. Tribune.

Cahill's Perfection Bread
is the
BEST BREAD MADE
TRY A LOAF—Sold only at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Expert Advice for the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

What is the approximate saving in current when using the two headlights switched on as dimmers instead of switched on full?

This all depends on the method of dimming used. If the lamps are dimmed by connecting them in series then the current consumption is cut in half if the resistance in the wires is neglected, and since this is small it may be. If two bulbs are used in the headlight, a large one in focus for country driving and a small one out of focus for city driving, the saving may be much greater, the small bulb taking about a fourth the current of the large one.

I am troubled with fire coming from the exhaust cut out underneath my car when running rapidly and shutting off quickly; also when pulling hard. It is not the regular exhaust from the engine, but a large blaze like gasoline fire which comes clear to the ground and spreads out several feet each way. Can you explain it?

It is difficult to say exactly what is causing this trouble without seeing the car. However, it may be that the valves are improperly timed or the mixture may not be correct. If the valves have been reset lately it would be wise to make certain that the timing is correct, but if they have not been reset they probably are all right. If the mixture is at fault it is a simple matter to adjust the carburetor. Possibly there is carbon in the exhaust pipe or it may be that you are running with the spark too late.

My front axle is bent about one and one-half inches from the spring seat to the outer end of the axle, a distance of about ten inches. How should it be straightened?

This axle should be heated to a cherry red heat and then straightened. The heat should be applied at the bend only, and as this is ten inches from the king pin bushings there is no reason why the latter should be heated and therefore no danger of them becoming enlarged. In fact, it is doubtful whether they would be enlarged even if exposed directly to the heat. It is not necessary to give the axle any heat treatment after it is straightened.

Does it make any difference how many teeth are in a bevel gear in relation to the gear it works in?

The relation of the number of teeth on the driving pinion to the number on the large gear gives the ratio between the number of revolutions the motor makes as compared with the number the wheels make when the car is traveling on high gear. Any change in either the pinion or bevel gear alters the ratio.

What is the cause of inner tubes becoming cemented or fastened to the casing so it is very difficult to remove them?

This is caused by neglecting to use enough tire talc between tube and casing. Whenever a tube is placed into a casing always sprinkle talc over the inside of the tire. Talc is a white powder, which is cheap, and may be bought at any supply store.

How do you fit babbitt bearings on crank shaft and connecting rods, either when putting in new ones or when taking up slack in old ones?

If only slightly worn bearings may be adjusted by removing shims or by filing the bearing caps. If the bearings are scored or worn out of round or if new bearings are put in the surfaces must be scraped.

If the bearing surfaces are in good condition and not worn out of shape a slight adjustment should be sufficient to make them tight. There are usually several shims under the bearing cap, and by removing these one by one the looseness will disappear. Remove only enough shims to make the bearing a snug but not a tight fit. When shims are not used the lost motion may be removed by placing the bearing cap in a vise and filing down the surface. In case too much material is removed a copper or paper shim or shims should be inserted to make the cap fit. In filing the flat surface of the bearing cap should be preserved, the file not only being held flat against the surface, but the movement of the tool being carefully executed.

If the bearing is scored, new or worn out of round, it will need scraping. This should be done by an experienced man. Connecting rod bearings may be scraped without tearing down the motor, but if the main bearings require scraping the motor must be disassembled and the crank case placed upside down with the crank shaft and flywheel still in position. The main bearing caps are removed, and the crank shaft bearing surfaces are painted with a solution of Prussian blue. After rotating the crank shaft a few times and removing it the high spots of the bearings will be coated with the blue. These spots are carefully removed with a special scraping tool, care being taken not to cut too deep. Then the crank shaft is repainted and the operation repeated until the few large high spots have given place to more evenly distributed small ones, showing that the bearing makes contact at practically every point.

For Tired Feet—Feather-weight Arch Supports, at Roy's Quick Shoe Repair Shop, 110 Cayuga St.—adv.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 3111 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Amateur Developing & Printing
Roll of 6 films and 6 prints, 30c.
Flash-Lights & Home Portraits
E. E. HENRY 210 Oak St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4346
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

BYRON NEWTON
teacher of flute and piccolo.
Boehm and ordinary systems.
Phone Mrs. N. H. Haviland

SODA AND MINERAL WATERS
Made in Fulton. Best Extracts. Purity Guaranteed.
Delivery to any part of town.
A. J. THOMPSON
Phone 1542 112 Pratt St.

HALL & O'CONNOR
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
Phone 4529

MILK and CREAM
Fresh from our own farm.
GLENWOOD FARM
Fred C. Vogelsang
Phone 2510

F. H. CONKLIN, D. D. S.
Pyorrhea Treated Successfully.
Expert Extractions.
113 Oneida St.

McINTYRE'S FAMILY WASHINGS
Up-to-date Laundering
Prompt Delivery
158 N. 6th St. Phone 487

G. H. MAUDE
Painter and Decorator
Phone 4369 260 S. 5th St.
Up-to-date Designs
Tiffany and other Finishes.
Estimates Furnished Free.

HOTEL LEWIS
We serve the finest food obtainable.
Good service among quiet home like surroundings.
Moderate Price, 25c.

ROGERS' SILVERWARE FREE!
One coupon with each 5c purchase.
Premiums on Display
POMPHRET'S

THINKING OF A BOAT RIDE?
30-foot launch and rowboats to rent.
INGERSOLL'S BOAT LIVERY
N. 1st st. opposite Old Grace Chapel.

Queer Plants.

The searcher for curiosities among plants finds much to interest him in Kew gardens. There are primroses which blister the hand if stroked, leaves divided into two sections which snap together and imprison any insect which alights upon them, plants which live absolutely on air without any root in the ground, walking plants, sleeping plants and plants which grow whiskers. And all these marvels can be seen by any visitor for nothing.—London Graphic.

ROMANCE OF THE FROZEN NORTH

Ship on Its Way to Relieve MacMillan Party.

A ROMANCE of the arctic regions has been exploded by Donald B. MacMillan, who among other things in a letter recently received by the New York Tribune, said:

"Crocker Land, reported seen by Peary in 1906 and indicated on the latest maps, does not exist. I succeeded in covering the whole distance of 1,200 miles in seventy-two days. To us, standing on the heights of Cape Thomas Hubbard, and for several days on the polar sea, there was every appearance of an immense tract of land extending along 120 degrees of the horizon, hills, valleys and snow capped peaks."

It was confidently expected that this unexplored land of the arctic had a real existence, but it now turns out that the land that Peary thought he saw was merely a series of ice banks or a mirage.

According to Admiral Peary's description, a territory of vast dimensions lay off the coast of Axel Heiberg Land, separated from it by an arm of the arctic ocean. With his description as their guide, MacMillan and his followers raced from Etah across the frozen Smith sound, across the difficult reaches of Ellesmere Land, across Axel Heiberg Land, and then dashed under the light of the midnight sun 125 miles out over the floe filled arctic in a daring effort to be the first men to set foot upon the continent which Peary thought he had seen.

They found no continent. Not even an island broke the dreariness of the tumbled icy wastes of the frozen sea. Where Peary said the coast of Crocker Land broke the horizon was nothing but an expanse of jagged ice.

Rumors of a great northern continent have been current since the beginning of polar exploration. It remained for Peary to crystallize them

Photos by American Press Association.

CAPTAIN H. C. PICKELS AND THE GEORGE B. CLUETT.

into more positive form. When the rear admiral returned after nailing the stars and stripes to the pole he told of this legendary land. He thought that he had seen it, and he named it. In his mind there was little question that beyond the northern cliffs of Axel Heiberg Land stretched the uncharted shores of a great continent.

It was Peary's report which aroused the American Museum of Natural History to fit out an expedition to attain an actual foothold upon this continent. Donald B. MacMillan, who had accompanied Peary for part of the way on his final dash to the pole was chosen as its head.

MacMillan left New York on board the Diana on July 2, 1913, but in Belle Isle strait the ship leaked so badly that the explorer put back to St. John's, N. F. He started again on Aug. 5, 1913, in the Erik, Peary's old supply ship, for Flagler bay, but was obliged to winter at Etah, Peary's former base.

Now the little schooner George B. Cluett of the Grenfell association is on her way to the far north to relieve MacMillan and the members of his party. The ship is commanded by Captain H. C. Pickels, a veteran sailor of the arctic. Accompanying him are Dr Edward Otis Hovey and Captain George Comer, representing the American Museum of Natural History. The ship is provisioned for two years in case the MacMillan party should not be located at Etah, North Greenland, Admiral Peary's former winter quarters. It is expected that the ship will reach Etah by the middle of August. The schooner also carries stores for the hospitals in Labrador maintained by the Grenfell association.

Professor MacMillan in his letter to the New York Tribune, which started on its journey southward last February, stated that he and Ensign Fitzhugh Green, U. S. N., would start on a 1,500 mile trip to explore new regions and should be back at Etah around June 11. Other members of his party will engage in more exploration work in different sections of the arctic region. He said that if the George B. Cluett fails to reach them their friends in the United States should not worry, as they can easily live as the natives do

PACKING THE HALL.

Antis Call Twenty-two a Great Crowd. Not Hudson Woman's Idea of a Multitude.

It was left for a suffragist to call by name the "great crowd" which, so the Hudson Republican said, packed Guild hall at Philmont recently. Her letter to the Hudson Register, reprinted below, details the lively challenge:

I read the Hudson Republican this morning, which gave large headlines to a meeting held in Philmont last night at Guild hall, at which Miss Lucy Price was the speaker. In the headlines it stated, 'Anti-suffragists evoke enthusiasm; meetings in Chatham and Philmont last night were live ones." The article went on to say: "Two more anti-suffrage meetings were held in this county yesterday and both drew crowded houses and evoked great enthusiasm. In the afternoon Miss Price spoke in Chatham; a great crowd greeted her.

"In the evening the meeting at Philmont duplicated the scene at Chatham, making a glorious windup to the week's work * * * The Philmont meeting was held in Guild hall, which was packed, and former Assemblyman Crandell made an able presiding officer."

I was one of the persons who helped 'pack' Guild hall last night. The other people who helped "pack" the place were as follows: Mr. Crandell, John W. Gillette of Hudson and Edward Harder of Philmont, Mrs. Gillette and Miss McMaster of Hudson and Miss Price and fifteen Philmont women, about thirteen of whom are known suffragists and, I believe, two of the others are suffragists or undecided.

Thus in this "packed" hall there were twenty-two people—three men and eighteen women—four of whom came with the speaker, although I think the hall can comfortably seat 150 or 200 people.

It seems to me that the people of this county are entitled to know of this wholesale misrepresentation which is used as an adjunct by those who are attempting to block woman suffrage. They must feel that the facts are horribly against them when misrepresentation to this extent is indulged in. Very truly yours,

MAY E. HOTALING.

THE TROUBLE WITH BETTY.

By ROSE YOUNG.

In a little story with the pink mark on it (pink being this year's anti-suffrage color) Betty goes to Billy with this naive question: "Now, Billy, you always say I can have anything I want. Do I want the vote?"

Nobody can blame Billy for making the most of the minute. Any woman who has to go to a man to find out whether she wants to vote not only shouldn't have political liberty; she shouldn't have personal liberty. She should be kept indoors, preferably in a quiet, dark room.

The whole trouble with Betty is the old time anti-suffrage insistence on inertia of the brain for women. Billy's efforts to form Betty's mind and mold her opinions on the suffrage are interesting as showing the dear old masculine ingenuity in obscuring the issue for Betty, but they are not worth one dime as an answer to Betty's question.

When Betty really wants the answer to the question, "Do I want to vote?" she doesn't trouble Billy. She begins to dig it out for herself. And once she begins digging it doesn't take her very long to dig through to—

Yes!

CAN STOP THE BULLET.

But Women Mustn't Be Permitted to Use the Ballot.

"The women of all nations will be proved 'fit for the franchise' as a result of the present European war," said Mrs. Erna von R. Owen in a speech recently made at Amsterdam, N. Y.

"Women in Serbia are fighting side by side with the men," Mrs. Owen went on to say. "Englishwomen are stepping into the industries which men have always said women could not fill. They are doing so in order that the men may go to war, and they are filling the positions successfully. They are running tramcars, omnibuses, acting as clerks, cleaning streets, and so on.

"German women, it is reported, are helping to run the railroad trains. The trenches are the only places where women have not yet gone to help the men of those countries. But from Russia come stories of women who are fighting side by side with their husbands and brothers. And all the while all the women are nursing the sick and wounded, making clothing for the soldiers and caring for the orphans. Voting seems to be the only dangerous thing we women must stay at home to avoid."

Women Voters Favor Workers.

The only amendment which passed in Wyoming at the last election was one to make provision for workmen's compensation. It carried by a vote of 24,258 to 3,915, and because of this vote the legislature was able to pass the workingmen's compensation act at its last session. Wyoming was the first state to give women the vote. Six other suffrage states, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona and Kansas, have compensation laws.

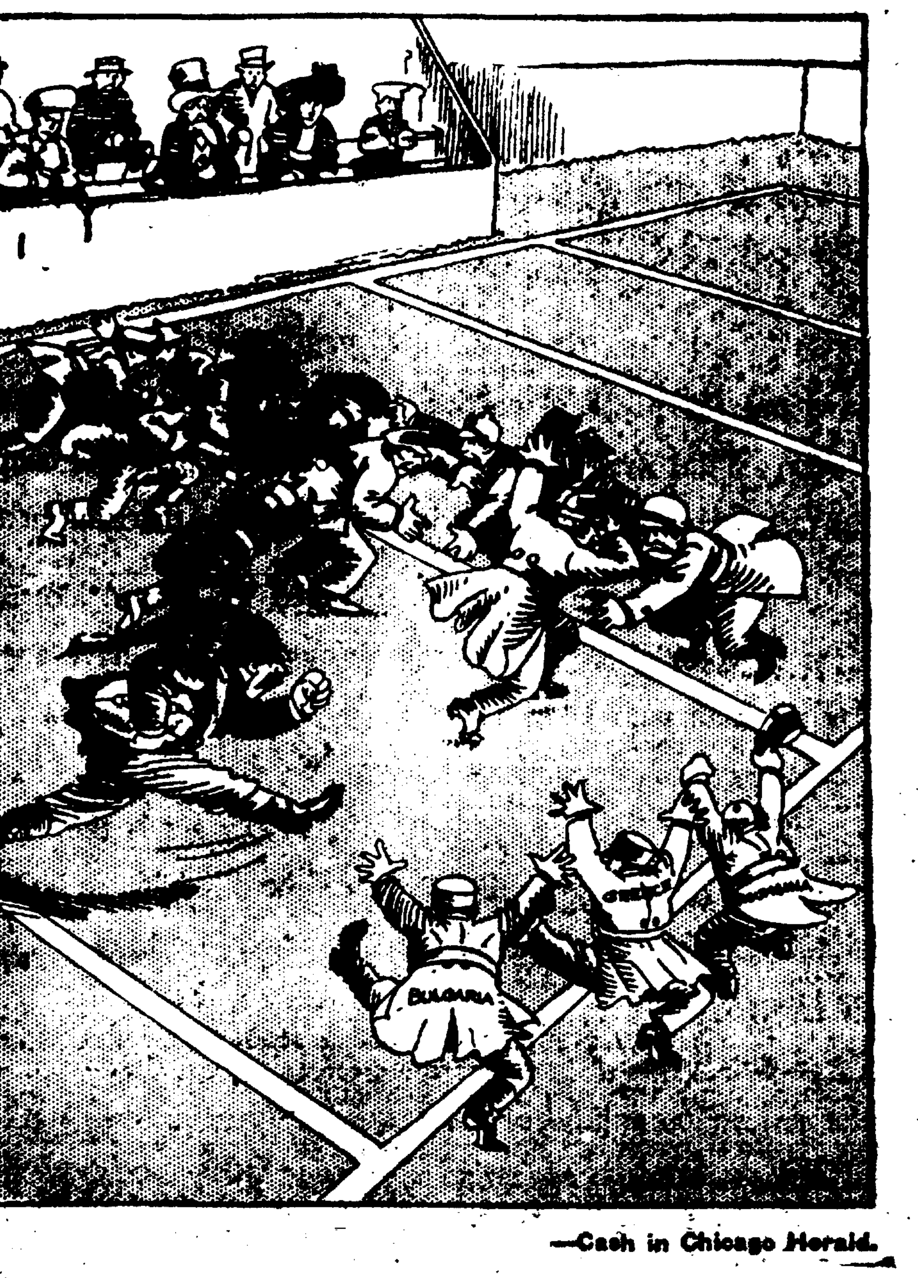
Woman Garbage Contractor.

Garbage in Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., is to be removed by a woman. Mrs. Mary Eliot has been awarded the contract for collecting the ashes and garbage, her bid, $2,400, having been lower than that made by any of her male competitors. She has announced that she expects to superintend her men and teams personally. This is the first time in the history of Westchester county that a woman ever competed for such work.

Why?

Why should New York women be taxed to pay for the expenses of elections, at which only men are allowed to vote?

CAN HE SMASH THE LINE?



—Cash in Chicago Herald.

KEEPS MR. WILSON IN TOUCH WITH EUROPE

Colonel House, Confidential Adviser of the President.

Colonel Edward M. House, who has recently returned from a secret mission abroad, is doubtless closer than a cabinet officer as a presidential adviser. He is a very intimate, yet not an old friend of the president, who first met him about three years ago.

All that officials in Washington have admitted concerning Colonel House's visit to Europe has been that he was expected while there to look into the question of co-ordinating American relief work abroad.

Colonel House admitted that he had talked with leading government officials of Germany, France and England,

© 1915, by American Press Association.

COLONEL EDWARD M. HOUSE.

but denied that his trip to Europe was in any way connected with a possible mission looking toward peace or that he was the personal emissary of President Wilson. "I did not talk peace, and that was not my mission abroad," Colonel House declared.

It is known that Colonel House has made frequent confidential reports to the president on the sentiment toward peace, following his visit to the capitals of the various nations. These reports have told particularly of the results of interviews with government officials in the different countries.

The president has relied on Colonel House more than upon any other one man for correct information concerning official and popular opinion in the belligerent nations. Through the colonel he has kept in very close touch with peace discussions, with the hope of urging his original offer of mediation at the proper time.

Colonel House was born in Houston, Tex., in 1858, and was graduated from Cornell college in 1881. For years he was active in Texas politics, although he always refused to run for any office himself. He is indeed a mystery in politics, for he wants nothing for himself. He has been mentioned as a possible successor to Mr. Bryan as secretary of state, but it is doubtful if he would accept the office.

SCOUTS IN OPEN COUNTRY.

Soldiers That Steal From Trenches and Take Their Lives In Their Hands.

Though the soldiers at war in northern France are mainly fighting in the trenches, there are many scouts who take great chances in leaving ensconced positions in the trenches and stealing about the more open country. The illustration shows a party of German

Photo by American Press Association.

GERMAN SCOUTS ASLEEP IN AN ORCHARD.

scouts who are peacefully sleeping in an orchard just as if no such thing as war existed. There are, of course, plenty of sentries stationed about to give quick warning in case the enemy is scented. There is more of the old romance of war in adventures of this sort as well no doubt as a sense of relief from the close confinement of underground warfare.

Canadian enterprise is building a new railroad from the rich western wheatfields to the shores of Hudson bay. This new railroad and new route of traffic is another proof that "transportation follows the lines of least resistance." Transportation by water is vastly cheaper than by rail. The water route by Hudson bay will save a thousand miles of rail haul and enable the farmers of western Canada to lay down their wheat in the European markets at a lower freight rate and consequently a greater profit to them than the wheat growers of western United States.

Former President Taft thinks that the United States should have a "council of defense." But cabinets are only councils, and some of them are prone to fatal disagreements. The idea amounts to an agreement of the old adage that "two heads are better than one." On the other hand, there is the military adage that "one bad general is better than two good ones." Military decisions cannot be recalled and tried over like most human problems, therefore the greatest wars have been directed by real Caesars.

On an average land devoted to golf is worth $600 an acre, and as there are 130,000 acres in the United States devoted to the game there is a matter of about $78,000,000 tied up in golf real estate. Add $20,000,000 or so for clubhouses and the snug sum of $100,000,000 is invested permanently in the game.

The outer fringe of first Bull Run battlefield was packed with civilians as rampant as a crowd of baseball fans. But never again. One touch of battle makes the war zone the least sought place in the world for any one not forced to go there.

CENSUS BUREAU TELLS WHERE WEALTH OF NATION LIES.

The following figures, taken from a census table, show where the $200,000,000,000 wealth of the United States is to be found:

Real property and improvements taxed	$98,362,813,569
Real property and improvements exempt	12,313,519,502
Live stock	6,238,388,985
Farm implements and machinery	1,368,224,548
Manufacturing machinery, tools, etc	6,091,451,274
Gold and silver coin and bullion	2,616,642,734
Railroads and equipment	16,148,582,502
Street railways, etc	4,596,563,292
Telegraph systems	223,252,516
Telephone systems	1,081,433,227
Cars not owned by railroads	123,362,701
Shipping and canals	1,491,117,193
Irrigation enterprises	360,865,270
Privately owned waterworks	290,000,000
Privately owner central electric light and power stations	2,098,613,122
Agricultural products	5,240,019,051
Manufactured products	14,693,861,489
Imported merchandise	826,632,467
Mining products	815,552,223
Clothing and personal adornments	4,295,008,593
Furniture, carriages and kindred property	8,463,216,222

The six New England states are credited with sharing to the extent of $11,805,422,012, New York with $25,011,105,223, Illinois $15,484,450,222, Pennsylvania $15,457,530,277, Ohio $2,-906,432,948, while Delaware is lowest with $307,946,612.

REVOLT IN INDIA WAS HATCHED IN AMERICA.

Hindus Foiled In Plot Say They Had Aid of Germans Here.

The full story of a carefully planned effort to effect a revolution in British India, hatched, it is said, in California, has been revealed in court proceedings under the new defense of India act at Lahore. Eighty-one persons are charged with "conspiracy to overthrow by force the lawful government of India."

The attempt at revolution, according to the witnesses, was launched under German auspices at a meeting of 5,000 or 6,000 East Indians at Sacramento in August, 1914.

"It was thought," declared one witness who was present at this meeting, "that as a great war had broken out in Europe it was a good chance for East Indians to demand their rights and, if necessary, to use force." The witness was one of a party of seventy Indians who sailed from San Francisco on Aug. 29 for Hongkong en route for India.

The Sacramento meeting was one of a number held at various places in America after the failure of the attempt of Gurdit Singh to obtain the entry of 400 Indian laborers into Vancouver, contrary to law, and their return to the east.

Following the arrival at Hong Kong of the party which sailed from San Francisco on Aug. 29, Indians went to various ports of the far east with a view to seditious propaganda.

A general rising in the Punjab was fixed for Feb. 21, but on Feb. 19 suspicion fell on one Kirpal Singh, who had arranged to go and excite the troops at Main Mir. The conspirators were surrounded at a house in Lahore and the plot was frustrated.

MAKE VEILS FOR SOLDIERS.

Women of South Africa Protect Their Men From Mosquitoes.

While the women of Europe have been knitting socks and making anti-gas respirators the women of South Africa have been equally busy making veils for the army of the Cape Colonies.

The chief enemies of the army steadily pushing into German Southwest Africa are the swarms of deadly disease carrying insects—mosquitoes, sandflies, and so on. Veils cover the soldier's head and neck and are tucked into his tunic.

Veil making at afternoon tea parties, though less exciting, has entirely cut out the diamond hunting which used to be the entertainment at Kimberley women's gatherings.

USES MULE TO LOCATE OIL.

Colonel Green Has Novel Method of Finding Spot For New Wells.

Colonel E. H. R. Green of New York and Dallas, son of Mrs. Hetty Green, firmly believes that there is nothing like a mule for locating a new oil field.

The other day Colonel Green and a party of Dallas men associated with him in an oil venture went out to locate a site for the first well. He selected a mule as master of ceremonies. The mule was driven into the field and allowed to take his own time in coming to a stop.

Where the mule first started to graze a stake was driven and plans begun for the erection of the first derrick. If oil is struck the mule will be placed on a pension.

WIFE BEATER IS WHIPPED.

White Man Gets Fifteen Lashes at Post In Maryland.

To Charles S. Dove of Middlebrooke belongs the distinction of being the first white man to be whipped in Montgomery county, Md., for wife beating. Fifteen lashes upon his bare back were administered in the Rockville jail yard by Sheriff Peyton Whalen in the presence of the jail physician and a number of witnesses.

Several of them drew blood.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN'S SILVER TONGUE

Retired Secretary of State Has Great Earning Capacities.

The sensational resignation of William Jennings Bryan as secretary of state—marking the first break in the cabinet that President Wilson was hoping to maintain intact throughout most of his administration—to conduct a propaganda for peace again affords the famous Nebraskan free scope for the use of the pen and the rostrum. In the conduct of this campaign the retired premier, endeavoring to raise the

WILLIAM J. BRYAN IN FRONT OF OFFICE OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

issue between force and persuasion, will try to demonstrate that the pen is mightier than the sword. He will also, it is believed, depend largely upon his oratorical powers to advance the cause to which he is devoting himself. Of Colonel Bryan's persuasiveness on the platform there is no doubt.

A well known manager of a lyceum bureau has recently said that the tremendous earning capacity of Mr. Bryan as a platform lecturer in the Chautauqua circuit was not generally appreciated.

Based on the tours of many public men this manager estimated that Mr. Bryan could easily earn $137,000 a year in lectures by diligently devoting himself to the Chautauquas and lyceums upon his recent scale of prices. It is thought that if Mr. Bryan should turn his wonderful ability as an orator to the making of money he could make more than any other man in the world out of his forensic talents.

MRS. ASTOR MAY REMARRY.

Young Widow of John Jacob Astor Reported Engaged to Clarence Mackay.

Hope and love spring eternal in the human breast. When John Jacob Astor, aged forty-seven, kissed his nineteen-year-old wife, Madeleine Force As-

MRS. MADELEINE FORCE ASTOR AND CLARENCE H. MACKAY.

tor, goodby, stepped out of the lifeboat and died a hero's death, the world said:

"Poor young thing! Widowed at nineteen. She can never marry again. Life will be one long suttee for her."

Now, three years after the Titanic tragedy, young Mrs. Astor is said to be about to marry Clarence Hungerford Mackay, son of Bonanza King Mackay.

If she gets married again she will lose $3,000,000 placed in trust for her by John Jacob Astor. But losing a little amount like $3,000,000 will scarce worry Mrs. Astor if she marries Clarence Mackay, for Mr. Mackay is worth millions upon millions.

MR. LUCIUS WILSON

Said

CONCERNING THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF A COMMUNITY:

"Carry the idea to the young men of the community; they are your asset; keep them with and let them work with you. Do not discourage them; let them have their fling in business here that they need not go to other lands to vent their spirit of adventure. Keep the young man with you and you restore to the community the asset which you may be seeking.

"In slavery times a good slave was worth $1,000; today the young man who makes good is worth many times that to his community. You must create a willingness to let the young man try if you want to keep him. Don't discourage him in his plans, for initiative and creative ideas are the finest things in the world. Optimism, belief and a willingness to try is the saving grace in communities, as well as in individuals. In the west whole towns have gone bankrupt, but ten years later have been on the top shelf of prosperity."

A YOUNG NEWSPAPER

IS NO LESS VALUABLE TO YOUR COMMUNITY THAN A YOUNG MAN

when that newspaper is printed and published at home thus making for Fulton a real live industry.

THE EVENING TIMES

IS FULTON'S ASSET AND "A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

Dr. Edmonds' Patient

A Tale of a Haunted House.

By CLARISSA MACKIE

A severe thunderstorm was raging when the telephone bell tinkled softly.

Dr. Edmonds' man, Josiah, roused himself from slumber on the office sofa and reached apprehensively for the receiver.

"I don't like techin' telephones noways when de lightning's kyooting around," muttered Josiah. "Hello, dar!" he called timidly. "Ya-as, sah, dis am de doctor's—ya-as, sah. He'll come right away."

Josiah hung up the receiver and went up to the doctor's bedroom on the second floor. The doctor came out—a tall, lithe, red bearded man, rubbing his eyes sleepily.

"What is it, Josiah?" he yawned. "Mr. Dixon got another bad spell?"

Josiah's eyes rolled affrightedly.

"No, sah; it was a call from de Gedney place."

"Gedney place! You've made a mistake. It's been unoccupied for years."

"Dat's what he said. 'Tell de doctor he's needed at once at de Gedney place on de Hollow road.'"

"Humph!" muttered the physician. "Well, you better go out and harness Daisy and get out my raincoat."

It was a dreary ride to the Gedney place.

Josiah, huddled in one corner of the buggy, was shaking with fear of the approaching ordeal. Dr. Edmonds was puzzling over the strange summons. To his knowledge the Gedney place had been unoccupied for the past ten years. As a family the Gedneys had died out, all save one son, the black sheep of his generation. William Gedney was serving a life sentence in prison, convicted of killing a man in a quarrel. The plea was self defense, and Gedney had escaped with his life.

The village people had gossiped ever since the last funeral at the place ten years ago. It was said that the spirit of the murdered man, Tom Collins, haunted the rooms of the fine old mansion on the Hollow road. Lights had flickered there at midnight, and men straggling home between midnight and dawn had declared that a man's dim form restlessly paced the pine grove that was growing up around the neglected house. But little credence was given to such tales.

"Here we am, doctor," quavered Josiah. "I'll jest git out and open de gate."

The long unused gate creaked open, and the doctor turned into it, trusting more to Daisy's instinct than to anything he could see. Josiah did not return to the buggy. He tramped beside the doctor, muttering charms under his breath.

They were in the protection of the front porch now. Dr. Edmonds brought out his electric torch and found the doorbell. He pulled it vigorously, and a resonant peal rang through the house.

There was no answer.

Again and again the doctor rang, and at last he impatiently turned the doorknob. To his amazement it responded to his pressure.

The door was unlocked!

They entered complete darkness.

"Hello, there!" shouted the doctor, standing at the foot of the great staircase that wound up into darkness. "Anybody here?"

In the silence that followed they distinctly heard the distant striking of the town clock in the valley below.

It struck the hour of midnight, and on the heels of the last stroke there came a sound in the Gedney house.

It was a cry, a moaning cry, that sent a shudder through the doctor's strong frame.

Josiah almost sank to the floor.

"De ghos'!" he gibbered.

Dr. Edmonds recovered his nerve, poked Josiah in the ribs with the automatic pistol he always carried at night and brought the darky to his senses.

"Some one is upstairs," he said sternly. "Some one who is hurt and needs me. Understand! Take my bag and follow me. If you try to run away, remember, I'm a dead shot!"

Josiah mutely fell into step behind the doctor as they mounted the stairs. He would have been more terrified than ever if he had remotely guessed why the doctor had handed him the medicine case. It was that both his own hands might be free to grapple with any danger that menaced them in the deserted house.

The cry had come down from the upper regions of the house. They searched the second floor and found it untenanted save by spiders and scuttling mice. Here, as in the lower rooms, the furniture was covered with dust.

Now the moaning cry was repeated. It came from the third story under the mansard roof.

They reached the narrow upper hall, went down its carpeted length to the southwest chamber. The door was ajar. The doctor pushed it open and raked it with the light of his torch.

The light revealed several startling facts.

There was a narrow cot on the carpeted floor, a pine bureau littered with bottles and dishes and crusts of bread, kets hung before the three windows, and besides one or two rocking chairs there was a pile of books from the library downstairs and a man's blackened pipe on the deal table.

Like lightning the doctor's keen eye searched the room and then went back to the space in front of the cot. A man's body lay there inert.

"Hold this torch," commanded the doctor, and, bending down, he lifted the man's emaciated form to the cot. The ragged coat fell back, revealing a glimpse of a broadly striped garment underneath.

It did not need this betraying glimpse of the convict stripes for the physician to recognize in the man William Gedney!

The room revealed that it had long been the habitation of some recluse. Who was it? Hardly Gedney, for he was still in prison.

The doctor made a brief examination and found that the man had been stabbed in the right shoulder. An ugly wound, but not necessarily dangerous.

Josiah, relieved at this practical laying of the Gedney ghost, waited upon his master with unusual intelligence. He heated water on the oil stove, found a lamp and lighted it and held it, together with the torch, while the doctor skillfully washed and dressed the wound. When it was bound and a pillow placed under the injured man's back the doctor administered a strong stimulant and presently William Gedney opened his wild, dark eyes and searched the physician's countenance.

"Edmonds!" he gasped. "You? How did you come here?"

"A telephone message," said the doctor quickly. "And you, William, you have escaped?"

Gedney nodded wearily. "Sit down, and I will tell you all," he said.

His story was brief and to the point. He declared that he had been innocent of the crime charged against him. Although there had been a fight and a shot had been fired, he swore that he had not held the weapon. His companions had scattered, leaving him with the body of Tom Collins—to be the scapegoat.

Circumstantial evidence was against him, and to save his client Gedney's lawyer had pleaded self defense; hence the life sentence.

"I've always intended to escape," muttered Gedney, "and at last came the opportunity. I grasped it. My first thought was to come home here. I arrived this evening at dusk. The place was home to me, although there remained none of my dear ones to welcome me, the black sheep of the family. Doctor, I may have been wild and foolish, but my hands are innocent of blood.

"I came afoot—I had traveled by night—and at last I reached here, gained an entrance through the pantry window and went up to my mother's room. I—I was going to pray there and ask their forgiveness—you understand," he ended brokenly.

"I had reached the upper hall when I met a man; it was Tom Collins' brother! He was carrying a candle, and he looked old and ragged and unkempt. When he saw me he gave chase, screaming madly that he would kill me. I was unarmed, and I was weak from lack of food. He pursued me up the attic stairs to this room, and there he stabbed me, leaving me for dead on the floor. It was a welcome sound indeed to hear your ring at the door! I suppose I must go back to prison, but I think I have solved the mystery. Jim Collins killed his brother. That is why he has hidden away here, a prey to his own guilty conscience. He must have lived a hermit life for several years. A fellow prisoner told me that Jim had disappeared from his usual haunts. I hope—I pray that he has left a confession of some kind that will clear my name!"

Leaving Josiah in care of the sick man, Dr. Edmonds went back to his horse and drove rapidly in the direction of the railroad station. He suspected that the fleeing Collins had in a moment of contrition telephoned from some pay station to the doctor's house so that Gedney's wound might be attended to.

Dr. Edmonds found a strange situation at the little railroad station.

A strange man had found shelter there during the thunderstorm. He was a ragged looking tramp. He had entered the wire cage where the public telephone was placed and had used the telephone. As he finished speaking there came a crackling hiss, and a bolt of lightning ruined the instrument and sent the man senseless to the floor.

The station agent had vainly tried to reach Dr. Edmonds, and his appearance now was taken as a matter of fact.

There was little he could do for Jim Collins save to take his dying statement and confession that he was his brother's murderer. He had heard that the Gedney place was deserted, and he resolved to conceal himself there with his gnawing remorse. By night he stole out and bought food and tobacco, tramping many miles to the next village.

When the sun rose over the rain swept mountains Jim Collins breathed his last.

Dr. Edmonds went back to the man in the Gedney house with freedom in his hands.

William Gedney, exonerated of the charge, took possession of his property and in the course of time married. Children play around the pleasant lawns, for the pine grove has been cut down, and sunshine enters every nook and cranny of the old house and grounds.

But nothing can give back to William Gedney the lost years spent behind prison bars.

Concealing a Gem

By DONALD CHAMBERLIN

When I was a youngster casting about for something to do for a living I spent a good deal of time groping in the dark. I was of an adventurous disposition and longed for new fields. Finally I settled on a career.

I went out to India to seek my fortune and found—well, for three years I found poverty, then I found something better. Walking on a street in Calcutta, I saw at my feet a brilliant spot emitting the colors of the spectrum. I stooped and picked up, to my surprise, a diamond. It was not one of enormous proportions, nor yet was it small. It was worth not less than $10,000 nor more than $20,000, but as I was no judge of diamonds, I did not know. It was surely of sufficient value to take me home to America and give me a new start.

Nevertheless, I was sufficiently honest to look in such mediums as would serve to advertise its loss. I did not advertise it myself because there is so much rascality in that benighted country that had I done so I would have been beset by persons whose object would have been to get possession of it surreptitiously. I did not see any advertisement of a lost diamond, so I considered myself its owner. My theory of its loss was this: There had been a gathering of Indian potentates in Calcutta, and some one of them had dropped it. These fellows have so many jewels that the loser may not have missed it, or perhaps if he did miss it he may have considered it beneath his dignity to issue any public notice of the fact.

One incident in its finding troubled me. Upon picking it up, while I was examining it I looked up suddenly to learn if any one saw me and encountered the gaze of an Indian. There was a diabolical expression on his face that told me if he had a chance he would murder me to relieve me of my find. I put the gem in my vest pocket and walked away, not looking at the man to see what became of him.

I had a room in a low grade hostelry—I could afford nothing better—and that night in order to make sure of my gem I tied it to the palm of my hand and slept with it in my grip. During the night I heard some one rummaging in my room. I lay perfectly still, and by and by whoever was there went out. I had not told any one of my find and could not understand who could have had a motive for robbing one whose very appearance indicated poverty.

I had a friend in Calcutta who was in good circumstances. I went to him, told him of my find and that I wished to go home. He loaned me the money to pay my fare, and I sailed for San Francisco. I had not been out twelve hours before I recognized in one of the passengers the man who had seen me pick up the diamond.

It is a very uncomfortable feeling to know that you are cooped up with one who is determined to relieve you of a valuable article. It seemed to me that, whatever I did to conceal my diamond, this Indian would get it from me. I was sure that he had come on board for it, and the natives of India are so stealthy, have so many insidious ways of securing their ends, that I considered my property as good as lost.

On the forward lower deck was a coop containing chickens. They were of a rare variety and were going to some American chicken fancier. One morning, standing before the coop, a singular plan of concealing my diamond occurred to me. It was to let one of the chickens swallow it. He would hold it in his crop, and I could shadow him as the Indian was shadowing me and in time get it away from him. From my next meal I took away with me some crusts of bread and, going to the chicken coop as soon as I was sure I was unobserved, began feeding a stately rooster. He took down one piece of crust after another, and among them I fed him my diamond. It was rather large for him, but he got it down, and I congratulated myself that if it was lost to me that rascally Indian would not get it.

I visited the bird, that was now worth a small fortune, the same evening and went again to the coop the next morning. He was there in the evening, but at my morning visit I was horrified to see that he was missing from the coop. I knew that the Indian had got him, but did not trouble myself to discover how. Not a word did I say to any one on the subject. I met the Indian later walking the deck and fancied that there was a look of triumph in his eye. As for me, I endeavored to conceal any evidence of knowing that he had secured possession of my property. If he was obliged to kill the rooster for the diamond I was resolved to kill him before I would permit him to leave the ship with my property.

Where did he keep the bird? I was not long in finding out. My stateroom was in the stern of the ship directly over the steerage. In the middle of the night I heard a crow. Jumping from my berth, I threw on some clothes, ran below and hunted for the crower. I found him in possession of the Indian. I drew a long knife, with which I made a pass at the man, seized the rooster and ran with him to my room and locked the door.

I never left the room, nor did the bird till after reaching port. I killed him in my stateroom and was delighted to find the diamond in his crop. I got it safely ashore and sold it to a jeweler for $18,000.

Great July Sale

Andre Boutin, the great millinery provider never deviates from his practical way of doing business. Every July he sells out his great stock of Millinery at prices that makes everybody buy, whether they need the goods or not. The temptation is too great for them to resist, when they see that the purchasing power of a dollar is worth four times more in July than it was in April, May or June. It gives the public the opportunity to buy for their present needs, and for another season at about one-fourth less than at any other time.

This Great Sale and this grand chance begins now.

Our stock is larger than all the other millinery stores combined.

Untrimmed Hats will be sold at 5c, 10c, 19c, 25c, 49c, 69c, 95c and $1.49.

Trimmed Hats, at 25c, 49c, 69c, 95c, $1.49, $1.95, $2.49, $2.95, $3.95 and $4.95; worth ten times more.

Flowers, 5c to 49c. Fancy Feathers, 5c to 95c. Ostrich Tips, 15c and upward. Long Ostrich Plumes, at 49c upward. Wonderful Value.

10,000 Pieces of Ribbon, at 2½c, 5c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 19c and 25c.

Thousands of Children's Hats, at 10c, 15c, 19c, 25c, 39c, 49c, 69c and 95c.

Baby Bonnets, 10c, 19c, 25c and 49c.

Millions of other bargains that you are all in need of at your disposal during this big clearing sale. We want you to help us make this wonderful Millinery Sale the greatest of all sales.

Yours for Universal Peace,

ANDRE BOUTIN

Wholesale and Retail Millinery.

325 SO. SALINA STREET SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Y. P. B. Re-elected Stratton, President

(Continued from Page One)

have put the politicial parties that support the liquor traffic into power. I did not. The man who votes for principle cannot lost; the man who votes for policy is a disgrace to American manhood.

* * *

"The liquor traffic cannot be killed by prayer alone. There must be votes also. The Almighty ought not to have any respect for the man who votes for the old party that sustains the liquor traffic—and I do not believe he does.

"Local option is no remedy. It simply sends the liquor business from where it is to the more benighted, the more ignorant and others less able to cope with it than we are. Local option is a form of license."

Over three hundred delegates and friends have registered for the convention and all of these took part in the parade on Monday afternoon, through the principal streets of Fulton. A banner on which was inscribed "The Liquor Traffic Must Go" led the parade. Then followed the officers headed by President Mason Stratton.

The delegates proper were led by the big Whitestone, L. I., banner carried by Neil Dow Cranmer, and W. W. Reid, the "heavyweights" of the convention. The parade was more than six blocks long. Large numbers of persons from Fulton and vicinity greeted and cheered the paraders on all sides. All the banners and emblems that have decorated the convention hall were placed on standards and borne by the young people throughout the entire march.

A striking feature of the parade was the Citizens Band, nearly 40 strong, each man dressed in spotless white. Another feature to attract attention was the band of Suffragists who were dressed in white trimmed with yellow, the women carrying white and yellow parasols.

Cortland Y. P. B. Won First Badge

The Cortland Y. P. B. was awarded four badges of merit, and the Whitestone (Long Island) Y. P. B. was awarded three at the meeting of the Federation at Fulton Saturday. The awards were made by Miss Helen G. H. Estelle, of Poughkeepsie, in connection with her report of the work of the organization.

Cortland led in the amount of money raised during the year—$251.49 Whitestone, second, $209.07; East Syracuse, third, $199.01. Whitestone has the most membership paid in full, 105; Cortland, 98. Cortland has the largest number of men who paid dues into the organization, 59.

During the year there was raised throughout the State for the work the sum of $2,810.25. A total of 1031 meetings were held, according to the reports.

Girl of 14 Years Wins Diamond Contest

A fourteen year old girl won the diamond oratorial contest held Saturday evening under the auspices of the Y. P. B. Federation at Fulton First M. E. church. She is Miss Laura Alvers, of Wilson, N. Y. Her selection was entitled "The Three Homes," and showed the effect of liquor on home life. This diamond medal is the highest award in the State in Y. P. B. contests. She has already the silver, gold and grand gold medals.

Miss Esther Turner, of Franklin county, was awarded the gold medal in the music contest.

A pleasing feature of the evening was a declamation by Miss Stratton, of Cortland, sister of President Mason Stratton, of the Federation, and the singing of the national Y. P. B. hymn by Henry Goutremout, musical director of the Federation.

Mrs. Charles Olmstead, of Fulton, was chairman of the judges in the diamond medal contest, and Mrs. N. H. Haviland, of Fulton, chairman of the musical contest.

PRESIDENT PLEADS FOR MORE ENTHUSIASM

President Mason Stratton of the Y. P. B. made his annual report to the convention Saturday afternoon. He reviewed the progress of the temperance cause in the State and nation and of the pending legislation which in the fall will doubtless come before the various legislative bodies. Mr. Stratton spoke interestingly of the campaign throughout the state last winter regarding prohibition legislation. He recommended a continuance of the win-one campaign for the coming year, and asked for increased enthusiasm and loyalty on all sides.

Girls Advised to Be Careful as Men

"Girls should be as careful of the choice of the men they are to take into their lives, as Connie Mack is of the men he takes into his baseball team. And Connie Mack will not take a man who either drinks or smokes."

This was part of the motherly talk given the girls of the Young People's Branch Federation on Saturday by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Ph. D., president of the New York State W. C. T. U., the mother organization of the Y.P.B. Continuing Mrs. Boole said in part:

"Never marry a man to reform him. There is too much danger. Better choose one into whose life the stains and scars of drink have never entered.

"A young woman should have the same respect for herself that a young man has. And a young man would not be seen walking on the street with a young woman who was smoking a cigarette or who carried on her teeth the stains of chewing tobacco.

"The young woman should demand the same standards as does the young man. I have seen too much unhappiness come into the home from the use of alcoholic liquors, not to know what it means. Selfishness, forgetfulness and neglectfulness follow man's use of alcohol and then unhappiness enters the home."

J. W. Distin Makes Strong Comparison

An ardent plea for temperance was made by Alderman John Distin, president of the Board of Aldermen, at the convention of the Young People's Branch Federation, W. C. T. U., held Saturday afternoon in the First Methodist church.

"Let me tell you," said the speaker, "that the temptations of the boys at the front during the Civil War were small as compared to the temptations which the youth must face in our large cities today. We are selling our own blood to get money. I have found that the drink traffic has much to do with our political life—and I do not speak of any particular party.

"I tell you the Raines Law is the most damnable law ever put onto the books of the State. More young men and young women are ruined by it than by any other thing in New York State.

"I have seen the tax for the insane keep growing greater and greater in the county when I was a member of the Board of Supervisors. After a while the insane tax got as large as all the other taxes of the county combined, then it got to be larger. When people began to try to find out the reason for this, the insane tax was changed from a separate tax and put into the general taxes, so that we could not tell how much it was."

Alderman Distin was given a rousing reception by the young people. He took the place of Mayor Fox who was scheduled to give the greetings of the City of Fulton to the convention.

Unite the Forces Says a Minister

The Rev. J. W. Barrett preaching in the First Methodist-Episcopal church Sunday morning advocated the union of all temperance forces on a simple platform of prohibition as the only means of ridding the country of the liquor traffic. A large number of members of the Y. P. B. Federation, who are attending the annual convention in the church, heard the chairman. Mr. Barrett said in part:

"If all organizations working for temperance will unite and push forward their cause vigorously this will be a saloonless nation in 1920. Our representatives in Albany will have to vote right if we insist upon it. We should vote as we preach and as we pass resolutions. When re do not we are practicing hypocrisy.

"The liquor traffic exists at the sufferance of the Christian Church. The moral cause has reached such a height that the man who deals in liquors is barred from the churches, from the lodges and from the trades unions. But as citizens we must learn to vote the same way.

"We are putting up mother's son 'for revenue only.' Tens of thousands of them have been sold since 1800. A million of them are on their way now. Their disfigured faces and bodies show that the liquor business is not legitimate."

HUNTER ARMS PLANT OPENS TOMORROW MORNING

The gladsome tidings are given out by a prominent official of the Hunter Arms, Inc., that the big gun-making plant will resume operations tomorrow morning, with a complement of about 175 men. This number was employed prior to the recent temporary suspension of work at the plant. The good news traveled at a rapid pace through the city today, and many were the congratulations expressed by mechanics and merchants.

UTOKA OFFICERS TO BE INSTALLED TONIGHT

At tonight's session of the Utoka tribe, No. 420, I. O. R. M., the newly elected officer will be installed by John Oathout, installing officer. The officiasl will be: Edward McCormick, Prophet; William Brown, Sachem; John Oathout, Senior Sagamore; Joseph Diggle, jr., Junior Sagamore.

John Oathout will go to Newburgh as delegate to the Great Council of the order when it meets next month.

MOTOR BOAT SUPPLIES

Everything that is needed to Equip a Boat

AT

J. B. BUELL'S, 17 N. Second Street

Agents for W. D. ANDREWS CO., Syracuse

PURE ICE CREAM

"The Only Kind We Make"

OUR FOUNTAIN DRINKS ARE NOT EXCELLED

FRESH FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

Phone 80 **THE ONYX** Quirk Theatre Bldg.

Buy Your Supply of GENUINE GAS COKE

NOW—and

Save 50c per Ton

Price for July

$4.50 per Ton, Delivered

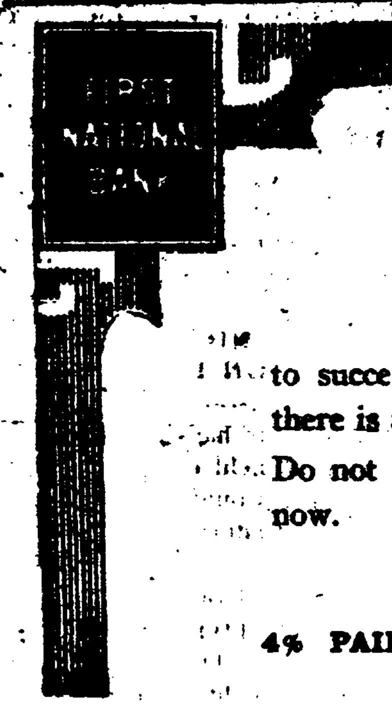
$4.00 at Yard

Prices will advance $.10 per ton each month to December. Month in which payment is made to govern price.

We Urge You to Make This Saving.

The Gas Co.

PHONE 198



THE SIGNAL

to success is an account with us—it shows there is a clear track ahead for the depositor. Do not wait—start banking your spare cash now.

4% PAID IN OUR INTEREST DEPARTMENT

PALMER-BIDDLETON

Prior to starting on his vacation, yesterday, the Rev. H. D. Holmes performed a marriage ceremony whereby Miss Ethel Palmer of 516 Tremont st., thisc ity, became the bride of Luray Biddleton of Oneida.

The bride and groom were attended by Miss Bessie Palmer, a sister of Mrs. Biddleton and Augustus Gerard.

ROBBINS-EASON

Miss Florence Belle Eason and Joseph Edward Robbins were married Sunday by the Rev. Mr. Miller at the Minetto M. E. church parsonage. The couple were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ranous, sister and brother of the bride and groom.

A reception was held immediately following the ceremony and a wedding dinner was served at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Robbins, of West River road.

Mr. Robbins conducts a farm north of this city, on the West River road and there he will take his bride.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE QUIRK

Matinees 5c. Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c

CONTINUOUS—2 to 10:30 P.M.

TODAY	WEDNESDAY
"WHEN BROADWAY WAS A TRAIL" a Shubert 5-part Feature. and PARAMOUNT TRAVEL SERIES No. 8	"THE HOOSIER SCHOOLMASTER" in 5 parts "HOUSEKEEPING UNDER COVER"

THURSDAY

"ROMANCE OF ELAINE" 8th Episode of Who Pays Series entitled, "TODAY AND TOMORROW?" Pathe Weekly.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. T. JENNINGS

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law

9 S. FIRST ST. FULTON, N. Y.

J. F. BROWN

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER

Has a full line of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry—at the lowest prices consistent with quality and a fair deal.

7 S. FIRST ST. FULTON, N. Y.

GEORGE W. HACKETT

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Sewage Disposal, Property Development.

Telephone No. 9

108 ONEIDA ST. FULTON, N. Y.

LIGHTNING STRUCK BARN BELONGING TO WM. BEST

A bolt of lightning struck the barn belonging to William Best, in West 4th st., during the storm last Saturday evening. Little damage resulted to the structure, but a horse was stunned and rendered unconscious for a time. The animal recovered in about an hour and is not likely to suffer injury as the result of its experience with the fluid from the clouds.

SALE CONFIRMED

Referee in Bankruptcy O. S. Wright has confirmed the sale of real estate in Phoenix by Frank W. Burleigh to Eva Burleigh. Mr. Burleigh is a bankrupt.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

To Rent—Desirable four-room upper flat; all improvements; all newly papered; rent very reasonable. Inquire Snyder's Grocery. 168

For Sale—Barber shop, downtown; newly decorated; cheap if sold at once. 168c

Bunch of Keys, lost, in W. 1st N. Liberal reward if returned to Evening Times office. 167

Fro Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

LIBERTY BELL OFF ON ITS LONG TRIP

Philadelphia, July 5.—The Liberty Bell, precious relic of the American Revolution started Monday on its eighth and longest journey from Philadelphia since it was first hung in the old State House of the Province of Pennsylvania in 1752. It goes to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and before it is returned to its big glass case in Independence Hall next December it will have travelled more than ten thousand miles and will have been seen by millions of people.

On its journey to San Francisco the Liberty Bell special train will traverse Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California.

Elaborate arrangements have been made for the journey and everything has been done that will aid in safeguarding the bell from injury. Four policemen from the Philadelphia traffic squad will guard the relic until it it again returned to its home.

The First Brigade, Pennsylvania National Guard, escorted the bell to its special railroad car. This is a specially constructed [illegible]r, with an iron railing at the sides and ends. The crack in the bell will be on the right hand side of the car as it journeys west. Even cities traversed in the night will get a glimpse of the relic, a system of illuminnation having been devised that will throw a blaze of light on the bell as it passes through in the darkness.

The train will arrive in San Francisco on Friday night, July 16, and Saturday, July 17, will be Liberty Bell Day at the Exposition. Early in the morning the relic will be conveyed to its place in the Pennsylvania building on the exposition grounds, where exercises will be held. The bell will leave San Frrncisco in November, and will return by the Southern route, through Los Angeles, San Diego, Arizona and Texas.

Sending the bell to the western coast will cost the city of Philadelphia $75,000.

PAUL F. GREENWOOD

Funeral services were conducted yesterday by the Rev. H. D. Holmes over the remains of Paul F. Greenwood, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Greenwood, of Natick, L. I., who died at the home of his grandparent sat Bowens' Corners. The services were held at the Case Memorial chapel and burial was made in Mt. Adnah cemetery.

Pure Creamery Butter
From The Harbor Farms
Made for those who want the best.
LaPORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida Street , Hello 75

Your Wants
Made Known in
THE EVENING TIMES
Reach Nearly 16,000 Eyes Each Day
PRICES:
One Word, one time, 1 Cent
One Word, 3 times, 2 Cents
One Word, 6 times, 3 Cents
CASH WITH ORDER

ALBANY GOSSIP DAY BY DAY

Chronicle of Events and a Forecast of What is Doing in Officialdom—Special Correspondence.

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, July 5.—With five proposed amendments to the State Constitution on the day calendar, the delegates will have considerable to occupy their attention when they return tomorrow after an adjournment of several days owing to the July Fourth holiday.

Although half a day has aready been devoted to debate upon the proposed amendment offered by H. Leroy Austin, which would permit the leasing of lands for agricultural purposes for more than twelve years, the proposition has not been disposed of; it may be tomorrow. Then there are proposed amendments by Delegates R. B. Smith, J. G. Saxe, H. Leroy Austin and Jacob Gould Schurman, which may be taken up by the Committee of the Whole before the convention finishes its work for the week.

The propositions presented by the above delegates provide as follows:

Prohibiting the granting of extra compensation to any public corporation, association or individual the right to approve a claim against the State.

Striking out the provision which authorizes the passage of a bill in either house of the legislature when accompanied by an emergency message from the governor.

Providing that the senate shall consist of six senators to be chosen by the electors and eighteen senators to be chosen in senate districts, such change to be effective after January 1, 1917.

There is another proposition on the calendar, whch is not expected to be reached during the present week, which also deals with a new method of dealing with the legislators.

Hearings will be in order during the week, several having been scheduled which are likely to be largely attended. Before the Committee on Suffrage on Wednesday, several propositions will be taken up. The most important of which provides that a qualified voter must be a resident of the county, town, ward or election district in which he may offer his vote for such time as may be provided by law. At the present time the time of residence is fixed at four months in the county and of the town, word or election district, thirty days.

Seven proposed amendments dealing with highway funds, bonds and cost will be discussed before the Committee on Public Utilities tomorrow also.

The Committee on Prisons will take up for consideration on Wednesday too, the proposition which seeks to provide for the creation of a State Board of Pardons and the proposed amendment to abolish the present State prison department and substitute a new department under another name.

Propositions dealing with the State Court of Claims will be discussed by the Judiciary Committee on Thursday. This committee will also deal with the several proposals aimed at the jurisdiction of inferior local courts. Capital punishment will also be discussed.

Various proposals dealing specifically with the city of New York will be taken up by the committee on Bill of Rights on Wednesday also.

From now on there will be no lack of activity in the Convention halls and debate of long duration will soon be prevalent. The large majority of the proposed amendments are expected to go down to defeat.

SUFFRAGE TORCH TO BE IN SYRACUSE

Syracuse, July 6.—Plans are being made here for the arrival of the suffrage torch which is being carried across New York State and which is displayed in every city and village where there are branches of the Woman's Political Union.

The torch, which is in the charge of Mrs. Harriot Staton Blatch of New York, president of the state union, is destined to arrive in this city July 12. when it will be taken to headquarters in East Genesee street by Mrs. Blatch and received by Mrs. Frederick R. Hazard, president of the Syracuse organization.

There's a homey taste to Black Baking Co.'s products. It's seldom found in bakers' goods. ... adv

Those You Know

C. I. Kingsbury of Mexico and Don A. Colony of Lacona were in the city yesterday, the guests of H. Putnam Allen.

* * *

Mrs. J. W. Barrett is entertaining her sister, Mrs. W. M. Holbrook, or New York, at the First M. E. parsonage.

* * *

Mrs. Belle Lewis, of Detroit, is visiting a number of relatives and friends in this city.

* * *

Mrs. Andrew Miller and son Bernard, who have been spending the past week with Mr. and Mrs. William Millier, of Rochester st., returned to their home yesterday.

* * *

Herman and Raymond Geinor of Minoa are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Miller.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Spaulding and family of Syracuse are guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Crahan.

* * *

Mrs. Robert Ottman and son, who have been spending two weeks at North Bay, returned yesterday.

* * *

Miss Frances McCormick spent the Fourth with her sister, Mrs. Lynch, of Geneva.

* * *

Mrs. Daniels and two daughters of Rochester st., are spending a few days out of town.

* * *

The annual picnic of the Church of the Immaculate Conception will be held on the Fair grounds Saturday, July 26.

* * *

The young ladies of the church of the Immaculate Conception, who held a food sale at the Palmer-Hope hardware store, realized $16 from the work.

* * *

Andrew Crowe is entertaining his mother and his sister, Miss Alice Crowe.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Toole of Oswego, are rejoicing over the birth of a son. Mrs. O'Toole will be remembered here as Miss Anna Sheridan.

* * *

Miss Alice Tucker of Boston is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Tucker, in 4th st.

* * *

Miss Emma Jones and mother and Mr. William Hicks spent the day at Long Branch.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Halstead of South 4th st. spent Sunday and the holiday at Syracuse and Old Forge.

* * *

Mrs. A. J. Donovan, who for the past three weeks has been ill at her home in 5th st., is improving.

* * *

Mrs. E. S. Scanlon of Rome, who has been with her daughter, Mrs. A. J. Donovan, has returned home.

* * *

Miss Ernestine Scanlon of Rome is with her sister, Mrs. A. J. Donovan.

* * *

Mrs. J. M. Piper has returned from a brief visit in Philadelphia and Allentown, Pa.

* * *

Miss Esther Ingamell of Emery st. has gone to Owasco lake, Auburn, to spend a vacation.

* * *

J. C. O'Brien returned today from Old Forge, where his family are summering. Mr. O'Brien is having improvements made to his Old Forge cottage, E. L. Stanton conducting the work.

* * *

J. W. Branche spent the Fourth in Mexico where he was the guest of his brother, Louis.

* * *

The Misses Elizabeth and Anna Murray of 101 S. 4th st., had as weekend guests, Mrs. William Burke and two daughters, Kathryn and Adelaide.

* * *

Frank Elliott of the McKinstry store is on a trip to Putnam, Conn., and New York. In the latter place he will look over the latest in Fall goods.

* * *

John E. Moore has returned to New York where he will take up a summer course at New York University.

* * *

Mrs. C. K. Howe, Mrs. J. Harry Howe and daughters left today for their summer vacation at Pleasant Point Club.

* * *

The Salvation Army realized about $33 yesterday from its annual "Tag Day." This, the Ensign states, is about one-third of that of last year.

Nothing quite so near the real home article as products of Black's sanitary bakery. adv

DAILY PROGRAM AT CHAUTAUQUA

FIRST DAY.

AFTERNOON. — Opening Addresses. Popular Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

WEATHERWAX BROTHERS QUARTET.

All brothers—All artistic entertainers.

4 P. M.—Organization of Junior Chautauqua for all children under fourteen years of age. Free.

EVENING.—Musical Prelude, High Grade Concert.

WEATHERWAX BROTHERS QUARTET.

Address, "Sour Grapes,"
DR. EDWARD AMHERST OTT
of Chicago,
A witty and purposeful speaker.

SECOND DAY.

AFTERNOON.—Grand Concert by a Great Company.

AIDA QUARTET and C. POL PLANCON

In a program of high order.

3:30 P. M.—Opening Series Lecture.

EVENING.—Musical Prelude, Choice and Snappy.

AIDA QUARTET and C. POL PLANCON.

Address, "The Mormon Kingdom of Today,"
HON. FRANK J. CANNON,
Ex-U. S. Senator from Utah.
A thrilling patriotic message.

THIRD DAY.

MORNING.—Lecture, 10:30 a. m.

AFTERNOON.—Musical Prelude, In Variety Program,

ROBERT and HELEN BARNARD.
Cornet, Stories, Xylophone.

Debate—For Woman Suffrage,
MISS HELEN TODD of California;
Against Woman's Suffrage,
MISS LUCY PRICE of Ohio.

EVENING.—Musical Prelude. More of the Same Quality.

ROBERT and HELEN BARNARD.
Comedy—Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing."
THE BEN GREET PLAYERS.

FOURTH DAY.

MORNING.—Lecture, 10:30 a. m.

AFTERNOON.—Grand Popular Concert,

QUINTANO AND HIS BAND,
And HARRY BARNHART, Singer.

EVENING.—Musical Festival by a Real Master,

QUINTANO AND HIS BAND,
And HARRY BARNHART, Singer.
An entire change of program from afternoon.

FIFTH DAY.

MORNING.—Lecture, 10:30 a. m.

AFTERNOON.—Musical Prelude of Rich Variety.

R. H. and F. T. M'GRATH, Banjoists;
MISS GLADYS COOPER, Pianist.

Address, "The Misfortunes of Mickey,"
JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY
of Denver,
The famous Juvenile Court Judge.

EVENING.—An Evening of Popular Selections,

R. H. and F. T. M'GRATH, Banjoists;
MISS GLADYS COOPER, Pianist.

Choice Entertainment by One Who Knows How,
MISS KATHARINE RIDGEWAY
of Boston.

SIXTH DAY.

MORNING.—Lecture, 10:30 a. m.

AFTERNOON.—Musical Prelude With Ginger In It.

CHRISTINE GILES-BINGHAM CONCERT COMPANY.

Address, "Community Building,"
J. S. KNOX.

EVENING.—Devoted to a Very High Grade of Fun.

CHRISTINE GILES-BINGHAM CONCERT COMPANY.

Entertainment,
RALPH BINGHAM
of Philadelphia,
One of the greatest humorists.
A joy night festival.

At the annual organization meeting of the Clifton Springs (N. Y.) Redpath Chautauqua Association, Mr. H. J. Van Dyne, secretary of the association, reported receipts and disbursements of $1. In explaining where he got the dollar Mr. Van Dyne stated that a lady insisted upon leaving it with him because her conscience troubled her for having paid only [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for her Chautauqua season ticket. Next year's Chautauqua is guaranteed by [illegible] people.

CHARLES W. CANDEE

Phoenix, July 6.—Charles W. Candee died here yesterday at the home of his only surviver, a son, Charles Candee.

Mr. Candee was more than 90 years old, a life-long Congregationalist, and highly esteemed in Oswego and Onondaga counties where he lived all his life.

The funeral will be held tomorrow in Phoenix at 2 p.m. at the home of his son.

DID YOU SEE THE FOURTH O'JULY RAINBOWS?

Yesterday evening those who had occasion to turn their faces westward about 7 o'clock beheld a most beautiful spectacle.

Old Mother Nature observed the Fourth in all the splendor of the seven spectrum colors, by setting in the high heavens one of the most perfect rainbows ever seen. Then not satisfied she placed a secondary bow above the first, and the double spectrum arch against the leaden sky, crowning the rich vari-green foliage of the treetops, made a picture that set many tongues exclaiming. An old man with his umbrella tucked under his arm, and who had evidently walked in frrom the outskirts of the city, was heard asking about the evening's celebration, if there was to be one, and then said quickly, "Did you see the rainbow?—most perfect one I ever saw."

Patriotism Brought Trouble to Them

Hotelkeeper Charles F. Jones sustained a slight loss when a rocket pierced one of the show windows in his newly-fitted storeroom in West Broadway, Saturday night.

A number of young men were having fun by placing rockets in the trolley track grove, depending upon the contact of car wheels to explode the projectiles which were in most instances sent east or west through space. The rocket to make an exception to the rule of its prrecedessors was fired by a west-bound trolley car, but instead of following the car-track grove, in a friendly way, it left the track at the intersection of West 2d st., sailing directly toward the store window, without hitting a single neutral person in the neighborhood. A vulnerable spot must have been in the way of the projectile as the window was pierced through and through in a clean-cut manner.

Mr. Jones' loss is said to be trifling as the sheet of place glass was insured.

* * *

The rattle of a machine gun had nothing on the noise produced along West Broadway last night when the local trolley car ran over torpedoes for two blocks. On every trip the car was saluted with the string of torpedoes.

* * *

Several young men derived great pleasure from throwing cannon crackers into the doorway of the Onyx confectionery last night, until Officer Sweet, called from headquarters, appeared on the scene.

* * *

Pedestrians along Cayuga st. Saturday night were greeted with a gauntlet of young men who threw firecrackers, torpedoes and other fireworks, at the feet of the passers-by. One young rowdy threw a cannon cracker at a young woman, and the sparks ignited her dress. Her escort was nearly mobbed after he had punched the offender in the jaw.

BOY BROKE ARM JUMPING FROM CRACKER

Millard Francis, one of the Evening Times carrier boys, broke his arm yesterday in jumping from the explosion of a giant fire-cracker.

Millard, in company with some other boys, was near the N. Y. Central station when one of the boys set off a big firecracker near Millard, who was unaware of the fact. He jumped quickly but fell to the pavement and the result was a broken arm.

Last winter Millard suffered a boken arm as the result of a playful tussle with some companions.

PRINGLE AND FRIEND HAD TO FACE THE BAR

A man named Pringle with a friend named Howell, were escorted to the bar before Judge Wilson in City Court this morning, charged with public intoxication yesterday. Pringle had a badly damaged optic, which he received during the course of his celebration, and after both had entered pleas of guilty, Judge Wilson remanded them until Thursday morning.

OUTDOOR COOLNESS
with
Indoor Comforts

In the long summer evenings, when the house is still a little too "stuffy" for comfort, you will appreciate the pleasant coolness of the porch. Make sure that your porch is just as well lighted as any room in the house.

A 60-Candle Power Mazda Lamp

on the porch requires no more current than an old style carbon giving one-third as much light. An extension cord will give you light any place on the porch.

10 Watt to 60 Watt Lamps inclusive, 27c each

THE ELECTRIC CO.
PHONE 144

Powder Explodes in Boy's Face

George Hall, the eight year old son of Mr. and Mrs. George Hall, of S. 3d st., may lose the sight of both eyes as a result of an accident yesterday. The little fellow went to his aunt, Mrs. William Hall, to get some gunpowder for a cannon. When he went he poured some of the powder into a flour bag and touched a match to it. When the bag did not explode, George picked it up and opened it. At that moment the powder exploded and the lad received the full force of the explosion in the facf and eyes. Dr. L. Fowler Joy was called at once and he succeeded in removing most of the powder from the boy's face. The eyes are so swollen, however, that Dr. Joy will not be able to determine the exact extent of the injury to the sight until the swelling is reduced. The boy was resting comfortably at his home this morning.

GRANGE PICNIC TO BE HELD ON FAIR GROUNDS

Arrangements have been completed for a Grange field day to be held on the Oswego County Fair Grounds, West Side, Wednesday, July 28.

Speakers of State and national prominence in Grange work will be invited and the program of music and fields sports will be on par with anything attempted heretofore.

The committee of arrangements comprises Henry J. Mace, master of Pomona Grange; W. C. Hubbard of Fulton; L. D. Beardsley, of Fulton, and D. W. Pickens, of Mexico.

THE QUIRK TODAY

The feature photplay is a Shubert five-reel masterpicture entitled, When Broadway was a Trail," with Barbara Tennant in the lead. "Paramount Travel series No. 8, passing through the Panama Canal from the Atlantic to Pacific, is also being shown. Tomorrow "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," in fivep artsw ith Max Figman in the start part, and "Housekeeping Under Cover," with Kathryn Osterman forms the usual excellent program.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

MR. LUCIUS WILSON

Said

CONCERNING THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF A COMMUNITY:

"Carry the idea to the young men of the community; they are your asset; keep them with and let them work with you. Do not discourage them; let them have their fling in business here that they need not go to other lands to vent their spirit of adventure. Keep the young man with you and you restore to the community the asset which you may be seeking.

"In slavery times a good slave was worth $1,000; today the young man who makes good is worth many times that to his community. You must create a willingness to let the young man try if you want to keep him. Don't discourage him in his plans, for initiative and creative ideas are the finest things in the world. Optimism, belief and a willingness to try is the saving grace in communities, as well as in individuals. In the west whole towns have gone bankrupt, but ten years later have been on the top shelf of prosperity."

A YOUNG NEWSPAPER

IS NO LESS VALUABLE TO YOUR COMMUNITY THAN A YOUNG MAN

when that newspaper is printed and published at home thus making for Fulton a real live industry.

THE EVENING TIMES

IS FULTON'S ASSET AND "A HERALD OF PROGRESS"

MILLIONS EAGER TO VENERATE LIBERTY BELL ON ITS LONG TRIP

Famous Relic of Independence Visits Seventeen States In Its Journey to Panama Fair.

Special Precautions Taken For Its Safety and to Enable It to Be Seen Day and Night.

IT is a safe estimate that millions of people will see the Liberty bell during its triumphal journey across the continent from Philadelphia to San Francisco and back. Never before in all its long and stirring history has the old bell aroused such keen and widespread enthusiasm.

On its trip to the Panama exposition its special route will take it through seventeen states, and it will probably make at least 150 stops. But if the appeals of all the places that want to honor the great symbol of American independence could be listened to the bell would visit every state in the Union and even make a tour in Canada.

The famous relic has been revered by millions on its previous trips, and it has been fertile for patriotism wherever it has been seen. On this occasion its patriotic significance will be felt more than ever before, and it will bring new fervor to Americans everywhere because of the critical times in our present national relations as pertaining to our position with the big powers now at war in Europe.

Illumined at Night.

Even at night and at places at which it cannot make a stop on its trip it will be seen. Arrangements have been made for it to be flooded with light during all the hours of darkness. Every hamlet on the way will therefore see it. It will ride through 3,000 miles of swelling cheers.

The nation's most revered historical relic will form the central feature of a great Fourth of July celebration at Philadelphia and will start next day on its big journey. It will remain on view in the Pennsylvania building at the exposition until October.

The trip will take twelve days, with generous stops allowed all along the line and the party of Philadelphians who will escort the bell will remain in San Francisco three or four days, as the guests of the Golden Gate City. They will return directly to Philadelphia then and the whole trip will require about three weeks.

Brigadier General John J. Pershing of Fort Bliss, Texas, has asked that the bell on its way back stop at El Paso, as there will be 5,000 soldiers there to see it, and a fitting ceremony will be arranged.

From Baker, Ore., a petition thirty-six feet long has reached Philadelphia asking that the bell stop there, where 12,000 school children want to see it.

All along the route traversed special opportunity is to be given children to see the beloved relic. At San Francisco every boy and girl in the city and surrounding districts will line the streets as the bell passes by. During its stay at the Golden Gate 5,000,000 youngsters hope to gaze upon the bell with awe.

$39,000 For Trip Cost.

The city of Philadelphia has voted $39,000 toward the expenses of the trip. Some of the items are: Fares (100 have to be paid for), $12,500; $500 switching charges, $250 for the special construction of the bell car, $3,700 for four Pullmans, $600 for the dining car and $2,500 for meals at the rate of $1.20 a meal for each person. These charges aggregate $22,800.

There are also the expenses of the parade incident to the moving of the bell from Independence Hall to the car, the cost of printing souvenir booklets, badges and the like and the pay of board for four policemen who will remain in San Francisco four months as a guard of the bell.

The members of the accompanying party are to be assessed $150 each to defray their incidental expenses. None of the appropriated money is to be used for cigars or incidental refreshment for instance.

The Liberty bell train is to consist of locomotive, tender, bell car, baggage car and three sleepers. The councilmanic party will be made up of twenty-four members, the presidents of the two chambers, two sergeants-at-arms, two chief clerks, a stenographer, a photographer, one representative for all the newspapers, four policemen, a rigger, the Pullman conductor, tourist agent and dining room steward.

Mayor Blankenburg of Philadelphia, head of the commission which has charge of the bell, was invited to accompany the party, but declined on the ground that he could not spare the time. He hopes, however, to make the trip direct and meet the bell on its arrival at San Francisco.

Patriotic organizations and citizens' committees all along the way will welcome the old bell. Apart from its special patriotic significance at the moment and the interest that has always attached to the Liberty bell, this occasion will be a historic one. It is almost certain that this will be the last trip the old bell will be permitted to make.

Fear For Its Safety.

There are many who fear the treasured bell will not return whole. There was strong opposition against its being subjected to the risks of the jolts of the long journey. Permission would not have been given but for the many petitions that sought it. Among those who urged the council to consent were President Wilson and almost everybody else whose name is in "Who's Who In America."

Metallurgists say the bell has a bad, chronic case of "disease of metals." There was much discussion among them as to whether its health would not be lost completely by reason of the long trip to the exposition. Some of the experts feared that it might be ruined utterly.

Imperfect mixture of metals in the original bell and the failure to get a homeogeneous admixture in the recasting are blamed for the cracks that are constantly spreading over its surface.

To minimize to the fullest extent the perils of the trip a special car, a veritable Pullman gondola, has been built to carry the bell westward. The car will offer the slightest possible vibration to the venerable metal structure. Passenger car springs have been provided, and strains and stresses will be reduced to the minimum.

The cracks in the bell are chiefly due, it is thought, to the frequent trips the bell has made about the country to various expositions. These journeys have not only extended the original crack, made at the time it was last rung, in 1835, but new hurts have been suffered, and there are a series of cracks that extend to many parts of its surface.

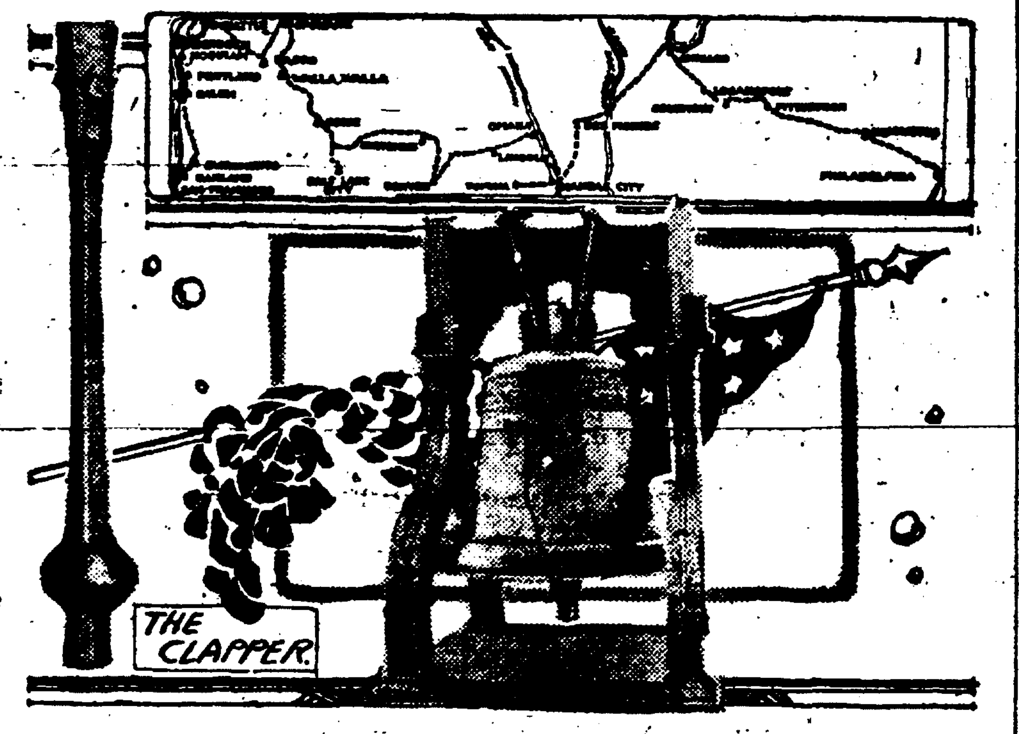
Old Crack Extends.

The bell was taken for exhibition purposes to New Orleans in 1885, to Chicago in 1893, to Atlanta in 1895, to Charleston in 1902, to Boston in 1903, to St. Louis in 1904, and it appeared in the Founders' day procession in Philadelphia in 1908.

A new extension of the crack to the crown is said to have developed when the bell was removed from its stand in Independence hall, Philadelphia, for the clapper to be taken out and preparations made to insure the bell's safety on the trip. Last year the old crack widened and reached the crown. The new crack is declared to have extended this at least six inches.

A steel "spider" has been clamped to the interior to prevent any further widening of the old crack by jolts and jarring on the railroad. This is of excellent workmanship and well inserted. It would even hold the bell together should a disastrous break occur. But it cannot in any way relieve the internal strain in the metal which is the cause of the cracking.

The bell has been mounted on special new supports carrying the original swinging block, and the "spider" framework inside is not visible. The old relic will be shown in its glass car on its long journey, and the clapper that helped to peal out the first glad tidings of American independence will also be exhibited beside it in a mahogany case.



LIBERTY BELL AND MAP OF ITS ROUTE TO PANAMA FAIR.

ITINERARY OF LIBERTY BELL ON TRIP TO WEST.

Monday, July 5.

Via Pennsylvania railroad.
Leave Philadelphia, E. T. 3:00 p. m.
Arrive Lancaster, Pa.... 5:00 p. m.
(Stop thirty minutes.)
Arrive Harrisburg, Pa. (capitol) .... 6:30 p. m.
(Stop thirty minutes.)

Tuesday, July 6.

Arrive Pittsburgh .... 2:00 a. m.
Via Pennsylvania lines.
Leave Pittsburgh ...C. T. 2:30 a. m.
Arrive Mansfield, O....... 7:00 a. m.
(Stop fifteen minutes.)
Arrive Bucyrus, O........ 8:15 a. m.
(Stop five minutes.)
Arrive Lima, O........... 9:50 a. m.
(Stop thirty minutes.)
Arrive Fort Wayne, Ind. 12:00 noon
(Stop forty-five minutes.)
Arrive Gary, Ind......... 4:15 p. m.
(Stop fifteen minutes.
Arrive Chicago .... 5:30 p. m.

Wednesday, July 7.

Via Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway.
Leave Chicago .... 12:05 a. m.
Arrive Peoria, Ill........ 7:00 a. m.
(Stop one hour.)
Arrive Rock Island, Ill.. 11:00 a. m.
(Stop fifteen minutes.)
Arrive Davenport, Ia.... 11:30 a. m.
(Stop thirty minutes.)
Arrive Iowa City, Ia...... 1:30 p. m.
(Stop fifteen minutes.)
Arrive Marengo, Ia....... 2:45 p. m.
(Stop five minutes.
Arrive Grinnell, Ia........ 3:50 p. m.
(Stop ten minutes.)
Arrive Des Moines, Ia. (capitol) .... 6:00 p. m.
(Stop five hours.)

Thursday, July 8.

Arrive Topeka, Kan. (capitol) .... 7:30 a. m.
(Stop two and one-half hours.)
Arrive Kansas City, Mo.. 12:00 noon
(Stop three hours.)
Via Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad.
Arrive Leavenworth...... 4:00 p. m.
(Stop ten minutes.)
Arrive Atchison, Kan.... 4:55 p. m.
(Stop five minutes.)
Arrive St. Joseph, Mo.... 6:00 p. m.
(Stop five hours and fifty-five minutes.)

Friday, July 9.

Arrive Omaha, Neb...... 5:00 a. m.
(Stop six hours.)
Arrive Lincoln, Neb. (capitol) .... 12:45 p. m.
(Stop two hours and fifteen minutes.)
Arrive Hastings, Neb.... 6:00 p. m.
(Stop thirty minutes.)
Arrive McCook, Neb. C. T. 10:30 p. m.

Saturday, July 10.

Arrive Denver (capitol).. 6:00 a. m.
(Stop six hours.)
Via Union Pacific railway.
Leave Denver .... 12:00 noon
Arrive Greeley, Col...... 1:45 p. m.
(Stop ten minutes.)
Arrive Cheyenne, Wyo.. 3:45 p. m.
(Stop thirty minutes.)
Arrive Laramie, Wyo.... 6:00 p. m.
(Stop thirty minutes.)

Sunday, July 11.

Via Oregon Short Line railroad.
Arrive Salt Lake City (capitol) .... 9:00 a. m.
(Stop six hours.)
Arrive Ogden, Utah...... 4:00 p. m.
(Stop one hour.)

Monday, July 12.

Arrive Boise, Ida. (capitol) .... 7:00 a. m.
(Stop one hour.)
Arrive Caldwell, Ida.... 9:00 a. m.
(Stop twenty minutes.)
Arrive Huntingdon, Ore. M. T. .... 11:20 a. m.
Via Oregon, Washington railroad and Navigation company.
Leave Huntingdon, Ore. P. T. .... 10:30 a. m.
Arrive Baker, Ore........ 11:40 a. m.
(Stop ten minutes.)
Arrive La Grande, Ore... 1:35 p. m.
(Stop ten minutes.)
Arrive Pendleton, Ore... 4:20 p. m.
(Stop ten minutes.)
Arrive Walla Walla, Wash. .... 6:50 p. m.
(Stop three hours and ten minutes.)

Tuesday, July 13.

Arrive Spokane, Wash.. 8:00 a. m.
(Stop four hours.)
Via Great Northern railway.
Leave Spokane, Wash... 12:00 noon
Arrive Wenatchee, Wash. 5:00 p. m.
(Stop thirty minutes.)
Arrive Everett, Wash.... 11:30 p. m.
(Stop eight and one-half hours.)

Wednesday, July 14.

Arrive Seattle, Wash.... 9:15 a. m.
(Stop five hours and fifteen minutes.)
Via Northern Pacific railway.
Leave Seattle, Wash.... 2:30 p. m.
Arrive Tacoma, Wash.... 4:00 p. m.
(Stop one hour.)
Arrive Olympia, Wash. (capitol) .... 6:00 p. m.
(Stop four hours.)

Thursday, July 15.

Arrive Portland, Ore..... 6:00 a. m.
(Stop six hours.)
Via Southern Pacific railway.
Leave Portland, Ore.... 12:00 noon
Arrive Salem, Ore. (capitol) .... 2:00 p. m.
(Stop thirty minutes.)
Arrive Eugene, Ore....... 5:00 p. m.
(Stop fifteen minutes.)
Arrive Roseburg, Ore.... 8:15 p. m.
(Stop fifteen minutes.)

Friday, July 16.

Arrive Marysville, Ore... 12:15 p. m.
(Stop fifteen minutes.)
Arrive Sacramento, Cal. (capitol) .... 2:00 p. m.
(Stop one hour.)
Arrive Oakland pier, Cal. 5:30 p. m.
Arrive San Francisco.... 6:00 p. m.

SEVENTEEN YEAR PEST DUE.

Farmers Are Warned to Protect Trees Against Swarm of Locusts.

That well known pest, whose reappearance at stated intervals has given him the name of "seventeen year locust," is on his way again. A warning from the department of agriculture says the coming horde of hopping, flying, buzzing things is expected to appear this month.

"Some recent experience," says the warning, "indicates that trees thoroughly sprayed with Bordeaux mixture or a lime wash are apt to be avoided, especially if there are other trees or woods in the neighborhood. The most reliable means of protecting nurseries and young orchards is by collecting the insects in bags or umbrellas from the trees in early morning or late evening.

"The worst affected branches should be removed. The less injured limbs may be coated on the wounded parts with grafting wax or moderately hard soap."

A FLOWER AMONG WEEDS

Story of the Eighteenth Century.

By F. A. MITCHEL.

During the reign of Louis XV. France [illegible]ched a culmination of profligacy [w]hich had been growing for years. [W]hile the king was in his minority the [re]gent, his uncle, Duke of Orleans, set [th]e example of debauchery to the court [an]d through the court to the kingdom. Louis himself, on assuming the scep[te]r, by continuing in his uncle's foot[st]eps completed the work of laying the [fo]undation for the French revolution [w]hich broke out during the reign of [hi]s successor.

During the regency of the Duke of [O]rleans the wealthiest nobles owned [e]states in different parts of France. Only the more moral of these lived in their country chateaus, for the profli[g]ate could not endure to live elsewhere than in Paris, where the intriguing [a]nd debauchery were going on. Among those who preferred the virtue of rural life was the young Marquis Gaston de Roquette, who, though a soldier of acknowledged bravery, had a mind capable of foreseeing the ruin the regent, the princes of the blood and the nobility were bringing upon France.

However, the marquis was obliged occasionally to go to Paris either at the call of the regent or on account of some duty connected with his station as a peer of the realm. One day on the street on which stands what was then the palace of the Louvre he passed a young lady riding in her "chair," the very sight of whom deeply impressed him. She was not only beautiful, but a natural purity showed itself in every line of her countenance. This was the more noticeable, for at that time the women of the court were as bad as the men, and the lives they led were discernible in their features.

The marquis followed the young lady with his eyes, and when he saw her carried into the palace he heaved a sigh, for he did not believe that any woman could enter that royal abode and be good. Her entrance there, however, proved that she was a lady of rank.

The marquis' duty to the sovereign later called him to the court, and he saw there the lady whom he had met in her "chair." Hanging over her was a famous but notorious duke, the most pronounced and successful beau of that period. He was a very wealthy man, and he was also the most accomplished villain of his day. Three times he had been in the Bastille, the third time for having attempted to betray France.

Another sigh marked the marquis' discovery that the girl who had made such an impression on him was probably falling into the hands of this notorious villain. Leaving the palace without even inquiring the name or rank of the young lady, M. Roquette returned to his estate and, shutting himself up in his chateau, endeavored to banish her image, which had haunted him since the first moment he had seen her.

This was not possible. To the young such impressions are very strong. What it was in that pure face that had taken hold of him he did not know. What he did know was that she was a member of a profligate court, that he had seen its most notorious rake hanging over her, and he did not doubt that sooner or later she would go down under the influences which surrounded her.

Gaston de Roquette remained on his estate for a month without returning to Paris. Often was he tempted to go there for another glimpse of the face that had enthralled him, but he believed that in yielding to the temptation he would only bring upon himself greater pain. So he devoted himself to the care of his estate and to his tenants. He endeavored to occupy himself with his books, but this was impossible, for, whatever he did, his mind was upon that pure being, growing like a flower in the midst of poisonous weeds.

Whether it was that the young marquis was a poor sleeper or that Cupid was keeping him awake, he went to bed late and at times when unable to sleep would arise, dress himself and walk about outside. Not far from the chateau was the church where he and his household and his tenants worshiped and about which their forefathers slept. Within the structure were the bones of the De Roquettes incased in sepulchers or under the flags, the sepulchers supporting marble figures of the departed, while here and there were the arms the men had borne in war.

Gaston de Roquette often strolled about during his midnight walks in the churchyard, but had never cared to enter the church at night when it was deserted. One night when troubled with sleeplessness he was strolling in the grounds near the chateau when, glancing toward the church, he saw a light apparently within the structure. Thinking that he had seen a firefly, he was turning away, when he saw the light again, this time shining evidently through a different window than before. Surely some one was moving in the church. Walking toward it, he went to a window and looked in, [illegible] no light except that the [illegible] revealing the recumbent marble figures on the sepulchers.

Thinking again that he had been mistaken, he was about to turn away when it occurred to him to try the knob of the door at the main entrance. To his surprise, the door was not locked. Entering the church, he found no one, but through a crack in a door leading from the chancel to a room used by the priest and acolytes came a ray of light. What could it mean? The pastor of the church was an old man, too feeble to be engaged in any church duty at dead of night. It was no religious matter that was being observed.

The marquis was about to walk toward the door through which the light came when it opened and half a dozen persons came out of the apartment. They bore lights, but so dim were they that De Roquette could not distinguish the faces of the several members of the party. There were a priest who was unknown to him, two men and two women, evidently persons of rank, and the last two to enter the church were a man and a woman. From this woman's dress De Roquette judged that the couple were about to be married. The little party moved toward the chancel, where the priest stationed himself, the couple before him, the two other men on the side of the groom, the two women on the side of the bride.

The marquis walked softly forward, hoping to get a nearer view of the faces, but before he reached a point of vantage their backs were to him. The priest faced him, and he saw at once that he was not the pastor of the church. To the marquis' astonishment he recognized in a priest's garb a worthless fellow of the neighborhood, who had served several terms in prison as a malefactor.

Assured that some piece of villainy was being perpetrated, De Roquette seized an enormous sword resting on the tomb of one of his ancestors and, pushing forward till he stood directly behind the wedding party, cried out:

"I forbid the bans!"

The false priest looked up from a book he held in his hand, and the others turned quickly.

Then did the marquis meet with a great surprise. The attendants were men and women of the court. The groom was the profligate duke, while the bride was the lady of whom the marquis had been dreaming. She had entered with apparent reluctance and now looked up like a frightened bird. The duke, with the assurance that often characterizes vice, knit his brows and said threateningly:

"Who are you, monsieur?"

"Gaston, Marquis de Roquette, proprietor of the estate on which this church stands. No ceremony is permitted here except it is conducted by Father Arouet, the pastor. Surely none will be permitted by one not in orders and the veriest scamp in the province!"

Paralyzed by these words, the group, all except the bride, stood as if discovered in a crime. Then she, breaking away from them, flew to De Roquette and, catching at him for protection, stood regarding the others in terror. Raising the ponderous sword, the length of which was nearly equal to his own height, he stood ready to bring it down upon whomsoever might interfere with him or her. The duke, drawing the rapier at his side, advanced, paused, then said to the girl:

"Emilie, will you not return to me?"

She made no other answer than to cower behind her protector.

"This is no place, marquis," said the duke, "for a dispute among men. Let us go out among the graves. The sexton will not have far to carry you in the morning."

"I will certainly give your grace an opportunity to cross swords with me," replied the marquis, "but not at the present moment, unless you force me to do so. My first duty is to protect this lady, and I see no one here with whom I may safely leave her."

One of the attendant men sprang forward and seized the duke by the arm. He was followed by the other man, then by the women. All pleaded with him to desist.

"This will make a scandal," they argued, "that will put you again in the Bastille and send the rest of us to our country estates, where we will have nothing to do but pine for Paris. We were foolish to abet you in this wild scheme. And the Countess Emilie! Do you suppose the powerful family to which she belongs will not avenge this insult if it becomes known? Give up your mad scheme. It is doubtless fortunate that it has been interrupted, and if it can be kept secret none of us may suffer on account of our part in it."

The duke stood burning to proceed, but all declared that it was of them that he should think and not of himself, though an exile to the country would be less irksome than the Bastille. Finally he sheathed his sword and, after one more appeal to the countess to come to him, he was hurried out of the church by his friends, leaving the marquis and the girl he had saved from a mock marriage alone together.

Here stops the chronicle of one of the vilest episodes of the time of the regency of Philippe of France, but one which in that day was known only to a few. Later Gaston Marquis de Roquette and Emilie Countess de Vandiere were married in the very church where the mock marriage had been interrupted. And it is a matter of record that neither of them ever again appeared at court. Surrounded by their children, adored by their tenants, they lived a life of simplicity and purity.

But when at the end of the eighteenth century the people of France rose to throw off the yoke of a profligate nobility the innocent were made to suffer with the guilty. The marquis and marquise's grandchildren paid [illegible]

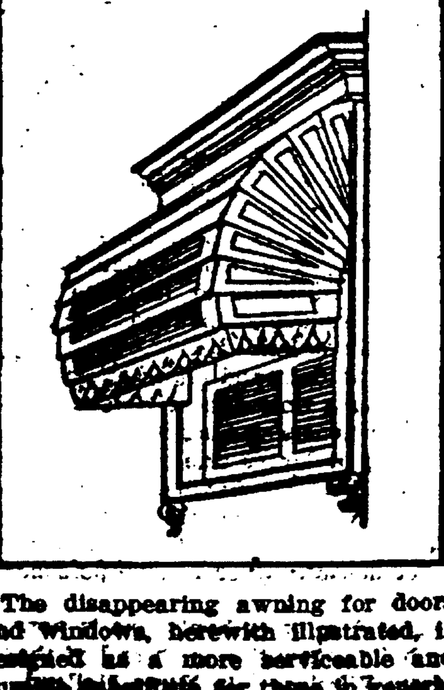
Fairylike Creation of Tulle

Designed by Hickson, New York.

THIS fairylike creation is built up principally of tulle and satin. The tulle is used lavishly and forms a two flounced skirt, with an underskirt of shell pink satin daintily embroidered with tiny seed pearls in a sunburst design. The bodice is sleeveless and has a high girdle of the shell pink satin with tulle in soft folds drawn over the shoulders, forming shoulder straps. The snug little bodice is also studded with seed pearls and a string of the pearls suspended from the girdle and twining around the neck may also be worn as a further ornamentation. ANNA MAY.

HINTS FOR THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE

Collapsible Metal Awning For Doors and Windows.



The disappearing awning for doors and windows, herewith illustrated, is designed as a more serviceable and durable substitute for those in general use. An additional advantage claimed is that, when the new style awning is raised, it entirely disappears and leaves the full opening of the door or window for the passage of air. With the use of awnings of fabric there is always a certain amount of the opening blocked off with the loose fabric of the shade. The new idea consists of metal forms shaped to collapse one within the other and all pivotally mounted at either side. Small perforations and slots made in the metal permit of the passage of the air without admitting the sunshine.

Chili Sauce, Oregon Style.

Five pounds ripe tomatoes, five medium sized onions, three large tart apples, one bunch celery, three green sweet peppers, one chili pepper, one-fourth tablespoonful each cloves, cinnamon, allspice, ginger; one tablespoonful ground mustard, one heaping tablespoonful salt, two tablespoonfuls brown sugar, one pint cider vinegar. Cook the tomatoes, run through a sieve or ricer to remove seeds; chop the onions, apples, celery and peppers [illegible] or, better yet, run them through the food grinder; add to the tomatoes, cook until well done. When nearly done add the other ingredients. Seal while hot.

Washing Knitted Shawls.

To wash knitted or crocheted shawls fold them as flat as possible and lay carefully in a pillow case, run through at intervals with basting thread to keep flat. Then they should be handled like other flannel or woolen goods. If washed separately observe the usual precautions for woolen goods, gently squeezing through the hands and keeping the suds and rinsing water of the same lukewarm temperature. Take out of pillow case, but do not hang knitted goods up to dry. Lay on a clean cloth in the sunshine.

Chocolate Pie.

Two eggs, one-half cupful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate and two tablespoonfuls of flour. Mix together the flour, chocolate and sugar, then add the eggs and, lastly, one and one-half cupfuls of boiling water. Cook the mixture until thick, pour into a baked pastry shell and cover with a meringue made of the stiffly beaten white of an egg, one tablespoonful of sugar and a few drops of any preferred flavoring.

Rice and Pimentos.

A small can of pimentos, a cupful of rice, a cupful of grated cheese, two eggs, one and a half cupfuls of milk, salt and pepper to taste. Wash the rice and boil it in boiling salted water, then drain. Add the cheese, the pimentos, first having cut them in small pieces, the eggs which have been well beaten, the milk and the seasonings. Turn into a buttered fireproof dish and bake in a moderate oven for twenty minutes.

Shaker Codfish.

Pare six medium sized potatoes and boil till soft with one-half pound of salt fish that has been soaked twelve hours or overnight. Drain off the water. Cut the potatoes into slices and pick the fish into small pieces. Add one cupful of thin cream and a piece of butter the size of an egg and let simmer. Season with salt to taste. Slice hard boiled eggs on top of the fish and potato, and over all pour a white sauce before serving.

[illegible] past lives build the present, [illegible] must mold the lives to be.—Sir [illegible] Arnold.

CHERRY SEASON.

This Is the Time of Year When Fruit Is at Its Best.

MANY WAYS TO USE IT.

Desserts and Salads Can Be Made as Well as Frozen Dainties—Several Recipes For Use of Cherries Given Below.

Try a cherry dessert with rice for the children's dinner. Drop large cherries into a hot rich sirup until they are heated through. Have some boiled rice ready and pile the cherries on a nest of it on the platter, serving the whole with whipped cream. Garnish, if possible, with a few cherry leaves or two or three clusters of the dipped cherries to which the stems are still fixed.

Cherry Salad.

Select some firm, ripe bananas that are not too long. Loosen a strip of the skin, turn this back with a spoon carefully and remove the inside in small pieces. Allow half a cup of the banana to each cup of cherries. To make the dressing, take the juice from the cherries and mix with lemon and orange juices to taste, sweetening with pulverized sugar as necessary. Pour this over the salad and put the mixture on the ice. Just before serving stir the ingredients together lightly, pack them into the banana cases and serve on individual plates garnished with cherry leaves and pitted cherries.

Cherry Betty.

Butter a deep baking dish and cover the bottom with a layer of stoned cherries. Sprinkle the fruit with sugar, nutmeg and cocoanut. Add sufficient cherry juice to moisten. On top of this spread a layer of breadcrumbs and continue in alternate layers of fruit and crumbs until the dish is full. See that the top layer is one of breadcrumbs. Cover and steam in the oven for one hour; then uncover and brown quickly. Serve hot with sweetened cream as a sauce.

Cherry Roll.

Sift together two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a pinch of salt. Beat two eggs, add to them a cupful of milk and a rounding tablespoonful of melted butter. Mix with the dry ingredients to a light batter and stir in two cupfuls of pitted cherries. Turn into a well greased pudding mold having a tightly fitting lid and steam for two hours. Turn out, garnish with cherries and serve with hard sauce.

Cherries In Jelly Mold.

To one pint of juice drained from stewed cherries add sugar to make quite sweet and let it come to a boil. Dissolve a tablespoonful of granulated gelatin in cold water to cover, pour over it the boiling hot cherry juice and strain into a border mold. Set aside to become firm; then turn out carefully on a low glass dish, fill the center with pitted, sweetened cherries and heap over all whipped cream.

Cherry Shortcake.

Sift together two cupfuls of flour, a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and a teaspoonful of salt. Rub in half a cupful of butter and mix with a well beaten egg added to a half cupful of milk. Make the dough soft, roll out about an inch thick and bake for about twenty-five minutes. When done split carefully, butter well and cover with half of the cherries, from which of course the stones have been removed. Sprinkle with sugar. Butter the top layer, cover the cherries, sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve with whipped cream. The cherries should be very ripe.

Cherry Toast.

Cook a pint of pitted cherries with a cupful of sugar until the fruit is tender. Have buttered slices of toast ready, pour this mixture over them and when cold serve with whipped cream.

KING BECOMES CORPORAL.

Victor Emmanuel Gets Grandfather's Place In Famous Zouaves.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has been appointed a third corporal in the First section, First company, First battalion of the Third Zouaves by the regiment's commander, Lieutenant Dencausse.

This place was held by the king's grandfather on the night of the battle of Palesto, June 1, 1859, in which the Austrians were defeated by the French and Italian allies.

The United States wants peace [in] Mexico, and 99 per cent of the Mexicans want help, not nagging, toward securing and preserving peace.

Any way you look at it, youngsters, that graduation essay will be cheerful and instructive reading in your later years. So salt it down.

Whether to get the warring Mexican factions together or keep them everlastingly on a long distance circuit, who will decide?

More power to Wilson's elbow to win the Mexicans back to the peaceful cigarette, the long mute guitar and chile con carne.

Arbitration always appeals to the public, which eventually bears the burden of [illegible]

Hints For Housewives

American Housewives Can Mix Their Own Flour.

That the American housewife is herself quite capable of doing all the flour mixing desirable, is the commentary of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Vrooman on the mooted mixed flour question. He says further that the American housewife could materially reduce the cost of living if she were to get the flour mixing habit.

"There are some thirty substitutes that can be mixed with wheat flour in making bread. Many of these are more nutritious than wheat flour; some of them are cheaper than wheat flour, and of these two or three at least are commercially obtainable almost anywhere.

"Potatoes, corn flour and rice (in certain sections) can be used with profit in mixture with wheat flour in making yeast bread. With wheat flour as dear as it is now, the careful housewife stands to effect quite a saving by using one of these products to eke out her wheat flour. Experiments have shown that the substitutes can be used successfully in the proportion of one part to three parts of wheat flour. At least three-fourths of the mixture must be good wheat flour.

"Potatoes have a certain advantage in this regard, since potato bread can be made without going to the trouble to get the commercial potato meal. Plain mashed potatoes, four parts of mashed potatoes to three parts of wheat flour, will serve the purpose quite well. If the dry potato meal or flake is used the ratio should be one part of potato to three parts of flour. Boiled rice can be used in much the same way as mashed potatoes, care being taken to allow for the water in the rice and to use about three times as much in bulk as would be used of the rice flour.

"In making potato bread the sponge should be used and just enough water to serve to mix the yeast with the potato, since the sponge becomes very soft after partial fermentation. The remainder of the flour is worked in afterward, care being taken to make an extra stiff dough, which should be raised till quite light. This bread is much moister than bread made of straight wheat flour.

"Corn flour, which should cost about two-thirds the price of wheat flour, may be mixed with wheat flour direct, one part of corn flour to three parts of wheat flour. Use the mixture just as though it were wheat flour, and mix it yourself.

"It should be remembered that the addition of starchy materials, such as potatoes, rice or cornstarch (which is sometimes used to adulterate wheat flour in baking), tends to make a loaf less rich in protein and hence less nutritious than the straight wheat flour. The addition of corn flour makes little if any change in the nutritive value of the bread, but makes it cheaper.

"There are other flour substitutes, such as soybean meal and pea flour, which serve to add greatly to the nutritive value of the loaf when mixed with wheat flour. These products unfortunately cannot be recommended in the present emergency, since they are not as yet common articles of commerce in this country.

"In this connection it should be said that a great saving could be effected if the housewife would emulate the professional baker and buy low grade wheat flours. There are flours on the market quite as good for home baking as the fancy patent flours, which cost in bulk from 25 to 40 per cent less than the fancy grades. Such are the so called 'second clear' and 'low grade' flours, which are graded lower than patents merely because they are darker, not because they are any less nutritious or less palatable. In fact, the darker color may be evidence that the flour is more nutritious than white flour.

"Boston brown bread may be mentioned as a good and very popular medium for the profitable use of flour substitutes. It is made of equal parts of corn meal, rye meal and graham flour and is a very nutritious bread.

"There are various ways of making over bread itself so as to effect a considerable saving. Thus stale bread, crusts, crumbs, etc., can be worked into palatable products such as bread pancakes, breadcrumb biscuit and breadcrumb cookies.

"The nub of the mixed flour question hangs on who does the mixing. If the housewife does the mixing she gets the saving entailed. If the baker or the wholesaler does it he is very apt to get the saving as additional profit."

To Make That French Twist.

A simple way to arrange the French twist is to gather up the hair that grows upon the crown of the head, as if one were to form an old fashioned roach, as displayed in the old time photographs. Pin this so it will be out of the way. Take the back hair and a bit above the ears and do in a French twist. With the topknot hair form a thick, wide roll from one side to the other. Anchor with a hair net. You will look a bit weird, but what matter? You will be in style, and think what glory that is. Though the freaks of fashion be absurd, to disregard them entirely is to drop behind. And then, who knows? It may be comfortable to be frumpy, but it creates a positive dislike for the lady in the looking [illegible]

HOLT IDENTIFIED BY FOUR AS CAMBRIDGE WIFE MURDERER

New York, July 6.—Frank Holt, the assailant of J. P. Morgan, although sullenly refusing yesterday to aid the authorities to clear up the mystery of his real identity, announced that when arraigned on Wednesday he would tell the whole story of his life.

He informed Dr. G. F. Gleghorn, the Mineola jail physician, he was ready to tell in open court of his recent movements leading up to the placing of the bomb in the United States Capitol at Washington and the attempted assassination of Mr. Morgan.

This statement, according to Holt, will include the details of where and how he secured the dynamiate used in the Washington bomb and the three sticks of the explosive found in his suit case when arrested on the Morgan estate.

Positive indentification of Holt as Erich Muenter, the Cambridge wife murderer for whom the authorities have been conducting a nation-wide search the last seven years is still incomplete. Four Chicago relatives, however, insist after seeing his photos that Holt and Muenter are one.

The mass of information collected by the New York and Cambridge police served only to confuse the Nassau County authorities who are using every endeavor to establish the origin of Holt and his movements prior to 1906.

Charles Wood, assistant district attorney of Nassau county, who was in Harvard University while Muenter was there as a German instructor, visited Holt in the Mineola jail. Holt denied that he had ever murdered a wife, and Mr. Wood announced it as his opinion that Holt was not Muenter.

Still doubtful, however, Mr. Wood made a second visit to Holt's cell, after which he announced that he desired to withdraw the first statement as he was not surre Holt was not Muenter after all.

DETECTIVES UNDER FIRE OF ANARCHIST'S SHELL

New York, July 6.—Anarchists, angered by the conviction of the men who placed a bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral, gave defiance to the detective force last night when they attempted to blow up Police Headquarters, Grand and Center streets, by exploding a powerful dynamite bomb beneath the offices of Inspector Gray and the Detective Bureau.

Dynamite in a gas pipe containing a time fuse and concealed in a cheap suitcase was placed in the door of a basement areaway on the Center street side about twenty feet from Grand street and the corner stone of the building.

At seven minutes to nine o'clock the bomb exploded, smashing all of the windows on that side of the building, reducing a three-inch oak door to kindling wood, hurling desks and furniture from their positions and sshowering glass as fine as powder for fifty feet both inside and outside of the building.

The windows on the opposite side of the street also were broken, and persons in the police department were thrown frrom their chairs to the floor. Large metal slugs whistled thrrough the air like shrapnel from a shell, cutting through doors, windows and partitions and completely wrecking that part of the basement where the bomb had been placed.

No one was injured, the block being empty at the time and only a passing trolley car in sight. Heavy shades on the windows of the detective bureau, which were drawn, saved Lieutenant Edward F. Malley and Patrolman Joseph Evans, in the room above the explosion, from injury, although glass, a quarter of an inch thick, from an upper window, showered around them. One great jagged pane passed the face of Evans, sitting at a typewriter, and cut through a report he was making out.

THE POINT

North Fair Haven, N. Y.

Lunches. Picnic Supplies, Fishing Tackle and the best of table board.

M. L. WALLEY

LEGAL NOTICES

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF OSWEGO.—Edna I. Sharp, Plaintiff, against Lewlla Newton, J. Clifton Larkin, Bridget Gibbons, Henderson & Thompson Company, Defendants.

Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the Court House, in the City of Syracuse, New York, on the 22d day of May, 1915, and duly entered in the Oswego County Clerk's Office, on the 24th day of May, 1915, I, the undersigned, the referee, duly appointed in and by said judgment for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 10th day of July, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the City Hall, No. 67 East First Street, South, in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, New York, the real estate directel by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, situate in the City of Fulton, New York, known and describel as three rods off from the East end of Lot No. 1 of Block No. 312 of the original Village of Fulton.

Dated May 24, 1915.

H. L. GILMAN,
Referee.

FRED'K G. SPENCER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
28½ East First Street,
Fulton, N. Y.

5-24-5t

HOLT ATTEMPTS TO END LIFE; OPENS WRIST

Guard Prevented Him from Using Lead Pencil to End Life—Loses Much Blood.

Glen Cove, N. Y., July 6.—The assailant of J. P. Morgan, Frank Holt, confessed to setting the bomb that exploded at Washington Friday night and then attempted to kill himself by opening an artery in his wrist with the tin end of a lead pencil.

The atempt was unsuccessful, as he was discovered in his cell by an attendant, suffering from pain and loss of blood.

LARGEST AND SMALLEST FISH CAUGHT ON ONE DAY

W. E. McCormick, who is spending the warm months at the Smokeless Powder Gun club camp north of the city, caught a four pound black bass yesterday at the camp and carried off the holiday honors among the anglers.

Frank Rumsey and W. C. Morgan occupied the same boat, and although Mr. Morgan was hauling the fish in at a great rate, Mr. Rumsey had little luck until he electrified the party by catching the smallest fish of the day, a black bass measuring exactly two inches over all.

The campers enjoyed a beautiful fireworks display in the evening until the rain forced the company to seek shelter.

HEAVY MORTGAGE TAX RECEIPTS IN FIVE MONTHS

The five months ending Saturday were record breakers at the county clerk's office, reports Zopher D. Stanton. In that period the office received a total of $23,364.76 mortgage tax, of which the State gets one-half and the towns in which the property mortgaged is located receives one-half.

The record by months follows: February, $3,329.30; March, $13,884.30; April, $558.33; May, $167.58; June, $55,725.25. The 50,000,000 mortgage of the New York Central and the mortgage of the Northern New York Power Company at Minetto are among the larger sources of income from this tax.

CHURCH PLANS RECEIVED FROM ARCHITECT BRAZER

Lawrence W. Brazer, architect for the new Zion Episcopal church, has forwarded to Rev. M. J. Peters, pastorr of the church, a set of plans and outlines for the new edifice. None of the details have been planned as yet, and the set just received will simply give a general idea of the architecture and exterior of the church.

Rev. Mr. Peters said this morning that the committee expected to let the contract for the work within the next four weeks.

STAGE MEMBERS' EYES UPON THE WEATHER MAN

If good weather doesn't take a vacation tomorrow, the Pathfinder Boat club will hold the first Stag day of the season. The club has planned the Stag day some weeks back, but rain put a danger on the proceedings every week. With fair weather, the house committee believes many of the male members of the club will gather at the island tomorrow afternoon.

Saving a Gunboat.

When the United States gunboat Princeton struck an uncharted submerged rock in the harbor at Pagopago, Samoa, a very unusual engineering feat was employed to save the craft. A pinnacle of the rock which was struck entered the hold of the ship, filling the rent torn in the hull and preventing any progress being made. It was possible to keep the water out by means of canvas and plank sheathing. Then the projection of rock which had cut into the boat was cut from its ledge and by re-enforcing and cementing made fast so that it plugged the hole it had made. This accomplished, the Princeton was able to proceed to drydock for repairs.—Exchange.

Midnight Messages.

The hour grew late.

"Do you believe in mental telepathy?" asked the first clubman.

"I do," answered the second clubman. "I know what my wife is thinking right now."—Washington Herald.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and Wednesday; west to southwest winds.

Community Notes

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Cook of Seneca st. spent Sunday and Monday in Utica.

* * *

Mrrs. Wiseman and family, of Syracuse, are the guests of Mrs. Wiseman's sister, Mrs. Aroneck.

* * *

The ladies of the Zion Episcopal church are being entertained this afternoon from 2 until 5 at silver tea at the home of Mrs. F. E. Bache, 73 Worth st.

WEDNESDAY HALF-HOLIDAYS BEGINNING TOMORROW

A movement is on foot among the grocers and butchers for the Wednesday half-holiday during the months of July and August. This morning all of the shops with two or three exceptions had signed the agreement which has been circulating for the past few days.

Tomorrow afternoon the shops will close for the first this season.

Fresh bake-stuff every afternoon, at your grocer's, made by Black Baking Co. adv.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

NOW THAT VACATION SEASON IS HERE.

—Briggs in New York Tribune.

ARE PUMPING DRY THEIR ZUIDER ZEE

Dutch Busy on Big Scheme Despite War.

COST WILL BE $75,000,000

Will Reclaim Half Million Acres of Land on Which 250,000 Persons Are Expected to Find Homes—Railroad on Embankment Will Connect North Holland With Friesland.

Despite the war Holland is proceeding with the giant project of pumping the Zuider Zee dry. Thus will be reclaimed 500,000 acres of land, on which 250,000 persons are expected to find a home. The cost will be about $75,000,000. The work will occupy thirty-three years.

Holland owes her independence today largely to the fact that 38 per cent of her surface is below sea level. Any neighbors that covet Holland's magnificent seaboard know that to conquer they have to reckon not only with the Dutch army, but with the sea the Dutch would let in between themselves and the invaders.

The Zuider Zee itself is a result of the bursting of the dyke. This happened in the thirteenth century, and in addition to Holland being cut virtually in two and Friesland being separated from the rest of the country by a turbulent sheet of water, hundreds of villages were submerged and some 80,000 persons drowned. In 1421 there were terrible inundations, in which seventy-two villages were swept away, with the loss of nearly 100,000 lives.

When the Dykes Burst.

More terrible still was the disaster of 1570, when at one time it looked as if the greater part of the country would be blotted out of existence by the angry seas. A continued and violent gale from the northwest had long been sweeping the Atlantic waters into the North sea and had piled them up on the fragile coasts of the provinces. The dikes, taxed beyond their strength, burst in every direction. Dutch Flanders to a considerable distance inland was suddenly invaded by the waters of the ocean.

Dort, Rotterdam and many other cities were for a time almost submerged. Along the coasts fishing vessels and even ships of larger size were floated up into the country, where they entangled themselves in groves and orchards or beat to pieces the roofs and walls of houses. Over 100,000 persons perished.

A great dam or embankment is now being built across the north end of the sea from Wieringen, in North Holland, to Piaam, in Friesland.

World's Longest Embankment.

It will have a length of nearly fifteen miles, easily making it the longest of sea embankments. On the inner, or Zuider Zee, side it is to carry a double line railway and a road for ordinary traffic, thus affording easy access between North Holland and Friesland. Communication with the North sea will be maintained by thirty-three large sluice gates and a couple of locks for shipping.

The construction of the embankment is alone expected to occupy nine years.

Within the embankment four areas known as the northwestern, southwestern, northeastern and southeastern are to be drained and reclaimed, each of which is to be apportioned to the province which it adjoins. These reclaimed sites will have an area of 54,270, 78,800, 127,125 and 269,410 acres, respectively, or a total of 529,605 acres, of which 436,025 are clay and sandy soil suitable for farming.

The northwestern area will be the first to be drained, and the method of procedure will be as follows: After the great embankment has been built along its northern end it will be divided into four parts by construction of low inner dikes, from each of which water will be pumped out separately. For this work four steam pumps of 1,900 horsepower each will be erected.

BRITISH FOOD PRICES SOAR.

Cost of Living Jumps 43 Per Cent as Result of War.

Prices of foodstuffs in Britain have advanced 43 per cent all round since the beginning of the war. Bread has gone higher still. It is now 18 cents a four pound loaf, which in peace times was only 10 cents.

According to figures furnished by the British board of trade it would appear that certain articles of food have increased much more in England than in either Berlin or Vienna. A comparison of the increase in the same articles in the various cities is as follows:

	Per Cent. London.	Berlin.	Vienna.
Beef, hind quarters	67.2	11.3	48.0
Pork	44.7	45.7	182.0
Butter	36.1	26.9	121.0
Potatoes	24.1	75.0	3.4
Sugar	84.45	8.0	6.7

Would Vaccinate Federal Employees.

The public health service has issued a warning to the 400,000 government employees in the United States to get vaccinated against typhoid fever during the summer months. It states that seventy-five government workers die every year from the disease.

"NO WAR WHILE I AM SECRETARY," MR. BRYAN DECLARED IN 1913.

In a speech on May 12, 1913, to visiting British, Canadian and Australian delegates on the treaty of Ghent celebration Mr. Bryan told the diners that there would be no war while he was secretary of state and that he would never have accepted the portfolio of the premiership if he had thought for one moment that there would be war during his incumbency of the office.

In his speech Mr. Bryan said: "I made up my mind before I accepted the offer of the secretaryship of state that I would not take the office if I thought there was to be a war during my tenure.

"When I say this I am confident that I shall have no cause to change my view, for we know no cause today that cannot be settled better by reason than by war.

"I believe there will be no war while I am secretary of state, and I believe there will be no war so long as I live. I hope we have seen the last great war."

ELECTRIC FANS IN TRENCHES.

German Officers' Quarters Underground Had "All Modern Improvements."

The officers' quarters of German trenches captured near La Quinque Rue in France were wonderful concrete constructions fitted with electric lights and electric fans and drained by electric power. The electricity was supplied from a plant at the coal mines of La Bassee.

The French who captured these trenches benefited by all these modern improvements for several hours until the Germans cut the wires.

AMERICAN WOMAN HONORED.

Roumania Decorates Mrs. Jackson For Red Cross Work.

The Roumanian government has decorated Mrs. John B. Jackson, wife of the former United States minister to Roumania, for her aid in Red Cross work during the last Balkan war.

Mr. Jackson, whose home is in Trenton, N. J., is in Germany as a special investigator of German prison camps for Ambassador Gerard.

PITH AND POINT.

European nations are finding war is easier to start than to stop.

The first thing a young man learns at college is how little his parents know.

Many a girl, when she marries, loses a good friend and gets a boarder—who grumbles.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and then it costs so much less.

Europe's great war in some of its aspects strangely resembles an American political deadlock.

By the time Europe gets through the manufacturers of antiques will find their occupation gone.

The trouble seems to be that lots of times when a man makes up his mind he doesn't use good material.

The dove of peace and the olive branch have been replaced by the airship and the long range gun.

The small boy who sits on the bank after his first summer swim learns too late the disadvantages of a place in the sun.

If San Marino and Monaco should ever lock horns a half dozen postholes would give them an ample supply of trenches.

The country has been warned of the approach of the seventeen year locusts. Fortunately it doesn't take them that long to transact business.

The American Bible society has issued 6,370,405 copies of the Bible during the last year, but then Europe's been too busy of late to read them.

Town Topics.

Cleveland now understands the meaning of an empty honor. John D. Rockefeller lives there, but pays taxes elsewhere.—Detroit Free Press.

Chicago would hate to see its city council as impotent and overshadowed as New York's aldermanic body has been these many years.—Chicago News.

Visitors to Philadelphia who complain that it is too noisy are not the same persons who are everlastingly talking about Philadelphia being sleepy. The latter never come here.—Philadelphia Press.

Train and Track.

There are 39,000 miles of railway in Germany.

Chilean railway receipts and expenses for 1915 are expected to balance at about $10,000,000.

The first electric railway in the world was built in Ireland, from Bushmills to the Giants' causeway.

The [illegible]electrically operated double track [illegible] railroad bridge at the Lachine canal at Montreal is said by Canadian papers to be the most up to date in America.

Capital of an automobile factory jumped from $2,000,000 to $100,000,000. The auto plays a great part in peace and in war, too, nowadays.

James J. Hill predicts a population of 400,000,000 by the year 2000. That means four men, four women and four kids for every one in evidence now.

As Mexico's revolution spree has cost that country nearly $400,000,000 it should be glad to have Uncle Sam step in with a cleanup squad.

It's Permysl here and Przemysl there, and you take your choice, but just can't pronounce it either way correctly.

Now we'll be likely to hear more about macaroni "made in America."

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 170 — Established, Dec. 17, 1914. — WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1915 — Price One Cent

LUCIUS E. WILSON RETURNS TO FULTON; WILL SPEAK AT LUNCHEON TOMORROW; COMMISSION GOVERNMENT THE SUBJECT

Kaiser Making Ready to Drive Against Calais

Ten Army Corps Marching Westward to Reach Coast of France---Russians Stiffening Resistence in the East and Teutons Fail to Gain.

London, July 7.—"Break through to Calais—now!" is the Kaiser's latest order to his troops in the western zone, according to reports received here from Zurich, Paris and Amsterdam. That credence is placed in the reports, indicating a new and serions offensive, is proved by the prominence given in the London newspapersr to the dispatches. One of these, from Zurich, goes so far as to state that ten German army corps are moving westward after a season of rest from their work in Galicia.

In support of this belief G. F. Steward, of the Daily News, in a Rotterdam dispatch says:

"Reinforcements are expected by the Germans during the next few days in preparation for a new attempt to break through to Calais. In the main they represent new armies of young men, many of whom are volunteers who were advertised to be ready for the front by July. Travellers who have returned from Germany this last week state that the places where they went swarmed with men of the new formations ready to take the field."

The military men here in discussing the reports of a savage attack on the Allies, with Calais as the objective, see evidences of a German scheme to repeat the tactics employed against the Russians, regardless of the cost in human life, but that the Kaiser will reach Calais nobody believes possible.

In the meantime the Austro-German onrush in the eastern zone seems to be losing its momentum. The Russians have braced themselves and are holding at most points along their line, although the Austrians tell of continued progress to the northeast of Krasnik and further east, along the River Vierpriz, in the neighborhood of Tarnogera.

This is a critical sector so far as a northward blow at Warsaw is concerned, but it is evident that the Russians are stiffening their resistance after their long retreat, and the British press, for the first time in weeks, takes a more cheerful view of the eastern situation.

It is noteworthy that today's Berlin official communication speaks only of a gain on the Northern Poland front, leaving the southeastern field entirely to the Austrians, who in their official statement emphasize that an advance on the center between the Vistula and the Bug was made by "Austrians."

The quiet which had prevailed on the British front in Flanders so long has been broken by a British gain of German trenches to the north of Ypres. The advance was made after typical trench warfare tactics, backed by French artillery.

This part of the western front stoll holds its reputation as a gas area, Field Marshal French again recounting how the Germans have been bombarding Ypres with gas shells.

PETROGRAD SAYS ADVANCE ON WARSAW IS CHECKED

London, July 6.—The Teutonic allies, according to dispatches from Berlin, have broken in two the Russian line near Krasnik. One part of the lien is being driven to the east, and the other, the main section, is hotly pursued by General von Mackensen northeast toward Ludlin and Warsaw.

Krasnik is but twenty-eight miles from Lublin, a city of 75,000 inhabitants and one of the most beautiful in Russia. Mackensen's forces have covered almost half of the distance to Lublin and are pushing desperately on in an effort to reachand capture the fortress of Ivangorod, which guards the way to Warsaw.

Russian military experts insist that even the fall of Ivangorod

(Continued on Eighth Page)

WANTED!

BOYS for Evening Times Routes on West Side.

Only hustlers need apply.

READER MAY RETURN FOR ENTERTAINMENT

Miss Pearl M. Stratton of Cortland, who gave the reading at the Y. P. B. convention Saturday evening from "The Lion and the Mouse" and on Monday evening from "The Prodigal Son," may return to the city later and participate in an entertainment.

Miss Stratton is a reader of fine interpretation and would receive a hearty welcome were she to return.

Public Discussion of Modern Forms of City Government to Be Invited by Division Having in Charge the Betterment of Conditions Here

The Division of Membership and Entertainment of the Chamber of Commerce held a meeting last night to complete plans for the meetings to be held during the stay of Lucius E. Wilson. Mr. Wilson will return to Fulton sometime this evening and the first meeting will tomorrow at 12:30 at the Clark Hotel. During the morning it is expected that Mr. Wilson will be in conference with the various officers of the Chamber. At the meeting in the Clark Hotel at 12:30 he will talk on the work of the Chamber to date and will make suggestions as to what should be done by the various divisions.

The members of the Chamber were called on the telephone this morning and from the replies received a good attendance is expected at the luncheon tomorrow.

One of the [illegible] stay will be a public meeting to be held Thursday night at 8 o'clock in the City Hall. At this time Mr. Wilson will discuss the "Commission form of Government with a City Manager." This meeting will be open to the public and should prove exceedingly interesting as Mr. Wilson is thoroughly familiar with the subject. He was active in the campaign for the Commission Form of Government in Des Moines and Dayton and can give his personal experiences in connection with the new form. The City Government division of the Chamber will present a report at this meeting in connection with the City Manager plan, and there will be an opportunity for open discussion.

COUNCIL TURNS DOWN CONCERT APPROPRIATION BUT THE BAND PLAYS ON

In spite of the fact that the Common Council at last night's meeting refused to appropriate the sum of $300 for summer band concerts, which, added to an equal appropriation by the Chamber of Commerce, was to have been expended for ten concerts throughout the city during the summer months, the city will enjoy the concerts. The Times has been authorized to announce that J. W. Stevenson will personally guarantee the $300 necessary to meet the Chamber of Commerce appropriation. Mr. Stevenson made this announcement two weeks ago, but it was withheld from publication at his request until the Common Council should take decisive action on the question.

Arrangements have been made with the Chamber of Commerce through L. F. Cornell, chairman of the committee from the Chamber, and as soon as the Chamber of Commerce takes action on Mr. Stevenson's proposal, the concerts will begin. The first concert will doubtless be given next week.

The Chamber committee had arranged for a series of concerts, one concert to be held in each ward, and these plans will probably be carried out. The Morin Bros., lumber dealers, have kindly offered to donate the lumber necessary for the band stand, which will be moved about the city to the points where the concerts will be held, and the Fulton Light, Heat & Power Company, through Manager J. J. Jordan, will donate the lights and current for the concert. The amount necessary to cover incidental expenses will be covered by the proceeds of ice cream festivals which will be held at each concert under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce.

Aldermen Turn Down $300 Appropriation

Attorneys Serve Summons and Complaint---Bond Issue Awarded to Harris-Forbes Co. ---Charities Department Runs Short of Cash and Loan is Made.

Alderman Myron Foster was as solid as the proverbial Rock of Gibraltar on the band-concert question at the regular meeting of the Common Council last night. Alderman Distin, acting mayor, presided and, after all other business had been transacted the concert question was given its final hearing. Alderman Quirk introduced the resolution which called for an appropriation of $300 for the concerts and Alderman Foster voted against it. Under a charter provision a unanimous vote was necessary to pass the resolution and the motion failed to carry. However, the band concerts will be held in spite of the city's failure to appropriate the necessary funds. Alderman Foster defended his stand, as before, by stating that the city needed several things more urgently than it needed music to while away the summer evenings, and argued that industrial conditions here at present did not warrant any such expenditure for amusements.

The Harris-Forbes Company of New York was awarded the [illegible] covering the city's share of the debt contracted by the paving up to date, amounting to $46,262.87. The company bid $46,417.30 for the bonds, or at a rate of $100.00 for each $100 worth of bonds. George B. Gibbons bid $100.03; the city's share to bear 4½ per cent interest and the taxpayers' share, amounting to $13,142.37 to bear 5 per cent. A. B. Leach & Co. bid $10,29 7-10 on each $100 of the city's share and $100,37 9-10 on the taxpayers' share.

H. A. Kahler's bid of $100.01 on the taxpayers' share with interest at 4.90 per cent was accepted. The Kahler firm bid $100.11 on the city's share, interest at 4½ per cent.

The council voted to borrow $1,000 to cover the deficit in the police fund. This money was borrowed in anticipation of the receipt of the excise money in October. The sum of $100 was borrowed for the poor fund. The council audited bills to the extent of $400.76 for the charities department. Bills to the extent of $384.49 were aduited for the general city fund.

It developed last night in the report of the Commissioner of Charities that the city is paying another physician fo services which are included in the duties of the city physician, and are covered under the salary of the city physician. Dr. Schlappi tendered a bill of $15 for services to a charity charge, and some of the aldermen raised a question. Commissioner Woodbury explained that Dr. Terpening was not available at the time and he was obliged to call in another physician.

The bill of Buell Bros., plumberrs, for improvements on the bath room for the police department at city hall was ordered paid last night after Mr. Buell had explained the charges. When his bill was presented at the last meeting Aldermen Foster and Gardener considered it exorbitant, as the police department, when asking for the improvement, placed the cost at only half the figure of Mr. Buell's bill. Mr. Buell knew nothhing about thhe estimate given by the police department and said he had done the work laid out by those in charge.

The sum of $375 was appropriated for the library. The bills received from the Department of Charities for the month of June amounted to $396.45 and Commissioner Woodbury stated that there was little change in conditions among the poorer class of people in the past month, and added that he anticipated no change for some time to come. The amounts paid out for charitable purposes this year has exceeded those of past years by large margins.

A summons and complaint was served on the city by Piper and Pendergast, attorneys for Christian M. Johnson, in the matter of the title to the Johnson farm south of the city. Mr. Johnson appeared before the council some time ago, with an attorney who represented a prospective purchaser of the farm and explained that he did not have clear title to the land, and could not sell it on account of the uncerthin quantity of the city's holdings in his property.

While the city was still a village, accorrding to Mr. Johnson's story, a committee appointed from the village purchased a portion of

(Continued on Eighth Page)

WEATHER FORECAST

Showers tonight and probably Thursday, with fresh, strong south winds.

BOUGHT HUNTER STOCK

Twenty shares of Hunter Fan & Motor Company stock were sold in thiac ity yesterday to H. N. Gilbert for $810. The sale was later confirmed by Referee Wright.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
R. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 8 1879.

Wednesday, July 7, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Communication

"In time of peace prepare for war."

The writer sees in the anti-enlistment league—should it gain supporters of any considerable numbers—a grave menace to our nation, as we should positively have a body of trained men for the defence of this broad land of ours.

To defend the Stars and Stripes, the emblem of the free which we would not have, if the anti-league had its way.

Everybody with ordinary foresight knows that man to be competent to run in a race must train himself to the work, in order to be able to withstand the test.

Now I leave it to the public in general if I am right or wrong on this point. If I am right, ought we not encourage the enlistment of our young men, rather than to discourage them? For we know not how soon we may have to defend our flag, which, being bought with price of many brave lives, should it not be well taken care of by us as a nation of free born Americans, and not be allowed to degenerate into a meaningless piece of bunting which the "Antis" seem to advocate?

It is true, war is to be deplored, yet shall we ever see universal peace? No, not until the millenium dawns, if I read the Bible correctly. "We shall have wars and rumors of wars; nation shall rise up against nation until the end of time." But the end is not yet—bye and bye; therefore, would it not be fatal to us as a nation to be unprepared in an emergency which we may bec alled upon to face at any time? Now we leave it to any father and mother—which is best for our young men, to enlist thereby placing themselves under military discipline which will make men of them? Or is it better that they should remain on our street corners or in the saloons as many do here in our city? We leave the verdict to the thinking public of our commonwealth.

A CITIZEN.

TRAFFIC FAILS TO WARRANT MORE CARS

Editor, Evening Times:

Please advise, why it is that the trolley company does not have to put into effect its summer schedule this year?

The franchise calls for half hourly service during the summer. Why isn't this enforced by the city administration?

Yours truly,
JNO. F. JACKSON.

(Inquiry at the local terminal elecits the information that by running two-car trains the L. S. & N. is able to accommodate its traffic to better advantage than in preceding years. In other words, "hard times" have so affected travel that it is deemed unnecessary to return to the usual summer schedule. Mr. Jackson's query is referred to the City Attorney for a reply, and The Evening Times extends to that gentleman the same courtesy as heretofore to answer public questions in a public way.—Editor.

JUDGE LINDSEY IS A CHAUTAUQUA FEATURE

Judge Ben B. Lindsey is one of the most interesting figures in American public life today. His work as head of Denver's juvenile court has brought him fame, while the vicious attacks of the "ring" and liquor interests have gained for him the sympathy and admiration of a nation. The recent election in Denver clearly demonstrated how ineffective the underhand methods of his enemies were when he received a majority of 35,000 votes, the largest any candidate for a local office ever received, and this after a ten year period of sevice as judge of the juvenile court.

The court over which he presides is a local institution, specializing in the correction and protection of the city's children. Last year it dealt with immediate wants and troubles of more than a thousand families, and the cost to the city was about $20,000. In 1914, the same year, the district court of Denver dealt with less than 2,000 cases and cost the city and state about $200,000.

Judge Lindsey's address here will draw a large crowd not only because of his well known qualities as a public speaker, but also because American citizens like to pay personal tribute to "one of their own" and to one who battles for the forces of righteousness and purity against the powers of graft and political corruption.

MAKING UP A RAFT

The Evening Times is in receipt of a letter written by a man to a man, which bears upon the local political situation. The writer is dissatisfied with the situation as it is found today by hundreds and hundreds of the city's taxpayers. He believes that in selecting timber for the mayoralty raft the people have a lot of scouting to do, and to a Republican the saddest comment the writer makes is that the G. O. P. in Fulton has been in former times hard up for the right kind of material.

A second correspondent in addressing The Evening Times along the same line favors a man who has reached middle-age—one who has good executive and administrative ability, to all of which everybody except, perhaps, a very small minority of the citizenship will O. K. The writer of this communication has in mind his ideal of the man for the job, the man who has the punch to do things for himself, and the grit to see that men surrounding him in official capacities, are made of the right stuff.

A fact exists that is overlooked in making a search for a piece of mayoralty timber, which is, that too often a mayor is little more than the mouthpiece of his legal adviser—the city's attorney, and thereby rests the conviction that it is an easy thing for a mayor to be in the right church, but in the wrong pew. In other words, the mayor of average ability does not find his real location until too late in life.

If Fulton would progress, if the city is to press forward toward greater things, and not fall back into the obsolete class, it is up to the taxpayers, who are the voters, to submerge many differences of opinion and go forth in their quest for mayoralty timber armed with the conviction that nothing but the best is good enough for this town; and further, in cutting down the tree for the raft, let those who are going to make the selections remember, that while the young men should be given a chance to move upward and onward, the man of keen judgment is the fellow who has reached at least his fortieth year. He is the man who will undo what the man of twenty would do, and he is less likely to be found a pliant sapling in the raft.

THOUGHT-COMPELLING

A farmer, not so very many years ago, lived in Pennsylvania, and he got discouraged trying to get a living on a farm—on a Pennsylvania hill farm. He wrote to a relative in Canada, and he told this relative that he wanted to come to Canada and secure a position collecting coal oil.

The relative replied that he could not employ him, "because," said the relative, "you don't know anything about the coal-oil business." "Then," replied the Pennsylvania farmer, "I will know about it."

With commendable ambition, the Pennsylvania farmer started to study the theory of coal oil. He found that, in the beginning, away back ages and ages ago, there were immense forests of vegetation. Then he found, by consulting scientific books, that the first sun was put out, and the whole earth was locked in a world of ice. These mighty icebergs planed down the mountains, beat down the hills, and buried this original vegetation. Then the old world fell into the wake of the present sun, and life again appeared.

He also learned from the books that this original vegetation was finally turned by chemical action into coal, and that only in the vicinity of these coal beds is coal oil found in paying quantities.

He found out all about coal oil the second day of God's administration down to the time he wrote his second letter to his relative in Canada. And he told his relative that he was now ready—that he knew everything about coal oil.

His relative told him to come on to Canada, and he went. Later, the farmer who had purchased the old Pennsylvania hill farm found a stream back of the barn, covered with a dreadful-looking scum. Even the cows refused to drink from the creek. It was coal oil. And here you have the beginning of the oil business.

My point is this, Friend Reader: You have given up a part of your life to know all about some one thing, and, with all this knowledge on hand, you look longingly toward Canada—some far-away field.—Silent Partner.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

News Mostly of a Political Nature From the Nation's Seat of Government for Times' Readers.

Washington, July 6. (Special correspondence—Senator Oscar W. Underwood, who, as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, presented the tariff bill which completely demoralized our industries and our national finances, came out with a statement recently in which he urged the construction of merchantmen rather than of battleships. As Mr. Underwood is the leader in the councils of his party his utterances in regard to party policies are of great moment in indicating the adherence of a considerable number of his followers to the doctrines which he advocates. That he is of a pacificist turn of mind is shown by his statement on the floor of the House, February 5th, last, when he said: "I do not think the time will ever come when it will be necessary for this country to maintain the great principles of our fathers at the point of the sword." The naval appropriation bill was up for consideration at the time and Mr. Underwood immediately followed this statement by offering an amendment to strike out a provision for four battleships and make it one.

Mr. Underwood is another mild-eyed visionary. If all the nations could unite in a "federation of the world" and divide the industries, resources, and carrying trade of this earth in a manner which would give mutual satisfaction, and then by law so regulate the birthrate that fecundity would not sow discord, the two policies for which Senator Underwood stands—free trade and disarmament—would come into existence automatically, and so probably would a static condition of humanity. But so long as competition existed and human nature is prone to envy, those international jealousies which follow in the wake of keen commercial rivalry will make the theories championed by the Democracy nothing more than Utopian dreams. This country has neverr had free trade that it was not followed by industrial disaster, and the European conflict furnishes sufficient comment on the subject of preparedness. Even the lamb-like Secretary Daniels, no longer under the benign influence of the Apostle of Peace, has become Josephus Militant.

Dr. J. Paul Goods, of the University of Chicago, recently pointed out the position in whichh the United States will assuredly find itself if our proposed efforts for increasing foreign trade are crowned with success. Said he: "Our natural resources are of the greatest importance in bringing the nation commercial success. That means that there will be a great industrial and commercial expansion in this country, and unless we find some way to settle the questions of trade supremacy we will find ourselves facing a jealous set of nations in a bitter conflict to maintain what we will consider to be our rights." Mr. Underwood would be contented if we had the naked "rights" and the other nations had the battleships.

Mr. Underwood, Mr. Redfield, and the rest of the Democrats kick up a lot of dust in trying to create enthusiasm for the capture of foreign markets. This might be a commendable endeavor if there were not so much evidence of an attempt to becloud the situation in regard to the capture of our home market by the foreign beneficiaries of the Underwood-Wilson law. Two things our manufacturers demand before they extend their trade appreciably in foreign lands: First, the assurance of a tariff sufficient to protect them in the home market, and, second, the confidence that Americans who are successful abroad will not placed in the category of "selfish exploiters" and denied the bodily protection which should be guaranteed to them as American citizens. The first will never be vouchsafed them while Democrats hold the reins of government, and that the second will not be forthcoming is inferred from the attitude of the present administration.

How much more practical was the suggestion of William McKinley in his Buffalo speech shortly before his assassination, in which he said: "If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?" These were the words of common sense, not of imagery.

Liverymen recommend Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh as a valuable remedy to be always kept on hand.

Opinions

Will Probably Keep the Trees.

There is a growing interest in the question of what the constitutional convention proposes to do with the people's forest in the Adirondacks and the Catskills; and as time goes on and as more consideration is given to the subject, the greater the insistence that no liberties be taken with this most valuable possession of all the people.

In times past the Albany Knickerbocker-Press has advocated a conservative degree of cutting of timber on State lands, but since it has observed the propaganda by the lumbermen before the constitutional convention, this paper concludes an editorial by saying: "The safe side, judging from the scientific and longer experience of older countries, is to prohibit the removal of timber from the State preserve."

This is palpably the safe side in view of the history of the State government for the past 20 years right down to the present day. There is so little promise in a marked and consisten improvement in the quality of that government, that it is absolutely certain that if any entering wedge is permitted toward the removal of any timber from the people's land, the privilege will be abused grossly. It isn't a theory which the people of the State have to deal with but a practical condition. The people cannot afford to trust the forest in the hands of politicians during the next 20 years. The trees are too valuable as conservators of water for our farms and our industries; we need them for the park right in the midst of millions of people. The grocer, the lawyer, the mechanic, the farmer—the average citizen—realizes that there is nothing in it for him if lumbermen are permitted to feast upon the people's lands. On the contrary, many of them realize that it would be a direct personal loss if the State's lands were commercialized, hacked up and partially denuded.

The Albany paper from its point of vantage, for the convention is being held in that city, observes: "That there are powerful interests at work intent upon permitting lumbermen again to invade the forests has been plain from the beginning of the convention." The propaganda of the lumbermen has been conducted shrewdly and quietly. They have not appeared boldly before committees, but have enlisted certain foresters, some of them college professors, who advocate their theories and tell of results in the West and in Europe, taking little consideration of political and governmental conditions in this commonwealth.

It is the information of The Observer that the delegates are little disposed to open the great park in the Adirondacks and in the Catskills to lumbermen, and the information of the Albany paper is the same. That speaks well of the good sense and foresight of the delegates. The people want to keep their trees, and they will defeat any proposal that interferes with this desire.—Utica Observer.

A DOG'S A DOG WHEREVER FOUND

By Horace Seymour Keller

A dog's a dog the world around,
No matter where he may be found.
Some dogs they came from Galilee—
Dogs! dogs are all the same to me!

I never knew a dog to fail
In frisking of the friendly tail
To kindliness; 'tis dogs rejoice
Responsive to the human voice.

A dog's a dog in sunshine time;
A dog's a dog in wintry clime.
For, where the tropic sun is hot
He's the same watcher on the spot;

Or, when the chilly winds assail
There you will find him without fail—
Asleep, awake, he's ever there,
Dog-like and faithful, aye, and square!

A dog has no mean selfish ways—
No matter whence he barks and bays
Up to the moon his soul's delight
In summer's calm or winter's blight.

His is the quick impulse to save
your life—or die upon your grave
After your fitful fever's o'er—
This market servitor of yore.

Ah! give to him the wreath of fame—
This dog, who knew God e'er you
came.

Constipation Causes Most Ills

Accumulated waste in your thirty feet of bowels causes absorption of poisons, tends to produce fever, upsets digestion. You belch gas, feel stuffy, irritable, almost cranky. It isn't you—it's your condition. Eliminate this poisonous waste by taking one or two Dr. King's New Life Pills tonight. Enjoy a full, free bowel movement in the morning—you feel so grateful. Get an original bottle, containing 36 pills, from your Druggist today for 25c.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 3111 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
Amateur Developing & Printing
Roll of 6 films and 6 prints, 30c.
Flash-Lights & Home Portraits
E. E. HENRY 210 Oak St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4946
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

BYRON NEWTON
teacher of flute and piccolo.
Boehm and ordinary systems.
Phone Mrs. N. H. Haviland

SODA AND MINERAL WATERS
Made in Fulton. Best Extracts. Purity Guaranteed.
Delivery to any part of town.
A. J. THOMPSON
Phone 1542 112 Pratt St.

HALL & O'CONNOR
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE
Phone 4529

MILK and CREAM
Fresh from our own farm.
GLENWOOD FARM
Fred C. Vogelsang
Phone 2510

F. H. CONKLIN, D. D. S.
Pyorrhea Treated Successfully.
Expert Extractions.
113 Oneida St.

McINTYRE'S FAMILY WASHINGS
Up-to-date Laundering
Prompt Delivery
158 N. 6th St. Phone 487

G. H. MAUDE
Painter and Decorator
Phone 4369 260 S. 5th St.
Up-to-date Designs
Tiffany and other Finishes.
Estimates Furnished Free.

HOTEL LEWIS
We serve the finest food obtainable.
Good service among quiet home like surroundings.
Moderate Price, 25c.

ROGERS' SILVERWARE FREE!
One coupon with each 5c purchase.
Premiums on Display
[illegible]

THINKING OF A BOAT RIDE?
30-foot launch and rowboats to rent.
INGERSOLL'S BOAT LIVERY
N. 1st st. opposite Old Grace Chapel.

Buckingham's Pranks.

After the defeat and flight of Charles I. the daredevil Duke of Buckingham disguised himself as a mountebank, set up a stage in the heart of London and for days laughed in the faces of the stern Puritans, who were thirsting for his life. One day when his own sister, the beautiful Duchess of Richmond, was passing the jocular duke set the mob on to drag her from her carriage. They forced her to witness the pranks of her brother, whom she recognized, but could not betray.

HANNIBAL NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Botsford of Brooklyn arev isting their parrents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Strong.

Miss Mary Ellen Stevens was the guest of Miss Lula Adamy Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. George Minar, who has been spending a short time with friends in Hannibal returned to her home in Ithaca last week.

George Minar of Ithaca is a guest of friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Hopper were over Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilbur, Bowens Corners.

Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Tucker were in Fulton Tuesday attending the reunion of the 184th regiment.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Bell and family of Scranton, Pa., were over Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Cooper, Hannibal Center road..

Mrs. Richard Fleming and Mrs. Cynthia Gage of Victory are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cooper.

Mrs. Celestia Cox was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Jennie Keeney, last week.

Raymond Jerrett is home from Hudson Falls for the summer vacation.

Hannibal had a very quiet Fourth, guaranteed to be both "safe and sane." Many of our young people spent the day at Fair Haven.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cooper, Mrs. R. Fleming and Mrs. Cynthia Gage were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips, Southwest Oswego.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Blodgett were over Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Blodgett, Fulton.

Mrs. Maggie Shutts is the guest of Hher son Claude of Minetto.

Mrs. C. S. Chamberlain and Miss Fannie Rhoades returned Thursday from New York to spend the summer, in town.

Miss Mildred Perkins is spending her vacation with her aunt, Mrs. year as teacher at Vernon. Miss Perkins plans to attend the summer school at Oswego Normal.

Earl Hannin of Buffalo was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Young last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Wilson were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Harmon, Bethel.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Stevens and family of Hannibal Center were guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Adamys, Sunday.

Miss Ethel Robinson has secured a postion as teacher at, Fair Haven High school. Miss Robinson taught at Hannibal Center last year.

Rev. and Mrs. Ernest Hopper of Waverly are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, born June 26th. Mr. Hopper is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Hopper of Hannibal Center.

Mr. and Mrs. George Barlow spent the Fourth with their son in Syracuse.

BERNHARDS BAY

Rev J. W. Briggs of Fair Haven, N. Y., was a guest at Mrs. Jennie Marsden's recently.

Mrs. Alice Hooks was called to West Monroe to attend her uncle, Elizah Phillips, who is ill.

J. E. Peachin returned from Hazelhurst, Pa., on Friday.

Mrs. J. E. Peachin spent Friday in Central Square.

Mrs. Etta Curtiss and daughters, Pearl and Viola, are visiting relatives in Stockbridge.

Mrs. Rhoda Scott is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. A. Jones, in Oneida.

Mrs. Bjorkman, a suffrage worker, will speak at Bernhards Bay Saturday evening, July 17.

Mrs. J. E. Peachin and son, Silas, spent Monday at Mrs. James Peachin's.

For old sores of any kind apply Hanford's Balsam. It will reduce the inflammation and the sore will gradually disappear. Use it for the hard cases.

REDUCED FARES

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Alexandria Bay $2.50
(Including Tour of Islands)
Round trip. Every Saturday, Sunday and holiday, to September 6, inclusive. Also Wednesdays to Aug. 25. Returning same day.

Ontario Beach . $1.90
(Charlotte)
Round trip. Every Sunday and holiday to Sept. 6, inclusive. Good going and returning same day.

Consult local ticket agents for time of trains and other information.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

National Bank of Commerce,
Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

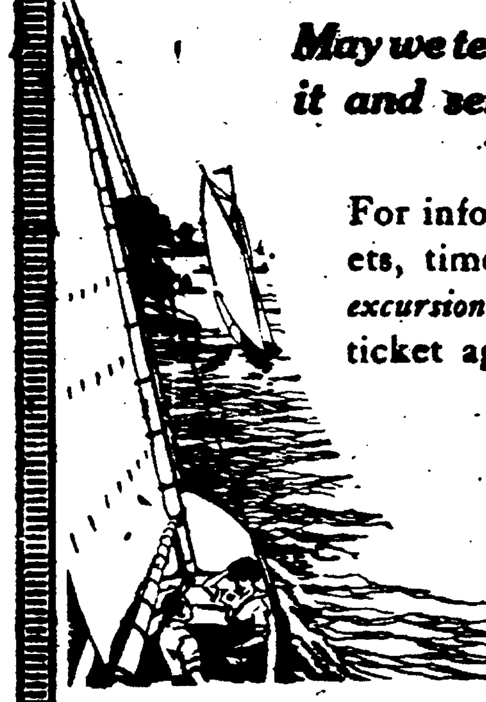
At MACKINAW
or in Northern Michigan

Everything that water and land and woods provide for a vacation—the ideal Great Lakes Resorts with plenty of good places to stay.

Bass, Muscallonge, Mackinaw Trout, Pickerel and Pike abound and are waiting there to tackle your fishing tackle.

May we tell you more about it and send you folders?

For information about tickets, time of trains and *low excursion fares*, consult local ticket agents.



PUBLIC UTILITIES IN STRASSBURG

Republished from "Concerning Municipal Ownership"

The city of Strassburg, Alsace, has attempted to work out the vexed problem of private and municipal ownership of public utilities by methods that are believed to be quite unique. There is to be neither private monoply nor municipal monoply in the lighting and street car services, but these are to be owned and managed on a dual or mixed management system.

When the present city council of Strassburg entered office in 1908 it found a different organization of the gas and electrical works, and also of the street railway service from that obtaining in other German towns. During the past few decades these services have been taken over by the municipalities in most German towns; in Strassburg, however, they were controlled by private capitalists.

Mixed Management Inaugurated—Suburbs Developed.

The question of the city's interest in these undertakings was first discussed in December, 1908, and it was decided then not to eliminate private capital from them altogether, but to take over part of the stock and to establish asystem of mixed management whereby the city council secured some measure of control over the company. This system has aroused much interest not only in Germany but in other parts of the world. Being an entirely new system here no general principles have as yet been evolved, each case being decided on its merits and according to the particular circumstances which brought the two contracting parties together. It has been found that the interests of the community are best served when the public body is able to command a controlling influence in the direction of the company.

Strassburg has succeeded in bringing all the above-mentioned services into alliance with itself, and has asserted in each case the superiority of the public over the private interest. Private capital is invested in the undertakings, but its direction is conditioned by the needs of the town. This is the point of major importance. It is obvious, for example, that the carrying through of a progressive municipal development and improvement policy stands in the closest connection with the control of the street railways. If the electric railways at Strassburg had remained entirely in private hands, it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to develop thinly settled suburban districts.

The Electrical Works—Profits and Dividends.

Strassburg is a city of 186,000 inhabitants. The credit of having introduced the mixed management system belongs to the Strassburg mayor, Dr. Schwander. He applied it first to the electrical works. In December, 1908, when the franchise accorded to the Strassburg Electric Co. was approaching its term, the city council resolved not to purchase the works outright but to proceed with a contract in accordance with which the electric company reserved for the city council 40 per cent of its 11,750 shares of 1,000 marks ($238) each and three seats on the board of 10 directors. In consideration thereof the council extended its concession to the company until the year 1940. On February 17, 1909, the city purchased 1,182 more shares, thus bringing the larger portion of the stock into its own hands.

So far the dual ownership and control has worked well. The use of electricity for lighting and power has increased rapidly. In 1911, 1912 and 1913 the company paid dividends of 11 per cent. The company pays a royalty to the city on its surplus profits, which royalty amounted to about $100,000 in 1911 and $130,000 in 1913. The total net profits to the municipality in 1913 amounted to 710,375 marks ($168,980), after payment of 432,205 marks ($102,616) for interest on the borrowed capital and for the reduction of liabilities. This represents a profit of 8.68 per cent on the entirre capital ($3,088,944) invested by the city council in the electrical works, and is by far its best investment.

The Electric Street Railway.

Encouraged by the good results of the mixed ownership of the electrical works, the municipality in 1912 made a similar change in the street railway organization. The old private street railway company was re-organized. The capital of the new company was divided into 2,500,000 marks ($595,000) preferred stock, privately owned, and 2,500,000 marks ($595,000) common stock in the possession of the city council. Both kinds of shares bear an immediate dividend of 6 per cent. Of the remaining profit the city takes 30 per cent in dues for the use of the streets and bridges until the profit reaches $71,400; 40 per cent of the surplus profits between $71,400 and $95,200 and 50 per cent of the surplus over $95,200. The concession extends to 1956. The statutes of the company were modified and adapted to the new convention. The municipal council appoints 4 of the 10 members of the board of directors.

The street railway company of Strassburg has prospered. The length of the line is about 56 miles and there are 144 cars with motors and 319 trailers. The net profit for 1913 was $140,443, of which $3,570 was added to the reserve fund and $71,400 was paid as 6 per cent dividends on the capital stock; extra dividends of 1¾ per cent on the common stock and 4 per cent on the preferred stock were also paid. Thus the city received in first dividends $35,700; in dues (30 per cent of the surplus), $19,696; and extra dividends, $10,402; total, $65,798. To this sum may also be added the dividend on one extra majority share and that portion of the directors' percentage which falls to the four directors nominated by the council. The above total received by the city is not net profit to the city, howver, since the city must pay about half of the amount as interest on borrowed capital invested in the business and for reduction of liabilities.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

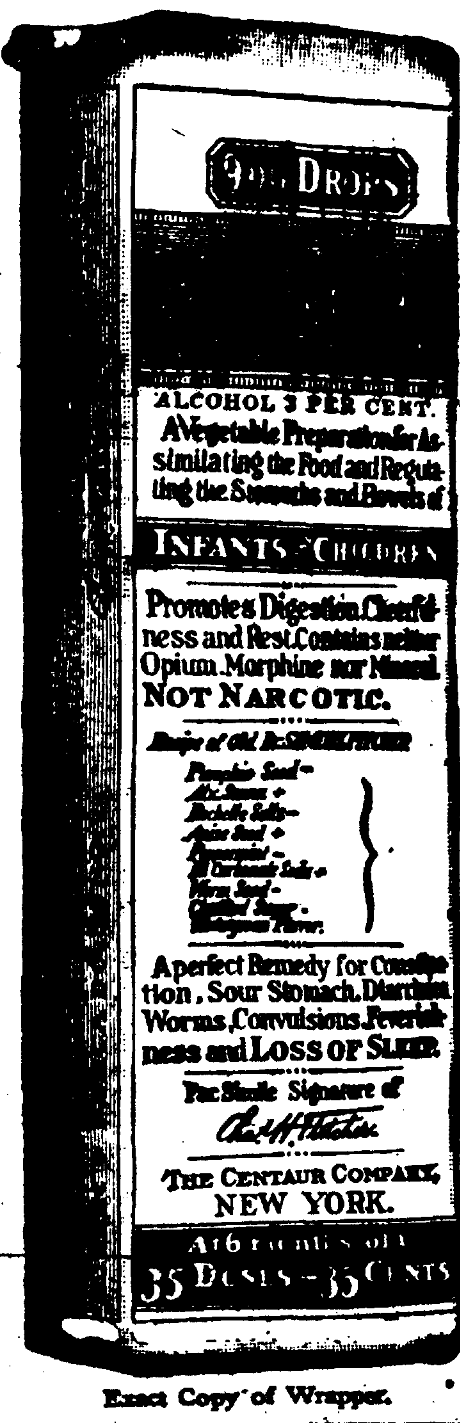
BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo - - 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland - - - 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland - - 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo - - - 7:30 A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

Beautifully colored sectional puzzle chart, showing both exterior and interior of The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE" sent on receipt of five cents to cover postage and mailing. Also ask for our 24-page pictorial and descriptive booklet free.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio



CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA

Exact Copy of Wrapper. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SOUTH GRANBY

A number from this place attended the ball game at Lysander between theh Lysander team and the Warners team.

The ice cream social Friday night did not sell all the ice cream because of a rainy night. There was not a very large crowd. They took in eight dollars and thirty-five cents clear, which was pretty well considering the weather.

Miss Mary Boss of Marathon is visiting at Mr. Pingree's.

Franklin Pierce, wife and two children arrived at Elmer Fisher's Tuesday from Olean to spend their vacation. Mr. Pierce will go to New York to Columbia College for six weeks.

John Garrett and famly were guests at Wilson Stewart's Sunday.

The prayer meeting and Bible study will be held at the school house Tuesday evening this week.

Miss Edna Sednar is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ruth Countryman.

The Misses Edna Cook and Lottie Andrews accompanied their uncle, Milo Austin and wife to Syracuse Sunday where they will visit for some time.

Miss Esther Coyill is employed in Lysander.

Mrs. Lottie Cook attended the Wilson-Bull wedding at St. Mark's church in Syracuse last Tuesday evening.

Miss Flora Fisher has gone to Edwin Palmer's in Fulton.

Lester Dickerson and his cousin Norwood Terpening have been visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Terpening, for a week. They arrived home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Austin of Jersey City, visited Mrs. L. T. Austin the last of the week.

Miss Mildred Cook was the guest of Lela Andrews Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Butler and their mother, Mrs. Mary Brown, were in Baldwinsville Sunday to Mr. Amos Ott's to celebrate the birthday of Mrs. Brown who is 77. The children were all there and with the mother there were ten in number. A bountiful dinner was served and a very enjoyable time was had.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Palmer were callers at Floyd Dickerson's Sunday.

Mr. Milo Austin and wife were guests of their sister, Mrs. Alice Cook Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Austin and son Raymond visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hannum Sunday.

Mrs. Carrie Hannum visited her sister, Mrs. Anna Foster Thursday, it being her birthday.

BUNDY'S CROSSING

Mrs. Marvin and Harvey Burchin were in Fulton Friday.

Mrs. Anna Witchley and children called on Mrs. Samuel Graham Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Uula Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Echard, Misses Bertha and Elizabeth Echard and Mr. Howard Simons of the Kingdom went by auto to Syracuse then to Skaneateles, Auburn, Allbridge to Syracuse and home on July Fourth.

On Saturday night occurred the marriage of Miss Margaret Peavey of Minetto and Mr. Harold Waugh of this place. Miss Edith Dodge acted as bridesmaid. The bestman was Harry Kennedy of East Minetto. Rev. Crawford performed the ceremony.

Mrs. Bell Dodge had her finger caught in a machine at Minetto.

Walter Adams called at C. J. Echard's Monday.

Many persons attended the dance at Mt. Pleasant Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stevens and Fred tSevens of Minetto went to Mt. Pleasant on Monday.

For mosquito bites and any poisoned wound, apply Hanford's Balsam to kill the germs. Always have it on hand.

TOM BROWN KNITTING EXHIBIT AT EXPOSITION

Specimens of the knitting work done by members of the Auburn Prison branch of the Tom Brown Knitting Class will be on exhibition at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. A shipment of 70 specimens of the knitted goods will be expressed Monday to John Shetland of the local prison office force, who is in charge of prison exhibits at the exposition.

A shipment of 233 scarfs, 22 caps, four shawls, five pairs of gloves and mittens, one pair wristlets have been sent to the Poland War Relief Committee. Martin T. Looney who is at the head of the knitting work in the prison has received a letter from the officials of the committee thanking him—Auburn Advertiser.

A Medicine Chest for 25c

In this chest you have an excellent remedy for Toothache, Bruises, Sprains, Stiff Neck, Backache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and for most emergencies. One 25c. bottle of Sloan's Liniment does it all—this because these ailments are symptoms, not diseases, and are caused by congestion and inflammation. If you doubt, ask those who use Sloan's Liniment, or better still, buy a 25c. bottle and prove it. All Druggists.

D/34

July Sale of Stylish Waists

This lot is now displayed in our west window and will go

On Sale FRIDAY, 9 A. M.

at your choice, 49c

The Latest Models and Materials, and Unusual Values. All sizes up to No. 44.

M. J. McDONALD & CO.

ONEIDA STREET

WORTH A DOLLAR

Upon presenting this advertisement you will receive credit of one dollar upon any work in the line of

AUTO TOPS CARRIAGE TOPS SEAT COVERS CURTAINS STORM APRONS, ETC.

ALSO REPAIRING

FULTON AUTO TOP CO.

80 SOUTH SECOND STREET

Those You Know

Miss Flora Owen, who has been visiting her brother at Stop 28 for the past two weeks, has returned home.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Crane has returned home after spending several weeks with friends at Volney.

* * *

Mrs. William Baldwin of Syracuse is visiting friends here.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fowler Baldwin spent Monday at Mt. Pleasant.

* * *

Mrs. Lovana Fuller of the Silk road was a Sunday visitor of Mrs. G. J. Foster.

* * *

Patrolman Leo Brown's vacation which began yesterday, may be spent entirely fishing in this immediate vicinity. The exact whereabouts of his valuable rod and line still remains a mystery and its quest is likely to provide employment in the next two weeks.

* * *

William Greene and family were guests of friends at Watertown Sunday.

* * *

Ralph Waugh having spent the Fourth here returned to his work at Ilion Tuesday.

* * *

The Rev. J. W. Barrett is a delegate to the Anti-Saloon League convention to be held in Atlantic city this week. The Brotherhood of the First M. E. church presented him with a purse of money prior to the pastor's departure.

* * *

The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the State Street M. E. church met this afternoon at the home of Mrs. George J. Emeny, 414 South 4th st.

* * *

Dr. J. Ross Haviland has returned to New York after spending the Fourth with his parents in Oneida st

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Kellar are making a ten-day tour of the Adirondacks. They left Sunday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Burdick have gone to Ilion to live. Mr. Burdick having secured work there.

* * *

Edward E. Carroll has left to take a six-weeks' course at the summer session at Columbia University, New York.

* * *

With the exception of one grocer and one butcher, all stores of the two trades will close at noon next Wednesday.

E. B. Hall of Wellsville, N. Y., has sold Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh for forty-five years. Several other druggists have handled it from thirty, to fifty years.

Cahill's Perfection Bread is the BEST BREAD MADE

TRY A LOAF—Sold only at

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

THOMAS H. MARVIN

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

Some of our Specialties are:

Lehigh Portland Cement

Peerless Wall-plaster

Robinson Sewer Pipe

Onondaga Vitrified Brick

Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc.

Land Plaster Hydrated Lime

Yard:

Corner First and Broadway

THE QUIRK

Matinees 5c.

Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c

CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.

TODAY	THURSDAY
"THE HOOSIER SCHOOL MASTER" in 5 parts	"ROMANCE OF ELAINE" 8th Episode of Who Pays Series entitled
"HOUSEKEEPING UNDER COVER"	"TODAY AND TOMORROW" Pathe Weekly

FRIDAY

The Vitagraph five-reel drama

"THE CARPET FROM BAGDAD" By Harold McGrath

MEET IN ROME

Binghamton Lost 1916 Convention by Few Votes; Session Closed Yesterday; Picnic For Delegates.

The state convention of the Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U. of the State of New York closed yesterday at 11 o'clock after a most successful session. The session ended with the singing of the hymn "God Be With You 'Till We Meet Again," by all the delegates and the spectacle was a most inspiring one.

The last session was called to order promptly at 8 o'clock by the president, Mason Stratton, of Brooklyn. Miss Harriet Bethel of Brooklyn led in prayer and the reports of the superintendents of the various lines of work followed.

The treasurer's report shows that $2810.25 has been raised by the branch during the past years. The Cortland branch leads with the total of $251.49 collected.

A debate between the Lowville branch and the Kenwood branch on the question, "Resolved, that the Influence of Heredity is Greater than that of Environment," followed the reports of the superintendents. Mrs. Charles Olmstead of thisc ity was chairman of the judges and Mrs. Edna Moore, also of this city acted as judge.

Binghamton extended a corrdial invitation for the next convention and the workers from the city near the border line had many of the delegates lined up, but the Rome contingent won out by a few votes.

After a Bible reading by Miss Muriel Ayres of Penn Yan and a prayer by Marion Clark of Frewsburg, the last anthem was sung and the convention adjourned until July 3, 1915, at Rome.

At 11.30 the delegates numbering more than 200 were taken in automobiles to Pathfinder Island. The Chamber of Commerce arranged the trip. The young people spent the afternoon at baseball, canoeing and other out door sports and returned to this city about 5 o'clock. A dinner was served at the island under the direction of Mrs. Holmes, stewardess of the club.

Most of the delegates left for their homes last night but several remained in thec ity until today. All were loud in their praises of Fulton as convention city, and of the hospitality of the people here.

Wallace Owes His Life to a Fellow Camper

Nicholas Wallace, the genial clerk at the Setz & McCormick store, took an involuntary bath Monday night in the cool waters of the Oswego river, north of the city near Indian Point. Wallace, accompanied by Cyril Reed, also of the Setz & McCormick company, spent the day at the point and early in the evening, Wallace, in a canoe, started for the middle of the stream to fish. Attempting to light his favorite meerschaum pipe, Wallace lost his balance and fell into the stream. His cries for help attraction the attention of Reed, who hastily donned his bathing suit (Benjamin model) and went to the rescue. At first nothing was visible except the pipe, but Reed, by superhuman efforts, finally brought Wallace to the surface. By that time scores of campers had arrived on the scene and Wallace was take nto shore, where a pulmotor soon rescuscitated him. He is able to attend to his duties today and is none the worse for his experience. Reed is very modest concerning his brave act, and would divulge none of the particular this morning. His friends intend to apply for a Carnegie medal for the young man, who only recently took up his residence here.

CARRIES HOME A LESSON IN SPEED LIMIT

C. W. Hobbie has returned from Olean where he spent nearly a month. While in the business section of that city he witnessed a distressing accident, the result of a collision between a boy on a small play cart and a swiftly moving automobile. The boy was killed and Mr. Hobbie testified before a coroner's jury, in effect that the driver of the car was to blame for the death of the boy, as he was exceeding a safe speed limit.

THAN 12,000

Official Figures Given by County Superintendent of Census Places Fulton's Population at 11,138.

This city shows a gain in population since the last census of 658, according to the official figures compiled and issued by H. L. Wallace, county superintendent of census enumerators. The official figures do not vary greatly from the estimates made by many persons in advance of the census taking and immediately following the announcement of the official figures.

Every town in the county, with the exception of Redfield, Williamstown, Amboy and Boylston, show a gain. The four counties lost in population in the last five years.

The official figures follow:

Albion	1501	Gain	29
Amboy	673	Loss	63
Boylston	578	Loss	89
Constantia	2123	Gain	100
Granby	2035	Gain	13
Hannibal	2334	Gain	186
Hastings	2362	Gain	47
Mexico	3193	Gain	211
New Haven	1476	Gain	15
Orwell	949	Gain	20
Oswego Town	3091	Gain	420
Palermo	1281	Gain	26
Parish	1393	Gain	82
Redfield	678	Loss	125
Richland	3955	Gain	164
Sandy Creek	2325	Gain	219
Schroeppel	3155	Gain	448
Scriba	2260	Gain	61
Volney	2421	Gain	14
West Monroe	935	Gain	20
Williamstown	861	Loss	35
Oswego City	25434	Gain	2066
Fulton City	11138	Gain	658
Totals	76,151	Gain	4487

Cities, 36,572; towns, 35,579. Total, 76,151.

SNOW RESIGNS AS DOG CATCHER; HAS OTHER WORK

George Snow, the city dog catcher, appeared at last night's meeting of the Common Council to offer his resignation. Snow has secured a position with the Hunter Arms Company and believed some other local man would be glad to have the dog catcher's job, in view of the industrial conditions here at present. The aldermen took no action last night on Snow's resignation and he may continue to work in his spare time at the dog catching job. Snow announced last night that he had completed a canvass of the East Side and found only thirty dog owners are now without licenses for their pets. The west side of the river is still to be covered.

HELPED HIMSELF TO CONTENTS OF REGISTER

Solomon Mursky was arraigned before Judge Wilson this morning on a charge of juvenile delinquency and petit larceny. Young Mursky, who is but 12 years old, walked into the Perkins floral store on 1st st yesterday and opened the cash register belonging to W. J. Nicht, owner of the Electric shop. The lad took a sum of money from the register but one of the girls employed by Mr. Perkins noticed him acting suspiciously and called an officer.

The lad was very penitent this morning and promised to mend his ways. Judge Wilson will take action in his case tomorrow.

GOOD TEMPLARS PREPARE FOR STATE CONVENTION

W. F. Stewart, together with his associates on the committee of arrangements, Floyd Cox and George Grant, are taking good care to see that all preliminaries for the Good Templars' convention to be held in this city are looked after. Many of the 200 delegates will arrive here on August 21, but the convention proper will not open until Monday.

The Complete committee on entertainment is made up of Floyd Cox, chairman; George Grant, Mrs. Joseph Hawks, A. P. Bradt and Lawrence Stewart.

SELF RESPECT.

It is a mistake to associate pride or foppishness with self respect. The one rises from a judicious consideration of what we are, the other from an extravagant notion of what something extraneous has made us. The one is true, the other is false, and both cannot exist together. A man that respects himself cannot be proud, and a proud man does not respect himself.

O. HENDERSON & CO.

Offers This Week

White Lawn Collars 19c

$3.50 Nemo Corset, at . . $2.25

$1.00 Ladies Muslin Petticoats 59c

25c Ladies Muslin Drawers 19c

PURE ICE CREAM

"The Only Kind We Make"

OUR FOUNTAIN DRINKS ARE NOT EXCELLED

FRESH FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

Phone 80 **THE ONYX** Quirk Theatre Bldg.

Baseball Pool Operators Are Balked Here

Agents of baseball pools throughout the city have been notified that the Federal authorities have refused the use of the mails to the pool companies in this state, and unless the express companies accept the goods, the pool operators will be unable to get the paraphernalia unless by messenger. The Federal authorities have refused admission to the mails of the pool matter on the grounds that it covers a lottery, and the Interstate Commerce ulaws forbid the shipping of the matter by freight from one state to another.

H. P. Weidman, of Oneonta, a pool, promoter, who furnishes several local men with pool tickets, was arrested Monday by Federal agents. The government has also started other actions against pool operators in Buffalo and New York city, and in several cities the local police have ordered the pool operators to cease operations. There are several hundred baseball enthusi? asts in thsi city who use the baseball pools daily.

MRS. BACHE SERVED TEA TO CHURCH WORKERS

The women of Zion Episcopal church to the number of thirty were entertained at a delightful silver tea at the home of Mrs. F. E. Bache, 73 Worth st., yesterday afternoon. The house was tastefully decorated with white and pink roses.

Mrs. Bache, assisted by Mrs. William Dingle received, and Mrs. Carl Pilch poured the tea. Dainty refreshments were served and the company enjoyed a veryp leasant afternoon.

LEWIS KENNEY RESIGNS POSITION AS FIREMAN

Lewis Kenney has resigned from the city fire department. Mr. Kenney is an electrician and has obtained a position with the Seneca River Power and Transmission Company.

John Young, another memberr of the department, is to be absent for two weeks on his vacation. Each fireman receives twelve days' leave.

MRS. BJORKMAN READY FOR COUNTY CAMPAIGN

Mrs. Frances Maude Bjorkman has arrived in Oswego, ready for active service in the cause of suffrage. She will tour the entire county and speak in every town and district.

Mrs. Bjorkman is well known in Fulton where she has held open-air meetings. Wherever she goes her message is driven home, and without a doubt by the middle of the month the leaders feel that they will be able to guarantee that Oswego county will not be at the bottom when the votes are counted on the constitutional amendment to be voted on this fall to determine whether woman will hereafter be classed with the insane and criminal in the way of suffrage.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

The New Edison Amberola Phonograph

The Premier Edison Machine $30, $50, $75

Perfect tone reproduction — *Come in and hear it.*

PIANO STORE

Steer this way for the Insurance that spells peace of mind—our Automobile Accident and Liability Insurance.

The accident that generally occurs is the unavoidable one—but that does not stop the "hold up" suit that costs money to defend against—BUT our insurance protects you against property and personal damages and the company fights the case.

See us today for rates.

DAVID & MASON AGENCY

FIRST STREET

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Dental Specialists

DR. F. H. CONKLIN

Prophylactic and Crown and Bridge Work

DR. H. W. WHITNEY

Gold Inlays, Somnoforme (sleep-paper) for painless extraction of teeth.

15 Years Experience

Office Hours: 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OPEN EVENINGS

Over PATTERSON'S Dept. Store

113 Oneida Street

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

Fro Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

QUINTANO TO GIVE TWO CONCERTS HERE

Here is good news for those who never tire of listening to the music of the big brass band.

Quintano, the bandmaster of nation reputation, is to bring his company of musicians here for two concerts on the fourth day of Chautauqua week.

In most of the largest cities of the country Quintano has appeared in notably successful engagements, playing many return dates. His programs here will be made up of such a variety of numbers that everybody will be pleased.

This band and its leader have met with remarkable ovations in Chautauqua work the past few seasons. In response to unanimous requests they have returned for the second season tour over some of the biggest Chautauqua circuits in the west.

As a leader Quintano is absolutely unique. His baton flashes like lightning, but not in wild or absurd gyrations. His style is individual, picturesque and fascinating. No living bandmaster is more resourceful or authoritative in the conveyance of his ideas of interpretation to his men.

DOG QUARANTINE ALL OVER ONEIDA COUNTY

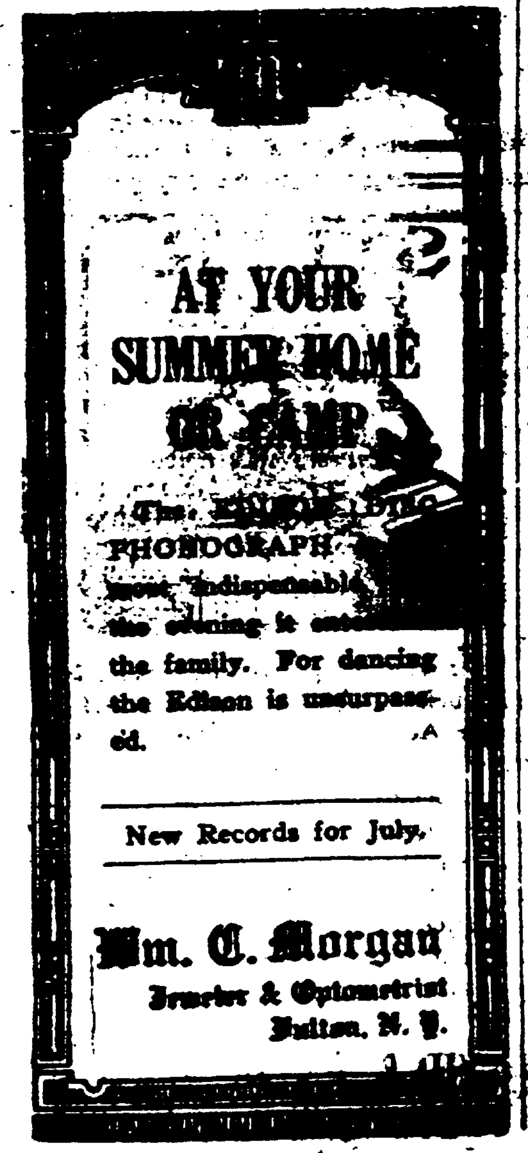
The State Department of Agriculture has ordered a dog quarantine placed upon the entire county of Oneida. This order goes into effect at once, and it will probably be continued for at least 90 days.

This is said to be the first time that the entire county has ever been placed under a dog quarantine at one time.

The prevalence of a number of cases or rabies in the towns hitherto quarantined, and the probable danger of the spread of the disease into towns not quarantined are believed to have influenced the State Department of Agriculture to take the action named.

Strict rules will govern the quarantine, and severe penalties are providing for their violation.

Black Baking Co.'s wagons serve your grocer every afternoon with fresh rolls, etc. adv



DAY BY DAY

Chronicle of Events and a Forecast of What is Doing in Officialdom—Special Correspondence.

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, July 7.—Taking the position that it would be superfluous to write into the State Constitution amendments which are already provided for in the Code of Criminal Procedure, many of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention are of the opinion that the propositions covering capital punishment, prize fighting and race track gambling will not be favorably reported from committee.

The fact that murder, first degree, is not dealt with in the Constitution and yet the State has for years dealt with those found guilty of it, is considered as sufficient argument that the laws relating to the offense are sufficient. It is also pointed out that there is also a law governing race track gambling which is sufficient, if enforced, to make it unnecessary for the delegates to the Constitutional Convention to deliberate upon any proposal seeking to strengthen the Constitution in that respect.

Reform organizations throughout the State have been busy with the preparation of literature with which to deluge the delegates and petitions and circulars in great numbers have been sent to Albany urging that race track gambling be made impossible by amending the Constitution so as to prohibit it beyond a possibility for it to exist. This wealth of endeavor has not had a potent effect, inasmuch as many of the delegates appear to have taken the position that the peace officers of the State are clothed with sufficient authority to stop the betting practice and that it is quite unnecessary to amend the Constitution in this respect.

Considerable attention is being devoted to the various proposals aimed at reconstructive financial methods, the budget system being the one proposition which is gaining the close scrutiny of both Republicans and Democrats. It is recognized that some drastic amendment must be written into the Constitution to prevent extravagance and that failure to take this step will mean that the resources of the State, seriously threatened during recent years, will be further depleted.

While there is opposition to the budget system proposition, many of the delegates agree that in order to protect the funds of the State a more eract and definite method of preparing the estimates for the support of the government must be devised. The opinion is quite prevalent that without a more substantial barrier against extravagance and haphazard financiering the prosperity of the State cannot be assured and that the present system, comprising the preparation of the annual supply and appropriation bills, should be supplanted by a business-like plan, such as a budget system.

The position of the committee chairman is that very few of the proposals before their respective committees should be reported. They will sit tight accordingly upon the great majority of the proposed amendments only releasing those which are beyond all doubt necessary for the improvement of the Constitution.

Amendments to the Public Service Commissions law appear quite unlikely. The members of the public utilities committee seem to be satisfied with the law as it stands and the forecast is made that amendments to the Constitution in this respect will be ignored. In view of the fact that Governor Whitman found no particular fault with the public service commissions after a legislative probe has apparently had the effect of convincing many of the committeemen that the law under which the commissioners operate is adequate.

ATTORNEY BLAMES SKIRTS AND HEELS FOR ACCIDENTS

Attorney P. W. Cullinan, in a brief filed yesterday, says that "hobble skirts and French heels were the real cause of the accident" which befel Miss Agnes Frawley of this city. Mr. Cullinan represents the N. Y. O. & W. and his brief is to sustain an appeal to the County Court. The appeal is taken from Judge Wilson's court, in which a jury awarded Miss Frawley $500 for injuries which she claims to have received when she was thrown from the steps of a passenger train at the Broadway station. The total amount of the judgment is $529.25.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cavanaugh and family are visiting friends in town.

* * *

Mrs. Arthur Drake and son of Newark are the guests of Mrs. Drake's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Carroll.

* * *

Harold O'Keefe of Geneva is visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Reynolds of the West Side.

* * *

Miss Celia Smith left yesterday for a week's vacation at Watertown.

* * *

Mr. Schartz of Ilion has been sepnding a few days with Mr. and Mrs. S. Waldhorn.

* * *

Miss Kahn of Michigan and Miss Lavine of Buffalo, spent the Fourth with Mrs. and Mrs. Samuel Waldhorn.

* * *

Miss Edna Briggs of Oneonta is visiting Miss Francis Goman.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Braker and daughter Edna of Oneonta motored to Fulton yesterday and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Watson. Mr. and Mrs. Brakes returned home last night. Miss Edna will remain in this city during the summer months the guest of friends and relatives.

* * *

Mrs. George Corregon and son Winston arrived here today where they will spend the summer with Mrs. Corregon's mother, Mrs. Adeline Bilhardt, of S. 5th st.

* * *

James Frazier of Canada is spending a few days with friends in this city.

* * *

Prof. and Mrs. Leland Freeman of Canton, spent the Fourth with the Misses Freeman of Academy st.

* * *

Mrs. George Drury of Rochester is spending two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. John McDonald.

* * *

Mrs. Arvin Rice and daughter Nellie left today for Big Moose Lake where they will spend the summer months.

* * *

The Elizabeth Robertson class of the Presbyterian Sunday school will hold a picnic at Bradley's grove, near Phoenix, Friday next. Excursionists will leave this city on the 10.59 trolley car.

* * *

Mrs. Gertrude H. Connell of Carthage is the guest of the families of L. W. Rice and E. J. Petrie.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Anderson had as Fourth of July guests, Mrs. Kirk of Albany and Mrs. Clark of Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. O. Clark and daughter spent the Fourth with Mr. and Mrs. James Prentice of North Volney.

* * *

Mrs. Frances Maule Bjorkman, one of the ablest suffrage speakers, is expected in this city in the near future.

* * *

Miss Florence Slauson in company with Oswego friends is spending a vacation at Kamp Kum Inn at Selkirk.

* * *

Mrs. Bessie Seeley of Syracuse has returned to her home after spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Harry Allen.

* * *

Master George Hall is recovering from the effects of the powder explosion he experienced on the Fourth.

* * *

The First M. E. church of Oswego will picnic at the fair grounds on July 15th.

* * *

John Gillard has as his guest Geo. Fletcher of Minneapolis, Minn., a former resident of this city.

* * *

Robert L. McCully is slowly recovering from his recent serious illness.

* * *

Orin Bogardus has returned from Clifton Spring greatly improved in health.

* * *

Orin Henderson, Fulton's pioneer resident, has been confined to the house the past few days by illness.

* * *

Water rentals for the quarter ending June 30 may be paid without fee until July 20.

* * *

Miss Kennedy, manager of the Henderson stor,e has returned from a visit with relatives at Oneida.

Cookies and all things bakable, fresh at the grocery stores. adv

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

ARE YOU ONE OF OUR PATRONS?

If not, we want you to give us a chance to prove to you that it will be as much to your advantage as to our own, to do at least part of your shopping at Katz's.

We buy and sell only the most reliable, satisfaction-giving merchandise, mark our goods at a small reasonble profit and at one price to all; cheerfully refund money on any unsatisfactory purchase, willingly rectify any errors and our main object is to treat you right, because we want you to come again.

$1.00 to $2.00 WASH DRESSES

Suitable for house or street wear, some plain and fancy models, all offered at less than you can buy the materials, as they are made of wash goods retailing from 12½c to 25c per yard; on Sale at...... **69c**

SPECIAL SALE OF GLASSWARE

Table Tumblers, Sherbet Cups, Punch Bowls, Vases, etc. If in need of any glassware it will pay you to examine our large stock in our bargain basement.

WASH GOODS PER YARD, 12 1-2c

Special Offering of a few Wash Goods at 12 1-2c, including Crepes, Voiles, Tissues, etc.

WHY BUY ELSEWHERE AND PAY MORE WHEN YOU CAN BUY IT FOR LESS AT

M. KATZ & CO

ATLANTA BIDS TO THE ELKS

Georgia City to Rival All Former Efforts in Making the B. P. O. E. Entirely at Home.

In the month of May, 1914, Atlanta won a brilliant and enduring place among the convention cities of the United States.

The laurels of that great Shriners' Convention crown the capital of Georgia as a host without a superior in the wide range of American hospitality.

The greatest assembly of Imperial Shriners that this illustrious social and fraternal order ever knew—ten thousand in number and twenty thousand in enthusiasm—were Atlanta's guest for seven days; happy, comfortable, untroubled, uncrowded well fed, well housed, cordially welcomed and superbly entertained—from the opening day to the final goodbys.

It was an extraordinary and seemingly impossible feat for a city of 175,000 people to entertain the Shrine—the gayest and brightest and perhaps the richest organization in fraternal life. But to entertain the Shrine at its best—gathered in its greatest numbers, educated by the lavish hospitality of larger cities, and keyed to the top notch of expectation—and to entertain the Shriners confessedly better than they had even been entertained before—has simply made Atlanta's reputation and stamped its invitations to other conventions with a guarantee as standard as the coin of the realm.

Now for 1916 Atlanta fervently desires to entertain the Grand Lodge of Elks of the United States. The Grand Lodge this year meets in July in Los Angeles, and Atlanta's invitation will be presented there by an able and eloquent committee of the Atlanta Elks.

Atlanta Elks will be able to say truthfully to the Elks of all the country: "All and more than we did for the Shriners of the United States in 1914 we will do for the Elks of the United States in 1916! If we gave the Shriners the greatest meeting they ever had, we are able to promise the Elks an even greater entertainment because we have behind us the experience and the education of that other brilliant convention."

And surely this brief speech, sincerely made, ought to carry to the American Elks the abundant assurance of everything that hospitality can provide or that the fraternal heart can desire.

It is worth a trip across the continent or from any part of the continent to see in the soft young Springtime this radiant and beautiful Atlanta of the South—most famous, most popular and most prosperous of all its cities.

It is a liberal education to an American who has not seen the south to go traveling through that beautiful and wnderful country when the trees and the grass are green, when the streams are all flowing softly, and the young crops are bursting from the earth, and the hearts of the most cordial and gracious people of the Republic are pulsing and glowing with hospitality.—N. Y. American.

Rolls, best by test, is the verdict of those who eat Black's. adv.

CHARLES W. CANDEE, 97, BURIED THIS AFTERNOON

The funeral of Charles Wilson Candee, 97, was held in Phoenix this afternoon. Services were held at the Candee home at 1.30 o'clock and later at the Congregational church, Rev. N. S. Allen, officiating. Burial was made in Rural cemetery.

Mr. Candee was born in the town of Volney, on the farm which his father, Barzil Candee, then owned and occupied, a mile and a quarter north of Gilberts Mills. His parents came from Litchfield, Conn. In 1835 the warm was sold and they moved to Mexico in March, 1837, to the farm of 150 acres one half mile east of Phoenix. This farm is still in the family, being owned by C. E. Candee, jr., a grandson.

He married Ann H. Marsh, of Whitesboro on Febuary 3, 1847. In 1849 he purchased his father's farm near Phoenix, which he continued to operate until here moved to this village. Mr. Candee was engaged in the grocery business with Orange Chappell, their store standing on the present site of the Howard House, in 1841-42.

His wife died October 29, 1893, and on December 31, 1896, Mr. Candee married Mrs. Antoinette Francene Cheever, daughter of Allen Hicks of Seneca Falls.

Mr. Candee served as supervisor in 1864 and always was an interesting figure at th supervisors' annual banquets. He also served as commissioner of highways and poormaster. He was a staunch Republican and from majority to his death never missed a general election, nor since moving to the village a charter election.

Mr. Candee was one of the incorporators of the Oswego and Onondaga Insurance Company. For many years he was an active member of the Congregational church, of which he was the oldest deacon, having served in that capscity since 1854.

During the Civil War, Mr. Candee was chairman of the town committee to fill the town quota required under the several calls made by President Lincoln. He was in good health until a short time ago and his mind and memory were remarkably clear.

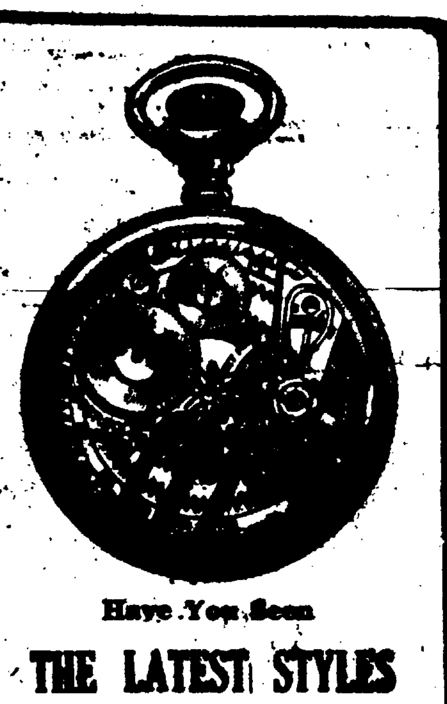
Besides his widow, he is survived by one son, Charles E. Candee.

WAS-TO-BE BRIDE WAS IRRECONCILABLE

"Nothing doing," said a Corning was-to-be bride when the groom arrived forty-five minutes late and now her parents announce that there will be no wedding. The bride-to-be is Miss Grace Sands of Corning and the groom-to-be William Godden of Hornell. It is said that when Mr. Godden arrived on the scene he brought with him two keys, one to a newly furnished home in Hornell and another to a cottage on Lake Keuka, where the honeymoon was to have been spent, but nothing appealed to the young lady after she had waited, worried and fretted for nearly an hour.

Worms Cause Many Children's Ills

Worms, by thousands, rob the child of nourishment, stunt its growth, cause Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, Irregular Appetite, Fever and sometimes Spasms. Kickapoo Worm Killer gives relief from all these. One-fourth to one of these pleasant candy lozenges, taken as directed, kill and remove the Worms, regulate your child's bowels and restore its health anl vitality. Get an original 25c. box from your Druggist. Don't endanger your child's health and future when so sure and simple a remedy can be had.



Have You Seen **THE LATEST STYLES** of **SOLID SILVERWARE**

G. B. FARLEY

21 First Street

Can show you a full line. Just the kind for

WEDDING GIFTS

We Want Your

ELECTRICAL WORK

ALL SORTS OF SUPPLIES AND WORK WILL BE DONE IN A WORKMAN-LIKE MANNER.

D. B. KANE

Phone 1598 118 Oneida St.

M. KATRIB

Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing. Ladies and Gents Tailor. All Work Guaranteed. Free Delivery

Phone 3353 21 1-2 So. Second st.

Your Shoes Do They Need Repairing?

This is the best and quickest shop.

Wilson & Dwyer

[illegible] Cayuga St.

ADVERTISED LETTERS

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Post Office July 7, 1915. Inquirers will please say advertised.

Men: Howard Best, Martin L. Berens @ Will Slater, E. M. Hall, Louis Johnson, Mack Ostrander, Will Snow, Geo. Williams.

Women: Miss Mable Pro[illegible], Miss Lottie Andrews, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Mae Maytot, Mrs. Nellie Potter, Mrs. John B. Varden, Mrs. Hattie Zimmerman.

Peter T. Conley, P.M.

CARTHAGE MILL AGAIN FILLING ITS CONTRACTS

The West End Paper Co., of Carthage, whose mills were shut down by a strike of union paper and pulp makers, about two weeks ago, has resumed full operation of the plant, and is now not only running the paper machines and turning out paper, but is making shipments to fill contracts.

D/34

For the Children

A Sweet Little Girl at the Flower Show.

Photo by American Press Association.

Not long ago there was held at one of the big New York hotels a flower show that was attended by many society folks. Among the visitors was Miss Ruth Atkins, a sweet little miss, whose portrait is shown herewith. Ruth was greatly pleased at the beautiful display of flowers, and many of the people at the show thought Ruth was the most charming rosebud of all the gorgeous display. As she was going about with her mamma the camera man came along, and he was so struck with Ruth that he snapped her picture then and there. If by chance Ruth should see her picture in the paper she would be a surprised little girl.

Kick and Run.

This is a boy scout game and is played in a clearing or open field with a regular association football or basketball. One scout takes his position in the clearing, and the rest seek cover as near as possible. With a scoutmaster acting as umpire, the ball is rolled into the open space and the scout inside immediately kicks it out and rushes out to tag any other scout he can find and catch, but directly the ball is kicked back into the clearing he must return and kick it out. The umpire watches the ball and as soon as it comes to a standstill inside the clearing blows his whistle to indicate the fact. While the one scout is returning to kick it out the others may change their positions or seek fresh hiding places.

The scouts who are caught remove their scarves or wind a white handkerchief around one arm and then help their captor to catch other scouts. They must not kick the ball, but must return to the clearing each time the whistle is blown. The winner is the scout who is caught last. In an open field the "clearing" is indicated by a white mark on the grass or by corner posts and scouts have to elude capture more by dodging than by seeking cover.

As a variation successive patrols may "hold" the clearing and endeavor to capture the rest of the troop in the shortest posible time. The patrol leader only is allowed to kick the ball out of the clearing. The winning patrol is that which takes the shortest time. In this variation the scouts who are caught do not take any further part in the game.—Scouting.

Wall Scaling For Scouts.

The exciting and trying sport of wall scaling is being taken up by many of the more [illegible] troops of boy scouts. Wall scaling looks daring, appeals to the eye and gives opportunity for snappy contests. Teamwork counts and fumbles are glaring. Altogether, to the troop which has or can make the necessary equipment wall scaling is well worth the effort. There are few exercises so thrilling with so little of the element of danger of mishap. Many troops are practicing wall scaling at this time with a view to putting on exhibitions at various public gatherings, encampments, and the like this summer.

Girlie's Troubles.

My name is little Albertine,
But mother calls me Tommy
Because my clothes are never clean,
My hands are always gummy.

She stops me racing through the house,
She says I make a racket;
Declares she'll dress me in a blouse
And put on pants and jacket.

Because I climb up fence and trees,
Make mud pies in the gutter,
Forget to say "Thank you" and "Please"
When I want bread and butter.

And after I am bathed at night,
She prays, "Lord keep her cleanly."
But daddy holds me close and tight
And [illegible]

BEAUTIFUL LAMP SHADE.

How to Make One That Has Some Novel Features.

Have you a child's discarded parasol in the house? If so, bring it to light and transform it into a handsome lamp shade for electric light. The very latest and most beautiful shades are exactly this shape, and once the handle is removed from the parasol the rest is easy.

So take the handle as carefully as possible and then remove the covering. The frame will probably look hopeless to the amateur interior decorator, but she must get a strong piece of cord and take it around the edge of the frame, holding down each rib firmly. In doing so she should pull the cord rather tight between the ribs so that the shape becomes more bellied than formerly.

The next step is to rip away one of the sections of the covering and press it well, especially along the seams. This is the pattern by which all the new sections are cut.

A soft, thin india silk makes the best kind of covering for a lamp shade, and the most satisfactory colors are old rose, orange brown and yellow tones.

When cutting the sections follow the pattern exactly, but cut an inch or so longer at the wide end. Next baste each section carefully together and stitch up on the machine. Place the finished cover over the frame and secure at the top temporarily. Draw the material down each rib and turn up the surplus to form a hem. Stitch the hem and insert a narrow elastic. The cover is now complete, ready for the frame.

Sew it at the top and finish with a covered button mold, a pompon or any small ornament at hand. With very strong thread secure the cover to the ribs and then with the fingers draw the fullness away from the ribs at the center. There will be little or much fullness, according to the bell effect given.

$1,300,000 FOR SUFFRAGE.

Women to Get More Than Expected From Mrs. Leslie's Estate.

Appraisal of the estate of Mrs. Frank Leslie, who was the Baroness de Bazus, indicates that the legacy to the women's suffrage cause will be much more than the expected $1,000,000. It will be at least $1,300,000 and probably more.

The appraisal shows Mrs. Leslie's personal estate amounted to $1,737,477, but her realty holdings were $30,000 more, making a total of $1,767,477. The bequests to friends and relatives named in the will, the sums paid to avoid contests and the expenses will not, it is thought, amount to as much as $400,000.

The Unwilling Worm.

Damon Runyon and Sid Mercer, New York sporting writers, were fishing in Great South bay one Saturday afternoon in the autumn. Mercer caught fish regularly. Runyon had never a nibble. Finally he reeled in.

"Come on, Sid; let's quit," he said.

"Why?" inquired Mercer. "There's an hour yet before dark."

"I think I might as well quit," said Runyon sadly; "my worm's not trying."—Saturday Evening Post.

One of Choate's Retorts.

During Joseph Choate's early practice he was opposed in a certain case by a hot tempered attorney who possessed more brawn than mental acumen. In the progress of the case Choate's adversary wholly departed from his self control and threatened physical hurt to his opponent. "I can whip six like you," asserted the lawyer. Choate looked at him with a profound calm contempt. "When I was a boy," he returned, "my father owned a bull. He was a wonder to fight. He could whip all the cattle in the neighborhood and did it. But at that," concluded Choate, "he couldn't win a lawsuit."

Silk Very Popular.

For several seasons past the cry has been heard early in the autumn or the spring, "This is to be a silk year." Probably the wish was father to the thought, and as a matter of fact, silk really has been growing in favor year by year until now it may be asserted with a fair degree of accuracy that this is a silk year.

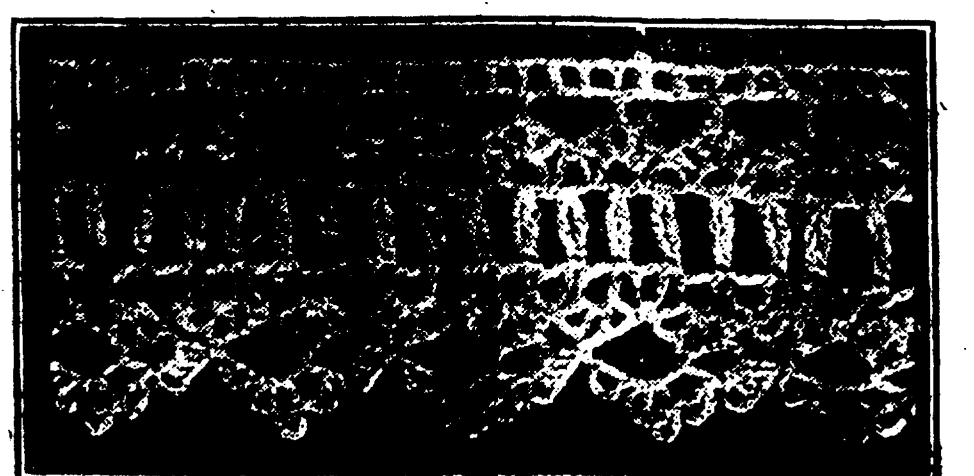
THE AWKWARD AGE.

Many girls feel the "awkward age" very intensely and shrink from comparison with their smarter friends. It is a question of temperament and perhaps environment, and it is a time when the help and consideration of their elders is invaluable. Mothers have been heard to remark, "I don't know what to do with my girl. She is so careless about her clothes and is so fat and clumsy that it is useless trying to make her look nice."

Really, it is never "useless." No doubt her dress will need very special care and thought, but even the plainest young girl may prove to have been only an "ugly duckling" and blossom into a very nice looking woman if she is properly looked after at this critical time.

Well fitting clothes, nice shoes, becoming hats, and, above all, good corsets, will do much to remedy defects, while frocks can be simple and yet designed to counteract too generous proportions, or that thick waisted appearance which so often comes with immature years.

Women Are Crocheting Many Dainty Lace Patterns



ROSENEATH CROCHET LACE.

ABBREVIATIONS.—Ch., chain; d.c., double crochet; tr., treble; d.tr., double treble.

Use crochet cotton No. 24 or No. 22. This pattern measures 1½ inches in width.

Nine ch., 1 tr. back in the first ch., repeat for the length required, turn.

This row forms an insertion. The edging and footing rows are worked each side it respectively.

Edging, First Row.—Eight ch., 1 triple tr. (thread 3 times over hook) under the tr. of insertion, * 1 picot (of 9 ch., 1 tr. back into first), 2 triple tr. under next tr. below, taking off last two stitches together, repeat from *, turn.

Second Row.—Five ch., 1 tr. in first picot, * 3 times work 2 ch. and 1 tr. in same picot, 1 d.c. in next picot, 1 tr. in next picot, and repeat from *.

Third Row.—* 9 ch., 1 tr. in first ch., 1 d.tr. in middle space of 2 ch. below, 5 ch., 1 tr. under d.tr. (just made), 1 picot (of 5 ch. and 1 tr. back into first), 1 tr. under same d.tr., 1 picot, 1 tr. in same place, 1 d.tr. in end space of 2 ch. below, 5 ch., 4 tr. under this last d.tr., 1 d.c. in middle space of next group of 2 ch. spaces, repeat from * and fasten off.

Footing, First Row.—Like the third row, but putting the tr. and d.c. under the ch. loops.

Second Row.—Seven ch., 1 tr. in middle space, * 7 ch., 1 tr. in next middle space, repeat from *.

Third Row.—Work spaces of 2 ch. and 1 tr. all along, missing 2 ch. below.

SEES PERIL OF FAMINE THREATENING AMERICA.

Botanist Says Population Is Outgrowing Food Supply Twenty to One.

There is grave danger that a famine will descend upon the United States some time in the near future, according to Professor John M. Coulter, head of the department of botany of Chicago university. Population is increasing twenty times faster than the food supply, he finds.

"We ought to have enough foodstuffs in this country to feed the world," said Professor Coulter. "Instead we soon shall not have enough to feed ourselves. This growing discrepancy between food production and population is the basis of the high cost of living.

"Four remedies present themselves to prevent famine in the United States. First, we should develop scientific methods of soil cultivation. We must manipulate the soil properly and farm intensively, as the Europeans do. By scientific treatment of the soil crops can be increased 300 per cent in the United States.

"Second, we must plant on every area the crop which will give the maximum yield in that section. Stop planting wheat in corn land, and don't try to raise potatoes in swamps. Too many farmers plant their crops without knowledge of what their land is suited for.

"We must, in the third place, develop drought resisting crops. This is the work of the professional botanist and is to be accomplished through experiment.

"Then, at last, we must produce disease resisting crops, for plants, like animals, are subject to ills of the flesh. This, too, is the work of the botanist.

"If these suggestions are carried out with reasonable thoroughness the high cost of living will vanish as concerns foodstuffs."

FASHION'S FEATHERS.

Large broad brimmed hats are trimmed with flat flower motifs, which are made of long ostrich fronds, usually in two contrasting tones, such as pistachio green and pale beige, gunboat gray and terra cotta, scarlet and soldier blue, black and white, etc. Chrysanthemums, marguerites and gardenias are imitated in long flued ostrich plumage and are sometimes used with flowers, sometimes independently, on dress hats of all descriptions. Some toques are covered with plumes.

Large wings in either a solid color or two contrasting tones, and also entire birds, are used on tailored hats. Quills are much used on sailor shapes and on toques to add width. It is not unusual to see as the sole trimming two immensely wide, but only medium long quills pasted to foundation sections of bias, unhemmed piece velvet in the shade of the straw and arranged over the left side of the toque to create width as well as height. Four long, very fine quills made of ostrich are arranged at random over the brim of a hat. They are held in place at either side by unique square motifs braided in checkerboard effect from narrow leghorn braid and equally narrow folds of satin. These squares are folded diagonally across the center, forming two triangles which clasp the brim at either side, and form an exceedingly chic as well as novel finishing touch.

To Cure a Felon.

For a felon put salt on cloth, saturate it with turpentine, then bind on.

ROSES FOR DECORATION.

Rug and Curtains to Match Are a New Fad Which Is Very Pretty.

Cretonne hangings, which match the flowered tapestry border of the rug,

RUG AND CURTAIN.

will prove a popular novelty for the summer cottage or bungalow.

Winning a Smile.

The Small Boy—Are you the boneless man?

The Caller—Boneless? Why, no. What gave you that idea?

The Boy—Pa said you was a contortionist.

"A contortionist?"

"Yes. He said you was always patting yourself on the back."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

To Remove Discolorations.

What neat housekeeper is not annoyed when she sees on the spotless woodwork of her door or windows those long, dark scratches which reveal that some one has tried to light a match by drawing it across the paint? Here is a remedy for the marks which quite defy soap and water. Cut a sour orange or lemon in half, apply the cut half to the marks, rubbing for a moment quite hard; then wash off with a clean rag, dipping first in water to moisten it, and then in whiting. Rub well with this rag, dry thoroughly, and nine times out of ten the ugly marks will be conquered.

All finger marks on painted walls, etc., should be rubbed off with a little damp whiting in the same way and never washed with soapsuds, which destroys the paint.

Don'ts For the Sickroom.

Don't cry in the room—ever.

Don't every few minutes ask the patient how she feels.

Don't let her know her sickness is an added expense, perhaps heavy.

Don't walk on tiptoe if not necessary.

Be considerate, pleasant, offhand, but don't fuss.

Don't forget to see she has bits of interesting news from the outside world each day.

Don't let everybody crowd into the room at once or stand in the doorway with long faces.

Debar depressing relatives who "mean well," but are lacking in tact. Use force if necessary.

Avoid all friction from any source. Never under the most trying circumstances allow the patient to feel for one moment that she is a [illegible].

A TABLE OF LOGARITHMS.

Its Use In Working Out Complex Mathematical Problems.

A logarithm is an exponent, and an exponent is a number showing how many times another number has been used in any multiplication. Ten times 10 equals 100. It was used twice, and its exponent is 2. Ten cubed equals 1,000, and its exponent is 3; while 10 to exponent 4 equals 10,000, and so on out toward infinity. But suppose that we wish to use 10, say 1¼ times or 1⅞ times instead of twice. Then the exponent must be computed, and exponents thus computed are always printed in tables.

Thus, as I am now writing, the paper, as always, by day and by night, is very near a precious book, a table of logarithms for all numbers from 1 to 108,000, computed out to seven decimal places. To give examples of their use, suppose that you wish to multiply 8 by 11. Look in the table and you will find the logarithm of 8 to be .9030900, and the logarithm of 11 to be 1.0413927. Add these and the sum will be 1.9444827. Look along the column and it will be seen that this is the logarithm of 88.

Easy. But suppose you wish to multiply two strings of figures of from 5 to a dozen. In the great standard mathematical sciences, such as astronomy, physics and chemistry, the multiplication and division of immense numbers are required. Thus, let us square the number 31558149—that is, multiply itself by itself, a tedious job. But this toil can be saved by the use of logarithms. Thus, the logarithm of 31558149 is 7.4991289, taken directly from the table. Then, to square any number multiply its logarithm by 2, and this logarithm multiplied by 2 equals 14.9982578. Now, by looking in the table, the number of which this is the logarithm is 995916962096951. Hours of work are performed in a few minutes.—Edgar Lucien Larkin in New York American.

STONE MEASURE.

There Is No Regular Unit, and It Fairly Revels In Variety.

Owing to the variety of uses to which stone is put, there is no regular unit of measurement employed by the quarrymen, the stone being sold by the cubic yard, cubic foot, ton, cord, perch, rod, square foot, square yard, square, etc. Building and monumental stone, especially the dressed product, is usually sold by the cubic foot or the cubic yard, although this unit varies with the class of stone and with the locality; a large quantity of rough stone is sold by the perch, cord or ton.

Rubble and riprap, including stone for such heavy masonry as breakwater and jetty work, are generally sold by the cord or ton. Fluxing stone and stone for chemical use—as for alkali works, sugar factories, carbonic acid plants and paper mills—are sold by the long ton. Flagstone and curbstone are sold by the square yard or the square foot, the thickness being variable and dependent on the orders received. Granite paving blocks are sold invariably by number, but the blocks are not of uniform size, the value depending on the size of the block and the labor necessary to cut into the shape desired. Other paving material is sold by various units, such as ton or cubic yard.

Crushed stone is usually sold by the cubic yard or ton, the short ton being more generally used. The weight of a cubic yard of crushed stone varies from 2,300 to 3,000 pounds, the average weight being about 2,500 pounds. In certain localities crushed stone is sold by the "square" of 100 square feet by 1 foot, or 100 cubic feet. Crushed stone is also sold by the bushel, 21½ bushels representing a cubic yard of about 2,700 pounds.—Geological Survey Bulletin.

The Senate Barber Shop.

Here's an odd thing about the United States senate barber shop: Although the number of senators has hardly increased at all, the number of shaves has increased at a surprising rate in recent years. The reason is simply that the senate is now inhabited largely by comparatively young men with smooth faces or wearing mustaches at most, and they are obliged to get shaved every little while, whereas the old style senator with a riot of whiskers never had occasion to visit a barber shop except every few months to get his hair trimmed.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Disgusted.

One day while her grandfather was paying a visit to Florence's home the little girl said to him:

"Grandpa, your talk about perseverance winning is all nonsense."

"Well, well, child!" cried the grandfather. [illegible]

"Why," said the little girl, "I've worked all the afternoon blowing soap bubbles and trying to pin them on mother's hat."—New York Times.

A Little Ambiguous.

Musician—You didn't get around to my recital last night. Friend—No. I had a splitting headache. However, everybody told me I should have gone, because you would have made me forget all other suffering.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Heard on the Train.

"What book is that you are reading, Jim?"

"'The Sorrows of Satan.'"

"Well, I'll say this for you, Jim; you always do take considerable interest in the troubles of your friends."—Boston Transcript.

Wise men say nothing in dangerous times.—Selden.

DAINTY DANCE DRESS.

Maize Colored, Flowered With Pastel Figure and Lace Trimmed.

FOR THE SUMMER GIRL.

A dainty dance dress of pussy willow taffeta in maize color with pastel flowered figure is shown in the illustration. A lace trimmed drop peeps from under the circular skirt while a suggestion of a bodice with draped satin girdle and streamer ends afford a charming combination. Silk net in soft folds and plaited sleeve caps with dainty flowers supply all that is necessary to the bodice.

THE SUNNY SIDE.

Do Not Envy Your Neighbor; He Has Troubles of His Own.

Don't allow yourself to fall into the way of thinking that you have all the troubles there are in the world. Don't for a moment think that life is unfair, that the scales are unevenly balanced by an unjust fate; that you have all the sorrows and cares while some one else has all the joys. You will be in a bad way when you begin to follow such a train of thought.

Life is, after all, very square, very even. If we have sorrows we also have joys. If we have shadows we also have sunshine. But neither you nor any one of us can have a monopoly of either the shadows or the sunbeams; we each have an equal share of both. And if any one of us seems to have more than his share of shadows, if he seems to have been given the lion's share of care and trouble, it is only because he does not make the most of the sunshine while it is with him. He is too busy worrying about the sorrow he has had and the care he may have in the future to enjoy the happiness of the present.

Don't envy your neighbor who rolls about in a high priced automobile, while you have to walk. He has his share of troubles, even though poverty may not be among them. Don't wish you were in his place just because he seems to have every luxury. If you were in his place you might give anything to be back home again in your own home.

Our happiness is such as we make it. It is lying ready within hand's reach. We have only to stretch out our arms and take it. The difficulty is that most of us are too busy looking for trouble to see the happiness at our door. Most of us are no sooner through with the problems of today than we begin anticipating the difficulties of tomorrow. Is it any wonder that we find so much trouble in life when we are looking for it so [illegible]?

Let us reverse our usual mental processes and begin looking for happiness. If we keep thinking of the pleasures of life we will surely find them. "Search and ye will find." This being so, why not search for the beautiful, the happy and the bright instead of the dark and gloomy? Let us forget about trouble for a while and look only for joy. You will be surprised to see how much of it you will find.

Don't let the [illegible] fall on every path spoil your [illegible] the sunshine. Far better to [illegible] so full of the subeams that [illegible] shadows fall you will not notice them for the brightness in your heart.

Timely Tips.

Here is a description of an outside coat that one can wear through an entire day, say, if one comes to town from the country home, goes shopping in the morning, to tea in the afternoon and stays in town to dine and the theater. For this suede cloth or a first class duvetyn is just right. Taupe, dull green or one of the dull orange or golden brown shades can be had in these materials. A king's blue, futurist or Roman striped lining gives life to such a garment and lends it individuality when it is thrown back over the chair.

THE REDPATH CHAUTAUQUA

Six Days of Genuine Joy

Don't Let It Come and Catch You Napping!

THE BEN GREET PLAYERS
QUINTANO'S GREAT BAND
HON. FRANK J. CANNON
JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY

These Are a Few of the Great Attractions Secured For Your Pleasure and Profit

The Finest Array of High Grade Talent Ever Assembled For Six Days

Season Tickets Purchased In Advance From Local Boosters Only $2.00. At the Gate They Will Be $2.50

Fulton, N. Y., July 27th to August 2nd.

WAR TAX LAW IS A BLUNDER

Party Responsible for Its Passage Would Remedy the Act, But Hesitate to Call Extra Session.

Washington, D. C., July 6.—One of the most vital and inexcusable errors a legislative body can commit it to pass a law containing a discrepancy in the date it shall take effect.

The Democratic Congress incorporated just such a blunder in the "war tax" law.

Section 21 of this law declares that "the stamp taxes prescribed on the articles provided for in Schedule B shall attach to all such articles tirty days after the approval of the act."

Schedule B itself, however, provides that "all articles and preparations provided for which are in the hansd of manufacturers or dealers on December 1, 1914, shall be subject to the payment of the stamp taxes herein," etc.

The two provisions are absolutely contradictory. When the Treasury Department came to enforce the law it was unable to harmonize the two conflicting dates. Congress had adjourned and it was impossibel to correct the blunderr by proper legislative action.

A forced interpretation was the alternative. The Department arbitrarily fixed the date of enforcement, virtually assuming a function that belonged only to the legislative body.

The whole subject of financial legislation seems to have been a fatal stumbling block to the Democrats. While they have blundered in scores of other important measures, this tendency has been specially emphasized in every statute dealing with the receipt or expenditure of money to conduct the affairs of government.

The last Congress passed three laws notably designed to raise money—first, the tariff law; second, the income tax law; and third, the "war tax." It is significant taht the revenues from each fell short of the amount needed, thereby contributing to the treasury deficit, and has led to a mass of expensive litigation because the legislative intent could be determined only by judicial interpretation.

Pure Creamery Butter
From The Harbor Farms
Made for those who want the best.
LaPORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida Street Hello 75

Your Wants
Made Known in
THE EVENING TIMES
Reach Nearly 16,000 Eyes Each Day

PRICES:
One Word, one time, 1 Cent
One Word, 3 times, 2 Cents
One Word, 6 times, 3 Cents
CASH WITH ORDER

JUDGE COVILLE TO MAKE NEW BOARD APPOINTMENTS

Judge Coville is empowered under the law creating widow's pensions to appoint the county child welfare board, but he has until some time in August to name the persons who will serve. Two of the six members must be women, and one will be County Superintendent of the Poor C. A. Stone, ex-officio. The members serve without compensation but have control over an appropriation to be made by the board of supervisors. No appropriation will probably be made in this county until the regular session in November.

R. H. McKAY HAS RETURNED FROM CLAYTON

R. H. McKay, of 212 South 6th st., has returned from Clayton where he spent a few days with Mrs. McKay and children. Mr. McKay has resumed his occupation, that of painting and decorating and will remain in Fulton the entire season, and will not leave as has been stated in error.

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. Belle Wheaton of Gilbert's Mills visited friends here Saturday.

* * *

Mrs. Edwin Mullen and children of Utica st. have returned from Batavia.

* * *

Miss Franc LaLonde has taken a position as secretary for the Pratt Farms Company, lettuce growers, of thisc ity.

* * *

J. C. O'Brien returned with his family from Old Forge yesterday after spending the week-end at his summer camp in the woods. The camp, which was erected three years ago, is to be improved and enlarged before Mr. O'Brien and his family occupy it for the summer months. A local carpenter is at the camp this week engaged in the work.

ALDERMEN TURN DOWN $300 APPROPRIATION

(Continued from Page One)

his land. The option on the property secured by the city before the sale was consummated specifically states that the amount of land to be purchased by the city was not to exceed one half an acre or the land necessary for the site of a pumping station and wells. Other agreements were also entered into, according to the option. Mr. Johnson claims a city surveyor went over the property and surveyed the plot to be purchased by the city and according to the surveyor's figures the city owns the larger portion of his land at present. Inasmuch as he only agreed by the opition to sell one-half acre or the land for the pumping station and buildings, and his entire farm is more than forty acres, he asked the city council when he first appared to make some settlement with him in order that he may sell his property.

The city attorney was asked his opinion and advised a suit against the city to recover the land in question, stating that he knew of no other way for the city to return the land. Mr. Johnson has acted upon that suggestion.

PETROGRAD SAYS ADVANCE ON WARSAW IS CHECKED

(Continued from Page One)

would not necessarily mean an easy march into Warsaw, despite the fact the victors would control the railroads. The call attention to the splendid defenses of Warsaw, which includes the famous Alexandria citadel on the north and fifteen detached forts which surround the city.

The most disquieting reports from the front, however, are to the effect that the morale of the Russian army is broken. Large numbers of prisoners are being taken, and the Slaves are not fighting with the dash and courage that marked the earlier stages of the campaign.

The Russians do not admit that the day is permanently lost. The Muscovite commanders are hurling the flower of their armies against the Austro-Germans, in an effort to stop the advance. The most reassuring news from the front is to the effect that with the excepion of the district between Vistula and the Bug the Austro-German armies have not made any marked progress. The Russians are expected to desperately resist any further advance toward Ivangorad and Warsaw, nad are stiffening their lines for the supreme fight.

In all of the fighting of the last few days, the losses on both sides have been terrific, accordin gto all reports.

ASSESSMENT ROLLS READY FOR INSPECTION

The assessment rolls are now on file at the office of the city clerk and all taxpayers are requested to inspect the files at once in order to see if their assessments are correct. Last year there were several eleventh hour complaints, largely from property owners who were assessed for land and buildings which they no longer owned. In order that all complaints may be heard and mistakes reectified at once, all property owners, especially those who have disposed of property during the past year, should view the assessment rolls as soon as possible.

CITY SEALER HAD ONE BUSY MONTH

City Sealer Harry M. O'Brien in his report to the Common Council last night covering the months of May and June, stated that 101 weights and scales had been condemned, following his investigations, during the past two months. The list of the condemned articles follows: Platform scales, 8; counter scales, 5; spring scales, 6; beam scales, 2; computing scales, 3; dry measures, 8; liquid measures, 15; pumps, 2; oil-cans, 3; yard-sticks, 3; tapes, 2; weights, 13; crates, 20; dump wagons, 8.

A total of 743 articles were inspected.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS; STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Brooklyn.
New York at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Pittsburg.

Results Yesterday

Brooklyn, 3; Boston, 2; 1st game.
Brooklyn, 4; Boston, 3; 2d game.
St. Louis, 2; Pittsburgh, 1.
New York, 5; Philadelphia, 1.
Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 4; 1st game, fourteen innings.
Chicago, 2; Cincinnati, 2; 2d game, called, darkness.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	39	29	.574
Philadelphia	35	29	.547
St. Louis	38	35	.521
Pittsburgh	38	35	.521
Pittsburgh	34	33	.507
Brooklyn	33	35	.485
Cincinnati	30	34	.469
New York	28	34	.452
Boston	30	38	.441

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Washington at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Detroit at Cleveland.

Results Yesterday

Boston, 5; Washington, 1; 1st game
Boston, 4; Washington, 1; 2d game
Detroit, 7; Cleveland, 6.
Chicago, 12; St. Louis, 2.
Philadelphia, 7; New York, 6.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	47	26	.644
Boston	41	24	.631
Detroit	44	28	.611
New York	35	35	.500
Washington	32	34	.485
Philadelphia	26	43	.377
St. Louis	26	43	.377
Cleveland	25	44	.362

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Wilkesbarre at Syracuse.
Binghamton at Albany.
Elmira at Troy.
Scranton at Utica.

Results Yesterday

Syracuse, 2; Wilkesbarre, 1.
Binghamton, 3; Albany, 2.
Scranton, 8; Utica, 4.
Elmira, 5; Troy, 3.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Elmira	34	21	.618
Utica	32	22	.593
Binghamton	31	23	.574
Troy	27	24	.529
Scranton	26	26	.500
Wilkesbarre	25	29	.463
Syracuse	19	33	.365
Albany	18	34	.346

Onyx Billiard Room

The Coolest and the Best Equipped.
The only Billiard Table in the City
G. J. POWELL, Mgr.
PHONE 560 QUIRK THEATRE BLDG.

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
Surety Bonds of All Kinds
Real Estate Loans
FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Buffalo at Brooklyn.

Results Yesterday

Brooklyn, 5; Buffalo, 1.
Newark, 7; Baltimore, 1.
Kansas City, 1; St. Louis, 0.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	41	28	.594
Kansas City	43	30	.589
Chicago	41	31	.551
Pittsburgh	38	31	.551
Newark	37	35	.514
Brooklyn	31	41	.431
Baltimore	28	43	.394
Buffalo	27	47	.365

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Toronto at Richmond.
Buffalo at Providence.
Montreal at Harrisburg.
Montreal at Harrisburg.
Rochester at Jersey City.

Results Yesterday

Toronto, 10; Rochester, 0; 1st game.
Rochester, 6; Toronto, 1; 2d game.
Buffalo, 4; Montreal, 0.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Providence	33	23	.589
Buffalo	[illegible]	23	[illegible]
Montreal	33	30	.524
Richmond	30	31	.492
Harrisburg	28	29	.491
Toronto	31	33	.484
Rochester	28	31	.475
Jersey City	23	38	.377

Your Cough Can be Stopped

Using care to avoid draughts, exposure, sudden changes, and taking a treatment of Dr. King's New Discovery, will positively relieve, and in time will surely rid you of your Cough. The first dose soothes the irritation, checks your Cough, which stops in a short time. Dr. King's New Discovery has been used successfully for 45 years and is guaranteed to cure you. Money back if it fails. Get a bottle from your Druggist; it costs only a little and will help you so much.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 178 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1915 | Price One Cent

Chief Dyer's Traffic Suggestion Stamped With Public Approval

Police Department to Try to Prevent Congestion of the Regular Saturday Night Rush of Street Traffic---The Old Trolley Bridge Closes.

The suggestion made by Chief of Police Edward Dyer regarding the parking of automobiles on the state lands in South First st. eventually to become a city park, has met with universal approval on the part of the merchants along lower First st., who forsee great congestion in that quarter for the next few weeks, while the work of removing the final sections of the Oneida st. bridge progresses. Conditions are such now in lower First st. that two vehicles can find just enough space to pass each other on the street and the operations planned by the trolley company and the canal contractors for the next few days will have even a greater tendency to narrow the available roadway at that point.

The manager in charge of the fill at Oneida st. outlined the operations planned by the trolley company to a Tmies reporter this morning. Tonight after trolley traffic ceases the company will shift its right of awy to the temporary tracks laid across the filled-in canal, south of the bridge. No trolleys will pass over the bridge after tonight, and tomorrow I. Alderman, the contractor in charge of the bridge removal, will start work on the large girder that still remains of the southern section of the bridge. As soon as the large girder is removed and the trolley roadway filled up, all traffic will move across the trolley fill, and the paving on the last section of the bridge, which is now being used as a roadway, will be removed. The removal of the bridge proper will follow. The work of filling in the canal to the required height will progress rapidly as soon as the bridge is removed, but these operations will tie up traffic to a considerable extent.

Saturday night is the busy night for tarffic and many people unaware that Oneida st. is closed at its western end, will drive in from both streets, expecting to make the circuit of the block. They will be turned back and confusion is sure to result. No automobile will be allowed to park along lower First st. in the congested section tomorrow night, as the merchants along the West side of the street claim the cars prevent people from corssing over, and it hurts their trade. If the Park Commission gives permission to autoists to park on the plot referred to by Chief Dyer, many will doubtless take advantage of this privilege, and leave their cars standing while they do their shopping on foot.

The suggestion made to the Fulton Auto Club to the effect that signs at First st. and Broadway advise automobilists to detour along the west side on account of the condition of First st. between Rochester and Broadway and the operations at Oneida st. becomes even more apropos in view of the announcement made yesterday that the East river road between this city and Oswego will be closed for traffic as the town of Volney is to erect a new bridge near Battle Island on the road, and there is no available bridge between this city and Oswego over which traffic can cross.

ARE THE ALLIES BUYING FULTON-MADE SMOKES

Are the Allies to smoke Fulton-made cigars?

Ask the Boland Brothers, who are manufacturing a new brand of smokes.

At any rate, the Boland Brothers' cigar-making plant is exceptionally busy. In former years the plant was always dull at this season of the year, but this week three additional workmen were employed by the Bolands and everybody is working full time.

When The Evening Times' reporter called the factory on the 'phone this morning, ex-mayor Boland answered. He was asked whether the wave of prosperity had hit his firm and the reply was, "Why, yes, we are busy; we've employed three new men, and are rushing work."

"How do you account for the increased business at this time," said the reporter.

"I can't account for it unless the Allies are buying our '50-50' cigar to smoke in the trenches," said Mr. Boland.

The "50-50" is said to overcome the evil effects of German asphyxiating gas, and in order to keep the men of the ternches in good trim for the defense of the French and English seacoasts, Fulton's industries are again drawn upon, is the current belief here.

KOWALSKI TO GET ANOTHER HEARING

Paul Kowalski, a saloon-keeper, of the West Side, who was recently adjudged in contempt of court for refusing to answer questions regarding his assets put to him by the referee in bankruptcy, was arraigned before Judge Coville in Oswego yesterday. Claude E. Guile, attorney for Kowalski said his client was ready to answer questions but the [illegible] him [illegible] represented by counsel. Judge Coville ordered Kowalski to appear before him for examination Monday next, and adjourned an application for a receiver until that time. The largest claims against Kowalski are held by a brewing company.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fresh southwest and west winds. Thunder storms this afternoon and tonight. [illegible]

Bureau of Information

Getting Ready for Fulton's New Era of Prosperity

The Division of Industries of the Chamber of Commerce, at its meeting, Thursday night, voted to establish a bureau of information. They are anxious to have a complete list of all houses for rent, houses for sale, houses being built or to be built—apartments and rooms furnished or unfurnished, with and without board and regular boarding houses. This information should include the name of the owner or his agent and his address; the location of the building, the number fo rooms; the facilities, such as hot and cold water, electricity, gas, bath, toilet, furnace, etc.; the rent asked, the time when such building, apartment or room would be available; rates for board and whether or not the families who might take boarders will take single men or families.

This information should be sent to the office of the Chamber of Commerce as soon as possible. The Division of Industries requests that whenever possible the information be sent in writing, as information given over the telephone is sometimes misunderstood.

The purpose of this list is to facilitate the placing of expected new comers to this city.

175 NAMES ON PETITION FOR SPECIAL ELECTION

The Chamber of Commerce announced this morning that more than 175 signatures have been affixed thus far to the petition asking the Common Council to call a special election on the question of Commission Form of Government in this city.

The petition was given its first impetus at the stag day gathering at Pathfinder Island Wednesday afternoon and at that time 61 voters signed. The necessary quota of approximately 250 signatures will be secured within the next two weeks, the Chamber hopes. The petition must be presented so that the special election may be held in September.

Clemens' Barn Burns; Loss Said to Be $3000

A fire in the barn owned by Louis Clemens, south of the Foster-Chatillaon Knife works in West First st. at 2 o'clock today, resulted in the total destruction of the building and its contents and a a loss amounting to $3,000. The building was insured but property of Mr. Clemens in the barn which was destroyed will amount to several hundred dollars.

The fire was first noticed by neighbors, who turned in an alarm. Instead of taking the lower bridge to the fire, one piece of apparatus took the route around Broadway, almost twice as far, as the building is near the lower bridge. When both pieces of apparatus arrived on the scene the fire was well under headway, and in spite of the rain that poured down in torrents, the flames gained ground. The typical west side water pressure was available and only small streams which at times could not reach to the top of the barn were brought into play. The rain assisted the firemen materially, and the downpour was a fortunate one, as the barn is surrounded by dwellings and on a clear day with a breeze, the flames could not have been held in check.

Five hundred people witnessed the blaze from beneath umbrellas and the shelter of porches in the vicinity. The chemical wagon made a trip to headquarters after the fire had been burning about thirty minutes, in order to procure additional hose. Three streams were finally put on the blaze and at 2.45 the firemen had the conflagration under control.

Mrs. Louis Clemens and an unknown man were taken in charge by Chief Dyer on the corner of South First st. and Broadway about 2.30 o'clock. The Chief would not say that Mrs. Clemens and her escort are suspected of having started the blaze but people in the vicinity of the fire this afternoon informed the Chief that Mrs. Clemens was in the barn shortly before the fire and made the remark to a young girl in the vicinity that "she was going to get out of town right away." It is said that Mr. and Mrs. Clemens have had some marital troubles, and Mr. Clemen's household is managed at present by a housekeeper. The Chief left for the Clemen's home at 3 o'clock and he will bring several neighbors and Mr. Clemens to headquarters for examination.

THAW FREED ON $35,000 BAIL; STATE APPEALS CASE

Neew York, July 16.—Supreme Court Justice Hendrick today vacated the order committing Harry K. Thaw to Matteawan, approving the verdict that the slayer of Stanford White is sane which was returned by a jury on Wednesday afternoon.

The State filed an immediate notice of apepal which will delay Thaw's final release from the hands of the law for several months, but Justice Hendrick admitted Thaw to bail in the sum of $35,000.

AIDED YOUNG LAWYER; GETS $5,000 BY WILL

Toledo, O., July 16.—Because she befriended the late Judge Isaac Pugsley when he came here from New York as a young lawyer in 1870, Miss Sarah Throckmorton is given $5,000 under his will.

No Crossing Flagman on Duty When Eames Collided With Train

Signal Bell Too, Has Been Out of Commission for Some Time at Same Crossing---Presence of Mind Probably Saved Motorist's Life.

Fred Eames, the 21 year old son of Clark Eames of the Emory road, had a miraculous escape from death last night when a motorcycle upon which he was riding crashed into the engine of a New York Central passenger train at Cayuga and Second streets. Eames is an enthusiastic motorist and has two machines of his own. The machine he was riding last night, however, is the property of a friend.

Young Eames turned into Cayuga st. from First st. about 8:35 o'clock and according to witnesses of the accident, was riding along at a fifteen-mile gait until he neared Second st. Intending to go up Cayuga st. hill, Eames increased his speed a trifle just before reaching the corner, when to the horror of the spectators, the 8:33 New York Central train, north bound, loomed into view directly in front of him and not more than fifteen feet away. Eames acted quickly, and shutting off his gas, turned the motorcycle sharply into Second st., intending to avert a collision by running with the train or in front of it. The sharp turn caused the machine to skid, and the motor crashed into the driving wheels of the engine, dragging Eames with it. Many spectators were certain that he would be killed, and men turned away, while women screamed.

The machine was caught in the driving wheels, but Eames managed to disengage himself, and picked himself up as the train came to a stop. He sustained many bruises and his clothing was torn, but he announced that he was unhurt. The engineer of the train hastily leaped to ground and was greatly relieved to find Eames alive. The machine was pratically a wreck. Eames refused medical attention and proceeded to his destination.

According to witnesses, Eames, at no time was drivin carelessly, and the blame for the accident lies wholly with the railroad, as no flagman was stationed at the grade crossing and the signal bell which should be in operation, did not ring, as it has been out of commission for some time.

There have been several narrow escapes at the crossing.

CITIZENS BAND TO GIVE SEVEN PUBLIC CONCERTS

The first of a series of summer band concerts made possible by donations of $200 on the part of the Chamber of Commerce and John W. Stevenson, will be held at the Elks' club next Thursday night, the band concert committee of the Chamber of Commerce announced this morning. The $400 subscribed will be used to defray the expenses of seven concerts, which will be distributed about the city as follows:

July 22 and August 19—Elks' Club.
August 5—First Ward.
August 26 and August 17—Second Ward.
August 12 and September 2—East Park.

No concerts will be held during Chautauqua and, after next Thursday's concert at the Elks', no concert will be held until August 5. The date of the concerts is subject to change, if weather conditions interfere.

It is unlikely that an ice-cream festival will be held in conjunction with next week's concert as the members of the committee feel there is insufficient time for preparation. The residents of the various wards will have an opportunity to select the sites for their concerts, and it is probable that Triangle Park, at the junction of Worth and Hannibal streets will be suggested for the First Ward affair. John W. Stevenson will be allowed to name the site of the Second ward concerts, and several available points have been suggested.

QUIMBY CONVICTED, TO APPEAL HIS CASE

Harry Quimby, the Oswego mail clerk, who was convicted of petit larceny in City Court last Tuesday and fined $15 by Judge Wilson, announced yesterday through his attorney, John J. Mournighan, of Oswego, that he would appeal the case.

Quimby was arrested on complaint of Robert Morrison, manager of the West Side garage, who claims he put four new electriu lights in Quimby's car on the night of June 14, and that Quimby drove off, refusing to pay for the lights. Quimby says that he was under the impression that the job was being done by a mechanic from an Oswego garage, which he called on the telephone from the Royal Hotel, on the West Side.

CURB AT ROCHESTER ST. TO BE LOWERED

Many truckmen who draw loads down Rochester st. along the canal bank, have complained of the high knoll that projects above the street level where the roads starts at First st. The teams have to draw the heavy loads over aten -inch curb at that point and although a wooden block has been placed there to aid somewhat, many teamsters have complained because the curb has not been cut out.

Frank Rumsey, of the Board of Public Works, stated this morning that the Board had delayed cutting the curb at that point until the street was paved, but added that he would see that the spot was improved at once.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorportated

Telephone 46

C. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Friday, July 16, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

Sanatoriums for Gluttons

Mr. Henry Ford believes that something in the neighborhood of a million a year may be saved if the few thousand workers he employs can be taught to eat in moderation. Perhaps it is because over-eating is so general a vice that reformers rarely preach temperance in this respect, for while there are hundreds who profess to cure drunkards and consumers of narcotic drugs, it would be hard to find one who sets up as a reclaimer of gluttons.

It was only when alcoholism came to be less general that the reformers began to crop up. When drunkenness was a popular pastime there was no great demand for them, ad so today it may be doubfed whethher Mr. Ford's Department of Dietetics will be much sought after. However, if any one can create a general desire for a thing of this sort, Mr. Ford is the man. He is not only an enthusiast himself, but the cause of enthusiasm in others, and no man has ever succeeeded in gathering so many whole-hearted optimists about him. Consider, for instance, the glowing stories given to the newspapers so liberally by the medical men who have been aiding him in the admirable work of curing drug victims. Two of these unfortunates have just been discharged, after twelve days' treatment, and we are assured they are ready to take a new hold on life." Both arrived in "a desperate condition," and one "had been addicted to the habit for more than fifteen years." But when thhey left the hospital they told the doctor "they did not want any more drugs," and he let them go. A less enthusiastic doctor might possibly have been a little skeptical, but this one was quite satisfied. "Neither of them," hhe says simply, "has had any drugs of any sort for about four days," and so he "deemed it safe to let them go home alone."

These quick curers are an obvious improvement on the tedious old methods of other days. It is safe to say that up to this time no doctor ever would have dared to declare his faith in the permanency of so speedy a recovery. At this rate a dinner or two in Mr. Ford's dietetic establishment should set most gulttons on the right path. In the meantime specialists concerned in this enterprise have a glorious opening to talk.—N. Y. Tribune.

Keeping Her Faithful.

An Ohio judge has decided that a young man engaged to a young woman has no legal right to assault any other young man whose company she has accepted. In deciding a case involving such an assault the judge said:

"An engaged woman has the right to go with others. The fiance may have an action against her for breach of promise, but he can have no action against the third party. After marriage the third party may be sued for alienating the wife's afffection. But an engagement is merely a promise to enter into the marriage contract. The engagement, of course, should be held sacred, but just the same the lady has the right to accept the attention of other men."

For the engaged young man to submit in peace may be law, but it is not human nature.

For the engaged young man who must use his fists to keep the engaged girl faithful to him before marriage will not find in matrimony an end to his troubles.—Elmira Star-Gazette.

Policewomen as Editors.

Pittsburgh has appointed four policewomen to examine all magazines and determine whether their contents are suitable for the perusal of the citizens.

Every magazine which the policewomen are to scrutinize has been prepared by editors fitted for their task. not only by long study and experience, not only by at least a more than average share of literary cultivation, but, in the case of the more successful editors, by a rare natural aptitude for judging thel literary quality of an article or the artistic merit of an illustration.

But the policewomenare to overrule them!

We don't know precisely the qualities the policewomen are to bring to their task or the training they have undergone for it. If they are fit to perform the duties assigned them they would do better to discard badge revolver and club (if policewomen have the latter accessories) and seek editorial employment.

However, Pittsburgh should not be half-hearted in its zeal for purity. Why not have policewomen head the proofs of all the newspapers and sit warningly in the pulpits lest sensational preachers trapscend the bounds of Pittsburgh prudery?—N.F. American.

PUT CITY ON PEDESTAL

Where will the new high school be built? When will it be built, and will it house facilities for vocational guidance? These are questions that should be under lively discussion by Fulton people. The value of vocational training in itself is a topic in which every person should naturally be interested. The embryo working man and the budding manufacturer are equally to be served by the development of vocational guidance in the schools.

Today in Fulton, as well as in every other place which has not really faced its school problem, a wrong face has been put upon education. Education in error has been sought as a tool whereby an escape may be made from work. Work, the real blessing of mankind has become the thing which hundreds seek to avoid, and why? The workman unfitted for his work finds no pleasure in execution. To him, it is a grind, a hardship and a punishment, life doesn't mean much. However, watch the man who is happy in his work, and nine times out of ten it will be found he does his work well.

Thousands of persons daily go to tasks for which they are not equipped, and yearly our schools turn from their doors without true guidance their hundreds to enter trades or professions who become in countless cases unhappy, unsuccessful misfits in place of happy, useful men and women.

Education instead of being a scheme to avoid work or to make work easy, is rather a plan for preparing people to perform service, and the only way to obtain effective training for service is to perform it while in training.

A vocational high school for Fulton, one, too, by the way which could be used as a social center (with gymnasium and auditorium) would set our little city on the pedestal of real progress. The Falley site is the logical spot for such a building.

At the convention of the advertising clubs of the world, which was held in Chicago late in June, one speaker said that more than $600,000,000 was spent for advertising in the United States last year. It is a vast sum, but business men have learned that money spent in honest advertising, skillfully worded and judiciously placed, is one of their most profitable investments.—Youth's Companion.

SOME MORE OLD ONES

I have heard of the musician who died during a concert tour of an orchestra, and the following telegram was immediately despatched to the parents of the deceased: "John Black died today. Advise as to disposition." In a few hours the answer was received as follows: "We are broken-hearted! his disposition was a roving one." I have also heard of the young man who asked his father to change his course of study. "Talk to your mother, son," directed the father, who was reading the sporting page. "Mother," said the son, "I made a mistake when I elected chemistry. But it is not too late to change even yet. I want to take astronomy instead." The mother searched the eyes of her son sharply. Then she said: "Nope. You'll have to think up some better excuse for staying out at night." I have heard of the local band who were one day playing in Scotland when an old native came up and asked the bandmaster what the piece was they were rendering. "That's 'The Death of Nelson,'" replied the bandmaster. "Aye, man," said the native, "ye hae given him an awful death!" But the best story that I have heard is on Mrs. Flaherty who burst into the prinicpal's room, and stormed, "What do you mane by writing me that my Jimmie can't pass into the next grade? An' after him doin' such grand work all the year." "Why, Mrs. Flaherty," replied the teacher, "you must know better than that. I've sent you his report cards every month, and you know that his marks have been nearly all 'D's.'" "Indeed they hov, and yit you say he can't pass. I don't understand it, mum." "I'm afraid you don't understand our system of marking. 'D' means deficient, you know." "Sure, I don't know phat that may be, mum, but Jimmie told all about the letters. Sure, 'D' is dandy, 'C' is corking, 'B' is bum, and 'A' is awful—an' he's 'C's' and 'D's' ivery month."—The Silent Partner.

S. P. MASON GIVES REMINISCENCES

Tells Times' Readers of Days Between 1842 and 1850--- Fair Days in the Park.

Mr. Mason says:

"This is a continuation of a letter I wrote awhile ago. I will go back to 1842 and 1843 when they held the general training on the grounds where the park now is. A Mr. Thayer, who had no feet and walked on the stubs of his legs, was the father of the man who ran the carding mill where the Volney Paper mill now stands. The old man, always came with a wagon load of gingerbread, pies, cookies and friedcakes to sell on the days that they trained.

"In 1844 and 1845 the first that was held in this county was held where the park is. You were sure to see the old man and his wagon with the gingerbread and the other eatables to sell at the fair.

"In 1846 and '47 the fair was held on the flat north of the street at the west end of the river bridge.

"In 1848, the next fair was held at Central Square. They used large tents at that time for the floral hall and vegetable and poultry exhibits.

"They had a large exhibit of cattle. There would be from twenty to twenty-five yoke of oxen; more horses than cattle being shown then than now.

"I will take the readers back to 1844. The village of Fulton placed a hollow log on the east side of the canal, between the canal bridges, and fiteed it up for Grif Lathin where he sold candy, popcorn peanuts and toys.

"There could be a ten-foot pole turned around inside of this log giving an idea of the size of it.

John J. Wolcott kept a hardware store between the canal and the river bridge. The building stands there now.

"John Gasper kept a hotel on the corner of First and Oneida streets. There was a drug store on the same street east, and next was a meat market kept by Mr. Clark. Then a blacksmith shop run by Mr. French, where my father had his oxen shod.

"A little south of the hotel on First street, a drug store, kept by Mr. Shumway, next a jewelry store kept by Mr. Morrill, then a dry goods and grocery store which was kept in the basement.

"Mr. Spencer was clerk in the grocery department (fatherr of F. G. Spencer).

"In 1850 the Falley Seminary was built. No house but one south of the seminary. This was built by Parker Dexter in 1848.

"In 1859 there was a man who walked across the river on a rope which was stretcehd across the river opposite the Elks' temple.

"Mr. Oliver French and his brother built the first flour mill in Fulton on the site where the Genessee mill did stand.

"S. P. MASON."

Fulton, N.Y., July 14, 1915.

DYE CONSUMERS WOULD RESTORE TARIFF

New York.— Consumers of dyestuffs are preparing to petitition congress to restore the taric on those products. Petitions are being prepared for circulation among the textile manufacturers of the South. This action is interesting, as fifteen years ago the consumers opposed the levying of a duty on the German dyestucs. The result was, according to manufacturers and consulting chemists, that most American dye makers did not develop their industrry and that those who did remained largely dependent either for crude or intermediate products upon the chemical worrks of Germany. Even what seemed to manufacturing chemists at the time to be a very moderate tariff was bitterly opposed by the textile interests. The indications now are that both the textile mills and the dyestuff makers will make common cause in asking that the duty be restored. At the same time it is hoped that an anti-dumping clause will be enacted, as the American dyestuff industry received its most severe blow from the action of German manufacturers in selling certain cheap dyes very low in order to introduce their very profitable trade in the more delicate and expensive pigments.

Mrs. F. K. Jones' Clearance Sale of Hats at 98c., Saturday only. 110 Cayuga st. adv

Feathers in the cap of business are found in the Miscellaneous Wants, top of page five. See prices elsewhere.

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS

If the opinion of the Chicago Examiner is worth anything, then politics in Chicago are cleaner and better because the women vote.

* * *

In response to Governor Brumbaugh's appeal for help in selecting the most distinguished living Pennsylvanian for honor at the San Francisco Fair, many papers throughout the state have nominated Anna Howard Shaw.

* * *

A poll of political leaders of New York State on the suffrage question published by the New York World on July 4 revealed George W. Wickersham in splendid isolation as opposed, Samuel Koenig as still on the doubter's seat, and all the rest in line for woman suffrage with William J. Connors in the lead believing that it will carry in New York in November.

* * *

It is the opinion of Governor Carlson of Colorado, expressed at the National Convention of the Anti-Saloon League at Atlantic City on July 8, that woman suffrage is a great aid in the enforcement of prohibition.

He must be considered an authority as in his state both woman sucrage and prohibition are in operation.

* * *

Women voters seem to be against socialism in Montana and California; women have helped put some very fine child and family legislation on the statute books of Colorado; they are strong supporters of the prohibition movement, and come out in ever increasing numbers to the polls; these are some of the points made by Frederick M. Davenport in his recent report of conditions in the western states which he made for The Outlook.

* * *

In America thousands of women have marched hundreds of miles in many processions in their quest for the vote.

In Denmark, the first procession organized by women was in celebration of the vote already won. A great demonstration of women was the march to the palace on June 5, the independence day of Denmark, and which waited while the new constitution was signed. After receiving greetings from King Christian the women marched to the House of Representatives where they were also received with honor.

It was a gala occasion unlike a certain suffrage procession in the city of Washington not yet forgotten. Evidently the breasts of Danish statesmen are not torn with those fears which beset Henry L. Stimson, ex-secretary of war, when he stated just the other day that woman suffrage "could not but be fraught with serious peril to the poise, the common sense, and the efficiency of government."

POLITICAL COMMENT BY THE POLITICIANS

The executive committee of the Progressive party in Syracuse is negotiating with the officers and representatives of the other politicial parties to determine whether to suuport the candidates of other parties or nominate a ticket of its own. How many voters are to be delivered in the deal is not stated, nor is anything said as to the spirit in which the proposal is received by the other parties.

* * *

Next year when the duty goes off of sugar $68,000,000 more drops out of the government's income and there is a big deficit already. Does this mean that there will be an inc-ease in the income tax, an addition to the "war" revenue tax or a sale of bonds to keep the government going?

* * *

Just how popular the Simmons-Underwood tariff is with the American people can be dtermined without difficulty on the morning after election next year.

In less than three months the new state tax deparment has been organized and placed on a working basis with four bureaus each in charge of a deputy tax commissioner who is in the competitive class of the civil service. Unfinished business left over by the old board has been cleared up and new business is taken care of as it comes in. This is in cheerful contrast to the conditions found by the board when it assumed office. Then there was no co-operation among the three divisions of the franchise tax bureau, appeals from equalization were pending from seven counties. there was no policy or procedure but throughout the office were duplication. neglect, inefficiency and waste. President Saxe and Commissioners Knapp and Thomas have made a good beginning.

Reliable merchants advertise in The Evening Times—the paper is their asset and the people's newspaper.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 3111 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4246
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

SODA AND MINERAL WATERS
Made in Fulton. Best Extracts. Purity Guaranteed.
Delivery to any part of town.
A. J. THOMPSON
Phone 1542 112 Pratt St.

GLENWOOD FARM
Milk, Cream and Commercial Buttermilk
Our bottles are washed by steam
Our milk bottled on Farm of
FRED VOGELGSANG
Phone 2510

McINTYRE'S FAMILY WASHINGS
Up-to-date Laundering
Prompt Delivery
158 N. 6th St. Phone 487

G. H. MAUDE
Painter and Decorator
Phone 4369 260 S. 5th St.
Up-to-date Designs
Tiffany and other Finishes.
Estimates Furnished Free.

HOTEL LEWIS
We serve the finest food obtainable.
Good service among quiet home like surroundings.
Moderate Price, 25c.

ROGERS' SILVERWARE
FREE!
One coupon with each 5c purchase.
Premiums on Display
POMPHRET'S

THINKING OF A BOAT RIDE?
30-foot launch and rowboats to rent,
INGERSOLL'S BOAT LIVERY
N. 1st st. opposite Old Grace Chapel.

DEFIANCE TIRES
Both Smooth and Tiger Tread.
These tires are giving the best of satisfaction.
Guaranteed 4,000 Miles.
For Sale by
GEO. B. PALMER
207 Worth St.

OSWEGO BONDS SOLD AT A FAIR PREMIUM

Oswego, July 16.—Twenty-one bids were offered for this city's latest bond issue of $36,000. The issue is to carry on the work of building a water main extension. The issue was sold for $35,357 and was taken by Robinson & Co. of New York.

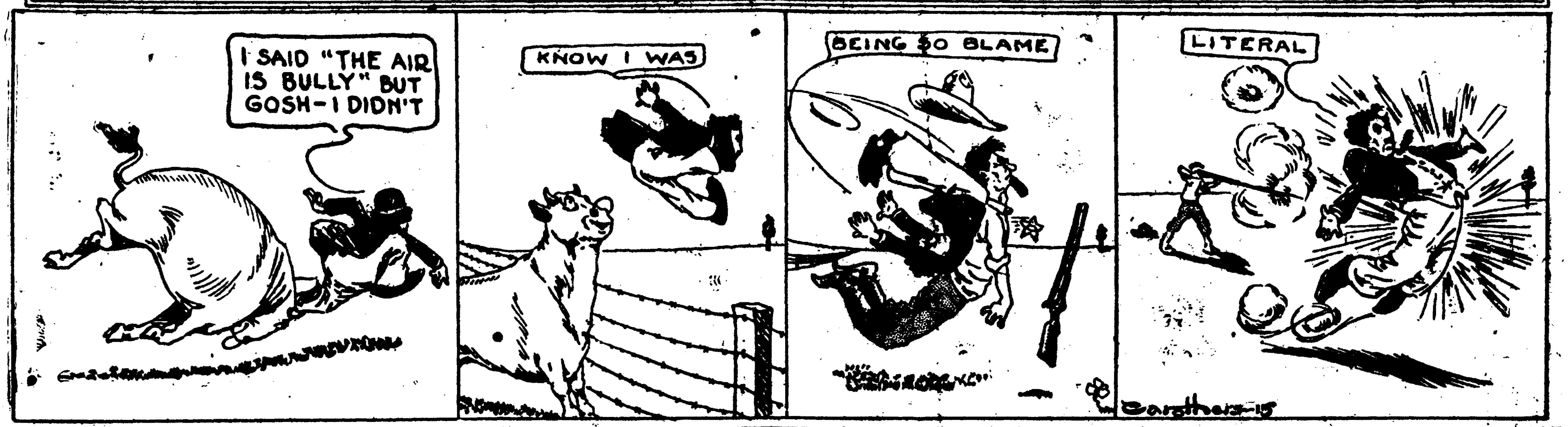
Cahill's Perfection Bread
is the
BEST BREAD MADE
TRY A LOAF—Sold only at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Onyx Billiard Room
The Coolest and the Best Equipped.
The only Billiard Table in the City
G. J. POWELL, Mgr.
PHONE 360 QUIRK THEATRE BLDG

Charley Chaplin's Comic Capers

"The Air Is Bully"

Copyright, 1915, by Keeley-Handy Syndicate.



MANY SHATTERED CAREERS IN THE WAKE OF HARRY THAW'S TROUBLES

Evelyn Nesbit Says She Is One of the Many Victims of the Jinx.

Three of His Lawyers Have Been In Serious Trouble; One Now In Prison.

IS there a Thaw jinx?

Is there some subtle and mysterious influence which pervades the atmosphere about Harry K. Thaw and renders those who associate with him more liable to the misfortunes of life? asks the New York World.

The question has been called up by the failure of Deputy Attorney General Franklin Kennedy, who has made a wider study of the Thaw case than any other man in the attorney general's office, and who devoted most of his time for the last two years to an effort to get Thaw back to Matteawan, to take any part in the last proceedings before Justice Hendrick.

At last reports Mr. Kennedy was in Buffalo recovering from a nervous breakdown which he experienced soon after the conclusion of Thaw's conspiracy trial last March.

Not long after the beginning of the conspiracy trial Mr. Kennedy's friends began to see signs of nervousness on his part. They became more and more pronounced until after one of the arguments before the appellate division. Attorney General Woodbury sent for him and advised him to take a complete rest. Kennedy went away without leaving word of his destination,

Photo by American Press Association.

LATEST PICTURE OF HARRY THAW.

and for days his office was making vain efforts to get in touch with him.

Later he was found in a restaurant. It being apparent that he was still far from recovered he was persuaded to go to his home in Buffalo for a long rest.

Many Other Victims of Jinx.

Illness, however, is only one of the lesser evils that have followed in the trail of Harry K. Thaw. Other misfortunes that have befallen his associates have included death, state prison terms, the loss of positions, attempts at suicide, insanity and disgrace. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, who claims herself as one of the victims, says it is all due to the Thaw jinx.

Lawyers are among those who have suffered after association with the slayer of Stanford White. Two have gone to jail since serving Thaw, one as a direct result of that service and the other after enjoying the distinction of being the only lawyer to be engaged by Thaw at both of his murder trials. Two other lawyers who served him died soon after ending their connection with him, and one was disbarred as an attorney.

O'Reilly Incident.

A pathetic instance is that of Dan O'Reilly, who when he was retained as counsel at the first Thaw trial was a popular criminal lawyer in New York. He had been an assistant district attorney and as such had prosecuted the case against Samuel J. Kennedy, who was charged with the murder of Dolly Reynolds. Later he figured in the Nan Patterson case.

He served as a member of the Thaw counsel until Thaw had been sent to Matteawan. Later he appeared as personal counsel for Evelyn Nesbit Thaw.

His final downfall then came in connection with the sensational robbery of Aaron Bancroft, an aged broker who was knocked down in the Produce Exchange building and deprived of $85,000 worth of securities. O'Reilly figured in the negotiations for the return of the stolen property.

After one of the men involved had turned informer and made a statement implicating the lawyer in the attempts to dispose of the loot the once assistant prosecutor was charged in an indictment with having received stolen property. He was tried before Justice Davis in the supreme court, who sentenced him upon his conviction to five months in the penitentiary.

When he came from prison it was as a man broken in body and spirit. His old friends, of whom he had had a host, were shunned, and on Nov. 7, 1913, at the age of forty-four, he died.

Another lawyer whose association with Thaw was followed by death was Alfred Henry Lewis, who was better known as a magazine writer. Lewis became interested in Thaw while the latter was in Matteawan and subsequently became engaged in a publicity campaign in his behalf.

On one of the visits which he made to the asylum he advised the man in whose behalf he was working, if Thaw's own sworn testimony on this point may be taken as true, that if he were sane he had a perfect right to escape. Acting on this advice, Thaw testified that he engaged the men who assisted him in his getaway. Lewis' death made it impossible to get from him his own version of the story.

At Thaw's first trial A. Russell Peabody was engaged by the slayer as his personal counsel. Peabody played a prominent part in all the proceedings and of the many lawyers in the case was regarded as the one best liked by the defendant. When he died in September, 1908, six months after Thaw's commitment to the asylum, the prisoner was deeply affected by the news.

Hartridge Disbarred.

One of those whose downfall is directly attributable to his connection with Thaw is Clifford W. Hartridge, a young lawyer, who acted as Thaw's counsel of record on the first trial. In 1910 he brought suit against Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw for $93,000, which he claimed he had expended in behalf of Thaw.

In the course of the trial evidence was offered to show that about $40,000 had been expended in keeping a number of women friends of Thaw out of the way. Hartridge lost the suit. At the conclusion of the trial Judge Holt directed that an investigation be made to determine whether or not Hartridge had been guilty of obstruction of justice. The matter was finally taken up before the appellate division in disbarment proceedings brought by the Bar association.

Mrs. Hartridge Dies.

Even more tragic than the fate of Hartridge was that of his wife. In October, 1907, the lawyer called at police headquarters and reported that Mrs. Hartridge had disappeared. A search was immediately begun which included the morgues of a dozen cities. It was suspected for a time that she had committed suicide. In the following July a woman died in the Homeopathic hospital in Pittsburgh who, it was afterward learned, was Mrs. Hartridge. It then developed that almost from the day of her disappearance she had been living at Pittsburgh, where she had gone to await the death which she knew she was to suffer from a disease.

Another lawyer who has reason to curse his connection with Thaw is John N. Anhut, who went to New York city from Michigan after serving a term there as a state senator. He was admitted to the New York bar. Up to that time no breath of scandal had ever attached itself to his name, and

Photo by American Press Association

EVELYN NESBIT THAW, VICTIM OF JINX.

he was fast building up a circle of friends both in and out of the legal profession.

He went to live at a hotel in White Plains, N. Y., where he was at the time of Thaw's hearing before Supreme Court Justice Keogh. The prisoner obtained a meeting with the young lawyer, and it was not long before the latter was employed by Thaw.

J. N. Anhut Indicted.

During the habeas corpus hearing Dr. John W. Russell, the then superintendent of Matteawan, was living at the same hotel and was introduced to Anhut. Finally Anhut received, through one of Thaw's agents, $25,000, which the young lawyer called a retainer, but which it subsequently developed was to be used in attempts to bribe the authorities to let Thaw out of the asylum.

In probing the scandal which followed the authorities heard a great

Photo by American Press Association.

J. N. ANHUT, EX-THAW LAWYER, NOW IN PRISON

deal of contradictory testimony. Summoned to Albany, Russell told the governor that William F. Clark, secretary of the Sulzer inquiry commission, had told him the governor wanted Thaw out; that he had been offered $25,000 by Anhut.

Clark charged that the "prison ring" was making money out of pardons, that $25,000 had been paid to Russell by Thaw and that $11,000 had been paid back when the "ring" became alarmed.

There was a public inquiry, during the progress of which Dr. Russell resigned his post as superintendent of Matteawan. The governor's inquiry was followed by a grand jury investigation, which resulted in the indictment of Anhut for attempting to bribe Dr. Russell.

Anhut was placed on trial, Dr. Russell being one of the chief witnesses against him. On May 12, 1913, he was convicted of attempted bribery and a week later was sentenced to a term in state prison of from two to four years. He was released on bail pending his appeal, but the conviction was subsequently affirmed, and he is now serving his sentence. His conviction was followed by his disbarment.

Dr. Russell's Statement.

Dr. Russell claimed that he had twice been offered a bribe of $20,000 to issue a certificate that Thaw was sane and that he had both times refused it. If the jinx was active in his case it contented itself merely with bringing about a set of circumstances that got the superintendent a lot of unpleasant notoriety and caused his retirement from his official position.

Howard Barnum, the guard who was at the gate on the morning that Thaw made his escape from the asylum, lost his job as the result of being there, though it was denied that there had

Photo by American Press Association.

THAW'S DEVOTED MOTHER, MRS. MARY COPLEY THAW.

been any connivance between him and the alleged lunatic.

While Thaw was in the Tombs he became friendly with Rafaello Gascone, who was charged with a double killing in Mulberry street. The two men played checkers and cards together and exchanged confidences. The friendship was interrupted when Gascone was sentenced to die in the electric chair. With the help of Albert T. Patrick, Gascone managed to get a new trial, which resulted in acquittal. A year later he was shot in the little wine shop which he kept at 108 Mulberry street.

As far back as 1900 there are evidences of the strange fatality which has followed the Pittsburgh millionaire. It was then that he was spending his income in making a splurge along the Paris boulevards. A dispatch in 1900 told how six months before the Comtesse Louise de Mortane, a pretty widow and member of the provincial aristocracy, had tried to commit suicide because Thaw would not marry her. She recovered from the grief, however, for she was next reported as contracting for a private submarine boat in which she announced her intention of making her home.

"Big Dick" Butler and four others who helped Thaw escape from Matteawan do not consider themselves victims of the jinx. It is true they had to stand trial on a charge of conspiracy, but they were acquitted. They also got $5,000, it was reported.

False Logic.

"Women are all alike," declared the disappointed suitor bitterly.

"Oh, I don't know," responded the maiden airily. "You must not draw general conclusions from the fact that all the women you have known managed to get on to your curves."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

WAR SCRAP HEAP AIDS GERMANS IN STRUGGLE.

Every Battlefield Combed For Anything That Can Be Used Again.

One of the most interesting spots at any "hauptpunkte," or headquarters of the German army, is the "war booty scrap yard." Describing one on the eastern front, a correspondent says:

"There I saw captured Russian rifles stacked like cordwood. Twenty thousand of them were delivered in a day. Wagons were bringing in the pickings of the battlefields. Every scrap of metal and leather was carefully picked up.

"The picking up, unloading and some of the sorting was done by prisoners, who get 10 cents a day for it. There were two huge stacks of wicker baskets which had contained shells, a goodly sized pile of German helmets, not a few with bullet holes and blood-soaked.

"There was an immense pile of leather belts, cartridge cases and boots. It is often a case of dying with your boots on in the war, but it does not always follow that you are buried with your boots on.

"In one corner of the yard was a pyramid of empty steel shrapnel cases and nearby hundreds of brass shells out of which they were shot, ranging from the small mountain batteries to the big twenty-ones, which look like umbrella holders.

"A space of ground thirty feet long and fifteen wide was covered a foot deep with unassorted cartridges, single and in clips, gathered from the fields. In taking Jaroslaw the Germans bagged 8,000,000 Russian cartridges.

"These scraps are regarded jealously and so carefully guarded by sentries that it is impossible even to slip one in the pocket for a souvenir. Even the pieces of exploded shells are gathered. All of which is part of the system of the German army."

CHOSE JAIL TO SAVE WIFE.

To Shield Her Name He Took Life Term—Is Now Pardoned.

After keeping silent for the sake of his wife's reputation during twenty-three years of a life sentence in Connecticut state prison Charles I. Rathborn has told his story and received a pardon.

Rathborn, who shot and killed Daniel Chesebro, told Governor Holcomb and the pardon board that he found Chesebro in his home with Mrs. Rathborn and backed the man into a corner, pointing a gun at him to frighten him. His wife suddenly called to him, he looked around, the gun went off, and Chesebro fell dead.

At the trial Rathborn kept silent. He now said that he did so on the advice of his mother, an ardent Methodist, who told him to "trust in the Lord" and not ruin the reputation of his wife. Mrs. Rathborn got a divorce and remarried. She is now dead.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS; STANDING OF TEAMS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Pittsburgh at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Results Yesterday

Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 2.
Boston, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
Chicago, 5; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 3.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	41	33	.554
Chicago	42	35	.545
Brooklyn	40	36	.526
St. Louis	41	40	.506
Pittsburgh	38	38	.500
New York	34	38	.472
Cincinnati	32	39	.451
Boston	34	43	.442

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
New York at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.

Results Yesterday

New York-Detroit; rain.
Boston, 4; Cleveland, 3.
Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 2.
St. Louis, 5; Washington, 2; 1st.
St. Louis, 4; Washington, 3; 2d.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	51	29	.638
Boston	48	28	.632
Detroit	48	31	.608
New York	40	39	.506
Washington	36	41	.468
St. Louis	31	46	.403
Philadelphia	29	48	.377
Cleveland	28	49	.364

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Chicago at St. Louis.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.
Only two games scheduled.

Results Yesterday

Newark, 7; Buffalo, 0; 1st.
Newark, 4; Buffalo, 3; 2d.
Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 5.
Brooklyn, 4; Baltimore, 2.
Kansas City-Pittsburgh; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	46	32	.590
Kansas City	45	33	.577
St. Louis	44	33	.571
Pittsburgh	41	35	.539
Newark	42	38	.525
Brooklyn	35	46	.432
Buffalo	34	46	.432
Baltimore	29	50	.367

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Toronto at Harrisburg.
Montreal at Providence.
Rochester at Richmond.
Buffalo at Jersey City.

Results Yesterday

Jersey City, 2; Montreal, 2; 16 ings.
Providence, 5; Toronto, 3; 6 ings.
Richmond, 6; Buffalo, 4.
Harrisburg-Rochester; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Providence	42	23	.646
Buffalo	37	28	.569
Montreal	36	33	.522
Harrisburg	34	32	.515
Richmond	35	36	.493
Toronto	33	40	.452
Rochester	29	39	.426
Jersey City	27	42	.391

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Syracuse at Scranton.
Utica at Wilkesbarre.
Albany at Elmira.
Troy at Binghamton.

Results Yesterday

Syracuse, 4; Scranton, 3; 10 ings.
Elmira, 3; Albany, 2.
Troy, 8; Binghamton, 1; 1st.
Binghamton, 10; Troy, 1. 2d.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Elmira	40	24	.625
Utica	39	24	.619
Binghamton	38	26	.594
Troy	29	32	.475
Wilkesbarre	29	34	.460
Scranton	28	33	.459
Syracuse	24	37	393
Albany	22	39	.361

D/34

We will Continue the

GREAT MONEY RAISING SALE

For 10 Days Longer

Better for us to sacrifice stock than to carry it over.

The value giving is immense, as you all know.

READ THESE PRICES:

PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS
Famous 50c kind. This Sale
29c

MEN'S 10c SOX
This Sale
5c

LADIES' STOCKINGS
5c

50 DOZEN TOWELS
At 5c Each

One Lot
POLICE & FIREMAN'S BRACES
at 9 cents

BOYS' PANTS
35c Grade Selling at
19c

50 CENT SUSPENDERS
at
19c

BOYS' 75c KNEE PANTS
at 37c

25c BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR
Selling at
19c

MEN'S PANTS
$1.50 Value, at
95c

MEN'S BLUE SERGE PANTS
$4.00 Value, at
$2.89

MEN'S $15.00 SUITS
at
$9.85

MEN'S CAPS
$1.00 Value, at
69c

MEN'S 50c CAPS
at
37c

STRAW HATS
at Half what you expect to pay—
PANAMAS
SPLIT STRAWS
SENNETS

One Lot of
MEN'S SCOUT SHOES
at
$1.85

One Lot
Boy's Scout Shoes
at
$1.45

BEACON SHOES
worth $4.00 up, at this great Sale
$2.79

50c NECKWEAR
at
19c

300 Pairs of
BOY'S SNEAKS
at
39c

200 Pairs
MEN'S SNEAKS
at
42c

This Sale will positively Close in 10 Days—*This Is Your Chance!*

LOOK IN OUR WINDOWS FOR BARGAINS

ROSENBLOOM'S

55 South First Street

A MONEY-SAVING EVENT!

IN CONVENTION

Binghamton to Entertain Them Next Month—Will be a Live Wire Occasion.

The annual convention of the New York State Association of Postmasters will be held this year August 5, 6 and 7 at Binghamton. The "advance copy" has been received by Postmaster P. T. Conley who will probably attend. The Parlor City has planned a gala time with something doing every minute for the postmasters and their wives or "women folks." It is termed the "live wire" convention.

The business session will be held in the assembly room of the Binghamton Public Library, and the headquarters will be at the Arlington Hotel. There will be a business session on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning. The Saturday morning session will be at the Arlington at 9:30, and will be a "breakfast session."

Thursday evening there will be a nine-mile trolley ride and beefsteak feed at the Casino. On Friday morning the ladies will be given a trolley ride about the city and shopping tour, when it is planned to have handsome souvenirs for them. Friday afternoon the postmasters and their ladies will be the guests of the Parlor City Racing Association at the Stow Driving track, and in the evening there will be a theater party when the visitors will be the guests of Manager Giller of the Stone Opera House.

On Saturday afternoon there will be a baseball game at the Binghamton Baseball Park, when George F. Johnson will be the host. The convention will come to a close on Saturday evening with a banquet.

Postmaster Fancher Hopkins and the Convention Committee of the association and the Chamber of Commerce of Binghamton are arranging everything possible for the comfort and entertainment of their guests.

NO NEED FOR UMBRELLAS FOR AT LEAST A MONTH

Yesterday was St. Swithin's Day, and the conduct of the weather for the next forty days, according to the crystal ball contingent, depended upon what occured in the heavens. Had it rained in Fulton life might be for you just one shower after another for more than a month; being fair it will remain so for forty days and nights.

Persons who have a turn for statistics have frequently asserted that St. Swithin's influence over the weather seems to grow slighter each year. Inas much as he died in the ninth century, the importance of this charge may be readily realized. Despite this, however, the interest of the press has remained unswerving, and the desire to press agent St. Swithin has resulted in his holiday being set forward a day now and again by sympathetic writers with splendid style and scanty information.

SLUGGERS WON, 16-4

Oak St. district team was matched against the West Side Sluggers, Wednesday morning and won, score 16-4 Blackley, Leland and Wallace were heard from and their walloping of the ball presented the leading features of the game. Patoriski made one two-base hit and Socha was good for a three-bagger.

SYRACUSE PICTURE MEN TO IMPROVE THEIR REELS

Forty-two motion picture men met in Syracuse yesterday and the following officers were elected:

President, A. J. Sardino; vice-president, B. E. Cornell; treasurer, Edward Wilds; secretary, Arthur Merriman; corresponding secretary, B. A. Gibbons; sergeant at arms, James Roe.

The purpose of the organization is to standarize, as near as possible, the method of conducting these exhibits in the city. In the past there has been no uniform system as in other cities. In some houses as many as fourteen reels have been shown at one entertainment and the quality has not been satisfactory.

By mutual understanding, the show-managers mean to decrease the number of reels, but better the quality of pictures shown. In the opinion of many of the managers the shows have been so long that they have become extremely tiresome to patrons.

Rolls, best by test, is the verdict of those who eat Black's. adv.

It will pay you to advertise in The Evening Times' Miscellaneous Want Column. See schedule of prices elsewhere. Phone 44.

Oneida, July 16.—Madison county, famous in history as the headquarters of the Iroquois Indians and a meeting place for the Six Nations, will celebrate the 300th anniversary of the battle of Nichols Pond in September.

Champlain, the French explorer, figured in this battle, which took place on the banks of a small lake in the town of Fenner, between a strong war party of Hurons and a fortified camp of Iroquois.

Judge Joseph Beal, a member of the Madison County Historical Society, today recalled that the anniversary of this battle falls in September.

According to Lossing's history, Champlain, accompanied by a large Huron war party, came down Lake Ontario in canoes in the fall of 1615. The objective point was the stronghold of the Iroquois.

Champlain met the enemy at Nichols Pond and gave battle. The Iroquois were well fortified with wooden ramparts and repulsed the attempts of the Hurons to dislodge them. Champlain was at a disadvantage, as part of his band became unruly, and a retirement was necessary.

The famous Frenchman was wounded in the leg and it was nearly a year before he returned to Quebec, whence he started.

A map of the Iroquois camp and a drawing of the lake made by Champlain are still preserved. From his description authorities believe there is no question but that the battle was fought near Nichols Pond, in the town of Fenner.

Lossing's history says it took place near Onondaga lake, but Parkman's history, considered more accurate, gives Nichols Pond as the scene.

"LOLA," WONDER PICTURE, COMING TO THE QUIRK

Who was to blame? Lola or her father? Lola, the sweet-natured, dutiful daughter, the charitable friend to the poor and suffering, the faithful sweetheart who becomes a heartless ingrate, cruel and selfish, mercenary and untrue. This remarkable change was brought about by Lola's father who did only what any father would have done under the same circumstances. Would he have done it if he would have forseen the result of his experiment? A life of happiness and trust was changed into a mere existence full of misery, suspicion and turmoil. Is it a lesson to the world that man is after all only finite and human? These questions will present themselves to all who see the remarkable story of "Lola" unfolded on the screen. The impersonation of the character of "Lola" by Clara Kimball Young is perhaps the lnest work that this famous star has ever done as the varying phases of Lola's life, offer such a wide scope for her wonderful versatility.

"Lola" is an adaptation from the play by Owen Davis and has been picturized and directed by James Young. It is scheduled for release this month by the World Film Corporation, and is the lrst of the Clara Kimball Young features to be shown in their service.

"Lola" will be shown at The Quirk next Monday.

CUTTING DOWN TREES TO MAKE GUNSTOCKS

Leavenworth, Kan.—There will be no walnut trees left in this part of Kansas and across the river, in Missouri, if the European war keeps up much longer. At present three bands of men are cutting walnut trees down and sawing the lumber into twelve-foot lengths, shipping them to the East by fast freight.

The walnut lumberr is wanted for gunstocks for rifles for the European armies. All trees more than six inches in diameter are purchased, and a good price is paid for the lumber. Those selling the trees have not been informed what country the wood is destinted for.

A. P. ASSOCIATION WIRES ITS PLEASURE

The Evening Times is in receipt of a message sent from the Buffalo branch and signed by James H. Lee, manager, which says:

"We are pleased to note that the Hunter Arms Co. of your city will be in full operation, which we are sure will be of great value to your town, and surely The Evening Times should share in the prosperity that will bring it about."

REALTY NEWS

H. L. Gilman, as referee, has sold property in Fulton, at auction, under mortgage foreclosure, to Morris Kaplan for $1500.

Sherman S. Bentley has sold property in Richland to George S. Utley for $3200.

Very Attractive Prices on

Correct Ready-to-Wear

Saturday at the New York Shop

WASH SKIRTS of Pique, Gabardine and Poplin at **$1.25**

Palm Beach, Linen, cross twill Poplin, etc., at **$1.98** and **$2.98**.

Ask to see the **Shadow Proof Petticoat** at **98c**

DAINTY SUMMER DRESSES of the latest designs and materials at **$1.98, $3.98, $5, $6.75, $10.50**

Make Our Store Your Store for Correct Ready-to-Wear

M. J. McDONALD & CO.

ONEIDA STREET FULTON, N. Y.

Community Notes

J. R. Sullivan, West Side merchant spent yesterday in Syracuse.

* * *

Many local Knights o the Maccabee are looking forward to a good time at the national encampment of the order which will be held at Jamestown the first week in August.

* * *

The Delta Alpha class of the Congregational church will meet tonight with Mrs. George Dingle, 263 W. First st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Merriam have as guests the Rev. J. G. York and son Gordon, of Owasso, Mich.

* * *

Miss Mary Gardner and her grandmother, Mrs. Burdette Wood, are at Owasco Lake.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Orin Bogardus had as recent guests, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Davis and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fancher, all of Jacksonville.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Decaire were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Lewis at Jacksonville.

* * *

Must it be that the fish are biting in the waters about Thousand Island Park? Not a sound or a written line emanates or appears from Edward Joslin who is recuperating there.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cates entertained recently Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Litttleboy of Phoenix.

* * *

Mrs. Emery Crego has been entertaining Miss Josie and Harold Scott of Plainville.

Angel Food, Sponge Cake, Crullers and Pies at Keller & Wilson's. ad182

Pure Creamery Butter
From The Harbor Farms
Made for those who want the best.
LaPORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida Street Hello 75

DANCING
Tuesday and Friday nights at
W. E. Baker's. Open Air Pavilion.
Seneca Hill
TICKETS 35c

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
Surety Bonds of All Kinds
Real Estate Loans
FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122

Home Wanted for BOLIVAR
BENNY C
GREEN PACER
and for sale Complete Racing Outfit. Inquire
E. J. SCHEM
TURF CAFE

FREE BICYCLES

THE EVENING TIMES' SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST for boys and girls commences Monday, July 19th and runs six weeks.

3 BOYS' WHEELS
2 GIRLS' WHEELS

Regular READING STANDARD $35 BICYCLES, fully equipped with Morrow Coaster Brake, Diamond tires, Messinger saddle, extension handle bars, new style motorcycle type mud guards, tool bags, tools, etc.

THE PRIZES will be on exhibition in Bogue's window.

IN ADDITION to the five wheels, other prizes will be given. Announcement of these will be made later.

NO ADVANCE PAYMENT is to be collected on the subscription. The rate for The Evening Times is six cents per week, which is collected by the carrier boy every Saturday.

TO ENTER CONTEST—MAKE APPLICATION AT

THE EVENING TIMES OFFICE

ANY AFTERNOON

We Have Five Hot Weather

Piano Bargains

Prices Range from

$50 to $225

Values from $200 to $400

LOOK THESE OVER

BOGUE 61 First Street

DAY BY DAY

Chronicle of Events and a Forecast of What is Doing in Officialdom---Special Correspondence.

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, July 16.—Considerable has been heard in and about the corridors of the Capitol from visitors attending sessions of the Constitutional Convention, concerning the apparent disinclination on the part of prominent men of the State who are delegates to the convention to engage in debate. Questions have been freely asked as to where this or that delegates sit in the convention hall and why they do not take a more ostentatious part in the deliberations which are aimed at an amended constitution?

As a matter of fact, there has not been a momentous proposition save one which might require the attendance of all of the delegates at any particular time and no slow coll call has been taken. The important proposition which came up, referred to the redistricting of senatorial and assembly districts which would give to New York city a majority of the legislators in both houses.

It is true that there are many distinguished and able men among the Constitutional Convention delegates. With the exception of George W. Wickersham, Emuel Eli Quigg, Edgar T. Brackett, Patrick W. Cullinan and Morgan J. O'Brien, few have shone on the floor. Louis Marshall, William Barnes, Judge Alphonse T. Clearwater, Henry L. Stimson, Seth Low, Jacob Gould Schurman, John B. Stanchfield, Rush Rhees, William F. Sheehan and James W. Wadsworth have all devoted their energies to committee work and their voices have not been heard in lengthy debate or in fact hardly at all with the exception of in connection with points of order

Much curiosity is now being made apparent by visitors with regard to the personality, appearance and where abouts of John B. Stanchfield, the stalwart Democratic delegate from the thirteenth senatorial district. Every day of late inquiries have been made concerning him.

Because of his connection with the trial of Harry K. Thaw to determine his sanity, Delegate Stanchfield has not been a frequenter of the convention hall. Excused because his legal duties called him elsewhere, it has been only at committee meetings that he has been heard and then infrequently.

Mr. Barnes has been unusually silent, although his legislation has fared well. This is also true of Jacob Gould Schurman and Henry L. Stimson. Mr. Marshall has actually been engaged in debate and the defeat of the proposed amendment introduced by H. Leroy Austin, relative to the leasing of agricultural lands for periods longer than twelve years is said to have been defeated as the result of his masterful eloquence and forensic attainments.

Delancey Nicoll and William M. K. Olcott, both of them former district attorneys of New York county, of whom much was expected, have both been passively inactive so far as voicing their opinions in public is concerned.

It may be said that thoroughness of attention has characterized the deliberation of the delegates rather than continued debate; this does not imply, however, that argument of a keen and highly intelligent nature has not been rife at committee hearings.

August is drawing near and after the first two weeks, it is predicted the work of the Convention will have ended. This implies that there may yet be debates well worth hearing on the floor of the convention.

Clearance Sale of many kinds of Hats, Saturday, at 98 cents. Mrs. F. K. Jones, 110 Cayuga st. adv

SUNDAY SYLAN BEACH EXCURSION

Beginning Sunday, July 25th, and continuing each Sunday until August 22d, the O. & W. Sylvan Beach train will leave Oswego at 8:40 a.m., returning leaving Beach at 5:15 p.m.—advt.

Orwell Tuberculosis Hospital

All persons wishing to contribute toward the expense of equipment of a private room in the new pavilion of the Orwell Hospital, to be known as the Fulton Room, may give the same to any physician of Fulton or to H. Putnam Allen. A contribution to this fund no matter how small will help to relieve real suffering among most unfortunate people. adv179

HOLDS UP WORK

Firm's Contract Calls For Concrete and Officials Want Macadam, But Duffy Says Job Will be Completed.

The Oswego Times quotes Road Superintendent E. A. Howard as saying that "This is the busiest year that he has had, and, owing to enormous calls in the field, he has been unable to give much time to office affairs. The towns are co-operating with the State and county in the work of improvement. Already five miles of permanent stone road have been built by the towns this season, Richland having two miles and a half and Oswego Town about the same mileage. But every town in the county is active in road improvement of some kind. With all the new State and county roads and this extensive road work by the towns, Oswego county is rapidly transforming its roads into durable and well-constructed highways."

The same official says that there are under construction thirty-two miles of State and county roads. One section of State road, from Central Square to Union Square, remains incomplete. This contract is held by the Pathfinder Construction Co. of this city. Thhe contract calls for concrete and the Board of Supervisors desired to have macadam substituted, btu the State refused to comply with the request.

It is estimated that the thirty-two miles now under contract will cost at least $350,000, the cost per mile varying with the contract from $9,000 to $14,000 per mile. The roads under contract are as follows:

Central Square-Constantia; Pulaski-Camden, Parts 1 and 3; Fulton-Hannibal; Phoenix-Pennellville; East Oneida street, Oswego city; Central Square Union Square.

The J. A. Culkin Co. of Oswego is completing the Fulton-Hannibal road and it will be thrown open to traffic in about two weeks.

The resurfacing of the Volney-Palermo road is completed, as is the resurfacing of the highways between Pulaski and New Haven, except for a strip of five miles at Union Square whichh was not needed, the road being in fine condition. Another big repair contract was the eight miles of the Central Square-Union Square road. The Bowens Corners road is being repaired and is closed for two miles east from Bowen's Corners.

BLISTERS AND BURNED FACES TELL THE STORY

In spite of the day being anything but perfectly clear, nine out of every ten boys and girls who attended the Salvation Army picnic yesterday, have an uncomfortable feeling today. It is hard to say what their feelings would be had Old Sol shone forth in all his glory. At any rate nothing but a good time was had—on the big swings under shady trees at North Bay, and in disporting in the cool waters of Lake Neahtawanta.

Nearly 200 youngsters and their mammas, etc., were carried to the grounds in the autos belonging to F. H. Morin, H. Putnam, Allen, L. Edgerton, E. J. Penfield, Chas. Morrill, and the big VanWagenen truck.

And did you see the immense heap of full lunch boxes that was carried to the grounds? They left headquarters full, and they did not came back in the same condition, and only a very few of them came back at all.

Cookies and all things bakable, fresh at the grocery stores. adv

Hemp Hats for Saturday only; fresh from New York, at 98 cents. Mrs. F. K. Jones, 110 Cayuga st. adv

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

Black Raspberry Season is on. The cream of the picking lasts about a week only. Many were disappointed last year by waiting too long. Order now from O. L. Dunsmoor & Son. Phone 6714. 182c

Wanted—At once, 8 cows, Jersey or Guernseys. Write stating how long in milk, age and price. A. Lincoln Travis, 909 W. Genesee St., Syracuse. 181

Wanted—Girl for general housework; good wages. Apply or write Mrs. E. Diment, Minetto, N. Y. 182

To Rent—2 furnished rooms, suitable for two or three men. 205 Cayuga st. 181c

For Sale, Cheap—Used cook stove; gas range; washing machine; sideboard. 414 Erie st. 178c

Found—A horse strayed to the Burch farm near South Granby last week. A. McDonald. 178c

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

ZION EPISCOPAL CHURCH HOLDS PICNIC TOMORROW

The popularity of the Fair Grounds in this city is attested to almost every day of the present week. Hardly a day has passed when a picnic or outing of some sort has not been held there.

The Zion Episcopal church will wind up the week by holding its annual parish and Sunday school picnic on the now popular Fair Grounds, tomorrow. Mrs. J. S. Torney is chairwoman of the refreshment committee, and George W. Hackett heads the committee on athletic events.

Steer this way for the Insurance that spells peace of mind—our Automobile Accident and Liability Insurance.

The accident that generally occurs is the unavoidable one—but that does not stop the "hold up" suit that costs money to defend against—BUT our insurance protects you against property and personal damages and the company fights the case.

See us today for rates.

DAVID & MASON AGENCY

55 N. FIRST STREET

HERBERT A. WILCOX, GROCER, IS DEAD IN OSWEGO

Herbert A. Wilcox, one of Oswego's respected business men and citizens, died yesterday morning in the Oswego hospital.

He was born in McConnellsville, Oneida county, sixty-seven years ago, and arrived in Owesgo when a young man. For several years he was employed by the late W. A. Rathbun.

The Oswego Times of yesterday, in part, says of him:

"He had been a life long Republican and he carried his business principles into his politics. He never sought election to public office, although he was of the type which would have made the most efficient of public officers, but he gave freely both of his time and his money to his party. For many years he was one of the leaders in the county and held the office of chairman of the county committee for a considerable period of time.

"He was a communicant of Christ church and was also a member of Oswegatchie Lodge No. 156, I. O. O. F., the City Club and the Fortnightly Club. He was one of the organizers of the Business Men's Association and was its first vice-president. He became a member of the Chamber of Commerce on its organization and while he was not an officer at the time of his death, he always supported its objects and its interests with the loyalty which marked his entire life.

"He was vice-president and director of the Oswego County Savings Bank and a director of the Second National Bank. For several years, also, he had been president of the Dime Building and Loan Association.

"Because of the illness of his sister, Mrs. Juliet Wilcox, the surviving member of the family, the body was not taken to his home, No. 141 West Fifth street, but was taken to the home of his late brother, George B. Wilcox, No. 142 West Seventh street. He is survived by his sister, Miss Juliet Wilcox; two nephews, Ralph L., and George Eric, and one niece, Miss Ethel M. Wilcox, all of this city."

NEW PARK PRETTY

The new West Side park, namely the Triangle Park, presents a pretty appearance. The grass is closely shaven, the beds of flowers blooming and an attractive fountain splashes merrily in the midst.

The change in appearance is a happy one.

FOR SALE

A Comfortable 6-Room COTTAGE

Two porches, pretty yard facing lake, near Beach, Oswego.

ADDRESS:

COTTAGE

121 W. Seventh St. Oswego, N. Y.

THE QUIRK

Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.

TODAY
LUBIN PRESENTS
"THE COLLEGE WIDOW"
GEO. ADES Famous Comedy (5 Parts)
The other is
"SUCH A COOK,"
A Keystone Comedy.

SATURDAY:
Robert Warwick in
"ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE,"
by Paul Armstrong in 5 parts.
Others.

SUNDAY:
"MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH,"
in 5 parts.
Charles Chaplin in "CAUGHT IN THE RAIN."
And Others.

Women's 50c
Muslin Night Gowns 34c
On Sale SATURDAY, 9 A. M.

All made of soft finish long cloth, not the cheap muslin of which 50c gowns are usually made, and all full length and generous size in width; all sizes 15 to 17.

17c, 19c, 25c WASH GOODS, 15c per yd.

An assorted lot of this season's wash materials, including crepes, voiles, new cloths, etc.

35c CORSET COVERS at 25c

New lot of fresh Covers just received, well made, trimmed with fine lace hamburg and cheap at 35c

NEW MID-SUMMER MILLINERY

Direct from New York, correct copies of latest Parisian models—combinations of velvet, maline and silk.

Special value at .... $1.98 and $2.98
$4.00 Real Panama Shapes $1.98
$5.00 Real Panama Shapes at $2.25

TO CLEAN UP

Assorted lot of Women's and Misses' Hats, sold up to $3.00 .... 25c
Assorted $3.50 to $5.00 Hats at 98c

Sale of BRASS BEDS
SEE WINDOW

Our entire stock of Brass Beds is on sale during the rest of July at a saving from 25 per cent to 35 1-3 per cent.
Prices range from .... $8.50 to $29.50

$1.00 PLAY SUITS at 79c

for boys or girls, Indian, cowboy or baseball Suits, the usual $1.00 garments elsewhere; sizes 6 to 14 years.

Unrestricted Choice of Our Entire Stock of
Women's and Misses Tailored Suits
at 1-3 to 1-2 off Former Prices
Former prices $15.00 to $39.00, now selling at
$6.50 to $17.50

WHY BUY ELSEWHERE AND PAY MORE WHEN YOU CAN BUY IT FOR LESS AT

M. KATZ & CO

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. Frank Kellogg has returned from Lawson where she visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Wright.

* * *

C. W. Thompson was in Lamson Wednesday where he visited his sister, Mrs. J. V. Jones.

* * *

Miss Lois Harrington, of the city's public school faculty, with a few Baldwinsville friends, is visiting in Albany.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sehafer and Mr. and Mrs. William McKnight, all of S. 3d st. were recent guests of Baldwinsville friends.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Petrie is visiting Mrs. I. E. Marsh, in Hannibal.

* * *

Mrs. Marion Coles is in Gouverneur, the guest of Colonel and Mrs. Martin R. Sackett.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson were guests during the week of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Blakeslee of Hannibal.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. I. C. Curtis were recent motorists to the stone schoolhouse district where they visited Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Miller.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cole were recent callers upon Hannibal friends.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Rawson is visiting at the home of Mrs. Burr Althouse, Hannibal.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Youngs are at Hannibal Center for an indefinite time.

* * *

Mrs. Bayard Webb of New York is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunter.

Fresh Eggs, 21c per doz., at Keller & Wilson's. ad182

ART SALE

Tomorrow, July 17
at
Stranahan & Love's
Former Location, Oneida Street

F.W.LASHER

BOOKS

WALL PAPER

THE BOY SCOUT'S DIARY—

"Brownie Kodak"

Will Double his Summer Fun. Works on the Simple Kodak plan

"BROWNIES" from $1.25 to $12.00

Full Stock of "KODAKS" and EASTMAN SUPPLIES

FIRST ST. FULTON, N.Y.

A REAL NEWSPAPER MAN

With a Metropolitan Reputation Was in Fulton During the Week

HE SAID:

"Take it from me, that the most valuable asset the merchants and the people of this city can have is a daily newspaper.

"A daily newspaper is as necessary to the life of the merchants of a town as it is to lose a minnow to catch a salmon. If you want the salmon you must count upon losing the minnow.

"If the merchants of Fulton want to catch the trade of the town and country surrounding the town they must use a daily newspaper as the bait."

THE EVENING TIMES

IS

One of Fulton's Leading Industries and It Is "A Herald of Progress"

AN AMIABLE BRUTE

The Black Bear Is the Happy Hooligan of the Woods.

HE IS NOT A BIT FEROCIOUS.

This Much Maligned Animal Is Just a Lazy, Playful Loafer That Avoids Men and Fights or Works Only When He Is Compelled to Do So.

The black bear is neither ferocious nor dangerous. The most fitting name I have ever heard given him is the Happy Hooligan of the Woods. He is a lazy, playful loafer and has no evil intentions; but, like a shut-in boy or a boy with a task to perform, he wants company—does not know just what to do with himself.

The black bear has more human-like traits than any other animal I know. He is a boy in disguise—will not work long at anything unless at something to produce mischief. Occasionally he finds things dull and simply does not know what to do with himself. He is happy go lucky, and taking thought of the morrow is not one of his troubles. He is afraid of the grizzly and avoids man as though he were a pestilence.

He plans no harm. In other words, the black bear is just the opposite in character of what he had long been thought and is still almost universally believed to be. A million writers and spoken stories have it that he is ferocious—a wanton, cruel killer. He fights or works only when compelled to do so.

He is the most plausible bluffer I have ever seen. With hair bristling on the back, upper lip stuck forward and an onrush, with a rapid volley of champing k-woof-f-f's, he appears terrible. He pulls himself out of many a predicament and obtains many an unearned morsel in this way. Most of his bluffs are for amusement. He will go far out of his way for the purpose of running.

A black bear climbs a tree almost as readily as a cat, and he climbs a small pole or a large tree with equal ease. The grizzly does not climb trees, but the black bear, with its catlike forepaws, can simply race up a tree trunk. Much of his time, both asleep and awake, is spend in treetops. He might almost be called a perching animal.

Like most animals the black bear has a local habitation. His territory is twenty or less miles in circumference, and in this he is born, lives and dies. In springtime he descends to feed on the earliest wild gardens of the foothills.

The black bear eats everything that is edible. Though omnivorous, his food is mainly that of a vegetarian. He digs out rich willow and aspen roots in the shallow and soft places and tears up or digs out numerous plants for their roots or tubers. Often he eats grass and devours hundreds of juicy weeds. During autumn I have seen him on the edges of snow fields and glaciers consuming thousands of unfortunate grasshoppers, flies and other insects there accumulated. He is particularly fond of ants—tears ant hills and decaying logs to pieces and licks up the ants as they come storming forth to bite him. He tears hundreds of rotten logs and stumps to pieces for grubs, ants and their eggs.

He freely eats honey, the bees and their nests. He catches mice and often amuses himself and makes a most amusing and manlike spectacle by chasing and catching grasshoppers. He will devour carrion. In a fish country he searches for fish and occasionally catches live ones, but he is too restless or shiftless to be a good fisherman.

The black bear is or was found pretty well distributed over North America. His color and activities vary somewhat with the locality, this variation being due perhaps to a difference of climate and in the food supply.

The black bear has a well developed brain and may be classed among the alert animals of the wild. Its senses are amazingly developed. They seem to be ever on duty.

Young black bears have good tempers and are playful in captivity, but if teased or annoyed they become troublesome and even dangerous with age. If thine enemy offend thee present him with a black bear cub that has been mistreated. He is an intense, high strung animal and, if subjected to annoyances, teasing or occasional cruelty, becomes revengeful and vindictive. Sometimes he will even look for trouble and, once in a fight, has the tenacity of a bulldog.

The black bear has never been protected as a game animal. Through all the seasons of the year, with gun and dogs, the hunter is allowed to pursue him. It would be well for a few years to have a closed season on bears. As he is verging on extinction and as he gives to the wilds much of their spirit, there ought to be a closed season to protect this rollicking fellow of the forest.

If I were asked to select the one emblematic animal that best gives and suggests the spirit and the spell of the great outdoors I should select the black bear.—Enos A. Mills in Saturday Evening Post.

Discouragement In a Laugh.

"Don't you always feel encouraged when people laugh?" asked the man at the club of another, who had the reputation of an after dinner speaker.

"Well," was the reply, "I once proposed marriage to a girl, but it didn't encourage me when she merely laughed."—Yonkers Statesman.

A lie always has a certain amount of weight with those who wish to believe it.—Rice.

The Brave at Home

The maid who binds her warrior's sash
  With smile that well her pain dissembles,
The while beneath her drooping lash
  One starry teardrop hangs and trembles,
Though heaven alone records the tear,
  And fame shall never know her story,
Her heart has shed a drop as dear
  As e'er bedewed the field of glory.

The wife who girds her husband's sword,
  'Mid little ones who weep or wonder,
And bravely speaks the cheering word,
  What though her heart be rent asunder,
Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear
  The bolts of death around him rattle,
Hath shed as sacred blood as e'er
  Was poured upon the field of battle!

The mother who conceals her grief
  While to her breast her son she presses,
Then breathes a few brave words and brief,
  Kissing the patriot brow she blesses,
With no one but her secret God
  To know the pain that weighs upon her,
Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod
  Received on freedom's field of honor.
      —Thomas Buchanan Read.

COLUMBIA PROFESSOR IN THICK OF THE WAR.

Henri Cesar Ollinger Tells of Repairing Telephone Wires—Escapes Shells.

Henri Cesar Ollinger, for several years instructor in French at Columbia university, now with one of the French armies in the north of France, is on sick leave and is occupying a part of his time in giving entertainments for the soldiers. At Columbia he had directed the production of several plays in foreign languages. In a letter to a friend in New York Professor Ollinger says:

"The doctor has sent me to the rear for a bad sprain, general anemia and inflammatory rheumatism. All I do now is to mount guard in front of a building. During the afternoons I rehearse plays which are given for the benefit of the wounded. You see my modest dramatic talent helps me to while away the time.

"After I had been in the trenches and on the firing line a few months I was transferred, because of my knowledge of both French and English, to the colonel's staff as special telephone operator. While I lived at his quarters and slept on a pool table, thus enjoying a little more comfort than my comrades, I ran more risks.

"In the first place, the chateau (about three kilometers behind the outposts and concealed in a thickly wooded spot) was regularly bombarded by the Germans three times a day. Once an obus (shell) exploded in my room, killed three and wounded eleven, but I didn't get a scratch. Evidently my time had not come yet.

"The most dangerous part of my work was the repairing of telephone wires which were invariably cut in different places by the shattered pieces of German shells as the obus exploded. That part was grewsome, for you go out alone and the next man follows you ten or fifteen minutes later to see if anything has happened to you. Often, when I thought I was protected by the night, the Germans would fire a skyrocket, which would light up the whole countryside. Then came a real shower of bullets and torn pieces of iron from the German shrapnel.

"Most of the towns teem with men who are wounded for life, and I have given up trying to figure out what part of the population is thrown into a most useless mourning. In Paris one hardly mentions a word about 'la guerre.' The people are confident of ultimate success."

Professor Ollinger left New York Aug. 5 last in order to enlist.

SHOCKED BY SCHOOL PLAY.

Parents of Girls Object to Their Appearance In Kimonos.

Objections on the part of parents, who thought the "kimono drill" of the high school girls at the commencement exercises in Elizabeth, N. J., a little daring, resulted in a rebuke from the principal of the school, John D. Edwards. The drill was the feature of a two part play, "The Rainboat Kimono," given by nine girls of the senior class. The audience objected to the appearance of the girls, who came out in the first act with picturesque kimonos. When these were discarded for knickerbockers and sailor waists the indignation of the spectators increased.

During the intermission Principal Edwards spoke to the spectators to restore order. The principal told them not to interrupt the performance again, and if they were displeased or shocked to leave the building. In speaking of the trouble Mr. Edwards said there was nothing in the lines or costumes that was offensive. When he told those who were shocked to leave, he declared, no one accepted his invitation.

ICELAND WOMEN GET VOTE.

King of Denmark Signs Bill Granting Them Full Suffrage.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman's Suffrage alliance, has received a cablegram from Briet Asmundsson, leader of the suffragists of Iceland, which says:

"King sanctioned constitution bill, June 19; woman suffrage granted."

This is the bill that has been waiting for the signature of the king of Denmark since 1914. It grants full suffrage to Iceland's women, and was passed by the parliament of Iceland last year. Icelandic women over twenty-five years of age won the parliamentary suffrage in 1911.

Renting a Houseboat

By LOUISE B. CUMMINGS

"I've tried every way of spending the hot months," said young Mrs. Yardley, widow, "except yachting, and I can't do that because it's too expensive. Besides, a woman can't very well tackle a yacht."

"Why don't you try a houseboat?"

"The very thing! By the by, I saw a houseboat advertised for rent for the coming season, completely furnished and equipped, with a motorboat and two rowboats. There was even a stock of ice laid in. I'll look it up."

The next morning Mrs. Yardley took a train and went to the houseboat. When she reached the shore she saw a gentleman looking about him for something.

"Beg pardon," she said. "Can you tell me where I can find a houseboat that has been advertised for rent?"

"I'm looking for it myself."

"Oh, you are? Of course I wouldn't interfere with any one else who might wish to rent it," said the lady, wondering how she could get ahead of the man.

"I think that's it," he remarked, looking at a queer craft tied to the bank not far away. "I have very little idea of taking it. I certainly wouldn't do so if you want it."

They proceeded to the houseboat, where they were received by an old oysterman, who had the care of it. He naturally supposed that they were man and wife. They passed over the plank and in at the main lower door, and the caretaker showed them what they had come to see.

"I'll take you to the galley first," he said. "Here it is. Every convenience; the best range that's made; china from the finest manufacturers, and all the cookin' utensils necessary. This is the dinin' room—when you don't want to dine on deck—round mahogany table and sideboard to match. This bedroom is for the occupant and his wife. This room adjoining will do for the children if you have any; if not the door between can be locked, and it can be used for a guest."

This was embarrassing. The gentleman's mouth quirked at the corners, and the lady was very sober. In order to spare her further annoyance the gentleman said:

"You are mistaken in supposing we are married."

"Oh! I thought you was rather young lookin' for man and wife. Only engaged, eh? Well, it'll be all the same in a few months, I reckon. But if you're thinkin' o' takin' the boat for the comin' season—in course the weddin' 'll come off soon—I suppose you'd want her by the 1st of July, and this is near the end of May."

"Never mind our relationship," interrupted the gentleman, seeing his companion wince under this chatter. But the words had a different effect on the caretaker from that intended. He looked at the couple suspiciously.

"Beg pardon, sir," he went on, "but I have orders to mind the relationship of applicants, for the owner strictly charged me not to rent her except to respectable parties. If you and the leddy want her you'll have to satisfy him that you're"—

"Have you a library on board?" asked the lady, trying her hand at shutting off the oysterman.

"Yes, mum; there's a good library with illigant bindin' on the books. It's in here."

As the visitors could not very well help coming together, so they couldn't help going together, for when the old fellow finished showing them through the boat they found themselves at the door opening on to the gangplank.

"If the boat suits you," said the gentleman as the couple walked away, "you are at liberty to take it. I have no one but myself and a bachelor friend to occupy it, and he may fail me. In any event, I would not make an offer for it if you want it."

"I am situated much as you are. While I have plenty of friends, I fear most of them have made their arrangements for the summer."

They were going to the station and to the city on the same train. Before they parted they exchanged addresses that they might notify each other as to their future wishes and intentions.

Within a few days Mrs. Yardley received a note from the gentleman, Mr. Auchincloss, that he had discovered they had mutual friends in the Chittendens. If she would permit him to call he would tell her of another houseboat he had found for rent which might please her better than the one she had seen. Permission was granted, and Mr. Auchincloss called.

Now that they were acquainted, they made a joint excursion to the next houseboat and this time were mistaken for an engaged couple by the caretaker, a fisherman's wife, who said she knew they weren't married because the gentleman was too polite and attentive. They were both much pleased with this houseboat, but concluded to look further. For the next two months they continued to look at houseboats together; then Mr. Auchincloss proposed to Mrs. Yardley, and their investigations ceased.

But by this time all the houseboats in the market were rented, and it was rather late in the season anyway. So Mrs. Yardley, who had a trousseau to provide for an autumn wedding, concluded not to go out of town at all that summer that she might make her preparations.

Care of Babies In Summer

[Prepared by the children's bureau, United States department of labor.]

Many thousands of babies die every summer, and many thousands more suffer from illness because of the excessive heat. Bottle fed babies form the greater part of the number, owing to the great difficulty of keeping cows' milk sweet in summer, but even breast fed babies need very particular care during July and August.

The first and most important thing in the care of the baby through the hot weather is to give him the right food. The value of breast milk to babies has been brought out in an earlier article. The next most important thing to do for the baby is to make him as comfortable as possible by plenty of baths, sleep, fresh air and light clothing.

The baby should have a constant supply of clean air to breathe, summer and winter, day and night. Do not be afraid to take him out of doors. In the country it is very little trouble to give the baby plenty of out of door life. A screened porch on the shady side of the house is an invaluable aid to the mother in the care of the baby. It makes a safe place for him to stay, awake or asleep, protects him from his enemies, the fly and mosquito, and at the same time affords him the fresh air he needs.

The poorest place in the house for the baby to stay in is the kitchen, which is necessarily the hottest one. When the mother has to be busy in her kitchen the baby should be kept out of doors as much as possible, and during the warmer weather, when the out of door air is hotter than that indoors, the baby should be kept in the coolest room in the house. A play pen will be a great help in confining a runabout baby within safe bounds. It may be used indoors or out, with a rug or blanket in the bottom.

The baby should be kept clean and cool by frequent baths. He ought to have at least one full tub bath every

BATHING THE BABY.

day, and when he is restless and the weather very hot he may have one or two sponge baths in addition. For a young baby the water should be slightly warm or tepid. The mother may test it by dipping her elbow into the water. If it feels just pleasantly warm it will be right for the baby. After he is a year old the water may be cooler, but should never be cold enough to shock or frighten him, for a baby should find his bath a great delight.

Use only a mild soap like castile and very little of it, rinsing the skin thoroughly afterward. A baby's skin is very sensitive and may be made sore by a harsh soap. If any redness or chafing appears use no soap at all, but try a bran bath.

Make a little bag of thin cheesecloth and partly fill it with ordinary bran. Sew or tie the open side and put in the bath water, squeezing it until the water is milky.

When the baby has prickly heat he may be sponged with a bath made by dissolving a tablespoonful of ordinary baking soda in two quarts of water.

It is important to keep not only the skin clean, but the clothing also. The diaper should be changed as soon as it is wet, for a wet or soiled diaper is quite sure to make the baby's skin sore if worn for any length of time. The country mother has the advantage in being able to dry the diapers in the sunshine after they have been washed or to spread them on the grass to bleach and sweeten. Every soiled diaper should be placed at once in a covered pail until it can be washed.

The baby needs very little clothing in hot weather. On the hottest days he may go with nothing on but his diaper, and, possibly one other thin garment. The mother will, of course, be ready to dress him as necessary to prevent him from chill when the weather cools. Clothe the baby in as few soft, clean, simple garments as will serve to make him comfortable and happy.

Plenty of cool drinking water is essential. Babies and young children often suffer for lack of this. It may be given from a nursing bottle before the baby is old enough to drink from a cup. The water for the baby should be boiled and cooled, as even clean looking water may contain germs of disease which are killed by the boiling process. [illegible] the baby a drink several times [illegible] meals and at night

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER

Jolly Book Title Game.

Assemble the players and announce solemnly that it has been decided by certain authorities that the books in some libraries are misnamed and also ascribed to the wrong authors and that this assemblage is requested to, at once and in unison, rechristen the volumes and restore them to their proper, if somewhat unknown, authors.

Then, standing in front of the guests, with a tablet and pencil, on which are inscribed the title of some well known book and its author's name, proceed as follows:

Suppose you have selected the book "Tale of Two Cities," by Charles Dickens.

Ask some player at random if he will assist you by giving you the name of some familiar object or animal. He may choose something in the room or from memory, but it must be a common noun, the name of some object or animal. He selects possibly the article "stove," and you proceed to write it under the word "tale" on the tablet. You leave intact the word "of" and ask some other mystified participant for a number, any number except "2." You are given "14" and use it in place of the "two" in the title. Then request a plural noun of some one, and possibly you receive "kittens," which is placed in lieu of the word "cities." Now say that the book being corrected as to title the right author must be found and will Mr. So and So give you a man's Christian name. He offers "Ichabod" an a girl guest presents "Poindexter" as a suitable surname.

With much ceremony you then announce that this company has decided in solemn conclave that the book, "Tale of Two Cities," by Charles Dickens, shall, hereafter, be known to the world as the "Stove of Fourteen Kittens," by Ichabod Poindexter.

Let each one in the party select a book and have it and its author renamed, and the combinations of words make the greatest and most irrepressible merriment possible.

What Boy Scouts Learn.

Boy scouts have always been taught to help humanity and service through the advantage of scout craft. They have acquainted themselves with the flower and bird folk so that they can differentiate between all species. They have been taught to single out the poison plants from the harmless ones and to classify the numerous varieties of flowers and plants. "Be kind to animals and conserve natural resources" has always been a motto of the boy scout.

The boy scout has received unfold benefit from camp life and from communion with nature. He has been taught to swim, to use his mind and body in set up exercises. He has been taught clean habits and methods of building up a strong and beautiful body. Valor and self dependence have been ultimate results of his long hikes. —Philadelphia Press.

Kitchen Outfit For Scout Camp.

The size of a kitchen outfit for a boy scout camping party depends entirely on the size of the party. For a party of six the kitchen outfit should not contain any more articles than one frying pan, one coffeepot, two water buckets, two large saucepans, can opener, large spoon, large knife and large fork and also a piece of one-half inch wire mesh, about 2 feet by 1, to hang over the fire to broil steak or to toast bread. Your stove can be made by placing three lengths of gas pipe, about three feet long, on stones built up about a foot or eighteen inches high, to allow for a wood fire underneath. Care should be taken to secure the piping from slipping by placing stones on it. This is a very inexpensive and efficient way to build a camp stove.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Numerical Enigma.

The name of a chief town in one of the northern countries of Europe will be found in the following words:

1. My 3, 4, 5 is an implement for writing.
2. My 7, 8, 9 is a period of life.
3. My 3, 7, 8, 9 is a part of a book.
4. My 7, 3, 4 is a mischievous animal.
5. My 10, 2, 5, 9 signifies not any.
6. My 1, 2, 10, 4 is the product of a pine tree.
7. My 6, 4, 7, 3 is a number of things piled together.

Answer: Copenhagen. Words: 1. Pen. 2. Age. 3. Page. 4. Ape. 5. None. 6. Cone. 7. Heap.

Boy Scouts Not Soldiers.

The Boy Scouts of America movement is not military and does not believe in military training for boys. It does, however, most firmly believe in discipline—that is, discipline developed from within through the boy scout plan, but not that kind of discipline imposed arbitrarily from without by military methods. The boy scout discipline develops initiative, resourcefulness, character. It shows itself in better health and ability to carry out instructions intelligently, a proper appreciation of the value of co-operation or team work and a due regard for the rights of others.

Concealed Word Square.

[One word in each couplet.]

"If an escape I could but make,"
The monkey said, "a trip I'd take.
I saw a refuge, just the kind
For monkeys on a lark inclined."
And then a creamery he sought—
Such mischief as his antics wrought!
His punishment was swift and sure;
He much preferred a milder cure.
He said, "To diet I'll agree,
I see dyspepsia threatening me."

[illegible]

Stylish Evening Gown and Hat

THIS frock is made of rose colored chiffon taffeta. Although most of the dancing frocks this season boast of wide flaring skirts, this one is exceptional, reveling only in drapery. The bodice as well as the skirt is prettily draped and is cut V front and back. The short sleeve is a frill of lace.

The all black hat has returned and is here adopted for evening wear in the form of a transparent tulle affair. This modish shape is a modified sailor, and the fashionable but scanty trimming consists of a small bunch of paradise tails. Black velvet ribbon is fastened coquettishly in loose ties in the back.

• • •

Our fashions are now particularly womanly and attractive. The summer days will witness the revival of the old world fabrics in dress, the organdie and muslins of our grandmothers and the silken flounces and frills of our grandparents. In millinery, too, we see a revival of the Leghorn, with "drooping feathers" and perky flowers, all flavoring of past glories.

For practical purposes (and we are very practical this season) the combination of silk and cloth or voiles and silks, and a variety of such like alliances, will prove smart and useful.

A simple costume showing the combination of a thin gray face cloth and voile was seen the other day. The pleated skirt was admirably carried out in gray voile, the plaits being held in place by a wide panel of cloth in front, narrowing as it reached the hem. A strap of the cloth also went round the skirt. The little coatee was of gray cloth, with a black kid belt and dull silver buckle and buttons. Tiny buttons also adorned the plain tight sleeves. The collar was lined with white satin. The small hat worn with the costume was of black bass straw, trimmed with white wings.

• • •

The black velvet hat is "in" again. It antedates its last year's debut by two months and is likely to be superseded this year by the black satin hat made in upturned sailor style and faced with white. Hatter's plush, in colors, is another motif in millinery which appears in crown effects, supported by straw brims in contrasting color.

• • •

The girl who dances should take pains to have her complexion in perfect order for the festivity. When the night arrives she will not act as if this were the last time in her life she wished to appear well and so throw caution to the winds. But she will remember that tomorrow is another day and there are other good times next week and the week after, and so she will not allow herself to be too suddenly cooled after becoming heated from dancing, for such sudden cooling means fever blisters. It also in many cases means a sore throat if nothing worse, and if great imprudence is indulged in there results what is known as a heavy cold, this meaning a great loss of good looks, inflamed eyes, a red nose, circles under the eyes, pale lips or a faded and lifeless complexion.

• • •

The woman of today sees to it that her traveling accessories are of correct style. In this age of week ends luggage is planned to combine compactness, lightness and smartness.

For suit cases, hat boxes and steamer trunks black is the fashionable color of the moment, and such luggage is decidedly good looking if kept devoid of labels, which nowadays are of no importance or distinction whatever. Black barley grained leather on a wooden frame makes a bag or case so light that a woman can easily carry it herself.

ANNA MAY.

CHARMING CAP AND GOWN.

Sheer Batiste, Embroidery and Valenciennes Lace Used.

FOR THE NIGHT TIME.

Midsummer brings many new additions to the summer girl's wardrobe in the way of charming lingerie. The pattern shown here is not so elaborate or complicated but that a clever girl could fashion it. Lingerie makes very good "pick up" work, and if a piece is always kept in the work basket it will only be a short time before a useful and dainty article of wearing apparel is fashioned.

A PURPOSE IN LIFE.

A life without purpose is a languid, drifting thing. Every day we ought to renew our purpose, saying to ourselves, "This day let us make a sound beginning, for what we have hitherto done is naught." Our improvement is in proportion to our purpose.

WANTS WRIGHT IN ENGLAND.

Daily Mail Urges That He Direct Great Aeroplane Work.

The London Daily Mail, commenting editorially on the report that the Germans recently became possessors of a new and faster type of aeroplane, urges the British government to seek the assistance of Orville Wright, the American inventor.

"The government is being urged to embark on a gigantic scheme for aeroplane construction, with Mr. Churchill in charge," says the Mail. "It would certainly be unwise to put such a matter in the hands of a politician or anybody except an expert. In so vital a matter we should employ the best brains in the world. The aeroplane was invented by the brothers Wright. Orville Wright is intimately acquainted with all types. We do not know whether he would be willing to come to England, but we know that he is the world's best authority on aeroplanes and a singularly disinterested and uncommercial inventor."

INSTRUMENT DETECTS LYING.

Claim Ananias Is Outwitted by Munsterberg, Harvard Psychologist.

Professor Hugo Munsterberg, the Harvard psychologist, has just completed with the aid of students a series of more than a hundred experiments which prove conclusively that any person who tells a lie can be unfailingly detected in the falsehood. The instrument used is called a sphygmometer.

Professor Munsterberg has thus made successful lying under all conditions, either where the liar is excited or perfectly cool and collected, an absolute impossibility.

In many of the tests where a student jury believed a witness to be telling the truth the little sphygmometer dial showed the opposite. The confession of the witness later proved that the witness had been lying and the dial was correct.

Business genius, like all other, is chiefly a matter of infinite painstaking.

"Beyond the Alps" lies something now besides Italy.

Organdie Over Silk.

Flowered organdies are back in fashion for summer frocks. Lovely effects may be obtained by mounting the flowered organdie over thin silk. The silk need not necessarily match the tint of the flowers. For instance, a lavender flowered organdie is mounted over pale pink pussy willow silk; a rose flowered organdie is mounted over faint lilac, and so on. Black velvet ribbon sashes are much fancied with these pretty costumes.

"BUTTERFLIES" MAKE MOCKERY OF NURSING.

Countess of Warwick Assails Motives of Society Women In War.

The London Chronicle publishes an article by the Countess of Warwick protesting against the "butterfly" sisterhood. After paying tribute to many prominent women who have labored conscientiously with splendid results since the war began the countess proceeds:

"Unfortunately there is in London today a very large company of young women to whom war is little more than a new sensation. They are not old enough to understand or young enough to be restrained. Scores have found their way to great London hospitals to face what they are pleased to regard as training. I have known some who danced till 3 a. m. and presented themselves at the hospital at 8 o'clock. The social butterflies have acquired a trifling superficial knowledge of nurses' work and then set their social influence to work in order to reach some one of the base hospitals where they may sample fresh experiences. They subvert discipline, they are a law to themselves, they are too highly placed or protected to be called to order promptly, they have neither inclination nor capacity for sustained usefulness.

"To sit at the end of a bed and smoke cigarettes with a wounded officer does not develop the efficiency of a hospital. The interlopers want the limelight and plenty of it. Their pictures flood the illustrated papers, and to read what is written of them the inexperienced person might imagine they were bearing the heat and burden of the day, the solitude and anxiety of the night, while in very truth they do no more than search for fresh sensation in an area that should be sacred.

"To do a very minimum of work, to attach themselves to the most attractive cases, to carry small talk, gabble and gossip into places where so many come to die—these are the main efforts of the young society nurses, and all these outrages are being carried on from day to day."

ARTICLES OF VIRTU.

Ornaments For the Den and Boudoir of Unique Material and Design.

At the top of this illustration is shown a jewelry case of bronze ornamented with various Egyptian symbols in bas-relief enameled in old ivory. At the bottom is shown a

SUITABLE FOR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

smoking set consisting of a jar with a pipeholder attached to one side and a compartment for holding a box of matches on the other side. The inverted cover is fitted with two individual ash trays. The clock is of bronze, also ornamented in Egyptian symbols in bas-relief enameled in old ivory.

Handy Accessory.

A handy article to carry your crochet hook in, to prevent it piercing your work materials, is a cork covered with crochet made by starting with a ring crochet in s. c. until it is as large as the bottom of the cork, which should be the right size, when covered, to carry your thimble on.

Then 1 s. c. in each s. c. to cover cork.

Make a tight row at top to prevent slipping off, and finish by making 3 d. c. in each s. c. to form ruffle on top of cork.

A Stamp Hint.

A stamp without mucilage may be quickly attached to an envelope by rubbing it on the mucilage end of the envelope when it is moistened and you are sealing it. Rub the back of the stamp on the ends farthest from the point of the envelope flap, and you will find both envelope and stamp will stick well when the mucilage bottle is not handy.

For the Children

A Fair Little Maiden In Costume of Long Ago.

Photo by American Press Association.

Every year in Brooklyn, now a part of the city of New York, a Sunday school parade is held. It is a very large affair, about 150,000 children taking part this year. For such an immense number to take part in one procession is, of course, impossible. The city is divided into districts and in each district the children of the Sunday schools have full sway for that day. The parade or walk is accompanied by bands of music and fife and drum corps, and the little folks enjoy themselves hugely. After the walk the paraders are regaled with ice cream and cake at the various churches to which the Sunday schools belong. Sometimes the participants appear in costumes of various periods of history and very pretty they look. The girl in the picture is dressed in the apparel of the old Colonial times, before the United States were organized into a separate and free government.

The Snapping Turtle.

As the snapping turtle is by far the largest of the fresh water tortoises, often attaining a diameter of two feet and a weight of 100 pounds, he is no mean antagonist. A single snap of his horny jaws will sometimes remove a finger or a toe, so it is well to beware of him, says St. Nicholas.

As might be expected from his nature and armament, the snapping turtle does not live exclusively upon plant life, as do other members of his family, but displays great fondness for a meat diet. Young ducks, frogs, fish and muskrats are all dainties to be added upon occasion to his bill of fare. While he is capable of some speed in the water, his favorite method of hunting seems to be to lie quietly until his victim comes within reach and then with a lightning-like dart of his long neck seize his prospective dinner. He varies this in the case of ducks and other water fowl by rising silently beneath them—a snap of the iron jaws on leg or wing, a despairing flutter in the water, and the luckless bird is dragged beneath the surface to be speedily drowned and eaten at leisure.

Advice to Swimmers.

Every one knows enough not to go in swimming right after a meal. Most boys know enough to wait an hour after an ordinary meal and longer after a particularly hearty one. But not all of them know enough not to go into the water while they are overheated. If you have been playing baseball or tennis don't throw off your clothes and plunge into the lake, as a severe cold or chills may result. Wait a half hour to cool off, and then undress slowly and take your swim.

Word Puzzle.

I am a word of two letters. My first letter represents that which is dearer to me than house or lands. My second letter is the name of an article that cheers my life and adds to me enjoyment. My whole is the most definite and the most indefinite words in the English language, which may apply to anything in the universe and yet can designate only a single thing.

Answer—I, tea—It.

The Butterfly.

Dainty butterfly, do tell
Where you flit and hover,
Seeking in each glade and dell
Fragrance to discover.

For an instant now you gleam
On a blossom yellow;
Fluttering you always seem
Such a busy fellow.

Morning, noon and even night,
Ever midst the flowers,
Like a human errant knight
Haunting beauty's bowers.

Stealing sweets from every one,
And with pollen laden
Fleeing after love is won
To another maiden.

Fickle, gay in summer time,
Where are you, I wonder,
When the merry sleighbells chime?
Fast in deepest slumber.

TRUNKS

SUIT CASES

Traveling Bags

Best Assortment in the City

Prices the Lowest

Trunks from $3.00 to $10.00

Suit Cases 98c to $6.00

Traveling Bags $1.25 to $10.00

J. R. SULLIVAN'S

West Side Department Store

Those You Know

The W. C. T. U. will hold its annual picnic at the home of Mrs. Van Sanford on the West River road today.

* * *

F. E. Goodjon left Monday for a trip through Michigan.

* * *

Theh Y. P. B. met Tuesday evening in the Baptist church and elected officers for the following year as follows: President, Millicent Mansfield; secretary, Mildred Kelogg; treasurer, Marion Goodjon; cor. secretary, Betsey Dexter.

* * *

Mrs. D. Byron McClosky of Oswego will give a recital in her studio in that city tonight. A party of Fulton people will attend.

* * *

Mrs. Lewis Ranger entertained the Thursday evening Euchre club last evening at her home on Utica st Prizes were awarded as follows: First, Mrs. DeBois; second, Mrs. John O'Brien; third, Mrs. J. M. Watson. The club meets next Thursday with Mrs. Merle Ort.

* * *

Miss Edith Milnes, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Milnes, has returned to her home in Syracuse.

* * *

Roy James, an employe at L. P. Smith's Broadway store, who was taken to the hospital to be operated upon, is now at home, and his condition is improved so that he will return to his work next week.

* * *

L. A. Palmer, manager of the Palmer-Hope Hardware Co., has returned from an extended business trip to Albany, Boston, Tauton and other New England cities. Mr. Palmer visited several great hardware manufacturing centers.

BIG PARADE ON FOR MONDAY NIGHT

Monday night a monster Chautauqua automobile parade will be held in Fulton. Everybody, according to Dr. Cusack, vice-president of the Automobile club, is invited to join the parade. Those who have cars are asked to get in line, and those who have no cars are invited to "ride along."

The parade will start at 7:30 in the evening from the business section. Today gay Chautauqua banners were strung in festoons across the streets in the business section.

Black Baking Co.'s wagons serve your grocer every afternoon with fresh rolls, etc. adv

Do you suffer from Indigestion or Stomach Trouble during Warm Weather?

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND

CROWN OLIVE OIL

made from Italy's Choicest Product. We import it, and it is on sale in all sizes, at

FRANK MASSARO'S NEW GROCERY

Phone 3553

SECOND and ONEIDA STREETS

FULL LINE OF STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

SHIPMAN'S

5, 10 and 25 Cent Store

1-qt. Easy Seal Fruit-jar; Special 5c each

Jell Tumblers; special 3 for 5c

Special line of Extra Large Granite Kettles, etc., for fruit canning; special ......25c each

We carry a complete line of PICNIC & OUTING NEEDS.

SHIPMAN'S

The Great Fire Scene from "The College Widow" at The Quirk Today.

British Losses Greater Than in Country's Previous History

King's Subjects Get Additional Severe Jolts and Would Modify Statesman's Utterances---Miners' Strike Threatens Military Efficiency.

Lord Landsdowne's admission, so far uncontradicted, that the total British forces in the "European theatre of war" are only about 440,000 men has created such a disagreeable impression here that serious attempts are being made to modify it.

One of these methods is to show that England's small army, while it has had only 38 miles out of a total of 435 to guard, has really occupied what might be called the "bloody angle" of the battle line, and that its losses have been appalling.

It is shown by statistics repeated from a statement made by Premier Asquith that up to June 15 the total killed of the British army numbered 3,327 officers and 47,015 men, a total of 50,342, and 207,727 wounded.

	Killed	Wounded
British losses in northern France	50,342	207,727

The claim is made that these are record losses in all warfare, and to prove this the following figures are adduced:

German losses in the Franco-Prussian war	17,570	96,189
Russian losses in Russo-Turkish war	32,780	71,268
British losses in Boer war	22,045	*75,630

*Includes men invalidated home, as well as wounded in action.

It is contended that when the size of the various forces in the above campaigns is compared with the "little army" of the British in Flanders and North France, it will show that the English have sacrificed themselves or have been sacrified with a carelessness that is unprecedented.

BERLIN SEES EVIDENCE OF GERMANIC UNITY

Berlin, July 16 (via Rotterdam).—The Austrian note to the United States protesting against the wholesale exportation of ammunition and war material to the enemies of Austria and Germany is the principal topic of conversation here.

A highly placed official familiar with the attitude of the German Government told the correspondent today that the Austrian protest was cordially welcomed by Germany as a parallel action to that which is now proceeding between the German Foreign Office and the American Department of State. It is intended, he said, to show the unity of the Central Powers.

The friendly tone which pervades the Austrian note proves that Germanic allies wish to leave nothing undone that will appeal to the humanity of the American people; this in spite of the irritation caused here by the tremendous quantity of ammunition exports which are popularly supposed to be killing thousands of Austrians and Germans.

Austria's note should convince Washington doubly of the unity of German and Austrian sentiment, which condemns as unneutral and unfriendly the unprecedented assistance which the United States is giving to the allies.

While this trade in munitions does not violate international law, it is held here that morally the Austrian arguments are convincing, dignified and incontrovertible. They are expected to cause a profound impression, creating a sentiment that will influence the American answer to the recent German note

All the Berlin newspapers quote with satisfaction the comments of the American press which emphasize the view that there is no danger of war between the United States and Germany. "Mr. Bryan hits the nail on the head," says the Mittags-Zeitung, "when he declares that no conflict is possible if Americans will avoid the war zone."

The Tageblatt and the Vossische Zeitung both quote at length the New York American editorial of last Monday on submarine war, and both commend its for fairness.

HELD AS THIEF AFTER CHASE TO BROADWAY

New York.—Shouting "Stop thief"! J. B. Dimon, of Dimon Brothers & Co., furriers, pursued Joseph Brooks, a merchant, of No. 534 East One Hundred Seventy-ninth street, from Lexington avenue to Broadway in 29th st. A large crowd followed.

At Broadway, Brooks was seized by Policeman Coughlin. Dimon accused him of robbing his store last September of furs worth $300 and forfeiting a bond of $2500 after being indicted.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY TAKES RESERVE COAL SUPPLIES

London, July 16.—General business on the Cardiff Coal Exchange has ceased, owing to the Government requisition for the Admiralty of all available coal supplies, while shipping and the railways which depend on the mines also had little to do today. There is a general impression, however, that the strike will not last long, but that the men, after a short holiday, perhaps over the week-end, will reutrn to work.

The Welsh miners are in practical rebellion agains the British government.

All the responsible labor leaders of the country are opposed to the strike, and while while it is hard to see how the Government can enforce the penalties of the Munitions act, it is believed the men will be influenced by the fact that they are opposing an act which was passed for the safety of the country.

The strike has been forced by the men of the Aberdare Valley, who are strong syndicalists and have declared that the present was a good time to force the Government to take over the mines. This policy has been advocated by the Independent Labor party, which is more treme than the regular Labor ary, and one of the leaders of which is J. Kier Hardie, whose Parliamentary constituency included the Aberdare Valley.

In this situation the British Admiralty has taken over all the reserve supplies of coal and Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, as a last concession, will meet the miners' leaders in London tomorrow afternoon and make a final effort to effect a settlement.

ANOTHER LUBIN "LIBERTY BELL" FEATURE

"The College Widow," from the famous play of the same name by George Ade, the second of the popular "Libery Bell" Features, will be shown at The Quirk today. It is in five reels. A Lubin "Libery Bell" Feature is a photoplay of at least five reels, with famous stars in the cast. The first "Liberty Bell" Feature was "The Eagle's Nest," featuring Edwin Arden and Romaine Fielding. "The College Widow" will feature fascinating little Ethel Clayton and George Soule Spencer. In preparation are "The Sporting Duchess," with Rose Coghlan in the title role, and the great political drama, "The District Attorney."

In "The College Widow" is a thrilling football game, a "snake dance" of 5000 students and the most spectacular fire scene ever shown in motion pictures.

"Such a Cook," a Keystone comedy, will complete a six-reel show.

Tomorrow Robert Warwick in the Paul Armstrong play, "Alias Jimmy Vanentine."

BOLDT CASTLE SOUGHT FOR PRESIDENT WILSON

Alexandria Bay, July 16.—Efforts are being made by a syndicate of prominent Washingon men to purchase the summer home of George C. Boldt, known as Boldt Castle, on Hart Island, near this place, for a summer home for the president. It is pointed out that the Thousand Islands would make an ideal place for the president to spend the summer, on account of the cooling breezes and the variety of entertainment afforded.

FLOYD T. HUNTINGTON

Floyd T. Huntington, a former resident ofthis city, died yesterday at his home in Los Angeles. He was 40 years old and had been ill but a short time.

Mr. Huntington was prominent in church and business circles while in this city. He was a member of the local Baptist church and of Hiram Lodge F. & A. M. In business he was a jeweler.

Surviving Mr. Huntington is the widow, Mrs. Lena Gardner Huntington, formerly of Fulton; a brother, Willis, of Syracuse, and the mother who resides at Palermo.

MORE PAPER MILL STRIKERS DISPOSSESSED

Watertown, July 16.—Further proceedings to dospossess strikers from their homes at Deferist owned by the St. Regis Paper Co., were instituted today by Purcell, Cullen & Purcell, the company's attorneys. Summary proceedings in eviction are being begun again 25 more strikers occupying company homes.

While orders in dispossession have been issued by County Judge George W. Reeves in over 30 cases, a considerable number of striking paper mill employes still occupy houses at Deferiet owned by the St. Regis Paper Co. While many of the men have already moved their families from the company houses, others remain in possession and show no disposition to get out.

BIG TIME PLANNED BY BROTHERHOOD

Plans are maturing for the first annual athletic meet between the brotherhoods of the First M. E. and State Street churches.

The committee in charge of affairs is composed of George Carner, A. Wise and Justin Morrill of the First M. E. church, and Fred Taylor, Chauncey Wilson and Charles Sage of the State Street church.

New Potatoes, per peck (15lbs.), 19c at Keller & Wilson's. ad182

WARD'S FINE CAKE

10c each

Fresh Every Day at

LAPORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida St. Hello 75

Your Wants

Made Known in

THE EVENING TIMES

Reach Nearly 16,000 Eyes Each Day

PRICES:

One Word, one time, 1 Cent
One Word, 3 times, 2 Cents
One Word, 6 times, 3 Cents

CASH WITH ORDER

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo 9:00 P. M. Arrive Cleveland 7:30 A. M. Leave Cleveland 9:00 P. M. Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.

(Eastern Standard Time)

MOTOR BOAT SUPPLIES

Everything that is needed to Equip a Boat

AT

J. B. BUELL'S, 17 N. Second Street

Agents for W. D. ANDREWS CO., Syracuse

THE CITY MARKET

EXTRA NICE LOT OF FOWLS This Week

also

FRESH BEEF, PORK, SPRING LAMB, BACON AND HAMS

BACON SPECIAL at 15c per POUND

FRESH VEGETABLES—BEETS, CABBAGE, TURNIPS, CUCUMBERS.

Get acquainted with our Telephone and Delivery Service. Phone 42

H. C. DANN

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 179 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1915 | Price One Cent

City Contractors Get Construction Work for the Newest Industry

People's Oil Co. Building to Be Built By Fulton Workmen and of Material Bought of Fulton's Dealers.

The Chamber of Commerce was in communication with the People's Oil & Fuel Co. of Oswego this morning by telephone, and learned that the contract for the building has been let to the local firm of Weiss & Laws. The order for the lumber has already been placed by the local men at Morin Bros.'s lumber yard. The order amounts to between 22,000 and 25,000 feet. The corrugated iron work will also be handled by Fulton men, but up to ten o'clock this morning the persons who will have this work had not been decided.

Messrs. Weiss & Laws were the lowest bidders according to R. L. Callison of the company and his agreement with them calls for the completion of the work by September 1st.

This is the first new plant secured by the Chamber of Commerce for the city, and it isd ue to the activity and co-operation of the Industries Division that the plant is to be built by Fulton contractors with Fulton labor and material furnished entirely by Fulton men.

It is not yet known how many men will be employed on the work, but it is the purpose of Messrs. Weiss & Laws to start as soon as possible in order that they may complete the building before the day specified.

The Industries Division has under consideration several manufacturing propositions, one or two of which look very promising. Representatives from a pneumatic cushion company for automobiles have been in the city within the last two weeks and have inspected several exisiting plants. There have also been representatives of a wagon works concern and promoters for several new mechanical devices. The Division of Industries hopes to secure one or more of these propositions for Fulton within the next few months and is working hard toward that end.

DECLARES THE COAST THE PLACE TO BUILD UP

Edwin O. Hart arrived in the city Thursday noon from the Pacific coast. He declares that he is enjoying the best of health and intimates that California is unexcelled as a spot on the earth for upbuilding a fellow "run down." Mr. Hart proposes to remain in Fulton. He is at present quite busy looking after the affairs of the Hart Coal Corporation while the company's head, his father, E. E. Hart, enjoys a respite from labor in Canada.

Mr. Edwin was formerly confidential secretary to Attorney F. G. Spencer and a great favorite in the social and business life of this community.

RIDE ALONG, HELP ALONG; JOIN THE PARADE

Monday evening at 8:30 after the Chautauqua parade a party will be held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms to which every one interested in the success of Chautauqua week is invited to attend. The refreshments will be in the nature of Spirits of Enthusiasm of which each one may dish out his own portion.

"Be on hand," says the committee. Hitch your buzz wagon to the Chautauqua star Monday eve. If you are fortunate enough to own one of these vehicles "ride along, sing along, help along" in the parade.

INDEPENDENTS PLAYING IN PULASKI TODAY

The Fulton Independents left this city at 12.30 o'clock today bound for Pulaski, where they will take on the Pulaski county seaters this afternoon. Painter will do the hurling for the local lads, and Fayette will work behind the plate. Twelve men made the trip.'

YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION SERVICES

The young people of the city will meet in a union service at State St. church tomorrow at 6:30 p.m. All of the young people of the city are invited to attend.

Special music will be a feature of the program. Reports of the Y. P. B. convention will be given.

It will pay you to advertise in The Evening Times' Miscellaneous Want Column. See schedule of prices elsewhere. Phone [illegible].

GYPSY WOMEN WERE USHERED FROM CITY

Three gypsy women, attired in the usual polychromatic style paid Fulton a short visit this morning, remaining here for just one hour—from 9 to 10. The three women, Brazilians, alighted from a southbound Empire United Railways car and immediately began operations in the vicinity of the O. & W. station. Officer Alnutt corralled the three and took them before Chief Dyer. The next car Oswego-bound carried the officer and the women, the policeman alighting at Hannibal st. Inquiry among the business places visited by the gypsies revealed the following: At the first, a grocery store, green tea was desired; at the second, a real estate office, they asked the time of day; at the third, a laundry, would you like to have your fortune told. In the next place, a donation was asked for poor children.

Previous visits to Fulton of these people have resulted in much trouble for the people. Traveling in pairs as a rule, one engages the storekeeper's attention while her companion helps herself to whatever she can.

FORD CAR BUYERS HERE SHARE REBATE

With the announcement yesterday that the Ford Automobile Co. had sold since August 1, 1914, 300,00 machines, there came a feeling of joy to the hundreds of owners of Ford cars in this vicinity, as the company's statement means a sharing of profits here as well as all over the country.

The refund amounting to $15,000,000 to owners of Ford cars who purchased machines since August 1, 1914, means a pro rata distribution of $50.

On August 1, 1914, the company announced that if 300,000 machines were sold during the year, each purchaser would receive a refund of from $400 to 160. The 300.00 mark was reached this afternoon.

ELECTRIC CO. HAS TRUCK

The Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co. has purchased a new Ford truck which will be used in construction work. The truck has a capacity of one ton.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight, with moderate fresh to west winds.

FEARED TO ARGUE RIGHT OF WAY; WHEEL SKIDDED; OBJECTS OF REAL PITY

Synon Frawley and Frank Cox, two letter-carriers at the local post office, arose late this morning, and started for the office at a rapid gait, at least Cox did, while Frawley rode his wheel. Cox expected to meet the city trolley at the trolley station but the car happened to be at the northern terminus and Cox, anxious to report on time, asked Frawley to take him to the office on the handle bars of the bicycle. Frawley took his passenger aboard and started pedaling up First st. which was in its usual impassable condition. The gong of an approaching trolley warned Frawley to vacate the company's right of way, and as the trolley, in charge of Motorman Edward Ford and Conductor Lawrence Crandall, slowed down, Frawley, Cox, and the bicycle attempted to turn off the track. The wheel skidded on the slippery rail, catapulting the outfit into the muddy street. The heartless trolley-men and passengers enjoyed a long laugh at the expense of the unfortunate postal employes, who proceeded to work on foot.

Austria-Hungary, In Text, Protests American Shipments

Vienna, July 17.—Following is the full official text of the protest by the dual empire of Austria-Hungary to the United States Government against the continued shipment of American war munitions to the allies:

Special attention of the Austro-Hungarian Government has from the beginning been drawn to the marked consequences of the fact that for a considerable time in the past there has been, between the United States, England and her allies, a continued traffic in war material, carried on on a large scale, while both Austria-Hungary and Germany have been completely excluded from the American markets.

Although the Austro-Hungarian Government is perfectly convinced that the attitude observed by the American Government in this connection has been inspired solely by a desire to maintain the strictest neutrality and to keep within the regulations set forth by existing international treaties, the question whether the situation which has arisen out of the war, doubtless without any intention on the part of the American Government, is not of such a nature that the real intentions of the Washington Cabinet have been, as a matter of fact, frustrated and even reversed.

If this question is answered in the affirmative, and in the view of the Austro-Hungarian Government, it must undoubtedly so be answered—another question arises directly from it, viz., whethe it is not possible, and indeed necessary, that measures be taken to ensure that desire of the American Government to observe strict impartiality toward all beligerent parties shall be satisfied.

The Austro-Hungarian government, without hesitation and without reservation, answers this question also in the affirmative.

All authorities on the subject of international law maintain that a neutral government is not permitted to allow unhindered traffic in contraband of war, if such traffic is of such kind or reaches such proportions as to compromise the neutrality of the government in question.

On whatever basis of scientific criteria the supposed legitimacy of contraband traffic be founded, it must, nevertheless, be concluded that export of war material from the United States such as is taking place during the present war is not in conformity with the practice of strict neutrality.

It follows equally that there is no reason whatever why the right can be denied to the American Government to put an end to this flagrant and formidable export of war material by the prohibition of such exports, more particularly in view of the fact that it is well known that only one of the belligerent parties can take advantage of this export. The American Government can in no way be blamed if its exerts this admitted right and decides to pass a special act with a view of maintaining its position in conformity with the claims of international law.

As regards the possible objection that notwithstanding the willingness of American traders to furnish supplies to Austria-Hungary, as well as to England and her allies, the United States, owing to the conditions of war obtaining, are not able to carry on trade with Austria-Hungary and Germany, it may be pointed out that the Government of the United States is undoubtedly well able to deal with this objection.

It would, for instance, be quite sufficient for the purpose to notify the enemies of Austria-Hungary and Germany that the supply of food and raw materials will be stopped if legal traffic in those articles between American and the Central Powers of Europe is not permitted. The American Government, if disposed to act in this sens,e would not only by following the traditions of protection of the lawful trade by sea, which have always been respected in America, but would at the same time reap great moral reward by restraining the criminal efforts of the enemies of Austria-Hungary and Germany to utilize hunger as their ally.

Austria-Hungary, therefore, taking into consideration the excellent relations which have always existed between America and Austro-Hungary monarchy, makes this entirely friendly appeal to the Government of the United States asking the Government to reconsider, in the light of explanations set forth, the attitude it has hitherto observed in regard to this most important matter.

Police Department Arrests Woman Accused of Setting Fire to Barn

Accompanied by "Thomas Leslie" the Couple Told Captors They Were on Their Way to Give Themselves Up to Authorities.

A sensation developed over night as a result of the fire yesterday afternoon which destroyed a barn owned by Paul Clements, of West First st. As stated exclusively in last evening's Times, Chief Police Edward Dyer took Mrs. Augusta Clements, the wife of Paul Clements, and an unknown male companion, into custody at 2.30 yesterday afternoon, on suspicion. The couple were walking along Broadway near the N. Y. C. station when they were picked up.

Mrs. Clements is said to have remarked, when Chief Dyer told the pair that he wanted them to come down to the station, "That was just where we were going." The arrest of the couple was the result of a well founded rumor in the vicinity of the Clement's home to the effect that Mrs. Clements had something to do with the fire which destroyed the barn, and resulted in a loss of $3,000, only partly covered by insurance.

Chief Dyer left Mrs. Clements and her companion who afterward gave the name of Thomas Leslie, in his office and returned to the station about an hour later with Paul Clements, Lottie Evans, the present housekeeper at the Clements' home, and Mary Hawcks, a twelve-year-old girl who may figure prominently in the case later on. The Chief's first suspicions were grounded on a remark made to Paul Clements by his wife Wednesday night when she announced that she was "going to get even with him," and the little girl said Mrs. Clements told her yesterday afternoon, shortly before the fire, that she was "going to get out of town right away."

Meanwhile, Paul Clements had been in conference with his attorney James R. Somers, and a warrant charging Mrs. Clements and Leslie with a violation of a section of the Penal Code, was sworn out. In his information, Clements avers he talked with his wife Wednesday night, on her first visit to the city in some time. She was accompanied by Leslie, and told Clements he was her brother.

Mrs. Clements was arraigned before Judge Wilson at 7 o'clock and was highly indignant when a charge was read to her. She refused to plead or to say a word, and asked for an attorney. Then she poured out a torrent of invective on the Judge, and became so abusive that he orderd her taken to the city jail. She harangued the officer all the way to the cell, and when the door was opened, said, "This is just what I want—some place to lie down."

Leslie, was sitting in the Chief's office and did not say a word during the entire proceedings. Complying with the prisoners' request that counsel be furnished them, Judge Wilson communicated with Herbert J. Fanning, who appeared at 9 o'clock, the time set for the hearing last night. After a consultation with the prisoners Mr. Fanning announced that he did not care to represent them, giving no reasons in the court room, but afterwards stating they would not talk. Hubert L. Gilman then consented to appear for the couple, and, after a short conference with Mrs. Clements and Leslie, he announced that his clients would plead not guilty, and wished a trial by jury.

A jury panel of twelve men was immediately drawn and six of the number will act. The trial has been set for Tuesday morning at 9.30 o'clock. Mrs. Clements said she could furnish no bail and the prisoners were committed to the city jail.

Mrs. Clements, since her arrival in this city Moday last, has instituted a suit for divorce against her husband through her attorneys, Fanning and Fanning. In the suit, which has already been filed, she asks alimony and $200 counsel fees.

Court of Appeals Upholds Local Attorney's Decision

The court of Appeals this week handed down a decision in the Oswego Special Franchise Tax case, reversing the decision of the Appelate division and the Special Term of the Supreme Court, and confirming in all respects the report of the referee, Frederick G. Spencer, of this city. This case involves two years of taxes in the city of Oswego against the New York, Ontario & Western R. R. Co. The city sought to hold the company liable for taxes on a concrete subway near Fort Ontario and on some overhead bridges along the road leading out of the city, as well as other improvements along the line. Some special franchise taxes were also included in the city's demand.

The railroad brought certiorari proceedings to have the assessments set aside, and the result is a complete victory for the company in all its contentions.

D/34.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Saturday, July 17, 1915

45-PHONE NEWS ITEMS-45

Opinions

Paste This in Your Hat.

"The question of developing more factories may mean the difference between disaster and safety to the country."—Lindley M. Garrison.

It is as gratifying as it is refreshing to find in the office of Secretary of War a man who unerringly thinks the right thing at the right time and possesses the ability to present it in a way that even he who would run away from the nation's great problem of preparedness cannot misunderstand.—N. Y. Herald.

Rreal Neutrality.

Though the differences between this country and Germany are very grave it should not be forgotten that we are at serious variance with England. American diplomacy will undoubtedly settle the Lusitania matter to the credit of this country. It should also give heed to England's interference with our commerce. Being neutral we must show neutrality. It is much easier to secure from England a reversal of its action in reference to our commerce than to induce Germany to substantially confess murder. Berlin has done all but that. London has not conceded one point of our just demands for freedom of the sea. To make even progress in these negotiations would emphasize our neutrality. There will be no precedent established by Germany in the Lusitania case. There should be no embargo on our commerce established as a precedent in wars we cannot foresee.—Watertown Standard.

PARCEL POST RECEIPTS

On and after September 1 it will be possible for senders to secure from the postal authorities a receipt showing the dispatch of any parcel post package. The receipt will have no money value, and will not replace insurance upon the shipment, but will show the good faith of the sender in mailing the parcel. Those desiring receipts should make out and present at the mailing window a receipt in the desired form, and upon affixing a one cent stamp to the receipt it will be signed by the authorized clerk, showing that the package has been mailed.

DISSATISFIED

By I. E. Hyde

Oh, Judge of Judge, today to thee I cry—
Will I answer to the populace or to Thee, by and by?
If I do half the world says I am not doing right.
Shall I leave opinions all behind, and do what I think right?
If con—I work, I win the praise of very few good men,
If better conscience I obey. Oh, Master, pray, what then?

At first I thought the world to please, I plunged into its game;
I wrestled with the good within, I thought to win mere fame.
I ran the race all men pursue, a golden cup to win—
I won the prize—not satisfied, still weighted down with sin.
My heart still hungry, on I plunge, there's something more I want.
I'll climb the ladder yet, my lads, where devils do not taunt.
I'll win the love of some pure girl, I'll drink the cup of bliss.
Ah! yet my hardened heart still craves, what is it that I miss?

Afar—I see a faint light shine. It radiates sweet peace.
I gaze with wonder on its glow. I'm praying for release.
And while I pray, a calm voice speaks — a voice calm, deep and low,
Dear brother man, the thing you crave, is — Godly light — and now."

INSURANCE — REAL ESTATE
Surety Bonds of All Kinds
Real Estate Loans
FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122

STOCK VERSUS REAL ESTATE

There is a lesson in a story from one of our great cities that concerns values, then and now. The lesson throws light upon the mistaken ideas of men, and refutes many of our "I can'ts." Men will say to you, "Oh, I can't see why real estate should advance in this or that place." Those same words have been used right at home —within the observation of the reader, yet the world do move—not hundreds of miles away, but at home, right at the end of your nose. Confidence is the greater factor in achievement. If we have confidence in the future of our city, it is our duty to make an exhibition of it.

The case in point is this: Fifty years ago a man bought one hundred shares of railroad stock. He paid approximately $6,000 for it. If he had kept it until today he would have received about six per cent. on his money all that time, but his capital would now be only $5,600.

Had a man on the same day bought a piece of real estate for $6,000 in almost any thriving town, the increase in his capital now would be very great, in almost every case. Twenty-four years ago a man paid $30,000 for a piece of real estate in a big center of population, and he recently refused $460,000 for it. His capital multiplied by more than fifteen.

There is a general impression that those who own railroads have grown rich with wonderful rapidity, while the truth of the matter is that a dollar invested half a century ago in one of America's largest railroads where traffic is densest and where business has grown the fastest, is worth a little less than a dollar today.

NOT ACCIDENTS

Lieutenant Frederick Mears was born two years after Custer's disaster—born at Fort Omaha. His boyhood days were spent in the State of Washington.

Later, he educated himself as a civil engineer, and began as an axman, then rodman, then chainman, and finally became assistant engineer.

* * *

But the son of the barracks would war, and he enlisted. With wages thirteen dollars a month, he left for the Philippines, to fight the bolobraves.

Here he won his dream of life—a commission as Second Lieutenant of Cavalry. Then, as a cub engineer, he was taken to Panama, and there he re-located the Panama Railroad, and finally managed it.

* * *

During the past winter, Congress authorized the President to expend $35,000,000 in building a trunk line in Alaska.

Pessimists declare that any attempt to build a railroad in Alaska will fail. But the bronzed young engineer in charge seems confident.

* * *

Here is a story of success from the barracks—from $13 a month up. And still they say there is no opportunity in the army.

* * *

Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, Consulting Engineer of the General Electric, landed in this country a poor immigrant boy. He took up his quarters with an American friend in a small room in Brooklyn. The two batched while they conducted electrical experiments. Dr. Steinmetz began with comparatively nothing, so far as money and material can be measured; but today he has more friends, material and money than any man in his profession.

* * *

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell declares that he knew nothing to speak of with reference to electricity, when he invented the telephone. He found the missing link idea of the telephone by accident, by inspiration. The angel of genius is always poised over the head of the man that works.—Silent Partner.

LECTURER WITH A PUNCH

J. S. Knox has the unique distinction of traveling over the same Chautauqua circuit two seasons in succession, and that because of the universal demand on the part of all classes of people for his return.

Mr. Knox is called "The Lecturer with the Punch," and "The Greatest Epigrammatic Orator in America." He is recognized by business men to be one of the best informed men in the country in regard to business and business needs. He is a deeply inspirational speaker in that he has a most business like way of relating business to the highest things. He is an earnest and forceful exponent of the positive in all things.

Mr. Knox is the President of the Knox School of Salesmanship and Business Efficiency. He is the author of several textbooks on Personality and Business Efficiency that have wide use in our commercial colleges. His own strong personality marks him as one well fitted to authoritatively handle such topics.

The subject of the lecture will be Community Building. Where Mr. Knox has already appeared a different phase of the subject will be treated. Every business man and every person interested in better business and a better community ought to hear this lecture.

Fresh bake-stuff every afternoon, at your grocer's, made by Black Baking Co. adv.

Nothing quite so near the real home article as products of Black's sanitary bakery. adv

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

News Mostly of a Political Nature From the Nation's Seat of Government for Times' Readers.

Washington, July 16. (Special correspondence).—"I have the utmost confidence in the new tariff law. I am absolutely confident that this law will reduce the cost of living in the United States."

Standing at the elbow of President Wilson the evening of October 3, 1913, in company with other officers of the Army of Business Disorganization, Congressman (now Senator) Underwood, awaited the signature of the bill which blotted his scutcheon, and with the consummation of that act by President Wilson, Mr. Underwood delivered the above-quoted prophecy.

The recent report of the Department of Labor and the nation-wide comment of the press thereon have convinced everyone of the fallacy of Mr. Underwood's forecast, and it is proposed here to give a tabulation of the fifteen different food products considered by the Department of Labor in its report, showing the relative retail prices in 1912, when the Democrats were making their campaign on the assumption that the high cost of living was due to the protective tariff —a campaign which turned the country over to their administration, although the protectionist vote was against them, and the relative retail prices for July, 1914, with the Democratic law in full swing.

The Deparment of Labor fixes on 1913 as a base year, placing the index figure for that year at 100 per cent. To use the Department's explanation: "A relative price of any article is the per cent which the price of that article at any certain date is of the price of the same article at a date or period which has been selected as the base period. The prices for the base year or period are represented for the purpose of comparison as equal to 100."

* * *

"Purchases of Argentine corn at the seaboard exerted a deprerssing effect on the corn market here," says a press dispatch from Chicago. Let every corngrower in the United States who voted the free trade ticket in 1912 and 1914 paste that in his hat where he can see it every time he raises the lid to wipe the perspiration from his heated brow. The Argentine farmer should have it printed in large ltters of gold and hung on the wall of his dining room opposite the motto: "Eat, drink and be merry."

* * *

When the outbreak of the European war caused a flurry in American banking circles, the banks issued many millions of dollars' worth of emergency currency under the provisions of the Aldrich-Vreeland emergency currency act. The act which thus proved the wisdom of its authors, when put to the test of practice, was enacted by a Republican Congress and signed by a Republican president.

* * *

The State Department is making strenuous efforts to secure the release of $50,000,000 worth of goods ordered from Germany by American importers but held in that country because Great Britain will not allow its shipment. But what has become of the "Made in America" policy to which this administration was supposed to be committed?

* * *

As Mr. Bryan reads over the single-term plank of the Baltimore platform he doubtless takes pleasure in agreeing with President Wilson's statement that the platform was "not molasses to catch flies."

* * *

The American people are determined to support the President in his foreign policies, but they do get a little impatient over being compelled to change their minds so often regarding Mexico.

* * *

In 1896, when novel monetary schemes were proposed, William McKinley originated the slogan—let us open the mills instead of the mints." While the European war has opened a few mills and, doubtless, will open more, that is not the sort of factory business the American people desire. What they want is an economic policy that will keep mills open when there is no war.

SUNDAY SYLAN BEACH EXCURSION

Beginning Sunday, July 25th, and continuing each Sunday until August 22d, the O. & W. Sylvan Beach train will leave Oswego at 8:40 a.m., returning leaving Beach at 5:15 p.m.—advt.

Expert Advice for the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

In a gasoline engine, is any more power obtained from the explosion by having the spark plug directly in front of the piston rather than at one side in a boss or recess?

There are two theories relative to the location of the spark plug in a recess within the cylinder. One is that by having the spark plug in such a recess a spurt of flame enters the combustion space from the recess and as a result quickly ignites the charge. Another theory is that by having the spark plug directly in the center of the combustion, or, that is, so that the spark plug points project outward into the combustion space itself, the gas is quickly exploded because it gives the flame a chance to propagate itself in all directions. Practice favors a plug which merely has its points projecting into the combustion space.

Why do I have difficulty in starting on my magneto in damp weather?

The difficulty you have in starting in wet weather is probably due to moisture short circuiting some of the wires. Inspect the wires carefully for any points that might be affected by moisture and see that all the insulation is in good condition.

How will I burn the carbon out of the cylinders of my engine with oxygen-acetylene flames?

An oxygen-acetylene flame is never used for burning carbon out of cylinders. Acetylene is of no use for this purpose, but by employing oxygen alone a very satisfactory job can be done. The oxygen is used because it supports combustion five times as readily as air does, and therefore, once the carbon is ignited, it will burn rapidly, although it will not burn at all in air. In cleaning carbon from the cylinders in this manner the first thing to do is to remove the valve-caps; then the cylinder is filled with oxygen. A small piece of burning waste is then dropped into the cylinder, and combustion immediately begins in a very vigorous manner. In fact, sometimes the carbon is consumed so rapidly that sparks will fly out of the valve openings, and for this reason it may be advisable to cover the front part of the car with damp cloths to catch these sparks. From this it must not be thought that there is any danger of setting the car afire, because the continued use of oxygen has demonstrated that there is no possibility of this occurring. If damp cloths are not used the most that will happen is a slight marring of the varnish by the sparks. The oxygen is supplied from a tank in which it is stored under very high pressure, and, as the pressure at the delivery nozzle of the outfit must be small, a reducing valve must be used to bring the pressure down to a reasonable amount. Therefore between the tank and the tube that carries the gas to the cylinders there is a reducing valve that automatically lowers the pressure. A gauge is generally fitted to the tank to indicate how much gas there is in it, because as the quantity becomes smaller the pressure drops.

I have a leather faced cone clutch and wish to put on a new one. I want to know the best kind of leather I can get for the purpose; also how to put it on. Would asbestos be better than leather?

Either leather or an asbestos fabric may be used with satisfaction. If you use leather you should obtain friction leather, which is made for this purpose.

In ordering the facing, the diameters of the two edges of the cone and the width of the cone should be given. If an asbestos fabric is used, care should be taken to obtain a piece that is made for the size of cone you have. Unlike leather, strips of this material to fit cannot be cut from a large piece of fabric. The thickness of the facing is important because too thick a facing will prevent the cone from properly entering the flywheel. One-quarter inch is an average value.

If you desire to buy a piece of leather and cut your own facing you should remove the old clutch leather and use it for a pattern. Before applying the leather it is well to soak it in a neatsfoot oil to soften it. Care should be taken to cut the leather to the correct length. The best way is to first rivet one end and then wrap the leather around the cone in such a manner that it slips down over the smaller end of the cone. Then pull it tight and rivet the other end. Now push the leather up in place all around and it should be tight and unwrinkled.

The same advice applies to putting on an asbestos fabric, but there is less danger of the facing wrinkling.

Will you explain fully the method of fitting and lapping in new piston rings?

Place the cylinders on the bench and apply some ground glass and oil to the interior. The ground glass should be very fine. Then place the piston in the cylinder and work it in and out until the rings are well polished and fit tightly. Lapping is an operation which requires an experienced man. Furthermore, it is advisable to use an old cylinder wherever possible, as there is danger of wearing the new cylinder.

Reliable merchants advertise in The Evening Times—the paper is their asset and the people's newspaper.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 3111 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4246
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

SODA AND MINERAL WATERS
Made in Fulton. Best Extracts. Purity Guaranteed.
Delivery to any part of town.
A. J. THOMPSON
Phone 1542 112 Pratt St.

GLENWOOD FARM
Milk, Cream and Commercial Buttermilk
Our bottles are washed by steam
Our milk bottled on Farm of
FRED VOGELGSANG
Phone 2510

McINTYRE'S FAMILY WASHINGS
Up-to-date Laundering
Prompt Delivery
158 N. 6th St. Phone 467

G. H. MAUDE
Painter and Decorator
Phone 4369 260 S. 5th St.
Up-to-date Designs
Tiffany and other Finishes.
Estimates Furnished Free.

HOTEL LEWIS
We serve the finest food obtainable.
Good service among quiet home like surroundings.
Moderate Price, 25c.

ROGERS' SILVERWARE FREE!
One coupon with each 5c purchase.
Premiums on Display
POMPHRET'S

THINKING OF A BOAT RIDE?
30-foot launch and rowboats to rent.
INGERSOLL'S BOAT LIVERY
N. 1st st. opposite Old Grace Chapel.

DEFIANCE TIRES
Both Smooth and Tiger Tread.
These tires are giving the best of satisfaction.
Guaranteed 4,000 Miles.
For Sale by
GEO. B. PALMER
207 Worth St.

AUSTRIA GIVES ROUMANIA WEEK TO MEET DEMANDS

Rome, July 16.—Austria has threatened to close the Roumanian frontier unless the restrictions on Austro-German exports for Turkey are removed.

A satisfactory reply is demanded within a week.

Replying to Austria, Roumania has notified Austria that the restriction only applies to contraband, and that a closure of frontiers would only hasten to end the friendly relations of Austria and Roumania.

Daily conferences between the new Bulgarian Minister Stunicioff and the Roumanian Minister Chika at the Rumanian Legation in Rome have strengthened the report that Bulgaria, Rumania and Greece are preparing for joint action either by joining the allies or announcing their neutrality for the remainder of the war.

Advices from Athens reported that the meeting of the Greek Parliament on July 20, when the "war party" of ex-Premier Venizelos was to have come into power, will probably be postponed because of the continued illness of King Constantine.

Charley Chaplin's Comic Capers

He Tries to Raise the Wind

Copyright, 1915, by Keeley-Handy Syndicate.

A RUTHLESS CZAR

Peter the Great Was a Savage, but He Made His Country.

BIRTH OF MODERN RUSSIA.

It Began With a Beard Reform In Which the Monarch Himself Acted as Hair Cutter For His Nobles—Triumphs of the Giant Barbarian.

The chief nobles of Russia, summoned from all quarters of the empire on April 26, 1698, sat around a table in the czar's palace at Moscow. They were a rough looking lot with their shaggy beards and unkempt hair and with their dirt incrusted bodies swathed in gold embroidered oriental robes.

At the table's head stood a thick set young man whose ill fitting European robes sat oddly on his giant body. He was rugged of face and was the only beardless member of the conference. In one unwashed hand he wielded a pair of barber shears.

The man was Peter I., czar of all the Russias, father of modern Russia and known to time as Peter the Great. He had just returned from a tour of Europe, and the journey had taught him a lesson. It had taught him, he said to the nobles, that he ruled a barbaric and primitive realm that was about a thousand years behind the times; that Russia had slumbered while all the rest of the world had pressed forward.

He announced that he was going to open a new era for his country; to civilize and modernize it and make it as up to date as the nations which were laughing at it. He further informed the assemblage that the reform was going to begin then and there. Modern folk, he told them, did not wear enormous shaggy beards and long robes. European dress must henceforth be worn by the Russians, and beards must go.

To show he was in earnest Peter went slowly around the table and with his own hand cut off the beard of every man there. To a seventeenth century Russian the beard was as sacred as is a pigtail to a Chinaman, and nothing but Peter's iron authority, backed by his army's loyalty, prevented a wholesale revolution. Until Peter's time it had been the custom to wear the coatsleeves at least a foot longer than the arms. These sleeves he ordered cut off to conform with European fashions. As it was, the clothes and beard reform stirred up a dozen hot little rebellions.

And thus modern Russia was born. Nor did Peter rest until he had made his formerly despised country a world power. He was a strange man, this czar, who undertook to awaken a sleeping nation to life and activity. Voltaire paints perhaps the best picture of the czar's many sided character in the words:

"He gave a polish to his people and was himself a savage. He taught them the art of war, of which he himself was ignorant. From the sight of a small boat on the river Moskwa he erected a powerful fleet, made himself an expert and active shipwright, sailor, pilot and commander. He changed the manners, customs and laws of the Russians, and he lives in their memory as the father of his country."

One change followed another. Education, mechanics, the arts, were introduced into Russia, armies of practical teachers being imported. Then came wars which won some long needed seaports for the awakened land and new territory as well.

Peter decided that Moscow was wrongly built and in a bad location for his newborn country's capital. And against an avalanche of opposition he picked out a tract of ground in the midst of a swamp for a new capital. Here with his own hands he built a wooden hut and summoned every artisan he could get hold of to help him erect a monster city, to be known, in his honor, as St. Petersburg.

He superintended the work of dredging, digging and building, doing much of the labor in person, working side by side with his underpaid day laborers. In 1703 the city was begun. In 1711 Peter laid the foundation of his own brick palace there. (And 203 years later one of his successors renamed the capital Petrograd, to get rid of the Ger- [illegible]) In 1712 the seat of government was moved hither from Moscow.

Peter the Great died in 1725. Modern Russia is his true monument and epitaph. He found his country semisavage, and he, a savage at heart, left it civilized and progressive. He added six mighty provinces to the empire, and he made it a leading political, commercial and naval power, respected by the very nations that had so lately derided it, hated and feared by most of them.

All through the work of one giant barbarian who had begun his miraculous task twenty-seven years earlier by acting as barber for his own nobles.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Mary's Revised Grammar.

"The sentence, 'My father had money,' is in the past tense," explained the teacher. "Now, Mary, what tense would you be speaking in if you said, 'My father has money?'"

"Oh, that would be pretense," replied Mary soberly.—Youth's Companion.

His Preference.

Farmer's Wife—Yes, I suppose I can let you have a cup of coffee. How do you take it? Frayed Philip—With breakfast, please.—Boston Transcript.

It becomes a wise man to try negotiations before arms.—Terence.

LIGHTNING RODS.

Why They End In a Sharp Point and Not In a Knob.

The reason a lightning rod has a sharp point is because a fine point offers no resistance to the discharge of electricity and in order that a cloud may be emptied of it noiselessly and harmlessly.

The degree of resistance is in proportion to the surface of the object. If the rod were surmounted by a knob, for instance, the discharge would be violent. But many a lightning rod has received an electrical discharge when the people in the building below were calmly unconscious of the fact. Noncorrosive metal is used for the point of the rod, as corrosion makes resistance.

The difference between a point and a ball is shown in discharging a battery. The full charge from a large battery would be received quietly on a metal point, while a moderate charge from a small one would explode violently on a ball.

It is said that a full charge may be passed harmlessly through a person's body if received on the point of a needle, whereas the same charge received on a discharger with a ball or knob on the end would mean instant death.—London Telegraph.

Mistakes In Use of Words.

If use can make authority in the employment of words it is high time that certain etymologically misused phrases of our English tongue should be adopted into the family of orthodoxy. The word "necessity" is habitually used as the equivalent of "necessary," instead of being its direct opposite. A man says: "I do not care for the luxuries of life if I have the necessities," when probably he has the "necessities" in clamorous abundance. Quite as common a blunder is the confusion between the words "expect" and "suspect." A man says: "There is a knock at the door. I 'expect' that is the tax collector." He should say, "I have been expecting the tax collector and suspect that is he."—Boston Transcript.

Indians of Ecuador.

Perhaps nowhere on the globe do human beings so much resemble passive beasts of burden as in Ecuador. In fact, the Indians used to be designated in documents as "smaller beasts of burden" to distinguish them from pack animals. Loaded, they clamber up the steep streets as stolid as little gray burros. One sees many an urchin of seven years bearing on his back a load of bricks as heavy as he is. One woman, bent under a burden, carries a child at her breast. Another laden woman plies distaff and spindle as she creeps along. Here is a file of barefoot women bent under loads of earth or bricks escorted by a man with a whip.—Professor Edward Alsworth Ross' "South of Panama."

Two Points of View.

To a woman in love little things seem big, and to a man in love big things seem little.

SPOTS ON THE SUN

The Way They Affect Our Source of Light and Heat.

POINT TO THE GRAND CLIMAX

When Darkness and Cold Shall Overtake Our Planet and Smother It In the Chill of Death—Their Effect Upon Climatic and Weather Conditions.

The return of sun spots is a phenomenon that astronomers always regard with great concern. They come flocking back once in about every eleven years. It takes on the average four and a half years for them to reach a maximum of numbers, when the sun is seen to be more or less speckled every day, and six and a half years to decline again to a minimum, when for months in succession the sun's face is as clean as a polished mirror. Upon the whole the heat on the earth, taking its entire surface into account and basing the observation on the temperature of the atmosphere, is about 1¼ degrees of the Fahrenheit scale lower at sun spot maximum than at sun spot minimum.

This cannot be wholly due to the darkening of the sun caused by the presence of the spots, since, as Mr. C. G. Abbott of the Smithsonian institution has shown, the amount by which the temperature is lowered is five times too great to be accounted for in that way.

But there are other ways in which an invasion of a horde of spots on the sun makes its effects felt upon our globe. The most conspicuous of these is in connection with the earth's magnetism.

The earth is a great magnet, and the sun appears to exercise a direct influence upon its magnetic state, that influence varying with the condition of the sun as to spottedness. When sun spots are at a maximum, magnetic storms of great violence occur, during which the electro magnetic excitement of the earth is vividly manifested—in the atmosphere by imposing displays of the aurora borealis, and in the earth itself by vagabond currents which interrupt telegraph and cable communication, and sometimes leap into visibility in the form of crackling sparks and electric flames playing about the instruments.

Occasionally it has been possible to trace phenomena of this kind to the influence of individual sun spots of unusual magnitude and activity. It is like the transmission of a shock from the sun to the earth, across a gap of 93,000,000 miles, supposed to be filled with nothing but the invisible and intangible ether.

Exactly how the forces that produce spots upon the sun affect the earth's weather is an unsettled question. There is a considerable amount of evidence for saying that such storms as our western tornadoes, the hurricanes of the West Indies and the typhoons of the China seas are far more numerous during sun spot maxima, and especially during the time that the spots are increasing in numbers. It has also been thought that wet and dry seasons are connected in some way with the sun spot cycle, but on this subject the evidence is contradictory. Some statistics show that dry seasons accompany sun spots and others that wet seasons accompany them.

But all of these things are really of little account in comparison with the great question of the effects produced upon the sun itself. The earth is a speck in the infinite vault of space, and we are animated atoms living for the fraction of a moment upon that insignificant speck. Of how great consequence in the vast scheme of the creation can the little questions that relate to our ephemeral comforts be! If a sun flame should lick us up our disappearance from the universe, physically considered, would be of less importance than that of the minutest drop of water from the ocean. But if the sun should disappear there would be a star gone from heaven. A part of the universe at least would notice its absence. Whatever threatens the existence of the sun, then, has an appreciable importance. The astronomer finds that the sun spots are symptomatic of progressive changes which will eventually bring the sun's career to an end, and so he studies them not for the sake of finding out merely how they may affect our petty affairs, but in order to trace for his intellectual satisfaction the grand phenomena of the life and death of a star. And in doing that he is pursuing the only course which can rescue man from oblivion, offsetting his material insignificance and nothingness with the relative greatness of his mind.—Garrett P. Serviss in Spokane Spokesman-Review.

The Blue Heron.

Notwithstanding the nature fakirs who write wonderfully unsound natural history, the heron does not spear prey with its bill (nor does the loon); it bites them, nips them between the long, sharp mandibles. We have had captive herons and have seen thousands of wild ones all over this continent, and they do not do the silly trash told of them by the nature fakirs.

Some of the nests are as big as a small haystack, built upon year after year until they reach enormous weights, very often up to 500 pounds.—Outing.

Good humor and generosity carry the day with the popular heart all the world over.—Alexander Smith.

HIS COURSE WAS CLEAR.

He Would Be Perfectly Willing to Help Her All He Could.

"William," said the good wife, looking up from her paper, "here I see an article that says a man is suing his wife for divorce, simply because she went through his pockets after he was asleep. Goodness knows, William, probably the poor woman never got a cent from the brute of a husband in any other way!"

"Uh-huh," replied William.

"William," came from his better half, "don't you dare sit there and 'uh-huh' me in such a manner! What would you do if you woke up and found me going through your pockets?"

"Who—me?" asked the sleepy husband, who had already turned over his pay envelope to the boss of the house. "Why, I'd get up and help you search, of course, my dear!"—Judge.

A Truthful Saw.

When church is out and Jack and Jill
In linked seclusion stray
It takes them two long, lonely hours
to pick their homeward way.
And as it's scarcely half a mile,
No reason can I find
Why it should take so very long
Except that "love is blind."
—Boston Journal.

The Changing Panorama of Life.

BEFORE MARRIAGE.

She—Jack, you are the sweetest man Oh, how I love you!

Jack (pinching her cheek) — How much?

AFTER MARRIAGE.

She — Jack, you are the sweetest thing. Oh, how I love you!

Jack (reaching toward his vest pocket)—How much?—Michigan Gargoyle.

Fashion Comment.

"What do you think of those new corkscrew gowns the women are importing from Paris?"

"Corking!"—New York World.

Those Were the Times.

"The first of our line, Sir Higgledy Piggledy, founded the family fortunes with a grist mill he ran."

"When did he run this grist mill?"

"Back in 1300 or thereabouts."

"Oh, yes. I've often heard that those were the times when knighthood was in flour."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

LIGHTS FOR BATTLEFIELDS.

Our Army Officials Are Making a Study of the Newest Devices.

The secretary of war has directed the engineer corps of the United States army to make an exhaustive study of searchlights, flares, star bombs, and such other lights as the Europeans are now using in war.

According to the Army and Navy Journal, searchlights are for obvious reasons kept dark until the field artillery has ceased firing and the enemy is charging. To illuminate a field over which the enemy is to advance, star bombs and flares are also used.

Flares, which are merely modified fireworks, are like the familiar red, white and blue lights used in Fourth of July celebrations to illuminate streets and parks. Sappers go out in front of the trenches with flares, which are then connected with the headquarters of the officers in command of the first line, who by setting them off at intervals throughout the night can keep the battle front continually lighted.

Star bombs are also adaptations of modern fireworks. They are shot from mortars into the sky, where for twenty minutes they will give off an intense light over a wide circle of the surrounding country. Before one bomb dies out another is shot into the air. A kind of star bomb, shot into the sky like an ordinary rocket, is used by both armies for signaling at night.

It is with such lights as these that our own engineer corps is now conducting experiments at the barracks in Washington.

Substitute For Icebox.

The housewife who does not have an icebox or ice in the summer will find the following a very good plan for keeping food fresh: Place vegetables, butter, opened cans of milk, etc., in a deep basin with about two inches of cold water in the bottom. Take a piece of old linen, soak it in water, wring out and spread it over all that is in the basin. Let the four corners dip into the water. This keeps the cloth moist. Then place the basin near a window where the air can blow over it. This method will keep the temperature under the linen 7 or 8 degrees lower than the temperature outside.—Delineator.

Odd Happenings In the Day's News

Kerosene oil sausages are a new invention of New York firebugs.

Chicago woman who sued a man for $25,000 for forcibly kissing her settled for $350 cash.

Resisting plea for increased alimony, New York man alleges that his wife put pins in his bed.

Georgia girl who married a man she had never seen said she fell in love with his penmanship.

Orange pastor advised mothers to wring their daughters' necks if necessary to stop them from modern dances.

Arizona man set a trap for rats. Dog was caught in trap and upset can of gasoline. Barking aroused man, who took lighted lamp into room and lost life in explosion.

St. Louis couple married twenty-five years have had 800 chicken or turkey dinners during that time. They saved all the wishbones, which were dipped in silver and strung on ribbons at their silver wedding celebration.

Alaska's Rivers and the Railroad.

The rivers of interior Alaska, of which the Yukon is the main artery, flow generally from east to west. The Yukon itself, from the point where it enters Alaska at Eagle to its outlet at the Bering sea, is more than 1,400 miles. It receives another 1,500 miles of navigable tributaries in the Tanana, the Chandlar, the Porcupine, the Koyukuk and the Innoko. The Kuskokwim, the second largest river in Alaska, has 600 miles of navigable water, with which the branch railroad through the Kuskokwim valley will connect at McGrath. In all, these rivers give 3,500 miles of navigable waterways in interior Alaska, besides water in Canada, ready made to serve as feeders for the government railroad the day it reaches Tanana, 412 miles from Seward, with the short branch to McGrath.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SEE

CLARA KIMBALL

in

"LOLA"

at the

QUIRK

Monday, July 19

One of the Most Remarkable Pictures Ever Put on the Screen

COURT SAYS HE MUST VACATE

Paper Manufacturer Secures Order Compelling John Hunter to Leave Highland St. Premises in 30 Days.

The case of H. Lester Paddock, president of the Oswego Falls Pulp & Paper Co. against John Hunter, of the Hunter Arms Co., petitioning that Mr. Hunter be ordered to vacate the premises belonging to Mr. Paddock, namely, a house in Academy st., was decided in favor of the plaintiff late yesterday afternoon in the City Court, by Judge Herbert J. Wilson, after lengthy arguments by both sides. Mr. Hunter has been given thirty days in which to vacate the premises.

The action grew out of dispute that arose when Mr. Paddock asked Mr. Hunter to vacate the house, about two months ago. Mr. Paddock contends that Mr. Hunter's tenantcy ran only from month to month, whereas Mr. Hunter claims a verbal contract between Mr. Paddock and himself stipulated a tenantcy from year to year until such time as Mr. Paddock's daughter, Imogene, was to marry, at which time, Mr. Hunter's verbal lease was to expire, after due notice.

A. T. Jennings, counsel for Mr. Hunter, argued that Mr. Hunter was within his rights in refusing to vacate the premises until the expiration of his year, which would give him until April, 1916, to leave the house. Wishing to do all in his power to comply with Mr. Paddock's request, however, Mr. Hunter attempted to locate another house suitable but was unable to do son, and then dedcided to build. His new home will be ready September 1, and he is willing to move out at that time but does not care to move twice.

Claude E. Guile, for Mr. Paddock, argued that the monthly payment of rental was indicative of a month to month agreement. Mr. Paddock, Mrs. Paddock and Mr. Hunter testified.

ALL NOMINATIONS MUST BE BY PETITIONS

Getting their names upon the primary ballot in the fight for nomination next September will not be a difficult task for the majority of the candidates under any party emblem this summer. In the wards of Fulton those desiring a seat in the common council or with the board of supervisors will in many cases be required to secure not more than a half dozen signatures of voters in their respective party. In fact the head of the city ticket in the leading party calls for less than 100 petitioners.

Under the primary law it is necessary for three per cent. of the enrolled voters in the district represented by the office to be secured upon a petition to entitle the candidate to a place on the primary ticket.

Town officers will be nominated by caucus the same as in the good old days.

All petitions for a place on the primary ballot, containing the signatures of three per cent of the enrollment in the district represented, must be filed with the election board between Aug. 26 and Sept. 7. Primary day, when the candidate will be decided, falls on September 28.

SEE "LOLA" AT THE QUIRK MONDAY

"There is a Divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may." The truth of this saying is exemplified in the unfolding of the thrilling story of Lola." The story of "Lola" is one of the most remarkable that has ever been put on the screen and there is no doubt that on its release it will become a subject of widespread discussion and divergence of opinion. Was Lola really dead? Was her father justified in his scientific experiments? Was Lola to blame for the inexplicable change in her character or was she but the victim of some inscrutable fate? These are some of the questions that will be asked.

COUNTY JAIL PRISONER IS DECLARED INSANE

Frank J. Murphy, who was sent from this city to the county jail in April, charged with public intoxication, became insane Thursday and attacked two fellow prisoners. He had stolen a dull knife from the kitchen. This was found under his cell cot and it is assumed he planned suicide. A medical examination yesterday produced the opinion that Murphy had become insane.

Fresh Eggs, 21c per doz., at Keller & Wilson's. ad182

FEW CHANGES IN GAME LAWS

Fish and Game to Be Protected Much the Same As in 1914---A Summary Has Been Issued.

Careful comparison of the 1915 Fish and Game Laws of New York State with those of last season fails to reveal any important changes of interest to sportsmen of this section of the State. A summary of the laws, just issued by the State Conservation Commission, is a convenient document for reference.

One of the features of the pamphlet is the inclusion of four vivid red pages containing warnings against forest fires and admonishing hunters and others from starting camp fires, lighting matches or dropping cigarettes in inflammable undergrowth. The main facts of interest to this locality follow:

Wild deer having horns not less than three inches in length may be taken in wholly enclosed deer parks and in the Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Oswego, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Warren and Washington, except in that portion of Oneida, Lewis and Jefferson counties lying westerly of the Utica & Black River Railroad, from Utica to Ogdensburg, from October 1 to November 15, both inclusive.

Only two such deer can be legally taken by one person in an open season. Female deer and fawns must not be taken at any time. The use of dogs, artificial lights and salt licks in hunting deer is prohibited and a deer cannot be taken while in the water. Venison may be possessed from October 1 to November 20.

Ducks, geese and brant may be taken from September 16 to January 10; grouse or partridge from October 1, to November 30; woodcock from October 1 to November 15; shore birds, including snipe and plover, from September 16 to November 30; rails, American coots, mud hens and gallinules from September 16 to December 31; black, gray and fox squirrels from October 1 to November 15.

The trout season opens on the first Saturday in April and ends August 31; the bass season extends from June 16 to November 30; that for whitefish and lake trout from April 1 to September 30, and for muskalonge from June 16 to December 31.

MANY DELINQUENTS ON INCOME TAX LIST

While the internal revenue office in Syracuse does not mention names, the collector announces that there are 150 delinquent income taxpayers in this district. How many of these are located in Fulton the officials alone know, but those who are delinquent have no doubt by this time received notices to produce the tax within the next six or seven days.

In the event that they fail to comply with this notice, the department will commence at once to file liens against their property. The notices will also inform the delinquent enjoyers of taxable incomes as to the penalties which they will be compelled to pay for their procrastination.

The law subjects delinquents to penalties of interest and fines and makes it incumbent on the collector to file liens against property where the payments are not made. There is no dodging the income tax and those who have failed to liquidate will be compelled to pay by process of law if they otherwise fail.

TROLLEY TRACKS MOVED; TRAFFIC UNMOLESTED

The tracks of the Lakeshore and Northern R. R. Company were shifted last night from the old canal bridge at Oneida st. over the fill completed by the company on the canal bed south of the bridge. The change was completed in record time and traffic was uninterrupted. Work is progressing today on the removal of the canal bridge.

The great open space at the corner of Oneida and First sts. may be graced by an ornamental standard and fountain if plans under consideration by the Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co. and the railway company are carried out. It is said the lighting company is willing to divide the cost of the standard and fountain with the trolley company, and the pole will be used for the suspension of trolley wires and the electric light wires. The plans call for a flower bed at the base of the pole and the Chamber of Commerce may be asked to attend to that part of the improvement.

REAL ESTATE

Choice Building Sites, and Vacant Lots, Good Locations.

18 Acres—1¾ miles north of Fulton, near trolley stop 31.

Oneida Street Lot—70 ft. frontage.

419 Rochester St.—Eight rooms, bath, furnace, electric lights, gas, garage.

East Third St.—Residence, all conveniences and near business section.

Hannibal St.—House and barn, large lot, plenty of room for another house.

509 Pratt St.—New eight-room house, oak trim downstairs, bath, furnace, electricity, gas, fireplace, everything the best.

707 Cayuga St.—Pleasant home, steam heat and other improvements, large lot and several fruit trees.

STREETER & VAN SANFORD, 110 Oneida Street

TRUNKS

SUIT CASES

Traveling Bags

Best Assortment in the City

Prices the Lowest

Trunks from $3.00 to $10.00

Suit Cases 98c to $6.00

Traveling Bags $1.25 to $10.00

J. R. SULLIVAN'S

West Side Department Store

Pulpit and Pew

Zion Episcopal Church

Rev. M. J. Peters, Rector.

Rev. M. J. Peters, rector of the church, will celebrate Holy Communion at 7:30 o'clock in the morning. Sunday school at 9:45 o'clock; sermon and matins at 10:45 o'clock, with evensong and sermon at 7:30 p.m.

Christian Science Services

35 S. First St.

Sundays, 10:45 a. m., on Wednesdays at 8 p.m. Reading room open daily 3 to 5 p.m., except Sundays. Mrs. Harry Allen, first reader; Mrs. Noah Merriam, second reader. You will be welcome. The subject for next Sunday will be "Life." Golden text: John 6:47. Responsive reading: I John 3: 14-24.

State Street M. E. Church

Rev. H. D. Holmes, Pastor.

In the absence of the pastor at his summer camp, the 10:30 a.m. services tomorrow will be in charge of Ensign Fitzgerald and his corps of Salvationists.

Sunday school will be held at noon, and at 5 o'clock the congregation will attend union services in the park.

Next Sunday the pastor of this church, the Rev. H. D. Holmes, will be present to preach.

First Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. J. W. Barrett, Pastor.

Sunday Services: Morning sermon at 10:30—"A Shelter from the Noontide Heat."

Bible school and Brotherhood at noon at which hour the pastor speaks on "The Choice of a Wise Man."

Evening union services at the park in Third st. Rev. Mr. Olmstead, speaker.

In the event of rainy weather the union park services will be held in the Baptist church.

Prayer and class meeting at 7 p.m.

Baptist Church

Rev. M. G. Buck, D.D., Pastor.

The annual picnic of the Bible school and church will be held on Friday, July 23d, on the fair grounds. W. H. Merriam, William Sylvester and Albert Appleton, general committee. The Philathea class will have charge of the dinner and the young men's Bible class of the sports.

The services for next Sunday are as follows: Morning worship, 10:30 Rev. J. C. Brookins will preach in exchange with the pastor. Rev. Brookins is pastor of Tabernacle church, Syracuse.

Bible school, 12 m.

Afternoon service in the park, joining with the other churches of the city at 5 p.m.

Congregational Church.

Rev. Charles Olmstead, Pastor.

The Sunday school class of Mrs. Frank Norton held a picnic yesterday at the farm of Herbert Moody at South Granby.

The Delta Alpha class met Friday evening at the home of Mrs. George Dingle. A large attendance was present.

The topic for the Sunday morning service will be "The Hands of Our Lord."

Gospel service will be held at 6:30; George B. Fairman, leader. The pastor will make an address, theme, "What Christianity has done for the World."

The Woman's Missionary meeting was held Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. D. C. Case.

The pastor will speak at the union meeting in the park tomorrow afternoon.

OPERATIC BARITONE SINGER HERE TOMORROW

"Free As a Bird," a hymn composed by Mrs. M. S. B. Dana, has been selected by Frank Wooley, operatic baritone, who will sing at the service in the Christian Science church tomorrow morning.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Pure Creamery Butter

From The Harbor Farms

Made for those who want the best.

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida Street Hello 75

Home Wanted for BOLIVAR

BENNY C

GREEN PACER

and for sale Complete Racing Outfit. Inquire

E. J. SCHEM

TURF CAFE

Community Notes

The Y. P. B. will hold an ice cream festival on the lawn at F. E. Goodjon's next Wednesday evening.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hart left the city this morning for Canada where they will rest during the next two weeks.

* * *

Miss Florence Bowman of Syracuse is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Louis Emerick.

* * *

Mrs. E. W. Smith and daughter Eunice of S. 6th st., left last night for a two weeks' visit with Mrs. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Donovan, of Canton, N.Y.

* * *

Miss Flora Park returned yesterday from the International Christian Endeavor convention at Chicago.

* * *

An informal dancing party was held at Pathfinder Island last evening.

* * *

Miss Groner of S. 4th st. has been called out of the city on account of the illness of her sister.

* * *

Miss Reta Reynolds of the West Side has returned from a three weeks' vacation spent at Toledo, N.Y.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. S. D. Kellar returned yesterday from their vacation spent in the north woods.

* * *

Miss Ella Drake of Brooklyn is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. L. Fowler Joy.

* * *

Miss Alice Vowels has returned to her home in Phoenix.

* * *

Miss Ruth Ward returned yesterday from a visit with friends in Minetto.

* * *

Chautauqua is heading this way, Oneida being the nearest point to Fulton where a tent is pitched.

* * *

Dr. E. Meiggs Wells of Cayuga st. was a member this week of an Oswego motor boat party whose boat struck a snag. Dr. Bulger was thrown forward and his hand came in contact with a hot section of the engine. The hand was burned severely.

* * *

Mrs. Eugene Austin of Rochester st. is in Lindsay, Ont., where she is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. McMullen.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Austin have been entertaining the Misses Evadne and Phoebe Austin of Kasoag.

* * *

Mrs. H. G. Sutton and daughter Lillian have returned from Roosevelt, New York.

* * *

Patrolman Leo Brown has returned to duty after enjoying a ten days' vacation.

* * *

Andrew Crowe was a recent guest of his brother in Albany.

* * *

New Potatoes, per peck (15lbs.), 19c at Keller & Wilson's. ad182

KEEP COOL

ON YOUR OWN VERANDA

502 Buffalo St.—10-room house, every convenience, nicely arranged and well heated. Extra building site, all for $3500

The Hopkins Muck—6½ acres, all under cultivation, with or without crops, must be sold, make us an offer. Don't hesitate because lettuce is cheap, that's only one of the many crops that can be raised on muck land.

Well located Country Grocery doing a paying business.

Farm near Volney Center—will exchange for city property.

Large Rooming House—Small investment. Large returns.

Whitaker & Bogardus, Inc.

FULTON, N. Y.

WARD'S FINE CAKE

10c each

Fresh Every Day at

LAPORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida St. Hello 75

FREE BICYCLES

THE EVENING TIMES' SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST for boys and girls commences Monday, July 19th and runs six weeks.

3 BOYS' WHEELS

2 GIRLS' WHEELS

Regular READING STANDARD $35 BICYCLES, fully equipped with Morrow Coaster Brake, Diamond tires, Messinger saddle, extension handle bars, new style motorcycle type mud guards, tool bags, tools, etc.

THE PRIZES will be on exhibition in Bogue's window.

IN ADDITION to the five wheels, other prizes will be given. Announcement of these will be made later.

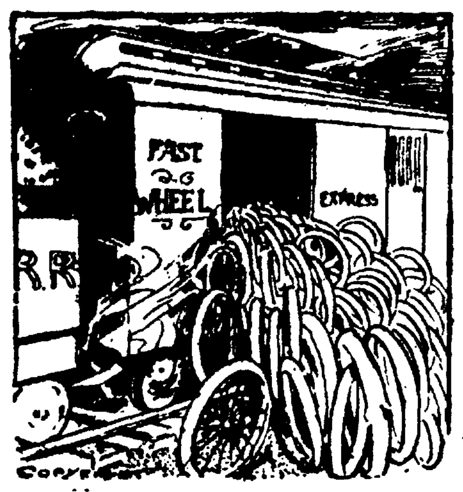
NO ADVANCE PAYMENT is to be collected on the subscription. The rate for The Evening Times is six cents per week, which is collected by the carrier boy every Saturday.

TO ENTER CONTEST—MAKE APPLICATION AT

THE EVENING TIMES OFFICE

ANY AFTERNOON

BICYCLES



NEW 1916 MODELS

Bikes Bought, Sold and Exchanged

BOGUE, 61 SOUTH FIRST STREET

ALBANY GOSSIP DAY BY DAY

Chronicle of Events and a Forecast of What is Doing in Officialdom---Special Correspondence.

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, July 17.—From all outward indications it would appear that the attempt to amend the Constitution of the State so as to provide for the incorporation of the New York Stock Exchange will end in failure.

During the session of the legislature of the present year and in previous years bills were introduced to bring about this result, but the measures were either defeated or died in committee. The best legal talent obtainable fought the contemplated change and many hearings and long debate attended their consideration.

It was during the administration of William Sulzer that the most ardent attempt was made to compel the New York Stock Exchange to take out articles of incorporation. Several measures were introduced at that time, one of which, though foreign to the subject itself yet related to financial matters, resulted to the trial and vindication of Senator Stephen J. Stillwell of the Bronx. Stillwell was subsequently given a court trial and found guilty.

Two proposed amendments to the Constitution having for their object stock market reform, were introduced by Delegate Israel T. Deyo, of Binghamton. One of the propositions provides that no contract respecting any securities or commodities where the parties thereto intend that such contract be closed upon the basis of thhe market quotations of prices for such securities or commodities, shall be authorized within the State.

The second proposition provides that no exchange, board of trade, or security market on which stocks, bonds or securities are bought or sold shall hereafter be permitted to do business in this State unless incorporated under its laws and the transactions and dealings of its members for themselves and others shall be subject to State regulation.

There does not appear to have been much of a hue and cry for the propositions as presented by Delegate Deyo. As in the case of the bill to abolish race track gambling, public sentiment, it would seem, is on the side of the operators of the market.

At the hearings upon the proposition it had its ardent advocates who raised the point that a man had a perfect right to invest his money in any manner he saw fit and that the Stock Exchange was a business organization where it was possible to make money and there was no law which required that a person must deal in stocks and bonds on a margin against his will.

As a prominent delegate to the Constitutional Convention points out, there are far more important subjects before the Convention that the question as to whether the Stock Exchange shall be incorporated. "If this Convention should go on favor of such a step," said he, "there is nothing to indicate that the people would ratify our action in that rerspect. There are too many of our citizens who are in market," he added dryly.

Viewing the situation as presented by the delegates at the present time, it looks as though radical reforms will not be advocated by them. This was apparent from the first and the conviction grows that nothing but vitally important amendments will be approved.

Samuel Untermeyer and John G. Milburn, two wiants of financial law, advocated and opposed the incorporation of the Stock Exhange at the Convention hearing, furnishing one of the most interesting debates of the session.

LAKE DISTRICT AUTO TOURS

New York State Motor Federation Issues List of Routes Accessible From Here.

Perhaps no geographical features of New York State are of greater interest to motor tourists especially those from distant parts of the country, than the several clear, sparkling bodies of water in the central-western sections widely known as the "Finger Lakes." While that term is ordinarily understood to mean principally Skaneateles, Owasco, Cayuga, Seneca and Canadaigua lakes, Itisco, Keuka, Honeoye, Candice, Hemlock Conesus and a number of smaller lakes belong to the same system, and are equally attractive, though smaller and less accessible from the main-traveled roads. All are located in the fine hill country extending from about Syracuse on the north and Binghamton on the south to the fine, long valley of the Genesee.

Either immediately above, or not far below them, passes and repasses someo f the heaviest road travel on the continent, between the Hudson river, Lake Erie and the central west. The great thoroughfare across the Empire State through Albany, Syracuse, Utica, Rochester and Buffalo touches or runs close by the northern edge of each. Skaneateles being the principal place through which Skaneateles Lake is reached from that direction, the chief approach to Owasco Lake being through Auburn, Cayuga Lake through Seneca Falls or Cayuga village, Seneca Lake through Geneva, and Canadaigua Lake thru Canadaigua. A short southward detour from the main line between Syracuse and Rochester at any of these places will soon bring the tourist alongside cool and usually heavily wooded lakes, which in midsummer are likely to be sprinkled with motor boats, sailboats and various smaller craft.

Road travel across the state along the "southern tier" will find the lake district almost equally accessible by excellent connecting highways up from Binghamton through Owego to either Ithaca on Cayuga Lake or Watkins Glen on Seneca Lake; also from Elmira through Horseheads and Montour Falls to both of these points. Keuka Lake, while a trifle off the main-traveled thoroughfares east and west, is easily reached by the route across from Watkins through Hammondsport to Bath or Hornell; or as round trip of medium length southwest from Geneva through Penn Yen. Honeoye, Candice, Hemlock and Conesus lakes are not quite as eccessible, being all but hidden in the deeper recesses of the semi-mountainous country farther west; but they can all be reached over mostly good roads, and their wilder beauty will appeal to leisurely motorists not averse to leaving the more beaten paths.

Tourists from Western New York, running to the central or eastern parts of the State, will often find it worth while to plan a short detour from the standard through routes in order to make a partial or even complete circuit of the "lake district." One of the most popular of these variations is to turn south from Penn Yan to Watkins, rounding the wonderfully picturesque southern edge of Seneca Lake and then crossing the hills to Ithaca, where the views of Cayuga Lake are fully equal to those at Watkins. From Ithaca there are excellent connecting routes northward into Syracuse and the Mohawk Valley, southward to Elmira, Owego and Binghamton, or nearly direct east to Cortland, Sherburne, Cooperstown and the Susquehanna Valley.

There is literally no end to the combination of fine trips that can be arranged in the "lake district" and the territory adjacent thereto; and with incidental exceptions good roads will be found throughout. The motorist who is also a fiesherman may safely anticipate many opportunities for his favorite sport in this region, especially among the several lakes that are farther from the larger places. All the main lines and principal connecting routes are given complete in Volume I, Automobile Blue Book, covering New York State and Canada; while assistance in laying out any trip to best advantage can be had from the headquarters of the New York State Motor Federation, Utica. N.Y. In addition to the scenic features of the route, there are numerous points of interest, among them the State Reservation at Watkins Glen, Cornell University at Ithaca and the Curtiss Aviation Grounds at Hammondsport.

A Cooling Breeze in Your Kitchen!

An Electric Fan Will Run 3 or 4 Hours for a Penny

We have a number of Bargains in New and Used Fans.

THE ELECTRIC CO.

103 ONEIDA STREET

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

Black Raspberry Season is on. The cream of the picking lasts about a week only. Many were disappointed last year by waiting too long. Order now from O. L. Dunsmoor & Son. Phone 6714. 182c

Wanted—At once, 8 cows, Jersey or Guernseys. Write stating how long in milk, age and price. A. Lincoln Travis, 909 W. Genesee St., Syracuse. 181

Wanted—Girl for general housework; good wages. Apply or write Mrs. E. Diment, Minetto, N. Y. 182

To Rent—2 furnished rooms, suitable for two or three men. 205 Cayuga st. 181c

For Sale—White enamelled baby carriage. D. C. Anderson, 201 Academy st. 181c

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

Tent to Rent—Inquire W. O. Dingman, Turf Cafe. 184c

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

C. W. CANDEE ESTATE OFFERS WILL FOR PROBATE

Charles E. Candee offered his father's will for probate, yesterday, at the Surrogate's office. The late Charles W. Candee died July 5 and left an estate valued at $5,000 personal and $2,000 real. The will did not accompany the petition.

For Tired Feet—Feather-weight Arch Supports, at Roy's Quick Shoe Repair Shop, 110 Cayuga St.—adv.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Cahill's Perfection Bread is the BEST BREAD MADE TRY A LOAF—Sold only at LaPORTE'S GROCERY

BOY'S BODY NOT YET FOUND

Search Continues for Remains of Lad Whose Ignorance of Danger Cost Him His Life

Stanley Gbyswuki, aged nine years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Gbyswuki, of West First street, fell into the Oswego river last night near the old coal dock on the west bank and was drowned. Stanley, with several companions, came to the river bank after supper to play, and seeing an old row boat tied to the bank near the coal dock, entered it and commenced jumping from seat to seat. He lost his balance and disappeared over the side. His companions were horror stricken and after watching him come up and sink again, ran to the Polish settlement and told some men standing there that Stanley was drowned.

A crowd collected instantly and several men dove repeatedly at the spot where the lad had gone down, in an attempt to recover the body. Two rowboats with drags assisted in the search and a crowd of 500 people watched from the river bank. No trace of the body was discovered last night, and search until noon today was fruitless. There is a strong current at that point upstream and men familiar with the river are now directing the search nearer the upper bridge.

HENRY JEWELL TO WED MRS. EMMA MILLS

Henry A. Jewell, a papermaker residing at 179 South First st. and Mrs. Emma Mills of the same address, took out a marriage license pesterday at the office of acting City Clerk George Washburn. This is the second matrimonial venture for both parties. Mrs. Mills was divorced in Laconia, N. H., in March, 1915, and Mr. Jewell's first wife obtained a decree of divorce from him in Plymouth, N. H., in 1906.

There's a homey taste to Black Baking Co.'s products. It's seldom found in bakers' goods. .. adv.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

IT PAYS TO SAFEGUARD YOUR FUNDS

Yes, payment by check safeguards your funds, and that it pays to have this protection is proven every day.

Decide to pay this way.

Your checking account is invited.

THE QUIRK

Matinees 5c. Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c CONTINUOUS—2 to 10.30 P.M.

TODAY	SUNDAY:
Robert Warwick in "ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE," by Paul Armstrong in 5 parts. and "THE NEW HOUSEKEEPER."	"MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH," in 5 parts. Charles Chaplin in "CAUGHT IN THE RAIN." and Others.

MONDAY:

The Favorite Clara Kimball Young, in the Shubert Feature in 5 parts

"LOLA" by Owen Davis

and Another Reel. Benefit Woman's Civic League.

PARK UNION SERVICES MAY BE HELD INDOORS

In the event of rain tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock, the regular union park services will be held indoors, in the Baptist church, where the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Olmstead.

Orwell Tuberculosis Hospital

All persons wishing to contribute toward the expense of equipment of a private room in the new pavilion of the Orwell Hospital, to be known as the Fulton Room, may give the same to any physician of Fulton or to H. Putnam Allen. A contribution to this fund no matter how small will help to relieve real suffering among most unfortunate people. adv179

STATE CENSUS SHOWS GAINS

More Than One and One-Quarter Million People Added, Says Secretary of State Hugo.

Albany, N. Y., July 17th.—A substantial increase in the population of New York State during the past five years will be shown by the preliminary tabulation of the census enumerators' reports, according to a statement issued today by Secretary of State, Francis M. Hugo. Mr. Hugo said that a conservative estimate places the advance in the vicinity of 1,135,000, or a total population of about 10,250,000 as compared with 9,113,614, when the Federal census was taken in 1910. This total may be considerably larger, but by no means will the 11,000,000 mark be reached. Final official figures cannot be expected, however, before September.

The present estimate is based in part on the increase shown by former census taking and by the personal count of the six thousand enumerators who completed their field work last month. These enumerators' reports are by no means final, for the slow process of verification is expected to result in numerous changes. Exceptional care is being taken in checking the work. It is expected, however, that the official figures will show that the increase from 1910 to 1915 has not been so marked as was the case from 1905 to 1910. One reason is the decrease in immigration; another, the industrial decline and general business depression during the last few years. The highest mark in immigration was reached in 1907, but since [illegible] been a considerable drop in population. The war resulted in a general reduction in immigration and this, of course, has had its effect onthe increase in population.

Returns will show nevertheless that there has been a good advance in the population in most of the cities, but whether these cities have grown to the detriment of the rural sections, or whether the population in the central and western part of the State has fallen, or numerous other interesting questions, will not be known for some time yet. Despite the fact that this census is one of the most difficult ever taken in New York State, there will be no delay in issuing the official publication which must be presented to the Legislature for its consideration when it convenes next January. As is generally known, the principal reason for taking the census is for the redistricting of the State.

JUDGE WILSON TO HAVE FUN ALL UNALLOYED

City Judge Herbert J. Wilson left this city at 5 o'clock this morning for Constable, Franklin county, his boyhood home. The Judge will return to thisc ity Monday night and the program for Saturday, Sunday and Monday is as follows: (according to the Judge) Fish, sleep, and fish. The Judge and his family will make the trip by automobile.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

IN MEMORY OF MRS. WARREN S. GARDNER

(Contributed)

At the Lee Memorial hospital in this city, on Monday, July 12, 1915, Velma Coles Gardner, wife of Warren S. Gardner, superintendent of schools for the Fifth Oswego county district, passed from her earthly life in the 37th year of her age.

On November 15th, 1878, Mrs. Gardner was born in the town of Granby, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Coles, who survive her and now reside in Volney.

Of the sturdy American stock which appreciates the importance of education and secures it at any cost, Miss Coles sought the opportunities afforded by Fulton High school, from which she graduated with honor in the class of 1896; her popularity with her classmates being shown by the fact that she was chosen vice-president of her class.

Having taken the work of the teachers' training class and being as eager for service to others as she was ambitious to secure her education, she joined the devoted army of faithful women who year by year render noblest service for pitifully small financial reward, and for five years taught in the public schools of her native state, one of which was spent in Brewster, Putnam county. Faithful, painstaking and successful as a teacher as she had been diligent and industrious as a student, she was beloved of her pupils.

On June 1st, 1901, she was married to Warren S. Gardner, and spent fourteen happy years in the most exalted calling in which woman can serve, home-making, as a devoted and ideal wife and mother. Surviving her, besides her husband, father and mother are three sisters, Mrs. Alonzo Clark, of Fulton; Mrs. William Gilbert, of Volney; Mrs. Clarence E. Snyder, of Palermo; one brother, George J. Coles, of Volney and five children, Gladys E., Beatrice G., Stanley N., Elliott and Robert. To all these the sympathy of the community goes out in fullest manner.

Her funeral was held from her late home, 13 N. Seventh st., July 15th, burial being made in Mount Adnah.

Naturally of diffident and retiring disposition, but exceedingly sweet spirited, Mrs. Gardner promptly made friends of all who came to know her. About five years ince the family removed from Minetto to Fulton, in order that Mrs. Gardner might be near the home of her parents. Almost continually since, Mrs. Gardner has been a sufferer from her heart difficulty which resulted in her death.

The courage and fortitude with which she bore illness and suffering, realizing what must be its inevitable end, was the highest testimony to the nobility of her character and proof to all who knew her that in her experience as a Christian woman she found answer to the prayer:

"Tell me Thy secret; help me bear
The strain of toil, the fret of care."

Angel Food, Sponge Cake, Crullers and Pies at Keller & Wilson's. adv.

Onyx Billiard Room

The Coolest and the Best Equipped.

The only Billiard Table in the City

G. J. POWELL, Mgr.

PHONE 560 QUIRK THEATRE BLDG

A REAL NEWSPAPER MAN

With a Metropolitan Reputation Was in Fulton During the Week

HE SAID:

"Take it from me, that the most valuable asset the merchants and the people of this city can have is a daily newspaper.

"A daily newspaper is as necessary to the life of the merchants of a town as it is to lose a minnow to catch a salmon. If you want the salmon you must count upon losing the minnow.

"If the merchants of Fulton want to catch the trade of the town and country surrounding the town they must use a daily newspaper as the bait."

THE EVENING TIMES

IS

One of Fulton's Leading Industries

and

It Is "A Herald of Progress"

ROMANCE OF A STREET CAR MISHAP

Careless Man Makes Amends For Thoughtlessness.

Miss Anderson was very romantic. She could make a love story out of any case where there was marriage or failure to marry. One day Mr. and Mrs. Buddington called, and as they passed out Miss Cartright came in.

"What a singular looking couple," remarked Miss Cartright.

"Do you think so? Poor things, they can't help it. That disfigurement is connected with their courtship. Sit down; I'll tell you about it."

Miss Cartright seated herself on a divan and Miss Anderson proceeded.

"Mrs. Buddington was not her husband's first love. That's where the romance comes in.

"But first I must tell you that Mr. Buddington was engaged to Miss Martin. It was one of those cases where a good, noble man, when he is too young to know his mind, falls in love with a pretty face and afterward meets one for whom he conceives a grand passion.

"Well, one day Mr. Buddington was in a trolley car. Mr. Buddington carried a silk umbrella. He didn't carry it as a lady would, by the handle, the point lowered, but just like a man, under his arm and at an angle. He was holding to a strap, with his back to the front of the car, when it came to a sudden stop. Mr. Buddington was thrown violently backward. There was a shriek directly behind him, and, turning, he saw a beautiful girl, with her nose bleeding profusely. His umbrella point had rammed it.

"Mr. Buddington apologized as best he could and, as the bleeding continued, suggested that the girl get out at a corner drug store. She consented, and at the next corner Mr. Buddington pulled the bell rope, the car stopped, and the two got out, attended by a sympathetic married lady."

"It wouldn't have been proper for them to go without a chaperon," put in Miss Cartright. "How nicely it all comes about!"

"Very. The drug clerk telephoned for a doctor, who came and bound up Miss Palmer's nose. That was her name. Then Mr. Buddington insisted on calling a carriage, and the three were driven to Miss Palmer's home.

"The next day Mr. Buddington called at Miss Palmer's house to ask how she was doing. Miss Palmer's mother came down into the drawing room and assured Mr. Buddington that her daughter was doing very well, but her nose was bandaged and a bag of ice tied to the end of it to prevent a recurrence of the bleeding. This of course prevented Miss Palmer from coming down."

"I wouldn't have gone down for a fortune," said Miss Cartright.

"Mr. Buddington called often, but Mrs. Palmer always came down in her stead, making excuses why Miss Palmer did not come down herself. Mr. Buddington could not surmise what it meant. He was dreadfully worried. Finally, at one of his visits, Miss Palmer came down to see him, and what do you suppose?"

"What?"

"Her nose had been broken."

"How awful!"

"Mr. Buddington felt that he was to blame for the broken nose and was so sweet about it that he quite captivated the poor girl. He called frequently, always asking her 'What I can do to repair the damage?' You see her beauty was spoiled, and unfortunately her face was her fortune. He couldn't do anything to repair the damage; only a doctor could do that, and there was some reason why they didn't want to perform an operation in her case. I don't know what, so there was nothing that Mr. Buddington could do in the matter except"—

"To marry her."

"How did you know it was coming out that way?"

"I'm very good at seeing through impenetrable plots."

"But Mr. Buddington was engaged to Miss Martin. He passed many a day and night's anguish, often lying awake for hours struggling with himself like the good, noble man he was, thinking himself bound in honor to both girls, though he now knew he loved"—

"The girl with the"—

"Miss Palmer."

"What did he do?"

"Why, at last he decided that Miss Martin, not being disfigured, did not need him, and he wrote her a good kind note, telling her that he thought honor required him to marry Miss Palmer."

"What a high minded way to put it!" suggested Miss Cartright. "And what was her reply? Did she generously release him?"

"Why, no; she showed his note to her brother, who went to Mr. Buddington's office, and before he knew what the fellow was going to do Martin struck him in the face and"—

"What?"

"Broke his nose."

"The brute!"

"Mr. Buddington felt released after this."

"I should think so."

"So he went to Miss Palmer and proposed to her. And here's where a new complication comes in. He found that Miss Palmer was engaged to a man she didn't love. But since Mr. Buddington's nose had been broken in her behalf she broke her engagement with the other man and married Mr. Buddington."

[illegible]

SIRES AND SONS.

Elias Greenbaum, Chicago, is active at ninety-three as a banker.

Professor A. G. Bell says he never has held more than one share of telephone stock.

Professor Jeremiah Smith of Boston is the son of a soldier of the American Revolution.

Senor Don Manuel Vicente Ballivian, commissioner general of Bolivia to the Panama-Pacific International exposition, one of the foremost citizens of his country, is regarded as an authority on all subjects relating to Bolivia, whether historical, political, commercial or social.

Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, England's first sea lord of the admiralty, has been chief of the British war staff since 1912 and has been in the navy since he was thirteen years old. He is now sixty. He is an expert on the construction and equipment of warships.

Hiram Dryer McCaskey, the newly appointed head of the federal division of mineral resources, brings to his new position experience not only as a geologist of the geological survey since 1907 and section chief since 1912, but also as a mining engineer in the Philippine mining bureau from 1900 to 1903 and as chief of that bureau from 1903 to 1906.

Pert Personals.

Major General Goethals has a right to retire, of course, but he's one of the kind that everybody hates to see do it.—Indianapolis News.

Now that George Bernard Shaw has begun to attack Lord Northcliffe, the latter is likely to regain his lost popularity with the British people.—Albany Knickerbocker Press.

If Bernhardt should fail to make a howling success on the stage with one wooden leg when she comes to the United States in September she might try two.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The joke seems to be on Mr. O'Shaughnessy, who, in order to be given a relief from the turmoil of the city of Mexico, was withdrawn by the government last spring and sent to Europe.—Kansas City Star.

The Writers.

Elizabeth Dejeans, the author, lives in an apartment overlooking Gramercy park, New York city, but is listed properly among California's authors.

It is said that the last name of Oliver Onions, the writer, should be pronounced Onyons, to rime with Lyons, and not like the name of the vegetable.

The dynamic energy of Baron von Wolzogen, the German novelist, is evidenced by his present service in the German army, though he is sixty years old.

Charles Dickens' writing was very minute, and his habit of writing with blue ink upon blue paper with frequent interlineations and cross lines made his copy a burden alike to compositor and proofreader.

Flippant Flings.

The Rockefellers are now producing prize roses. The by products of petroleum grow more and more marvelous. —New York Sun.

Americans may be short of materials for the dyers, but when it comes to the bleachers, there is where we are strong.—Chicago News.

Gentlemen in official life have to learn to be patient with a popular tendency to refer to any long trip for hard work in hot weather as a "junket."—Washington Star.

John Barrett advises girls to flirt. The next thing we hear the director-general of the Pan-American union will be advising birds to fly and fish to swim.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

SHORT AND SHARP.

It doesn't pay to own things you owe for.

Peace also hath her bitter battles no less than war.

Wise men unravel tangles that unwise folk weave.

There are more true heroines in kitchens than in fiction.

Even the brightest people don't always set the world on fire.

What a man believes of others is an index to what he knows about himself.

Words resemble sunbeams—the more they are condensed the deeper they burn.

Any one who has a sense of humor can get along pretty well with a pessimist.

One drawback to the powers of psychology is that it explains everything after it happens.

The use of wooden sandals in Mexico is said to be growing. Wooden heads, more likely.

Elocution may be a good thing, but it doesn't go far enough. It merely teaches us how to speak, not when.

If the belligerents fight themselves to the point of exhaustion the folly of war will be effectively demonstrated.

Switzerland also protests against the war's being allowed to disturb business. It needs the money just as badly as we do, and maybe worse.

A Big Settlement

By EDITH V. ROSS

"You say, my boy, that this young lady to whom you have engaged yourself is a saint. Very well, you will know more about her saintly qualities in future. However, that is your affair, not mine. I desire to give you every opportunity in my power to avoid the calling forth of those traits which may lie dormant in your angel. For this purpose I will settle on you an amount equal to the young lady's property."

"Her aunt has told her that she will give her what I shall receive."

"I think it better that this aunt and I should confer on the matter. Give me her name and address, and I will call upon her."

The young man wrote a name and address on a card and handed it to his uncle. The name was a common one, and after glancing at it the older man put the card in his portemonnaie. His nephew hurried away to post his fiancee on what was about to happen.

"I fear," he said, "when my uncle meets your aunt they will get to quarreling and there will be no settlements. He is as fierce a woman hater as your aunt is a man hater."

"Aunt Helen is not a man hater. She considers herself to have been badly treated on one occasion by a man, but she does not condemn the whole sex."

"Well, let us hope for the best. Uncle will call upon her this evening. Do what you can to put her in a good humor, and warn her that she is to meet a man who needs skillful handling. A great deal for us depends upon the meeting."

At 8 o'clock the same evening Mr. Edward Cutler rang the bell at the residence of Miss Emily Brown and was admitted to a drawing room, where he amused himself looking at the pictures on the wall while he waited. A portrait of a girl of twenty caused him to start. At the same moment Miss Brown entered the room. The two stood looking at each other in astonishment.

"Edward Cutler!"

"Emily Brown!"

"Are you William Gifford's uncle?"

"Yes. Are you Ethel Wheeler's aunt?"

"I am."

There was an awkward pause which was broken by Mr. Cutler.

"We meet for a purpose of great importance to two young persons. It seems that they are about to make fools of themselves as we did eighteen years ago. Let us not stand in their way, but help them on. You and I found each other out before being tied up together. Perhaps they will not have such good luck."

"There was nothing in me for you to find out. I have never been any worse or better than I have appeared."

"Then why did you turn me down a week before we were to have been wedded, and that, too, without giving me a reason?"

"And why did you take your dismissal so coolly? It was plain to me that the story I heard about you and Winifred Baldwin was true. You seemed happy in your release."

"Winifred Baldwin was nothing to me and, as for being happy at my release, you wouldn't have had me whimper, would you?" His eyes turned from the lady to the portrait. "You are not so much changed as I would have expected," he added. "To look at that innocent young face one would not suppose its owner would have"— He checked himself.

"Recriminations after so many years will not mend matters. Let us proceed to business. I understand that you will settle on your nephew an amount equal to what I give my niece."

"I will."

"Very well; I have fixed upon $25,000. If you give the same they will have $50,000. This invested at 5 per cent interest will give them $2,500, which, with William's salary, will make $5,000 a year."

"Quite enough to keep the wolf from the door."

Meanwhile Mr. Gifford had come in, and he and his fiancee were listening at the door. When they heard these words they embraced and, taking no further interest in the interview, went to another room, where time flew so rapidly they did not realize that more than an hour had passed before the two elder persons, leaving the council chamber, entered the room where the young couple were. Instead of wearing the appearance of having quarreled they seemed to be radiantly happy. Mr. Cutler called upon Miss Brown to state to the young couple what had been agreed upon for their comfort, and Miss Brown signified that she would prefer Mr. Cutler should make the announcement. After an "Ahem!" the gentleman proceeded:

"The aggregate settlements will be $250,000. Miss Brown has consented to give $100,000, and I, preferring to lead in the matter, will give $150,000."

The young lovers looked at each other in amazement at this increase over what had been expected.

"There is another matter it becomes my pleasure to speak of. Miss Brown and I when we were about your respective ages became engaged. Through my fault"—

"I beg pardon," interrupted Miss Brown, "through my fault."

"Anyway, I made a fool of myself and threw away eighteen years of happiness. We have decided to make up for what we have lost and are to be married on the same day that you two are tied."

For the Children

Wild Lamb Which Looks Like Its Tame Relatives.

Nearly every child has seen at one time or another the gentle little lamb which frolics so gayly in the pasture with its mother. But here is a wild lamb that was captured in the mountains of Spain and which is said by scientists to be a member of the family from which our domestic sheep are descended. A beautiful and innocent little creature it is and differs slightly from the playful little fellows we all know so well. This lambkin is said to be of the Musmon family, which had its origin, so far as known, in southern Europe. Whether this is true or not, the fact remains that any person who had ever seen a lamb would at once pronounce this little animal to be a baby sheep. He doesn't look so very wild either. When wild animals are treated kindly they soon become tame and love those who are gentle with them.

Reconciliations.

You know there are many things always mentioned together, such as "Jack and Gill," "The Lion and the Lamb," "Stars and Stripes," and so on. A pleasant little game has been based on this and plays itself quite comfortably in a quarter of an hour. Assuming that twenty guests are expected to be present, the hostess prepares twenty sheets of paper, on which the first half of such couplings are written, the guests being required to complete them and so effect a reconciliation.

The following list of twenty will illustrate the game, the last part of each sentence appearing only on the key, which the hostess will keep until the competition is closed to correct papers. A prize may be given the one having the most correct sentences:

1. Early to bed and	early to rise.
2. Beauty and	the beast.
3. Man and	wife.
4. The lion and	the unicorn.
5. Oxford and	Cambridge.
6. Darby and	Joan.
7. Roast pork and	apple sauce.
8. Go farther and	fare worse.
9. Hook and	eye.
10. Jack and	the beanstalk.
11. Antony and	Cleopatra.
12. Bruce and	the spider.
13. David and	Jonathan.
14. The horse and	his rider.
15. Romeo and	Juliet.
16. Bat and	ball.
17. Hand and	glove.
18. Stars and	stripes.
19. Bread and	butter.
20. Pen and	ink.

Japanese Children.

Children have a good time in Japan. They are blessed by inheritance with a cheerful nature; they are dressed loosely, yet warmly; they are out of doors as much as possible, and inside their homes there is so little furniture they never stumble over it and are never warned against crawling up on the satin brocaded chairs or handling the bric-a-brac. The houses are always open to sun and air, even in cold weather. They are built dovetailed together, no nails being used, and are mounted on wooden pillars, so that when an earthquake occurs they will not tumble down, but merely shake and settle down again.

Hidden Trees.

One day we all started for the —. Bobby held the car fare in his —, and he looked so happy that we all thought that he and Mabel were a pretty —. Grandma shook like an —, but after the car started she did not care a —.

We sat under the old drooping —, and we had — pie for luncheon. I — for the sea, and the sight of the broad — brought the tears to my eyes.

Answers.—Beech, Palm, Pear, Aspen, Fig, Willow, Apple, Pine, Bay.

A Riddle.

The cause that first brought grief and death in the world,
And Adam and Eve from their paradise hurl'd,
Transposed will reveal you a dress of the fair
Which to hide while it heightens their beauty they wear.
Reverse it again, and you will soon find
A name known to us from time out of mind.

Answer.—Evil, veil, Levi.

Squeaky New Shoes.

No matter how I tippy toe,
No matter where I try to go,
My brand new shoes keep squeaking so—
You sneaky, squeaky, creaky shoe!
I really don't know what to do
With such a naughty thing as you!
You squeaky shoe!

You squeak like tiny little mice
Who've nibbled at the cheese and rice;
Now, tell me, shoes, is this thing nice?
You sneaky, squeaky, creaky shoe!
I really don't know what to do
With such a naughty thing as you!
You squeaky shoe!

You squeak like squirrels in a tree,
You squeak at mother, then at me;
Now what can all this trouble be?
You sneaky, squeaky, creaky shoe!
I really don't know what to do
With such a naughty thing as you!
You squeaky shoe!
—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

COUNSEL AND CLIENT.

A Lawyer's Right to Defend a Prisoner He Knows to Be Guilty.

Ought an advocate to defend a prisoner whom he believes to be guilty? Mr. Justice Darling in a case in which a solicitor was the plaintiff made some observations on this familiar problem which ought not to go unrecorded. He protested, says the London Globe, against the notion that a lawyer, whether barrister or solicitor, was under an obligation to cease to conduct a case which he realizes to be bad.

"If an advocate in the course of a trial for murder comes to recognize that his client is guilty is he," asked the learned judge, "to say to the court, 'Hang my client?'" Judges have seldom asked about the ethics of advocacy in open court. It was, however, in a considered judgment in the court of exchequer that Baron Bramwell made his famous contribution to the discussion.

"A man's rights," said the baron, "are to be determined by the court, not by his advocate or counsel. It is for want of remembering this that foolish people object to lawyers that they will advocate a case against their own opinions. A client is entitled to say to his counsel: 'I want your advocacy, not your judgment. I prefer that of the court.'" Mr. Justice Darling, in the jargon of the courts, concurs.

Laymen have usually been readier than lawyers to discuss the ethics of advocacy. "What do you think of supporting a cause you know to be bad?" Everybody knows Dr. Johnson's reply when Boswell asked him this question. "Sir, you do not know it to be good or bad till the judge determines it."

Less generally known is Sydney Smith's contribution to the discussion. "Justice is found experimentally to be most effectually promoted by the opposite efforts of practiced and ingenious men presenting to the selection of an impartial judge the best arguments for the establishment or explanation of truth. It becomes, then, under such an arrangement the decided duty of an advocate to use all the arguments in his power to defend the cause he has adopted and to leave the effects of those arguments to the judgment of others." This was said in an assize sermon the famous wit preached at York in 1824.

DARING BELLE BOYD.

Brilliant and Romantic Career of the Famous War Spy.

Stonewall Jackson's valley campaign was one of the great deeds of history. Not since Napoleon's time have men been so dazzled as they were by that great exploit of his. Yet Stonewall might have gone down the valley in defeat had it not been for a little college girl named Belle Boyd.

The Union general, Shields, was quartered at Miss Boyd's house. He held a council of war there. Miss Boyd bored a hole in the floor of her chamber, which was over Shields' room, and lay there with her ear to it throughout the night. The next morning Stonewall Jackson was in full possession of the plans for a great battle and was able to defeat the Union army.

She kept up her valiant work for the Confederates until the Union officers began to suspect her, and Jackson ordered her to move from her Shenandoah home to Winchester. She had been arrested by the federals and had flirted her way to liberty, for she was a pretty girl despite the libelous photographs of her. In Winchester Jackson conferred upon her a commission as captain in the Confederate army. By this time the whole north had become aware of the services she was rendering the Confederacy, and every officer and private was on the alert to get her. Yet she escaped until 1864, when she was caught on a blockade runner. Her captor lost his heart to her, deserted the navy and married her, and the Prince of Wales, afterward Edward VII., attended the wedding.—New York Times.

Encouragement.

He was very bashful, but she liked him and was willing to encourage him, and she saw her opportunity when he said:

"That's a beautiful dog you have there, Miss Ethel. Is he affectionate?"

"Is he?" she answered archly. "Here, Bruno! Here, good dog! Come and show Charlie Smith how to kiss me."—Exchange.

Not as She Thought.

Fond Mother—Our Johnny is a great favorite with his teacher. Sympathetic Friend—Is that so? Fond Mother—Yes, indeed. Why, only the other day she told Johnny if there were another boy like him in the class she would feel entitled to demand an increase in salary.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Explained.

"This isn't my suit," said Hawkins to the pawnbroker. "This is a half dozen sizes smaller than mine."

"You are mistaken," replied the pawnbroker. "This is your suit, but it has been in soak so long that it has shrunk."

A Dark Hour Friend.

Jimson—Oh, yes; I knew old Simson. He was a good sort. He did a very kind action once for me when the clouds were dark and threatening and the world looked so black. Pimson—What did he do? Jimson—He lent me an umbrella.—Boston Globe.

Safety First at Sea.

In nautical parlance the phrase "The three L's" means "lead, latitude and lookout," these being the chief three things to be considered in keeping a ship from running aground.

LIVING ROOM OF MUCH BEAUTY.

Design 1060, by Glenn L. Saxton, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.

PERSPECTIVE VIEW—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

INTERIOR VIEW—LIVING ROOM.

Note in this design the artistic living room, extending across the entire front of the house, with abundance of wall space left for the piano and other large furniture. Special attention is called to the beamed ceiling, only cross beams being used. There is a splendid large fireplace at the end of the room, with built in bookcases at each side and art windows above, affording light and giving a general decorative effect. A large window on the long side furnishes all necessary additional light. This beautiful room corresponds with the artistic exterior of this fine home, which is 26 feet by 28 feet deep over the main part. Cost to build, exclusive of heating and plumbing, $3,200.

Upon receipt of $1 the publisher of this paper will furnish a copy of Saxton's book of plans, "American Dwellings." It contains 310 designs costing from $1,000 to $6,000; also book of interiors, $1 per copy.

REDINGOTE COAT.

The Garment of Louis Philippe's Reign Is Again Revived.

ADVANCED AUTUMN MODEL.

Coat of covert in redingote fashion, with deep plaits to give additional fullness. These plaits are not stitched, but held in place at the waist line by a snugly fitting belt of the material. The deep cuffs are trimmed with a row of tan bone buttons and over the flaring collar is worn a separate collar of white linen.

TIN NOVELTIES.

Articles Which Contribute a Gay Note in Outdoor Life.

Among the decided tin novelties which some ingenious brain has evolved is the door knocker into which the guest's name or card may be slipped and save confusion in a house of many visitors. And now that the door-stop [illegible] are being decorated in gay flowers for the purpose of holding back doors when strong breezes blow.

A charming idea is that of the painted tin cluster of flowers forming the old time curtain knob or rosette, as it was called. These are only effective on a plain curtain and not on flowered drapery.

Sure to be popular is a practical ornamental painted tin pail in which ice can be packed about any bottled drinks and be carried out to the tennis courts or for a garden tea. Popular, too, are the long tin horns which are meant to summon guests at the tea hour for the meals. The convenient tin newspaper rack will no doubt figure conspicuously on the up to date veranda.

The bird houses of the painted tin, if they are put up in a more or less sheltered place, promise to be a decorative note of color on the lawn. Painted tin has also been introduced into garden novelties. Watering pots of different sizes for my lady who does the sprinkling of her choice blossoms cannot but appeal to the fair gardener. The garden sticks come both in the painted tin and wood, as do the weather vanes.

The Ethics of Borrowing.

Some time since a little girl who lived in a rural community appeared at the back door of a neighbor's house with a small basket in her hand. "Mrs. Smith," said she, as the neighbor answered her timid knock, "mother wants to know if you won't please lend her a dozen eggs. She wants to put them under a hen."

"Put them under a hen?" was the wondering rejoinder of the neighbor. "I didn't know that you had a hen!"

"We haven't," was the frank rejoinder of the little girl. "We are going to borrow the hen from Mrs. Brown."—Christian Endeavor World.

To Clean Bronze.

Dip the bronze object into boiling water and rub with a flannel cloth dipped in soapsuds made from yellow soap. Dry with a soft cloth and then polish off with a chamois.

Washington's Last Illness.

George Washington probably died of diphtheria instead of acute laryngitis, as is commonly believed, according to an article by Dr. H. B. Hemenway in the Evanston Medical News. Dr. Hemenway outlined briefly the means used to cure ills in Washington's time.

"It is probable that Washington's life was cut short more by excess of treatment than by disease," the article reads. "It is sometimes said that he died of acute laryngitis, but we believe that it is now generally agreed his disease was diphtheria."

BEDOUIN WOMEN.

They Know Little or Nothing of the World Beyond Arabia.

Time seemed to turn back twenty centuries when I stepped off the Tigris river steamer at Bagdad. Old Testament men in turbans, sandals and quaint flowing robes ("abbas") crowded about, calling each other "Yusif" and "Musa"—Joseph and Moses. From the river's edge veiled women walked away, gracefully upright, carrying on their shoulders tall jars of water—the same style of jars no doubt that held the water when it turned to wine. Sheep are slain to seal a vow, and the blood covenant is common.

With their own shapely hands Arab women still wash the feet of honored guests; upon their own heads they heap handfuls of dust when they mourn for their dead children, and should a Bedouin woman sin her brother may cut her throat, and the tribe will applaud his awful act of righteous wrath.

Arab women live, love, slave and die knowing little of their Christian sisters in the western world.

Few Arab women I met had ever even heard of America. One or two, whose husbands sold wool and dates to Bagdad traders, knew there was such a place as "Amerique," but they believed it merely a part of that far away land called London, whence came their bright calico and the cheap guns used by the sheiks in tribal wars. Even the men can tell the women little of the world beyond the desert's rim.

For all the average Arab woman knows of America, she might as well live on Mars. My serving maid, Nejibah (the star), asked me if I came to Bagdad from Amerique by railway train. Once on this ancient plain, however, lived wise women—the consorts of kings—whose names and fame come down to us through the centuries.—National Geographic Magazine.

CALL OF THE SEA.

Land Is Existence, but the Oceans Are Life and Civilization.

From the dawn of time, humanity has dreamed of the sea. Land is existence, but water is life. The open sea is the open mind. The oceans are civilization.

Watch the movements of the progressive races. It is from land to water, from water to wider water. First there are the rivers, like the Euphrates and the Nile, and the civilizations upon their banks are vastly superior to the civilizations of the interiors. But once the seas are discovered and mastered the civilizations of the rivers sink into second place, and nations like Greece and Rome wake into life. Then the oceans. And once the oceans are conquered, you have France and Germany and England.

Suppose back there in the long ago a naked sword had been laid across the mouths of the Euphrates and the Nile. And suppose humanity, having discovered an overland route to the southern peninsulas of Europe, had found barring their further march another sword across the strait of Gibraltar. And suppose that thereafter all overland routes to the ocean had been blocked, say, with long lines of cannon. If the democracy of Greece never arose on the Euphrates and the strong type of the independent Roman never developed on the Nile, or if, in the second case, that sane, stable constitutional government that is the pride of England never bloomed in Greece and the splendid educational system that is the pride of Germany never flourished in Rome, upon which lands would the blame lie—upon those on the inside or upon those on the outside, upon those that found the sword across their path or upon those that laid it there?—From "The World Storm—and Beyond," by Edwin Davies Schoonmaker.

Her Thoughtfulness.

"George, dear," said Mrs. Dovekins, who had come downstairs in time to pour the coffee. "I'm going to walk to the car with you this morning. Aren't you glad?"

"Very glad, indeed, lovey. It's so nice of you to think of me and get up early for the purpose of making it unnecessary to walk those dismal three blocks alone. How much do you want?"—Exchange.

Dr. Johnson's Homeliness.

Samuel Johnson was himself—and this is a quality rarely found in "plain" men—under no illusion as to his personal appearance. Dr. Burney tells us that on one occasion while Miss Burney was examining his portrait he peeped over her shoulder and, with a ludicrous half laugh, exclaimed: "Ah, ha, Sam Johnson! I see thee—and an ugly dog thou art!"—London Times.

Mechanical Riddles.

Engineers say that among the things that will never be settled are the following: Whether a long screwdriver is better than a short one of the same family; whether water wheels run faster at night than they do in the daytime; the best way to harden steel; which side of the belt should run next the pulley, and the right way to lace belts.—London Express.

Mistake Somewhere.

Servant (answering bell)—My master isn't in, sir. You may leave the bill if you wish. Caller (in surprise)—Bill? I have no bill. I wish to— Servant (in surprise also)—No bill? Then you must have called at the wrong house.—Pittsburgh Press.

All For Him.

Mudge—Your wife certainly has a will of her own. Mosh—Yes, and I am the sole beneficiary.—Boston Transcript.

Care of the Baby In Summer

(Prepared by the children's bureau, United States department of labor.)

Food For the "Runabout" Baby.

For the first nine months or more of a baby's life, when he is growing at a very rapid rate, nature has provided a perfect food in mother's milk. With such babies a healthy development usually goes steadily forward with little trouble. But after being weaned all too many babies seem to suffer from a setback, while accommodating themselves to digest a new food.

A list of the foods suitable to this period of the baby's life is given in greater detail in a bulletin called "Infant Care," published by the children's bureau of the department of labor, Washington. This publication is sent free to all who care to ask for it, sending their name and address to the bureau.

The average healthy baby of one year of age should be taking five meals a day at four hour intervals. At this period he should have about one quart of milk daily. In addition, he may have well cooked cereal twice a day, squeezed beef juice or broth once a day, some fruit juice once or twice a day, unless the bowels are loose, and dry bread or toast to chew.

As the baby grows and thrives various things may be added to his diet. The following are sample meals for a day for a healthy child from eighteen months to two years old (an ounce is two tablespoonfuls):

7 a. m.—Milk, 8 to 10 ounces, piece of zwieback, toast or dried bread.

9 a. m.—Orange juice, 2 ounces.

10 a. m.—Cereal, 2 tablespoonfuls; cupful of milk, toast or dry bread.

2 p. m.—Broth, 6 ounces; meat, 1 tablespoonful; vegetable (spinach), 1 tablespoonful; stale bread, 1 piece; baked apple, 1 tablespoonful.

6 p. m.—Cereal, 1½ tablespoonfuls; milk, 6 to 8 ounces; toast or bread.

10 p. m.—Milk, 8 ounces in cup. (May be omitted).

The following rules for cooking and preparing certain of these articles may be helpful to mothers:

Toast.—Bread one day old, cut in very thin slices; slices placed on edge in a toast rack in an oven to dry. Leave oven door partly open.

Broth.—Of round steak, one pound; of water, one pint. Put the meat on in cold water and allow it to come to a boil; then lower the flame so that it barely simmers for three or four hours. Remove the meat and add enough water to make up the original amount of liquid; strain through a wire sieve and set aside to cool. When cold the fat is removed in a solid piece, leaving a clear liquid or jelly. Heat a small portion when it is time to feed the baby. Keep the jelly covered and on ice.

Meat. — One tablespoonful. Take meat, round or sirloin steak, scraped with a silver spoon. When you have the desired amount shape into a pat and broil on a hot, dry spider. When done add a little salt. Or a piece of rare round or sirloin steak, the outer part having been cut away, is scraped or shredded with a knife.

Spinach.—Cook spinach in salted water until tender. Pour cold water over it and drain. Then rub through a fine sieve.

Baked Apple. — Apple baked three-quarters of an hour; skin and core removed; two tablespoonfuls of pulp strained through a fine sieve.

Cereal (flour preparations). — Cereal preparation three-quarters of a cupful cooked with one quart of water for three-quarters of an hour in a double boiler. Add enough water to keep moist.

Oatmeal.—Have a pint of water boiling in the top of the double boiler; add one-half teaspoonful of salt and drop in gradually one-half cupful of oatmeal flakes, stirring all the while. Cook for three hours and strain through a wire sieve. Pour on it one or two ounces of milk.

The following are some of the things a baby should not have: Candy, cakes, doughnuts, pastry, fresh bread, griddle cakes, sirup or molasses, pork or tough meat of any kind, bananas, overripe fruits, pickles, tea, coffee, soda water or beer nor tastes of foods from the family table.

CHILDREN'S TEETH.

Take Them to a Dentist Regularly and Insist Upon Use of Toothbrush.

It is most important to get young children into the habit of regularly cleaning their teeth. This should be done after every meal, but sometimes that is not possible. At least the children should scrub the teeth as a matter of routine after breakfast and the last thing at night.

Dentists are advising that the gums as well as the teeth should be scrubbed carefully. First, because it is just at the place where the gum and teeth meet that decay begins and, second, because friction of the gum brings a good supply of the blood to the part, and that, of course, nourishes the teeth and preserves them. Any simple tooth powder can be used, and after scrubbing the children should rinse the mouth out with clean cold water.

The mother should remember how important it is to preserve the first teeth. Any spot of decay should be stopped immediately. The wise mother takes her children regularly to the dentist, perhaps once in six months, to have the teeth inspected. This is a real economy in the end.

Remington Arms Men in Bridgeport Factories Decide to Strike Now

With reports still insistent that German propagandists are secretly bringing about the agitation for the purpose of preventing the manufacture of ammunition for the Allies, a strike of practically all the operatives of the Remington arms and cartridge factories was decided on last night.

Unless the Remington officials grant the demands of the machinists' union within two or three days, the machinists, tool workers, and die sinkers—all indispensable in the manufacture of guns, bayonet,s cartridge and shells—will walk out. Such a move, it is asserted, means practically a complete tie-up of the big factories and serious interference with contracts for millions of dollarrs' worth of war materials, not alone for European Powers, but for the United States as well.

There is just a possibility that the final step will be averted. The labor leaders say rather grudingly that if the company makes part of the concessions asked and reinstates the millwrights, who, only one hundred in number, are the nominal cause of the entire trouble, there will be no walkout. But from the tone and temper of the meeting of the machinists and metal workers tonight it appeared that the labor men are determined to "go to the mat" on their alleged grievances and force the Union Metallic Cartridge Company and the Remington concern to recognize the unions and make other concessions which, at the present moment at least, the manufacturers have no intention of making.

The machinists and their allied trades will ask:—That the unions be recognized as unions; that there will be an assurance of no discrimination against union men; that the men have an eight hour day a nda guarantee that that arrangement will continue for a specified time, and that there be a minimum wage which will not be lower than the rate paid at the present time. here are to be other demands, but those mentioned are the principal ones.

Scene from "Alias Jimmy Valentine" at The Quirk today.

RETURN FROM TRIP THROUGH NEW ENGLAND

Dr. H. M. Doane and Miss Marion Dickerman have returned from an extended motor trip which took them through the beauty spots of the New England states.

The trip which was of 20 days duration, led out through the Adirondacks, over Vermont and New Hampshire, through the picturesque Berkshires, then into the heart of Maine where a couple of days were spent. The return was made along the coast, across Massachusetts and back into New York.

While in the Berkshires Dr. Doane and Miss Diukerman were guests of Miss Nancy Cook, who is with a colony of artists at Monterey.

The trip covered 1500 miles.

THOMAS H. MARVIN
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
Some of our specialties are:
Lehigh Portland Cement
Peerless Wall plaster
Robinson Sewer Pipe
Onondaga Vitrified Brick
Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc.
Land Plaster Hydrated Lime
Yard:
Corner First and Broadway

Give Us Your
ORDER
For Your Winter Supply
of
GENUINE
GAS COKE
NOW
and save yourself
50c per Ton
on all paid for
DURING JULY
Ask About Our
Summer Price Plan
The Gas Co.
PHONE 198

Fulton Keynotes

Miss Hazel Bidwell of Emery st., has gone to Geneva, where she will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. B. C. Higgins, for a month.

* * *

Rev. Charles Olmstead will speak at the union services in the park tomorrow afternoon. The topic of his talk will be "Distinguishing Marks of Christian People."

* * *

"Lola" will be seen at The Quirk next Monday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Putnam are enjoying their comfortable cottage at Fair Haven.

* * *

Ex-Sheriff and Mrs. Myron A. Stranahan have been entertaining at their South 3d st. home, Miss Marcia Town of Baldwinsville.

* * *

Officer Fox began his ten days' vacation yesterday.

* * *

Miss Laura Shufelt of Oswego has returned home after spending a few days with relative and friends in this city.

WIFE STOLE HIS EGGS TO HELP HATED RIVAL

Topeka, Kan., July 17.—Henry Cauder is suing for a divorce after six months of married life. He says that the meanness of his wife is something scandalous.

In his petition Cauder allges that he has been a farmer, and "requested the defendant to make garden and raise chickens, or to assist him in the matter, but she refused and went to the neighbor's, Bert Rice's, and there made garden for the said Bert Rice and set his hens and stole the eggs from under the plaintiff's hens and removed them to the said Bert Rice's hens for the use and benefit of the said Rice."

HONDURAS CATTLE AT $6.80

East St. Louis, July 17.—The first consignment of cattle received here from Honduras was sold to local packers today. The lot of 700 head sold at $6.80 a hundred. This was the first part of a consignment of 6,000 head bought by a local concern in Honduras.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS; STANDING OF TEAMS

STATE LEAGUE

Games Today

Syracuse at Scranton.
Utica at Wilkesbarre.
Albany at Elmira.
Troy at Binghamton.

Results Yesterday

Scranton, 7; Syracuse, 1.
Utica, 3; Kilkesbarre, 2.
Albany-Elmira; rain.
Binghamton, 2; Troy, 1; 1st game.
Binghamton, 6; Troy, 4; 2d game.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Elmira	40	24	.625
Utica	40	24	.625
Binghamton	40	26	.606
Scranton	29	33	.468
Troy	29	34	.460
Wilkesbarre	29	35	.453
Syracuse	24	38	.387
Albany	22	39	.361

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Toronto at Harrisburg.
Montreal at Providence.
Buffalo at Jersey City.
Rochester at Richmond.

Results Yesterday

Buffalo, 2; Jersey City, 1.
Montreal, 1; Providence, 0.
Rochester, 11; Richmond, 4.
Harrisburg, 8; Toronto, 7.
Toronto, 3; Harrisburg, 2.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Providence	42	24	.636
Buffalo	38	25	.576
Montreal	37	33	.529
Harrisburg	34	34	.500
Richmond	35	37	.486
Toronto	35	40	.467
Rochester	30	39	.433
Jersey City	27	43	.386

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	R.	H.	E.
At Milwaukee—			
Indianapolis	4	8	3
Milwaukee	5	8	1
At Minneapolis—	R.	H.	E.
Columbus	8	10	1
Minneapolis	3	6	7
At St. Paul—	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	1	6	4
St. Paul	10	8	0
At Kansas City—	R.	H.	E.
Louisville	4	11	0
Kansas City	5	8	1

THE QUIRK TODAY

O. Henry had the instinct of the dramatist, as well as the short story writer, and this instinct is shown in the neatness of construction of the film-play, in which Robert Warwick plays the reformed convict, or the convict who wishes to reform, contrary to the desires of the detectives. Some of the detectives who were after Jimmy Valentine in his honest endeavors to go straight were cold-blooded hirelings who were out after "acses"; one, in the last resort, when Jimmy's fortunes hung on a thread, "had a heart" and refused to arrest him, although he was sure of his guilt as a bank safe looter.

O. Henry seldom diverged fatally from the probable; there was always a substratum of the matter-of-fact in what he wrote. "Alias Jimmy Valentine" is a very matter-of-fact play, conceding for convenience sake the wonderful power which the safe-opener possessed in his digits. Everything else might have happened in real life.

In this fine screen play, that talks to us more eloquently than words, Robert Warwick plays Jimmy Valentine—a very fine part. He went to Sing Sing and played convict for three days in order to obtain local color.

Tomorrow, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," in five parts adapted from the novel by the author with an exceptionally strong cast; Charlie Chaplin, in "Caught in the Rain," and others to make up a long bill.

OVER-CONTINENT CYCLE RACE STARTS MONDAY

Motorcyclists throughout the country are interested in the Dispatch Relay," which starts Monday from Washington. One hundred and seventeen nervy, speedy, enthusiastic motorcycle riders are going to attempt a trip from New York to San Francisco that will beat the train time between those cities. They will go in relays three men riding together, so that if anything happens to the dispatch rider, the others can carry it on. President Wilson will give the first rider the message in front of the capitol at Washington. It will be addressed to the major-general at the Presidio in San Francisco. The message will be rushed to the military station at Governor's Island, New York, where the real start will be made. The boys will ride night and day, and are due in New York Monday afternoon at 4:20 o'clock.

FEDERAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Baltimore at St. Louis.
Newark at Kansas City.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Buffalo at Pittsburgh.

Results Yesterday

Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 0.
Buffalo, 4; Pittsburgh, 3.
Only two games scheduled.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	47	32	.595
Kansas City	45	33	.577
St. Louis	44	34	.564
Pittsburgh	41	36	.532
Newark	42	38	.525
Brooklyn	35	46	.432
Buffalo	35	49	.417
Baltimore	29	50	.367

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Games Today

Cincinnati at Boston.
St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

Results Yesterday

New York, 2; Chicago, 0.
Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
Philadelphia-St. Louis; rain.
Boston, 6; Pittsburgh, 5.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	41	33	.554
Chicago	42	36	.538
Brooklyn	41	36	.532
St. Louis	41	40	.506
Pittsburgh	38	39	.494
New York	35	38	.479
Boston	35	43	.449
Cincinnati	32	40	.444

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Today

Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.

Results Yesterday

Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 2.
Washington, 6; St. Louis, 2.
Other games postponed; rain.

League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	52	29	.642
Boston	48	28	.632
Detroit	48	31	.608
New York	40	39	.506
Washington	37	41	.474
St. Louis	31	47	.397
Philadelphia	29	49	.372
Cleveland	28	49	.364

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of

SOUTH AMERICANS BUYING U. S. PIANOS

New York.—For the first time since war began South American music dealers are showing an inclination to buy pianos and pianolas in appreciable quantities.

The foreign department of the Aeolian Company has recently received orders from Argentina, Chile, Brazil and Peru. The purchases were lines of the less expensive instruments. These orders are considered indicative of better business and financial conditions generally in South America.

Last year business placed with the South American merchants by dealers from the United States has been disappointingly small.

Present orders for pianos indicate that at least stocks are being exhausted.

REMINGTON PLANT TO WORK 8 HOURS DAILY

Ilion, July 16.—It was with a great deal of pleasure that the many employes of the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company in this village have received the word that beginning on the first day of August that the working day in that plan will be changed from 10 hour to an 8 hour day with the same pay. A notice signed by the president of the company to that effect was posted in the shop, so this statement is more than a rumor.

TO WED AT 51

Charles Morrell, a carpenter, of 412 Erie st., 51 years old, and Miss Rachel Turner, of 261 South 4th st., who admitted 51 summers to acting City Clerk George Washburn, took out a marriage license at the City Hall yesterday.

W. C. T. U.

[Compiled by Fulton Union]

"If ever you had a fight before you in Pennsylvania in all your lives, you will have one from now on," were the warning words of James Mulvihill, a leader in Pennsylvania liquor circles at a dinner of liquor dealers recently. The prediction was received in silence by the diners. It should be enlightening to men who patronize the wares of the liquor dealers to know that on this occasion, as on many similar ones, the dealers themselves drank not liquors, although they were on the menu, but water, the drink of the temperance advocates the world over.

* * *

The head of one of the big brewery concerns of Cleveland, O., claims that 75 per cent, of the saloons in the city at the present time are not paying propositions. This admission was made in the effort to prevent the raising of the liquor license tax which has been considered by the city government owing to a need of more funds for the running expenses of the municipality.

* * *

Eighty-three of the eighty-five prisoners of the Salem (Mass.) workhouse favor nation-wide prohibition according to a vote taken on a recent occasion. The chaplain of the institution says that more than 95 per cent of all prisoners are intemperate, and that 67 per cent of all imprisonments are for drunkenness.

* * *

Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has recently awarded prizes to 729 successful contestants among pupils in the Indian schools of the United States, the contest being for the first, second and third best essays written by the Indian pupils on the effect of alcoholism on men, women and children. This contest was participated in by several thousand Indian children and it is believed will have a large influence in impressing upon the students, their parents and other Indians the evil effects resulting from the use of liquor

* * *

Prohibition causes an increase in consumption of alcoholic liquors the dealers in drink tell us. Yet, according to the latest figures of the Internal Revenue department, in the period between November 12, 1914, and May 1, 1915 there has been a decrease of $15,000,000 in revenue due to the falling off in consumption of alcoholic beverages. Which statement will you believe?

WANTED!
Good live agent at Fulton for Union Central Life Insurance Company.
Good contract to the right man.
W. C. PALMER
Watertown, N. Y.

WHEN HER BACK ACHES

A Woman Finds All Health and Ambition Slipping Away

Fulton women know how the aches and pains that often come when the kidneys fail make life a burden. Backache, hip pains, headaches, dizzy spells, distressing urinary troubles, are frequent indications of weak kidneys and should be checked in time. Doan's Kidney Pills are for the kidneys only. They attack kidney diseases by striking at the cause. Here's proof of their merit in a Fulton woman's words:

Mrs. Leland Sherman, 267 S. 7th st., Fulton, says: "I feel justified in recommending Doan's Kidney Pills, for I know from personal experience that they are an excellent kidney and backache medicine. I used them for pains in my back and loins and other kidney annoyances, and they gave me relief."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Sherman had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N.Y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. T. JENNINGS
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
9 S. FIRST ST. FULTON, N. Y.

J. F. BROWN
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
has a full line of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry—at the lowest prices—consistent with quality and a fair deal.
7 S. FIRST ST., FULTON, N. Y.

GEORGE W. HACKETT
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Sewage Disposal, Property Development.
Telephone No. 9
108 ONEIDA ST. FULTON, N. Y.

Your Wants
Made Known in
THE EVENING TIMES
Reach Nearly 16,000 Eyes Each Day
PRICES:
One Word, one time, 1 Cent
One Word, 3 times, 2 Cents
One Word, 6 times, 3 Cents
CASH WITH ORDER

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"
The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.
"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"
BETWEEN
BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND
Leave Buffalo 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)
Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 180 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | MONDAY, JULY 19, 1915 | Price One Cent

CAPTAIN NORTON'S MEN SCOOPED THE CARDS, CHIPS, CASH

Incidentally the Three Officers Took With Them the Participants in an Early Sunday Morning Game of "Jack-pot;" Players Were Noisy.

A friendly game of "jack-pot" progressing nicely in the building formerly occupied by Lebnany, the tailor, above No. 29 South Second st., was interrupted at 1 a. m. Sunday morning by the arrival of Captain Norton and two officers who corraled seven players and a quantity of chips, cash and cards. The players had been whiling away the long summer evening for some two hours without interference, but finally shouts of "Ante up!" "Come up on the grass!" "Somebody's shy." and "I'll raise you two bits." filtered through the open windows and attracted the attention of the patrolman on the beat, who informed headquarters. Captain Norton laid his plans well and swooped down on the sextette just as one player was scooping in a large pot that had been "sweetened" to such an extent that he could barely pull it across the table.

When lined up at headquarters the men gave their names, but in deference to the expressed desire of the Police Department they are withheld until after tomorrow's hearing. The men were released on their promise to appear before Judge Wilson in City Court tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

CHARLEY'S "HE DAWG" COLLAR AND LICENSE GONE

Charles Witowski, aged 12, of 156 West First st. south, appeared at the Police Headquarters this morning and informed Chief Dyer that "some guy had stolen" his dog license, for which Charlie had given a perfectly good dollar only last week. Not only did the depraved specimen of the genus homo take the license but he added insult to injury by taking the collar, and now Charlie is afraid the city dog catcher will corral his pet. Charlie readily consented to give a description of his pet to the newspapers, and when asked what kind of a dog he owned, answered "A he dog." Much questioning finally elicited the information that his dog is a cross between a bulldog and a hound, and carried a license number 130. Charlie paid a quarter more for another license plate, but says he is "gonna watch out for the guy that stole his collar."

WEST SIDE PLAYGROUND SOON TO BE A REALITY

Work on the play ground to be donated to the West Side by John W. Stevenson started this morning. The contractor in charge of the work had three teams at work grading a plot of ground on the west bank of the river, opposite the library. While Mr. Stevenson has not yet made public his plans, it is said he contemplates improvements on the river bank at that point, in connection with the establishment of the playground.

CITY GOVERNMENT DIVISION MEETS AT 8:30 TONIGHT

A meeting of the City Government Division of the Chamber of Commerce will be held at the office of the vice-chairman, F. G. Spencer, tonight at 8:30 o'clock. A full attendance of members of the division is requested as some important announcements in connection with the campaign for commission government will be made.

Weather Forecast

Moderate northwest winds; partly cloudy; fair tonight and Tuesday. Somewhat lower temperature.

CYCLIST THROWN; COLLIDED WITH JUST PLAIN DOG

Leon VanSlyke, of South 3d st., while riding a motorcycle along West 1st st. near Worth st. yesterday afternoon, ran into a dog and was thrown from the machine, landing heavily on his arms and knees on the brick pavement and sustaining many bruises. VanSlyke's motor was damaged to the extent of a broken light, but he was able to mount his machine and proceed to his home.

M. J. McDONALD HERE

M. J. McDonald, proprietor of the New York Shop, spent yesterday in this city, the guest of Manager John Perchway of the local store. Mr. McDonald has just returned from an extensive buying tour in New York and the New England states, and covered more than 3000 miles in his car en-route.

Y. P. B. SOCIAL

A big crowd is expected to attend the Y. P. B. social, to be held on the F. E. Godjon lawn, in Buffalo st., Wednesday evening. There are causes behind the anticipation, first of which is the location; secondly, the quality of the ice cream to be served, and third, an orchestra will be on hand to help make merry the afternoon and evening.

ATTORNEY GILMAN MAY NOT ACT FOR CLEMENTS WOMAN AND PARTNER

Mrs. Paul Clements and Thomas Leslie, arrested Friday afternoon on a warrant sworn out by Paul Clements, charging the couple with a violation of a section of the criminal code, will be tried tomorrow morning before Judge Wilson, in City Court, if the Judge returns from his vacation today.

Mrs. Clements' arrest followed a fire which destroyed a barn owned by her husband Friday afternoon. Arrested first on suspicion only, because of several actions which led the police to surmise that she was connected with the fire, she was charged Friday evening with a violation of the criminal code, the information alleging that the offense was committed in the Fulton House last Wednesday evening. Mrs. Clements and her companion have maintained a stolid silence since their arrest, with the exception of a violent outburst on the part of Mrs. Clements in the court room Friday night when she was arraigned before Judge Wilson. At that time she became so abusive that the judge committed her to jail. At the preliminary hearing later in the evening, the couple were represnted by Hubert L. Gilman and remanded to jail in default of bail. It was learned yesterday that Mr. Gilman may decline to represent them tomorrow, but he has not made his reasons public.

Mrs. Clements has already filed suit against her husband for divorce through Fanning and Fanning, her attorneys. While she has refused thus far to make any statement, she intimated to the police under examination Friday that she would make counter charges against her husband. She has not resided with Clements for several months.

FRUIT SHOW IN FAIR WEEK

Oswego County Farm Bureau Decided Saturday to Hold Exhibit Here in August.

The executive commitee of the County Farm Bureau was held Saturday in Oswego and it was decided to hold an Oswego county exhibit of fruit at the State Fair as usual.

Concerning the meeting the Oswego Times says:

"Beside preparing an exhibition for the State Fair it was decided to make exhibits at both the Fulton and the Sandy Creek County Fairs in order to show those who do not attend the State Fair what Oswego County is class fruit. It is believed that the exhibitions at the county fair schould stimulate interest among all of the farmers in all parts of the county and aid in the work of co-operation among al lthe farmers which is so earnestly sought by the Farm Bureau. To reach full efficiency and effectiveness the farm bureau not only needs but must have the support of every tiller of the soil. whether he has ten acres under cultivation, or a thousand. No man has too small a farm to profit by the work of the Bureau in solving tough problems, and no man has too large a farm to benefit by the tests and the advic of the experts in the agricultural world as classiled and adapted for use in the various parts of Oswego County by the Farm Bureau."

"It is the intention of the Farm Bureau to make this a county wide exhibit and get every farmer in the county thoroughly interested so that the exhibit will really represent the entire county. There is a vast amount of detail work to be done in connection with an exhibition of this kind and usually the burden has fallen on a few men both to produce and prepare the fruit used in the exhibition. This year it is hoped that the interest will be general and not confined to a few fruit growers.

MACHINISTS' UNION DELAYS STRIKE ORDER A DAY

New York, July 19.—Postponement of the machinist strike at Bridgeport for a day at least is announced by J. A. Johnston, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists Great mystery surrounds this latest move of the union labor leaders. The annoqncement was made after a secret meeting in the Atlantic Hotel It is asserted on high authority, however, that this latest development will not interfere with the plans for labor agitation throughout New England.

"I hope the affair here will be settled amicably," said Mr. Johnston. "While in New York today I received a telephone call from a representative of large manufacturing interests, who stated that if we could delay the strike he would bring his influence to bear toward arbitration. If we settle it will be for all of our demands."

LEO FRANK IMPROVES; BELIEVED HE WILL LIVE

Milledgeville, Ga., July 19.—The condition of Leo M. Frank, whose throat was cut almost half way round last night, continually grows more favorable. He is getting well, and shows every indication that he will recover.

Dr. Giley Compton, the prison surgeon, says there is danger from possible infection from the weapon of the would-be assassin, a knife used in cutting salt pork. There may also be a rupture of vessels from blood pressure or coughing spells.

In fighting off his assailant Frank received gashes in both of his hands from the knife. The wounds are not bad, however.

BECKER GETS HIS STORE SHOES; RESIGNED

Charles Becker says he is ready to die. To one of his visitors in the death house last week hes aid he didn't know what his lawyers were doing to save him and wasn't very much interested. But he is prepared to die like a man.

A week ago he complained to Warden Osborne that the makeshift slippers, with which the condemned men are shod, hurt his feet. He wanted a pair of regular shoes such as he used to wear when he was Czar of the Tenderloin. Mr. Osborne told him the prison authorities were not in favor of giving prisoners regular store shoes because in the arches of such shoes were bits of iron which might be used for suicidal purposes.

Becker flouted the idea. He told the Warden he wouldn't attempt to commit suicide. He said there were numerous opportunities for a man to kill himself-even in the death house. He pointed to the blanket on his cot and declared he could hang himself thereby without the guards seeing him. Becker got the store shoes.

BAD LANDS TABOO, SAY AUTO CLUB'S HEAD OFFICERS

East First Street Section to Be Avoided by Touring Autoists: Detour Will Relieve Congestion of Traffic and Over-Crowded Stores.

The Fulton Auto club has acted on the suggestion made in the columns of The Evening Times last week and signs advising automobilists to detour in view of the condition of South First st. and the operations at Oneida st. will be placed at the corner of Broadway and First st. and at the corner of Hannibal st. and West First st. tomorrow. The east river road between this city and Oswego was closed to traffic this morning because of the removal of the bridge at Black Creek, and although local traffic between this city and the bridge will not be interrupted, vehicles will not be able to proceed through to Oswego or Minetto on the east side of the river for some time, as there is no bridge between this city and Minetto, all tourists must take the west river road.

The loss of the patronage of the tourist traffic sustained by business houses on the east side of the river will be negligible, but the detour of many vehicles may promote some action on the part of merchants to hasten the improvement of South First st., and this was one of the indirect benefits to be derived mentioned when the detour suggestion was made. Officer Smith, on duty at the Oneida st. bridge yesterday, said the congestion at that point was a source of much annoyance to car owners, when it is estimated that more than 2000 cars passed through the city.

The detour suggestion has also met with approval of Secretary Heydecker of the Chamber of Commerce, and Chief Dyer, who sees in the plan the removal of much unnecessary congestion along First st.

West First st. is an ideal automobile road and tourists are bound to get a good impression of the city, quite different from the sentiments expressed yesterday by several motorists who drove through the "Bad Lands" section between Rochester st. and Broadway.

AUTOS, FLAG-BEDECKED, PARADE THIS EVENING

The Chautuaqua parade of automobile will rendezous at the Chamber of Commerce headquarters at 7:30 o'clock to-night where each car will be decorated with a Chautauqua flag, after which the parade will start. The last night automobile parade held by the Fulton Auto club, was well patronized and the committee in charge of tonight's affair hope to see a large representation of cars in line. The route of the parade has not yet been decided.

After the parade a meeting, open to all those interested in the Chautuaqua, will be held in the Chamber headquarters.

CLAIM AGENT ADMITS COMPANY'S RESPONSIBILITY

Fred Eames, the young motorist who narrowly escaped death lastweek when his machine collided with a New York Central passenger train at the corner of Cayuga and Second sts., signed a claim release tendered him by the railroad company's agent on Friday and received $51. The railroad agent admitted that the company was at fault, according to Eames in not having the crossing protected, but as he had sustained no injuries other than bruises, the company was only willing to pay for the damage to the machine.

POLISH BOY'S BODY REMAINS IN THE RIVER

Several men dragged the river between the bridges all day yesterday in an attempt to recover the body of the little Polish boy who was drowned Friday afternoon last. Dynamite was used Saturday in an attempt to bring the body to the surface but as yet no trace of the lad has been found. Many people are of the opinion that the body will be found near the head gates at the lower falls.

BIG TIME AT PICNIC PLANNED

The Brotherhood Classes of the First and State St. churhes will picnic Wednesday beginning at 10 o'clock at the Fair grounds. The committee in charge comprises Amos Wolever, George Carner and W. B. Joice, and they are making a concerted effort to have the event this year the most successful and enjoyable of any held by the church. An open invitation is extended to every man, women and child in the city to attend the picnic, and a program of entertainment has been aranged which will keep things moving from start to finish.

D/34

FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 64 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Monday, July 19, 1915

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

It is to be hoped that the reports which have been circulated about the unprotected condition of the Panama canal had no basis in fact. However, statements of serious import have been traced to the authorities who are in position to know and to give judgment. Any general unpreparedness for war is excusable in view of the national reluctance in time of peace to assume an attitude before the world of having possible enemies or that we nurse ambitions likely to arouse enmity. But the Panama canal is an institution by itself. It has an international mission, and the United States is the guarantor of ability, come what may, to fulfill its mission for all the world. The nation felt relieved when provision was made to place the canal terminals in a state of defense, and the disappointment would be great if a test would be put upon the defenses and they were found wanting. We shall not lose the canal permanently, but it would be a calamity to have the defense of it prove tedious and costly if assailed. Our control seems to carry with it the obligation to make that control secure against every emergency.

It is now forty-eight years since the purchase of Alaska, but the people of the United States are only just beginning to get an inkling of its interior industrial possibilities. From this time forward it is safe to predict a swifter development. The opening of the Panama canal puts Alaska within easier reach from our populous Atlantic front.

There are stores of coal and copper in the great stretches of warkable mining land between the Alaska mountains and the sea. New railroad facilities will give still greater push to industrial expansion. Alaskan coal is even a more important asset than Alaskan gold. The more we know of Alaska the more we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the farsighted wisdom that induced its purchase nearly half a century ago. It was a great bargain at $7,200,000.

A little more than three-fifths of the farms in the United States are operated by their owners and a little less than two-fifths by tenants. As to farms operated by tenants, the census makes no attempt to learn whether or not they are mortgaged, but as to farms operated by owners it reports one-third mortgaged and two-thirds free from incumbrance. Probably among farms operated by tenants the ratio of those free to those mortgaged is not widely different. The average value of the mortgaged farm is, in round numbers, $6,300; the mortgage is $1,700; the owner's equity, $4,600. Probably exactness is not to be claimed for these census figures, but it is a fair assumption that they show approximately the situation.

Personal liberty is a much abused asset all along the line. It should mean individual initiative and freedom of action, but not much more. It is a grant by other interested parties who, in turn, do not want their own liberty interfered with. Communities and nations, too, sometimes run away with the notion that personal liberty insures the right to be selfish. It simply insures the right to live one's own life without impingement upon the interests of others engaged in the very same course. The etiquette of personal liberty needs revision once in awhile, and new rules have to be enforced with drastic methods.

Italy's king says it was with great sorrow that he entered the war. If rulers would be sorry first and then not enter their nations would be better off.

If the weather bureau would see to it that rains arrive when they are due and due when they arrive the system would be more popular.

Vainly humanitarians cry "Peace! Peace!" when almost every moving picture film in the land declares there is no peace.

Peace is spoken of in terms of high appreciation until it interferes with having one's own way.

Walking is popular with most people excepting when a street car strike leaves no alternative.

A GENTLEMAN'S ADMONITION

A gentleman, a native of this city, has expressed himself thus: "What's the matter with Fulton?" Replying to his own query the gentleman laid particular emphasis upon the system of government under which we are working. He believes in Commission Form of Government, with a manager at the head of the commissioners. He wants to see Fulton realize its full measure of possibilities, believing that unless better municipal conditions prevail we shall not come into the blessings in store for us. But the same gentleman declares his belief in the successful outcome of the coming campaign for the Commission-Manager Form of Government. He is fearful lest too many people think the movement is fostered by the "silk stocking crowd of the Chamber of Commerce," a claim that is too absurd to command more than passing notice. It may be that there is a "silk stocking crowd" in the Chamber of Commerce, but as yet its members have not come under the observation of The Evening Times' periscope.

The Chamber of Commerce is the product of the people—common people, it might be added, if workers are considered to comprise the common people. The Chamber of Commerce represents the will of the workers of Fulton—the workers who are engaged in the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the city, and who would have the city come really and truly into its own as a place to live, think and work. The Chamber of Commerce directors were created by the will of the people who voted for them as officers because they merited their confidence. In the main, these are the men who have found that there is something wrong with Fulton, and they are the men who have launched the boom for a government that should rally to its aid each and every worker of the street, the shop, the factory, the mill, the office and the home. Why? Because Commission Manager Government is administered in the interest of every worker, every taxpayer and renter, and not in the interest of men with no other regard for the people's rights than the satisfaction to be obtained by holding office at the public's expense and the power their offices may give them.

Another point is referred to the gentleman who fears the encroachments of the "silk stocking crowd." Inefficiency is the cry all over the land; the cry is directed at the methods of misgoverning cities and towns. This being true, with the subsequent and consequent evil results, how can any city expect to realize an extended circle of the "silk stocking crowd," provided the people's money is squandered by men, who through lack of training are inefficient and incompetent to handle the business of a municipality. It is the object of every city to boast of the wealth of its people—to advertise that no abject poverty exists in its homes; that the people get the best to be had for the money expended; but where in all America is there to be found a city conducted on old line plans that does not enter the complaint, Here we get practically nothing for our high tax rate.

Commission Manager Government is not a silk stocking government, but it is a government which by its simplicity of operation and enforcement gives the greatest good to the greatest number of people. It has ceased to be an experiment—it is a reality in nearly thirty progressive American cities and in no instance have the people of those cities recalled their expressed desire to secure efficiency.

Opinions

Oswego Pleased

Oswego was pleased to hear of the good fortune which Fulton realized in getting the large contract by the Hunter Arms Company. — Oswego Times.

The Newspaper's Free Service

If a Board of Trade is organized to boom a town, it finds that it is expensive work. Secretaries must be hired, office rent paid, supplies must be settled or in cash. People usually make no discount because the work is for a public cause.

Meanwhile the newspaper is booming the home town all the time, and for the most of the services it renders it asks no pay. If its motives are not wholly unselfish, at least it is far-sighted enough to expect its compensation in the added prosperity that comes to all enterprises when a town grows.

In view of all this unpaid service, it is fair to ask a reciprocal spirit on the part of its home community.

The Times is not complaining of its support, which has been generous and friendly. It merely reminds it readers that when they pay down their money for a subscription they not merely get their money's worth in the form of news, but they are helping to support an agency that gives unpaid service all the time for the development of the community. —Oswego Times.

For Tired Feet—Feather-weight Arch Supports, at Roy's Quick Shoe Repair Shop, 110 Cayuga St.—adv.

Two Types

Out in Montgomery county, Kansas, there lives a man whose home is on a stretch of bad cross road, who is said to have made this year about $200 pulling tourists' motor cars out of the mud in the road past his farm. He says it has become a paying labor for him. His attitude is like that of the old duke of Brittany, who held that the unlighted rock on his coast that wrecked the vessels he salvaged was the richest stone in his diadem.

In contrast to this man who made $200, is his next door neighbor, who has put a sign on the fence telling

hitched nearby without charge when their cars become stuck in the mud. He feels it is the more human way, and besides, hem akes money enough off his corn and hogs without taking advantage of the misfortunes of others. He declares that he has found that it pays to give travelers a lift without charging them anything, and he says that so many have been helped by his team that they are creating a sentiment of kindness toward him in his isolation on this road, which will result ultimately in the improvement of the highway by the state. Of course his neighbor of the more mercenary type, will profit, but he says that is the way of the world.

Here is the contrast of human nature, the man who profits by the misfortunes of others, and the man who helps the unfortunate and refuses profit. We all know which farmer we like better, and we all know which of the two will spend the happier old age. We also recognize things which of the two will have better looking hogs and more profitable corn fields. After all, it must be admitted that prosperity and contentment usually follow the man with the kind and generous heart.—Water town Times.

BUSINESS IN REVIEW SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Dun's Review for week ending Saturday, says:

"Constructive factors accumulate and the international uncertainties, while making for caution, fail to check the growth of confidence in the future. With the basic influences still gaining in strength, the outlook steadily becomes brighter, although apart from industrial lines, progress is not rapid in any direction. It is mainly in sentiment that the general form and substantial betterment, but in actual commercial transactions there is also concrete evidence of improvement. One instance of this is found in the record of bank clearings, which more frequently show increases in comparison with earlier periods and—for the current week are 5.4 per cent. larger than in 1914. To some extent this is due to the expansion in speculative operations at New York, yet the gains in the totals at outside cities indicate a broadening volume of business in legitimate trade channels. Other statistics are likewise more favorable and the considerable reduction in the number of idle cars last month testifies to more active movements of freight. Returns of railroad earnings are now less disappointing than in the past and expectations of further improvement in this respect are encouraged by the official promise of big yields of grain. The latter also means much to the country at large; yet, on the other hand, the South is confronted with the problem of finding a market for its present and prospective supplies of cotton, owing to the export restrictions imposed by the war. During June, however, domestic consumption rose to a new high record for the period, although the bullish influence of this was offset by the very heavy stocks held by manufacturers and in independent warehouses throughout the South. Progress in strictly mercantile lines would be more rapid were it not for the recent vagaries of the weather, which tended to retard distributive trade in many sections. More seasonable conditions now prevail and the lost ground is being regained, while there is manifest a disposition to provide more freely for future requirements. Except for labor disturbances of some importance, notably in the local clothing trades, the industrial outlook is increasing bright.

Your Wants
Made Known in
THE EVENING TIMES
Reach Nearly 16,000 Eyes Each Day
PRICES:
One Word, one time, 1 Cent
One Word, 3 times, 2 Cents
One Word, 6 times, 3 Cents
CASH WITH ORDER

Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

What increase in power can I expect by using ether in gasoline and in what proportion is it used to gain the best of results?

The use of ether in fuel will give a slight increase in power, due to the more rapid propagation of the flame. One-half pint of ether for each ten gallons of gasoline is used for this purpose, but it is not recommended, as it is not economical. For getting easier starting a mixture of one-half commercial ether and one-half gasoline is carried in an oil can. This can be squirted into each priming cup for the initial explosions. The can must have a cover on the spout.

How will incorrect wiring affect my motor?

The effect of incorrect wiring on the motor depends on how the wires are misplaced. For instance, if the high tension cables were changed around so that no one of them went to the right plug it would be impossible to run the motor, although an occasional explosion might be obtained. If two or three of the high tension wires were interchanged, but one or more were left on the correct plugs, then the motor would run on the cylinders in which the latter were. Where a dual system is employed the wires of the battery system may sometimes be misplaced without interfering with the operation of the magneto and vice versa. As a rule, however, the changing of the wires will result in the whole ignition system becoming inoperative.

Has a long stroke motor any advantages over a short stroke motor?

Yes. The gas after ignition has greater chance to give up its energy to the piston. A greater volume of gas may be gotten into the cylinder without increasing the bore. This means more power for the same piston speed.

How can I take up the end play in a crank shaft without putting in new bearings?

It is best to replace the bearings when end play develops, but if this is not desirable the play can be removed by moving the thrust bearing to one side enough to compensate for the wear. The thrust is taken by the center main bearing, which is easily distinguished by having large flanges on each side. Remove the bolts holding the bearing to the crank case and file out the bolt holes enough to permit the bearing to be shifted. Then replace the bearing and tighten the bolts carefully.

How will running with retarded spark make the water boil in the radiator?

Operating a motor with retarded spark will cause overheating by retarding and prolonging the combustion of the charge throughout the power of expansion stroke. Thus the cylinder walls are exposed to the action of the burning gases during the whole of the stroke instead of only during the time the piston is in the region of upper dead center, as is the case when the spark is properly set. If the spark is advanced to the point of most efficient operation the spark will occur some time before dead center and maximum pressure will be reached and the combustion nearly completed just after dead center has been passed. During this time, since the piston is near the top of the stroke, the amount of surface exposed to the exhaust gases is a minimum, and, furthermore, at this point in the stroke the compression is at its height, and combustion takes place with greatest rapidity. Contrast these conditions with what happens when the spark is greatly retarded. Let us assume that ignition occurs when the piston has half completed its stroke. At this point the compression is lower, and combustion is therefore slower and will probably not be completed until after the exhaust valve opens. The hot gases are in contact with nearly the whole of the cylinder wall surface for practically one-half revolution.

But this is not all. When the spark is retarded, as in the instance just mentioned, the motor does not develop full power, therefore for a given load on the motor the throttle must be opened wider and more gasoline and air must be supplied. The extra heat generated by the combustion of the increased amount of fuel thus adds its share to the already overheated motor.

My car is equipped with electric lights and would like to know if dry batteries would work the head and tail lights. If so, how many and about how many hours would they last?

Dry batteries are not suited for lighting the head and tail lights. This method would be entirely too expensive, as the number of batteries you would require would be great and their life short. Take your storage battery to a battery repair man that you are certain is an expert—if possible take it to a service station maintained by the maker of your battery—and have it examined. It may be that all it needs is an overhauling to make it as good as new. But even if you must buy a new battery it is better to do this than try to use dry cells.

Reliable merchants advertise in The Evening Times—the paper is their asset and the people's newspaper.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 3111 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers. Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4246
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

SODA AND MINERAL WATERS
Made in Fulton. Best Extracts. Purity Guaranteed. Delivery to any part of town.
A. J. THOMPSON
Phone 1542 112 Pratt St.

GLENWOOD FARM
Milk, Cream and Commercial Buttermilk
Our bottles are washed by steam
Our milk bottled on Farm of
FRED VOGELGSANG
Phone 2510

G. H. MAUDE
Painter and Decorator
Phone 4369 260 S. 5th St.
Free estimate on Exterior and Interior work. Up-to-date designs.

ROGERS' SILVERWARE FREE!
One coupon with each 5c purchase.
Premiums on Display
POMPHRET'S

THINKING OF A BOAT RIDE?
30-foot launch and rowboats to rent.
INGERSOLL'S BOAT LIVERY
N. 1st st. opposite Old Grace Chapel.

DEFIANCE TIRES
Both Smooth and Tiger Tread. These tires are giving the best of satisfaction.
Guaranteed 4,000 Miles.
For Sale by
GEO. B. PALMER
207 Worth St.

Steamer CITY OF FULTON
Freight & Packet Service
Runs daily between Fulton and Syracuse
Leave Fulton, 5:15 a. m.
Arrive Syracuse, 11 a. m.
Leave Syracuse, 2:50 p. m.
Capt. C. S. Burleigh

OPINIONS OF STATE EDITORS

The emblem of the Democratic party in the next campaign will be a pair of workman's overalls—carefully washed, ironed and laid away in the bureau drawer.—Oneida Dispatch.

* * *

The sentiment of the constitutional convention, it is stated, is overwhelmingly against an appointive judiciary. In that respect it accurately reflects the sentiments of the people. — Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

* * *

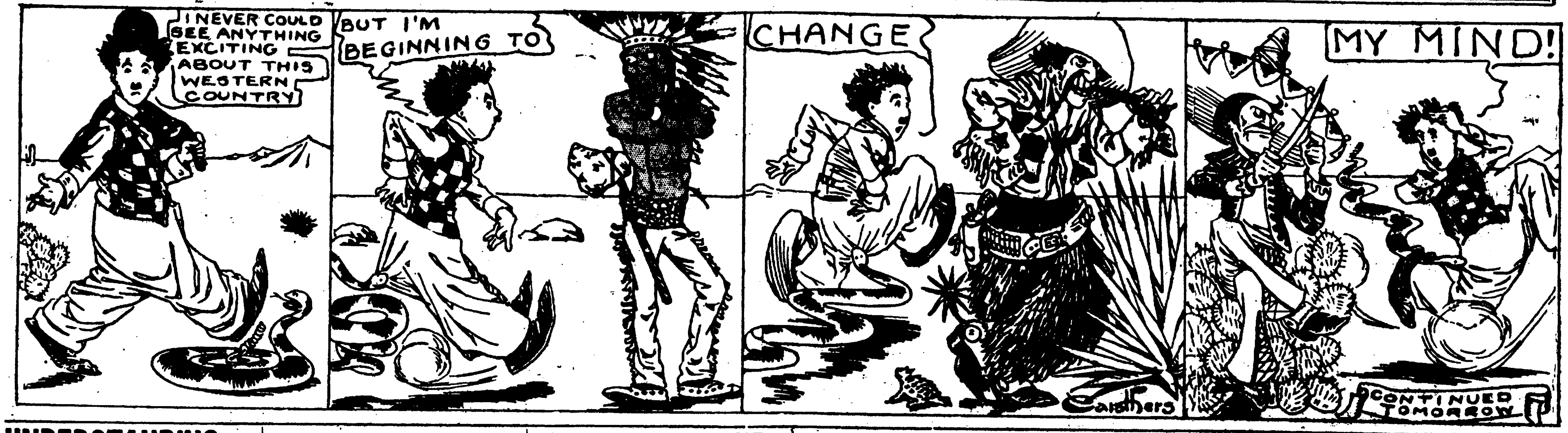
The fact brought out by Senator Brackett in his speech in the constitutional convention on Thursday, that 11 of the 17 Democratic senators elected to the present Senate received in most instances several thousand less votes than Mr. Daring, the Democratic candidate for senator in the Albany district last fall, who was defeated by a majority of 12,000, does not indicate that the voters of the city of New York are particularly desirous of registering their judgment in the election of senators, and it was a pertinent answer to the speech of Senator Wagner that New York was aflame for its "rights."—Albany Evening Journal.

Cookies and all things bakable, fresh at the grocery stores. adv

Charley Chaplin's Comic Capers

He Begins to Believe In the West

Copyright, 1915, by Keeley-Handy Syndicate.



UNDERSTANDING CITY DEVISING

Expert Talks to National City Planning Conference.

FOR BEAUTY AND UTILITY.

The Only Difference Between Architecture and Civic Design Is One of Degree and Application—In Both the Eye Is Satisfied by Good Taste.

Addressing the seventh national city planning conference held recently at Detroit, George B. Ford, consultant to the committee on city planning of the board of estimate, said:

"Citizens are now waking up to the fact that, once a plan is satisfactory from the standpoint of business efficiency and social welfare, it need cost little if any more to make it pleasing to the eye as well. Many are feeling that oftentimes it is worth while to sacrifice a little of the other elements in order to gain in beauty. The pendulum is swinging back to the normal. Comprehensive, all around city planning is arriving.

"Architecture, or, better, civic design, as it is often called when speaking of civic architecture, is generally considered a rather mysterious subject, to be left for its creation to the initiated few. The sooner that illusion can be cleared away and the principles underlying good civic designs are generally understood the more insistent and general and therefore the more effective will become a popular demand for

WELL PLANNED CITY SQUARE IN KOENIGSBERG, GERMANY.

seemliness in our cities. From the first we find that the only difference between architecture and civic design is one of degree and application. In both cases the eye is satisfied by the use of good taste in mass, proportion, placing of ornament, scale, appropriateness and the handling of color and materials.

"The appropriateness of the design of structure to its function is a matter on which every one has his own views. Many question whether the heavy, classic architectural treatment of the Pennsylvania station in New York is peculiarly suited to the needs of a great modern terminal. There is a distinct demand for a monumental treatment in order to make it a worthy entrance to a great city, but it is a debatable point whether a more open treatment would not have given a greater sense of the movement of a city's crowds.

"Attention to the possibilities of texture of surface and of materials is something that we have not carried as far in America as they have in Europe. We have become used to the red pressed brick facade, with its rock faced granite trimmings and its painted iron cornice. Yet what a far cry from that to the beautiful texture and use of material in the Morgan library in New York, in the Wisconsin state capitol or in some of the recent suburban stations about New York, as in Yonkers, White Plains and along the Westchester and Boston road. For the same cost, good taste in the use of material and in the texture of surfaces can make a great difference in the appearance of a structure.

"The recent use of color in architecture in our expositions, particularly in the wonderful color effects which are now to be seen in San Francisco, has opened our eyes to new possibilities in this field. We are afraid of color, especially in our civic architecture. We excuse ourselves by saying that it is 'undignified.' The real reason is that we do not trust ourselves to use it. But in view of the present ease and cheapness with which colored terra cotta and colored cement can be made I believe that our cities are not bound to remain much longer somber, drab and monotonous. The possibilities of the use of color are limitless, and I prophesy an early demand to have cities brightened up."

PEOPLE OF HOLLAND FEEL PINCH OF HUNGER.

With Prices of Staples Doubled, War Bread Cards Are Issued.

"Government bread" and "bread cards" on June 1 became an institution in Holland for the period of the war, from which the people of the Netherlands suffer much while only looking on. The Dutch, however, are not compelled to eat government bread nor to take bread cards nor restrain their appetites by order. The system is based on the philanthropic principle, and its introduction does not imply any fear of a shortage of flour or bread.

The idea of issuing bread cards arose owing to the ever increasing number of people in Holland whose resources have been reduced since war broke out in Europe. The drafting into the army of thousands of the breadwinners in preparation to defend Holland against any attack on her neutrality and the decreased opportunities for those who remained at home of finding employment as a sequel to the lack of raw materials in various trades have rendered the poor as a rule poorer, while those persons possessed of means have become wealthier, since they have been able to take advantage of opportunities of making profit by laying out their cash.

In order to allay some of the discontent of the poor brought about by the increased cost of their prime necessary, the government recently requested the municipalities all over the country to ask the bakers in their various districts to indicate whether they were willing to make and sell whole wheat bread at approximately 2½ American cents a pound instead of nearly 6 cents, the usual store price for this moment.

Large numbers of bakers agreed to do so under the impulse of a proposal by the government to supply them with whole uncrushed wheat through the municipalities at a price averaging 9 florins (3.60) per kilogram, or about 2.20 American pounds.

The bread is sold at the low price of 2½ American cents a pound to families which apply to the local authorities for bread cards. No restrictions are placed on the amount of money earned by a family, which desires a bread card, but only one pound of bread is furnished daily for each person over two years old, belonging to the family.

The extent of the poverty in the towns may be judged from the fact that many thousands of families have applied for bread cards. In Amsterdam, for example, nearly 50,000 family bread cards have been issued; in Rotterdam, 30,000; in The Hague, 20,000, and in Leyden, 15,000.

Expressing It.

"I've half a mind"—

"That's what you have, dear."

"You don't know what I was going to say."

"But I know what you said."—Houston Post.

SECOND CLEANUP CONTEST IN UTAH

Remarkable Results Achieved In Initial Campaign.

REVIEW OF WORK DONE.

Dr. T. M. Beatty, Secretary of the State Board of Health, Has Reported That the First Campaign Reduced the Death Rate Throughout Utah.

The second cleanup contest in the state of Utah is now on. The first one was inaugurated early in 1914 by the secretary of the Utah Development league. He worked through the commercial clubs of the state, the governor and the state board of health. As a result Utah in 1914 conducted the first cleanup town contest ever held in this country under the auspices of a state bureau.

So remarkable were the results last year, says the Survey, that the contest is being repeated this year by the state board of health, the Utah Development league co-operating. The manner of conducting the contest and the mode of scoring will be essentially the same this year as last, so a brief review of last year's event will show the general value of the movement.

The contest started about the middle of March. Each town organized a committee of citizens who outlined and directed its campaign. Provo, a town of 10,000 population, selected a committee of fifty. A captain for each of the 250 city blocks was also appointed. By a centrally chosen street the town was divided into two competing sections.

WHAT A CLEANUP GATHERS.

From the citizens of each section a doctor and layman were chosen, constituting a committee of four judges.

When a resident finished cleaning up he notified the judges that his premises were ready for inspection. The judges scored his premises on a possible basis of 90 points. If he scored 75 points he was given a red or blue button according to whether he belonged to the red or blue army. The army receiving the greater number of buttons prevailed. In Lehi a prize of $25 was given the winning side.

The same system of scoring as was used locally was employed by the state wide judges in scoring the towns in the final contest, excepting that five points were reserved for sanitation of schoolhouses and other public buildings and five points for vacant lots, making the highest possible score for a town as a whole 100 points.

The state judges began scoring the towns on Aug. 15, before which date all preparations for the contest ceased. The three judges, one of whom was J. H. Wallis, former state food and dairy commissioner of Idaho, were paid for their services out of the funds of the state health department. The judges were busy scoring from Aug. 15 until the first week in November.

Of the possible 100 points 15 were devoted to sewage, 15 to stables and corrals, 10 to garbage disposal, 10 to water supply, 5 to public buildings, 5 to the marketing of food, 5 to the presence of flies (or, better, the absence of them), 5 to house sanitation. To the aesthetic, as distinguished from the sanitary aspect of the scoring, the remaining points were devoted—namely, to the condition of streets, parks and alleys, towns and flower gardens, vacant lots and fences.

The towns fell in six classes, from A to F inclusive, depending on the population. Salt Lake and Ogden alone constituted class A. Manti, a town of between 1,500 and 2,500 population (Class D) received the highest score, although there was a prize for the leading town in each class.

T. B. Beatty, M. D., secretary of the state board of health, states that the campaign reduced the death rate throughout the state.

Federation of Civic Clubs.

At a recent meeting of the Federation of Commercial Clubs of Minnesota the federation voted to merge with the recently organized Minnesota Commercial and Civic federation. The meeting was attended by delegates from clubs at Duluth, St. Peter, Brainerd, Austin, Stillwater, Osakis, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

CHOOSING MUTTON.

Rules to Guide Those Who Want to Be Careful Buyers.

Mutton is generally considered the most healthful meat and is eaten by many to the exclusion of any variety, consequently great care should be exercised in the selection, and a little time should be given to the study of quality.

In buying mutton or lamb care should be taken to see that the fat is clear, hard and white, as mutton with soft or yellow fat indicates too long a stay in cold storage. It might appear that a great quantity of fat on mutton signifies waste, but the lean part is much juicier and more tender when this is the case, so the wise housewife makes purchases with this in view.

The leg has the least fat in proportion to weight. Next comes the shoulder. The color of lean mutton is a deep red.

Lamb is good to eat when a year old and is much more digestible than other immature meat, such as veal or young pork. The wise housewife knows the value of nutrition, so she will hesitate about buying lamb merely because it is in the market, as it is generally expensive.

The meat of spring lamb should be a clear pink, with plenty of pure white fat.—New York Sun.

FIRST ARMY MEDAL.

It Was Issued After Cromwell Defeated the Scots In 1650.

The first medal issued as a reward for military service was struck by order of parliament to celebrate a victory of English troops over the Scotch.

When the news reached London that Cromwell had defeated the Scots at Dunbar on Sept. 3, 1650, the house of commons instructed Thomas Simon, chief engraver to the mint, to proceed to Edinburgh and design a medal in honor of the event, of which a leading feature should be a portrait of the victorious general.

The result was a lifelike portrait of Cromwell in profile, and over his head is engraved the battle cry of his Ironsides, "The lord of hosts." On the reverse there is a wonderful representation in miniature of the house of commons in session. This medal was given to all officers and privates alike who fought in Scotland, but this democratic practice was discontinued till revived in 1815 at the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington for the troops under his command at Waterloo.—London Telegraph.

Knew Him.

"Well, how about that little bill?"

"But I told you to call at 4 o'clock, and it is only 3 now."

"I know it; I wanted to catch you in."—Houston Post.

Hopeless Case.

"Pessimistic, is he?"

"To the ultimate limit. He couldn't even imagine a castle in the air without a mortgage on it."—Judge.

IMPROVEMENT SCHEDULE.

Kalamazoo (Mich.) Chamber of Commerce Maps Out Civic Reform Work.

That the recent reorganization of the Kalamazoo Commercial club, whose name in the process was changed to Chamber of Commerce, resulted in an awakened civic consciousness upon the part of the membership is indicated by the program of work for this year which has recently been decided upon. A few of the items in the program are quoted below:

Promote a higher sense of citizenship by holding before the people of Kalamazoo as an ideal the best accomplishment of the most advanced cities.

Study the manager form of city government and promulgate information concerning the results of this study.

Assist in co-ordinating the various charitable and relief agencies of the city and county with a view to increasing efficiency and preventing duplication.

Help to devise ways and means for providing a home for the Y. W. C. A. that will enable it properly to care for the young women transients and employees of the city.

Promote the cultivation of vacant lots and waste places to increase self help among the needy.

Co-operate with the authorities to increase efficiency in public administration.

Urge the repair of dirt streets.

Assist in securing full registration and vote in municipal and school elections.

Secure public comfort stations.

Cleaner streets and sidewalks.

Extension of ornamental light system.

City water service extension.

Improvement in fire protection.

Improve and beautify the river front and plan for its permanent utilization for park purposes.

Establish and improve parks and playgrounds.

Conserve our trees.

Prepare data on the establishment of a public market, farmers' headquarters and women's rest room.

Prepare and submit data on a modern system of garbage collection and disposal.

Make a study and analysis, for general information, of property assessment and public taxation, scope and proper expenditure of public funds.

Fire Protection In Hotels.

The guests of Raleigh (N. C.) hotels are given exceptional protection against fire hazard by the arrangement which the Raleigh chamber of commerce has made with the city commissioners for one of the city's paid firemen to inspect the hotels of the city hourly between 10 p. m. and 7 a. m. This protection is in addition to that provided by the hotels themselves.

PROTECTION.

The chamber of commerce of Raleigh has arranged with the city commissioners of Raleigh for one of the city's paid firemen to inspect this hotel hourly from 10 o'clock p. m. to 7 o'clock a. m.

This fireman carries a watch clock, and the watch clock stations are located at the end of each corridor on each floor, including basement, dining room and kitchen. The watch clock records are filed with the secretary of the chamber of commerce and are open to inspection.

This protection is arranged by the chamber of commerce in addition to that provided by this hotel that the guests may feel amply protected against hazard of fire.

The card here reprinted is tacked up in every room in the different hotels, thus informing all guests that the hotel is being afforded fire protection in the manner described and incidentally affording desirable publicity to the chamber of commerce.

Protecting Shade Trees.

Governor Walsh of Massachusetts has recently signed an act defining the powers and duties of tree wardens and their deputies and providing for the better protection of public shade trees. It includes a jail sentence for not more than six months or a fine of not more than $50 for any one who willfully, maliciously or wantonly injures a tree, shrub or growth which does not belong to him and which serves a useful purpose. The same penalty applies to cutting down a tree or shrub within the limits of a state highway without authority. Another section carries a $50 fine for attaching advertisements upon or painting or marking any tree located in a public place or highway except for the purpose of protecting it or the public.

"Leggo My Leg!"

LEGIONS BLIND IN WAR.

European Countries Need Special Provision After Peace Is Declared.

Injuries of the brain and of the eyes are more frequent and cause more deaths in the present war in Europe than was ever the case in any other war, according to Dr. Lloyd Mills of Los Angeles, who related his experiences in Austria at a meeting of the American Medical association.

These injuries are more serious owing to the short range at which most of the fighting has been carried on and to the rotary motion of the bullet fired from the German rifle, which revolves about thirty-two times a second. Infections are common, especially following shrapnel wounds.

Of those recovering, the number of totally blind, according to Dr. Mills, is appallingly large, and will need special provision on the part of European countries after the war is over.

A PHILOSOPHIC PRISONER.

Burgomaster Max of Brussels Adapting Himself to Conditions.

Burgomaster Max of Brussels, interned in the German fortress at Glatz, is resigned to his fate, according to a letter written by him to the Havre correspondent of the Paris Matin, in which he says:

"I take no merit for supporting my fate stoically. Besides, I see in my patience only an application of the physical law that every being adapts himself to the conditions of life imposed upon him by circumstances. I have been shut up now 240 days and captivity has become a normal state for me. The sufferings I experienced during the first weeks following my arrest are lessening more and more."

BE NEIGHBORLY.

"Get acquainted with your neighbor—you might like him." This, from the letterhead of a western village improvement association, is excellent advice. What fine things a large personal acquaintance can do for us, provided we are worthy of it! Let us put aside any petty dislike, engendered perhaps by fancied faults in other people, and go out and shake hands with neighbors whom we probably have never really known. Let us talk over our common problems with them; discuss the welfare of our community, the state, the nation, so that we may all have a better understanding of our common hopes and aims. All this pays. Its returns come not alone in the help we can be, one to the other, but in the greater discernment with which our personal business can be conducted and in the better feeling and progress that follow in a town or city where all are working for the common good.—Countryside Magazine.

SEE
CLARA KIMBALL
"LOLA"
at the
QUIRK
Monday, July 19
One of the Most Remarkable Pictures
Ever Put on the Screen

ALBANY GOSSIP DAY BY DAY

Chronicle of Events and a Forecast of What is Doing in Officialdom—Special Correspondance.

By Frederic T. Cardóze

Albany, July 19.—There looms up on the horizon of the Constitutional Convention the promise of a lively fight over the question as to whether the delegates shall favorably dispose of the proposed amendment to abolish capital punishment.

The proposition which lay dormant in the committee on Bill of Rights, of which Hon. Louis Marshall is chairman, was finally voted down by that committee by practically a unanimous vote and therefore was not allowed to get out upon the floor of the Convention for a vote of the entire delegate body.

When Delegate Charles H. Betts of Lyons, who introduced a proposed amendment upon the subject, learned of the suppression of the subject in committee he decided to make a stand to have the committee discharged from further consideration of the proposition and may make his motion any day.

In order to win to his standard delegates who had not carefully followed the arguments raised against capital punishment, Delegate Betts offered a rresolution asking that five hundred copies of the remarks made in favor of the death penalty as madé before the committee on Bill of Rights at a public hearing, be printed. His resolution was referred to the committee on Contingent Expenses which may or may not favorably report it.

"Capital punishment is a relic of barbarity. It has been bequeathed to us by all the brutal instincs of a savage past. Intelligent thinking humane citizens want capital punishment abolished. The people of the State are looking to this Convention to prohibit the taking of life of those who have committed a capital crime."

At the hearing before the committee on Bill of Rights, Delegate Betts went fully and deeply into the subject of capital punishment and its resudts. He submitted figures showing that the crime of murder had fallen off in States where the death penalty had been abolished. Following the partial publication of his remarks he received and is still receiving many requests to make addresses upon the subject in many localities.

Since there are a number of former district attorneys and judges among the Constitutional delegates, it is being forecasted that the task of Delegate Betts will be a hard one. While here and there there may be a former prosecutor who favors the abolition of capital punishment, the majority of them have expressed the opinion that it is absolutely necessary to safeguard the public from a large degree of crime which under the laws of New York State is punishable by death.

Since the Bill of Rights Committee took its action upon the capital punishment abolition proposition, its members have come to the conclusion that perhaps it would beb est to favorably report the proposed amendment and let the Committee of the Whole deal with it. Some of the members of the Bills of Rights committee took exception to this and there may be another contest within a contest to get it upon the floor of the Convention. Delegate Betts says that he will keep right on fighting for the amendment and feels confident that if he can get it out on the uoor that it will eventually be approved and submitted to the people for their action.

Pure Creamery Butter
From The Harbor Farms
Made for those who want the best.
LaPORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida Street Hello 75

Home Wanted
for BOLIVAR
BENNY C
GREEN PACER
and for sale Complete Racing Outfit. Inquire
E. J. SCHEM
TURF CAFE

ALBION MAN BELIEVES WEALTH LIES UNDER FARM

Pulaski, July 19.—Frank S. Mowers, who owns a farm of 300 acres near this village, believes that by drilling on his land crude petrolinm and natural gas will be found in paying quantities. He has found oil floating on the surface of the water in a small stream, and further, he says that much of the sandy soil on the farm is dark in color indicating that the oil impregrates the sand. At times he has placed the dark colored sand in his kitchen stove and good heating qualties resulted. Mowers further corroborates his claim by saying that an experienced oil prospector from Oklahoma after an inspection declares that many conditions on his farm resemble the oil fields in other states.

MAN, 30 YEARS OLD ROCKED BOAT; DROWNED

Pulaski, July 19. — Three Albion men embarked in a boat near Port Ontario yesterday to fish. One of them, Roy Towsley, rocked the boat which capsized and he was drowned. With Towsley were Lyman Hooper and Prosser Whaley. The latter claims that the drowned man was an expert swimmer. The body was not recovered yesterday and the search continues today.

H. L. CRANDALL LOST HOUSE BY FIRE

The new home of Herbert L. Crandall near the Peat Bed Road in Granby was destroyed by fire Saturday night.

The house was on what is known as the Allen farm, and Mr. Allen was vacating the buildings when the fire took place. No one was in the house at the time the fire gained headway. Mr. Allen was in the barn and did not make the discovery until too late

The house was partly covered by insurance.

LOLA AT THE QUIRK TONIGHT

"Lola" aparently died. Her father experimented with his wonderful electric apparatus and to all appearances she comes back to life. But there is a change in character, a difference in every action of the woman.

What caused the change? Was Lola really brought back to life? Was her father justified in his scientific experiments?

See Lola at the Quirk tonight.

Borrowed Time Club Met

The Borrowed Time Club met this afternoon in the parlors of the Presbyterian church, and listened to an informal talk by the Rev. J. W. Barrett, pastor of the First M. E. church. The subject chosen by the speaker was, "The Riches of Riper Years."

GERMANY BEGINS HER SUPREME EFFORT, SAYS BRITISH EDITOR

J. L. Garvin, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, comes forward with the statement that Germany at last is opening her grand attempt not merely to sweep across the whole of Eastern Europe, but to envelop and destroy the main part of the Czar's armies so as to open the path to Turkey and Asia.

The next few months, even the next few weeks, may be rememberеd as the most important phase of this Armageddon.

The measure of the allies' success at the end and, above all, of the subsequent position which this empire is to hold in the world, will be determined absolutely by the measure of Britain's organizing exertions, both with regard to material and men, between now and the end of the Fall.

We have a second chance, and a good one; we will never have a third. That is now gravely understood by every minister in the Cabinet, whose members will put away squabbling, hesitation and red tape to get forward unmistakably with the job whereon depends our all.

Germany is now opening her supreme effort. We have long said that Germany's suprem e effort when it came would stagger the imagination.

Russia's task is one of gigantic difficulty, and we shall see how the Grand Duke, his masterly lieutenants and the aroused Russian nation are likely to cope with it. They know that if they get through the next month in fair safety they will be afterward invulnerable.

It is certain the Grand Duke has long since penetrated the mind of his antagonists, and is not to be taken by surprise. The result of the crowning fight for the Polish salient must be awaited during the next two months with absorbing excitement.

If the Grand Duke's central armies could be enveloped and destroyed all the rest of the much easier effort would undoubtedly be made to sweep to Kiev and the Black Sea, break through the Balkans and join hands with the Turk, now in dire need.

The Russians could retreat for months steadily, strengthening instead of weakening as they went backward, until they could turn with crushing strength, when the German's were furtherest from their bases.

If the Germans fail in their supreme effort during the next few months or weeks, they must fail altogether, both by land and sea.

Ammunition of Turks to Last Only Fortnight

Athens, July 18.—Reports received here from Constantinople state that conditions there are becoming critical. Ammunition is running low, the supply of shells being insufficient to last a fortnight. The price of commodities has become prohibitive, and riots have occurred which were quelled only after bloodshed.

There are almost 50,000 wounded in Constantinople besides those in Adrianople, Smyrna, Dardanelles and Sea of Armora ports. The proportion of killed among the Turks is high.

On the other hand, sanitary conditions among the troops are good, although cases of tetanus are not infrequent among the wounded. The heavy casualty lists appear to be the only cause of apxiety at the orte. To fill the gaps in the Gallipoli army nearly all of the Constantinople police and gendarmerie have been sent to the front.

Owing to the ubiquity of spies severe treatment such as flogging and torture, has been meted out to all suspects in order to maintain public peace, and untnil some great military disaster overtakes them the position of the committee leaders is considered to be secure.

The oung Turks have lost the support and sympathy of the population, it is declared, and are trying to regain it by the announcement of wonderful victories over the Allies.

Angel Food, Sponge Cake, Crullers and Pies at Keller & Wilson's. ad182

Rolls, best by test, is the verdict of those who eat Black's. adv.

Good Guess.

Redd—Been out in your new automobile? Greene—Yes. Had trouble going out. We stopped several times, but coming back we didn't make a stop.

"I see: you were towed home."—Yonkers Statesman.

Results.

"That woman is so ill tempered that she seems to reflect it in everything about her housekeeping."

"Yes, I've noticed even her bread is more or less crusty."—Baltimore American.

PULASKI TEAM SHOWED RESPECT

Secured Available Timber to Bolster Up a Weak Outfit; Were Snowed Under.

The Independents were obliged to take the short end of an 8-3 tally at Pulaski Saturday afternoon, but the humiliation of defeat is tempered somewhat by the consolation that the winning team resorted to the antique practice of playing "ringers" against a bona-fide amateur aggregation. The Pulaski players evidently held the locals in great respect, for they engaged a Syracuse pitcher and catcher and several other out of town players in an effort to make the victory more certain. The pitcher was supposed to have been a big league star at some time or other in his career, but he displayed nothing Saturday which would lead anyone to believe he ever had been any nearer the big leagues than the bleachers. The locals hit him frequently but he was accorded good support, and the stick work of the Pulaski team helped him to ag reat extent.

The locals made the trip by automobile, and played with a crippled line-up, McCullum being absent, and two other regulars missing connections.

EASY TARGETS MADE OF SYRACUSE ALL-STARS

The Fulton Red Men handed an awful beating to the Syracuse All-Stars at the Fair ground park yesterday afternoon, the final score standing 14-0 in favor of the local Indians. Jackson, the pitcher for the stellar aggregation, had nothing but his glove and his nerves, and the locals bumped him for some seventeen hits. In addition too, or rather subtraction from, his lack of curves and stuff, Jackson also showed a painful absence of head work, and pulled some raw boneheaded plays.

Painter, who twirled for the locals had a good day in spite of the fact that he had pitched Saturday. He fanned thirteen of the visitors, and had the game well in hand at all times, allowing only four hits. He was supported in good style, the work of Tad Gaughn, behind the bat, being one of the features of the performance.

It will pay you to advertise in The Evening Times' Miscellaneous Want Column. See schedule of prices elsewhere. Phone 45.

Miss Alice Drew of Florida is spending the summer months with Miss Hattie Nelson of S. 1st st.

* * *

Miss Mildred Murphy of Oswego spent Sunday with her cousin, Miss Emma Lolend.

* * *

Miss Anna Frawley of Martville is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Frawley.

* * *

Mrs. George Howe is ill at her home in S. 1st st.

* * *

Miss Greta Burley of Oswego spent Sunday with friends in this city.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Terpening and children spent Sunday at East Ira.

* * *

James Boyce and Mrs. Ada Kellar were guests of friends yesterday at Volney.

* * *

John Bourne has returned from a visit in Lyons. He was called there by the illness of his mother who is 93 years old.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ingraham have returned to Adams Center after spending last week with Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Fairman.

* * *

Miss Mildred Hart accompanied her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hart on their trip to Ontario, Canada.

* * *

Mrs. M. G. Buck has returned from a visit with friends in Rochester.

* * *

"Lola" the much talked of picture film will be shown at the Quirk tonight.

* * *

Miss Laura Kerr, of Cato, was a visitor in this city yesterday. Miss Kerr who has many friends here, was graduated from the Oswego Normal last June and will teach in Gorton, N. Y. this year. She is an accomplished musician.

* * *

J. C. O'Brien and his family left for their summer home at Old Forge Friday night. Mr. O'Brien will return tonight, but his family will occupy their summer home until fall.

Parts of Speech.

Teacher—Thomas, what are the parts of speech? Tommy Tucker (after an exhaustive mental effort)—It's the way a man talks when he stutters.

A great man is he who affects the mind of his generation.—Disraeli.

WARD'S FINE CAKE
10c each
Fresh Every Day at
LAPORTE'S GROCERY
Oneida St. Hello 75

FREE BICYCLES

THE EVENING TIMES' SUBSCRIPTION CONTEST for boys and girls commences Monday, July 19th and runs six weeks.

3 BOYS' WHEELS
2 GIRLS' WHEELS

Regular READING STANDARD $35 BICYCLES, fully equipped with Morrow Coaster Brake, Diamond tires, Messinger saddle, extension handle bars, new style motorcycle type mud guards, tool bags, tools, etc.

THE PRIZES will be on exhibition in Bogue's window.

IN ADDITION to the five wheels, other prizes will be given. Announcement of these will be made later.

NO ADVANCE PAYMENT is to be collected on the subscription. The rate for The Evening Times is six cents per week, which is collected by the carrier boy every Saturday.

TO ENTER CONTEST—MAKE APPLICATION AT
THE EVENING TIMES OFFICE
ANY AFTERNOON

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

Black Raspberry Season is on. The cream of the picking lasts about a week only. Many were disappointed last year by waiting too long. Order now from O. L. Dunsmoor & Son. Phone 6714. 182c

Wanted—At once, 8 cows, Jersey or Guernseys. Write stating how long in milk, age and price. A. Lincoln Travis, 909 W. Genesee St., Syracuse. 181

Wanted—Girl for general housework; good wages. Apply or write Mrs. E. Diment, Minetto, N. Y. 182

For Sale—Refrigerator and 10-gauge shotgun for sale cheap. Inquire 63 W. 1st street, North. 182

To Rent—2 furnished rooms, suitable for two or three men. 205 Cayuga st. 181c

For Sale—White enamelled baby carriage. D. C. Anderson, 201 Academy st. 181c

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

Tent to Rent—Inquire W. O. Dingman, Turf Cafe. 184c

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

FORMER BARGE CANAL ENGINEER A PUBLISHER

E. Mercer Weiskotten of Syracuse, and at one time connected with the Barge canal engineering staff stationed in this city, has brought a weekly newspaper and job printing plant at Fort Plain, N. Y. He will take over the plant Wednesday.

For several years Mr. Weiskotten was connected with the engineering staff of the Syracuse Intersepting Sewer Board, resigning about two years ago to enter the State service as engineer of the barge canal work.

CHAUTAUQUA ADVANCE AGENT HERE TODAY

Irving B. Lincoln, advance agent of the coming Chautauqua season, which opens one week from tomorrow, has been in this city for several days. He has been engaged in completing the advertising features for the big show and did not care to leave the city until after tonight's automobile parade.

Mr. Lincoln is a western man and has found Fulton to be a pleasant surprise. He looks forward to a most successful Chautauqua season here.

New Potatoes, per peck (15lbs.), 19c at Keller & Wilson's. ad182

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE

Surety Bonds of All Kinds
Real Estate Loans

FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122

Cahill's Perfection Bread
is the
BEST BREAD MADE
TRY A LOAF—Sold only at
LaPORTE'S GROCERY

NO DELEGATES FROM FULTON

Local Automobile Club Not Sending Deligates to Niagara Falls Convention; Opens Today.

The terrible waste of money in building roads caused by the constant changes in the Highway Department will be the subject of the discussions at the State Convention of the Automobile Association held at Niagara Falls beginning today. No delegates are being sent by the Automobile Club of this city, says F. H. Morin, the secretary.

This subject has been the topic of discussion for many of the local organizations, so that now the one big convention will thrash the matter out and undoubtedly come to some conclusion which will create a differene spirit for the Highway Department. The gathering will attempt to curb the immense waste of money, demanding a hundred cents' worth of road for every dollar expended by the motorists of the Empire State.

In addition to this, further plans will be advanced for a campaign prior to the opening of the constitutional convention to awaken the public to the realization of the enormous waste in the highway construction. In order to create activity among the delegates, speakers of national and world-wide importance will be heard and will make their appeal so clear that the delegates will attempt to do some hustling on their own account when they return from the convention.

Aside from the business part of the convention, the entertainment provided by the Niagara Falls Association will be of some importance. A sight-seeing trip will be taken of the various scenes around the Falls; both on the American and Canadian sides, and a grand ball and supper will end the day's festivities.

SHIPPING PEAS TO MARKET IN BULK

The shipment of peas to New York in refrigerator cars will be tried by pea growers in the vicinity of Hamilton and Earlville, and possibly other places along the Ontario & Western Railroad. This action is along the line suggested by Prof. Frank Rexford of Brooklyn.

The great advantage of shipping in this manner is that the peas reach New York in a fresh condition, the solid container and the iced car preventing the usual sweating and spoiling when shipped in bags by express car. If the market is over supplied the peas may be held in the car as long as necessary without danger of spoiling. Several thousand baskets have been purchased by growers here and at Hamilton and Randallsville, and cars will begin moving this week or the first of next.

Black Baking Co.'s wagons serve your grocer every afternoon with fresh rolls, etc. adv

500 ATTEND UNION SERVICES

Clear Skies and Comfortable Weather Conditions Made the Afternoon a Record-Breaker in Attendence.

The attendance at the 5 o'clock union services in East Park, yesterday, nearly doubled that of the first and preceding Sunday. Clear blue skies and the absence of humidity in the atmosphere were no doubt responsible for the large attendance, which taxed the seating capacity of the open-air auditorium, and many persons were compelled to stand, but this feature did not interfere with the enthusiasm and fervor of the worshipers.

The Rev. Mr. Olmstead, pastor of the Congregational church, preached a sermon, choosing for his subject, "Some Distinctive Marks of Christion People. The text was found in Psalms 92-12. The speaker used the symbol of the palm tree and the cedar tree to express how the "righteous shall prosper as the palm tree."

In the absence of instrumental music the larger congregation made the park ring with vocal music which echoed and re-echoed through the tall trees and into the homes of people for many blocks surrounding the park.

Next Sunday's union services will be held on the lawn of the Congregational church, West Side, at 5 o'clock, when the Rev. Mr. Buck of the Baptist church will preach; or, in the event of his absence from the city, his supply will preach.

CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC WEDNESDAY

A fine program of sports and games has been arranged for the Sunday school picnic of the Congregational church which will be held on the Fair Grounds Wednesday, all day. To complete the pleasure of those who will attend the membership of the Sunday school is taxing the commissary department of each home, therefore the eats should not fall short of the demands.

ENDEAVORS TO PICNIC

The Christian Endeavor Union of the different churches of the city will hold the annual picnic at Oswego Beach tomorrow.

JAMES W. ADAMS

James W. Adams, 77, died at his home in Bundy's Crossing yesterday afternoon after a long illness.

Mr. Adams was a farmer and had lived all his life in that section where he was born.

Surviving is his widow, two sons, Normon of Syracuse and Orlie of Flint, Mich.; one brother Orlie Adams of Denver, Cal., and several grandchildren.

The funeral will be held from the house Wednesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Crawford of Bundys Crossing will officiate with services at the church. Burial will be made at Fairview Cemetery.

FRANK WHITTLE

Frank Whittle, a former resident of this city died at his home in Lowell, Mass., after a short illness. Mr. Whittle was formerly engaged in the Foster knife works.

The body will be brought here tomorrow night and will be taken to the home of William H. Keeley, 510 Waldradt street from which place the funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The services will be in charge of Hiram lodge, No. 144, F. and A. M. Rev. J. W. Barrett will officiate.

Burial will be made at Mt. Adnah.

JAMES H. COY

James H. Coy of Almond died yesterday morning ath is home in that place. Mr. and Mrs. Coy recently removed to Almond where they expected to make their home.

The body will be brought here on Wednesday and taken to the home of Mrs. J. B. Birdsall, 208 Hannibal street, where the funeral will be held Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Burial will be made at Mt. Adnah.

JOHN JOHNSTON

John Johnston, 55, died at his home 712 Freemont Ave., Saturday afternoon. He had been a resident of this city for 18 years.

Surviving is the widow; three sons, William, Melvin and Jerry; one daughter, Mrs. Ida Mansfield of Rochester; three stepsons, Joseph Hall, Avory Hall and Hubert Hall.

The funeral will be held from the home in Freemont Ave., tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. Charles Olmstead will officiate. Burial will be made at Mt. Adnah.

Just to Remind You That

Chautauqua

Opens Next Week

THE REDPATH SYSTEM
is your guarantee of quality.
There will be Six Great Days,
crammed to the bursting point
with the best the land affords

In Big Music
Impressive Oratory
Wholesome Entertainment

Have You Bought Your Season Ticket Yet?

GETTING THEM SOFT.

It was their first breakfast in their little flat after they had returned from the honeymoon trip. Lovey had asked Dovey to fix him a couple of soft boiled eggs. When the eggs were served Lovey opened one of them and found it to be as hard as a rock.

"These eggs are very hard," exclaimed Lovey. "I wanted them boiled soft."

"Well, dear, they ought to be soft," replied Dovey. "I just boiled them and boiled them and boiled them until I felt sure that they must be soft. But I only boiled them for twenty minutes. Perhaps I should have let them boil for half an hour."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

MUNITIONS ON MINNEHAHA.

Vessel on Which Bomb Exploded Carried Much Valuable War Material.

Whether or not it is ever proved that Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, placed the explosive on the Minnehaha which caused her to return to port, there is no proof necessary that it was a vessel literally filled with war munitions. Here are some of the things she carried:

2,300 cases loaded shrapnel shells.
1,732 cases loaded cartridges.
1,000 cases cordite.
1,400 cases trinitrotoluol. (This is a chemical of great force, which goes into high explosives.)
54 cases rifles.
325 cases empty projectiles.
4 cases firearms.
2,001 plates spelter.
955 cases and bundles brass rods and sheets.
492 motortrucks.
1 motor ambulance.
200 horses.
18 cases auto parts.
100 cases magnetos.
6 cases fuses.
82 bundles copper wire.
34 plates zinc.
10 crates air guns.

ITALIAN KING COUNTS SHELLS

Victor Emmanuel Unawed as Sixteen Twelve-inch Shells Burst Near Him.

A soldier in a letter to his parents in Rome relates this incident of the Italian king's coolness under fire. Along with the general staff, the king had visited an outpost to see how operations were progressing. The news of his presence was communicated to the Austrians by a spy. They immediately fired sixteen twelve-inch shells at the spot, some exploding within 120 yards of the king and his officers.

His majesty counted the projectiles as they fell, and then sat down on the grass and penciled out an account "to show how much it had cost the Austrians to try to take the life of one man."

What Caused His Death?

An Arizona man set a trap for rats. A dog was caught in the trap and upset a can of gasoline. The dog's barking aroused a man, who took a lighted lamp into the room and lost his life in the explosion.

Cool Presence of Mind.

Debtor (to shopgirl)—It's an outrage for your employer to have you present this bill here at the railroad station in the presence of all these people. Tell him I'll attend to the matter as soon as I get home. And now give me a kiss, so the people will think that you are a relative and have come to bid me goodby!—Fliegende Blatter.

Community Notes

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Sharp and Mr. and Mrs. Allie Rogers spent Sunday in Skaneateles.

* * *

Mrs. Sarah H. Dow and twin daughters, Helen and Hattis, of Cambridge, Mass., are this week's guests of the Rev. and Mrs. Charles Olmstead, at the Congregational church manse. At the conclusion of their visit here Mrs. Dow and daughters will go to Niagara Falls and Montreal before returning to Cambridge.

* * *

Circle No. 9 of the Congregational church met with Mrs. Wallace Butts, in West 1st st., Saturday afternoon.

* * *

Miss Lottie Bennett spent Saturday in Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Murrell, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Rude, motored yesterday to Sylvan Beach. On the return trip they enjoyed a dinner at Cicero, arriving home at 8 o'clock last night.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Foley, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Post spent Sunday afternoon and evening in Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. "Dad" Mead have a treat in store for the members of Nehasane Lodge, Order of Rebekahs, tomorrow afternoon and evening. Their lawn in the Whitaker road will be thrown open to the Rebekahs and a picnic supper will be served at 6 o'clock.

* * *

Mrs. William Castler of Amsterdam returned home Friday after spending a few daysw ith her sister, Mrs. Michael Byrne.

* * *

Bernard Jones of Syracuse spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Jones of Rochester st.

* * *

Jay Hollingsworth and wife arrived here last week from Buffalo where they will make their future home.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Benedict of Albany are spending their vacation with Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wiltsie at 4th and Broadway.

* * *

Mrs. Ellen Smith of Phillips st. is improving after her recent illness.

* * *

Miss Nellie Irwin of Phoenix has been spending a few days with friends in this city.

* * *

Six members of the west side younger set spent yesterday at Ontario Beach, near Rochester. The Misses Elizabeth McNally, Katherine Walsh and Marguerite McGovern and Edward Walsh of this city, Edward Burns and John Burke of Oswego comprised the party. The Fultonians report the Beach booming, and spent an enjoyable day returning to this city last night.

* * *

Mrs. Bridget Kent of West Broadway is seriously ill.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mentro of Oswego were the guests over Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert Ferguson. Mrs. Elvira Imgard of New York, who is returning from the Panama-Pacific exposition, is also a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson.

* * *

Miss Clarice Bache of West 1st st. spent the week-end in Syracuse.

* * *

E. H. Taft and Jardine Hill caught nine large black bass and a fine pickerel in the Oswego river yesterday off the library, and claim the honor of the best catch of the season in the river.

* * *

John Nutt, a west side Polack, was arrested on West Broadway yesterday afternoon about 3:30 by Patrolmen Brown and Lewis, charged with carrying a billy. He will be arraigned tomorrow morning.

* * *

Patrolman Fox of the local police force is enjoying a ten days furlough. Patrolman Lewis is substituting for Patrolman Fox.

* * *

Mrs. Bessie Seeley of Syracuse was a guest yesterday of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Allen, Oneida street.

* * *

The Misses Elizabeth and Rosanna McNally, of Jordan, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Walsh of West 4th st. for the past two weeks, will return home tomorrow. The Misses Rose and Katherine Walsh will accompany them for a short stay in Jordan.

Fresh Eggs, 21c per doz., at Keller & Wilson's. ad182

Onyx Billiard Room

The Coolest and the Best Equipped.
The only Billiard Table in the City
G. J. POWELL, Mgr.
PHONE 560 QUIRK THEATRE BLDG.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

C&B LINE

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo - - 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland - - 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland - - 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo - - 7:30 A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

Beautifully colored sectional puzzle chart, showing both exterior and interior of The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE" sent on receipt of five cents to cover postage and mailing. Also ask for our 24-page pictorial and descriptive booklet free.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

IT PAYS TO SAFEGUARD YOUR FUNDS

Yes, payment by check safeguards your funds, and that it pays to have this protection is proven every day.

Decide to pay this way.

Your checking account is invited.

THE QUIRK

Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS 2 to 10.30 P.M.

TODAY
The favorite Clara Kimball Young in the Shubert Feature in 5 parts
"LOLA," by Owen Davis
and Another Reel
Benefit Woman's Civic League

TUESDAY
The N.Y. Hudson Theatre Success in 5 Parts
"THE FIGHT" by Richard Veller
Author of Within the Law
"OPENED BY MISTAKE"
featuring Richard Carle
Paramount Travels No. 10

WEDNESDAY
Geo. Broadhursts' Famous Comedy
"WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES"
and "BEWARE THE DOG" Featuring Jefferson De Angelis

PUBLISHING

A Daily Newspaper

AND CONDUCTING

A Job Printing Business

Form the two essentials to one of Fulton's diversified industrial establishments. All in all, the principal business of

THE EVENING TIMES PLANT IS PRINTING

For years this has been the work of every man connected with the plant. The Evening Times' plant has as good an equipment as any concern, with one exception, as can be found in the city for turning out good attractive work. The shop is in an open space where light comes in from two sides, and other conditions are favorable and productive. We are never quite satisfied—our desire is to do *better work* than we have done, and everything that enters the shop, from a calling card to the highest-class stationary for business uses, receives most careful attention.

The Evening Times and its Job Printing Department is here to serve. May we serve You?

THE EVENING TIMES

as a newspaper is a

"Herald of Progress"

Mr. Bowser Laughs

And So Do Mrs. Bowser and the Cat.

By M. QUAD.

Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

The other night as Mr. Bowser settled down to his newspaper and cigar the cat leaped up on his lap, and Mrs. Bowser noticed that he didn't knock her head off at once. He is not exactly down on cats, and the Bowser cat had been an inmate of the family for many years. But Mr. Bowser is rather erratic. Sometimes he seems to love cats, and again his glare of malevolence sends them hustling for life.

Mrs. Bowser sat reading a book, and all was quiet and content within the house. Even the cook had broken her last dish in doing up the dinner dishes. The cricket on the hearth was getting ready to chirp when there came a sound like a human chuckle.

Which was it and who was it?

The sounds were repeated, and Mrs. Bowser looked up. Mr. Bowser was the guilty party. He chuckled again as he finally stroked the cat. Indeed, his chuckle became a cackle, and the cackle finally reached the ha! ha! stage.

"What on earth is the matter with you?" exclaimed Mrs. Bowser in tones of astonishment.

"N-othing—nothing 'tall."

"But there must be. You are looking red in the face and trying your hardest to laugh."

"I was thinking of—of the cat—ha!"

"What about the cat? She seems to be all right."

"Yes, she seems to be a-l-right—ha! ha!"

Mrs. Bowser stood up in her astonishment and looked at him. Mr. Bowser returned her look and continued to stroke the cat. After half a minute he asked:

"KITTIE, KITTIE! COME HERE, OLD CAT!"

"You seem to think it funny that I love our cat. Haven't you always noticed that I just doted on her?"

"Not by a jugful, Mr. Bowser. You have almost kept her in terror of her life ever since she came to us."

"She knows better than that, doesn't she?" said Bowser as he lifted the cat up against his cheek. "I have always thought her the best cat in the world and sometimes I have hurried home to dinner more on her account than on any other. Nice cat. Good old cat. I wouldn't have anything happen to this cat for a hundred dollar bill—ha, ha, ha!"

Mrs. Bowser moved toward the telephone with the object of communicating with the family doctor about Mr. Bowser's mental condition, but he stopped her with the question:

"Mrs. Bowser, how old do you call our blessed old cat?"

"Why—why—I was thinking about it a day or two ago and I made out that she was about twelve years old," she replied.

"That old? How good and kind of her to live that long. I hope she will live another twelve years to comfort this home. She will always find in me a friend and protector. Mrs. Bowser, should I ever learn that during my absence at the office you had perpetrated an act of cruelty toward this dear old cat I should certainly make you answer for it—ha, ha, ha!"

At this point the cat leaped to the floor and took up her quarters under the lounge. If the cricket on the hearth intended to chirp he gave it up, and only the voice of a street peddler came faintly to break the silence. Mrs. Bowser was more than astonished, but there was something more to come. All of a sudden Mr. Bowser half shrieked out with laughter and bent double in his chair and pounded his leg with his fist as he uttered his ha, ha, ha's!

"Excuse me, dear," he replied as he straightened up and wiped the tears from his eyes. "Of course it was foolish of me, but I got to thinking. Once in awhile one does think, you know."

"Even about cats," she sneered.

"Yes, about cats. I think I will take a little walk and drop in and see the druggist for a bit of a chat."

As Mrs. Bowser sat alone for the next half hour she wondered and wondered if anything serious was to follow Mr. Bowser's strange exhibition, but finally gave it up as one of those weak spots which now and again appear in men's characters.

Mr. Bowser returned with a faint smile around his mouth and a twinkle in his eyes, but he was subdued, and the rest of the evening passed off without alarm.

Next day Mrs. Bowser had shopping to do in the afternoon, but before starting out she said to the cook:

"Maggie, I want you to keep your eye on the cat while I am gone."

"Is she going to run away, mum?"

"I don't think so, but she may be carried away."

"By the cat and dog wagon, mum?"

"I can't say, but somehow I feel that something will happen to her unless she is watched. If Mr. Bowser comes home unexpectedly make an excuse to keep your eye on him."

"Why, mum, Mr. Bowser wouldn't take the cat away, would he?"

"Well, he was most too affectionate to her last evening. At any rate, keep your eye on the cat and Mr. Bowser."

At 3 o'clock that afternoon two or three things happened at the Bowser mansion. The cook had kitchen utensils to scour and found that she was out of sand soap and obliged to go to the grocery for a supply. The Bowser cat awoke from a nap on the sitting room rug and passed out into the back yard and the sunshine to try a little promenade on the fence to get the kinks out of her legs.

The cook was at the grocery and inquiring for her soap and accepting the clerk's invitation to attend a picnic with him at the same time when Mr. Bowser drove up to the deserted house with a farmer in his wagon. It took him but a minute to rush through the house and find Mrs. Bowser and the cook absent. From a rear window he saw the "dear old cat" on the alley fence, and hustling back to the wagon he had the horses gallop around to the alley gate.

With an empty potato sack on his arm and a smile of hypocrisy on his lips he approached the innocent victim of his wiles with:

"Kitty, Kitty. Come here, old cat. I am going to give you a little vacation. That's right. Show your trust and confidence in one who has never betrayed you!"

With that he dropped the feline into the sack and made for the wagon, and two minutes later Mr. Bowser, the Bowser cat and the farmer and his wagon were out of the neighborhood.

The cook had intended to make a two minute job of buying the soap, but, of course, it was twenty minutes before she got back to the house. Her mind being on that picnic, it was half an hour more before she looked around for the cat. Grimalkin was gone. Nor could an hour's hunt reveal hide nor head of her.

When Mrs. Bowser reached home no scouring had been done. No preparations for dinner, but nothing but tears and sighs and reproaches had taken place.

"The cat—the cat is gone, mum!" was the doleful news communicated.

"But I told you to keep your eye on her."

"I had to go to the grocery for soap."

"Are you sure Mr. Bowser didn't come home?" asked Mrs. Bowser.

"He might have come while I was at the store, mum."

Mrs. Bowser looked for the cat for the next half hour, and not finding or hearing of her she gave it up. Her mind was made up as to the fate of the cat, however, and the policy that she was to pursue was adopted.

Mr. Bowser came home at the usual hour, and he found Mrs. Bowser's attitude the same as usual. No excitement, no perturbation. He looked at her closely and made up his mind that she had not yet discovered his heinous offense.

Dinner passed off as usual. If there was suspicion abroad he did not feel that it rested on him. Once or twice during the meal he started to give a chuckle or a cackle, but at once suppressed it. It was only when he was seated again with a newspaper and cigar that he said in a careless way:

"It seems kinder lonesome without the cat around. I wonder where she is?"

"Oh, I guess she is around somewhere," replied Mrs. Bowser in equally careless tones.

"I should hate to have her lost at her age after having lived with us so long as she has."

"I am not worrying any."

Five minutes passed, and Bowser chuckled. Five more, and he laughed. Two or three more, and he said:

"Somehow I am afraid that we shall never see our dear old cat again."

"I think we shall," said Mrs. Bowser as she rose up and called to the cook through the tube:

"Maggie, is the cat down there?"

"Yes, mum."

"Then bring her up. Mr. Bowser wants to see her."

And in another minute the cook came up lugging that "dear old cat," looking a little weary, but not much worse for wear. As she dropped the feline to the floor there was a purr of "home again," and Mr. Bowser raised his hands and exclaimed:

"It can't be! It can't be!"

"But it is," laughed Mrs. Bowser. "She returned while we were eating dinner. It is a cat habit, you know."

Mr. Bowser looked from the cat to Mrs. Bowser and then back.

Mrs. Bowser looked from Mr. Bowser to the cat.

Then they both chuckled and smiled and grinned and burst out laughing, which was continued for five long minutes. Mr. Bowser put his arm around her and asked to be forgiven.

And the cat chuckled and smiled and laughed with them. It was the first time in years that Bowser had not threatened divorce, but he was seeing the funny side of things.

Concealing a Gem

By DONALD CHAMBERLIN

When I was a youngster casting about for something to do for a living I spent a good deal of time groping in the dark. I was of an adventurous disposition and longed for new fields. Finally I settled on a career.

I went out to India to seek my fortune and found—well, for three years I found poverty, then I found something better. Walking on a street in Calcutta, I saw at my feet a brilliant spot emitting the colors of the spectrum. I stooped and picked up, to my surprise, a diamond. It was not one of enormous proportions, nor yet was it small. It was worth not less than $10,000 nor more than $20,000, but as I was no judge of diamonds, I did not know. It was surely of sufficient value to take me home to America and give me a new start.

Nevertheless, I was sufficiently honest to look in such mediums as would serve to advertise its loss. I did not advertise it myself because there is so much rascality in that benighted country that had I done so I would have been beset by persons whose object would have been to get possession of it surreptitiously. I did not see any advertisement of a lost diamond, so I considered myself its owner. My theory of its loss was this: There had been a gathering of Indian potentates in Calcutta, and some one of them had dropped it. These fellows have so many jewels that the loser may not have missed it, or perhaps if he did miss it he may have considered it beneath his dignity to issue any public notice of the fact.

One incident in its finding troubled me. Upon picking it up, while I was examining it I looked up suddenly to learn if any one saw me and encountered the gaze of an Indian. There was a diabolical expression on his face that told me if he had a chance he would murder me to relieve me of my find. I put the gem in my vest pocket and walked away, not looking at the man to see what became of him.

I had a room in a low grade hostelry —I could afford nothing better—and that night in order to make sure of my gem I tied it to the palm of my hand and slept with it in my grip. During the night I heard some one rummaging in my room. I lay perfectly still, and by and by whoever was there went out. I had not told any one of my find and could not understand who could have had a motive for robbing one whose very appearance indicated poverty.

I had a friend in Calcutta who was in good circumstances. I went to him, told him of my find and that I wished to go home. He loaned me the money to pay my fare, and I sailed for San Francisco. I had not been out twelve hours before I recognized in one of the passengers the man who had seen me pick up the diamond.

It is a very uncomfortable feeling to know that you are cooped up with one who is determined to relieve you of a valuable article. It seemed to me that, whatever I did to conceal my diamond, this Indian would get it from me. I was sure that he had come on board for it, and the natives of India are so stealthy, have so many insidious ways of securing their ends, that I considered my property as good as lost.

On the forward lower deck was a coop containing chickens. They were of a rare variety and were going to some American chicken fancier. One morning, standing before the coop, a singular plan of concealing my diamond occurred to me. It was to let one of the chickens swallow it. He would hold it in his crop, and I could shadow him as the Indian was shadowing me and in time get it away from him. From my next meal I took away with me some crusts of bread and, going to the chicken coop as soon as I was sure I was unobserved, began feeding a stately rooster. He took down one piece of crust after another, and among them I fed him my diamond. It was rather large for him, but he got it down, and I congratulated myself that if it was lost to me that rascally Indian would not get it.

I visited the bird, that was now worth a small fortune, the same evening and went again to the coop the next morning. He was there in the evening, but at my morning visit I was horrified to see that he was missing from the coop. I knew that the Indian had got him, but did not trouble myself to discover how. Not a word did I say to any one on the subject. I met the Indian later walking the deck and fancied that there was a look of triumph in his eye. As for me, I endeavored to conceal any evidence of knowing that he had secured possession of my property. If he was obliged to kill the rooster for the diamond I was resolved to kill him before I would permit him to leave the ship with my property.

Where did he keep the bird? I was not long in finding out. My stateroom was in the stern of the ship directly over the steerage. In the middle of the night I heard a crow. Jumping from my berth, I threw on some clothes, ran below and hunted for the crower. I found him in possession of the Indian. I drew a long knife, with which I made a pass at the man, seized the rooster and ran with him to my room and locked the door.

I never left the room, nor did the bird till after reaching port. I killed him in my stateroom and was delighted to find the diamond in his crop. I got it safely ashore and sold it to a jeweler for $18,000.

Hints For Housewives

Look For Dishonest Measures.

The north plaza of the city hall, New York, which was stacked high with all kinds of weights, must surely have caved in were it not for one thing. The weights were false. They were not as heavy as they looked. They were not honest weights.

That is the reason they were there, for it was weights and measures week, and Commissioner Joseph Hartigan of the mayor's bureau of weights and measures had placed all the dishonest baskets and pails and scoops and balances and other weighing paraphernalia which his inspectors had confiscated in public view that passersby might see and become wise.

One of the prize fakes was a five gallon oil can, so constructed that it contained but one quart of oil. It was said that the engineer who designed this can did not mean to be dishonest. He had a grudge against John D. Rockefeller and figured that he would not let any one use his oil, like the Irishman who bought a ticket and then walked, to get square with the railroad.

Another infernal machine was a large ice scale which gave only thirty-five pounds when it registered 100. When the iceman was arrested he said the ice had melted on the way up the dumbwaiter.

On one side of the exhibit was a pile of baskets, such as are used to mismeasure fruit and vegetables, while on the other a large stack of short weight paper containers gave mute evidence of the fortunes to be made in the ice cream business. A prominent confectioner accused of possessing these containers asserted that he only used them when selling ice cream and water ices to young ladies, as he could not bear to see them injure their complexions.

An interesting balance was one with a wire attached, connected through a hole in the counter with two weights weighing eighteen ounces below. By this device an ostensible five pounds of coffee became in reality only three pounds fourteen ounces.

While this exhibition was exposed to the elements, safely housed on the third floor of the Municipal building, in Commissioner Hartigan's office, was a display of correct and proper scales and measures of all sorts. At this office the commissioner is busy organizing what is known as the Consumers' league. Already 61,000 women have joined this organization, and by the end of three months the bureau expects the enrollment will be more than 200,000. This league, composed of housewives, will spread the propaganda of honest weights and measures by insisting on them when making their purchases.

When Ice Cream Sticks.

Ice cream is sometimes frozen so hard that it does not come out of the mold easily. When this happens let the cold water run over the outside of the can. The water is so much warmer than the ice cream that it melts it sufficiently to start it out and does not melt it enough to spoil the shape of the mold.

How to Clean Matting.

When matting is soiled rub it with a soft flannel cloth dipped in lukewarm salt water. Rub the spots with moistened cornmeal; then go over the whole surface again with salt water, this time cold. Wipe with a dry cloth. This method of cleaning does not turn the matting yellow, as water usually does.

If You Need More Fat.

If your physician advises you to eat more fat see that your diet includes plenty of cream, butter, olive oil, bacon, walnuts, pecan nuts, egg yolks, suet, salt pork, salmon and beef and mutton fat. All these foods contain a very large percentage of fat.

Cleaning Mackintoshes at Home.

Spread the mackintoch out flat on the table and scrub with warm water and yellow soap, in which a little carbonate of ammonia has been dissolved. Rinse in cold water and hang in the air to dry. On no account put it near the fire.

This Drives Mosquitoes Away.

Wind a piece of paper around a pencil and fill the tube so formed with Persian powder. Stand it in a dish of sand and burn it an hour before bedtime. This drives the mosquitoes away and so insures an untroubled night's sleep.

Bran For White Paint.

A plain cloth dipped in hot water and then in a saucer of bran will clean white paint and not injure it. The bran acts like a soap on the paint.

Brightening Rugs.

Throw coarse salt over rugs and carpets before sweeping them to prevent the dust from rising. This will brighten the color also.

To Sharpen a Knife Quickly.

A strip of emory cloth tacked to a small square board will be found useful for quickly sharpening the carving knife.

Ironing a Bias.

Be sure to iron garments with the straight of the goods and thus prevent stretching of the bias seams.

Uncle Sam's Formidable Naval Base In the Pacific Ocean.

When it was seen that Manila was useless as a defense for this country and would be a handicap instead of a help in war Pearl harbor, on one of the Hawaiian islands, nine miles from Honolulu, was selected, and $13,000,000 was appropriated by congress for its fortification. It has a better harbor than either Gibraltar or Helgoland. A concave sweep of land makes the harbor, which is crowned by a long ridge of gigantic trees and rugged and tumbled rock that terminates in an extinct volcano, known as Diamond Head. A frowning mountain side hides a beautiful lake that is reached from the sea by an inlet like the neck of a bottle. It covers eleven square miles, with a depth of about sixty feet over nearly all of it. The neck that leads to the sea is three miles long and hardly wider than necessary for vessels to pass. Parallel with the coast is a coral reef a mile wide. Through this a channel a thousand feet wide has been cut.

It has been equipped with one of the most complete naval stations in the world, a mile square in extent. It has a drydock, which is the largest in the world, a $400,000 ammunition plant and oil tanks for vessels. The fortifications, extending for fifteen miles to Honolulu, consist of powerful batteries, with cement emplacements below the ground level. The ends are guarded by two forts, neither of which can be seen from the ocean. On the land the guns are defended by a series of earthworks that form a crescent from the harbor to Honolulu. In the extinct volcano is a mortar battery. The four mortars of this battery have an extreme coast range of nine miles, throwing twelve inch shells weighing 700 pounds. The seacoast defenses have fourteen inch guns, and the forts are supplemented with submarine mines, controlled by electricity.

Pearl harbor is about 2,000 miles from Unalaska and from Samoa at opposite ends and a little less from San Francisco. So with this impregnable base a fleet can guard the whole range of the Pacific for this distance and have this safe retreat for refitting and fresh supplies.—Technical World Magazine.

THE MAN OF FORTY.

As a Rule, He Still Thinks He Can Put Off Doing Things.

At the age of forty a man has reached a time of life when it is hardly one thing or the other. The past years have not been so many as to permit one to lay down his arms and retreat in quiet to the shade. It is still not too late to strive and perhaps to achieve. On the other hand, so much dusty road has been traveled that if one finds it has not led him far on the way he meant to go he can hardly delude himself with the fancy that he can yet go back and begin the journey anew. The pleasant sense of superfluous time is gone; one must hurry, and perhaps it is too late.

Then comes the grief of perceiving the waste, the loss, the utter futility of postponements. The world is full of good and wonderful things. What a wealth of potential experience and emotions, and time and opportunity for so little! And yet year after year one goes on blindly and blandly putting off to some more convenient or appropriate time, to that impossible period when all will be exactly right, things he wants to do and can do—a kind action, making a new friend, or altering a whole career!

Once acquired, the habit of postponing persists. Hope springs eternal, and a man of forty finds himself counting complacently on some day taking up hunting or entering politics or circling the globe.—Robert L. Raymond, in the Atlantic.

Pipes Frozen by Warm Spells.

It is a curious fact that water pipes under ground will often freeze during the warm spell that follows a cold snap. The explanation made for this interesting phenomenon is that after a cold wave a large quantity of heat is taken from the ground in the work of changing the frozen moisture into water, and thus, on the principle of the ice cream freezer, the pipe is chilled, enough heat being taken from it to freeze it.

Inseparables.

"Sweet and low; heart and soul; tooth and nail; hammer and tongs."

"Rain or shine; fair and warmer; odd or even; put up or shut up."

"Thick or thin; ham and eggs."

"Tall and stately; black and blue."

"Hue and cry; gay and festive; meek and lowly; safe and sane; pro and con; touching on and appertaining to."

"So and so; fine and dandy; down and out."—New York Mail.

A Record of Profits.

He (puzzling over wife's checkbook)—Why, my dear, I can't make head or tail out of these stubs. They foot up more than you ever had in bank. She—Oh, that's all right, dear. I just used the stubs to keep tab on what the things were before they were marked down, so as to show how much I made; don't you see?—Pittsburgh Press.

Forlorn Hope.

Bride (half crying)—Oh, dear, something terrible has happened! My whole Sunday's roast has burnt and it cost me 8 marks! (Suddenly illuminated by a brilliant idea). But, say, my dear, we have a fire insurance, haven't we?—Lustige Blaetter.

Closer Than a Brother.

"That French count sticks very tight to your skirts, Mae."

"Yes. I fancy he must be the original plaster of Paris."—Judge.

Simple Tailored Suit

Designed by Hickson & Co., New York.

THIS style developed in lightweight serge is appropriate for beach or promenade, but it is also an advanced style which will be much favored for practical fall wear made of heavy diagonal ribbed serge. For summer wear it is particularly effective in fine white serge because of its simple tailored lines, as an all white suit is always deprived of half its charm when made elaborately. The coat has a moderately high waist line, and both the front and back of the long peplum fall in one wide box plait. It is finished at the waist line with a crossed belt of the same material and buttons plainly up the front, ending in a high stand up collar. The skirt is made without plaits, and the whole model is exceptionally smart. ANNA MAY.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES

Egg Beater That Is Operated by a Vertical Lever.

Nearly all egg beaters are designed upon the crank and wheel principle, but in a new one recently patented the rotary motion is supplied by the vertical movement of a lever which is said to be much more satisfactory for many reasons, the main one of which is that a greater speed may be secured by less exertion. While it is designed particularly for egg beating, a great number of similar operations may be performed with it, such as making mayonnaise and mixing cake batter. The apparatus is secured to a table, and the eggs or other material to be treated are placed in a deep glass receptacle into which the beaters descend. A slight movement of the lever is sufficient to violently agitate the shaft on which the beaters are mounted, and the aeration of the eggs is quickly accomplished.

Scotch Cabbage Soup.

Required: One firm, white cabbage, two ounces of butter, two heaped tablespoonfuls of medium oatmeal, one small onion, one pint of milk, one and a half pints of water, salt and pepper. Well wash and carefully examine the cabbage, then cut it into thin shreds. Throw it into a pan of fast boiling water and boil it for five minutes, then drain off this water and throw it away. Melt the butter in a saucepan, add the chopped onion and the cabbage and let them cook gently for five minutes; then add a pint and a half of water, and when it reboils sprinkle in the oatmeal. Add a little salt and let the soup boil gently until the cabbage is quite tender. Stir it now and then or it will stick and burn. Lastly, add the milk, and if the soup seems thin do not use all. Season carefully and serve it in a hot tureen, with toast or fried bread cut in neat dice.

Cleaning Frying Pans.

All frying pans and omelet pans should be cleaned in the following way: Directly they are done with pour off all the fat and then wipe them thoroughly with fresh pieces of paper till these come off quite clean, and when the pan is rubbed over with a clean cloth there should be no stain on it. If by any chance one of these pans has got burned at any time dip a cloth in salt and rub this well on the pan till the burned part is removed. Or crushed eggshells can be used in the same way. If any tin pots and pans be used remember that after cleaning they must be kept in a warm place and, of course, thoroughly dried, for otherwise they are apt to rust at the seams.

Stuffed Potatoes.

Required: Large, even sized potatoes, for each potato a tablespoonful of grated cheese, one tablespoonful of chopped cooked meat, one teaspoonful of chopped onion, parsley and dripping. Scrub the potatoes, bake them until they are soft inside. Cut one end off each and carefully scoop out with a small spoon. Mash them smoothly and mix it with the cheese, meat, parsley, onion, warmed dripping and seasoning. Refill the skins with this. Reheat until very hot all through and serve at once.

Mutton Bone Broth.

When buying mutton or lamb for a roast bring home also the bones which the butcher removes and make a nutritious broth for lunch. Put the bones into the soup kettle, cover with three pints of cold water, add four tablespoonfuls of pearl barley and allow to heat slowly. When boiling skim carefully and set the kettle back that the broth may simmer for two hours. Season well with salt and serve very hot in bouillon cups.

Lingerie Ribbons.

Colored ribbons which are used in embroidery or lace and which must be removed before laundering can be easily replaced by this method: Tie a white wrapping twine to one end of the ribbon, draw the ribbon out and the string in and untie. After washing reverse, drawing the ribbon back into place.

Fruit Punch.

Squeeze the juice of four lemons and two oranges into a glass bowl or pitcher. Add a small can of shredded pineapple and put in any berries that you wish. Add a generous quantity of cracked ice and sugar to taste. Add a quart of carbonated water and garnish with a generous bunch of mint.

Rust.

Rust is a compound of oxygen and iron that only forms in the presence of water.

A Native View of the Oriental Brand of Politeness.

A Chinese, unlike an American, who would oppose other men's viewpoint till it ends in an altercation, is always courteous and answers a question with "Yes, yes, yes, yes." In case he disagrees with his opponent he will say: "Your honor will take more time to reach a better conclusion. Your honor is quite right, but perhaps you may have a wiser opinion later on. I, worthless little brother, think somewhat differently from you. However, my ignorant conclusion may be wrong and yours right. I beg your excellency to think over the matter."

But oriental politeness has its bad aspect. It takes too much time. If a guest is leaving his host's door he has to turn his head and ask a dozen times that the host should not accompany him any farther. The same is true of tea drinking, and there is a great deal of ceremony between host and guest. So it is with dinners and every social gathering. Even in fighting a duel one person—provided both are gentlemen—will say to the other, "Pray hit me first." The other refuses and says, "Oh, no; please you hit me first."

Politeness is especially manifested in the form of an invitation. Few Chinese go to an invited dinner on time; instead they delay for an hour or so. Polite in the extreme, although consenting to accept the invitation, they would not go to dinner until pulled and dragged in a gently rough manner by their host. Knowing the habit of his guests, the host always turns out all the members of his family to drag one after another of his invited friends to the dinner. A youngster is often sent out by his mother to hunt their guests like a hound, and, finding them, drag them like mules to his mother's house. Observing such customs, foreigners usually laugh, but they laugh mistakenly.—H. K. Tong in New York Independent.

KINGSLEY STAMMERED.

And George Eliot Was a Bore, According to Mrs. Walford.

Mrs. Walford, the novelist, published some years ago a novel of memories of Victorian London, in which allusion is made to many persons in the world of letters. One of Mrs. Walford's acquaintances in the faroff days was Charles Kingsley:

"One day Charles Kingsley came in, and we had an opportunity of seeing if he were like his photograph which had been sent to Mary or not. To own the truth it flattered him, as he is so very red in the face, perhaps from leading an out of door life in all weathers. * * * In ordinary conversation Mr. Kingsley stammers a good deal; but, being conscious of it, he has taken pains to overcome the defect by speaking very slowly—almost too slowly, for when we heard him make a speech on one occasion we felt inclined to goad him on it became so tiresome."

"Tom Brown Hughes" Mrs. Walford described as "a man neither tall nor short, neither stout nor thin, with fair hair and blue eyes and a round, pleasant face."

In 1876 Mrs. Walford first met George Eliot at the house of John Blackwood in Edinburgh, and concerning that occasion she says:

"Much did I look forward to that evening, but—shall I confess it?—it ended in disappointment. * * * George Eliot, with her large head and rather horselike face and portentous manner, was not to me an attractive personage. * * * I had been set down beside the guest of the evening at her request * * * and she had meant to be civil and kind. But how heavily drave the wheels of her chariot! How interminably dragged that interview!"

Some may wonder, says the Westminster Gazette, what George Eliot thought of Mrs. Walford.

Our Medal of Honor.

The medal of honor, which congress awards for unusual bravery, is a five pointed star that bears a medallion of Minerva, the inscription, "United States of America," and a laurel wreath surmounted by the single word, "Valor." The order dates from the time of the war between the states. It is given sparingly and is one of the most highly prized of military decorations.—Youth's Companion.

A Dose of Iron.

Anxious Mother—It was after nine o'clock when Clara came down to breakfast this morning, and the poor girl didn't look well at all. Her system needs toning up. What do you think of iron? Father—Good idea. Anxious Mother—What kind of iron had she better take? Father—She had better take a flatiron.—New York Sun.

The Ruling Passion.

"Pa, with all his money, will never let us take our rightful place in society." "Why, he's most indulgent. He has just bought the family a magnificent automobile." "Yes, but unless we watch him all the time he can't resist the temptation to take on a few paying passengers as he rides around."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Thoughts.

Thoughts are much greater than things. They are vital forces and have endless effects. What you think today determines what you will be in years to come.

Would Qualify.

Possible Employer—Hm! So you want a job, eh? Do you ever tell lies?

Applicant—No, sir, but I kin learn.—New York Times.

Guard against making a liar of the friend who praises you.

Care of the Baby In Summer

Weaning and Supplementary Feeding.

[Prepared by the children's bureau, United States department of labor.]

Many a mother looks forward with dread to the weaning period as one fraught with trouble to herself and more or less disturbance for the baby, but this need not be so.

One of the difficulties of weaning is the baby's objection to the rubber nipple, but if he has been given his drinking water by means of a nursing bottle throughout his life, he will already have learned how to use it.

Another and the principal trouble with weaning is to find food that suits the baby, and on which he thrives, which may safely be offered to him in the place of breast milk. Much of this trouble may be avoided if the weaning is done so gradually that the baby learns to take cows' milk while he is still getting breast milk to keep his digestive processes in good order.

Some of the rules for successful weaning are these: First, never wean a young baby until every means for keeping up the breast milk has been tried; second, do not wean the baby in the heat of summer, and, third, do not wean the baby because you think your milk disagrees with him. The trouble is almost certainly not with the quality of your milk, but because you do not have enough of it.

The way to wean the baby comfortably is to begin at the eighth or ninth month to give him one bottle feeding a day in place of one breast feeding. A little later another bottle is added, and so on until at the end of the year the breast is taken away altogether. These bottle feedings should consist of clean fresh cows' milk, diluted and sweetened. It is necessary, however, to remember that a baby who has been breast fed all his life cannot immediately digest cows' milk, as a bottle fed infant has learned to do. Accordingly a very weak mixture should be used to begin with. For example, for a baby of nine months of age the milk should be that intended for a bottle fed baby of four or five months. The strength of the food should be gradually increased, if the baby shows no signs of disturbance, until the full strength feeding is reached.

When a baby is weaned at the end of the first year he may be taught to drink directly from a cup and to be fed with a spoon.

It sometimes happens that the mother thinks her milk does not agree with the baby because he cries a good deal or is not gaining in weight. Under such circumstances, often with the advice and encouragement of her neighbors, the young mother weans her baby, even though he may be only a few weeks old. This is almost always a mistake. The trouble is not that the mother's milk is poor in quality, but because there is not enough of it. Instead of weaning the baby the mother should do all in her power to save it and to increase it for the baby's sake by eating more nourishing foods, such as eggs, meat, milk, fresh vegetables and good bread and butter, by taking plenty of fluid, water or milk, and by taking more rest and plenty of out of door exercise. Above all, she should stop worrying. Nothing more seriously interferes with successful nursing than worry and anxiety on the mother's part, and as far as possible a nursing mother should be relieved of the causes of mental disturbance, not only for herself, but even more for the sake of the baby.

At the same time, the baby will require some additional food. He should be given one or two prepared feedings in a nursing bottle each day until the mother's milk has increased sufficiently for his needs. The same rules govern "supplementary" feeding, as it is called, as those which apply to artificial feeding, except that a much weaker milk mixture must be used for a baby who has had nothing but breast milk from birth than for a bottle fed baby of the same age.

The mother should nurse the baby at least four times a day in order to keep the breast in good order and to induce a greater milk supply.

If the mother can have the help and advice of a good doctor at this time she should seek it, or take her baby to an infant welfare station. The country mother who cannot readily go to a doctor should have some good book to help her. The children's bureau of the United States department of labor, Washington, will send a pamphlet called "Infant Care," containing simple directions for the care of the baby, to any one who asks for it. This publication also contains many references to standard books on the subject.

Odds and Ends.

A lightweight moire with irregular and only vague water design is used for silk coat and frock costumes, but not extensively, and much more often in combination with other materials than alone.

As for taffeta, it seems to have reached the top note in favor, but instead of being made up in semitailored styles is seen more often in quaint models reminiscent of 1830 and in many cases with much fussiness of trimming detail.

Viewing the fashion field casually and impartially, one is impressed with the fact that an exaggerated fussiness threatens to characterize the season's modes. The clever dressmaker and the clever woman will avoid these styles.

D/34

SAY SUBMARINES ARE COMING HERE

New German Undersea Boats Can Cross the Atlantic.

WARNING IS GIVEN SHIPPERS

Von Tirpitz Is Said to Be Ready to Sink Some of the Ammunition Boats Now Plying Between American Ports and British Isles—Talk of Secret Base on Coast.

A German submarine is expected to appear off New York harbor any day. The British admiralty in anticipation of such warfare has made extensive preparations to counteract it, but keeps secretly guarded the steps taken.

All along the Canadian Atlantic coast, from New Brunswick to Labrador, public warning has been given to merchant ships and fishermen to be on the lookout for signs of a German attack.

As a result the British naval authorities in Halifax and in the United States are receiving daily reports of suspicious craft along the northeastern coast, which indicate the alertness of fishermen. None of these reports has proved well grounded.

New U Boats Can Cross Atlantic.

There have been reports for six months that the Germans would attempt to establish a secret supply base for their submarines on some almost deserted island off Newfoundland or Nova Scotia. The new U boats can cross the Atlantic and would need only oil fuel and provisions to enable them to raid southward along the coast, destroying British ships from New York or out of the St. Lawrence.

The British naval authorities assert there is no possibility of any supply station being established. The whole northern coast is on guard. Every island is being searched.

The real German plan, so the naval sharps predict, is for one or more of the submarines to steam northward along the coast of Norway to meet with a supply ship and then proceed across the Atlantic, north of the regular track of ships, and when near the coast of America turn southward.

Then the mother ship will load the submarines to capacity with fuel and provisions and cast them off to do as much damage as possible off the American coast to British ships.

It is said they will approach New York and try to catch some of the guarding British warships and the big merchant craft steaming with foodstuffs and munitions of war for England.

When out of fuel the submarines will run into some United States port and there intern, the report says.

HAS THE LONGEST NAME.

In Fact, It Is So Long There Is Not Room For It In a Headline.

Demetrios Pappatheothorokoummountorgeotopoulos of Moline, Ill., has been declared the winner of the long name contest conducted by clerks of the postoffice at Duquoin, Ill. Demetrios walked under the wire, all other contestants getting the distance flag.

Several weeks ago newspapers contained an account of the marriage of Frank Matus and Miss Anna Stainqenskaitiskitage, which took place at Weaver, Ill. Among the letters of congratulation on her change of name were two from Miss Mae Makoupakomalouskis of New Bedford, Mass., and William J. Pappademanakakoopoulos of Kirksville, Mo.

When the letters passed through the Duquoin postoffice the clerks, after struggling with the pronunciation, inaugurated a contest, open to any one in the United States. It was declared closed on receipt of the entry of Mr. Papatheothorokoummountorgeotopoulos.

FORECASTS A RECORD CROP.

2,814,000,000 Bushels of Corn Are Promised by Government Report.

A corn crop of 2,814,000,000 bushels, exceeding expectations by more than 60,000,000 bushels, is estimated in the last government crop report. This is the first report of the year on the size of the corn crop. The crop condition is 81.2 per cent, as compared with 85.8 last year at this time.

The record corn crop was 3,124,746,000 bushels in 1912. Last year the promise at this time was for a crop of 2,968,000,000 bushels, but the crop actually harvested was 2,672,804,000 bushels.

The area planted this year is a record, 109,273,000 acres. The acreage in 1912 was 107,083,000. Last year's acreage was 103,435,000. The increase in acreage this year, it is thought, points to crop diversification in the south, corn in part supplanting cotton.

War Makes London Smokier.

One of the curious effects of the war is that London is smokier than ever. War has filled the factories with unskilled stokers, who do not know how to feed the furnaces so as to produce the best combustive results. All London is now complaining of the smoke nuisance.

Judge a Janitor Too.

Because he swept out his own office while probate judge in Texas county, Mr. T. J. Hale has been awarded $234 for janitor's services by the supreme

BOULEVARDS IMPORTANT.

Of the different factors entering into an intelligent city plan one of the most important is the laying out of boulevards providing direct routes to the different portions of the city through attractive territory. The greatly increased use of automobiles as a means of transportation necessitates direct thoroughfares between the important points of the city, and the fact that these thoroughfares are so extensively used, not only by the local population, but by those living within a large surrounding area, makes it desirable for a city to provide both direct and attractive routes between its main centers.—W. H. Connell, Chief of Philadelphia Bureau of Highways.

FOLLOWING THE CLEANUP.

New Orleans Sends Printed Reminders to Its Citizens.

Keeping the city in order from day to day, after the annual cleanup, is a problem which requires some ingenuity. To ward off a relapse into carelessness on the part of its spring cleaned citizens the department of public property of New Orleans has recently issued a set of small folders called the "City Beautiful Series," which it is expected will be effective in producing results. These are printed in a style to make them attractive and interesting and are unique as to contents. In each case, as a practical part of the argument, it is stated that the department is determined to put an end to the throwing of papers and rubbish upon the streets and that stringent measures will be adopted to punish all violators of the city ordinances upon this subject.

These warnings are distributed by the citizens' committee, which consists of representatives of the board of trade, New Orleans Association of Commerce and other commercial organizations. Each ward in the city also has a representative on the committee, and the Women's club has rendered valuable assistance in circulating the folders. It is interesting to note that each of the seventeen wards of New Orleans has a club devoted to the beautifying of its surroundings and that a representative from each precinct reports progress at the ward meetings.

To Protect City Trees.

Small boys who tear "switches" from trees planted along the parkways of streets and delivery wagon drivers who allow their horses to make a meal of the long hanging leaves of those same trees are henceforth to be the object of vigilance of the streets and tree planting committee of the Municipal Art league of Chicago.

Mrs. H. S. Newton, chairman of the committee, spent a day inspecting the newly planted Carolina poplars which have recently been placed by the league along Warren avenue.

"We want the streets of our city to look like some of those beautiful avenues in large cities of Europe, where the trees have become famous," she said. "This we can accomplish if the trees are not molested. The greatest menace to the life of the trees is the mischievous boy and the driver of the nibbling horse. When we secure the co-operation of these two classes of individuals our object is assured."

To plant trees along the structure of the Metropolitan elevated railroad is the plan of the committee.

"One of the hideous things of the city, the great iron structure, will then become an asset," said Mrs. Newton.

About 300 trees have been planted thus far by the committee in the vicinity of Warren avenue and West Monroe and West Congress streets.

Fighting the Billboard Nuisance.

In a decision delivered not long ago the supreme court of Illinois upholds the principle underlying Chicago's present billboard ordinance. Not only is the measure declared valid, but the reasoning of the court indicates that even a stronger ordinance dealing with the billboard would be sustained.

As the contest over this nuisance is going to the supreme court of the United States, where the frontage consent feature of the existing ordinance may be the special object of attack, opponents of billboards are seeking to improve the measure. Instead of providing, as does the ordinance as it stands, that billboards may be permitted in certain conditions only with the approval of the majority of the property holders in the neighborhood, the city council is now asked to prohibit absolutely billboards within 250 feet of any hospital, church or school, in blocks in which one-half or more of the buildings are used exclusively for residence purposes and in vacant blocks adjoining residence blocks.

Prize Plan For Street Intersection.

John Floyd Yewell of Peekskill, N. Y., won out over 200 competitors and was awarded first prize by the jury of awards of the Municipal Art society of New York city in its competition for the best architectural solution of the intersection of an avenue and a street. His plan provided for a tower in the center of the intersection, with the angles of the buildings on the four corners cut off so as to allow rotary circulation. The car tracks on the cross streets were depressed so as to pass under the avenue, and vehicular traffic, leaving the street at another point, also passed under the avenue on the lower level. This plan involved a very slight amount of condemnation of property.

THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

CHILDREN'S GARDENS IN A NEW YORK COUNTY.

Government Specialist Gives Some Interesting Results of His Observations.

Dr. C. D. Jarvis, the government specialist in children's quarters, recently made a tour of inspection in Westchester county, N. Y., under direction of the federal bureau of education in co-operation with the International Child Welfare league.

"Although some of the towns have not yet been heard from," said Dr. Jarvis in commenting on his work, "the present reports show that 3,671 school children of the county have home gardens and 1,001 other children have plots either at school or on near by vacant land.

"We now find that the boys and girls are able to carry on much larger garden projects than we formerly believed.

CHILDREN'S GARDEN IN A BACK YARD.

We find also that by giving the boy a man's job and by putting the work on a business basis there is no trouble in maintaining interest. In many cases the children have utilized every available foot of land in their back yards, but too often they have spaded up only enough ground to plant the few seeds that have been given to them or that have been purchased.

"In some cases the size of the garden enterprise is limited because of a mistaken idea of the teacher or parent regarding the child's ability, but more often the number of available pennies with which to buy seeds is the determining factor.

"The distribution of seeds gratuitously among children is not recommended, except where no other provision has been made for them to obtain seeds in sufficient quantity to plant all their available ground. Where children are required to buy their supplies they are taught the value of money and are given a wider business experience. One of the chief objects of the work is to cultivate in children the quality of self reliance, and this must come from independent effort."

One of the interesting features of the work as brought out by Dr. Jarvis was that most of the children, even the girls, preferred raising of vegetables. Some of them, however, have made attractive flower beds, and others have planted fruit trees, vines and bushes.

VACANT LOT IMPROVEMENT.

West Philadelphians Made Playground of Neglected Space.

How an unsightly vacant lot, strewn with tin cans and all manner of refuse and containing stagnant pools to breed mosquitoes, quickly can be changed into a playground to develop healthy children and provide outdoor amusement for elders has been demonstrated by residents of West Philadelphia.

The residents got together; they formed the West Walnut Street Outdoor association; they elected officers; then committees were named, and one of these visited the owners of the vacant lot. Of course the owners didn't like the vacant ground to be an eyesore. Would they permit the people to turn it into a playground? Certainly!

Other committees solicited members and funds and bought equipment. Now there is a board fence around the lot, the tin cans are gone, and so are the disease breeding pools. In their places are to be seen tennis, croquet and quoits courts, 220 yard running track, swings, seesaws and other amusement equipment. Sixty men of the neighborhood are subscribers to the upkeep, and 150 children are enrolled.

The members of the West Walnut Street Outdoor association say they haven't done anything wonderful. They simply state that they cleaned up a neighborhood disgrace and that people in other sections can do the same if they will only start in hustling. The members wish it known that Director of Public Health Ziegler and Chief Connell helped them a lot in their cleanup work.

COMMUNITY CENTER USE IN WISCONSIN.

Great Increase During Past Year In Use of Schoolhouses.

Five hundred and nine schoolhouses in Wisconsin were used as community centers in 1914-15 as against eighty-six so used in 1910-11, according to a report compiled by Edward J. Ward of the social center bureau, University of Wisconsin extension division. Twelve hundred and sixty-five community meetings were reported in the former period, 9,031 in the latter.

Five years ago only one principal had undertaken the duties of the community secretaryship; last year 152 performed such services. In 1910 a dozen schoolhouses were used as polling places; in 1914-15 over 100 school buildings were so used. Not until 1913-14 is any school principal reported as serving in the capacity of voting clerk; last year seventeen school principals did this work.

Not a schoolhouse in the state reported gymnasium equipment in 1910-11; 130 are now thus equipped. Fifty-five public school libraries were in use in their respective communities in 1910; now 479 such libraries are in use. Two dozen young people's organizations were reported in the public schools in 1910; over 200 such organizations are now in existence.

No community secretaries were regularly employed five years ago; last year seven communities employed such officers.

These figures are taken from responses received in answer to a questionnaire sent out to 900 school principals throughout the state.

ORNAMENTAL WINDOW BOXES

Often Can Be Made to Atone For Architectural Incongruity.

A properly designed window box, suitably planted with trailing vines and a harmonious selection of colors, can often be made to atone for a vast amount of architectural incongruity in the house itself. Even in the most skillfully designed work the need for some softening effects about the windows can be felt. Aside from the charming exterior effect of such an arrangement, the bright colors and the scent of the flowers add greatly to the interior atmosphere of the house, while the view from a window is greatly enhanced by being framed in by the foliage of growing plants. Great care should be taken to secure the boxes from falling on passersby.

The window box may be made of white pine, painted to withstand the weather, or oak or chestnut stained, strongly put together and braced, and should be lined with copper or zinc with suitable apertures for drainage. The soil is put directly into the metal lined box so formed.

Of the planting it is enough to say that there should be a vine of some sort to hang over the edge, thus softening the rigid lines of the box, and that the flowers selected should be such as harmonize in color. Plants which form constant masses of bloom are best. It is well to provide several flowers which blossom in rotation, thus insuring a continuous effect. Pansies, heliotrope, giant mignonette, myrtle and similar plants are suitable for small boxes, while foxglove, salvia and digitalis may be grown in the larger ones. Geraniums are hardy and because of their bright coloring and fragrance make an excellent combination for the smaller window gardens.

Rubbish In City Parks.

A vigorous campaign has been instituted in New York city against the throwing of rubbish in city parks. Mayor Mitchel, Police Commissioner Woods and the park commissioners instituted the crusade, and the city magistrates have co-operated, with good results. Numbers of malefactors in this respect have been admonished, while others have been arrested and fined. A great improvement has resulted, and the arrests now are few and far between.

Dr. William T. Hornaday, director of Bronx Zoological park, gives the following testimony:

"For fifteen years we have been trying to educate the persons who come to the zoological park on Sundays into the knowledge that the park was not built for a big rubbish can. Now on Monday the park employees can put all the peanut shells into a silk hat and the waste paper into a receptacle just as small. The result is very satisfactory."

THE GROWING CITY.

Everywhere the growing city has to meet the problem of readjustment. The boy putting on long trousers takes thought as to his future and is better for doing so. It is equally well and normal for the city to do these things, and all kinds of cities all over the world are doing it.

So it has come about that what is called city planning has developed into one of those rare and epoch marking world movements that are the great milestones of history and that influence civilization.—Charles Mulford Robinson.

BRIGHT BRIEFS.

The majority of men are like clocks—either too fast or too slow.

Hope may bud when it is cloudy, but it blooms only in sunshine.

A short sighted man always expects his neighbors to look through his glasses.

The more we need advice the less likely we are to appreciate the kind we get.

There is always something coming to us that we should like to see sidetracked.

If you are looking for trouble you don't need to spend any money on a periscope.

If you are skilled you have self confidence; if you have self confidence press on to success.

Lots of men never get anywhere because they spend all their lives trying to trade places.

Life could be made a great deal happier if memory could be put under perfect control.

Alternate labor and rest, judiciously used, enable the wise worker to endure much and go far.

Never tell a man you have a cold. It only gives him an opportunity to offer a cure. Safety first.

When a man misses the road to success he usually insists that some one changed the guideposts.

Mexico has about everything that could serve to complicate its affairs except an energetic peace movement.

Current Comment.

What's become of the swat the fly campaign?—Detroit Free Press.

Flour prices continue to rise and fall, but they rise considerably farther than they fall.—Chicago News.

Control of 65 per cent of the world's electrical industry should keep the United States a live wire.—Wall Street Journal.

The Mexican constitution, being very much like that of the United States, is a right good constitution, but nobody in Mexico appears to know how to use it.—Philadelphia Press.

President Lowell of Harvard says that a man is at his zenith, mentally and physically, at twenty-three. Strange, then, is it not, that the world's heavy work is done by men closer to fifty than to twenty-five?—New York Sun.

Fashion Frills.

If it's in style, anything looks like a hat to a woman.—Judge.

No matter how fashions may change it remains impossible to devise a bathing suit that will actually resemble the magazine illustrations.—Washington Star.

After looking at the straw hats some of our friends are wearing we have come to the conclusion that they must have bought them in the dark.—Detroit Free Press.

Sensible shoes for women will soon be on the market, says a prominent shoe manufacturer. Maybe—and they'll stay on the market, too, for all the women care.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Train and Track.

The Puymorens tunnel on the railway line across the Pyrenees from Ax to Ripoll is nearly three miles long.

A new mounting for street car headlights turns them so that the light is kept on the rails as a car follows a curve.

By offering prizes to motormen for efficient operation of their cars an English electric railroad effected a saving of 25 per cent in current in twelve weeks.

An elaborate new central railroad station has just been completed in Tokyo. It is in the style of the French renaissance. The total floor area is 29,600 square yards.

Echoes of the War.

There are plenty of real olive branches in Italy, but they have no use for them just now. — Philadelphia Press.

In an effort to settle old scores Europe's governments have created a formidable number of new ones.—Washington Star.

With an average of 41,300 daily losses of men in the war it ought to be easy to fix the date for the war's close.—Baltimore American.

The hope that business may end the war might be tempered by the reflection that business is making a good thing out of it.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Woman's World.

Twenty-seven women are employed as lighthouse keepers by the United States government.

Women are being trained to be machinists in Glasgow by the municipal authorities, because the men mechanics have gone to war.

There are policewomen now in twenty-five cities in the United States, and three of these cities have departments of public safety for women.

Three women, each the manager of a large office building, hold membership in the National Association of

BOMBS FOUND ON FOUR FREIGHTERS

None Exploded, However, on Ships From New York.

THEIR ORIGIN A MYSTERY.

Agent Returning From Havre Reports the Finding of Chemicals In Cargoes of Vessels Bearing Munitions For the Allies—Vain Hunt For Clews on Both Sides of Atlantic.

Attempts made to blow up four freight steamships sailing from New York for Havre in April and May by concealing bombs in the holds became known through the arrival of H. C. Hill, a passenger on the French liner Espagne, who was in Havre when two of the explosives were discovered. The vessels were all English freighters that had been chartered by the French line to carry auto trucks, tractors and munitions of war to Havre for the French government.

The first steamship was the Devon City, sailing on April 27, followed by the Lord Erne and the Cressington Court on April 29 and the Bankdale on May 8. These ships were loaded at the piers in South Brooklyn. In each case two bombs were placed on board in different parts of the ship amid the cargo, so that if one explosive missed fire the other might burst.

Mr. Hill, who handled one of the bombs found in an autotruck case at Havre on May 28, said it consisted of two metal cylinders covered with wax. One cylinder was filled with sulphuric acid and the other with some high chemical explosive, the idea being that the acid would eat through the metal and set the explosive off when the ship was in midocean. The second bomb on the Bankdale was found at Havre on May 30, hidden in a sack of wheat, where it would have been smothered even if it had exploded, Mr. Hill said.

Clews Sought In Vain.

French detectives at Havre searched the cargoes of all ships coming from United States ports because similar bombs had been found on the Cressington Court and the Lord Erne, which arrived there on May 17 and 18, respectively, but no clew could be found among the crews as to the manner in which the explosives had been placed.

Captain Proctor of the Devon City found two bombs wrapped up in paper on top of the cargo down No. 2 hold four days after leaving New York on April 27. He threw one of them overboard and kept the other as a souvenir after carefully removing the contents to avoid any mistakes later, he explained. Whoever had taken the bombs on board the Devon City did not have time to secrete them in the autotruck cases or wheat sacks.

The finding of these explosives on the four British freighters was reported to Washington from Havre, and the piers in South Brooklyn were visited by secret service agents to get some clew, but without success.

It was after the receipt of this message from Havre that stringent instructions were issued to the employees at the French line piers not to allow any strangers on board the liners on sailing day. This order referred also to the officers and crews of other vessels of the company that might be in port at the time, even though the men were in uniform. The agents of the Holland-American line issued similar instructions, and all the steamship companies prohibited any package being taken on board their ships without its first being opened on the pier for examination.

Washington Officials Silent.

The authorities in Washington requested that the finding of the bombs should not be made public, as it might serve to defeat the ends of justice in warning guilty persons.

Sir Courtenay Bennett, British consul general in New York, admitted that he had received a report of the bombs being secreted on the four steamships, but did not know if any clew had been discovered in Washington or Havre regarding the identity of the offenders.

Mr. Hill said that he was the European representative of an automobile company of Springfield, Mass., and had been in France for the last eight months with the allies.

"The finding of these bombs in the cargoes of the British steamships arriving from New York did not create so much excitement at Havre as it would have under normal conditions," he continued. "The war was brought very near to the French seaport by such incidents as two steamships being torpedoed and sunk within ten miles of the city, where the wrecks lie now, and the continuous arrival of the trains filled with the wounded from the front."

ARMOR LIKE THAT OF CAESAR

Austrians Have Both Back and Breast Plates, Just Like Old Romans.

Reviving the methods of the Roman legions under Julius Caesar, the Austrians are adopting back shields and breastplates. On the Alpine front some of their infantry use a portable steel screen, rectangular in shape, for protection against shrapnel shot and grenade splinters.

A quantity of these have been picked up in front of intrenchments north

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
"A Herald of Progress"
Volume 1, No. 192. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. MONDAY, ANGUST 2, 1915. Price One Cent

Commissioner Gage Says It's Absurd to Widen Street

Claims Right to Participate With Board of Works In All Deliberations That Relate to Particular Question at Issue. Board Meets Tonight.

The Board of Public Works will hold its first meeting since June at the City Hall tonight. Although President Stevenson of the Board announced the meeting this morning, he did not say whether or not the Board would meet as a Paving Board, with Commissioners Mason and Gage present, or in its official capacity as Board of Public Works with only three commissioners. He has said, however, that the question of the paving of South First st. between Rochester st. and Broadway would be taken up at this meeting but offered no suggestion as to the probable action of the Board.

The Board of Public Works, at its last meeting in June, rescinded a resolution made some time previous, to add four feet to the width of First st. when it is paved, but this is no indication that Commissioners Stevenson and Garrett have changed their views on the question, and tonight's meeting, according to those in close touch with the situation, some unexpected action will be taken. In a conversation with a repoter Saturday, Commissioner Stevenson said he was still opposed to paving the street without making it wider, and said he had been urged by many local merchants and business men to stand pat on the question, and that he would so act.

Commissioner Fred Gage of the Paving Board, in a conversation this morning, outlined the objections of himself and his fellow-[illegible] by Messrs. Stevenson and Garrett. Mr. Gage reiterated that the street was wide enough as it now stands and will remain adequate for all traffic for some years to come. He argued that the cost of adding two feet to the street is not justified, and in speaking of the plan to lay sidewalks to the curb on the west side of the street, called the idea absurd, unless the same plan was to be carried out on the east side of the street.

"The Board of Public Works has obtained the consent of the property owneers to pave that street 34 feet wide, and if they wish to pave it 38 feet wide they must obtain the consent of the property owners once more," said Mr. Gage. "I have the opinion of one of the best corporation lawyers in Oswego county on the question of our status on the Board of Public Works, as commissioners for paving, and he contends that Mr. Mason and myself have a voice in all proceedings which have to do with this paving work, and that a majority of votes, in other words, three votes, is necessary to pass any resolution. The Board of Public Works can take no action if we haven't been notified of the meeting."

FRANK JEWEL RAYMOND COMES TO SPEAK BEFORE RETAIL TRADE DIVISION

The Retail Trade Division of the Chamber of Commerce announced this morning that Frank Jewel Raymond, Manager Industrial Department of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, would speak Wednesday evening, August 11th, at the City Hall. Mr. Raymond comes to this city with an unbroken record of successful engagement with the largest retail establishments in the Unitede Staees. He has also spoken before the Trenton Chamber of Commerce, Utica Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Chamber of Commerce and many other llarge commercial organizations. Mr. Raymond's talk, "Making Good in Business," contains much pracaical material for merchants and their employees.

A sub-committee of the Division of Retail Trade consisting of W. H. Patterson, Leland Dann and Irving Galusha was appointed last Friday to secure the co-operation and attendance of the business men of Fulton on August 11th. The retail trade division is offering to its members of the Chamber and the business men of Fulton an unusual opportunity and it is hoped to be that many of them will make use of it.

CHAUTAUQUA WEEK

TODAY'S PROGRAM

Morning—Lecture, "Old Foes Under New Faces," Dr. Keenan.
Admission 25 cents, children 15 cents.

Afternoon—Musical prelude with ginger in it, by Christine Giles-Bingham Concert Company.
Address, "A Vision of a Larger Life," by J. S. Knox.
Admission 35 cents, children 15 cents.

Evening—Devoted to a very high grade of fun, by Christine Giles-Bingham Concert Company.
Admission 35 cents, children 15 cents.
Entertainment, by Ralph Bingham of Philadelphia, one of the greatest humorists, a joy night festival.
Admission 50 cents, children 25 cents.

GIRL, CRAZED BY FEAR, TRIED TO HURL HERSELF OVER BRIDGE RAILING

Crazed because she thought her little cousin, Lester Closs, aged 7, had been drowned, Edith Perrigo, 14 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Perrigo, of 723 Erie st., attempted to commit suicide late yesterday afternoon, by jumping from the lower bridge into the Oswego river. The water in the stream was very low, and the fall would have considerably injured if it did not kill the girl, who was prevented from taking the leap by William Crahan and Henry Carlin, two passers-by, who noticed her wild glances and divined her intentions just as she mounted the railing of the bridge.

When they reached her, Edith became hysterical and fought her rescuers madly in an attempt to escape. Patrolman Smith was called and the combined efforts of the three meen were required to hold the girl, who struggled so fiercely that almost all of her clothing was torn to shreds. She was placed in an automobile and taken to the city jail, where she was detained until the arrival of Dr. Terpening and Dr. Joy, after which she was removed to her home. The heat and the unsanitary condition of the cell had the effect of increasing thegirl's terror and she was delirious and, at times, unconscious, before the doctors arrived.

Lester Closs, her little cousin, was playing along the bank of the barge canal earlier in the afternoon, when he fell from a barge into thirty feet of water. His outcries attracted the attention of some men in the vicinity who pulled him out and took him home. Edith was under the ipression that he had been drowned and that his body had not been recovered and when Carlin and Crahan grabbed her she begged them to let her leap into the stream to get the boy's body, although the lad fell into the stearm several yards below the bridge. The little boy was soon revived and is none the worse for his experience this morning, while Edith is also reported as improving.

Sideswiped Car; Racer Kept On Going; Third Accident

For the third time in two weeks the west river road north of the city was the scene of an automobile accident Saturday night, when a racing roadster headed towards this city side-swiped a car said to be owned by an Oswego man and tore the spokes out of the left wheel of the Oswego car as well as smashing a fender and causing other damage.

The accident occurred near the home of Frank Cusack, and the crash came about 12 o'clock. Both cars were maintaining a high rate of speed, and the driver of the north bound car claimed the lights on the other machine blinded him. He did not turn out far enough and the south bound machine hit his left front wheel. The occupants of both cars wereb adly shaken up but no one was seriously injureda.

(Continued on Page four.)

"Jedge" Lindsey Says Boys Are Not Really Bad; Need Teaching

Tonight's Chautauqua Program Should Eclipse Saturday's Offerings Which Included the Speaker Who Never Countenanced "Snitching" on the Other Fellows.

Judge Lindsey, who lectured at the Chataqua tent on Saturday, Miss Ridgeway, who gave readings to the evening gathering, and the union services on Sunday morning increased Fulton's appetite for more Chautauqua—a Chautauqua for next yeear. The question of a 1916 Chautauqua in Fulton has evidently been settled, and has become a certainty, as the number of persons necessary to complete the Chautauqua Association are enrolled, and the good work will go on.

Judge Lindsey was heard with appreciation as any one with the least interest in human life could not have heard him without interest. He told many of his experiences as "Judge" in which mirth and pathos were mixed. The "kids jedge," says boys are not really bad; they just don't understand. The law of the gang is as real and and sacred and binding to them as our national law. The law that prevents one kid "snitching" on another of his pals is sacred from his point of view. To help the kids to understand by getting at the cause instead of doctoring the effect is the theory of the Judge. He is a strong advocate of giving kids a "square deal" in their pleasures. He is not at all in sympathy with a city which spends thousands yearly in splashing fountains beneath which nude little iron kiddies stand and then arrest flesh and blood boys for bathing in the nude in a pond of water, forbidden territory, by the side of the railroad. Yet this is what Denver did and the Judge woke up the city, shocked it so to speak, by inviting a horde of little street gamins to a public bath beneath the fountains in the city's court yard one afternoon. The people were shocked, according to the Judge's statements, but it is evident that as true western people are they "got a hunch" as to what was wrong and the lesson did not have to be repeated. The city today has a number of public bathing spots and properly supervised at that.

"Society creates through its ignorance the evils in society and then tries to wipe them out by building jails and prisons," said Judge Lindsey.

"Some day as a nation we shall wake up and there will be schools for spiritual development," he continued, "and then the day when

(Continued on Page Four)

WILLING HANDS SIGNED PETITION FOR HOLDING A SPECIAL ELECTION

The petition asking the Common Council to call a special meeting on the question of commission form of government was filed with the City Clerk last Saturday. It bore the signatures of 470 voters, or more than 20 per cent of the votes cast for Governor in 1914. When the Common Council meets tomorrow night the petition will be presented to them and they will beasked to comply with the provisions of the optional city government law and set a day in September for the holding of the special election. The law provides that this day shall not be less than one month, nor more than two months after the filing of the petition.

Although the law requires the petition to bear only ten per cent of the number of votes cast at the general election preceding the presentation of the petition. More than 20 per cent of the number were actually secured with very little effort. There were 2269 votes cast in 1914. A petition of 227 signatures woulld have been sufficient, instead of that petition bears 470 signatures and there are outstanding on petitions which were reeeived too late for filing between fifteen and fifty per cent.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Monday, August 2, 1915.

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

Keeps the Oath.

The proposal was made in the constitutional convention by an Oswego delegate to eliminate from the oath prescribed for public officials the statement that in seeking election they had not resorted to bribery. The Oswego man argued that the oath offended the dignity of the officer, and did not prevent any one from bribing, and made liars of those who did.

The delegate must have seen some highly sensitive office holders, if they were sensitive about taking this oath. Moreover, it would be very difficult to prove that the oath is useless. It is a solemn oath which may have caused many a man to be more careful about conforming with the law. The convention did well in retaining the oath.—Utica Observer.

Room for Young Men.

Theodore N. Vail, who at the age of 70 years is yet hale and hearty, and attends to his duties as president of the American Telegraph and Telephone company, is an ardent believer in young men who make their way to the front in the large matters of the world, on the strength of their own merit and efficiency.

It is the belief of Mr. Vail that the opportunities for young men were never so large as now. Obviously, he considers that a man of his own age should not relinquish work, as he himself still "stays in the game." But he is a sticker forg enuine worth in young men, and this is the way he puts it:

"The young man who is willing to work and has ability and a good education is the one who is going ahead. There was a time when, because a person was the son of an old friend or had influence, he would be given a good position and boosted along. That day is past. Too much is involved in big business to have its affairs retarded because of a friendship. It has been discovered that one cannot run a business under the present high pressure by favoritism or nepotism. I don't mean that young men with friends are not given chances, but I say they have to make good or get out."

This is a tactful way of saying that, while influence may be useful in giving a young man a footing and an opportunity to demonstrate his ability, dependence for advancement and success must be upon thoroughness and intrinsic merit if the greater heights are to be attained, concludes the Democrat and Chronicle. But young men, because of their youth, are no longer barred from the race.—Lyons Republican.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. T. JENNINGS
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
9 S. FIRST ST. FULTON, N. Y.

J. F. BROWN
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
has a full line of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry—at the lowest prices—consistent with quality and a fair deal.
7 S. FIRST ST., FULTON, N. Y.

GEORGE W. HACKETT
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Sewage Disposal, Property Developement.
Telephone No. 9
308 ONEIDA ST. FULTON, N. Y.

A LOT OF BLUSTER

There are always a few people in every community who need to know more about the conduct of their municipal government, but how many of them ever take the trouble to look into things they see going on before their noses. It is true that if they see something they do not like, or think they see something, which amounts to about the same thing, they proceed to become like the fellow who changes his mind about the tarriff question: They usually convince themselves that everybody should know all about their change of mind and they accordingly make enough noise to be heard in the township. But why soft pedal?

It is the same with the fellow whose shoe begins to pinch—the fellow who has to face the fact that the people are arming themselves for protection; that they are at last aroused to the necessity of injecting into their government a little of the real democracy by making the control of public officers and public offices within their own power.

In this connection a pamphlet issued by the National Short Ballot organization says:

"The first-thought objection to the commission-manager plan is that it is undemocratic in making its most important single official appointive instead of 'directly responsible to the people by election.' Democracy, however, consists in controlling public officers—not necessarily in electing them—and the most effective way for the people to get a firm grip on the neck of the city manager is by sending a group of citizens down to city hall to see what the manager is doing, with power to fire him and get another any day of the week if he is unsatisfactory or insubordinate."

The above in a nutshell is what the Fulton Chamber of Commerce wants to do for the people of this city, at least for those who evince enough interest in public affairs as to make them noisy when something displeases them.

The Commission-Manager form of government is sweeping the country. Its devotees are the "common people," if you please, and not the silk stocking variety of aristocracy. It is not the product of a class of men who want to retain their power so that they may profit in one way or another—if not exactly financially, then by their political prestige.

Commission-Manager form of government is designed to give the people a business-like way of conducting a big business—a city government! it is designed to eliminate waste and inefficiency by electing and appointing to office men who are trained for the purpose of giving true value, or who by experience in private business are equipped to serve the taxpayers' interests.

The situation in Fulton is just this: When the Chamber of Commerce was organized a series of questions were asked, and a majority of the replies indicated a desire to have the present form of government changed to the Commission-Manager form, which is American in its true sense, because its plan embodies all that is recognized in Big Business as the proper way to conduct any enterprise. Big Business is American because it is with us and will stay with us. The people of Fulton have made the noise; they have indicated their preference, and any opposition that may develop to their will comes from a source that sees in real democracy in Commission-Manager government an attempt to abridge their rights.

If the people of Fulton need a plainer object lesson of the power of a handful of men over a majority let them observe the condition of First st. between Rochester st. and Broadway. Surely the condition of that city street is not the result of a Chamber of Commerce plan, but it is tshe outcome of unsalaried individuals who are termed the representatives of the people, by whose "sacred right to vote" they were elected to do the people's bidding.

What are children? * * * Flowers! They are the flowers of the invisible world; indestructible, self-perpetuating flowers, each with a multitude of angels and evil spirits underneath its leaves, toiling and wrestling for dominion over it.

Blossoms! They are the blossoms of another world, whose fruitage is angels and archangels. Or dewdrops! They are dewdrops that have their source, not in the chambers of the earth, nor among the vapors of the sky, which the next breath of wind or the next flash of sunshine may dry up forever, but among the everlasting fountains and inexhaustible reservoirs of mercy and love.—Youngstown Vindicator.

A QUESTION ANSWERED

As a listener to Mrs. Bjorkman's speech at the bank corner Saturday evning, I heard the question asked by a man, "Does equal suffrage mean that my wife must rub elbows with bad women?" which immediately brought forth the question by a lady at my elbow, "How about the bad men?" which, coupled with Mrs. Bjorkman's remarks, aptly answers the same.

But, me thinks, the gentleman should study his Bible and especially the following chapters: John 8; chapters 1 to 11; verses; Matt. 13, 29 to 30, Matt. 5th, 43 to 47; Matt. 23rd, 23 to 28, inclusive, and he will find the answer direct from the fountain of all truth, and me thinks, he may after reading the above mentioned chapters be able to see there is none without sin, and if such a condition should exist in any man or woman, they should be translated like Elijah of old.

A LISTENER.

Is It Worth While?

Is it worth while that we jostle a brother
Bearing his load on the rough road of life?
Is it worth while that we jest at each other
In blackness of heart—that we war to the knife?
God pity us in our pitiful strife.

God pity us all as we jostle each other;
God pardon us all for the triumphs we feel
When a fellow goes down; poor heart-broken brother,
Pierced to the heart; words are keener than steel,
And mightier far for woe or for weal.

Were it not well in this brief little journey,
On over the isthmus, down into the tide,
That we give him a fish instead of a serpent
Ere folding the hands to be and abide
For ever and aye in dust at his side.

Look at the roses saluting each other;
Look at the herds all at peace on the plain,
Man, and man only, makes war on his brother,
And dotes in his heart on his peril and pain—
Shamed by the brutes that go down on the plain.

—Joaquin Miller.

"COFFIN NAILS" ORDERED FOR ARMIES OF THE ALLIES.

400,000,000 Cigarettes Must Be Delivered by Sept. 1.

The allies have signed a contract with a large American manufacturing firm for 400,000,000 "coffin nails." They are not metal nails to tack up coffins with, however, but are the good old "coffin nails" of the text books on physiology, the same old "coffin nails" dear Aunt Maria warns small Billy about.

The 400,000,000 cigarettes are to be delivered to the allies on or before Sept. 1. The order will keep the factory handling it busy night and day, it is stated. In order to get the "smokes" completed on time the factory will have to turn out cigarettes at the rate of 10,000,000 a day, or about 7,000 for every minute of the day, which is "goin' some," every man who "rolls his own" will admit.

If the allies smoke the cigarettes at the rate of manufacture, a cloud of smoke forty feet high should engulf the German empire, statisticians figure out.

Four hundred million cigarettes would form a tobacco bridge covering the Bug river from bank to bank from source to mouth. The "papers" used would carpet Europe as with a white pall. If laid end to end those 400,000,000 cigarettes would stretch from Paris to Berlin and from Berlin to Paris nineteen times.

TO END COUNTERFEITING.

Prisoner Offers to Make Money Safe In Return For Liberty.

If the claims of Peter Feldkamp, now a prisoner in the Wayne county (Mich.) jail under a seventeen year sentence to Fort Leavenworth for counterfeiting, are correct, he may be the means of revolutionizing the entire issue of United States paper money.

Feldkamp wrote to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo offering in exchange for his liberty and a job with the treasury department a chemical secret he had discovered which, according to him, will make counterfeiting impossible.

Feldkamp is a photographer and an amateur chemist of no slight attainments. While experimenting in raising one dollar bills to ten dollar ones he stumbled on his process, which since his arrest, he asserts, he has perfected.

Feldkamp's process so colors the bill that it cannot be bleached and thus halts evildoers from making even the paper. Even with the paper they would still be up against a stone wall, unable to duplicate his tint.

That the Washington authorities are taking Feldkamp's assertions seriously is shown by the fact that James Sloan, head of the treasury department at Detroit, has been instructed to interview Feldkamp.

Percentage of Boats Sunk.

Out of almost 20,000 vessels which had entered or left the port of Liverpool since the German submarine blockade began only twenty-nine were sunk by German submarines. These figures were given in a speech at Liverpool by Sir A. Norman Hill, secretary of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' association.

$10,000,000 A MONTH IS SENT TO BELGIUM.

Whereas Edward J. Williams, the treasurer who disbursed the funds to meet the cost of the construction of the Panama canal, paid out $2,000,000 per month on the average during the years 1905-13, he, as assistant treasurer of the commission for relief in Belgium, has been distributing $10,000,000 per month since the German occupation became effective, says the Chicago Christian Advocate. The economy with which this fund has been administered by the commission and its splendid system of distributing food, regularly, promptly and economically, suggests to William B. Parker, the official historian of the commission, that we have here a practical illustration of how successful collective marketing for an entire nation may be.

Expert Advice for the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

Where would you consider the proper place for a gasoline tank?

This depends on conditions. There are advantages in every location. If placed under the cowl the gasoline can flow by gravity to the carburetor, yet the carburetor does not need to be placed as low as when the tank is under the seat. By locating the carburetor higher, it is more accessible and the intake pipe is shortened, giving better carburetion. The gasoline is warmed by the heat of the motor so that in cold weather, at least, carburetion is facilitated.

The under seat location of the tank also allows fuel feed by the simple gravity method, but there is danger of the flow stopping when climbing a steep hill. When the tank is being filled the passengers in the front must be disturbed.

Putting the tank at the rear utilises otherwise waste space and allows the space under the front seat and under the cowl to be used for other purposes. There is a slight objection to this location, however, because the gasoline must be fed to the carburetor either by pressure or the vacuum system. This means a slight amount of complication, but it is not serious, as is indicated by the fact that the majority of cars now in use one or the other of these systems.

A very large percentage of the cars put on the market in the past year or two use the vacuum system of fuel feed in which the main gasoline tank is located at the rear of the car, while a small auxiliary tank is placed on the dash, usually inside the hood, to give gravity feed to the carburetor.

On a level road or slight ascent my car runs well, but on steeper grades it misses, chokes and back fires. I had new rings put in and the compression seems good. What is the cause?

From the information given it would appear that the gasoline line between the carburetor and the tank is slightly clogged. The gasoline flows through rapidly enough to feed the car under conditions obtained on the level road or on a slight ascent, but on steeper grades the feed is not fast enough to do the work. If you remove the pipe connecting the tank and carburetor and clean thoroughly it will probably end the trouble.

My car will not hold compression very well. I put in two new rings, and I think they do not fit well enough as yet, as the car has only been run about thirty miles since. The compression was fairly good with the old rings, but I thought I could improve it with new ones. Is there any way to make them fit more tightly by using grinding compound?

In order to get the new rings to fit well at once they should be lapped in by means of a grinding compound. The cylinder is put on a bench and the piston worked out and in with a sort of irregular turning movement similar to that given in grinding a valve. This work can be done by an amateur, but should not be attempted without first having observed carefully how it is done, because it is easy to spoil the piston and cylinder by unequal abrasion. The probabilities are that the new ring will wear in and the compression will be tighter after you have run another two or three hundred miles, and altogether it would probably be better for you to wait and see that this does not happen unless you can get the services of an expert in lapping in the ring.

When the spark on my car is retarded it misses considerably. Is this a sign that the magneto is weak?

No. Retard and advance simply refer to time of spark occurrence. The spark is just as strong on retard as it is on advance. When the spark is retarded it means that it occurs when the piston is going downward, and when it is advanced it occurs when the piston has not yet reached dead center.

Should the valve spring be a stiff one under small compression or a nimble spring under heavy compression to give best results?

The stiffness of the spring will be found only by experiment. As the piston descends it creates a vacuum in the cylinder, thus allowing the pressure of the atmosphere to open the valve. If the piston suction is poor, then the difference in pressure between the bottom and the top of the valve will not be so great, and hence the valve will have a tendency to remain shut. However, if a piston has good suction the valve will open without difficulty. You will have to try your particular motor and valves in order to get the best results.

Please explain the proper way of overhauling a car.

In good repair shops and service stations the entire car is disassembled, the parts inspected, worn ones replaced and the car then reassembled. However, it is often found that certain parts do not require attention. For example, the repair man may find that the differential and gearset are in good shape and will not go to the trouble of taking them apart.

Zinc and Platinum.

Zinc expands most of any metal under the influence of heat and platinum least.

Another Chance

A Monstrous Tide.

The bay of Fundy forms a cul-de-sac at which the Atlantic ocean seems to have taken a special spite and at regular intervals pours into it an enormous amount of water. Take the harbor of St. John as an illustration of what this mighty tide must be. In most parts of the world a tide of ten feet is considered something abnormal, but at St. John it rises twenty to twenty-four feet in good weather. In stormy weather the monotony is varied by the high water mark being pushed up even ten or fifteen feet higher.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 3111 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4246
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

GLENWOOD FARM
Milk, Cream and Commercial Buttermilk
Our bottles are washed by steam
Our milk bottled on Farm of
FRED VOGELGSANG
Phone 2510

G. H. MAUDE
Painter and Decorator
Phone 4369 260 S. 5th St.
Free estimate on Exterior and Interior work. Up-to-date designs.

ROGERS' SILVERWARE FREE!
One coupon with each 5c purchase.
Premiums on Display
POMPHRET'S

THINKING OF A BOAT RIDE?
30-foot launch and rowboats to rent.
INGERSOLL'S BOAT LIVERY
N. 1st st. opposite Old Grace Chapel.

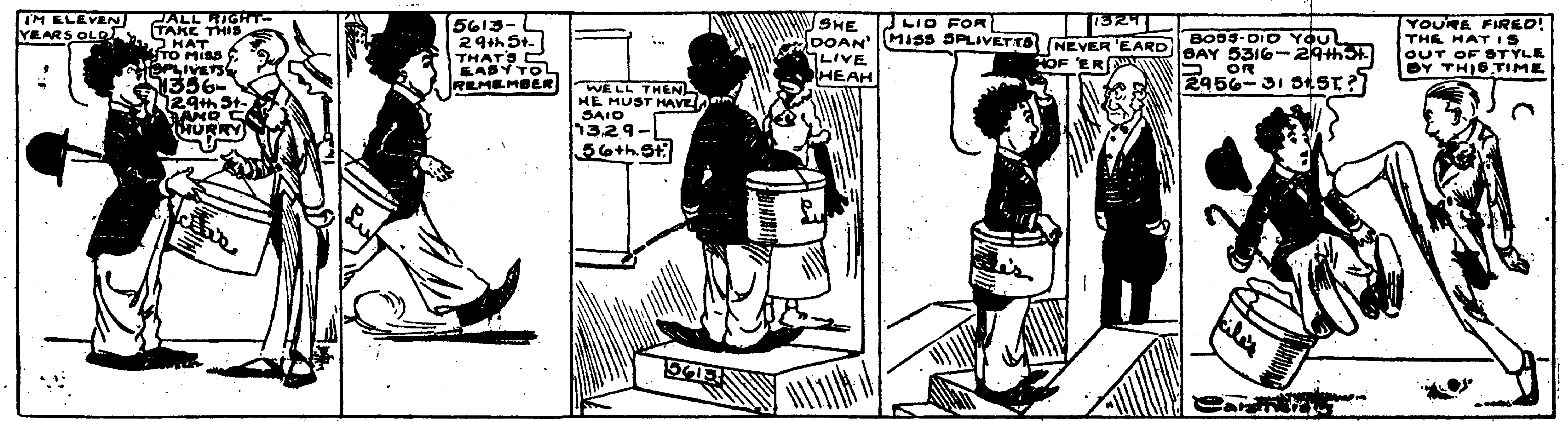
DEFIANCE TIRES
Both Smooth and Tiger Tread.
These tires are giving the best of satisfaction.
Guaranteed 4,000 Miles.
For Sale by
GEO. B. PALMER
207 Worth St.

Steamer CITY OF FULTON
Freight & Packet Service
Runs daily between Fulton and Syracuse.
Leave Fulton, 5:15 a. m.
Arrive Syracuse, 11 a. m.
Leave Syracuse, 2:50 p. m.
Capt. C. S. Burleigh

Charley Chaplin's Comic Capers

He Never Got It Right

Copyright, 1915, by Keeley-Handy Syndicate.



FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

GOSSIP

"MISS BROWN," says Miss Dizzle to Miss Mary Jones, "is naught but a package of loose fitting bones." "Miss Jones," says Miss Dizzle, "is terribly fat; she's naught but a gossiping, silly old cat." They gossip (Miss Dizzle, Miss Jones and Miss Brown) and choice information goes floating 'round town. They analyze people and, first thing you know, the embers of jealousy kindle and grow. Some soul starts a rumor and in a short time it spreads like a tumor and eateth like lime. Miss Jones keeps on talking and then wonders why the people all give her the icicle eye. Miss Brown goes out calling on Thursday each week and then comes home bawling 'cause neighbors won't speak. Miss Dizzle's offended 'cause some one has said, "There's nothing but troublesome thoughts in her head." Talk swells like a bubble and flows like a stream; it causes the trouble of pickles and cream. The talkative neighbor is sure a disgrace, as much out of place as a fly on your face. They won't let off talking, yet can't understand why people don't give them the fellowship hand. If people would stifle their wigwagging talk the neighborly spirit would win in a walk. If people would keep all they knew to themselves these choice bits of gossip would die on the shelves. But gossip's a habit that just sticks around; it flies like a rabbit escaping a hound. It's just like an endless and double linked chain—it travels the route and it comes back again. If scandalous gossip comes floating to you forget all about it and hide it from view.

Capital of an automobile factory jumped from $2,000,000 to $100,000,000. The auto plays a great part in peace and in war, too, nowadays.

Her Safety Not His Business.

"This safety movement is a great thing, but what good does it do to try to be a missionary to some of these women?" commented a citizen on a High street car. His pessimistic view was the result of a rebuff he had just received from an elderly woman, who, alighting from the car in the usual feminine way, with her face to the rear of the car, was informed by the "missionary" that she should have faced the other way in order to avoid an accident.

"I'm attending to my business. You attend to your own," retorted the woman. "Thanks for 'safety first,'" said the man sadly.—Columbus Dispatch.

His Trouble.

"How are you getting on with your golf?"

"Not very well."

"What's the trouble?"

"I'm not able to get off often enough to get on."—Detroit Free Press.

Rainbow Trout.

The rainbow trout is bluish above, silvery or golden below, more or less spotted with black on the body and fins and with an orange or red lateral band. It is doubtless for this varicoloring that it receives its name. It is more hardy than the English trout and accommodates itself to almost stagnant waters and has thus proved a success in many ponds which were regarded as fit for coarse fish only. In many places, however, it has caused disappointment by going down to the sea and never returning.—Philadelphia Press.

Meaning of Cemetery.

It is not correct to say that "cemetery" means the "city of the dead." The word is from the Greek "koimeterion," meaning sleeping place, not the place of the dead. There is nothing in the etymology of the word to warrant us in thinking that it was originally intended to convey the idea that the departed were really dead any more than there is in the old Hebrew term for cemetery, "bethaim," the house of the living.—Exchange.

War is upsetting the dictionary, and one new definition of defeat is "retirement for strategic reasons."

DRAMATISTS FIND FIELD FOR TALENTS

FAMOUS AUTHORS NOW WRITE DRAMAS FOR FILM COMPANIES.

W. H. OSBORNE THE LATEST.

Scion of Prominent Family and Noted Author Writes Great Serial for Pathe.

William Hamilton Osborne, author of the new serial "Neal of the Navy", is the latest of the modern popular authors to enlist in the moving picture line. He has already written five hundred short stories in the past thirteen years, and is also the author of several best selling novels, "The Red Mouse", "The Catspaw", "The Blue Buckle" and "The Running Fight." He never really attempted to write moving pictures straight

William Hamilton Osborne.

off—or on—the reel, until he tackled "Neal of the Navy," for Pathe. Mr. Osborne was attracted to the Navy as a fine background for a story of adventure, and for a year past he has been delving not only into the characteristics of the navy itself as an institution, but also into the records of the Secret Service, so far as the same were obtainable. He has coupled this authentic knowledge to his own imagination and is turning out a series, which, while it pictures the United States Navy from all its advantageous standpoints, also involves an exciting novel story of adventure in the toils of which the hero is constantly finding himself baffled. The heroine is a modern young girl whose ancestry is shrouded in mystery, but whose fortunes are bound up with an unusual trio of adventurers who are constantly under the surveillance of the government. Lillian Lorraine is featured as the heroine and Wm. Courtleigh, Jr., as the hero. The series is being produced by Balboa for Pathe, and will begin to appear on the screens in September. Permits for the taking of the naval pictures have already been obtained from the authorities at Washington.

Navy in His Family.

Both Navy and Army figure largely in the family of Mr. Osborne. The late Secretary of the Navy, George M. Robeson, now deceased, was one of his ancestors, and an uncle of Osborne's has, until his recent retirement, been an official in the Navy for many years. His great grandfather was quartermaster-general of the State of New Jersey. Another uncle was the youngest commissioned officer in the Federal army in the Civil War, Capt. Ellis Hamilton, killed at Bull Run, at the age of 18.

William Hamilton Osborne comes of an illustrious ancestry—his great grandfather and granduncle — two William Penningtons, were both Governors of the State of New Jersey and one of them at one time Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington. Another ancestor was Chancellor Halstead of New Jersey.

His grandfather was a well known editor, and his father an old time lawyer of New York and New Jersey. He was born in Newark, N. J. and has always lived there. Mrs. William Hamilton Osborne is a well known clubwoman of Newark, being corresponding secretary of the Contemporary of N. J., the largest woman's club in the world.

FILM VERSIONS OF NOVELS.

It is probable that within the near future one will be able to see his favorite novel, whatever it is, in pictures. It has been well known for some time that Pathe has been in the market buying right and left the picture rights of famous novels and plays that seem to be best adapted for motion pictures. Among them are numbered: "The Beloved Vagabond" and "Simon, the Jester," by William J. Locke; "The Galloper," by Richard Harding Davis; "Via Wireless," by Paul Armstrong and Winchell Smith; "Comrade John," by Henry Kitchell Webster and Samuel Merwin; "The Closing Net," by H. C. Rowland; "Nedra," by George Barr McCutcheon; "The New Adventures of Wallingford," by George Randolph Chester; "The Weavers," by Gilbert Parker; "Mary's Lamb," by Richard Carle.

PITH AND POINT.

European nations are finding war is easier to start than to stop.

The first thing a young man learns at college is how little his parents know.

Many a girl, when she marries, loses a good friend and gets a boarder—who grumbles.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and then it costs so much less.

Europe's great war in some of its aspects strangely resembles an American political deadlock.

By the time Europe gets through the manufacturers of antiques will find their occupation gone.

The trouble seems to be that lots of times when a man makes up his mind he doesn't use good material.

The dove of peace and the olive branch have been replaced by the airship and the long range gun.

The small boy who sits on the bank after his first summer swim learns too late the disadvantages of a place in the sun.

If San Marino and Monaco should ever lock horns a half dozen portholes would give them an ample supply of trenches.

The country has been warned of the approach of the seventeen year locusts. Fortunately it doesn't take them that long to transact business.

The American Bible society has issued 6,370,405 copies of the Bible during the last year, but then Europe's been too busy of late to read them.

Drawing the Line.

Mrs. de Fashion—My dear, I have picked out a husband for you. Miss de Fashion—Very well, but I want to say right now, mother, that when it comes to buying the wedding dress I am going to select the materials myself, so there!—New York Weekly.

There Are Lots of Them.

Hokus—Old Gotrox is devoted to music. There is a clause in his will leaving $25,000 to establish a home for poor singers. Pokus — How inadequate! Twenty-five millions wouldn't begin to house all the poor singers.—Life.

Good Reason.

"So you have written a book on cemented basements. But why did you choose such a subject?"

"Because I wanted it to be among the best cellars."—Baltimore American.

Knowledge is power, but it won't take the place of gasoline.—Kansas City Journal.

STAGE STARS FALL FOR CAMERA'S LURE

CHANGE FROM "MOVIE" TO "PHOTODRAMA" BRINGS MANY INTO NEW FIELD.

THE SCREEN'S WIDE SCOPE

Plays Presented in Photo Form Overcome Limitations of Spoken Drama —Pathe Announces Conversions.

It was only a short time ago as time is reckoned, since the stars of the stage spurned the advances of the motion picture manufacturers. Considering the "movies," as they contemptuously termed the film drama, as a cheap and entirely ephemeral form of amusement they considered acting in them as beneath their dignity and preferred thirty week contracts at $200, to fifty-two weeks playing in pictures at larger figures. Today what a difference. One by one, at first apologetically, but now boldly to the sound of figurative trumpets, the great names of the stage have gone over to the "silent drama."

Bruce McRae.

Here is a list of popular stage favorites recently secured by Pathe, which illustrates the trend:

Rhys Alexander, Edwin Arden, Richard Carle, William Courtleigh, Jr., Clifton Crawford, Arnold Daly, Lionel Barrymore, Frederic de Belleville, Katherine Brown-Decker, William Elliott, Max Figman, Wm. Riley Hatch, Gail Kane, Sheldon Lewis, Lillian Lorraine, Fania Marinoff, Bruce McRae, Bliss Milford, Lolita Robertson, Jessie Ralph, and Melville Stewart.

Just one of those famous names attached to a photoplay two years ago would have made a sensation and yet the house of Pathe calmly announces now that other big stars will be signed in the near future!

SIRES AND SONS.

Mayor William H. Thompson of Chicago is a total abstainer.

W. H. Winans fills four public offices in Cleveland. He is twenty-six.

C. C. Herron of Philadelphia has completed twenty-five years in rescue mission work.

W. M. Smith has spent thirty-five years as a typesetter for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Hon. Austen Chamberlain, the new British secretary for India, is no tyro in public business and is regarded as a fine administrator. In 1902 he was postmaster general and afterward became chancellor of the exchequer.

Colonel Rogers Birnie, who recently retired as senior colonel of the ordnance department of the army, having reached the age limit, is one of the foremost ordnance experts in this country. He is a native of Maryland and entered the army in 1872.

General Carlo Caneva, commander in chief of the Italian forces in the field, is a man tried in battle in the war with Turkey. His is the highest rank in the Italian army. He is seventy years of age and was on the retired list until the war threat loomed on the horizon.

The Jitney Bus.

At least the bus of that name has lived long enough to make the jitney famous.—Chicago News.

So far as is known, with all her troubles, Europe doesn't have to grapple with a jitney bus problem. — Detroit Journal.

One thing the jitney certainly has done—it has enabled the street car motormen to see a prospective passenger sooner than formerly.—Dallas News.

With the coining of the word "jitneur" to denominate the driver of the jitney bus there should no longer be any curbing the demand that this vehicle must go.—New York Post.

Current Comment.

America is now the richest of nations. Can we keep our peace and our ducats?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

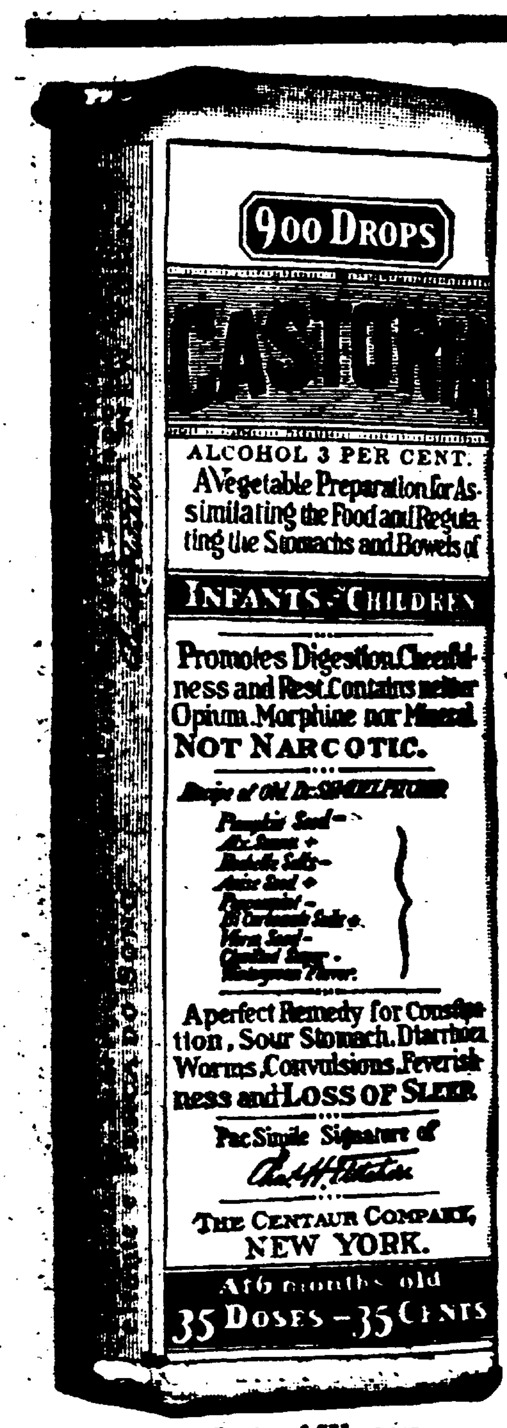
A rise in the price of beef used to be accompanied by an interesting explanation. Now it simply takes place. —Washington Star.

Almost any man with personal magnetism, some guns and a few boxes of soda crackers can get up a revolution in Mexico.—Los Angeles Express.

The crank is capable of much worse mischief than the criminal, and the pity of it is that he should be so much harder to detect.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Mirrors to Protect Vault.

In constructing a vault in the basement of one of the Los Angeles banks a plan was followed which makes the six sides of the chamber visible to a watchman and eliminates all chances of its being entered by tunneling beneath it. It is set on concrete columns in the middle of a white tiled pit which is brightly illuminated. To make it possible to command a view of the space beneath the vault from the level above mirrors have been arranged on the floor at such an angle that every part of the space is reflected in them. Light is reflected by the white walls so that the top of the vault is illuminated and easily inspected.—Popular Mechanics.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo . . . 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland . . . 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland . . . 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo . . . 7:30 A. M.

(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

Beautifully colored sectional puzzle chart, showing both exterior and interior of The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE" sent on receipt of five cents to cover postage and mailing. Also ask for our 24-page pictorial and descriptive booklet free.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

BUTTS SHOE SHOP

Clearance Sale

Commences:

TO-MORROW AT 9 O'CLOCK

SPECIAL PRICES on all Summer Footwear

BUTTS SHOE SHOP

Oneida Street

SYRACUSE MOOSE EFFORTS FAIL

The local Red Men swamped the Moose of Syracuse under an avalanche of base hits at the Fair grounds yesterday afternoon and the final tally stood 13-7 in favor of the Fulton team. One of the largest crowds of the season attended the game, and a fair sprinkling of the fans came down from Syracuse with the Moose players, who made the trip by automobile.

Painter and Gaughn formed the battery for the locals, and the local twirler had the opposing hitsmiths well under control at all times. He allowed eleven safe bingles, but kept them scattered, whereas Fulton's ten hits came in bunches, especially in the eighth inning when Marquard, the Moose star twirler, was driven to the dug-out. Kiest took up the burden at that point and fared better. Burkhardt and Brady did the receiving, and Brady was the star for the Syracuse nine.

F. Brown, the local third sacker, and Bill Ingamells shared the fielding honors for Fulton. Ingamells pulled several spectacular catches in left field, and Brown knocked down everything that came down the third base line. Dingle and Cook umpired.

"JEDGE" LINDSEY SAYS BOYS ARE NOT REALLY BAD

(Continued from Page One)

boys will no longer run away from school, but if he be found playing "hookey" is will be to get away from home and get to school."

Judge Lindsey's lecture was as much the eye opener in its way as was the lecture on Mormonism by ex Senator Cannon.

Katharine Ridgeway, who was heard Saturday evening, is indeed a master in her work. Not alone were the readings given in a master's own way but the thought itself in the selections chosen left new and stirring thought on war, and peace, and bird conservation, nationalism and various other lines along which a thinking progressive people are working today.

Dr. Keenan was heard Sunday morning, at the union services, and in addition to capable expression on the broader viewpoint in religious life today, it was another splendid demonstration of the community spirit, the get-together-ness, as from the big tent the mingled voices of hundreds rang out in "Faith of our Fathers," and "Onward Christian Soldiers."

John Knox, Business efficiency man, spoke this afternoon and his talk will be reported in tomorrow's issue of this newspaper.

Sideswiped Car; Racer Kept On Going; Third Accident

(Continued from Page One)

Just one week ago Saturday night, a Ford car with six passengers, crashed into a wagon occupied by Tuson Minett and Charles Robellard of the river road. Both men were seriously injured and are still confined to their homes. The car made good its escape before the injured men could get the license number.

The next evening, Charles Bothwell, of Oswego, ran down a man named Wilbur, causing injuries which resulted in Wilbur's death a few hours later. All three accidents occurred within one mile of each other.

Final Clearance Sale

OF

Ladies' Street and Porch Dresses

Our entire stock of Ladies' Street and Porch Dresses in white and colors, all sizes, worth up to $6.50. The entire stock will be placed on Sale

WEDNESDAY MORNING at 9 O'CLOCK

Your Choice for $1.95 Each

These Dresses are *Now* on Display in Our First Street Show Windows.

J. C. O'BRIEN

Misses Madaline and Katharine Murphy, Cora Roscoff, Madaline Kieffer and Myrtle Fitch. A happy time was had by the hostess and the guests returned home greatly benefited by their brief visit here.

* * *

Harry Stout of the Savings Bank has returned from a vacation spent in Canada.

* * *

Miss Ella Drake, who has been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Fowler Joy has returned to her home in Brooklyn.

* * *

Mrs. I. Dwyer of Columbus, Ohio, is visiting relatives in this city.

* * *

B. Bennett and family are visiting friends in New York.

* * *

Miss Edna Cosgrove of Syracuse is visiting Miss Eva Barry.

* * *

Mrs. Michael Sheridan and daughter of Oswego were the week-end guests of friendsi n this city.

* * *

Mrs. W. F. Hallaran and son, Donald, and grandson are spending a few days at the home of Mr. T. B. McMahon of Central Square.

D. EDWIN BALSLEY

Public Accountant and Auditor

401 Daniel Building

433 S. Salina st. Syracuse N. Y.

New line of

Fancy Shopping Baskets

just received at

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida St. Hello 75

TWO REGIMENTS TO HOLD REUNIONS ON SAME DAY

The 110th Regiment, N. Y. V., will hold its annual reunion in Washington Hall, Mexico, Wednesday, Aug. 25th. George H. Lester, of this city, is President of the organization and Henry B. Whitney, of Pulaski, Secretary.

On the same day the veterans of the 147th Regiment, N. Y. V., will hold their annual gathering there and the two organizations will unite to enjoy a dinner to be served by the Woman's Relief Corps. Many old soldiers will no doubt attend, and after business sessions the time will be given up to reminiscences of army life and sociability.

ROXFORD CARVEY ELIGIBLE FOR GAME PROTECTOR

Among the names of men who are protector of Oswego county appears that of Roxford Carvey of 218 North 6th st., this city. The position pays an annual salary of $900.

The Albany announcement gives the candidates' names and percentages won in the civil service examination in the following order:

James H. Dickinson, Constantia, 95.60 per cent.; oJhn F. Hahman, Utica, 90.38 per cent.; Roxford Carvey, 218 North Sixth st., Fulton, 88.23 per cent.

"The best seller," is the expression of merchants handling Black Baking Co.'s products. adv.

BULL MOOSE LEADER WANTS PARTY CONTINUED

The Oswego Times quotes B. Coe Turner as not being in sympathy with the plan of leading Bull Moosers to give up the ghost and go back into the fold. In a statement Saturday Mr. Turner declares his independence and says he will continue to vote for Progressive candidates just as long as they are on the list and stand for party principles. There are about 600 Progressive in Oswego county, according to Mr. Turner's estimate.

In speaking of the withdrawal of several local Progressives from the party, Mr. Turner says it is his belief that their registering under other parties is with the belief that they will be more than ordinary party men and will be booked upon as one carrying a banner. "Only a handful have left the party," Mr. Turner says, and they will not be missed. He expects the Progressives to have a ticket in the field this fall for mayor and in some of the wards will run aldermanic candidates.

"Black's white bread" and Black's cookies have won a place here. They suit the taste. adv

LOCAL FIRM BIDS HIGH ON MINETTO BRIDGE

Bids were opened Saturday at County Superintendent Howard's office in Oswego. Only three tenders were made, as follows:

Larkin & Sangster, Seneca Falls, N. Y., $65,000.

Woolsey Construction Co., Davenport, N. Y., $78,000.

William Mueser of the Concrete Steel Engineering Company of New York, designers and supervisor of construction of the bridge, assisted Superintendent Howard in tabulating the bids.

The bids occasioned much surprise, owing to the variety of the figures.

The Concrete Engineering Company in submitting plans and specifications gave as tentative figures the sum of $69,000, and a later estimate, figuring quantities, was $63,000.

Larkin & Sangster, the lowest bidder, is a well-known firm and has had large barge canalcontracts at Seneca Falls and elsewhere.

Before closing the afternoon's proceedings it was decided to take no further action until Wednesday afternoon, August 4.

OPENING GUN LOADED WITH BLANK CARTRIDGES

Secretary Heydecker, of the Chamber of Commerce, in speaking of the political campaign for commission government, which bids fair to be one of the most interesting and warmly contested in some years, vetured the opinion that the "Opening Gun" announcements written by the anti-commission government element thus far have been loaded with blank cartridges. Mr. Heydecker said he could discern no real argument or ground for one in any of the statements made by the opposition.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS HERE TO STOP TRACK WALKING

In line with efforts being made in other places to stop track walking, the New York Central may send to this city its special officer who will endeavor to abolish the dangerous practice at this point. Hundreds of persons trespass on railroad property each day here and when the officer comes arrests may be made.

It is a misdemeanor to trespass on the tracks of a railroad, as provided for in chapter 481, section 83, of the consolidated laws of 1910.

Community Notes

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lockwood and Miss Gertrude Dann comprised a motor car party to Syracuse on Friday.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Devine of Columbus, O., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Bridget Kent, in West Broadway.

* * *

Mrs. Florence E. Wallace is recovering from an operation performed at the Lee Memorial hospital by Dr. Wallace of Syracuse and Dr. H. M. Doane of this city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Webb have leased the McCully flat in 3rd st.

* * *

Mrs. Ellen Boomer has as her guests Mr. and Mrs. John Embley of New York.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Halstead of So. 4th st. spent yesterday in Syracuse.

* * *

C. H. Dryer entertained yesterday Dr. Keenan, Chautauqua lecturer.

* * *

Prof. and Mrs. J. R. Fairgrieve and family left this morning for a vacation at Mexico Point.

* * *

Mayor and Mrs. F. E. Fox have returned from their western trip.

* * *

Chief and Mrs. Rude and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morrell motored yesterday to Auburn and Owosco Lake.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Foster are guests of the former's parents Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Foster of South 4th st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Raymond of Ballston Spa, have been guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Webb.

* * *

Donald Pratt of this city, while visiting his father, Dr. Pratt, in Buffalo, was operated upon for appendicitis.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Hall is a guest of Mrs. J. Harry Howe of So. 4th st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Jones of New York are guests of the former's mother, Mrs. F. K. Jones.

* * *

Miss Ada Thayer is a guest of friends at Skeneateles Lake.

* * *

The Misses Tressa and Anna Custer entertained over Saturday and Sunday a bevy of bright young women of Syracuse. The guests were,

PICNIC EXCELLED ALL OTHERS IN THE PAST

At both masses yesterday, Father John Lindsman of the Church of the Immaculate Conception thanked the parishioners for their support and presence at the annualp icnic of the church Saturday, which was the most successful in the annals of the affair. Nearly one thousand people were on the grounds Saturday afternoon when the program of athletic sports was run off, and some twoh undred people enjoyed a bountiful dinner served by the ladies of the church. All the booths did a thriving business and the committee expects to realize a neat sum when all the reports have been handed in.

REBEKAHS TO PICNIC AT SOUTH GRANBY

Mrs. Ralph Brown extends to the members of Nehasane Lodge, Order of Rebekah, and the friends of members, a most cordial invitation to call at her home in South Granby tomorrow. The occasion is a picnic and a consequent good time is assured. Those who propose to take the trip should leave the D. & L. station on the 10:30 a. m. train.

BYRON D. READ.

Byron D. Read, 83, died today at his home, No. 1019 Emery street. He was born in Adams Center but had lived in this section for thirty-four years as a retired farmer.

Mr. Read is survived by three sons, Delevan J., and Delatus B., both of this city, and Delton C., of Seattle. Thef uneral arrangements have not been made, but they will be in charge of the Masonic lodge of which Mr. Read was an old member.

MRS. BUET PETLINE.

Mrs. Buet Petline, 26, died this morning at her home, No. 215 Vorhees st., after a short illness. Besides her husband, she is survived by one child. Thef uneral will be held Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock at the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Burial will be made at St. Mary's cemetery.

Black Baking Company time in Fulton is at all times. Your grocer sells the goods. adv

New Potatoes, per peck (15lbs.), 19c at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

NICHOLAS BROWER.

Nicholas Brower, one of the oldest lawyers in northern New York, died Saturday at his daughter's home in Pulaski. He was in his ninety-third year and has been enjoying comparatively good health.

Mr. Brower was born in New York city, February 1, 1823, and settled in Hannibal in 1859. He was educated in the schools of New York, studied law with Weston Brothers of that city, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. Mr. Brower went to Forestville, N. Y., in 1856, forming a partnership with E. S. Spencer. In 1859 Mr. Brower went to Hannibal, this county, and remained there in the practice of his profession, until about twenty years ago, when he retired and has since made his home with Mrs. Hinman in Hannibal and Pulaski.

Decedent's great-grandfather was Adolphus Brewer, who resided at Hackensack, N. J. His grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary army and lived at Fishkill, N. Y., where Nicholas' father was born. Mr. Brower married Miss Ledursky Jenks, daughter of Colonel Perry A. Jenks, of Erie county. Two children, Clarence B. Brower, editor of the Hannibal News, and Mrs. B. N. Minman of Pulaski, survive, together with six grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

Mr. Brower was a charter member of the Masonic lodge at Hannibal.

WILLIAM MOSIER

William Mosier, 72, one of Hannibal-town's oldest residents, died Friday evening. Surviving are his wife and one brother, Samuel Mosier, of Kansas City, Mo. Funeral services will be tomorrow. There will be a prayer at the house at 1:30 o'clock. Service at the M. E. church at 2:30 o'clock, Rev. F. W. Dunning officiating. There will be a ritual service at the grave by the Hannibal Center Grange, of which the decedent was a member. The grange will assemble at the hall at 2 o'clock.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

A Ton of

Genuine Gas Coke

will give you

$6.50 Actual Value

You Can Buy It During August for

$4.60

THE GAS COMPANY

PHONE 198

Your Wants

Made Known in THE EVENING TIMES

Reach Nearly 16,000 Eyes Each Day

PRICES:

One Word, one time, 1 Cent
One Word, 3 times, 2 Cents
One Word, 6 times, 3 Cents

CASH WITH ORDER

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—Must come well recommended; should own bicycle or motorcycle; good pay. Address by card or letter, B, Evening Times Office. tf

Position Desired.—By experienced stenographer and book-keeper; young man; references exchanged. A. Times Office. 3t,eod

For Sale—One 2-cylinder Maxwell Car, in good condition; cheap for cash. Will trade for larger car. Inquire 229 Oneida st., Phone 596.

For Sale—30 H. P. Overland roadster, fine condition. Cost new $1025 now $325.00. Mame Nealis. Phone 4512. 188

Wanted.—To rent a furnished house of about five rooms for month or two. Call at 101 Pratt st., city.

Pony and Cart Wanted—Price must be reasonable. Call at once on Dan Darleigh, Quirk Theatre. 192

To Rent—Three rooms furnished for light housekeeping, all improvements. H. Welch, 61 E. 1st st.

Furnished Rooms.—Modern improvements. 10 W. 3rd North.

For Sale—A $200 Edison phonograph Cheap for cash. Phone 122. tf

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

For Rent—A flat at 504 Pine street. $10 per month. H. L. Crandall.

Flat to rent—7 roms. 608 Rochester st. 192c

Cottage to Rent—6 rooms and bath. Inquire 419 Buffalo st. 192c

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

ALBANY GOSSIP DAY BY DAY

Chronicle of Events and a Forecast of What is Doing in Officialdom—Special Correspondence.

By Frederic T. Cardoze

ALBANY, August 2.—That a general idea of the work of the Constitutional Convention may be known and that the impression that the delegates have done little than to gather at the Capitol each day there is a session to remain an hour or two and then adjourn, may be corrected, a brief digest of what has been accomplished to date is of interest. It is true that the committees have thus far performed theg reater part of the work of the Convention. The length and intensity of committee meetings have in some instances been a severe strain upon th members and more than one heated argument has arisen which has all but caused animosity.

There have been, 689 proposed amendments to the Constitution introduced by delegates, the majority of which has never progressed beyond the committee rooms, although practically all of them have been considered according to their importance. Standing committees of the Convention have presented 18 additional propositions, while 40 proposed amendments have been favorably reported by standing committees. Two proposals have been in some instances been a sevre strain defeated and not a single proposition has been passed by the committee of the whole, which action means that the subject so dealt with will be submitted to the people this fall, or possibly later in the event that the work of the delegates is not concluded their deliberations on time for when once this composite committee has passed a proposition it goes to third reading or the order of final passage and almost invariably is approved.

It has been because the standing committees have been patiently active that the work of the Convention proper has been held up. There has been no waste of time, in that there have been no propositions before the delegates of late on the order of final passage. Amendments have been frequent after a proposed amendment has been favorably reported from a committee and this procedure naturally results in a temporary setback for the proposition.

On practically every night of the week there have been committee hearings of late. Some of these meetings havel asted into the early morning. This illustrates that there has been no play and that the delegates are quite sensible of their duty.

For a fortnight various committees have been favorably reporting proposed amendments to the Constitution which are of the utmost importance. The conservation situation has been threshed out in committee, but only after a bitter fight resulting in three minority reports. The amendment desired by Delegate-at-Large Charles H. Young of Westchester county, to the effect that after a certain period ending in 1918, those who cannot read or write shall be restricted from voting, is now on the general orders calendar as is the proposition advocated by the committee on Education that every city shall have a board of education, which board shall determine the amount and direct expenditure of all funds used for public education within its jurisdiction.

Other important proposed amendments which are waiting the action of the Convention proper are:

That the education of children shall be a statef unction and that no powers in derogation thereof shall be conferred upon local authorities; increasing the terms of governor to four years and making the executive ineligible to succeed himself and increasing his salary to $10,000; making the public service commissioners Constitutional bodies.

Unsettled weather tonight and Tuesday and cooler; probably rain.

EVERETT BISHOP'S CAR IN ACCIDENT YESTERDAY

It was reported this morning that a car owned and driven by Everett Bishop, who conducts a blacksmith shop on West First st., met with an accident near Auburn yesterday afternoon and turned turtle, throwing out Mr. Bishop, Fred Howell of Hannibal st. and other passengers, whose names were not learned.

Attempts to get Mr. Bishop to verify the report this morning were unavailable, although the party who answered the telephone at the Howell home, admitted that Mr. Howell had been hurt. The car is said to have been badly damaged.

N. Y. C. APPLE PACKING TRAIN CHANGE OF TIME

The New York Central announces a change in time of the departure from this point of the apple packing train to be operated in co-operation with the State Department of Agriculture. The train is due in this city on August 5th.

At ther equest of a large number of fruit growers in the vicinity of Oswego a special stop will be made at that place, the meeting to be held from 2:00 to 4:30 in the afternoon. The meeting schedule for Fulton at this time will be held in the morning from 8:30 to 11:00, instead of from 1:30 to 4:00 as originally scheduled.

Fulton Keynotes

The Ladies' Aid society of the Zion Episcopal church will hold a silver tea and business meeting tomorrow afternoon at the home of Mrs. H. Huggins, 219 Erie st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Raymond and daughter, Eva, and Miss Eva Palmer will camp for the month of August along the Oswego river at Hinmanville. The party will occupy the Dun bar cottage, and Mr. Raymond will commute to business in this city.

* * *

Mrs. Thomas Newton and children are visiting relatives in Parish and Mexico.

* * *

Miss Winifred Bogue of First st. is visiting Miss Minnie Day, of Oneida for a few days.

* * *

Donald O'Brien has returned from a sojourn at Old Forge, and reports the resort booming.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Will O'Hare and daughter, Frances, are spending a few days at the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. O'Brien at Old Forge.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charlees Milvo of Park st. left yesterday for Rome, where they will make their home. Mr. Milvo, who was formerly the manager of the Onyx, will succeed to his father's business in Rome.

* * *

K. Richard Harrison, confidential secretary for F. G. Spencer, will leave this week for his home in New York city, where he will resume his former position with H. W. Johns-Manville company.

* * *

Mrs. Harley Simons of the Chase road, is ill. She is more than 70 years old and grave fears are entertained for her recovery. Her daughters, Mrs. Palmer Hubbard and Mrs. James White are in constant attendance upon the mother.

The consistent advertiser wins in the end. It may cost a dollar to get a dollar, but the deal wins prestige. adv.

CLAIMS MUST BE FILED SOON

Attorney General Gives Until May, 1916 for Those Whose Lands Have Been Appropriated for Canal Purposes.

ALBANY, August 2.—Land owners, whose claims against the state for the appropriation of their properties for barge caal purposes were outlawed by the expiration of the two-year period in which claimants are required to present their demands, are given another year in which to file such claims, under an enactment of the recent Legislature. This law extends to May 14, 1916, the time in which outlawed claims may be filed with the Court of Claims. Failure to take advantage of its provisions will mean absolute loss to such claimants.

Anson Getman, deputy in charge of the title bureau of the Attorney-General's office, on behalf of Attorney-General Egburt E. Woodbury, announced today that such claimants will thus have their day in court. His department is now engaged in determining the titles in claims cases aggregating over $50,000,000.

The lands which have been appropriated by the state and to which the titles are being examined are located principally in these counties:

Albany, Bronx, Cayuga, Clinton, Erie, Herkimer, Kings, Monroe, Montgomery, New York, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orleans, Oswego, Queens, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schuyler, Seneca, Tompkins, Warren, Washington and Wayne.

Attorney-General Woodbury purposes to expedite the trial and settlement of the $50,000,000 of claims against the state, to hasten the approval of the titles to the properties involved and to aid the property owners whose land has been taken over by the state in obtaining the reimbursement to which they are entitled at the earliest possible time. To quicken the work of approving the titles in these cases, Deputy Attorney-General Getman ha reconstructed the title bureau and proposes to detail to the counties where there is an accumulation of title work, examiners who will devote their entire time to the task, and to otherwise clear up the objections in connection with titles already examined and which await final approval. At the present time there are approximately 1,200 titles ready for examination and nearly 1,000 titles examined but not approved because defective.

In keeping with this plan to expedite the settlement of claims against the state, Attorney-General Woodbury has placed Deputy Attorney-General Carery D. Davie in charge of the trial work before the Court of Claims. Co-operating with the title department and the court, the claims bureau over which Judge Davie exercises supervision is speeding up the work of disposing of claims.

An embarrassing situation confronted the new administration on January 1 in connection with the payment of state claims, due to the fact that thef unds provided for the barge canal project were so nearly exhausted as to be insufficient to pay these claims and carry on the construction work then under way or under contract.

As a result Chapter 269 of the laws of this year was enacted to meet the contingency. This law provides for the assignments against the state and contracts entered into between land owners and the state to savings banks. These banks were authorized to invest the funds in the judgments and contracts in question. The assignment of funds in the judgments and contracts is now being handled by the title bureau and by this means various claimants are being reimbursed for the properties taken over by the state. The savings banks will hold these judgments until such time as the state is in a position to pay them off.

POWER BOATS CRUISED TO THREE RIVER POINT

The power boats Iona, Captain W. B. Painter, and Romono, Captain G. Fred Gillard, cruised to Three River Point yesterday with several guests. Those present were Cort Duttin, Tom Hopkins, John Frawley, E. Rugg, James Gordon, James Mehegan and William Smith. The party enjoyed dinner at Three River and returned to this city late last night. Captains Painter and Gillard have planned a cruise to Thousand Islands late this month.

Angel Food, Sponge Cake, Crullers and Pies at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

ON YOUR MILEAGE

According to the new ruling made by the New York Central mileage exchange tickets are no longer issued. Previously a person owning a mileage book could get a ticket and have mileage equivalent to it torn from the book. Thus husband and wife, for instance, might travel in opposite directions upon the same mileage book. The advantage of this, in this section, of the state off the main line, was that a mileage exchange ticket might be secured at the rate of two cents a mile, which meant a considerable saving to one traveling a long distance.

Despite the prediction made some time ago, the road has no immediate intention of selling the 500-mile mileage books again. It is admitted that not nearly as mony books have been sold since the ruling was made that only 1,000 mile books would henceforth be sold, but nevertheless the short books will not be reinstated. Especially at the locall station has there been a great falling off in the sale of milegae books. It is stated that there are even many traveling men who are using tickets now.

DOCTORS HERE NOT CHARGED WITH NEGLIGENCE

In many cities and towns of northern and central New York the several District Attorneys are investigating charges made that physicians violate the laws, by failure to register birth certificates. Laxity of physicians in this respect has been called to the attention of the officials higher up. The failure of doctors to place on record all births is a criminal offense.

Inquiry has developed the information that doctors in this vicinity are faithfully complying with the law which says that they must file within five days the certificate of birth; it has been in force since 1914 and is being rigidly enforced everywhere. The leter received by Mr. Clark came from the director of the Division of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health. The doctors whose names Mrr. Clark has been given will be warrned that a penalty will be imposed in case of their failure to live up to the law.

HOBOES GIVEN TEN DAYS IN JAIL BY JUDGE WILSON

Five cases of intoxication were on the Police Court calendar this morning. All of the arrests were made Saturday night, and Judge Wilson will dispose of them today.

In court Saturday, Frank Ingersoll, who was arrested Friday by Motor-Policeman Brown, was fined $10. Ingersoll was driving his car down So. First st. at a 35 mile clip, when he was arrested and before Judge Wilson he entered a plea of guilty. He was charged with reckless driving.

Four hoboes, who were arrested Thursday night as they were rding in an Ontario and Western freight car, were given ten days in the Oswego jail Saturday. F. W. Richardson, of the company, appeared against the men, and at first, it was believed they were implicated in the robbing of a freight car at Norwich.

CHAUFFEURS' EXAMINATIONS TO BE HELD THURSDAY

Fultonians who have no licenses to drive automobiles are advised to go to Oswego Thursday and take the drivers' examination which will be given under the supervision of a State Inspector at the County Court House.

ATTORNEY JENNINGS GETS HIS DISCHARGE

An order was filed Saturday in the office of the County Clerk discharging A. T. Jennings of this city as a member of a commission to handle the affairs of Archibald Davy, mentally deficient.

THE QUIRK.

The offering today is another of those fine Mutual Masterpictures, "The Outlaw's Revenge." In the Dawn of a New Republic, in four complete parts. Two other reels of interest and excellent quality are also being shown. Tomorrow another of this splendid grade entitled, "Ghosts," in five parts, from the pen of Henrik Ibsen, featuring Henry Walthall and Thomas Jefferson. Paramount travel series No. 11 and others. Don't miss these Mutual Masterpictures. There is none better.

An Easy, Pleasant Laxative

One or two Dr. King's New Life Pills with a tumbler of water at night. No bad, nauseating taste; no belching gas. Go right to bed. Wake up in the morning, enjoy a free, easy bowel movement, and feel fine all day. Dr. King's New Life Pills are sold by all Druggists, 36 in an original package, for 25c. Get a bottle today—enjoy this easy, pleasant laxative.

Will Your House Be the Last to Be Rented?

Modern Improvements will be demanded by the class of people soon to come to Fulton.

Are You Awake?

Wire that House for Electricity NOW and save time and money.

Let Our Representative Give You an Estimate

The Electric Co.

Phone 144

COFFIN PLATE WAS REMOVED

Inspector Went to Becker Home and Removes Offending Inscription—Mrs. Becker Protests

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Astounded that Mrs. Charles Becker would have an inscription put upon her husband's coffin accusing Governor Whitman of "murder," Francis Martin, District Attorney of the Bronx, yesterday took summary action and caused the silver plate to be removed. Inspector Joseph A. Faurot, head of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters, and Acting Captain Andrew E. Wines, of the Fifth district in the Bronx, went to the Beeckere home late in the afternoon and after slight demurrer from Mrs. Becker, Inspector Faurot himself removed the plate.

The accusing silver scroll now lies in a vault in Police Headquarters, and it is believed that the incident is closed, although District Attorney Martin said that if Governor Whitman were so disposed he might make endless trouble for Mrs. Becker and every one who had a hand in the making of the silver plate, the engraver, the man who placed it on the coffin, and Mrs. Becker primarily. It was said, however, that it was hardly likely the Governor would consider the matter further, but would be generous enough to waive it accepting it as the result of the overwrought condition of Mrs. Becker's mind after her long and persistent fight to save her husband.

District Attorney Martin explained his attitude in the matter by saying that while he had full sympathy for Mrs. Becker, he could not permit the Governor of the state to be criminally libelled in such a manner.

Te removal of the startling plate came as the result of presure upon the Becker family, not only from the public prosecutor and the police, but from the clergy of the Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine. As soon as the priests learned yesterday that the accusing plate was upon the coffin, they went to the Becker family and said firmly but considerately that the coffin would not be permitted to come into the church with such an inscription upon it.

It was announced, moreover, that in such circumstances a solemn requiem mass could not be sung and that the executed policeman would be accorded only a low mass, which could be said just as easily, if the body were taken direct to the cemetery and not brought to the church.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR CUSTOMERS

We have provided every approved device for the prompt, accurate dispatch of business.

You will find it to your interest to have an account with us.

ESTABLISHED 1865

THE QUIRK

Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY	TUESDAY
A Mutual Masterpicture "THE OUTLAW'S REVENGE" in 4 Parts. "PATHE WEEKLEY, No. 58." and A Comedy "BOLD BAD BON."	A Mutual Masterpicture "GHOSTS" in 5 Parts "PARAMOUNT TRAVEL SERIES NO. 11" and others.

WEDNESDAY
A Mutual Masterpiece
"A CHILD OF GOD" in Four Parts
and TWO OTHERS.

D/34

EVENING TIMES FEATURES

We will begin shortly the daily publication of

Easy and Practical Home Dressmaking Lessons

Prepared Especially for Readers of

The Evening Times

by

The Pictorial Review Company

of New York City

And in addition, each issue will contain

Beautiful Half Tone Illustrations of the Latest Ideas in the Art of Correct Dressing for All Occasions

These two features are designed to please and benefit the women readers of this Newspaper and are EXCLUSIVE.

The advertising value of the features is that Fulton Merchants will benefit, as the Patterns are sold in the leading stores of the city.

The Prosperity Dawning Upon Fulton is Reflected in the Amount of Increased Advertising Space Used by Merchants in

THE EVENING TIMES

The why and the wherefore of this lies in the recognition of a fact—that Success comes in "cans" and not in "can'ts," and our advertisers know that The Evening Times has in stock a big supply of "cans."

CRITICS OF NAVY CALLED UNFAIR

Expert Points to Advance Made in Recent Years.

PRAISES SECRETARY DANIELS

Five First Class Battleships, Each Costing About $14,000,000, Authorized in Last Three Years—Other Units Increased in Proportion—Enlistment Up to Limit.

By E. K. RODEN, Director of the Navy League.

So much unfair criticism of the navy department in general, and of the secretary of the navy in particular, has appeared in the press lately as to almost prejudice public opinion in regard to the efficiency and homogeneity of our naval defense. One writer and public speaker after the other is taking their turn in assailing Secretary Daniels and his administration of the navy. If these attacks were made in good faith they would be pardonable, but as a matter of fact the attacks are for political effect rather than from any real understanding of naval conditions.

Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, who seems to have assumed the leading role in the attacks made on what is termed "naval inefficiency," is about as capable a judge of naval affairs as is the man in the street. Yet, if statements made by Mr. Gardner concerning the navy were true, the million dollars of the taxpayers' money spent during the last fifteen years on the upbuilding and maintenance of our navy would be so much money thrown to the winds.

Fortunately such is not the case. Any person of ordinary intelligence who will take the trouble in looking over the statistics of the navy will find that the expenditures made on our naval defense have been money wisely spent indeed. From a small beginning with the white squadron upon lines similar with other maritime nations, the United States has advanced so rapidly in naval construction as to have overtaken and passed all but the two leading naval powers of the world, and today our navy, which for many years was considered by European and even by South American nations as altogether unworthy of consideration, is recognized as a factor of tremendous significance in the international affairs of the world.

It is only fair that credit be given where credit is due. The navy should not be made the object of partisan jugglery at any time and least of all at the present time.

Five First Class Battleships.

Perhaps the most noteworthy accomplishment of recent years is the authorized construction of five first class battleships, to cost about $14,000,000 each. The addition of other units to the navy has been in the same proportion. At the present time there are under construction twenty-three destroyers, thirty-eight submarines, three gunboats and seven auxiliaries. The production of supplies of munitions for the increased size of the navy has kept pace with requirements. Thus the increase in number of mines on hand and in process of manufacture is 244 per cent and in torpedoes 90 per cent. The powder factory at Indian Head has been enlarged, so that when the extension now under way is completed its capacity will be nearly doubled.

The critics of the navy lament the utter unpreparedness of our fighting units and its lack of battle efficiency, due, they claim, to lack of practice. But they do not know that during the last fifteen months more battleships and destroyers have participated in tactical maneuvers for a longer period of time than ever before in the history of the service. The critics may not be aware of the fact that under the direction of Admiral Fletcher, upon plans evolved at the naval war college and approved by the department, the fleet has been busied in tactics to try out its efficiency and readiness. All reports tell of the enthusiasm of officers and men in this practice and the splendid record made by the ships.

Enlistment Up to Limit.

Again, so far as the enlisted personnel of the navy is concerned, for the first time in years is the enlistment up to the limit prescribed by law, and this has been accomplished, not by lowering the standard of admission to the service, but by making the service more attractive to the young men of the country.

It will not be amiss to state that to Secretary Daniels belongs the credit and honor of having carried into effect evolutions that have placed the naval service upon a footing it never had before. I refer to the new system of promotion, by which capable enlisted men are given chances to advance in the service. This system, notwithstanding the opposition it has met with in some quarters, is bound to work about a transformation in the personnel of the navy. It will substitute for the careless, rollicking seaman of former days an entirely new type of man-of-warsman—active, alert, intelligent and educated, respecting himself and respected by his officers, well paid, well fed and well clothed, surrounded by comforts of which the seafaring man of a score or more years ago knew nothing, with the certainty of rapid advancement in rate and pay if he is faithful and industrious and with a possibility of promotion to the rank of commissioned officer.

Secretary Daniels has made the naval service an institution attractive to any clean cut, self respecting American youth, and by raising the standard of its personnel it is evident he has also increased the efficiency of the navy in the same proportion.

So, again, do I say to the critics: Give credit where credit is due and use your little hammer with more discrimination. The present administration is doing all it reasonably can to keep the navy abreast with the ever increasing demands of efficiency and adequacy. We lack battle cruisers, it is true, but this is due to the shortsightedness of former administrations. With this single exception our navy today is excelled by no other navy so far as number of ships, organization of fighting units and the esprit de corps of its personnel is concerned.

It is well, therefore, not to take too seriously irrelevant statements made about the unpreparedness of the navy by men who have their own axes to grind and who seem to delight in embarrassing the administration at a time when it should have the backing and support of every patriotic and loyal citizen.

AT LEAST 44,000 MEN LABOR IN KRUPP'S WORKS.

Mightiest Organization of War in the World Built on Trade Secrets.

Krupp's is more than the greatest war factory in the world. It is the mightiest single industrial organization that has ever existed. Never in any industrial center has there been anything like the stupendous concentrated activity that now reigns in Essen, the Westphalian city that has grown up round the great works, says Reynolds Weekly of London. Essen is Newcastle and Sheffield and Barrow-in-Furness rolled into one, and more.

Before the war the company employed more than 70,000 men. About 40,000 were engaged in the gigantic steel works at Essen, where the 42 centimeter monsters come from, and where daily there streams forth a tremendous volume of guns and munitions for Germany's armies. Ten thousand men were digging for coal in their mines in Germany. Fifteen thousand toiled at their rolling mills at Annen and Grusen and the blast furnaces of Rheinhausen, Duisburg, Neuwied and Engers. An army of 7,000 was engaged in their shipbuilding yard at Kiel, and 5,000 miners dug ore in Spain.

Day and night in Essen work goes on without ceasing. In the great works spread over 1,200 acres, 225 of them under roof, at least 44,000 men toil in shifts of eight hours each. Some sixty factories make up the organization. Forty miles of standard railway link them together and carry their products out. Thirty miles of narrow lines are required as auxiliary for the shops.

More than 450 miles of cable and wire and over 600 telephone stations and twenty telegraph stations are needed to facilitate communication throughout the works. There are more than 300 steam boilers to generate the steam for the 7,200 different machines and 2,224 electric motors at work.

And the whole gigantic concern has sprung from a humble cottage factory with six workmen. Essen was a filthy, poverty stricken little hole of a town a century ago, when the Krupp firm was in its beginnings. Today it has more than 300,000 inhabitants and is one of the finest towns in Germany.

21, YET HE'S A CHILD.

A. M. Ross Married Girl He Met on Three Day Furlough From Asylum.

Alexander M. Ross of New York, who, although twenty-one years old, has the mentality of a child of twelve, was adjudged incompetent by a sheriff's jury.

The purpose of the inquiry was to have a committee appointed to manage the young man's property, valued at more than $300,000, which he received from his late father, Alexander M. Ross.

It was held on the petition of the incompetent's mother, who told about her son marrying a young woman on a short acquaintance, having met her while he was on a three days' furlough from Bloomingdale asylum, where he had been an inmate for three years. The marriage was annulled. Dr. William L. Russell, superintendent of the asylum, testified that Ross' mentality would not develop.

NEW BRITISH LIQUOR RULE BARS TREATS AND CREDIT.

Besides limiting the hours during which liquor may be sold in towns where the English government has taken over control of the sale of liquors, the board of control appointed to deal with the munitions areas has ordered that there shall be no treating and has prohibited the giving of credit for liquor.

The sale of liquor in licensed houses is permitted only between the hours of noon and 2:30 p. m. and between 6 and 9 o'clock in the evening. No orders may be given or accepted for spirits to be consumed off the premises on Saturdays and Sundays and only between noon and 2:30 p. m. on other days.

The penalty for contravention of the regulations is fixed at six months' imprisonment and a fine of $500.

SEES PERIL OF FAMINE THREATENING AMERICA.

Botanist Says Population Is Outgrowing Food Supply Twenty to One.

There is grave danger that a famine will descend upon the United States some time in the near future, according to Professor John M. Coulter, head of the department of botany of Chicago university. Population is increasing twenty times faster than the food supply, he finds.

"We ought to have enough foodstuffs in this country to feed the world," said Professor Coulter. "Instead we soon shall not have enough to feed ourselves. This growing discrepancy between food production and population is the basis of the high cost of living.

"Four remedies present themselves to prevent famine in the United States. First, we should develop scientific methods of soil cultivation. We must manipulate the soil properly and farm intensively, as the Europeans do. By scientific treatment of the soil crops can be increased 800 per cent in the United States.

"Second, we must plant on every area the crop which will give the maximum yield in that section. Stop planting wheat in corn land, and don't try to raise potatoes in swamps. Too many farmers plant their crops without knowledge of what their land is suited for.

"We must, in the third place, develop drought resisting crops. This is the work of the professional botanist and is to be accomplished through experiment.

"Then, at last, we must produce disease resisting crops, for plants, like animals, are subject to ills of the flesh. This, too, is the work of the botanist.

"If these suggestions are carried out with reasonable thoroughness the high cost of living will vanish as concerns foodstuffs."

Understanding.

The visitor claimed to be a good pianist, with unusual ability in reading music at sight. Seeing a sheet of music on the piano rack, she sat down and began playing, pounding the keys with little regard for correctness or time. Observing the small daughter of the household watching her earnestly, the would be admired player pressed harder on the loud pedal, lifted her hands higher and ended with a flourish.

Whirling around on the stool, she bestowed a patronizing smile upon the child, who looked up and naively remarked, "I can't play that either."—Woman's Home Companion.

Colors and Complexions.

Light blue makes blond complexions look ashen.

Dark blue sets off a blond complexion in high relief by supplying a suitable background.

Blue is unbecoming to a brunette unless her cheeks be florid. If she be sallow it makes her face look tawny.

Green has the same effect as blue upon brunettes, but makes the cheeks of a fair face look pinker.

Red heightens the effect of pale brunette beauty.

Yellow is highly becoming to a pale brunette, especially in artificial light. It softens an olive skin and gives it a creamy tint.—New York World.

The Scrap Book

As the Guide Told It.

I tell you, mister, it was a day to make a man feel tickled to death with himself and everything else in creation—that is, it started out by being that sort of a day.

J. Esterbrook, he felt it too. He was up forward, sitting straddle of the bow and waggling his head around at the mountains and things. Bimeby he came working his way aft, hanging into the gunwale, and set down on the starboard locker that run along the 'cockpit.

"Don't you feel the subtile urge of nature?" says he to me.

I see he wanted to chin with me, and I felt like mebbe that was part of what I was paid for, so I says to him:

"No, I can't say I feel no urge. I feel just like a cat with a sasser of cream in front of me. They ain't nothing I want what I ain't got."

"Strange," he mutters to himself. "The intellectual processes of the proletariat seems to be the reverse of those of the higher social strata."

I kind of suspicioned his remarks wa'n't exactly favorable to me, but I didn't say nothing. Five dollars a day is $5 a day. Anybody can call me a proletariat for that if they don't say it in a mean tone of voice.—William Merriam Rouse in Countryside Magazine.

Nature.

As a fond mother, when the day is o'er,
Leads by the hand her little child to bed,
Half willing, half reluctant to be led
And leave his broken playthings on the floor,
Still gazing at them through the open door,
Nor wholly reassured and comforted
By promises of others in their stead,
Which, though more splendid, may not please him more;
So nature deals with us and takes away
Our playthings one by one and by the hand
Leads us to rest so gently that we go
Scarce knowing if we wish to go or stay
Being too full of sleep to understand
How far the unknown transcends the what we know.
—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

TODAY'S FASHION NOTE

Cleverly evolved in blue and white striped foulard is this frock for afternoon wear. The full circular skirt is gathered about the raised waistline and trimmed with graduated tucks, while the simple waist buttons over a guimpe of net. It is trimmed only with narrow braid. The frock in medium size required 6 yards 36-inch silk, with 1 yard 36-inch net.

Pictorial Review Waist No. 6242. Sizes, 32 to 42 in. bust. Price, 15c. Skirt No. 6102. Sizes, 22 to 32 in. waist. Price, 15 c.

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.

A Family Jar.

"Providence intended me for a leader of fashion."

"Providence intended you for a fool."

"Well, whether Providence did or not you got me."—Houston Post.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

RECIPES NEW AND OLD.

Chicken a la Newburg.

MAKE a sauce of four tablespoonfuls of butter, mixed smoothly with one tablespoonful of flour. Add one cupful of cream and heat in a double boiler or chafing dish. When thick and free from lumps add one pint of cold chicken meat in small pieces and the hard boiled yolks of two eggs mashed to a smooth paste with one tablespoonful of cream. When hot stir in one-quarter of a cupful of sherry and season with salt and pepper.

Stuffed Round Steak.

Two pounds round steak, two ounces suet, three ounces of breadcrumbs, six olives, one dessertspoonful of chopped parsley, pepper and salt, two eggs. Peel and chop the olives small; chop the suet; put into a basin with the crumbs, parsley, olives, suet, pepper and salt; mix well with the eggs; spread the mixture on the steak, roll and tie securely; place in a greased paper and roast about three-quarters of an hour.

Tuna Fish Salad.

One can tuna fish, a stem or two of finely cut up celery and parsley and mix with salad dressing.

Deviled Eggs.

Boil hard one dozen eggs, put in cold water and peel, cut in halves (lengthwise), take out the yolks and mash fine, put in a lump of butter size of a hickory nut, salt and pepper to taste, a little mustard and enough vinegar to mix all together well; fill the whites and serve cold with or without salad dressing.

Stale Bread Pudding.

Soak a loaf and a quarter of stale bread in water. When soft squeeze it out and put into a pudding pan. Then add one box raisins, one quart milk, two eggs, one tablespoonful of vanilla, one teaspoonful salt, two cupfuls of sugar. Mix together. Before putting into the oven lay little pieces of butter all around the top. This will make it a rich crisp brown.

Anna Thompson.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA.

Care of the Baby In Summer

Artificial Feeding.

[Prepared by the children's bureau, United States department of labor.]

When a baby is deprived of breast milk altogether and fed entirely from a bottle this method is called artificial feeding.

If he is partly nursed and partly fed from the bottle this method is known as mixed feeding. In both of these methods the preparation of the bottles and the amount and kind of food to use are questions of vast importance to the baby. Many thousands of bottle fed babies die every year because they do not have breast milk or because of some mistake in feeding or because they cannot adapt themselves to a strange food.

Artificial feeding is not only hard on the baby, but imposes no slight task upon the mother. To bring up a baby on the bottle without mishap requires unremitting daily attention to a multitude of petty details which can only be neglected at the risk of making the baby sick.

The milk must have special care from the moment it is delivered at the house until it is fed to the baby.

The utensils used in the preparation of the feedings and the bottles and nipples must be kept scrupulously clean. The strength and quantity of the food must be increased or decreased in accordance with the baby's varying needs as indicated by his age, his weight, the condition of his bowels and other things. All this necessarily makes such demands on the time and strength of a mother that she will not undertake this burden if breast milk can possibly be had. Even a little

MOTHER AND BABY.

breast milk is far better than none, as a baby frequently thrives very well on mixed feeding.

After the first month the average healthy bottle fed baby requires one and one-half ounces of milk in twenty-four hours for every pound of weight. Thus, a ten pound baby requires fifteen ounces of milk in twenty-four hours, increased by the proper amount of water and sugar to suit his age.

It is impossible to give complete directions for milk mixtures in a brief article. As far as possible the feeding of a bottle baby should be under the direction of a good doctor. City mothers may take their babies to the nearest infant welfare station for the advice and help they need.

Country mothers who are far from the doctor will need to have some book giving directions for the feeding of the baby. There are several good books of this kind which may be bought. The children's bureau of the department of labor at Washington will send free to all who ask for it a little pamphlet called "Infant Care," which gives some simple rules for feeding.

VALUABLE HINTS.

Tuck For Shrinkage.—When making up wash material to allow for shrinkage before turning the hem the first time take a tuck on the inside before turning and stitch down at the second time. This can be easily let out and the result is most satisfactory. This is especially good for growing girls' dresses.

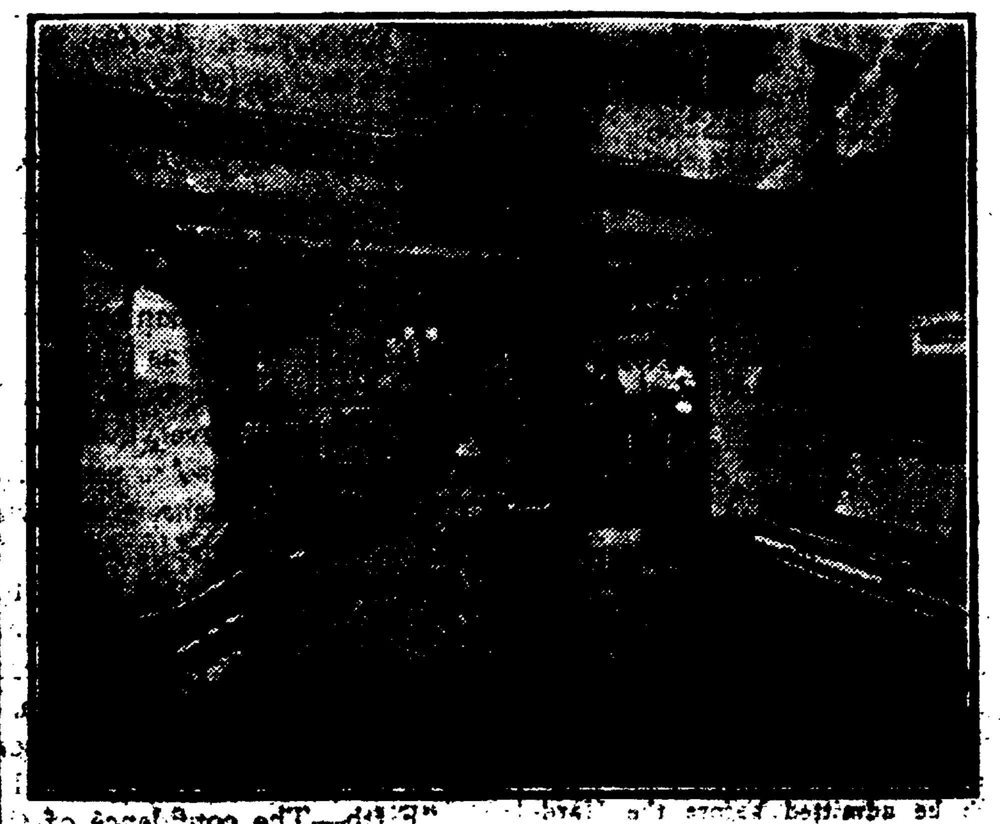
To Make Gas Mantles Last.—When lighting the gas do not turn the key on full, but only four-fifths of the way and see that sufficient air enters through the air passage. This will eliminate the hissing and give proportional flow of air and gas. When the mantle gets black throw a little ordinary salt in the same from the top, which will consume the carbon and make your mantle clear and white. It also adds a thin coating to the mantle which makes it last much longer.

A Cure For Runners.—I had such a time with runners in my silk stockings, and after trying many plans to prevent them I finally hit upon a satisfactory one as a final experiment. Buying two inch satin ribbon I put it around the top, catching it in the garters to hold it. Since I have not a single runner, and so I feel that for me the luxury of silk stockings is no longer one I must be denied.

LIVING ROOM OF MUCH BEAUTY.

Design 1060, by Glenn L. Saxton, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.

PERSPECTIVE VIEW—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



INTERIOR VIEW—LIVING ROOM.

Note in this design the artistic living room, extending across the entire front of the house, with abundance of wall space left for the piano and other large furniture. Special attention is called to the beamed ceiling, only cross beams being used. There is a splendid large fireplace at the end of the room, with built in bookcases at each side and art windows above, affording light and giving a general decorative effect. A large window on the long side furnishes all necessary additional light. This beautiful room corresponds with the artistic exterior of this fine home, which is 26 feet by 28 feet deep over the main part. Cost to build, exclusive of heating and plumbing, [illegible].

Upon receipt of $1 the publisher of this paper will furnish a copy of Saxton's book of plans, "American Dwellings." It contains 250 designs costing from $1,000 to $6,000; also book of interiors, $1 per copy.

MOTOR COAT AND TAM.

Plaid Woolen Mixture Makes Warm and Useful Garment.

FOR THE SPORTS WOMAN.

Motor coat of plaid woolen mixture, built on ample, roomy lines, loosely belted and with deep pockets at the sides. With the coat is worn a tam-o'-shanter of knitted silk plaid.

Mamma's Swell Blowout.

"Mamma give a swell dinner the other day," little Jacky was telling Uncle Bob, who had dropped in to pay his sister a short visit.

"What sort of a dinner was it, Jacky?" Uncle Bob asked, looking up admiringly toward Jacky's mother. "One of mamma's real swell course dinners?"

"I dunno," said little Jacky reflectively. "Uncle Bob, they kept bringing it in for over an hour, and there was a little recess in between every time you eat sumpin."—Exchange.

How to Utilize Your Lace Flounces and Allovers.

Lace flounce dresses in black or in the various lace shades, ficelle, biscuit, cream, a silvery white which is very delicate and pretty, and a dull gold tint may have the fashionable little jacket as an accompaniment. Such a jacket, seen the other day, made of tete de negre brown satin with a very narrow edging of string colored braiding at the edge, was seen to be opened over a folded kerchief of dull gold lace something like a waistcoat and brought to a couple of points beneath the waist. The skirt had one deep flounce and another beneath it half the width, and still there was room to discern the dark brown satin petticoat upon which the lace was posed. The flounces were wired at the hems to make them stand away from the petticoat, which was just a sheath with the narrowest hem of braiding to finish it.

How to Drive Away the Moths From Rugs and Carpets.

If you fear moths in carpets or rugs scrub the floor with strong hot salt and water and when sweeping the rugs each week, or the carpet, sprinkle it first with salt. This salt and water treatment could hardly be applied to a nicely finished floor, but moths seldom get in rugs laid on a shellacked or waxed hardwood floor. If they do the rugs can simply be taken into the air and thoroughly cleaned, with salt sprinkled on them before the sweeping or beating, and then they can be held over steaming water. The steam kills the moths.

How to Utilize Burned Out Gas Mantels as Polisher.

Gas mantels should not be thrown away when broken. Instead, crumble the white, net-like material into a small box and keep it to use in polishing silver. It is also a good jewelry cleaner.

If it should prove true, as Dr. Sargent, the athletic expert says, that women can bear arms as well as men will mothers raise girls to be soldiers?

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.

To make the most of all the dull hours, to make the very best of dull people, to like a poor jest better than none, to wear the threadbare coat like a gentleman, to be outvoted with a smile on your face, to hitch your wagon to the old horse if no star is handy—that is wholesome philosophy.—Bliss Perry.

FURNISHING VERANDA.

Hammock, Willow Armchairs and Paint Among the Possibilities.

Every well appointed country house has a veranda, terrace or gallery that is practically an outdoor sitting room. Unfortunately, however, the best appointments for these are still expensive at the select shops, being classed as novelties or specialties. Willow armchairs and Gloucester hammocks have been greatly reduced in price, but tables, garden seats, settles, etc., of good design are still high.

On the other hand, it is possible, with a little skill and a great deal of paint, to furnish a veranda very attractively with little money.

A charming breakfast porch can be equipped entirely with kitchen furniture painted and decorated like the expensive peasant and cottage sets which are in vogue at present. One of the heavy, plain ironing tables that can be converted into a settle is the best type of table to buy, and the chairs should be of the plainest. Get your furniture in the natural wood and paint it any color you wish, though green, on the whole, is most satisfactory. Make or buy a stencil of some simple design; conventionalised flowers, like the decorations on the Swedish or Hungarian pottery, are good. Stencil a border of these around your table and on the backs of your chairs. Paint it in bright peasant colors, and when these are dried go over the decorations with a waterproof varnish.

This is not work that demands any great skill, but it calls for time, patience and extreme neatness. The effect is well worth the trouble, for with the outlay of a few dollars you will have a set of furniture that you could not buy for five times that amount.

Dairy benches and stools decorated in the same way make very attractive garden furniture.

For Sore, Tired Eyes.

One of the simple home remedies for troubled eyes is hot water. Hot water applications can be managed by soaking two soft cloths in very hot water. Place one cloth over the eyes as hot as can be endured while the other is heating. Apply a fresh cloth as soon as the first cools.

Boracic acid, a quarter of a teaspoonful added to a glass of warm water and permitted to cool before using, makes an excellent eye lotion within the reach of all.

For the Army Worm.

Spray heavily with arsenate of lead for the army worm. Spray the lawns and all plants and shrubs. Do not wait until the insects arrive, as that will be too late. Spray at once and keep all foliage well covered with the spray.

Polish For Steel.

Sweet oil, one tablespoonful; turpentine, two tablespoonfuls; emery powder, one tablespoonful.

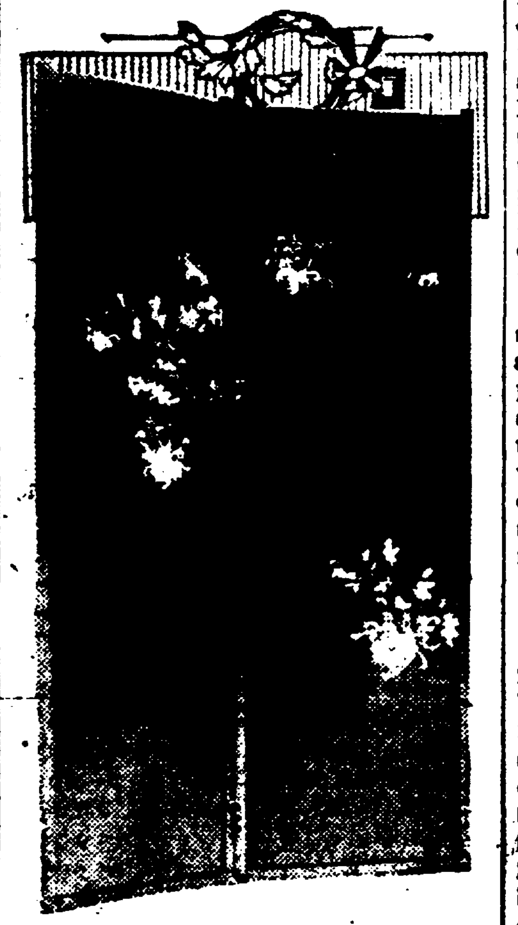
Military Tactics.

So far as history gives us any information on the subject, the father of "tactics," in the military sense, was the great Theban General Epaminondas, who at the famous battle of Leuctra, B. C. 371, fought between the Thebans and Spartans, for the first time introduced the scientific mode of fighting. Prior to that time the universal rule was for the opposing armies to face each other and fight it out by sheer brute force and bulldog tenacity without any particular regard for scientific principles.

JAPANESE SCREEN.

Black and Rose Is the Color Scheme In This Article.

Black Japanese silk was used in the making of this beautiful screen. It is richly embroidered in pale pink and



HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FITTING.

rose chrysanthemums and the casings are of ebony. There are four leaves in the screen proper, only two of which show in the illustration.

Cooling Process.

To keep milk fresh in warm weather or to cool any liquid in a bottle dip a cloth in cold water, wrap the cloth around the jug or bottle and leave in a cool place, preferably in a draft. This method of cooling is much more effectual on account of the evaporation produced than if the jug or bottle had been placed in cold water.

Woman's World

Queen of Montenegro Most Successful Mother-in-law In Europe.

QUEEN MILENA.

Queen Milena of Montenegro, though somewhat overshadowed by the aggressive personality of King Nicholas, enjoys a unique distinction, that of being mother-in-law to more royalty than any other woman in Europe.

"Sire, I have noticed that Montenegro has no exports," once remarked a distinguished foreign traveler to King Nicholas.

"Monsieur, you forget my daughters," wittily retorted the reigning monarch.

The retort was justified, for queer little Montenegro has supplied two monarchs and three other important royal personages with wives. One Montenegrin princess is the present queen of Italy, and another now would be queen of Servia but for her premature death, while three other daughters of Prince Nicholas are the Grand Duchess Militza of Russia, the Duchess Anastasia of Leuchtenberg and Princess Anna of Battenberg.

The number of brides that Montenegro has supplied to the courts of Europe is altogether disproportionate to the size and importance of the little country. Montenegro has an area of 3,500 square miles and a population of a quarter of a million. The capital, Cettinje, is a village with a population of 3,000. The princely palace in which so many distinguished royal brides were born and brought up is a modest structure, in which a moderately successful American tradesman would never condescend to dwell.

But in these modest surroundings the princesses of Montenegro grew up to be splendid specimens of womanhood. As children they enjoyed the greatest liberty and escaped the restraints of court etiquette, which are the curse of most royal boys and girls. In the severe winters which are experienced in the country of the black hills, as Montenegro is called in the Balkans, the princesses were encouraged to harden their constitutions by sleighing, running in snowshoes, skating and indulging in other cold weather sports and pastimes. At the warmer seasons of the year they made long excursions into the wooded and mountainous interior and paid frequent visits to the prince's villa on the shores of the Adriatic sea. By the time they were in their teens they could ride a bareback horse, drive a four-in-hand, hunt and shoot, swim and sail or row a boat to perfection.

While thus enjoying childhood to the full, the royal girls were educated by French and German tutors and governesses, who polished off the roughness which might otherwise have become apparent in their characters. Prince Nicholas allowed each of his daughters to run wild in Montenegro until sixteen years of age, after which the princesses were sent to Vienna and Paris to gain a knowledge of the western world, with its totally different manners and customs. After attaining her seventeenth birthday each princess spent six months of the year abroad and six months in Montenegro, and this plan proved to be an effective conclusion to an excellent scheme of education. The Montenegrin princesses developed from tomboy girls into women of unusual grace and beauty, of exceptional personal distinction and of remarkable talent in many directions.

A Suffrage Exhibit.

One of the exhibits which are attracting much attention in the suffrage booth at the Panama-Pacific fair is made of tiny imported dolls representing all the voting and nonvoting countries of the world. The nonvoting dolls stand behind a wall, "symbolic of the conservatism, inertia and self interest which keeps women from the ballot," the Empire State campaign commission announces. The costume of each country is carefully presented, except that midgets from the unenfranchised countries are dressed in mourning.

Another effective exhibit is a framed copy of the record of the Sixty-third congress, giving each representative's vote on the woman suffrage amendment.

When She Talked.

Patience—I understand his wife is a great conversationalist.

Patrice—Yes, she is. You just ought to hear her play bridge whist!—Yonkers Statesman.

D/34

Czar's Troops Fight Desperately to Avert Dreadful Disaster

LONDON, August 2.—In the judgment of military observers here the greatest danger that now menaces the Russian retreat to the Brest-Litovsk line is Field Marshal von Mackensen and his hard fighting army. While the rearguards north and northeast of Warsaw have succeeded in holding the Germans in check along the Narew, the front between Ivangorod, on the Vistula, and Cholm, on the Bug, seemingly has disintegrated.

General Ivanoff, falling back from Galicia, made his first stand in two months on the heights ten miles south of the Ivangorod-Lublin-Cholm Railway. Here the Austro-German armies exhausted themselves in assaults that in five days failed to move the Russians an inch. Reinforced with men and ammunition, Field Marshal von Mackensen made a fresh attempt and after ten days battered General Ivanoff until his army rested just in front of the railway. There the Russians dug in their heels and stood against a wave of Austrians and Germans that beat against them incessantly twenty-four hours a day for ten days.

But the most indomitable troops could not withstand such punishment indefinitely. They held their ground long enough to permit the greater part of the Ivangorod garrison and the bulk of the army defending the Vistula-Viepriz junction to join them and pass beyond toward the Bug and then their power of resistance broke. Archduke Josef Ferdinand, with his Austrian corps, first got astride their line and captured Lublin. Then Field Marshall von Mackensen pierced the front where the Viepriz crosses the railway.

Those two actions expanded east and west. A general retirement was ordered. The von Mackensen armies ntered Cholm and passed through on the heels of the retreating Russians. Last night's advices indicate that the great German effort to bag the whole Russian army is being expended now in the pursuit north from Cholm.

Apparently the Germans have been checkmated in their intention to enter Warsaw on the anniversary of the beginning of hostilities. There was no indication in the last reports that the actual possession of the coveted city has passed to their hands. On the other hand, the Russians left in this sector have been delivering some sledge-hammer blows in the way of counter attacks that have forced detachments that had crossed the Vistula soth of the city to take refuge on islands in the river. They have prevented, too, the expansion of thee force east of the Narew near Pultusk and they are keeping open a small railway running to the northeast behind the Narew that shoulld prove to be a valuable asset when the last units are ordered to leave the field.

The Russians, according to Petrograd, have stopped General von Buelow's advance in Kovno province toward the Vilna-Petrograd railway. If Grand Duke Nicholas is to hold the Brest-Litovsk line it is regarded as absolutely necessary that General von Buelow's offensive should be arrested, for should he reach the railway he would seriously interfere with the system of communications.

In every direction the Austro-Germans have moved up strong reinforcements to hasten their encircling movement. The appearance of fresh troops also suggests to observers here that the German staff will not be satisfied with the capture of Warsaw or even the destruction of part of the Tsar's army, but, should this be accomplished, will attack the Brest-Litovsk line and endeavor finally to crush the entire Russian forces.

LITTLE VIRTUES.

Do not be troubled because you have not great virtues. God made a million spears of grass where he made one tree. The earth is fringed and carpeted not with forests, but with grasses. Only have enough of little virtues and common fidelities and you need not mourn because you are neither a hero nor a saint.—Henry Ward Beecher.

The Open Question.

Many, many years ago the Stork and the Wolf met at the door of a human habitation.

"After you!" they exclaimed simultaneously.

And since then scientists have been unable to determine whether poverty or population came into being first.—Philadelphia Ledger.

DUTY.

Let us do our duty in our shop or our kitchen, the market, the street, the office, the school, the home, just as faithfully as if we stood in the front rank of some great battle and we knew that victory for mankind depended on our bravery, strength and skill. When we do that the humblest of us will be serving in that great army which achieves the welfare of the world. —Theodore Parker.

How It Turned Out.

"Did Blabson's love affair have a happy ending?"

"I presume so. I saw his former fiancee the other day, and she must weigh at least 200 pounds."

"Do you suppose that makes Blabson happy?"

"At least it doesn't make him unhappy. You see, she didn't marry Blabson."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

News Mostly of a Political Nature From the Nation's Seat of Government for Times' Readers.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—(Special Correspondence). New business methods, manners and morals for the American Sugar Refining Company. Such is the promise of Earl D. Babst, recently elected president of the sugar company. Mr. Babst has declared his intention not only to reorganize, but, wherever it may be needed, to reform the company. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

For a quarter of a century the American Sugar Refining Company has been at constant odds with the Federal Government, and with various state governrments. At different times it has been involved in dissolution suits, conspiracy charges, bribery, fraudulent operations, and other forms of irregularity. Fraud to them urder of the American sugar industry as a means of swelling profits.

The apothesis of this company was coincident with the elevation of the Democratic party to power, the consequent defeat of the beet sugar producers, and the lowering of the duties on sugar, which is scheduled for the free list after May 1st, 1916.

For a long time before the Underwood-Wilson tariff law was even in process of formation, this corporation, in conjunction with the Federal Sugar Refining Company, hired a publicity man in the person of Frank C. Lowry to conduct a campaign for free sugar. Lowry posed as the secretary and treasurer of the Committee of Wholesale Grocers, but under oath he admitted before the Hardwick Sugar Investigating Committee that this association had never had a meeting, even of two or more members; that it had never paid a single penny of duees, or anything else in the shape of money; and that he elected himself secretary and treasurer of this fictitious association. Labels were stuck on barrels of sugar going out from these companies calling on buyers to demand of their congressmen free sugar legislation, and promising them a marked reduction in price should such a measure be adopted.

When, by special decree, all representatives of business interests in Washington, seeking in vain to preserve some remnant of a protective tariff, were branded as pernicious lobbyists and denied admittance to the sanctum sanctorum of the free-trade high priests, the agents of these sugar refining companies were among the elect to be accorded admittance. Their lobbying was of the most flagrant sort, but they spread a propaganda in consonance with Democratic doctrine.

To the American Refining Company free sugar meant two things: The destruction of the beet sugar industry in this country, which for three or four months of the year controlled the market; and the importation of raw sugar free of duty, to be refined by the company. This duty was promised to the consumer in thes hape of low prices, but it has been, and will be absorbed by the company itself.

Mr. Spreckles, testifying before the Hardwick committee, when asked by Congressman Hinds if he was in favor of free sugar, replied, "Absolutely." Charles R. Heike, secretary of the American Company testified that free trade "would destroy the industry absolutely in this country, and I would approve of that."

In the face of such testimony as this, and ther ecord of the American Sugar Refining Company, the Democratic party cuddled the sugar trust to its bosom and gave them the pap for which they cried. It was perhaps the most bitterly fought measure in the history of tariff legislation, but the Captain of the Team had demanded free sugar, and his wishes hadto be respected.

The effect was immediate. In July, 1914, before the outbreak of the European war, 43 large plantations in Louisiana went out of business, and many were disposed of at forced sale. Some mills were dismantled and the machinery sent to Cuba or Central America. It wa estimated that the reduction in acreage in beets and cane was 25 per cent, but sugar remained at the same old price. The war has temporarily saved the industry.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

German Statesman Says War Can Be Waged Indefinitely

BERLIN, August 2.—Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, has prepared for the Associated Press a signed statement on German economic and financial affairs as he views them at the end of the first year of war. His statement follows:

"Theeconomic and financial features of the first year of the war are, in my opinion, the following:

"First—The British starvation war has failed. Once and for all it has been proved that our domestic production of foodstuffs, bread card system and maximum prices assure even the poorest the necessary supply of food, and that at prices lower than prevailing in Great Britain.

"Second—Nor can we be 'starved out' in raw materials. The difficulties cast in the way of the importation of raw materials, in violation of international law, are unpleasant for us, but are not fatal. We havei n our own country an ample supply of the most important raw materials—coal and iron—and of others we have on hand, unmanufactured or manufactured, great supplies which, with the economical employment thereof insured by our methods of organization, are virtually inexhaustible.

"Thirrd—the spectre of unemployment has been banished. There is more work than workers. The war has proved itself to be a greater employer of labor than our export trade was.

"Fourth—So far as finances are concerned Germany will carry the war through for an unlimited time. We produce in our own country practically everything needed for war. Thus expenditures for war purposes resolve themselves into savings. These again are at the empire's disposition, as payments on the war loans and deposits are flowing into the banks and savings institutions more plentifully than in times of peace. The total of deposits today, after more than $3,000,000 has been paid on war loans, is higher than at the beginning of the war. The gold reserve of the Reichstag bank has almost doubled since the war began. Notes and deposits in the Reichs bank covered by gold are 33½ per cent. as compared with 26.7 per cent. in the Bank of France and 21.7 in the Bank of England.

"Fifth—The confidence of the German people in our financial strength is as unbounded as their confidence in our military superiority. After twelve months of war Imperials 3's are quoted at 70, which is eight points below the quotation in March, 1914; the minimum price of British consols, 65, is eleven per cent. below the quotation in March, 1914; three per cent. French rentese, at 69, are nineteen per cent. below March, 1914.

"Work, skill, discipline, organization, economy and, last but not least, the categorical impeerative of patriotism have upheld Germany in the first year against world enemies, and will help us further to win the war.

(Signed) "HELFFERICH."

MUNICIPALITIES MUST HUSTLE FOR SUCCESS.

It is a time of sharp competition and villages and towns as well as cities are compactly organized. Active, well equipped and well financed commercial bodies are alert in every community. They are striving for self advancement and are overlooking no opportunity. Superior advantages do not count for full value unless presented forcibly. * * * To improve our opportunities, to enjoy fully our natural advantages and our work of preparation, we must fight as other citizens are fighting, only harder, to prove to the stranger what we know is true.—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

FOR QUICKER ACTION.

Keokuk Industrial Organization Reduces Red Tape and Saves Time.

Under a new form of organisation the Keokuk Industrial association has aimed to reduce the amount of red tape usual in commercial organisation work and to minimize the time required for the various committee meetings, thus hampering the private business affairs of each committee member as little as possible.

The executive committee as reorganized is made up of five members, these being the officers of the association. This is the quick acting body of the organization. Five departments were created for the consideration of the five main divisions of activity—viz. industrial affairs, city affairs, financial affairs, public relations and association affairs. Each member of the executive committee was assigned to one of these departments. The usual committees of the organization were continued, but were distributed among the above departments, the basis of distribution being the nature of the committee work.

The department heads have authority in conference with the manager of the association to take such action as may be deemed advisable in handling the different items of business which come up for consideration. A meeting of the executive commitee resolves itself into a cabinet meeting for the consideration of policy, reports and results. The general policy of the association, all appointments, all legislative matters and the final indorsement of all efforts are handled by the board of directors.

Specific items of business are discussed and handled by the head of a department without leaving his office. The manager of the association takes to him the correspondence and other necessary information. They go over the matter in detail, and the manager makes his recommendations. After conclusions are reached the manager is authorized to handle the matter as agreed upon or to instruct a committee in that department to do so. This plan saves fully one-half the time formerly occupied by members of the executive committee at the committee meetings, has greatly increased the volume of work accomplished and assures immediate dispatch. Under this plan it is also said to be increasingly possible to keep all the members of the organization active, the different committees being kept more busy than ever handling the work assigned.—American City.

PREVENTING SLUM AREAS.

A City Should Control the Layout of Streets Beyond Its Borders.

One of the most important powers a city can have if it is to prevent the development of slum areas in the future, urges the Bulletin of the National Housing Association, is that giving it the right to control the layout of streets beyond its borders. The size of blocks and the width and arrangement of their boundary streets often exercise a determining influence on the character of the housing.

If the street is too wide and expensive land overcrowding and the erection of tall dwellings to carry the burden are almost inevitable. On the other hand, if the streets are too narrow, or if no main arteries are provided, or if the lot units are too small, the speculators may make quick sales to small buyers, but the city will have a long future full of trouble when it absorbs the new, misfit development.

Toronto has provided against all these difficulties by securing a city and suburbs planning act, which gives it the power to control all subdivisions within five miles of the city limits with respect to the width and number of streets and the direction in which they run and the width and depth of lots. Pennsylvania has a similar law for cities of the third class, giving them jurisdiction for three miles beyond their borders.

Wonders of Nature.

"Nature provides," declared the editor of the Plunkville Palladium.

"What's on your mind?"

"The horses used to eat the grass that grew in our streets. When automobiles came we thought the grass would get the best of us, but the gasoline drippings kill it off."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

ALL EXPORT TRADE SHOWS BIG GAINS

May Shipments of Products to Europe Were Large.

MUCH GOLD COMING HERE.

Statistics Show That $26,500,000 Worth of Iron and Steel Was Sent Abroad During One Month—Bill For Oil Amounts to $12,800,000, For Flour $9,800,000 and For Leather $8,500,000.

Official figures of foreign commerce for May tell a story with which the American business man has become very familiar during the past six months.

There has been a large increase in exports of all lines of goods that are required as war supplies, such as iron and steel products, packing house stuffs, woolen goods, chemicals, cottonseed oil and cake, all metal goods except copper, leather goods, automobiles and trucks, cotton goods and refined sugar. Some of these articles, as sugar, for instance, are not classified strictly as war supplies, but are in demand because of the shutting off of German, Austrian and Russian supplies from countries like England and Turkey that import all the sugar they consume.

The falling off in foreign trade during May appears directly in pig copper, which is 15 per cent less than in April; boards and planks, 50 per cent less; agricultural implements, 30 per cent less; electrical apparatus, 10 per cent less, and naval stores, 30 per cent less.

The principal increases, as shown in round figures, are given in the following table, the comparison being with the exports of May, 1914:

	May, 1915.	May, 1914.
Iron and steel manufactures	$26,500,000	$10,700,000
Refined mineral oils	12,800,000	12,600,000
Flour	9,800,000	4,300,000
Explosives	6,000,000	400,000
Leather	8,500,000	2,000,000
Cotton goods	6,200,000	4,000,000
Commercial automobiles	6,000,000	100,000
Passenger automobiles	4,000,000	2,100,000
Brass	4,100,000	500,000
Cars and carriages	3,400,000	1,100,000
Cottonseed oil	2,400,000	1,000,000

The volume of gold coming into the country during May was $31,136,000. In May, 1914, it was $1,755,062. During the past May gold came in at New York to the amount of $13,408,935, and at Ogdensburg to the amount of $13,516,806. The receipts of gold from Canada during the eleven months ended with May were $62,740,122, and from Great Britain in the same period $1,963,746. Canada's transfer of gold to this country during May was $14,494,536, as compared with $1,045,917 the same month last year. France sent us in May, this year, $11,500,000 of gold, having sent us in the preceding ten months of the fiscal year but $52,926. Our export of gold to all countries in the eleven months ended with May was $631,720. The total import of gold from all countries for the eleven months of the fiscal year ended with May was $119,227,015.

The grand balance of trade for the eleven months ended with May, 1915, is of interest to those who desire to take a broad view of the trade situation. The total exports for the period named were $2,500,041,924 as compared with $2,267,507,101 for the eleven months ended with May, 1914. Imports were down to the end of May, 1915, $1,516,475,600 and for the same months the previous year were $1,736,396,207. The total of exports and imports for the eleven months ended with May this year was $4,016,516,524, and the total of exports and imports for the same months ended with May, 1914, was $3,943,903,308, giving an increase for this year over last in the grand total of foreign trade, including both exports and imports, of $72,613,216. While this year exports have increased by $292,534,823 in the eleven months, imports have fallen off by $219,921,607. At the same time the balance of trade for the eleven months ended with May, 1915, had reached the enormous amount of $983,567,324 and, as is well known, with the balance for the following month of June, passed the billion mark for the first time in the history of the country.

COPS TO MEASURE SKIRTS.

Atlantic City Bathing Dresses Must Come Within Three Inches of Knees.

One thing of the utmost importance for the future guidance of summer girls in Atlantic City has been settled definitely and beyond recall. It relates to the minimum length of the bathing skirt. Chief Surgeon Bossert, director of the bathing beach, promulgated an order so explicit that neither summer maids, propriety police nor beach guards can fail to understand precisely what it means.

"Every bathing skirt worn upon the Atlantic City beach must not be shorter than three inches above the knee of the wearer," says the ukase.

It applies with equal force, Beach Director Bossert said, to tall girls and short sisters. A tape measure has been added to the equipment of beach headquarters.

Her Peanuts Were Dope.

The mysterious "plumed lady" of Cleveland, who handed peanuts to friends she met in her strolls, has been sent to the workhouse for distributing cocaine in peanut shells.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, 193. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1915. Price One Cent

John S. Knox Sees in Commission Government Real Democracy. He Witnessed Workings of the Plan in Springfield, Ohio; Congratulates This City Upon Its Activity to Bring About a Change

"Commnnity Suicide" Consists of Spending All Moneys Out of Town, Said Mr. Knox, Who Advocated Also Cash Transactions Only

The largest afternoon audience of the Fulton 1915 Chautauqua listened with close attention yesterday to the address by J. S. Knox, business efficiency expert, on "Community Building," during the course of which Mr. Knox touched on several subjects of vital interest to his hearers. A compelling personality, a rapid, distinct delivery and a wealth of original and practical reasons for the great interest shown by all present in the speaker.

Dr. Knox began by mentioning the campaign for commission government, recently inaugurated here, and said: "It is with great pleasure that I learn you are now attempting to get commission government in this city, and I want to congratulaate you on your success thus far. Only recently I spent some time in Springfield, O., which has lately adopted that form of government and I have heard nothing but praise of the plan in that city. The [illegible] ideas incorporated in the plan cannot help but work for greater municipal efficiency and for the eradication of politics in city government. Of course, there are in this city, as in other cities, those who oppose this plan, and they have reasons. Many of the opposition, you will find, are those who do not believe in any democracy, who have always governed and feel that they alone are fit to govern. They will knock the plan and fight it, but persistence and co-operation on the part of the men in this community who want efficiency in the city government will eventually win out.

"A knocker is a man who doesn't understand. You will find them in every community. Most of them knock because they don't understand the idea or plan or person they are knocking. We are naturally suspicious of everything we do not understand.

"Every city is divided into factions, a religious, political, social, fraternal and others. What a community needs is concentrated effort in one direction without the injection of any factional spirit.

"Speaking of the business and industrial conditions of today, Mr. Knox said: "This country isn't in bad shape as some people seem to think. Right here we meet a vital problem for the retail merchant,—the mail-order houses. Business in this country is all right but the mail order houses are getting it. Do you know that 12,000 retail merchants failed in this country last year? And a little more than 11,000 failed in 1913? And unless the retail merchants adopt different methods very shortly there will be a larger increase in failures each year until they do.

"The mail order houses win out for several reasons, but some are:—greatest efficiency, an up-to-date accounting system, and cash sales. One mail order house in Chicago sends out twenty-five million catalogs each year. One to every four people in the United States. Before the parcel post was inaugurated the postage on each catalog cost the mail order house twenty-nine cents. Now it costs them less than nine cents and they save five million dollars on postage alone.

TWO COMMISSIONERS, IN SPITE OF PROTEST, VOTE TO WIDEN E. FIRST ST.

The Board of Public Works met last night in regular session with Commissioners Stevenson and Garrett present and Commissioner Wiltsie absent. The following bills were audited:

Wells Fargo, .74; E. O. Baker, $3.25; W. E. Gayer, $7.00; E. F. Jones, $14.95; F. H. Rumsey, $15.00; Guy Garret, $48.00; N. Y. O. & W., $126.32; N. Y. O. & W., $188.76; Hart Coal Co., $220.14.

Light Fund—Fulton Light Heat and Power Co., $1008.09.

The question of paving First st. between Rochester st. and Broadway, was taken up once more. but now the Board has decided to start all over again and last night a resolution introduced by Commissioner Garrett announced the Board's determination to pave the street 38 feet wide, with the addition of four feet to the present width of the street. The Board announced August 23 as the time it will meet to take definite action and ordered the notice inserted in two issues of the official paper.

From conversation at the meeting last night it appears that Frank Massaro, the contractor who bid in the construction of the tow-path sewer for $2,445 some two months ago, did other work which entitles him to extra money to the extent of more than $800. While no bill from Mr. Messaro could be found among the minutes of the meeting furnished by the City Clerk to a reported this morning, Mr. Messaro stated at the meeting last night that he had received $1,654.88 thus far, and that the balance amounted to $1,625.79, in other words, the total cost of the work was $3,280.67. Just what the extra work consisted of was not stated. The original contract called for a storm sewer from First st. to a point opposite Ontario st., where the sewer was to dump into the Hunter tail race.

Dr. Park Lewis, Who Fought Buffalo's Fight, Sees Light

Yesterday's Buffalo Times says:

"Dr. F. Park Lewis led the fight for the establishment of the [illegible] responsibility in its success.

"Dr. Lewis has just returned from an extensive trip through the West, visiting commission-governed cities, where he viewed with some dismay the unhappy condition of Denver, occasioned by reason of the failure of their commission government; and he learned with satisfaction by observation of the triumph of the same form of government in Lincoln.

"He returns to hear that Nashville, after electing a leading banker for Mayor, and other reform officials to the other commissionerships under a new commission charter, has broken down entirely and now is hoping in and out of a receivership.

In the light of his experience and the knowledge his travels have brought him, Dr. Lewis says:

"We are at one of the most critica periods in the history of Buffalo. It is vitally important that we secure for our commissioners, as the Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: 'Men who have the capacity and judgment to administer public business in a business way, and the courage to assume responsibility for their acts.' We are going to fail in doing this unless we can succeed in having those who influence public sentiment pull together."

That is a fair statement of the situation. Commission government is going to fail worse than any other form of government, if fail it does, because of the greater powers for evil as well as good that officials have under it, unless, as Dr. Lewis has shown, we get real administrators to administer it. Here is the way Dr. Lewis would go about this task:

"Would it not be possible," he says, "to have a committee of about 50 that would be fairly representatives of all sections of the city, to be actually representative? Those on such a committee should come from all political parties as well as those of the different races. It should represent the labor and the Socialistic element, the Protestant and Catholic, in a word all of those who stand for good government. Such a committee should be able to agree upon eight men who will be fairly representative of the best interests of the city, and the men who would accept commissionerships if they were elected."

"As we understand it, some such suggestion as that also, has been advanced by former chairman Fitzpatrick of the Democratic

(Continued on Page Four)

Mail Order Houses Succeed Because They Adopt Efficiency Methods in Buying and Selling; Spend Millions of Dollars for Postage

"A university professor once decided to investigate the mail order system and see if a mail order house could sell goods cheaper than the retail merchane. After working in several mail order houses for some time, he found that it was economically impossible for the mail order house to sell goods cheaper than the retail merchant.

"One merchant, whom I know, sells bolts. He happened to look into a mail order catalog one day and found the same bolts he was selling for 22 cents, listed at 48 cents in the catalog. A man down here in Carthage last week, said to me, 'I make an article for a mail order house in Chicago. They pay me $27 for this article and they sell it for $48.' This will give you some idea of the margin of profit the mail order house makes on certain articles. On the other hand, it cuts the price on many articles of lesser importance. A man went into a store in Kansas to buy a saw. The merchant showed him a saw that retailed for $1.60 and the man said, 'I can buy the same thing from a mail order house for $1.35.'

"'All right,' said the merchant, 'I will sell you this saw on the same basis a mail order house will. Give me $1.35. Now give me 25 cents for freight or express. Now give me five cents for a money order. Now 2 cents for a stamp.'

"'Cut out this foolishness now and give me the saw,' said the farmer after he had handed over the money.

"'Wait a minute,' said the merchant. 'You forget that I'm a mail order house in Chicago and you're way out in Kansas. Now you will wait two weeks before you get the saw.'

"And that brings us to the point of service. What is service

(Continued on Page four.)

GERMANS FAIL TO MOVE RUSSIANS FROM BEFORE WARSAW'S STRONG GATES

London, August 3.—The Germans announced the capture of Mitau, capital of Courland province, twenty-five miles from Riga.

Field Marshal von Mackensen is maintaining his rate of progress north from Cholm, estimated at five miles a day, against a stubborn Russian rear guard.

These two fields comprise the only concrete successes won yesterday by the Austo-German armies that are struggling to entrap the great Russian force in the Polish salient.

"The situation is unchanged on the Warsaw front," said yesterday's official German announcement.

This situation in the immediate vicinity of the beleaguered city is interpreted in two ways by the military observers here. One version is that the Russian defense is impregnable and that the line can be held until the general order for retreat is issued and the capital is left to the captors uncontested. The other view is that the Germans are exerting just enough pressure here to engage the attention of the strongest Russian force available, but are making no serious effort at this time to enter the city. In the opinion of writers who accept this latter interpretation Field Marshal von Hindenburg prefers not to seek an end to his campaign until other German armies are in a position to intercept the retiring Russians.

In view of the many reports of a serious difference between Russia and her western allies due to the failure of the France-British armies to launch a general offnsive as a means to distract German attention from Russia, Petrograd has taken the opportunity to re-emphasize her devotion to the allied cause. Pronouncements in the Duma at Petrograd and by the Russian Ambassador at London indicate

(Continued on Eighth Page)

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
R. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Tuesday, August 3, 1915.

45–PHONE NEWS ITEMS–45

Opinions

Mrs. Becker Badly Advised.

Sympathy with a woman in the hour of her sorrow cannot be permitted to prevent condemnation of the action of Mrs. Becker in placing upon the coffin of her dead husband the words "Murdered by Governor Whitman." The statement is not true—by no stretch of even a prejudiced imagination can it be conceived to be true.

Charles Becker's fate was determined not by Mr. Whitman as District Attorney or by Mr. Whitman as Governor, but by two juries of Becker's peers. His life was taken by the state in accordance with the solemn decision of its courts.

Because of Governor Whitman's connection with the case in the courts he was placed in a trying position. There could be no better evidence of his own absolute conviction that Charles Becker was guilty than was furnished by the Governor's refusal under the peculiar circumstances to grant a reprieve or otherwise interfere with the decree of the courts.

Mrs. Becker's action will work no harm to Governor Whitman.—N. Y. Herald.

MADE IN AMERICA, ANYHOW.

When the statistics fiend gets to work he rarely knows when to stop. One of his latest exploits is to show the extent to which the people of the United States eat candy. That this is the greatest sugar-consuming country in the world is of course well known. Without going into the economic details of the case, the fact that we are big consumers of the saccharine substance may help to explain the wrath that has swept over thel and because of the "free sugar" trick the Democrats perpetrated in enacting that Tariff.

Many worthy Americans actually believed this meant that sugar would be more abundant and cheaper. To find that they do not benefit in this way and that sugar clings to its old custom of going up just when canning season begins creates in the breast of many a housewife a feeling that she has been bunkoed. Be that as it may, the consumption of candy goes right along.

The statistician mentioned shows that we eat $500,000,000 worth of candy a year. Those are impressive figures. They certainly prove the extent of our "sweet tooth," and may suggest other possibilities. But it is said that most of the candy consumed here is "made in America," that the confectionery business is a big and important one, furnishing employment to many skilled workers, and that nowhere can there be found more delicious products than those of the United States.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

PRESS COMMENT ON THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

"Future Bright."

Wheeling Register:—"With bumper crops, increased railway earnings and great activity in the steel trade, which is considered a business barometer, the future of American industry looks exceptionally bright."

"Iron and Steel."

Cleveland Leader:—"The iron and steel industry of the United States seems assured of good times for several years to come, and Cleveland and the Cleveland district will enjoy a liberal share of the prosperity which this implies."

"War Orders."

Indianapolis News:—"It is not necessary to deny that war munition orders in the United States have been large in order to point out that after all they play a very small part in the total business activities of the nation."

"An Indication."

Chattanooga Times:—"The report fo the United States Steel Corporation for the quarter will be construed as an assured indication of the early coming of better times."

"Money Plentiful."

Philadelphia Press:—"Money is very plentiful, industries are active and it is quite possible that either this year or next some large industrial combinations will be accomplished, as some lines of business can be handled to greater advantage when conducted upon a large scale."

"The Steel Mills."

Seattle Post-Intelligencer:—"Taking present trade and future prospects, it is absolutely certain that the output of the steel mills of the country for the remainder of this year, and probably for more than a year to come, will reach a stupendous total."

"Before Year Closes."

Buffalo News:—"It may easily be anticipated that before the year closes we will find business conditions in this country in their usual flourishing normal condition."

WHY NOT MEDIATE?

The Evening Times is in receipt of a letter which was written by a gentleman whose intense interest in the city's welfare has prompted him to devote a considerable amount of space to criticism. The Chamber of Commerce and its officers have come under his observation, and consequently the movement fostered by the Chamber of Commerce for an improved condition of local government is an object of attack.

Another observation made by the writer of the same letter relates to the twelve reasons why one should "Trade at Home,' which had their run in the columns of The Evening Times some time since the new Chamber of Commerce came into existence. In this one respect The Evening Times quite agrees with the writer, who by the way, subscribes himself as "Well Wisher."

It is apparent that before writing the letter Mr. "Well Wisher" secured the information that certain ones who serve the Chamber of Commerce as directors and ordinary members are guilty of patronizing the mail order houses. It is also apparent to many of us that "Well Wisher" did not err in making his accusation. It is the truth and nothing but the truth, but what of it? What are we going to do about it? Who is to receive the punishment for this and many other offenses against the welfare of our town? Is the Chamber of Commerce as a body responsible for the derelictions and transgressions of a member or set of members? We think not. Has the Chamber of Commerce as a body the right to step between the man who patronizes the mail order house and the house itself? Surely not.

Without a doubt money is going out of this city that should stay here. It goes out in payment of advertising and merchandise, but is not the citizen as an individual to blame for this condition? Come, now, Mr. "Well Wisher," acknowledge the truth.

Most of us think we have cause for carrying around with us a grouch—for banging things right and left. Most of us have been handed something which we had to either swallow or perch upon one shoulder for the fellow with the punch to knock off, but how much better it is for us to ourselves become mediators. The world applauds mediators and we believe that God blesses them. Mediators are not Mollycoddles. Abraham Lincoln was the greatest of latter-day mediators, and he will be applauded forever. If ever a man had cause to carry around a grouch that man was Lincoln—when the states were no longer united; when the press, the pulpit, the platform and a part of the people of the North were criticizing, condemning and clamoring against the man in the White House it was Lincoln who was great enough to simply say, "I would save the Union."

The Chamber of Commerce is made up of units who are human beings who may have erred. That they may err again is a foregone conclusion, but where is the man in the church, in the club, in the lodge, in business, who has not erred? We do not assume that because a man belongs to the Chamber of Commerce he wears a garment whose hem is whiter than snow. We do not believe that membership in the organization bespeaks for a man thorough cleansing of his misdeeds in the past or absolution in time to come, but we do believe that the principle—and principle counts—of the Chamber of Commerce is the only foundation upon which can be built a better structure than this city has ever known.

Good criticism is good; mediation is better, as it was Lincoln's welding that made this country the United States of America.

Let's think what can be done to correct the errors.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE RECEIPTS FORGING AHEAD

Oswego, Aug. 3.—The receipts of the County Clerk's office for the month of July were the largest in several years. The amount totaled $858.37, which is $200 in excess of last year. The ordinary business of the office was augmented by numerous certified copies of documents for the state. The big receipts made the office more than self-sustaining for the month.

The sad plight of England in raising a volunteer army to go against the finest troops in the world is not without wholesome effect in this country. Several large employing concerns have offered liberal inducements to members of the national guard to respond to the call to drills and instruction camps. The employers take the ground that they, too, are serving the country by helping guardsmen in their employ to prepare for the national defense and at the same time maintain their positions in the industrial field. Not very long ago it was not unusual for employers to warn guardsmen in the service that absence could not be excused on account of military duty. If the defense of this country is to be wholly or practically so in the hands of the "citizenry," then all citizens should contribute in some way. The burden should not fall entirely upon young men, most of whom have their way to make in the world. To put all the burden upon the strictly military element would be to penalize youthful manhood and youthful enterprise and ambition. That system would be no more democratic than the odious conscription system of continental Europe.

There are still in this country settled districts remote from the reach of the telegraph. People so situated, even if the gap is only fifty miles, can imagine what the situation was before the coming of the "wire." After its general introduction gaps of hundreds of miles were common. But the greatest gap was between Europe and America. Fifty years ago this time Field was trying to bridge that gap with his cable. Starting from the other end, news of progress was wired back to Ireland, then came to America by steamer. Finally, when the western world was all expectation, messages ceased, and anxiety lasted for weeks. Then news came that the cable had parted in midocean over three weeks before. For another year Europe was ten days away from us.

The European war may bear a blessing for the western world in the shape of closer and firmer relations between this country and South American states, notably the more distant, like Brazil, Argentina and Chile. As a rule we have cared little about those countries except to enjoy their trade. This is a time to realize the importance of studying the people themselves, their modes of life and thought—in fact, getting neighborly with them on a broader basis than merely barter and sale.

Among the innovations brought on by the war is the establishment of a permanent passenger and freight line to bring Europe and America together by way of the Pacific ocean. Absence of German submarines in the Pacific is probably one of the reasons for the new Vancouver to Vladivostok route. It will take many days to reach Paris from Vancouver, but what is time in comparison with the danger and uncertainty of traversing the war zone?

General Gorgas speaks in favor of the midday dinner. He was considering health and mortality problems in the Panama canal zone. A heavy meal at midday generally goes with a long rest, and the rest is not the least of the benefits. Where the workday begins at 6 or 7 o'clock and lasts till evening a long midday rest spell is fairly earned and is also good economy.

Sporting experts say that tennis, once derided as "an old maid's game," has become second only to baseball. Public park courts and club courts in many sections of the country are inadequate to fill the demands made upon them notwithstanding the numerous private courts. Among the elements of its popularity are cheapness and the fact that the game is open to all ages.

That machine tiller of the soil which Mr. Ford promises will be as great a boon as the revolutionary cotton gin and spinning machine. If the pushing and pulling which the farmer has to do somehow could be simplified 50 per cent it would bring farming "within reach of the poor."

The international congress of navigation postpones meetings indefinitely on account of the war. Time enough to discuss navigation problems after an international law congress has tinkered up a new naval program.

More and more the autos speed Uncle Sam's mail to the interior, which is all right for the letters one wants in a hurry, but also unwelcome missives get there just the same.

Those who do not get a fair share of the music which is costing this country $600,000,000 a year probably get more noise than is coming to them.

About time to spring a list of "favorite sons" for 1916 so that they can retire to the woods while their prospects and merits are in the public eye.

Take it from European exhibits that it costs something to make the flag we live under worth while.

Expert Advice for the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

In using denatured alcohol as a carbon remover, how much should be used in each cylinder, and should it be allowed to stand for twelve hours or so before using again?

The piston of the cylinder should be on top, dead center, and both valves closed. The cylinder should then be filled to capacity with the alcohol. This should remain in the cylinder at least six hours and preferably twelve hours. The cylinders should be hot when the alcohol is poured into them.

What advantage is gained by placing a plate on the pistons to obtain higher compression? Will it cause an excessive vibration in a motor running 2,000 revolutions per minute?

Many owners have fastened plates to the piston tops in order to increase the compression and gain power and speed, but the construction is not advised, as the results obtained are not worth the expenditure in time and money. All depends upon the weight of the plates as to whether the vibration will be high.

How long will a magneto run without remagnetizing it and overhauling it in general?

Magnetos will run for five years and upward without remagnetizing if a good job has been done in the first place and if the magnets employed have the proper degree of retentivity. The exact time cannot be stated, but the service which you can secure from a magneto before it needs recharging will extend over an indefinite period of years.

There is a knock in the cylinder of my car which I can stop only by retarding the spark lever as far as it will go and keeping it so, no matter at what speed the car is going. What is the matter?

You have not said whether you are obliged to retard the spark so far that the power is reduced. It may be that the spark linkage is connected up so that the spark ordinarily occurs too early and that the lever must be retarded all the way before the spark occurs in the proper place. If this is the case change the setting of the spark linkage so that when the motor is cranked slowly the spark occurs at dead center with the lever retarded.

Vary the adjustment of your carburetor with the lever halfway advanced, and then note whether the knocking continued. Crank the motor slowly, and note which cylinders offer small resistance to the pull of the crank. If all are strong then there are no leaky valves, pistons or rings, but if one or more are weak you should take your car to a repair shop and have the trouble fixed.

Remove the radiator cap while the motor is running, and note whether the circulation of water seems free; also feel the various parts of the system and see whether there are any wide variations in temperature or whether the temperature is fairly uniform all over the radiator and piping. Big differences in temperature would indicate lack of circulation, caused by sediment in the water jackets, loose pieces of hose in the passageways or dirt in the radiator. A thorough flushing of the system should be sufficient to put it in good order, and if it is not the car should be intrusted to a repair man. A heavy coating of carbon on the cylinders will cause a knock, and the remedy is to remove the carbon. Defective ignition, if it causes a knock, should also cause a miss. Worn insulation, loose connections, poor adjustment of the vibrators, incorrect spark gap, dirty plugs and cracked porcelains are the principal ways in which the ignition may give trouble.

What are the advantages of a floating rear axle?

In the floating rear axle the shafts are relieved of all stresses but torsional ones, which is quite an advantage. The shafts may be removed without disturbing the wheels, and with a sufficiently large plate in the differential housing the differential itself may be removed for inspection. In this type of axle the shafts carry no weight and hence do nothing else but turn the rear wheels.

What is the average life of a spark plug?

The average life of a spark plug is two seasons. Some makes of plugs which are more costly and which have a better composition of nonburning material in their electrodes will last much longer than the cheaper plug. The average of two seasons may be taken as the life of most plugs.

What treatment is necessary to make a brake lining stick better?

No treatment should be given a brake lining to make it fit better except keeping it clean and maintaining the proper adjustment on the brakes. When worn down the brake lining should be replaced. One of the frequent occurrences is the wearing of the asbestos compound below the surface of the copper rivets which hold it in place. This brings the copper rivets in contact with the metal brake band, greatly reducing the retarding effort of the brake.

The Rivals.

The word "rivals" at one time meant neighbors who lived on the banks of a river.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 3111 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4246
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

GLENWOOD FARM
Milk, Cream and Commercial Buttermilk
Our bottles are washed by steam
Our milk bottled on Farm of
FRED VOGELGSANG
Phone 2510

G. H. MAUDE
Painter and Decorator
Phone 4369 260 S. 5th St.
Free estimate on Exterior and Interior work. Up-to-date designs.

ROGERS' SILVERWARE FREE!
One coupon with each 5c purchase.
Premiums on Display
POMPHRET'S

THINKING OF A BOAT RIDE?
30-foot launch and rowboats to rent.
INGERSOLL'S BOAT LIVERY
N. 1st st. opposite Old Grace Chapel.

DEFIANCE TIRES
Both Smooth and Tiger Tread.
These tires are giving the best of satisfaction.
Guaranteed 4,000 Miles.
For Sale by
GEO. B. PALMER
207 Worth St.

Steamer CITY OF FULTON
Freight & Packet Service
Runs daily between Fulton and Syracuse
Leave Fulton, 5:15 a. m.
Arrive Syracuse, 11 a. m.
Leave Syracuse, 2:50 p. m.
Capt. C. S. Burleigh

DEEDS FILED YESTERDAY.

The following deeds were filed yesterday at the County Clerk's office:

Roy A. Palmer, et. al., to Fred O. Palmer et. al., property in Hannibal, terms private.

Dora Saunders to oJhn A. Naracon, property in Hannibal, $320.

Your Wants
Made Known in
THE EVENING TIMES
Reach Nearly 16,000 Eyes Each Day

PRICES:
One Word, one time, 1 Cent
One Word, 3 times, 2 Cents
One Word, 6 times, 3 Cents

CASH WITH ORDER

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

BE HUMANE

OH! why be unkind to a cow or a rabbit, a horse or a chicken, a toad or a hound—or kick at a cat out of sheer force of habit and tread on a worm as it crawls on the ground? "To live and let live" is a motto, by golly! that should be observed by the world to a man. Oh! friend, have a heart for the dog and the polly—show them ev'ry kindness you possibly can. Some folks seem to think that it's handsomely proper to club at a horse with an immature leg—to pull off the legs of a captured grasshopper or throw a pound rock at the head of a frog. We ought to be kind to these poor, lowly creatures—the animal, fish and the bug and the bird, and not heave a brick at their innocent features or scare them to fits with a harsh, scolding word. When my days are o'er and my friends get together and speak of "yours truly," they'll murmur at least—"Although the poor boob had a brain like a feather, he never tied cans to the tail of a beast." Each creature is here, I believe, for a purpose—they've got their small something to live for and do—so therefore be kind to the snail and the porpoise, the elephant, pelican, goldfish and gnu. The mortal who tortures a bug or a sparrow, or don't care a rap if he causes them pain,—is cowardly, selfish and heartless and narrow—he ought to be thrashed with a hickory cane. So, friends, be humane to the little canary, the pig and the weasel, the little red hen; be kind to the fox and the glum cassowary, the gosling, the bat and the robin! Amen!

WOMEN TO AID NAVY LEAGUE.

Seek Pledges to "Talk, Think and Work" Patriotism.

Washington.—The aid of women has been invoked by the Navy league to assist in the organization's campaign to convince the country of the advantage of stronger national defenses, it was announced here. All women's patriotic organizations have been invited to co-operate with the Navy league. It is said that many pledges of aid have been already received.

A vigorous campaign will be carried on through the summer and fall to obtain pledges of women to give their personal efforts to this program. It is hoped to have 100,000 pledges to "talk, think and work" patriotism, Americanism and adequate defense before congress meets next December.

A feature of the work of the women's section of the league, as it has been named, will be a series of patriotic pageants for the purpose of depicting the necessity of national defenses. A prize competition for pageant scenarios has been planned in which the judges will be David Belasco, Colonel George Harvey, Mrs. William C. Story, president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevens, president general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Among the founders of the women's section are Mrs. George Dewey, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Mrs. George L. Carnegie, Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Mrs. Ralph B. Strassburger, Mrs. Moncure Robinson, Miss Christine Biddle, Mrs. James H. Aldrich, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, Miss Marianne Biddle, Mrs. William W. Blackmar, Miss Mabel Boardman, Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, Mrs. William Brownson, Mrs. James Bulkley, Mrs. George M. Chester, Miss Fannie B. Coleman, Miss Corinne de Auguero, Mrs. Emily H. Emmet, Miss Mary F. Failing, Mrs. Fitzsimon, Mrs. J. E. Fuller, Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg, Mrs. Henry Lovering, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. William H. Porter, Mrs. Thomas Stevens, Mrs. Augusta Tyler, Mrs. Henry M. Warren, Mrs. John J. Borland and Miss Molly Elliot Seawell.

LYNCHINGS ON INCREASE.

Thirteen More Recorded Than For Same Period Last Year.

New York. — Professor Monroe N. Work, head of the department of records and research of the Tuskegee institute of Alabama, has compiled the records of the number of lynchings committed in the United States during the first six months of this year. In a statement given recently Booker T. Washington, the head of the institute, shows that thirty-four men were put to death by mob violence since Jan. 1, 1915, the number being thirteen more than the figures for the same period last year.

Twenty-four of the men lynched were negroes and ten were whites. Eight, or one-fourth of the total number, occurred in Georgia. Six of the negroes and one white man were charged with assault on women, and the rest of the lynchings were on accusations of having stolen cotton, hogs, meat and cows.

GOES BAREFOOT AT 73.

Says Close Union With Earth Keeps Him Well.

Kansas City, Kan. — When grass roots and mother earth come in contact with bare feet there is a sort of soothing electrical current transmitted through the body that rebuilds and invigorates the entire system is the theory and practice of J. M. Haiger of Carlton, Okla.

Eight months in each year he spurns the pressure of leather on his feet, and with trousers rolled up nearly knee high attends to his farm. He has been in Kansas City with no shoe or boot accompaniment and did not feel half as strange as people who looked at him.

Meeting All Expectations.

One evening the young minister, who had seemed rather attracted by "Big Sister" Grace, was dining with the family. "Little Sister" was talking rapidly when the visitor was about to ask the blessing. Turning to the child he said in a tone of mild reproof:

"Laura, I am going to ask grace."

"Well, it's about time," answered "Little Sister" in an equally reproving tone. "We've been expecting you to do it for a year, and she has too."—Ladies' Home Journal.

James J. Hill predicts a population of 400,000,000 by the year 2000. That means four men, four women and four kids for every one in evidence now.

As Mexico's revolution spree has cost that country nearly $400,000,600 it should be glad to have Uncle Sam step in with a cleanup squad.

It's Permysl here and Przemysl there, and you take your choice, but just can't pronounce it either way correctly.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of [signature] and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhœa. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

[signature]

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

"WALLINGFORD" TO APPEAR ON SCREEN

FAMOUS STORIES WILL BE PRESENTED AS ELABORATE FILM DRAMAS.

FAMOUS FICTION CHARACTER

J. Rufus and His Partner, Blackie Daw, Have Entertained Millions of Readers.

No character in fiction of recent years has excited quite the same interest as that of "J. Rufus Wallingford, the get-rich-quick man." George Randolph Chester, his creator, acquired fame through him and for years the shady schemes of the big promoter have amused the American public from coast to coast. "Wallingford" is so peculiarly an American product, his adventures are so startlingly original and humorous that the question has often been raised as to why the stories have not been put into pictures.

Now comes the house of Pathe with the announcement that they have secured the rights to film these stories and that the pictures will be put out in the fall under the title of "The New Adventures of Wallingford." The production of them has been turned over to Wharton, Inc., who have produced many Pathe successes. Work was started by them on the "Wallingford" stories at Ithaca, N. Y., on July 12th. Several of the best known players of the stage today have been secured for the cast. Max Figman will do "Blackie Daw", Frederic de Belleville will play "Wallingford", and Lolita Robertson will have the feminine lead.

Max Figman.

Max Figman is easily one of the best known actors of the day. Augustin Daly saw him playing a small part in Philadelphia when young Figman was only eighteen years old, and offered him a three years' contract. On the expiration of his contract Mr. Figman went with Charles Frohman, and then with Mrs. Fiske, with whom he was associated for seven years as a producer and leading man. Then he went starring and for the last eight years has been under the management of John Cort. A recent engagement was with the all star cast of "Fine Feathers." Mr. Figman has just built a fine summer home at Great Neck, Long Island, but because of his "Wallingford" engagement cannot christen it until fall.

Mr. de Belleville needs little introduction to the playgoing public. Born in Liege, Belgium, his father was a colonel and his brother a commandant in the Belgian Army. One of his great-uncles was a prime minister of Belgium in 1830. He played a wide variety of parts in London and Australia, and made his first appearance in the United States years ago in San Francisco. Some of the famous productions with which he has been identified are "Diplomacy" with Rose Coghlan; "Divorcons," with Mrs. Fiske; "Tess of the Durbervilles"; "The Eternal City," with Viola Allen; and with Mrs. Fiske again in "Leah Kleschna."

Lolita Robertson is a California girl and began her stage career in stock at the Alcazar Theatre. After a season or two there she came to New York, and was engaged by Henry Miller for "The Great Divide." Mr. Figman offered her a good part in "The Substitute," with which company she remained for two years. Since then she has been continuously associated with Mr. Figman in his productions.

ARNOLD DALY IN NEW PLAY.

The new "Arnold Daly Series" will soon be released by Pathe. Mr. Daly will appear as Ashton Kirk, investigator; the character having been taken from the stories of that name, by John McIntyre.

GERMAN WEDS INDIAN GIRL.

Bridal Couple Will Live on a Farm in New Jersey.

New York. — Eunice Holmes, a full blooded Indian whose tribal name was Laughing Waters, was married by Alderman William F. Quinn in the marriage chapel in the municipal building to August Charles Erbach, a German farmer of Summit, N. J.

The bride, who is twenty-four years old, was born in Cherokee Indian territory. She does not know the names of her parents, both having died when she was a small girl. Until several months ago, when she came east, she lived with relatives.

Erbach is twenty-five years old and has been in this country five years. He gave his address as 312 East Fourteenth street, this city, but has a large farm in Summit. The couple will make their home on the farm.

MONKEY PAID COURT FINE.

Organ Grinder, Pleading Poverty, Had Gone to a Cell.

New York.—When John Fiorelle was arraigned in the Flatbush court, Brooklyn, charged with playing a hand organ in the streets at a too early hour, and was fined $2, he said he did not have the money. He was sent to a cell with his trained monkey, "Jocko." Later Fiorelle sent out word that his fine would be paid. When the organ grinder and the monkey were brought out, "Jocko" hopped on to a chair and handed up a two dollar bill to the clerk.

"Where did he get this money?" asked the court.

"Who, Jocko?" returned Fiorelle. "Oh, 'Jocko,' he carry his own roll, boss. I pay him back some time."

SING SING'S WICKED MUST WEAR YELLOW

Glaring Stripes to Punish All Refractory Inmates.

Ossining, N. Y. — Prisoners in Sing Sing who offend against the rules of the Mutual Welfare league, the self rule organization of the inmates, will no longer go unpunished. Recently the league held a meeting and arranged a system of colors whereby offenders will be disciplined.

The basis of each punishment inflicted by the league will be suspension from the rights of the league, but that is not all. Offenders suspended for five days or more will have to wear a yellow circle about as big as an orange on their neat gray sport shirts over their hearts; if suspended for ten days or more the shirts will be decorated with a yellow stripe straight down the back; if suspended for twenty days or more the other adornments will be supplemented by a yellow stripe down the front of the left leg of the trousers and a similar stripe down the rear of the right leg. If the offense is so severe that the punishment for it is suspension from the league for over thirty days the head of the offender will be shaved, and he will have to wear all the yellow decorations besides.

"My boys thought of the idea themselves," said Thomas Mott Osborne, the warden, "and I think it is fine. Their idea, of course, is that if a man offends against the rules he shows the yellow inside of himself. Therefore to punish him they have devised this scheme to show the yellow on his uniform."

Furthermore if an offender is made to wear any of these yellow decorations he cannot indulge in plaited shirts, white collars and the like. He must wear the prison shirt, practically the same as a gray outing shirt. Two offenders have already been sentenced to the yellow.

"They were found drunk," said Warden Osborne. "They said they had been drinking a mixture of alcohol, sugar and water, but you don't have to believe that if you don't want to. They were suspended for ninety days each and will receive all the yellow stripes there are and have their heads shaved as well.

"The executive committee of the league is still considering the case of Daniel O'Day, who escaped a short time ago."

BIRD HOUSE AT GRAVE.

Chicago Woman Places It at Husband's Tomb Instead of Headstone.

Chicago.—Near a shady nook in the Lake Forest cemetery, beside a large oak, stands a fountain. In the waters that tumble from its mouth a family of wrens play and sing.

Suspended from the lower branch of the oak is a handsome bird house where the wrens live. On the bird house and the fountain is this inscription:

"In Memory of Edward L. Hasler."

Beside the font is the grave of Mr. Hasler, who was fatally hurt several weeks ago in Suburban Lanes, when his horse shied and threw him. Mrs. Hasler decided to deviate from the custom of placing a headstone at her husband's grave and instead built the bird house and the font.

Dies Praying For Dead.

New York.—While Meyer Walerstein, seventy-five years old, of 336 East One Hundred and Twentieth street was offering a prayer for the dead in a synagogue at 337 East One Hundred and Twenty-first street he fell forward unconscious. Worshipers called Dr. Gordon from Harlem hospital. He said Walerstein was dead.

LILLIAN LORRAINE

Idol of New York Theatre-Goers Takes Stellar Role in Screen Play.

Lillian Lorraine, who is to star in the serial, "Neal of the Navy," was born in San Francisco in 1892. Like a number of other of the popular stage favorites of the day, she made her debut before the footlights at a very early age, playing "Eva" in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," when she was only four years old. Subsequently she took a child's part with a stock company at the old Central Theatre while attending the public schools. At the age of fourteen she left San Francisco for New York, just three months before the big earthquake. She obtained a small part in a musical comedy under Richard Golden almost immediately on her arrival. Her next engagement was with Eddie Foy in "The Orchid," half time in chorus and half doing a small part. Because of her striking personality Mr. Foy soon took her out of the chorus and gave her a song. The impression she made resulted in her being given an engagement in "The Great White Way," with Blanche Ring and Jeff De Angelis. Her first real chance came when she was engaged by Florence Ziegfeld to appear in support of Anna Held in "Miss Innocence." The next year saw a further advance in that she was featured in the "1909 Follies" with Nora Bayes and Jack Norworth. She remained with the "Follies" for the next three years, being starred in the "Follies of 1912," when Nora Bayes dropped out.

She became the sensation and favorite of Broadway in a remarkably short time. She broke into vaudeville with a six months' engagement over the U. B. O. eastern time as a headline feature in a single singing act with original songs. In 1914 she was featured in the big "Whirl of the World" cast, an all-the-season New York success. She was filling another U. B. O. vaudeville engagement when approached by H. M. Horkheimer, of Balboa, who induced her to appear in pictures for the first time in "Neal of the Navy," which he was about to put on for Pathe. Previously she had turned down many flattering offers from film manufacturers.

Miss Lorraine still preserves her fondness for musical comedy and expects to appear in New York in a big production this fall. She has been frequently offered stellar parts in drama and hopes eventually to be seen therein. Her screen work indicates a splendid fitness for this line of dramatic endeavor. Miss Lorraine is especially well known in New York for, like most of the great favorites of the stage, she has been featured there steadily in Broadway productions.

Welcome Speech.

When money talks it seems always
To make a hit;
At least nobody ever says
"Shut up!" to it.
—Boston Transcript.

Immortalized.

Brown—That's the cuckoo from a clock I used to have. I have the highest respect and admiration for it, because it is the only thing that ever dared to butt in while my wife was talking.—Boston Journal.

Too True.

You may break, you may shatter
A ten dollar bill,
And you'll find that the remnants
Won't cling to you still.
—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Mouth Breathing.

Mouth breathing is a serious matter, as it is responsible for many physical ills and germ diseases. A sufferer from this evil should be examined by a physician. Adenoids consist of lymphoid tissue forming a third tonsil and are situated behind the soft palate in what is called the naso-pharynx. It is a perfectly normal structure until it becomes overgrown or infected. Adenoids more or less completely close the passage between the nose and throat and in this way produce the condition known as "mouth breathing."

HE WAS WIDE AWAKE.

Asleep He Might Have Wrecked the Train by Vibration.

An abnormally fat man lumbered into a Pullman on a westbound train and set up a loud protest when he found that his berth was at the end of the car.

"I can't sleep a wink if I'm over the car wheels. I won't close my eyes if you put me over the car wheels, porter."

"Can't help it, sah," said the porter. "It's the one that was sold yeh, and it's the only one they is. You'll have to take a chair car and set up if you don't take this."

The fat man finally decided to keep the berth, protesting to the last that he did not expect to close his eyes. Shortly his snores were heard above the rumble of the train, but it was not until the train had a long wait that the sounds issuing from his berth caused anything but amusement. In the silence they got on the passengers' nerves, and by request the porter prodded him in the ribs.

"My goodness, sah," demanded the porter, "if you makes noises like that when you'se lyin' wide awake over the car wheels, what would you do if you was sound asleep in the middle of the car?"—Lippincott's.

Just the Same.

A girl who likes to think and read,
Learn books by heart,
Receives from us a well earned meed,
We call her smart.

Yet take a girl who dodges books,
Knows naught of art,
And only lives for dress and looks,
We call her "smart."
—Kansas City Journal.

Too Much For His Constitution.

"I leave you forever," said Artemas Phipps.
He loved her, that wasn't the question.
The red stuff she smeared on her kissable lips
Gave Phippsy acute indigestion.
—Kansas City Star.

Hints For Housekeepers.

In case you have guests and they engage in a heated political controversy, start up the phonograph.

Burning a large onion on a redhot shovel will do away with the odor of tobacco in your drawing room.

Don't throw your coffee grounds away. Dry them and keep them for the use of borrowing neighbors.

Letting the children run barefoot in summer will save money in shoes, but it makes the soap bill larger.—Chicago Herald.

A Cobwebby Tale.

A gallant named Cobb met a maiden named Webb,
And straightway he sat down beside her;
And quickly proposed in a manner so glib,
That he caught her as soon as he spider.
—Ladies' Home Journal.

Reversed.

"Who is that homely, little sawed off chap over there?" she asked.

"That is my husband," she replied, "but don't apologize. You can't make me mad by calling him names."—Detroit Free Press.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

C&B LINE

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

D/34

Our Entire Stock of Ladies'

Street and Porch Dresses

in White and Colors, in a *Final Clearance Sale.* Usual Selling Price up to $6.50. Your Choice of the Entire Lot, commencing:

TOMORROW MORNING at 9 O'CLOCK

For $1.95 Each

J. C. O'BRIEN

First and Oneida Sts. Fulton, N. Y.

SUCCEED, SAYS KNOX

(Continued from Page One)

worth? What is it worth to you to be able to walk down the street of your home town and get what you want?

"People do not realize what they are doing when they spend their money outside of their own town. They are committing community suicide.

"Probably in this town, as in several other towns, the local merchants are carrying many large accounts on the books. Out here in Wolcott, a lawyer told me his commissons would total over $500 if he could collect the bills on the books of a few merchants in that town. But when people buy from a mail order house, it must be for cash.

"And yet many people have good reasons for going into another town, or sending into another town to buy. They say, 'I can't get what I want at my home stores, and they won't offer to send for it. I go elsewhere." They have other reasons. And there's a problem for the retail merchant—how to keep the trade at home.

"Now on the question of farm trade. They say that city business men are like sponges—want to take all and give nothing. You must show the farmer you are interested in him before he will begin to take any interest in you. There are many ways of doing that."

Mr. Knox spoke of the introduction of courses in commerce and efficiency in high schools, and said there were far too many merchants in business today who were unfitted for the work. He recommended the adoption of an examination system among the merchants, the same as among the doctors and lawyers, which a man must pass before he can enter the profession. Mr. Knox also cited some startling statistics in regard to efficiency among the people of the United States today, stating that 85 per cent. of the people earn only $15 a week, and closed by urging his hearers to unite at once in this city for community betterment.

EXPLANATION

Christian Science Lecturer Classes Disease, Sin and Death as Illusory Mental Conditions.

Buffalo, Aug. 3.—All discords of the physical and mental life of man are errors of mortal conscience, Dr. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., told hundreds at a Christian Science meeting in the Teck Theater yesterday afternoon. Prof. Hering is a member of the board of lectureship of the Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass. He said these errors could not be corrected as long as they are classed as realties. Dr. Hering said in part:

There is no question of such general interest to mankind as the one of healing. The universal demand and endeavor of humanity is for a larger measure of health and happiness than is today attained, and there is manifestly great need of some better means of healing than that in general use.

In the Bible—that remarkable and unique book which is believed in, respected, and loved by millions of people as the standard of morals and right living and as the true record of the appearing of true divinity on earth for the salvation of mankind—in both the Old and New Testaments of this book there are many statements which point to a means of healing both sin and disease which Christ Jesus proved to be far superior to all others, a healing and saving power which should be searched for and found along very different lines from those generally followed, and which is above and apart from all that is material.

Christ Jesus proved existence to be wholly mental when he walked on the water, stilled the tempest and overcame other material conditions.

Since these discordant conditions exist solely as a state of human consciousness their correction or destruction involves a transformation of this consciousness.

The universe created and constantly sustained by God must be like Him for like produces like, therefore, the real universe is not finite or dimensional, but infinite, not destructible, but indestructible, not material but spiritual.

Perfect God, perfect man, perfect being, is the basis of all Christian Science teaching, analysis, and practice. This is the standard by which all human phenomena and experiences in order to determine their true value.

This spiritual understanding, the perception and apprehension of divine Truth, Christian Science now makes possible to all.

Disease, sin, death, all discords, are therefore to be classed as errors of mortal consciousness, as mesmeric, illusory mental conditions. On this basis they cannot be corrected with Truth, while they cannot be corrected so long as they are classed as either physical or mental realities. Even according to psychology and philosophy they are but objectified sense impressions.

BUTTS SHOE SHOP

Summer Clearance Sale

$2.00 Woman's White Pumps at 98c
$4.00 Woman's Pumps at . $1.98
$4.50 Men's Oxfords at . $3.00
$3.50 Men's Oxfords at . $1.98

Close at Noon Wednesday

AUTOMOBILES

The new 1916 Chalmers and Hupmobile are ready; also some good second hand cars cheap. For information and catalogs

ROY H. KELLY

105 ONEIDA ST. Phone 83
FULTON, N. Y.

D. EDWIN BALSLEY

Public Accountant and Auditor
401 Daniel Building
433 S. Salina st. Syracuse N. Y.

New line of

Fancy Shopping Baskets

just received at

LaPORTE'S GROCERY

Oneida St. Hello 75

FOUR CANDIDATES OUT TO SUCCEED G. E. POMPHRET

Charles E. Stewart, member of the Fire and Police Board, Benjamin Ingersoll and Rexford Carvey, have announced themselves as candidates to go before the voters at the coming primaries to succeed George E. Pomphret as Supervisor from the First and Sixth wards.

The men by training and experience are all well fitted for the position. The fourth candidate, Walter E. Drury, is, perhaps, the best known of the quad, as he served as alderman for the village of Oswego Falls; and is a member of the Board of Education, from which position he resigned to accept ex-Mayor's Quirk's appointment as Superintendent of Public Works.

Community Notes

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Boigeol of Central Square was the over-Sunday guest of Mrs. Nellie Merritt of Emery st.

* * *

Miss Margaret Conley returned last evening from a vacation spent at Scranton, Pa.

* * *

Edward O'Keefe has returned to his home in Geneva after spending two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Reynolds.

* * *

David B. Carroll, Wm. J. McGovern, Vincent Cavanaugh, F. C. Hill and Edward McNalty returned Saturday from a two weeks' canoe trip.

* * *

Mrs. Hattie Millard and daughter, Zelma, of Oklahoma, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Fred Boigeol.

* * *

Mrs. Lucretia Brown is slowly recovering from a recent illness.

* * *

Mrs. Carrie Piper and Mrs. Phoebe Stewart are spending a few weeks in Michigan.

* * *

E. C. Hart, coal dealer, has returned from a visit with friends in Canada.

* * *

W. Lawson Woodbury, Commissioner of Charities, has returned from New York.

* * *

The Misses Gertrude Farrell and Neil Whitaker are at Richfield Springs.

* * *

Mrs. Eleanor Davids has gone to Richfield Springs. She spent a delightful vacation with friends here.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Crahan and their son, William, are camping on the shores of Oneida lake. P. Fred Crahan will join the family this week.

* * *

The L. P. Smith store on the West Side is receiving a renovation.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Brooks are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hegadorn of Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sage have returned to their cottage, 365 Park st. after a pleasant outing at Red Creek.

* * *

Attorney and Mrs. W. S. Hillick have had as their guest Mrs. Peter Nodecker of Cortland.

* * *

"It was some time," was one of the many expressions heard by wireless from South Granby, the scene of the Rebekah picnic today. Mrs. J. Ralph Brown was hostess to the members of Nehasane Lodge and their friends.

* * *

Homer Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith, has gone to Island Heights, N. J., to recuperate from a recent operation. He will return to New York university in the fall.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs Alfred Copeland of 555 South 6th st. have a young son, born on Sunday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Lamb of West 1st st. are being congratulated upon the arrival of a baby girl.

* * *

Miss Mary Brookes is entertaining Miss Ruth Hobbs of Hoboken, N. J.

* * *

Miss Mary Murphy has returned from Old Forge, where she had a delightful time as guest of Miss Helen O'Brien.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Welch of So. Granby were the over-Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bert C. Jones of So. 3rd st.

* * *

After Chautauqua what's next? Miss Prosperity will make a return trip to Fulton soon.

* * *

The Misses Virginia and May Brennan of West Fourth st. left today for Fredonia, N. Y., where they will spend some time with friends.

* * *

The Junior Merchants of this city will meet the Pennelville A. C. team at Pennellville tomorrow afternoon. The Fulton team will make the trip by automobile.

FIRST ST. PAVING BEGINS AT EARLY DATE

Contractor Samuel Rosoff has completed his share of the work at the intersection of First and Oneida sts. and announced today that the paving, under the direction of Edward Styring, will begin at once.

Angel Food, Sponge Cake, Crullers and Pies at Keller & Wilson's. adv

MRS. BUET PETLINE BURIED.

The funeral of Mrs. Buet Petline, who died Sunday morning at the family home, 215 Voorhees st., was held this morning from the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Burial was made in St. Mary's cemetery.

Your appetite for fresh-every-day rolls increases every time you eat the Black company's article. adv

Dr. Park Lewis Sees a Way to Reform

(Continued from Page One)

County Committee. In a general way, Mr. Griener of the Republican committee, Mayor Fuhrmann, Mr. Crane, Mr. Conners, Mr. Meldrum of the Chamber of Commerce; John Lord O'Brian and about every man identified with leadership in a political, commercial, industrial or labor way, recently has given expression to views in one form or another along the line of thought advanced by Dr. Lewis, although they might differ in the way they go about it.

"It would seem that the men of Buffalo of all political parties are ready to accept the non-partisan spirit of the new charter. Only one movement has been started to influence the selection of candidates and that naturally must be void of any practical results. Men who are active in political affairs, as in other affairs of daily life, are showing that they have a stake in Buffalo beyond any mere political consideration and it is possible that a proper, sincere effort for the safety, security, advancement and substantial business management of Buffalo, would bring all those elements together.

"Dr. Lewis' suggestion, coming at a time when all can realize the possible dangers as well as the possible achievements of commission government, is undoubtedly worthy of some serious thought."

WEATHER FORECAST.

Showers tonight and probably Wednesday; cooler tonight.

AUBURN PUBLIC MARKET GAINS IN POPULARITY

The Auburn Advertiser-Journal comments on Saturday's doings in that city at the public market thus:

"Records for attendance and number of sales were broken at the trial public market today. More buyers and more gardeners were on hand than at any previous time. When the selling opened 50 producers were in place. The gardeners in many cases remained on the site until late in the morning, as crowds of buyers continued to come from all directions.

"A noticeable feature was the number of automobiles on the market today. A number of prominent residents of the city did their trading from automobiles, and a number of expensive touring cars wereu sed as delivery rigs. Six cars were also used by farmers from which to display their wares.

"As on the preceding days dressed poultry sold rapidly, and the supply was exhausted within a short time. The demand for this commodity was heavy and by 7:30 there was not a dressed chicken on the market for sale. Poultry sold for 20 cents a pound. A number of live broilers were sold at 25 cents apiece, and others were sold according to their weight, the purchasers carrying them away by their feet.

"Butter sold quickly at 28 cents a pound, and it was not long before the supply was gone. Eggs were selling at 23 and 24 cents a dozen. The demand was heavy for these products, and it is expected they will be brought in greater quantities in the future. A few pounds of cottage cheese and other diary products were solr.

BIG TENT FOLDED AWAY DURING NIGHT

This morning those who during the past week have been accustomed to wending their footsteps parkwards found that like the Arabs Chautauqua had during the night "quietly folded its tent and silently stolen away." However, the laughter of last night still seemed to linger. Ralph Bingham and his mirth-provoking stories will not soon be forgotten. Who could imagine "A Hot Time in the Old Time," being transposed as a funeral dirge, a wedding march, a tango, a rag time and even a voluntary? Yet all who heard Ralph Bingham in "Bill and his One Tune," understand how it is done, also how an old nigger with nothing in his legs but pie-ralisis could beat the dogs home when a coon hunt developed into a bear scare.

REV. C. J. TAFT HERE.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Taft are entertaining her brother, the Rev. Clinton J. Taft, recently of Corning, but who will at the conclusion of his vacation take charge of a church near Boston. The Rev. Mr. Taft was a former pastor of the First Congregational church, this city, and his numerous friends here rejoice in his advancement.

Cookies and cakes and all things baked by the Black company, fresh every day, at your grocer's. adv

SUPERVISORS TO PICNIC AT MEXICO POINT SEPT. 2

This year Fulton will not be favored by the County Supervisors' Association, which is made up of past and present officials, as the place whereat the annual outing is to be held. The committee in charge have instead selected Mexico Point for the gathering of good fellows and friends of good fellows, and the date has been set as Sept. 2.

Dr. M. J. Terry of Pulaski; Walter Dowling of Redfield, and Clerk T. W. Hamer of Lacona, comprise the committee of arrangements, whose duty it is to see that other committeemen attend to the various tasks assigned to them.

WOULD GIVE HER LIFE FOR MOTHER'S SAKE

Philadelphia, Aug. 3.—Ruth Gay, an eighteen-year-old girl tried to end her life, because she believed that by the sacrifice shec ould save her mother from poverty and keep for her their home. Ruth is recovering. The girl had had her life insured recently for a small amount, making her mother the beneficiary. Asked why she attempted suicide, she said:

"It was the only way out I could see. I knew the insurance money would go to mother. Then I could die happy."

ATTORNEY AND BANKER AND WIVES OFF ON A TRIP

Attorney and Mrs. A. T. Jennings and Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Emerick left the city Saturday in Mr. Jennings' touring car for Buffalo, where they boarded the big steamer "Seeandbee" of the Cleveland-Buffalo Transportation line. Cleveland, Ohio, and other points to be reached by the transportation company are to be visited by the tourists who are expected to return next Saturday.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

AUGUST CLEAN-UP SALE

THIS SALE IS TO KEEP OUR STORE NEW

FOR THE NEXT FIFTEEN DAYS OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER SHOES AND OXFORDS WILL BE ON SALE AT LESS THAN COST PRICES.

SALE NOW ON

Women's $3.75 to $4.25 Pumps	$2.95	One Lot Men's $6.00 Hanan Oxfords	$3.95
Women's $3.50 Pumps	2.48	Men's $5.00 Oxfords	3.79
Women's $3.00 Gray Top Shoes	1.95	Men's $4 and $4.50 Ralston Oxfords	2.98
Women's $3.00 Oxfords and Pumps	2.39	All Men's $3.50 Oxfords	2.59
Women's $2.50 Oxfords and Pumps	1.89	Men's $3.00 Oxfords	1.95
Women's $3.50 Gray Top Pumps	2.19	Men's $2.50 Tan Scout Shoes	1.95
		Men's $1.50 Tan Scout Shoes	98c
One Lot Women's $3 and 2½, 3, and 3½	98c	$3.50 Pumps and Oxfords	

THE ABOVE ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE MANY BARGAINS WE HAVE TO OFFER DURING THIS SALE.

STRANAHAN & LOVE 15 S. First Street

REST ROOM FOR CONVENIENCE OF LADIES

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—Must come well recommended; should own bicycle or motorcycle; good pay. Address by card or letter, B, Evening Times Office. tf

For Sale—One 2-cylinder Maxwell Car, in good condition; cheap for cash. Will trade for larger car. Inquire 229 Oneida st., Phone 596.

For Sale—30 H. P. Overland roadster, fine condition. Cost new $1025 now $325.00. Mame Nealis. Phone 4512. 188

For Sale—Young horse, broken to saddle; good driver and worker; sound and gentle. Call at 44 Buffalo St.

Wanted.—To rent a furnished house of about five rooms for month or two. Call at 101 Pratt st., city.

Pony and Cart Wanted—Price must be reasonable. Call at once on Dan Darleigh, Quirk Theatre. 192

To Rent—Three rooms furnished for light housekeeping, all improvements. H. Welch, 61 E. 1st st.

Furnished Rooms—Modern improvements. 10 W. 3rd North.

For Sale—A $200 Edison phonograph Cheap for cash. Phone 122. tf

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

For Rent—A flat at 504 Pine street. $10 per month. H. L. Crandall.

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block, Offices and living rooms. tf

OSWEGO HAS CAR AND GASOLINE THIEF

Oswego, Aug. 3.—A new kind of thief has made his appearance in the city—the one that breaks into garages, steals cars for the night and takes them for a trip to return them before morning. The police think the culprit is an irresponsible youngster who does not appreciate that a transaction of this kind is burglary and grand larceny and a state's prison offense.

The first case of this kind occurred Friday ngiht when the garage of Gard T. Lyon in West Sixth st. was entered. The car was taken out, but returned before daybreak. On the trip there had been thirty-five gallons of gasoline used, indicating that either the gasoline had been siphoned from the tank or that the thief had made a long run during the night. Probably the gasoline had been removed or at least a portion of it, as the thirty-five gallons is worth over $5. The car when returned was left on the platform half in and half out of the garage.

Last night an attempt was made to enter the garage of John T. Mott, but evidently the thief or thieves were scared away before the car could be removed.

J. MEAGHER GETS NEW JOB; SALARY INCREASE

Fred J. Meagher, former secretary to Congressman Mott, and who for several months has been employed as an examiner of court and trust funds, with offices in New York, has been transferred to the Comptroller's office in Albany. An increase in salary is said to go with the new position.

Your Wants

Made Known in

THE EVENING TIMES

Reach Nearly 16,000 Eyes Each Day

PRICES:

One Word, one time, 1 Cent
One Word, 3 times, 2 Cents
One Word, 6 times, 3 Cents

CASH WITH ORDER

DAY BY DAY

Chronicle of Events and a Forecast of What is Doing in Officialdem---Special Correspondence.

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, Aug. 3.—Delegate Harold J. Hinman of Albany, for two years majority leader of the Assembly, is confident that he will be able to obtain a flattering vote upon his proposed amendment to the Constitution which would require the legislature to hold monthly sessions. He regards his proposition as the solution of too short or long drawn out sessions of the law-making body of the state and the one effective medium of attracting to the legislature the best qualified men possible.

"That the legislature ought to be frequently convened is a sound constitutional doctrine," says Mr. Hinman, "and by failing to cure the real evil which lies at the root of the legislative method, namely, to provide more deliberate machinery, we have aggravated the disease rather than cured it. The object of short sessions is to expedite business and we have been getting it at a great cost. We do not want to expedite business but to provide some method for mature judgment and deliberation."

The project which has been launched to so provide that the legislature meet once in two years is frowned upon by Delegate Hinman, who is of the opinion that the great industrial and commercial development of New York State necessitates a great mass of legislation and that the customs of other states to its legislative conduct should and has no bearing upon the law-making body of this state.

"The legislative method has not permitted keeping pace with the development of our commercial and industrial advancement," continues Mr. Hinman. "No private business uses the methods of a century ago. New and improved methods are adopted to meet the changing conditions. The new situation, so far as legislative method is concerned, has not been met, and ther esult is that the original trust in legislatoins has disappeared and they have been distrusted."

When Delegate Hinman first declared that one of the most important of his proposed amendments to the would require a year through consideration of legislative matters, his declaration was mildly criticised. His attention was called to the fact that under the present order of things, many months are required for members of the Senate and Assembly to conclude their business. This situation, Mr. Hinman thinks, is the mere result of shirking legislation in the early part of the year and then finally striving to make up for lost time.

That there should be no effort made to finish up the legislative work in a given time, such as one hundred days, generally accepted as the duration of a legislative session, is the contention of Mr. Hinman. He is convinced that the proper way to legislate for the entire people of the state is to meet exigencies as they arrive. To accomplish this he says that bills should be introduced each month during the entire year. "More men will find it possible to give up a definite week every month than you can find who will give up the time for a continuous service of four or five months broken only by hasty and unsatisfactory visits home at weekends," he predicts.

By amending the Constitution so as to provide for a year round legislative, Mr. Hinman believes that there would be no congestion of unfinished business in that the unfinished of one month would go over to the next.

CAN TELL WHENEVER DAUGHTERS GET KISS

Stoyerstown, Pa., Aug. 3.—A kiss resonator—that's the invention of Joshua Conkling Reeves. Joshua is the father of three perfectly kissable daughters. Men called on them sometimes. Joshua felt his parental responsibility, so he invented the resonator.

"It catches and increases sound," Joshua explains. "When there is any kissing going on in the parlor the sound floats through the machine and I hear it all, but much lounder. Just common kissing on the cheek or neck sounds like a train going over a crossing, and long, hugging kisses are like the wind blowing in November. Good-night kissing sounds like cannon shots."

AT AUCTION

They Will be Handled Every Day on New York Market This Season. Plan to Help Growers.

The New York State Department of Foods and Markets advises the apple growers of New York State that it is making arrangements for the sale of New York State apples at auction in the City of New York, daily, throughout the season of 1915-1916.

The California and Florida fruit growers have found the auction system the most satisfactory of any methods of selling fruit. There is open competition, with several hundred buyers present every day, and the top of the market is always assured. These sales are reported daily and a check, less the auction charges, is immediately sent to the shipper. There is no possible loss or delay and shippers are assured of a square deal.

The Auction Company is not a dealer, a jobber or commission merchant, but merely sells fruit at auction, in open competition. There are always buyers eager enough to get the fruit, to bid against one another until the top of the market is reached. This plan has been presented toa large number of growers in prominent fruit-growing sections of the state, and has met with general approval, it is said.

The department intends to carry on a vigorous campaign in New York City, to give publicity to New York State apples next winter and to do all it can to secure the best prices for growers, and to increase the retail sales and consumption of apples, by exerting its influences to have apples retailed at a lower price than has formerly been asked.

Meetings are being held in various parts of the fruit growing sections where the plans of the department are fully discussed by the growers, and questions are answered and explanations made by a representative of the department. Every section of the state that has a considerable quantity of apples or pears to be sold will be given full information and a speaker will be assigned to any meeting that is arranged by local growers of Granges, up to the early part of September.

The department declares that it has no object except to secure better prices to the producer and honest and prompt returns. It is willing to exert every possible effort to help the producers, but it is evident that the department cannot sell apples daily at auction, unless it is assured of a constant and sufficient supply. This puts the question directly up to the producers. Will they do their part? Will they pledge to the department apples enough to make this auction market a success?

It is estimated that at least 800 carloads of apples will be required to carry on the daily auction market throughout the season, but the quantity of apples which might be sold under this system may be very much in excess of 800 carloads.

"The grower must realize that the problem is now up to himself. He must furnish the apples to be sold, if he expects to realize the benefits that the department is now offering him," declares John J. Dillon, commissioner, New York State Department of Foods and Markets, whose address is 71 West Twenty-third Street, New York City.

Dogs That Froth at the Mouth.

There is a prevalent impression that "frothing at the mouth" is proof that a dog is "mad." The rabid dog does not "froth." The dog that does usually has some stomach trouble or has been running hard and shows it, just as a hard driven horse does. Remembrance of this fact should prevent a lot of cruelty to sick, lost, tired and frightened dogs. When you see a dog "frothing at the mouth" don't yell for policemen and guns. Just let the poor beast alone, or try to get it into a quiet corner where it can lie down and rest. Then give it a dish of cold water and keep on letting it alone, and insist that your neighbors do likewise.—Chicago Herald.

No Room For Mirth.

Eleanor—I believe my husband is provoked at my extravagance. He didn't even smile when he saw my dress. Madeline—Some men, my dear, have no sense of humor.—London Express.

Without a Guide.

"I went to Jonesboro to see my father and mother the other day, Percy."

"By Jove! And how did you find them?"

"Oh, I knew where they lived."—Wisconsin State Journal.

CORRESPONDENCE

News Mostly of a Political Nature From the Nation's Seat of Government for Times' Readers.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—The safety of millions of dollars' worth of the nation's timber supply has been jeopardized by the Democratic neglect.

An authorized appropriation of three million dollars for preventing forest fire and kindred purposes, provided for in what is known as the "Weeks Law," was allowed to lapse because of the careless failure of the last Democratic Congress to carry out the mandate of a former law.

The Weeks Law was enacted to enable the federal government to cooperate with the states to secure protection from forst fires. It authorized appropriations up to eleven millions to carry its purpose into effect. Based upon carefully drawn plans, it provided for the purchase of lands at the head waters of navigable streams, to aid navigation and the regulation of the stream flow, and thereby promote forest protection.

"Fire destroys the soil covering in a forest," says the forestry report on the plan of the Weeks Law. "This causes rapid run-off on steep slopes and erosion results. The soil thus washed out if the chief source of sediment in the channels of navigable streams. Forest fires, therefore, cause irregularity of stream flow and loss of navigability. This calls for active assistance from the federal government, and section 2 of the Weeks Law is designed to authorize this assistance."

The necessity for forest fire protection is shown by the official reports of they ast destruction such fires cause.

"An average of 10,000,000 acrs is burned over annually in the United States, with a money loss of about $25,000,000," says the Forestry Bureau report. "The danger threatens both northern and southern forests. In the coniferous forests of th north the destruction of merchantable timberr is frequent. In the pine or hardwood forests of the south the chief damage is the repeated killing of the young growth. This is severe, because the young growth has a very great future value, and upon it depends the permanency of the lumber industry in the region."

The attention of Democratic members of Congress was repeatedly called to the necessity of giving formal approval to the law formerly enacted and that without that approval the appropriation would lapse and be no longer available for forest firep rotection. In spite of this warning, however, the Democrats neglected to include the necessary provision in the law this year.

The result is that during the next fall and winter, when the danger from forest fires is at the maximum, the protection that would have been afforded under the Weeks Law will either be lost or must be provided for in some other way.

* * *

The styles in women's shoes are to be less bizarre and more expensive, we are told. In other words, for more money one can get less shoe. This seems to be a universal tndency with the necessaries of life as affected by Democratic legislation.

* * *

There are 70,000 women and girl wage-earners in New York today who cannot find employment. "War order prosperity" means nothing to them.

* * *

"The next war," says Josephus Daniels, "will be fought by machinery and by men of brains." Which seems to leave Josephus out of it.

Watches Are Sympathetic.

Superstition or not, I am half sure the watch is alive and knows its owner; that it has some sort of sympathy with the person who carries it. Do you not know the bitterness of sending your own watch to hospital and harboring another—a patient—in your pocket? It lies—always. The scientific man reduces the whole matter to rhythmic motion. To put it roughly, the watch likes—or does not like—your particular skip, jump, stump or decent walk. Really the scientist has nothing much more to say about it as a conclusion, but that—rhythmic—notion. The touch of the watch on the heart.—London Chronicle.

Self Protection.

Singleton—It seems to me you are paying your cook pretty high wages. Wedderly—Yes, as a matter of self protection. If I were to cut her wages she would leave. Then my wife would do the cooking.—Indianapolis Star.

THE QUIRK

Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY	WEDNESDAY
A Mutual Masterpicture "GHOSTS" in 5 Parts "PARAMOUNT TRAVEL SERIES NO. 12" and others.	A Mutual Masterpicture "A CHILD OF GOD" in 4 Parts. and TWO OTHERS.

THURSDAY
"TOIL AND TYRANNY," No. 12 and the last of Who Pays Series. in 3 Parts.
Romance of Elaine, entitled "THE SEARCHLIGHT GUN"—in 2 Parts.
PATHE WEEKLY

MOTOR BOAT SUPPLIES

Everything that is needed to Equip a Boat

AT

J. B. BUELL'S, 17 N. Second Street

Agents for W. D. ANDREWS CO., Syracuse

SAYS RELATIVES PROVOKE HIM

Mike Borak Prefers Freedom to Serving Time in Jail—Cautious Against Continued Wife Beating.

Mike Borak, a hulking Polack, hung his head this morning in City Court while Judge Wilson denounced him for beating his wife, a frail, delicate woman who stood by his side. Mike was arrested yesterday for intoxication and the police saw him strike his wife. In court this morning, Mike said his brother-in-law and sisters abused him and drove him to drink. He is a shoemaker but has done little work in the past few months.

After Judge Wilson had sentenced Mike to ten days in Oswego jail, in default of payment of a fine of $10, his son asked to be allowed to pay the fine at the rate of one dollar each week. The Judge refused to let the young man pay, but called Mike back from a cell and asked him if he would go to work and pay the fine if set free. Mike said he would, but when the Judge told him hem ust stop drinking, Mike said he "couldn't get along without a couple of drinks a day." He promised to abstain, however, and he was allowed to go on condition that he pay two dollars each week until his fine is paid. Judge Wilson warned him that an arrest for wife beating would mean a long term in jail.

Bread as sweet as the "kind your mother used to make," is the people's verdict applied to Black company's bread. adv

THE QUIRK.

This is the day when you get that trip to South America by way of the Paramount Travel Series that has been so interesting every Tuesday for several weeks. This also is the day when "Ghosts," taken from the novel by Henrik Ibsen, and which in five complete reels features Henry Walthall and Thomas Jefferson. Pathe also contributes to the program in a lively comedy. Tomorrow is the final No. 12 of "Who Pays" series, entitled, "Toil and Tyranny," in three parts, "The Searchlight Gun" of Romance of Elaine series in two parts and the Pathe Weekly.

New Potatoes, per peck (15lbs.), 19c at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS.

Mrs. Celia Stellman of Brooklyn recently found her son, Henry, who disappeared fifteen years ago, a sailor in the United States navy.

Miss Eva Ramstedt, a former pupil of Mme. Curie, the radium expert, has been appointed professor of radiology at the University of Stockholm.

First to win the iron cross from Emperor William in the present war was Fraulein Lonny Herts von Vessen of Berlin, a cousin of the late Mark Twain.

In the fifty years she has been connected with the bureau of engraving and printing in Washington it is estimated that over $100,000,000,000 has passed through the hands of Miss Annie Roe, chief of the numbering division.

Miss Harriet A. Graham has been retired on a pension by the Pittsburgh board of education after having taught for more than fifty-three years in Pittsburgh schools. Miss Graham is said to be the oldest woman public school teacher in point of service in Pennsylvania and one of the oldest in this country.

Echoes of the War.

It seems to be millions for munitions, but not one cent for peace pacts.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Even the Swiss are running deeper into dept to pay the cost of their neutrality.—Boston Herald.

Reflections as to the causes of war have lost interest in the contemplation of the effects.—Washington Star.

"No change" in the military situation is beginning to evoke a heartfelt echo from hollow war chests.—Washington Post.

The war will do one thing for the men who die in the trenches. It will relieve them of the burden of helping to pay the war debt. This will be a heritage to their children to the third and fourth generations.—Houston Post.

PITH AND POINT.

The more excuses a man makes the less he gets out of it.

The dictates of conscience are never recorded by a typewriter.

Since getting into the war little San Marino seems to have been lost.

Originality is a thing we constantly clamor for and instantly quarrel with.

Actions may speak louder than words, but most people prefer oratory to pantomime.

Work is terrible to some men and loafing is terrible to others, showing what habit will do.

War dispatches announce another gain of 200 yards, but fail to state who carried the ball.

Don't wait too long for your ship to come in. Better take a canoe and paddle out and meet it.

Speaking of infant industries, that of the home tourist finds better protection in war than in the tariff.

Short steps attained at terrific cost in blood and treasure is the monotonous story of the European hostilities.

One of these days there is going to be a great battle at Sszebrzeszyn, and then half a dozen compositors will commit suicide.

A New York woman aged ninety-she attributes her longevity to having always had a good appetite. The ceaseless campaigners will please note.

No Wonder.

"That young widow does not like to speak of her late husband. She says he died very suddenly of a terrible shock."

"So he did—in the electric chair."—Baltimore American.

D/34

EVENING TIMES FEATURES

We will begin shortly the daily publication of

Easy and Practical Home Dressmaking Lessons

Prepared Especially for Readers of

The Evening Times

by

The Pictorial Review Company

of New York City

And in addition, each issue will contain

Beautiful Half Tone Illustrations of the Latest Ideas in the Art of Correct Dressing for All Occasions

These two features are designed to please and benefit the women readers of this Newspaper and are EXCLUSIVE.

The advertising value of the features is that Fulton Merchants will benefit, as the Patterns are sold in the leading stores of the city.

The Prosperity Dawning Upon Fulton is Reflected in the Amount of Increased Advertising Space Used by Merchants in

THE EVENING TIMES

The why and the wherefore of this lies in the recognition of a fact—that Success comes in "cans" and not in "can'ts," and our advertisers know that The Evening Times has in stock a big supply of "cans."

A FLOWER AMONG WEEDS

Story of the Eighteenth Century.

By F. A. MITCHEL.

During the reign of Louis XV. France reached a culmination of profligacy which had been growing for years. While the king was in his minority the regent, his uncle, Duke of Orleans, set the example of debauchery to the court and through the court to the kingdom.

Louis himself, on assuming the scepter, by continuing in his uncle's footsteps completed the work of laying the foundation for the French revolution which broke out during the reign of his successor.

During the regency of the Duke of Orleans the wealthiest nobles owned estates in different parts of France. Only the more moral of these lived in their country chateaus, for the profligate could not endure to live elsewhere than in Paris, where the intriguing and debauchery were going on. Among those who preferred the virtue of rural life was the young Marquis Gaston de Roquette, who, though a soldier of acknowledged bravery, had a mind capable of foreseeing the ruin the regent, the princes of the blood and the nobility were bringing upon France.

However, the marquis was obliged occasionally to go to Paris either at the call of the regent or on account of some duty connected with his station as a peer of the realm. One day on the street on which stands what was then the palace of the Louvre he passed a young lady riding in her "chair," the very sight of whom deeply impressed him. She was not only beautiful, but a natural purity showed itself in every line of her countenance. This was the more noticeable, for at that time the women of the court were as bad as the men, and the lives they led were discernible in their features.

The marquis followed the young lady with his eyes, and when he saw her carried into the palace he heaved a sigh, for he did not believe that any woman could enter that royal abode and be good. Her entrance there, however, proved that she was a lady of rank.

The marquis' duty to the sovereign later called him to the court, and he saw there the lady whom he had met in her "chair." Hanging over her was a famous but notorious duke, the most pronounced and successful beau of that period. He was a very wealthy man, and he was also the most accomplished villain of his day. Three times he had been in the Bastille, the third time for having attempted to betray France.

Another sigh marked the marquis' discovery that the girl who had made such an impression on him was probably falling into the hands of this notorious villain. Leaving the palace without even inquiring the name or rank of the young lady, M. Roquette returned to his estate and, shutting himself up in his chateau, endeavored to banish her image, which had haunted him since the first moment he had seen her.

This was not possible. To the young such impressions are very strong. What it was in that pure face that had taken hold of him he did not know. What he did know was that she was a member of a profligate court, that he had seen its most notorious rake hanging over her, and he did not doubt that sooner or later she would go down under the influences which surrounded her.

Gaston de Roquette remained on his estate for a month without returning to Paris. Often was he tempted to go there for another glimpse of the face that had enthralled him, but he believed that in yielding to the temptation he would only bring upon himself greater pain. So he devoted himself to the care of his estate and to his tenants. He endeavored to occupy himself with his books, but this was impossible, for, whatever he did, his mind was upon that pure being, growing like a flower in the midst of poisonous weeds.

Whether it was that the young marquis was a poor sleeper or that Cupid was keeping him awake, he went to bed late and at times when unable to sleep would arise, dress himself and walk about outside. Not far from the chateau was the church where he and his household and his tenants worshiped and about which their forefathers slept. Within the structure were the bones of the De Roquettes incased in sepulchers or under the flags, the sepulchers supporting marble figures of the departed, while here and there were the arms the men had borne in war.

Gaston de Roquette often strolled about during his midnight walks in the churchyard, but had never cared to enter the church at night when it was deserted. One night when troubled with sleeplessness he was strolling in the grounds near the chateau when, glancing toward the church, he saw a light apparently within the structure. Thinking that he had seen a firefly, he was turning away, when he saw the light again, this time shining evidently through a different window than before. Surely some one was moving in the church. Walking toward it, he went to a window and looked in. There was no light except that the moon which was nearly full, shone in, dimly [on the statu]ures on the sepulchers.

Thinking again that he had been mistaken, he was about to turn away when it occurred to him to try the knob of the door at the main entrance. To his surprise, the door was not locked. Entering the church, he found no one, but through a crack in a door leading from the chancel to a room used by the priest and acolytes came a ray of light. What could it mean? The pastor of the church was an old man, too feeble to be engaged in any church duty at dead of night. It was no religious matter that was being observed.

The marquis was about to walk toward the door through which the light came when it opened and half a dozen persons came out of the apartment. They bore lights, but so dim were they that De Roquette could not distinguish the faces of the several members of the party. There were a priest who was unknown to him, two men and two women, evidently persons of rank, and the last two to enter the church were a man and a woman. From this woman's dress De Roquette judged that the couple were about to be married. The little party moved toward the chancel, where the priest stationed himself, the couple before him, the two other men on the side of the groom, the two women on the side of the bride.

The marquis walked softly forward, hoping to get a nearer view of the faces, but before he reached a point of vantage their backs were to him. The priest faced him, and he saw at once that he was not the pastor of the church. To the marquis' astonishment he recognized in a priest's garb a worthless fellow of the neighborhood, who had served several terms in prison as a malefactor.

Assured that some piece of villainy was being perpetrated, De Roquette seized an enormous sword resting on the tomb of one of his ancestors and, pushing forward till he stood directly behind the wedding party, cried out:

"I forbid the bans!"

The false priest looked up from a book he held in his hand, and the others turned quickly.

Then did the marquis meet with a great surprise. The attendants were men and women of the court. The groom was the profligate duke, while the bride was the lady of whom the marquis had been dreaming. She had entered with apparent reluctance and now looked up like a frightened bird. The duke, with the assurance that often characterizes vice, knit his brows and said threateningly:

"Who are you, monsieur?"

"Gaston, Marquis de Roquette, proprietor of the estate on which this church stands. No ceremony is permitted here except it is conducted by Father Arouet, the pastor. Surely none will be permitted by one not in orders and the veriest scamp in the province!"

Paralyzed by these words, the group, all except the [illegible] discovered in a crime. Then she, breaking away from them, flew to De Roquette and, catching at him for protection, stood regarding the others in terror. Raising the ponderous sword, the length of which was nearly equal to his own height, he stood ready to bring it down upon whomsoever might interfere with him or her. The duke, drawing the rapier at his side, advanced, paused, then said to the girl:

"Emilie, will you not return to me?"

She made no other answer than to cower behind her protector.

"This is no place, marquis," said the duke, "for a dispute among men. Let us go out among the graves. The sexton will not have far to carry you in the morning."

"I will certainly give your grace an opportunity to cross swords with me," replied the marquis, "but not at the present moment, unless you force me to do so. My first duty is to protect this lady, and I see no one here with whom I may safely leave her."

One of the attendant men sprang forward and seized the duke by the arm. He was followed by the other man, then by the women. All pleaded with him to desist.

"This will make a scandal," they argued, "that will put you again in the Bastille and send the rest of us to our country estates, where we will have nothing to do but pine for Paris. We were foolish to abet you in this wild scheme. And the Countess Emilie! Do you suppose the powerful family to which she belongs will not avenge this insult if it becomes known? Give up your mad scheme. It is doubtless fortunate that it has been interrupted, and if it can be kept secret none of us may suffer on account of our part in it."

The duke stood burning to proceed, but all declared that it was of them that he should think and not of himself, though an exile to the country would be less irksome than the Bastille. Finally he sheathed his sword and, after one more appeal to the countess to come to him, he was hurried out of the church by his friends, leaving the marquis and the girl he had saved from a mock marriage alone together.

Here stops the chronicle of one of the vilest episodes of the time of the regency of Philippe of France, but one which in that day was known only to a few. Later Gaston Marquis de Roquette and Emilie Countess de Vandiere were married in the very church where the mock marriage had been interrupted. And it is a matter of record that neither of them ever again appeared at court. Surrounded by their children, adored by their tenants, they lived a life of simplicity and purity.

But when at the end of the eighteenth century the people of France rose to throw off the yoke of a profligate nobility the innocent were made to suffer with the guilty. The marquis and marquise's grandchildren paid a penalty that they did not deserve.

A Philanthropist Spoiled

By SADIE OLCOTT

Miss Margaret Lawrence was an elderly maiden lady who, having pined for a mission, finally decided to take one upon herself. She selected the amelioration of the criminal classes. She visited them in prison, and many of them talked with her so persuasively about the unfortunate circumstances that had led them to become criminals that she came to believe they were all victims of their surroundings. This led her to advocate mercy toward them.

Miss Lawrence, who was wealthy, founded a society for helping criminals to lead a better life. Her society was really a corps of young women who were proud to be her assistants. They worked with her in the cause and though during a term of years they succeeded in lifting only a very few criminals up into a better sphere permanently, they persevered.

One of Miss Lawrence's objects was to induce persons against whom crimes had been committed to refrain from prosecution and to take the offender under their protection with a view to accomplishing his reformation. She found this a difficult matter. When one had been victimized by a confidence man he was usually bent rather on punishment than sympathy. When a woman lost her jewelry at the hands of a dishonest servant she considered it her duty to the state to prosecute the thief. Miss Lawrence spent much of her time in endeavoring to induce such persons to forego revenge and help bring about a new birth in those who had injured them.

Whenever Miss Lawrence saw an account in a newspaper of a theft or a robbery she would go or send one of her assistants to the injured person to induce him or her to be merciful. One day, hearing that an elderly butler had been caught purloining his employer's valuables she went to the jail, saw the thief, who had been arrested, and found him to be a man of fifty, of good appearance and, according to his account, the victim of unfortunate circumstances. His name was Homer Hawkins. When asked how he came by the name of Homer he said that his father had been a pedagogue and an admirer of the great poet. Homer Hawkins wept bitter tears over the condition in which he found himself and so worked on Miss Lawrence's feelings that she went to his late master, secured a promise that he would not prosecute the case and took Mr. Hawkins under her own especial care for the purpose of giving him an opportunity to show how cruel fate had been to him.

Hawkins was made major domo of Miss Lawrence's household. He seemed too respectable to be called butler or to perform the menial services of a butler. The truth is he did very little of anything, because Miss Lawrence had nothing for so respectable a person to do. He attended to the purchase of household supplies, and since his mistress paid cash for everything she bought her major domo was intrusted with the funds used for the purpose.

Never was a man more particular in rendering his accounts. If from the multitude of payments at any one time he was at a loss to account for a dime or a nickel he was so much troubled that his mistress sometimes expected that he would burst into tears. On such occasions she assured him that so trifling an amount was of no consequence, but in vain. He would mourn over the fact that after the unfortunate condition in which she had found him she would surely think him dishonest. He refused to be comforted.

One day Hawkins went out to do the morning's marketing. He did not return at the usual time and in the meanwhile a lady called on Miss Lawrence and she sought her kind offices in the matter of a criminal who had robbed her. The lady was willing to forgive the culprit, but asked Miss Lawrence to undertake his reform. The ladies' car was at the door, and she begged Miss Lawrence to go with her to a police station to see the prisoner. Miss Lawrence consented and on the way the lady told her that the criminal had called on one of her maids the evening before and had gone away with some valuable silver. He had been arrested in the morning.

When Miss Lawrence reached the jail, and the culprit was marched out of his cell the good lady was astonished. He was Homer Hawkins. His benefactress was at a loss what to do in the matter, but, turning to the lady who had suffered, was about to plead for the prisoner, when an inspector showed her a number of articles belonging to her that had been found in Hawkins' possession.

There was a difference in Miss Lawrence's neighbors losing valuables and losing them herself. She turned upon Hawkins, called him an ungrateful man, and then, after promising the inspector that she would appear against the prisoner, walked out of the office the picture of indignation.

This ended Miss Lawrence's individual work in the reformation of criminals. She disbanded her society, but in time joined one in which the work carried on was rather general than particular. Even this organized effort met with a very limited success. Nevertheless Miss Lawrence found that while particular reformations were not achieved, the condition of the criminal classes was bettered by the efforts of the society.

TODAY'S FASHION NOTE

A dressy costume in checked and plain taffeta. With the sectional skirt is worn a corsage basque with V-shaped neck finished with checked revers and cuffs. The sections of the skirt are emphasized with pipings of taffeta to match the corsage. Two yards of 40-inch plain and 5 yards 36-inch checked taffeta make the costume.

Pictorial Review Corsage Waist No. 6226. Sizes, 32 to 44 in. bust. Price, 15 cents. Skirt No. 6293. Sizes 22 to 34 in. waist. Price, 15c.

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.

He Had Felt Slippers.

Old Lady (in shoe shop)—Have you felt slippers? Boy Assistant (solemnly)—Yes, ma'am; many a time.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

SIMPLE, WHOLESOME RECIPES.

NO suggestions are more helpful and more acceptable to the housewife in helping her with her culinary duties than good recipes upon which she can rely, and which are not beyond her means. Every woman has a number of well tried dishes with which she is familiar and around which she constructs her menus, but new dishes are always acceptable, and the simplicity and wholesomeness of the recipes that follow will recommend them to every woman.

Smothered Steak With Onions.

Take round or chuck steak, dredge it with flour, then pound it thoroughly with a meat pounder or the edge of a plate. Immediately put in a frying pan in which a liberal amount of fat has been heated. Brown the steak quickly on both sides, then pack it in a pan or casserole (casserole preferred). Between each layer of meat put a layer of thin slices of onion, seasoning each layer with salt. Add one cupful of water for every three pounds of meat. Place in a moderately heated oven and cook slowly until tender. This is a desirable method for all tough steaks.

Spinach, German Style.

Cook the spinach by steam or in a very little water in a closed vessel over a slow fire until it is tender; then chop it very fine. For every pint of spinach mince one-half cupful of fat pork and fry it until crisp. Turn the spinach into the frying pan with the fried meat and heat thoroughly; then add one-third cupful of vinegar or lemon juice for each pint of spinach and season with salt. Turn at once into the serving dish and garnish with sliced hard boiled egg.

Cauliflower.

Separate a crisp white head of cauliflower into flowerets, wash them thoroughly and rinse in a little cold salted water. Tie in a cheesecloth and cook in a steamer or in salted boiling water for twenty minutes. Remove them from the cloth and chill. When ready to serve arrange four small flowerets on a crisp lettuce leaf on a salad plate and between each floweret place a small section of ripe tomato cut lengthwise. Mask with a mayonnaise dressing and garnish with nuts.

Anna Thompson

Care of Babies In Summer

[Prepared by the children's bureau, United States department of labor.]

Many thousands of babies die every summer, and many thousands more suffer from illness because of the excessive heat. Bottle fed babies form the greater part of the number, owing to the great difficulty of keeping cows' milk sweet in summer, but even breast fed babies need very particular care during July and August.

The first and most important thing in the care of the baby through the hot weather is to give him the right food. The value of breast milk to babies has been brought out in an earlier article. The next most important thing to do for the baby is to make him as comfortable as possible by plenty of baths, sleep, fresh air and light clothing.

The baby should have a constant supply of clean air to breathe, summer and winter, day and night. Do not be afraid to take him out of doors. In the country it is very little trouble to give the baby plenty of out of door life. A screened porch on the shady side of the house is an invaluable aid to the mother in the care of the baby. It makes a safe place for him to stay, awake or asleep, protects him from his enemies, the fly and mosquito, and at the same time affords him the fresh air he needs.

The poorest place in the house for the baby to stay in is the kitchen, which is necessarily the hottest one. When the mother has to be busy in her kitchen the baby should be kept out of doors as much as possible, and during the warmer weather, when the out of door air is hotter than that indoors, the baby should be kept in the coolest room in the house. A play pen will be a great help in confining a runabout baby within safe bounds. It may be used indoors or out, with a rug or blanket in the bottom.

The baby should be kept clean and cool by frequent baths. He ought to have at least one full tub bath every

BATHING THE BABY.

day, and when he is restless and the weather very hot he may have one or two sponge baths in addition. For a young baby the water should be slightly warm or tepid. The mother may test it by dipping her elbow into the water. If it feels just pleasantly warm it will be right for the baby. After he is a year old the water may be cooler, but should never be cold enough to shock or frighten him, for a baby should find his bath a great delight.

Use only a mild soap like castile and very little of it, rinsing the skin thoroughly afterward. A baby's skin is very sensitive and may be made sore by a harsh soap. If any redness or chafing appears use no soap at all, but try a bran bath.

Make a little bag of thin cheesecloth and partly fill it with ordinary bran. Sew or tie the open side and put in the bath water, squeezing it until the water is milky.

When the baby has prickly heat he may be sponged with a bath made by dissolving a tablespoonful of ordinary baking soda in two quarts of water.

It is important to keep not only the skin clean, but the clothing also. The diaper should be changed as soon as it is wet, for a wet or soiled diaper is quite sure to make the baby's skin sore if worn for any length of time. The country mother has the advantage in being able to dry the diapers in the sunshine after they have been washed or to spread them on the grass to bleach and sweeten. Every soiled diaper should be placed at once in a covered pail until it can be washed.

The baby needs very little clothing in hot weather. On the hottest days he may go with nothing on but his diaper, and, possibly one other thin garment. The mother will, of course, be ready to dress him as necessary to prevent him from chill when the weather cools. Clothe the baby in as few soft, clean, simple garments as will serve to make him comfortable and happy.

Plenty of cool drinking water is essential. Babies and young children often suffer for lack of this. It may be given from a nursing bottle before the baby is old enough to drink from a cup. The water for the baby should be boiled and cooled, as even clean looking water may contain germs of disease which are killed by the boiling process.

Give the baby a drink several times a day between meals and at night when he wakens.

Stunning Traveling Suit

THIS traveling costume is very appropriate in tan covert cloth or the popular black and white material resembling the old fashioned pepper and salt mixtures. The only trimming is a bit of soutache braiding on neck and belt, and over a model of this kind one of the stunning top coats may be worn.

• • •

A new method of making a hat resemble an aeroplane has been evolved. This is by arranging stiffened pieces of ribbon to fall over the sides of the hat quite near the top of the crown. A very jaunty hat of blue milan straw is given the aeroplane effect by having white moire ribbon used in this way. No other trimming appears on the model. The stiffened ribbon is a deviation from the huge bows that were overworked to simulate an aeroplane.

• • •

What could be cooler than a blouse of light blue linen made somewhat on the lines of a middy, but having chiffon sleeves to relieve the severity of the general effect? A blouse of this type seen recently was made with a collar flaring high at the back, but falling into wide spreading revers in the front. Black ball buttons fasten the blouse in a straight line from neck to the hem. The bodice was worn over a pleated skirt of white chiffon voile. A wide brimmed leghorn hat trimmed with pink and blue flowers and long streamers of black velvet completed the outfit, which was undeniably intended for hot summer days.

• • •

In the fashion department of the June Woman's Home Companion appear the following "dress don'ts" for stout women:

"Don't be inveigled into wearing the too short skirt. Three inches from the floor is a good conservative length.

"Don't adhere too strictly to fashion's latest whims—pass the choker collar, for instance.

"Don't let the smart deep yoked skirt tempt you if it's the slender hip you want.

"Don't set your heart on having one of your summer dresses of the rough surface tussah silks that come in the fascinating sand and ecru shades. These fabrics and these shades are not for you.

"Don't adopt the long, tight sleeve, even if it is the mode of the moment. The tight transparent sleeve brings out too prominently the shape of a big, fat arm. The sausage effect should be avoided.

"Don't allow yourself to take kindly to the 'bobbed' hairdressing, the forehead band, the too tight coiffure and the too small hat. It will be a sorry day for you if you allow yourself to be tempted."

• • •

Every one wears a neckpiece of some sort. Summer furs, satin throws, maline ruches and feather ruffs—take your choice, for the avenue approves.

ANNA MAY.

MAKING LIVABLE PORCHES.

Privacy a Desirability When Constructing Piazzas, Balconies or Loggias.

Unfortunately up to the present time few Americans realise the meaning and desirability of privacy. Even in the country many houses are built near the road, without any attempt to screen private residences from the public gaze, and in the city, where porches are so rare a luxury, they are generally built around the main entrance of a house, where there is a constant coming and going and where a cozy retreat, hidden from every passerby, is almost an impossibility.

However, many houses have possibilities. For instance, roofs over pantries and additions or projecting extensions that are created as a result of architectural design could be made into charming little balconies without much trouble or expense.

A roof can be converted into a very satisfactory porch floor by covering and leveling it with wooden slats that allow natural drainage, and there need be no permanent wooden roofs for such a retreat when awnings and canvas curtains can be made to answer the purpose of protection quite as effectively. Is there anything more restful or more delightful than to be thus sheltered from the dust and bustle of streets? Is there anything more desirable than the security of such a retreat?

Indeed, a balcony, loggia or veranda need not be limited to the homes of the wealthy, for it can easily be brought within the scope of limited incomes and talents. The barest and bleakest of porches can be made an interesting spot—one that is essentially livable—with the help of awnings and screens, a few comfortable chairs, a swinging couch or hammock and, above all, a few flowers and vines. Flowers and green things are to a porch what an open fireplace is to a room. They form a nucleus, a charming center, around which the other things naturally group themselves.

A Beau-Knot?

There once was a nice little shoe
That mused, "Yes, 'tis strange, but 'tis true—
When my mistress, so trim,
Goes walking with him,
I always untie—yes, I do!"
—New York Times.

The Exact Spot.

Lawyer—So you went out and waited for some time on the pavement. Now, did you strike the witness in the interim?

Defendant—No, I didn't. I pasted him in the jaw.—Baltimore American.

Height of Annoyance.

"I'm mad at my wife. To anger her I shall flirt with some other woman."

"If you want to make her absolutely furious ask some other woman to sew on a button for you."—Kansas City Journal.

SPORTS BLOUSE.

Shirt Waists Smartly Tailored Liked For Ordinary Wear.

A PINK AND WHITE FANCY.

The development of the blouse has given us many kinds of them for sports, as well as for more elaborate wear. The one shown in the illustration is made of pink and white striped linen combined with plain white linen for collar and cuffs. Large white pearl buttons are the only ornamental touches.

BE NEIGHBORLY.

"Get acquainted with your neighbor—you might like him." This, from the letterhead of a western village improvement association, is excellent advice. What fine things a large personal acquaintance can do for us, provided we are worthy of it! Let us put aside any petty dislike, engendered perhaps by fancied faults in other people, and go out and shake hands with neighbors whom we probably have never really known. Let us talk over our common problems with them; discuss the welfare of our community, the state, the nation, so that we may all have a better understanding of our common hopes and aims. All this pays. Its returns come not alone in the help we can be, one to the other, but in the greater discernment with which our personal business can be conducted and in the better feeling and progress that follow in a town or city where all are working for the common good.—Countryside Magazine.

Hints for Housewives

American Housewives Can Mix Their Own Flour.

That the American housewife is herself quite capable of doing all the flour mixing desirable, is the commentary of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Vrooman on the mooted mixed flour question. He says further that the American housewife could materially reduce the cost of living if she were to get the flour mixing habit.

"There are some thirty substitutes that can be mixed with wheat flour in making bread. Many of these are more nutritious than wheat flour; some of them are cheaper than wheat flour, and of these two or three at least are commercially obtainable almost anywhere.

"Potatoes, corn flour and rice (in certain sections) can be used with profit in mixture with wheat flour in making yeast bread. With wheat flour as dear as it is now, the careful housewife stands to effect quite a saving by using one of these products to eke out her wheat flour. Experiments have shown that the substitutes can be used successfully in the proportion of one part to three parts of wheat flour. At least three-fourths of the mixture must be good wheat flour.

"Potatoes have a certain advantage in this regard, since potato bread can be made without going to the trouble to get the commercial potato meal. Plain mashed potatoes, four parts of mashed potatoes to three parts of wheat flour, will serve the purpose quite well. If the dry potato meal or flake is used the ratio should be one part of potato to three parts of flour. Boiled rice can be used in much the same way as mashed potatoes, care being taken to allow for the water in the rice and to use about three times as much in bulk as would be used of the rice flour.

"In making potato bread the sponge should be used and just enough water to serve to mix the yeast with the potato, since the sponge becomes very soft after partial fermentation. The remainder of the flour is worked in afterward, care being taken to make an extra stiff dough, which should be raised till quite light. This bread is much moister than bread made of straight wheat flour.

"Corn flour, which should cost about two-thirds the price of wheat flour, may be mixed with wheat flour direct, one part of corn flour to three parts of wheat flour. Use the mixture just as though it were wheat flour and mix it yourself.

"It should be remembered that the addition of starchy materials, such as potatoes, rice or cornstarch (which is sometimes used to adulterate wheat flour in baking), tends to make a loaf less rich in protein and hence less nutritious than the straight wheat flour. The addition of corn flour makes little if any change in the nutritive value of the bread, but makes it cheaper.

"There are other flour substitutes, such as soybean meal and pea flour, which serve to add greatly to the nutritive value of the loaf when mixed with wheat flour. These products unfortunately cannot be recommended in the present emergency, since they are not as yet common articles of commerce in this country.

"In this connection it should be said that a great saving could be effected if the housewife would emulate the professional baker and buy low grade wheat flours. There are flours on the market quite as good for home baking as the fancy patent flours, which cost in bulk from 25 to 40 per cent less than the fancy grades. Such are the so called 'second clear' and 'low grade' flours, which are graded lower than patents merely because they are darker, not because they are any less nutritious or less palatable. In fact, the darker color may be evidence that the flour is more nutritious than white flour.

Transmuted Philosophy.

Croesus had just touched a stone and turned it into gold.

"That's more than he could do to me," ruminated Hadji, the beggar. "I'm too poor to touch."

Which goes far to prove that poverty is no bar to wit.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Not the Proper Thing.

"Your partner is late for this appointment."

"Well, he takes his time."

"It is all right for a man to take his own time, but just now he is taking mine."—Kansas City Journal.

Birds' Eggs.

The largest egg laid by any European bird is that of the swan; the smallest, that of the golden crested wren.

STUFFED CUCUMBERS.

Take large, firm cucumbers and cut them in two lengthwise. Peel and remove the seeds and pulp. Mix breadcrumbs with the pulp and season it with melted butter, salt and pepper. Place this mixture in the shells, sprinkle more breadcrumbs over the top and set in the oven to brown. A little water must be put in the pan to steam the cucumbers while they are browning, otherwise the crumbs will burn before the cucumber shell is cooked. This dish goes well with almost any combination of food.

For the Children

A Sweet Little Girl at the Flower Show.

Photo by American Press Association.

Not long ago there was held at one of the big New York hotels a flower show that was attended by many society folks. Among the visitors was Miss Ruth Atkins, a sweet little miss, whose portrait is shown herewith. Ruth was greatly pleased at the beautiful display of flowers, and many of the people at the show thought Ruth was the most charming rosebud of all the gorgeous display. As she was going about with her mamma the camera man came along, and he was so struck with Ruth that he snapped her picture then and there. If by chance Ruth should see her picture in the paper she would be a surprised little girl.

Kick and Run.

This is a boy scout game and is played in a clearing or open field with a regular association football or basketball. One scout takes his position in the clearing, and the rest seek cover as near as possible. With a scoutmaster acting as umpire, the ball is rolled into the open space and the scout inside immediately kicks it out and rushes out to tag any other scout he can find and catch, but directly the ball is kicked back into the clearing he must return and kick it out. The umpire watches the ball and as soon as it comes to a standstill inside the clearing blows his whistle to indicate the fact. While the one scout is returning to kick it out the others may change their positions or seek fresh hiding places.

The scouts who are caught remove their scarves or wind a white handkerchief around one arm and then help their captor to catch other scouts. They must not kick the ball, but must return to the clearing each time the whistle is blown. The winner is the scout who is caught last. In an open field the "clearing" is indicated by a white mark on the grass or by corner posts and scouts have to elude capture more by dodging than by seeking cover.

As a variation successive patrols may "hold" the clearing and endeavor to capture the rest of the troop in the shortest posible time. The patrol leader only is allowed to kick the ball out of the clearing. The winning patrol is that which takes the shortest time. In this variation the scouts who are caught do not take any further part in the game.—Scouting.

Wall Scaling For Scouts.

The exciting and trying sport of wall scaling is being taken up by many of the more aggressive troops of boy scouts. Wall scaling looks daring, appeals to the eye and gives opportunity for snappy contests. Teamwork counts and fumbles are glaring. Altogether, to the troop which has or can make the necessary equipment wall scaling is well worth the effort. There are few exercises so thrilling with so little of the element of danger of mishap. Many troops are practicing wall scaling at this time with a view to putting on exhibitions at various public gatherings, encampments and the like this summer.

Girlie's Troubles.

My name is little Albertine,
But mother calls me Tommy
Because my clothes are never clean,
My hands are always gummy.

She stops me racing through the house,
She says I make a racket;
Declares she'll dress me in a blouse
And put on pants and jacket.

Because I climb up fence and trees,
Make mud pies in the gutter,
Forget to say "Thank you" and "Please"
When I want bread and butter.

And after I am bathed at night,
She prays, "Lord keep her cleanly,"
But daddy holds me close and tight
And whispers, "Daddy's Queenie."
—Philadelphia Record.

D/34

GERMANS FAIL TO MOVE RUSSIANS FROM POSITION

(Continued from Page One)

that both Russia and England are anxious to brand the rumors as unfounded.

No hint of a separate peace or of dissatisfaction with England's policy comes from any authoritative source, and Count Benckendorff, Russian Envoy in London, has made it plain that, while there may have been some sentimental popular feeling in his country for a diversion in the west to relieve the strain in Russia, there had been no criticism emanating from those who understood the military situation.

From all the latest advices it seems the Russian armies in the Ivangorod sector are fighting desperately to retain their hold of the fortress. The Austro-Germans gradually are extending their circle around the fortress, but it is certain it will not be abandoned until the last moment. An excellent railway to the northeast offers a way for rretreat when the pressure becomes too strong for resistance, and this line should be secure from molestation until the entire middle Vistula line is broken.

Ten Million Germans Engage in War, Is British Estimate

London, August 3.—At today's session of the meat cargo cases before a British prize court, Sir Fredercik E. Smith, Solicitor-General, produced an affidavit by Major Eric Dillon, a member of the General Staff, showing that the number of persons serving in the German army and under the control of German military authority aggregate 10,000,000. His figures follow:

Under arms on two fronts, in garrisons in Belgium and on lines of communications	4,000,000
In training in Germany	750,000
Casualities, including constant temporary wastage	2,000,000
On railways, all of which are used and organized specially for war and are controlled by the military au-	
At Krupp's arsnals and factories and other arrsenals and facotries concerned in the manufacture of war munitions	750,000
In coal mines and in factories concerned in making army boots, clothing and other articles necessary in the equipment and provisioning of the army	2,000,000
Total	10,000,000

Solicitor-General Smith argued that at the moderate figure of two dependents for each of the 10,000,000 there would be 30,000,000 who might be dependent on the state for rations, so that it would be fair to assume that in all probability the siezed goods were intended for government use.

IMPROVEMENT SCHEDULE.

Kalamazoo (Mich.) Chamber of Commerce Maps Out Civic Reform Work.

That the recent reorganization of the Kalamazoo Commercial club, whose name in the process was changed to Chamber of Commerce, resulted in an awakened civic consciousness upon the part of the membership is indicated by the program of work for this year which has recently been decided upon. A few of the items in the program are quoted below:

Promote a higher sense of citizenship by holding before the people of Kalamazoo as an ideal the best accomplishment of the most advanced cities.

Study the manager form of city government and promulgate information concerning the results of this study.

Assist in co-ordinating the various charitable and relief agencies of the city and county with a view to increasing efficiency and preventing duplication.

Help to devise ways and means for providing a home for the Y. W. C. A. that will enable it properly to care for the young women transients and employees of the city.

Promote the cultivation of vacant lots and waste places to increase self help among the needy.

Co-operate with the authorities to increase efficiency in public administration.

Urge the repair of dirt streets.

Assist in securing full registration and vote in municipal and school elections.

Secure public comfort stations.

Cleaner streets and sidewalks.

Extension of ornamental light system.

City water service extension.

Improvement in fire protection.

Improve and beautify the river front and plan for its permanent utilization for park purposes.

Establish and improve parks and playgrounds.

Conserve our trees.

Prepare data on the establishment of a public market, farmers' headquarters and women's rest room.

Prepare and submit data on a modern system of garbage collection and disposal.

[illegible] study and analysis, for [illegible] of property [illegible] ment and public taxation, scope and proper expenditure of public funds.

Fire Protection In Hotels.

The guests of Raleigh (N. C.) hotels are given exceptional protection against fire hazard by the arrangement which the Raleigh chamber of commerce has made with the city commissioners for one of the city's paid firemen to inspect the hotels of the city hourly between 10 p. m. and 7 a. m. This protection is in addition to that provided by the hotels themselves.

PROTECTION.

The chamber of commerce of Raleigh has arranged with the city commissioners of Raleigh for one of the city's paid firemen to inspect this hotel hourly from 10 o'clock p. m. to 7 o'clock a. m.

This fireman carries a watch clock, and the watch clock stations are located at the end of each corridor on each floor, including basement, dining room and kitchen. The watch clock records are filed with the secretary of the chamber of commerce and are open to inspection.

This protection is arranged by the chamber of commerce in addition to that provided by this hotel that the guests may feel amply protected against hazard of fire.

The card here reprinted is tacked up in every room in the different hotels, thus informing all guests that the hotel is being afforded fire protection in the manner described and incidentally affording desirable publicity to the chamber of commerce.

Protecting Shade Trees.

Governor Walsh of Massachusetts has recently signed an act defining the powers and duties of tree wardens and their deputies and providing for the better protection of public shade trees. It includes a jail sentence for not more than six months or a fine of not more than $50 for any one who willfully, maliciously or wantonly injures a tree, shrub or growth which does not belong to him and which serves a useful purpose. The same penalty applies to cutting down a tree or shrub within the limits of a state highway without authority. Another section carries a $50 fine for attaching advertisements upon or painting or marking any tree located in a public place or highway except for the purpose of protecting it or the public.

The Proof.

Stella—Is she a cat?

Bella—Yes. She has had nine men stop [illegible].—New York Sun.

BROOK TROUT.

Science Outdoes Nature In Raising the Young Fish.

The brook trout is a nest builder, but does not belong to the group of fish which cares for its eggs and young. When the function of egg laying is completed and the nest covered with gravel the parent fish seem to feel that their whole duty has been performed, and they depart, leaving both eggs and the young when they are hatched to the care of nature, and nature, it must be confessed, is generally neglectful of her charge.

Early in autumn the mature brook trout in pairs seek the gravelly bottoms of shoals and spring runs. Here with nose and fins they hollow out a shallow basin and make it scrupulously clean. This is their nest, and over the bottom the eggs are scattered, covered with gravel, and their duty to posterity is ended.

Only a small proportion of the eggs deposited naturally are fertilized, and many of these are destroyed by spawn eating fishes. Most of the tiny fish which do develop and succeed in punching a hole through the egg shell with their little tails and emerging into a watery world do so only to find quick lodgment in some larger fish.

As a foster parent the trout culturist is a greater success than Dame Nature. The latter, under the most favorable circumstances, rarely succeeds in hatching more than 10 per cent of the eggs deposited, while the former expects to develop into wiggling fishes nearly 80 per cent of the eggs obtained.

PERFUME OF MUSK.

The Odor Is Penetrating Because the Substance Is Radio-active.

The extraordinarily penetrating power of musk perfume is accounted for by the fact that it is radio-active. The United States consul at Chunking, China, writes that this property causes the odor to be carried through the air in a way that would otherwise be impossible. And he adds that this radio-active property "affects most peculiarly the natives who carry it. If it is held close to the body for any length of time it produces sores that are probably similar in character to those caused by pure radium."

Musk is a secretion of certain glands or pouches of the male musk deer and is secreted only during certain seasons of the year. It is difficult to obtain pure, and one of the largest French manufacturers of perfume keeps a representative at Tachienlu, near the Tibetan border, for the sole purpose of buying it.

Three thousand pounds of musk on an average are shipped every year from Chunking, and fully half of this has passed through Tachienlu, which is one of the principal musk markets of the world, though eighteen days' journey from Chunking, the nearest post.

The deer, which are seldom more than three feet long and twenty to twenty-two inches tall, are being slaughtered in such numbers that they are becoming more and more scarce and will eventually be extinct.

That Genius Whistler.

Of Whistler Lady St. Helier, in "Memories of Fifty Years" writes thus: "He was a genius and had all the defects and qualities of one. To him everything was a joke, the subject of a bonmot. The lightest and daintiest of persiflage was what he excelled in, and one never had a dull moment in his company. He was always late for dinner, arranging the immortal lock of gray hair in its proper place as he came into the room, with apologies and excuses, none of them true, of which he was perfectly conscious and also that they were not believed. Wherever he was there would be a circle listening to him, and his ringing laugh would be heard all over the room as he sent his shafts right and left into the joints of the armor of those who were attacking him. It was a great surprise and almost a shock when he appeared as a benedict."

The Colossus of Rhodes.

The remains of the Colossus of Rhodes have been dispersed beyond possibility of recovery or even of tracing. It stood for little more than half a century and then, in 224 B. C., was overthrown by an earthquake. The Rhodians raised from benevolent outsiders large sums of money for its restoration, but divided the fund among themselves, asserting that the oracle of Delphi had forbidden them to set it up again. So there the ruin lay until 672 A. D., when the Saracens sold it to a Jewish merchant, who loaded 900 camels and went away—literally—with the brass.—London Spectator.

A Cruel Comparison.

"I don't make much," said the fond suitor. "My salary is $30 a week. Could we live on that, dear?"

"Ah," sighed the maiden dreamily. "Just the price of a tire for father's motorcar."

Then something told the f. s. that he was wasting time.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Engaged.

Stranger (impatiently)—Say, isn't that newspaper to be had yet? I've been waiting for it for two hours. Waitress—I'll see about it. Farmer Cross has it in the side room. He's teaching his little boy to read.—Fliegende Blaetter, Munich.

And So It Is.

"What do you consider the greatest human paradox?"

A secret session of a woman's club."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Friends are lost by calling often and calling seldom.—Swift.

Corey Says Allies Look for 4 Years More of War

New York, August 3.—William Ellis Corey,, formerly president of the United States Steel Corporation, was a passenger on board the steamer Espagne, of the French line, which arrived yesterday from Bordeaux. He has been four months at his home, the Villa Genise, twelve miles southeast of Paris. Mr. Corey has turned his villa over to the French army for use as a convalescent hospital.

"The allies are optimistic," said Mr. Corey, "but they are preparing for three orf our years of war. The war is decidedly one of chemistry and mechanics. The allies are eager for both the moral and financial support of the United States, but are more interested in the financial end. It would not be a good thing for the United States to get into the conflict. Unpreparedness is the reason. It would take this country two years to get into shape to combat a first class Power. We might lick Portugal or Liberia or Spain, but this would be an effort. I have no use for a man who wants peace at any price nor for the man who wants war at any cost. 'Peace with dignity' is the right slogan.

"Russia must reorganize her army. There is no doubt of her resources, but they have got a bad start. It is generally recognized and I believe that the Grand Duke Nicholas is the greatest military leader in Europe."

Mr. Corey asked if Warsaw had fallen before the German attack, and when told it had not he appeared sceptical.

"We knew in Paris that Lemberg had fallen two weeks before it was announced," said Mr. Corey. "I would not be surprised if Warsaw had been taken and the news suppressed.

Bayonets of Militia Stop Strike Riots

Messena, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Cold steel and firing by State militia have awed the 1,000 strikers at the plant of the Aluminum company of America and the backbone of the strike has been broken.

Two men have been killed and half a dozen seriously injured. Automobiles have been held up and their occupants beaten, while innocent bystanders have been the targets of volleys of bricks hurled by the mob in its resistance of Sheriff Day and the three companies of the State Guard which surrounded the works.

At 8 o'clock last night General Manager Doersheck, o fthe company, and Deputy Sheriff Stubbs, failing to find any leader of the strikers with whom they could meet, went from house to house among the strikers and announced the company would pay what the men demanded if they would return to work.

Stubbs was attacked with a crowbar, and a riot followed which called the troops on the scene. The rioters scattered.

Another mob seized a freight car loaded with dynamite and made away with several boxes of the explosive. Colonel Hitchcock doubled the guard at the works and threw out a patrol for a half mile in each direction.

The only hostility today was an exchange of shots between rival factions of the men in the woods north of the plant and the seizure of a freight train.

That the situation has not assumed more serious proportions is due to the prompt arrival of Colonel Charles Hitchcock, of the First Regiment, with company C, of Watertown, in command of Captain Ryan; Company K, of Malone, in command of Captain Marshall, and Company D, of Ogdensburg, in command of Captain Briggs.

Sixteen of the ringleaders who attempted to leave town were arrested by Depity Sheriffs and militia at the railroad station, arraigned before Judge Chase and committed to jail without bail on a charge of rioting. Other arrests are expected by tomorrow morning.

So well is the situation in hand that it is believed terms will be made on which the men can be induced to return to work on Wednesday. The plant, which occupies twenty acres, employs 2,500 men, all of them foreigners. It is the largest manufacturer of aluminum ware in the United States. It is denied that the company has contracts for war munitions.

According to General Superintendent Martiz the men in the furnace department started rioting Saturday afternoon without making any demands on the company. When the 4 o'clock shift went off five hundred of them started to wreck that part of the building in which they were employed. After doing several thousand dollars' worth of damage they marched to the bridge over the power canal, took command of it and held it until the militia arrived yesterday.

One man who was shot through the stomach in the first clash died today in the Ogdensburg hospital. Another man, said to be a shop boss, who refused to join the mob, was knocked over the head and his body thrown in the power canal.

BYRON D. READ BURIED.

The funeral of Byron D. Read, who died early yesterday morning, was held this afternoon at 3 o'clock from his late home in Emery st. Hiram Lodge, F. and A. M., had charge of the funeral and the Rev. Mr. Bassett officiated.

MRS. GARRETT ENTERTAINS BROTHER AND HIS WIFE

Commissioner and Mrs. L. E. Garrett of 3rd and Rochester sts. have been entertaining since Sunday, Mrs. Garrett's brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Parker of Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Parker will leave the city tomorrow for their southern home. Their vacation has included an extended visit at Sodus Point.

The consistent advertiser wins in the end. It may cost a dollar to get a dollar, but the deal wins prestige. adv

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of [illegible]

DESCRIBES BATTLE ON WESTERN FRONT

LETTER FROM FRENCH SOLDIER TELLS OF THREE DAYS' STRUGGLE.

WOUNDED BY GERMAN SHELL

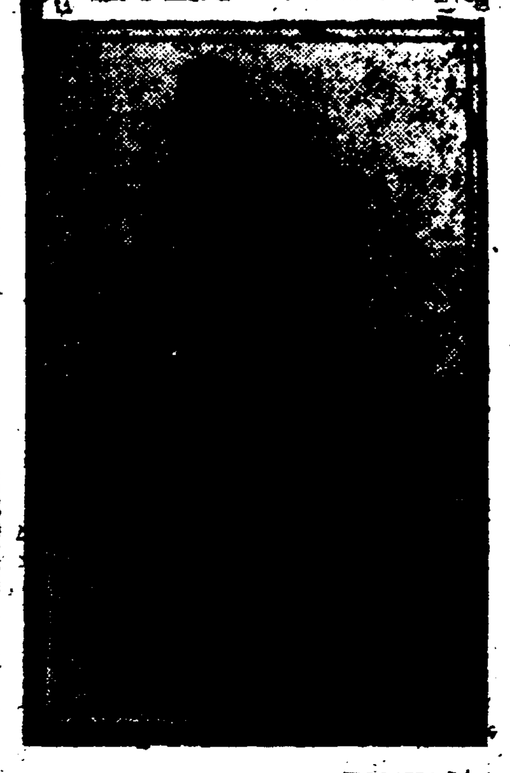
Father of Rene Bardet Gets Graphic Story of Charge—Pathe Employe Proud of Son.

The personal, intimate side of the great world war now being waged is lacking in the colorless, censored reports officially disseminated by the various governments of the countries involved. Rarely letters come to this country from men at the front, and it is from such letters that one gains a conception of the sensation of the brave fellows, thousands of whom are dying daily for the highest earthly ideal a man can have—"pro patria."

One such letter has been received by Mr. Gabriel Bardet, the notary of the Pathe American Company, and an old and trusted employee of that great concern. When the war broke out last summer, Mr. Bardet's two sons, Rene and George, were among the very first French-Americans to leave for France to fulfill their duty to their mother country. George, the elder, was made a prisoner in the very first weeks of the fighting, and has since been incarcerated in Germany. A few brief letters have come from him to his father, saying that he is well and as happy as could be expected under the circumstances, his greatest hardship being the lack of tasty food. Mr. Bardet has in consequence made arrangements for various delicacies to be sent to him.

It is from Rene, the younger, however, that the Pathe notary has received the most interesting letter. Rene has been in the thick of the fighting from the start and his experiences are worth narrating. He says in part as follows:

"After a terrible bloody struggle which lasted for three days I am safe and sound and taking a much needed rest. For the first time since I have



Rene Bardet.

been at the front I have taken part in a bayonet charge and I never had thought that our men were so brave. On the morning of the 25th of May we had received orders to go ahead. At 12:30 the struggle began. Shells were bursting all around as friends and comrades were falling thick and fast, but still we forged ahead through the hell of fire and succeeded in taking the first German lines. What happened afterwards is indescribable. We fought like tigers with bayonets, knives, stones, bombs and rifle stocks foot for foot, and yard by yard. Terrible shrieks were ringing through the air from all sides from the wounded and the dying. We could not stop to help our stricken comrades for duty compelled us to go forward at all costs. We advanced to within fifteen feet of the German third line, but our losses were so heavy that only a few of us reached there. In fact at one time there was only my captain, a sergeant and myself left. A few groups of our own soldiers ran up to reinforce us for the cry came that the Germans were making a counter-charge on our left. Just then a shell broke right over us. All in our party were bowled over like a house of cards. The next thing I knew I was in the hospital with my face and right arm heavily bandaged. Perhaps my wound saved my life and I surely look up to God and thank him for having spared my life. Chills of horror come over me when I think that of that brave little group of survivors in front of the Germans perhaps I am the only one living. The battle continued to rage for a whole day and our soldiers succeeded in retaining the two trenches we had captured. Let us hope that the sacrifices these brave men made in giving their lives will not be in vain. My poor friends! How I pity them, and hope that they are happy in heaven, for they surely deserve it."

A MAN OF ALL AROUND TALENT.

Rarely does one find a man who is an actor, a painter, a musician, a writer, and a producing manager, and does all his accomplishments with great skill. Yet there is one man, William Elliott, a Pathe-Balboa star, who is to appear in "Comrade John," with Ruth Roland, who is [illegible]

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, 194. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1915. Price One Cent

Aldermen Designate Sept. 17 as Election Day; Mayor Would Have Italians Observe Neutrality; Contractor Massaro Granted Extra Appropriation

MAYOR MAKES HIS FIRST OFFICIAL APPEARANCE SINCE RETURN HERE

The Common Council met last night in regular monthly session and in addition to completing much routine business, and accepting the reports of the city chamberlain and the commissioner of charities, broke all records for borrowing money. Shortly after the meeting came to order, Mayor Fox, who returned yesterday from his western trip, said the Police Fund needed $1,000, which was promptly borrowed, to be paid back when the Excise money is collected in October. There is great danger of an overdraft on the Excise money for this is no less than the tenth instance in which funds have been borrowed for various city departments with the expectation of payment from the Excise money.

The sum of $10 was appropriated for postage for the departments at City Hall. The poor fund has come to feel the very privation to its duty to allay, and the Aldermen voted $300 to pay the bills of the month of July. This sum was also in the nature of a small obligation which will come due at some future date.

Mayor Wants City Neutral

The council had a short respite from frenzied finance, while William Bogue, representing a group of Italians, who have formed a band in this city, asked the council for the use of the City Hall two nights each week for practice. The band is to be drilled by a Syracuse musical director, and the members of the band, who live in all sections of the city, wished a central location for the rehearsals. While Mr. Bogue stated at the outset that the organization was a band, and nothing more, he used the word "drill" several times, in reference to the instruction to be given the members, and Mayor Fox evidently understood him to speak of a military organization. At any rate, the Mayor, after Mr. Bogue had finished, began to comment on the policy of the council, mentioned President Wilson on "Neutrality," asked how many of the Italians were going back to fight and how many intended to stay and become citizens of the city, and continued to treat the organization and the proposal as one worthy of great consideration and thought because of its military nature. After everyone had begun to wonder what the Mayor was talking about, for everyone else seemed to understand that it was a band, Mr. Bogue explained again that the Italians were to study music and not the manual of arms. After the laughter had subsided, the council granted the request and the Italian band will practice at the City Hall on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, unless some other meeting should necessitate a change of date. The band will pay for the lights and for wear and tear and entrance will be restricted to those carrying instruments.

Alderman Breaks the Silence

The council was next called upon to decide the momentous question of the appointment of a dog catcher. George Snow, who was given the office early in the summer, earned about $9 in one week and then left the job flat on its back. Ephraim Fox, of Pratt st., applied for the position last night, but Alderman Sullivan suggested that the office be put under the supervision of the Chief of Police, and Ephraim will not be allowed to resign until every canine wears the insignia of the local lodge. Fox will receive 25 per cent. of the money received from the sale of tags.

Everone sat straight up when City Clerk Scudder began to read the petition asking the council to call a special election on the question, "Shall the city of Fulton adopt the simplified form of Commission government known as plan C, etc.," and after the City Clerk added "This petition is signed with 460 names," a deep silence ensued.

"How much will this election cost?" asked Alderman Sullivan. [illegible]

"That's a lot of money to spend foolishly," said Mr. Sullivan.

"Well, we can borrow it—we have been borrowing right along," retorted Alderman Foster.

The city attorney explained that the election would be held in every district and not at a central polling place. In answer to a question he said all the election officers had been appointed. Alderman Sullivan was asked if he would like to have the election at a central polling place and he replied that he was in favor of having a polling place in each district.

Mayor Fox called on Edward P. Cole for a few words and Mr. Cole said he deeply deplored the expense of such an election, but was in favor of submitting the question to the people as soon as possible, in order that the usual election formalities and political activity could go on as before after the matter had been decided.

Heydecker On the Floor

Wayne Heydecker, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce was present, and at the invitation of Alderman Sullivan he consented to explain the reason for the special election. Mr. Heydecker enumerated some of the questions which will be decided at the coming general election, among others the canal referendum, women's suffrage, and the amendments decided on at the Constitutional Convention.

"All these questions must be decided at the general election," said Mr. Heydecker, "and in order that this matter may receive the best possible consideration and not be clouded among other issues, we desire a special election."

During the course of his explanation, Mr. Heydecker mentioned the general city elections, should the commission plan be defeated. Immediately he had finished Mayor Fox said, "Are you admitting that this will be defeated?"

"Not for a moment!" said Mr. Heydecker. "I do not believe it for a moment!"

With possibly one exception, all the aldermen smiled mysteriously. Alderman Quirk, in a jocular tone, spoke of the work done by the Chamber of Commerce thus far and mentioned the oil station on the west side among the other new industries the Chamber had secured for the city. Other aldermen spoke disparagingly of the work of the organization, but although Mr. Heydecker offered

TAXI OWNER WANTS TO HAVE HIGHER LICENSE FEES CHARGED HERE

to explain the commission plan to Aldermen Gardner and Sullivan, he entered into no further discussion of the merits of the project. The date for the special election was set finally as September 17. The polls will be open from sundown to sunset.

The Fulton Light, Heat and Power company tendered a petition, asking the city fathers to correct the assessment of $61,000 made on their old plant in 1911 to $40,000, in consideration of which the company would abandon the certiorari proceedings now pending against the city. The council accepted the proposition and the assessment will be corrected. Claude E. Guile instituted the certiorari proceedings in 1912.

Massaro's Obstacles Prove Costly

As outlined in The Evening Times of last night, the tow-path sewer, constructed by Frank Massaro, who took the work on contract for $2,445, will cost the city more than $3,200. The Board of Public Works tendered a resolution to council at last night's meeting asking for a further appropriation of $2,150, the sum necessary to complete the sewer. Some of the aldermen raised a question at once. Mr. Fanning explained that Mr. Massaro was obliged to tak out 125 cubic yards of rock in the course of the work, the presence of which he was not aware when he took the contract at $2,445. Aldermen Gardner and Foster were of the opinion that Mr. Massaro should pay for his own mistakes and held that he should not have taken the contract at that price unless he could complete it. Mr. Fanning informed the aldermen that a clause in the contract protected the contractor if he encountered unusual obstacles in the course of the work, and said that Mr. Massaro had been obliged to blast. Mr. Gardner said he had seen a drill on the job, but had [illegible] it used, and added that Mr. Massaro had been obliged to do little excavating on the lower end of the job near the Hunter works, and asked if Mr. Massaro was prepared to give the city a rebate in view of that fact.

Alderman Distin voted for the appropriation under protest and Alderman Foster refused to vote for it. Mr. Massaro has already received $1,654.88, and if he receives the amount appropriated last night in addition the work will have cost the city $3,8804.88.

Alderman Foster also voted against appropriating the amount necessary to send City Clerk Scudder to the convention of City Clerks at Troy this month. The trip will cost about $25. All the other aldermen voted in favor of the appropriation.

W. J. Wilson of the Wilson-Scott Taxicab Co., asked the council to raise the taxicab license fee from $2 a year to $50 a year. Mr. Wilson said the small license fee enables many owners of cars to engage in the hacking business at odd times to the detriment of the men who devote their whole time to the work and are always at the service of the public. The council took no action.

Before the session adjourned, Alderman Gardner spoke of the construction of the Hunter bridge on North First st. and said he could see no difference in the width of the bridge, although he had been told it would be wider than the old bridge.

He compared the cost of the Hunter bridge with the cost of the bridge now being built over Black Creek, north of the city, and was of the opinion that the two bridges recently ordered built by the Board of Public Works were costing the city twice as much as they were worth.

BAND CONCERT

Tomorrow evening the Elks' Band will give the second of the series of public concerts which have been provided for by the Chamber of Commerce and J. W. Stevenson.

The concert will begin at 8 o'clock and the new park at Lower Falls is designated as the place. During the recital ice cream and drinks will be served and a merry time is promised.

THE PROGRAM:

March, Independentia .... Hall
Selection, Oh! Oh! Delphine .... Caryll
Poupular Hits
(a) One-Step, "Jane" .... Mohr
(b) My Bird of Paradise" .... Berlin
Overture, Lustspiel .... Kela-Bela
Waltz, Oriental Roses .... Ivanovici
Overture, Fest .... Leutner
Selection, Firefly .... Friml
Popular Hits
(a) Nighttime in Burgundy .... Paley
(b) On the 5.15 .... Marshall
March, Spirit of Independence .... Holzman

EVERYTHING BUT BABES MAY BE LEFT AT REST ROOM IN FAIR WEEK

The Directors of the Chamber of Commerce at a meeting held last night voted to throw open the office of the Chamber as a rest room during fair week. The central location of the office of the Chamber should make it a great convenience to farmers and their wives who patronize the fair. They will be able to make their headquarters at the Chamber office during their stay in town, leave bundles, wraps, etc., in fact, everything but babies.

The Chamber will not assume responsibility for the articles left, but all reasonable care will be taken to see that they are not disturbed.

HIS WIFE OBJECTED TO POSTPONEMENT OF TRIAL

Robert Boisey, who was arrested two weeks ago on complaint of his wife, who alleges that he does not support his family, was arraigned in City Court this morning. Owing to the trial of another case, the matter was postponed for one week. Mrs. Boisey asked immediate action, as she says her husband will leave the city in the interim and allow his family to become a public charge. She finally consented to the adjournment, however.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stewart of Utica st. spent last week with Mrs. Stewart's sister, Mrs. John Ouderkirk, on Bowens Corners road.

WOLCOTT MEN COMING TO TALK COLD STORAGE; DATE IS TO BE NAMED

The Division of Agriculture of the Chamber of Commerce announced this morning that D. Wadsworth and Mr. Baldwin of Wolcott, N. Y., had consented to come to Fulton to discuss with the members of the Chamber problems connected with building a cold storage plant in Fulton.

The Agricultural Division has not yet settled definitely upon a date for this meeting, but it is expected that it will occur Tuesday, August 24, or Wednesday, August 25. Mr. Wadsworth when seen yesterday morning expressed his willingness to co-operate with the division in this matter, and it is hoped that something definite will result from the meeting when held.

D/34

FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. E. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Wednesday, August 4, 1915.

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

HOW WILL THEY VOTE?

About 600,00 metal trades workers in factories producing arms and munitions, it is officially announced in New York, will demand more pay and shorter hours. They base their move on the prosperity of the factories affected.

How will these 600,000 workers vote next year? For a tariff policy that assures low wages or a tariff program that renders higher wages probable?

They are undertaking now to take advantage of an abnormal situation. How about a few months ago when they wereu nable to get any wages at all? Peace wages, not war wages is the prize worth striving for.

The workman who wants to protect his wage will vote to protect the factory that pays it.—Philadelphia Ledger.

LENDING A HELPING HAND.

An act of kindness, if not charity, done by the station agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Williamsport, Pa., was observed by a passenger on one of its trains, who sent a letter to the officials of the company commending the agent in the highest terms.

The railroad caused to be printed the letter sent by the passenger in praise of the agent, no doubt believing that the incident would have a wholesome effect on the other employes of the road.

A woman surrounded by a small group of children was waiting in the station. She was a foreigner and did not know where to go or what to do. The children were tired and hungry. The station agent saw the situation, and acted promptly. He supplied food, and after ascertaining that the party would have to remain over night to get a train that would take them totheir destination, he saw that they were cared for comfortably and safely, and sent on their way refreshed the next day.

The station agent probably thought nothing of what he had done. It may have been but one of many such cases that a busy railroad man must handle in the course of a week's work, but the incident made an impression on the passenger who thought it worth while to report to the officials of the company.

The company then issued the letter and the work of the station agent has been given its proper recognition. The incident will no doubt be remembered by other railroad men, who will be encouraged to exercise patience and care with the needy who come under their observation, and to extend a helping hand wherever it is possible to do some little act of kindness.—Elmira Observer.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condititon of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. adv

We Want Your
ELECTRICAL WORK
ALL SORTS OF SUPPLIES AND WORK WILL BE DONE IN A WORKMAN-LIKE MANNER.
D. B. KANE
Phone 1598 118 Oneida St

SYSTEMATIC SAVING

Once before The Evening Times published in this column a brief article on saving, and since that time requests have reached us for an article written about Systematic Saving.

In the first place there is no habit more desirable for young persons to form than the habit of saving—*Systematic Saving.* Events in Fulton during the last six months have forced home the conclusion that if one wants independence in living—independence when the wheels of industry have stopped to wait for orders for their product; the kind of independence that is assured the worker who is able to put away a part of his earnings, it is up to one to do as the editor of The Silent Partner advises: "Always paddle or scull your boat. If you insist on rowing with your back to the bow, you will not see the ducks of opportunity until they have passed out of gunshot." How very many of us, in times of prosperity, row with our backs to the bow. We sort of take it for granted that things will go on forever to suit our liking, and that no more shall we be up against the snags that stop the whirring wheels; no more shall we feel the pinch of hard times.

Workers everywhere, in spite of warnings, do just the same as other folks, they spend when they have money to spend, with never a thought to put away a part of their earnings and they become spendthrifts, leading a hand to mouth existence, and when adversity comes, fall into the misery of poverty.

In Fulton there have been unusually hard times for the worker, but better days are dawning, then why not profit by past experiences? Why not in these days take home the lesson of thrift that has been taught by hard times? Surely the lesson of thrift is taught in many ways and many opportunities are afforded those who heed it to make the most of their savings. With a view to aiding in this good work, the three banks of Fulton extend to the workers of the city the very opportunity sought by thousands and thousands of persons in many less favored communities—an opportunity to save money and to save it in a safe manner.

There lies buried somewhere in the mind of nearly every man an idea that he knows *when, how* and *where* to invest money. He is a wise man who knows all these things, but they are irrelative, as they must follow along later in life, after the young person has learned the art and science of saving—Systematic Saving, if you please. Most of us who do save money have our ideas of the method to pursue. While the savings departments of the banks are all that could be desired, there are among us men who have othr methods, but after all is said and done, could there be any better way to save one's earnings than by undertaking a plan of Systematic Saving: by buying a share of some sort of guaranteed industrial stock that is under the supervision of the State? We think not, at least for the person who has not thought of saving of any sort. Ten chances to one exist, that if a person is taught Systematic Saving by making installment payments on a stock certificate, he will become at some time in his life a good bank depositor and a better citizen.

There is a clever description of the "knocker" going the rounds of the press. It likens the knocker unto a vipor, a snake, with this distinction: In importance and in size the description of the knocker is the definititon of an animal-cule.

Knocking is a habit, and has a firm hold on a lot of good men. The knocker gets the habit so firmly fixed he knocks his own mind into believeing what he says, and this is the dangerous part. He is not a half bad fellow at heart, but he has a durned bad habit.

Listening to the knocker, or assuming the position of a knocker, has put many a good man on the bench for a full season.—Silent Partner.

GILBERT MILLS ROAD.

Mr. L. E. Blakely, city editor of The Evening Tribune, Albert Lea, Minn., is visiting his father-in-law, Mr. Gregg Northrup.

* * *

Mrs. Clarnece Wood has returned home from a visit with relatives at New Haven.

* * *

Mr. Wilson was a Sunday guest at the home of Mr. Charles Foster and Mr. Henry at Mr. A. A. Churchill.

* * *

Mrs. Lena Morehouse and daughter, Cora, were recent callers at Mrs. Kio .

* * *

Mark Wilson has a fine display of sweet peas. Kindness of Mr. Blodgett, our rural carrier, Mr. Wilson was able to send a quantity of the blooms to the Fulton hospital.

* * *

Miss Ada Schick of Watertown is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Carrie Burton.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Mellen have been entertaining relatives and friends from Rome and from Syracuse the past week.

* * *

Fred Eames has given up his position in Fulton and is working for his father.

Angel Food, Sponge Cake, Crullers and Pies at Kellor & Wilson's. adtf

If you can't get Hanford's Balsam write G. C. Hanford Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Three sizes: 25c, 50c, $1.

ALBANY GOSSIP DAY BY DAY

Chronicle of Events and a Forecast of What is Doing in Officialdom---Special Correspondence.

Albany, Aug. 4.—Echoing what it believes is a general demand for an amendment to the Constitution relative tothe State's system of dealing with dependents, defectives and delinquents, the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York City has prepared a draft of an amendment to create a State department of Charities and Correction, to maintain which a far less amount than is at present devoted would be necessary. Appropriations estimated to aggregate one-third of the revenue of the State, are devoted to the care of the unfortunates relying upon public charity for their welfare.

It is the contention of the membersof the Bureau of Municipal Research, that the present Constitution contains too many rather than too few provisions for the care of its mentally or physically diseased wards and deals with many matters which could be more properly treated in the statute law.

In a word, the proposed amendment to the Constitution relative to the establishment of a department of Charities and Correction, offers in place of all the existing provisions a simple and direct plan of organization of the State's activities with respect to the unfortunates above mentioned. It would remove many existing limitations on the power of the legislature to deal with the management of State institutions and put in their place the briefest possible declaration of the fundamental principles in accordance with which the legislature would be required to act.

In dealing with the hospital for the insane, charitable institutions, prisons and reformatories and in making provisions whereby the State shall do its duty by the unfortunates who are gathered into such institutions, or who require the help or attention of public authorities, whether inside or outside of institutions, the present Constitution has set up a complicated system of checks and balances, and they have been superadded by the legislature other checks and balances resulting in a confusion and interference that is almost unbelievable.

This condition of affairs is decried against by the Bureau of Municipal Research, which through its members has urged that all charitable persons assist in the movement to loosen the tangle of overlapping authority.

Those who are familiar with the charities law as its exists, hold that the interlocking system of department control of public institutions is at once too expensive, confusing and inefficient. It is also maintained that there is a superabundance of red tape attached to the initiative and that it i sa difficult matter to fix responsibility.

The plan outlinde to remedy these chaotic conditions is to so amend the Constitution that all State regulation or control be vested in and be executed by a secretary of Charities and Corrections who shall be a vice-governor appointed by the Governor, removable at his pleasure and therefore absolutely responsible to him, thus making the Governor responsible to the legislature and to the people for the performance of the State's functions with respect to its unfortunates.

It is also planned to group four State Authority in one department, namely: A director of State hospitals for the insane and a State hospital council; a director of State institutions and work for the mentally deficient and epileptics, and a State mental deficiency council; a director of prisons and reformatories and a State prison council; a director of State Charitable institutions and a State board of public charities.

Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh is itself an antiseptic and the use of any other remedy before applying it is unnecessary.

Most Children Have Worms

And neither Parent or child know it yet it explains why your child is nervous, pale, feverish, backward. Often children have thousands of Worms. Think of how dangerous this is to your child. Don't take any risk. Get an original 25c. box of Kickapoo Worm Killer, a candy lozenge. Kickapoo Worm Killer will positively kill and remove worms. Relieves Constipation, regulates Stomach and Bowels. Your child will grow and learn so much better. Get a box today.

The consistent advertiser wins in the end. It may cost a dollar to get a dollar, but the deal wins prestige.

Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

I have trouble with pounding in the second cylinder of my car. Several times I have tightened the connecting rod bearings so tightly that it is easily felt while cranking the machine. When I have run 400 or 500 miles the knock reappears. The machine has run 3,700 miles in all. Can you tell the trouble?

The most probable cause of the knock you mention is a loose bearing. This may be a main, connecting rod, wristpin or camshaft bearing. It might also be caused by a broken piston ring, the camshaft being out of alignment, or if the knock is not very severe it may be the result of carbon on a valve seat. As it is most probable that is it in the crankshaft bearings, these should be inspected and if necessary carefully taken up, or if they are badly scored they may need to be scraped, or in an extreme case they will require replacing. In taking up the bearings great care should be exercised not to get them too tight, and it should be noted that it is quite possible that the reason your machine begins to knock again after going 400 or 500 miles after the bearings have been adjusted too tightly. When a bearing is too tight excessive friction is the result, and overheating occurs. This wears the bearing away in a very short time and in some cases may even melt the metal. The bearing should be only taken up enough to remove all play.

It would hardly seem possible that the bearings should need scraping after the car has gone such a short distance, but if they have been adjusted too tightly it may be that they are badly scored, and if this is the case scraping will be necessary. This operation should be left to the care of an experienced and skillful mechanic and is not a job for the novice.

Kindly tell me the best way to true up the wheels on a car. I feel that my wheels are not running true.

Before anything is done be certain that the wheels need truing up. Sometimes all that is necessary is to readjust the tie rod, which connects both wheel knuckles. Wabbling front wheels may be caused by a bent axle, bent spindle, partially broken bearing, interior of hub worn, etc. The common cause is bent spindles, and a good repair man can bend these back in shape.

Why is it hard for me to start my car when I run out of gasoline and refill the tank again?

Possibly the carburetor float sticks against the side of the chamber, so that it is difficult for the gasoline to flow in. Another explanation is that there is dirt in the fuel pipe and that therefore the passage of fuel is very slow, with the result that it takes some time for the chamber to become filled, and if an attempt is made to start before this time difficulty may be experienced.

Can you tell me how to mend a crack in the crank case? It is so bad that the oil leaks out in a short time.

You cannot mend this yourself unless it is very small, in which case you might be able to patch it with a piece of sheet steel metal and some rivets. If the crack is of any size it is best to have it welded, although if the place is so situated that it is not strained by the operation of the motor it may be sufficient to solder it.

What effect does the practice of using the motor as a brake coming down a hill have on the mechanism of an automobile?

The use of a motor as a brake is generally conceded to have a more or less deleterious effect on the gears. The power through the gears is reversed, since the car is now tending to drive the motor. Thus instead of having the stepdown reduction we have a step-up with consequently more surface pressure on the teeth and hence more abrasion.

Where is the best place to look for a knock?

All moving joints are susceptible to knocks. Tracing through the transmission of power from the cylinder to the rear axle, we find that at each point of engagement of one or more moving parts with other parts there is a chance for a knock. Starting with the piston, if this is too loose, there will be a distinct slapping sound. It can only be cured by the use of an oversized piston. The next point is at the wrist pin, which might have a knock due to looseness in the upper connecting rod. The fourth point is in the main bearings in the crankshaft, fifth at the connection between the crankshaft and clutch, then in the universal joints and the gear box bearings and between the teeth of the different gears. Loose valve tappets, timing gears, etc., are also fruitful sources of knocks.

Will it shorten the life of a piston by drilling to lighten it, or is there any disadvantage in so doing?

You can drill the pistons and get good results. Many racing cars use such pistons. It will be better and cheaper in the end to get pistons of some light material, such as magnalium.

Black Baking Company time in Fulton is at all times. Your grocer sells the goods. adv

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 3111 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4346
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

GLENWOOD FARM
Milk, Cream and Commercial Buttermilk
Our bottles are washed by steam
Our milk bottled on Farm of
FRED VOGELGSANG
Phone 2510

G. H. MAUDE
Painter and Decorator
Phone 4369 260 S. 5th St.
Free estimate on Exterior and Interior work. Up-to-date designs.

ROGERS' SILVERWARE FREE!
One coupon with each 5c purchase.
Premiums on Display
POMPHRET'S

THINKING OF A BOAT RIDE?
30-foot launch and rowboats to rent.
INGERSOLL'S BOAT LIVERY
N. 1st st. opposite Old Grace Chapel.

DEFIANCE TIRES
Both Smooth and Tiger Tread.
These tires are giving the best of satisfaction.
Guaranteed 4,000 Miles.
For Sale by
GEO. B. PALMER
207 Worth St.

Steamer CITY OF FULTON
Freight & Packet Service
Runs daily between Fulton and Syracuse
Leave Fulton, 5:15 a. m.
Arrive Syracuse, 11 a. m.
Leave Syracuse, 2:50 p. m.
Capt. C. S. Burleigh

PALERMO.

Mrs. Nada Collins and children, of Mt. Pleasant, visited at Horace Collins' last week.

* * *

Mrs. F. D. Johnson is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Silas Wright, at Scriba.

* * *

Horace Collins and family were the guests of relatives at Syracuse Friday.

* * *

Mrs. Harlon Wright and daughter, Marion, have returned home from several days' visit with relatives at Scriba.

* * *

Orren Barrett of Delton, Michigan, is visiting at the homes of Fred Parsons and Harlon Wright.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Collins and children were Sunday visitors at Charles Johnson's at West Fulton.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Neuralgia Pains Stopped

You don't need to suffer those agonizing nerve pains in the face, head, arm, shoulders, chest and back. Just apply a few drops of soothing Sloan's Liniment; lie quietly a few minutes. You will get such relief and comfort! Life and the world will look brighter. Get a bottle today. 3 ounces for 25c., at all Druggists. Penetrates without rubbing.

ECONOMY SALE

[redacted]

at

THE FAIR STORE

18 FIRST STREET

COMMENCES FRIDAY, AUG. 6th

We are going to save you money at this sale! Come in and let us prove it. Buy where you can save the most. That's what we do and this is why we can save so much for you. To give you a partial demonstration of money saving we have arranged this ECONOMY SALE. We are going to let the people of this community know what REAL ECONOMY is. We are going to give them an occular demonstration of what it really means to cut prices. Hence, you'll see that this ECONOMY SALE is an important event.

FREE! FREE!

To every person that returns this advertisement we will give a 10c package of Gelatin, FREE.

PAINTS PAINTS

Best Princeton Prepared Paint

1 quart Cans at 35c
2 quart Cans at 69c
Barn Paint, 1 gallon 89c

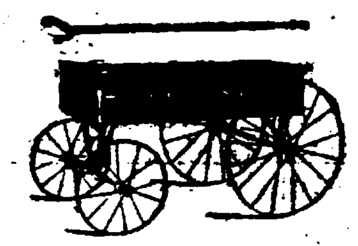
We have received a large assortment of Paint, bought from the Henry Seigel bankrupt stock in New York.

25c Can Paint at 9c
50c Can Paint at 24c
15c Can Enamel at 5c
15c Can Sopolin Enamel at 8c
50c Can Varnish Stain at 19c
20c Can Hard Oil Finish at 8c

ALSO A LARGE LINE OF CALCINO WALL TINTS

50c Package for 35c
10c Paint Brush at 5c
15c Paint Brush at 8c
25c Paint Brush at 15c

Large size Whitewash Brush, 25c kind for 10c, 15c
Scrub Brushes at 5c, 8c
10c Rat Traps at 5c
Three 5c Mouse Traps at 5c
5c Box Carpet Tacks at ....2 for 5c
35c Brooms (one to a customer) at 19c
Children's Suit Cases at 23c
Matting Suit Case, small size, at 45c
$1.00 Suit Case at 75c
$1.75 Suit Case at $1.25
Trunks at ....$2.69 up
$2.00 Wash Boilers at $1.39
15c Curtain Rods at 8c



$1.25 Express Wagons 89c
Children's Velocipedes $1.39, $1.69, $1.98, $2.50
Just received, a lot of Children's Tents, special $4.98
Children's Granite Chambers at 10c
50c Pitchers at 19c
Boys' Knee Pants at 24c
Best Minetto Window Shades at 22c
Table Oil Cloth, 46 inches wide, at....17c yd
Lace Curtains, 2½ yards long, 69c value at .... 39c pair

Lace Curtains, 2½ yards long, at ....50c pair
Lace Curtains, by the yard, at ....10c and 15c
Chopping Bowls at ....5c up
$1.25 Curtain Stretchers at 89c
15c Market Baskets at 7c
50c Clothes Baskets at 39c
Best Willow Clothes Baskets ...69c, 59c, 49c
35c Wash Boards at 23c
5c Boxes Matches ....2 for 5c
15c Mop Sticks at 8c
50 Hardwood Clothes Pins at 5c
69c Umbrellas at 45c
$1.25 Umbrellas at 89c
300 Packages Star Naphtha at 4c
5c Ladies' Handkerchiefs ....2 for 5c
Curtain Poles, with fixtures, at....................8c
25c Four-in-Hand Ties at 9c
Ladies' 19c Hose at 12½c
Ladies' 12½c Hose at 9c
Children's 12½c Hose at 9c
Men's Hose at 9c
Mens 15c Hose at 11c
50 dozen 8c Towels at 4c
50 dozen Canvas Gloves at ....7c pair
1,000 yards Cotton Crash at 3½c
Boys' Suits at $1.69
Men's 50c Work Shirts at 39c
Mens $1.50 Pants at....................95c
Men's $2.00 Pants at....................$1.30
Men's $2.00 Khakai Pants at 98c
Mens 25c Caps at 9c
25c Suspenders at 17c
Girl's Shoes at $1.00
Ladies' Shoes at $1.39
Men's Shoes at $1.59
Men's Shoes, $3.00 value, at $2.15
Men's Shoes, $2.25 value, at $1.69

MEN'S SUITS AT FAR BELOW THE PRICE OF RAW MATERIAL. ALL THIS SEASON'S STYLES

Men's Suits, $8.00 value, at $4.98
Men's Suits, $10.00 value, at $7.50
Boys' Blue Serge Suits, $6.00 value, at ..$4.50

$1.00 Alarm clocks at 63c
$1.25 Alarm Clocks at 75c
Floor Oil Cloth, short lengths, at..20c per yd.
69c Linoleum at ....45c yd.
50c Overalls at 39c
Coat and Hat Hooks at ....7c doz.
25c Belladona Plasters at 5c
Large Red Handkerchiefs at 3c
10c Box Hand Soap at 7c

Decorated Plates at 7c
Toilet Paper ....7 rolls for 25c
$1.00 Shirt Waist at 49c
9 Bars Lenox Soap at 25c
50 dozen Children's Underwear, 19c value at 10c
25c value at 19c
Boys' Caps at 10c
Men's Caps at 24c

Safety Sauce Pan at 24c
Granite Rice Boiler at 24c
$1.00 value Jardinieres at....................49c
$1.00 Safety Razor, 5 blades, at 39c
Pure White Foam Ammonia, the real stuff; not water, but the genuine, 15c value at 8c
Cocoa Door Mats at 49c
10c Pocketbook at 3c
Pillow Tops at 10c
20c Axe Handle at 10c
25c Package Poultry Food at 8c
2 in 1 Shoe Polish 8c
Collapsible Drinking Cup, 10c and 20c values, at ....5c and 10c
Large White Plates at 4c
$1.00 Ladies' House Dresses at 79c
1,000 Spools Linen Thread at ......1c each
2 Cakes Tar Soap at 5c
Dover Sad Iron, 5 piece now, at 85c
4 and 6 quart Preserving Kettles at 10c
Fancy Shelf Paper at ....2 for 5c
10c Box Dust Down 3c
2-Burner Gas Plates at $1.25
3-Burner Gas Plates, nickel finish, at...$1.69
25 dozen Corsets, worth up to $1, at 19c
500 yards Dotted Mulle, 19c quality, at 12½c
6 quart Granite Sauce Pan 10c
Ladies' 75c Shirt Waists at 25c
Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers at .23c
Men's 50c Ribbed Shirts and Drawers at.39c
Men's 69c Union Suits at 45c
$15.00 Vacuum Cleaner at $3.95
10c Package Herb Tea at 4c

Ladies' Balmacaan Coats, $5 values, at $2.98
Ladies' $4.00 Dress Skirts at $1.98

15c Gas Globes 9c
$1.00 Coffee Boiler 49c
Glass Top Friut Cans 48c
1,000 2½-lb. Butter Jars 5c
Best Fruit Can Rubbers 49c
$1.25 Shirt Waists at 69c
15c Gas Mantle at 9c
Ribbon at ....1c, 5c, 10c up yard
Foster Bros. Paring 10c Knives at 5c
Large, Fast Color American Flags, 4x6 feet, $1.00 value, at 49c
50 dozen Ladies' Fast Black Hose at.......8c
Men's Fancy Hose at 7c
Two 5c Boxes Tooth Picks at 5c
Six White Metal Teaspoons at 9c
10c Bottle Sewing Machine Oil at 5c
Granite Sauce Pans 10c
49c Granite Kettle, with cover 25c
7 quart Granite Tea Kettle at 35c
$1.50 Copper Tea Kettle 98c

89c Copper Tea or Coffe Pot 59c
$1.25 Floor Brush 89c
12½c rubber hose ....6c per ft.
Men's Caps 19c
25c Tar Cloth 10c
$2.00 Portieres 95c
$1.25 Blankets, double 89c
1,000 Five Pound Butter Jars 5c
Lamp Chimneys 5c
Cold Blast Lantern Globes 7c
$1.25 Double Blankets $1.10
$1.39 Combortables 98c
10c Screen Door Hinges ....6c pr.
5c Bottle Ink 3c
20c Sewing Lights 10c
50c Two-piece Bathing Suits 35c
$2.00 Water Sets 98c
Water Tumblers ....2 for 5c
Fine Water Tumblers ....50c doz.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DOLL CARRIAGES AT SPECIAL PRICES

Our store is full of things you need—too full for comfort. So we have made sharp price reductions on all—so notable that the goods will move out in a hurry. Prove your ECONOMY and come to this sale.

18 First Street

S. WALDHORN

FULTON, N. Y.

D/34

For Sale—A good 8-room house, corner of Fifth and Philip sts.; hard pine finish; electric light; city water and bath; lot 66x132; a small cash payment; price $2,000. See Hall & O'Connor. 199

For Sale—One 2-cylinder Maxwell Car, in good condition; cheap for cash. Will trade for larger car. Inquire 229 Oneida st., Phone 596.

For Sale—30 H. P. Overland roadster, fine condition. Cost new $1025 now $325.00. Mame Nealis. Phone 4512. 188

Position Desired.—By experienced stenographer and book-keeper; young man; references exchanged. A. Times Office. 3t,eod

For Sale—Young horse, broken to saddle; good driver and worker; sound and gentle. Call at 44 Buffalo St.

Wanted.—To rent a furnished house of about five rooms for month or two. Call at 101 Pratt st., city.

Wanted—Girl for general housework; sleep at home. Apply 204 South 4th St. 196

To Rent.—Three rooms furnished for light housekeeping, all improvements. H. Welch, 61 E. 1st st.

Furnished ..Rooms.—Modern improvements. 10 W. 3rd North.

For Sale—A $200 Edison phonograph Cheap for cash. Phone 122. tf

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

Berry Pickers Wanted—At Shaff's, E. Broadway. Phone 1223. 194

For Rent—A flat at 504 Pine street. $10 per month. H. L. Crandall.

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

McSWEENY TRIAL POSTPONED

The case of Patrick McSweeny, charged with assault in the third degree on a small Polish boy, which was to have been tried this morning, has been set for August 31, when the case will be tried with a jury. The Polish lad alleges that McSweeny hit him on the head with a pitchfork. Robert Pendergast appeared for McSweeny.

JUDGE WILSON IMPOSES FINES

Warns Card Players Against Repeated Offence; Lectures Them; One Sleeper Goes Free.

Judge Wilson was in a lenient mood last evening when six of the seven men arrested two weeks ago while they were engaged in a "little game" in the tailor shop of M. Katrib, above 29 South Second st., were arraigned for examination on a charge of gambling. Herbert J. Fanning represented all the men except William Barry who was tried today.

Barry, O'Brien, George Taylor, Gus the Greek, David Richardson, M. Katrib and C. Martin were the men arrested, and at their first hearing two weeks ago, Judge Wilson announced his intention of holding them for examination by the District Attorney and released them on their own recognizance until yesterday. The trial was held last night at 7:30 o'clock, and Mr. Fanning asked that the men be prosecuted under the city ordinance prohibiting games of chance instead of under the gambling statute. He said the men were playing a friendly game with a five cent limit and urged leniency, inasmuch as none of the parties concerned had ever been arrested before and were ready to plead guilty.

Judge Wilson announced his intention of imposing a small fine in this instance, but warned the men that another offense would be dealt with more severely.

"This case has evidently been a great lesson to you," said the Judge, "and I hope you will remember it. Whether you know it or not, gamblers do not make good citizens."

George Taylor, who was asleep in the chair when Captain Norton and Officer Bray raided the place, was not engaged in the game and was discharged. A fine of $10 was imposed on the others. Richardson paid $5 of his fine and was given two weeks in which to pay the remainder. Gus the Greek paid his fine in full, and Katrib paid $3. The other men were allowed two weeks in which to pay their fines.

Barry plead guilty when arraigned today and was also fined $10 which he paid.

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE OF

Childrens' Dresses

White and Colors—Sizes up to 14 years—Values up to $1.25

For 28c Each

On Sale Tomorrow Morning at 9 o'clock

J. C. O'BRIEN

DR. E. J. CUSACK TO SEEK RE-ELECTION

Commissioner of Elections W. C. Whitney has sent notices to Clerks in cities and towns requesting a list of the officials whose terms of office expire Dec. 31, 1915. Among the number of county offices to be filled this fall will be that of County Clerk and three Coroners. No Democratic candidates have appeared for these offices. The Republicans who desire to succeed themselves are: Z. D. Stanton, Oswego; C. J. Vowinkel, Oswego; Dr. W. G. Babcock, Constantine; Dr. E. J. Cusack, Fulton.

All the data concerning candidates for office must be in the hands of the Board of Elections by the latter part of this month in order that the forms of advertising may be observed. The party committees are also required to furnish by August 26 the offices to which candidates are to be named at the primaries on September 28.

YOUNG ROSS PREPARED TO MEET WILLY GREEN

Reports from Syracuse are that Young Ross, who is to box Young Green of Fulton, is plugging away in his training quarters storing up speed and strength to carry him through a tough bout. There is no doubt but what Ross has an opponent who stands to make the entire four rounds a continual go, and Young Green can fight steadily without showing much fatigue. The bout is sure to be a slugging affair, and the fact that the local boy is not so apt to tire as the Syracuse boy improves Green's chances considerably.

Nine bouts in all are scheduled for Friday night, the main go being a six-round affair with Pop Johnson of Albany opposing Kid Crozier. The winner of the Ross-Green bout stands to oppose Kid Crozier in a main bout in the near future, so that the four-round preliminary between Green and Ross will be as interesting as the main go.

MAYOR RETURNS AND REPORTS FINE TIME

Mayor F. E. Fox returned yesterday from a six weeks' trip to the Panama-Pacific exposition and the western states. The Mayor spoke enthusiastically of his tour last night and described some of the places of interest he had visited, among others Yellowstone park and the famous Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn. The Mayor was accompanied by Mrs. Fox.

For nail in the foot, apply Hanford's Balsam.

Rhodes Studio OPEN

L. E. RHODES, Photographer, 61 E. 1st St.

Announces to his friends and patrons that his studio is now open for business, after being closed for four weeks. Your patronage earnestly solicited.

ROME MAN WAS ROBBED BY MATE

Herbert J. Anright of Rome, N. Y., says he will be more particular about his bed-fellows in the future. Anright blew into town yesterday and "met up" with Amos Carkner, who says he hails from Rochester. After visits to divers "merry mucilage parlors" Anright and Carkner linked arms and set their course for the Fulton house, where they engaged a room

Anright says he slept well and was at peace with the world, when he woks up this morning to find his bed fellow gone. Further investigation disclosed the absence of his (Anright's) gold watch, fountain pen and wallet, which contained $6. Anright values the watch at $15. The finger of suspicion pointed to his companion of the night, and after he reported the matter to the police, Anright remembered that Carkner had telephoned a friend on the Hotchkiss farm, outside the city yesterday.

Therefore Anright and Officer Smith engaged a taxi and headed for the farm. Sure enough, Carkner was there, and the watch, pen and what was left of the $6 were reposing in his pockets. At the police station he admitted taking the articles while Anright slumbered.

Anright told Judge Wilson that he did not wish to prosecute the man and would be content to drop the case if Carkner would pay back the money. Carkner was remanded and in the meantime he will try to repay the money.

THE QUIRK.

Today, still another of those splendid Mutual Masterpictures is offered as the feature attraction in four parts. This drama is from the pen of Cyrus Townsend Brady which insures its quality. "Lourdes," an educational and scenic subject, and "Once Every Ten Minutes," a one-reel comedy, are being shown to complete a six-reel program. Tomorrow No. 12 and the last of "Who Pays" series in three parts, "The Searchlight Gun," of Romance of Elaine and "Pathe Weekly are the attractions booked.

New Potatoes, per peck (15lbs.), 19c at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the postoffice August 4, 1915. Inquirers will please say advertised:

Men: Bishop, C. J.; Saulesburn, Charles; Walsh, William; Giovanni, Maghocca; Marie, Bachner, 2; Giacomo, Polese; Feodosu, Koulic; Maria, Schneider; Mery, Skorypek; Rein Falstoi; Fulton Mfg. Co.

Women: Holden, Miss Jessie; Hubbard, Mrs. Arthur; King, Mrs. F. E.

PETER E. CONLEY, P. M.

"The best seller," is the expression of merchants handling Black Baking Co.'s products. adv.

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to thank all our friends and neighbors who extended to us their sympathy and who were so kind to us during the time of illness and bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Ingersoll.

"Black's white bread" and Black's cookies have won a place here. They suit the taste. adv

Moderate west winds mostly south and southwest. Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; probably colder tonight.

Community Notes

Mrs. William Warfel and niece, Miss Gladys Kresge, have returned from a two weeks' visit with relatives and friends in Stroudsburg, Pa.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anderson had as reguests Clarence Wiltsie and his daughter, Marion, of Hannibal.

* * *

The New York Central fruit car will be in this city tomorrow, from 8:30 until 11:00 o'clock.

* * *

The Ladies' Aid society of Zion Episcopal church held a business session yesterday at the home of Mrs. H. Huggins, 219 Erie st.

* * *

Donald Roach is visiting friends in Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Sylvester are spending a vacation at Fair Haven, where they will remain during August.

* * *

Miss Louisa Hall remains quite ill at her home, 371 South 2d st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Wing are enjoying the attractions of Alexander Bay.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Milo Lewis of Hannibal st have been entertaining their son, George, of Syracuse.

* * *

Michael Byrne of Buffalo st. is spending a few days in Ilion.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Piper have returned from a six weeks visit with their son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Fay Piper, in the West.

* * *

Miss Nina Gorden of Hannibal st. is spending a few weeks with her aunt, Mrs. Nina Courtney, in Ilion.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Quonce of Chicago spent yesterday with Mr. and Mrs. Simon Colman.

* * *

Mrs. C. S. Robertson has been called to Utica by the illness of her mother.

* * *

Edward Pecoy of Oswego and a brother of Mrs. John Arroway, North 5th st., received injury yesterday when the handlebars of a bicycle he was riding on the West River road broke and he was thrown to the ground.

* * *

The supervisors' picnic wil l be held at Mexico Point Sept. 2.

* * *

The Fruit Packers car will be in this city tomorrow morning from 8:30 to 11 o'clock

* * *

E Rugg, who is enjoying a vacation from his duties in the Water Department, Tom Hopkins and Frank Blake are camping for two weeks at Indian Point, north of the city.

* * *

Mrs. C. M. Sabin of 413 Buffalo st. is spending her vacation with her niece at Rome, N. Y.

* * *

Mrs. C. T. Lewis, who has been confined to her home for several weeks with rheumatism, is reported as slowly improving.

* * *

Stanley Cahill and William Cooley of the Clark House force, spent yesterday at Battle Island fishing, and returned last night with 35 bass and pickerel, all averaging about three pounds each. They will entertain their friends at the Clark House tonight with a fish dinner.

* * *

City Clerk Scudder is in receipt of pamphlets containing a syllabus of the 1915 Fish and Game laws of this state and will be pleased to furnish a copy to anyone who calls at his office.

* * *

Miss Eva Rude has returned from Springfield, Mass., where she has been the guest for two weeks of her sister, Miss Elsie Rude.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Of the New . . .

Sold on Our Origin

THIS IS THE RANGE FOR WHICH YOU HAVE BEEN WAITING

Read this letter from the manufacturers, the Sill Stove Works of Rochester, makers of the famous Sterling Stoves and Ranges:

GENTLEMEN:—

In re the "Scientific Sterling."

About twenty years ago we built the first gas attachment for coal ranges ever marketed. This was a device to be attached to the end of a coal range, having three top burners with oven and broiler underneath. Imitations of this device were numerous. Coal ranges marketed with gas attachments were called "combinations," and although they were all one-sided affairs, they seemed to supply a need.

Improvements on this "combination" idea finally resulted in our popular "Double Sterling," a compact range built in two sections of equal capacity, one for gas and one for coal. In the last three or four years this also has been widely imitated.

Judging from previous constructions it has always seemed to us nearly impossible to build a two-fuel range with a single oven in which baking could be done as well with either gas or coal as in a good coal range, or an exclusive gas range.

However, disregarding the failure of other manufacturers, for a long time we have been experimenting with a construction of this kind. A year ago the answer was in sight. The result of our work is the new "Scientific Sterling."

The "Scientific Sterling" is the first practical two-fuel range ever built with a single oven baking as well with gas as with coal. Heated with coal, the oven is as good as any oven we have ever built and with other Sterling coal ranges we have made thousands of public tests, baking a whole barrel of flour into loaves of bread with a single hod of coal. Heated with gas, the "Scientific Sterling" oven is no less efficient.

The "Scientific Sterling" is the most compact range ever built to burn both coal and gas. We believe that it will be welcomed in many households where a coal fire in the kitchen on cold, wet days is almost a necessity; where no furnace heat is provided for the kitchen; where it is economy to do some baking with coal; wherever some coal is used, but summer weather, or convenience of operation in winter, makes a gas range desirable.

To sum up—there is no better gas range made than the "Scientific Sterling"—there is no better coal range than the "Scientific Sterling"—and over any "combination" range on the market, the "Scientific Sterling" represents an advance of many years.

These are strong statements. We would make them stronger if we could do so. Because in the "Scientific Sterling" we have perfected a cooking apparatus that will back up the strongest statement we could make. Sincerely yours,

THE SILL STOVE WORKS.
Frederick Will, Pres.

GENERAL CLEAN-UP

of our stock of

HAMMOCKS

This is a chance to get a strong, serviceable Hammock for your porch or camp at ONE-THIRD OFF

You can buy one now from $1.00 up

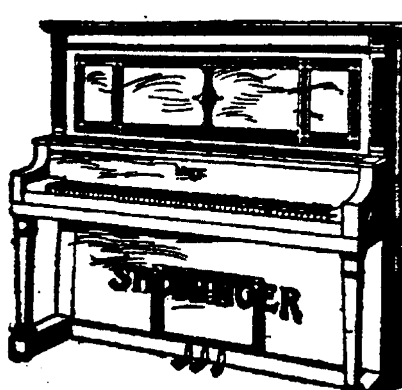
HARDWARE PAINTS

A. M. DRUSE & CO.

7 South First St.

Summer Clearance Sale of

Pianos and Player Pianos



In order to turn our stock and make room for full shipments, we will offer, according to our annual custom, sell our new and used pianos and player-pianos at great reductions. For instance:

$450 Lauter Pianos—This Sale $275

$350 Weser Bros.—This Sale $210

$390 Clarendon—This Sale $225

$250 Mason (slightly used)—This Sale . . $90

These are only a few of the many bargains. Square Pianos and Organs at ridiculously low prices.

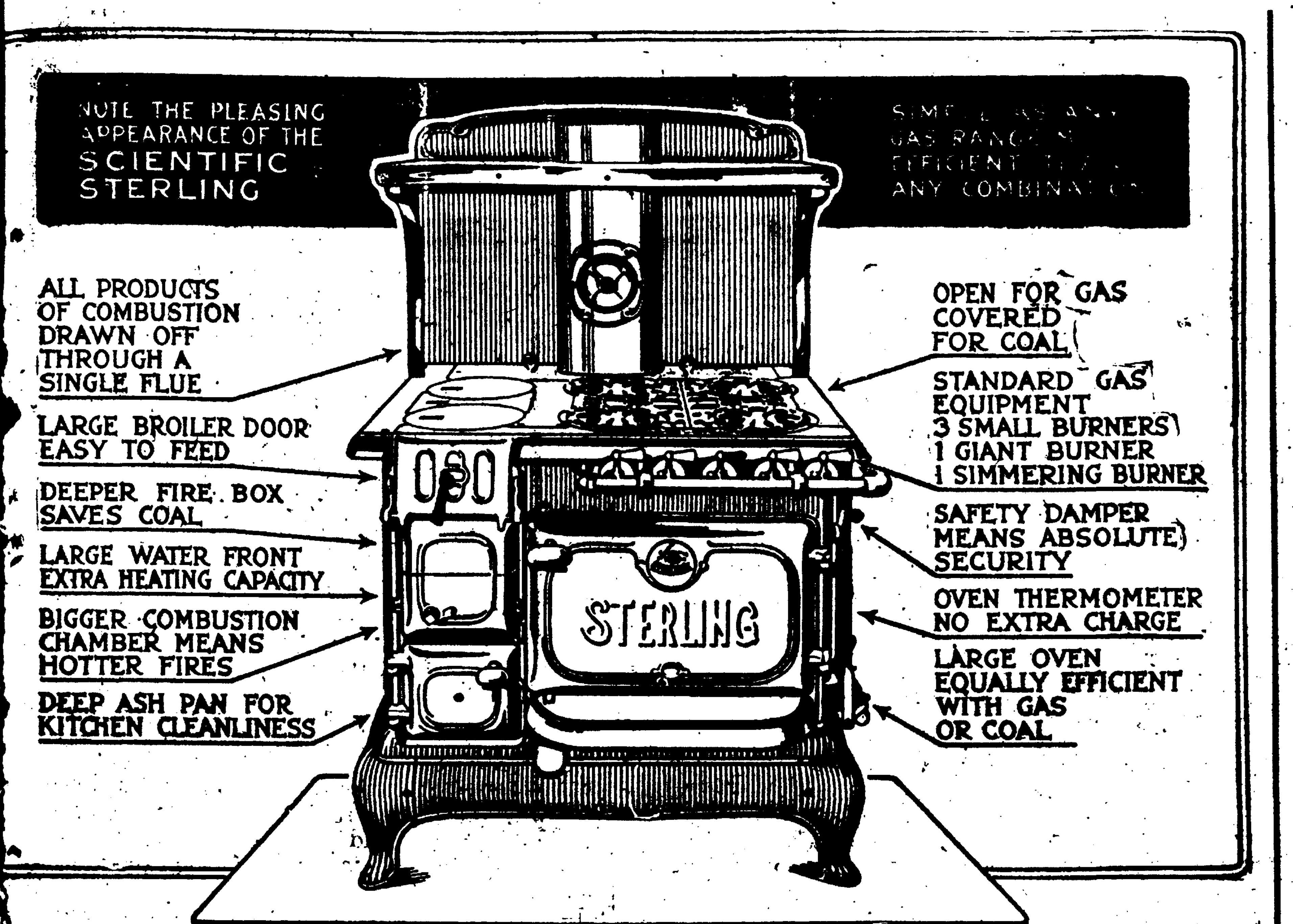
Pianos Tuned, Moved and Refinished by Experts.

In Exceptional Cases, During This Sale We Will Give Time-Payment Terms.

W. J. BOGUE

61 FIRST STREET

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT
"SCIENTIFIC STERLING" The Gas Range That Burns Coal
CLUB PLAN at a Price to Please Everyone



ST SEE HOW EASY YOU CAN OBTAIN THIS WONDERFUL RANGE

For THREE Weeks only we are selling the "Scientific ...ling" on our original CLUB PLAN, offe ng advantages ... can obtain only during this club sale.

The price o' the "Scientific Sterling"—the Gas Range ...t burns coal—is $77. You will not be able to buy it for one ...nt less at any time; this is the cash price. But, for the next 21 DAYS during the life of thi Club only, we will grant to ...ry purchaser the following money-saving privileges—it will pay ...u to act immediately:

LONG TERM CREDITS: For the next 21 Days we will ...ow long term credits to every purchase of a "Scientific Sterl...g." A small first payment o $5.00 will install the "Scientific ...rl ng" in your home—pay $2.00 a week on the balance. Take ... weeks to pay—we extend your credit over eight months. You ...y only the regula retail price—no added interest or charges of ...y kind. Do not confuse this extension of credit with the usual ...stallment proposition. We simply allow you credit for eight ...nths at the same terms on which you could buy for cash.

FREE INSTALLATION: During the life of this club—...hree Weeks only—we deliver your "Scientific Sterling" free ... charge. We install it in your kitchen free of charge. That ...ans just what it says. Make your first payment of $5.00 only ...we will set up your "Scientific Sterling" making all connections ...ove the floor with gas and water piping, flue pipe and elbows. ...dinarily a plumber would charge at least $10 for this work. ...is amount you can save by purchasing your "Scientific Sterling" ...w.

THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL: We put the "Scientific ...ling" in your home. There you try it out for 30 days. You ...rself must be assured that the "Scientific Sterling" is all we ...m for it before we consider the sale completed. If, at the end ...the 30 days' free trial, you are not entirely satisfied with your ...w range, we will take it out and hold you free from further ...igation.

FREE INSURANCE FEATURE Every Purchaser of the "Scientific Sterling" within the next 21 DAYS Automatically becomes a member of the Co-operative Club. Should any member die or become totally disabled before all payments are comp eted, all further payments will be cancelled, and a bill of sale for the ange issued to any designated member of the family. We do or you what no other store would do—you run no risk in buying the "Scientific Sterling" on our Club Plan.

PRACTICAL GUARANTEE: To every purchaser of a "Scientific Sterl ng" during this Club, we will give the strongest guarantee that we can write, signed by ourselves and the manufacturer. We give you our signed word that i there is any defect in material, workmanship, or installation—i the "Scientific Sterling" will not cook or bake with either coal or gas as well as any range you have ever used, you may return the range and you will not be held liable for further payments. Further, we guarantee the "Scientific Sterling" against any defect for a whole year, and during that time will furnish repairs free of charge. We could not make thi guarantee stronger if we tried.

INSPECTION SERVICE: Within ten days after the installation of your "Scientific Sterling" we inspect your range to see that it is working properly, and show you how to get the best results with the greatest economy of fuel. You will be at liberty to call for this inspection service at any time thereafter, and always without charge.

You have never been offered more liberal terms on any purchase you have ever made.

Think of it—term payments at a regular cash price; free installation; 30 days' free trial; free insurance feature; absolute guarantee, backed by dealer and manufacturer; free inspection and instruction service—made possible by purchasing now during the life of this Club.

Examine the "Scientific Sterling" today—learn all about its many labor-saving features—make your selection at our store.

INVESTIGATE THE MERITS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC STERLING" NOW

The "Scientific Sterling" is as far ahead of all other two-fuel ranges as electric light is superior to the kerosene lamp.

There was a time when the one-fuel range, either for coal or gas, would serve your needs, because it was the best you could buy.

Now that you can get the "Scientific Sterling," you need this range in your kitchen as much as you need electricity or gas-light in your home.

Think of the many advantages possessed by the "Scientific Sterling" that you can find in no other range—

Burns either gas or coal perfectly in one range—not two ranges joined together in a "combination."

Standard oven that works as perfectly with one fuel as the other. Bakes as well as any coal oven—better than most gas ovens. More economical with gas than many all-gas ovens, as the heavy walls hold and conserve the heat. Perfect circulation of heated air when using either fuel—that means perfect baking without burning.

All products of combustion drawn off through one flue—no back drafts possible.

Standard gas equipment; five burners on top of the range—large capacity when used as an all-gas range.

Top of the range used open for gas; closed as a regular, six-hole all-coal range. Two griddles directly over the fire; four indirect; boil over four holes as in any all-coal range. You could burn gas and coal at the same time if desired.

Absolutely safe. Patent safety damper on the oven makes it impossible to forget anything. You cannot light the oven burner without providing an exit for the products of combustion. The gas cannot be turned on without providing a safe exit into the flue and out of the house.

Absolute cleanliness; high grates, large close-fitting ash pan—no more spilled ashes. All gas parts easily accessible, and easily removed. The "Scientific Sterling" is easy to keep clean.

Extra large water front for coal economy, made possible by extra deep firebox and combustion chamber. You will burn less coal in the "Scientific Sterling" and get more heat from the coal you do burn.

The "Scientific Sterling" will take up no more room in your kitchen than the usual one-fuel gas or coal range.

Let us show you one of these new "Scientific Sterlings" today; examine it carefully—let us point out these features together with the others—then decide whether you can afford to be without this modern, two-fuel "Scientific Sterling" in your own kitchen.

L. P. SMITH COMPANY

Main Store: 13 EAST FIRST STREET

Branch Store: 312 WEST BROADWAY

CLOUDBURST AT ERIE; LIVES LOST

Main Business Section of Pennsylvania City Under Five Feet of Water; Heavy Property Losses.

Erie, Pa., Aug. 4.—Twenty lives were lost in a cloudburst in this last night. Millions of property was damaged. The flood inundated the greater portion of the city.

The city was plunged in darkness shortly after six o'clock and as with the bursting of dams south of the city water to the depth of five feet filled the main streets.

Among the first plants to go out of commission was the Erie County Electric Company, which supplied the city with light. Then the Erie Dispatch, a morning newspaper, whose building adjoins the electric light plant, was flooded and all idea of getting out a morning paper was abandoned until midnight, when the stag was removed to the plant of the Erie Times.

Meanwhile the first bulletin of the flood was sent to the outside world by The Associated Press operator, who waded in water up to his armpits to the Western Union Telegraph office, a distance of 5 blocks, and there sent out his story.

All telephone wires were put out of commission by the flooding of conduits and it was several hours before crippled telegraph communication could be partially restored.

Northwestern Pennsylvania suffered heavily by rain falls. Damage throughout Crawford was heavy.

BIG ILION STRIKE TAKES SERIOUS FORM

Ilion, August 4.—Striking employes 22,000 in number, of the Remington Arms company, have called on 600 day workers, who still remain in the shops as a result of the 25 per cent. raise in wages being refused them by Charles C. Tyler, general manager.

Employes remaining in the shops have informed the Strike Committee they will walk out if called. The ranks of the strikers now number 2,200, following the walk-out this morning of employes of six departments and the night workers, who struck last night in a bady.

Employes of the James Stewart Company, which is building three immense new buildings here for the manufacture of arms for the British government, as well as the Bridgeport, Conn., plant employes htreaten to strike in sympathy with the employes of the Remington Company.

More than 2,000 strikers this afternoon packed a local theater to hear the report of their committee on the conference with Manager Tyler. They enthusiastically voted to continue the strike until theri demands were granted.

Mr. Tyler denied he had promised all the employes ten hours' pay for eight hours' work under the new schedules which were to have gone into effect yesterday. The employes say he made no distinction between piece workers and day workers.

Black Baking Company time in Fulton is at all times. Your grocer sells the goods. adv

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

An Effective Cough Treatment

One-fourth to one teaspoonful of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken as needed, will soothe and check Coughs, colds and the more dangerous bronchial and Lung Ailments. You can't afford to take the risk of serious illness, when so cheap and simple a remely as Dr. King's New Discovery is obtainable. Go to your Druggist today, get a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, start the treatment at once. You will be gratifiel for the relief and cure obtained.

Thomas H. Marvin

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

Some of our specialties are:

Lehigh Portland Cement.

Peerless Wall plaster

Robinson Sewer Pipe

Onondaga Vitrified Brick

Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc.

Land Plaster Hydrated Lime

Yard: Corner First and Broadway

TI... QUIRK

Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY
Mutual Masterpicture
"...CHILD OF GOD"
in 4 Parts.
"TOURDES"
and
...EVERY TEN MINUTES

THURSDAY
"TOIL AND TYRANNY," No. 12 and the last of "Who Pays Series in 3 parts.
Romance of Elaine, entitled "THE SEARCHLIGHT GUN"—in 2 Parts.
PATHE WEEKLY

FRIDAY
...l Masterpicture "THE CUP OF LIFE" In five Parts
And a Comedy
With BESSIE BARRISCALE
And a Comedy, "SAFETY FIRST"

GRANBY PICNIC ASS'N PLAN MEET AUG. 11

William Pollard, president of the Granby Farmers' Picnic Association, announces the eighth annual picnic of the association will be held at High Banks on August 11. William Sylvester is the vice-president and Fred B. Payne the secretary.

Sports, music, and speeches by prominent persons will make up the program. It is unquestioned that the big dinner which Granby women are so capable in preparing will equal that of other years. A baby show will again this year be a feature. Two prizes will be given.

South Granby and Phoenix will play baseball. There will be sack, running, three-legged and other races for men and boys, with suitable prizes A tug of war between professional and business men and farmers from Onondaga county on one side and from Oswego county on the other will provide amusement. The rope pulling contest will be participated in by prominent men from both counties.

Use Hanford's Balsam for obstinate sores.

MINETTO BRIDGE CONTRACT TO BE AWARDED TODAY

The town boards of Oswego and Volney and a special committee of the Supervisors held a special meeting this afternoon in Oswego, to consider the bids on the Minetto bridge. The bids were submitted last Saturday. Superintendent of County Highways E. A. Howard and William Meuser of the Concrete-Steel Engineering company were present at the meeting. No details of the meeting were available at the hour of going to press.

For cuts apply Hanford's Balsam.

SEALER WOULD ABOLISH ALL DRY MEASURES

Syracuse.—The county sealer of weights and measures of Onondaga, county favors the abolition of dry measure and the sale of all produce by weight, including potatoes and other vegetables. He believes that there is less chance of false measure if the sale is made by weight.

EXPLOSION KILLS THREE

Philadelphia, August 4.—Two soldiers and a civilian lost their lives at the arsenal at Frank ford, this city, today, in an explosion of time fuses used on shrapnel shells. Another civilian was injured.

The men were unpacking fuses, that had been withdrawn from service and sent tothe arsenal to be broken up.

EVENING TIMES FEATURES

We will begin shortly the daily publication of

Easy and Practical Home Dressmaking Lessons

Prepared Especially for Readers of

The Evening Times

by

The Pictorial Review Company of New York City

And in addition, each issue will contain

Beautiful Half Tone Illustrations of the Latest Ideas in the Art of Correct Dressing for All Occasions

These two features are designed to please and benefit the women readers of this Newspaper and are EXCLUSIVE.

The advertising value of the features is that Fulton Merchants will benefit, as the Patterns are sold in the leading stores of the city.

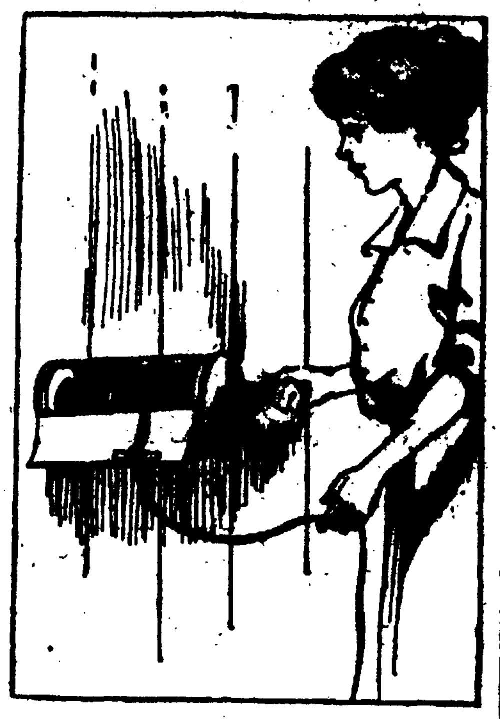
The Prosperity Dawning Upon Fulton is Reflected in the Amount of Increased Advertising Space Used by Merchants in

THE EVENING TIMES

The why and the wherefore of this lies in the recognition of a fact—that Success comes in "cans" and not in "can'ts," and our advertisers know that The Evening Times has in stock a big supply of "cans."

HINTS FOR THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE

Reel For Keeping Clothesline in Good Order.



The proper way to take care of a clothesline is to house it in such a way that it will be protected from the dust in the air and other causes which are likely to contaminate it. Thrown around in a loosely made hank formed over the hand and elbow, as it is most frequently done, the line becomes soiled and makes its mark on the clothes which are hung upon it to dry. By the new method the line is permanently secured to a spring reel, which is mounted on a cylindrical case, where it is protected from the weather. The usual size is supplied with 100 feet of rope, which may be drawn as desired and passed over the pulleys and hooks. It has also a crank and ratchet by which the rope may be tightened after being arranged for the clothes. The device is secured in place by a couple of hooks, and when it is desired for any purpose to remove it the apparatus may be taken down without the use of tools.

Cottage Pudding.

One-half cupful of sour milk, one level teaspoonful of soda, one cupful of sugar, one egg and flour to make a batter as stiff as ordinary cake batter. One-half cupful of sweet milk and one and one-half teaspoonfuls baking powder may be used instead of the sour milk. Flavor with any spice or vanilla. Bake in a wide, shallow pan and cut into two-inch squares. Have ready a sauce made with one pint of water, four tablespoonfuls of sugar and two level tablespoonfuls of flour rubbed into enough warm butter to make a cream. Have the water boiling, add the sugar and then the flour and butter, stirring rapidly. Flavor with lemon or vanilla. Put the cake squares into cereal dishes or saucers and pour the sauce plentifully around them.

Asparagus Salad.

Cook asparagus, taking large heads, until tender. Drain and chill; then cut in inch pieces. Make in the salad bowl a dressing in which the yolks of two hard boiled eggs are used with a teaspoonful of English mustard, salt, pepper and paprika to taste, a large spoonful of vinegar and three to four spoonfuls of olive oil, beating until thoroughly blended. Toss the asparagus in this and serve on lettuce leaves and on each plate put a little heap of minced hard boiled egg and some minced cucumber pickle.

Candied Cherries.

Make a light sirup, using half a pint of water to each pint of sugar, and let it come to a boil; cook for two minutes. Pour this over the fruit and let it all stand a day and a night. Drain, add to the sirup half the quantity of sugar used the day previous, and boil until it is dissolved. Pour this over the fruit and let it all stand for forty-eight hours. Repeat the process, letting the fruit stand in the sirup four different times. Then drain and pack in layers in boxes between waxed paper.—Country Gentleman.

Cafe Frappe.

Make one quart of very strong black coffee, strain and cool, and to this add a pint of cream stiffly whipped and sweetened. Turn into a freezer, pack in ice and salt and let it stand one and a half hours. Serve in tall glasses with a rosette of whipped cream on top, and with it serve madelines or lady fingers.

Cocoanut Pie.

Beat together thoroughly two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of sugar and a pinch of salt. Add two cupfuls of sweet milk, pour into a deep pie tin, well lined with good pastry. Sprinkle over the top two tablespoonfuls of grated cocoanut. Bake until the custard is firmly set and serve cold.

Mending Woolen Goods.

When mending wool goods, use threads pulled from the same goods, and darn closely on the wrong side, being careful to follow the weave of the material. When it is finished, press under a damp cloth on the right side. If carefully done the darn will be hard to detect.

Removing Grease Spots.

For removing grease spots on black woolen clothing the following is excellent: Make a solution of borax and warm water and wash the soiled article in it, then rinse in clear water and dry.

WAR HURTS TRADE IN FARM IMPLEMENTS

Unprecedented Activity Expected After Hostilities Close.

Washington.—Exports of American agricultural implements during the fiscal year 1915 totaled approximately $10,000,000 as against $40,000,000 in the high record year, 1913; $21,000,000 in 1908 and a yearly average of more than $29,000,000 for the last decade. This loss of trade fell most heavily upon sales to Europe, but there were also smaller though insignificant decreases in shipments to Argentina, Canada and various countries of Africa and other sections of the world.

Cuba and Siberia made gains. Australia barely held its own in the year's trade, but this is a good showing in view of the fact that her wheat crop dropped from more than 100,000,000 bushels in 1913 to 25,000,000 bushels last year.

The European war was doubtless the dominant factor in the great falling off in exports of agricultural implements, since the decrease in sales to Europe was disproportionate to that in sales to other sections. Thus exports of agricultural implements to European Russia, usually the greatest of foreign markets for this class of American manufactures, practically ceased, as did also those to Germany, while huge losses likewise occurred in sales to France and other European countries. Another contributory factor was the recent establishment of great plants in Russia and France.

Information reaching the department of commerce, however, indicates a growing use of machinery on farms both in Europe and elsewhere, a tendency which will doubtless be even more pronounced upon the resumption of peace, since the devastation of war is causing a marked shortage in human and animal labor, necessitating proportionately more machinery for the successful conduct of farming. Russia, for example, possesses one-seventh of the entire area of the world and an even larger proportion of the land devoted to cereal crops, which require for their cultivation more machinery than most other classes of farm products. General depression in Canada, Argentina and elsewhere so reduced buying power in 1914-15 that new agricultural machinery has not been purchased in the usual quantities, but with a restoration of normal conditions American manufacturers will doubtless find larger markets than ever before.

COLLEGE MAN A STONECUTTER

McLaren Has Two Degrees and Speaks Seven Languages.

Cambridge, Mass.—With two college degrees and an acquaintanceship with men of letters abroad, John McLaren, A. B., A. M., is working as a stone cutter here for $2.50 a day. Both his degrees are from the University of Glasgow and he speaks seven languages.

He was a prominent labor organizer in England. He is a friend of George Bernard Shaw and adviser of Kier-Hardie, the labor leader and member of parliament.

His present employment is due to his philosophy of life. He is known as No. 287.

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

WHEN—

(Apologies to Riley.)

WHEN the chilly blasts are blowing and the wintertime draws near and the price of washing woollens is exorbitantly dear; when the playful icy breezes play the tattoo on your spine and your optics are as moisty as a watermelon rind; then you vainly hunt for money at the bottom of your sock—when the frost is on the pumpkin and your overcoat's in hock. How you long for singing robins and the rosy month of June as you wonder how the summertime has passed away so soon; how you wish that frosty winter would forever stay away—why the climate can't be even all the year through as in May; then you shiver like a victim at the old beheading block—when the frost is on the pumpkin and your overcoat's in hock. Oh! you groan in desperation as you wander all about—as you try your best to figure how to get the blamed thing out; when you haven't got a jitney and you suffer with the chills and the sum you owe the uncle is four green hued dollar bills; that pawn ticket is as useless as the creamy suds on bock—when you haven't got a kopek and your overcoat's in hock. How you dread the coming winter with its whirling flakes of snow. And you'd almost like to warm up in the place where bad folks go; when the days are cold and dreary and the nights are dark and bleak and the air is getting colder ev'ry blessed day and week; oh! you'd like to seek the pawnshop and tear madly at the lock—when the frost is on the pumpkin and your overcoat's in hock.

SIRES AND SONS.

Mayor William H. Thompson of Chicago is a total abstainer.

W. H. Winans fills four public offices in Cleveland. He is twenty-six.

C. C. Herron of Philadelphia has completed twenty-five years in rescue mission work.

W. M. Smith has spent thirty-five years as a typesetter for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Hon. Austen Chamberlain, the new British secretary for India, is no tyro in public business and is regarded as a fine administrator. In 1902 he was postmaster general and afterward became chancellor of the exchequer.

Colonel Rogers Birnie, who recently retired as senior colonel of the ordnance department of the army, having reached the age limit, is one of the foremost ordnance experts in this country. He is a native of Maryland and entered the army in 1872.

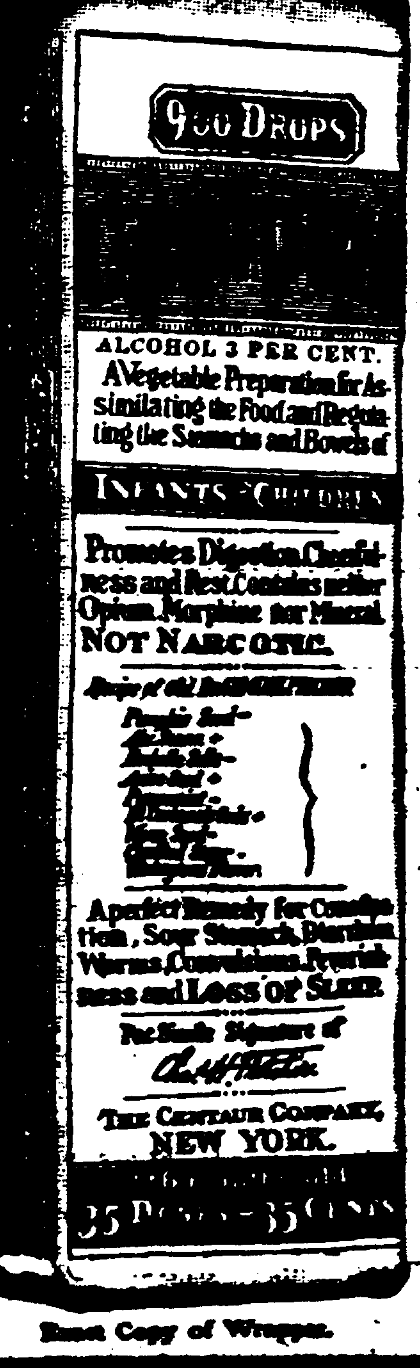
General Carlo Caneva, commander in chief of the Italian forces in the field, is a man tried in battle in the war with Turkey. His is the highest rank in the Italian army. He is seventy years of age and was on the retired list until the war threat loomed on the horizon.

Psychological Moment.

"Now, this hat really ought to suit her exactly."

"All right; I'll show it to her first."

"Bah! That's no way to sell a hat to a woman. Show it to her about fourteenth."—Louisville Courier-Journal.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

TODAY'S FASHION NOTE

Coats are among the first styles of Autumn and this handsome model for ladies and misses is carried out in rich black silk velvet. A plaited skirt is worn with it. The details feature a slightly lowered waistline and shaped cuffs of self-material. Four yards of 54-inch material are required for the coat.

Pictorial Review Coat No. 6375. Sizes, 32 to 46 in. bust and 16 to 20 years. Price, 15c. Skirt No. 5933. Sizes, 22 to 34 in. waist. Price, 15c.

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

MEATLESS DISHES.

DINNER MENU.
Tomato and Onion Pie.
Buttered Beets. Green Peas.
Lettuce Hearts. Red Dressing.
Raised Biscuits.
Huckleberry Pie. Cream Cheese.
Iced Tea.

Tomato and Onion Pie.

PARBOIL some onions, slice them and fry in butter until colored. Dip some tomatoes into boiling water, skin and slice. Lay alternate layers of tomato and onion in a pie dish, sprinkling each layer with breadcrumbs, small pieces of butter, salt and pepper. Cover with mashed potato. Score with a fork and brown in the oven.

Tomato Rice.

Wash two ounces of rice thoroughly and cook it in half a pint of milk until quite soft and flavor with salt and pepper. Take one pound of stewed and sieved tomato and beat together. Stir in one ounce of butter and cook until quite moist, but not wet. Serve very hot and, if liked, strew grated cheese over.

Tomato Rice and Eggs.

Serve the tomato rice in a fireproof dish with poached eggs on the top.

Stuffed Tomatoes.

Prepare the tomato rice as before. Take the necessary number of large dry tomatoes, dip into boiling water, skin, cut the tops off and remove some of the pulp (the tops and pulp can be used for the puree). Fill the tomato cases with rice. Scatter with fine browned crumbs, seasoned with celery salt and cayenne. Put a little piece of butter on each and bake on a greased tin in a moderate oven for about twenty minutes. Serve hot.

Vegetable Curry (Hot or Iced).

Weigh five ounces of margarine. Chop very fine four medium sized onions. Melt the margarine and cook the onions in it until they are a deep gold brown, a process which takes time. Meanwhile put on a saucer in the oven a tablespoonful of curry powder and leave it for ten minutes and then mix it smooth with a little milk or cream. Add to the onion mixture and cook gently for two hours at least, stirring now and then.

Cut into neat squares one small vegetable marrow, a small peeled cucumber, one raw apple, two tomatoes (peeled) and some French beans with the strings removed, all of which have been previously cooked. Place in the curry mixture and cook gently for thirty minutes. Serve very hot with well boiled rice or ice it.

Almost any leftover vegetables may be used in the curry, such as peas, cauliflower, broad beans, etc.

Anna Thompson.

HANNIBAL NEWS

Mr. Mark Minar was a welcome guest of friends in town the last of the week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Brower, who have just returned from a four days' auto trip through St. Lawrence county, spent a part of last week at C. B. Brower's.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Rose of Weedsport, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Welling last week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Chamberlain left town Friday for Quonochontang, R. I., where they will spend the next two weeks at the seashore in company with their daughter, Mrs. Edward Parsons, and family. Wilfred Adaing will take Mr. Chamberlain's place in the feed mill.

* * *

Frank Engle and Thomas Thomson will close their blacksmith shops on Thursday afternoons during the months of August and September.

* * *

Cox & Rice have taken the wagon scales from the roadside on Church street and are installing a new set between the garage and the office building, which is a great improvement.

* * *

Mr. Lockwood, a piano tuner, from Syracuse, has tuned a number of pianos in town and at Hannibal Centre.

* * *

Mr. William Mosier died at his home near Hannibal Centre, Friday, July 30, aged 72 years. Mr. Mosier was born near Lysander and when a young man engaged in the boot and shoemaking business. Later he purchased a farm near Hannibal Centre and made a specialty of tobacco raising, at which he was very successful, and later was an expert tobacco buyer. He was a charter member of the grange and its first secretary, and the members attended the service in a body and took charge of the last ceremonies at the grave. Services were held at the M. E. church Monday afternoon, August 2, Rev. F. W. Dunning officiating. Interment at Hannibal Centre. He leaves a wife who has cared for him with unselfish devotion during his long illness.

* * *

Nicholas B. Brower, founder of the Hannibal News and its editor for many years, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. B. N. Hinman, of Pulaski, Friday, July 30, at the advanced age of 92 years. Mr. Brower had been for many years a resident of this place, and of more than usual vigor and activity for a man of that age. Surviving are two children, C. B. Brower, of Hannibal, and Mrs. B. N. Hinman of Pulaski. Interment at Hannibal.

* * *

Harrison Springer and Miss Aletha Patchen were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Patchen, Friday evening, July 30. Rev. B. A. Matzen officiating. Only the immediate relatives and Mr. and Mrs. William Byrne and daughter, Ethel, were present. Mr. Springer is a Rochester man, but for the last three years has been engaged in mining in Gowganda, Canada, where they will make their home for the present. Miss Patchen has been a successful teacher near New York for the past three years, and has many friends who wish her happiness.

* * *

Rev. F. W. Dunning will enjoy a three weeks' vacation in camp at Fair Haven.

* * *

Mrs. Will Wilson will entertain the Social Ten Friday afternoon.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Lockwood and daughter, Marjorie, spent last week with friends at Walcott.

* * *

Rev. William I. Stearns, cartoonist, will give an attractive and interesting entertainment at the Presbyterian church on Friday evening, August 6. Admission free. A collection will be taken. Everybody come.

* * *

The Lecturer's hour of Golden Sheaf Grange will be in charge of the gentleman officers and executive committee. Everyboy come and see—what?

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Thirty-Six for 25 Cents

Dr. King's New Life Pills are now supplied in well-corked glass bottles, containing 36 sugar coated white pills, for 25c. One pill with a glass of water before retiring is an average dose. Easy and pleasant to take. Effective and positive in results. Cheap and economical to use. Get a bottle today, take a dose tonight—your Constipation will be relieved in the morning. 36 for 25c, at all Druggists.

Gown of Copper Color Silk With Old Metal Belt

Designed by Joseph, New York.

THIS gown of copper color silk is edged at the bottom with a narrow accordion plaited ruffle of the same material. Both the skirt and waist of this gown fall in loose plaits, and the waist is worn with a sand color chiffon blouse. The frock is given a soldierly effect by having rows of metal buttons on the shoulders which give the appearance of epaulets. An old metal belt with a large center ornament is worn with this stunning copper color gown.

ANNA MAY.

SOUTH GRANBY.

Miss Mary Moore, the evangelist, who held revival meetings at Little Utica last winter, has come to Granby and will hold meetings in the school house this week and next. We hope there will be a good attendance. The trustee, Fred Paine, has put in four new side lamps in the school house which were much needed.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Darling and children and his sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Bridenbecker, and children from Utica were guests at Ralph Brown's Friday.

* * *

Mrs. H. Austin spent the past week with Mr. and Mrs. Roy Austin.

* * *

The Social Ten from the Cody district, entertained at Mrrs. Elmer Cook's Friday, and they employed their time sewing carpet rags for Mrs. Cook. There were about 22 ladies present and almost as many young folks and a jolly time was enjoyed.

* * *

Mr. Lacy, who has been with his son, Charles Lacy, all summer with a broken hip, was taken to his daughter's near Syracuse Sunday.

* * *

Miss Mary Stege and her brother, Harlon, were home over Sunday.

* * *

The Bethlehem class and the Baraca class of Little Utica, held their picnic at High Banks Thursday of last week.

* * *

Miss Ethel Whitcomb, who has been to North Woods visiting her cousin, Gladys, for some time, returned home Saturday.

* * *

Mrs. Minnie Paine had the misfortune to sprain her ankle and has suffered very much from it.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Pingree and children arrived home Sunday night. They came from Schenectady Sunday, and had quite a trip in the two weeks they were gone. They visited Mr. Pingree's brother in Boston and his parents in Maine, besides visiting her sisters in Roxbury, and had a very nice time. Mrs. Pingree's parents did not come back with them.

* * *

Miss Forence Whipple arrived at her home from two weeks' visit in Albany visiting friends.

* * *

Mrs. Ethel Hunter visited her parents Saturday and Sunday.

* * *

Miss Myrtis Cook is spending the week in Marcellus.

* * *

The Cook picnic will be held at Charley Cook's August 14, a week from next Saturday.

* * *

Mr. Dewey and his wife, who had the show in the school house to advertise medicine, went from here to Hinmansville school house and from there to Bowen's Corners.

* * *

Mr. Elmer Fisher, wife and sister, Miss Flora Fisher, motored to Baldwinsville Monday and called on his brother, Fred.

BUNDYS CROSSING.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Echard and Bertha and Catharine Echard were in Syracuse on Monday and Friday.

* * *

Howard Simons and Fred Stevens and Miss Stevens called at C. J. Echard's on Tuesday.

* * *

Mrs. Ervin Dumont and daughter, Mrs. Byrron Wells, and daughter, Miss Goldia Graham, and Mrs. Lewis Burcha all were in Fulton Thursday.

* * *

Martin Mainy of Oswego spent Sunday with D. E. Wells.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Congdon were in Fulton on Saturday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Decker of Volney Center, and Miss Hattie Decker of Fulton, brought their invalid mother, Mrs. Cynthia Decker, here last week to see her old home, and her sister, Mrs. Eunice Adams.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Adams of Syracuse brought their infant son here for burial on Wednesday.

* * *

Mrs. Muriel Congdon was around gathering up the school books on Thursday.

* * *

Many from here attended the hop grocers' picnic at Sylvan Beach on Saturday.

* * *

Mrs. Hattie Frost and children called on Mrs. C. J. Echard on Thursday.

* * *

Mrs. Howard Simons of the Kingdom called at Conrad Echard's on Sunday.

* * *

Little Harrison and Gladys Spaulding spent Sunday with their cousin, Iva Dodge.

* * *

Misses Thelma and Clara Congdon are spending their vacation at the Kingdom with their aunt, Mrs. Benjamin McCann.

* * *

Miss Goldia Graham spent a few days the past week with friends here.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Ula Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Echard, Miss Elizabeth and Bertha Echard and Howard Simons went to Sylvan Beach on Saturday by auto.

* * *

The back door of Hattie Decker's house was broken open a few nights ago and a quantity of her linen stolen. The thief has not been located.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Loughrey and son of Oswego Center spent Wednesday with her mother, Mrs. Alice Adams.

* * *

The farmers in this vicinity have their haying about completed and are harvesting their oats.

* * *

Friday was said to be the hottest day this season. The thermometer registered 110 in the shade.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Arthuh Stevens of Minetto and Mr. and Mrs. James Stevens called on their paretns, Mr. and Mrs. Ranson Dormont, on Sunday.

* * *

Crops are lookinfi fine here, excpet corn, which needs rain.

* * *

Mrs. Alice Grommons called on Mrs. Alice Coe on Sunday.

* * *

Mrs. Alice Coc called on Mrs. Rose Echard on Sunday.

* * *

Edwarrd Coe, Jr., called on Edwarrd Steward on Sunday.

* * *

Edward Gardner was at George Echard's on Sunday.

SUNDAY SYLVAN BEACH EXCURSION

Beginning Sunday, July 25th, and continuing each Sunday until August 22d, the O. & W. Sylvan Beach train will leave Oswego at 8:40 a.m., returning leaving Beach at 5:15 p.m.—advt.

REDUCED FARES

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Alexandria Bay $2.50
(Including Tour of Islands)
Round trip. Every Saturday, Sunday and holiday, to September 6, inclusive. Also Wednesdays to Aug. 25. Returning same day.

Ontario Beach $1.90
(Charlotte)
Round trip. Every Sunday and holiday to Sept. 6, inclusive. Good going and returning same day.

New York $9.30
Round trip. Going Thursday, August 12. Numerous beaches near New York, where you can spend a salt water vacation. Return limit August 21.
Consult local ticket agents for time of trains and other information.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo . . . 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland . . . 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland . . . 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo . . . 7:30 A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

Beautifully colored sectional puzzle chart, showing both exterior and interior of The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE" sent on receipt of five cents to cover postage and mailing. Also ask for our 24-page pictorial and descriptive booklet free.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

Do You Know the Joys of A Salt Water Vacation?

Have you breasted the breakers, or *played* in the surf of the invigorating salt water at the

New England or Long Island Coast

It's *great*—and the memory of this happy day lingers with you through the year.

Through cars to New York and Boston, the gateways to Long Island and New England Resorts.

Low Summer Excursion Fares

For information about tickets, time of trains and LOW EXCURSION FARES, and frequent 15-day excursions to Boston at one way fare plus $3 for round trip, consult local ticket agents.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

D/34

M. KATZ & COMPANY M. KATZ & COMPANY M. KATZ & COMPANY M. KATZ & COMPANY M. KATZ & COMPANY M. KATZ & COMPANY

AUGUST CLEARANCE SALE

ON SALE FRIDAY & SATURDAY ONLY

1,000 YARDS OF YARD WIDE PERCALES, flowered Cotton Crepes, figured Nainsook Checks and other wash goods; values to 25c per yard; on sale for 2 opening days of sale at **7½c**

BEGINNING FRIDAY, AUG. 6th

The Event of the Season—an opportunity to buy staple, best quality merchandise, at prices—in most cases—less than wholssale cost. *We care little what we lose on all remaining Summer Goods,* as long as we clear our racks and shelves of them, and have room for our Fall purchases. *Read this Adv. Over—Act Promptly*—as much to your interest as to ours.

ON SALE FRIDAY & SATURDAY ONLY

300 NEWEST SHIRTWAISTS of Finest Voiles, hand-embroidered, Lace or Chiffon trimmed, in white or flesh color; also some Wash Silk Waists in the lot for 2 opening days of this sale at **69c**

August Clearance Specials

$1.25 Porch Rockers at ... 98c
$3.00 Large Porch Arm Rockers at $1.98
3 Piece $17.50 Porch Set to close out at $13.00

Crex Rugs all on Sale at August Clearance Sale Prices

HAMMOCKS

A few Couch and Swing Hammocks left to close out at August Clearance Prices.

$1.00 Inlaid Linoleum, per yd. 69c
59c Union Wool Carpets, per yd. 39c
$25.00 Axminster Rug, 9x12 at $19.98
$18.00 Brussels Rug, 9x12, at $11.98
12c and 15c Lot of Wall Paper, per roll 7c
Linings in odd colors, Heathblooms, etc., selling up to 39c .... 10c per yd
Figured Seco and Suesine Silks, selling up to 39c, at .13c
25c White Ratine Waisting per yd. 13c
25c and 35c Assorted Wool Voiles, Organdies, etc., per yd. 21c
15c and 12½c Assorted Wash Goods 10c
19c, 17c and 15c Assorted Wash Goods 12c
$1.00 Bed Spreads at 79c
10c Huck Towels at 7c
Assorted lot of Buttons, selling up to 25c per doz. at 9c
Assorted lot of Buttons, selling up to 15c, at 5c
25c Shoe Trees, per pr. 10c
5 Hair Nets for 10c
Women's 50c Silk Hose, tan color only, per pr. ...29c

HAIR SWITCHES at 1-2 Price

Our entire stock of hair goods, including switches of all lengths, to clean up at ½ off from selling prices.

All Latest PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS in Stock

Ready-to-Wear Garments at Unheard of Reductions

FINAL CLEARANCE PRICES ON

Tailored Suits for Women and Misses

We do not want to carry over a single suit, and have cut the prices to such an extent that they will sell quickly to the first comers.

A few Silk Suits are included—
$15.00, $17.50 Suits $5.90
$20.00, $22.50 Suits $7.90
Choice of any Suit in the store, selling up to $39.00..$9.90

Skirts at ⅓ and Less

Odd lot of Worsted Skirts............
Odd lot of Wash Skirts............ $1.00

All Worsted Skirts at one-third off regular selling prices.
All Fine Wash and Corduroy Skirts at one-third off former selling prices.

DRESSES

Cost no consideration. Every Dress must be sold now. Come while assortment is complete and all sizes are in stock. BUY NOW.

$1.50 to $5.00 ODD DRESSES at 69c

Odd lot of Dresses, mostly for street wear, but good many house dresses in the lot, former prices from $1.50 to $5.00, all must go now at **69c**

NEWEST $3.00 to $5.00 DRESSES at $1.98

Assorted lot of Dresses of Fine Voiles, Batiste, Lawns, etc., selling from $3.00 to $5.00, all new and this season's styles; all must go now at **$1.98**

Finest $6.00 to $9.90 Dresses at $3.98

Fine Embroidered Voiles, Organdies, etc., all must go now at **$3.98**

Fine Silk Chiffon and Voile Dresses at **$5.98**

Choice of our Finest Silk and Wash Dresses, some selling as high as $20.00, none reserved, all must go now at **$5.98**

Shirt Waists

All new this Season's Styles at August Clearance Prices.
Odd $1.00 and 75c Waists to close at 45c
Odd $1.25 to $2.00 Waists to close at 69c
Odd $2.00 to $5.98 Waists to close at 98c
This lot includes Silk, Net, and All-Over Lace Waists, originally selling up to $6.00, while they last at.....98c
Choice of any best Waist in the store at $1.98

GREAT MILLINERY CLEAN-UP

Every Hat in the Store Marked-Down to its Final Clearance Price

HATS at 10c
HATS at 19c
HATS at 79c
HATS at 95c
$5.00 and $6.00 PANAMAS at $1.75

The Final Clean-Up of All Our Best Hats

AUGUST FURNITURE CLEARANCE

The reliable kind, the kind that will stand by you for years and will last a life time
We want to reduce our stock—our prices are cut from 20 per cent. to 33 1-3 and every piece of furniture you buy of us is fully guaranteed by us as well as by the manufacturers.

REFRIGERATORS FOR FINAL CLEAN UP

$12.00 White Mountain Ice Boxes at....$7.98
$17.50 White Mountain Ice Boxes at...$12.98
$25.00 White Mountain Ice Boxes at..$17.98

$12.00 Solid Brass Bed, 2 in. Post for....$7.98
$18.00 2 in. Continuous Post, Brass Bed $12.98
$3.50 Mattress, good heavy tick for......$2.50
$3.50 Springs, close woven wire, steel bound, all iron frame for $2.50
Birds Eye, Quartered Oak and Mahogany Dressers, Chiqoniers and Princess Dressers—hand polished or dull finish, large beveled French plate mirrors, construction guaranteed, selling from $18.00 to $20.00, for $15.50
$9.98 for Solid Oak Round Dining Room Table, worth $15.00
A "HASTING'S" KITCHEN Cabinet, known as a "Shorter Day's Work," all white enameled, glass front, all complete, for....$23.50
$20.00 Solid Oak Buffet, with large linen drawer, French plate beveled edge mirror, for $14.50
$20.00 set of Dining chairs, guaranteed hand-polished and rubbed, solid oak frame, genuine best leather seats, six for $13.50

PIANO or PIANO PLAYER

At August Clearance Prices

If at all interested let us prove to you that we are offering the Best Piano Values in the County. Let us show you them on our floor, every one guaranteed by the manufacturers as well as by us, and during August we offer them at the following special prices:

$300.00 Regent Piano at $195.00
$350.00 Regent Piano at $225.00
$500.00 Blazius Piano at......$385.00
$600.00 Regent Player at......$445.00

We can refer you to our numerous local partons, who own one of the above pianos and speak with highest priase of them.

OUR BARGAIN BASEMENT

Offers Unusal Values in Staple Merchandise, which we want to Close-out, and which are Displayed on One-Price Tables, marked at less than their former selling prices.

See the tables at 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 19c, 25c, 34c and 48c.

ODD CORSETS at 69c, 95c, and $1.98; former prices more than double.

Come daily and look over the large table full of

REMNANTS

From every stock in our store, all marked at or below cost.

25c Extension Window Screens, 1½ in. frame at 19c
30c Extension Window Screens, 1½ in. frame at 23c
35c Extension Window Screens, 1½ in. frame at 27c
$1.75 Large Scrren Doors, hardwood frame, only 2 left to close out for 98c
$3.00 Professional Crochet Sets, Six Hammers, varnished, clearance price $1.98
25c and 35c Galvanized Water Sprinkling Pots, slightly damaged, for..........10c
$1.00 Curtain Stretchers, adjustable, for.. 79c
Ball Improved Fruit Jars, pints..........58c
Quarts 79c

AT 1c EACH

A large variety of articles sold previously for 5c to 25c, your choice while they last at 1c.

A variety of Granite and Nickel Coffee or Tea Pots, Stew Kettles, Pans, Basins, etc., articles formerly sold from 50c to $1.00, slightly imperfect, to clean out at..........25c
100-Piece Dinner Set, good China, decorated, per set $8.98

August Clearance Specials

5c Toilet Soap ...2 cakes for 5c
Children's 50c Silk Hose, 2 pair for 75c
50c Corset Cover Embroidery, per yd. 25c
Odd All-Over Laces, selling to 75c, per yd., to clean up, per yd 25c
25c Rufflings and Rushing per yd. 10c
75c Silk Gloves, 12 button length, silk and colors, per pr. 35c
$1.00 Silk Gloves, 16 button lengths, black only, per pr. 59c
Neck Beads, to clean up, at one-half price.

Entire Stock of Sweater Coats for Men, Women at 25% Reduction

RAINCOATS

For Women and Children, for a final clean up, all at one-half off from former selling prices.

Clean-up Specials on Sale While They Lasts

Men's 25c Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers at 21c
Men's 50c Balbriggan, Porous Knit or Varsity Athletic Undergarments at 35c or ....2 for 65c
Boys' 35c Union Suits at...21c
Boys' 50c Union Suits at...35c
Women's 25c Gauze Pants at 15c
Girls' Soiled Night Gowns at one-half price.
Children's Muslin Pants, lace or Hamburg Trimmed per pr. 10c
75c Muslin Petticoats, fine imported embroidery trimmed, at 45c
$1.50 Muslin Petticoats, lace or embroidery trimmed at .89c
Girls' $1.00 Muslin Slips, white or colored, at ..39c, 59c
Women's Linen Dust Coats, selling at $5.00, at $2.50
Women's $3.00 Dust Coats at $1.50

9 Children's Coats to Clean-up at 1-2 of Former Prices

$5.00 Photo Medalion

FREE with $10.00 Cash Purchases

ASK FOR CARD.

M. KATZ & COMPANY

DEPARTMENT STORE Katz Block 63-65 FIRST STREET, FULTON

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, 195 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | THURSDAY, ANGUST 5, 1915. | Price One Cent

Rosslyn Cox Tells Evening Times Cities Favor Home Rule

Middletown's Mayor Makes Public the Results of His Tour of Municipalities, Including Fulton---Explains Home Rule.

President Rosslyn M. Cox of the New York State Conference of Mayors has sent to The Evening Times a copy of a letter which he has made public and which he yesterday sent to Hon. Elihu Root, presiding officer of the Constitutional Convention.

The letter summarizes the Municipal Home Rule sentiment throughout the State as President Cox and Secretary Capes found it during their tour of all the cities, including Fulton.

The letter in part follows:

"We found the citizens generally familiar with the Home Rule proposal as drafted by the Moyors' Conference Committee and introduced by the Hon. John Lord O'Brian; also with the proposals of the Cities Committee, as reported in the press in the last three weeks.

* * *

"We found a universal demand by the people in the cities that there be submitted to the people this fall an adequate Home Rule amendment similar to that proposed by the Mayors' Conference.

* * *

"All the cities of the state, with three exceptions, either will or have through their legislative bodies, represntative conferences or civic organizations, and some by all of these bodies, indorsed the Mayors' Conference Home Rule proposal; and by resolution filed with you and Chairman Low urged the approval of it by the convention.

* * *

"There was universal and emphatic disapproval of the proposition reported as now being considered by the Cities Committee that new charters or amendments to existing charters, after approval by the people, be submitted to the Legislature for its approval. The general opinion is that under such a proposition the cities of the state would be in worse position than they are at present.

* * *

"In every city we visited, with one exception (the sentiment in this we did not have an opportunity to judge) we found a determination among the leading citizens to register at the proper time their disapproval of any rejection by the Constitutional Convention of the state-wide demand for adequate Home Rule.

* * *

"The people generallly understand adequate Home Rule to include a broad grant of power to the cities subject to the Constitution and general laws which are state-wide in their application; the right for cities to draft, adopt and amend their charters without legislative interference and without legislative approval; and a prohibition which will prevent the State Legislature in the future from enacting laws which are not state-wide in their application.

* * *

"In view of the intelligent understanding of the subject, the state-wide demand for a proper amendment, as outlined above, and the favorable publicity and editorial comment throughout the state, we express the hope that the convention will give the people of the state this fall an opportunity to express their opinion on the amendment as drafted by the Mayors' Conference or on some similar amendment. If this is done, we are confident that the people of the state will approve the wisdom of the convention.

"Making Good in Business," An Address by Raymond, to be Made Tuesday Night

Several of the retail trade merchants pointed out to the committee in charge of the public meeting originally scheduled for next Wednesday, August 11, that many of the clerks and many of the Retail Merchants would be away from the city on account of the half holiday. Accordingly the Chamber of Commerce telegraphed Frank Jewell Raymond, the speaker, and secured him for Tuesday night instead of Wednesday night. Mr. Raymond's topic as previously announced will be—"Making Good in Business" and "Business Mastery."

The meeting will be held in the City Hall at 8 p. m.

STATE HAS ITS FIRST MUSICAL BARBER SHOP; IT'S LOCATED IN FULTON

Fulton claims the honor of the first musical barber shop in Northern New York, in fact, is willing to go so far as to claim the honor for the state. George Walker, thep rogressive Clark House barber, installed an electric piano yesterday in his model shop and patrons who are inclined to be irritable when the razor edge reminds one too forcibly of a hoe will be calmed with sweet music. For instance, if you have been shaved and attempt to rise, before the barber asks in a matter of fact tone, "Tonic? Shampoo? Massage?" an electric arrangement will start the selection, "Stay Down Where You Belong!" by Irving Berkin (copies at any music store) and at the first thrilling note you will sink back with a sigh of resignation, prepared to let the barber do his worst. If one of the tonsorial artists shows an inclination to let his thoughts wander as he passes the razor reflectively to and fro in the latitude of your jugular vein and you feel death approaching, soft, soothing strains are on tap and you can pass quietly.

Monsieur Mikaelo Cuba, the genial little shaver, who presides at chair No. 3, is musically inclined, and while he pays us nothing for this, we recommend that you give his voice a trial. If you believe in the axiom "Safety First," however, take a hot towel while he sings.

All in all, Proprietor Walker is inclined to believe that the innovation will meet with the approval of the large majority of his many patrons and wishes it understood that a "Musical Shave, Haircut or Massage" costs no more than the common or garden variety.

RAY DEWEY THROWN FROM WAGON; ANKLE SEVERELY INJURED

A horse owned by the Gas company ran away at 11 o'clock this morning, collided with a telegraph pole on the upper bridge and was not stopped until it had run a considerable distance in East First st. The driver of the rig, Ray Dewey, was thrown to the bridge pavement at the time of the collision with the telegraph pole and suffered a severe fracture of the ankle. The injured man was taken to the Lee hospital and the fracture reduced. An examination was made this afternoon to ascertain if there are other injuries, it being feared that an arm is possibly broken.

A broken bit caused the runaway. The horse was being driven in West First street and before the driver could jump from the rig the horse had bolted and, tearing across the bridge, narrowly escaped colliding with other vehicles. It was in the middle of the bridge that the horse disengaged himself from the wagon and ran free the rest of the way. A number of men made an ineffectual attempt to stop the horse. The wagon was damaged considerably.

* * *

Driver Wallace Escaped Injury

Becoming frightened by a dog, a horse attached to a rig belonging to Leon Read, a grocer of the West Side, started from in front of A. Alderman's grocery on West First st. this morning and dashed through First st. to Phillips. A child seated with the driver was thrown back into the wagon when the horse started abrutly and the driver was knocked against the dashboard. He was powerless to stop the horse, however, and at the corner of Second and Phillip sts. the animal was stopped by a man living in the neighborhood running out and grapsing the bridle. Neither the driver of the wagon, a young man named Wallace, nor the child were injured.

LAUNDRY SMOKESTACK ARRIVED HERE LAST NIGHT

Quick time was made by John McIntyre, whose faundry smokestack blew down during Tuesday's gale. He at once made an attack on the Ames Iron works at Oswego, selected a new stack, which arrived here last evening, and is now in place. The laundry will begin operation in full tomorrow morning. The new stack stands 50 feet in the air and is about 12 inches in diameter.

TONS OF MUNIITIONS LEAVE NEW YORK

New York, Aug. 5.—A year ago yesterday the Adriatic of the White Star line, left New York with 450 first cabin passengers, most of them Englishmen returning to answer the call to the colors, and no cargo. Yesterday she took only thirteen cabin passengers, but she was loaded to the water line with 18,000 tons of munitions of war.

WARSAW HAS FALLEN, BERLIN INFORMS WORLD

General Battle of Immense Proportions That Was Expected to Decide Fate of the Capital Won by the Teutonic Hosts.

Berlin, via London—Noon: Warsaw has fallen and the German armies under Mackensen and von Hindenburg have entered the great Russian city, is the official announcement received this afternoon.

* * *

London, Aug. 5.—After nearly ten days of unusual quiet on the front immediately west of Warsaw the Germans yesterday began a general assault on the forts protecting the city. Bavarian troops passed Blonie and stormed the outlying works.

At the same time Berlin and Vienna announced that the portion of the Ivangorod fortress lying west of the Vistula River, had been occupied by Teutonic troops. The Ivongorod fortress ring consists of nine separate forts laced together by a system of redoubts and improvised earth works.

Field Marshall von Hindenburg has increased his pressure on the Narew by attacks on the fortresses at Lonza and Ostrolenka. Apparently the Russians have taken cover behind the advanced defenses of Lomza, while the Germans have crossed the river at Ostrolenka.

General von Buelow, in his immense encircling movement in the Baltic provinces which he hopes will put him astride the Vilna-Petrograd railway and behind the northern end of the line on which the Russians expect to reorganize, has reached Kupischke, fifty miles west of Dvinsk.

Italians Make Gains In Carso and Cadore Valley

Rome, August 5.—The Italian offensive on the Carso plateau is continuing. Notable progress has been made in the center, while the right wing is advancing speedily in the zone of Monte Sei Busi, where heavy and obstinate fighting is taking place. The Austrians' activity is limited to counter attacks at Monte Sei Busi, which are easily repulsed by the Italians.

Meanwhile Italian artillery is demolishing the barrier of forts in the Cadore Valley, silencing the Austrian guns near Malborghetto.

Austrian attemps to drive the Italians from Monte Sei Busi are explained by the fact that the Italian advance in this direction threatens to cut off their communications and hence the eventual retreat of the garrison of Goriza, since an enveloping movement is apt to follow any moment.

Besides easily repulsing counter attacks, the Italions are enabled to send troops against the attacking forces. The Austrian counter attacks are worse than useless, since the Italian positions at Monte Sei Busi are practically impregnable.

The Italians are advancing against Rovertto. The forts surrounding the town have been shelled by Italian seige guns.

Expert Says Controversy With Britain is One for Arbitration

London, August 5.—All the questions in controversy between the United States and Great Britain are justiciable and can well be left to the diplomatic officers, the courts, and to arbitral tribunals. They involve only money damages which can well be measured by the judgment of the final court.

There is no substantial controversy between the British and the United States Government as to the principles of international law, but the differences arise as to the application of recognized principles to the particular circumstances surrounding the trade of neutrals.

The United States recognizes the right of Great Britain to es-

(Continued on Page Four)

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Thursday, August 5, 1915.

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

Adirondack Squatters.

There are not a few squatters in the Adirondacks, a fact that is bothering the Constitutional Convention. It has been suggested that the squatters shall be licensed to remain, or shall be ejected. Some of the squatters have merely built shacks on state land where they can go to spend a week or two in the summer; others have pretentious camps, and some have a permanent home. Some are poor and others are rich.

It would seem rather hard for those to be ejected whose camps are not in the way of the general public. On the other hand, it would hardly be fair not to treat all alike. Moreover, if men in the past have been allowed to appropriate lands not belonging to them, why let them have what men now cannot possess?

It is a perplexing question. But one thing is certain. No arrangement should be made by which the state would lose full control of the property and have the right to eject, or do what it desired with the property.—Utica Observer.

Where Progress Resides.

Colonel Roosevelt's announcement that he intends to remain a Progressive was to be expected. As the head and front of that party—indeed, its cause for existence—he could not well desert it while any other members, even a few, remained. But there is in evidence in that announcement a great change in the attitude of the chief Progressive toward others and other parties from the days when the Bull Moose were presented as the fount of all righteousness and the source of the nation's salvation.

There is a broad spirit of tolerance toward those who have re-entered the Republican party, and a tacit acknowledgement that it may be possible for them to work for progressive ideas and modern methods of government. In other times not so very long ago they would have been backsliders, not to call them traitors, as some of the more hot-headed local Progressives have done.

All this is a notable advance, which will be valuable to the extent to which the spirit of it is continued. Neither the Bull Moose nor the Republican party has a monopoly of virtue or of that general state of mind which demanding improvement and modernity in social and political conditions and governmental agencies is termed progressive for lack of some more specific name.

In this state particularly it is essentially a question of individual judgment whether more can be accomplished for the practical furtherance of these ideas by affiliation with the Republican or the Progressive party. The Tribune believes, as thousands of thousands of good Progressives have showed they do, that opportunity is greater in the old party, or, at worst, in fusion of the old and new on given issues and candidates. The important thing is that the demand of the young men of the country for improvement, for progress politically, shall be expressed, not the manner of the expression, and this Col. Roosevelt, a practical man, apparently recognizes clearly. The organization, the ageny of expression, may safely be left to American common sense and genius for accomplishment.—N. Y. Tribune.

Evacuation of Warsaw.

In the great European war, cities count for little, and conquered provinces for hardly more, unless their occupation hastens the collapse. If in withdrawing from Warsaw, therefore, the Russians save their army the sacrifice of territory will be well repaid. The great German drive was planned to effect not merely the taking of the Polish capital, but the destruction of the Russian army by one smashing blow. All the battles won so far by the Kaiser's generals on the eastern front have proved to be local victories The task they had set themselves this time was to paralyze Russia and make an end of its power of resistance. But a foe that fights and retreats to fight again, with characteristic Russian persistence, is neither exhausted nor beaten.

While Germany may fall short of achieving its primary purpose in the Vistula campaign, politically the capture of Warsaw will be immensely to its advantage at home and abroad. On the German people the effect must be to strengthen their confidence in the invincibility of the Teutonic allies and to stimulate them to even greater efforts to win victory. In the Balkan countries, which have been debating to which side self-interest bade them incline, in the light of passing events there should be greater reluctance to favor the allies. With its expulsion from Galicia and retreat from the Vistula, the influence of Russia must be on the decline.

That the French and British armies should have remained inactive during the Russian crisis is incomprehensible says the New York World. For months they have virtually left Germany free to concentarte its energies, with Austria's help, against the Czar's forces, and except for desultory fighting hace lain in the trenches awaiting the indefinite date when they are to take the offensive. If the Germans now intrench along the Vistula line and are intent to hold Russit at bay on its own soil, the French and British may soon haver eason to regret the opportunities neglected while Russia engaged the greater part of Germany's military strength.—Utica Dispatch.

THINKING FOR OURSELVES

The East Auburn sage once said in his own original way, "Only about one man out of fifty ever thinks. The rest merely memorize and think they think. Average people follow the mob." This is what most of ous always knew, yet "never thought of it."

The average person in Fulton today, we might find after an investigation which would shock us, just thinks he thinks. Many persons can give an opinion as to why a thing is right or wrong, yet the opinion, like as not, is some one else's recently voiced, and which appealed. Had the question been studied it is probable an entirely different opinion would have been formed. The human mind is lazy.

Fulton has live vital questions to be solved. Don't let us take any one's word a thing is true however honest and sincere the person may be, who voices the sentiment. Let us dig instead for the facts for ourselves. No exercise is more satisfactory than that of developing of our think-tanks. Again, to simply dig, to find it's only too true, that some one has gone wrong, then to set and bemoan the fact, doesn't get us anywhere. And in the words of the writer whose expression appears at the beginning of this article, the following is explicit:

"The folks who sit on hotel verandas and discuss their aches, ills and operations are listening to an organ recital. Cut it out, I prithee, even if you have to take ether."

To sit moaning over our civic ills inactive, except for the use of our ears, is to continue inactive. Let us "cut it out." Let us use our mental equipment, the development of which we may find reflected in the fatness of our public pocket book.

Toy houses, buildings made of a child's wooden blocks, paper towers, are constructed in a short time, but they topple over with the least jar. A business success, to stand, requires steadiness of purpose, energy, enthusiasm, and a long time to build. If you are making money rapidly, it stands to reason that you are in a position to lose money rapidly.

Speculating into success, jumping into prosperity, is one way, but a mighty poor one. Do not get envious of the man who is making money fast. Continue to go right along, and make it slow but sure. Patience, perseverance—permanent prosperity.—Silent Partner.

COMING BACK

Once there was a boy whose mother had reared him tenderly and in the way he should go. Then one fine day he decided that mother was all wrong and that his ideas were all right. Just to spite her he said he would run away. This did not worry the mother very much. She knew he could not go far. She was alarmed, though, when about 3 o'clock one afternoon she called out the back door, "Willie! Willie!" and Willie did not come. Willie was back by the pasture gate. He had resolved to go it alone and intended to make his mother very, very sorry. And he did. She was very sad for a few minutes. Then she slipped down the long lane and saw Willie standing close to the gate with his little head pillowed on one soft hand. She hid near a corner of the barn and watched Willie.

Meanwhile Willie had but one thought. "How can I go back and still make it hard for mother? She can't be boss. I'm going to be." And as he philosophized in his juvenile way, mother was quite calm. She knew he would come back.

If you substitute Progressive for Willie and Republican for mother you will nearly parallel a certain political situation today. Down in Jersey the Bull Mooses have decided to go it alone a while longer. In Erie county the leader has come back. And so it goes. They want to come back all over the land. But it is hard for them to acknowledge that mother is right and take the subordinate place in the Republican household which is their due.—Batavia News.

ALBANY GOSSIP DAY BY DAY

Chronicle of Events and a Forecast of What is Doing in Officialdom—Special Correspondence.

By Frederic T. Cardoze.

Albany, Aug. 5.—If you should happen to ask the question while attending a sessison of the Constitutional Convention, "where does the Honorable William Berri sit?" a dozen in the Convention Hall would reply with avidity, "Down near the desk of the presiding officer. He is that distinguished gentleman in the back silk coat." Looking in that direction you would see a dignified, kindly appearing delegate with a small, imperial keen, observing eyes and courtly bearing.

Aside from the fact that he is a delegate-at-large, is the owner of a large Brooklyn newspaper, is widely known for his phianthropic acts, is identified with the Sunday school children of his city, is the chairman of the committee on printing of the Constitutional Convention, is immensely popular, is able and modest, it may be said that he is acknowledged to be the most royal host among the delegates. The last tribute is in itself sufficient to single him out for observance and it does.

When Mr. Berri came to Albany to attend the sessions of the convention, he arrived at the conclusion that some of the idle hours of the delegates could be whiled away pleasantly; he straightway went about "whiling," as it were. The first little pleasantry he conceived was to make the members of the printing committee, some chosen friends and a small army of newspapermen his personal guests for a four days' sojourn at the Fort William Henry hotel, Lake George. When his secretary submitted tentative arrangements for the trip, Delegate Berri raised his hand and smiled ever so faintly. "Make it a private car, Jo," he admonished. A private was substituted.

The private car was followed by private launches which merrily churned the waters of the historic and the scenic lake, leaving memories which will link those who were guests of Mr. Berri to an occasion quite unprecedented in the annals of legislative hospitality.

But Mr. Berri was not satisfied with one mere illustration of his hospitality. Little dinner parties here and there, when the guests numbered a score or more and none of whom had been selected because of dyspeptic qualifications, followed with a regularity which made practically the entive delegation at Albany at one time or other a participant.

"I enjoy being in good company," was the comment of the bountiful host when he was mildly cautioned by his associates that he was doing a trifle more than his share to alleviate the wear and tear of after-affect of too close an application to the needs of the people. And there is nobody who does not believe that the remark is true. Mr. Berri is an ideal host because he enjoys being one.

But it was not always that the generous Brooklyn delegate could laugh at expense. He is another illustration of sturdy Americanhood and tireless application to the setting of the cornerstones of his business enterprises. Time was when he filled more than one position in connection with the modest sheet which since has been guided to its proud and influential staton through his energy and ability. And there was also a time when Mr. Berri was now and then the guest of someone else, sampling the pleasures which he now dispenses with a lavish hand.

One of the delegates quotes from Shakespeare and likens the words of the Bard of Avon to him thus: "I do not profess to be less than I seem; to serve him truly that will put me in trust; to love him that is honest; to converse with him that is wise and say little. A very honest fellow."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of

Expert Advice for the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

Is it common practice to regrind the cylinders when a motor is worn or is it better to get new pistons and rings?

All depends upon the condition of these parts. Sometimes it is advisable to regrind the cylinders, which is the case when they are worn oval. In this case the fitting of new pistons is a difficult job, and the previous troubles would return again. If the cylinders retain their circularity, then new pistons and rings may be fitted.

Is it a good plan to place graphite in the crank case with the regular oil?

Graphite shows excellent results when used as a lubricant for the motor. Its action is one of a filler, the minute holes in the cylinder being filled in with the graphite, thus reducing friction and wear. Some owners use ordinary flake graphite, while others prefer the deflocculated form.

There is a swishing sound issuing from the neighborhood of the right front wheel of my car when it is in motion. It seems to occur once every revolution. What can be causing it?

There are two very likely causes of such a noise. It may be due to the speedometer gears meshing too tightly or the demountable rim has a wedge loose. Jack up the wheel and rotate it slowly, and you can soon determine whether the gears are too close. If this is the case loosen up the arm that carries the driven gear and move the gear only far enough away so that the noise is eliminated. If the trouble is not found in the speedometer gears tighten up the wedges on the rim. One loose wedge will make a noise similar to that you have described, due to the lack of support at this point.

What, in your opinion, is the best way to crank a motor, with the throttle open or nearly closed?

It is preferable to crank the motor with the throttle only opened a small amount, say an inch or an inch and a quarter movement on the quadrant. With some carburetors it is impossible to start the motor with the throttle wide open, while with others it is generally done with difficulty.

I have always been bothered with motor knocking when throttle was opened on a hard pull, necessitating my retarding the spark to the extreme limit, and that, of course, reduced power. I have been told that it was caused by too high compression. Will it help matters to reduce compression by raising the cylinder and placing a plate beneath so make a larger compression space?

The high compression reason which has been assigned to your case is very possibly correct, although it might be that carbon trouble is at the bottom of the difficulty. If you have noticed that the knocking continues even after the motor has been cleaned of carbon it is probably due to the high compression or to a loose connecting rod, wrist pin or crank shaft bearing or part. It is never a good idea to reduce compression until you are sure that it is too high, and it will be better to have this measured by gauge and see what it really is before attempting to cut it down by means of a plate. A compression pressure of seventy pounds is sufficient, and for ordinary purposes you should not have higher than this. If it is below this a reduction of compression will reduce the power correspondingly, as it influences the mean effective pressure in the cylinder.

If a motor is equipped with a high tension magneto, does each cylinder receive alternately one effective spark and one surplus spark?

The ordinary four cylinder high tension magneto only produces sparks when required—that is, at the beginning of the working stroke. Such a magneto produces a spark every half revolution of the armature, and therefore by connecting it to the motor so that it revolves at the same speed just the right number of sparks are generated, since a four cylinder, four cycle motor requires a spark every half revolution. These sparks are distributed to the proper cylinders in turn by means of a rotating brush which makes consecutive contact with the four segments which are connected to the high tension wires running to each of the four cylinders. The distributer runs at half the speed of the armature, and the two are positively connected by gears. The two are so set that the brush is in contact with one of the segments when the breaker points separate and the spark occurs.

Will you kindly give me any information you can on soldering aluminium?

Aluminium is soldered by the use of a blowtorch. A solder which may be used without a flux is composed of seventy-five and five-tenths parts of tin, eighteen parts of zinc and two and five-tenths parts of aluminium. The parts should be slightly heated before applying. The solder should be forced in place by means of a stiff metal brush. Another solder which requires a flux, however, is made up of 80 per cent tin and 20 per cent zinc, stearic acid being used as a flux. The objection to soldering aluminium is that the joint is not very strong.

Wisdom.

Teacher—What is wisdom?
Willie—Wisdom is what other people [illegible]

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 3111 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4946
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

GLENWOOD FARM
Milk, Cream and Commercial Buttermilk
Our bottles are washed by steam
Our milk bottled on Farm of
FRED VOGELGSANG
Phone 2510

G. H. MAUDE
Painter and Decorator
Phone 4369 260 S. 5th St.
Free estimate on Exterior and Interior work. Up-to-date designs.

ROGERS' SILVERWARE FREE!
One coupon with each 5c purchase.
Premiums on Display
POMPHRET'S

THINKING OF A BOAT RIDE?
30-foot launch and rowboats to rent.
INGERSOLL'S BOAT LIVERY
N. 1st st. opposite Old Grace Chapel.

DEFIANCE TIRES
Both Smooth and Tiger Tread.
These tires are giving the best of satisfaction.
Guaranteed 4,000 Miles.
For Sale by
GEO. B. PALMER
207 Worth St.

Steamer CITY OF FULTON
Freight & Packet Service
Runs daily between Fulton and Syracuse
Leave Fulton, 5:15 a. m.
Arrive Syracuse, 11 a. m.
Leave Syracuse, 2:50 p. m.
Capt. C. S. Burleigh

Wonders of Nature.

"Nature provides," declared the editor of the Plunkville Palladium.

"What's on your mind?"

"The horses used to eat the grass that grew in our streets. When automobiles came we thought the grass would get the best of us, but the gasoline drippings kill it off."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Your Wants
Made Known in
THE EVENING TIMES
Reach Nearly 16,000 Eyes Each Day

PRICES:
One Word, one time, 1 Cent
One Word, 3 times, 2 Cents
One Word, 6 times, 3 Cents

CASH WITH ORDER

By Ray I. Hoppman

THE COUNTRY STORE

WANT to know who'll win the war? Go to Cornseed's country store. It's the greatest view exchange east of the old Rocky range. Village fathers gather there, from Pop Green to Deacon Blair. And they talk with zest and ire as they sit beside the fire. There's a flash in ev'ry eye as the talk runs loud and high. Ev'ry topic's on the slate from the war to fishing bait. Satan, I believe, would choke from the dense tobacco smoke. Doc Spriggs says the democrats have no brains beneath their hats. That's the spark that starts the flame. Up jump six with shouts of "Shame!" Then they argue loud and long—try to sift the right from wrong. Owner Cornseed spills the salt—said it was Cy Plantem's fault. Judson Martin burns his ear when he tries to prove that beer is more nourishing than tea—'course, the others won't agree. Ben Spanks says the time's remote when the women folk will vote. Pop Green says they ought to now. Then that starts another row. Oh, they talk from morn till late! Life is just one long debate. Durn it! It would be just grand if these fellows ruled our land. Ev'rything would be O. K. from Cape Cod to San José. Ev'rything would be just fine from St. Paul to Brandywine. Wilson sure would get a tip if he'd pack his leather grip, steal away from Washington—go to Oatville on the run. Hunt up the old country store—listen to advice galore. Ev'ryone would do his share, from Pop Green to Deacon Blair. Country stores win in a walk when it comes to slinging talk.

Dogs That Froth at the Mouth.

There is a prevalent impression that "frothing at the mouth" is proof that a dog is "mad." The rabid dog does not "froth." The dog that does usually has some stomach trouble or has been running hard and shows it, just as a hard driven horse does. Remembrance of this fact should prevent a lot of cruelty to sick, lost, tired and frightened dogs. When you see a dog "frothing at the mouth" don't yell for policemen and guns. Just let the poor beast alone, or try to get it into a quiet corner where it can lie down and rest. Then give it a dish of cold water and keep on letting it alone, and insist that your neighbors do likewise.—Chicago Herald.

Japan's Toothache Altars.

"Japan is dotted with shrines," said a traveler. "One that I examined closely resembled a little house about three feet wide and as many high, with a peaked roof and its front wall taken out. Attached to bamboo rods across the front were many slips of paper on which sufferers from toothache had written their prayers and promises to do acts of charity and kindness if the pain which brought them there disappeared. We were told that at least one toothache altar might be found in any Japanese town."

Capital of an automobile factory jumped from $2,000,000 to $100,000,000. The auto plays a great part in peace and in war, too, nowadays.

ised by Government Report.

A corn crop of 2,814,000,000 bushels, exceeding expectations by more than 60,000,000 bushels, is estimated in the last government crop report. This is the first report of the year on the size of the corn crop. The crop condition is 81.2 per cent, as compared with 85.8 last year at this time.

The record corn crop was 3,124,746,000 bushels in 1912. Last year the promise at this time was for a crop of 2,868,000,000 bushels, but the crop actually harvested was 2,672,804,000 bushels.

The area planted this year is a record, 109,273,000 acres. The acreage in 1912 was 107,083,000. Last year's acreage was 103,435,000. The increase in acreage this year, it is thought, points to crop diversification in the south, corn in part supplanting cotton.

Understanding.

The visitor claimed to be a good pianist, with unusual ability in reading music at sight. Seeing a sheet of music on the piano rack, she sat down and began playing, pounding the keys with little regard for correctness or time. Observing the small daughter of the household watching her earnestly, the would be admired player pressed harder on the loud pedal, lifted her hands higher and ended with a flourish.

Whirling around on the stool, she bestowed a patronizing smile upon the child, who looked up and naively remarked, "I can't play that either."—Woman's Home Companion.

Science Siftings.

It has been estimated that the earth can maintain a population of 6,000,000,000, a total which will be reached about A. D. 2100 at the present rate of increase.

The brain is divided into two parts. If you are right handed you think with the left side of your brain, while if you are left handed you think with the right side of it.

The velocity of a star seems to be a factor of its effective age. Unlike our ordinary human experience, the speed of a star increases with its advancing years, and in the world of spheres above us it is the young who cannot keep the pace.

Town Topics.

As a summer resort all that Chicago lacks is an ablebodied sea serpent.—Chicago News.

Baltimore is boasting that the government reports show it costs less to eat in that town. But life is not all eating, except to the gluttons.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Minneapolis, too, is making rapid strides as one of our foremost American cities, one of her judges reporting that there is one divorce in that city for every eight marriages.—Detroit News.

Automobile Runs.

It is a pity that incomes don't increase in the same ratio as automobile cylinders.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Life has many mysteries, one of them being why motorists keep right on taking chances at railroad crossings.—Detroit Free Press.

The Long Island railroad is testing "auto proof" gates to prevent accidents at grade crossings. They must be fool proof too.—New York Sun.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhœa. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Who is the Most Beautiful Girl on The Screen?—Many Say Gail Kane.

Every now and then the old argument breaks out afresh as to who is the most beautiful girl acting in motion pictures. Rival film manufacturers through their various publicity men argue vehemently as to the merits of their respective candidates, for on a delicate question like this, bias is the publicity man's middle name. Let us whisper it gently,—some of those very ladies whose charms are so loudly extolled are not the raving beauties in real life that we are led to believe. In the case of one of them, however, "the half has not yet been told," as the Queen of Sheba said,—Miss Gail Kane, who stars in "Via Wireless," the well known play by Paul Armstrong and Winchell Smith, now being put into pictures by Pathe, is a stunning beauty whose charms need no qualification.

Miss Kane was born in Philadelphia and if there were many more at home like her, Philadelphia would soon have a vast increase in its male population. Tall, beautifully figured, splendidly gowned and with a peaches and cream complexion mere man can be reckoned upon to follow her in droves like the famous rats of the Pied Piper of Hamlin.

This is Miss Kane's first engagement with Pathe. She comes to her picture work with a splendid reputation gained from leading parts in "The Model", "Anatol", "Seven Keys to Baldpate", "The Miracle Man", and "The Hyphen", all Broadway successes.

CLIFTON CRAWFORD

Noted Broadway Star Joins Pathe Forces—To Star in "The Galloper."

Another famous Broadway favorite has cast his lot to moving pictures. Donald Mackenzie announces that he has signed Clifton Crawford to play the lead in "The Galloper", the great Broadway success of Richard Harding Davis, which is now being produced for Pathe at their Jersey City Studios.

Melville Stewart, who is now playing in the "Follies of 1915," will support Mr. Crawford. The rest of the cast is also decidedly strong.

Mr. Crawford held off a long time before consenting to sign up for the silent drama, but it was the tempting contract offered by Mr. Mackenzie which caused him to decide to enter the field.

Born of actor parents in Edinburgh, Scotland, Mr. Crawford took up the stage at an early age, and after appearing in small parts for some time, became a great favorite in the English music halls. Later he came to America and played in vaudeville, where he always appeared as a headliner. Later he appeared in such noteworthy successes as "The Peasant Girl", "The Quaker Girl", and "The Three Twins." After starring for three seasons in the last named production, he made a tour of the world, and thereby earned the sobriquet of "the man who put a belt of smiles around the world."

Mr. Mackenzie's production will be released in the early Fall, and will be in five reels.

There is a feature of Dickens' character which cannot be too often or too seriously insisted upon, and that is his intense earnestness and thoroughness in everything he did. He said to me more than once:

"My dear boy, do everything at your best. If you do that neither I nor any one else can find fault with you, even if you fail. For myself, I can honestly say that I have taken as great pains with the smallest thing I ever did as with the biggest."

In giving advice to a young author he said on one occasion:

"If you want your public to believe in what you write you must believe in it yourself. When I am describing a scene I can as distinctly see what I am describing as I can see you now. So real are my characters to me that on one occasion I had fixed upon the course which one of them was to pursue. The character, however, got hold of me and made me do exactly the opposite to what I had intended, but I was so sure that he was right and I was wrong that I let him have his own way."

Whatever he did either in work or at play he always gave of his very best. He hated slackness or half heartedness in any shape or form.—Harper's Weekly.

ODDITIES OF VISION.

Peculiar Optical Effects and the Yellow Spot in the Eye.

If one places a pinhead up close to and directly in front of the eye the head of the pin appears transparent and things may be seen as easily through it as through a sheet of isinglass, the head appearing simply as a large round cloud. If it is placed somewhat closer no pin or head can be seen at all.

If one goes into a very dark room and puts a lighted candle near the side of one eye very pretty and peculiar effects are observed. A tracery, forming a regular network, can be easily detected, and this is merely the shadow thrown by the candle on the retina of the eye of the small capillary blood vessels between the retina and the candle.

If one looks to the side of a dim star in the heavens the star appears a great deal brighter than direct vision makes it appear. This is because the light in the direct view falls on what is known as the "yellow spot" or point of keenest vision. As this is not put directly behind the front of the eye the side glance is necessary. Some people can see stars that way that they cannot perceive at all on direct vision.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

A Garrick Incident.

David Garrick, where speaking was concerned, was the pride of London. Members of parliament envied him his powers. Burke envied him. There is that instance in parliament when, during a heated debate, a member moved that the gallery be cleared. This was ordered to be done, and the strangers withdrew, all save Garrick. Still the member objected. Then up spoke Burke. Would it be fair to exclude from their debate the master of eloquence, the genius who taught them the art of speaking? he demanded. For himself he was proud to acknowledge his indebtedness to Garrick. Fox followed in the same strain, and Townshend. The house then voted that the "stranger" should remain. And Garrick did not budge.—St. James' Gazette.

Soho Square, London.

Soho is perhaps the most curiously derived place name in London. According to Samuel Pegge, the antiquary, Soho square, which has given a name to the district, was first called Monmouth square when the ill fated Duke of Monmouth had a house there. Upon the duke's defeat and execution in 1685 the square was ordered to be called King's square, and a statue of King Charles II. was set up in the middle of it. But the partisans of the Duke of Monmouth, wishing to preserve a distant remembrance of their leader, called it Soho square, from "Soho!" a hunting cry adopted by the duke as his watchword at the battle where he was taken prisoner.—London Saturday Review.

Justice.

A Sunday school teacher had been telling her class of little boys about crowns of glory and heavenly rewards for good people.

"Now, tell me," she said at the close of the lesson, "who will get the biggest crown."

There was a silence for a minute or two, then a bright little chap piped out:

"'Im wot's got t' biggest 'ead."—London Tit-Bits.

Futility of Argument.

Plato defined man as "a two legged animal without feathers." Diogenes, who heard this, plucked a cock. "This is Plato's man," said he. But never you think the old timer lacked a "comeback." He added to his original definition the words, "With broad flat nails." Such is the futility of argument.—Springfield Republican.

The One Advantage.

"Traded your motor boat for an aeroplane, eh? What's the idea?"

"Well, there's this about an aeroplane—even if the engine does break down, you're bound to land somewhere."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Passionate people always deny their anger, and cowards often boast their ignorance of fear.

Donald Mackenzie has set a high name for himself in the realms of filmdom. He likes to tell the story of how he was thrust into the directing game, "forced" he says; but is modest on the subject of being to the manner born. He was working in a Pathe picture some three years ago in the studios in Jersey City, playing the lead, when the director was taken suddenly ill. Of course, this caused much commotion, there being no one to continue the work and get the picture out, and plans were all upset. Chief Director Louis Gasnier, now General Manager, sent for "Mac" and asked him if he could direct the picture as well as act. Mr. Mackenzie hesitated about taking on the responsibilities of the job, but Mr. Gasnier said that he had watched him at work and knew he was equal to the task. Mr. Mackenzie, with the intuition of the canny Scot at last agreed to complete the picture, and made such a success of it that he has been making pictures for Pathe ever since. "So you see I was 'forced' into being a director, with Mr. Gasnier as the propelling force!" he says.

KING BECOMES CORPORAL.

Victor Emmanuel Gets Grandfather's Place In Famous Zouaves.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has been appointed a third corporal in the First section, First company, First battalion of the Third Zouaves by the regiment's commander, Lieutenant Dencausse.

This place was held by the king's grandfather on the night of the battle of Palesto, June 1, 1859, in which the Austrians were defeated by the French and Italian allies.

Grazing Lands.

Present methods of transforming the grasses of the public grazing lands into beef and mutton are generally conceded to be wasteful, and it is estimated that under a proper system the quantity of beef and mutton produced on these lands could be increased at least 50 per cent.

Setting Him Right.

Corporal (to soldier reporting sick)—What's the matter with you? Tommy Atkins—Pain in my abdomen. Corporal—Habdomen be 'anged! Stomick, you mean. It's honly hofficers as 'as habdomens.—Boston Transcript.

A Dustless Duster.

A good "dustless" duster can be made of a pair of old stockings, slit open, stitched together and then soaked in coal oil for several hours before hanging in the air to dry.

Machine Oil Stains.

Yellow machine oil stains on white material may be removed by rubbing the spot with a cloth wet with ammonia before using soap.

RADISH ROSES.

Radish roses are not hard to make, and they are very attractive when served as a salad garnish or with celery and olives. Make two deep cuts at right angles in the radish, but leave the ends intact. Then loosen the red skin and place the radishes in ice water. The water makes the skin curl back like rose leaves. A tiny bit of the green stem left on the radish heightens the rose effect.

USE IN WISCONSIN.

Great Increase During Past Year In Use of Schoolhouses.

Five hundred and nine schoolhouses in Wisconsin were used as community centers in 1914-15 as against eighty-six so used in 1910-11, according to a report compiled by Edward J. Ward of the social center bureau, University of Wisconsin extension division. Twelve hundred and sixty-five community meetings were reported in the former period, 9,031 in the latter.

Five years ago only one principal had undertaken the duties of the community secretaryship; last year 152 performed such services. In 1910 a dozen schoolhouses were used as polling places; in 1914-15 over 100 school buildings were so used. Not until 1913-14 is any school principal reported as serving in the capacity of voting clerk; last year seventeen school principals did this work.

Not a schoolhouse in the state reported gymnasium equipment in 1910-11; 130 are now thus equipped. Fifty-five public school libraries were in use in their respective communities in 1910; now 479 such libraries are in use. Two dozen young people's organizations were reported in the public schools in 1910; over 200 such organizations are now in existence.

No community secretaries were regularly employed five years ago; last year seven communities employed such officers.

These figures are taken from responses received in answer to a questionnaire sent out to 900 school principals throughout the state.

ORNAMENTAL WINDOW BOXES

Often Can Be Made to Atone For Architectural Incongruity.

A properly designed window box, suitably planted with trailing vines and a harmonious selection of colors, can often be made to atone for a vast amount of architectural incongruity in the house itself. Even in the most skillfully designed work the need for some softening effects about the windows can be felt. Aside from the charming exterior effect of such an arrangement, the bright colors and the scent of the flowers add greatly to the interior atmosphere of the house, while the view from a window is greatly enhanced by being framed in by the foliage of growing plants. Great care should be taken to secure the boxes from falling on passersby.

The window box may be made of white pine, painted to withstand the weather, or oak or chestnut stained, strongly put together and braced, and should be lined with copper or zinc with suitable apertures for drainage. The soil is put directly into the metal lined box so formed.

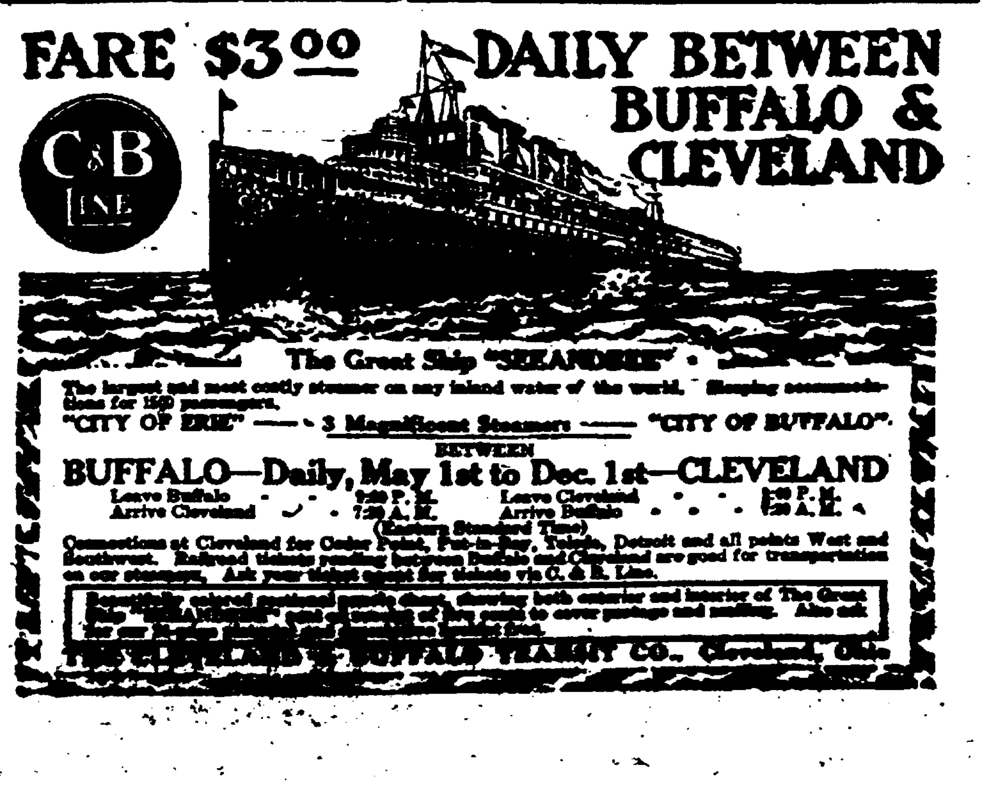
Of the planting it is enough to say that there should be a vine of some sort to hang over the edge, thus softening the rigid lines of the box, and that the flowers selected should be such as harmonize in color. Plants which form constant masses of bloom are best. It is well to provide several flowers which blossom in rotation, thus insuring a continuous effect. Pansies, heliotrope, giant mignonette, myrtle and similar plants are suitable for small boxes, while foxglove, salvia and digitalis may be grown in the larger ones. Geraniums are hardy and because of their bright coloring and fragrance make an excellent combination for the smaller window gardens.

Rubbish in City Parks.

A vigorous campaign has been instituted in New York city against the throwing of rubbish in city parks. Mayor Mitchel, Police Commissioner Woods and the park commissioners instituted the crusade, and the city magistrates have co-operated, with good results. Numbers of malefactors in this respect have been admonished, while others have been arrested and fined. A great improvement has resulted, and the arrests now are few and far between.

Dr. William T. Hornaday, director of Bronx Zoological park, gives the following testimony:

"For fifteen years we have been trying to educate the persons who come to the zoological park on Sundays into the knowledge that the park was not built for a big rubbish can. Now on Monday the park employees can put all the peanut shells into a silk hat and the waste paper into a receptacle just as small. The result is very satisfactory."



COME TO A SALE THAT'S DIFFERENT

Here it's not the idea to give you the lowest prices, but to give you the biggest values.

That's what you're after and if you'll consider the value you get for what you pay, you'll find these reduced prices on our

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

are really the lowest prices you'll find anywhere.

$24 and $22 Men's and Young Men's Suits, Clean-up Sale Price, $16.50
$20 Suits now..............$15.00
$16 Suits now..............$12.00
$15 Suits now..............$9.85

STRAW HATS ½ PRICE
SPECIALS in MEN'S TROUSERS
Specials in Suit Cases and Bags

S. LIPSKY & SON

27 First Street, Fulton

BARN STORMERS ARRIVE HOME

Pennelville's Homage to Sylvester's Squatters; Demonstration Outrivalled State Fair Shows, It is Said.

"Fatty" Sylvester's baseball nine was given a royal reception on its return from a barn storming trip through Pennellville yesterday. (This is press-agent stuff and may be slightly overdrawn. But "Yes!—yes! go on!") Red and green lights, torpedoes, wild cheering of voices greeted the Fulton gents at the train. Although defeated, Sylvester's team is well deserving of praise for holding such a remarkable nine as the "Brother-hoods" to such a small score, 9-8.

Sylvester (did he write this?) was the bright star of the game, pulling down several hot drives and making some wonderful stops with his chest. The boys were royally entertained at a chicken pie dinner, served by the sisters of the M. E. church at Pennellville.

The line-up of the locals was as follows: J. Reese, 1b.; H. Sylvester, 2b.; J. Wells, 3b.; D. Cook, ss.; P. Soper, ss.; C. Hart, c.; R. Mitchell, rf.; Di-Belloe, cf.; K. Kitts, lf.

THE EARL S. BROWN TEAM WON HARD FIGHT

Twenty-five members of the Pathfinder club gathered at the Island yesterday afternoon for the weekly stag day sports. Two baseball teams, captained by Dr. Kellar and Earl Brown battled for 11 innings, when Brown's nine won out, 5-4. The game was featured by sensational fielding on the part of both teams, and was perhaps the hardest fought of the season.

One of Mrs. Holmes' characteristic suppers was served at 6:30 o'clock and the rest of the evning was spent in informal discussion and musical entertainment.

The consistent advertiser wins in the end. It may cost a dollar to get a dollar, but the deal wins prestige.

Expert Says Controversy With Britain is One for Arbitration

(Continued from Page One)

tablish a blockade against Germany. It may contend that the blockade is not effective and therefore not binding. But this is a question to be determined upon the particular facts.

Many of these facts can be determined in the first instance only by adjudication and the prize courts, and in the second instance, if dissatisfied, by an appeal from the decision to the higher courts of England; then, if dissatisfied, the United States has the right, recognized by the English Government, to demand that the question be resubmitted to an international tribunal.

In the case of the Springbok, a British vessel condemned by the United States prize courts, an international tribunal's judgment affirmed the law laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States unanimously. Thus arose the doctrine of continuous voyage and ultimate destination which is now being applied by Great Britain to the disadvantage of the United States.

It thus depends on whose ox is being gored. In 1861 it was the British ox. In 1915 it is the United States ox that suffers from the application of this doctrine.

WHAT DO YOU ASK OF A WATCH?

Accuracy, in the first place. Do you need to go further?

Let us show you the **Hamilton- Elgin- Waltham and South Bend Watches.** Any or all of these will fill every requirement.

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

ON EXTENDED WESTERN TRIP

Anton Hensen, who resides with his neice, Mrs. James Delaney, 324 West Broadway, has left the city for an extended western trip which will embrace Albert Lea, Minn., and the PanamaPacific Exposition. Other interesting points will be visited by Mr. Hansen, who expects to be absent about two months.

Angel Food, Sponge Cake, Crullers and Pies at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

SHOE FIRM BUYS FINE NEW CASH REGISTER

Stranahan & Love have just received a new cash register, the most costly model made by the National company. The register is equipped with a separate cash drawer for every clerk and with every latest improvement, including an attachment which prints receipt slips and charge memoranda. The firm has disposed of their old register to a local merchant.

JULY CANAL TOLLS $573,365;;RECORD

Panama, Aug. 5.—Tolls collected by the Panama canal during July were the largest since it opened. The total was $573,365. The March tolls, $560,784, were the previous record.

Excess of earnings for the year ended June 30 were $230,833. Total earnings for the year were $4,343,383. Total operating expenses were $4,112.-530.

WOMAN LENT JEWELS REGRETS RASH ACT.

New York, Aug. 5—Mrs. Max Ehrlich, of 205 East 103d st., lent her jewels early last week to Samuel Rothblut, of the same address, so that his wife might appear resplendent at a wedding reception. She said cynical things about generosity as a virtue yesterday when, after these same jewels had been stolen, pawn tickets for them were found in the pockets of Samuel, who confessed to having stolen them to get money to gamble.

The trinkets disappeared on Friday night while the Ehrlichs had deserted their flat for the less torrid realms of the front steps. The woman remembered that Rothblut had seen where she kept the three diamond rings, the bracelet and the diamond pendant, but she did not suspect him.

Detectives Kahn and Meyers, who were assigned to the case, had no such trust in human nature. Yesterday they searched Rothblut and discovered the pawn tickets. The man was arrested and arraigned in Harlem court, where he was held in $2,500 bail.

MR. AND MRS. PIPER RETURN FROM THE WEST

Attorney Giles S. Piper, accompanied by Mrs. Piper, returned yesterday from his trip to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. In the course of the trip, Mr. and Mrs. Piper spent many happy hours in reunion with their son, Fay Piper whom they had not seen in fifteen years and who is now engaged in horse-raising in Montana. Mr. Piper was much impressed with the wonders of the Exposition and reports a very enjoyable tour.

POSTMASTER CONLEY HAS GONE TO CONVENTION

Postmaster Peter T. Conley left this morning for Binghamton, where he will attend the State convention of postmasters which is meeting there this week. Mr. Conley is accompanied by Postmaster Kessel of Syracuse and the two men are not expected to return until Monday.

MRS. ADELIA SIMONS.

Mrs. Adeia Simons, wife of Harley Simons, died yesterday at her home in Mt. Pleasant. She was 70 years old and had been a resident of that section nearly all her life.

It can be said of Mrs. Simons that she was a mother to the motherless—beloved by the entire neighborhood wherein she lived.

Mrs. Simons' illness dates back about three years, but the period that resulted in her death was of four weeks' duration only.

Harley Simons, her husband, survives, and two daughters, Mrs. Cora Hubbard of Bowens Corners, and Mrs. Jesse White of this city. One son, Frank, survives, and two sisters, Mrs. Orrville Jennings of this city and Mrs. Ella Looker of Mt. Pleaant. One brother, George Ives, also survives.

The funeral services will be held at the home of Frank Simons at Mt. Pleasant, Saturday next, at 10 a. m., the Rev. Mr. Williams officiating. Burial will be made in Mt. Pleasant cemetery.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Community Notes

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Rhodes have returned from a month spent in the Adirondacks.

* * *

Members of the Mary Patterson Court of Amaranth look forward with pleasure to the ice cream social to be held tomorrow evening on Mr. and Mrs. J. Sadelmeyer's lawn in Oneida st. Music may be added to the festivities and a general good time is assured everybody attending.

* * *

A number of farmers at Volney Center are arranging to make exhibits at the Oswego County Fair.

* * *

A correspondent at Volney Center says that everybody there is pleased with the work done on Crosby Hill by Contractor Joseph Connors of this city.

* * *

Miss Maude Sorrel has returned from a two weeks' vacation spent out of town.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Anderson and son were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Prentice at North Volney.

* * *

Mss Emma Clark is spending a vacation with her aunt, Mrs. Prentice, at North Volney.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Westover motored recently to Mexico, where they remained over night.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Westover entertained recently Dr. and Mrs. Williams of Mohawk.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Balcon Barrett of Kalamazoo, Mich., are visiting the former's sister, Mrs. Frank Parsons, of Oneida st.

* * *

Mrs. Harry Porter of Erie has been spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Embre Smith on the River Road.

* * *

Delos Brown and family of Buffalo are moving to Minetto.

* * *

Dorothy and Francis Virginia of Baldwinsville are spendng a few weeks with their aunt, Mrs. Harry Brown, of South 3rd st.

* * *

Mrs. Ernest Beaudin of South 7th st., is ill at her home.

Gas Cooking Means Summer Comfort

Strike a match—light the gas—there is no waiting for a fire—the kitchen is always cool.

The biggest baking can be accomplished without heat, fuss, or bother. A whole dinner can be prepared in the gas oven without trouble. The early breakfast becomes the most pleasant meal of the day.

Gas cooking leads to comfort, convenience, economy—and plenty of time for pleasure.

But, perhaps there are times when the kitchen is a trifle chilly. You know that often the best gas stove can scarcely replace some of the advantages of the old coal range.

The range you need is neither all-coal or all-gas— but a real gas range and a real coal range inbuilt in one scientific construction. And there is only one such range.

THE "SCIENTIFIC STERLING"

The Gas Range that Burns Coal.

Cooks, boils, bakes, broils, heats water, as well with one fuel as the other—standard five burner gas equipment—standard six hole coal range—all in one range that takes up no more room in your kitchen than the ordinary one-fuel range.

Take Advantage of Our Club Plan.

Put a "Scientific Sterling" in Your Home.

$5.00 down, $2.00 a week, will give you a "Scientific Sterling" now, at the regular cash price, $77—with all of the added advantages offered by our Club Plan—if you buy now, during the life of this Club.

For THREE WEEKS only—TWENTY DAYS more, we will offer you, in addition to eight month's credit at the cash price, these advantages obtainable at no other time.

30 Day's Free Trial.

Free Installation. **Free Insurance.**
Absolute Guarantee. **Inspection Service Free**

All together, your purchase now will represent a saving of many dollars to you.

The "Scientific Sterling" is the range you cannot afford to be without. Our Club Plan offers terms you cannot afford to miss. Investigate the "Scientific Sterling" and our Club Plan today.

L. P. SMITH COMPANY

Main Store—13 E. First St. **Branch Store—312 W. Broadway**

Rhodes Studio
OPEN

L. E. RHODES, Photographer, 61 E. 1st St.,

Announces to his friends and patrons that his studio is now open for business, after being closed for four weeks. Your patronage earnestly solicited.

August Clearance Sale

$4.00 Hats ....now $1.75
$2.98 Hats..............now $1.00
$1.75 Hats .... now $.59

A complete line of Felt Hats at reasonable prices.

DIX MILLINERY STORE
S. Second St.

M. KATRIB

Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Repairing. Ladies and Gents Tailor. All Work Guaranteed. Free Delivery

Phone 3353 21 1-2 So. Second st.

Your Shoes Do They Need Repairing?

This is the best and quickest shop.

Wilson & Dwyer
207 Cayuga St.

D. EDWIN BALSLEY
Public Accountant and Auditor
401 Daniel Building
433 S. Salina st. Syracuse N. Y.

COLONIES TO SHARE RULE OVER BRITAIN

London, Aug. 5.—Andrew Bonar Law Secretary for the Colonies, speaking at Folkestone tonight said that as a result of the war the time would come, and come soon, when the whole self-governing dominions, in proportion to their population and resources, would take part in the duties of governing the British Empire.

Your appetite for fresh-every-day rolls increases every time you eat the Black company's article. adv

THE QUIRK.

The bill for today is the one you look for every Thursday. Today you will see the last of the "Who Pays" series, entitled "Toil and Tyranny," a chapter of Romance of Elaine series entitled "The Searchlight Gun," and Pathe Weekly, No. 58.

Tomorrow, real war on sea, in which Dreadnaughts are seen in action: a big Battleship is sunk and the bombarding of the Dardenelles is shown; Bessie Barriscale appears in Court of Amaranth look forward picture in five parts. A roaring comedy "Safety First," will also be shown.

For Sale—A good 8-room house, corner of Fifth and Philip sts.; hard pine finish; electric light; city water and bath; lot 66x132; a small cash payment; price $2,000. See Hall & O'Connor. 199

Wanted Immediately.—Teamster, sober and reliable; no other need apply. John W. Pratt farm, Hannibal Road. Phone 5125. 197

Position Wanted.—In store or office by young lady, high school graduate; can do typewriting. Inquire "P" Times. 201

For Sale—One 2-cylinder Maxwell Car, in good condition; cheap for cash. Will trade for larger car. Inquire 229 Oneida st., Phone 596.

For Sale—30 H. P. Overland roadster, fine condition. Cost new $1025 now $325.00. Mame Nealis. Phone 4512. 188

For Sale—Young horse, broken to saddle; good driver and worker; sound and gentle. Call at 44 Buffalo St.

Wanted.—To rent a furnished house of about five rooms for month or two. Call at 101 Pratt st., city.

Wanted—Girl for general housework; sleep at home. Apply 204 South 4th St. 196

To Rent.—Three rooms furnished for light housekeeping, all improvements. H. Welch, 61 E. 1st st.

Furnished Rooms.—Modern improvements. 10 W. 3rd North.

For Sale—A $200 Edison phonograph Cheap for cash. Phone 122. tf

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

For Rent—A flat at 504 Pine street. $10 per month. H. L. Crandall.

Flat to Let.—$2.50 week, 206 Utica st. 198c

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

"FULTON SUITS ME; IT WILL YOU"

If you secure one of my beautiful FALL SUITINGS just received

I. FOX

OVER BUSH & SMITH STORE

The only Fulton Tailor whose Suits are made on premises where they may be inspected by customers.

DOLLAR DAY TO BE HELD SOON

Auburn's Past Successes Encourage Merchants There to Again Hold Trade Creating Movement.

Those who have a dollar to spend will be able to make it go a long ways on Wednesday, August 18, so the mer chants say, for they are getting ready for another big Dollar Day in Auburn. This was decided upon yesterday at a meeting of the Special Sales Committee of the Retail Merchants' Association for a discussion of the proposition.

The question of holding a Dollar Day met with no opposition, the only point that came under any discussion being the best day for all concerned. This was gone over from many angles and two weeks from tomorrow decided upon after much deliberation.

They All Get In.

All of the merchants witll get in on the dollar bargain proposition and in order that all might reap benefits as well as for the purchasers, it was believed that the sale should be held not later than the middle of the month. This reason was advanced by the merchants who sell merchandise for summer wear, they contending that if the sale was put off too long it would not appeal to those who have summer merchandise to sell and the shoppers looking for summer apparel. The shoe men believed that the low shoe season would be over, the hatters that straw hat season would be closing and the dry goods stores that the summer season for light weights would be nearly passed, if the sale was staged later in the month.

Eye on Picnickers Too.

Another reason for holding the sale early was the fact that at this season many people are coming to the city on picnics and for a day's outing and that if the sale was held in the height of the summer season the pleasure seekers from out of town coulld kill two birds with one stone and pick up some good dollar bargains and enjoy an outing at the lake.

The Dollar Day experiment was tried here a year ago last March and it proved to be a success both from the merchants' standpoint and the viewpoint of the buyer. With the experience of one Dollar Day upon which to plan their sales, the merchants believe that the day this month [satisf]actory than the former one.

The Special Sales Committee of the Retailers is composed of merchants representing every line of retail trade in the city and all were enthusiastic over the proposition. Each member of the committee will take the proposition up with the merchants in his particular line. In fact, they had obtained the sentiment of most of them before yesterday's meet ing and declared that there was much interest among the merchants and that they would all turn in to make the day a big one. Every merchant in the city will commence getting ready for the sale at once and when August 18 arrives they promise to have the biggest collection of dollar buys ever seen in the city.

FORMER NAVY CHAPLAIN EMBROILS CONGREGATION

The Rev. W. H. Jones, pastor of the Baptist church at Southwest Oswego, has resigned his charge for the second time, but not without bringing to light a little of the existing dissention. His resignation is to take effect Nov. 1 and he wil leave for the West.

The trouble in Southwest Oswego, it is said, started last fall, when some of the church members asked Dr. Jones to support Willam Sulzer for governor. Dr. Jones, it is claimed, refused, stating that he was not favorable to the policies of Sulzer, did not have confidence in him and was going to vote for Whitman. This was the first affront to the faction now opposing him.

The next trouble started when, in a sermon, Dr. Jones is said to have declared that certain members of the congregation, who professed to be strong Prohibitionists, were bringing their apples to the applejack factory to be made into an intoxicating drink. Since then the opponents of the pastor have criticised his belonging to the Elks, and have otherwse hindered him, it is claimed, in his church work.

MACCABEES' NEW OFFICERS

Deputy Great Commander Frank Carrier succeeded in installing the new officers of Fulton Tent, Knights of Maccabees, Tuesday night. The officers are:

Sir knight past commander, William Joice; sir knight commander, Leroy Lewis; sir knight lieutenant commander, D. Spencer; master-at-arms, Will Carl; record keeper, A. Z. Wolever; financial secretary, William Van Sanford; doctors, E. P. Cusack, S. D. Keller; chaplain, John Shipman; sergeant, V. Willey; first master guard, George Dickinson; second master guard, Henry Pilch; picket, Frank Parke; sentinel, Tracy Wallace.

MT. PLEASANT.

The Wesleyan class will hold a social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Paddock Wednesday, August 11, for the benefit of the church repair fund.

* * *

The Rowlee-Dustin reunion will be held at the fair grounds Saturady, August 7. Don't forget the date.

* * *

Byron Dustin and Master William Grant are ill with tonsilitis.

* * *

Mrs. Don Vant had a narrow escape from serious injury Saturday when her horse became frightened at an auto and broke the carriage and dragged her some distance.

* * *

Mrs. Emma Howard was a recent guest at Ernest Grant's.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Foster of Hannibal were recent guests at Earle Foster's.

* * *

Master Fred Gibbons is ill with ivy poisoning.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dunsmoor and Irving Clark were among those who attended the hop growers' picnic at Sylvan Beach last Saturday.

* * *

Mrs. Harley Simons is very ill. Her children are at her bedside.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell of Syracuse and Calvin Reynolds of Fulton were recent guests at Bernard Howard's.

* * *

Miss Maud Bartlett has recovered from her recent illness.

* * *

Miss Pauline Montague of Syracuse is visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Osborne, and other friends.

* * *

Miss Mabel Grant was called home from Oneonta last week by the death of her little nephew, Myron Grant.

New Potatoes, per peck (15lbs.), 19c at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

MINETTO BRIDGE TO COST $65,000

Contract Awarded to Larkin & Sangster of Seneca Falls —Work to Start at Once.

The Oswego Times of yesterday gives the following account of the awarding of the contract for building a new bridge at Minetto:

The contract for the Minetto brdge was today awarded to Larkin & Sangster of Seneca Falls for $65,000. This action was taken at a meeting of the town boards of Oswego Town and Volney, with Superintendent Howard, the members of the special Board of Supervisors' committee and William Meuser of the Concrete-Steel Engineering Company of New York, designers and supervising archtects of the bridge, held at the office of Superintendent Howard in the Co. Clerk's building this morning.

The contract was discussed briefly and there was a decided unanimity of opinion favorable to the acceptance of the Larkin & Sangster tender. Supervisor V. V. Vant of Volney presided and Town Clerk George J. Phillips of Oswego Town was secretary. The motion to accept the bid was made by Supervisor Callison of Oswego Town and seconded by other members of the boards. County Attorney W. M. Gallagher, who was present, was instructed to draw up a contract.

Arthur A. Sangster of the firm was present and said that his company was prepared to accept the contract and carry it out to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. He stated that he would be ready to assemble his plant just as soon as the contract has been signed. Mr. Sangster stated that his firm had performed several contracts involving crib work in deep water. such as required to be done at Minetto, and had the apparatus to carry on this work. Mr. Sangster gave a number of references, but the officals had already learned that the firm had a high rating and had given excellent satisfaction.

Under the terms of the contract the bridge must be completed within 150 working days after the contract has been signed. The piers will be built first. It is probable that the bridge will be completed some time next summer. If the winter is not too severe much work can be done then.

The bridge will be built about 600 feet south of Benson avenue on the west side. The contract let today, however, covers only the part to be bult by the county and towns and has no reference to the span to be built by the state, including a bascule span over the barge canal. The part covered by the contract extends from the east end to the center of the river, or where the state part begins. The state has appropriated $50,000 for the bridge in addition to the amount required for the structure over the barge canal. This is in direct compensation for the destruction of the old bridge which was weakened by the blasting for the barge canal.

The old bridge was in bad condition for two years before it collapsed about three years ago. A foot bridge was built to replace the damaged span, but wheel traffic has not been permitted.

The new bridge will make complete the string of iron bridges from Three Rivers to Oswego, including three bridges at Oswego (railroad included) two at Fulton, one at Hannibal, one at Phoenix and one at Three Rivers.

STATE'S INSANE STEADILY INCREASING IT IS REPORTED

Albany, Aug. 5.—A steady increase in the number of insane persons in New York state during the last 25 years is shown by figures made public today by Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo. Secretary Hugo staets that there are 36,240 insane persons in the hospitals or 3433 persons out of each 100,000 of and private institutions of the state population. In 1890 the proportion per 100,000 population was 249; in 1900, 304 in 1905, and 332 in 1910.

The greatest increase is shown in the criminal insane. In 1905 the number of inmates in the two hospitas devoted to this class of patients was 905 as compared with 1,360 in 1915, an increase of more than 50 per cent. in 10 years.

Of the 63240 patients in the 14 hospitals approximated six per cent. are of native birth and 44 per cent. foreign born. Twenty-six persons are aliens. In this connection Secretary Hugo reports that the percentage of aliens in the hospitals will show an increase this year on account of the war, which permits comparatively few deportations.

Friday and Saturday SPECIALS

All Men's Oxfords, Gun Metal and Russian Calf
$3.00 and $3.50 Value $1.98

Women's Patent and Gun Metal Pumps
$3.00 Value $1.49, $1.98

Women's White NuBuck Pumps
$3.00 Value 98c

All Children's Patent and Dull Calf Pumps 98c

Endicott, Johnson & Co.

First Street, Fulton

GENERAL CLEAN-UP of our stock of **HAMMOCKS**

This is a chance to get a strong, serviceable Hammock for your porch or camp at [illegible]

You can buy one now from $1.00 up

HARDWARE PAINTS

A. M. DRUSE & CO.

7 South First St.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR CUSTOMERS

We have provided every approved device for the prompt, accurate dispatch of business.

You will find it to your interest to have an account with us.

ESTABLISHED 1865

THE QUIRK

Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10:30 P. M.

THURSDAY
"TOIL AND TYRANNY," No 12 and the last of "Who Pays Series in 3 parts.
Romance of Elaine, entitled "THE SEARCHLIGHT GUN"—in 2 Parts.
PATHE WEEKLY

FRIDAY
A Mutual Masterpicture
"THE CUP OF LIFE"
In five Parts
With BESSIE BARRISCALE
And a Comedy, "SAFETY FIRST"
and

EXTRA EXTRA EXTRA

REAL WAR ON SEA

DREADNAUGHTS IN ACTION,
BIG BATTLESHIP SUNK,
BOMBARDING THE DARDANELLES.

SATURDAY
A Mutual Masterpicture
"THE DEVIL"
From Franz Molnar's Famous Play, in Five Parts
Featuring BESSIE BARRISCALE and EDWARD CONNELLY,
and A GOOD COMEDY REEL

Summer Clearance Sale of Pianos and Player Pianos

In order to turn our stock and make room for fall shipments, we will offer, according to our annual custom, all our new and used pianos and player-pianos at great reductions. For instance:

$450 Lauter Pianos—This Sale $275
$350 Weser Bros.—This Sale $210
$390 Clarendon—This Sale $225
$250 Mason (slightly used)—This Sale . . $90

These are only a few of the many bargains. Square Pianos and Organs at ridiculously low prices.

Pianos Tuned, Moved and Refinished by Experts.

In Exceptional Cases, During This Sale We Will Give Time-Payment Terms.

BOGUE Music House

61 FIRST STREET

EVENING TIMES FEATURES

We will begin shortly the daily publication of

Easy and Practical Home Dressmaking Lessons

Prepared Especially for Readers of

The Evening Times

by

The Pictorial Review Company

of New York City

And in addition, each issue will contain

Beautiful Half Tone Illustrations of the Latest Ideas in the Art of Correct Dressing for All Occasions

These two features are designed to please and benefit the women readers of this Newspaper and are EXCLUSIVE.

The advertising value of the features is that Fulton Merchants will benefit, as the Patterns are sold in the leading stores of the city.

The Prosperity Dawning Upon Fulton is Reflected in the Amount of Increased Advertising Space Used by Merchants in

THE EVENING TIMES

The why and the wherefore of this lies in the recognition of a fact—that Success comes in "cans" and not in "can'ts," and our advertisers know that The Evening Times has in stock a big supply of "cans."

He Shaves

And Mrs. Bowser Has Something to Say About It.

By M. QUAD.

Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

"What have you got there?" queried Mrs. Bowser, as her liege lord made a display of a small package when he came home the other evening.

"Mrs. Bowser," he replied as he sat down and carefully handled the package, "did you read of that case in Troy where a barber cut a customer slightly on the cheek, and he died of blood poisoning?"

"No. Say, you've gone and got another shaving outfit, haven't you?"

"Another? When did I ever have one?"

"You got one two or three years ago in Detroit, and how did you come out with it? Mr. Bowser, you do the most foolish things of any man I ever heard of in my life!"

"I do, eh? Is it foolish for me to want to avoid blood poisoning by shaving myself, to say nothing of the enormous saving of money? Yes, I did get an outfit in Detroit. But I had a boil on my arm and couldn't handle the razor. That was a cheap outfit, just an experiment."

"And you cut yourself and pranced around here and whooped until the neighbors thought we had a fire. How much did this outfit cost?"

"Only $10."

"Ten dollars thrown right away!"

"Is it? Let's see about that. Having my outfit I can shave daily. That's

HE LATHERED UNTIL BOTH ARMS ACHED.

$1.05 a week, or $4.20 per month. Seems to me that $50.40 per year is worth saving. In the twenty years I have been shaving I could have saved the trifle of $1,008. Where are you now, Mrs. Bowser?"

"Just where I was before. You'll shave once and that'll end it."

"Will it? If that's your opinion I have a great surprise in store for you. I've been taking lessons from a barber on how to handle a razor, and I can shave clean in exactly four minutes. Easiest thing in the world, when you know how. Just think of the $1,008 I have thrown away!"

"Well, I suppose you'll try it in spite of anything I say, but I shall decline to be held responsible for trouble."

"Responsible! Trouble! How could I hold you responsible! And what trouble can there be?"

"Why, that time in Detroit you almost tore the house down because you cut your ear."

"Pooh! I was probably joking. Don't remember a thing about it. I'd look pretty blaming you for what I did, wouldn't I? After dinner I will take a little shave, and if you don't say it's a better one than any barber has ever given me I'll put the razor up for good."

After dinner Mr. Bowser took a bowl of hot water and started upstairs, saying to Mrs. Bowser as he went:

"Better time me by the clock. I may be six or seven minutes this time, but I'll be right on tick tomorrow night."

He went into the bedroom and locked the door. Then he took off his coat, vest, necktie and collar. He looked down at his shoes for a moment and then decided to take them off also.

"Let's see," he mused as he opened the box and stood before the glass. "The first thing is to lather, of course. That's as easy as rolling off a log. This is something like comfort, this is. Hanged if I don't believe I shall want to shave twice a day after this!"

Mr. Bowser decided to put on plenty of lather. He put it on his chin, cheeks, nose, forehead, ears and throat, and more or less fell on the carpet. When he had lathered until both arms ached and no more would stick to him, he picked up the razor and chuckled.

"I just hold it with three fingers, this way, and lay it on my cheek, this way, and move it gently down. A child three years old could do that. I'll show Mrs. Bowser a trick or two before I'm through. Good woman, but she thinks she knows it all. Razor just slides"—

Mr. Bowser gave a jump, and at the same instant he saw the lather stained with blood.

"Don't amount to anything—just the head of a pimple," he whispered to

He lathered away until it began to drop off, and then picked up the razor again.

"The idea of my throwing away $1,008 to the barber!" he muttered as he laid the flat of the razor on his cheek. "Well, better late than never. No particular hurry about this, however. Feller wants to give himself time to get the hang of it. Perhaps I'd better begin on my chin first. Don't suppose it makes any difference whether I shave up or down, so long as I"—

"Mr. Bowser, what's the matter?" called Mrs. Bowser as she kicked upon the door.

"Nothing," he answered her.

"Then what are you jumping around so for? I thought you'd shake the chandeliers down."

"The blamed thing must have slipped on me!" he growled as he fumed to the glass to survey the cut. "Probably didn't hold it exactly right. Ah, that's more like the way the barber told me to hold it. Now, then, take it easy till you get the hang of it. May be ten minutes this time, but on the next occasion I'll"—

"Mr. Bowser, open this door!" called Mrs. Bowser from the hall.

"W-what do you w-want?" he gasped.

"I want to know what all this swearing and kicking over the chair means! Didn't I tell you how you would come out?"

"You go away! I'm all right. It was the man next door you heard."

He heard her go away after a bit, and he went back to the glass to whisper:

"I'll be hanged if I haven't nearly cut my old chin off! What in Texas ails the old thing, anyway! I'll get the hang of it if it cuts my head off! I suppose I did not have lather enough."

He lathered away some more. Then he picked up the razor and carefully examined both sides and the edge and the back. Then he laid the flat of the blade on his chin and smiled sweetly and whispered:

"Probably a little nervous, being the first time. I'll just get it by degrees. That's the way to do it! No barber ever slid a razor over my chin any nicer than that. The idea of Mrs. Bowser calling it $10 thrown right away! That's the way with a woman. If they save a cent here they waste a dollar there. I'll"—

Mrs. Bowser heard a yell and started for the stairs. She met Mr. Bowser halfway up. The lather was flying about and the blood streaming down on his shirt bosom, and his eyes were as big as onions.

"Well, didn't I say so?" she demanded.

Her words brought Mr. Bowser to himself. He turned back, beckoned for her to follow, and as they entered the bedroom he silently pointed. The razor lay on the floor, the bowl was broken in three pieces, and there was lather everywhere.

"Well?" she queried as she picked up three towels and placed two chairs on their legs again.

"Woman," he hoarsely whispered, "this is too much."

"Why, what have I done?"

"Sure! Done! Look at me!"

"Yes, but you tried to shave yourself."

"But who dragged me into it?"

"Mr. Bowser, you certainly can't blame me. I told you before"—

"That's enough. This is the limit. I understand it all and can see just how you planned it. It's not your fault that I did not cut my throat and that you are not now a widow. Mrs. Bowser, leave me to myself. I have some papers to look over before I consult a lawyer tomorrow."

"Just a minute," called Mrs. Bowser. "Why do you shave?"

"That strikes me as being a fool question."

"It may be one, but please answer it."

"I shave because I don't want to grow either a mustache or whiskers. That ought to be obvious to a child. What are you grinning at?"

"At the time you have wasted."

"Wasted? Wasted?"

"I have known you for twenty-five years, and I have never seen the slightest sign of a beard on your face. You are naturally a smooth faced man. If you didn't shave for three months there would be no beard."

"Do you mean to tell me that I'm the biggest idiot in America?" he thundered.

"But you have no beard," she protested.

"And you have never said anything about it until now."

"Why, if you hadn't been shaving you'd have been trying to cut your hair with a can opener."

Mr. Bowser came downstairs and brushed past her and went over to the barber's. After he had been greeted he asked:

"Would I have any beard if I didn't shave?"

"Not a sign of one," was the prompt reply.

"But you have shaved me a hundred times."

"Yes, sir."

"Why in thunder did I come here if I've no beard to be shaved?"

"I thought you liked to be tickled with the lather brush."

When last seen Mr. Bowser was kicking the stone dog on his front lawn.

Might Be Worse.

When the indigo predominates
  The view I take of life,
And man's well known existence rates
  As useless stress and strife,
When I am hitting .89
  And fielding .23,
And fate has hung the Indian sign
  With extra frills on me;
When I am tempted to object
  To fortune's cruel ways—
It's comforting to recollect
  They're worse in picture plays.

—Peoria Journal.

Hints For Housewives

Look For Dishonest Measures.

The north plaza of the city hall, New York, which was stacked high with all kinds of weights, must surely have caved in were it not for one thing. The weights were false. They were not as heavy as they looked. They were not honest weights.

That is the reason they were there, for it was weights and measures week, and Commissioner Joseph Hartigan of the mayor's bureau of weights and measures had placed all the dishonest baskets and pails and scoops and balances and other weighing paraphernalia which his inspectors had confiscated in public view that passersby might see and become wise.

One of the prize fakes was a five gallon oil can, so constructed that it contained but one quart of oil. It was said that the engineer who designed this can did not mean to be dishonest. He had a grudge against John D. Rockefeller and figured that he would not let any one use his oil, like the Irishman who bought a ticket and then walked, to get square with the railroad.

Another infernal machine was a large ice scale which gave only thirty-five pounds when it registered 100. When the iceman was arrested he said the ice had melted on the way up the dumbwaiter.

On one side of the exhibit was a pile of baskets, such as are used to mismeasure fruit and vegetables, while on the other a large stack of short weight paper containers gave mute evidence of the fortunes to be made in the ice cream business. A prominent confectioner accused of possessing these containers asserted that he only used them when selling ice cream and water ices to young ladies, as he could not bear to see them injure their complexions.

An interesting balance was one with a wire attached, connected through a hole in the counter with two weights weighing eighteen ounces below. By this device an ostensible five pounds of coffee became in reality only three pounds fourteen ounces.

While this exhibition was exposed to the elements, safely housed on the third floor of the Municipal building, in Commissioner Hartigan's office, was a display of correct and proper scales and measures of all sorts. At this office the commissioner is busy organizing what is known as the Consumers' league. Already 61,000 women have joined this organization, and by the end of three months the bureau expects the enrollment will be more than 200,000. This league, composed of housewives, will spread the propaganda of honest weights and measures by insisting on them when making their purchases.

When Ice Cream Sticks.

Ice cream is sometimes frozen so hard that it does not come out of the mold easily. When this happens let the cold water run over the outside of the can. The water is so much warmer than the ice cream that it melts it sufficiently to start it out and does not melt it enough to spoil the shape of the mold.

How to Clean Matting.

When matting is soiled rub it with a soft flannel cloth dipped in lukewarm salt water. Rub the spots with moistened cornmeal; then go over the whole surface again with salt water, this time cold. Wipe with a dry cloth. This method of cleaning does not turn the matting yellow, as water usually does.

If You Need More Fat.

If your physician advises you to eat more fat see that your diet includes plenty of cream, butter, olive oil, bacon, walnuts, pecan nuts, egg yolks, suet, salt pork, salmon and beef and mutton fat. All these foods contain a very large percentage of fat.

Cleaning Mackintoshes at Home.

Spread the mackintosh out flat on the table and scrub with warm water and yellow soap, in which a little carbonate of ammonia has been dissolved. Rinse in cold water and hang in the air to dry. On no account put it near the fire.

This Drives Mosquitoes Away.

Wind a piece of paper around a pencil and fill the tube so formed with Persian powder. Stand it in a dish of sand and burn it an hour before bedtime. This drives the mosquitoes away and so insures an untroubled night's sleep.

Bran For White Paint.

A plain cloth dipped in hot water and then in a saucer of bran will clean white paint and not injure it. The bran acts like a soap on the paint.

Brightening Rugs.

Throw coarse salt over rugs and carpets before sweeping them to prevent the dust from rising. This will brighten the color also.

To Sharpen a Knife Quickly.

A strip of emory cloth tacked to a small square board will be found useful for quickly sharpening the carving knife.

Ironing a Bias.

Be sure to iron garments with the straight of the goods and thus prevent stretching of the bias seams.

OF GEORGETTE CREPE.

Pale Yellow Color Employed In This Pretty Summer Blouse.

ELABORATE SHIRT WAIST.

The eton jacket effect is simulated in this handsome blouse by means of inserts of white silk embroidery. The color of the blouse is a pale yellow, a color much liked this year. The collar follows the lines well liked by all femininity and is moderately high in the back. The sleeves are long and trimmed with the embroidery.

ABOUT HYPOCRISY.

Be Sincere About What You Say, Do and Think.

Be sincere of what you say of others. If you cannot think nice things about them do not say anything at all. You should never run down others in your speech, so if you cannot praise be silent. If you are forced to utter an opinion about a person you dislike pick out the one point you find to admire in that person and mention that.

Unfortunately it is all too seldom that the real hypocrite recognizes herself in her true nature. She usually garbs herself in a cloak of self righteousness, covering her inward self with a mask of dissimulation. Her "I am better than thou" attitude succeeds in deceiving most of the world, including herself. This pharisaism is one of the commonest characteristics of the hypocrite.

It is better to be blunt and outspoken than to be hypocritical. The hypocrite may make more friends, but the frank person knows her friends are true. You want your friends to like you for what you are—not for what you are not, but pretend to be.

The hypocrite parades her pretended virtues before the world. Self advertisement is a model of kindness and nobility is her pet labor. Her plausibility is her best stock in trade. You have only to talk to her five minutes to know that she has two Bible classes and is the most charitable member of her church. According to her, she is constantly doing good. She will tell you in one breath that she has only love in her heart for the whole world and in the next that Mrs. Brown is no doubt a respectable woman, but that she shouldn't be so indiscreet.

The awful part about the hypocrite is that she can do more harm to a girl's character in one minute than a frank person can do in a year. The outspoken girl will talk to you against a person and you will know right away that she is talking of some one she greatly dislikes. You can tell, consequently, that her opinion of the person in question is prejudiced by her dislike and is to be valued accordingly.

But the hypocrite speaks very highly of the person she wants to slander. Then she inserts a but and a slight innuendo. Every insinuation is preceded by a flattering comment. The impression you receive at once is that this criticism must be quite unprejudiced, as the talker said so many nice things too. Every harmful innuendo is doubled in importance because you think that if a woman who is such a friend can say such things they must be true.

Keep Pantry Neat.

We all know how hard it is to keep the pantry looking neat. The spices and other articles lying around make it so untidy. From your grocer get three large, strong egg cases. Nail these firmly one on the other. This gives you six compartments. Now get a ten cent can of paint (any color you want); then make a curtain (double) and put on rod. In one compartment have spices, in another all articles that come in bags, like beans, rice, etc. This cleans the pantry out and helps fill up the kitchen.

To Keep Stockings Mated.

Take some small snap fasteners. Sew one part of the fastener on one stocking at the top and the other part on the other stocking at the top. Then when stockings are taken off to put in the wash have each person snap his or her pair together. It does not interfere with the washing, and no clothes- [illegible] at all, the [illegible]

HIGH VELOCITY STARS.

Their Fearful Rate of Speed in Space is Somewhat Puzzling.

The average velocity of stars ranges from about six kilometers, or between three and four miles, per second for "young" stars to about thirty kilometers per second for "old" ones. But notable exceptions occur. At Mount Wilson solar observatory of the Carnegie institution some stars have been found to move with velocities of 141, 150, 179, 233, 316 and even 325 kilometers per second, the highest speed yet known.

These high velocity stars are sometimes described as runaways because they seem to be quite beyond the control of the gravitational power of the universe. At their speed the attraction of the entire known stellar system would be wholly insufficient to check the star's career through space.

The astronomer, Simon Newcomb, once calculated that the maximum velocity attained by a body starting with velocity zero at an infinite distance and passing through a stellar system containing 100,000,000 stars each five times as massive as our sun and distributed throughout a disklike spheroid of certain extent cannot exceed 40 kilometers per second. Yet the star "Groombridge 1830" has a speed nearly nine times this value, and the massive star Arcturus has a speed probably four times this value.

If existing velocities owe their magnitudes to the gravitation of the system the quantity of attracting matter in the whole stellar system would have to be at least eighty times that assumed by the calculations of Professor Newcomb.—Baltimore American.

HE ASKED FOR DONALD.

And Much to His Surprise He Got the Answer He Sought.

Dr. Norman Macleod, the famous Scottish divine, before visiting India, called on an old highland woman in Glasgow, says a writer in the Scottish American. "When ye gang tae India," he said, "ye'll be seein' ma Donal' that went awa tae India ten years ago an' never sent the scrape of a pen tae his mither since."

"But, Katie," said the doctor, "India is a very big place, and how can I expect to find him?"

"Oh, but ye'll just be askin' for Donal'. What for no?"

So, to please the old woman, he promised to ask for Donald, and he conscientiously kept his word. At various ports he made inquiry among British ships, although it seemed very much like looking for a needle in a bale of hay. But it is the unexpected that happens. As Dr. Macleod's steamer went up the Hugli river an outward bound vessel [illegible] was leaning over her bulwark, and, moved by a sudden impulse, the doctor shouted out:

"Are you Donald Mactavish?"

To his intense surprise the man answered, "Yes."

Dr. Macleod had only time to shout, "You're to write to your mother!" as the vessels drew apart. The result of his amazing meeting was that the old lady received a penitent letter from her long neglectful son.

Not Quite.

"Young man," inquired her father sternly, "will you give her a home like the one she has been used to?"

"No," replied the truthful suitor, "for there will be no grumpy father to come home and make every one miserable by his kicking over trifles and swearing at matters in general. There will be no mother to scold her from morning to night for wasting time merely because she wants to be neat. There will be no big brother to abuse her for not doing half of his work and no little brother to make enough noise to drive her crazy when her head aches. There won't be any younger sister to insist on reading some trashy novel while she does all the work. She will not have with me a home like she has been used to, not if I can help it."—Boston Journal.

The Mistletoe.

The mistletoe is a Druidical contribution to Christmas. It was held in great veneration by the Druids in ancient England, and the cutting of it was attended by sacrificing and feasting.

With weird incantations the priest climbed the tree on which the mistletoe grew and cut it away with a knife of purest gold, no base metal being allowed to touch it. As the twigs fell they were received below in a mantle of spotless whiteness.

The Open Question.

Many, many years ago the Stork and the Wolf met at the door of a human habitation.

"After you!" they exclaimed simultaneously.

And since then scientists have been unable to determine whether poverty or population came into being first.—Philadelphia Ledger.

How It Turned Out.

"Did Blabson's love affair have a happy ending?"

"I presume so. I saw his former fiancee the other day, and she must weigh at least 200 pounds."

"Do you suppose that makes Blabson happy?"

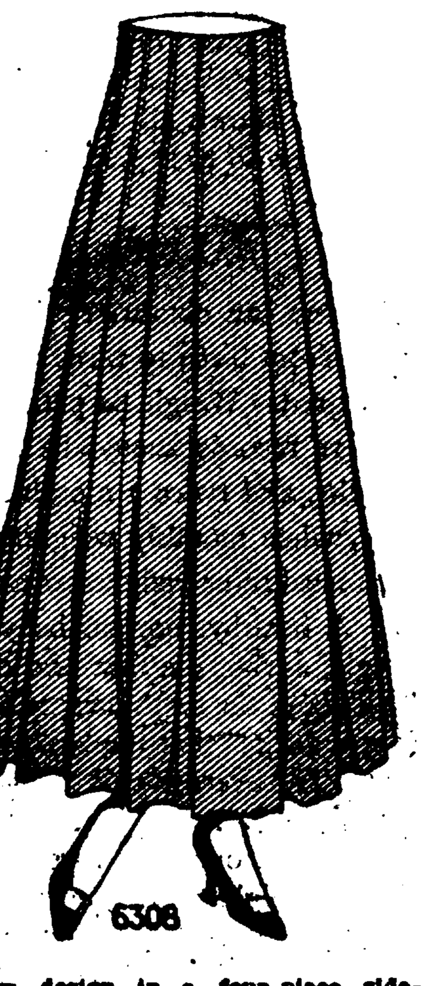
"At least it doesn't make him unhappy. You see, she didn't marry Blabson."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

A SKIRT OF MANY POSSIBILITIES.



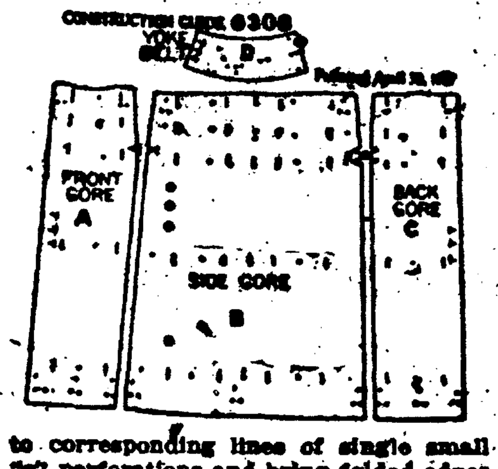
6308

New design in a four-piece side-pleated skirt, suitable to development in any of the smart materials of the season.

One may choose between serge, broadcloth, gabardine, taffeta, poplin or voile as a material for the development of this smart four-piece side-pleated skirt. It has many charming possibilities if one desires a change from the original model. For instance, it may have a yoke-belt that fastens either at the back or front, and the yoke-belt may or may not have pockets. These belts come in two widths, the wider extending almost the depths of the hips.

Pleated skirts are not difficult to make if they are properly handled, despite the general belief to the contrary. In this instance, the first step is to arrange the gores together, according to notches; then pleat, creasing on lines of slot perforations, and bring folded edges

CONSTRUCTION GUIDE 6308



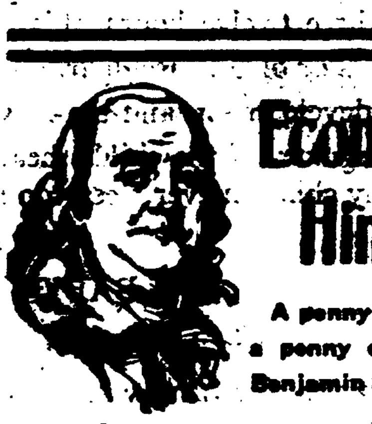
to corresponding lines of single small "o" perforations and bring folded edges each of the line of double "oo" perforations together on the line of double "oo" perforations. Stitch as illustrated, leaving seam to left of center-front free about 12 inches for a placket, and press. Close seams under pleats. Adjust 2 inch belting to position underneath upper edge skirt for a stay; stitch upper edges together.

If the deep yoke-belt is desired, use the entire pattern and cut off pointed end on large "O" perforation. The belt can be made to close in the back by slashing on line of four small "o" perforations, after which a pocket can be inserted. Adjust on skirt, center-fronts and center-backs even, the small "o" perforations being used to indicate the center.

Belts will be used a great deal during the fall and winter, and kid in various colors makes ideal belts for separate skirts.

Pictorial Review Skirt No. 6308. Sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist. Price, 15 cents.

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.



A penny saved is a penny earned.—Benjamin Franklin.

THE finish of the woodwork and walls of the house is part of its permanent equipment which plays an important role in its general attractiveness and the ease with which it can be taken care of. Woodwork of the baseboards, doors, window casings, etc., should be easy to dust and wash. This means round corners and no elaborate moldings. Whether or not such surfaces should be painted or stained and varnished depends partly upon how good the wood is and partly upon personal taste. As a general rule, varnished woodwork is easier to keep in order than painted, but paint covers up poor wood better and can be used in lighter colors, a point which is often in its favor in rooms where there is insufficient light or where a "light" treatment in color and furnishings is desired. Good enamel mixed with the last coat of paint prolongs its life and makes it easier to clean.

For floors, paint is less durable and harder to clean than well finished waxed varnish, but if the boards are old and rough it would probably be better to paint them. Carpets or mattings tacked down close around the baseboard may be warmer in winter than rugs which do not cover the whole floor, but they are less desirable, because it is so difficult to take them up and clean them. Not only must the tacks be removed from the carpet, but their larger size makes them more difficult to handle than rugs. For months they remain full of dust and dirt which flies into the air when they are walked on, and for this reason they are very insanitary. If a floor is too bad for ordinary rugs, it is better to paint it and then lay down a carpet rug large enough to cover all but the edges than to tack a carpet over the whole floor. For the floors of kitchens, bathrooms and passageways which must be washed frequently some material less absorbent than wood is desirable. Cement is sometimes used for back entries, pantries, etc., but it is hard and cold underfoot for the kitchen. Good heavy linoleum is perhaps as satisfactory as anything for kitchen, laundry and bathroom, as it is comfortable underfoot, easy to clean and very durable. Oilcloth is cheaper, but not so durable.

Five inches short of average on the rainfall for the first five months of 1915. But a hosing counts as one rain, so more power to the agricultural elbow.

PLAY GARMENTS.

How the Romper and the Jumper Have Become Invaluable.

Play garments in the sense in which they are known in this country find no place in the French collection. Such practical affairs as the romper and the jumper are American in origin and to a very great degree in use also. Like many styles that in the course of time are adopted by the Parisiennes, the romper made its French debut on the American child. It can hardly be said to have universal vogue, but nothing has been advanced of recent years that has approached it for utilitarian service.

Pinafores have been discarded by most American mothers, but in certain of the foreign countries they retain their old time vogue and are offered in many interesting fabrics and styles. The smock of the working classes has been taken as the model for latter day aprons designed for children, and while originally it was meant to wear over the frock, it gradually was lengthened, the opening down the front became a seam and the erstwhile pinafore was graduated into the dress ranks for little folk.

Many mothers in planning the wardrobes for their children buy an extra quantity of material so that bloomers may be made to go with the washable dresses. This is an excellent idea, since it helps to reduce the laundry bills.

In many instances the bloomers are cut on circular lines, because this gives more breadth and consequent ease to the active small girl or boy. Moreover, the extra fullness does away with the necessity of petticoats, since the folds of the bloomer serve to hold out the dress-skirt.

This year there are interesting checks, plaids and stripes in washable materials especially designed with reference to the dress wants of the younger generation. The better quality will wash without fear of running or of shrinking in any marked degree. With the shepherd checks in ginghams, linens and cotton voiles are sometimes combined plain linens in old blue, rose, pink or light blue.

How to Make the Summer Bungalow Look Cool and Dainty.

Dainty hangings of printed cotton in the cool combination of blue and white have long been a favorite selection for the summer bungalow or cottage, and long has been felt the need of a rug that would carry out this cool color scheme. A shop which makes a specialty of showing Japanese goods had on exhibition rugs of various sizes in a charmingly covered oriental design. The design, carried out on a white background, well covered the background in different shades of blue. No, they did not look like bath mats, but evidently they are made on the same looms.

No Room For Mirth.

Eleanor—I believe my husband is provoked at my extravagance. He didn't even smile when he saw my dress. Madeline—Some men, my dear, have no sense of humor.—London Express.

HOW TO TAKE GOOD CARE OF THOSE DELICATE ORGANS, THE EYES.

It is undoubtedly true that we do not take sufficient care of our eyes. The eye is too delicate an organ, however, to be subjected to haphazard treatment. A sudden change from very bright light to darkness should be avoided, and if the eyes are weak the prevailing color in the room in which one spends most of the time should be some tint that is helpful to the eyesight.

Do not read while lying down, when rocking or when in a car. Do not use the eyes before breakfast, and do not read or sew in the sun, but let a good, strong light fall over your right shoulder. Hold whatever you read on a level with the eyes, and do not bend over your book or paper.

TENNIS TOGS.

How to Know and Acquire Proper Outfit For Pastime.

All signs point to tennis as the leading pastime for the summer season. Specially made dresses, hats and sweaters for the sportswoman are much more attractive than usual. She can no longer be fooled by any "just as good for the purpose" togs which may be offered to her. This is a step in the right direction and promises a smarter gowned lot of women at the net this year than ever before.

Another improvement is also to be noticed in the fact that slim and stout women now adopt clothing which in color and cut conceals rather than accentuates their own peculiarities of figure.

One charming novelty is a coat and skirt suit of balbriggan of the same weave as that used in fine underwear. This is very attractive in old rose, hunter's green and old blue, the popular tennis colors.

There is also a jumper suit of fine blue and white striped flannel, having the white trimmings which make it very pretty for outing use. A very smart hat of white linen, trimmed with blue suede, is worn with this suit.

Tweed flannel semifitted sweaters are quite new and have collars, cuffs and sashes of plain white tweed, finished with mother of pearl buttons.

Box plaited waists in dainty colored chambrays, having polo collars and cuffs of white pique, are especially new and smart and go beautifully with white linen or serge tennis skirts. The English skirt is also a fetish, which is on the smock model and laced at the top, so that it may be slipped on and off over the head.

Embroidered hats are new and very becoming. They are of the coarse white or tan straw, and the flowers are embroidered in linen on the crowns and brims of the hats in embroidery stitches, and they are sewed through and through. The brims are then faced with linen the color of the embroidery on the top of the hat. The embroidery matches the tennis skirt or suit.

With the white tennis shoes white stockings are usually worn, though many are selecting those of the color of the chambray blouse or the dark stripe in the flannel suit, which gives an added note of color to these dainty out of door suits.

How to Adjust the Wabbling Legs of Your Furniture.

It is well known that the legs of tables and other furniture in a dining room, whether owing to imperfection of manufacture or to the inequality of the floor suface, are apt to wobble unsteadily at times, and this is a great trouble and annoyance.

It is commonly remedied by a wedge or wad of paper, but this is an unsightly expedient, and it is interesting to note that an adjustable caster has been invented by which the variations in lengths of support can be compensated for. The crux of this invention is a screw, so that the tread can be quickly and accurately adjusted, and it can be adapted to meet all requirements, from a billiard table to a small clock.

How to Clean Your Sink in a Sanitary Manner.

Do you know that an old newspaper is excellent to clean an iron sink? It does not soil the hands, and it is sanitary, as it is burned after using, thus doing away with the unsightly and unsanitary sink-cloth.

Pour on the sink about a tablespoonful of kerosene, then wipe with the paper. A sink cleaned in this way is free from grease. It is glossy and sheds the water. Therefore it does not rust easily.

How to Keep the Kitchen Paint Bright and Clean.

Kitchen paint will soon acquire a shabby, dull look from the frequent cleaning that is necessary in this room. The use of soap only increases the difficulty, especially if the paints are varnished. A good plan is to boil one pound of bran in a gallon of water for an hour, then wash the paint with this bran water. It will not only be kept clean, but bright and glossy.

How to Keep Bread, Cheese and Cake Fresh.

Keep cheese in a cool, dry place, and after it is cut wrap it in a linen cloth and keep it in a tight tin box.

Keep bread in a tin covered box and it will keep fresh and good longer than if left exposed to the air.

Cake also should be kept in a tight tin box. Tin boxes with covers, like trunks, with handles at the ends, are fine for bread and cake.

TODAY'S FASHION NOTE

A shirt waist of matic colored Georgette crepe, touched at the neck and wrists with brown satin. It is worn with a box-plainted skirt of krimmer brown cloth. Two yards of 44-inch crepe, with one-fourth yard satin and 4 yards of 44-inch cloth duplicate the waist and skirt, respectively.

Pictorial Review Waist No. 6112. Sizes, 32 to 46 in. bust. Price, 15c. Skirt No. 6308. Sizes, 22 to 34 in. waist. Price, 15 cents.

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

TWO DELICIOUS DISHES.

LUNCHEON MENU.
Macaroni Loaf.
Salad. Biscuits.
Marshmallow. Iced Tea.

Tomato Marshmallow.

COOK and strain ripe tomatoes. If canned tomatoes are used they must be drained, cooked and strained. Make a sirup of one-half cupful of the strained tomato and one cupful of sugar. Cook to 230 degrees Fahrenheit. Pour this moistened with a quarter cupful of water. Stir, add one cupful of water and cook to 240 degrees. Remove from the fire and add three tablespoonfuls of gelatin dissolved in one cupful of water. Mix and strain. With a wooden paddle beat until it becomes foamy and white; then gradually add the beaten whites of two eggs and continue beating until it is stringy and almost set. Sift over one tablespoonful of cornstarch and pour on a marble slab or large platter which has been dusted with pulverized sugar. Let dry for twelve hours and cut in squares. If they are to be eaten plain, roll in pulverized sugar, or they may be dipped in melted chocolate.

Macaroni Loaf.

Three-quarters cupful macaroni, one cupful cream or milk, four level teaspoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of red or green peppers chopped, one cupful grated cheese, one teaspoonful of onion juice, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, three eggs, one tablespoonful salt. Cook macaroni in usual way. Scald cream, add to this one cupful breadcrumbs, butter, salt, peppers, cheese, parsley, onion juice, beaten eggs and macaroni. Line a quart baking dish with buttered paper, pour in the mixture, set pan on many folds of paper in pan of water, place in moderate oven and bake from half to three-quarters of an hour. Turn out on deep platter and serve with tomato sauce. Sauce: Two teaspoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one-half teaspoonful salt (scant), one cupful stewed and strained tomatoes, slice of onion, one-half teaspoonful capers, three cloves. Brown butter and flour separate, then combine, add salt and pepper. Cook tomatoes with slice of onion, then remove onion, add tomatoes slowly to flour and butter, cook thoroughly and add capers and cloves, or these may be omitted. Pour over loaf and serve very hot. This seems a lot of trouble, but it pays, for it is delicious and just as good next day for luncheon as any meat dish.

Anna Thompson.

DON'T YOU MISS IT!

Right now we are running

Our Summer Cut Price Shoe Sale!

There's always a swing and go to these 'Sales' right from the start. People know that this Store of Good Shoes does what it advertises to do, and they rush for the Bargain!

Shoes You'll Like to Wear at Prices You'll Be Glad to Pay!

It is our policy to start each season with new fresh stock We'll not carry Shoes from Season to Season and that's why we always hold these Sales twice a year!

Butts Shoe Shop
ONEIDA STREET

PREFERRED TEN DAYS IN JAIL TO HIS HOME; THE REQUEST GRANTED

"Judge, please send me to jail for ten days?" said James Doyle, 56 years old, in City Court this morning, where he was arraigned on a charge of public intoxication.

"Well, Doyle," said the Judge, "I did think of letting you go home. Don't you want to go home rather than to go to jail?"

"I think not," the old fellow answered, "I know that ten days in jail would do me good right now, and I will let drink alone when I come out."

So Doyle was given ten days in Oswego jail, and Judge Wilson offered to give him the commitment papers and let him go to jail alone. There will be several companions for Doyle, however, whom the Judge felt less inclined to trust, and Doyle will accompany them. The man was arrested last night by Officer Brown, as he lay asleep on a South First st. lawn. Doyle told a straightforward story this morning, and after he had admitted his guilt, told the Judge he had been convicted of the same offense here before, and that a sentence of 30 days had been suspended. Chief Dyer consuled the records and found that Doyle had been arrested here in 1913. In spite of the suspended sentence, Judge Wilson was inclined to give the man another chance, when Doyle requested a jail term. Doyle is a bricklayer and worked on the west side until three weeks ago.

* * *

Officer Lewis arrested Mitchel Ouger and Martin O'Donnell, hoboes, in the railroad yards last night, and they were fined $20 with the alternative of 20 days in jail. Both men, accompanied by Joseph Porter, who says his home is in Rhode Island, entered the city by the side-door Pullman route yesterday. They told the Judge they were weavers and had come to this city expecting to get work at the American Woolen Co. plant, having heard that the local mills were booming. One of the men has only one arm. The Judge told the men that bums were not welcomed here, adding "We have enough bums of our own here, and if the mills start to work there are plenty of unemployed in this city." Porter was given the same sentence as the other pair, athough he was arrested on a different charge.

* * *

Herbert Anright, of Rome, who made his debut in the City Court yesterday in the capacity of complainant against Amos Carkner, of Rochester, who lifted Anright's gold watch, fountain pen and wallet Tuesday night, while the men were sleeping at the Fulton House, was arrested late last night, charged with public intoxication.

Anright had a fair start yesterday morning when he appealed in court against Carkner and tears stood in his eyes when he was obliged to testify against his bed-fellow. Then he told the Judge that he would be content if Amos would pay back the $5 he had already spent from the wallet, and the Judge allowed Carkner to look for some money. Yesterday afternoon Carkner succeeded in getting the funds and Anright received all his stolen property from Captain Norton. He immediately started to celebrate his good fortune and had parted with $3 of the five-spot before Officer Brown arrested him for intoxication.

Judge Wilson fined Anright the remaining $2 and when Anright asked, "How Will I Get Home, Judge?" His Honor answered, "Walk! It will do you good." Anright pleaded for his money, but the Judge refused to remit the fine and Anright will start his Weston for Rome as soon as he is released from custody.

THE BETTER BABY SLOGAN
By JEANETTE VAN REYPEN

No one is satisfied today unless their baby is qualified to rank among the prize winners. "Better Babies" is the watchword that meets one at every turn. County fairs rival city up-lift work in pushing the movement for improvement in human livestock, and no point is neglected that has been found helpful in this development. Two generations or perhaps three, from the present crop of "Better Babies" ought to show an improvement in the race, though with the tendency shown all through Nature to revert to the original type it will never do to neglect any item in the approved schedule.

* * *

BABY WEIGHT AND MEASUREMENT.

One can obtain regular charts showing the standard development from birth to three years of age, with which the baby can be compared. Weight is perhaps the best index of baby's health, and regular records should be kept. Weekly records for the first six months, and twice a month after that, until the close of the second year, when monthly weighings are usually sufficient. Delicate children need to be weighed oftener.

A healthy, normal baby loses from ten to eleven per cent. in weight during the first two days after birth, and does not regain it until about the tenth day. Continued loss of weight, after the second day, indicates that the child needs more nourishment than he is getting. The average child weighs three times its weight at birth at the end of the first year. The weekly gain, in a normal infant, being from four to six ounces. First born children usually exceed later ones both in height and weight. The average height of a healthy, new born child varies between sixteen and twenty-one inches, and the weight between six and eight pounds. Boys weigh one-half to three-quarters of a pound more than girls as a rule. Baby's height increases most rapidly during the first two weeks of life. After two weeks, and up to the fifth month there is an almost uniform increase in height which then becomes less rapid, but continues uniformly to the end of the first year. During the second year two to three inches, and from this to the eleventh year the yearly gain is from one to two inches.

* * *

BABY'S SLEEP.

A new-born, healthy infant, with good digestion and proper food, will usually sleep eighteen to twenty hours a day. At six months about fifteen hours are necessary, at two years thirteen hours, and at three twelve hours, this period continuing until the child is four years or older. Regular, quiet sleep, is an indication of normal, healthy development, and the habit should be formed early and continued regulary if the child's health is to be insured. It is doubtful if healthy children ever sleep too much.

* * *

BABY'S BATH.

The baby should be bathed daily from his birth, using at first a basin withl ukewarm water and Castile soap, and later a full tub bath. The very young infant should not be kept in the bath longer than three or four minutes, though the bath should be given thoroughly, and the body dried by wrapping in a soft towel. A liberal dusting of talcum powder, especially in the folds, follows this. The temperature of the water should be 70 to 75 degrees, with doors and windows closed to avoid drafts. Soft gauze is better than a sponge, and there should be one cloth for the face and head and another for the body. Temperature of the bath should be 100 degrees Fahrenheit until the second month, then 95 degrees until the twelfth month and during the second year 85 to 90 degrees. Always use a thermometer for the bath, never guess at the temperature. Teach baby to enjoy his bath. Lower him gradually into the water if he cries or seems afraid. In warm weather when he suffers from prickly heat give him a bran or soda bath before he goes to bed.

(Continued Tomorrow)

FREE BOOK of Shell Tests

We have been fortunate enough to secure a number of copies of a book telling how to test the primer strength, penetration, velocity and waterproofing of shotgun shells.

Any one who shoots or hunts may have one copy of this book if he applies before they are all gone.

Local Sportsmen who have seen this book have been much interested. Call and get your copy today.

F. A. WALLACE
304 W. Broadway, Fulton, N.Y.

NORTH VOLNEY.

A memorial service is to be held at the home of the late Mrs. Betsy Wright Friday, August 6, by the Ladies' Aid Societies of Mt. Pleasant and North Volney. Each one present is expected to respond by relating some deed or act of kindness to them by Mrs. Wright. Everyone invited. Ladies, please bake.

* * *

Henry Kinne, Sr., of this place, died Monday at the home of his son, John Kinne, of Mexico, at the age of 79 years. The funeral services were held yesterday at the home of his son in Mexico and at Vermillion. Burial in this cemetery.

* * *

Mrs. Byron Sikes has been in Mexico the past few days, called there by the illenss and death of her father, Mr. Kinne.

* * *

Mrs. T. E. Ingersoll and daughter, Gertrude, returned Monday from spending a few days visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Austin Davis, of Elisburg.

* * *

Mrs. Bert Scouton of Fulton is a guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Byron Cook.

* * *

R. C. Coe and family were Sunday guests of his daughter, Mrs. Edward Baell, of Fulton. Mrs. Coe returned home Sunday from spending the week-end in Fulton.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Bateman were Sunday guests of his son, Will Bateman, and family.

* * *

Mrs. Bertha Howell returned Tuesday afternoon from spending a few days with her friend, Mrs. W. J. Sharra, of Baldwinsville.

Bread as sweet as the "kind your mother used to bake," is the people's verdict applied to Black company's bread. adv

Neuralgia Pains Stopped

You don't need to suffer those agonizing nerve pains in the face, head, arm, shoulders, chest and back. Just apply a few drops of soothing Sloan's Liniment; lie quietly a few minutes. You will get such relief and comfort! Life and the world will look brighter. Get a bottle today. 3 ounces for 25c., at all Druggists. Penetrates without rubbing. 2-12

DRUGGIST USES CUCKOO AS BURGLAR ALARM

New York, Aug. 5.—As Frank Schwartz employs no clerk in his drug store at No. 515 Amsterdam avenue, he attached wires to the more valuable articles on display in his show window, so if taken by a thief the wire would release the cuckoo in a clock and thus warn him.

Mr. Schwartz was behind his prescription counter last night when the cuckoo began to squawk excitedly. He ran out and found a man leaving the store with a camera, to which the cuckoo wire had been attached.

After a chase of a block he caught and arrested a man who said he was Leonard White, of No. 308 West Fifty-fifth st., and the druggist said he had the camera.

Cookies and cakes and all things baked by the Black company, fresh every day, at your grocer's. adv

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

WEATHER FORECAST.

Partly cloudy tonight and Friday. Moderate south to southwest winds.

UNFAVORABLE WEATHER BRINGS WHEAT ADVANCE

New York, Aug 5.—The belief is gaining ground in the wheat market that there has been more damage done to the winter wheat crop by the prolonged rains during harvest than had been conceded, and during yesterday's operations shorts became nervous and bid the market up rapidly, closing prices being 1 5-9c to 2 3-8c net higher.

The weekly government weather bulletin said that the wet weather had caused further damage during the week to wheat in shock and that which is still uncut.

The Question.

Stella—You have two proposals?
Bella—Yes, I can't decide which to marry first.—New York Sun.

CONFIDING HEN AS TAR BABY

North Arlington, N. J., Aug. 5—This is the pathetic tale of William Aiken's little brown hen Gladys, who almost came to an untimely end in a tar barrel today while in the faithful performance of her duty. This is how it happened:

Gladys is an industrious bird. Every day she adds to the Aiken larder one nice fresh egg. She chose an inviting looking barrel near the chicken coop yesterday in which to leave her daily contribution. The barrel was half full of tar, but Gladys settled down in the soft, sticky mass with a little cluck of content. Pretty soon, with a satisfied cackle she tried to fly out again but she was stuck fast.

Her squawks brought William Aiken, Jr., and William Flannigan, who were playing in the barn, to her aid. In a moment they were almost as powerless as the hen, for when they thrust their hands into the tar to pull her out they, too, stuck fast.

Some one called Chief of Police Riepe. By dine of much pulling he finally loosed the two boys and removed most of Gladys.

Part of her tail feathers, however, and nearly all of her down over her wishbone section stayed in the tar. The egg, too, could not be pried out, but the resourceful officer solved this dijiculty by punching a hole through the shell and sucking the contents through a straw.

TO WAGE FIGHT FOR NATION'S DEFENCES

New York, Aug. 5.—A new element in the widespread campaign for improved national defnces came into being yesterday when the American Defence Society, in which some of the most prominent citizens of the United States are actively interested, filed papers of incorporation and opened headquarters at No. 303 Fifth avenue.

It was announced that the purpose of the new organization is to act as a general clearing house for publicity from any recognized source regarding the condition of the country's defences and to further an aggressive educational campaign for the purpose of summoning the support of the public to all of the organizations in the country which have as their design the betterment of the country's strength in preparation for possible warfare.

GERMANY'S RULE IN ANTWERP HARSHER

Rotterdam, Aug. 5.—German rule of Antwerp is becoming increasingly harsh. From today more servere regulations are to be enforced. Apparently, the Germans have reason to suspect that demonstrations against the invaders are contemplated by the Belgians.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

State of New York, Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y.—Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 646, Laws of 1911, and Chapter 80, Laws o f1913, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office, No. 55 Lancaster street, Albany, N. Y., at 1 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, the 26th day of August, 1915, for the improvement of the following highways: Oswego County—Road No. 5408; Fulton City; East First st. Mileage, 0.36.

Maps, pans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of Division Engineer, Chas. J. McDonough, 433 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "Information for Bidders" in the itemized proposal, specifications and contract agreement.

Proposals for each road or contract must be represented in a saparate sealed envelope, endorsed on the outside with the name and number of the road or contract for which the proposal is made. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check payable to the order of the State Commission of Highways for an amount equal to at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal which such check accompanies.

This check will be held by the Commission until the contract and bond are duly executed.

The successful bidder will be required to give a bond for fifty per cent. of the amount of the contract; such bond to be executed by a surety company to be approved by the Commission, or a bond secured by the deposit of collateral securities to be approved by the Commission.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

EDWIN DUFFEY,
Commissioner.

I. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

Notice to Creditors.

In Pursuance of an Order of Hon. Clayton I. Miller, Surrogate of the County of Oswego, New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Lucinda J. Curtis, late of the Town of Palermo, in said County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the office of William S. Hillick at No. 59 South First Street in the city of Fulton in the County of Oswego, New York, on or before the 1st day of February, 1916.

Dated this 12th day of July A.D., 1915.

SAMUEL L. CURTIS,
Administrator.

William S. Hillick,
Attorney for Administrator.
B-7-14-15

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, 196. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1915. *Price One Cent*

Germans Draw Net Tighter About Czar's Retreating Troops

Warsaw Left an Empty Shell by Russians Who Are Beyond the Vistula. Grand Duke Trusts Rear Guard to Cover Retreat

London reports that Warsaw, the capital of Poland, was occupied by the Germans yesterday morning, closing the first stage of the greatest military movement in the history of the war.

The entry of the German army—led by the Bavarians under Prince Leopold—was practically unopposed. Following the definite break in the Blome line on Tuesday and the general assault on the outer and inner forts defending the city, only a feeble rear guard was left to offer perfunctory resistance to the Bavarians and cover the retirement of the main defence force across the Vistula.

In evacuating Warsaw the Russians removed every pound of military stores, dismantled factories, destroyed or removed all railway equipment and left to the victors the shel of a city. The work of removal has been in progress officially since July 15. While no advices have been received indicating the course pursued by the Russians after crossing the Vistula, it is regarded here as certain that they bew up the three bridges spanning the river and willl make further stands with rear guards in Praga, the eastern suburb of the capital. The destruction of the bridges would mean that the beautiful Praga bridge, completed a few years ago at a cost of more than $6.000,000, would be given over to dynamite.

While to the Bavarians commanded by Prince Leopold has fallen the honor of taking over Warsaw in the name of the German Emperor and his consort, who are expected to make a state entry within a few days, the real conquerors are the troops fighting under Field Marshall von Hindenburg along the Narew river to the northeast, to the Austo-Germans who crossed the Vistula to the south of the city and to the armies of the Austrian Archduke Josef Ferdinand and the German Field Marshall von Mackensen, which are advancinf northward between the Vistula and Bug rivers.

* * *

RUSSIANS FIGHTING STUBBORNLY

The Russians are fighting desperately and stubbronly to check the progress of these four armies and have had several successes, inflicting heavy losses on their pursuers; but they are being steadily pressed back, which made the longer occupation of the Warsaw Polish salient a hazardous undertaking.

Even now, although the stadiness of the Russian troops and their fierce counter attacks have gained much valuable time for them, it is problematical whether the whole Russian army will succeed in reaching the new positions chosen for it or whether, if it should get there, it will not find those positions turned by the Austrians, who have crossed the Bug southeast of Cholm, and the Germans under Generals von Scholz and von Gallwitz, who have crossed the Narew.

At the northeastern end of the line the Russian communications are further threatened by General von Buelow, who is advancing toward Dvinsk on the Vilna-Petrograd railway. Indeed, the Austro-Germans have set three traps to catch and destroy the Russian army. None of them was sprung, but one was so near to closing that the Grand Duke Nichola was forced to evacuate Warsaw and now is fighting with all his might to prevent the others from cutting off his retreat.

Thus far he seemingly has been successful, for although the Germans assert the capture of a large number of prisoners the aggregate is small when compared with the immense forces engaged. In addition, the Russian guns apparently are well on their way to the rear.

* * *

PREPARE TO EVACUATE RIGA

The Russians are also preparing to evacuate Riga, the port on the gulf of that name in the north. The arrival of the Germans ten miles south of that city already has been the cause of the flight of the civilian populace.

While expressing the fullest confidence in the future, the British military writers make no attempt to belittle the achievements of the Germans or the effect their success is likely to have in the near east and the west.

Since early in May, when they started their great counter offensive in Wester Galicia against the Russians, who were debouching through the Carpathians on to the plains of Hungary, the troops of the Germanic powers have cleared the Russians out of Galicia with the exception of a narrow strip of territory in the southwest, have recaptured Permysl and Lemberg, taken Lublin, Cholm and Warsaw and are in military occupation of virtually the whole of Poland.

What their next move will be is a matter of conjecture. Some military observers believe they will continue to attack the Russians in the hope of finally crushing them, a task which it is considered is rendered difficult by the fact that the Russians in their retreat lay the country waste, making it necessary for the invaders to bring up every ounce of food required for their army.

Others of the observers think Serbia will be attacked to impress

(Continued on Eighth Page)

CONTRACTOR FILES HIS OBJECTIONS TO REPORT OF COUNCIL MEETING

Frank Massaro, the contractor who built the tow-path sewer from First and Onedia streets, north to the Hunter tail-race, was indignant yesterday at what he termed "the insinuations made that he had accepted graft" in the sewer work, because of the fact that the sewer will cost a little more than $3,800 instead of $2,445, Mr. Massaro's price. Mr. Massaro wants it understood that the plans and specifications include a clause which specifies the amount of rock to be removed and the cost per cubic yard, and that an unlooked for contingency almost doubled the work necessary in removing the rock, necessitating much blasting and the excavation of 125 cubic yards of rock, for which no provision was made.

Mr. Massaro implied that this was the usual contract form, but did not know whether the form was in general use, for instance, on barge canal contracting work, where a number of contractors failed here because of the same unexpected contingencies.

At the time the contract was given, Mr. Massaro's bid was several hundred dollars lower than that of Tony DeBarbour, the next bidder, and many people were of the opinion that the work could not be completed for that sum, because of the rock to be encountered.

Several of the councilmen at Tuesday's meeting were outspoken in their sentiments against a form of contract which would place no obligation or responsibility on the contractor and which would permit him to secure additional funds from the city for the completion of the work he found it impossible to perform at his contract price. Several taxpayers yesterday said if that was the usual form of contract given for city work, they were prepared to enter the contracting business at once.

Buffalo Socialist Sees In Manager Form Dire Consequences

All Plans Except Those Provided by the Peers of His Party Fail to Give the People Relief, Is the Speaker's Public and Private Opinion.

Stephen J. Mahoney, of Buffalo, Socialistic spell-binder, addressed an interested crowd of more than 100 people last night in lower First st. on the subject, "Commission Government." Mr. Mahoney's rostrum was his automobile and at the end of his lecture, which developed into an anti-militiarism harangue, he distributed for the sum of ten cents each, a few copies of the debate between Morris Hillquit, of New York City, attorney and Socialist leader, and Congressman Gardner, of Massachusetts, on the question, "Shall We Arm?"

Briefly, Mr. Mahoney's objections to the commission form of government were: 1st, That it is in direct opposition to the Federal form of government, outlined in the Constitution of the United States; 2nd. That it places the power in the hands of a select few men; 3rd. That Plan C is particularly to be defeated because it does not include the referendum and recall for commissioners; 4th. Plan C would establish a monarchy here; 5th. Because it takes all the power from the hands of the people, inasmuch as the City Manager is appointed by a few men, and because these few men are directly responsible to the interests of the men who pay their campaign expenses.

"The plan is to establish a one-man government in this city," said Mr. Mahoney, "without the power of recall. It is the same in Russia—there the people cannot recall the Czar if he doesn't please them; the people of England can's recall the King if he does wrong; and here in Fulton you cannot recall the commissioners if they prove to be dishonest or unworthy. It takes the reins from your hands.

"From national government down to city and municipal governments, the people have elected those who make the laws and represent them. Under the proposed plan, you will not be able to do that. Those who are supporting the plan here, the members of the Chamber of Commerce and those who control your daily paper, are making a veiled attempt to get all the power into their hands and you will have nothing to say in regard to the control of your city.

Mr. Mahoney then inferred that all those in this city who favor the adoption of commission government were affiliated in some mysterious way with Congressman Gardner and the militarist party of the United States, all working together to the detriment of the working man, and all working for the one end—to establish a monarchy in the United States.

When the sale of pamphlets had commenced, one old man, who stood on the outskirts of the crowd, yelled "A Good Republican wouldn't soil his hands on one of them books!" Mr. Mahoney announced an address on "Socialism" tonight. He denied that he had come to this city at the solicitation or request of any person or persons opposed to the commission form of government and said he was a free lance, as far as anf political affiliations were concerned.

FULTON'S "PIED PIPER" MYTHICAL, SAYS THE PAPER MILL MANAGER

Some one on the staff of an Oswego newspaper is busy "hitting the pipe" again. In yesterday's effusion the long-suffering public is given to understand that a man, known as the "Pied Piper," has recently completed an extensive campaign against rats in the plant of a local paper company, with the result that the rodents have transferred their operations to other sections. This "Pied Piper" makes a business, says the newspaper, of clearing manufacturing plants of rats and they never return—this he guarantees.

The skeptical Times reporter "nibbled" to the extent of a telephone call to the manager of the plant, who said that he had never heard of any such person and had never engaged any one to rid his plant of rats or anything else.

The newspaper concludes by saying that the man is in Oswego at present and may decide to linger there if he can receive any commissions. He should have little difficulty in finding work.

A. W. BROWN, VEHICLE INSPECTOR, HERE TO ENFORCE AUTO LAWS

State Motor Vehicle Inspector Brown of Pulaski spent yesterday in this city investigating alleged violations of the state automobile laws. Mr. Brown stationed himself along First st. and many drivers were ordered to show their licenses, while others were obliged to change the position of their license numbers to conform with the state requirements. Two or three cars which have been running over the allotted period on manufacturers' numbers were ordered registered.

Inspector Brown explained to a Times reporter yesterday that driving licences were necessary when the driver is an employe of a corporation whose car he drives, or when he is a paid chauffur. Private owners, their friends and acquaintances, in fact, any one else who does not drive a car for pay, needs no driving license.

Thirty-six drivers, among them five Fultonians, whose names have been withheld by the State Department, took the drivers' examination in Oswego yesterday. Examiner B. Schmidt, of Albany, was in charge of the examination. Seven drivers were rejected on the road test.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Friday, August 6, 1915.

45-PHONE NEWS ITEMS-45

Opinions

NO BACKWARD STEP!

Mr. Barnes and The Tribune are in entire agreement on his statement that the Constitutional Convention should decide the questions of abolishing direct primaries and statutory regulation of political parties raised by certain delegates. Further than that the agreement extends not.

The proposal to abolish direct primaries for state officers through this convention's action is reactionary and entirely contrary to the mandate of public sentiment which caused a state-wide primary nominating system to be established. Statutory regulation of party affairs developed as the most practical and effectual way of checking blackjack and boodle tactics in non-supervised, non-regulated party methods. It affords the protection for the individual and the minority in politics which Mr. Barnes so often eloquently demands. His reason for desiring it to be wiped out, therefore seems obscure.

The old party column ballot was bad but it cannot be made to bear the faults of politics which Mr. Barnes is now trying to put on it. Party conventions and unregulated party methods went out of existence in New York because the public found them bad and said so firmly enough to make its lawmakers understand the message. The old party column ballot was disposed of for the same reason. There is no reason for going back to the old conditions on any of these lines.—N. Y. Tribune.

FALLEN WARSAW.

Warsaw is taken.

Well may Polivanoff, garrulous Russian War Minister, speak of Russian gloom. Well may the Allies, ill concealing annoyance and dismay, renew their oath for war to the bitter end. German armies, guided by crafty overminds, surge forward today a tide of supermen, sweeping in massed cohesion on land decreed for inundation and red flame.

Warsaw, capital of Poland, conquered by Russian greed, held in tyrant's yoke for some odd one hundred years, lies today prostrate beneath the mailed fist of Hohenzollern. Warsaw, for one hundred years shadowed with Russian sullenness and gloom, is part today of Wilhelm's "Place in the Sun." It is a momentous change; an epochal event; whether for better or for worse, who shall say?

Two fearful powers have clashed, two sinister powers. The stronger has won. Gerrman militarism opposed by Russian militarism, has beaten growing Pan-Slavism into dust. The world clamors against Germans militarism. Unfairly, it disregards Russian militarism. More insidious than the German brand, more malevolent, more venomenous, it falls below the Hohenzollern only in efficiency. The snake heart is there; but the Car brain is weak. Germany has her military caste, her military oppressors, her tyrants. Russia has her unspeakable hierarchy of imbecile Grand Dukes and all the corrupt array of the Romanoffs and their drones.

While Nicholas and his family have been sluggards and cruel, Wilhelm and his family have been leaders and efficient. Stronger and weaker clashed. Warsaw evacuated is the result. Nicholas vowed at war's outbreak, that he would spend his summer in Berlin Today, the Kaiser and his Kaiserin prepare for triumphal entry into Warsaw. Nicholas, trembling and cowering, shivering for revolution's fear, retreats into darkest Russia. "I shall fight this war till it costs me my last moujik!"—Atlantic Review.

WHAT DO YOU ASK OF A WATCH?

Accuracy, in the first place. Do you need to go further?

Let us show you the Hamilton- Elgin- Waltham and South Bend Watches. Any or all of these will fill every requirement.

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

HERE AND ABROAD

With the return of better times all over the land follow the attendant evils of strikes and other labor disturbances, much to the regret of nearly everybody. While differences of opinion may exist as to the justice or injustice of the movements of the employer and employed, it is nevertheless a pity that after all the country has endured for the last two years by reason of the disturbed condition of business there should arise at this time a labor war.

A notable fact exists at this time when the labor world is so greatly disturbed, viz: That the men who are in a spirit of unrest are the men who are able to earn by their labor the highest pay in the many trades. While contrast does not offer an excuse for contentment, because demand and other conditions should govern all prices, a little glance at the surroundings of our fellow workers abroad affords interesting reading.

One of the big textile companies of Germany has made a wage advance to its workers. The announcements show that—

> Men who are or have been married and whose wages on pay day amount to less than $5.28 per week, will receive an increase of .07 1-2 for each working day, the total wages, however, not to exceed $5.28 per week.
>
> Unmarried male workers whose wages on pay day amount to less than $4.32 per week, will receive an increase of 3 1-2 cents for each working day, the total wages not to exceed $4.32 per week.
>
> Female workers who are or have been married and whose wages amount to less than $3.884 per week, will receive an increase of 3 1-2 cents for each working day, the total wages not to exceed $3.82 per week.
>
> Unmarried women whose wages on pay day amount to less than $3.88 per week, will receive an increase of 3 1-2 cents for each working day, the total not to exceed $2.88 per week.
>
> This increase of wages is not to apply to workers under 16 years of age.
>
> Male and female operatives to whom this increase is granted and who have more than three children under 14 years of age to support, will receive a further increase of 3 1-2 cents for each working day.

It is regretted that figures are not obtainable to show the wages paid to foreign workers in such industries as are now affected by strikes in this country, but the figures given above are proof conclusive that the German manufacturer is paying wages that are one-third to one-fifth what the American textile workers receive, which, from figures at hand average $8 to $18 weekly.

It is a hard matter to reconcile the unrest prevailing in the labor world. Various causes are ascribed for it. It is alleged that German gold has transformed the high-salaried mechanics into another set of beings, but the veracity of the many claims is yet in dispute. Meanwhile the great gun works of the East are idle, except in one instance, where manufacturers have made a disbursement of the annual dividend of the company, with the ostensible purpose of thwarting discontent.

In spite of the reports as to the causes of the labor war in this country, there are enough indications on the surface of things to make one believe that envy of the man with the big piece of property has a lot to do with the present state of unrest.

WELL PAID

Probably the greatest merchandiser that Great Britain has ever seen is the late Thomas J. Barratt of Pears soap fame. While Mr. Barratt was a great believer in the more conservative forms of advertising, such as those in newspapers and magazines—he was chiefly notable for the variety of "stunts" he successfully carried out on behalf of his product.

One noticeable achievement of his along the line of "stunts" consisted in stamping a large number of French copper coins with the word "Pears" and putting them in circulation. Before the French government put a stop to the practice thename "Pears" had become a household word in France. It is said that Mr. Barratt paid $11.000 for Sir John's Millais' painting of a little boy blowing soap bubbles. With "Pears Soap" added to the masterpiece this picture was given a world-wide reputation through advertising.

Perhaps a culmination of Mr. Barratt's merchandising achievements was reached when the Rt. Hon. Wililam Gladstone arose in the House of Commons and said the Home Rule amendments were as "plentiful as advertisements of Pears Soap."

At the same time Mr. Barratt was making his soap a household word he incidentally did not let the public forget him. Without stamping his picture on a carton or placing his signature on a wrapper he achieved an international reputation as a merchandiser, chiefly through his advertising, which is very good proof that he was a genius in his line.—Batavia Times.

The consistent advertiser wins in the end. It may cost a dollar to get a dollar, but the deal wins prestige.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

(Concluded from Yesterday.)

BABY'S TEETH.

The healthy growth and proper nutrition of an infant is indicated by the easy and timely cutting of the teeth. This process begins very early and to be normal should be completed at the end of infancy (two and one-half years).

Improper feeding is responsible for most of the ills of infancy, as well as for the nervous, irritable symptoms that babies sometimes display. Disorders of digestion generally indicate the giving of a smaller amount at each feeding, slightly lessening the intervals. Plenty of boiled water should be given between meals. Rubbing the gum, where the coming tooth is indicated, with the finger covered by a clean napkin, helps as effectively as lancing. Twenty teeth compose the first set, called "milk teeth." The first teeth cut are usually the middle lower incisors. These generally come the sixth or seventh month; followed by the four upper incisors, and two lower lateral incisors from the eighth to the tenth month. The first four molars arrive between the twelfth and fifteenth months; the eye and stomach teeth between the eighteenth and twenty-fourth month and four posterior molars between the twenty-fourth and thirtieth months.

WEANING BABY.

The weaning of a baby should always be gradual, and should be avoided in hot weather, as well as in the teething period, or if the child is suffering from illness no matter how slightly this may be. Where infants are accustomed to receive one or two bottle feedings a day, in conjunction with the natural supply, weaning becomes an easy matter. Such alternate feedings greatly lessen the strain on the mother, and are a convenience in travelling and where, for some important reason, the regular interval between feedings would have to be lengthened, unless bottle feeding could be substituted. Eagle brand condensed milk, diluted with boiled water according to formula has proved the most generally acceptable and successful alternate food. This contains the elements necessary for baby's nutrition, is perfectly pure and sterile, and is usually all-sufficient, though occasionally barley water or some other ingredient suggested by the physician is advisable to use with this milk.

BABY'S MOUTH.

Nutrition is frequently interfered with, owing to some inflamed condition of the mucous membrane lining of the mouth. If a thorough washing with boracic acid water is given before and after each feeding the chance of infection and consequent soreness, will be eliminated.

THE EYES.

The eyes of every new born infant should be treated by dropping one or two drops of a two per cent. solution of silver nitrate into each eye. If any irritation is caused by this treatment, it will be only temporary. Throughout infancy and childhood the eyes require most careful attention, and if any redness or irritation develops the family physician should be at once consulted. Baby's eyes should be carefully shielded from the direct rays of the sun. One sees frequent instances of carelessness in wheeling the baby carriage directly toward the sun, the child lying on his back, receiving the full glare in his eyes, a position that few adults could tolerate and that is bound to be injurious.

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS

Lost: By Martin H. Glynn in California during his visit to the Panama fair, a perfectly vigorous prejudice against woman suffrage. In his speech at the fair the ex-Governor of New York announced that his stay in equal suffrage California meant the end of his opposition to votes for women.

* * *

"Haven't time to vote!" exclaimed the wife of Congressman Taylor of Colorado to a protesting anti-suffragist. "Why it doesn't take nearly as long to vote as to match a piece of silk."

* * *

Editorially the New York Times has been wont to protest vigorously against admitting the hysterical and weaker sex to the ballot box.

In its news column it reported the women victims of the Eastland as waiting calmly for death or rescue while men, fighting madly for their lives, dragged women from places of safety, and it added, "All witnesses agree that in the crisis women showed the stronger nerve." Either the editor doesn't think the news department of his paper reliable or he does not read it.

* * *

Mr. Bryan, who himself so recently deserted the titular head of his party, is reported as being very irate at the Congressional Union for attacking the Democratic party as responsible for the failure of the woman suffrage bill in Congress, which shows that he is not yet willing to allow women the same freedom of action that he assumes himself.

At the gate of the Panama Exposition he said in his severest tone to a member of the Union, "Madame, I would never move an inch to speak to a body of women which had opposed the Democratic party."

* * *

"Over rude paths with hunger and risk she pressed onward toward a vision of the better country. To an assemblage of men busied with the perishable rewards of the day, she brought the three-fold leaven of enduring society; faith, gentleness, and home with nurture of children: "so runs the inscription on the statue of The Pioneer Mother which California, where women vote is the first state to thus honor the deeds of the pioneer woman."

* * *

The New York Call has found by taking the total vote for and against woman suffrage in eight southern states where the legislatures passed on it, that there were 469 votes cast for it to 233 against it. And it concludes that, while only in West Virginia was the majority enough to bring it before the voters, yet the so-called anti-suffrage South is really in favor of votes for women, two to one.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 3111 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers. Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4846
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

GLENWOOD FARM
Milk, Cream and Commercial Buttermilk
Our bottles are washed by steam
Our milk bottled on Farm of
FRED VOGELGSANG
Phone 2510

G. H. MAUDE
Painter and Decorator
Phone 4869 260 S. 5th St.
Free estimate on Exterior and Interior work. Up-to-date designs.

ROGERS' SILVERWARE FREE!
One coupon with each 5c purchase.
Premiums on Display
POMPHRET'S

THINKING OF A BOAT RIDE?
30-foot launch and rowboats to rent.
INGERSOLL'S BOAT LIVERY
N. 1st st. opposite Old Grace Chapel.

DEFIANCE TIRES
Both Smooth and Tiger Tread.
These tires are giving the best of satisfaction.
Guaranteed 4,000 Miles.
For Sale by
GEO. B. PALMER
207 Worth St.

Steamer CITY OF FULTON
Freight & Packet Service
Runs daily between Fulton and Syracuse
Leave Fulton, 5:15 a. m.
Arrive Syracuse, 11 a. m.
Leave Syracuse, 2:50 p. m.
Capt. C. S. Burleigh

'OLD SWIMMING HOLE' ACTS AS REFORMER

Visalia, Cal., Aug. 6.—The old swimmin' hole is one of the most effective reform agents at the disposal of Tulare County officials, according to Frederic Grimes, probation officer.

Grimes declares that since the swimming season has opened there has been next to no trouble with the boys, usually engaged in mischief. During the last month three cases only were called to his attention, and these were minor offenses.

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

THE SERVICE.

We ought never to feel nervous, with our first class fighting service, ev'ry time we hear the rumor of a war. For our fighting aggregation can compete with any nation—they're a bunch of fighters to the very core. Three cheers for our scrapping navy, and our army, too, by gravy! And another for the dashing, brave marines. They will shoot their foes to chowder, for they love the smell of powder, with their belts of bullets strapped around their jeans. If you don't believe it quiz 'em, note their militarism—ask them if they'd rather lie around or fight. Then just listen to the clamor, like a reinforced trip-hammer, see and hear them shout for battle—it's a sight! Though it's rather small in numbers, yet whatever it encumbers it will slam with perfect ease to smithereens. Do not let your courage smoulder—just lean hand upon the shoulder of the army and the navy and marines. They don't go into a battle like a lot of driven cattle, but they use the little think-works in their dome. That is why they fight like blazes with a fearlessness that dazes, and, believe me, friends, they bring the bacon home. No, sirree, friend, don't get nervous—just rely upon the service; we're as well protected as a podded bean. Now, dodgast it! cheer and holler like a kindergarten scholar for the soldier and the sailor and marine.

The Jitney Bus.

At least the bus of that name has lived long enough to make the jitney famous.—Chicago News.

So far as is known, with all her troubles, Europe doesn't have to grapple with a jitney bus problem.—Detroit Journal.

One thing the jitney certainly has done—it has enabled the street car motorman to see a prospective passenger sooner than formerly.—Dallas News.

With the coining of the word "jitneur" to denominate the driver of the jitney bus there should no longer be any curbing the demand that this vehicle must go.—New York Post.

Current Comment.

America is now the richest of nations. Can we keep our peace and our ducats?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A rise in the price of beef used to be accompanied by an interesting explanation. Now it simply takes place. —Washington Star.

Almost any man with personal magnetism, some guns and a few boxes of soda crackers can get up a revolution in Mexico.—Los Angeles Express.

The crank is capable of much worse mischief than the criminal, and the pity of it is that he should be so much harder to detect.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Retraction.

Painter—How do you like the picture? Critic (sardonically)—H'm! It might be worse. Painter (offended)—Sir, I hope you will withdraw that statement. Critic—All right, then; it couldn't be worse.—Pittsburgh Press.

TWELVE INCH SHELLS.

These Big Projectiles Carry a Thirty Pound Explosive Charge.

High power projectiles are constructed with cavities in their centers which contain the explosive charge, the explosive carried varying with the size of the projectile. A twelve inch shell, weighing 870 pounds, carries about thirty pounds of explosive. The cavity of such a projectile is about seven inches in diameter at the base, and gradually tapers in size toward the point. After the charge is placed in the projectile a plug is screwed into the base, thus sealing up the explosive, and a fuse is inserted in the center of the plug extending into the explosive within the cavity.

The fuse, without which the explosive is harmless, depends upon the high rotary motion of the shell to become active. This rotary motion is imparted by the rifling of the gun. In the smooth surface of the tube are cut the rifling grooves of a width of about one-eighth inch.

Round the shell, near its base, in a groove cut for the purpose, is compressed what is known as the rotating band. This band projects above the surface of the shell and corresponds with the rifling grooves, so that upon its discharge it is forced into the rifling, where it acts as a seal to prevent the escape of the gas formed by the exploding powder and gives the shell the required rotary motion, which keeps it on its true course with its point always in a direct line ahead.—London Tit-Bits.

Motions of the Earth.

The earth has at least eight different motions. There is the rotation on the axis, making day and night; the inclination of the axis, making summer and winter; the revolution around the sun, making the year, and the motion resulting from the attraction of the moon, which shows itself more plainly in the tides. There are several other motions of less interest. Perhaps the most awe inspiring of all is the motion of the earth in space, dragged by the swiftly moving sun at the rate of 700 miles a minute.—Philadelphia Press.

WARNED BY MORGAN CASE.

Du Ponts Will Sell Explosives Only to Known Persons.

Philadelphia.—As a direct result of the shooting of J. Pierpont Morgan, the Du Pont Powder company of Wilmington, Del., issued orders to all its employees to sell explosives only to customers concerning whose identity they are certain.

The order applies to thousands of clerks, salesmen, managers of branch offices and keepers of magazines throughout the country and marks the first step taken by any of the great ammunition concerns to prevent their products falling into the hands of irresponsible persons.

Kills Snake and a Boy.

Yreka, Cal.—A half dead rattlesnake made a spasmodic attempt to coil when Mrs. Johnson Ahlgren, who had shot it, drew near with a party of children, at Somesbar, Siskiyou county, and everybody ran. In the flight Mrs. Ahlgren's revolver was discharged accidentally and Roy Donahue, eight, was shot through the back and killed.

Discusses Wedding; Dies.

New York.—Two hours after taking a headache powder Miss Reba Becker, eighteen years old, of 1727 Park place, Brooklyn, dropped dead. She was telling relatives at the time of her approaching wedding.

MODERN WARFARE IN THE TRENCHES

Armies Are Driven Underground to Escape Annihilation.

THE wonderful accuracy and power of modern artillery have driven armies underground as the only salvation from annihilation. At the same time the enormous numbers of men engaged extend the flanks so far that turning movements are often impossible, and battles must be decided by frontal operations.

In the wars up to the Russo-Japanese war in 1904-5 the campaigns consisted largely in maneuvering the armies so as to threaten the enemy's flank. Now the important advantages are gained by maneuvering the heavy artillery so as to bring a preponderance of fire to bear upon a definite length of the enemy's front.

The shattering power of high explosive shells can reduce to a rubble mound any structure on which they are brought to bear. Consequently the military engineer recognizes this physical limitation of the defense and adjusts his structures by utilizing mounds of sand or earth for parapets. The energy of the shell is largely used up in raising a cloud of earth, most of which falls back in place.

Instead of the dash and glory of historical warfare the soldier of today has the prosaic task of devoting over ten hours to trench work for every ten minutes spent in firing his rifle.

The principle of trench warfare consists in providing a number of lines of trenches so that if one is captured the next succeeding line can be held. By delaying the enemy at each successive trench time is gained to bring up reenforcements of men and artillery.

The artillery is depended upon for bombardment and for action against groups. Its long range and accuracy

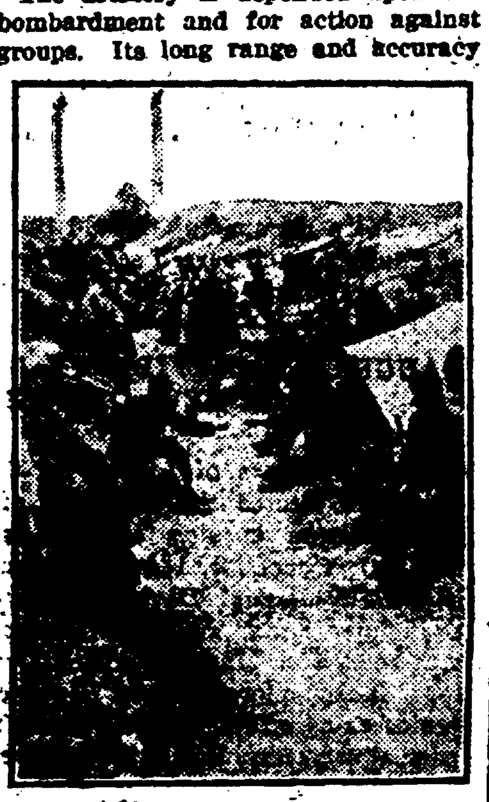


Photo by American Press Association.

FRENCH SOLDIERS IN A FIRING TRENCH.

permit the batteries to be placed on the reverse slopes of hills from one to six miles in rear of the advance lines. Here the guns are safe from observation except by aeroplane scouts, and the gun crews are further protected by parapets. So important is concealment that even in these protected locations the guns are screened by being placed in woods or orchards or by being covered with branches or with hay.

The man at the gun does not see his target. Information is telephoned in to the battery and calculation is made of the change in azimuth or elevation needed to correct the landing point of the shots. In this way the objective of the gunfire may be changed from point to point as the action dictates.

The close contact is maintained by the infantry, which depends upon the firing trenches for its effective work. These are deep narrow trenches with a steep bank on the side toward the enemy.

To give the man in the firing trench a still better chance to stop an attacking force the ground in front is covered with obstacles that will delay the enemy without affording any protection. Any device is used, but the best of all is barbed wire. It cannot be shot away. Even if cut it coils up and entangles the feet. As chance offers, barbed wire is crisscrossed between the posts until a formidable entanglement is obtained.

The trench guard cannot stay in the trenches during bombardment as the protection is so slight that the losses would be excessive. This object is secured by having a cover trench close by, a deep narrow trench from which entrance is obtained into underground shelters.

In these cellars, or bombproofs, the trench guard sleep, eat and live during their forty-eight hours at the front. New detachments are then brought up to the front line, while the old guard goes back to the reserve for four days' rest.

Troops for assault are gathered in the most advanced trenches during heavy bombardments concentrated in the vicinity of the point selected for attack. When the enemy's infantry and artillery seem to be driven to cover the signal for the advance is given. The attackers scramble up out of their trenches. Selected groups rush forward to cut the enemy's wire entanglements or to blow up the obstacles in front of his parapet. The rest follow close behind with bayonets fixed for the hand to hand struggle with the enemy.

COMFORT FOR SOLDIERS.

All Branches of Our Army Are to Use Cavalry Tents.

Because of the additional comfort which will be afforded the soldiers the war department has decided to equip all branches of the United States army with cavalry tents. The decision was reached recently after a personal inspection by the secretary of war of twenty different types of shelter tents which were set up in one of the Washington parks and thoroughly tested. While this tent is two pounds heavier than the one heretofore used by the infantry, it is so much larger and more comfortable than the old one that it is considered preferable.

Either two sabers or two rifles may be substituted for the ordinary collapsible poles in setting up one of these tents. This is considered a distinct advantage, for it makes it possible to cut down the weight of the haversack load on long marches.

Considerable complaint has been made in the past regarding the small size of the infantry tent. The cavalry tent, however, is sixty-five inches in length on the ridge, sixty-one inches wide at the base, and when supported on the collapsible poles stands about forty-three inches from the ground at the ridge. The canvas, which is of an olive drab color, is divided into two sections, which button together at the ridge and along the slanting end. A wide flap covers the buttons and prevents leakage. Each half has a row of buttons and buttonholes, so that any two sections can be used together. The collapsible poles are made in three sections. When the tent is not in use one of these poles and four pins are wrapped in each half of the canvas and become a part of the pack equipment of the individual soldier.—Popular Mechanics.

Making Coin Blanks.

To provide ingots for making one cent and five cent pieces, which are being coined in larger quantities every year, a new casting machine that turns out ingots weighing more than five times as much as those heretofore used has been placed in service in the United States mint at Philadelphia. In connection with this machine larger rolls for forming the plates from which the coin "blanks" are cut are also being used, the whole purpose of the improved equipment being to turn out more coins in a day. How important this is is shown in the fact that each year there is now a demand for approximately 100,000,000 cent pieces and 60,000,000 five cent pieces, or nickels. —Popular Mechanics.

Wireless Telephony.

When entirely perfected it is now seen that wireless telephony will be more perfected than the wire system, as the voice is carried much more clearly, and if desired the sound can be enlarged so that a whisper on the part of the sender will be received as a shout. With wireless telephony it will be impossible for a person successfully to disguise his voice, as every tone, syllable and shade of emphasis is carried with remarkable accuracy.

Well Censored.

Shortly after the war began a woman in England received a letter addressed to her by her husband. She opened the envelope, which had already been opened once by the censor, and instead of the expected letter she found a slip of paper bearing these words:

"Your husband is well, but too communicative."

The Cod Catch.

The cod is not exactly an aristocrat among fishes, but numerically and commercially he can hold his head up with the best of them. During 1914 the waters of the north Atlantic coast, from Georges Bank to Labrador, yielded 161,792,600 pounds of cod, and 1914 was by no means an unusual year.

Parrots as Sentinels.

The French are reported to have stationed parrots on the Eiffel tower to give warning against the approach of aeroplanes. The birds bristle and screech when the machines approach long before they are detected by human lookouts.

Swallowed the Bait.

Omaha detectives seeking to discover a man's past history sent him a fake dispatch saying he had fallen heir to $4,000,000. He was required to prove his claim and in trying to disclosed the desired information.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Trachoma.

Trachoma, or granulated lids, is a dangerous disease of the eyelids and eyes. It is highly contagious and if contracted by one pupil in a school is apt to spread to many other children. When the disease is contracted a physician should be consulted at once, as the eyesight may be involved. Trachoma is a serious disease because it has a great tendency to involve the eyeball, producing inflammatory conditions in the interior of the eye. It also causes deformities of the lid and is especially liable to result in the turning in of the margin of the lid. The treatment of trachoma is mainly preventive. Every person suffering from trachoma should be careful to use only his own towels and handkerchiefs. Individual wash basins should be used. Children should not be allowed to play with toys that have been handled by a child suffering from the disease.

ENGLISH WOMEN AID IN THE WAR

"Votes Now Forgotten," Says Mrs. Pankhurst.

FIFTY THOUSAND IN PARADE

Government to Accept All Ready For Service—National Register Will Be Taken—Crime For Men to Be Doing Work of Women, Says Suffrage Leader.

London.—Fifty thousand women of England, accompanied by seventy-five brass bands and dressed in red, white and blue, the colors of the union jack and France, paraded from the Thames to Trafalgar square to demonstrate their desire to be enlisted in the services of their country in factories supplying war material. There was a remarkable scene when the minister of munitions, accompanied by Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the suffragist leader, appeared on a platform overlooking the embankment along which the procession made its way.

Mrs. Pankhurst placed before Lloyd-George figures to show that 40 per cent of the munition workers in Ger-

Photo by American Press Association.

MRS. EMMELINE PANKHURST.

many are women and that 75 per cent of all food canned for the German army is tinned by women.

"Our fight for votes for women is a forgotten issue in the national crisis," said Mrs. Pankhurst. "We are willing to 'do our bit' for England by taking our place in the factories and releasing men for the trenches. We are willing to do any work the government may assign to us, day or night."

The minister of munitions told the deputation of women that something like 50,000 women already were working at various factories in the production of munitions. It was not a question of competition between male and female labor, he said, but of getting men and women to work together to help the country.

The first thing, continued Mr. Lloyd-George, was to get an adequate supply of machinery and tools, and the government was assuming the control of all machine and tool making establishments in the country. Women who came forward to serve must give their whole time. There must be real national organization for all women who were prepared to take up munition work.

Secondly, added the minister, there must be a sufficient number of women trained to direct and instruct others. In regard to wages, women would be paid the same piece rate as men, and all establishments would be under government control, while the government would see that there was no "sweated" labor.

Feather Currency.

Red feathers are used as a substitute for coin by some of the south sea islanders.

Self Protection.

Singleton—It seems to me you are paying your cook pretty high wages. Wedderly—Yes, as a matter of self protection. If I were to cut her wages she would leave. Then my wife would do the cooking.—Indianapolis Star.

CREIGHTON HALE

Creighton Hale's fame extends the length and breadth of the land as the man who plays the part of Jameson in Pathe's Elaine serial.

In playing this part he seems to have found a fitting vehicle for his art and has made a tremendous hit. He is the junior member of the great Elaine "firm" of stars; Arnold Daly, Sheldon Lewis, Edwin Arden, Lionel Barrymore, and Creighton Hale.

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER

Jolly Book Title Game.

Assemble the players and announce solemnly that it has been decided by certain authorities that the books in some libraries are misnamed and also ascribed to the wrong authors and that this assemblage is requested to, at once and in unison, rechristen the volumes and restore them to their proper, if somewhat unknown, authors.

Then, standing in front of the guests, with a tablet and pencil, on which are inscribed the title of some well known book and its author's name, proceed as follows:

Suppose you have selected the book "Tale of Two Cities," by Charles Dickens.

Ask some player at random if he will assist you by giving you the name of some familiar object or animal. He may choose something in the room or from memory, but it must be a common noun, the name of some object or animal. He selects possibly the article "stove," and you proceed to write it under the word "tale" on the tablet. You leave intact the word "of" and ask some other mystified participant for a number, any number except "2." You are given "14" and use it in place of the "two" in the title. Then request a plural noun of some one, and possibly you receive "kittens," which is placed in lieu of the word "cities." Now say that the book being corrected as to title the right author must be found and will Mr. So and So give you a man's Christian name. He offers "Ichabod" an a girl guest presents "Poindexter" as a suitable surname.

With much ceremony you then announce that this company has decided in solemn conclave that the book, "Tale of Two Cities," by Charles Dickens, shall, hereafter, be known to the world as the "Stove of Fourteen Kittens," by Ichabod Poindexter.

Let each one in the party select a book and have it and its author renamed, and the combinations of words make the greatest and most irrepressible merriment possible.

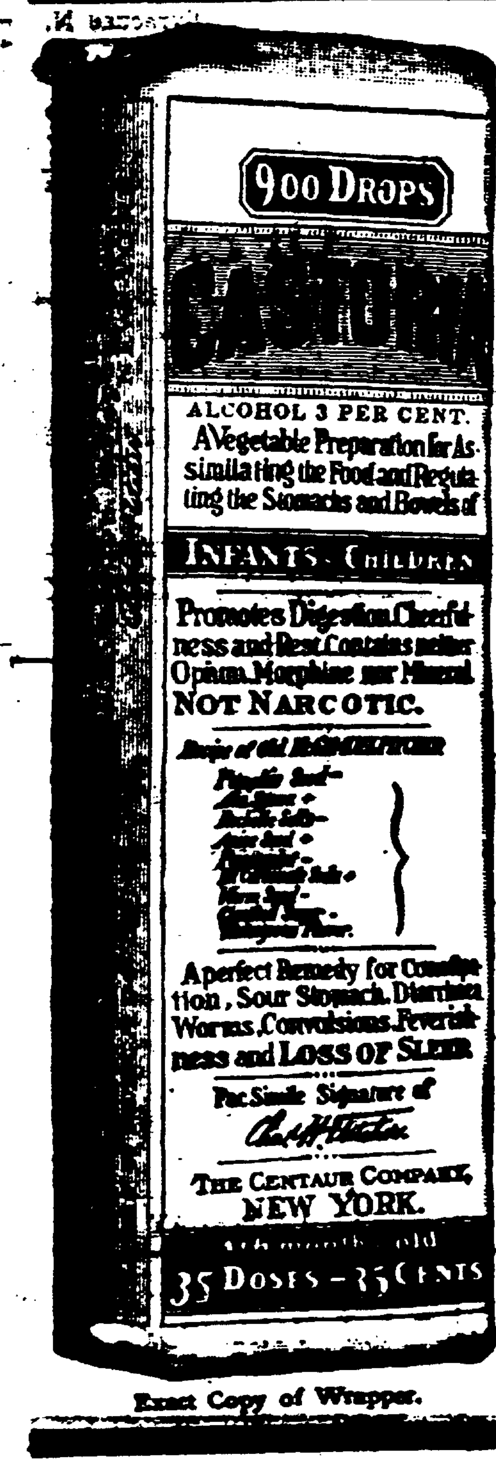
What Boy Scouts Learn.

Boy scouts have always been taught to help humanity and service through the advantage of scout craft. They have acquainted themselves with the flower and bird folk so that they can differentiate between all species. They have been taught to single out the poison plants from the harmless ones and to classify the numerous varieties of flowers and plants. "Be kind to animals and conserve natural resources" has always been a motto of the boy scout.

Takes Things Easy.

"Does any one think your son has a future?" "Yes—the life insurance companies."—Life.

Now we'll be likely to hear more about macaroni "made in America."



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"
"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"
BETWEEN
BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND
Leave Buffalo 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)
Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.
THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

D/34

The Heart of the House Is the Kitchen

The Modern Housewife Demands the Best Kitchen Equipment She Can Buy,

THE "SCIENTIFIC STERLING"

The Gas Range That Burns Coal

Has no equal for compactness, safety, efficiency, convenience and cleanliness—it is the modern range for the modern housewife. The "Scientific Sterling," bakes as well with gas as with coal—better than most ranges with either fuel. But it is not a "combination"—not a "double range"—it is built as a unit—one range burning both gas and coal. The "Scientific Sterling" is the one range you can take comfort in using all the year.

But the best part of the "Scientific Sterling" is this—you need not wait to own one. For a final payment of only $5.00, we will install the "Scientific Sterling" in your home.

OUR CLUB PLAN MAKES IT EASY

We have been asked how we could do it—give you eight full months to pay—give you thirty days to try the range—give you free installation with all piping and labor that would ordinarily cost at least $10.00—give you or your family a bill of sale without further payments in case of death or disability—give you the strongest guarantee ever sold with any range—and free inspection and instruction service, $5.00 first payment, $2.00 a week—without adding one cent to the $77.00—the cash price of the range.

During this Club Sale we will sell a very large number of *"Scientific Sterlings"*—both the manufacturer and ourselves have cut profits for quick sales. Our total selling expenses will be small—we save on storage, floor rent, advertising, salesmen's time, and other large expense—this saving we give to you.

After this sale we could not afford to make such liberal terms. This is the reason you can now buy a *"Scientific Sterling"* at the regular cash price, and get the benefit of all these savings.

Investigate the *"Scientific Sterling"* now—and let us have your order today. *It will pay you to act at once.*

L. P. SMITH COMPANY

13 E. First Street —Two Stores— 312 W. Broadway

THIRD OLDEST I. O. O. F. MEMBER

Volney K. Burr, One of Oswego's Grand Old Men, Celebrates Today His Ninety-first Year.

Westerday's Oswego Times describes one of the three oldest Odd Fellows in the world. The Times says:

"Volney K. Burr, one of Oswego's oldest and most highly respected citizens, will quietly celebrate his ninety-first birthday at his home, No. 162 East Third street, tomorrow. Despite the fact that he has passed far beyond the allotted age of man, he retains all his faculties and much of his stretngth, is able to be down town every day and is rarely ill or even indisposed.

"Mr. Burr was born near Watertown but when fourteen years of age started for Lockport. Arriving in Oswego he liked the place and has lived here practically ever since. When a young man he joined the Odd Fellows and is now one of the three oldest members of that organization in the world. He has held the office of financial secretary in Oswegatchie lodge No. 156, I. O. O. F., for the past forty years and is still able to attend to the duties of that office as carefully and as accurately as when he was first installed. In his long membership he has missed very few meetings and has been present at every special and regular meeting of the lodge for the past two years, besides being a constant evening visitor at the Odd Fellows' club. He is also a member of Oswego lodge No. 127, F. & A. M.

"During the fifties Mr. Burr was one of the fire wardens of the city of Oswego nad also served several terms as Supervisor of the Second ward, which then included everything between East Utica street and the lake. He was also a member of the old Board of Education and severd several years as its president."

DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY ELECT NEW OFFICERS

The Daughters of Liberty of this city have elected the following officers for the ensuing term of six months: Councilor, Ida Davis; vice-councilor, Jennie Davis; associate councilor, Lena Wilson; associate vice-councilor, Mary Guernsey; junior ex-councilor, Minnie Gardner; junior ex-associate, Ophie Battles; financial secretary, Bertha Guyer; treasurer, Adella Westover; recording secretary, Doris Dievendorf; assistant recording secretary, Pearl LeMay; guide, Jennie Guernsey; outside guard, Naomi Tallman; inside guard, Kate Wheelhouse; pianist, Harriet Baker.

The reports of the financial and recording secretaries for the past six months were read at the meeting, and Adella Westover, Della Draper and Minnie Gardner, delegates to the state convention, tendered their reports.

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY

at *"THE NEW YORK SHOP"*

SUITS, COATS, DRESSES WAISTS, SKIRTS

all at Surprisingly Low Prices—Correct Ready-to-Wear at A Great Saving.

People who wait too long soon learn of their mistakes, the shrewd buyer responds early to our call—Be *Shrewd!*

M. J. McDONALD & CO.

ONEIDA STREET FULTON, N. Y.

Community Notes

Mrs. William Halloran and son, Donald, have returned from a visit with friends in Central Square.

* * *

Pauline Sheldon of Syracuse is visiting her cousin, Little Miss Frances Van Sanford, of Buffalo st.

* * *

Mrs. Vernon Russell is resting as comfortably as can be expected from a broken leg which she sustained on Wednesday by falling on a walk just outside her home, 519 East 1st st.

* * *

Mrs. Marie J, Wilson is spending a few days in Syracuse.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Clare Whitbeck have been visiting friends in Jacksonville for a few days.

* * *

The city's latch string will be made of even greater length than usual, in honor of the convention of the Order Knights are due to arrive here Aug. 23, and on the next day sessions will begin to last until Aug. 27.

* * *

Dorothy Webb has returned from a visit with friends in Oswego.

* * *

Mrs. Alberta Hallenbeck and sons, Carl and Richard, of Utica, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Bennett in East 1st st.

* * *

After all, it's good to know that our houn' dawgs are not being kicked aroun'," but are gently corralled and held until such time as we care to redeem them. Ephraim Fox gives one every opportunity of reclaiming the pets.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Ford report a delightful time spent in Conada. They are at home at 410 Oneida st.

* * *

Mrs. M. J. Kent is entertaining Mrs. Jerry DeWater of Columbus, O., at her West Broadway home.

* * *

Fourteen patients were admitted to the hospital during July. Seven operations were performed and three deaths occurred. No emergency cases are reported.

EXCHANGED HATS

Man who took straw hat at Chautauua, Monday evening, leaving by mistake panama of greater value, may have same by communicating with F., Times office. Adv

"Black's white bread" and Black's cookies have won a place here. They suit the taste. adv

JUDGE WILSON SENTENCED 3, THEN SUSPENDED TWO

Ed. Perkins, George Waterhouse and James Ralston, all charged with intoxictaion, were arraigned this morning in City Court. Perkins and Waterhouse were given sentences of 60 days in the county jail, which were suspended during good behavior.

Judge Wilson sentenced Ralston to 30 days in jail, and suspended the sentence when the man promised to get out of town at once.

THE QUIRK

Today, in addition to the great Mutual Masterpicture, "The Cup of Life," in five parts, featuring Bessie Barriscale and a competent cast, Pathe presents an authentic sea fight, entitled "War on the Sea," in which dreadnaugths are seen in action in the Black Sea. A big battleship is sunk and the bombarding of the Dardenelles is distinctively shown. This was taken by the Pathe camerman in the thickest of the fight and is authorized by the Allies. The funeral of Charles Becker, who was executed at Sing Sing prison, is also shown. Tomorrow, a Mutual Masterpicture, "The Devil," taken from the celebrated play of that name, and another reel of interest will be shown.

"The best seller," is the expression of merchants handling Black Baking Co.'s products. adv.

BUELL BROS.

PLUMBING AND HEATING

Phone 186

17 N. Second St.

D. EDWIN BALSLEY

Public Accountant and Auditor

401 Daniel Building

433 S. Salina st. Syracuse N. Y.

Rhodes Studio OPEN

L. E. RHODES, Photographer, 61 E. 1st St.,

Announces to his friends and patrons that his studio is now open for business, after being closed for four weeks. Your patronage earnestly solicited.

ALBANY GOSSIP DAY BY DAY

Chronicle of Events and a Forecast of What is Doing in Officialdom—Special Correspondence.

By Frederic T. Cardoze.

Albany, Aug. 6.—Notwithstanding the fact that the people of the State several years ago defeated the proposal to increase the salaries of the members of both houses of the legislature by a substantial vote, the Constitutional Convention has seen fit to present for consideration the same proposition again.

After the greater part of a day had been devoted to the consideration of the subject, the delegates voted that the amendment should be included among those which had run the gauntlet. While some opposed the proposition by argument and vote. These members took the position that the present salary was adequate, that since but about four months were devoted to legislation each year, $1,500 appeared the right figure.

The argument was also raised that since legislators had served for many years for $1,500 and excellent results had been achieved that as many years more might naturally be expected to pass with equally good results at the same salary.

Those who advocated an increase in salary for the law-makers, so that they might draw $2,500 instead of $1,500, pointed out that the fact that the cost of living had gone up materially, a legislator was naturally subjected to a greater expense while in Albany. It was also declared that by adopting the proposition, better men could be secured and that if a legislator was not required to pay out his own money to serve the State there would be more aspirants for the nominations for that office.

The fact was brought out during the debate that thre had not been a change in the salary rate for legislators for forty-one years, in the face of innumerable increases for State departmental heads and employes.

Other delegates took the position that the people of the State were not likely to change their position and that inasmuch as they had repudiated the proposition recently, after two legislatures had passed bills providing for the increased salaries for the law-makers, the present was not the time to endeavor to force a similar proposition upon them.

Still other of the delegates were of the opinion that the presence of all the legislators was not required during the entire legislative session. They declared that it was frequently a difficult task to secure a quorum and pointed out that in the past it had been the rue for the Speaker to notify all members of the Assembly, and the presiding officer of the Senate to apprise the individual members of that house that it was necessary for them to be in attendance at certain sessions. This conclusively illustrated that many of the members did not devote their entire time to the work of making laws while they drew salaries apparently for so doing.

The animosity of the people, expressed against the proposal to increase the salary of legislators, is explained by the contention that talk of legislative graft had embittered many against the law-makers. This explanation is accompanied by the declaration that of recent years only two members had been found guilty of misconduct in office, both were Senators.

TODAY WAS FEAST OF THE TRANSFIGURATION

Today was the Feast of the Transfiguration, when, according to the Gospel of St. Luke, Christ, accompanied by Peter, James and John, ascended Mount Tabor and there was transfigured with Moses and Elias. The disciples, overcome by the dazzling brightness of their transfigured Master, fell prostrate to the earth, hearing a voice from heaven saying, "This is my beloved Son, hear Him." The feast is observed by the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches, but in the first named the solemnity is observed the following Sunday.

MASONS TO DANCE OUT DOORS NEXT WEDNESDAY

Baker's grove, at Minetto, will be the Mecca for hundreds of Amaranths and Free Masons of this city next Wednesday, when the annual outing takes place there.

One feature of the picnic will be the appearance of the Masonic band of Oswego, whose members propose to provide music for those who desire to trip the light fantastic toe. The band will be present in the evening at the time when the largest crowd is in the grove.

FOOD SALE TOMORROW

Let come good weather or bad weather. Circle No. 9 of the Ladies' Aid society of the First M. E. church will hold a food sale the entire day, tomorrow, at the Druse hardware store.

Angel Food. Sponge Cake, Crullers and Pies at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

PUGILISTIC FANS GO TO SYRACUSE TONIGHT

The largest crowd of fight fans that has ever accompanied a local fighter to Syracuse will go to the arena tonight to root for Young Green, who is slated for a four-round bout with Young Ross. The Syracuse papers put the local boy down as a dangerous contender for the bantamweight crown of Central New York, and tonight's battle will place either of the boys in line for a championship bout in the near future.

WEATHER CONDITIONS UNFAVORABLE TO A SOCIAL

The Amaranth Court ice cream social which was scheduled for this evening on the Sadelmeyer lawn in Oneida st., has been postponed for an indefinite period, due to unfavorable weather indications. Quite a lot of disappointment is expressed.

MRS KEENAN IS DEAD

Mrs. Keenan, the mother of Mrs. John J. Jordan, is dead at her home in Scranton, Pa. She has been in ill health for some time and Mrs. Jordan made many trips to and fro. The funeral was held today, and Mr. and Mrs. Jordan, who are in Scranton, are expected to return tomorrow.

MRS. SIMONS' FUNERAL.

Mrs. Harley Simons, who died on Wednesday at Mt. Pleasant, will be buried tomorrow morning from the home of her son, Frank. The services are announced for 10 a. m

ALMOST FREE
ALUMINUM PERCOLATOR

With the Coupons given with Wood's Gilt Edge Coffee and Primrose Tea, plus 98 cents, you can get the handsome Aluminum Percolator. See window.

The Coffee per pound............35c
The Tea per 1-2 pound............15c

EACH PACKAGE CONTAINS COUPON

WARNER'S GROCERY

East First Street Phone 3136

TWENTY-FIVE DOZEN

Turkish Bath Towels

Extra Large Size, White and Fancy Woven Borders. *A Regular 50c Value.*

For **25c** Each

ON SALE TOMORROW MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK

THE BIG REMNANT SALE—NEXT THURSDAY

J. C. O'BRIEN

For Sale—A good 8-room house, corner of Fifth and Philip sts.; hard pine finish; electric light; city water and bath· lot 66x132; a small cash payment; price $2,000. See Hall & O'Connor. 199

Position Desired.—By experienced stenographer and book-keeper; young man; references exchanged. A. Times Office. 3t,eod

Wanted Immediately.—Teamster, sober and reliable; no other need apply. John W. Pratt farm, Hannibal Road. Phone 5125. 197

Position Wanted.—In store or office by young lady, high school graduate; can do typewriting. Inquire "P" Times. 201

Wanted—Girl for general housework; sleep at home. Apply 204 South 4th St. 196

To Rent.—Three rooms furnished for light housekeeping, all improvements. H. Welch, 61 E. 1st st.

Wanted—Companion for elderly woman. Mrs. Mary Kelly, 214 Comstock Ave., Syracuse. 198

For Sale—Used Ford Touring car; bargain. R. L. McCully. 201

For Sale—A $200 Edison phonograph Cheap for cash. Phone 122. tf

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

For Rent—A flat at 504 Pine street. $10 per month. H. L. Crandall.

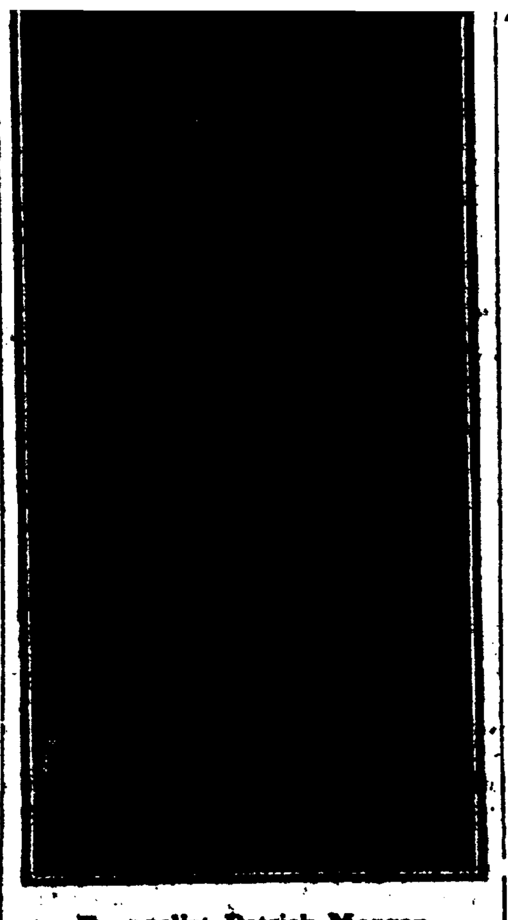
Flat to Let.—$2.50 week, 206 Utica st. 198c

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

DEMSTER CAMP MEETING GROUNDS IMPROVED

The Ontario District of the Methodist church will hold its annual camp meeting on August 20th to 29th inclusive. This is about the usual time selected for the affair, which will take place as usual at Demster Grove in the beautifully remodeled grounds. A feature of the camp this year is that there will be no admission charged. A number of carpenters have been employed for some time past enlarging the dining hall and a dormitory has been constructed over the dining hall and a large number of outside verandas have also been built that will accommodate a number of people who wish to stay in comfortable quarters during the camp session. There will be a small charge for a bed in the dormitory and the outside verandas, weather permitting, will also be used to house the people.

The Rev. W. H. English of Oswego is scheduled to address the campers on Saturday, August 28th. He has not as yet selected his theme. One of the features of the encampment this year will be the annual meeting of the Epworth League, which will be held on August 22d to 27th. Among the speakers who have been selected to address the League during its annual session are the Rev. Dr. Ismar Peritz of Syracuse University, and Dr. W. S. Sheridan of Chicago. The latter is the General Secretary of the Epworth League. Dr. P. L. Tucker, Superintendent of the Syracuse District of the Anti-Saloon League, will also address the League. The camp promises to be a popular place with Oswego county Methodists and a larger number are expected to attend than ever before.



Evangelist Patrick Morgan

The man whose picture appears above is a convert to Protestantism. In a leaflet which he circulates he describes himself as a former Capuchin Franciscan Friar, who is a resident of Ottawa, Canada.

Concerning the evangelist, The Standard, a newspaper of Kingston, Ont., says:

"The speaker of the evening, Patrick Morgan, Editor of 'The Liberator,' Ottawa, gave an interesting and well delivered address which was listened to closely by the large audience present. There was no bitterness in the speaker's utterances. He is a tall, scholarly-looking man, with a voice that carries well and with a ready command of the English language, and he impressed his hearers with his earnestness."

His appearance in Fulton will be made at the Free Methodist church, State and 3rd sts., Sunday evening, August 8, at 7:30 o'clock. No admission fee will be charged but a silver offering will be taken up.

King and Commons.

King James I. of England, although keenly alive to his own divine right, yet recognized the power of the house of commons. Sir Robert Cotton was one of the twelve members to carry the famous declaration against monopolies to the king at Newmarket. When the king caught sight of them he called out, "Oh, chairs, chairs, here be twal' kynges comin'." His majesty mounted his horse on one occasion to find his usually quiet steed in a restive mood. "The de'il i' my saul, sirrah," said the king to the prancing brute, "an you be no quiet I's send you to the 500 kings in the house of commons. They'll quickly tame you."

One Thing Lacking.

He—Miss Oldgirl told me the other day she intends to be married.

She—That's right, she does. The trouble is she has never been able to induce a man to assist in carrying out the threat.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

He Had Felt Slippers.

Old Lady (in shoe shop)—Have you felt slippers? Boy Assistant (solemnly)—Yes, ma'am: many a time.

THE QUIRK

Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY
A Mutual Masterpicture
"THE CUP OF LIFE"
In five Parts
With BESSIE BARRISCALE
And a Comedy, "SAFETY FIRST"
and

SATURDAY
A Mutual Masterpicture
"THE DEVIL"
From Franz Molnar's Famous Play, in Five Parts, featuring Bessie Barriscale and Edward Connelly.
and A GOOD COMEDY REEL

EXTRA EXTRA EXTRA
REAL WAR ON SEA
Dreadnaught in Action, Big Battleship Sunk, Bombarding the Dardanelles.
Taken by
Pathe camerman in the thick of the fight; authorized by the Allies.

SUNDAY
A Mutual Masterpicture
"UP FROM THE DEPTHS" in 4 Parts
and Charles Chaplin in
"WORK" A New Essanay Scream

4 NASHVILLE BANKERS LAY BLAME WHERE IT SHOULD BE LAID

Within the last few days the Chamber of Commerce has received a number of letters from Nashville which throw additional light upon the situation in that city. Letters from four bankers, who in view of the situation in their home city prefer to remain unknown but whose letters can be seen at the office of the Chamber of Commerce, show that there is a difference of opinion as to the cause of the failure in Nashville.

Banker No. 1 writes:

"In reply, I beg to say that the Commission Form of Government has been an unqualified failure in Nashville, but owing to the tpye of Commissioners who were elected it is hardly fair to ascribe all the trouble to the Commission form of Government. Two of the Commissioners are accused of appropriating city money to their own use and using city labor for the purpose of building their own homes. Another who has an interest in a furniture business sold large bills of goods to various city departments contrary to the statutes and neoptism seems to have run riot through all of it. There was no citizen organization interested in good government and no one seemed to take much interest in affairs. The people had the right of recall and ouster."

Banker No. 2 says:

"The failure in Nashville was due to too much politics and to the men elected. Unfortunately our business men have taken too little interest in our city affairs."

Banker No. 3 says:

"The trouble consisted in clothing inferior men with too great power. They cannot avoid the temptation to abuse it and misuse it. The great majority of voters in our city at any rate are not men of special attainment, and therefore in making a selection to fill these offices they vote for and usually elect men that are not sufficiently able to wield authority."

Banker No. 4 says:

"The success of any organization in the last analysis works back to the personal equation and the condition of affairs in Nashville today is attributable not to the commission form of government, but the manner in which affairs were handled. The commissioners have very broad powers, and it appears that when the head of one department made a proposition that the other heads voted for it through courtesy."

These four letters show that Nashville demonstrates again the truth of the statement that any government is as "good as the men elected under it, but as efficient as its form permits."

38 Business Men Enrolled to Defeat Commission Govt

The Business Men's League, formed in this city for the purpose of opposing the adoption of Commission government, now numbers 38 local business men on its rolls, according to good authority, and will issue a statement signed by all of the members in the near future. Those who profess to know the personnel of the league say that several members of the Chamber of Commerce are active in its organization and it is even rumored that one of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce is a member of the league. One man, who would not say definitely that he was a member of the league, but intimated as much, said recently that $1,500 was subscribed at the first meeting with which to fight the commission plan.

A Beau-Knot?

There once was a nice little shoe
That mused, "Yes, 'tis strange, but 'tis true—
When my mistress, so trim,
Goes walking with him,
I always untie—yes, I do!"
—New York Times.

The Exact Spot.

Lawyer—So you went out and waited for some time on the pavement. Now, did you strike the witness in the interim?

Defendant—No, I didn't. I pasted him in the jaw.—Baltimore American.

NEVER DESPAIR.

The most perilous hour of a person's life is when he is tempted to despond. The man that loses his courage loses all. But it matters not how poor he may be, how much pushed by circumstances, how much deserted by friends, if he only keeps his courage and with unconquerable will determines to be and to do what becomes a man all will be well. It is nothing outside of him that kills. It is what is within that makes or does not make.

Meals on a Man-of-war.

All food served on board a man-o'-war is carefully inspected and prepared under the close supervision of the commissary officer. Here is a typical Sunday bill of fare:

Breakfast.—Baked pork and beans, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner.—Roast veal or roast beef and gravy, stewed tomatoes, mashed potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Supper.—Bologna sausage, cheese, potato salad, bread, butter, tea.

The menus of every ship are forwarded to the flagship every week so that the admiral may observe whether the men are being supplied with the proper food.—New York World.

Our Eyes and Reflected Light.

The human eye has passed through thousands of years of evolution until it has become best adapted to sunlight or skylight coming obliquely from above and resents strong illumination from any other direction. It is apparent that snow blindness, distress from white sand or water is not caused by the intensity of the light so much as by the fact that it is reflected up instead of down and is not stopped by the rather transparent lower eyelid. If the lower part of the eye is guarded with goggles no difficulty is found.

Without a Guide.

"I went to Jonesboro to see my father and mother the other day, Percy."

"By Jove! And how did you find them?"

"Oh, I knew where they lived."—Wisconsin State Journal.

OUR
August Clearance Sale

offers unusual opportunities to buy first quality merchandise

at ⅓ to ½ OF FORMER SELLING PRICES

WATCH OUR WINDOWS FOR DAILY SPECIALS

Why trade elsewhere and pay more when you can buy it for less at

M. KATZ & CO
DEPARTMENT STORE

August Clean-up Sale of Low Shoes at Lowest Prices

Reductions during this clearance average a half and more less than regular prices. The opportunity to secure the best lasts and leathers of the season is without an equal. No previous sale has offered such remarkable values. These here listed are but a small part of many. Buy now and buy liberally.

$4 and 4.25 Dorothy Dodd Pumps and Oxfords ...$2.95	Women's $2.50 Pumps ...$1.89
Women's $3.50 Pumps ...$2.48	Men's $4.50 Oxfords ...$2.95
Women's $3.00 Pumps ...$1.95	Men's $3.50 Oxfords ...$2.59
	Men's $3.00 Oxfords ...$2.95

STRANAHAN & LOVE
215 S. FIRST ST. FULTON, N. Y.

Fulton Keynotes

Ernest Jackson, Jr., son of Mrs. Emma Jackson, of 365 South 3rd st., has returned to his former home in Sanford, Maine.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Ingraham have been entertaining their daughter, Miss Lena, who has returned to Watertown.

* * *

Mrs. W. J. McKnight of 3rd and Highland, and her two sons, Winifred and Roland, are at Sterling.

* * *

City Clerk Scudder reports eleven marriages, twelve deaths and twenty births in the city during July.

* * *

Miss Bertha Connell has been entertaining the Misses Alice and Dorothy McBride. The guests returned to Utica, their home, yesterday.

* * *

John La Londe's condition following Wednesday's operation at the hospital is reported as very satisfactory.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Foley are at Thousand Islands for a short vacation.

* * *

Mrs. Alice McMahon has returned from a visit with her son, John McMahon, of Iowa.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Barrett of Kalamazoo, Mich., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank Parsons, Oneida st.

* * *

Editor and Mrs. Bradt have had as their guests Prof. and W. Y. [illegible] of Clarion, Pa.

* * *

Dr. E. J. Cusack's decision to be a candidate for coroner, succeeding himself in the position, is welcomed by his numerous friends both in and out of the G. O. P.

* * *

Mrs. Mable Goode and son are visiting friends at Marcellus.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Curtis of Hilton, N. Y., the parents of Mrs. L. A. Palmer, of this city, are visiting their daughter here.

* * *

V. M. Schenck, of Springfield, Mass., is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Alice Schenck, of North st.

Black Baking Company time in Fulton is at all times. Your grocer sells the goods. adv

New Potatoes, per peck (15lbs.), 19c at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

ANOTHER
Saturday Special!
A Big Bicycle Bargain!
Watch Our Window
Full Line of 1916 Model BICYCLES
SUPPLIES and SUNDRIES
Prices Right
WE SELL
REPAIRING BY EXPERTS
BOGUE 61 First Street

THE CITY MARKET
SETS A NEW STANDARD

Does your butcher disappoint you? Has he failed to "make good" when you left the order to him? In other words, do you have to watch him?

Try the City Market, then! Telephone your order and Trust Us! Phone 42.

FRESH MEATS, VEGETABLES, POULTRY

H. C. DANN
PHONE 42 SOUTH SECOND ST.
BOY WANTED WITH BICYCLE

EVENING TIMES FEATURES

We will begin shortly the daily publication of

Easy and Practical Home Dressmaking Lessons

Prepared Especially for Readers of

The Evening Times

by

The Pictorial Review Company

of New York City

And in addition, each issue will contain

Beautiful Half Tone Illustrations of the Latest Ideas in the Art of Correct Dressing for All Occasions

These two features are designed to please and benefit the women readers of this Newspaper and are EXCLUSIVE.

The advertising value of the features is that Fulton Merchants will benefit, as the Patterns are sold in the leading stores of the city.

The Prosperity Dawning Upon Fulton is Reflected in the Amount of Increased Advertising Space Used by Merchants in

THE EVENING TIMES

The why and the wherefore of this lies in the recognition of a fact—that Success comes in "cans" and not in "can'ts," and our advertisers know that The Evening Times has in stock a big supply of "cans."

IN RUINS OF HOUSE

French Use Furniture to Kill Their Foes.

BOTH SIDES WERE TRAPPED

Germans Pulled Through Riddled Ceilings and Clubbed by Invaders—One Frenchman Was Armed With a Leg of a Statue of Venus—Machine Guns Active.

Of all the tragic, intense minor engagements of the war, that of the fight by which the French captured the Chateau of Vermelles, at the end of fifty days' battling for possession of the town, is most thrilling. The correspondent of the London Post at the British headquarters in France tells of the fight as follows:

"The story of the struggle may seem incredible to those who have taken no part in this style of fighting. After several futile attempts at a direct advance the French commenced to carry a mine underneath the chateau, but it exploded just outside. An immense cavern yawned in front of them, and the bodies of Germans were flung in all directions. All that was to be seen of the enemy was the shapeless mass of what had been a man half driven through a garden wall."

Germans Crazed by Explosion.

The correspondent then describes the condition of the German soldiers caught in trenches which had been dug into the garden in front of the house.

"The men in the trenches instead of firing at them (the French) were groping about confusedly as though it were pitch dark, pawing at each other's faces and feeling about for their arms. The tremendous shock of the explosion so close at hand had blinded and deafened some and deprived others of their senses.

"Scarcely understanding their good fortune, the French leaped on the distracted men, and a weird struggle followed in the narrow trenches between the half crazed Germans and their assailants.

"Machine gunners in the chateau, with that happy indifference to everything, tilted their weapons over the sandbagged windows, determined to kill friend and foe together. The utmost depression, however, which could be given their guns only enabled them to hit odd corners of the trenches, but in their desperate attempt to kill something they fired belt after belt, sweeping to and fro that awful scythe of steel and, like Death himself, were furious at being outwitted.

Germans Hold Two Floors.

"The garrison of the chateau, irritated by the impotence of their machine guns, were dragging a couple of the guns out to play from the sandbagged porch. The Germans were unaware of twenty-five or thirty Frenchmen who had gained the shelter of the house walls. These, as the door of the chateau, which barred their hopes, so unexpectedly opened, leaped with a joyous yell upon the emerging Germans, who, encumbered by guns, tripods and belts, gave way before the onslaught and either were bayoneted or shot or escaped to the first story of the chateau.

"Thus there were Germans on the first floor of the chateau and in the cellar, with the French on the ground floor between them.

"After an attempt to carry the staircase leading to the Germans above had been flung back the French on the ground floor began to fire upward through the ceiling, and the Germans above them fired down. The Germans even managed to get off part of the belt of a machine gun, but the effort proved disastrous. Such a fusillade from below was concentrated on the spot that the ceilings were falling in every direction; the air was scarcely breathable with dust and smoke; men were collapsing, shot through the whole length of their bodies, and the din was indescribable.

Seize Leg Through Ceiling.

"Suddenly a man's leg protruded through the ceiling. A leap was made for it, and a couple of Turkos hung on to the boot. The Germans may have made a dash to rescue their comrade, but the ceiling was too riddled to withstand it. Another leg came through the ceiling, and a cluster of men settled on to it like flies, dragging the owner through the floor, his face scraped of all flesh on it as he came through the ceiling.

"Then the beams of the floor began rending and crashing. The upper stories of the chateau, already more or less in ruins, began to topple.

"Through the break in the floor slid a horrible confusion of masonry, furniture, Germans and guns. The French were outnumbered, but the men that came down with that debris on top of them were not well placed to make a fight of it, and the dreadful piece of carnage ended in favor of the attacking party.

"'We just killed, killed, killed,' said a French officer. 'We used anything that was there—pieces of furniture, pieces of chandeliers, anything. One man of mine killed his enemies with a chunk of marble—a piece of the leg of a statue of Venus.'"

He Is Still Going.

Because his wife left him Mike Comisky sat on a stick of dynamite at Franklin, Kan., and has not been seen since.

An Unexpected Meeting With a Long Lost Set of Dishes.

In the American Magazine the story of a curious coincidence is told in a letter written by Elsie B. Hart of San Gabriel, Cal.:

"In the early days in California very little china was used that did not come from the orient. A man whose home was in Folsom, who preferred the china of Europe, took advantage of a visit to England to order a complete dinner set ornamented with a design of his own selection. In the course of time this was packed and shipped to San Francisco by sailing vessel round the Horn, but after long delay the vessel was given up as lost and was never afterward heard from.

"Years afterward the Californian while traveling in China was invited to dine at the home of a missionary. What was his astonishment to find the table set with his own dishes, purchased so long ago! Concealing his surprise, he commented on the beauty of the china, and this called forth an explanation from his hostess. She told him the china had an interesting history, as it had been washed up on the nearby shore, and they had bought it from the man who had recovered it from the ocean.

"Surprising as it may seem, he never told his host that he was eating off his own dishes!"

THE UNIVERSE.

Our Own Stellar System and What May Be Beyond It.

In one of the latest conceptions of astronomers the stellar universe has a diameter of 10,000 to 15,000 light years, with a thickness of 2,000 to 3,000, and our sun has a place a little removed from the center. It embraces 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 stars within the range of telescopic visibility, with dark and invisible bodies whose number cannot be computed.

So far as can be determined the stars are surprisingly uniform in mass, the range of variation being not more than fiftyfold, but in density the range is from more than twice that of the sun to only one-millionth and in absolute luminosity or brightness from 3,000 times that of the sun to about one three-thousandth. The temperature rises from near absolute zero in the nebulae to 20,000 degrees C. in certain giant hot stars.

It is suggested that our universe may be not the only one and that the small Magellanic cloud, for instance, perhaps 30,000 light years distant, may be a relatively small universe of about 1,000 light years in diameter.

Another separate star system at similar distance is possibly, astronomers hold, the Andromeda nebula.—Newark News.

Ants Are Six Eared.

In the matter of some of their sense organs the ants are more than ordinarily endowed. Strange as it may seem, each ant has at least six ears. Aside from this multiplicity of ears, they are located in just about the queerest place imaginable—on the legs. They seem deaf to all sounds made by the vibration of the air, but detect the slightest possible vibrations of solid material. This is supposed to be to their advantage in that such things as approaching footsteps tell more of the possibility of danger than such sounds as are transmitted through the air. So sensitive are their feet that they detect the impact of a small bird shot dropped on the table from a height of about six inches and about fourteen feet distant from an artificial nest placed at the other end of the table.—St. Nicholas.

Rainbow Trout.

The rainbow trout is bluish above, silvery or golden below, more or less spotted with black on the body and fins and with an orange or red lateral band. It is doubtless for this varicoloring that it receives its name. It is more hardy than the English trout and accommodates itself to almost stagnant waters and has thus proved a success in many ponds which were regarded as fit for coarse fish only. In many places, however, it has caused disappointment by going down to the sea and never returning.—Philadelphia Press.

Meaning of Cemetery.

It is not correct to say that "cemetery" means the "city of the dead." The word is from the Greek "koimeterion," meaning sleeping place, not the place of the dead. There is nothing in the etymology of the word to warrant us in thinking that it was originally intended to convey the idea that the departed were really dead any more than there is in the old Hebrew term for cemetery, "bethaim," the house of the living.—Exchange.

Opposing Arguments.

"Why can't those two men agree in their dispute?"

"Well, you see, the skinny one's arguments are too thin and the big fellow's are too fatuous."—Baltimore American.

Color Blindness.

It is known that color blind people cannot distinguish colors, but the reason for this is not generally known. They cannot distinguish many colors, and most of them usually give the appearance of being gray. The cause lies in the constitution of the retina, which microscopically consists of rods and cones. If a certain part of the cones is wanting the sensation they arouse is also wanting. Even the normal eye has not cones fine enough to detect ultra violet rays and electric rays.

The Power of Sympathy

By ESTHER VANDEVEER

When the Spanish-American war broke out Ralph and Edgar Townsend, brothers, enlisted in the same regiment of sharpshooters and were assigned to the same company. One day they were out on the picket line sniping for the Spaniards. Their position was behind a stone wall, its continuity broken here and there. Ralph was on one side of a gap, while Edgar was on the other side, the opening between them being eight or ten yards.

Edgar concluded to make a dash to join his brother. He had passed safely over all but a couple of yards of the distance when Ralph saw a Spanish sharpshooter taking aim at his brother. Ralph had just emptied his piece or he would have shot the Spaniard. As it was, he sprang between him and Edgar and received a shot which, grazing the spine, paralysed his lower limbs. He was discharged from the service and sent home, where he submitted to an operation that partly restored his locomotive powers, but he was in a measure crippled for life.

As soon as the war was over Edgar Townsend rejoined his brother, resolving to devote the rest of his life to him. Ralph was twenty years old, Edgar twenty-two. Ralph would not admit that he was crippled and was very sensitive at the mention of his being so. As for Edgar making any change whatever in his life's plans on his account he would not hear of it, nor did Ralph seem to realise that he had sacrificed himself for his brother. He considered what he had done simply in the line of his duty as a soldier. Edgar, on the contrary, was impressed with the idea that his brother had taken a burden which he should have borne himself.

Nevertheless as soon as Edgar saw that Ralph was averse to such an interpretation of the status between them, he refrained from any mention of it, and wherever it was possible to conceal any sacrifice he made for his brother he did so. He soon came to studying Ralph's wishes, and wherever they conflicted with his own, made pretense that what Ralph wanted was distasteful to him.

Then came Edith Payne into the lives of the brothers. She was sympathetic with Ralph, but her heart went out to Edgar. The one she loved as one who needed her, the other she loved as one she needed. Edgar, noticing that his brother was daily growing more dependent on her, refrained from paying her any marked attention.

As time went on Edgar perceived that Edith was growing to be a necessity to Ralph. Moreover, he noticed that while Edith was devoted to Ralph, there were indications that her heart was setting toward himself. One day when he and Edith were speaking of Ralph Edgar said to her.

"I feel it my duty to say to you, Edith, that I have seen what perhaps has passed unnoticed by you. Ralph loves you."

The girl paled, and she had cause to pale. She loved Edgar and she knew that while his brother held this view, Edgar was lost to her. He would never stand between his brother and her.

"I hope," she said presently, "that you are mistaken."

"And I hope," said Edgar, "if you think you cannot respond, that you are mistaken. Our attentions to those dependent upon us often draw us to them with far greater force than we realize."

Edith sighed. She knew that the man she loved was endeavoring to persuade her to give herself to the man she only pitied. But she said nothing more. She knew what Edgar would have her do. She did not know his feelings toward her, but she surmised that he had no desire to possess her himself. Even if he had he would give her up to his brother.

Soon after this brief dialogue Edgar went away for a time, leaving Edith and Ralph together. Before his departure he said to Edith, "I hope when I return to find that you have decided to make Ralph happy."

It was thus that Edith was led to bear a part of the burden of the man she loved by giving herself to the man she did not love. She considered what he had said to her a command, and she would not disobey. When Edgar returned she told him that she and Ralph were engaged.

She looked Edgar in the eye when she made the announcement, hoping to see him wince. If it was a shock to him he concealed it so well that she was deceived. From that time she gave herself up more and more to Ralph's companionship, and when the wedding day came went with him to the altar a martyr.

Then Edgar, feeling that his brother no longer needed him as before, spent much of his time away from him. Some said he did not dare trust himself near his brother's wife.

As the years sped on Ralph Townsend grew more and more helpless, his wife more and more devoted to him. Ten years after his marriage he died. Those who knew of the sacrifice that had been made supposed that Edith and Edgar would quickly come together. They have been disappointed. Four years after Edith became a widow she and Edgar had not married. It is said that she illustrates Edgar's words to her years before, "Our attentions to those dependent upon us often draw us to them with far greater force than we realize."

Edgar is still a bachelor.

For Young Folks

Esther Morris, Handsomest Baby In Staten Island, New York.

Photo by American Press Association.

Recently in the borough of Richmond, a part of the city of New York, which comprises all of Staten Island, situated in New York bay, there was held a great baby show. Hundreds of little ones from all over the borough were entered for the various prizes. There were many prizes offered for the fattest baby, the most beautiful, the healthiest, the largest for its age, for the tallest and for the shortest, and all the classes were well filled. The charming little miss who captured the prize for beauty is shown in the accompanying picture holding the cup that was awarded her. Among so many handsome children it must have been a difficult question for the judges to decide. But they one and all agreed that Miss Esther Morris was worthy of the high honor. As you can see by the picture, Miss Esther is a young lady of exceeding beauty, but she is altogether too young to care about that, but was highly pleased with the handsome prize.

Paper and Pencil Game.

When your friends come give them each a paper and pencil and see how many can write the correct answers to these questions:

Name a battle found in every farmyard?
Name an uninhabited battle?
Name a battle unpleasant to barefoot boys?
Name two battles that are found in a forest?
Name a good luck battle?
Name a stimulating battle?
Name an observing battle?
Name a comfortable battle?
Name a college battle?
Name a wealthy battle?
Name a cleanly battle?
Name a suspended battle?

Answers: Cowpens. Wilderness. Stony Point. Fair Oaks and Seven Pines. Horseshoe. Brandywine. Lookout Mountain. Fort Pillow. Princeton. Rich Mountain. White Plains. Suspended Rock.

"Fool Monkey."

In this as in so many games it lends ease if the players sit in a circle and select a leader.

The leader then starts the game by naming an animal whose name begins with "A," as "antelope." The player on his left at once takes this up and adds to it another animal, the name beginning with "B," saying, "Antelope, bison," and passing the turn to his left hand neighbor, who repeats the list, adding, say, "Camel" for "C." And so it goes on, soon becoming a serious tax on the memory and alertness of the players.

Whoever bungles the catalogue or fails to find an animal with the letter for which he or she is responsible is hailed in mockery as "fool monkey," and this name must be mentioned by succeeding players instead of the animal which the delinquent ought to have uttered, but muddled.

Experience shows that the ranks of the "fool monkey" will soon be well filled.

Interesting Bird Items.

Birds seen eating army worms were: Robins, catbirds, meadow larks, chewinks, thrushes and wrens.

In Germany the owners of vineyards are encouraged by their government to distribute nesting material and erect birdhouses in their vineyards to attract feathered foes of insect pests.

The swiftest bird is said to be the frigate bird. This bird is able to fly, under favorable conditions, 200 miles an hour.

Earliest Watches.

Some of the earliest watches were made in Nuremberg. Their shape was almost round, and they were called "Nuremberg eggs."

Why the Owl Is Wise.

"As wise as an owl," my father said
One day while talking to Uncle Ted.

Now I've thought and thought about that speech,
And every time I hear one screech

I say to myself, "As wise as an owl,"
And wish that I at night might prowl

So I could learn to be as wise
And see as much with my wee eyes.

You know the owl can see at night;
They say he has such wondrous sight.

So he must know each elf that roams
And witches, kelpies, goblins, gnomes.

And that is why the grownups say,
"As wise as an owl"—'tis as plain as day.
—Philadelphia Record.

Hints For the Crochet Worker

Decorations For Towels.

Vandyke Border.—Abbreviations: Ch., chain; d.c., double crochet; tr., treble. Materials: Crochet cotton No. 24 and a No. 4½ steel crochet hook.

Pierce holes along the edge of the towel on the wrong side a quarter of an inch apart and work the border straight on to the material.

First Row.—1 d.c. into first hole, * 6 ch., 1 d.c. into next hole, and repeat from * all along, 1 ch., turn.

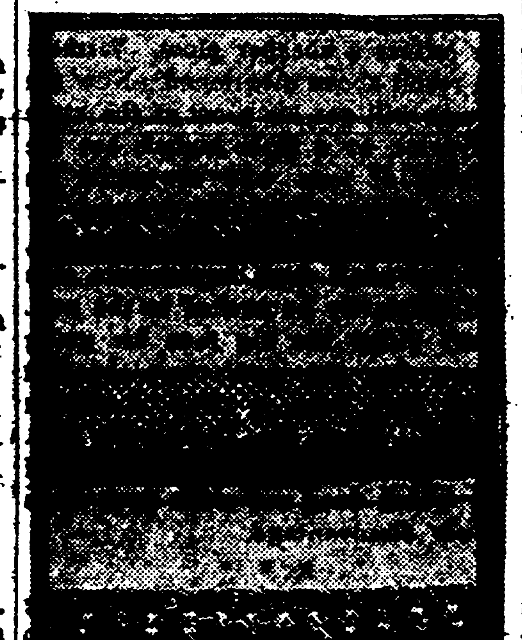
Second Row.—* 9 d.c. into each of three loops of chain, 5 d.c. into next loop, 6 ch., turn, 1 d.c. into fifth double crochet of first loop, 6 ch., 1 d.c. into fifth double crochet of next loop, turn, 3 d.c. into first loop of chain, 4 ch., 1 d. c. on last double crochet made, to form a picot, 6 d.c. into same loop, 5 d. c. into next loop of chain, 6 ch., turn, 1 d.c. into fifth double crochet of loop at left, turn, 5 d.c. into loop, 4 ch., 1 d.c. into last double crochet, 4 d.c. into same loop, 2 d.c. into next loop at left, 4 ch., 1 d.c. into last double crochet made, 2 d.c. into same loop, 4 d.c. into last loop at left, and repeat from * all along.

Narrow Lace.—Materials: Crochet cotton No. 24 and a No. 4½ steel crochet hook. Commence with 23 chain.

First row—1 d.c. into sixth chain from hook, 1 d.c. into next chain, * 3 ch., miss two chain, 1 d.c. into each of the next two chain; repeat from * three times more, 5 ch., turn.

Second row—2 d.c. into first loop of three chain, * 3 ch., 2 d.c. into next loop of three chain; repeat from * to end of row, the last double crochet being worked into the loop of five chain which turned the row, 5 ch., turn, and repeat from the commencement of second row.

For the Edge—Work 1 d.c. into first space, * 3 tr. into next space, 5 ch., 1



[illegible] TOWEL [illegible]

d.c. on last treble made, 5 ch., another double crochet on same treble, 3 tr. into same space, 1 d.c. into next space, and repeat from * all along.

Fan Lace.—Materials: Crochet cotton No. 16 and a No. 4 steel crochet hook. Work chain the width of the towel, add 5 ch.

First row—1 tr. into fifth chain from hook, * 1 ch., hook, * 1 ch., miss 4 ch., 1 tr. into next, 2 ch., 1 tr. into same place; repeat from * all along, 5 ch., turn.

Second row—1 tr. into first space, * 1 ch., 1 tr. into same space, 3 ch., 1 tr. into same space, 1 ch., 1 tr. into same place, 3 ch., miss one space, 1 tr. into next space; repeat from * all along, 5 ch., turn.

Third row—Miss two treble, 1 tr. into next space, * 1 ch., 1 tr. into same space, 3 ch., 1 tr. into same space, 1 ch., 1 tr. into same sapce, 3 ch., 1 tr. into center space of next group, and repeat from * all along, 1 ch., turn.

Fourth row—1 tr. into center space of first group, * 5 ch., 1 d.c. under the top of the treble just made, 1 tr. into same space, and continue making these treble with picot at top until there are six all in the same space, 1 d.c. under the chain between the groups, 1 tr. into center space of next group, and repeat from * all along.

Useful Crochet Edging.—Abbreviations: ch., chain; d. c., double crochet; tr., treble. This narrow crochet edging is useful for trimming lingerie of all kinds, and is illustrated actual width. Materials: White crochet cotton No. 40 and a No. 6 steel hook. Begin with 10 chain and join into a ring with a slip-stitch.

First row—11 d. c. into ring, 4 ch., turn.

Second row—Miss one double crochet, 1 d. c. in next, 4 ch., miss one double crochet, 1 d. c. in next; repeat from * three times, 4 ch., turn.

Third row—* 1 d. c. in next hole of four chain, 4 ch., 1 d. c. in same hole, 4 ch.; repeat from * twice, 1 d. c. in next hole, 8 ch., 1 d. c. in next, 1 ch., turn.

Fourth row—11 d. c. into loop of eight chain, 4 ch., turn.

Fifth row—Miss one double crochet, 1 d. c. in next, * 4 ch., miss one double crochet, 1 d. c. in next; repeat from * three times, 4 ch., turn.

Repeat the third, fourth and fifth rows once, and at the end of the eighth row only make 2 ch., to turn.

Ninth row—Like the third after the two chain to turn previous row are worked; work a double crochet into the second loop of previous fan on same side, then work 2 ch., and proceed as usual for third row. Work the fourth and fifth rows as usual, then to continue length of lace work from third to fifth row, joining each fan at beginnig of third row as described.

Border—Join the thread on to the first loop of a fan and work 3 ch. (for one treble); * 5 ch., miss a loop, 1 tr. in next, 6 ch., miss a loop, 1 tr. in next (on next fan), and repeat from * along the length of lace.

Second row—5 d. c. in loop of five chain, 1 d. c. in treble, 7 d. c. in loop of six chain, 1 d. c. in treble, and repeat.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

REALLY SPORTY IN ITS SEVERITY.

Mastic cheviot is used for this smart coat with convertible collar and comfortable armholes. It is trimmed with buttons of self-material.

It is seldom that one sees the purpose of a coat so clearly defined as in this model of mastic cheviot. It is designed for early fall year. The front extends over the shoulders to the center-back, forming a back yoke, and there is a convertible collar that can be arranged in two or three different ways. The large armholes suggest comfort in the highest degree, and the sleeves are finished with turn-back cuffs of self-material.

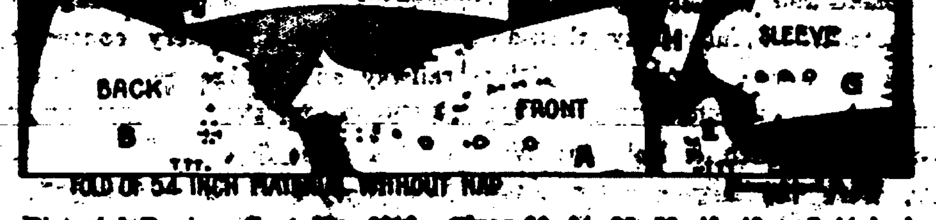
It takes 3¼ yards 54-inch material to reproduce this coat in medium size. Since the cutting is such an important item, today's lesson in dressmaking will be devoted to that feature of the development. First fold the cloth, then place the back on the lengthwise fold. To the right of the back and on a lengthwise thread the front is laid and following this is the collar, along the fold.

At the extreme right end of the material on which the sections of the pattern are being laid the sleeve is placed and to the right of this the cuff. Provision is made for giving to the upper edge of the cuff a curved effect, if preferred to the straight finish shown in the illustration.

The underfacing runs parallel with the selvage edge of the goods, and the cuff is placed on a lengthwise thread.

Coats of this design are used extensively for traveling. Much of the joy of the week-end trip lies in the possession of smart clothes, and these coats are among the smartest of advance models in outer garments.

One of the feminine touches that one finds accompanying the sport coats is the neckpiece of tulle. One of the extreme novelties for the coming season is a ruff of black tulle, with a moderate frill standing up above a folded choker collar of ribbon, while below this collar and band fall three full, overlapping, picot edged frills of the tulle, the lowest covering the shoulders and falling almost to the elbow.



Pictorial Review Coat No. [illegible]. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust. Price, 15 cents.

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.

THE KITCHEN APRON.

How to Choose Materials For This Protector That Are Becoming.

In the apron that protects the gown while cooking there is possibility for the utmost ugliness, so this garment should be chosen with an eye to its effect with other things. A blue and white checked apron only looks well with a blue and white dress and the statement holds good with other contrasts. On the other hand, an apron in the solid color that forms the dress trimming is very neat, and if it is a bib pinafore of coarse white butcher's linen it can be used with various gowns. Brown holland is also an adaptable material, and if the apron is only assumed for a moment and put on over a good dark dress it is a good thing to have it of black calico. The model of the apron must be of a generous sort, but if it is shaped to the figure and made neatly it can still be as pretty as a gown. Colored pipings could also be put with white or black, although the single color will wash better.

Most beautiful housekeeping aprons are made of yellow pongee in various English pinafore designs, which is to say, there is always a bib. The smock apron which goes over the head and hangs full below the knees is very easily made at home, and these can be real beautifiers if they are of white, yellow or robin's egg blue rajah, with a little embroidery about the neck and armholes.

Very useful pinafores—the sort of protectors needed for pickling, preserving and any other hard cooking stunt—are of oilcloth, with several convenient pockets and braid edges.

If smartness is considered the material of the apron and cap should match, except where the former is of oilcloth, which is too hot to put over the hair. But a white cap is always dainty and convenient. A mob crown and a straight or shaped face frill is the model used, but the ribbon band that trims the dressier of these caps is, of course, left off with the genuine housekeeping article.

What is called the Dutch cap, this with the face frill cut away at the forehead and very deep at the ears, is a very becoming style for pretty faces. Gingham sweeping caps and muslin breakfast caps are both made in this style.

The Proof.

Stella—Is she a cat?
Bella—Yes. She has had nine men save her life.—New York Sun.

THE HUMAN HEART.

The human heart is like a millstone in a mill; when you put wheat under it, it turns and grinds and bruises the wheat to flour; if you put no wheat it still grinds on, but then 'tis itself it grinds and wears away.
—Luther.

AN AFTERNOON GOWN.

Dotted Cream Net Makes a Charming Frock For Summer Femininity.

HANDSOME [illegible]

Dotted cream net combined with hello pussy willow taffeta is the material used in this charming afternoon frock. A deep tunic accordion, plaited and of irregular length, falls over a plaited foundation of cream colored daphne silk. The tunic is finished with two wide bands of the taffeta. The bodice is simple, crossing in surplice effect with a girdle of taffeta, which ascends in a point very high on the right side. Two points of taffeta also trim the back.

Watches Are Sympathetic.

Superstition or not, I am half sure the watch is alive and knows its owner; that it has some sort of sympathy with the person who carries it. Do you not know the bitterness of sending your own watch to hospital and harboring another—a patient—in your pocket? It lies—always. The scientific man reduces the whole matter to rhythmic motion. To put it roughly, the watch likes—or does not like—your particular skip, jump, stump or decent walk. Really the scientist has nothing much more to say about it as a conclusion, but that—rhythmic—motion. The touch of the watch on the heart.—London Chronicle.

Care of the Baby In Summer

Summer Complaint.

[Prepared by the children's bureau, United States department of labor.]

Most mothers have leared to regard diarrhea as one of the most dangerous ills of babyhood. Thousands of babies die of this disease every year, largely in the hot weather months—a fact which has gained for this illness the common name of "summer complaint." The deaths from this disease begin to increase in May, and the number grows rapidly in June and July and reaches its highest point in August, then decreases rapidly as cool weather approaches. It is prudent, therefore, for mothers to be on guard at the beginning of summer and to do all in their power to prevent the onset of this illness by exercising great care in feeding the baby and by keeping him as cool and quiet as possible. In all illnesses prevention is far better than cure, but this is particularly true with infant diarrhea, because the second attack comes on much more readily than the first. Also the baby's growth is seriously interfered with at a time when it is proceeding most rapidly.

To prevent summer diarrhea in babies first feed the baby on the right food in suitable amounts at proper intervals and in no other way; give him plenty of pure, cool water to drink between meals; keep him out of doors as much as possible in cool, fresh air, dress him lightly and bathe him frequently.

Another important part of keeping the baby well is to protect him from flies and mosquitoes, which frequently carry disease about. It is believed that one form of infant diarrhea is distributed by these household pests.

The healthy baby usually has one or two bowel movements a day. If this number is increased to four or more it is time to take measures against sickness.

It is well to remember, however, that the bowel movements of a baby fed entirely at the breast are normally more frequent than those of a bottle fed baby and that a slight increase in the number of movements is not so serious a matter to a baby at the breast as to one artificially fed. A baby fed at the breast does not usually have diarrhea, and when such a baby shows signs of digestive disturbance it is usually because he is overfed, either he is nursed too often or at irregular intervals, or is allowed to nurse too long at one time. When he does have diarrhea the time between nursings should be increased to four hours, and the times at the breast reduced to five or ten minutes. If the bowels continue loose the breast should be withdrawn entirely for several feedings if necessary, giving the baby instead cool drinking water at frequent intervals. In this case the mother should pump her breasts at the regular nursing times, both to keep them from drying up and to prevent their caking.

Bottle fed babies are the most frequent sufferers from summer diarrhea, and this fact furnishes another strong argument in favor of breast feeding. Diarrhea in a bottle fed baby is also best treated by reducing the amount of food. The bottle should be omitted for eight, twelve or twenty-four hours, according to the severity of the attack, and in place of the milk there should be given as much boiled and cooled water as the baby will take. Food should not be withheld for more than twenty-four hours, without the advice of a doctor. When the bottle is resumed the food should be much weaker than before, water should be substituted for at least half the milk previously given. The milk should be skimmed and the sugar omitted. The return to the former feeding should be made gradually by adding a little more milk each day and beginning to add sugar. The more severe the attack has been the more slowly should changes be made.

If the baby is on "mixed" feeding—that is, partly breast and partly bottle fed—the bottle feedings should be omitted if diarrhea appears and the breast given once in four or five hours, with nothing but drinking water between meals.

The children's bureau publishes a pamphlet called "Infant Care," which is sent free to any one sending a request to the chief of the children's bureau, United States department of labor, Washington. This pamphlet contains some simple directions for the care of the babies in summer, which may help the mother to prevent summer diarrheas and other ailments of infancy.

It should be understood that whenever possible the baby should be put at once under the care of a doctor. If the mother in the city has no physician she should take her baby to the nearest infant welfare station, where she will be well advised as to his care.

Since the country mother does not usually have access to an infant welfare station and is frequently far away from a doctor, she should use every effort to keep the baby well, but if serious diarrhea occurs a doctor must be procured without delay.

To Clean Sinks.

Coal oil will clean badly discolored enameled sinks or bathtubs and also will remove fresh paint stains.

TODAY'S FASHION NOTE

The miss whose delight it is to own a velvet suit will be enraptured over this design in Panama blue velvet. The jacket is trimmed with vest and collar of cream colored cloth, while the full skirt is box plaited. Fve yards 40-inch velvet make the suit.

Pictorial Review Coat No. 6073. Sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 15c. Skirt No. 6323. Sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 15 cents.

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.

The Kitchen Cupboard

SOMETHING NEW.

Cherry Cheese.

STONE ordinary red cherries and chop them very fine, reserving all the juice. For each pound of fruit add half a pound of sugar. Simmer until a smooth mass is formed, stirring all the time to prevent burning. It is a good plan when making this or any other sweet which requires long cooking to place the pan in a moderate oven, where it may remain several hours, simmering slowly, with no danger of scorching. Try the "cheese" by placing a small quantity in the refrigerator. When cool it should be quite firm. This conserve is delicious served in slices with whipped cream and white cake. Gooseberry cheese is made in the same way.

Raspberry Parfait.

Mix one cupful of powdered sugar with one quart of raspberries and mash through a fine strainer. Add to the juice one-third box gelatin which has been melted in cold water. Whip a pint of cream and beat the salted whites of three eggs stiff, mix the cream and whites together and fold it into the juice as it thickens. Freeze without churning in a mold packed in equal parts of ice and salt in a freezer.

Iced Rice Pudding.

Wash and drain one-half cupful of rice, cover with two cupfuls of cold water and let it boil for twenty minutes. Drain and put in a double boiler with one cupful of milk. Cook until the rice has absorbed the milk and is very soft. Then press the rice through a sieve and return to the saucepan. Beat the yolks of three eggs with one cupful of sugar and add to the rice. Cook, stirring until it begins to thicken, which should take but a couple of minutes. Remove from the fire, add one teaspoonful of vanilla extract and one teaspoonful of lemon extract and set away to cool. Add two cupfuls of whipped cream and freeze.

Cheese Souffle.

Melt a tablespoonful of butter, stir into it two tablespoonfuls of flour, add a pint of milk, stir until thick and smooth, then add one cupful of breadcrumbs and one-quarter pound of American cheese. Season with salt and pepper. Remove from the fire, add the yolks of four eggs, mix, then stir in the well beaten whites of the eggs. Turn into a buttered baking dish, bake in a quick oven until a golden brown. Serve at once.

Anna Thompson

D/34

REFRIGERATORS

LET

THIS WEEK'S SPECIAL SALE

of guaranteed strictly high-grade Refrigerators is bound to relieve our store of the season's stock.

$8.00 Refrigerators, now $6.00
$10.00 Refrigerators, now $8.00
$11.00 Refrigerators, now $9.00
$12.50 Refrigerators, now $10.00
$13.50 Refrigerators, now $11.00
$16.50 Refrigerators, now $13.50
$22.00 Refrigerators, now $18.00

Special Prices---This Week Only

THE J. R. SULLIVAN DEPARTMENT STORE

West Broadway — Fulton, New York

AUTO RAMMED BANK; 5 HURT

Men Were Hanging On All Round Chassis; Driver Lost Control and Car Dashed Against Bank.

Mirney Cacrey and five men whose names could not be learned today were badly shaken up and bruised early last evening when a Ford automobile, the property of Caffrey, in which they were riding, turned turtle on the west river road near the Washburn farm. The men were riding on the stripped chasis of the car, according to stories told by witnesses and were hanging on to the frame work. When the machine rounded a curve near the Washburn place, witnesses say, two of the men lost their grip and were catapulted into the road. A little further on, the driver lost control of the machine and it ran up a bank before turning over. Some of the men were thrown with great force into the road and others were pinned under the car. The car was raised quickly and the men had disappeared before Chief Dyer, who had been called by residents of that vicinity, arrived.

Witnesses told the chief the car was making about 60 miles an hour when the accident occurred and the men's escape from death was nothing short of miraculous. A man named Davis was said to be a member of the party, but none of the other men were known to the witnesses. This is the fifth accident along the west river road in less than three weeks.

MARKEY PULLEN HAS BIG BIRTHDAY PARTY

Mrs. Patrick Lilly of No. 65 North Seventh st. entertained a number of young men at her home last night at a birthday party in honor of her nephew, Edward Markey Pullen. The guests enjoyed an elaborate supper which was served in the dining room decorated with flowers. During the evening Lawrence Ranger sang several pleasing solos. He was accompanied on the piano by David Carroll. Harry Quirk rendered a cornet solo. Later in the evening cards and games were enjoyed. Those present were Edward M. Pullen, Olovier Pullen, Lawrence Ranger, Harold Green, Harry Quirk, Earl Dempsey, Lester Gillespie, William Branche and David Carroll. A flash light picture was taken of the group at the dining table.

PEOPLE'S OIL AND FUEL CO. INCREASES STOCK

The People's Oil & Fuel Company, which recently established a distributing station in this city, filed notice in the County Court yesterday that it had decided to increase tis capital stocw from $50,000 to $100,000 by the issue of cumulative six per cent. preferred stock. The company was induced to erect a station here by the Chamber of Commerce and the plant was built by a local contracting firm.

HE FEELS LOST

This morning's mail brought a post card written by the Rev. M. G. Buck of this city, who is now at Cleveland, N. Y. Mr. Buck asks that The Evening Times be forwarded to his present address, and he adds: "I feel lost without it. Having a fine time."

A Clam That Pearl Divers Fear.

All sorts of superstitions prevail among the pearl fishers of Ceylon, and a large business is done by sorcerers who sell charms to restrain the appetite of the sharks and to drive away the diabolical stingrays. Another peril which the diver dreads more than either stingray or shark is the giant clam that weighs nearly half a ton when full grown. It will snap off a man's legs like pipestems if the victim chances to thrust a limb between its open jaws, or, at all events, will hold him until he drowns miserably.—London Globe.

Your Wants

Made Known in

THE EVENING TIMES

Reach Nearly 16,000 Eyes Each Day

PRICES:

One Word, one time, 1 Cent
One Word, 3 times, 2 Cents
One Word, 6 times, 3 Cents

CASH WITH ORDER

GERMANS DRAW NET TIGHTER ABOUT TROOPS

(Continued from Page One)

the Balkan states, which remain neutral, while still others look for a big offensive against the Franco-British-Belgian line in the west. All of the observers are of the opinion that wherever the new operation is begun it will be on a big scale.

An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the announcement of the fall of Warsaw caused great demonstrations throughout Germany.

The official bulletins, the dispatch adds, indicate that the Russians retreated in good order and that the invaders found little booty and nothing of military value.

Emperor William has sent a congratulatory message to Prince Leopold and the King of Bavaria. Extraordinary scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed in the German cities.

Fall of Warsaw Places Great Shops in German Hands

Berlin, Aug. 6.—The fall of Warsaw places in the hands of the Germans the principal maritime shops and munitions supplies plants in Poland and leaves to Russia no other shops nearer than those along the Petrograd-Warsaw-Kherpof Railway.

For years the aWrsaw shops supplemented by those of Lodoz and Vilna, have been the chief contributors to the industrial development in Poland and Western Russia. IIt is estimated that fully fifty thousand mechanics were employed in the Warsaw shops, and building trades The works of Gerlach & Pulst, at Warsaw, were the largest machine-tool works in Poland, and this firm was conducting, prior to the war, its manufacture of machinery for making machinery in strictly American lines. This same establishment, by reason of manufacturing in series, has been able for several years to offset German competition and had in consequence earned a hearty share of German enmity. Unless the valuable plant has been destroyed by the retreating Russians it is fair to assume that the Germans will turn the Gerlach & Pulst shops to making munitions for their own account.

Other noteworthy machinery works at Warsaw are those of K. Rudzki & Co.; Rohn, Zielinski & Co. and Borman, Sdwede & Co. These four great plants are among the best in their lines in Europe and were engaged in all lines of machinery construction, railway and bridge construction and equipment for shop installations. The loss of these fine works will in itself be a heavy blow to the Russians.

With the loss of the Polish plants Russia must now appeal even stronger to othe shops at Petrograd, Moscow, Khehoff and Sebastopol. The Riga works are in danger of going the same as those of Warsaw, and with the loss of the Polish plants the Russian army has no source of supplies nearer by railroad than thirty hours' travel.

Expert Advice for the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

What increase in power can I expect by using ether in gasoline and in what proportion is it used to gain the best of results?

The use of ether in fuel will give a slight increase in power, due to the more rapid propagation of the flame. One-half pint of ether for each ten gallons of gasoline is used for this purpose, but it is not recommended, as it is not economical. For getting easier starting a mixture of one-half commercial ether and one-half gasoline is carried in an oil can. This can be squirted into each priming cup for the initial explosions. The can must have a cover on the spout.

How will incorrect wiring affect my motor?

The effect of incorrect wiring on the motor depends on how the wires are misplaced. For instance, if the high tension cables were changed around so that no one of them went to the right plug it would be impossible to run the motor, although an occasional explosion might be obtained. If two or three of the high tension wires were interchanged, but one or more were left on the correct plugs, then the motor would run on the cylinders in which the latter were. Where a dual system is employed the wires of the battery system may sometimes be misplaced without interfering with the operation of the magneto and vice versa. As a rule, however, the changing of the wires will result in the whole ignition system becoming inoperative.

Has a long stroke motor any advantages over a short stroke motor?

Yes. The gas after ignition has greater chance to give up its energy to the piston. A greater volume of gas may be gotten into the cylinder without increasing the bore. This means more power for the same piston speed.

How can I take up the end play in a crank shaft without putting in new bearings?

It is best to replace the bearings when end play develops, but if this is not desirable the play can be removed by moving the thrust bearing to one side enough to compensate for the wear. The thrust is taken by the center main bearing, which is easily distinguished by having large flanges on each side. Remove the bolts holding the bearing to the crank case and file out the bolt holes enough to permit the bearing to be shifted. Then replace the bearing and tighten the bolts carefully.

How will running with retarded spark make the water boil in the radiator?

Operating a motor with retarded spark will cause overheating by retarding and prolonging the combustion of the charge throughout the power of expansion stroke. Thus the cylinder walls are exposed to the action of the burning gases during the whole of the stroke instead of only during the time the piston is in the region of upper dead center, as is the case when the spark is properly set. If the spark is advanced to the point of most efficient operation the spark will occur some time before dead center and maximum pressure will be reached and the combustion nearly completed just after dead center has been passed. During this time, since the piston is near the top of the stroke, the amount of surface exposed to the exhaust gases is a minimum, and, furthermore, at this point in the stroke the compression is at its height, and combustion takes place with greatest rapidity. Contrast these conditions with what happens when the spark is greatly retarded. Let us assume that ignition occurs when the piston has half completed its stroke. At this point the compression is lower, and combustion is therefore slower and will probably not be completed until after the exhaust valve opens. The hot gases are in contact with nearly the whole of the cylinder wall surface for practically one-half revolution.

But this is not all. When the spark is retarded, as in the instance just mentioned, the motor does not develop full power, therefore for a given load on the motor the throttle must be opened wider and more gasoline and air must be supplied. The extra heat generated by the combustion of the increased amount of fuel thus adds its share to the already overheated motor.

My car is equipped with electric lights and would like to know if dry batteries would work the head and tail lights. If so, how many and about how many hours would they last?

Dry batteries are not suited for lighting the head and tail lights. This method would be entirely too expensive, as the number of batteries you would require would be great and their life short. Take your storage battery to a battery repair man that you are certain is an expert—if possible take it to a service station maintained by the maker of your battery—and have it examined. It may be that all it needs is an overhauling to make it as good as new. But even if you must buy a new battery it is better to do this than try to use dry cells.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

News Mostly of a Political Nature From the Nation's Seat of Government for Times' Readers.

Washington, August 6. (Special the decrease in our exports of agricultural implements—from $40,6000,000 in 1913, a epublican year, to $10,000,000 fiscal year 19155, a report of the Department of Commerce says: "Another contributory factor was the recent establishment of great plants in Russia and France, financed and controlled by American capital, for the manufacture of farming machinery." This is but another instance of the Democrats placing the blame on a condition of affairs which they created. By placing farm implements on the free list they encouraged American capital to go abroad, erect mills and employ foreign labor, after having either closed up its mills, or reduced the number of hands employed here. Corporations like the International Harvester Company can possibly afford to do such a thing. A representative of this company, appearing before the Ways and the Means Committee, said that the International needed no protective duties, but he hoped the committee would give protection to the numerous small companies in this country. The Republicans gave the small men a protective duty of 15 per cent which enabled them to run. Then came Mr. Underwood, with his bunk for farm consumption. Free trade in farming implements would give the farmer a cheaper plow. Witness the result above mentioned. Now the farmer will get his plow at the same old price, or a little higher, but the number of men who consumed his farm products will be reduced, or their purchasing power decreased, and the small farm implements men will ultimately be pushed to the wall. Don't blame the big men for going where they can manfacture cheapest when they have a free American market. Blace the Democratic law. It is an unusual Democratic tariff law which does not work poth ways to our disadvantage.

* * *

It is said that the idea of creating a navy board composed of such men as Thomas A. Edison, Orville Wright and Henry Ford, was first suggested by a young man in the office of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt. The author of the first real good idea the secretary has had in two years should be given prompt recognition and promotion.

* * *

Mr. Bryan says that he does not deal with subjects until they are capable of solution. That is why he delayed the slaughter of Champ Clark in the Baltimore convention; and that, too, signifies his delay, in going after Mr. Wilson. He is waiting for Wilson to get thoroughly ripe before picking him.

* * *

Secretary Redfield publishes letters to show that he warned the Eastland's owners on the 14th of July. Why didn't he warn intending passengers on the Eastland at the same time?

* * *

Alfalfa tea is now said to be a sure cure for the blues. This will be good news for Democratic politicians.

SENT TO PRISON AT 16; IS PARDONED AT 27

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Governor Dunne has commuted the sentence of James Formby, Jr., a young man serving a life sentence in connection with a murder committed by another.

Eleven years ago young Formby, then only sixteen, participated in a saloon hold-up. Three other boys took part. The shot which resulted in the killing was fired by one of the other boys. Formby was outside of the saloon when the shot was fired—nearly a block away, in fact, it is said, he was unarmed. But he did not escape the law. Prison incarceration has told upon the boy's frame and it is asserted that he is in the early stages of tuberculosis. His plea direct to the Governor, done in beautiful scroll work, attracted the attention of Governor Dunne and the investigation that followed determined the Governor to commute the young man's sentence.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Let Us Show You WHY

You should have that house wired for Electricity.

Let Us Show You How

You can have it wired without dirt or trouble.

Let Us Convince You

That you can save money by having it wired NOW

Just call 144 for particulars.

THE ELECTRIC CO.

Home Economics in Rural Schools

One progressive, hustling county in Missouri has employed a "county woman," the first one in the United States, just as the county adviser, "Sam" Jordan, whom it hired four years ago, was the first to be employed in any county without outside help. Theduties of this county woman are many and varied. None bid fair to bring greater results than her efforts to rescue many farm women from the lack of opportunity they have had of learning to cook and to sew.

The Pettis County Home Makers' Club really deserves the credit; the men happened to have the sense to realize a good thing when they saw it and to foot the bill without a murmur. Of course, back of the Home Makers' Club is Sam Jordan, lean of body, wrinkled of face, making no claim to being a beauty, but shrewd to the point of canniness and gifted agriculturally to the point of being able to make the most obtuse learn.

If you drive through the countryside of Pettis county today you will encounter farmers who are not only prosperous but whose digestion is sound and whose sleep is unbroken by indigestible food. The day of poor cooking has passed, never to return. But the start was not made in the farm kitchen, as might be thought; it was made in the country school. The members of the Home Makers' Club had wisely decided that once they got their girls interested in home economics and home subjects it would not be long before the older homemakers would likewise take up the work.

There are 96 school districts in Pettis county; and of these, 34 immediately signified their desire for special home economics work in the schools. Furthermore, they backed up this desire by raising their part of the county woman's salary, and cheerfully furnished the meager equipment necessary for this work.

Visiting two schools a day, the county woman makes her rounds. O none day the girls of the country school have lessons in cooking; on another day the subject under discussion is plain sewing.

The start which has been made is an object lesson to others, and already the onlookers have begun to imitate. Rural America has paid all too little attention, it must be admitted, to its manner of living. Because he produces the foodstuffs of the world, the farmer has paid little attention as to how his little share of these foodstuffs was prepared and served in his own home. The old story of the farmer who, when asked what he did with all his fruit produce, answered, "We sell what we can, and what we can't sell we can," has been laughed at so often that until recently nobody ever stopped to investigate how the canning operation was carried on. But at last the farmer has been arousedto the realization that he is entitled to just as good and as digestible foodstuffs as the city man, and that there is a rectangular shaped island of refuge—in the form of a kitchen, properly presided over—from which he may sight the promised land of perfect digestion.

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

SORROWFUL WAIL

BACKWARD, turn backward! oh, Time, in your flight. Make me a boy again just for to-night. Let me forget that the gas bill is due (dod-gasted bills make a fellow feel blue). The wife needs a dress and the kidlets need clothes. I'm chock full of sorrows and teardrops and woes. The high cost of living will drive me insane. Oh, Father Time, make me a youngster again. The papers are full of the horrors of war. I'm tired of reading of scrapping galore. I want to forget all about tango teas. Oh! Father Time, make me a boy again, please. I'm tired and weary of politics, too. I want to repeat what I once used to do. Oh! take me once more to the old swimming hole, for winter is coming and then we'll need coal. The roof needs repairing, the butcher will sue—oh! thunder and blazes, now what can I do? My daughter from college is dropping her "R's." She soon will be married, I'm thanking my stars. My wife joined the "vote seeking women's rights" throng—it's nothing but argue the blessed day long. The furniture man wants a dollar each week. Now, where is it coming from, gentle friend, speak? I long for the taste of a ten cent cigar—the three for a nickel kind give me a jar. The barber's dull razor feels just like a hoe. I dare not complain, 'cause he trusts me, you know. Backward! turn backward! oh, Time, in your flight. Make me a boy again just for to-night.

Flippant Flings.

The old Liberty bell, at least, is all that it is cracked up to be.—Boston Record.

"Is any man's love worth $2,000,000?" asks Clara Morris. Well, that's for the courts to decide later on.—Washington Post.

Some ingenious Yankee ought to turn an honest penny during this war by inventing meters for the gas bombs.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Officials in the California State Insane asylum assert that baseball cures insanity. One had supposed it caused it, but maybe this is a homeopathic principle.—Exchange.

By Comparison.

"Dubkins is a great comfort to me."

"I don't see how you can say that. He's the most tiresome chump I have ever met."

"That's just it. Although I don't amount to much, it's true, every time I look at Dubkins I feel that I could amount to him."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Settled the Difficulty.

An insurance agent had vainly tried to persuade a man to insure his valuables against burglary. "A safe's all very well," he admitted, "but look at the constant trouble of locking up and unlocking to see if your things are all right."

"I've got over that difficulty," declared the weary listener.

"Indeed!" said the agent incredulously. "How?"

"I've had a window put in the safe," growled the other.

Seek Pledges to "Talk, Think and Work" Patriotism.

Washington.—The aid of women has been invoked by the Navy league to assist in the organization's campaign to convince the country of the advantage of stronger national defenses, it was announced here. All women's patriotic organizations have been invited to co-operate with the Navy league. It is said that many pledges of aid have been already received.

A vigorous campaign will be carried on through the summer and fall to obtain pledges of women to give their personal efforts to this program. It is hoped to have 100,000 pledges to "talk, think and work" patriotism, Americanism and adequate defense before congress meets next December.

A feature of the work of the women's section of the league, as it has been named, will be a series of patriotic pageants for the purpose of depicting the necessity of national defenses. A prize competition for pageant scenarios has been planned in which the judges will be David Belasco, Colonel George Harvey, Mrs. William C. Story, president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevens, president general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Among the founders of the women's section are Mrs. George Dewey, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Mrs. George L. Carnegie, Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Mrs. Ralph B. Strassburger, Mrs. Moncure Robinson, Miss Christine Biddle, Mrs. James H. Aldrich, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, Miss Marianne Biddle, Mrs. William W. Blackmar, Miss Mabel Boardman, Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, Mrs. William Brownson, Mrs. James Bulkley, Mrs. George M. Chester, Miss Fannie B. Coleman, Miss Corinne de Auguero, Mrs. Emily H. Emmet, Miss Mary F. Failing, Mrs. Fitzsimon, Mrs. J. E. Fuller, Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg, Mrs. Henry Lovering, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. William H. Porter, Mrs. Thomas Stevens, Mrs. Augusta Tyler, Mrs. Henry M. Warren, Mrs. John J. Borland and Miss Molly Elliot Seawell.

The Jitney Bus.

At least the bus of that name has lived long enough to make the jitney famous.—Chicago News.

So far as is known, with all her troubles, Europe doesn't have to grapple with a jitney bus problem.—Detroit Journal.

One thing the jitney certainly has done—it has enabled the street car motorman to see a prospective passenger sooner than formerly.—Dallas News.

With the coining of the word "jitneur" to denominate the driver of the jitney bus there should no longer be any curbing the demand that this vehicle must go!—New York Post.

Current Comment.

America is now the richest of nations. Can we keep our peace and our ducats?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A rise in the price of beef used to be accompanied by an interesting explanation. Now it simply takes place.—Washington Star.

Almost any man with personal magnetism, some guns and a few boxes of soda crackers can get up a revolution in Mexico.—Los Angeles Express.

The crank is capable of much worse mischief than the criminal, and the pity of it is that he should be so much harder to detect.—Philadelphia Ledger.

AERIAL TORPEDO BOAT PATENTED

Consists of Aeroplane Equipped With Whitehead Projectile.

COULD ENTER ANY PORT.

Rear Admiral Fiske Inventor of New Device—Plan to Guide the Missile of Destruction by Radio From Another Aeroplane—Experts Think Well of Scheme.

An aerial torpedo boat for attack on ships in protected harbors is projected in patents just issued to Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, now attached to the navy war college, but formerly aid for operations to Secretary Daniels.

The plan contemplates equipping a monster aeroplane, similar to a number now under construction in this country for the British government, with a Whitehead torpedo of regulation navy type.

Swooping down at a distance of five sea miles from the object of attack, the air craft would drop its deadly passenger into the water just as it would have been launched from a destroyer. The impact sets the torpedo's machinery in motion, and it is off at a speed of more than forty knots an hour toward the enemy ship.

Could Attack In Fortified Harbor.

Admiral Fiske believes that the flying torpedo boat would make it possible to attack a fleet even within a landlocked harbor. The range of the newest navy torpedoes is 10,000 yards, and even the older types will be effective at 7,000 yards. Carried on a huge aeroplane, the 2,000 pound weapon would be taken over harbor defenses at an altitude safe from gunfire. Once over the bay, the machine would glide to within ten or twenty feet of the water, the torpedo rudders would be set and it would be dropped to do its work while the aeroplane rose and sped away.

Aeroplanes to carry a ton of dead weight have been perfected by several countries. Russia is said to have several that will carry twenty men and the new British air craft probably will have a similar capacity.

Wireless Guides Torpedo.

It is said to be possible that a type of radio controlled torpedo might be employed, one aeroplane carrying the torpedo and another carrying the wireless machinery to control the missile's flight through the water. It is pointed out that Admiral Fiske secured patents on such a method of control in 1890 when he was a lieutenant in the navy. They are said to be so broad and far-reaching as to underlie all subsequent development of radio control devices.

"My invention," said the application filed by Lieutenant Fiske before the battle of Manila was fought, "is especially applicable to automobile torpedoes and makes it possible to control the movements of a torpedo with great certainty from a shore, from the deck of a ship or the like."

Since the aerial torpedo plan was advanced reports have come that German engineers were at work with a somewhat similar scheme. It is proposed to drop from aeroplanes a torpedo that can be guided by radio impulses during its fall and sent with absolute certainty to its mark.

ARCTIC KNOWS OF WAR.

Remote District In Alaska Just Learning of Great Conflict.

Captain A. D. Williams came into Ruby, Alaska, the other day after a ten months' absence on the extreme upper reaches of the Novi river and learned for the first time of the European war.

Bob Smith, Jack Larson and Ed Slater came out from the same region awhile ago, ignorant of the war. Several men who spent the winter across the divide on the Kuskokwim had not heard of the conflict.

Last fall a few men came down the Porcupine from the Arctic divide, and people on the Yukon thought it a great joke when it was learned that the men from the rim of the pole had remained in total ignorance of the belligerent state of Europe until reaching the big river.

With the usual winter expedition of the northwest mounted police to Herschel island and trips of mail carriers from Nome to Port Barrow, it is probable that now most all the white men and natives on the Arctic slope know about this world event.

SHE WAS A MAN FIVE YEARS.

Eighteen Years Old, Worked on Ranch and on Dikes In Holland.

After traveling all over the United States and northern Europe dressed as a man Edna Puffer, eighteen years old, was arrested in New Haven, Conn.

Miss Puffer says she has worn male costume for five years. William Shaw, her traveling companion for some time, was dumfounded when he learned of her sex.

She told Judge Booth she had cooked in a Mexican ranch and had been a dike tender in Holland. She left home when twelve years old, she said, and assumed male attire for protection in traveling. Her father had Indian blood, and her mother was English. Both died before she was seven years old.

LABOR IN KRUPP'S WORKS.

Mightiest Organization of War In the World Built on Trade Secrets.

Krupp's is more than the greatest war factory in the world. It is the mightiest single industrial organization that has ever existed. Never in any industrial center has there been anything like the stupendous concentrated activity that now reigns in Essen, the Westphalian city that has grown up round the great works, says Reynolds Weekly of London. Essen is Newcastle and Sheffield and Barrow-in-Furness rolled into one, and more.

Before the war the company employed more than 70,000 men. About 40,000 were engaged in the gigantic steel works at Essen, where the 42 centimeter monsters come from, and where daily there streams forth a tremendous volume of guns and munitions for Germany's armies. Ten thousand men were digging for coal in their mines in Germany. Fifteen thousand toiled at their rolling mills at Annen and Grusen and the blast furnaces of Rheinhausen, Duisburg, Neuwied and Engers. An army of 7,000 was engaged in their shipbuilding yard at Kiel, and 5,000 miners dug ore in Spain.

Day and night in Essen work goes on without ceasing. In the great works spread over 1,200 acres, 235 of them under roof, at least 44,000 men toil in shifts of eight hours each. Some sixty factories make up the organization. Forty miles of standard railway link them together and carry their products out. Thirty miles of narrow lines are required as auxiliary for the shops.

More than 450 miles of cable and wire and over 600 telephone stations and twenty telegraph stations are needed to facilitate communication throughout the works. There are more than 300 steam boilers to generate the steam for the 7,200 different machines and 2,224 electric motors at work.

And the whole gigantic concern has sprung from a humble cottage factory with six workmen. Essen was a filthy, poverty stricken little hole of a town a century ago, when the Krupp firm was in its beginnings. Today it has more than 300,000 inhabitants and is one of the finest towns in Germany.

CZAR'S NEW WAR MINISTER.

General Polivanov Appointed to Take the Place of General Soukhomlinoff.

The reverses in Galicia brought about the retirement of General Soukhomlinoff, the Russian minister of war, and the czar has designated General Polivanov to succeed him.

General Polivanov was assistant minister of war during the reorganiza-

Photo by American Press Association.

GENERAL POLIVANOV.

tion of the Russian army following the Russo-Japanese war. He has the reputation of being an excellent soldier and organizer and enjoys considerable popularity on account of his liberal views. Full power has been placed in his hands to conduct the Russian war office in Petrograd.

Grazing Lands.

Present methods of transforming the grasses of the public grazing lands into beef and mutton are generally conceded to be wasteful, and it is estimated that under a proper system the quantity of beef and mutton produced on these lands could be increased at least 50 per cent.

21, YET HE'S A CHILD.

A. M. Ross Married Girl He Met on Three Day Furlough From Asylum.

Alexander M. Ross of New York, who, although twenty-one years old, has the mentality of a child of twelve, was adjudged incompetent by a sheriff's jury.

The purpose of the inquiry was to have a committee appointed to manage the young man's property, valued at more than $300,000, which he received from his late father, Alexander M. Ross.

It was held on the petition of the incompetent's mother, who told about her son marrying a young woman on a short acquaintance, having met her while he was on a three days' furlough from Bloomingdale asylum, where he had been an inmate for three years. The marriage was annulled. Dr. William L. Russell, superintendent of the asylum, testified that Ross' mentality would not develop.

The Silkworm.

The silkworm is three inches long and is well provided with legs, having no less than sixteen of them.

NEW YORK SOLDIERS AT WARFARE PRACTICE

Midsummer Encampment Has Attracted Unusual Interest.

The camps of state militia have attracted unusual attention this year, and naturally so, for the question of national defense is looming large in the public mind. The encampment of the national guard of New York state at Camp Whitman, Fishkill Plains, drew many thousands of spectators. There have been encamped at Fishkill Plains 5,000 guardsmen and 500 regulars. Never before had this particular section of the state witnessed such a scene, and one thing that every officer, regular as well as militiaman, commented upon, was the apparent fact that the people were much more interested than in former years in the military organization that would form the backbone of the land defense in the event of a national crisis.

The men were put through the paces of up to date warfare. Trench work was featured, and the pick and shovel

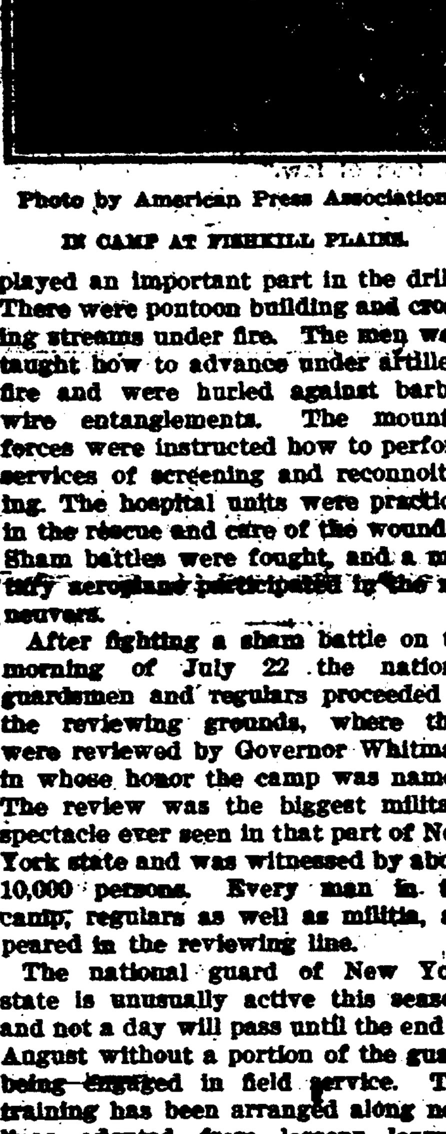


Photo by American Press Association.

IN CAMP AT FISHKILL PLAINS.

played an important part in the drills. There were pontoon building and crossing streams under fire. The men were taught how to advance under artillery fire and were hurled against barbed wire entanglements. The mounted forces were instructed how to perform services of screening and reconnoitering. The hospital units were practiced in the rescue and care of the wounded. Sham battles were fought, and a military aeroplane participated in the maneuvers.

After fighting a sham battle on the morning of July 22 the national guardsmen and regulars proceeded to the reviewing grounds, where they were reviewed by Governor Whitman, in whose honor the camp was named. The review was the biggest military spectacle ever seen in that part of New York state and was witnessed by about 10,000 persons. Every man in the camp, regulars as well as militia, appeared in the reviewing line.

The national guard of New York state is unusually active this season, and not a day will pass until the end of August without a portion of the guard being engaged in field service. The training has been arranged along new lines adopted from lessons learned from the grim warfare in Europe.

NEVER DESPAIR.

The most perilous hour of a person's life is when he is tempted to despond. The man that loses his courage loses all. But it matters not how poor he may be, how much pushed by circumstances, how much deserted by friends, if he only keeps his courage and with unconquerable will determines to be and to do what becomes a man all will be well. It is nothing outside of him that kills. It is what is within that makes or does not make.

Nowadays the appeal of "the best seller" and the "epoch making novel" is not of much account in the land.

Ask any seasoned war vet whether it isn't nobler to live and sweat for one's country than to die for it.

NEW BRITISH LIQUOR RULE BARS TREATS AND CREDIT.

Besides limiting the hours during which liquor may be sold in towns where the English government has taken over control of the sale of liquors, the board of control appointed to deal with the munitions areas has ordered that there shall be no treating and has prohibited the giving of credit for liquor.

The sale of liquor in licensed houses is permitted only between the hours of noon and 2:30 p. m. and between 6 and 9 o'clock in the evening. No orders may be given or accepted for spirits to be consumed off the premises on Saturdays and Sundays and only between noon and 2:30 p. m. on other days.

The penalty for contravention of the regulations is fixed at six months' imprisonment and a fine of $500.

MAKING LIVABLE PORCHES.

Privacy a Desirability When Constructing Piazzas, Balconies or Loggias.

Unfortunately up to the present time few Americans realize the meaning and desirability of privacy. Even in the country many houses are built near the road, without any attempt to screen private residences from the public gaze, and in the city, where porches are so rare a luxury, they are generally built around the main entrance of a house, where there is a constant coming and going and where a cozy retreat, hidden from every passerby, is almost an impossibility.

However, many houses have possibilities. For instance, roofs over pantries and additions or projecting extensions that are created as a result of architectural design could be made into charming little balconies without much trouble or expense.

A roof can be converted into a very satisfactory porch floor by covering and leveling it with wooden slats that allow natural drainage, and there need be no permanent wooden roofs for such a retreat when awnings and canvas curtains can be made to answer the purpose of protection quite as effectively. Is there anything more restful or more delightful than to be thus sheltered from the dust and bustle of streets? Is there anything more desirable than the security of such a retreat?

Indeed, a balcony, loggia or veranda need not be limited to the homes of the wealthy, for it can easily be brought within the scope of limited incomes and talents. The barest and bleakest of porches can be made an interesting spot—one that is essentially livable—with the help of awnings and screens, a few comfortable chairs, a swinging couch or hammock and, above all, a few flowers and vines. Flowers and green things are to a porch what an open fireplace is to a room. They form a nucleus, a charming center, around which the other things naturally group themselves.

His Trouble.

"How are you getting on with your golf?"

"Not very well."

"What's the trouble?"

"I'm not able to get off often enough to get on."—Detroit Free Press.

USES MULE TO LOCATE OIL.

Colonel Green Has Novel Method of Finding Spot For New Wells.

Colonel E. H. R. Green of New York and Dallas, son of Mrs. Hetty Green, firmly believes that there is nothing like a mule for locating a new oil field.

The other day Colonel Green and a party of Dallas men associated with him in an oil venture went out to locate a site for the first well. He selected a mule as master of ceremonies. The mule was driven into the field and allowed to take his own time in coming to a stop.

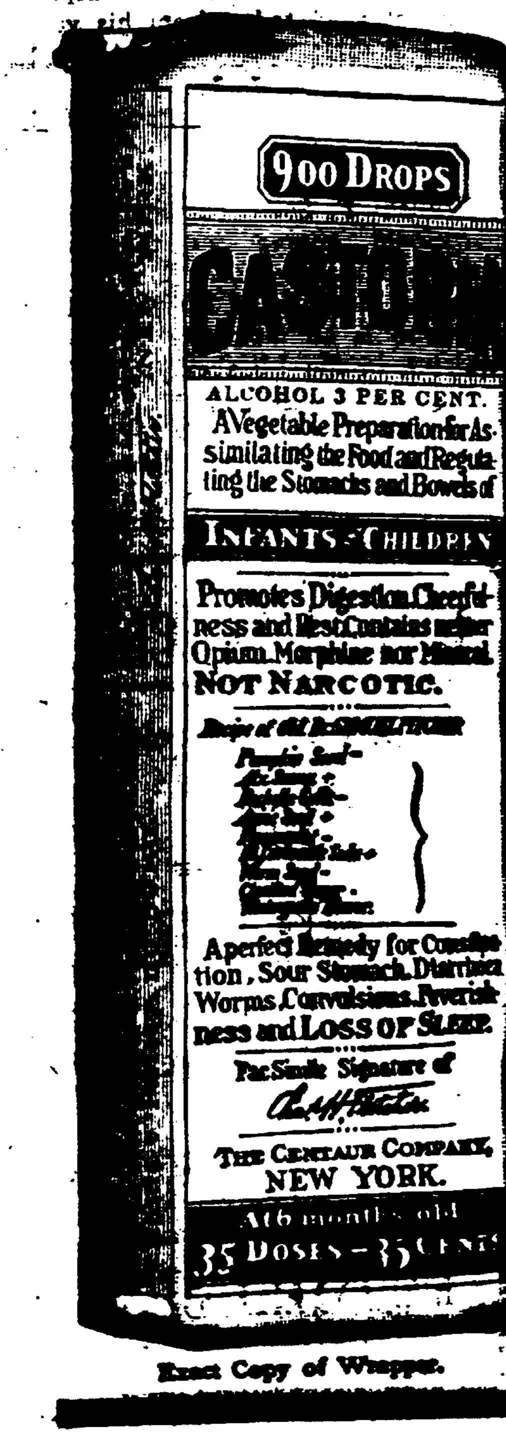
Where the mule first started to graze a stake was driven and plans begun for the erection of the first derrick. If oil is struck the mule will be placed on a pension.

WIFE BEATER IS WHIPPED.

White Man Gets Fifteen Lashes at Post In Maryland.

To Charles S. Dove of Middlebrooke belongs the distinction of being the first white man to be whipped in Montgomery county, Md., for wife beating. Fifteen lashes upon his bare back were administered in the Rockville jail yard by Sheriff Peyton Whalen in the presence of the jail physician and a number of witnesses.

Several of them drew blood.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

[illegible]

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

[illegible]

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, O.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, 197. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. SATURDAY, ANGUST 7, 1915. Price One Cent

Business Men's League Fades Away, Leaving Local Newspaper Correspondent on Hard Dry Ground. It is Apparent That the Writer Has Struck the Lonesome Trail and May Have Heavy Current to Buck Against

Russians to Risk All the Dangers of a Great Siege

Novo Georgievsk, Prepared for Long Siege, Will be Left to Fight Alone---Garrison Well Provisioned and Protected by Fortress

London, August 7.—Russia now confirms the fall of Warsaw and Ivangorod, but Lieutenant Colonel Roustam Bek, a veteran of three Russian wars, says:

"Grand Duke Nicholas holds Pragra, and until that is taken Warsaw is only a shell emptied of all stores that might be of military value to the Germans. It was known here that the evacuation of Warsaw has been proceeding for several weeks. Prince Leopold of Bavaria, like Napoleon at Moscow, entered a dead city."

Lieutenant Colonel Bek, saying history has a habit of repeating itself, closes with the cryptic statement:

"Napoleon [illegible] enveloping movement always is [illegible] of being enveloped."

Harold Williams, in a special dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says:

"The whole operation of retirement from Warsaw was effected with wonderful strategic skill. The Germans only won the Polish capital at terrible cost in casualties. Their main object, the great Russian army, has slipped out of their clutches."

General Staff Leaves Main Body to Guard Vistula Line

London, August 7.—The Russian garrison of Novo Georgievsk, next to Brest-Litovsk the strongest fortress in Russia, is surrounded by Germans and has been left to its own resources by the German Staff. Alone of all the fortified positions of the Vistula line it remains in the hands of the Tsar's soldiers. Here, protected behind steel and concrete and a most ingenious system of massive earthworks, the defenders are prepared for an indefinite siege.

Early reports from Petrograd and Berlin yesterday said Novo Georgievsk had been evacuated and the forces included in the post had retired to join their comrades on the Narew line. Official advices, however, made it plain that the garrison had been ordered to risk annihilation or capture, that it may in the interim prevent the Germans from utilizing the Vistula as a transport line for army supplies.

The siege operations which the Germans now are compelled to undertake are expected by military observers here to provide one of the most intresting features of the war. Novo Georgievsk is situated at the juncture of the Vistula, the Bug and the Wkra rivers, and is twenty-five miles northwest of Warsaw, for which it is was the principal defence. Its strength rests primarily on eight new forts, at an average distance of ten miles from the city. These forts are connected by twenty-four redoubts, containing 11-inch and 12-inch batteries. It has two powerful bridgeheads and about all are great earthworks on which the garrison has put much work since the war began.

While there is nothing to show the numerical strength of the

(Continued on Eighth Page)

First Gun Evidently Loaded With Blank Shells. Syracuse Business Managers Spike Second Gun in Anti-Commission Government Campaign

The Fulton Business Men's League, if there be such an organization, will have to present something more tangible than promises if it wishes to enlighten the Fulton public on the evils of commission government through the media of newspaper advertising. Fultonians who are readers of Syracuse dailies circulated in this city may have noticed an advertisement which appeared some days ago in these papers relative to the evils of the city manager plan of commission government advocated by the Chamber of Commerce of this city. This advertisement, which was entitled "An Opening Gun," dwelt at great length upon the unsatisfactory results obtained under the commission form in other cities throughout the country. The advertisement was not [illegible] to the representatives of [illegible] given him and inserted the matter in the other dailies, who charged the advertisement to him.

Yesterday the unknown propagandists delivered further instructions to the newspaper man first mentioned, and the paper he represents carried another anti-commission government announcement last evening, which elaborated on the facts set forth in the first advertisement and urged the voters of the city to cast their ballots against the proposed change.

As before, the newspaper man who is acting as agent for the mysterious parties who refuse to make known their identity, handed the copy to the correspondents of other Syracuse papers for publication—but at this point the business offices of these papers intervened. Inquiry revealed the fact that the political announcement first published was charged to the newspaper man who originally received the copy, and while the average reporter is looked upon as a good fellow and responsible to a certain degree, the business offices of the other papers thought it wise to demand that some more responsible party vouch for the payment of the advertising, as the correspondents could find no one willing to admit membership in the league or to promise payment for the advertising, other than the newspaperman who first received the copy. It appears that this gentleman, realizing that he was gradually being placed in an unenviable position, declined to stand sponsor for the announcements, whereupon the other dailies refused to handle the advertising.

The correspondent who first received the copy and printed it, has steadfastly refused to divulge the names of the advertisers and their identity remains clouded in mystery. Whether or not the advertisements have been paid for, is yet to be learned, but the fact remains that newspaper man No. 1 is due to receive a large bill from the other dailies who printed the first advertisement, but who now believe in "Safety First," and it is safe to say he will begin a still hunt for the parties responsible in order to secure the necessary funds.

Some people are inclined to think this is a quiet move on the part of the anti-commission element to place the young man in a false position so that he may be compelled to resign, in which event they plan to secure a correspondent here who can be more easily

(Continued on Page Four)

MEXICO TO RESENT GUATEMALA'S PART IN PEACE SCHEME

Declares Neighboring Republic Unfitted to Teach Good Government—Exception Also Taken to Adding All Other Countries to Conference.

Mexico iCty, via Galvesten, Texas, August 7.—The Washington conference between Robert Lansing, American Secretary of State, and South American diplomatists with reference to bringing about peace in Mexico has aroused the most intense interest here. The conferencese hav given rise to the most varied rumors, comments and reports, many of which are based, presumably, on private cable messages, which have been received here from the United States.

Members of the foreign colonies of Mexico City and Mexicans alike are awaiting with the utmost erpectancy the announcement of the result of the conferences at Washington and expect that definite steps will be taken to bring about the restoration of normal conditions in Mexico.

The best informed Mexicans here today expressed surprise that the Guatemalan Minister to Washington had been asked to participate in the conferences. They told me that the relations between Mexico and Gustamala always have been subject to the tension which usually exists between bordering Latin-American States and that the two countries never have been cordial toward each other.

The Mexican Herald, commenting on the Washington conferences, will say tomorrow:

"The great question in the foreign clubs of Mexico is:

"'Why has Washington added Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala to the A, B, C Powers?'"

Many of the Mexican newspapers, commenting on the conferences, declare that Guatemala is not able to give Mexico lessons in good government, in view of the fact that a dictatorship such as exists in Guatemala was overdrawn in Mexico.

José Manuel Cardoso de Oliveira, Brazilian Minister to Mexico, who has been representing the interests of the United States here, called on General Gonzales today and asked for a safe conduct to Vera Cruz, where, with members of his family and attaches of the Brazilian Legation, he will go on board the French line steamer Navarre, bound for New York by way of Havana. The Minister, it is said, intends to remain several months in the United States.

General Scott, With Large Body of Troops, at Border Line

Washington, August 7.—At least an important step looking toward the pacification of Mexica was taken by the government today.

Major-General Scott, chief of staff of the army, was sent to the border to take personal charge of the situation there.

Final decision to send General Scott was reached at a conference between Secretary Lansing, General Scott and Acting Secretary of War Breckenridge.

General Scott is noted as a peacemaker. He is well acquainted with General Villa, now at Juarez. He will confer with General Villa and later will try to see General aCrranz in an endeavor to persuade them to a conference with the other leaders.

Gneral Scott was accompanied by Colonel Robert E. Michie, of the General Army Staff. It was stated at the War Department that General Scott's mission pertains solely to the proper disposition of the American forces on the border. There is already on the border an officer of high rank, General Funston, who is in touch with the situation all along the line.

If intervention should be decided on, the great problem for the War Department would be the concentration of the troops at the proper places along the Mexican boundary. A complete plan of action has been determined upon by the War College, theoretically, of course, for the contingency of an invasion of Mexico. The plan

(Continued on Eighth Page)

D/34

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
R. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Saturday, August 7, 1915.

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

ONE CITIZEN LESS.

If the population of the United State on Monday was one hundred millions—and it was more than that—then today we have 99,999,999 citizens in the "land of the free." The missing one is Henry James.

For, be it known to the world, Henry James is now a subject of his majesty, King George V. of England. Mr. James has joined William Waldorf Astoria and several other less well known expatriates, and renounced his American citizenship.

In doing this he has but accomplished legally what he had already accomplished from choice for 40 years Mr. James loved England, her people and her customs, British in everything but name, Mr. James chafed at the neutrality of his native country, and his determination to sever whatever ties that bound him to the United States was hastened by the war in Europe.—Schenectady Union-Star.

THE "PRISON RING"

Warden Osborne proclaims that some mythical "ring"—"outside," is trying to "discredit" him and his panacea for prison evils.

How can this be? The present status of the State Prison Department is this:

John B. Riley is superintendent of prisons, with absolute authority. Riley was appointed by Sulzer, with the approval of Osborne, who is now credited with saying that the superintendent is in favor of "reform" but that "Osborne's work has been misrepresented to him." Mr. Riley is supreme in the Prison Department.

The agent and warden at Sing Sing Prison is Thomas Mott Osborne, who, next to Superintendent Riley, has absolute authority in that institution.

The agent and warden at Auburn Prison is Charles F. Rattigan, who has the same degree of authority at that institution.

At all other prisons the men in charge are subject absolutely to the domination of the superintendent, who is declared to be fully in sympathy with the Osborne regime.

If there is a "prison irng," obviously the principal members of it are the Messrs. Riley, Osborne and Rattigan. They constitute the "ring," if there is one. They have had their own sweet way in the prisons going on two years. Nobody has said them nay.

The only man that can "discredit" Warden Osborne is Mr. Osborne. The only "ring" that can bring discredit upon the prison system and create prison scandals is the Riley-Osborne-Rattigan gang. Nobody else has a word to say that need be officially considered for an instant, except the governor of the state; and he, for some accountable reason, apparently is disposed to let scandals multiply.

The attempt to revive the familiar demagogy that there is a malodorous "prison ring" will not succeed, for the simple reason that all the props for that outrageous fiction have been removed. There is no "ring" that is capable of bringing discredit upon the Osborne administration except the Osborne ring. The idea that there is one is the concentrated essence of nonsense, and will not pass muster with people of average intelligence.—Auburn Advertiser.

A Clam That Pearl Divers Fear.

All sorts of superstitions prevail among the pearl fishers of Ceylon, and a large business is done by sorcerers who sell charms to restrain the appetite of the sharks and to drive away the diabolical stingrays. Another peril which the diver dreads more than either stingray or shark is the giant clam that weighs nearly half a ton when full grown. It will snap off a man's legs like pipestems if the victim chances to thrust a limb between its open jaws, or, at all events, will hold him until he drowns miserably.—London Globe.

PLAIN TRUTHS

The certainty of secrets being revealed, applies to other crimes than that of murder. The evil doer may imagine that he is covering his tracks so effectively that there will be no successful trailing, but he is often sure to leave some sort of a track that will lead to another, and what he has supposed was covered by darkness will come to light.

The case of the grafters at Nashville affords an illustration. In the news columns of The Evening Times of yesterday were to be found impassioned replies by four bankers of that graft-ridden city to requests for information made by the local Chamber of Commerce for information that would throw additional light upon conditions.

The replies came in the nick of time to nail the inferences that might be drawn from the statements made in the paid political advertisement which appeared in the Syracuse Herald of yesterday. In that same political advertisement it was stated that Nashville "went into bankruptcy under the commission form of government," but the same paid advertisement did not state as much as a fraction of the whole truth.

The case of Nashville is a pitiful one indeed. Its present condition was brought about by at least three factors, one of which was the inefficiency and weakness of the men elected as commissioners, and the fact that the men given authority were probably machine made. We all know that a machine knows who to name and how to elect, especially when it may have control of the election machinery. In fact, it is apparent that those in authority, when certain books had been lost, thought it would be impossible to uncover what had been done.

But the fact was overlooked that here and there a track had been left unconcealed, and by putting this and that track together, enough has been found to locate rascality and identify some of the rascals. Does the reader ask why this statement of conditions at Nashville? or, why not answer a question made in the Syracuse Herald's paid political advertisement last night? This is the answer:

The paid political advertisement dealt in questions; it did not answer a question; it did the very thing its sponsor asks the Chamber of Commerce to do, leaving the reader to figure out for himself an answer. Did the paid political advertisement tell "Mr. Voter" the indications are that when the Nashville investigation has been completed it will show enough to convince the people who are watching the course of events that Nashville has been victimized by a gang of grafters, who had deliberately made up their minds to get out of their positions all there was in it for themselves? Not much of it.

Did the paid political advertisement tell "Mr. Voter" that an investigation is afoot at Nashville? Was the voter told that if the investigation accomplishes nothing else, it will serve to convince those in other cities in other states, that grafting is not so easy and remunerative as some have thought it?

There is a lot that could have been told in the space bought and paid for by Fulton money that was not stated, but the lesson that is just now uppermost is, that if the form of government permits, the most possible to be had from the money paid into city treasuries by the taxpayers, must be by the election of officials who in spending the money will look more to the public welfare and less to their own political success.

There are hundreds of high-grade girls that go to the store, the shop, the office, every morning, with a firm determination of forging ahead in business. And to these business girls we must credit many superior traits.

A business girl is to be trusted with business secrets. She is always honest (the exception proves the rule), she is always polite, punctual, painstaking.

A business girl elevates the business office morally, socially.

Modern business could no more go without the help of women than a church.

Imagine, if you please, a telephone exchange run by men. Try to conduct an office with nothing but men in it.

It is no silly sentiment to say, women in routine office work are, in most cases, more satisfactory, dollar for dollar of cost, than men—much more.

True, girls get married at an inopportune time, but this only happens once, as a rule.

Men have so many ways of getting "hitched up" wrong, and being unable to get the load home in time to begin again, fresh in the morning.—Silent Partner.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

News Mostly of a Political Nature From the Nation's Seat of Government for Times' Readers.

Washington, Aug. 7.—(Special correspondence) Some startling facts, coupled with some good advice, have been laid before the Federal Trade Commission in its investigation into conditions in the lumber industry.

The disadvantages under which American lumbermen are now doing business embrace, first of all, a distinct element in favor of Canadian timberland owners in the matter of freight rates, it being shown that the Canadians, by reason of their strategical location, can send lumber into the United States by the lake route in foreign bottoms and make delivery for $2 a thousand feet to cities like Milwaukee, Chicago, Bay City, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Tonawanda and New York, while the average cost of transporting the same grades of lumber by rail from Wisconsin or Minnesota is from $5.50 to $6.00 a thousand or about 200 per cent greater than from Canada. In some instances this advantage in freight rates is nearly 500 per cent in the Canadians' favor.

In addition to this, labor in Canada averages fully 15 per cent cheaper than in the United States. To aggravate the situation, Canada offers nothing in the way of reciprocal relations, having imposed a duty of 32½ per cent upon dressed lumber and 7½ per cent upon rough lumber, while the United States has removed the duty. By having removed the tariff on lumber the markets of our 100,000,000 people are thrown open for the benefit of the 9,000,000 of Canada, thus inflicting a useless loss upon this country, the American people, and the United States government. It would seem that the Federal Trade Commission would be warranted in recommending to Congress an adequate import duty as a partial protection to the lumber industry, to labor in general, and to the many diversified interests that depend for their prosperity upon the lumber trade in this country.

Defence and the Deficit.

The administration announces that it intends to lay before Congress "an adequate program" of national defence. This will cost money. The treasury deficit at the end of the fiscal year—June 30—was around $40,000,000. The deficit for the single month of July in the current fiscal year is close to half that sum. On the first of May, 1916, sugar goes upon the free list—which will entail a loss of revenue amounting to more than $10,000,000. On the 31st of December, 1915, the so-called "war taxes" will expire by limitation, entailing a decrease of many more millions in revenues. Therefore it is plainly to be seen that, whether we provide for national defence or not, increased revenue must be had. The Democratic leaders are considering this question. They plan to put a tax on tea, on coffee, on bananas, and on several other articles of common consumption. In other words, they intend to tax every man's table. When the Democrats took over the government they found a full treasury and ample revenues. They found, too, a steady program of naval construction and other items of national defence. In two short years they have emptied the treasury, have diminished the revenues, have crippled the navy and the army; until now, when the question of defence looms up they can deal with it only after they have dealt with a deficit. The real way to handle both questions, defence and the deficit, is to restore the Republican party to power.

* * *

The National Treasury continues to run behind about three quarters of a million dollars per day. By inducing early payments of income taxes and by urging prompt remittances by collectors, the Treasury Department made a book showing of a balance of about $82,000,000 on July 1. That this was a fictitious showing is now provey by the fact that from the first day of the new fiscal year, the expenditures exceeded the receipts and the balance dropped to about $67,000,000 at the close of business Saturday, July 24. On the corresponding date two years ago, with Republican revenue and appropriation laws in effect, the balance was $129,453,000.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Expert Advice for the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

There is a grinding sound in the rear axle or gears of my car which I cannot locate. When the wheel turns halfway around it grinds, and the rest of the way it runs smoothly. Can you explain this trouble?

It is a good plan to look for the simplest troubles first. If the sound is a rasping or scraping one it is probably due to dragging brake bands, or the drums may be out of true. If the brake bands are dragging loosen them up slightly. Unless the drums are not badly out of round it will be sufficient to loosen up the bands, but if this will not answer the drums should be trued up in a lathe or else replaced. The grinding noise may be due to a shaft that is bent, and it is more probable that an axle shaft instead of a transmission shaft would give trouble in this way. The bending of a shaft will cause any gear on it to alternately mesh too loosely and too tightly with its mating gear. This will cause a grinding sound. Whether this is the trouble can only be determined by inspection. The straightening of the shaft should be left to some man who has had experience, and probably you could not do it anyway because of lack of equipment.

Another possibility is that one of the roller bearings is causing the trouble. One of the rollers may be broken, although this is not very likely, or the roller race may be worn out of round.

I would like to replace my five passenger body with a seven. Will the extra overhang on the rear axle hurt the motor?

The extra load will not harm the motor if it is not allowed to labor on high gear. When it is evident that the car cannot climb a certain hill on high gear, rather than force it up, a shift to second should be made. The same applies when running on second gear and low gear is required. There is more danger of hurting the springs or wearing out the tires. Possibly it will be necessary to substitute stiffer springs. Unless the tires are amply large for the weight they are now carrying, oversizes should be put on, at least on the rear, where the greater load is.

Can you tell me of a solution to clean out a radiator which expels water that is very dark brown in color when emptying the radiator?

Dark brown water in a radiator is due to the suspension in the water of particles of dirt or rust. There is no [illegible] a solution to the radiator that will dissolve these particles because they can be very easily removed by flushing the radiator with large quantities of water.

I have four dry cells located in the tool box of my machine which are used for starting the motor. They will last only about three weeks, whereas one set should last the whole season. There is no short circuit, and the connections seem to be all right. Can you tell me the trouble?

One possible cause is that the cells you are using are defective, or it may be that the coil is out of adjustment. You do not state the type of coil that you have, but if it is that vibrator design it is quite possible that your high battery consumption is due to the tremblers being out of adjustment. If you have this type of coil try cleaning the contact points of the tremblers, and then adjust each trembler until it is working well and produces a good spark at the plug.

The most likely cause of your difficulty is that you are using too few dry cells. It would be much better to connect up five or six in series, as the voltage generated by four is not enough to do the work.

W. C. T. U. NOTES.

(Compiled by Local Union.)

The records of the courts of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, according to the North American of cent of the 100 divorce proceedings now pending are due to the alcohol evil. In the majority of cases the husband is accused of being addicted to the use of liquor, which led to abuse, neglect or desertion.

* * *

It is announced through the general press that Coor's brewery, located at Golden, Colorado, on August 15, will discontinue the manufacture of beer, and employ the same force of men in the manufacture of malted milk. The plant is said to represent an investment of a million dollars.

* * *

The Associated Press reports that besides limiting the hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold in towns where the government has taken over the control of the sale of liquors, the board of control appointed to deal with the munition areas has ordered that there shall be no treating and has prohibited the giving of credit for liquor. The sale of liquor in licensed houses is permitted only between the hours of noon and 2:30 p. m. and between 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening. No orders may be given or accepted for spirits to be consumed off the premises on Saturdays and Sundays and only between noon and 2:30 p. m. on week days. The penalty for contravention of the regulations is fixed at six months' imprisonment and a fine of $500.

* * *

General Gallieni, the military governor of Paris, is reported to have issued an order forbidding the purchase by or sale to soldiers or officers of whatever grade in the intrenched camp of Paris of any alcoholic liquors whatsoever.

Offenders will be cited to appear before the police courts and military tribunals. Liquor dealers violating this order will be punished by a temporary suspension of their licenses on the first offense and revocation on the second offense.

That alcoholic liquor is education's greatest enemy and stumbling block is the expressed belief of Mr. George T. Powell, president of the New York State Horticultural Society, as stated in an address before the graduates of the Horticultural School for Women at Ambler, Pa.

"Rum," said Mr. Powell, "has proved Europe's curse, and today America is spending a billion and a half dollars for alcohol. Our greatest institutions of learning find drink their chief competitor, as in all economic problems.

"Women's influence may bring about a solution o fthis momentous question. Her study of the support through the soil of inreasing population of the earth and her study of the unrest among the laboring classes are all signs of a better day. The day is not far distant when women are going to bring pressure to bear that will eliminate the drink evil."

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 3111 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4246
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

GLENWOOD FARM
Milk, Cream and Commercial Buttermilk
Our bottles are washed by steam
Our milk bottled on Farm of
FRED VOGELGSANG
Phone 2510

G. H. MAUDE
Painter and Decorator
Phone 4369 260 S. 5th St.
Free estimate on Exterior and Interior work. Up-to-date designs.

ROGERS' SILVERWARE FREE!
One coupon with each 5c purchase.
Premiums on Display
POMPHRET'S.

THINKING OF A BOAT RIDE?
30-foot launch and rowboats to rent.
INGERSOLL'S BOAT LIVERY
N. 1st st. opposite Old Grace Chapel.

DEFIANCE TIRES
Both Smooth and Tiger Tread.
These tires are giving the best of satisfaction.
Guaranteed 4,000 Miles.
For Sale by
GEO. B. PALMER
207 Worth St.

Steamer CITY OF FULTON
Freight & Packet Service
Runs daily between Fulton and Syracuse
Leave Fulton, 5:15 a. m.
Arrive Syracuse, 11 a. m.
Leave Syracuse, 2:50 p. m.
Capt. C. S. Burleigh

Chautauqua Institution—World Famous For Forty Years

Popular Resort Combines Fishing and Philosophy, Recreation and Religion, Outdoor Sports and Inspiration.

ALL ROUND PROGRAM FOR 20,000 "FRIENDLY FOLKS."

FOR over forty years Chautauqua Institution on the Lake, at Chautauqua, N. Y., has been world famous as a summer resort, both for its educational features, which have been the pattern for all the home reading clubs, correspondence schools and the summer schools now connected with every great university, and for its general all round summer life.

Nowhere in the world can so extensive a program of lectures and concerts, dramatic entertainments, conferences of nation wide importance and platform entertainment be obtained, along with the equal of its bathing beaches, the twenty mile lake for boating, the golf course, fast roque and tennis courts, ball ground and a score of other athletic games and outdoor sports.

Not a Commercial Enterprise.

But Chautauqua Institution is not a commercial enterprise, as many suppose. It is incorporated as an educational and philanthropic project. The income is figured on actual cost and is supplemented by endowment funds and yearly donations from generous friends. Its summer schools and reading courses are also furnished at actual low cost figures.

Twenty thousand "friendly folks" make an average population at Chautauqua. They come from all the states of the Union. They come from China and Japan, from South America and from Europe, where Chautauqua, N. Y., has the reputation of an "American Mecca."

Chautauqua Life Is "Different."

One can be as quiet at Chautauqua as one chooses or as busy all day long. The long program of lectures by really great men, the diversity of the musical program and the platform entertainments by world celebrated artists will

BISHOP JOHN H. VINCENT.

The venerable founder of big summer assembly at Chautauqua, N. Y., whose foresight, humanity and energy developed an idea which has molded the national life.

satisfy the desires of every type of mind. The daily offering of outdoor sports, such as golf and tennis and roque, bathing and boating of all kinds, track events, tramping and riding and driving, give free play for those inclined to the athletic. The work of the summer schools occupies 2,400 adult students and runs the gamut from basketry to music through 300 separate courses under the best available teachers. Those with the religious bent will find many worth while conferences and lecture courses.

America's Greatest Forum.

Chautauquans—and there are millions of them—have a purpose in life. The ideal, which John H. Vincent, the founder, so sturdily cultivated in his people, was the balanced life, a strong body with a strong mind and a spiritual consciousness of life and its purposes which would give direction to each individual.

Nowhere in the world can so many great minds be met with in the same short space of time as at Chautauqua during the huge sixty-day program, which occupies the summer season through July and August. Without exception the greatest statesmen, the best known authors, the wisest educators, the foremost politicians, the most famous travelers and the most active propagandists have all found a place there and a friendly welcome to Chautauqua's platform.

The great amphitheater, which seats 5,800 people comfortably and can accommodate 7,500, has been the scene of many an important address dealing with the greatest issues of the day. Six presidents of the United States have graced this platform and praised the institution as the great world's forum that it is.

The acoustics of this huge outdoor amphitheater are well known to speakers of every nationality. The open sides give perfect ventilation and comfort during even the hottest days of the year. Five years ago a magnificent Massey organ, the gift of the manufacturer and worth at least $30,000, was installed.

To have been a member of this Chautauqua audience is to have enjoyed a tremendous privilege. To have been a speaker on this greatest of the world's public forums is a distinction which thousands covet and but a comparative few enjoy.

Expensive "Talent."

More money is spent on "talent" for Chautauqua's eight week program than would be suspected by the 50,000 people who get its full benefits for the small gate fee of $8 per season. The budget runs into the tens of thousands. But the very best is thereby obtained—statesmen fresh from their duties at Washington or the various state capitals, authorities on social and professional lines from the big universities, musicians just off tour, preachers whose names are household words and entertainers of the highest grade.

Very often there are forty events or more scheduled daily. And at least 120 lectures and 200 popular concerts are given during the period, so that every type of mind and individual taste may find something of information, education or inspiration to carry home for the coming year.

Chautauqua life brings speakers and audience close together with its air of comfort and informality.

WORLD'S GREATEST PUBLIC FORUM—CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

Sixty Day Assembly Will Have Big Speakers and Mammoth Program.

The leaders in American life and thought have always found the Chautauqua platform hospitably open to them, and there have been very few of the nation's great statesmen, authors, educators, travelers and propagandists who have not appeared before Chautauqua assembly at some time during the last forty years.

This coming season a noted and varied array of such talent is offered:

Mary Antin, world famous as a young Jewish author and champion of the immigrant, will lecture. E. J. Ward, Wisconsin's state adviser on civic development, will direct a week's work on "Community Service." Henry Turner Bailey, America's greatest exponent of art in every day life, just returned from his task of awarding prizes at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, will spend the summer at Chautauqua.

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, will give general addresses and also conduct special exercises for her constituency. Charles Rann Kennedy and his wife, the well ... will give a series of recitals from his written plays, "The Servant In the House," "The Terrible Meek," etc.

Special addresses will also be given by Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing penitentiary, noted for his advanced prison methods; Hamilton Wright Mabie, literary editor of Outlook Magazine; Harold J. Howland, associate editor of Independent Magazine; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, Amos P. Wilder, Dr. Katharine B. Davis, New York's commissioner of correction, and Superintendent William M. Davidson of the Pittsburgh public schools.

The Chautauqua Players, under the lead of M. Benedict Papot, "the leading amateur actor in America," will present a series of well known plays, one each week. Music will be represented by the Chautauqua chorus of 500, under Mr. Hallam, and by the famous Russian Symphony Orchestra, with William Wade Hinshaw of the Metropolitan Opera Company and Ernest Hutcheson, noted pianist, as soloists.

The Religious Features.

The religious features of the program will be in the hands of Dean Shaller Mathews, president of the Federal Council of Churches and head of the Chicago Theological School at the University of Chicago. He has just returned from a special mission to Japan in the interests of international peace. Such figures as Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, president of Armour Institute; Bishop Charles D. Williams, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Michigan; Bishop John H. Vincent, chancellor of Chautauqua; Bishop Francis J. McConnell of Denver and Dr. Samuel B. McCormick, University of Pittsburgh, will also be on the program for a series of talks.

Special weeks this summer will be devoted to particularly live topics. Justice and the courts will be an open question for some 500 lawyers to wrangle over, under the leadership of Justice William L. Ransom of New York City's city court. George W. Alger will be featured with his series of lectures, based on matter recently published in the World's Work Magazine. And Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, New York city commissioner of correction, will speak on "Prison Reform."

Temperance week will bring a live discussion of the national prohibition campaign. Ex-Governor Malcolm R. Patterson of Tennessee will tell "Why I Changed Front on the Liquor Question," and Hon. J. Denny O'Neil of Pittsburgh will speak on "Prohibition From the Business Man's Point of View." Many other prohibition and temperance speakers will attend, and William Jennings Bryan has indicated his desire to be present.

Week of the Great War.

A week devoted to a study of the "War of Eleven Nations In Europe" will find several speakers of authority who are just back from the front. Dr. Lincoln Wirt, special representative for the World Peace Foundation and the Boston Herald, will return to make his first public report at Chautauqua. Norman Angell, whose books showing the logical fallacy of war upset modern ideas as to its necessity, will expound his widely quoted views. Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, special writer for the New York Herald and author of two recent books dealing with "Changes In Europe," will conduct summer classes and lecture on the subject. Director Arthur Bestor will describe Europe's war lords from his recent intimate studies of their personalities, and Sanford Griffith, who has just returned from Belgium, where he served as "special field investigator," will describe the horrors of war and life at the front as he saw it.

Community affairs will be discussed in every possible connection during a week in which sessions will be led by Mr. E. J. Ward, Wisconsin's state adviser on civic improvements and the like. Social centers in the city and public school centers in the country will be particularly featured. Internationalism and Christianity will be the final week, and the theme will be "What Is the Duty of Christianity as a Power In the Present Military Crisis?" Dr. Frank Gunsaulus, Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, Bishop James W. Bashford, Dr. Lemuel C. Barnes, Hon. Amos P. Wilder and Hon. John Lind, who was President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico, will be among the speakers.

Mammoth Auditorium at Chautauqua, N. Y.

Six presidents of the United States have spoken on this platform. The leaders in American life and thought have here found their most responsive audiences. This auditorium seats 5,300 people comfortably and will accommodate 7,500. Its open air sides afford perfect ventilation and comfort during the hottest days.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

Wonderful Amateur Company Produces Best Plays With Settings of Burlap and Pasteboard.

Few stock companies have ever attracted as much attention as the amateur company of Chautauqua Players, which produce the best obtainable plays, both modern and classic, in the big auditorium at Chautauqua, N. Y.

M. Benedict Papot, who is an instructor of languages at Chicago university, directs the company of twenty and, with the common combinations of burlap and pasteboard backgrounds, obtains effects that are pronounced marvelous by the best critics.

M. Papot has long been known as the "best amateur stage director in America" and has a wonderful capacity for contriving scenic effects. He is a hard worker and during the Christmas vacation took his company to New York city, where they produced their repertoire under the auspices of the House of Play Foundation, at St. Mark's church on the Bowery.

The New York Times gave them high praise, and their stay had to be prolonged to repeat several productions.

Everywhere there is now a great vogue for amateur theatricals and for simplicity in stage effects. Chautauqua has taken the lead in this respect, and her players have won applause wherever they have gone.

Pinero's "Sweet Lavender," Clyde Fitch's "Nathan Hale" and Grundy's "A Pair of Spectacles" will be given this season.

WOMEN INDORSE CHAUTAUQUA

Strengthened and Encouraged by It, Declares Noted Club President.

"From Chautauqua, N. Y., I go back to the million women of the General Federated Women's Clubs strengthened and encouraged and tell them of that place where a woman can be revigorated and sent back home proud of that noblest profession—being a woman," said Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, president of this largest organization of women, in a recent interview.

"Women everywhere are taking a live interest in public affairs, civic and social administration. Their minds are open to gather facts. At Chautauqua they find the greatest preachers, the best teachers, famous writers and statesmen.

"The democratic air of comfort and informality brings speaker and audience closer together. The rolling hills, the pleasant walks, the bracing highland lake air strengthen the careworn. This combination makes every one glad they are alive, whether woman or man or child."

Summer Schools at Chautauqua, N. Y.

For many years registration in Chautauqua's Summer Schools has annually exceeded all previous records. The reason is obviously in the excellent service which is given by the corps of university teachers and instructors along professional lines. Two thousand four hundred students and more were registered during July and August, 1914. The institution supplies 110 instructors, according to their regular catalogue. Ten college buildings and 300 separate courses are available. Nine hundred children are cared for in classes under their special department.

These schools were organized in 1885 by President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago and have since set an example which has been the standard for nearly all the great summer schools of this country.

Twenty scholarships entitling the holders to Summer School privileges are given out annually to teachers in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. Bishop Vincent's motto, "Education Ends Only With Life," has a real meaning for most people at Chautauqua. Men and women of all ages, one or two being in the eighties, are registered in the Summer Schools. All show a keen interest and a youthful enthusiasm.

CHAUTAUQUA.

What the Word Means and Where It Came From.

An Indian chief pulled a big muskellunge from the cool waters of a twenty mile lake and properly called it Chautauqua lake. Bishop Vincent and his coworker, Lewis Miller of Akron, O., sought a beautiful point on its shores for their convention of Sunday school teachers in 1874. And with Bishop Vincent's popular ideas for educating folks of middle age and teaching them how to enjoy life the place grew into an institution at Chautauqua, N. Y., that is now world famous.

The name is borne by five towns in Illinois, Kansas, New York, Texas and Washington, by many industries in western New York state, by apartment houses in New York city and by a sleeping car and a ferry on the Hudson. The name has been adopted by 3,000 popular imitations of the "original Chautauqua." The majority of these travel from place to place on a "circuit" and are managed by independent bureaus in the same way a circus is handled.

Chautauqua Institution has been incorporated on the spot made famous by Bishop John H. Vincent and is continued as an educational and philanthropic enterprise by a board of trustees under the presidency of his son, George E. Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota.

The world's greatest public forum and one of the world's largest summer schools are held here during the summer months of July and August.

The Straw Ride

Kiddies find Chautauqua Institution a veritable paradise. They are provided with day nurseries, kindergartens, playrooms and a big outdoor Playstead with sand piles and running water. Boys have a clubhouse and the girls do too. Straw rides and sunset picnics are a part of each day's program. Chautauqua, New York state, takes care of the whole family.

A CHILD'S PARADISE.

All Ages Cared For by Trained Attendants.

No summer resort in America plans more carefully for the children whether babies, half grown, or youngsters of twelve to eighteen, than does the big institution at Chautauqua, New York.

A great kindergarten nursery is provided for the little ones, with plenty of sunshine and fresh air. Here young women who are training themselves in the Summer School to become kindergarten teachers give them the best attention. Babies can be checked here like luggage, and the tired mother who wants to be free for the whole day can leave her baby in the morning and call for it at night, with the surety that it will be well fed and cared for.

A playground and elementary school take care of older children who must be kept busy at something, half study and half play. Then the great Playstead, with its steep, rocky walls for fencing, and its big piles of pure white sand, and its running brook makes the best sort of a place for children to romp and paddle about in.

The older children have an out of doors gymnasium in which are the usual collection of see-saws, ladders, natural slides, climbing poles, climbing bars and merry-go-rounds. Over 900 children are registered in the Summer School classes which are graded for all ages, and where individual instruction can be given if needed.

Studies of birds and animal life are emphasized, when squads of youngsters are taken for long walks over the hills or picnicking about the grounds. The Boy Scouts are most active in their program under a fine head master. And the Boys' Club House and Girls' Club House offer a fine place for gatherings, whether in the daytime or in the evening.

Few summer resorts cater to "family trade" as does this famous Chautauqua. Its object is to give happiness and health to every member of the family.

America's Greatest Music Festival at Chautauqua, N. Y.

Chautauqua Assembly at Chautauqua, N. Y., with its "twenty thousand friendly folk" has become America's greatest summer center for popular music. A chorus of 500 voices under the direction of Arthur Hallam is trained each season. This, with the Russian Symphony Orchestra with its full personnel of seventy-five musicians under the direction of Modest Altschuler, will be the chief attraction this year. Music Festival Week comes Aug. 8-15 and a large and varied program will be given by this famous orchestra and the equally famous chorus, including such famous operas as "Aida," "The Messiah" and "Parsifal." Also a dozen other programs at which such soloists as Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; William Wade Hinshaw, celebrated baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York city, and Sol Marcosson will appear. Hundreds of people make an annual trip to Chautauqua during Music Week for this festival on account of the low price of admission and quality of the program

TOWER OF CHIMES.

The bell tower erected in honor of Lewis Miller by Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, his daughter, and other children. A huge set of Meneely chimes tell the

hour, toll the curfew and play over popular airs and hymn tunes for the "20,000 friendly folks" at Chautauqua, N. Y. Its cupola offers a splendid view of Chautauqua lake.

Religious Conference Program at Chautauqua, N. Y.

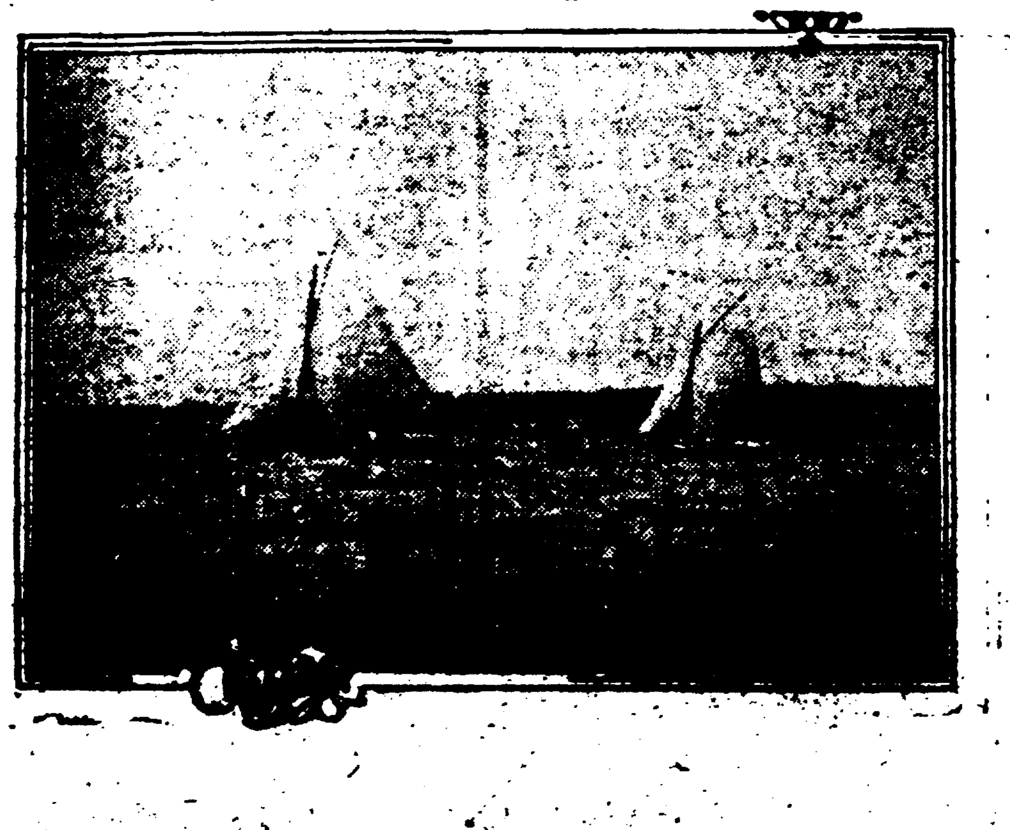
Religious interest at Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y., has always been a "live" rather than a dominating factor in that remarkable assembly which Theodore Roosevelt has called "the most American thing in America."

Bishop Vincent, the founder, always attracted the ablest and most sincere men from all walks of life for his famous sixty day forum program, whether they were ministers or statesmen or presidents of the United States.

Most summer assemblies are either operated by some religious sect as a philanthropy or are launched as a commercial enterprise pure and simple. Chautauqua institution, however, was carefully kept on a nonsectarian basis from its very beginning in 1874. Every denomination has been invited to its platform and church houses are at present maintained by Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Baptist, Disciples, Unitarian and Lutheran societies.

Dean Shailer Mathews of Chicago Theological seminary and president of the Federated Council of Churches has charge of the religious department, its lectures and study courses. Other famous preachers, such as Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, president of Armour Institute, Chicago; Bishop Charles D. Williams, Episcopal bishop of Michigan; Bishop Francis J. McConnell of Denver; Dr. Samuel B. McCormick, University of Pittsburgh, take part at Chautauqua, N. Y.

Boating on Chautauqua Lake, N. Y.



D/34

ALMOST FREE
ALUMINUM PERCOLATOR

With the Coupons given with Wood's Gilt Edge Coffee and Primrose Tea, plus 98 cents, you can get the handsome Aluminum Percolator. See window.

The Coffee per pound..............35c
The Tea per 1-2 pound..............30c

EACH PACKAGE CONTAINS COUPON.

WARNER'S GROCERY
East First Street   Phone 3136

FAIR TO HAVE NEW FEATURES

Secretary Kingsbury Exhibition Premiums and Rules for Contestants—No Poultry Exhibits Until Winter Time.

Secretary Kingsbury has furnished for distribution the year book of the Oswego County Agricultural Society. The book contains the premium list and rules for the 60th annual fair of the society which is to be held here August 17-20.

A new department added is that of stencil work in which the following premiums are offered: Premuim No. 1075, Pair Curta'ns, first, $1.00, second 50c; No. 1076, Sofa Pillow, first, $1.00, second, 50c; No. 1077, Work bag, first, $1.00, second, 50c; No. 1078, Table Cover, first $1.00, second, 50c; N.o 1079, Dresser Cover, first, $1.00, second, 50c.

The stock judging contest inaugurated last year, is announced as follows:

"One or more rings of cattle, horses and sheep will be furnished for contestants to judge as to first and second choice. The work will be reviewed by a competent judge.

"Classes One, Two and Three open to any resident of Oswego county, under 21 years of age, who has not matriculated at a college.

Class 1—For judge of cattle, first, $5.55, second, $3.55; Class 2—For judge of horses, first, $5.55, second, $3.55; Class 3—For judge of sheep, first, $5.55, second, $3.55.

Class Four—"Open to any resident of Oswego county under 18 years of age who has not been enrolled at a high school.

For judge of cattle, first, $5.55, second, $3.55.

"Contest to be held Wednesday at 1:30 p. m. Contestants to be registered by or before 12 o'clock noon Wednesday. Ten per cent. of the first prize will be charged winners."

The elimination of the poultry exhibits from this year's August fair is explained by Secretary Kingsbury, in effect that it has been deemed wise to put the poultry exhibit off until the Chamber of Commerce holds the winter fair in Fulton in Dec. because of the fact that so many strains of Oswego County birds are out of feather in August. He stated that heretofore the poultry exhibits had developed into benefits for out of county breeders of poultry only, due to the cause stated, and that inasmuch as the fair is for the benefit of Oswego County residents primarily it was thought best to put the poultry exhibit forward to winter and to devote the money and space in the August fairs to the schools in the various new adventures that have been mentioned.

The year book contains the complete organipation for the 1915 fair as follows: President, V. V. Vant, Fulton; vice-presidents, Noah Merriam, Byron Worden, Edward B. Tice, Z. B. Austin, Lawton Beardslee, Ezra B. Tucker, C. C. Wilcox, C. E. Sackett, John Talmadge, M. C. Hammond, James L. Brackett, Edward Quirk, Ray Davis, M. F. Crahan; secretary, C. I. Kingsbury, Fulton; treasurer, W. H. Merriam; directors, Orin Henderson, F. A. Moore, C. H. Lockwood, A. Gregg, H. Putnam Allen, W. H. Merriam; reception committee, C. H. Lockwood, Orin Henderson, A. Gregg; superintendents, C. I. Kingsbury; horses, V. V. Vant; spelling contest, W. S. Gardner; sports, W. V. Wilmot; flowers, fruit and vegetables, Mrs. W. M. Hinsdale; culinary art and domestic science department, Miss Edith Gregg, superintendent; Mrs. E. L. McClellan, assistant; school department, Miss Mary Farley; privilege committee, W. H. Merriam; grounds, buildings, W. H. Merriam; executive committee, V. V. Vant, H. Putnam Allen, C. I. Kingsbury.

No complimentary tickets.

In years gone by it has been customary for the Association to issue many complimentary tickets. This year, however, the directors voted unanimously to discontinue favoring friends and friends of friends, to the end that under no circumstances will there be issued a ticket to other persons than members of the press. In justification of this ruling of the Association it is contended that the intent is to be fair to all parties.

Angel Food, Sponge Cake, Crullers and Pies at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

EXCHANGED HATS

Man who took straw hat at Chautauua, Monday evening, leaving by mistake panama of greater value, may have same by communicating with F., Times office. Adv

First Gun Loaded With Blank Shells

(Continued from Page One)

influenced to use his news-columns to further the ends they have in view.

Anent the league itself, one of the newspaper men who turned down the advertising hinted this morning that no such organization ever existed, pointing to the fact that no one of its members came to the front when the question of funds for the advertising came up. He classed the report that members of the league had subscribed $1,500, with whith to fight the proposed plan to change the city government as a fairy-tale.

A gentleman who refused to say that he was a member of the Business Men's League, but who evidenced a familiarity with the plans and personnel of the league which coulld only come from close association with its members, if not actual membership, intimated to a reporter of The Times recently that the league would announce the names of its members in the near future and intended to spare no expense in the fight against commission government; in fact, was even willing to import speakers from towns where this form had failed, who could tell the people of this city just what dire results they might expect if the commission plan carries.

THE LABOR DEPARTMENT BRINGS CIVIL ACTION AGAINST CANNING CO.

The State Department of Labor, through a state inspector, has brought civil action against the Fort Stanwix Canning Company of this city for violations of the state labor laws regulating the hours of employment for women in canning factories, it was learned today. The case will be tried before Judge Wilson in City Court next Wednesday.

The inspector for the state alleges that the local company has employed women after the closing hours regulated by the state.

A similar case was recently taken to the Court of Appeals, which decided that the Legislature had a right to regulate the hours of employment for women in factories.

Community Notes

Joseph Fitzgerald spent yesterday in Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Malvina Dearflinger of Clinton is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Boigel.

* * *

Mrs. Mabel Doyle and her children and Mrs. James Barnard of Frankfort yesterday.

* * *

Miss Alice Hill, who has been ill with tonsilitis at the home of Luey Pratt, is improved.

* * *

Miss Carrie Puttrell is ill at her home in South 4th st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Dunn spent yesterday in Syracuse.

* * *

Miss Lillian Waldhorn is visiting friends in Syracuse.

* * *

Marie Hallenbeck is spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Howard of Phoenix.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sylvester returned from their honeymoon trip.

* * *

Mrs. Rose Wart is visiting Mrs. Joseph Bishop of North 4th st.

* * *

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. George Roebelard of Seneca st.

* * *

H. Putnam Allen has been remembered by his good friend, Senator James W. Wadsworth. The Senator has forwarded to Mr. Allen a large photograph of himself.

* * *

Postmaster Conley is expected to return from the Postmasters' Convention, Binghamton, tomorrow or Monday.

* * *

Agent Frank W. Richardson, of the O. & W. returned yesterday from a trip to New York.

* * *

Milton J. Crandall, showman, has returned to his farm for a rest, after a long season on the road conducting fairs for fraternities, etc.

* * *

Dr. Mary Walker was welcomed by a few friends at the O. & W. station last night. The doctor was returning from Albany, where she addressed the constitutional convention.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Barry of Rochester st. entertained the past week in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Flynn of Cleveland, Ohio. Games and music were the features of the evening, Mrs. P. Ward rendering a very delightful solo.

* * *

Herbert Taylor, Arthur, Edward Gorden, Francis Murphy and John Ward are camping at Indian Point.

* * *

Miss Florence Hovey is spending a few days in Auburn.

* * *

The track team of the Fulton A. C. West River road.

* * *

Mrs. James O'Keefe and family of Geneva are visiting Mrs. O'Keefe's mother, Mrs. Simon Reynolds.

* * *

Mrs. T. W. Flaherty of Baldwinsville has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Victor Bennett.

* * *

J. William Branche left today for Ogdensburg, where he will enjoy a few days' vacation.

* * *

James R. Blakeslee of South 4th st. has gone to Boston to visit his father. He will remain away two weeks.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer L. McIntyre have been entertaining Mrs. L. B. Campbell and Mrs. Robert Oakes, both of Central Square.

* * *

The Christian Endeavor society of the Congregational church will hold an ice cream social on the church lawn this evening.

* * *

Mrs. Abi Armstrong is improving from her severe illness at her home in Seneca st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Allen are entertaining Miss Ruth Witt of Boston at their home in South 3rd st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Sage of Park st. have returned from a vacation spent in Sandy Creek.

* * *

Mrs. Henrietta Carpenter of Sandy Creek has been visiting friends in this city.

Bread as sweet as the "kind your mother used to bake," is the people's verdict applied to Black company's bread. adv

SUNDAY SYLVAN BEACH EXCURSION

Beginning Sunday, July 25th, and continuing each Sunday until August 22d, the O. & W. Sylvan Beach train will leave Oswego at 8:40 a.m., returning leaving Beach at 5:15 p.m. Advt.

ALBANY GOSSIP DAY BY DAY

Chronicle of Events and a Forecast of What is Doing in Officialdom—Special Correspondence.

By Frederic T. Cardoze.

Albany, Aug. 7.—Delegate James L. Nixon, of Buffalo, who believes that the property of all religious, charitable and educational institutions should be subject to taxation the same as any other real property, has advanced a lengthy argument to support his contention.

"Churches and their institutions in the entire state are exempt to the amount of $277,023,685, about one-fifth of the total exemptions which should be with absolute justice be subject to taxation," says Delegate Nixon.

"Next to the churches, probably the strongest plea for continuing the tax exemptions which are unfair to the home owner will be made by the so-called charitable institutions. Exemptions are granted to this class of institutions to the amount of $75,691,-900, and it is safe to assume that the property of this class is not assessed at anywhere near its proper value.

"Now, if charitable institutions, so-called, were true to their names, it would not be so unreasonable to extend to them the charity of tax exemption, but it is a fact which cannot be successfully refuted, that these, in some cases at least, take on the resemblance of real estate associations. Land is bought at low prices and held under the plea that it is ultimately to be used for the purposes of the institution. This is true in a literal sense, for, in many cases, the property is sold for purposes entirely separate from the institution at a substantial advance in price, the profits going into the treasury of the institution. But how about the moral sense? How, naturally will legitimate real estate dealers, who pay their just taxes, regard the invasion of their rights?"

Delegate Nixon cites many instances where institutions have held real estate without being taxed for it and later sold it at a handsome profit. "A well known institution for moral and mental improvement (what a handy term) years ago bought a piere of property as a site for the proposed institution, paying for the same $50,000. And by the way, at this time its founders received from the City of New York the very handy sum of $50,000 as a donation. Later this property was sold, I am creditably informed, for $150,000, making a clear profit of $100,000.

"Another property, bought by the directors of the institution for a new site, was later sold at an even heavier advance from the purchase price. More recently a further investigation in real estate has been made by the same institution inan adjoining county, the purchase including 300 acres, which I am told is valued at $800 an acre or $240,000."

That the abuses of the privileges of tax exemption are numerous is vehemently declared by Delegate Nixon. He says that such abuses were not intended by the framers of the original exemption law. He points out that colleges and universities are revenue producing and yet few taxpayers who aid in their maintenance have been able financially to give their sons the benelt of such educational institutions.

"It seems to me to be entirely useless and a repetition to recite that no property shall be exempt from taxation except as expressly provided by law. It is my hope that that sentence will be stricken out, and I have moved that it be done."

JEWISH PEOPLE TO FAST ALL DAY, MONDAY

At a conference of Jewish rabbis, held in New York this week, a call was issued to the Jews of America to fast and pray next Monday as a means of expressing sorrow for conditions in Europe and protesting against "this unnecessary war which is costing the lives of so many men."

Special services, conducted only on the Day of Atonement, will be held and the bugle, used only on holy days, will be sounded. The announcement concludes as follows:

"A nation will fast, a nation will mourn, a nation will pray. May the prayers reach the Almighty."

The statement that the bugle will be blown and that special observance taken from the services of the Day of Atonement, will be held is considered most unusual. This has been done in times of great national distress among the Jews in Europe, but has never been done, as far as can be learned, in this country. Fasts such as this one will be were called during the times of the persecution of the Jews in foreign countries on such occasions as the Spanish inquisition.

The blowing of the bugle or the schoffer, as it is known in Hebrew, is carried out only on holy days and then only at specified times. The schoffer is a hollowed horn of a ram, twisted, and it makes a sound resembling a bugle. Different kinds of blasts are blown, a long blast to signify that the Jews were once a united nation, scattered blasts to signify that they are now scattered over the face of the earth and another long blast, significant of the belief that the Jews will again be united as a nation.

ATTENDING WEDDING TODAY IN SYRACUSE

Miss Cassie Wells of Pratt st. is in Syracuse today attending the wedding of Miss Martha Bourn of Syracuse to Otto E. Renman of New York City.

The wedding took place this afternoon at the First Lutheran church.

REV. MR. PECK AT CHURCH

Information pleasing to hosts of friends in this city comes from Sandy Creek, that the Rev. C. L. Peck, whose long illness has prevented him from attending church services, was present at the morning services the last two Sundays. His strength is increasing and he is able to walk around the streets of the village.

Your Wants
Made Known in
THE EVENING TIMES
Reach Nearly 16,000 Eyes Each Day

PRICES:
One Word, one time, 1 Cent
One Word, 3 times, 2 Cents
One Word, 6 times, 3 Cents
CASH WITH ORDER

WHAT DO YOU ASK OF A WATCH?

Accuracy, in the first place. Do you need to go further?

Let us show you the Hamilton- Elgin- Waltham and South Bend Watches. Any or all of these will fill every requirement.

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

Meet Me at
The Onyx
Sweets Satis-Factory
Candy, Ice Cream
Fountain Favorites
FOR TODAY'S TREAT
Pistachio Strawberry
Chocolate
French Vanilla
Maple Walnut
"We're on Your Wire--80"

ANOTHER
Saturday Special!
A Big Bicycle Bargain!
Watch Our Window
Full Line of 1916 Model
BICYCLES
SUPPLIES and SUNDRIES
Prices Right
WE SELL
REPAIRING BY EXPERTS
Indian Motocycle
BOGUE 61 First Street

"FULTON SUITS ME; IT WILL YOU"
If you secure one of my beautiful FALL SUITINGS just received
I. FOX
OVER BUSH & SMITH STORE
The only Fulton Tailor whose Suits are made on premises where they may be inspected by customers.

Thomas H. Marvin
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
Some of our specialties are:
Lehigh Portland Cement
Peerless Wall plaster
Robinson Sewer Pipe
Onondaga Vitrified Brick
Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc.
Land Plaster   Hydrated Lime
Yard:
Corner First and Broadway

For Sale—A good 8-room house, corner of Fifth and Philip sts.; hard pine finish; electric light; city water and bath· lot 66x132; a small cash payment; price $2,000. See Hall & O'Connor. 199

Wanted Immediately.—Teamster, sober and reliable; no other need apply. John W. Pratt farm, Hannibal Road. Phone 5125. 197

Position Wanted.—In store or office by young lady, high school graduate; can do typewriting. Inquire "P" Times. 201

Wanted—Companion for elderly woman. Mrs. Mary Kelly, 214 Comstock Ave., Syracuse. 198

For Sale—Used Ford Touring car; bargain. R. L. McCully. 201

For Sale—A $200 Edison phonograph Cheap for cash. Phone 122. tf

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

For Rent—A flat at 504 Pine street. $10 per month. H. L. Crandall.

Flat to Let.—$2.50 week, 206 Utica st. 198c

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

D. EDWIN BALSLEY

Public Accountant and Auditor

401 Daniel Building

433 S. Salina st. Syracuse N. Y.

SOLOMON R. BURCH.

The funeral of Solomon R. Burch, aged 67, was held at 2:30 on Thursday afternoon at his home on the Granby Center road. Rev. Chas. Olmstead officiated. The interment was made at Lewis' Corners. Mrs. Burch who survives her husband, will make her home with her daughter and son-in-law who occupy the same house. Mrs. Burch's father, Mr. Martin, was buried from this home about a year ago. Mr. Burch's health has been failing for two years.

Your appetite for fresh-every-day rolls increases every time you eat the Black company's article. adv

POSTMASTERS HAVE BUSY WEEK

Pensions for Retired Carriers and a Change in Rules are Subjects Under Discussion at Binghamton.

Postmaster P. T. Conley is attending the state convention of postmasters, held this week in Binghamton. The convention opened Thursday and closed today. Yesterday was the big day of the session, when matters to be taken up at the National convention of letter carriers to be held in Omaha in September were discussed.

One of the most important matters to be taken up by the National convention that will affect local carriers as well as carriers throughout the country are a straight pension of 50 per cent, of salary and an amendment to the rule dismissing from service carriers absent from service more than 150 days in the year for sickness.

Much interest in the amendment to the 150 days' sickness rule is felt by Auburn carriers as well as others. As the law now stands a carrier who has been absent 150 days in a year on account of sickness is compelled to resign. This, the carriers believe, is not right in that a man stricken with a fever or some serious malady might be ill six months before able to take up his duties but on recovery would be as capable as ever and would need the job.

The pension appropriation is also being discussed by the carriers. Many of them have expressed their willingness to "double up" on the pension plan. In other words, they would retire carriers getting $1,200 a year on half pay, and put in a new carrier, a young man, into the service for the other $600 a year.

Carriers argue that in this way old men, who have been in the service long enough could be retired on half pay and new men could take their places without its costing the government any more. The carriers favor a straight or direct pension and are against aplan for them to contribute so much a year toward a fund. A strong effort will be made, it is said, toward securing the pension measure this year.

SEE HERE!!

THE QUIRK

has secured for

Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 9th and 10th

GEORGETTE

AND HER 4 ORIENTALS

A BIG TIME VAUDEVILLE ACT

Their Own Scenery and Effects

THIS BIG FEATURE AND 6—REELS—6 OF PICTURES

Including A Different 4-Reel Mutual Masterpicture Each Day.

FOR AN ADMISSION OF

Balcony, 5c **Main Floor, 10c**

THE QUIRK

Matinees 5c.
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY

A Mutual Masterpicture

"THE DEVIL"

From Franz Molnar's Famous Play, in Five Parts, featuring Bessie Barriscale and Edward Connelly.

and A GOOD COMEDY REEL

SUNDAY—10-REEL SHOW ALL DAY

A Mutual Masterpicture

"UP FROM THE DEPTHS" in 4 parts.

and Charles Chaplin in **"WORK"**—A New Essanay Scream, in 2 Parts.

FORD STERLING in

"DIRTY WORK IN A LAUNDRY"

2-Reel Keystone Comedy.

"THE MAN WHO WENT OUT"

2-Reel Domino Drama.

MONDAY

A Mutual Masterpicture

"THE LONESOME HEART"

With MARGEURITE FISCHER

A Pathetic, Gripping Human Interest, 4-Part Drama.

TWO—OTHERS.

This Case Has a Hint for Many Readers

A Fulton woman has used Doan's Kidney Pills.

She has found them as represented.

She wishes her neighbors to know.

She publicly recomends them.

No need to look further for a tested kidney remedy.

The proof of merit is here and can be investigated.

Profit by Mrs. Ford's statement.

Mrs. Walter Ford, 474 W. Fourth st. Fulton, says: "I had kidney and bladder trouble and suffered from a lame and aching back and pains across the loins. Doan's Kidney Pills promptly relieved me, strengthening my kidneys and driving away the pains and aches. I haven't had to use a kidney medicine since."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Ford had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. adv

WEATHER FORECAST.

Cloudy tonight and tomorrow; moderate southwest winds.

GEN. TRACY, 85, DEAD IN N. Y.

Active in National Affairs for More Than Sixty Years Helped Horace Greely Organize G. O. P. in State.

New York, Aug. 7.—General Benjamin F. Tracy, who was President Harrison's secretary of the navy, died of paralysis here yesterday in his 85th year, after a period of unconsciousness lasting nine days.

General Tracy's death occurred shortly after 3:30 p. m. and followed a fight for life that has amaded the physician at his bedside.

Three years ago General Tracy sustained a shock of paraylsis but rallied from it after a few weeks and was able to resume his law practice. He was badly shaken up in an automobile accident last Memorial day, but from this, too, he speedily recovered. The illness which resulted in his death was induced, it was believed, in worry incident through his having been detained a long while on a railway journey from Ithaca to this city, because of a heavy rainstorm and several washouts.

General Benjamin Franklin Tracy, lawyer, soldier, jurist and statesman, stood prominent in thep ublic eye for more than sixty years. At the age of 83 he argued a case before the Supreme Court of New York with brilliance undimmed by years.

"Some people have called me 'the father of the fighting navy,'" he had said recently. "I won't deny it. I believe I am. I tried to take the Navy Department out of politics and I believe I succeeded."

He referred to the days when he served as secretary to the navy under President Benjamin Harrison.

"At that time," said General Tracy, "the cruiser Baltimore was the largest and strongest ship we had, and she was only a protected cruiser. I saw the necessity of building ships which could fight if they had to.

"What's the use of building a ship that can't run away from a ship it can't whip?" demanded the secretary in his appeals. The phrase has become historic.

He won the public. As a consequence there appeared three new types of naval vessels; the armored cruiser, the armored cruiser, the armored battelship, and the scout cruiser. He also replaced all-steel armor with the presentday nickel-steel. This aroused England and literally "stripped the armor from the British navy."

ROWANS MEET OLD OPPONENTS TOMORROW

The Rowan Stars of Oswego will meet the Red Men of this city on the Fair grounds tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. John Painter, the regular Indian hurler, will not be in the city, and George Snow and Tad Gaughn will form the battery for the locals, while Feeley and Fayette will probably be in the points for Oswego.

FINED AND IMPRISONED.

George Collins and Geletto Farendio, charged with public intoxication, were arraigned before Judge Wilson in City Court this morning. Collins was given 30 days in Oswego jail and sentence was suspended. Farenzo paid a fine of $5.

MARKETING, THE RURAL PROBLEM

Head of National Grange Says Distribution 65 Per Cent of the Cost---Better Markets Needed.

National Grange Master Oliver Wilson, in a recent interview, gave a most interesting talk on the farmer of today, farming in general and of

"Indirectly, agriculture in this country, will be affected by the war," said Mr. Wilson, in response to a question as to the effect of the world war on farming. "I believe that if one industry is affected in any way in this country, all the other industries will be indirectly acected. I do not believe that agriculture will be directly affected.

"The greatest problem confronting the farmer today is the financial problem. We need better and more remunerative markets. It costs the farmer 65 per cent. of the production for distribution. The reason for this is the long time of unnecessary middle men. This great percentage, I think, will be lessened in time. The merchants are not necessary. Co-operative marketing will solve the problem. The greatest cost should be the production, not the distribution, as it is now."

Young Men Awakening.

In Mr. Wilson's opinion the time has past when the boys and girls after becoming young men and young women, will leave the farm for the city. "The reason for this is that the young men are beginning to realize that farming is a science and not a drudgery. The agricultural schools have much to do with it. The farmer has to have more brains than men in any other profession. He must know the nature of the soil, botany, entomology and the various forms of insect life, destructive and beneficial, fertilization, pulverization. And then after the crop is safely harvested comes the greatest work of all, the disposition of the crop. The farmer must know the condition of all the markets, foreign and at home. In fact, he must have a general knowledge of everything. The farmer is gradually becoming to be considered a business man. Heretofore people were wont to speak of the business man and the farmer.

"The rural social life in the west is much better than in the east as far as I have observed. Here the towns are so close together that the farmers do not have to depend on the countryside for entertainment. In the west the distance between the towns is so great that the social life has to be much stronger than in the east in order to keep the young people on the farm.

"Farming is in its infancy. Although it is the oldest profession it is one of the least progressed. Agriculture is in a new era of progress. I believe that the arid lands of the west will to a very great extent be developed—that is, all the tillable land.

"I would like to have one thing emphasized and that is that theg range does not wish to put a burden on anybody. We want to co-operate so that the farmer will have a better social life, a bigger production."

Mr. Wilson was asked of the effect of the auto on the farmer, financially and socially. "The automobile is here to stay, and we have to reckon with it. It certainly does help farm life socially."

MINETTO BRIDGE CONTRACT TO BE SIGNED TODAY

County Superintendent of Roads, E. A. Howard, will meet with the town boards of Volney and Oswego, this afternoon to sign the contract for the new steel-concrete bridge at Minetto. The meeting will be held in the Superintendent's office in Oswego.

THE QUIRK.

This is the day that the famous play, "The Devil," from the pen of Franz Molnar, featuring the clever Bessie Barriscale, who was seen yesterday in "The Cup of Life," is produced on the screen for your approval in five complete reels. A good comedy reel is also supplied. Tomorrow, a ten-big-reel show all day is the offering, as follows: "Up From the Depths," a four-reel Mutual Masterpicture; Charles Chaplin in Work, a new Essanay two-reel comedy, Ford Sterling in "Dirty Work in a Laundry," two-reel Keystone comedy, and "The Man who Went Out," a two-reel Domino drama, comprising one great big show. Monday a five-act vaudeville act and six reels of masterpictures.

New Potatoes, per peck (15lbs.), 19c at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

204 BUFFALO STREET—Store in front, living rooms in balance. Rents well. All conveniences. Near downtown. Extra building site. $2,500

18 ACRES NEAR MINETTO—Poultry, early garden and berry farm. Stock, tools, crops. $1,800

Will exchange for city property.

312 W. SECOND STREET—Near business section of Broadway. $1,150.00

215 WORTH STREET—Your money's worth and more. Ask us.

802 SO. FIRST STREET—Good 8-room house, lot 50x200. River frontage. Special price. $1,600.00

WHITAKER & BOGARDUS, Inc.

707 CAYUGA STREET—eight rooms, bath and steam heat, abundance of fruit and large lot $2,700

BUILDING LOTS—On West First street, 66 ft. frontage on 1st, 600 ft. deep, each.....$500

HANNIBAL STREET—Residence, good ten-room house, bath, electricity, gas, hardwood floors, barn, and large lot 66x132. Price $3,300

HIGHLAND ST.—House and lot for $1,300

STREETER & VAN SANFORD, 110 Oneida Street

Fulton Keynotes

Miss Flora Owen, who has been visiting her nephew, John Baldwin, at Central Square, has returned here, and is now visiting Mrs. Henry Crane of South 5th st.

* * *

Miss Carrie Puttrel, who has been ill for several weeks, remains unimproved.

* * *

Orren Barrett, of Delton, Michigan, has returned after spending several days with his sister, Mrs. Fred Johnston, at Palermo.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Baldwin of Syracuse visited friends here Friday.

* * *

D. A. Northrop spent Thursday at Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Harlan Wright of Palermo visited relatives here Wednesday.

* * *

Mrs. Orren Barrett of Delton, Mich., who visited last week at the home of Mrs. Frank Parsons, has gone to visit relatives at Palermo.

* * *

Charles Richards is enjoying a two weeks' vacation from his duties at the Citizens' National Bank.

* * *

Horace Burdick, accompanied by his wife, was a recent visitor in the city. Mr. Burdick is employed at Ilion.

* * *

A number from this city will spend Sunday at Sylvan Beach.

* * *

Mrs. Phoebe Blodgett left today to visit out of town friends.

* * *

William Neill of 215 Erie st. has gone to visit realtives in Detroit, Mich.

* * *

Miss Iris Kinne is a guest of Miss Ruth Carey of Phoenix.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Emerick and Attorney and Mrs. A. T. Jennings arrived yesterday from a motor and steamboat trip to Cleveland, Ohio, and return.

* * *

Mrs. R. B. Carhart has returned from Philadelphia, where she was a guest in the family of her son.

* * *

Miss Anna S. Kendrick entertained last evening at her home in Highland st. in honor of Messrs. Joseph Williston and Bernard Coffey of Holyoke, Mass.

* * *

The Evening Times' correspondent at South Granby, Mrs. Hannah Austin, called upon friends in the city this morning.

* * *

The Rev. M. J. Peters expects to be recovered sufficiently from a slight illness as to conduct the services tomorrow at Zion church.

* * *

Miss Grace Newton is visiting in Oriskany Falls.

* * *

Miss Lillian Waldhorn of Oneida st. has been spending the week in Syracuse as the guest of Miss Anna Bragman.

Cookies and cakes and all things baked by the Black company, fresh every day, at your grocer's. adv

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Pulpit and Pew

Zion Episcopal Church.

Rev. M. J. Peters, Pastor.

Tomorrow, Tenth Sunday after Trinity, Holy Communion will be held at 7:30 a. m. The summer church school will meet at 9:45, and Matins and sermon at 10:45.

First M. E. Church.

Rev. J. W. Barrett, Pastor.

The Rev. Mr. Clemens of Syracuse will occupy the pulpit at tomorrow morning's service. Rev. J. W. Barrett is absent from the city for a few days. The union services will be held in the park tomorrow afternoon.

Presbyterian Church.

Chas. S. Robertson, Pastor.

Morning prayer at 10, led by Mr. Wm. Hunter.

Worship by families at 10:30, with sermon of special interest by the pastor, on one of the great Bible themes "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ." Bible school at noon.

Christian Science.

At 35 S. First St.

Sundays, 10:45 a. m., on Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Reading room open daily 3 to 5 p. m., except Sundays. Mrs. Harry Allen, first leader; Mrs. Noah Merriam, second reader. You will be welcome. The subject for next Sunday will be "Spirit." Golden text, Isaiah 59:21; responsive reading, Isaiah 63:7-16.

Free Methodist Church.

C. C. Watson, Pastor.

Sunday services as follows: Preaching by the pastor at 10:30, morning subject, "A good foundation." Sunday school at 11:45. Young People's meeting at 6:30. At 7:30 an address will be given by the Rev. Patrick Morgan of Ottawa, Canada. Mr. Morgan was formerly a monk of England and was converted to Protestantism about seven years ago. His subject will be, "From the Cloister to the Cross."

Tuesday evening class meeting.

Prayer meeting at 7:30 Thursday evening.

Congregational Church.

Chas. Olmstead, Pastor.

The theme for the service at 10:30 tomorrow will be "A Personal Message." The Sunday school will meet at 10 a. m. and there will be a brief service at 6:30 p. m. The prayer meeting will be held on Thursday evening.

The Delta Alpha class, which had arranged for a picnic at North Bay, spent the afternoon and evening at the parsonage. They were joined by several members of the Brotherhood class at the supper hour.

The members of the Woman's Missionary Union, with their husbands and friends, will picnic on Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Anderson, in West First st., North. Attendants are asked to bring dishes and sandwiches for themselves and something else to eat.

The C. E. society will hold an ice cream festival on the church lawn this evening.

The consistent advertiser wins in the end. It may cost a dollar to get a dollar, but the deal wins prestige.

D/34

EVENING TIMES FEATURES

We will begin shortly the daily publication of

Easy and Practical Home Dressmaking Lessons

Prepared Especially for Readers of

The Evening Times

by

The Pictorial Review Company

of New York City

And in addition, each issue will contain

Beautiful Half Tone Illustrations of the Latest Ideas in the Art of Correct Dressing for All Occasions

These two features are designed to please and benefit the women readers of this Newspaper and are EXCLUSIVE.

The advertising value of the features is that Fulton Merchants will benefit, as the Patterns are sold in the leading stores of the city.

The Prosperity Dawning Upon Fulton is Reflected in the Amount of Increased Advertising Space Used by Merchants in

THE EVENING TIMES

The why and the wherefore of this lies in the recognition of a fact—that Success comes in "cans" and not in "can'ts," and our advertisers know that The Evening Times has in stock a big supply of "cans."

G. A. R. PLANNING BIG ANNIVERSARY

To Reproduce Pageant of Half Century Ago.

MANY THOUSANDS EXPECTED

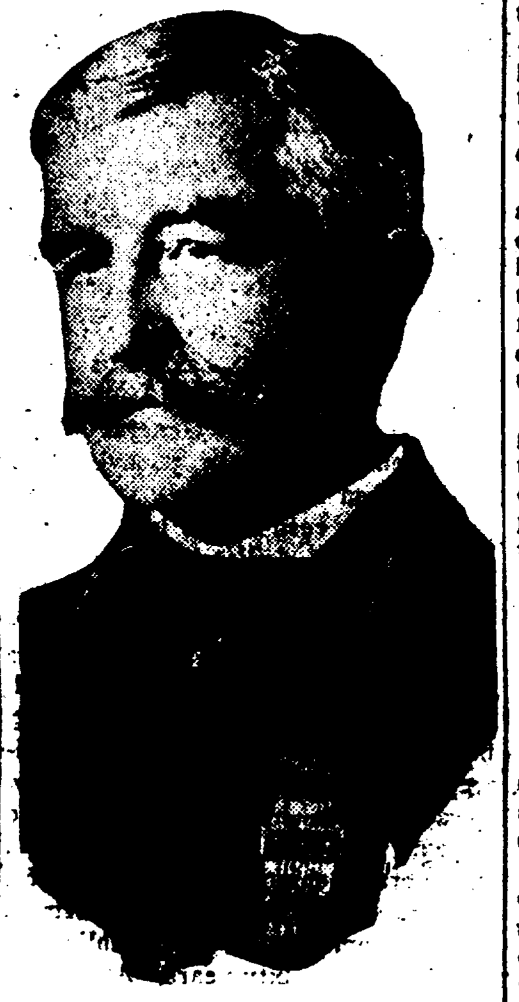
Big Features Will Be Campfires at Which Will Be Held Reunions of Various Corps—Opportunity Will Be Afforded Veterans to Revisit Celebrated Battlefields.

Washington.—Fifty years ago the Union armies, fresh from the battlefields of the civil war and the surrender at Appomattox, marched down Pennsylvania avenue in Washington.

It was a grand review of the war scarred legions of Grant and Sherman, of Meade and Sheridan, and the other famous commanders whose "boys in blue" had preserved the Union. President Johnson and General Grant were in the reviewing stand as the veterans swung proudly past to the exulting music of their bands, while the battle flags that had flown on a hundred bloody fields waved over the triumphant host.

This thrilling pageant of national interest will be reproduced as far as possible during the forty-ninth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which will be held in Washington Sept. 27 to Oct. 3 next.

It will be the fiftieth anniversary of the grand review. Thousands of the same veterans who marched in that



COLONEL JOHN M'ELROY.

review a half century ago uniformed in the Union blue will again keep step to martial music down Pennsylvania avenue and pass in parade before President Wilson and members of his cabinet. It will be the last time the veterans will march in Washington and the last time that hundreds of them will ever again attend an encampment, as the aged men are fast passing away.

The Grand Army, which survived four years of campaigns and never surrendered, will soon have to lower its standards, defeated by time, the only enemy able to vanquish the veterans. Because of the increasing death rate and the feebleness of the survivors of the great war it is probable that the Grand Army will never again hold a great encampment after the Washington event. As this gathering is the last in which many of them will participate and as the anniversary of the grand review is of such historic significance to them and the country, they will make great efforts to be in Washington in September. The encampment will therefore be the largest and most successful ever held by the organization.

The navy department will have a fleet of torpedo boat destroyers, submarines, gunboats and a cruiser detached from the Atlantic fleet and sent up the Potomac river to Washington, where the ships will remain during the encampment. A big feature will be campfires, at which will be held reunions of the various corps of the Union armies.

Just below Washington, on the Potomac, is located Indian Head proving ground, where big guns for the navy or fortifications are tested before being placed on battleships or in our coast defenses. The veterans and visitors will have an opportunity to see the operations at Indian Head as well as scores of other places of interest in or around Washington.

During encampment week opportunity will be afforded the veterans to revisit Bull Run, Antietam, Appomattox and other celebrated battlefields.

At the last G. A. R. encampment held here in 1902 it was estimated by the railroads that about 70,000 persons attended the encampment. It is believed that because of the uniqueness of this encampment fully as many will attend the coming encampment. Colonel John McElroy, past senior vice commander in chief, has expressed great pleasure over the work of the accommodations committee, and he believes there will be no exorbitant charges by hotels, restaurants or rooming houses.

LIFE AND LONGEVITY.

Simply Prolonging One's Days on Earth Is Not Real Living.

What really constitutes life? Is it action, or is it merely existence? Who is the more useful, the man who gives his all in energy to service or he who conserves his forces and thereby prolongs his days? He lives most who accomplishes most. Activity in useful, productive or constructive effort is the real test of life. Length of years may content some, but restless, energetic souls will press forward, regardless of time, striving for a goal they may never attain, but always striving, and these only really live.

Life insurance presidents, being interested in the prolongation of existence of risks, bend their efforts to the teaching of elements of living, the avoidance of excesses, exposures or unnecessary risks of any kind and in this way really serve the world because they increase the productive years of man.

As a result of modern methods man really lives longer and better, but this is not the all in all of life. To live is to be active, to have a part in the creative effort of mankind, regardless of whether the span be long or short, so long as it is busy, for "an end is an end, whether it cometh on the winged heels of a week or the dull stretch of a century."—Omaha Bee.

STRUGGLES OF AN ARTIST.

Story of the Peasant Painter Millet and "The Angelus."

It was only after long years of struggle and dire poverty, through which Millet was consoled and supported by his wife, that the peasant painter was able to take the three roomed cottage at Barbizon and "try to do something really good."

It was then that he began to paint that most beautiful poem of poverty, "The Angelus," which is today one of the most valuable pictures in the world. Again and again he threw aside the picture in despair of ever finishing it to his satisfaction, and as often his wife replaced it on the easel and induced him to continue.

On one occasion he was so incensed at not being able to produce a certain effect that he seized a knife and would have destroyed the canvas and ended the matter once for all had not his wife fortunately seized his hand and induced him to give the picture another trial.

Thus it was that at last "The Angelus" found a place on the walls of the Louvre. The success it won encouraged Millet to paint many more pictures and thus place himself among the immortals in art.

A Sign of Rain.

An east side girl says she has come upon an infallible weather indicator. She can tell if it is going to rain without even glancing at the sky of casting her eyes over the weather forecasts in the daily papers. And it's the simplest thing in the world—just the disappearance of all umbrellas in sight.

"Umbrellas are perfectly safe in our office up to twenty-four hours before a storm," said she, explaining. "You can leave them anywhere. Even the pearl and gold handled ones are immune from abstraction. Indeed, one can hardly chase them away. So if I want to know the weather for a day ahead I must glance at the umbrella racks. If I find them becoming empty I make a bee line for the best rain shade of those that are left and make all other necessarys plans for rain."—Columbus Dispatch.

Scene Painting.

In the past half century and more, especially since the improvement of the electric light, scene painting has become very elaborate and very expensive. Instead of being kept in its proper place as the decoration of the drama, as a beautiful acessory of the action, it has often been pushed to the front, so as to attract attention to itself and thereby to distract attention from the play which it was supposed to illuminate. Shakespeare has been smothered in scenery, and the art of the actor has been subordinated to the art of the scene painter.—Brander Matthews in Scribner's Magazine.

Phonetic Spelling.

Phonetic spelling was evidently in fashion in the sixteenth century, when even Shakespease could not spell his own name consistently. There is a letter dug from the correspondence of a lady of the sixteenth century in the book of the "Cotswold Family"—the Hicks-Beaches. Juliana writes—it is a matter of debt between the cautious widow and "My lord a Kalder"—"My lord Ammaril and your wife I honour and love, but your false swearing and promise I hoterie a pore." What she really meant was "utterly abhor."—London Telegraph.

Fifty-fifty.

"Jinks gives his wife half his salary every week."

"And what becomes of the other half?"

"She still has to get that in the old way—out of the pockets of his trousers."—Richmond Times Dispatch.

Quite a Difference.

"Did I understand you to say the woman Dubbins married is well off?"

"No she was."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The Uncomfortable Part.

"Has Brown a comfortable income?"

"Large, but not comfortable! His wife knows just how much it is."—Puck.

It is an abominable thing for a man to commend himself.—Sterne.

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

TO-DAY.

SOME people loll around in gloom, in sorrow and dismay, and howl about the wasted past and ill spent yesterday. Forget the past, I say, by heck! Be happy, free and gay, and live hard while the living's good—just live your life to-day. We've only got one life to live, one little act to play, one little ray of light to give, a little while to stay. Forget to-morrow and the past, and grab your chance to-day—just let your searchlight blaze forth like a firefly in May. Don't whine about that bygone chance, or yell alack-a-day! Don't let gloom get the upper hand—be like a bear at bay. When old Pop Sorrow comes around—just knock him to the clay—just uppercut him to the sod and make the critter stay. That bright smile under lock and key—that good time stored away—may never have another chance to burst forth in display. Now what's the use of living in the future when you may as well begin to live your life this minute, right away? You'll get the opportunities and chances ev'ry day, if you'll but take the hint, my friend, and cleave the rugged way. Those airy castles never may materialize, and, say, your life is growing shorter ev'ry single blessed day. So come to life—get on the job—give ear unto my lay:—Just let those future visions and the gloomy past decay. 'Tis dangerous, my valued friend, to linger or delay—forget to-morrow and the past and live your life to-day.

NOT A MATRIMONIAL BUREAU

Housewives' League of New York City Obliged to Announce Neutrality.

Well trained wives who can cook and keep house and who know more about sanitary conditions than "mother" ever dreamed of knowing are among the supplies that are being demanded of the National Housewives' league at its headquarters in West Forty-fifth street, New York city.

Two men called at the headquarters of the league within the last two weeks, and each of them wanted a wife. One of them was a widower with several children and no one to look out for them, and the other was one of the lonely young men of New York. He had no friends in the city, few acquaintances, and he felt that if he could only get a nice wife with domestic tastes, one who could manage the income of a rising young man, he would be happy.

Where can any one go to find a good, sensible wife if not to a place like the league? That was what the young man thought. New York has all the modern conveniences and more than enough modern amusements, but where can one go to find a heart and helpmeet? he asked.

That is what a good many young men—and young women, too—who make their homes in New York are asking, and the league would like to help them out, but that is where it has to draw the line. No matrimonial aspirants need apply, though the league appreciates their need.

"That men thinking of marrying should come to a place like the Housewives' league," said Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the league, "emphasizes the fact that one of the greatest needs of the present time is efficiency in the housewife. Women should be trained to spend the income of the family as the men are trained to produce it. Men are looking for real partners in the business of home making. Hitherto it has been a question of the husband supporting the wife and of the wife being supported. The majority of women are willing to do their share in maintaining, but they are not properly trained. This makes young men with moderate incomes hesitate before they even think of marriage.

"When the league started three years ago we were asked if we would do anything about the servant problem, and we said no. We intended to first train the mistress. Now we have come to the place where the mistress is on the way to obtain proper training, and we are extending our work, but not on the basis of 'mistress and maid,' but of 'employer and employee.' Statistics speak of the 'employment problem' and the 'domestic problem' as two separate and different subjects.

"When they are considered as one and the same thing then people will begin to think of hours and wages. I have very little use for the woman who goes to Albany to advocate the eight hour law for men and then comes home and works her own maid twenty-four hours a day."

Beauty the Most Enviable Gift.

Much more backing could be found for the doctrine that beauty is the most enviable gift for woman than for the like in the case of man. So far as he is concerned, authority inclines to insistence on the negative aspect. No horribly ugly man can be really happy, said Aristotle, and in spite of the Greek delight in beauty the philosopher would not go beyond that. The truth in Aristotle's contention can hardly be denied. John Wilkes, whose wit and manners so largely compensated for his hideousness, said he only needed half an hour's start to be a match for the handsomest man in England. But even he had to stipulate for that half hour.—London Spectator.

For the Children

Wild Lamb Which Looks Like Its Tame Relatives.

Nearly every child has seen at one time or another the gentle little lamb which frolics so gayly in the pasture with its mother. But here is a wild lamb that was captured in the mountains of Spain and which is said by scientists to be a member of the family from which our domestic sheep are descended. A beautiful and innocent little creature it is and differs slightly from the playful little fellows we all know so well. This lambkin is said to be of the Musmon family, which had its origin, so far as known, in southern Europe. Whether this is true or not, the fact remains that any person who had ever seen a lamb would at once pronounce this little animal to be a baby sheep. He doesn't look so very wild either. When wild animals are treated kindly they soon become tame and love those who are gentle with them.

Reconciliations.

You know there are many things always mentioned together, such as "Jack and Gill," "The Lion and the Lamb," "Stars and Stripes," and so on. A pleasant little game has been based on this and plays itself quite comfortably in a quarter of an hour. Assuming that twenty guests are expected to be present, the hostess prepares twenty sheets of paper, on which the first half of such couplings are written, the guests being required to complete them and so effect a reconciliation.

The following list of twenty will illustrate the game, the last part of each sentence appearing only on the key, which the hostess will keep until the competition is closed to correct papers. A prize may be given the one having the most correct sentences:

1. Early to bed and	early to rise.
2. Beauty and	the beast.
3. Man and	wife.
4. The lion and	the unicorn.
5. Oxford and	Cambridge.
6. Darby and	Joan.
7. Roast pork and	apple sauce.
8. Go farther and	fare worse.
9. Hook and	eye.
10. Jack and	the beanstalk.
11. Antony and	Cleopatra.
12. Bruce and	the spider.
13. David and	Jonathan.
14. The horse and	his rider.
15. Romeo and	Juliet.
16. Bat and	ball.
17. Hand and	glove.
18. Stars and	stripes.
19. Bread and	butter.
20. Pen and	ink.

Japanese Children.

Children have a good time in Japan. They are blessed by inheritance with a cheerful nature; they are dressed loosely, yet warmly; they are out of doors as much as possible, and inside their homes there is so little furniture they never stumble over it and are never warned against crawling up on the satin brocaded chairs or handling the bric-a-brac. The houses are always open to sun and air, even in cold weather. They are built dovetailed together, no nails being used, and are mounted on wooden pillars, so that when an earthquake occurs they will not tumble down, but merely shake and settle down again.

Hidden Trees.

One day we all started for the —. Bobby held the car fare in his —, and he looked so happy that we all thought that he and Mabel were a pretty —. Grandma shook like an —, but after the car started she did not care a —.

We sat under the old drooping —, and we had — pie for luncheon. I — for the sea, and the sight of the broad — brought the tears to my eyes.

Answers.—Beech, Palm, Pear, Aspen, Fig, Willow, Apple, Pine, Bay.

A Riddle.

The cause that first brought grief and death in the world,
And Adam and Eve from their paradise hurl'd,
Transposed will reveal you a dress of the fair
Which to hide while it heightens their beauty they wear.
Reverse it again, and you will soon find
A name known to us from time out of mind.

Answer.—Evil, veil, Levi.

Squeaky New Shoes.

No matter how I tippy toe,
No matter where I try to go,
My brand new shoes keep squeaking so—
You sneaky, squeaky, creaky shoe!
I really don't know what to do
With such a naughty thing as you!
You squeaky shoe!

You squeak like tiny little mice
Who've nibbled at the cheese and rice;
Now, tell me, shoes, is this thing nice?
You sneaky, squeaky, creaky shoe!
I really don't know what to do
With such a naughty thing as you!
You squeaky shoe!

You squeak like squirrels in a tree,
You squeak at mother, then at me;
Now what can all this trouble be?
You sneaky, squeaky, creaky shoe!
I really don't know what to do
With such a naughty thing as you!
You squeaky shoe!
[illegible]

Care of the Baby In Summer

Helps For the Country Mother In the Care of the Baby.

[Prepared by the children's bureau, United States department of labor.]

Thousands of young mothers living on the farms and in the sparsely settled rural communities of this country have to meet the problems of motherhood with little help. City mothers may have doctors and nurses without number at their service, as well as hospitals and dispensaries. In addition the infant welfare station has proved of enormous help to mothers situated so as to be able to avail themselves of it.

But the country mother usually lives too far away to make use of these stations, while hospitals and doctors are resources to be used only in illness or emergencies. Thus the country mother usually has had to learn from her neighbors or from her own, sometimes sorrowful, experience what to do or what not to do in the care of her baby. In this situation the mother should have at least one good book on this subject. If she will apply to the chief of the children's bureau, United States department of labor, Washington, asking for the publication called "Infant Care" it will be sent free of charge. This bulletin contains simple directions for the care of the baby and in addition gives references to the standard books dealing with the subject.

An encouraging prospect for the relief of the country mother has lately opened up in the coming of the rural visiting nurse, who travels about the farming communities with a horse or an automobile. She is employed by the families in her district, who contribute to pay her salary. The town and country nursing service maintained by the American Red Cross association, with headquarters at 1624 H street, Washington, will be glad to send literature and answer questions about such service.

The nurses ride about their districts, calling at each house where there is need of their assistance. They work under the direction of a doctor, helping the family to carry out his instructions in cases of illness or accident. Thus the nurse does dressings, gives baths, takes temperatures or whatever may be required in the case. If there is a baby she advises the mother as to his care, shows her how to give him a bath and how to prepare his food if he is already weaned. But in addition to giving bedside nursing and home care the rural nurse does many other things. If typhoid makes its appearance she may look about for a polluted water supply or trace back the milk the family uses to its origin to see whether this is the source of the infection and urge methods which will prevent further spread of the disease.

She stops at the country schools and looks over the children and sometimes detects beginning cases of infectious disease in time to prevent an epidemic. She also notes cases of probable adenoids, deafness or weak eyes and calls the attention of the child's family to the need of care by a physician.

In all of this she carries on a continual campaign of education toward a better standard of community life by showing the mothers how flies can be exterminated or at least be kept out of the house; how to take care of the milk and the baby's bottles; how to clean up the premises, dispose of the refuse and how to keep the streams of the community pure. Such a nurse is therefore, if she is as useful as she may be, far more than a nurse. She is teacher, hygienist, dietician as well, and her salary will be saved many times over in the course of years by the prevention of illness and suffering through her work.

A rural woman's club may be the nucleus from which the movement for a community nurse starts. Clubs of this sort interested in such a movement will find many suggestions in a bulletin published by the children's bureau on work of this sort which is carried on in New Zealand. This pamphlet is published by the New Zealand Society For the Health of Women and Children and is sent free by the children's bureau, Washington, to all who ask for it.

Yellow Is Popular.

Yellow is an extremely fashionable color this season, as is evidenced by the number of pale yellow dance frocks at every opening of importance and by the hats trimmed with yellow daisies and pale yellow frosted grapes. A particularly charming hat noted the other day at luncheon hour was of black milan in elongated sailor shape, with a trimming of white petaled, yellow centered daisies of exaggerated size all around the base of the crown and a simple bow of black moire ribbon across the back. Two short amber headed pins held this hat to the hair, which, by the way, was dark, and around the edge of the brim was draped one of the graceful sanpan veils, the latest veil notion of fashion. These veils are square or circular affairs, cut out in the middle to fit over the hat crown and with an elastic run through a casing, so that the veil holds itself on without aid of pins.

Fresh Beets Valuable.

Fresh beets are quite rich in food properties and may be eaten hot with a dressing of butter or cold with an oil and vinegar dressing. Pickled beets, one of the best loved picnic dishes, are invaluable as an appetizer and deserve a place on every table.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

QUAINT MODEL FOR YOUTHFUL FIGURES.

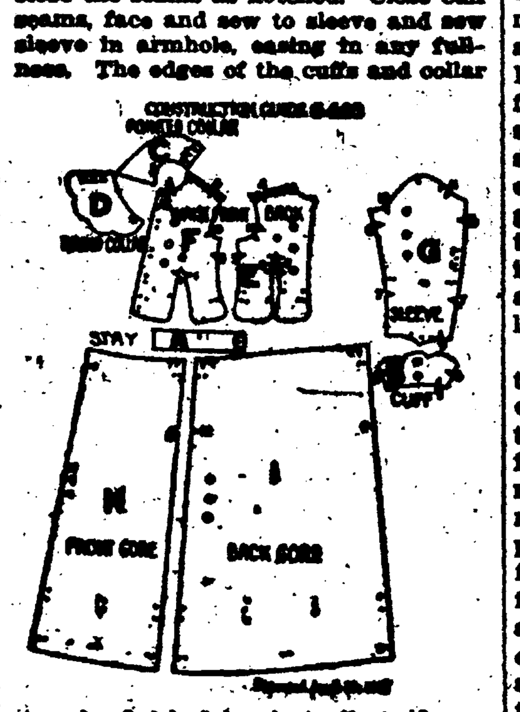
6413

Youthful costume in Panama blue silk poplin, the dart-fitted waist being finished in peplum style, taffeta piping outlining the square scallops.

A frock that is simple, attractive and inexpensive is shown here, and women who are their own seamstresses will admire it for these three qualities. Silk poplin may be used effectively in duplicating it, there being nothing more fashionable for the color scheme than Panama blue. The collar and cuffs are of organdy. The skirt is a three-piece model gathered about the waist-line and finished at the bottom with a hem and two corded tucks. Average size requires 4⅝ yards 44-inch material, with ⅝ yard organdy for cuffs and collars.

The waist is dart seamed, giving it a close resemblance to styles of a generation or so ago. In making, this seam, both at the front and back, is closed as notched. The seams must be graduated into nothing at the large "O" perforations in stitching. Now close under-arm and shoulder seams, then center-back seam. The dart, under-arm and center-back seams should be left free below single small "o" perforations so that the edges may be finished with corded piping. To finish the neck, face the round collar and sew to the neck edge, evenly matching the center-backs and large "O" perforations.

Bring "T" to corresponding small "o" perforations to pleat the sleeve and close the seams as notched. Close cuff seams, face and sew to sleeve and sew sleeve in armhole, easing in any fullness. The edges of the cuffs and collar



may be finished in picot effect, if preferred.

For the skirt, join gores as notched and close back seam from large "O" perforation to lower edge; finish edges above for opening. Gather upper edge between double "TT" perforations. Form corded tucks creasing on cross-lines of small "o" perforations; stitch ¼ inch from folded edges, inserting cord. Turn under lower edge 3¼ inches for a hem. If desired, omit the corded tucks in skirt and turn under 4⅝ inches for a hem.

Tiny corded tucks added to the collar and cuffs make an unusually novel finish for neckwear.

Pictorial Review Patterns No. 6413. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Price [illegible]

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.

DAINTY DANCE DRESS.

Maize Colored, Flowered With Pastel Figure and Lace Trimmed.

FOR THE SUMMER GIRL.

A dainty dance dress of pussy willow taffeta in maize color with pastel flowered figure is shown in the illustration. A lace trimmed drop peeps from under the circular skirt while a suggestion of a bodice with draped satin girdle and streamer ends afford a charming combination. Silk net in soft folds and plaited sleeve caps with dainty flowers supply all that is necessary to the bodice.

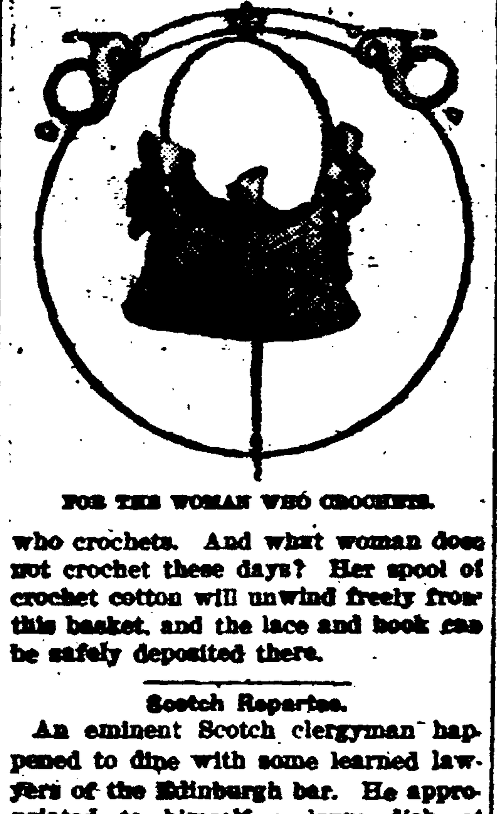
Had an Easy Job

Cy Warman, author of the song "Sweet Marie," was an official of the Grand Trunk railroad, but he was always [illegible]

CHARMING CONCEIT.

A Tiny Basket Holds Cotton, and Also the Lace and Hook.

A tiny basket of sweet grasses which can be hung on a convenient hook is an invention for the use of the woman



FOR THE WOMAN WHO CROCHETS.

who crochets. And what woman does not crochet these days? Her spool of crochet cotton will unwind freely from this basket, and the lace and hook can be safely deposited there.

Scotch Repartee.

An eminent Scotch clergyman happened to dine with some learned lawyers of the Edinburgh bar. He appropriated to himself a large dish of cress, upon which he fed voraciously. Erskine, wishing to admonish him for his discourtesy to the other diners, remarked:

"Doctor, you remind me of Nebuchadnezzar in his degradation."

"Aye, do I mind ye o' Nebuchadnezzar? Doubtless because I am eating among the brutes," answered the Scotch worthy.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Care of the Mouth.

Decayed teeth or diseased gums may be the cause of poison circulating throughout the system. It may happen in this way: A series of canals, known as lymphatic tissue, connects the several parts of the body, including the gums. If the teeth are not cleaned and the mouth kept in good condition microbes or germs collect on the gums and teeth. When they become so numerous as to overpopulate the mouth they are pushed into the lymphatic canals, where they get busy developing disease in the body; hence the necessity for constant and scrupulous care of the mouth.

Hints for Housewives

French Toast Sandwiches.

French toast sandwiches are among the favorite tea room novelties that housewives find it easy to duplicate at home. These sauted slices of bread, put together in pairs, with any preferred filling have the advantage of being adaptable to any of the three meals of the day, while their particular mission is to afford something a little out of the ordinary for the Sunday night tea table or the after theater supper. The occasion must decide what filling is appropriate and whether the French toast sandwich shall be served crisp and dry from the griddle or accompanied by a suitable sauce.

The novelty consists in the fact that after the sandwich is made it is pressed closely together and then dipped in a thin batter made in the proportion of one beaten egg to a half cupful of milk. If the filling of the sandwich is a savory mixture of egg, cheese, fish, meat or fowl, a pinch each of pepper and salt should be added to the batter. If, however, the sandwich has a sweet filling, the batter should be slightly sweetened and flavored with a teaspoonful of sherry. Cook the moistened sandwich on a hot, well greased griddle, browning first on one side and then on the other. A shallow iron frying pan will answer the same purpose and olive oil will be found an excellent substitute for butter.

For those who like something more than the ordinary breakfast of fruit, cereal and eggs several variations of the French toast sandwich will be found appropriate to accompany the morning coffee. Flaked salt codfish, made a little less moist than in the popular dish known as creamed codfish, is an excellent filling for a breakfast appetizer of this kind. Half fish and half finely chopped hard boiled egg makes an equally good mixture, or a little finely chopped cold boiled potato may be used. Season well and dip in batter. When thoroughly browned on the griddle serve hot, either with or without a little white sauce.

A particularly appetizing combination, suited to serve at breakfast, luncheon or Sunday night supper, calls for equal parts of finely chopped cold boiled ham and tongue. This should be seasoned with either French or English mustard and moistened with a little cream or rich milk.

Lovers of cheese will enjoy a hot cheese sandwich, with filling of softened cheese moistened with cream and highly seasoned with Worcestershire sauce and paprika. The batter should also be seasoned, and the finished sandwich when toasted and served piping hot should have much the flavor of a Welsh rabbit.

As a simple sweet course at luncheon or family dinner French toast sandwiches with fresh fruit or jam filling will be found delicious.

The story goes that we are indebted to a thrifty housewife for this particular brand of toasted sandwiches. In her endeavor to utilize an oversupply of dainty sandwiches prepared for an afternoon tea the idea occurred to her to brown a few of them on the griddle for her luncheon the next day.

A French Dainty.

Tenderloin and mushrooms is the plain name in this country, but this way of doing the cookery is purely French.

Peel six mushrooms and take out the stems. Then drop them for five minutes in cold salted water. Take them out, dry on a fresh cloth and put them in the plat with a teaspoonful of butter. Cover the plat with a saucer or breakfast plate, set it over the blaze and saute the mushrooms for fifteen minutes without uncovering. Then dump them in a hot little vessel, cover that and keep warm until the steak is cooked.

Scrape the tenderloin steak with a knife, rub it over with the cut side of a lemon and put on a faint dust of salt and pepper. Then place the plat with all the mushroom taste and a little of the sauce over the fire and when piping hot put in the steak. It should brown a little on either side, but still be pink inside. When cooked pour the mushrooms back into the pan, add a pinch more of butter if the sauce has dried out, cover the plat, set it in the oven for three minutes and serve at once. As mushrooms draw their own juices, only enough butter to start them cooking must be used when they are first prepared.

Chocolate Cake.

One-half cake of chocolate, one-half cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of milk, one egg yolk and a pinch of salt. Cook in double boiler until smooth.

One cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, creamed together well; add two eggs beaten light, one cupful of milk and one level teaspoonful of soda dissolved in milk, two level cupfuls of flour and one tablespoonful of vanila. Mix this with the other, beat well and bake one-half hour.

Tomato Eggs.

Beat one-half dozen fresh eggs lightly. Rub one-half cupful of tomatoes through a colander and mix with the eggs. Stir in one tablespoonful lemon juice, one small onion finely minced, one tablespoonful minced parsley, one teaspoonful each salt and celery salt and a generous dash of sweet paprika. Pour into a double boiler, place over boiling water and stir constantly until thick enough to serve on toasted bread.

TODAY'S FASHION NOTE

Tailored modes for autumn are appearing in pleasing selection, and practical effects are commanding attention. The skirt and shirt waist illustrated are typical of the latest modes. Short, full plaited at the sides, the skirt is handsome carried out in blue serge, 4 yards, 44 inches wide, being required for the purpose. The waist of crepe de chine has a flare collar and shoulder yoke. Deep cuffs finish the long sleeves. Two yards 40-inch make the waist.

Pictorial Review Waist No. 6133. Sizes, 32 to 42 in. bust. Price 15c. Skirt No. 6369. Sizes, 22 to 36 in. waist. Price, 15c.

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

SUMMER DISHES.

Cream of Asparagus Soup.

Cut off the tips of a bunch of asparagus. Cut the rest of the stalks in half inch pieces and cover with water. Add a small onion and a sprig of celery and simmer for an hour and a half. Half an hour before taking from fire add the tips in a little cheesecloth bag or small wire strainer. When the hour and a half is up remove the tips and put the rest of the asparagus through a vegetable press. Heat and thicken with flour and butter rubbed together—a tablespoonful of each to each cupful of asparagus stock. Then add to the same amount of hot milk and serve with the asparagus tips in it. Season with paprika and salt.

Clam Pates.

Drain a quart of clams and heat a cupful of the liquor. Melt a tablespoonful of butter, add the same amount of flour, and when cooked add a cupful of hot milk, a pinch of soda and a cupful of hot clam liquor. Chop the clams while the sauce is simmering, add them, and then add very slowly a beaten egg. Season with salt and pepper and put while very hot into puff paste pate shells.

Green Peas and Mint.

Shell green peas just before they are to be cooked. Line the top of a double boiler with green lettuce leaves, put the peas in, add a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, cover and cook until done, which will be about half an hour or perhaps forty minutes. Then drain, add a tablespoonful of finely minced mint, salt and pepper, and two tablespoonfuls of butter.

Sweet Pepper and Cheese Salad.

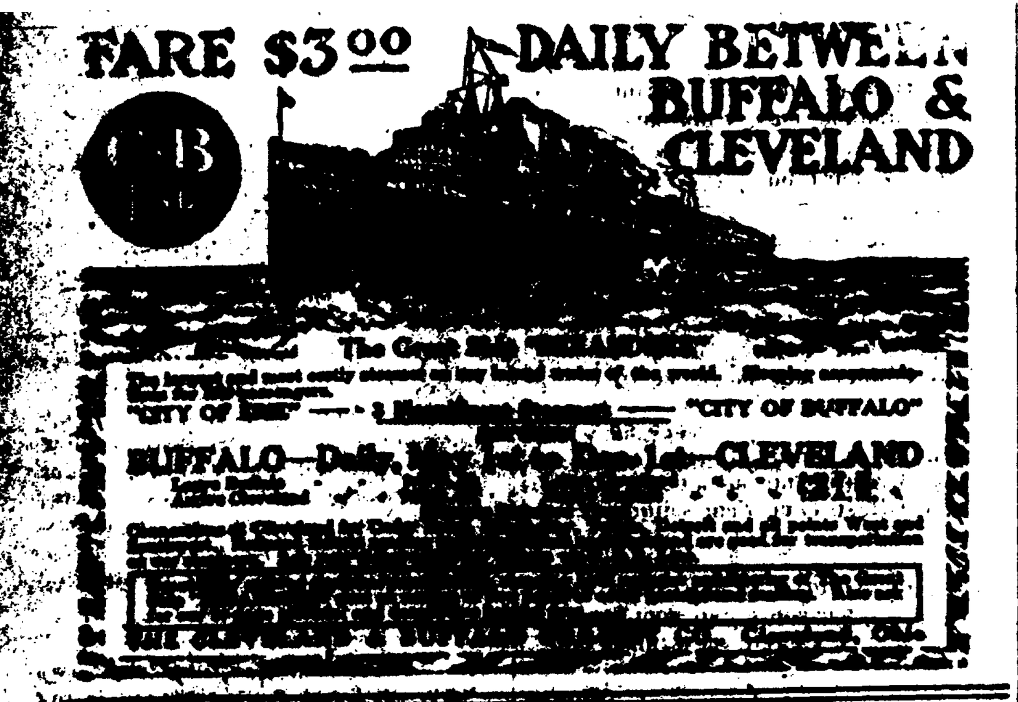
Wash a sweet red and a sweet green pepper and cut off the stem end of each. Remove all seeds and pith. Mix cream cheese with a little cream, pepper and salt and chopped parsley and nut meats. Stuff the pepper shells full and chill thoroughly. Then slice, about three slices to the inch, and serve a slice of each on each plate on a bed of white lettuce leaves. Dress with mayonnaise.

Watermelon Balls.

Chill a ripe, red watermelon, cut it in half and scoop out with a ball scoop rounds of the pulp. Sprinkle them with sugar and chill thoroughly. Then pile them in long stemmed dessert glasses, sprinkle with lemon juice and serve.

Anna Thompson

D/34



FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR CUSTOMERS

We have provided every approved device for the prompt, accurate dispatch of business.

You will find it to your interest to have an account with us.

ESTABLISHED 1865

THE NARROW BOSPORUS.

At Its Greatest Width It Measures Only 9,838 Feet.

The Bosporus contains few dangerous submarine rocks or shoals. The locality of these few is indicated by lighthouses or buoys. The water is only slightly tinged with salt and is marvelously clear. The sands, glittering apparently near the surface, may be twenty feet below.

On a map, of whatever scale, each of those familiar straits, which cleave lands and continents asunder, seems hardly more than a silvery thread. Yet as one sails over their famous waters the opposing shores on either hand sometimes appear far away. The strait of Gibraltar, which wrests Africa from Europe, is sixteen miles wide; that of Messina, forcing its way between Italy and Sicily, is from two to [illegible]; that of Bonifacio, which, like a blade of steel, cuts Corsica and Sardinia apart, is seven miles in width at its most contracted point; even the Dardanelles expands from over one to [illegible].

But the illusion as to distance created by the map is reality as to the Bosporus. Off Buyoukdereh, where it attains its largest breadth, its hemmed in waters broaden to only 9,838 feet, or about one and four-fifths miles. Between Roumeli Hissar and Anadoli Hissar they shrink to one-sixth of these dimensions, or to 1,641 feet.—From "Constantinople," by Edwin A. Grosvenor.

THE MUDDY MISSOURI.

How the River Lowers the Surface of the Land It Drains.

The Missouri is the muddiest river in the Mississippi valley. It carries more silt than any other large river in the United States except possibly the Rio Grande and the Colorado. For every square mile of country drained it carries downstream 381 tons of dissolved and suspended matter each year. In other words, the river gathers annually from the country that it drains more than 123,000,000 tons of silt and soluble matter, some of which it distributes over the flood plains below to form productive agricultural lands, but most of which finds its way at last to the gulf of Mexico.

It is by means of data of this kind that geologists compute the rate at which the lands are being eroded away. It has been shown that the Missouri river is lowering the surface of the land drained by it at the rate of 1 foot in 1,036 years. The surface of the United States as a whole is now being worn down at the rate of 1 foot in [illegible] years.

It has been estimated that if this [illegible] action of the streams of the United States could have been concentrated on the isthmus of Panama it would have dug in seventy-three days the canal which was completed after [illegible] years' work with the most powerful appliances yet devised by man.—Geological Survey Bulletin.

Quarantined.

In one of the little mountain towns of the south a Chautauqua meeting was held last summer for the first time. The fact was advertised for some distance round the town, but the older negroes especially did not understand what it was all about.

Across the front of the little hotel of the village was flung a banner bearing the one word "Chautauqua."

Up to this hotel one day drove an old negro in a one horse wagon containing a few vegetables, which he hoped to sell to the proprietor, as he had done on former occasions. But when he saw the banner with its ominous word he was seized with fright and would not go into the building or even get out of his wagon. When the proprietor [illegible] the old fellow inquired nervously, "What disease is you all quarantined for, boss?"—Youth's Companion.

Tossing In a Blanket.

Tossing in the blanket is a very old sport or punishment. "Blanketing" Ben Jonson called it, and in Holinshed (1557) we find a denunciation of "jesting, plaicing, blanketing and such other filthie and dishonorable exercises." The French have a special verb, "berner," for it, "berne" being the name given to the sheet or blanket used. The verb "berner" is also used for the Moorish punishment, in which four men hold the victim by his ankles and wrists and send him as high as they can—presumably with no blanket to catch him.

Now He Has Millions.

"See that fellow in the limousine?" said one man to another at Washington and Illinois streets as a big car passed.

"Well, I can remember when he didn't have but one pair of socks; now he has millions."

"Gee, he must have some washings," replied the friend whose mind does not run to finances.—Indianapolis News.

Facts From France.

Building the best of roads in the world has cost France about $612,000,000.

A hollow wooden ball six feet in diameter, which is moved by the flow of the sewage, is used to remove obstructions from sewers in Paris.

In a billiard room in Paris is a table made of glass. It is much more difficult to make a shot on it than on the ordinary baize covered table.

BRIGHT BRIEFS.

Walk fast until you get there—then stand fast.

There is always room at the top of an argument—for more talk.

Courage is the yeast that causes a man to rise to the occasion.

All men are equal the day they are born and the day they are buried.

Theory looks good, but it doesn't always go when you try to crank it.

Every young man should be taught that there is something better than luck to trust to.

Many a man has sense enough to get a good wife, but hasn't sense enough to know it.

An optimist is a man who smiles at kicks, and a pessimist is a man who kicks at smiles.

A Chicago physician says that humans may grow fat by eating hay, thus making it a pleasure to remain skinny.

The respirators make a soldier of the trenches look like a death's head. But that's what war is trying to make of all of them.

Automobiles may have decreased the demand for horses, but military statistics show that the mule is as highly prized as ever.

It is to be hoped that some statistician has been keeping count of the number of times the "world's greatest battle" has been fought since last August.

Height of Annoyance.

"I'm mad at my wife. To anger her I shall flirt with some other woman."

"If you want to make her absolutely furious ask some other woman to sew on a button for you."—[illegible] City Journal.

CHIEF DYER PUTS BAN ON "A"-SHAPED SIGNS; RESULT OF CONTROVERSY

The edict has gone forth from Chief Dyer that all signboards of the triangular type which obstruct the sidewalks of the city at present be removed. This order will affect many groceries, drug stores, theaters and other business houses who advertise in this manner, and the officers were busy all afternoon putting it into effect, and thereby hangs a tale.

A certain livery stable owner in the city is ofttimes pressed for room and occasionally he leaves several of his wagons standing along the street near his premises. Adjoining his place of business is a billboard, controlled by a syndicate which rents the ground from a Fulton man. The billboard is leased by a local theater and used to announce feature films. The manager of the theater noticed one day that several wagons, the property of the liveryman, were standing in front of the billboard in such a way as to obstruct the view of passersby. The manager could not read his advertisement and promptly notified the billboard syndicate that their board was of little use to him as an advertising medium, inasmuch as no one could read the bills.

The syndicate appealed to the owner of the property and that gentleman asked the authorities to take action. The liveryman was ordered to remove his wagons and once more the billboard attracted the public gaze.

Acting on the principle that one good turn deserves another, the liveryman immediately complained of the triangular street sign before the theater in question, and since a city ordinance prohibits any obstructions of this kind on the sidewalks, the order was given by which all such signs were removed.

NOTICES OF SPECIAL ELECTION POSTED; TO BE HELD SEPTEMBER 17

Notices of the special election, which will be held September 17 and which will decide the question "Shall the city of Fulton adopt the commission manager form of government?" were completed this morning by City Clerk Scudder and will be posted about the city today.

The notice states that the polling places will be open on election day from 6 a. m. until 5 p. m. and the polls are located as follows: 1st ward, 1st district, Langdon's barn, Worth st.; 2nd dist. John Crahan's store, Kellogg and West Third sts.; Second ward, 1st district, Howe block, West Broadway; 2nd district, John W. Stevenson's barn, 557 West First st., South; Third ward, 1st district, Frank Dunn's barn, 460 South First st.; 2nd district, Paige's Marble works, East Broadway; Fourth ward, Foster's shop, 155 South Second st.; Fifth ward, 1st district, City Hall; 2nd district, Jenning's garage, South Seventh st.; Sixth ward, 1st district, Frank Hyde's barn, 114 North Sixth st.; 2nd district, Freeman's boathouse, 505 Seneca st.

General Staff Leaves Main Body to Guard Vistula Line

(Continued from Page One)

garrison it is not believed less than two army corps could adequately man the many positions that are woven together to form the greatest entrench camp. Against the two army corps—about half the number of men caught in Permysl when the Russians began their final siege of that Austrian stronghold—and against the modern guns they will control the Germans will send their great Krupp siege pieces that reduced Liege, Antwerp, Mauberge and Namur. And observers will watch the operations with the keenest interest to see whether the earthworks of Novo Georgievsk will be less susceptible to the fire of high explosives than the cupola forts of France and Belgium.

Russia officially announces that Warsaw was evacuated to prevent it suffering the damage that accompanies a bombardment. The retiring armies, after blowing up the Vistula bridges connecting the capital with Pragra, took up positions in that suburb. The Bavarians occupying Warsaw have made no effort thus far to follow them across the river. The hope of the Germans of trapping the opposing army here apparently rests on the ability of the forces that crossed the river at Matzievitza, twenty-five miles to the south, to get around in the rear of Praga.

General Scott, With Large Body of Troops, at Border Line

(Continued from Page One)

is to concentrate somewhere near Camacho on the border and proceed into Mexico along the Monterey route.

The departure of General Scott at this time indicates to some authorities that the Administration has in mind a plan of action within less than sixty days, and that the best place for General Scott in the event of intervention being forced by the obstructive tactics of aCrranza or Villa, would be at a definite headquarters on the border. The headquarters would in all probability be at Fort Bliss.

ODD FELLOWS INCREASE THEIR PER CAPITA TAX

Lockport, Aug. 7.—The 23rd annual meeting of the Odd Fellows' Home Association of the State of New York concluded with the election of the following officers; President, Samuel Stengel, Buffalo; vice-president, Florrd T. Mallory, Penn Yan; treasurer, Henry J. Rahl, Buffalo; secertary, J. M. Deyo, Rochester; trustees, John C. Fitch, H. H. Bingham and Mrs. Charlotte Nagel, Buffalo; I. J. Carmichael, Batavia. All were re-elected excepting H. H. Bingham. He succeeds James W. Buckley, Niagara Falls.

George E. Judge of Bucalo, deputy grand master of the grand lodge and incoming grand master, was present and addressed the delegates, congratulating them upon the success of the home and its flourishing financial condition.

Cash donations of $1,092.90 were received during the day. Two amendments were offered and will be voted on nert year. One fixes the annual per capita tax at 30 cents, payable semi-annually, and the other at 25 cents, payable annually. The present tax is 15 cents. President Samuel Stengel in his address to the association urged that some method be adopted for increasing the revenue as the home is growing and the disbursements are heavy due to the increased cost of living. In addition to the per capita tax the home now receives much in donations each year, which keeps its books even. President Stengel does not think it practical or advisable to depend upon this for income.

SENATOR PENROSE HAS NEW TARIFF BILL

Philadelphia, Aug. 7.—United States Senator oBies Penrose in a speech at a dinner here last night, announced that he would introduce at the next session of Congress a tariff bill that will contain reductions of 15 to 20 per cent. on many of the duties in the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. The Senator said:

"For myself I intend to introduce at the opening of the next Congress a tariff bill protective in its nature, containing a horizontal reduction of 15 to 20 per cent. on many of the duties contained in the Payne bill, but reinforcing some of the schedules, like the chemical schedule, to the extent that may be necessary to secure these industries in our country.

"This bill will protect us from the collapse which will occur on the close of the war in Europe and will furnish us money to prepare for the national defence, should any nation of Europe in arms desire to invade or assault us."

Without a Guide.

"I went to Jonesboro to see my father and mother the other day, Percy."

"By Jove! And how did you find them?"

"Oh, I knew where they lived."—Wisconsin State Journal.

Those You Know

The Misses May and Gertrude Hoey of Oswego have returned home after spending a few days with the Misses Lillian and Carrie McNamara of North 4th st.

* * *

Mrs. A. W. Blann of Park avenue who has been ill for a few days, is slightly improved today.

* * *

Harold Elliott has returned to Fulton after a long stay in the South.

* * *

Mrs. Herbert Blann and baby, both of whom have been under the care of Dr. Halstead, a specialist of Syracuse, are getting along well.

* * *

Frank Walsh is visiting in Oswego.

* * *

Albert Russell and William Myers are spending their vacation at Skaneateles Lake.

* * *

Emmett B. McDonald of the firm of Bond & Schoeneck, attorneys, of Syracuse, is a guest today of Bernard T. Jones of this city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Curtis of Hilton, N. Y., are visiting their daughter, Mrs. L. A. Palmer, of this city, for a few days.

* * *

The Y. P. B. will meet at the Congregational church Tuesday night, August 10, at which time plans for the annual picnic, which was recently postponed, will be completed. All members of the Branch are urged to attend.

* * *

Miss Doris Barnes of East Broadway is spending a vacation at Cottage High-Point, at Tully, N. Y.

* * *

W. Lester Singleton has accepted a position at the Onyx.

* * *

John W. Stevenson left last night for Buffalo, where he will spend a few days on business.

* * *

E. Rugg of the Water Department clerical force is enjoying his annual vacation.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. T. JENNINGS
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
9 S. FIRST ST. FULTON, N. Y.

J. F. BROWN
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
has a full line of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry—at the lowest prices—consistent with quality and a fair deal.
7 S. FIRST ST., FULTON, N. Y.

GEORGE W. HACKETT
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Sewage Disposal, Property Development.
Telephone No. 9
108 ONEIDA ST. FULTON, N. Y.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 198 | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1915 | Price One Cent

THE KIDS' "JEDGE" SAYS TO STICK TO WARDEN OSBORNE

Denver Judge Believes That Governor Whitman Will Not Defeat Popular Will by Removing Head of Prison Reform.

New York, Aug. 9.—The Tribune yesterday asked leaders in prison reform who are supporters of Warden Osborne to give their reasons for upholding Warden Osborne. In reply Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver says in part:

"The idea of modern prisons is not only to protect society, but also to redeem the offender. I am satisfied that this is exactly what Mr. Osborne is trying to do. I also believe that he is succeeding.

"He is making of Sing Sing a laboratory or experimental station in which is being worked out the biggest economic problem of the day, a work that is little understood by those who have not had part in it.

"In this work Mr. Osborne is facing two dangers: One is the danger of brutality that responds with hate—that was the old order. The other danger is leniency that responds with contempt. He is trying through the Mutual Welfare League to step in between the two with a system of efficiency that will avoid the brutality of the old ideas of vengeance and also escape the pitfalls of sloppy sentimentalism for the criminal. There is a difference between kindness and leniency.

"He is trying to reduce his plan to a businesslike systematic scheme through appealing to the good qualities of men. These qualities are capable of wonderful development in about 70 per cent of the men in prison. The percentage may be higher in some of the prisons. In every prison there are men who are degenerates and feeble-minded or physically defective from caucess for which they may not be altogether responsible. But it is the minority in every prison to whom the kind of appeal made by the Mutual Welfare League is not always successful.

Says to Encourage Osborne

"Mr. Osborne's work and the experiment he is undertaking deserve every possible charity and consideration that some of the seeming mistakes that mar it. But the conventional mind is so hostile to anything new that it is fully capable of condemning without understanding. Thus it condemned me for trusting these boys and men because of the five that ran away without any thought of the 700 who did not run away.

"The public mind, or at least the conventional part of it, is also capable of being misled by those whose interests may be affected by any change, though that change be for the public good. Thus a great hue and cry was raised in Denver when it was charged that a notorious burglar and his pal that I had trusted to go 250 miles away to prison had made their escape.

In that case a deputy sheriff tried to frame up with those two boys to run away. That they had run away was actually reported under great scare heads in the public press and I was condemned for allowing them the opportunity.

The fact was that the men had not run away, that they went straight to the prison and gave themselves up for punishment, and

(Continued on Eighth Page)

ASA WELDON'S LIFE PROBABLY SAVED BY HIS COLLIE

Asa Weldon, the 18-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Weldon, of Granby, norrowly escaped being gored to death yesterday in a pasture near his home, by a large Holstein bull, and probably owes his life this morning to the fidelity of a pet Shepherd dog, which attacked the maddened bovine just as his young master was almost exhausted.

The lad went into the pasture yesterday afternoon to get some stock and paid no attention to the bull, who had never shown signs of a bad temper, and had turned his back while working the other cattle toward the gate, when he heard the trample of hoofs behind him. Before he could dodge, the bull caught him on his horns and tossed him high in the air. One of the horns made a long gash in the lad's abdomen. When the boy recovered his feet he attempted to escape over the fence, but the bull bore down on him again and he was obliged to dodge the animal repeatedly. Just as he was so exhausted that he could hardly run any longer, the Shepherd dog, who had entered the field, leaped at the bull and caught the animal by the nose. The bull made frenzied attempts to shake off the dog, but the Shepherd hung on until Young Weldon was able to get out of the field and summon help.

Doctor F. E. Fox, of this city, was called and took several stitches in the lad's wound. The dog was uninjured.

RAYMOND PUTS PUNCH AND A LOT OF GINGER INTO HIS BRIEF BUSINESS TALKS

Frank Jewell Raymond of New York, manager of the Industrial department of the National Dry Goods Association, will be here tomorrow evening. His talk will be under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and will be given in the City Hall at 8 o'clock.

He has talked before advertising clubs and commercial organizations from coast to coast. Department stores in Boston, New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati and St. Louis have used him. Most of these have used him twice. Wise department store managers do not repeat failures.

Mr. Raymond has talked in Auburn, Trenton, Boston and many other cities before the Chambers of Commerce. In the "Eye Opener," published by the Trenton Chamber of Commerce, appears this comment:

"Many of the merchants expressed themselves as greatly benefited by Raymond's talk. Said one, "It isn't only our clerks who need these talks, it's we proprietors. I learned something the first night I attended and you can make up your mind that Raymond told some truths to others as well. As he so forcibly said, 'every time you think some remark hits John Smith, apply it to yourself,' and that's the way I took his lecture. If we could have Raymond once a month it would surely put ginger into all of us."

The Chamber of Commerce is offering the merchants of Fulton an opportunity to hear a man who has made good for merchants elsewhere. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance of the merchants and their clerks.

Germans Capture Another Post and Occupy Fort at River's Junction

London, Aug. 9.—The most significant incident on the Polish battle front yesterday was the capture of of the fortress of Serock by the Germans, at the junction of the Bug and the Narew. This is one of the secondary fortresses of the Narew river, but it [illegible] portant position less than twenty miles east of Novo Georgievsk and about the same distance north of Warsaw.

The pressure of forces that occupied Serock has brought the Germans down to the Bug River at Wyszkov, 25 miles east of the fortress and the southern limit of the Lomza-Ostrow-Wyszkov line, on which the most intense battel of the immediate Warsaw campaign has been fought.

The Germans in this section have been advancing from a general northwesterly direction and apparently have cleared the Narew from Ossowentz to its mouth, the battle line running almost straight south from Lomza to the Bug at Wyszkov, thence at a right angle west past Novo Georgievsk. The Warsaw-Vilna-Petrograd railway crosses the Bug a few miles inside the Russian front but branch lines feeding the Narew fortresses are in possession of the Germans.

According to Petrograd the attacks on the Kovno and Ossowentz positions launched Saturday, lapsed festerday, but the Germans are pounding away at Novo Georgievsk, where the Russian garrison was left to withstand a siege. Two of the forts have fallen, one on Saturday and one yesterday, according to Berlin.

In the north General von Buelow is meeting with stubborn opposition. His forces that were moving on Riga, [illegible] were only 8 [illegible] They are halted in the marshy country that is the headwaters of the Aa, but to the southeast they are making rapid advance from the Jara in the direction of Dvinsk.

The Germans have crossed the Vistula of Warsaw, and further south General Woyrsch is advancing eastward. But Field Marshal von Mackensen is being stubbornly resisted and apparently making at the best very slow progress north of Cholm.

On the whole, the daring scheme mapped out by the Germans as a grand sequel to the capture of Warsaw—the destruction of the Russian army—is unfolding itself slowly, as must be the case from its very magnitude. With the three main railways, besides those built since the war, it is believed in military circles here that the Grand Duke Nicholas will be able to extricate his Warsaw army. The events in the east, however, will continue to rivet the attention of the world on them for some time to come.

There has been some rather heavy fighting in the Caucasus between the Russians and the Turks, but the official reports from the opposing camps are so contradictory it is impossible to say in whose favor it is going.

Crown Prince Gains; Found Weak Spot in French Line

Paris, Aug. 9.—Violent bombarding on the whole Belgian front was continued today by the Germans, who renewed also their attacks in the Argonne.

The Germans made minor gains in the Argonne forest, where the army of the Crown Prince has been trying for some weeks to find a weak spot in the French defenses.

At the close of the day they had pierced one of the French outworks in the western position of the forest, north of Fontaine and Hoyette. Counter attack regained most of this lost ground.

In desperate fighting in the Vosges the Germans were repulsed at Lingekopf, Shratz and Maenele with heavy losses. At one point 100 dead Germans were left among the barbed wire entanglements.

Soissions was again under heavy bombardment and there were vigorous artillery duels in the valley of the Aisne.

In the hand grenade attacks near Souched the French attempted to regain the arenches lost on Friday. The fighting there continues.

ITALY SOON TO DECLARE WAR ON TURKEY

Rome, Aug. 9.—Today's cabinet meeting discussed principally the Italo-Turkish relations which have grown more srtained after the discovery on board a Greek vessel of proofs showing that Turkey was directly inviting a Holy War and furnishing Tripoli rebels with funds, ammunition and officers.

WEATHER FORRECAST

Fair tonight and Tuesday, with north to northwest winds.

Broken Axle Sent Car Down Bank; Men Badly Hurt

Women Occupants Escape Injury but the Men Suffered Broken Bones, Cuts and Bruises—Whereabouts of Men Kept Secret.

Tearing along at a sixty-mile clip, a high powered automobile occupied by men said to be George Sylvester and Thomas Mood, of Syracuse, and two women who said they were Gussie Homer of New York and Grace Ford of Buffalo, broke a front axle along the east river road, near Black Creek, Saturday evening and plunged down an embankment into the river, several feet below. Sylvester and Mood jumped, according to the women, while they clung to the car which overturned when it hit the water, entangling them in the wreckage. They managed to cling to the car while they screamed for help, and escaped serious injury.

Mood and Sylvester were lying on the ground when other tourists and farmers of the vicinity reached the scene, and a doctor was hurriedly called. He found that Mood had a fractured skull, a broken left arm and had suffered internal injuries, in addition to cuts and bruises about the head and body. Sylvester's left leg was broken, his collar bone was fractured and his chest was crushed. He also sustained a long, deep gash on the head. Both men were unconscious when picked up.

The women told witnesses that the car was running along smoothly when suddenly the left front wheel was thrown off. The axle dug into the ground and the car swerved toward the river. Mood yelled to his companions to jump and Sylvester threw himself out of the car. The women were unable to move before the car went over the bank and hit a rock at the water's edge before falling into the water.

As soon as the women had recovered from the shock they disappeared and no trace of them has been found. Mood and Sylvester were placed in the automobile and driven toward Oswego, but the authorities at Oswego hospital deny that the men are there. A rumor is current in Oswego today that the men are in the Fulton hospital, but the superintendent of that institution told a reporer this morning that no one had been admitted.

The local police know nothing about the accident, according to Chief Dyer, and it is evident that the parties concerned are making great efforts to keep the matter hushed up.

A rumor was current this morning that the man Sylvester is an employe of the Hudson Groceries of Syracuse, and has been missing from his home for several weeks. The women told their rescuers that Mood was from New York and Sylvester from Jersey City, and that they had met the men in Utica Saturday. The women said they thought they were going to Rochester, and were surprised when they learned they were near Oswego. Another report states that Sylvester had a large amount of money, in checks and currency, on his person. It is evident that the name of Mood is fictitious, as inquiry in Syracuse this morning failed to locate any such person.

At four o'clock this morning Dr. Chaffee of Syracuse, accompanied by Officer Allnutt of the local police, and another Syracuse officer were making inquiries regarding the whereabouts of in the injured men in this city. They seemed to think that the men were in the hospital here.

The car has been taken to an Oswego garage and Sylvester, after having his injuries dressed, left that city in an automobile. Mood's whereabuts have not been learned.

HEIR TO LAKE ESTATE SUSTAINED CRUSHED FOOT

Elijah Lake, 10 years old, and heir to the Lake estate, suffered a badly smashed foot, when he fell off a large motor truck at the corner of West Broadway and Fourth st. yesterday afternoon, and the truck passed over his left foot. The boy was playing along the street in company with some other lads his age, when the truck came along. The machine is used to carry crushed stone out to the Bowens Corners road, now under construction, and as the lad lives in that section, it is believed that he attempted to catch a ride home. He missed his grip and fell and the rear wheel passed over his left foot.

Although he suffered great pain, the lad was game, and talked freely while he was carried into the office of Dr. Terpenning, who examined the foot with an X-ray. No bones were broken and after the wound was dressed the boy was taken home.

D/34

FULTON EVENING TIMES

and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 46

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. R. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Monday, August 9, 1915.

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

Unpopular Amendment

The constitutional convention has advanced by av ote of 105to 25 to third reading the amendment to increase the salary of assemblymen and senators from $1,500 to $2,500 and their traveling expenses going to and from Albany once a week during the session. Nearly everyone will admit that legislators ought to be better paid than theyare and that in some way they should have opportunity to visit their constituents at least once a week, but this amendment seemsto go too far. It will hardly have public approval. The twenty-five delegates who voted against it were among the strongest men in the convention, led by Hon. Patrick W. Cullinan, and included President Elihu Root, Their constituents will be pleased to note that Delegates Lewis H. Ford, E. N. Smith and Ledyard P. Hale of northern New York voted against the resolution. Itl probably well represents the sentiment of their constituency and they were in company with such men as Mr. Root and Jacob Gould Schurman.

Advantage of Protective Tariff Seen

The vast influence of the European war in the development of American industry is convincingly portrayed in an article by Edward Mott Woolley body's. While the author studiously avoids anything that savors of partisan politics, the array of facts presented leaves no room ford oubt that because the European war is a more invincible bar to imports from Europe than any Protective Tariff could be, ith as started American factories and given employment to Americvan labor in enterprises heretofore filling the pockets of workmen abroad. Beginning with dyes such as maganese, pottery, glass, creosote, potash, mineral waters, lenses for pocket flashlights, silver fluted glass, spectacles, rubber hose, cutlery, crockery, porcelain, paper novelties and toys, which wef ormerly imported in large quantities, but which America is now making for her home markets or finding substitutes. Not only that, but the American products are suppying South American markets, where imports from Europe have been cdt off. The extent to which home producers are profiting by the exclusion of foreign-made goods will be a serious stumbling block to the Democratic advocates of increased importations under low Tariff or Free-Trade, but facts aref acts, though only a war could forcefully impress them upon some people. Woolley says, "we haven't conquered American minds. Yet, it is true, as much of anything in the aggregate, though many things jn units. We are just beginning to fight." The real battle will be fought in November, 1916, when the American people will decide at theb allot box whether they will retain the advantages they have gained, by enacting a Tariff law that will keep out foreign products after the war is over.—Pierce (Neb.) Call.

Your Wants

Made Known in

THE EVENING TIMES

Reach Nearly 16,000 Eyes Each Day

PRICES:

One Word, one time, 1 Cent
One Word, 3 times, 2 Cents
One Word, 6 times, 3 Cents

CASH WITH ORDER

DRUNKEN AUTO DRIVERS

Automobile accidents due to men at the wheel are as frequent in 1915 as in other years. Not only in wet states and wet counties, but in perfectly dry communities—through which folks from the outside tour with their stock of goods under a back seat—have been horrified.

Men who are not under the influence of drink at times are reckless and drive across railroad tracks without hestitating and without looking to the right or left. But these are in the minority.

When a man is intoxicated he throws caution to the winds. He doesn't know the difference between a railroad track or another occupant of the road and a bunch of bushes. Is it any wonder there are distressing accidents? An intoxicated automobile driver is not only a menace to himself, but to every one in his machine, and to those traveling in other cars who may meet him.

Intoxicated drivers are also a peril on roads and streets. They create accidents right along. While it cannot be said that the frequency of accidents and collisions in this vicinity is to be laid to the over indulgence in strong drink, the decision of the police department to retain an officer on the road until a later hour than has been the practice is a step in the right direction. It is a step to stop accidents before the inevitable occurs, which is the problem that demands solving.

CAN'T AFFORD IT

The other day a merchant said he couldn't afford to advertise in his home newspaper. If the man's view were not distorted, he would see he couldn't afford not to advertise. Refusing to advertise is the most expensive extravagance. That same merchant will spend hours telling of the "unfair" competition of the mail order houses who are his most aggressive and dangerous competitors, yet the methods employed by the mail order houses which succeed are the very ones which the merchant refuses to use. The mail order house first of all is an advertiser. Advertising is the life of its business. Every magazine that enters the small town and rural home carries the ad of the mail order house. Expensive catalogs are printed showing the illustrations of the actual articles. Occasionally sheets are scattered broadcast over the country as a special "come-on" for the bargain hunter. Instead of doing these things in a smaller way through the columns of his local paper, the merchant who can't afford to advertise sits down and cusses his tough luck and wonders why he can't get the business. He never thinks he has a better opportunity to reach the people in his neighborhood than the mail order house has. It doesn't cost him as much as it does the outsider, he can draw the people to hiss tore and show them the actual article he is advertising, and, when they buy, they can take their purchase home with them instead of having to wait for several weeks for it. Advertising is an investment. It should be charged to your selling cost. Figure what percentage you have to pay to advertise, then base a fifty-two weeks campaign on the computation. You can't lose. You can't afford not to advertise—Lewisburg Sentinel.

ALLEN FARNHAM ADVANCES IN MOTION PICTURE FIELD

Hannibal, Aug. 7.—Allen Farnham a son of Mrs. E. P. Farnham of N. Hannibal, and a graduate of the Hannibal High school and Syracuse University. where he took the art course has been appointed artistic director of the Lubin company, producers of highc lass photoplays, He supervises every production of the company so far as scenic surroundings, costumes and stage settings are concerned and iti s his duty to prevent anachronisms, contradictions and see that art and beauty rule.

Mr. Farnham began his photoplay career in the fall of 1909, when he went with the Kalem Company. The following season and in 1911, he was in Ireland taking pictures. In December; 1911, he sailed for Egypt. where he had complete charge of all technical details and designing costumes for the Kalem Egyptian and Palestinian pictures, even appearing as an extra when these necessary adjuncts were not available. He handled the entire "From the Manger to the Cross" production—the artistic and the architectural side —designed the costumes and furnishings —decided types and make-ups for characters, and carried the entire responsibility for the correctness of period and detail. Next, he returned to Ireland and England, where he helped to produce "Colleen Bawn," "Rory O'Moore," "Kerry Gow," and "Arrah-Na-Pough." Then he went to the Gaunties Company, for which he took more war pictures, and then to All-Star Film Company, which had Augustus Thomas as its artistic director, and supervised constructions for "Arizona," and others of this company's features.

Thomas H. Marvin
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

Some of our specialties are:

Lehigh Portland Cement.
Peerless Wall plaster
Robinson Sewer Pipe
Onondaga Vitrified Brick.
Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc.
Land Plaster Hydrated Lime

Yard:
Corner First and Broadway

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

News Mostly of a Political Nature From the Nation's Seat of Government for Times' Readers.

Washington, Aug. 8. (Special Correspondence).—A large free list, not the European war, wasm ainly responsible for the falling revenues during the last fiscal year. Advance figures issued by the Department of Commerce show that the value of our imports for the fiscal year 1915 was $1, 674,220,740, which yielded a revenue of $209,268,000 or an average ad valorem rate of 12.5 per cent on all imports, compared with $1,893,925,000 for 1914, the first year of the Democratic tariff law, which yielded $292,128,500, an average ad valorem of 15.4 per cent. In other words, with our huge German and Austrian competition practically prohibited, exportation from all the rest of the world curtailed, and embargoes on food products and raw materials from Australia, New Zealand, Egypt and many other countries, we imported in 1915 only about $220,000,000 less than was imported during the first year of the Democratic tariff law.

If to this sum of $220,000,000 the average ad valorem for that year be applied —12.5 per cent.—it is plain that the loss in revenue due to the war up to June 30 last was but $27,500,000. The prime reason for the decrease inr evenues was not due to decreased importations, but to the fact that more goods were coming in under the free list. July, 1914, was a normal month under the Democratic law; so the $220,000,000 decreased importations must be charged to the 11 months, August, 1914, to June, 1915, inclusive, an average monthly decrease of $20,000,000. At this rate, the decrease in importations July to December, next—six months—would be $120,000,000, making a total loss of importations which the Democrats might consistently charge to the war of almost $340,000,000 for the 17 months. At the Democratic average ad valorem rate for 1915—12.55 per cent—this would mean a total loss in revenue for 17 months of war of $42,500,000. Or, going even farther, and applying the higher average ad vadorem for 1914, under Democratic law,—15.4 per cent —and the total loss inr evenue, due to the war would be $52,360,000.

On September 4, 1914, the President in a message orally delivered to Congress, appealed for additional taxation of the people, to the amount of $100,000,000, although possessed of ample authority to issue bonds for that amount. He based his plea on the statement that the revenues were falling off, due to the war. Mr. Underwood forced through Congress what was familiarly known as the "war revenue" measure, which burdened the people with $105,000,000 additional taxes. It was ac loak to cover the deficiencies of the Underwood tariff law, which had failed, and was rapidly becoming more impossible, as an adequate revenue producer in normal times. The bill was passed after a bitter fight. Every man who had to pay that tax willl recall the manner of its administration when hev otes next year. It was to run for a year.

On June 30, last , it wase stimated that the Treasury Department had collected $51,000,000 of this war tax, —nearly as much as the entire loss of revenue for the period up to December next, which could conceivably be laid to the war, and at the higher average ad valorem rate of 15.4 per cent. But, they are going right on collecting the tax, not because of decreased importations, which are again back to Democratic normal, but because more and more goods are coming in free, or at the lowest rates of duty.

Having relied on the war bogey to distract the attention of the country from the real reason for declining revenues, the Democrats then turned around and appropriated for the fiscal year 1916 something over $88,000,000 more than was appropriated by the last Republican Congress. Was ever such a Janus-faced political incubus wished on a suffering people as the Democratic party?

"The best seller," is the expression of merchants handling Black Baking Co.'s products. adv.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

What is the reason for heating the mixture before it goes to the cylinders for combustion?

The only reason that we preheat fuel is to thoroughly vaporize it. In other words, for a given volume and a given mixture a great amount of heat units will be contained in the cooler charge provided that both are completely vaporized. The reason for this is that the heat expands the charge, thereby permitting a smaller number of units of discharge to be contained in a given volume. The fact that some of the heat units which would ordinarily be lost are returned to actual use by preheating the charge is a factor in the situation and does reduce the difference between the two conditions, but it is doubtful if as many heat units would be given up in this manner as would be lost by having a preheated charge. The practical side of the question, however, is one which must be looked upon. With the gasoline that we are now getting it is necessary to use heated air if the best results are to be attained; otherwise the fuel will not be vaporized, especially during cold weather.

How many teeth are needed for a two to one and two and a half to one ratio?

The gears should be such that there are twice as many teeth on the large gear as there are on the small gear, in order to get a two to one ratio. For a two and one-half to one there should be two and one-half times as many teeth on the large gear as there are on the small one. The ratio may be obtained with an infinite number of combinations. The size of the gearcase will determine the size of the gears, and then the shape and distance between teeth must be found to get the number of teeth needed.

Is there any possible way in which I can install a pressure feed oiling system on my car? It has a splash system at present.

It might be possible to install this pressure feed, but it would not be advisable. In the first place, a great amount of special engineering work would be required and many new parts, such as a hollow crankshaft and the pump itself. This would entail a great outlay of money which would not be justifiable, because, after the system had been worked out and installed on the motor, the undertaking would in every sense of the word, be an experiment. Any troubles you may have been having with your oiling are probably not due to the original design, but to some local defect which has come up and which can probably be readily cured in a much more simple way than by altering the entire system.

Should the clutch be thrown out on rough roads?

The clutch should be thrown out and the brake applied slightly when deep ruts are encountered, and many drivers make riding easier by periodically throwing the clutch on rough roads. If the motor will pull slowly there is no reason, however, for throwing out the clutch.

What valve timing should one use on a two cylinder opposed motor with a bore of four and a quarter and a stroke of four and a half?

Since the valve timing which will give ideal results for any given motor is a variable quantity and depends largely upon such details as manifold design, the only thing which can be done is to give an approximate timing, from which you can vary in one direction or the other until you attain the best results. If the cams are already made and in the motor you can only place them so that the valve openings will correspond with those given and allow the closing to take care of itself. A fairly average timing which should give good results is as follows: Intake valve opens ten degrees after upper dead center and closes thirty-five degrees past lower dead center. Exhaust valve opens forty degrees before lower center and closes five degrees past upper center.

Does it harm a high tension magneto —that is, where a car is run by one alone—to shut off the spark going down hill and brake with your gears? Is this the best thing to do on a steep hill? And could this harm the cylinders?

It does not harm a high tension magneto to do this, as no mechanical strain is put upon it, and naturally it does not generate current when switched off. The practice of using the motor as a brake will not harm the cylinders, but it is said to put considerable wear on the gears, due to the reversed action of the reduction—that is, if the car should be geared four to one when the motor is acting as a brake the reduction acts in an opposite direction and becomes one to four.

How can I stop rattling of scissors type shock absorbers without tightening up the bolts until the car rides hard?

To stop rattling of scissors type shock absorbers without taking up on the bolts until the car is hard riding, insert two thin rubber disks cut from an old tube, on each side of each wooden washer as furnished.

The consistent advertiser wins in the end. It may cost a dollar to get a dollar, but the deal wins prestige.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated
Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 3111 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4946
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

GLENWOOD FARM
Milk, Cream and Commercial Buttermilk
Our bottles are washed by steam
Our milk bottled on Farm of
FRED VOGELGSANG
Phone 2510

G. H. MAUDE
Painter and Decorator
Phone 4369 260 S. 5th St.
Free estimate on Exterior and Interior work. Up-to-date designs.

ROGERS' SILVERWARE FREE!
One coupon with each 5c purchase.
Premiums on Display
POMPHRET'S

THINKING OF A BOAT RIDE?
30-foot launch and rowboats to rent.
INGERSOLL'S BOAT LIVERY,
N. 1st st. opposite Old Grace Chapel.

DEFIANCE TIRES
Both Smooth and Tiger Tread.
These tires are giving the best of satisfaction.
Guaranteed 4,000 Miles.
For Sale by
GEO. B. PALMER
207 Worth St.

Steamer CITY OF FULTON
Freight & Packet Service
Runs daily between Fulton and Syracuse
Leave Fulton, 5:15 a. m.
Arrive Syracuse, 11 a. m.
Leave Syracuse, 2:50 p. m.
Capt. C. S. Burleigh

Some Facts About Birds.

Birds are covered with feathers because they need a covering that, while it will keep them warm, will also be light, so that it will not prevent them from flying.

Ostriches have small wings because their legs are long, and the wings are not needed for running. They are only used to steady the body while running.

Birds have sharp beaks because they have no teeth, and the beak seizes, holds and divides their food.

Birds that swim under water have web feet because the spreading out of the toes of the bird brings the thin membrane between the toes into the shape of a fin, and by striking this fin against the water the bird moves itself along.

Cleaning Day.

My goodness! What a dirty place!
There's doll clothes everywhere.
No wonder that I'm in disgrace—
You bad things, though, don't care.

I'll put you on this chair to stay
While I go get a broom;
Then you'll be safely out the way
Till I clean up this room.

I wouldn't b'lieve two babies could
Get their home so sad a sight;
If I was jus' to whip you good
'Twould only serve you right.

Well, if here isn't that Nellie's dress
I looked all over for!
Here underneath this awful mess,
And with the front all tore!

And there's that nice new rubber ball
I missed the other day.
Won't it be grand if I find all
The things we've lost in play?
—Philadelphia Record.

Related by Marriage.

"Ah remembahs de time whin Esekiah Jinks went an' married his dead wife's sister," said Rastus Johnsing, "an' when Ah axes him for who he is in mournin' he up an' says, 'Mah sister-in-law.'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

SALE OF
BUNGALOW APRONS

300 Bungalow Aprons in neat Checks and Strips. The kinds for which you are always asked to pay 39c and 50c. Well made, full generous size. *Your Choice for*

25c Each

On Sale Tomorrow Morning at 9 o'clock

J. C. O'BRIEN

WILL PROSECUTE THE OFFENDERS

State Department of Health Refers Violations of Vital Statistics by Physicians to District Attorneys.

Albany, Aug. 8th.—Active steps are being taken by the State Department of Health to enforce the law requiring the report of births by physicians within five days after they occur. Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, has sent to district attorneys throughout the State lists of physicians who have been persistently negligent in this matter. The county prosecutors have been asked to warn the offending physicians that further infractions of the law will be promptly prosecuted.

Still more definite action was taken in the counties near this city. The prosecuting attorneys of the counties in the Capitol district were called into conference by the Department. A large number of failures to obey the law were laid before them by Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, Director of the Division of Vital Statistics. The county prosecutors present were practically unanimous in the belief that the offending physicians should be brought to trial and the Department was assured of complete cooperation in any proceedings that might be brought.

Section 382 of the Public Health Law provides among other things that:

"The birth of each and every child born in this state shall be registered within five days after the date of each birth, there shall be filed with the registrar of the district in which the birth occurred a certificate of such birth, which certificate shall be upon the form prescribed therefor by the state commissioner of health."

The same provision applies to midwives or persons acting as midwives in cases where no physician is present.

Section 393 of the same law requires local registrars to report all violations to the State Commissioner of Health, who is required to investigate such violations. This section further provides as follows:

"When he (the commissioner) shall deem it necessary, he shall report cases of violation of any of the provisions of this article to the district attorney of the county, with a statement of the facts and circumstances; and when any such case is reported to him by the state commissioner of health, the prosecuting attorney shall forthwith initiate and promptly follow up the necessary court proceedings against the person or corporation responsible for the alleged violation of law."

Upon conviction a physician or other violator of the Vital Statistics articles of the Health Law "shall for the first offense be fined not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars and for each subsequent offense not less than ten dollars or more than one hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than sixty days, or be both fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the court."

THE QUIRK

Today presents Georgette and her four Orientals in a high-class vaudeville act that is from the big time circuit, secured for these dates, because they had two days open time. This is an act that is well worth more than the price of admission asked for it alone, to say nothing of the four-reel Mutual Masterpicture, "The Lonesome Heart," featuring Marguerite Eishcer. Two other reels of quality are also shown. Tomorrow Georgette and her four Orientals, a four-reel Mutual Masterpicture, "The Darkening Trail," and two others. Balcony, 5c; main floor, 10c.

Small Building
WANTED
About 10x16 feet
Phone 3371

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

You Can Still Save 40c PER TON
on Your Winter Supply of
Genuine Gas Coke

On all Coke ordered and paid for during August we will make you a price of

$4.60 per Ton

and make deliveries at your convenience.

This means a saving to you of Not Less than $2.00 Per Ton over any other of an equal efficiency.

NO SMOKE—LITTLE ASH

THE GAS COMPANY
PHONE 198

AT DEMPSTER

Grove Sessions to Open Soon ---Program Indicates Many New Features---Admission Free This Year.

Dempster Camp meeting and Epworth League Institute, which will be held at New Haven, Aug. 20 to 29, promises to exceed in interest the sessions of former years. One reason for this is that the trustees have decided to charge no admission fee to the grounds. Expenses will be met by the generosity of the thousands of persons who will attend.

Special features will be the Old Settlers' Association meeting, Thursday, August 19, opening at 11 a. m., with an address at 2 p. m. by the Hon. J. T. Roberts of Syracuse; a rural church conference, under the auspices of that department of the Northern Christian Advocate, Friday, August 20, beginning at 10:30 a. m. and continuing through the day and evening, the Lord's Supper being administered by the district superintendent and ministers at the opening of the evening service; the Woman's Home Missionary society on Saturday, August 21, at 2 p. m., with an address by Miss Bertha M. Fowler of Folts Mission Institute, Herkimer, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary society's anniversary on Monday, August 23, at 2 p. m., the speaking being Miss Roselene O. Mayer of China. The W. C. T. U. of Oswego county will hold its anniversary Tuesday, August 24, at 2 p. m.

Good Lectures

The Epworth League institute will open Sunday morning, August 22, and close Friday evening, August 27. Beginning Monday, August 23, the lectures will continue through each morning on the above dates. Speakers at the institute will be the Rev. Wilbur F. Sheridan, general secretary, on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday; The Rev. Ismar J. Peritz, Ph. D., professor of Semitic languages at Syracuse university; the Rev. Wallace E. Brown, D. D., district superintendent, Geneva; the Rev. J. W. Wilson of the People's Home church and settlement, New York city; M. H. Dowd, rural life expert, Westmoreland, N. Y., and the Rev. A. G. Judd, pastoro f a Utica church. Miss S. Mildred Blount of Sandy Creek will have charge of the recreational phases of the institute, which include various outdoor games.

On Sunday, August 22, the services will open at 9:30 a. m. with a Love Feast, led by Rev. Walter B. Clementof Sandy Creek. At 10:30 Rev. Dr. W. F. Sheridan, general secretary of the Epworth League, will preach. At 2 p. m. Rev. Jabez and at 7 p. m. there will be a praise service and preaching by Rev. Frederick Maunder of Camden, with an "after-service" in charge of the district superintendent.

On Sunday, August 29, the Love Feast at 9:30 will be led by Rev. C. F. Miller of Minetto; 10:30, preaching by Rev. Dr. G. F. Shepherd of Rome; 2 p. m., preaching by Rev. J. W. Barrett of Fulton; 7 p. m., praise service, and preaching by Rev. C. E. Miller, the district superintendent. The closing after service will follow.

On Thursday afternoon, August 26, the Rev. L. P. Tucker will speak on the liquor question.

Wednesday evening, August 25, the Rev. S. J. Greenfield, D. D., of Utica will conduct the veteran preachers service and talk on the permanent fund

Every day at 4 o'clock there will be evangelistic meetings in the new young people's tent.

The music will be in charge of the Rev. and Mrs. H. D. Holmes of Fulton. Each evening at 7 o'clock, a praise service will be a feature. The "after-services" will be in charge of the district superintendent.

The popular "town meeting" will be on Thursday, August 26, at the close of the afternoon service.

The printed program has af ull description of the tabernacle, the glen, the boarding hall, the new lodging house, the store, the postoffice, and transportation rates and facilities.

Mail should be addressed to Dempster Camp Ground, Dempster, N. Y.

"TEX" RICKARD PROVES HIS HORSEMANSHIP

E. J. (Tex) Rickard, an employe of the Standard Oil company, stopped a runaway horse, property of the Greek, who operates a pop-corn wagon in this city, Saturday afternoon in Cayuga st. The animal fell down after Rickard grasped the bridle and several bystanders assisted in helping it to its feet.

LAY ASIDE SWORD

Hereafter the Uniformed Rank Will Carry Rifles---To Have Target Practice---Enlistments Extended.

Members of the Uniformed Rank, K. O. T. M., who followed the deliberations of the quadrennial national convention of the commissional officers at Jamestown, will be particularly interested in the decision made to discard the sword used by the companies in drill and adopt the military rifle instead.

The laying down of the sword and taking up of the riue is an important change in the Uniformed Rank of the Maccobees ffor the members will now be afforded greater military knowledge. Under the new plan rifle clubs will be organized and affiliated with the National Rifle Association and will probably receive instructions from officers of the standing army.

The matter of discarding the sword and adopting the rifle for the drill companies of the organization was first called to the atention of the convention by Major General William H. Sletzer of Cleveland, commanding the Supreme Division, when he presented his annual report. He urged that the rifle be apodted and that rifle clubs be organized and affiliated with the national Rifle Association. He potently pointed out that with this practical experience the uniformed ranks of the organization might be of real service to the nation in timeo f great need.

When the matter was taken up in the afternoon, N. F. Hemmingway of the Committee on New Business, called attention to the large amount of correspondencet between Col. F. W. Ross of Elmira, the United States War Department and the New York atSte National Guard, which had been carried on for the past two years.

The report of the committee recommended that the committee direct the Advisory Board of the Uniformed Rank, to, if possible, find some way in which to supply these companies, battalions and regiments free of cost to the members, that may desire to equip themselves with rifles and form rifle clubs within their ranks to be affiliated with the National Rifle Association and, if possible, to secure instructions from the standing army both as to rifle practice and manoeuvers.

One of the important matters decided upon was the three year enlistment proposition which was adopted. Heretofere when a man joined the order he jointed for no stated period. Under the three-year enlistment officers and men pledge themselves for three years' service.

GEORGE M. GILBERT—IS DEAD IN THE WEST

H. N. Gilbert of Academy st. received this morning a telegram which announces the death of George M. Gilbert. The death occurred yesterday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon at Warrensburg, Mo. Mr. Gilbert was 86 years old. He was born at Gilbertville, near here in 1829. Fuller details of the death and funeral will appear in a late issue.

IRVIN A. BAKER

Irvin A. Baker, 64, died Saturday evening, at his home 723 Oneida st. He was a machinist at the Battle Island Paper company and had been ill for some time.

Surviving is the widow and one daughter, Mrs. Grant Smith, of this city and one sister, Mrs. William Billows of Baldwinsvills. ¼

The funeral will be held Wednesday at 2 o'clock from the family home, Rev. J. W. Barrett will officiate. Burial will be made at Jacksonville.

New Potatoes, per peck (15lbs.), 19c at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

PATCHIN-SPRINGER

Announcement has been made of the marriage in Hannibal, on Friday, of Miss Aletha Patchin to Harrison Springer of Rochester.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. B. A. Matzen. Mrs. Springer is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Patchin and graduate from the Oswego Normal school in June, 1907, and has been teaching in Cornwall, N. Y., for several years.

"Black's white bread" and Black's cookies have won a place here. They suit the taste. adv

Are You Electricwise?

DO YOU KNOW THE VALUE OF ELECTRICITY IN THE HOME?

You want to become acquainted with Electricity and learn that it will not only give you good CLEAN, BRIGHT LIGHT, but it will also do your WASHING your (*Electric Washer*) IRONING your (*Electric Iron*) CLEANING your (*Vacuum Cleaner*) COOKING (*Electric Grill*) and KEEP YOU COOL at the same time. (*Electric Fan*)

COME IN, OR CALL 144, AND LET US TALK THINGS OVER

THE ELECTRIC CO.
103 ONEIDA STREET

ALMOST FREE
ALUMINUM PERCOLATOR

With the Coupons given with Wood's Gilt Edge Coffee and Primrose Tea, plus 98 cents, you can get the handsome Aluminum Percolator. See window.

The Coffee per pound..............35c
The Tea per 1-2 pound..............30c

EACH PACKAGE CONTAINS COUPON

WARNER'S GROCERY
East First Street Phone 3136

Fulton Keynotes

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Burns and Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Sharp spent Friday evening with Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Raymond at the Dunbar bungalow in Hinmanville.

* * *

The Woman's Missionary Union and their families will hold a basket picnic on the lawn of Mrs. Charles Anderson, 21 West 1st st., north, Wednesday. The ladies will meet there at 3 o'clock, each one bearing ab asket of eatables. At 6 the picnic supper will be served.

* * *

The condition of Mrs. John Arraway, who is suffering with blood poisoning, is improving.

* * *

The Rev. and Mrs. M. J. Peters have been entertaining Mrs. Harriet Dickerman and her daughter, both of Nashville, N. C.

* * *

Miss Bessie Palmer of 516 Freemont st. is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Ray Biddlecome at Oneida.

* * *

Loren S. Wells of 221 Seneca st. is entertaining Roy Barber of Greenwich.

* * *

S. W. Merrill of 215 Erie st. has gone to Detroit where he will visit his brother-in-law, G. A. Watts.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Sharp are spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Raymond at the Dunbar bungalow in Hinmanville.

* * *

Miss Mary Cullen of Syracuse was the over-Sunday guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John O'Grady.

* * *

C. D. Wilcox leaves today for a vacation to be spent in the North Woods.

* * *

B. G. Boigeol leaves today for New York where he will spend a few weeks.

* * *

Miss Esther Parsons is visiting friends in New York.

* * *

Miss Mary Snow spent yesterday in Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Elsie M. Post entertained the birthday club at her home in this city Saturday evening. About 12 people were present. Mrs. Cole of Oswego was the out-of-town guest. Cards were played and prizes were awarded as follows: Mrs. Allie Merton, first prize; Mrs. E. Trambley, second; Mrs. J. O'Brien, third; Mrs. Carver, fourth; Mrs. Parkes, consolation. Mrs. Susan Robarge will entertain the club's next meeting at the home of Mrs. J. M. Watson.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Thad Cole of Oswego, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Watson, returned to their home last night.

* * *

Michael Byrne has returned from a business trip to Ilion.

* * *

Postmaster Peter D. Conley has returned from Binghamton, where he attended the state convention of postmasters.

* * *

Miss Emma Ives of Mt. Pleasant is spending the week with the Misses Mary and Catherine Otis.

* * *

Miss Clarice Bache of Hannibal st. spent the week-end at Cazenovia.

* * *

Edward Rugg of the Water department returned today from his vacation.

* * *

J. W. Stevenson returned from Buffalo last night.

* * *

William F. Sallaron, supervisor of vocational coures in the public schools of Elizabeth, N. J., is visiting Thomas Hopkins of 151 West First st., who is an instructor in manual training in the Elizabeth schools.

* * *

John J. ordan, manager of the Electric Co., arrived here Saturday from Scranton.

EXTRA SPECIAL!
All This Week
Boys' Wash Suits
$2.50, $2.00 and $1.50, Values, Sizes 3 years to 8 years, at
65c
McKINSTRY STORE
17 So. First Street

For Sale—A good 8-room house, corner of Fifth and Philip sts.; hard pine finish; electric light; city water and bath; lot 66x132; a small cash payment; price $2,000. See Hall & O'Connor. 199

Position Wanted.—In store or office by young lady, high school graduate; can do typewriting. Inquire "P" Times. 201

For Rent—Five-room flat on East Second st. Inquire I. Alderman, Phones 1242 and 2242.

Wanted—Companion for elderly woman. Mrs. Mary Kelly, 214 Comstock Ave., Syracuse. 198

Wanted—A girl for housework. No washing or ironing. 159 S. 4th st. 200

For Sale—Used Ford Touring car; bargain. R. L. McCully. 201

For Sale—A $200 Edison phonograph Cheap for cash. Phone 122. tf

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

For Rent—A flat at 504 Pine street. $10 per month. H. L. Crandall.

Flat to Let.—$2.50 week, 206 Utica st. 198c

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

D. EDWIN BALSLEY
Public Accountant and Auditor
401 Daniel Building
433 S. Salina st. Syracuse N. Y.

FINED FOR INTOXICATION.

William Larkin, Jesse [illegible] and George Dunbar, all charged with public intoxication, were arraigned before Judge Wilson in City Court this morning. Officer Smith arrested Larkin and Allen Saturday, and Officer Gordon picked up Dunbar on the same evening.

Judge Wilson fined Larkin $5, which was paid. Allen was given the choice of paying $5 or taking 25 days in Oswego jail. He has not decided yet which he will do. Dunbar was given the same sentence.

Angel Food, Sponge Cake, Crullers and Pies at Keller & Wilson's. adv

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

DAY BY DAY

Chronicle of Events and a Forecast of What is Doing in Officialdom---Special Correspondence.

By Frederic T. Cardoze.

Albany, Aug. 9—Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo has promised that the proposed amendments to the Constitution as advocated by the delegates to the Convention, will be sumarized in a handy booklet for the instruction of voters. This work is to be done by his department in the interim following the close of the Convention and the days of registration.

According to present estimates it will be necessary to print at least 2,000,000 copies of the booklet as they must be sent to the various Boards of Election throughout the State for distribution. When the matter has been received by the State printer, several presses will be devoted exclusively to them so that they may be available in the shortest possible time.

The summarized amendments will make it possible for voters to obtain a clear and concise meaning of each proposed amendment to the Constitution and thus prepare them for the expresion of a well based opinion whether there should be any changes in connection with the basic laws of the State. It will be remembered that upon previous occasions when propositions were submitted to the people the technical nature of the propositions led many who did not understand their purport to vote either in the negative or ignore the questions.

The fact that Secretary of State Hugo has informed the Convention that he must be in possession of some of the amendments approved by the Convention not later than August 15, has not spurred the delegates to any added activity for the reason that they regard hurry as foreign to the motive which called them to Albany. Much time is devoted to debate each day and if many amendments are to be submitted at the fall election the Convention leaders must needs speed up the delegates. There is no rule requiring the final adjournment of the Convention, in that the amendments adopted could be submitted to the people in 1916.

Two ballots proposing amendments to the State Constitution will be handed to the voters this fall in deal with the proposition as to whether there shall be a bond issue to the amount of $27,000,000; the womans' suffrage amendment; the amendment in relation to the Legislature being given authority to change the rate of interest on debts incurred by some specific work or object authorized by the people and ratified by the Legislature.

The second ballot will contain such amendments as the Constitutional Convention have endorsed, if there are any which seems most probable.

As to the form and size of the ballot which will be used in connection with the amendments which will be presented to the voters at the coming election, the matter rests upon the work of the delegates.

The booklet from Secretary Hugo will prove a boon to many. It will be of a size adequate to be carried about in the pocket and at odd moments it can be scanned and much profit willl result from the scrutiny, it is promised.

ALFALFA GROWERS FORM PERMANENT ASSOCIATION

Syracuse, Aug. 9.—The Onondaga Alfalfa association, an organization of hay and alfalfa growers designed to improve growing, harvesting and marketing methods among farmers of this county, was perfected Saturday afternoon at the Court House in this city. More than one hundred and fifty growers were at the organization meeting of the association, which has been in course of formation for several months. Edward S. Nottingham presided, taking the chair after the meeting had been opened by Stanley A. Martin, manager of the farm bureau.

Officers were not elected by the association at the meeting. The programme wase hanged, because the plans of incorporating theassociation had not been considered until late last week. Under the incorporation laws, all members signing the stock and have a vote in the election of directors.

The new association will act as a business office between the big market buyer and the farmer. It will convey orders from big buyers to its members, and receive bills of lading for recording accounts. There will be a nominal charge on each ton of hay or alfalfa given outlet through the association.

REBEKAH LODGES GAIN IN MEMBERSHIP

It developed at the twenty-third annual meeting of the representatives of the Odd Fellows' Home Association, held last week at Lockport, that four new Rebekah lodges were instituted during the past year.

Annual reports showed a lodge membership on June 30th, 1915, of 208 Subordinate Lodges, fifteen Encampments and 113 Rebekah Lodges a total of 336 bodies.

The total individual membership June 30th, 1915, was 38,647 Subordinate members, 2,691 Encampment members and 1,484 Rebekah members, of both sexes, making a grand total of 59,832 members, an increase of 2,160 Rebekah members, 291 Subordinate members, and a decrease of twenty-nine Encampment members, a net increase of 2,422 members.

President Samuel Stengel reported that moref unds were needed for local homes on account of the high cost of living.

HEALTH OFFICERS REMOVED FOR INCOMPETENCY

District Sanitary Inspector Sears has been advised by State Commissioner of Health Biggs of the removal of two Oswego county health officers—Dr. E. W. Crispell of Williamstown and Dr. W. B. Acker of Hannibal.

State Commissioner of Health Biggs accorded to Dr. Crispell and Dr. Acker hearings upon the charges of incompetency and negligence filed against them. Neither of the accused health officers answered the charges.

TOWN BOARDS APPROVE MINETTO BRIDGE BOND

The firm of Larkin and Sangster, the contractors, to whom was awarded the contract for building the concrete-steel bridge at Minetto, met with E. A. Howard, county superintendent, and the town boards of Volney and Oswego, Saturday. At that time the surety bond was approved and the contractors stated the work would begin in a few days.

Black Baking Company time in Fulton is at all times. Your grocer sells the goods. adv

SEE HERE!!

THE QUIRK
has secured for
Today and Tomorrow, Aug. 9th and 10th
GEORGETTE
AND HER 4 ORIENTALS
A BIG TIME VAUDEVILLE ACT
Their Own Scenery and Effects

THIS BIG FEATURE AND
6—REELS—6 OF PICTURES

Including A Different 4-Reel Mutual Masterpicture Each Day.
FOR AN ADMISSION OF
Balcony, 5c Main Floor, 10c

THE QUIRK

Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY
A Mutual Masterpicture
"THE LONESOME HEART"
with Marguerite Fischer
A Pathetic, Gripping Human Interest, 4-Part Drama.
TWO OTHERS.

TUESDAY
A Mutual Masterpicture
"THE DARKENING TRAIL"
in 4 parts.
and
TWO OTHERS.

WEDNESDAY
A Mutual Masterpicture
"THE VICTIM"
in 3 parts.
and 3 OTHERS.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC

The Chamber of Commerce Issues the Following Statement for the Purpose of Correcting False and Misleading Assertions of Unknown and Therefore Presumably Irresponsible Persons

The Chamber of Commerce is an organization of Fulton citizens whose object is to try to help the city. *It is not a political organization* and, its activities relative to the Commission-manager plan will be confined to presenting to the taxpayers and voters of the city the plain facts and all the information in its possession.

The Chamber of Commerce has no candidates and is not seeking political jobs for any of its members or their friends.

The Chamber of Commerce is not advocating and will not at any time advocate the selection of an out-of-town man for the office of city manager under the new form of government.

The Chamber of Commerce states herewith, once and for all, that it is not now, and never will be, subject, directly or indirectly, to any influence outside the City of Fulton. Its policies are dictated by its members only, and by no one else.

The Chamber of Commerce makes this statement, not to defend itself from cowardly unsigned attacks, but merely that the public, whose confidence the Chamber feels itself entitled to, may at no time be led into error concerning the Chamber and its purposes.

Relative to the merits of the Commission-Manager form of government, the Chamber announces herewith, that as soon as any responsible person or persons, appear in the open, so that their opposition to the proposed change may be looked upon as an honest difference of opinion, the Chamber will gladly debate the merits of the question in a public meeting at any time.

[SIGNED]

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

D/34

Appearing Each Day in

The Fulton Evening Times

DAILY FASHION NOTES

and

Easy and Practical Home Dressmaking Lessons

JUST RIGHT FOR THE HOME

SERVIA SAVED BY AMERICANS' WORK

Typhus Hospitals Almost Empty and Danger Past.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON BACK.

On Return From Second Trip to Near East, With Hospital Ship Erin Bearing Convalescing Doctors and Nurses, Noted Sportsman Describes Methods Used In Checking Epidemic.

London.—"Miraculous is the only proper adjective to apply to the work being done by American doctors and nurses in Servia," said Sir Thomas Lipton following his return from his second trip to the near east with the hospital yacht Erin.

"As usual," continued Sir Thomas, "the Americans excel in organization and preventive measures. The French and English units are doing good work in the hospitals, but credit for the work of sanitation, which is rapidly making typhus a thing of the past, must go to the Americans, whose magnificent efforts have made them loved by every Servian from the king to the lowest peasant, all of whom seem fully to appreciate the efforts of the Red Cross in their behalf.

"When I was in Servia on my first trip," continued Sir Thomas, "it was unsafe to travel in the country, which was then so badly infected as to make necessary the use of antiseptics night and morning. But on this trip no such precautions were necessary, thanks to the sanitation reforms enforced by Americans. The hospitals are now as

Photo by American Press Association.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

clean as any to be found in Europe, while hotels and dwellings are beginning to observe sanitary regulations.

"At the height of the epidemic there were probably 300,000 cases of typhus, but many typhus hospitals now have been closed for lack of patients. At Ghevgheli, where Dr. James F. Donnelly, now Servia's national hero, died, there were once 1,400 patients in the American hospital. Now there are only three that are suffering from typhus.

"At Uskub I saw in operation the machinery with which American doctors and sanitary experts are washing the whole nation. Near the town three long railroad trains were standing in the midst of a city of tents. From these tents there poured an army of naked men, carrying their clothing in their hands. Stopping at the first train, they deposited their clothes in a car, where they were thoroughly sterilized. Then the owner proceeded to the bath car, where an attendant placed him under high pressure water pipes. When he was completely scrubbed the next step was an inspection by an American doctor, after which the bather received sterilized clothing.

"Members of the Turkish population, which is large in this part of Servia, protested vigorously against disrobing for the bath on the ground that such a procedure violated their religious principles, but without avail, for the American sanitary commission has complete power to enforce its regulations. After the army of men had been treated during the day the women and children were given baths during the night.

"The next day I saw a whole regiment inoculated against cholera with a speed and efficiency almost incredible to any one who does not understand American methods. Cholera may come again, but it is no longer feared.

"Dr. Edward W. Ryan has 3,000 patients, mostly wounded, at Belgrade in a hospital pronounced by experts to be of the best. Dr. Ryan has not fully recovered from his illness with typhus, but manages to direct the big hospital.

"The whole task is in charge of Dr. Richard P. Strong of Harvard, to whom the lion's share of credit for the direction of the great work must be given. This is due as much to his magnetic personality as to his skill. While Dr. Strong was in Saloniki the Grecian queen sent for him to see the king."

Female Voters Blamed For the Shortcomings of the Men.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey of the Juvenile Court of Denver, writing in Harper's Weekly, says:

"It is true that there has been dissatisfaction, and I am ashamed to confess that I myself felt it here in Colorado. There was a general expectation that equal suffrage would usher in the millennial dawn. Out of recognition of his own failures, the average man felt that the women would achieve instant success, and when they failed to bring about every desired reform in the twinkling of an eye he groaned dismally.

"Every criticism of equal suffrage has its base in this feeling. It is not that the voting woman hasn't worked wonders, but that she has not worked EVERY wonder. In many ways and many things she has many of the stupidities of the man, and for this we have criticised her. It is absurd when one thinks about it seriously, yet it is true. In all the laws that I have proposed, the reforms I have suggested, I have looked to the women of Colorado, and when defeat has been the portion of these measures it never occurred to me to blame the men, for we have fallen into the habit of expecting little of them, I suppose.

"Take the case of the Colorado coal strike. According to the opponents of equal suffrage, the women of the state are not only to blame for its commencement, but for its continuance. As a matter of fact, it was a man's war, and upon men only rests the responsibility for the rejection of conferences and the subsequent wretchedness. Yet it was women, and women alone, who gathered in mass meetings after Ludlow, and forced the governor to ask for federal troops in order that bloodshed might end.

"Like every state in the Union, practically, Colorado is without political machinery for the adjustment of industrial disputes caused by private control of natural resources and absentee landlordism. The voting men of Michigan and West Virginia and New Jersey and Massachusetts are not blamed for industrial war, but by some peculiar process of reasoning the voting women of Colorado are expected to end every strike.

"Women live in the same world with men and are exposed to the same influences of environment. It is idle to assume that they will spring into the political arena with all the civic virtues and excellences. There is this to say, however. They ARE more independent, they DO look upon municipal government as municipal housekeeping, and they WILL strike much of the cruelty out of laws and put a finer justice in."

A PURE FAKE.

Thomas Mott Osborne Repudiates Anti-suffrage Interview.

An array of newspapers has come out within a few days of each other stating that Mr. Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing, had declared against woman suffrage on the ground that it "would increase crime."

Now, it seems that this story falls within the class of information which Artemus Ward said he hated to have. "I don't mind not knowing things," said he, "but I hate knowing so many things that ain't so." The trouble with the Osborne story is that it "ain't so."

A letter has been written by Mr. Osborne himself to deny the entire interview. He characterizes the incident as "faked up journalism."

"I wish to state that I never said anything of the kind; that the whole interview is imaginative, and I am credited with all sorts of expressions and ideas which are absolutely contrary to my views. I am not a suffragist, but as for suffrage increasing crime I think it is nonsense, and it is a pity that a paper which can report so well and accurately a meeting, such as the one in Mechanics' hall, will lend itself to such faked up journalism as this alleged interview."

Verses Muenter Wrote on "When I Am Dead"

Among the effects of Erich Muenter, alias Frank Holt, who tried to kill J. Pierpont Morgan, was found a poem, "When I Am Dead," which he wrote a number of years ago and sent to his sweetheart, Leona Sansabaugh, now his widow, in 1906. Several verses follow:

When I am dead
Perhaps kind memory will lose
The sad mistakes I've often made
And hold the good—yes, let the best
Reveal itself as errors fade.
Oh, Lord my God, I toil each day
That I may have some good to stay,
But will the blunders, then forgot,
Give balm to those that now are not?

When I am dead
And broken, heartless sods of earth
Will mark where last I seemed to be;
Perhaps—I cannot know—there will
Be heard the voice of praise for me.
Oh, Lord my God, help me be strong
In trials much, in labors long!
For me, who live in hunger great,
All praises then will come too late.

When I am dead
If I the silence of the tomb
Could break, I would not think to stay
The eager hand or loosened tongue,
But sadly I to all would say,
"Beloved, flowers now you cast,
No fragrance to hours past;
Belated words of love and tears
Will never ease the broken years."

The Question.

Stella—You have two proposals?

Bella—Yes. I can't decide which to marry first.—New York Sun.

ROMANCE OF A STREET CAR MISHAP

Careless Man Makes Amends For Thoughtlessness.

Miss Anderson was very romantic. She could make a love story out of any case where there was marriage or failure to marry. One day Mr. and Mrs. Buddington called, and as they passed out Miss Cartright came in.

"What a singular looking couple," remarked Miss Cartright.

"Do you think so? Poor things, they can't help it. That disfigurement is connected with their courtship. Sit down; I'll tell you about it."

Miss Cartright seated herself on a divan and Miss Anderson proceeded.

"Mrs. Buddington was not her husband's first love. That's where the romance comes in.

"But first I must tell you that Mr. Buddington was engaged to Miss Martin. It was one of those cases where a good, noble man, when he is too young to know his mind, falls in love with a pretty face and afterward meets one for whom he conceives a grand passion.

"Well, one day Mr. Buddington was in a trolley car. Mr. Buddington carried a silk umbrella. He didn't carry it as a lady would, by the handle, the point lowered, but just like a man, under his arm and at an angle. He was holding to a strap, with his back to the front of the car, when it came to a sudden stop. Mr. Buddington was thrown violently backward. There was a shriek directly behind him, and, turning, he saw a beautiful girl, with her nose bleeding profusely. His umbrella point had rammed it.

"Mr. Buddington apologized as best he could and, as the bleeding continued, suggested that the girl get out at a corner drug store. She consented, and at the next corner Mr. Buddington pulled the bell rope, the car stopped, and the two got out, attended by a sympathetic married lady."

"It wouldn't have been proper for them to go without a chaperon," put in Miss Cartright. "How nicely it all comes about!"

"Very. The drug clerk telephoned for a doctor, who came and bound up Miss Palmer's nose. That was her name. Then Mr. Buddington insisted on calling a carriage, and the three were driven to Miss Palmer's home.

"The next day Mr. Buddington called at Miss Palmer's house to ask how she was doing. Miss Palmer's mother came down into the drawing room and assured Mr. Buddington that her daughter was doing very well, but her nose was bandaged and a bag of ice tied to the end of it to prevent a recurrence of the bleeding. This [illegible] prevented Miss Palmer from coming down."

"I wouldn't have gone down for a fortune," said Miss Cartright.

"Mr. Buddington called often, but Mrs. Palmer always came down in her stead, making excuses why Miss Palmer did not come down herself. Mr. Buddington could not surmise what it meant. He was dreadfully worried. Finally, at one of his visits, Miss Palmer came down to see him, and what do you suppose?"

"What?"

"Her nose had been broken."

"How awful!"

"Mr. Buddington felt that he was to blame for the broken nose and was so sweet about it that he quite captivated the poor girl. He called frequently, always asking her 'What I can do to repair the damage?' You see her beauty was spoiled, and unfortunately her face was her fortune. He couldn't do anything to repair the damage; only a doctor could do that, and there was some reason why they didn't want to perform an operation in her case. I don't know what, so there was nothing that Mr. Buddington could do in the matter except"—

"To marry her."

"How did you know it was coming out that way?"

"I'm very good at seeing through impenetrable plots."

"But Mr. Buddington was engaged to Miss Martin. He passed many a day and night's anguish, often lying awake for hours struggling with himself like the good, noble man he was, thinking himself bound in honor to both girls, though he now knew he loved"—

"The girl with the"—

"Miss Palmer."

"What did he do?"

"Why, at last he decided that Miss Martin, not being disfigured, did not need him, and he wrote her a good kind note, telling her that he thought honor required him to marry Miss Palmer."

"What a high minded way to put it!" suggested Miss Cartright. "And what was her reply? Did she generously release him?"

"Why, no; she showed his note to her brother, who went to Mr. Buddington's office, and before he knew what the fellow was going to do Martin struck him in the face and"—

"What?"

"Broke his nose."

"The brute!"

"Mr. Buddington felt released after this."

"I should think so."

"So he went to Miss Palmer and proposed to her. And here's where a new complication comes in. He found that Miss Palmer was engaged to a man she didn't love. But since Mr. Buddington's nose had been broken in her behalf she broke her engagement with the other man and married Mr. Buddington."

"How lovely!"

TODAY'S FASHION NOTE

An exceedingly chic little dress developed in Burgundy red challis with a black dot. Revers, cuffs and pocket flaps of ecru silk are faced with red and the butttons are of self-material. The attacked four-piece skirt istrimmed with a tuck and deep hem. Medium size requires 5¼ yards 36-inch material. Pictorial Review Costume No. 6200. Sizes, 32 to 46 im bust. Price 15c.

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

HOT WEATHER MENU.

Indomitable menace of the sun,
When will your endless reign of fire be done?
Your armies with unconquerable stings,
When will they flee—for what do they have wings?
How long before brave autumn with a shout
Will succor me and put them all to rout?
—Oliver Herford.

BREAKFAST.
Cantaloupe.
Broiled Salt Mackerel. Rice Cakes.
Coffee.

DINNER.
Blackberry Soup.
Cold Lamb in Aspic. Corn.
Creamed Potatoes.
Tomato Salad. Cheese Straws.
Peach Ice Cream.
Silver Cake. Iced Tea.

SUPPER.
Omelet in Chafing Dish.
Nasturtium Sandwiches.
Blackberries. Chocolate Cake.
Iced Tea.

AMONG the breakfast dishes that have been found specially nice at this season as well as easy to prepare are the following:

Broiled Salt Mackerel.

Take the fish from the brine and wash it thoroughly. Put to soak overnight in cold water, taking care to soak it with the skin side down. About ten minutes before breakfast drain from water, pat dry on a clean cloth and wipe over both sides with olive oil. Broil under the gas flame, attending to the flesh side of the fish, as the skin side scorches easily and needs but a moment o: two to brown. Put on to a heated platter, pepper lightly, garnish with a little parsley and cut lemon and serve with creamed Irish potatoes, fried sweet potatoes, baked or boiled new potatoes, either of which go well with salt mackerel, if you care to have potatoes at all for breakfast. In a lovely country home a little bowl of crispy sliced cucumbers from the home garden always goes to the table on a hot summer's morning as an accompaniment for fish or omelet.

Rice Cakes.

Mix one cupful of cold boiled rice with the well beaten yolks of two eggs and half a gill of milk and two heaping tablespoonfuls of flour sifted with a half teaspoonful of baking powder. Whip the whites to a stiff froth, add the rice mixture slowly to the whites while beating constantly, and with a tablespoon turn portions onto a hot, well greased griddle. Bake a light brown on both sides and serve with marmalade, honey, maple sirup or jelly. If the batter seems too thick add a little more milk.

Anna Thompson.

Economy Hints

A penny saved is a penny earned.—Benjamin Franklin.

TEXTILES of one kind or another make an important part of the changeable equipment of a house. Carpets, rugs, curtains, furniture covering, household linen, blankets, etc., all come under this heading. A general knowledge of the different fibers—cotton, wool, silk, linen, etc.—of which these materials are made, the effect and durability of different dyes, the values of the different methods of cleaning, etc., would evidently be a help to the practical housekeeper. Much has been written regarding color, design and other matters pertaining to household textiles from the standpoint of the fine arts, but many of the other questions, especially regarding durability, strength, etc., have not as yet been systematically studied. Some of those which bear most directly on every day household processes are being investigated by the government by laboratory methods, and it is hoped that as useful results may be obtained as have been gained from the scientific investigations of food materials. In the meanwhile, general practical experience is a great help in selecting such furnishings.

Tacked down carpets and mattings mean too much work in cleaning to be recommended, and movable rugs of some kind are much to be preferred. Rugs large enough to cover the whole floor are not as easy to handle, but stay in place better than small ones. In choosing rugs, those which are firmly woven and which lie flat should be selected. If they are too thin or loosely woven they will work up into wrinkles or ridges, especially if they are large. Good oriental rugs are very beautiful and wear a long time, but they are too expensive to be generally used in the majority of homes. Carpet rugs are now manufactured in a great variety of shapes, sizes, materials and designs, and are very satisfactory. Some of the best are those adapted from oriental ones. Good Brussels and some of the firmer of the pile carpetings are excellent, as are also those which resemble the heavy, old fashioned three ply ingrains. Old fashioned rag rugs and their modern imitations have an attractive, pleasing style of their own. They are especially appropriate for bedrooms and bathrooms, but are often too thin for places where there is constant passing. Matting rugs, which now come in good tones of the standard colors, often prove useful, though they are not so durable as good wool. They are particularly suitable for warm climates.

Soft colors and inconspicuous figures wear better to the eye and harmonize better with the other furnishings than gaudy figures on a bright background. The rugs should tone in with the coloring of the walls and should ordinarily be darker in shade than the latter, not only because they show soil less, but also because they seem to bring the room and its furniture into their proper relations.

FOR HOME NURSING.

How to Care For Bottles and Medicines During Sickness.

One of the first lessons a nurse learns is to pour out medicine from the side of the bottle opposite to that on which the label is pasted in order that any drops of the liquid which escape down the side when pouring will not obliterate the directions and number of the prescription.

As soon as a medicine bottle is empty and if it is not to be replenished right away it should be marked and put out of the way until needed again. Many doctors insist upon the prescriptions being written on the label of the bottle by the druggist. This makes it easier for reference if he decides to go back to an old formula. It also makes it possible for the nurse to know what is being given and makes it less dangerous to have empty bottles or unused medicines around.

It is never safe to give medicine from a long unused bottle unless either the prescription is marked on it or it has been plainly marked for what purpose it was used before. Otherwise it is better to refer the prescription number to the druggist who made it up and get him to identify it. If these means of identification were always adhered to there would be fewer mistakes made.

After an illness is over and the patient convalescent, clear out all the medicines it is not necessary to keep. An accumulation of old prescriptions is rarely of use again and the bottles clutter up the medicine closet. Empty bottles are sometimes useful, but if they are kept they should be carefully washed out and the labels erased so that they will be ready for an emergency and not spoiled by the drying up of the contents.

How to Satisfactorily Clean Genuine Pewter Ware.

A shop which makes a specialty of genuine pewter ware says that in cleaning pewter whiting or any good silver powder can be used. The polish should, however, first be mixed with olive oil, machine oil or vaseline, or even kerosene, and then rubbed all over the object. Then wipe it off and polish with the dry powder applied with a soft cloth.

Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

CAN BE A COAT OR REEFER.

A smart coat for a boy. It is made in double-breasted effect, with notched collar and two-seam sleeves. A hood also may be added.

The small boy's needs for autumn always include a topcoat. This model can be either a coat or reefer and provision is made for a hood. The latter is good to add when the coat is made of such heavy materials as chinchilla, with a view to hard winter service. The coat of such a model should not be great, for if wide material is used—say, 54 inches wide—only 1⅝ yards are required for the coat in medium size. Without the hood 1¼ yards will be sufficient.

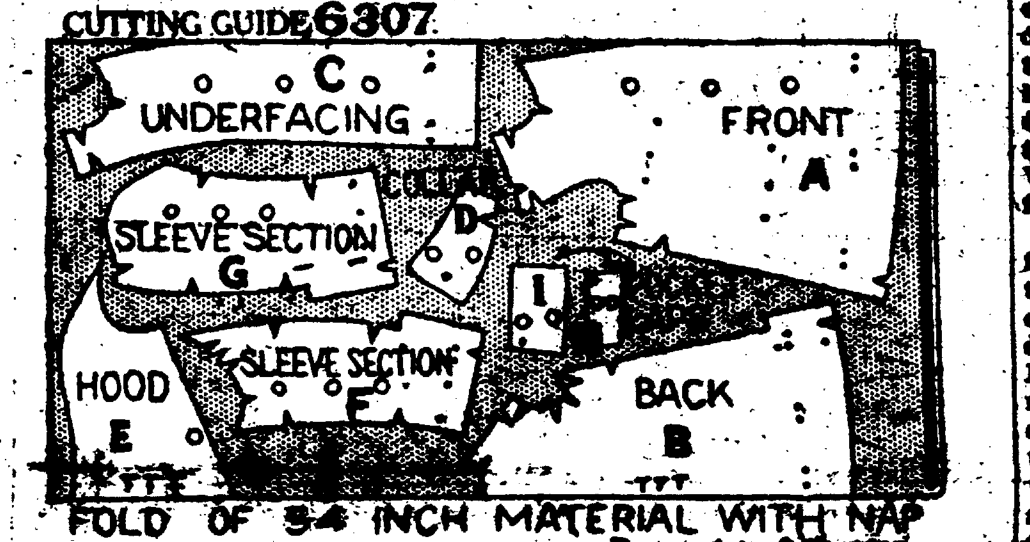
To cut out the coat, first fold the material and place the various parts of the pattern carefully into place so that there will be no errors. If reefer length is desired, cut off lower edges of the front and back and underfacing on double "oo" perforations, and also cut off extensions.

The hood is placed on a lengthwise fold of the goods, and if made of contrasting material this same rule is followed. Following the hood comes the lower sleeve section on a lengthwise thread of the material. The back comes next, on a lengthwise fold, but between this and the front, which runs along a selvage edge, there is room for the two pocket laps. The underfacing of the coat is laid along the selvage to the left of the front. Between the underfacing and the under sleeve section the upper sleeve section and the collar are laid on a lengthwise thread of the goods.

One always has the advantage of extra service in making clothing for the youngsters at home, for better material can be had at much less cost. The shops carry large assortments, it is true, yet when one gets something emphatically cheap in price the quality of the goods is apt to correspond with the cost.

Brown and gray are fashionable colors for youngsters this year, and there are certain tones of dark green that are effective. Some coats are bound with black silk braid, while others are perfectly plain, depending chiefly for smart effect.

CUTTING GUIDE 6307



Pictorial Review Coat No. 6307. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 years. Price 15 cents.

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.

ATTRACTIVE SPORT GARMENT.

Yellow and Blue Striped Silk Sweater With Sash of Self Material.

Nothing is more convenient than the lovely silk sweaters which come in the most brilliant shades imaginable. The one shown in the illustration is of bright yellow and sapphire blue, to be

FOR THE SUMMER PLAYTIME.

worn by a brunette, whose dark hair and eyes will be doubly beautiful with such a setting.

A plain strip of blue trims the front around the sleeves as cuffs and across the pockets. The sash is finished by blue tassels.

Good on Summer Menus.

A green salad served with cheese, nuts or eggs, and a French dressing with whole wheat sandwiches, can be made the main course for luncheon. A cheese souffle served with spinach makes meat unnecessary. Beets stuffed with creamed mushrooms and nuts are delightful, and a ring of mashed potatoes filled with creamed carrots and peas will please the most fastidious appetite. A cabbage bisque or puree made of fresh vegetables, or a cocktail made of mixed fruits, is a good beginning to either luncheon or dinner. Desserts should be fresh fruits, fruit ices or gelatin dishes.

Colors and Complexions.

Light blue makes blond complexions look ashen.

Dark blue sets off a blond complexion in high relief by supplying a suitable background.

Blue is unbecoming to a brunette unless her cheeks be florid. If she be sallow it makes her face look tawny.

Green has the same effect as blue upon brunettes, but makes the cheeks of a fair face look pinker.

Red heightens the effect of pale brunette beauty.

Yellow is highly becoming to a pale brunette, especially in artificial light. It softens an olive skin and gives it a creamy tint.—New York World.

A Billion.

In America, as in France, "billion" means a thousand millions. In Great Britain it means a million millions. The word was originally invented in France in the sixteenth century to denote the second power of a million, trillion and quadrillion being formed at the same time to denote the third and fourth powers of a million. In the seventeenth century the arithmeticians changed the use of the words, and "billion" came to mean a thousand millions, trillion a million millions, and so forth. England, not being a revolutionary country, clung to the meaning of the word that had the oldest pedigree. America, being a revolutionary country, followed France.—Exchange.

POCKETS AND SASHES ARE WELL LIKED.

Pockets are the proper thing these days, though not always used. The round and square patch pockets are giving place to slot pockets, sometimes back hip pockets in sure enough masculine fashion, while a new patch pocket is cut diagonally in half and stitched along its slanting edge.

Sashes, when they appear, are frequently weighted in various ways. That is why rosettes of the sash ribbon are found on the sash accompanying a French creation recently exhibited.

EMBROIDERY BY TOUCHES OF BLACK.

In fashions the touch of black is a recognized addition to a color scheme. The same is true of embroidery. Many a centerpiece or scarf that lacks tone may be improved by outlining the color design with black. This is especially recommended on the heavy linen and scrim covers where brilliant hues appear unfinished or need bringing out.

However, black outlining is very effective on the ordinary white linen centerpiece worked in plain white. One of these seen recently had a jewel pattern with conventional scrolls done all in white. The jewels and the scrolls were outlined with a thin black thread. The centerpiece was bordered with heavy white torchon, and the whole was very effective.

INTERIOR DECORATION.

How to Furnish Your Home Without Superfluities.

Most of our schemes of interior decoration as well as our ideas on dress originate in Paris. For some unknown reason the American woman refuses to believe that her own manufacturers are capable of turning out either house furnishings or gowns which possess the same amount of artistic chic as those designed in the French capital. And it must be admitted by even the most patriotic citizen that the Parisian designers are responsible for most of the new ideas in home decoration as well as in feminine costuming.

Take, for instance, the modern craze for black and white in the home. In the drawing rooms of the aristocratic Parisiennes this startling combination was seen and Poiret, the master designer of bizarre clothes for women, was the man who put this somber but smart scheme into execution. Also to the same designer must be credited much of the futurist schemes which now decorate our homes.

The present day Paris is a war center, of course, and from that city has come recently a new craze in interior decoration which reflects very frankly the effect of the war on Parisian homes. It is the cult of simplicity, the doing away with all furniture except that which is absolutely necessary. Whether or not the idea will meet with favor in America remains to be seen.

Fewer possessions and no superfluities will be the watchword for some time to come at any rate, and the principle embodied will not be altogether deplorable from an artistic standpoint. It will prevent the overcrowding of rooms with furniture and ornaments and will help to link the purposeful to the beautiful in that correlation of which true art never loses sight. And so the modern furniture designers may, through the chain of circumstance, have their opportunity, and in the new field [illegible] in which originality will have freer scope and the sense of fitness be given fuller play.

We cannot all be the possessors of the furniture of our forefathers, and while revering old traditions and acknowledging the romantic spell of old associations one can yet recognize that altered conditions make room for altered methods, and can welcome the freshness of new ideas evolved often from the adapted teaching of the past.

How to Save Time In Your Housekeeping Tasks.

Nowadays in the business world all the new inventions seem to have one end in view—the saving of time.

Housekeepers in their no less important field must keep pace with the men and be on the watch for new ways and new means to save not only time, but strength and energy. A good housekeeper says:

I shall be glad to share with you one secret I have learned, and that is to make several desserts at a time. You will be surprised to find how much little extra trouble it is when sugar, flour, vanilla, butter and eggs are spread on the table before you and the dessert for the day's dinner finished to make as well several cup custards and a pie or some jelly.

The refrigerator is stocked in this way for two or three days and the trouble of producing morning after morning the nine or ten ingredients necessary for the simplest pudding is avoided.

How to Make an Economical Cake With One Egg.

The most economical cake I know: Shave two squares of chocolate and pour over it one-half of a cupful of boiling water. Cream one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter and add well beaten yolk of one egg; stir well; add melted chocolate and water, one and a half cupfuls of flour in which is one teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix well, then add one-half cupful of boiling water in which has been dissolved one level teaspoonful of soda. Flavor with one teaspoonful of vanilla. Use white of egg for frosting.

How to Use Various Household Hints.

When roasting meat in an open pan wet a clean, white muslin cloth and lay over the top of the meat. This will keep it from getting hard and will not require basting so often.

A little salt or camphor put in lamps helps to give a better light; it also saves the oil.

Beans, rice, dried fruit and the like should be kept in glass jars; then any kind can be selected at a glance and [illegible]

Woman's World

A Titled Beauty Who Also Is Interested In Charities and the War.

THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK.

The Countess of Warwick, famous though she is for her beauty, has achieved quite as much distinction on account of her various and well directed charities, upon which subject she is as reticent as she is liberal. Two of the objects upon which her philanthropic energies are expended have assumed such proportions as to be beyond the power of concealment. These are the Easton School of Needlework and the Essex Needlework guild, both excellent organizations to aid the poor of England. The countess recently caused much talk by her criticisms of the social "butterflies" who make a pretense of nursing wounded soldiers—in reality posing and hindering the war work.

The countess is an optimist, as witness what she said in an interview not so very long ago.

"The best time of life is always after the age of thirty. Better than that is after forty. The very best time of life is fifty-three, which is my age. I just now am having the best time I ever had. At eighteen I was a pessimist. Now I know better. And because of what I've learned—by putting my experiences, my knowledge, to the best uses—I, like all women of my age, know better how to enjoy the days that are given to me."

This is what she thinks about the ballot for women: "The ballot in itself means nothing. What prompts the fight for the ballot in England and America is a fight for sex independence, a fight women are making—and which eventually they will win—because woman, given economic independence plus the ballot, will then be started on the road toward her right to exact a recognition of the fact that she is entitled to exercise her God given impulses quite as much as a man is."

The responsibility of the United States in the present war in Europe she voices thus:

"It seems to me that the greatest republic of the world has a serious duty, a grave responsibility. It has thriven on a gigantic scale without patronage or privileged classes, without titles, without such honors as are merely honors in name. Freed by the Atlantic from the domination of Europe, it has grown in power and given its citizens a life removed from the worst anxieties that beset the continent. It knows what kingship and unlimited power have cost Europe, and it embraces within its wide domain the children of every European nation, who dwell side by side in peace and amity. The freedom enjoyed by the republic would not be bartered for the wealth of the world, for that freedom is the secret of its eternal youth, its boundless energy, its untrammeled progress."

FURNITURE COVERS.

It is especially necessary to have looseness in a slip cover. There must be plenty of "give" to it. Otherwise when one sits on it it is apt to burst open, which would be most disconcerting, particularly if it happened to be some one else's chair.

The strip which runs from the extreme top of the chair back down to the seat, across the seat and on down to the required length, should be cut lengthwise of the goods without piecing.

Before cutting it should be tucked well into the crease between the seat and the back. The narrow fronts of the arms are cut separately.

The arm's inner side is cut lengthwise and extends over the roll, under which another seam occurs. The outside of the arm is cut in one with the side of the seat.

The rear side of the chair back is cut in two lengthwise pieces, with the opening up the middle. The back's "thickness" will also need a small piece, extending to the arm.

The fasteners are balls and sockets, or buttons and buttonholes, or, in some instances, little bows. The balls and sockets are used for the back openings or for little tabs when some openings are used.

D/34

SUMMER BAKING BECOMES A PLEASURE

THE "SCIENTIFIC STERLING"

THE GAS RANGE THAT BURNS COAL ◉ BRINGS COMFORT TO THE KITCHEN

Such crispy, crusty bread, delicious rolls, delicate cake, flaky pie crust, light muffins, savory puddings, roasts done to a turn.

And none of the steaming, humid heat inseparable from baking day with the old coal range—

Even less fuel expense than with the ordinary gas range, because the heavy oven walls of the "*Scientific Sterling*" hold so much heat.

Coolness, comfort, and economy are characteristic of the new "*Scientific Sterling*"—the Gas Range that Burns Coal.

The "*Scientific Sterling*" oven saves gas bills, and bakes even better than the usual gas oven; bakes evenly, because there is perfect circulation of the heated air; bakes just right, because the heat is perfectly controlled.

And this same "*Scientific Sterling*" for gas is a perfect coal range as well—cooks and bakes equally well with either gas or coal. It is absolutely safe, and proof against carelessness or accident. And it is more compact than the ordinary range burning one fuel.

To see the "*Scientific Sterling*" is to desire it. Our Club Plan provides an easy way for you to own the most perfect cooking apparatus ever designed.

A $5.00 PAYMENT

MAKES THE "SCIENTIFIC STERLING" YOUR OWN

You cannot afford to neglect this opportunity.

Our Co-operative Club Plan enables anyone to possess the "*Scientific Sterling*" on eight months extended credit—$5.00 sets up the "*Scientific Sterling*" in your kitchen—then you pay only $2.00 a week until you have paid $77.00—the regular cash price.

Try the "*Scientific Sterling*" for thirty days—take thirty days free trial—return it to us at the end of thirty days if it is not in every way satisfactory.

By the Co-operative Club Plan we are enabled to save a great deal of selling expense by making a large number of sales in a short time. We have cut our profit to the minimum, and given the saving to our Club Purchasers. While the Club is being filled, we install the "*Scientific Sterling*" free making all connections above the floor. Future purchasers will pay from $10 to $15 for their connections. Only Club Members will get free installations.

We give the Club Purchasers free insurance—if the Club Member dies or is disabled, we issue a bill of sale for the "*Scientific Sterling*" and cancel all further payments.

We give the Club Purchasers the Strongest Guarantee ever written on a Range of any kind, together with free inspection and instruction service after the range is installed.

These conditions will not be effective after AUGUST 24TH. On that date the Club will be closed. Future buyers will pay the regular cash price without any of these money-saving features. There will positively not be any alteration in this Club Plan under any circumstances.

Examine the "*Scientific Sterling*" for yourself—let us show you why it is the finest Range we have ever seen.

Then save money by joining the "*Scientific Sterling*" Club today.

L. P. SMITH COMPANY

Two Stores

13 EAST FIRST STREET

312 WEST BROADWAY

DON'T DELAY PROTECTION

for your valuables, afforded by our Fire and Burglar Proof Vault—it is Absolute. The cost is not high—you can rent a Safe Deposit Box for as little as

$3.00 and Up Per Year

REV. PATRICK MORGAN HAD MANY AUDITORS

A large audience greeted Evangelist Patrick Morgan at the Free Methodist church, in State st., last night, when that gentleman lectured upon his experiences as a monk.

He said in part:

"If there are those among us this evening who have come expecting to hear violent tirades or awful exposures," said Mr. Morgan in his opening remarks, "they are most certainly going to suffer disappointment.

"I might as well at the start make it perfectly clear that I have very little in common with the popular Protestant agitator.

"Many vile statements have been made of late by certain anti-Catholic evangelicals in regard to the lives of Roman Catholic priests in general. I am personally acquainted with over four hundred and fifty Roman Catholic ulergyman, and while I reject the claims of their church, I must in conscience state that out of that number there are many noble, self-sacrificing men."

Mr. Morgan's description of his mental and spiritual struggles during his university days, his difficulties in the seminary for the education of priests and later, his anguish of soul in the monastery, was most interesting. His fight for spiritual and mental freedom continued and he left his native land for Canada. The many trials he encountered and his final acceptance of evangelical Protestantism were narrated in a calm and dignified manner and were eagerly listened to by the large congregation present.

On the platform were Rev. H. D. Holmes, Rev. Charles Olmstead and Rev. C. E. Watson.

WATERTOWN VOTES ON COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

Watertown, Aug. 9.—With the commission government petitions held to be legal by County Judge George Reves, the common council had no resource at the special meeting but to pass a resolution setting September 4 as the day for a special election when the proposition may be submitted to the people, and the city treasurer was authorized to borrow $2,000 to finance this election.

A new question, however, has come up, which may mean that the matter will come up before the general election after all. That is whether or not there is sufficient time now to legally have a special election. The election law is rather obscure on the subject, and aldermen last night admitted that they were up against a knotty problem.

According to law registration must be held at least ten days before election. This would bring registration on August 24. The question then is whether or not there is legally sufficient time between then and the date to advertise the election and so on.

BOSTON PAPER SAYS AMERICAN PRODUCT SOLD

The Boston News Bureau says: Although in the natural course of events operations of the American Woolen company may have dipped down for a week or two in the "between-the -hay-and- grass -period" when the heavy weight goods season was ending and the lightleight season was about to begin, present business conditions and prospects of the big woolen company as evidenced by the sales figures are the best in several years.

Although the new selling season has been underway for only about a fortnight, American Woolen is today operating at eighty per cent capacity. If orders continue to come in at their present rate it is more than logical to expect capacity operations before the snow flies.

The woolen mills are already sold several months ahead, the present woolen business excelling any ever experienced by the big woolen company and marking as a matter of fact the best woolen business in the country's history.

As a result of the marked swing in styles to woolens this year the volume of worsted sales is increasing at a somewhat slower rate, but the situation is fairly satisfactory considering how little advanced is the selling season.

War order business of American Woolen, which in the first half year footed up to between $7,500,000 and $8,000,000, is strafing off in strong style this last half year. Following up its big contracts of a few months ago American Woolen has just closed the sale of 400,000 yards of cloth to the Belgian Government. In addition it was the lowest bidder for 600,000 yards of uniform cloth for the United States Government, the two orders making total sales of 1,000,000 yards of army cloth within four weeks.

This by no means measures the extent of the war order business, as inquiries from foreign governments for large scale. It can bes tated definitely that orders for over 2,000,000 yards are pending at the moment and inquiries for nearly as much more are shortly expected.

GERMAN PROFESSOR RELIES ON HYPNOTISM

Hague, Aug. 9.—Hypnotism and suggestion are being used to sure German soldiers of paralysis, convulsions, loss of speech and loss of hearing.

"Professor Nonne, of Hamburg, has worked miracles," says the Deutsche Medizinsche Wochenschrift, "curing with surprising suddenness many men whose cases were given up as hopeless. Prof. Nonne is especially proud of one case. A soldier had been blind for months and also lost the use of his limbs. Prof. Nonne cured him in three treatments. He restored his sight and the use of his limbs. The man, who had been declared unfit for any work, now has resumed his trade.

JUDGE WILSON APPOINTED REFEREE IN AN ACTION

Oswego, Aug. 7.—An order appointing Judge Herbert J. Wilson of Fulton as referee in the action of Newton, Johnson vs. William Bartholomey, to pay a mechanics lien from the surplus moneys of the action for the foreclosure of the mortgage of Charles R. Lee vs. William Bartholomey, was filed today.

Community Notes

Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Lewis and Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Allen and Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Morton left yesterday in Mr. Lewis' large touring car for a trip of 1,000 miles through Northern New England. They expect to be gone two weeks.

* * *

J. W. Stevenson has received his appointment as one of the official timers at the state fair horse races.

* * *

Rain interrupted the game scheduled between the Rowans of Oswego and the Red Men of this city at the Fair grounds yesterday.

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

BEN LINDSEY SAYS TO STICK TO TOM OSBORNE

(Continued from Page One)

that at the moment the presses were running the story stuff off those men had been several hours in prison. We could not get that fact to the public through the publication that made the original charge. It had to be done through others.

"What Mr. Osborne is trying to do is not exactly new, though he is trying to accomplish his purpose in some new ways, notably the Mutual Welfare League idea. Nor is the treatment he is receiving new. I have been investigatd six times in the last two years and finally my court and all connected with it were abolished by the last Legislature. The bills were vetoed by the Governor.

Saved Taxpayers' Money

"We saved thousands of dollars to the taxpayers by sending prisoners alone, but what counts a great deal more is what we saved from 80 to 90 per cent of the prisoners to good citizens. Under the old system 75 out of every 100 prisoners returned to a prison a second time for other and generally more serious crimes, showing that after enduring the old brutal system prisoners left prison more dangerous to society than when they entered it and the state the greater loser.

"These things are not often taken into consideration.

"There is the godlike in men and the very devil incarnate in men. The big problem of the state is to know how to bring out the one and to overcome the other.

"As Governor Carleson of Colorado stood between the politicians and myself when the politicians sought to remove me from the bench, I sincerely hope that Governor Whitman will stand between the politicians and Mr. Osborne in the effort to remove him and thereby block the effort to discredit one of the most vital, interesting and important experiments in prison reform that the country has ever witnessed, and of which New York has every reason to be proud. On the other hand, if Mr. Whitman permits the politicians to interefere with Mr. Osborne, New York will have every reason to be ashamed of the triump of the politicians.

"I know the type, and I know how they are seeking to eliminate Mr. Osborne. It is the same type, the same kind of politician, that have constantly sought to destroy me in Colorado that is attacking Mr. Osbrone in New York. The methods are the same—the veiled innuendo, the half truth, the damning by faint praise, the annonymous attack upon character and upon motives, but never a straight-from-the-shoulder, man-to-man attack.

"I do not mean by this that all who have opposed me have been dishonest, any more than I believe that all who oppose Mr. Osborne are dishonest. There would be no more sense to a blanket indicement like that than there is in the vague, indefinte indictment that has been drawn against Mr. Osborne. But I do say that those honest persons who oppose Mr. Osborne oppose him because they do not understand what is being sought and what is being done, but are misled by the hue and cry of the opponents of decency in our prisons.

Sing Sing the Worst Place

"I have visited prisons in nearly every state in the Union. Sing Sing was the very worst that I ever saw. Ten years ago, when I went through the place and saw the conditions that existed, I said to the warden: 'Do you know what I would do if you kept me here for two years in one of those rotten, stinking holes? Why, when the time came for you to let me go and you gave me the $5 you say you give prisoners I would feel like using that $5 to buy a gun and run amuck.' If there was any brute in a man the old system of Sing Sing was calculated to bring it to out the highest degree.

"But when today I was in the prison and saw the wonderful changes in the looks of the men and every other influence about the prison over the horrible conditions that I formerly observed there, when I saw the men that are being saved to the state as good citizens, I could not help but think that Governor Whitman would get right out and fight to a finish before he would permit any influence to affect the removal of Mr. Osborne.

"If he does not fight for Mr. Osborne the people of New York State will. Do not forget that, for the people of New York State are interested in Mr. Osborne and his work. You in the city may not realize it, but let me tell you that outside the city Mr. Osborne's work is known and it is appreciated. In the last month I have talked at Chautauquas to 100,000 people of the State of New York about Mr. Osborne and his work. I have talked about children, the war, politics and all that, but no one thing has developed more real interest or as much spontaneous, overwhelming and enthusiastic response as the slightest word said in behalf of Mr. Osborne and his work and the Mutual Welfare League.

"The people are ready to fight for Mr. Osbrone. If Governor Whitman tolerates his removal he is going to bring on his head the biggest storm of protest and indignation that was ever visited upon a governor of any state. And there is neither excuse nor explanation that he can give that will appease the wrath of the people. I have been sensing their feeling and their sentiment, and I know what I am talking about.

"In the event of such a catastrophe there will be not riot in the prison. But I can tell you there will be a riot of feeling and indignation outside the prison. And there ought to be.

COUNTIES MUST PAY EXPENSES OF TREATMENT

The State Agricultural Department is sending notices to Boards of Supervisors, that bills for the expenses of treatment of the hoof and mouth disease in the counties, are, by law, a charge against the county. Bills for services of the deputy sheriffs in connection with the epidemic are also levied against the county.

CARLISLE HAS RETIRED.

Albany, Aug. 9.—John N. Carlise, of Watertown, has retired from the Highway Department with which he has been connected since he was succeeded by Edwin Ducy, a college mate of Governor Whitman. He will practice law.

The consistent advertiser wins in the end. It may cost a dollar to get a dollar, but the deal wins prestige.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
"A Herald of Progress"
Volume 1, No. 199. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1915 Price One Cent

Office Holders, Including Members of the Publicity League, Girding Themselves for an Elimination Contest That Has Nothing to Do With the Question Now Tossing on the Sound Waves of Local Politics

BABY STRUCK BY COWCATCHER; WAS ALMOST KILLED

Little Italian Girl Remains Unconscious at Hospital. She is Badly Bruised and Scratched, but No Bones Are Broken Doctors Say.

Saraphina Cilone, 2 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederico Cilone, of Fay st., lies in the Lee Memorial hospital today between life and death as a result of injuries received yesterday afternoon, when the engine of the New York & Ontario Western train, southbound, which leaves this city at 3:15 o'clock, struck the child as she attempted to cross the tracks at Fay st. But for the fact that the train had just left the Broadway station and had gained little speed when it reached Fay st., the little girl must have been instantly killed.

The train, in charge of Engineer Borden and Conductor King, both of Norwich, was pulling out of the station and had just cleared a string of box cars along a siding near Fay st., when the little girl darted away from some of her companions who were playing [illegible] directly in the path of the train. The bell was ringing and the child must have heard it; but her friends are inclined to think she misjudged the speed of the train. Engineer Borden applied the brakes with force, and the train jolted to a standstill, but not before the cow-catcher had hit the child and dragged her several feet.

When picked up, Saraphina was unconscious and a passing delivery wagon was requisioned to take her to the hospital. An examination by Drs. Cusack and Schlappi disclosed no broken bones, but the child was painfully bruised and her face is badly scarred as a result of being dragged.

A claim agent of the O. & W. arrived in this city from Norwich last night, and the condition of the girl at that time was critical. She has never completely regained consciousness, and lies in a comatose state. This morning the hospital authorities stated that she was holding her own.

Her parents were almost frantic with grief and anxiety last night and it was with difficulty that they could be calmed when they learned that the child had shown no improvement.

Chief of Police Dyer and Dr. Cusack are making an investigation of the accident. The child's father is an employe of the Nestle Food Company.

SING SING PRISON WILL NOT LOSE ITS REFORM WARDEN

Plattsburg, Aug. 10.—Thomas Mott Osborne was not removed from his position as warden of Sing Sing today by Governor Whitman as was intended last week.

Governor Whitman, who regards the Osborne regime at Sing Sing in the same light that he views the Riley regime of the office of State Superintendent of Prisons, has not given his consent to the removal of Warden Osborne, and the warden may remain for many days to come.

The Governor, who spent last evening with Superintendent Riley and his friends as a speaker before the Catholic summer colony at Cliff Haven, refused to be drawn into the prison imbroglio, and would not talk for publication.

Mr. Whitman is tired of the whole affair. Complaints have come to him against both Riley and Osborne. He has been told that Warden Osborne's administration of Sing Sing has resulted in anarchy. He has been told that the Riley administration has resulted in plots unworthy of a state department.

The Governor has information that three members of the office staff of the State Superintendent of Prisons have been largely instrumental in bringing about some of the charges against Osborne.

It is not unlikely that before the week ends the Governor will

(Continued on Page Five)

Heavy Hitters of 'Way Back to Step to the Plate and Show That the Art of Batting Is Alive. Nothing of a Political Nature to Distract Thoughts of the Contestants

What shows promise of being the most highly entertaining sport event of the 1915 season will be perpetrated next Wednesday, in all probability, at Pathfinder Island, when two teams of city officials will lay aside, for the nonce, all their arduous duties and cares which tinge the hair with gray, and meet in a regular game of baseball, devoid of any suspicion of pink tea. Great care has been taken to keep the matter under the mattress until such time as the plans are completed, but a chance remark, dropped this morning in City Hall, reached the ear of the omnipresent Times reporter, and a few well-placed inquiries have resulted in really astonishing revelations.

Every man, who at present holds office of any sort, with or without remuneration, in the city of Fulton, will receive an invitation, equivalent to an order, to appear at Pathfinder Island on the date above mentioned, attired in [illegible] baseball uniform and ready for the fray. [illegible] the game will not be an elimination contest for the office of Mayor or City-Manager, nor will any speaker, domestic or foreign, dispense well-chosen words between the innings relative to the merits of the form of government now in vogue in Timbuctoo.)

Nossir! This will be a ball game, and the losing side, it is understood, will stand treat for a dinner, same to be served at some hostelry to be selected later. Applications for this honor will be received at any time.

If anyone has the slightest doubt that a game between city officials will prove interesting let him cast his eye over the array of talent exploited below. Imprimis, it is understood that the captains of each team are making frenzied efforts to sign up some of the most desirable candidates and among those most eagerly sought for is City Clerk Leon Scudder. In his college days Mr. Scudder was a second-sacker, but for versatility his friends say he has Otey Crandall looking like a piker.

John W. Stevenson, president of the Board of Public Works, is another old-timer whose services are greatly in demand. He used to bat .450 in the Publicity League and he himself admits that he still has a few spare wallops concealed about his ample person. Photographs of himself in baseball uniform taken back in '84 or '48, (we are not certain which), are among Mr. Stevenson's cherished possessions and prove conclusively that he has played the game. A. W. Wiltsie, a member of the Board of Works, whom the older residents will remember for his speed on the bases, is still proficient in that line, if we are to take the work of his fellow-commissioners, and is thoroughly conversant with the inside game. George Washburn, who Chamberlains the city books in his spare time, has turned down every tempting offer of a position at first base or in the outfield, and promises to prove a very efficient score-keeper under any form of government. John Painter, who will have returned from his wedding tour by the date of the game, imbued with new spirit, will be called upon to do the twirling honors for one of the two teams. Commissioner Lou Garrett of the Board of Public Works, and Superintendent Frank Rumsey are holding off for big inducements, but the announcement of their acceptance of terms is momentarily expected.

On the other hand, ladies and gentlemen, we have the members of our revered Common Council, or the revered member of our Common Council, as you wish, in the persons of Aldermen Distin, Sullivan, Baker, Gardner, Quirk, Foster and Mayor Fox. The Mayor says he has seen several ball games on his western tour and is firmly convinced that he knows all there is to know about it. Alderman Foster is perfectly willing to join in the sport, provided it doesn't require an appropriation. The other members of the council are practicing surreptitiously.

Dr. Whitaker, City Health Officer, and Dr. Kennedy, Meat Inspector, have not as yet decided whether or not they will pastime.

All the members of the police department, including patrol drivers, doormen, desk sergeants, detectives, roundsmen, patrolmen and

(Continued on Page Five)

MARY ELLEN ACT CHARMING; STREET SHOW SATURDAY

Seven Hundred Dollar Aggregation Replaces Feature That Was In Itself Great—Fair Officials Pleased at Outcome of First Disappointment.

C. I. Kingsbury, secretary of the Oswego County Agricultural Society received a letter this morning from the firm whose duty it was to furnish one of the feature amusements for the coming Fair, which, in itself, was something of a disappointment, but after all, all is well.

The act that was toc ome here is known as the D'Artagan Act, which comprises a horse, a dog, a woman and a wagon. Since the engagement of the act was made an accident befell the horse. While a new horse could be substituted, the animal would be rather green, hence the [illegible] act with one that costs in the ordinary course of events as much as $700. This latter act is far superior to the D'Artagan Act, and is known as the "Mary Ellen Animal Aggregation," the greatest elephant act in the world. Two dogs are included in the new act, and the whole aggregation is due to arrive here in time for a street parade Saturday next.

Saturday's street parade will take place rain or shine, and each day during the fair the "Mary Ellen Animal Aggregation" will be seen on the streets of Fulton. According to the information of the amusement bureau, the entire country will for years be talking about the act to be substituted for the D'Artagan Act.

In view of the information received concerning the new act, Mr. Kingsbury, in justice to the patrons of the Fair, feels duty bound to accept the "Mary Ellen" feature, and he has sent word to the amusement people to that effect.

In answer to a question concerning the decision of the Fair management to issue no free passes to the grounds, except to members of the press, Mr. Kingsbury states that universal satisfaction is expressed, for the reason that the thousands of patrons deem the action as an evidence of fairness to everybody.

SPELLING BEES, THE KIND WE USED TO HAVE, A FAIR FEATURE NEXT FRIDAY

On Friday, Aug. 20, beginning at 11 a. m., the Oswego County Agricultural Society will hold four old-fashioned spelling bees in the grandstand on the Fair grounds.

The first will be for the pupils of the public schools and one hundred silver medals have been purchased as rewards to the boys and girls of the county who win.

The second contest will be for a prize of $5 in gold, and those who survive the first contest will be eligible. The third contest, also for a $ gold piece, will be open to any resident of Oswego county, not a pupil in the public schools.

The fourth contest will be open to all and the prize is a scholarship of $25 in the Central City Business School of Syracuse. If the winner does not care to take the scholarship he may receive a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. This prize is offered by L. B. Kyne of the Central City school.

All those who wish to enter any of the above contests may send their names to the secretary of the Fair association, stating which contests they wish to enter.

D/34

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
S. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Tuesday, August 10, 1915.

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

WHY?

Why do some men succeed in business and others fail?

Why, when a business has been successfully developed by a brainy man, does it fail when it falls into another one's hands?

Why does a business that has failed under one management succeed under another?

Why do some men make fortunes by securing control of a bankrupt property and putting it on its feet?

Why does one family grow up with its members, intelligent, conscientious, clean and wholesome, while members of a neighboring family are indolent, improvident, dependent, and perhaps criminal?

Why does church membership grow smaller and the crowds around the demagogues at street corners grow larger?

Why does a man, receiving good wages and working comfortable hours listen to a wandering agitator who tells of a Utopia where labor is unnecessary and where the State will support the people?

Why? What's the answer?

—Leslie's Weekly.

The People's Longing

The people long for a constructive administration. They have been surfeited with the classic dissertations of Mr. Wilson, the platitudes of Mr. Bryan and the machinations of son-in-law McAdoo. They would like to see some real business; some real "change" coming across the counter; they would like to hear the whistles calling the men to work every week day morning instead of two or three mornings a week; they would like to see the smoke coming out of the stacks of all the country's industries and hear the whir of busy machinery.

For two years and a half Democratic leaders have been promising the country good times.

They told us first of all that the Republican protective tariff worked against the interests of the whole people. The Democratic tariff was put in effect and was fast working great financial loss upon the government when the administration embraced the opportunity to levy a tax, "due to the European war" to make up the deficiency.

The Democratic tariff opens wide the doors of the United States to the competition of foreign labor. The result is that it is, in at least some branches of trade, cheaper to buy the yoods abroad and pay the frieghtage than it is to buy them at home. This is because the goods in the foreign markets are produced by cheap labor while the goods in our markets are produced by well paid labor.

Thisc ountry elects a President in 1916. He will not be a Democrat.—Pottsville (Pa.) Journal.

Lindsey, the Foe.

Nobody outside of Judge Lindsey's Colorado enemies believes that the contempt proceedings against him at Denver had any other purpose than to silence a fearless and upright official and an undaunted foe of political corruption. The attempt to drag him into a criminal court and compel him to reveal statements made to him in his capacity as judge of the famous Juvenile Court of Denver was part of a vindictive and long-continued effort of politicians to "get Lindsey." Had he responded to the call and betrayed the confidence of the child who trusted toh is protection, he would have been guilty, not of contempt of court, but of a far greater crime. It is entirely to Judge Lindsey's credit that he has taken the stand he has, for upon the outcome of hisc ase will depend not only the future usefulness of juvenile courts throughout the land, but the continuance of his own invaluable service in a State which is sadly in need of such men as himself. The savage efforts of Colorado corruptionists to legislate Lindsey out of office have not been forgotten, and in his new fight he will have the sympathy and moral supporto f men all over this Nation who respeet him for the enemies he has made.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

READING AND CLUB ROOMS

Only a few weeks remain until the long evenings call for the amusement of the young men of the city, and the same old question arises, What are you doing to provide a place wherein Fulton's youth may secure at least some of the advantages of a Young Men's Christian Association? It is impracticable to have all of the advantages of such an association, but this city can surely afford in a small sense the rudiments of a club with a purpose—that of developing the clean side of llife.

Whatever else may be said of Darkest Russia, there the Imperial government is at least awakening to the necessity of providing substitutes for the former drinking places. These places are called the "people's palaces" and are, in spite of the war, being built throughout the country. The minister of the interior has been so deeply impressed with the idea that he urges the introduction of a system whereby social centers may be established to contain such central features as reading rooms, rest rooms, tea and luncheon rooms, labor agencies and accommodations for travelers and their live stock. In these Russian "people's palaces" particular attention is called to good reading, for good reading matter and proper diversions under careful supervision are bound to spur toward greater mental activity.

In Fulton as in a great many other towns there is lacking that great blessing to all centers of population, community spirit. Although a change is coming over the land in this respect, it is not coming fast enough. The change is noticeable here, for instance, the chorus singing which has been taking place in the park on Sunday afternoons. But this is not enough. We need a common meeting place for the boys and young men, and we need it as badly as any industry that could be brought here, because the value of a young man to a community is not to be reckoned in dollars and cents.

It would be unwise to even think of establishing in this city anything more than reading rooms and gymnasium, but this feature would be the nucleus for ab igger and better venture. The basement of the library has been suggested. If that place is unavailable then why not rent one of the many large lofts in the downtown section?

There comes from Darkest Russia another lesson for local application. There the "people's palaces" will be provided with reading matter that has special bearing upon the conditions and interests of the community. For instance, in a mining district, books and periodicals of interest to miners will have prominent place. So, too, with manufacturing, stock raising, fruit growing and general agriculture. The idea is to replace bars with reading rooms, and demonstrate to the people that there is something else to be had out of life.

What a grand incentive for building up community interest in Fulton, with its surrounding acres of fertile land and its hundreds of young persons thirsting for knowledge of scientific farming. What a grand incentive could bem ade right at home—in Fulton— for the young men who want to know about the products of our factories—Fulton Made Goods.

Art is not a thing separate and apart—art is only the beautiful way of doing things. And is it not most absurd to think, because a man has the faculty of doing a thing well, that on this account he should assume airs and declare himself exempt along the line of morals and manners? The expression, "artistic temperament," is often an apologetic term, like "literary sensitiveness," which means that the man stuck to one task so long that he is unable to meet his brother-men on a respectful equality.—The Fra.

JUDGE LINDSEY'S OWN WAY OF DOING WRONG

Judge Ben Lindsey of the Denver juvenile court has been adjudged guilty of contempt of court by another Denver judge. Judge Lindsey had refused to tell, on the witness stand, what one of his kid "clients" had told him.

Undoubtedly, by the legal rules of the game Judge Lindsey was guilty. His offense lay in not charging the boy a fee. By the legal rules of the game any lawyer, or attorney at law, can treat as "a privileged communication" anything a client tells. "A privileged communication" is something that one can refuse to disclose or to testify to on the witness stand.

But Judge Lindsey has broken the lawyers' union's rules. He has assumed to act as adviser, without charge, and as confidential legal friend, mithoutc harge, of a large number of boys And he a member of the legal profession, too!

Judge Lindsey simply had tob e disciplined.—Kansas City Times.

PAPER CO. ENCOURAGES SERVICE IN THE MILITIA

Following closely upon the strong agitation for military preparedness in this country, comes the announcement by the International Paper company that its employes will be encouraged to join companies of militia. During summer encampments the employes will be given leave of absence and pay equal to their regular wage.

This announcement is made by Div. Supt. William F. Hazel of the company, and he says it may mean quite a sacrilce for the plants, for the order affects about 8,000 employes in 32 mills.

When you undertake to study human nature begin on yourself.

Some people who ask for a crust invariably want it over a pie.

A man can always find time to do a thing if he has the inclination.

Hope is all right in its way, but men who try to live on it are hopeless.

The Liberty bell has a crack in it, but fortunately its ring is no longer needed.

The easiest way to commit suicide involuntarily is to walk upon a railroad track.

"Safety first" is a good motto, but too many people wait until it's too late to be careful.

A lot of men expect the bread they throw on the water to come back to them in the form of cake.

During lulls in the fighting the belligerents ought to be able to think of some good excuse for quitting.

If Uncle Sam ever has occasion to do so he will issue a red, white and blue book, and it is likely to be the final word.

The changed national boundaries announced in Southwest Africa are manifestly subject to confirmation by the treaty of peace.

When one notes how much food has been exported to Europe during the last eleven months one wonders what would have become of it all if there had been no war.

The Royal Box.

Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German emperor, has just received a patent for an apparatus for cleaning the wind shields of automobiles.

King George V. must be the most widely traveled monarch in history. Beginning with a trip to Ireland at the age of eight, his majesty has visited Canada, the United States, Palestine, Egypt, the Crimea, Constantinople, Russia, France, Germany, Scandinavia, Australasia, South Africa and India.

The Empress Carlotta, as the Princess Charlotte was known after her husband was made emperor of Mexico, became insane after a mental breakdown in 1866. In 1879 she was pronounced incurable and confined by her family near Brussels, where she has been kept ever since. She is the aunt of King Albert of the Belgians.

Educational Notes.

There are 18,609,040 pupils in United States public schools.

A million and a quarter of dollars is on deposit in school savings banks in the United States, according to the national bureau of education. This money is distributed among 217,000 pupils, who thereby learn lessons of thrift for use in later life.

Two out of every thousand public high school boys receive military instruction in school as compared with five in every thousand fifteen years ago. While the total number of boys in public high schools has increased since 1900 from 216,207 to 541,486, the number of boys taking military drill has decreased from 10,455 to 9,532.

Wireless Whispers.

Regular wireless business is daily handled between Long Island and Germany and between Boston and Norway.

Massachusetts students of wireless have had good success with experiments in sending and receiving messages with aerials laid on the ground.

The United States navy will establish a wireless station on Cape Cod especially equipped to guide vessels along the Atlantic coast in time of fog.

Within a few months wireless messages have been sent from a station in this country to Paris. They are sent direct and not relayed from ships at sea.

Short Stories.

Biscuit comes from the Latin words "bis coctus" (twice cooked).

Perfect eyebrows are found in no animals other than mankind.

Of the 3,000 or more islands comprising the Philippines only about 400 are inhabited.

Costa Rica is nominally on a gold basis, but nearly all its gold has either been collected by a few financiers or shipped out of the country.

The Italian government has made strict regulations concerning the width of wheels on wagons and carriages. The breadth of its wheel depends on the gross weight of the vehicle.

Shot and Shell.

German soldiers carry small tin whistles to blow for medical aid should they be wounded.

It is claimed that half an hour of the goose step does as much for the muscles of the legs as half a day's route marching.

When shells are filled with shrapnel bullets there is poured in about a pint of boiling resin, which keeps all fixed until the discharge.

Guns with a bore of twelve inches or more can only fire ninety full charges. They are then considered to be worn out and have to be sent to the foundry to have a new core inserted.

Expert Advice for the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

What are the methods used in finding the tie rod bolt center position in relation to king bolt center on a front axle for both tie rod in front and tie rod in rear of the axle? Are the wheel base and tread of a car of importance in finding these positions?

The steering arms are aligned so that their center lines intersect at the central point of the rear axle. This alignment is independent to some extent of the wheel alignment, as both wheels may be correctly cambered and gathered, with one of the steering arms at a faulty angle. In moving straight ahead this would have no effect, but in turning the wheels do not run on a true circle, so that both wheels are subjected to a tire grinding. The same effect results from the tie being too short or too long.

To determine whether or not the steering connections are properly made it is necessary to know that the angle of the steering arms and the axle spindles is right, and that the tie rod is of the right length. Both of these depend upon the distance apart of the steering king bolts and on the wheel base of the car.

Measuring the angles of the steering car, as made with the axle, the correct angle that the steering arms on the car should make with the car is found. Frequently in lining up the wheels of a car the steering connections are thrown out by lengthening or shortening the tie rod to get the proper gather. This should never be done, as improper gather is usually the result of bent wheel spindles. The tire wear resultant from bad wheel setting is obviated at the expense of a serious wear on account of faulty steering.

How can I prevent the body of my car from squeaking, the body being all steel except the dashboard? The squeaking appears to be all in the dashboard.

Body squeaks can be eliminated by lubricating the rubbing parts that cause this noise or by stopping their relative movement. As a rule, though, it is extremely difficult to locate the exact point at which the noise occurs. Get some one to listen for the squeaks while you drive the car slowly over a rough road. Having found where the trouble is, a little lubricating oil or grease will stop the noise, or if it is due to the looseness of adjacent parts the squeaks can be stopped by tightening up these parts.

Can you suggest something which will clean out the radiator of my car, which has become clogged? Have tried soda without effect.

The proper solution to use in cleaning out a clogged radiator depends upon what particular impurity has clogged it up. Usually this happens through a deposit of solid material from the cooling water which forms on the interior of the entire cooling system. Soda quite frequently will dissolve this, but some deposits do not respond to this treatment. The situation is the same as that of steam boilers, and some of the boiler compounds probably will be valuable. It is suggested that you send a sample of the water employed to a water compound manufacturer, who can then, upon analysis of the water, determine the proper cleaning compound to supply.

There are a number of radiator cleaners manufactured especially for motor cars, and they may be beneficial.

Is the clutch of the disk type if the car is managed by the clutch coming against a round flat piece of metal?

No. The disk clutch consists of a series of metal plates, face to face, alternte ones being connected to the engine and the others to the transmission. When these are pressed together by a spring they all turn together. The device you refer to is the clutch brake to keep the clutch from spinning.

My motor overheats. It steams when driven eight or ten miles. Would too much oil causes this, as it smokes at the exhaust?

The use of too much oil for any length of time will cause carbon to deposit on the piston and cylinder head and thus cause the motor to heat. If misfiring is evident and loss of power, then treat the motor as one badly carbonized. However, the heating may be due to other things besides carbon. The motor should not be operated with the spark retarded too far, and the brakes should not drag. The water system must, of course, be free from obstructions. If the pistons are poorly fitted or the rings worn excessively the oil will work up into the combustion chamber, deposit carbon and cause heating. Try to do as little intermediate and low gear work as possible.

I have always considered that speed was an indication of power, but my car's performance on hills does not bear me out in this. Why is it?

Regarding the relation of speed and horsepower, there is no definite interrelationship between the two and no rule which states that the maximum horsepower is being exerted at maximum speed. In fact, the contrary is the case. The motor may continue to revolve at a greater speed after the power curve has reached its peak.

The consistent advertiser wins in the end. It may cost a dollar to get a dollar, but the deal wins prestige.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 3111 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4246
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

GLENWOOD FARM
Milk, Cream and Commercial Buttermilk
Our bottles are washed by steam
Our milk bottled on Farm of
FRED VOGELGSANG
Phone 2510

G. H. MAUDE
Painter and Decorator
Phone 4369 260 S. 5th St.
Free estimate on Exterior and Interior work. Up-to-date designs.

ROGERS' SILVERWARE FREE!
One coupon with each 5c purchase.
Premiums on Display
POMPHRET'S

THINKING OF A BOAT RIDE?
30-foot launch and rowboats to rent.
INGERSOLL'S BOAT LIVERY
N. 1st st. opposite Old Grace Chapel.

DEFIANCE TIRES
Both Smooth and Tiger Tread.
These tires are giving the best of satisfaction.
Guaranteed 4,000 Miles.
For Sale by
GEO. B. PALMER
207 Worth St.

DRESSMAKING
Promptly and Neatly Done
Prices Reasonable
412 Hannibal st. Fulton, N. Y.

Steamer CITY OF FULTON
Freight & Packet Service
Runs daily between Fulton and Syracuse
Leave Fulton, 5:15 a. m.
Arrive Syracuse, 11 a. m.
Leave Syracuse, 2:50 p. m.
Capt. C. S. Burleigh

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Your Wants
Made Known in
THE EVENING TIMES
Reach Nearly 16,000 Eyes Each Day
PRICES:
One Word, one time, 1 Cent
One Word, 3 times, 2 Cents
One Word, 6 times, 3 Cents
CASH WITH ORDER

FUN RATS

By Ray I. Hoppman

THE U. S. A.

I'M doggone glad I'm living in old Uncle Sam's domain—this land of milk and honey and the bumper crop of grain. I wouldn't live in Europe for the wages of a prince—to live across the water, why, a man must be a quince. They're busy dodging cannon balls and sabre thrusts, and such. Will I live where the aeroplanes are dropping bombs? Not much! I think too much of this old hide of mine to take a chance—and live in England, Germany—in Austria or France. Let all who will reside in London grand or gay Paree. This good old land of Uncle Sam's is good enough for me. Let all who will eat wieners in Vienna or Berlin. I'd rather look from outside than peep outside from within. I'd rather live, my hearties, where the leaden pills don't whiz and scare you to a standstill as you go about your biz. I'd rather live, my brothers, where the cannon balls don't smash the prunes into the gravy and the milk into the hash. I sit within my cosey room and read about the war, and thank my stars I'm living where the leaden rain don't pour. We kick about the politics, the price of beef, and say that this old land of Uncle Sam's has surely had its day. But when we think of other folks across the briny deep, we're glad we're living here, you bet, and wake up from our sleep. Believe me, friends, the Stars and Stripes are good enough for me—I'm glad I'm separated from Dame Europe—by the sea.

Saving a Gunboat.

When the United States gunboat Princeton struck an uncharted submerged rock in the harbor at Pago-pago, Samoa, a very unusual engineering feat was employed to save the craft. A pinnacle of the rock which was struck entered the hold of the ship, filling the rent torn in the hull and preventing any progress being made. It was possible to keep the water out by means of canvas and plank sheathing. Then the projection of rock which had cut into the boat was cut from its ledge and by re-enforcing and cementing made fast so that it plugged the hole it had made. This accomplished, the Princeton was able to proceed to drydock for repairs.—Exchange.

Tree Planting.

A good tree well planted will usually grow whether the work is done in the spring or fall.

The [illegible] at Shortstops.

President Tener says the National league is better equipped with shortstops than the American. He names Bancroft of the Phillies, Maranville of the Braves, Fletcher of the Giants, O'Mara of the Dodgers, Herzog of the Reds and Gerber of the Pirates. President Johnson has filed a demurrer, declaring that his league boasts of real stars in Barry of the Athletics, Peckinpaugh of the Yankees, Scott of the Red Sox, Bush of the Tigers, Weaver of the White Sox and McBride of the Senators. Take your pick.

Players Pick Killifer.

National league players say that William Killifer of the Phillies is far and away the best catcher in that circuit, and they do not except Archer of the Cubs.

Suffrage Victories Prove the Cause Is Gaining Steadily.

The suffrage forces attacked much new territory last year. Thirty-one states considered the question of votes for women. This marks a tremendous advance in public interest. It means that out of the total population, which the antis are constantly advertising as more important than area, more than 65,000,000 people were brought face to face with woman's advancing cause. This, with the more than 13,000,000 in the suffrage states, left about one-tenth of the total population of the country not vitally concerned in 1914-15 with this question. Of the six states attacked by suffrage forces in 1914 two were irretrievably gained—not a bad advance for a party or an army. To aim at six trenches and gain two is coming, not going, in military language. This year suffragists aimed at thirty-one states. They gained seven for campaign purposes. Two states, Kentucky and Louisiana, have run ahead of their schedule. Popular approval has seized the woman's measure before it could get to the legislature. Three states returned actual legislative majorities for suffrage, although they missed the necessary three-fourths vote. The collective vote of Delaware, West Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, North Carolina, Florida, Oklahoma, Texas, was about two to one in favor of suffrage. In Minnesota there was an "anti" majority of one, in North Dakota of five, and so on.

Fire Protection In Hotels.

The guests of Raleigh (N. C.) hotels are given exceptional protection against fire hazard by the arrangement which the Raleigh chamber of commerce has made with the city commissioners for one of the city's paid firemen to inspect the hotels of the city hourly between 10 p. m. and 7 a. m. This protection is in addition to that provided by the hotels themselves.

PROTECTION.

The chamber of commerce of Raleigh has arranged with the city commissioners of Raleigh for one of the city's paid firemen to inspect this hotel hourly from 10 o'clock p. m. to 7 o'clock a. m.

This fireman carries a watch clock, and the watch clock stations are located at the end of each corridor on each floor, including basement, dining room and kitchen. The watch clock records are filed with the secretary of the chamber of commerce and are open to inspection.

This protection is arranged by the chamber of commerce in addition to that provided by this hotel that the guests may feel amply protected against hazard of fire.

The card here reprinted is tacked up in every room in the different hotels, thus informing all guests that the hotel is being afforded fire protection in the manner described and incidentally affording desirable publicity to the chamber of commerce.

Protecting Shade Trees.

Governor Walsh of Massachusetts has recently signed an act defining the powers and duties of tree wardens and their deputies and providing for the better protection of public shade trees. It includes a jail sentence for not more than six months or a fine of not more than $50 for any one who willfully, maliciously or wantonly injures a tree, shrub or growth which does not belong to him and which serves a useful purpose. The same penalty applies to cutting down a tree or shrub within the limits of a state highway without authority. Another section carries a $50 fine for attaching advertisements upon or painting or marking any tree located in a public place or highway except for the purpose of protecting it or the public.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

FIELD FOR TALENTS

FAMOUS AUTHORS NOW WRITE DRAMAS FOR FILM COMPANIES.

W. H. OSBORNE THE LATEST.

Scion of Prominent Family and Noted Author Writes Great Serial for Pathe.

William Hamilton Osborne, author of the new serial "Neal of the Navy", is the latest of the modern popular authors to enlist in the moving picture line. He has already written five hundred short stories in the past thirteen years, and is also the author of several best selling novels, "The Red Mouse", "The Catspaw", "The Blue Buckle" and "The Running Fight." He never really attempted to write moving pictures straight

William Hamilton Osborne.

off—or on—the reel, until he tackled "Neal of the Navy," for Pathe. Mr. Osborne was attracted to the Navy as a fine background for a story of adventure, and for a year past he has been delving not only into the characteristics of the navy itself as an institution, but also into the records of the Secret Service, so far as the same were obtainable. He has coupled this authentic knowledge to his own imagination and is turning out a series, which, while it pictures the United States Navy from all its advantageous standpoints, also involves an exciting novel story of adventure in the toils of which the hero is constantly finding himself baffled. The heroine is a modern young girl whose ancestry is shrouded in mystery, but whose fortunes are bound up with an unusual trio of adventurers who are constantly under the surveillance of the government. Lillian Lorraine is featured as the heroine and Wm. Courtleigh, Jr., as the hero. The series is being produced by Balboa for Pathe, and will begin to appear on the screens in September. Permits for the taking of the naval pictures have already been obtained from the authorities at Washington.

Navy In His Family.

Both Navy and Army figure largely in the family of Mr. Osborne. The late Secretary of the Navy, George M. Robeson, now deceased, was one of his ancestors, and an uncle of Osborne's has, until his recent retirement, been an official in the Navy for many years. His great grandfather was quartermaster-general of the State of New Jersey. Another uncle was the youngest commissioned officer in the Federal army in the Civil War, Capt. Ellis Hamilton, killed at Bull Run, at the age of 18.

William Hamilton Osborne comes of an illustrious ancestry—his great grandfather and granduncle — two William Penningtons, were both Governors of the State of New Jersey and one of them at one time Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington. Another ancestor was Chancellor Halstead of New Jersey.

His grandfather was a well known editor, and his father an old time lawyer of New York and New Jersey. He was born in Newark, N. J. and has always lived there. Mrs. William Hamilton Osborne is a well known clubwoman of Newark, being corresponding secretary of the Contemporary of N. J., the largest woman's club in the world.

FILM VERSIONS OF NOVELS.

It is probable that within the near future one will be able to see his favorite novel, whatever it is, in pictures. It has been well known for some time that Pathe has been in the market buying right and left the picture rights of famous novels and plays that seem to be best adapted for motion pictures. Among them are numbered: "The Beloved Vagabond" and "Simon, the Jester," by William J. Locke; "The Galloper," by Richard Harding Davis; "Via Wireless," by Paul Armstrong and Winchell Smith; "Comrade John," by Henry Kitchell Webster and Samuel Merwin; "The Closing Net," by H. C. Rowland; "Nedra," by George Barr McCutcheon; "The New Adventures of Wallingford," by George Randolph Chester; "The Weavers," by Gilbert Parker; "Mary's Lamb," by Richard Carle.

Great Organizations Strongly Pro-suffrage.

Unless there is a votes for women pennant waving from each window the antis are nearly sure that the people of the house don't want votes for women. Sometimes, according to anti arithmetic, it's 97½ per cent of all the women in the United States who wouldn't vote if they could, sometimes it's 90 per cent, and just recently it's 88 per cent.

The only time suffrage was ever submitted to a referendum of women in the east was in the case of the straw vote in Massachusetts twenty-five years ago. Twenty-five times as many women voted for it as against it, yet the legislators said that so many women didn't vote at all that it was proof that the women didn't want the suffrage and deliberately refused to abide by the women's decision. Having been tricked in this way, it is small wonder that women say, "No, thank you," when the subject of a women's referendum is broached. When a majority of the men who vote on a question are for it that settles the question. But when women vote 25 to 1 in favor of woman suffrage the question is not settled at all. It is merely shoved back to those who vote neither way. This is not, however, the only reason why women won't waste time over a woman's referendum. There is no legal provision for making such a decision binding no matter which way it goes. If every woman in New York voted in favor of woman suffrage that effect would have the legal weight of two chicken feathers. If woman's vote on such a matter were legal there would be no woman struggling for the suffrage; she would already have it.

In this connection it is rather interesting to note that every time you can get the general opinion of women concretely expressed, as through some great woman's organization, you find that organization going on record as overwhelmingly for suffrage.

In the United States alone the membership lists of the women's national organizations that demand suffrage total over 10,000,000. They include the United States contingent of the 7,000,000 women in the International Council of Women, the 237,000 women in the two orders of the Maccabees, the 1,600,000 women in the general Federation of Women's Clubs, the half million in the W. C. T. U., the woman contingent of the 300,000 members of the national grange, the 100,000 women in the Women's Trade Union League and hundreds of thousands of other women in other national organizations ranging in membership from 5,000 to 100,000. Even if these membership lists overlap to some extent, the net total of separate names runs into the millions. In so far as organized women can prove the case by numbers, they have done so by massing an overwhelming army of women in the line of march to the polls.

Original Pledge Card.

A novel suffrage pledge has been received by the president of the Virginia Equal Suffrage League among those returned at a recent meeting. On the card a man had written:

"I hereby pledge myself to contribute all the time I can spare from my everyday duties and employment to the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia. Payable as the opportunities are presented."

On the reverse side of the card the following lines were written:

"A man may hae an honest heart,
Though poortith hourly stare him;
A man may tak a neighbor's part,
Yet hae nae cash to spare him."

Women Admitted to Men's Union.

An important decision for women was the resolution passed by the National Union of Railway Men of England at their annual general meeting admitting women to the union. This means that women who are employed as ticket collectors, booking clerks and in other railway capacities where they are replacing men will have their wages standardized by the union.

Polish For Steel.

Sweet oil, one tablespoonful; turpentine, two tablespoonfuls; emery powder, one tablespoonful.

Kaffir Banking.

The Kaffirs have a simple method of banking. Before setting out to trade they select one of their number as their banker and put all their money in his bag. When an article is purchased by any of those who are in this combine the price is taken by the banker from the bag, counted several times and then paid to the seller, after which all the bank depositors cry out to the banker in the presence of two witnesses selected, "You owe me so much!" This is then repeated by the witness.

The general accounting comes between the banker and his several depositors when all the purchases have been made, after which all the natives go home.

Why He Wanted Wings.

Tommy's mother was an invalid, so his Aunt Lavinia looked after him and the house. And she never missed a chance of pointing out a fault or expounding a precept.

"Oh, dear," said Tommy one day after auntie had lectured him for ten minutes, "I wish I had wings!"

"Why, my pet?" asked mother, pleased at this angelic inspiration.

"Oh, I'd fly up in the air with Aunt Lavinia, and I'd fly and fly till I couldn't get any higher."

"Yes, dear," said mother proudly as the little chap paused impressively. "What would you do then?"

"I'd drop Aunt Lavinia!" said Tommy savagely.—Stray Stories.

Idol of New York Theatre Goers Takes Stellar Role in Screen Play.

Lillian Lorraine, who is to star in the serial, "Neal of the Navy," was born in San Francisco in 1892. Like a number of other of the popular stage favorites of the day, she made her debut before the footlights at a very early age, playing "Eva" in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," when she was only four years old. Subsequently she took a child's part with a stock company at the old Central Theatre while attending the public schools. At the age of fourteen she left San Francisco for New York, just three months before the big earthquake. She obtained a small part in a musical comedy under Richard Golden almost immediately on her arrival. Her next engagement was with Eddie Foy in "The Orchid," half time in chorus and half doing a small part. Because of her striking personality Mr. Foy soon took her out of the chorus and gave her a song. The impression she made resulted in her being given an engagement in "The Great White Way," with Blanche Ring and Jeff De Angelis. Her first real chance came when she was engaged by Florence Ziegfield to appear in support of Anna Held in "Miss Innocence." The next year saw a further advance in that she was featured in the "1909 Follies" with Nora Bayes and Jack Norworth. She remained with the "Follies" for the next three years, being starred in the "Follies of 1912," when Nora Bayes dropped out.

She became the sensation and favorite of Broadway in a remarkably short time. She broke into vaudeville with a six months' engagement over the U. B. O. eastern time as a headline feature in a single singing act with original songs. In 1914 she was featured in the big "Whirl of the World" cast, an all-the-season New York success. She was filling another U. B. O. vaudeville engagement when approached by H. M. Horkheimer, of Balboa, who induced her to appear in pictures for the first time in "Neal of the Navy," which he was about to put on for Pathe. Previously she had turned down many flattering offers from film manufacturers.

Miss Lorraine still preserves her fondness for musical comedy and expects to appear in New York in a big production this fall. She has been frequently offered stellar parts in drama and hopes eventually to be seen therein. Her screen work indicates a splendid fitness for this line of dramatic endeavor. Miss Lorraine is especially well known in New York for, like most of the great favorites of the stage, she has been featured there steadily in Broadway productions.

Crushed the Diamond.

Among historic diamonds one, the Piggot, has gone out of existence. The story of its destruction is a tragical one. It was said to be worth $200,000. The diamond came into the possession of Ali Pasha, who always wore it in a green silk purse attached to his girdle. He was wearing it when he was wounded by Reshid Pasha. Knowing that his wound was mortal, he immediately retired to his divan, gave orders that his favorite wife should be poisoned and then delivered the diamond to Captain D'Anglas with the order that it should be crushed to powder in his presence. His command was obeyed, and the beautiful gem was utterly destroyed.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

Mouth Breathing.

Mouth breathing is a serious matter, as it is responsible for many physical ills and germ diseases. A sufferer from this evil should be examined by a physician. Adenoids consist of lymphoid tissue forming a third tonsil and are situated behind the soft palate in what is called the naso-pharynx. It is a perfectly normal structure until it becomes overgrown or infected. Adenoids more or less completely close the passage between the nose and throat and in this way produce the condition known as "mouth breathing."

HE WAS WIDE AWAKE.

Asleep He Might Have Wrecked the Train by Vibration.

An abnormally fat man lumbered into a Pullman on a westbound train and set up a loud protest when he found that his berth was at the end of the car.

"I can't sleep a wink if I'm over the car wheels. I won't close my eyes if you put me over the car wheels, porter."

"Can't help it, sah," said the porter. "It's the one that was sold you, and it's the only one they is. You'll have to take a chair car and set up if you don't take this."

The fat man finally decided to keep the berth, protesting to the last that he did not expect to close his eyes. Shortly his snores were heard above the rumble of the train, but it was not until the train had a long wait that the sounds issuing from his berth caused anything but amusement. In the silence they got on the passengers' nerves, and by request the porter prodded him in the ribs.

"My goodness, sah," demanded the porter, "if you makes noises like that when you'se lyin' wide awake over the car wheels, what would you do if you was sound asleep in the middle of the car?"—Lippincott's.

Just the Same.

A girl who likes to think and read,
Learn books by heart,
Receives from us a well earned meed,
We call her smart.

Yet take a girl who dodges books,
Knows naught of art,
And only lives for dress and looks,
We call her "smart."
—Kansas City Journal.

Too Much For His Constitution.

"I leave you forever," said Artemus Phipps.
He loved her, that wasn't the question;
The red stuff she smeared on her kissable lips
Gave Phippsy acute indigestion.
—Kansas City Star.

Hints For Housekeepers.

In case you have guests and they engage in a heated political controversy, start up the phonograph.

Burning a large onion on a redhot shovel will do away with the odor of tobacco in your drawing room.

Don't throw your coffee grounds away. Dry them and keep them for the use of borrowing neighbors.

Letting the children run barefoot in summer will save money in shoes, but it makes the soap bill larger.—Chicago Herald.

A Cobwebby Tale.

A gallant named Cobb met a maiden named Webb,
And straightway he sat down beside her;
And quickly proposed in a manner so glib,
That he caught her as soon as he spider.
—Ladies' Home Journal.

His Favorite Play.

Edith—That Mr. Phan is conversationally impossible. Ethel—Why so? Edith—We were talking about the theatre, and when I inquired what was his favorite play he said if he had any favorite it was seeing a man steal second.—Boston Transcript.

The "SCIENTIFIC STERLING"

The Gas Range that Burns Coal

Burns both gas and coal in the same range—takes up less room in the kitchen than the average one-fuel range—standard gas equipment of five burners—standard six hole coal range with covers on—equally efficient with either fuel—oven bakes perfectly with gas or coal without change—deep fire box, combustion chamber and ash pan—large, extra capacity water front—gas parts removable for cleaning—gas flame always in sight—no charge for high grade oven thermometer—safety oven damper makes accidents impossible—all products of combustion removed through a single flue—20 other features found only on this new range. The "Scientific Sterling" is the only modern range.

Easy Payments on Club Plan

For only Fourteen days more; cash price, $77—$5.00 down—$2.00 a week—30 days free trial—free installation that would usually cost at least $10—cancelled payments in case of death or disability—absolute guarantee against defects or repairs—free inspection service to Club Purchasers. These terms will not hold good after August 24, 1915.

Reserve your "Scientific Sterling" today.

L. P. SMITH COMPANY

13 EAST FIRST ST. —Two Stores— 312 W. BROADWAY

AMERICAN MECHANICS AT STATE COUNCIL—YONKERS

Stars and Stripes Council, O. U. A. M. is represented at the State Council in Yonkers, by A. H. Parks, delegate. Mr. Parks was accompanied yesterday on his trip to Yonkers by F. G B.oigeol, and Mr. and Mrs. Russell J. Draper. Mr. Draper is the National delegate of the order in this district. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Drury and John Richardson are also in the group, all of whom expect to be away the greater portion of the week. A pleasant time is anticipated by the Fulton delegation, particularly the feature provided as for the entertainment of the members of the State Council—the trip down the Hudson by boat from Yonkers to New York.

M. W. A. ORCHESTRA TO GIVE RECITAL TOMORROW

Every member of the local Council, Modern Woodmen of America is pleased to learn of the success attending the efforts of the musical element to organize an orchestra. As a treat of a special order the new orchestra will render a musical program for the benefit of the membership and their friends immediately following the work of adoption of several candidates at tomorrow night's session of the council. Other means of entertainment will be provided, which will include readings and recitations. Refreshments will be served also.

GIRLS WILL LEARN ABOUT LIFE IN THE OPEN AIR

Neahtawanta Troop, Campfire Girls of the First M. E. church are in camp at Fair Haven. They left the city yesterday and will remain in camp about two weeks.

The Troop comprises the Misses Margaret and Elizabeth Howe, Mary Joy, Harvia Wilson, Enla Switzer, Annabell Spencer, Gertrude Holmes, Helen Waugh, Pearl Smith, Florence Furness and Helen Austin.

While in camp the girls will be chaperoned by Mrs. Dunham and Mrs. J. Herbert Wilson.

PARISH AID MEETS

Mrs. John Henderson of 8 S. 3d st., will entertain the Parish Aid Society of Zion Episcopal church at her home tonight. The meeting is called for 8 o'clock, and everybody interested is invited to be present.

Angel Food, Sponge Cake, Crullers and Pies at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

ALMOST FREE
ALUMINUM PERCOLATOR

With the Coupons given with Wood's Gilt Edge Coffee and Primrose Tea, plus 98 cents, you can get the handsome Aluminum Percolator. See window.

The Coffee per pound.............35c
The Tea per 1-2 pound............30c

EACH PACKAGE CONTAINS COUPON

WARNER'S GROCERY

East First Street Phone 3136

TO BE WEDDED

In Spite of Secrecy News Leaked Out This Morning —Wedding Occurs Tomorrow at Zion Church.

Miss Edna Painter, of 92 Worth st. entertained last night with a kitchen shower, in honor of Miss Anne May Rude, whose marriage to John T. Painter, of the Water Department will take place in the very near future. The house was decorated with flowers, and one of the many enjoyable features of the evening was the introduction of a floral poetry basket, containing bits of poetry recounting some event in the life of each guest.

Miss Rude was the recipient of many beautiful and useful gifts. The guests were: Misses Anna May and Eva Rude, Miss Laura Painter, Miss Grace Rugg, Misses Pearl and Ruby Church, Misses Helen and Theodosia Mahar, Mrs. Herbert Adkins, Mrs. John Donovan and Mrs. William Rugg.

In spite of Mr. Painter's vigorous denials, it became known at the City Hall this morning that his marriage will take place tomorrow, at the Zion Episcopal church, and Rev. M. J. Peters will officiate. Mr. Painter was the mark for much good-natured chaffing on the part of other city employes this morning, who have made desperate efforts to ascertain the exact time and place in order that they may do their colleague honor.

When called over the telephone this morning, Rev. Mr. Peters admitted that he was to marry a young couple tomorrow morning, but was reluctant to give their names, for they had requested that he forego mentioning it to anyone. Mr. Painter finally admitted this morning that tomorrow was the happy date of his entrance into the ranks of the Benedicts, and even went so far as to give details.

Miss Rude, who is the daughter of Mr and Mrs. J. Rude of the Chase road, will be attended by her sister Miss Eva Rude. The best man will be Floyd Colway of Syracuse. The couple are keeping their plans secret but it is safe to say they will have to make superhuman efforts to elude the vigilance of the other city officials who intend to keep Mr. Painter close ly shadowed for the next twenty-four hours.

According to City Sealer Harry M. O'Brien, Mr. Painter owes his future happiness to the Eastman Kodak Co. of Rochester, N. Y., in that the marriage is the culmination of a long friendship which began when Miss Rude and Mr. Painter became enthusiastic photographers. Mr. Painter has taken all the chaffing in good part and led his colleagues to believe that he would return from his wedding trip before next Wednesday.

The groom is well-known as an athlete of ability, and for several years has been prominent in local baseball circles, being pitcher at present for the Red Men of this city. He has been in the employ of the Water Department for several years.

In the event that the happy couple elude the watchfulness of their friends tomorrow morning, the municipal employes plan to give them a royal reception on their return from the honeymoon. It is also rumored that two other city employes are seriously contemplating matrimony and the announcement of their intentions is expected daily.

ODD FELLOWS PLANNING TO ATTEND GRAND LODGE

It is expected that a majority of the membership of Neahtawanta Lodge, I. O. O. F., will attend the Grand Lodge sessions, to be held this month in Syracuse.

Rome will present an invitation for the session in 1917. In 1916 the session will be held in New York city. The parade and contest for prizes adds a lot of interest to the coming session. The list of prizes follows:

Cantons, outside of Onondaga county, fifteen or more men in line; Canton having largest number of men in line, $25; canton having second largest number of men in line, $15; canton having third largest number of men in line, $10. Special: Canton bringing the best band, $50; canton bringing second best band, $25; subordinate lodges having largest percentage of membership in line, $20; lodge making most attractive appearance in line, first pride, $25; second prize, $15; third prize, $10. Rebekahs Lodges making best showing in appearance in line, first prize, $25; second prize, $15; third pride, $10. Pride committee will be named from visiting members.

ENGAGEMENT

Was Made at Reception Held Last Night---Wedding Date Not Set; Both Young Persons Popular.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Staunton, of 517 South First st., East, entertained last evening in honor of their daughter, Hettie Elma, on the occasion of the announcement of her engagement to Chester R. Kempston of Park st., this city.

The announcement was made in a novel way, and to Miss May Roach fell the honor. Before supper was served, late in the evening, a large basket of flowers, from which were suspended ribbons decorated with miniature cupids, was brought into the dining room, and each guest was given a ribbon. At the end of one ribbon was an envelope containing the announcement card, and a given signal all of the guests pulled their ribbons. Miss Roach drew the card, and read the announcement.

The marriage of Miss Staunton and Mr. Kempston will take place in the near future, although the definite date has not yet been announced. Both young people are very popular among the younger set in this city, and have hosts of friends who wish them well. Miss Staunton is an operator in the employ of the Oswego Telephone Co. here, and Mr. Kempston is employed at Roberts & Wood's drug store.

Among the guests last evening were many employes of the telephone company and included were Miss Lelia Church, Miss Kathleen Meagher, Misses Bertha and Elizabeth Elkard, Miss May Roach, Miss Etta Hardwick, Miss Edna Hill, Miss Hazel Bonner, Miss Lottie Bennett, Miss Hazel Benway, Miss Mary Otis, Miss Pearl and Miss Edna LeMay, Miss Ethel Coleman, Miss Mary Snow, Mrs. Lillian Ottman and Mrs. A. Chapman.

REV. C. C. WATSON TO LEAVE THIS FALL

Very shortly after the closing of the fifty-fifth session of the Susquehana District conference of the Free Methodist church, which is to be held in this city September 8 to 12, inclusive, the present pastor of the Free Methodist church, the Rev. C. C. Watson, will leave the Fulton field for another scene of endeavor.

During Mr. Watson's term of pastorate here both he and Mrs. Watson have endeavored themselves by their disposition and hard work to a wide circle of friends who regret the parting. That the local church has prospered may be seen by the fact that between $2,000 and $2,500 has been raised for church repairs and accesories, and the congregation now feels that, perhaps, never before in the history of the church have conditions been as favorable for a continuation of good work.

When the annual conference takes place in this city next month, Bishop Burton R. Jones of Alameda, Calif., will preside, and at least 150 delegates will be in attendance. There are in this conference seven districts which are presided over by three district elders, all of whom will be here.

Your appetite for fresh-every-day rolls increases every time you eat the Black company's article. adv

THE QUIRK

Paramount Travels, No. 13, shows Ariquipa, Peru. This strange city, founded 1540 by the Spaniards, has now a population of 40,000. The llama, often called the "Camel of a strange bridge, suspended over a river in the Huancayo Valley, is over three hundred years old, and other wonderful scenes. The Mutual Masterpicture, "The Darkening Trail," in four parts, is another of those beautiful dramatic productions that have become features of the Quirk's programs. Georgetts and her four Orientals will be seen for the last time at 8 and 9:30 p. m. Remember the vaudeville act costs nothing, as the price is not raised. It remains just the same—5 and 10 cents. Tomorrow, "The Victim," that was booked recently and failed to arrive. It is a Mutual Masterpicture in three parts and the Dawn of Freedom is a first run Pathe drama of three reels of intense interest.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

5000 Yard Sale of

REMNANTS

Consisting of Voiles, Linen Suitings, Mercerized Waistings and Suitings, Dress Ginghams, Percales, Art Cretonnes and many other Fabrics, many of which contain enough material for a waist, a child's dress or yourself a suit or dress.

Values to 25c a yard and more.

Your choice 7c Yard

Sale Starts Thursday Morning at 9 o'clock

SEE BOTH FIRST STREET WINDOWS

J. C. O'BRIEN

Fulton Keynotes

Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Hopkins are entertaining the Misses Mary Louise and Alice O'Connor of Oswego.

* * *

Stephen J. Mahoney, the Buffalo Socialist, who held street audiences spellbound on two occasions last week, promises to return shortly to make more addresses. He spoke on Oswego's streets Saturday night.

* * *

Mrs. E. Eckwort and son Jack, of the West Side, who have been visiting friends in New York for the past three weeks, returned yesterday.

* * *

Miss Doris Barnes is at Tully.

* * *

Mrs. H. M. Barrett has decided to remove to Oswego next week, to make that city her future home.

* * *

Mrs. James H. Brooks and son, James, Jr., is at Picton, Ont., to spend two weeks.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Wade E. Gayer are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. George Graham of Oriskany.

* * *

The Y. P. B. will meet tonight in the Congregational church to make plans for the annual picnic, which had to be postponed on account of inclement weather.

* * *

Judge Wilson will give a hearing tomorrow in City Court to a representative of the Fort Stanwir Canning company, who is charged by the State's inspector with a violation of the labor law.

* * *

The Mrs. E. C. Whitaker Circle will hold a social session with Mrs. A. Clark in Wells st., Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. A pleasant time is anticipated by the members.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, in charge of the club house at Pathfinder Island, are secretive about the menu to be served tomorrow evening in honor of "Stag Day," but the quality is assured. An exciting baseball game is one of the predictions for the afternoon of sport.

* * *

William Brown and John Outhouse are delegates to be Newburgh convention of the Order of Red Men. They represent Utoka Tribe of this city.

* * *

Chas. Petrie, father of Eugene Petrie, of 6th st., is seriously ill.

* * *

J. E. Jardine has sold his moving picture house in Central Square to J. R. Vann of Syracuse.

* * *

Lemuel Austin who sustained a lacerated scalp Sunday while he was engaged at work on the 6th st bridge, is resting as comfortably as can be expected. A timber fell from the bridge while he was working on the new foundation of the bridge.

* * *

James Backus, the 15-year-old boy living at 216 Seneca st., who suffered a fractured leg yesterday when he was engaged in a friendly wrestling match, is resting quite comfortably at his home.

* * *

C. A. Haller, of the firm of Haller Bros., visited Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Petrie of W. 6th st., Sunday. Mr. Haller, Mr. and Mrs. Petrie, Mrs. F. H. Radley and son, Herman, motored to Mexico, where they visited Mr. and Mrs. Hansen.

* * *

Miss Virgine Brennan, of the McDonald Co., returned today from her vacation which was spent with friends at Fredonia, N. Y. Mrs. J. Southerland, of the McDonald Co., left for her vacation today.

AMARANTH PICNIC.

The members and friends of Mary Patterson Court, Order of Amaranth, will go to Minetto tomorrow on the 1:46 o'clock car. The best kind of a time is promised at the picnic to be held in the beautiful Minetto grove —known as Baker's grove.

At 5 o'clock supper will be served and many of the Masons of this city and Oswego will sit at the tables.

The Masonic band of Oswego will be on hand to provide music for the evening's dancing.

EXTRA SPECIAL!

All This Week

Boys' Wash Suits

$2.50, $2.00 and $1.50, Values, Sizes 3 years to 8 years, at

65c

McKINSTRY STORE

17 So. First Street

Small Building WANTED

About 10x16 feet

Phone 3371

The Great Oswego County Fair

FULTON, N. Y., Aug. 17, 18, 19, 20, 1915

GOOD RACES Larger and Better than ever. $10,000 in Premiums LIBERAL PURSES

"Mary Ellen" the Wonderful Trained Elephant Almost Human in Her Trained Performance With Other Animals

Monsieur Hammond in His Great High Wire Acts and Thrilling Balloon Ascension Each Day

Red-Hot Athletic Contests

Spelling Contest, 11 a. m., Friday, August 20

Students' Stock Judging Contest

Children's Calf Show

Music by the Fulton Elks' Band

SINGLE ADMISSION, 25c VEHICLES, 25c

SEASON VEHICLE TICKETS, 50c

Make this your summer vacation week—join the crowd and spend four days on the shores of beautiful Lake Neahtawanta.

V. V. Vant, Pres. W. H. Merriam, Treas. C. I. Kingsbury, Sec.

corner of Fifth and Philip sts.; hard pine finish; electric light; city water and bath· lot 66x132; a small cash payment; price $2,000. See Hall & O'Connor. 199

Lost—Child's Bracelet, Sunday night, at Happy Hour, or on Cayuga, 1st or Oneida sts. Reward if returned to M. Feinglos, care H. Amdursky's store. 201

Position Wanted.—In store or office by young lady, high school graduate; can do typewriting. Inquire "P" Times. 201

For Rent—Five-room flat on East Second st. Inquire I. Alderman, Phones 1242 and 2242.

Wanted—A girl for housework. No washing or ironing. 159 S. 4th st. 200

For Rent—A house; $2.50 per week. Inquire People's Hardware store. 204

For Sale—Used Ford Touring car; bargain. R. L. McCully. 201

For Sale—A $200 Edison phonograph Cheap for cash. Phone 122. tf

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

For Rent—A flat at 504 Pine street. $10 per month. H. L. Crandall.

D. EDWIN BALSLEY
Public Accountant and Auditor
401 Daniel Building
433 S. Salina st. Syracuse N. Y.

DAY BY DAY

Chronicle of Events and a Forecast of What is Doing in Officialdom---Special Correspondence.

By Frederic T. Cardoze.

Albany, Aug. 10.—An amendment to the State Constitution which will include compensation for industrial diseases, bids fair to be enacted. Delegate E. Clarence Aiken of the fortieth district has introduced such an amendment and is confident that it will receive a substantial vote when it comes up for final passage, or to be technically correct, adopted by the delegates upon its order of third reading.

In commenting upon his proposittion, Delegate Aiken places considerable stress upon the necessity of some provision to care for the men who contract diseases as the result of their daily occupations, and for their families as well. There are many industrial occupations, and for their families as well. There are many industrial occupations which are a serious menace to health, af act which the general public is ignorant of, he says.

Lead poisoning is perhaps the most prevalent disease which is met, with according to Mr. Aiken. Hundreds of men are employed in connection with products for the manufacture of which lead is used and lead poisoning has caused the death of many and the continued disability of as many more workmen, he says.

The employees of cement works are in constant danger of losing their health and statistics obtained by Delegate Aiken, show that the death rate in this line of work is very large.

In the present Workmens' Compensation Law, provision is made for the compensation of men whoc ontract disease as the result of their daily labor or for provision for their families,

"I have convinced many members of the Convention that my proposition is at least a fair one," says Delegate Aiken. "When I brough out my statistice and other datas howing just how many able-bodied men have died early as the result of lead poisoning alone, I imediately received the most interested attention. Of course there are other diseases which frequently result from certain occupations, but lead is used in so many different occupations and for such a wide variety of materials that from it perhaps the most number of disability cases and deaths occur."

It is the belief of Delegate Aiken that his proposition will be accepted without much opposition. He says that the well being of the working man is as near the heart of the delegates as any other subject under consideration. The health of the men who work with their hands naturally is the most vital problem to be considered in connection with industrial occupations. For some reason or another, compensation for industrial diseases was omitted from the Workmens' Compensation law as it now reads.

The enactment and the placing of the Workmens' Compensation law up on the statute books of the State chronicles an interesting series of attempts to round it out into a workable and beneficial as set for the great army of men who are employed in there was a flaw in the law and it was necessary to amend it. This was done after the waging of a lengthy fight when the question of insurance of an industrial nature became an important issue. This question was settled and now comes the final chapter, that of adding industrial diseases to the list of subjects for which aid may be received.

J. S. KNOX HAD WELCOME OF NORTH COUNTRY TOWN

Gouverneur, Aug. 9.—J. S. Knox thec ommunity builder, was the speaker. Every business place in the town was closed from 2:30 until 4, in order that all might avail themselves of the opportunity to hear the address. Mr. Knox emphasized organization and system as the first requisites for successful business. He gave much attention to the rapid growth of the mail order business in this country and in consequence the rapid decline of business in the villages of the country. In clinching his argument for community organization Mr. Knox pointed to the succese that has been obtained by the mail order concerns. He deplored the factthat our rural schools do not teach agriculture or business efficiency, and in consequence he declared these schools were a disgrace to the country. Mr. Knox spoke over an hour and a half.

At 6 Mr. Knox was the guest of honor at a supper given by the chamber of commerce in the banquet hall of the Masonic temple. A majority of the members were presentas well as several invited guests. Mr. Knox made a short address, during which he emphasized several of the points of his afternoon address.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE QUIRK
Matinee, 5c.
Night, Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c.
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY
A Mutual Masterpicture
"THE DARKENING TRAIL"
in 4 parts.
PARAMOUNT TRAVELS No. 13
ONE OTHER.
and

WEDNESDAY
A Mutual Masterpicture
"THE VICTIM"
in 3 parts.
"The Dawn of Freedom"
in 3 parts
Matinee, 5c Night, 5c, 10c

GEORGETTE and her
4---ORIENTALS---4
LAST TIME TODAY at 3:30, 8:00 and 9:30

THURSDAY
HENRY KING in
"DOLLS OF INTRIGUE" in 2 parts
"THE LIFE CHAIN" of Romance of Elaine in 2 parts
"SOAKING THE CLOTHES" in 1 part
PATHE WEEKLY.

COLUMBIA MILLS COMPANY TO MAKE STRONG PROTEST

Yesterday's Oswego Palladium says:

In preparation for a protest against the assessment on the Columbia Mills Inc., to be made to the Board of Assessors of Oswego Town on Grievance Day, August 17th, Attorney Torrey A. Ball is engaged at the County Treasurer's office filling out cards which will show the assessed value of every piece of property in the town in 1914 and the proposed assessment for 1915. In addition the cards will show the consideration paid for all property transferred during the year. This material will be used by the Columbia Mills in attempting to prove their contention that other parcels have not been assessed to their full value.

OSWEGO TO PROTEST AGAINST TROLLEY SCHEDULE

The Common Councill of Oswego will meet tonight to protest against the new trolley schedule, and other grievances, and it is likely that the matter will reach the Public Service Commission.

The people of Fulton have a grievance, also, which is the rate of speed maintain by the cross-town car between the D. L. & W. and Hannibal st. No accidents of a serious nature have yet occurred but the swift-moving cars give many an autoist cold chills. Narrow escapes from collision are not infrequent, and some action should be taken by the city authorities.

TO BUILD CEMENT BLOCKS FOR CHURCH THIS WINTER

It is the purpose of the Rev. Father McCormick, in charge of St. Mary's R. C. chapel in Mexico village, to have made during the winter months enough cement blocks for the new church which he is laboring hard to secure for his flock. He stated Sunday that he has nearly sufficient funds for a new church, but wants to begin with prospects of being clear of a heavy indebtedness.

SHERIFF BUCK GETS A LOT OF PRAISE

E. R. Case, assistant secretary of the Prison Association of New York, in a report recently issued showers a lot of praise on Sheriff Buck's administration of the County Jail.

Mr. Case suggests that the present system of paying $2 a week for a prisoner's board be abolished. Another suggestion is that prisoners be employed on good road work.

MELVIN S. CROMBIE

Melvin S. Crombie, who died in Oswego Sunday night, was in his 67th year. He had been ill for several years.

Mr. Crombie was born in Fulton, but has lived in Oswego forty-two years. He was bookkeeper for the Oswego Commercial Advertiser and Times for six years and then served under Collector Daniel G. Fort and John J. Lamoree in the Custom House, and served two years under Collector H. B. Poucher, when he went in. He became connected with the Oswego City Savings Bank twenty-seven years ago as a bookkeeper and later was made treasurer. When he retired last February, because of ill health, he was secretary-treasurer of the institution.

He is survived by his wife; one daughter, Mrs. William S. Woods of Montclair, N. J., and two brothers, twins, Dr. Walter, C. Crombie of Mechanicsville and Attorney William C. Crombie of Buffalo.

SPEAKER SWEET TO BE AT GRANBY FARMERS' PICNIC

Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the Assembly and acandidate to succeed himself in office, proposes to make an address tomorrow at the Granby farmers' picnic which is to be held at High Banks. Boats will ply at intervals between the landing near Stop 26 and the island to carry the visitors.

Bread as sweet as the "kind your mother used to bake," is the people's verdict applied to Black company's bread. adv

HENDERSON'S
9 CENT SALE
For TEN DAYS, Beginning THURSDAY

COTTON COTTON
Fruit of the Loom 9c
Hills 9c
Autograph 9c
Lonsdale 9c
Black Rock 40 . . . . . . 9c

NOTIONS
Best Outing Flannel, white or colored . . . 9c
2 Linen Corset Laces, 6 yards 9c
4 Balls Tape 9c

Belting 9c
Utopia Floss, white . . . 9c
Utopia Floss, colored 2 balls 9c
D. M. C. Cotton Emb. 2 Sk. for 9c
2 Spools Coats 9c
Stickerei Trimming . . . 9c
Petes' Hooks and Eyes . 9c
2 Papers Best Pins . . . 9c
100 yds. Spool Silk . . . 9c

Special on Ladies' Waists
10% on all Waists---Silk, Crepe and Lawn

O. HENDERSON & CO.
ONEIDA STREET PHONE 200

Sing Sing Prison Will Not Lose Tom Osborne

(Continued from Page One)

order Superintendent Riley to remove these three men. Should the superintendent refuse it may mean his own removal. These men are warm friends of Mr. Riley, and some persons think it will be impossible for him to discharge them.

If Superintendent Riley, who is a constitutional officer and cannot be removed, except on charges, would resign half of the dilemma would be solved, and if Warden Osborne would resign also the whole problem would be disposed of. But neither man shows signs of resigning.

Unpleasant stories are being cirdulated about Sing Sing and Superintendent Riley's office. Within a week, if the case of Warden Osborne against Patrick H. MacDonald, confidential agent of Superintendent Riley, is brought to trial, it is asserted, three prominenet members of the superintendent's staff will be fare to face with charges of a criminal character.

These three men, it is charged, conspired to blacken the character of Warden Osborne. It is said here that the whole alleged conspiracy will be unfolded at the hearing of the Osborne-MacDonald charges in Ossining on Thursday.

Office Holders and Members of Publicity League to Wage Battle

(Continued from Page One)

Chief, are on the quivive, and the lawless element will be asked to absent itself on the appointed date.

City Sealer O'Brien, Commissioner of Charities Woodbury, the members of the Civil Service Board and Fire and Police Commission will all be included in the invitation, in short, the complete municipal machinery will take a vacation on Wednesday next. (Have we missed anyone?)

Arbitration may be necessary to decide who shall umpire. Certain gentlemen of the cloth in the city feel that they should be honored with the office, while some of the players are inclined to think the services of Tommy Ryan's training camp of pugilists will be necessary. Efficiency will be the watchword in the selection of the official, and it is understood that Mr. Stevenson will be asked to name one man and Mr. Wiltsie the other.

The amount of the admission fee has not yet been decided, but it is safe to say that many citizens would pay almost any amount to see some of the men above-mentioned perform. If an admission fee is charged the proceeds will be donated to some public charity.

Community Notes

The body of Duncan Palen has been taken from his home at 166 S. 3d st., to Skaneateles for burial. Mr. Palen was 77 years old, and has been living here but a short time.

* * *

Soon the Barge canal employes who are under civil service, will be uniformed in blue serge, gilt braid and brass buttons. A neat name plate will adorn the cap to signify the position held.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Curtis, who have been spending a week at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Lay Allen Palmer, left for home yesterday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Sullivan and children of New York are in the city and will spend the summer at Hotel Fulton.

* * *

Patrolman Gordon has mastered the mysteries and intracies of the department motor-cycle and he will now be found looking after the speeders and violators in general.

* * *

Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Barrett, who are enjoying their vacation, recently spent a few days in Carthage, where Mr. Barrett was formerly pastor of the First Methodist church.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Watson A Butts accompanied by the former's brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Butts, left the city today bound for the Thousand Islands. The trip is being made by automobile and a number of resorts along the St. Lawrence will be visited.

* * *

The Elks Lodge will meet tomorrow to make preparations for entertaining guests during Fair week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Foley have returned to their home in Cayuga st., after spending a pleasant week at Thousand Island Park.

New Potatoes, per peck (15lbs.), 19c at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

The "SCIENTIFIC STERLING"

The Gas Range that Burns Coal.

Burns both gas and coal in the same range—takes up less room in the kitchen than the average one-fuel range—standard gas equipment of five burners—standard six hole coal range with covers on—equally efficient with either fuel—oven bakes perfectly with gas or coal without change—deep fire box, combustion chamber and ash pan—large, extra capacity water front—gas parts removable for cleaning—gas flame always in sight—no charge for high grade oven thermometer—safety oven damper makes accidents impossible—all products of combustion removed through a single flue—20 other features found only on this new range. The "Scientific Sterling" is the only modern range.

Easy Payments on Club Plan

For only Fourteen days more; cash price, $77—$5.00 down—$2.00 a week—30 days free trial—free installation that would usually cost at least $10—cancelled payments in case of death or disability—absolute guarantee against defects or repairs—free inspection service to Club Purchasers.

These terms will not hold good after August 24, 1915.

Reserve your "Scientific Sterling" today.

L. P. SMITH COMPANY

13 EAST FIRST ST. —Two Stores— 312 W. BROADWAY

AMERICAN MECHANICS AT STATE COUNCIL—YONKERS

Stars and Stripes Council, O. U. A. M. is represented at the State Council in Yonkers, by A. H. Parks, delegate. Mr. Parks was accompanied yesterday on his trip to Yonkers by F. G B.oigeol, and Mr. and Mrs. Russell J. Draper. Mr. Draper is the National delegate of the order in this district. Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Drury and John Richardson are also in the group, all of whom expect to be away the greater portion of the week. A pleasant time is anticipated by the Fulton delegation, particularly the feature provided as for the entertainment of the members of the State Council—the trip down the Hudson by boat from Yonkers to New York.

M. W. A. ORCHESTRA TO GIVE RECITAL TOMORROW

Every member of the local Council. Modern Woodmen of America is pleased to learn of the success attending the efforts of the musical element to organize an orchestra. As a treat of a special order the new orchestra will render a musical program for the benefit of the membership and their friends immediately following the work of adoption of several candidates at tomorrow night's session of the council. Other means of entertainment will be provided, which will include readings and recitations. Refreshments will be served also.

GIRLS WILL LEARN ABOUT LIFE IN THE OPEN AIR

Neahtawanta Trop, Campfire Girls of the First M. E. church are in camp at Fair Haven. They left the city yesterday and will remain in camp about two weeks.

The Troop comprises the Misses Margaret and Elizabeth Howe, Mary Joy, Harvia Wilson, Enla Switzer, Annabell Spencer, Gertrude Holmes, Helen Waugh, Pearl Smith, Florence Furness and Helen Austin.

While in camp the girls will be chaperoned by Mrs. Dunham and Mrs. J. Herbert Wilson.

PARISH AID MEETS

Mrs. John Henderson of 8 S. 3d st., will entertain the Parish Aid Society of Zion Episcopal church at her home tonight. The meeting is called for 8 o'clock, and everybody interested is invited to be present.

Angel Food, Sponge Cake, Crullers and Pies at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

ALMOST FREE
ALUMINUM PERCOLATOR

With the Coupons given with Wood's Gilt Edge Coffee and Primrose Tea, plus 98 cents, you can get the handsome Aluminum Percolator. See window.

The Coffee per pound............35c

The Tea per 1-2 pound............30c

EACH PACKAGE CONTAINS COUPON

WARNER'S GROCERY

East First Street Phone 3136

TO BE WEDDED

In Spite of Secrecy News Leaked Out This Morning ---Wedding Occurs Tomorrow at Zion Church.

Miss Edna Painter, of 92 Worth st. entertained last night with a kitchen shower, in honor of Miss Anne May Rude, whose marriage to John. T. Painter, of the Water Department will take place in the very near future. The house was decorated with flowers, and one of the many enjoyable features of the evening was the introduction of a floral poetry basket, containing bits of poetry recounting some event in the life of each guest.

Miss Rude was the recipient of many beautiful and useful gifts. The guests were: Misses Anna May and Eva Rude, Miss Laura Painter, Miss Grace Rugg, Misses Pearl and Ruby Church, Misses Helen and Theodosia Mahar, Mrs. Herbert Adkins, Mrs. John Donovan and Mrs. William Rugg.

In spite of Mr. Painter's vigorous denials, it became known at the City Hall this morning that his marriage will take place tomorrow, at the Zion Episcopal church, and Rev. M. J. Peters will officiate. Mr. Painter was the mark for much good-natured chaffing on the part of other city employes this morning, who have made desperate efforts to ascertain the exact time and place in order that they may do their colleague honor.

When called over the telephone this morning, Rev. Mr. Peters admitted that he was to marry a young couple tomorrow morning, but was reluctant to give their names, for they had requested that he forego mentioning it to anyone. Mr. Painter finally admitted this morning that tomorrow was the happy date of his entrance into the ranks of the Benedicts, and even went so far as to give details.

Miss Rude, who is the daughter of Mr and Mrs. J. Rude of the Chase road, will be attended by her sister Miss Eva Rude. The best man will be Floyd Colway of Syracuse. The couple are keeping their plans secret but it is safe to say they will have to make superhuman efforts to elude the vigilance of the other city officials who intend to keep Mr. Painter closely shadowed for the next twenty-four hours.

According to City Sealer Harry M. O'Brien, Mr. Painter owes his future happiness to the Eastman Kodak Co. of Rochester, N. Y., in that the marriage is the culmination of a long friendship which began when Miss Rude and Mr. Painter became enthusiastic photographers. Mr. Painter has taken all the chaffing in good part and led his colleagues to believe that he would return from his wedding trip before next Wednesday.

The groom is well-known as an athlete of ability, and for several years has been prominent in local baseball circles, being pitcher at present for the Red Men of this city. He has been in the employ of the Water Department for several years.

In the event that the happy couple elude the watchfulness of their friends tomorrow morning, the municipal employes plan to give them a royal reception on their return from the honeymoon. It is also rumored that two other city employes are seriously contemplating matrimony and the announcement of their intentions is expected daily.

ODD FELLOWS PLANNING TO ATTEND GRAND LODGE

It is expected that a majority of the membership of Neahtawanta Lodge, I. O. O. F., will attend the Grand Lodge sessions, to be held this month in Syracuse.

Rome will present an invitation for the session in 1917. In 1916 the session will be held in New York city. The parade and contest for pripes adds a lot of interest to the coming session. The list of prizes follows:

Cantons, outside of Onondaga county, fifteen or more men in line; Canton having largest number of men in line, $25; canton having second largest number of men in line, $15; canton having third largest number of men in line, $10. Special: Canton bringing the best band, $50; canton bringing second best band, $25; subordinate lodges having largest percentage of membership in line, $20; lodge making most attractive appearance in line, first pride, $25; second prize, $15; third prize, $10. Rebekahs Lodges making best showing in appearance in line, first prize, $25; second prize, $15; third pride, $10. Pride committee will be named from visiting members.

ENGAGEMENT

Was Made at Reception Held Last Night---Wedding Date Not Set; Both Young Persons Popular.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Staunton, of 517 South First st., East, entertained last evening in honor of their daughter, Hettie Elma, on the occasion of the announcement of her engagement to Chester R. Kempston of Park st., this city.

The announcement was made in a novel way, and to Miss May Roach fell the honor. Before supper was served, late in the evening, a large basket of flowers, from which were suspended ribbons decorated with miniature cupids, was brought into the dining room, and each guest was given a ribbon. At the end of one ribbon was an envelope containing the announcement card, and a given signal all of the guests pulled their ribbons. Miss Roach drew the card, and read the announcement.

The marriage of Miss Staunton and Mr. Kempston will take place in the near future, although the definite date has not yet been announced. Both young people are very popular among the younger set in this city, and have hosts of friends who wish them well. Miss Staunton is an operator in the employ of the Oswego Telephone Co. here, and Mr. Kempston is employed at Roberts & Wood's drug store.

Among the guests last evening were many employes of the telephone company and included were Miss Lelia Church, Miss Kathleen Meagher, Misses Bertha and Elizabeth Elkard, Miss May Roach, Miss Etta Hardwick, Miss Edna Hill, Miss Hazel Bonner, Miss Lottie Bennett, Miss Hazel Benway, Miss Mary Otis, Miss Pearl and Miss Edna LeMay, Miss Ethel Coleman, Miss Mary Snow, Mrs. Lillian Ottman and Mrs. A. Chapman.

REV. C. C. WATSON TO LEAVE THIS FALL

Very shortly after the closing of the fifty-fifth session of the Susquehana District conference of the Free Methodist church, which is to be held in this city September 8 to 12, inclusive, the present pastor of the Free Methodist church, the Rev. C. C. Watson, will leave the Fulton field for another scene of endeavor.

During Mr. Watson's term of pastorate here both he and Mrs. Watson have endeavored themselves by their disposition and hard work to a wide circle of friends who regret the parting. That the local church has prospered may be seen by the fact that between $2,000 and $2,500 has been raised for church repairs and accesories, and the congregation now feels that, perhaps, never before in the history of the church have conditions been as favorable for a continution of good work.

When the annual conference takes place in this city next month, Bishop Burton R. Jones of Alameda, Calif., will preside, and at least 150 delegates will be in attendance. There are in this conference seven districts which are presided over by three district elders, all of whom will be here.

Your appetite for fresh-every-day rolls increases every time you eat the Black company's article. adv

THE QUIRK.

Paramount Travels, No. 13, shows Ariquipa, Peru. This strange city, founded 1540 by the Spaniards, has now a population of 40,000. The Ilama, often called the "Camel of a strange bridge, suspended over a river in the Huancayo Valley, is over three hundred years old, and other wonderful scenes. The Mutual Masterpicture, "The Darkening Trail," in four parts, is another of those beautiful dramatic productions that have become features of the Quirk's programs. Georgetts and her four Orientals will be seen for the last time at 8 and 9:30 p. m. Remember the vaudeville act costs nothing, as the price is not raised. It remains just the same—5 and 10 cents. Tomorrow, "The Victim," that was booked recently and failed to arrive. It is a Mutual Masterpicture in three parts and the Dawn of Freedom is a first run Pathe drama of three reels of intense interest.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

5000 Yard Sale of

REMNANTS

Consisting of Voiles, Linen Suitings, Mercerized Waistings and Suitings, Dress Ginghams, Percales, Art Cretonnes and many other Fabrics, many of which contain enough material for a waist, a child's dress or yourself a suit or dress.

Values to 25c a yard and more.

Your choice 7c Yard

Sale Starts Thursday Morning at 9 o'clock

SEE BOTH FIRST STREET WINDOWS

J. C. O'BRIEN

Fulton Keynotes

Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Hopkins are entertaining the Misses Mary Louise and Alice O'Connor of Oswego.

* * *

Stephen J. Mahoney, the Buffalo Socialist, who held street audiences spellbound on two occasions last week, promises to return shortly to make more addresses. He spoke on Oswego's streets Saturday night.

* * *

Mrs. E. Eckwort and son Jack, of the West Side, who have been visiting firiends in New York for the past three weeks, returned yesterday.

* * *

Miss Doris Barnes is at Tully.

* * *

Mrs. H. M. Barrett has decided to remove to Oswego next week, to make that city her future home.

* * *

Mrs. James H. Brooks and son, James, Jr., is at Picton, Ont., to spend two weeks.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Wade E. Gayer are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. George Graham of Oriskany.

* * *

The Y. P. B. will meet tonight in the Congregational church to make plans for the annual picnic, which had to be postponed on account of inclement weather.

* * *

Judge Wilson will give a hearing tomorrow in City Court to a representative of the Fort Stanwir Canning company, who is charged by the State's inspector with a violation of the labor law.

* * *

The Mrs. E. C. Whitaker Circle will hold a social session with Mrs. A. Clark in Wells st., Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. A pleasant time is anticipated by the members.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, in charge of the club house at Pathfinder Island, are secretive about the menu to be served tomorrow evening in honor of "Stag Day," but the quality is assured. An exciting baseball game is one of the predictions for the afternoon of sport.

* * *

William Brown and John Outhouse are delegates to be Newburgh convention of the Order of Red Men. They represent Utoka Tribe of this city.

* * *

Chas. Petrie, father of Eugene Petrie, of 6th st., is seriously ill.

* * *

J. E. Jardine has sold his moving picture house in Central Square to J. R. Vann of Syracuse.

* * *

Lemuel Austin who sustained a lacerated scalp Sunday while he was engaged at work on the 6th st bridge, is resting as comfortably as can be expected. A timber fell from the bridge while he was working on the new foundation of the bridge.

* * *

James Backus, the 15-year-old boy living at 216 Seneca st., who suffered a fractured leg yesterday when he was engaged in a friendly wrestling match, is resting quite comfortably at his home.

* * *

C. A. Haller, of the firm of Haller Bros., visited Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Petrie of W. 6th st., Sunday. Mr. Haller, Mr. and Mrs. Petrie, Mrs. F. H. Radley and son, Herman, motored to Mexico, where they visited Mr. and Mrs. Hansen.

* * *

Miss Virgine Brennan, of the McDonald Co., returned today from her vacation which was spent with friends at Fredonia, N. Y. Mrs. J. Southerland, of the McDonald Co., left for her vacation today.

AMARANTH PICNIC.

The members and friends of Mary Patterson Court, Order of Amaranth, will go to Minetto tomorrow on the 1:46 o'clock car. The best kind of a time is promised at the picnic to be held in the beautiful Minetto grove —known as Baker's grove

At 5 o'clock supper will be served and many of the Masons of this city and Oswego will sit at the tables.

The Masonic band of Oswego will be on hand to provide music for the evening's dancing.

EXTRA SPECIAL!

All This Week

Boys' Wash Suits

$2.50, $2.00 and $1.50, Values; Sizes 3 years to 8 years, at

65c

McKINSTRY STORE

17 So. First Street

Small Building WANTED

About 10x16 feet

Phone 3371

The Great Oswego County Fair

FULTON, N. Y., Aug. 17, 18, 19, 20, 1915

GOOD RACES — Larger and Better than ever. $10,000 in Premiums — LIBERAL PURSES

"Mary Ellen" the Wonderful Trained Elephant Almost Human in Her Trained Performance With Other Animals

Monsieur Hammond in His Great High Wire Acts and Thrilling Balloon Ascension Each Day

Red-Hot Athletic Contests

Spelling Contest, 11 a. m., Friday, August 20

Students' Stock Judging Contest

Children's Calf Show

Music by the Fulton Elks' Band

SINGLE ADMISSION, 25c VEHICLES, 25c

SEASON VEHICLE TICKETS, 50c

Make this your summer vacation week—join the crowd and spend four days on the shores of beautiful Lake Neahtawanta.

V. V. Vant, Pres. W. H. Merriam, Treas. C. I. Kingsbury, Sec.

corner of Fifth and Philip sts.; hard pine finish; electric light; city water and bath lot 66x132; a small cash payment; price $2,000. See Hall & O'Connor. 199

Lost—Child's Bracelet, Sunday night. at Happy Hour, or on Cayuga, 1st or Oneida sts. Reward if returned to M. Feinglos, care H. Amdursky's store. 201

Position Wanted—In store or office by young lady, high school graduate; can do typewriting. Inquire "P" Times. 201

For Rent—Five-room flat on East Second st. Inquire I. Alderman, Phones 1242 and 2242.

Wanted—A girl for housework. No washing or ironing. 159 S. 4th st. 200

For Rent—A house; $2.50 per week. Inquire People's Hardware store. 204

For Sale—Used Ford Touring car; bargain. R. L. McCully. 201

For Sale—A $200 Edison phonograph Cheap for cash. Phone 122. tf

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

For Rent—A flat at 504 Pine street. $10 per month. H. L. Crandall.

D. EDWIN BALSLEY
Public Accountant and Auditor
401 Daniel Building
433 S. Salina st. Syracuse N. Y.

J. S. KNOX HAD WELCOME OF NORTH COUNTRY TOWN

Gouverneur, Aug. 9.—J. S. Knox thec community builder, was the speaker. Every business place in the town was closed from 2:30 until 4, in order that all might avail themselves of the opportunity to hear the address. Mr. Knox emphasized organization and system as the first requisites for successful business. He gave much attention to the rapid growth of the mail order business in this country and in consequence the rapid decline of business in the villages of the country. In clinching his argument for community organization Mr. Knox pointed to the success that has been obtained by the mail order concerns. He deplored the factthat our rural schools do not teach agriculture or business efficiency, and in consequence he declared these schools were a disgrace to the country. Mr Knox spoke over an hour and a half.

At 6 Mr. Knox was the guest of honor at a supper given by the chamber of commerce in the banquet hall of the Masonic temple. A majority of the members were presentas well as several invited guests. Mr. Knox made a short address, during which he emphasized several of the points of his afternoon address.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE QUIRK
Matinee, 5c.
Night, Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c.
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY
A Mutual Masterpicture
"THE DARKENING TRAIL"
in 4 parts.
PARAMOUNT TRAVELS No. 13
ONE OTHER.
and

WEDNESDAY
A Mutual Masterpicture
"THE VICTIM"
in 3 parts.
"The Dawn of Freedom"
in 3 parts
Matinee, 5c Night, 5c, 10c

GEORGETTE and her
4—ORIENTALS—4
LAST TIME TODAY at 3:30, 8:00 and 9:30

THURSDAY
HENRY KING in
"DOLLS OF INTRIGUE" in 2 parts
"THE LIFE CHAIN" of Romance of Elaine in 2 parts
"SOAKING THE CLOTHES" in 1 part
PATHE WEEKLY.

DAY BY DAY

Chronicle of Events and a Forecast of What is Doing in Officialdom—Special Correspondence.

By Frederic T. Cardoze.

Albany, Aug. 10.—An amendment to the State Constitution which will include compensation for industrial diseases, bids fair to be enacted. Delegate E. Clarence Aiken of the fortieth district has introduced such an amendment and is confident that it will receive a substantial vote when it comes up for final passage, or to be technically correct, adopted by the delegates upon its order of third reading.

In commenting upon his proposition, Delegate Aiken places considerable stress upon the necessity of some provision to care for the men who contract diseases as the result of their daily occupations, and for their families as well. There are many industrial occupations, and for their families as well. There are many industrial occupations which are a serious menace to health, a fact which the general public is ignorant of, he says.

Lead poisoning is perhaps the most prevalent disease which is met with according to Mr. Aiken. Hundreds of men are employed in connection with products for the manufacture of which lead is used and lead poisoning has caused the death of many and the continued disability of as many more workmen, he says. The employees of cement works are in constant danger of losing their health and statistics obtained by Delegate Aiken, show that the death rate in this line of work is very large.

In the present Workmens' Compensation Law, provision is made for the compensation of men who contract disease as the result of their daily labor or for provision for their families.

"I have convinced many members of the Convention that my proposition is at least a fair one," says Delegate Aiken. "When I brough out my statistice and other datas howing just how many able-bodied men have died early as the result of lead poisoning alone, I imediately received the most interested attention. Of course there are other diseases which frequently result from certain occupations, but lead is used in so many different occupations and for such a wide variety of materials that from it perhaps the most number of disability cases and deaths occur."

It is the belief of Delegate Aiken that his proposition will be accepted without much opposition. He says that the well being of the working man is as near the heart of the delegates as any other subject under consideration. The health of the men who work with their hands naturally is the most vital problem to be considered in connection with industrial occupations. For some reason or another, compensation for industrial diseases was omitted from the Workmens' Compensation law as it now reads.

The enactment and the placing of the Workmens' Compensation law up on the statute books of the State chronicles an interesting series of attempts to round it out into a workable and beneficial as set for the great army of men who are employed in there was a flaw in the law and it was necessary to amend it. This was done after the waging of a lengthy fight when the question of insurance of an industrial nature became an important issue. This question was settled and now comes the final chapter, that of adding industrial diseases to the list of subjects for which aid may be received.

COLUMBIA MILLS COMPANY TO MAKE STRONG PROTEST

Yesterday's Oswego Palladium says:

In preparation for a protest against the assessment on the Columbia Mills Inc., to be made to the Board of Assessors of Oswego Town on Grievance Day, August 17th, Attorney Torrey A. Ball is engaged at the County Treasurer's office filling out cards which will show the assessed value of every piece of property in the town in 1914 and the proposed assessment for 1915. In addition the cards will show the consideration paid for all property transferred during the year. This material will be used by the Columbia Mills in attempting to prove their contention that other parcels have not been assessed to their full value.

OSWEGO TO PROTEST AGAINST TROLLEY SCHEDULE

The Common Council of Oswego will meet tonight to protest against the new trolley schedule, and other grievances, and it is likely that the matter will reach the Public Service Commission.

The people of Fulton have a grievance, also, which is the rate of speed maintain by the cross-town car between the D. L. & W. and Hannibal st. No accidents of a serious nature have yet occurred but the swift-moving cars give many an autoist cold chills. Narrow escapes from collision are not infrequent, and some action should be taken by the city authorities.

TO BUILD CEMENT BLOCKS FOR CHURCH THIS WINTER

It is the purpose of the Rev. Father McCormick, in charge of St. Mary's R. C. chapel in Mexico village, to have made during the winter months enough cement blocks for the new church which he is laboring hard to secure for his flock. He stated Sunday that he has nearly sufficient funds for a new church, but wants to begin with prospects of being clear of a heavy indebtedness.

SHERIFF BUCK GETS A LOT OF PRAISE

E. R. Case, assistant secretary of the Prison Association of New York, in a report recently issued showers a lot of praise on Sheriff Buck's administration of the County Jail.

Mr. Case suggests that the present system of paying $2 a week for a prisoner's board be abolished. Another suggestion is that prisoners be employed on good road work.

MELVIN S. CROMBIE

Melvin S. Crombie, who died in Oswego Sunday night, was in his 67th year. He had been ill for several years.

Mr. Crombie was born in Fulton, but has lived in Oswego forty-two years. He was bookkeeper for the Oswego Commercial Advertiser and Times for six years and then served under Collector Daniel G. Fort and John J. Lamoree in the Custom House, and served two years under Collector H. B. Poucher, when he went in. He became connected with the Oswego City Savings Bank twenty-seven years ago as a bookkeeper and later was made treasurer. When he retired last February, because of ill health, he was secretary-treasurer of the institution.

He is survived by his wife; one daughter, Mrs. William S. Woods of Montclair, N. J., and two brothers, twins, Dr. Walter C. Crombie of Mechanicsville and Attorney William C. Crombie of Buffalo.

SPEAKER SWEET TO BE AT GRANBY FARMERS' PICNIC

Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the Assembly and acandidate to succeed himself in office, proposes to make an address tomorrow at the Granby farmers' picnic which is to be held at High Banks. Boats will ply at intervals between the landing near Stop 26 and the island to carry the visitors.

Bread as sweet as the "kind your mother used to bake," is the people's verdict applied to Black company's bread. adv

HENDERSON'S
9 CENT SALE
For TEN DAYS, Beginning THURSDAY

COTTON COTTON
Fruit of the Loom 9c
Hills 9c
Autograph 9c
Lonsdale 9c
Black Rock 40 . . . . . . 9c

NOTIONS
Best Outing Flannel, white or colored . . . 9c
2 Linen Corset Laces, 6 yards 9c
4 Balls Tape 9c

Belting 9c
Utopia Floss, white . . . 9c
Utopia Floss, colored 2 balls 9c
D. M. C. Cotton Emb. 2 Sk. for 9c
2 Spools Coats 9c
Stickerei Trimming . . . 9c
Petes' Hooks and Eyes . 9c
2 Papers Best Pins . . . 9c
100 yds. Spool Silk . . . 9c

Special on Ladies' Waists
10% on all Waists—Silk, Crepe and Lawn

O. HENDERSON & CO.
ONEIDA STREET PHONE 200

Sing Sing Prison Will Not Lose Tom Osborne

(Continued from Page One)

order Superintendent Riley to remove these three men. Should the superintendent refuse it may mean his own removal. These men are warm friends of Mr. Riley, and some persons think it will be impossible for him to discharge them.

If Superintendent Riley, who is a constitutional officer and cannot be removed, except on charges, would resign half of the dilemma would be solved, and if Warden Osborne would resign also the whole problem would be disposed of. But neither man shows signs of resigning.

Unpleasant stories are being cirdulated about Sing Sing and Superintendent Riley's office. Within a week, if the case of Warden Osborne against Patrick H. MacDonald, confidential agent of Superintendent Riley, is brought to trial, it is asserted, three prominenet members of the superintendent's staff will be fare to face with charges of a criminal character.

These three men, it is charged, conspired to blacken the character of Warden Osborne. It is said here that the whole alleged conspiracy will be unfolded at the hearing of the Osborne-MacDonald charges in Ossining on Thursday.

Office Holders and Members of Publicity League to Wage Battle

(Continued from Page One)

Chief, are on the quivive, and the lawless element will be asked to absent itself on the appointed date.

City Sealer O'Brien, Commissioner of Charities Woodbury; the members of the Civil Service Board and Fire and Police Commission will all be included in the invitation, in short, the complete municipal machinery will take a vacation on Wednesday next. (Have we missed anyone?)

Arbitration may be necessary to decide who shall umpire. Certain gentlemen of the cloth in the city feel that they should be honored with the office, while some of the players are inclined to think the services of Tommy Ryan's training camp of pugilists will be necessary. Efficiency will be the watchword in the selection of the official, and it is understood that Mr. Stevenson will be asked to name one man and Mr. Wiltsie the other.

The amount of the admission fee has not yet been decided, but it is safe to say that many citizens would pay almost any amount to see some of the men above-mentioned perform. If an admission fee is charged the proceeds will be donated to some public charity.

Community Notes

The body of Duncan Palen has been taken from his home at 166 S. 3d st., to Skaneateles for burial. Mr. Palen was 77 years old, and has been living here but a short time.

* * *

Soon the Barge canal employes who are under civil service, will be uniformed in blue serge, gilt braid and brass buttons. A neat name plate will adorn the cap to signify the position held.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Curtis, who have been spending a week at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Lay Allen Palmer, left for home yesterday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Sullivan and children of New York are in the city and will spend the summer at Hotel Fulton.

* * *

Patrolman Gordon has mastered the mysteries and intracies of the department motor-cycle and he will now be found looking after the speeders and violators in general.

* * *

Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Barrett, who are enjoying their vacation, recently spent a few days in Carthage, where Mr. Barrett was formerly pastor of the First Methodist church.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Watson A Butts accompanied by the former's brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Butts, left the city today bound for the Thousand Islands. The trip is being made by automobile and a number of resorts along the St. Lawrence will be visited.

* * *

The Elks Lodge will meet tomorrow to make preparations for entertaining guests during Fair week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Foley have returned to their home in Cayuga st., after spending a pleasant week at Thousand Island Park.

New Potatoes, per peck (15lbs.), 19c at Keller & Wilson's. adv

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

D/34

Appearing Each Day in

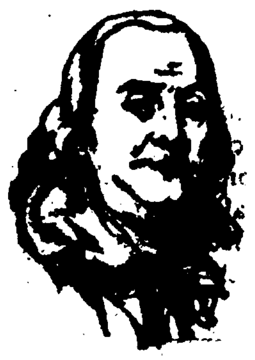
The Fulton Evening Times

DAILY FASHION NOTES

and

Easy and Practical Home Dressmaking Lessons

JUST RIGHT FOR THE HOME



Economy Hints

A penny saved is a penny earned.—Benjamin Franklin.

SOMETIMES when a woman takes up the problem of house furnishing she has to buy everything new from the beginning, and sometimes she already has a more or less complete equipment which she hopes to improve gradually—that is, to continue the comparison with the factory, she has to do with a "going concern." In either case she must study the situation carefully and make sure of what she most wants before she begins to buy. It is impossible for her to select to the best advantage unless she has all the principal needs in mind to begin with and goes at the task systematically. Haphazard buying is always extravagant and nowhere more so than in connection with house furnishings. There is such a bewildering variety of things to be used in a house that unless the housekeeper keeps a clear idea of what she wishes most and plans her buying carefully she will find herself getting things which, though useful, are not the most useful or are not the best adapted to her particular needs. Two dining tables may be equally good of their kind, but one may be much better adapted to a particular house and family than the other. If it is a case of furnishing a house entirely with new things it is wise to go slowly and learn from experience what will best suit the special conditions, even if this prevents putting the whole house completely in order at once. For example, it might be well to see how one's belongings fit into the built-in cupboards before deciding whether to buy a sideboard or a china closet.

If only a limited amount of money can be spent at one time, it would probably be better to leave an extra bedroom unfurnished or do without an extra rug than to "skimp" on the quality of the necessary things. When it is merely a question of renewing or increasing old equipment, the thoughtful housekeeper considers the value of each article in connection with what she has or expects to have as well as by itself. If she has no convenient cupboard for her ironing supplies, an ironing table of the settle type with a box under the seat may be more serviceable than the ordinary kind; and if she expects to get a new set of table dishes soon and can then use some of the old ones in the kitchen, it is poor policy to stock up unnecessarily with kitchen ware.

In order to buy in accordance with a definite plan she must often steel herself against the allurements of bargain counters or of beguiling salesmen, not because the wares they offer are not intrinsically good or cheap, but because in spite of being good or cheap they may not be what she really needs most. It is poor economy for her to buy sheets which will not be used for several years instead of napkins which are needed at once, simply because the sheets happen to be a few cents cheaper than usual, or to be persuaded to take an omelet pan when what she had meant to get next was a new coffee pot.

How to Use Left Over Coffee For Various Culinary Purposes.

Here is a French recipe for a coffee blanc mange that differs slightly from the ordinary: Add to a glass of clear, strong coffee seven ounces of gelatin that has been soaked in water. Chop finely a pound of almonds and pound into a powder; soak this in three glasses of water and mix with the coffee. Pour the mixture into a mold and cook in the oven for half an hour. Serve cold.

Cold coffee boiled with sugar to form a coffee sirup is very palatable when served as a sauce with vanilla, coffee or chocolate ice cream. It also makes a delicious flavoring for whipped cream.

With the aid of a tin cocktail shaker many soda fountain drinks can be made at home from leftover coffee. A glass of milk, one egg, two tablespoonfuls of cream and four tablespoonfuls of sweetened coffee, well shaken together, furnish a delicious and nourishing drink.

Another beverage that is unusual is made with one part of coffee and three parts of cocoa. This is to be served hot with luncheon or as a substitute for afternoon tea.

How to Clean Some Particular Parts of the House.

When cleaning mopboards the wall adjoining may easily be protected by using a piece of cardboard held at the upper edge of the mopboard. This allows the cloth to soil the cardboard instead of the wall and avoids the streak one so often sees upon wallpaper or painted walls.

To freshen gilt frames, dust them carefully, then wash with one ounce of soda beaten up with the whites of three eggs. Scraped patches may be touched up with any gold paint.

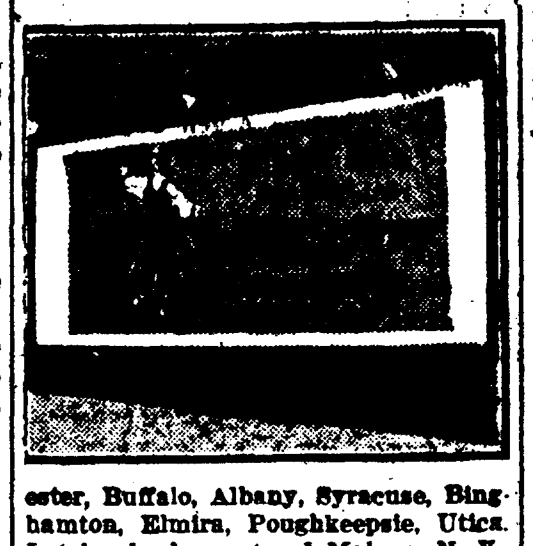
Castile soap and warm water with proper care may be used to clean oil paintings; other methods should not be employed without some skill.

To remove paint from window glass use strong hot vinegar.

A redhot iron will remove old putty or will soften it so that it can easily be scraped from window glass.

She Is Stepping Along.

She is stepping along, that girl in the striped skirt with her light, sure steps. One watched her first stand out in her glad, brisk way from the corner of Columbus circle, New York city. Now she has marched over the whole state. She has raced along the Hudson river, keeping in front of the Empire State express. She has beckoned to the commuters and hailed the passing tourists. She has gone into remote sections, where summer visitors will welcome her as a reminder of the city left behind them. Also, she has gone to Roch-



ester, Buffalo, Albany, Syracuse, Binghamton, Elmira, Poughkeepsie, Utica. Lately she has entered Malone, N. Y., and shrills her bugle from a broad expanse where the Franklin county men, who are already rapidly enrolling for suffrage, can hear her clarion call.

She is popular, for she is a beautiful young woman. She marches. The figure seems alert and intent on its task.

Tongue Caught Ermine.

"This stole is of tongue caught ermine, hence its high price," the salesman said.

"Tongue caught ermine, eh?"

"Yes, madam. You see, the ermine's coat is extremely delicate. A trap tears it horribly. So the trapper catches it by the tongue.

"The ermine is fond of ice. The trapper smears heavy knives with grease and lays them here and there on the snow. The snow white ermine, lithe and quick, rushes up in the zero weather, licks what he takes for a sliver of ice, and, lo, is doomed, for the steel of the heavy knife has frozen fast to his tongue."—Exchange.

VIVIAN NICKALLS ENLISTS.

Well Known College Rowing Coach to Become an English Soldier.

Vivian Nickalls, who is well known as a college coach and who is at present the coach of Pennsylvania university's crews, has declared his intention of abandoning his profession to join the British army. Mr. Nickalls is an

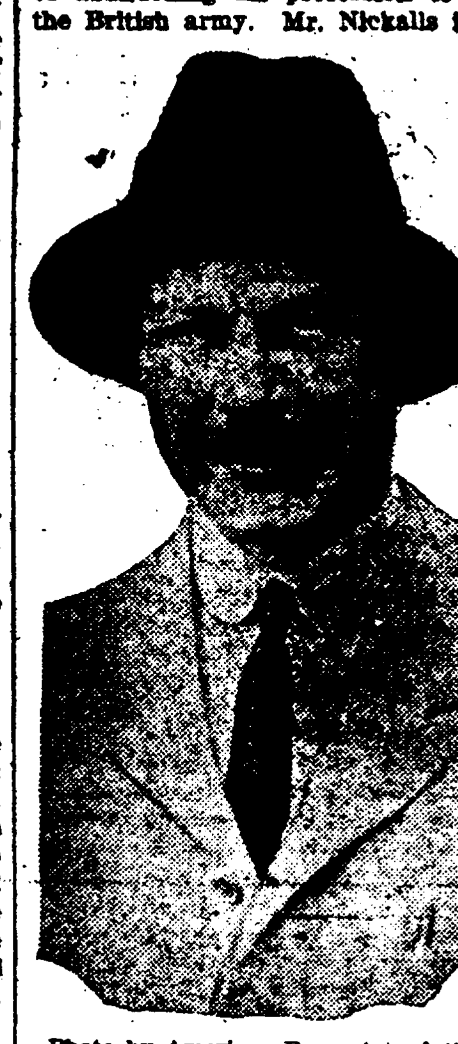


Photo by American Press Association.

VIVIAN NICKALLS.

Englishman and is the brother of Guy Nickalls, rowing coach of Yale, whose varsity eight won a notable victory over Harvard this year. Vivian Nickalls has accepted a commission in a hussar regiment and will sail for England about the middle of August.

Care of the Teeth.

Without good teeth there cannot be proper chewing; without proper chewing there cannot be proper digestion; without proper digestion there cannot be proper nourishment; without proper nourishment there cannot be good health. Without health what is life? Brushing the teeth is not enough for their good health. Let the mouth be purified for its rest by rinsing it with a cleansing mouth bath, else some good sterilizing agent, such as camphor, hydrogen peroxide, the proportion being a few drops to a glassful of warm water. Then fill the mouth with milk of magnesia, allowing it to permeate every corner of the mouth and all the crevices between the teeth.

The Arms We Buy.

For a peaceful and peace loving nation statistics develop the fact that Americans and residents of this country purchase annually a vast number of firearms. One authority estimates that nearly half a million shotguns alone are sold and about 900,000,000 cartridges, of which more than half are used for hunting purposes, of various kinds.—Argonaut.

WIFELY DEVOTION OF MRS. EDISON

She Watches Over Him Lest He Overtax Himself.

Thomas A. Edison, who has recently had a new honor thrust upon him by being selected by Secretary of the Navy Daniels to head the recently inaugurated department of invention and development for the United States navy, is the man above all others whom the nation will look to for new inventions of a defensive nature. Chief among the problems it is hoped this department will solve is meeting the danger of submarine warfare with new devices that will assure peace to our country by their effectiveness.

In announcing his acceptance of Secretary Daniels' invitation Mr. Edison said that he believed the proposal so important that it should be attended to at once, for the war in Europe emphasized the need of such a department.

Mr. Edison, as is well known, is crowded with work, and Mrs. Edison, who has always been more solicitous

© by American Press Association.

MR. AND MRS. THOMAS A. EDISON.

for her husband's health than is the great inventor himself, at first demurred to his accepting the new responsibility, but her scruples have been overcome.

"I think he has too much to do now," said Mrs. Edison in a recent interview, "straightening out the plant after the fire, building a new carbolic acid factory and his other everyday work that is itself far more exacting than that of most men. He works steadily from 8 o'clock in the morning until midnight. However, he tells me he would act only in an advisory capacity in this new position and would have to do little or no active work. I suppose that being the case I shall have to put aside my preferences and consent to his accepting Secretary Daniels' offer. But," Mrs. Edison sighed anxiously, "he really has too much work now."

Several times Mrs. Edison has "looked after" her famous husband when she believed "the wizard," who seldom sleeps more than five hours a night, was overtaxing himself. When the Edison record plating plant burned March 8 Mrs. Edison brought out to him a pair of overshoes and insisted on his putting them on while the fire was at its height. Several times she has refused to permit him to return from vacations when she feared he had not got enough rest, and many nights she goes out to his laboratory and makes him come in and get a little needed sleep.

She Needed Them.

"I wish, John," she said regretfully, "I had had sense enough not to destroy all the letters you wrote me during the year and a half of your courtship."

He smiled in a gratified way. "I knew you would regret that some time," he said.

"Indeed I do," she replied. "I need a little change the worst sort of way, and the man who buys rags and old paper was here today. How wasteful we are in our youth!"

He looked at her reproachfully, and almost involuntarily his hand sought his pocketbook. It is seldom, indeed, that a resourceful woman has to make a direct request for money.—Chicago Post.

Cheerful Inducements.

The following advertisement once appeared in the London Post:

"A rock built, crenelated castle, buffeted by the Atlantic surge, at one of the most romantic and dreaded points of our ironbound coast, in full view of the Death stone; shipwrecks frequent, corpses common; three reception and seven bedrooms; every modern convenience; 10 guineas a week. Address," etc.

Nice Business.

"I think I'll go into the real estate business."

"Looks good to you, eh?"

"Yes; the real estate business seems to be one in which two men can swap property and both make money.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Natural Sequence.

"The prisoner was sunk in dejection."

"What sank him?"

"The fact they couldn't bail him out."
—Baltimore American.

TODAY'S FASHION NOTE

A very chic waist is pictured here, developed in cream colored chiffon cloth edged with black liberty satin, the black border being hem-stitched to the fichu and the collar. The skirt is a four-piecemodel in black velvet, trimmed with buttons. In medium size the waist requires 2 1-8 yards 36-inch material and the skirt 4½ yards 44-inch velvet.

Pictorial Review Waist No. 6349. Sizes, 32 to 46 in. bust. Price 15c.

Skirt No. 6341. Sizes 22 to 34 in. waist. Price, 15c.

[illegible] Patterns may be [illegible] M. Katz & Co. De[illegible] Fulton.

Advice.

"Nobody listens to advice."

"You're wrong. One fellow always does."

"Who's that?"

"The fellow who's giving it."—Cleveland Leader.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

APRICOT MARMALADE.

NOT only alphabetically first, but first in favor among the "confitures" of the French, stand all the forms of apricot preserve, of which apricot marmalade is the chief. This sticky, velvety, smooth sweet of not very positive flavor, but most delicate when made of fine fruit, is used in dozens of the different little cakes of the fine French pastry shop, sometimes to give the shiny top to the little filled tartlets, sometimes between the cooked creams, and a foundation of puff or other paste, and is an altogether serviceable and attractive addition, although not dietetically good with pastry. The French pastry maker often recooks it with a very heavy sirup to make it more shiny.

The Italians also use a great deal of such things as apricot marmalade with their "pasta frolla" (puff paste), sometimes covering a layer of paste with it, which thus becomes a background for figures cut from pastry like a rose branch with leaves, buds and roses.

The marmalade is made by reducing the raw apricot to a pulp by putting it through a sieve—a stout tin one with re-enforced bottom is one of the invaluable kitchen utensils—and then it may be cooked with the sugar or cooked separately to dry out the water and united with a thick sirup. The first method is probably the best for the inexperienced, and the following recipe adapted from the French describes it:

Apricot Marmalade Recipe.

Pour boiling water on the apricots, fine ripe ones, and let stand three or four minutes. Pour off, peel and take out stones, then press all through sieve. Add three-fourths as much sugar as fruit and cook from half to three-fourths of an hour. If over the fire directly, stir all the time. It is safer to cook it on an asbestos plate and stir frequently. A test for its being done is that it should stick the fingers together. Put in sterilized glasses; when cold cover as you would a jelly.

Anna Thompson

Hints for Housewives

American Housewives Can Mix Their Own Flour.

That the American housewife is herself quite capable of doing all the flour mixing desirable, is the commentary of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Vrooman on the mooted mixed flour question. He says further that the American housewife could materially reduce the cost of living if she were to get the flour mixing habit.

"There are some thirty substitutes that can be mixed with wheat flour in making bread. Many of these are more nutritious than wheat flour; some of them are cheaper than wheat flour, and of these two or three at least are commercially obtainable almost any where.

"Potatoes, corn flour and rice (in certain sections) can be used with profit in mixture with wheat flour in making yeast bread. With wheat flour as dear as it is now, the careful housewife stands to effect quite a saving by using one of these products to eke out her wheat flour. Experiments have shown that the substitutes can be used successfully in the proportion of one part to three parts of wheat flour. At least three-fourths of the mixture must be good wheat flour.

"Potatoes have a certain advantage in this regard, since potato bread can be made without going to the trouble to get the commercial potato meal. Plain mashed potatoes, four parts of mashed potatoes to three parts of wheat flour, will serve the purpose quite well. If the dry potato meal or flake is used the ratio should be one part of potato to three parts of flour. Boiled rice can be used in much the same way as mashed potatoes, care being taken to allow for the water in the rice and to use about three times as much in bulk as would be used of the rice flour.

"In making potato bread the sponge should be used and just enough water to serve to mix the yeast with the potato, since the sponge becomes very soft after partial fermentation. The remainder of the flour is worked in afterward, care being taken to make an extra stiff dough, which should be raised till quite light. This bread is much moister than bread made of straight wheat flour.

"Corn flour, which should cost about two-thirds the price of wheat flour, may be mixed with wheat flour direct, one part of corn flour to three parts of wheat flour. Use the mixture just as though it were wheat flour, and mix it yourself.

"It should be remembered that the addition of starchy materials, such as potatoes, rice or cornstarch (which is sometimes used to adulterate wheat flour in baking), tends to make a loaf less rich in protein and hence less nutritious than the straight wheat flour. The addition of corn flour makes little if any change in the nutritive value of the bread, but makes it cheaper.

"There are other flour substitutes, such as soybean meal and pea flour, which serve to add greatly to the nutritive value of the loaf when mixed with wheat flour. These products unfortunately cannot be recommended in the present emergency, since they are not as yet common articles of commerce in this country.

"In this connection it should be said that a great saving could be effected if the housewife would emulate the professional baker and buy low grade wheat flours. There are flours on the market quite as good for home baking as the fancy patent flours, which cost in bulk from 25 to 40 per cent less than the fancy grades. Such are the so called 'second clear' and 'low grade' flours, which are graded lower than patents merely because they are darker, not because they are any less nutritious or less palatable. In fact, the darker color may be evidence that the flour is more nutritious than white flour.

Tossing In a Blanket.

Tossing in the blanket is a very old sport or punishment. "Blanketing" Ben Jonson called it, and in Holinshed (1557) we find a denunciation of "jesting, plaicing, blanketing and such other filthie and dishonorable exercises." The French have a special verb, "berner," for it, "berne" being the name given to the sheet or blanket used. The verb "berner" is also used for the Moorish punishment, in which four men hold the victim by his ankles and wrists and send him as high as they can—presumably with no blanket to catch him.

Now He Has Millions.

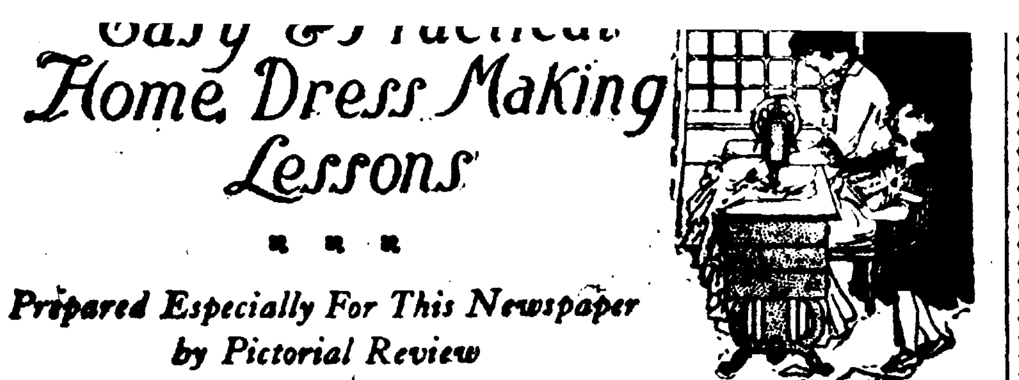
"See that fellow in the limousine?" said one man to another at Washington and Illinois streets as a big car passed.

"Well, I can remember when he didn't have but one pair of socks; now he has millions."

"Gee, he must have some washings," replied the friend whose mind does not run to finances.—Indianapolis News.

Percussion Caps.

Percussion caps (taking the place of the flintlock) came into use about 1820. Snider's system of breechloading was invented in 1859, although there had been attempts made at Snider's achievement several years earlier than that date. The muzzle loaders held on until the seventies, when they were practically discarded by all armies.



Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

MORNING FROCK IN GABARDINE.

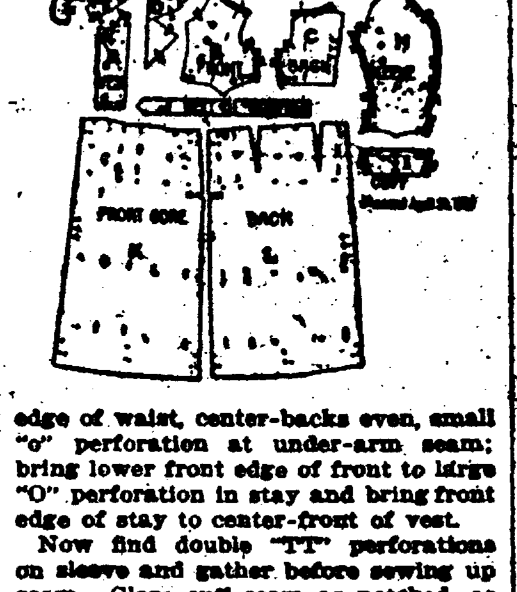
6304

A wonderful effect of refinement and good taste is shown in this morning frock of mastic gabardine trimmed with brown silk.

The more simple the morning frock, the more simple and becoming it will be regarded when inventory of early Fall fashions is taken. The accompanying model in gaberdine exploits the fashionable mastic tone and has the sleeves finished with brown silk cuffs. To duplicate the model in medium size requires 3 yards 44-inch material, with ⅜ yard silk for the cuffs. If the vest and collar are made of contrasting material, ⅝ yard will be required, if 27 inches wide.

The front and back of the waist are tucked and the tucks are stitched into position immediately after closing the shoulder seams. They should be about an inch wide. Before closing under-arm seams bring folded edge of tuck at lower edge of front to large "O" perforation and tack. Underface the front about an inch and close seam of square collar as notched, terminating seam at small "o" perforation. Face collar and sew to neck edge as notched.

Hem front of vest and adjust to position underneath front of waist, matching small "o" perforations. Gather lower edge of waist between double "TT" perforations; sew stay to lower



edge of waist, center-backs even, small "o" perforation at under-arm seam; bring lower front edge of front to large "O" perforation in stay and bring front edge of stay to center-front of vest.

Now find double "TT" perforations on sleeve and gather before sewing up seam. Close cuff seam as notched, as just under short sleeve, bringing small "o" perforations at upper edge of cuff to corresponding perforations in sleeve, and stitch to position along lower edge of sleeve. Sew into armhole.

The skirt comes next. Slash front fore to left of center-front on double "oo" perforations for opening. Join gores as notched. Form box-pleats, creasing on lines of slot perforations; bring folded edges to corresponding lines of small "o" perforations; stitch from upper edge to single small "o" perforations and press. Gather upper edge of skirt between the pleats. Sew to lower edge of waist over stay, center-fronts and center-backs even, large "O" perforation at under-arm seam.

The belt of self-material gains an odd finish by being secured with a buttonhole lapped over a button of brown silk.

Pictorial Review Costume No. 6304. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Price, 15 cents.

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.

For the Children

Boys Who Took Part In a College Commencement.

Photo by American Press Association.

Sons of Princeton graduates of the class of 1910 had a fine time at the recent commencement exercises of that university. Of course they are pretty small boys, but that did not detract from the enjoyment they had nor the pleasure they gave to the older folks. The little fellows were dressed in Turkish costumes and took part in the parade around the campus. They attracted a great deal of attention from the spectators and were generally acclaimed the best hit of the day. The photograph shows two of the little fellows, who are decorated with the figures "1910," which denotes the year in which their fathers were graduated.

Game of Initials.

Provide a pack of cards upon which the letters of the alphabet have been conspicuously printed. There should be but one letter on each card and more than one alphabet will be needed. Four or five would not be too many, but Q, X and Z may be omitted.

Choose a leader and have him sit where he can be plainly seen by all. He must put the pack of cards face down on a table before him, or on a book on his lap. He then calls for the name of some general, novelist, country or city, or any object he pleases beginning with the letter which he turns up from the pack and holds up for all to see, reading it distinctly as he does so. He must name the object required before turning up the card.

Whoever in the company first names the object called for receives the card. When the cards have all been used the person holding the most has won the game. For example, the leader says, "Name a state of the Union beginning with"—here he turns up a card—"the letter 'D.'" Some one cries "Delaware" and receives the card.

"Name one of Scott's characters beginning with F."

"Name one of Dickens' novels beginning with G."

"Name a famous general beginning with G."

And so on. In case no one can give an answer the card is returned to the bottom of the pack.

SIRES AND SONS.

Mayor William H. Thompson of Chicago is a total abstainer.

W. H. Winans fills four public offices in Cleveland. He is twenty-six.

C. C. Herron of Philadelphia has completed twenty-five years in rescue mission work.

W. M. Smith has spent thirty-five years as a typesetter for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Hon. Austen Chamberlain, the new British secretary for India, is no tyro in public business and is regarded as a fine administrator. In 1902 he was postmaster general and afterward became chancellor of the exchequer.

Colonel Rogers Birnie, who recently retired as senior colonel of the ordnance department of the army, having reached the age limit, is one of the foremost ordnance experts in this country. He is a native of Maryland and entered the army in 1872.

General Carlo Caneva, commander in chief of the Italian forces in the field, is a man tried in battle in the war with Turkey. His is the highest rank in the Italian army. He is seventy years of age and was on the retired list until the war threat loomed on the horizon.

A Carlyle Retort.

An empty headed duke once said to Thomas Carlyle at a dinner:

"The British people, sir, can afford to laugh at theories."

Carlyle, scowling, replied:

"The French nobility of a hundred years ago thought that they could afford to laugh at theorists too. But a man came and wrote a book called 'The Social Contract.' This man was Jean Jacques Rousseau, and his book was a theory and nothing but a theory. The nobles could laugh at his theory, but their skins went to bind the second edition of the book."

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.

To make the most of all the dull hours, to make the very best of dull people, to like a poor jest better than none, to wear the threadbare coat like a gentleman, to be outvoted with a smile on your face, to hitch your wagon to the old horse if no star is handy—that is wholesome philosophy.—Bliss Perry.

ROOM ATTRACTIVE.

There is no reason why a storeroom should be a dingy, messy place, which must be hidden from every eye except the owner's. It is quite possible to make it an attractive, cheery place, which one may visit as freely as any parlor.

One woman uses her back bedroom as a combination storage and sewing room, and except for the faint odor of tar bags and moth balls one would never suspect the real purpose of the room. It has a big, roomy closet. In this she has a pole stretched from one wall to the other, and from the pole are suspended many tar bags holding all the furs and long heavy coats. On the shelves, wrapped in many covers of newspapers, are the winter hats, with a small bag of camphor balls between every two. This closet is kept tightly locked, as a rule, but once a month the bags and packages are removed, and the closet is well dusted and aired.

This housewife keeps two trunks with her most valuable possessions in this storehouse, also an old fashioned wardrobe with a mirrored door, a sewing machine and two chairs.

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS.

Mrs. Celia Stellman of Brooklyn recently found her son, Henry, who disappeared fifteen years ago, a sailor in the United States navy.

Miss Eva Ramstedt, a former pupil of Mme. Curie, the radium expert, has been appointed professor of radiology at the University of Stockholm.

First to win the iron cross from Emperor William in the present war was Fraulein Lonny Hertz von Vessen of Berlin, a cousin of the late Mark Twain.

In the fifty years she has been connected with the bureau of engraving and printing in Washington it is estimated that over $100,000,000,000 has passed through the hands of Miss Annie Roe, chief of the numbering division.

Miss Harriet A. Graham has been retired on a pension by the Pittsburgh board of education after having taught for more than fifty-three years in Pittsburgh schools. Miss Graham is said to be the oldest woman public school teacher in point of service in Pennsylvania and one of the oldest in this country.

Echoes of the War.

It seems to be millions for munitions, but not one cent for peace pacts.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Even the Swiss are running deeper into debt to pay the cost of their neutrality.—Boston Herald.

Reflections as to the causes of war have lost interest in the contemplation of the effects.—Washington Star.

"No change" in the military situation is beginning to awake a heartfelt echo from hollow war chests.—Washington Post.

The war will do one thing for the men who die in the trenches. It will relieve them of the burden of helping to pay the war debt. This will be a heritage to their children to the third and fourth generations.—Houston Post.

PITH AND POINT.

The more excuses a man makes the less he gets out of it.

The dictates of conscience are never recorded by a typewriter.

Since getting into the war little San Marino seems to have been lost.

Originality is a thing we constantly clamor for and instantly quarrel with.

Actions may speak louder than words, but most people prefer oratory to pantomime.

Work is terrible to some men and loafing is terrible to others, showing what habit will do.

War dispatches announce another gain of 200 yards, but fail to state who carried the ball.

Don't wait too long for your ship to come in. Better take a canoe and paddle out and meet it.

Speaking of infant industries, that of the home tourist finds better protection in war than in the tariff.

Short steps attained at terrific cost in blood and treasure is the monotonous story of the European hostilities.

One of these days there is going to be a great battle at Szcsebrzesyn, and then half a dozen compositors will commit suicide.

A New York woman aged ninety-nine attributes her longevity to having always had a good appetite. The eat-less campaigners will please note.

True Words.

"Ma, do you remember at the wedding how you said we shouldn't feel bad 'cause we weren't losing our daughter, but gaining a son?"

"Yes, pa."

"Well, them was true words, ma. He's just written me that they've decided to come home an' live with us."

Woman's World

Wife of New Secretary of State Occupies Mother's Former Place.

Photo © by Clinedinst.

MRS. ROBERT LANSING.

Not since the days when Mrs. John Hay entertained official Washington as wife of the secretary of state has a cabinet hostess of this rank appeared who is as well equipped as Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of President Wilson's new premier.

Mrs. Lansing will enjoy the unique experience of succeeding to the very exacting social duties which were so ably performed by her mother back in the Harrison administration when John W. Foster, her father, was secretary of state.

Mrs. Lansing, then Eleanor Foster, was just making her bow in society, having been graduated from Smith college. Her interest in her mother's duties was sufficient to give her an experience which she will now be able to turn to practical advantage.

The wife of the secretary of state is called upon for many exacting social duties, and Washington expects to see Mrs. Lansing make a notable place for herself as a cabinet hostess. She is a good conversationalist, quick at repartee and somewhat of a wit. Furthermore, Mrs. Lansing is the youngest woman upon whom the duty of leading the cabinet's social affairs has fallen in many years.

Mrs. Lansing was married to Mr. Lansing in 1890 in the home of her father on I street, where the Fosters lived for many years. The Lansing wedding was attended by a notable gathering, including President Harrison and family, Vice President Morton and his family and other prominent officials and diplomats.

Mr. Lansing took his bride to a new home in Watertown, N. Y., where they have always lived except for the time spent in Washington. They spent many winters with General and Mrs. Foster before Mr. Lansing was appointed counselor of the state department, and since then they have continued to make their home with the Fosters, who have built a spacious and luxurious home on Eighteenth street, just opposite the Austro-Hungarian embassy, in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Lansing have no children.

Mrs. Lansing as the foremost of the cabinet wives will take precedence over many other women. She will take the lead in all things social in the cabinet circle. In social rank she comes next to the wife of the president or the president's hostess. Even the wife of the vice president does not have the social responsibility of the wife of the secretary of state. It is her duty to entertain the diplomatic corps, and it is to her that the wives and families of newly accredited ambassadors and ministers pay their respects after they have made their formal calls at the White House.

The most brilliant function of New Year's day next to the White House reception is the breakfast given by the secretary of state and his wife to the diplomatic corps.

Mrs. Lansing is known in Washington as a woman of exceptionally good taste, modesty and common sense.

Ways to Clean Silver.

One of the easiest ways to clean silver is to wash it with a soft cloth saturated with kerosene, then rinse it with scalding water. A long bath in sour milk will clean badly tarnished silver. If vinegar cruets are filled with it and left awhile the films on the inside will soon disappear.

Alcohol and salt will remove egg stains immediately, and alcohol and soda is also a good cleanser. Many prefer using alcohol to ammonia, though the latter does the work.

A chamois bag filled with powdered magnesia is very useful for polishing all silver articles. An old piece of velvet will prove wonderful for polishing silver, and a broken clothespin is a handy contrivance. Covered with a cloth, the flat, rounded tip will be more useful in working between the tines of the work and in moldings that require more friction than a brush can give.

Button Hooks.

For 5 cents buttonhooks with white bone handles can be bought. A supply of these might be laid in by many a housewife to advantage, for every room ought to be furnished with at least one shoe buttoner. Nothing is so aggravating as to be unable to find one's buttoner.

D/34

TEUTONS LEAVE 2000 DEAD

Milan, Aug. 10.—The fall of Gorizia is now considered a matter of only a few days. Its defenses have almost been swept away by the vigorous attack of the Italians, culminating today in a five hours' artillery and infantry attack.

Many of the Austrian batteries were silenced in today's battle and after a final bayonet attack the Austrian troops retired toward the town, leaving 2,000 dead and 800 prisoners. The damage within the town was enormous, the streets being impassable with wreckage.

10,000 Left of 40,000.

Refugees describe conditions in Gorizia as terrible. Living conditions are desperate. The Italian artillery fire prevents the arrival of supplies and the population is reduced from 40,000 to 10,000.

Lawlessness is rampant and the municipal stores and warehouses are empty. A mob burned a rich citiizen's residence in the hope of obtaining wheat. Bread is scarce and meat unobtainable.

The Italian center at Carso continues to advance the onward movement, each day representing small but methodical gains, although no large mass engagements have taken place. The Austrians seem to be convinced that all their sacrifices are useless, the steady, hard, stubborn fighting marks each day.

The Italian front is now a considerable number of kilometres east of Sagrado and Tugliano, the extreme positions at Doberdo are seven miles farther east than a month or five weeks ago. The area thus gained south of Goripia is extremely hilly and rocky and represents enormous difficulties, especially as it is defended stubbornly inch by inch by the enemy.

Shell Austrians on Heights.

An action of great brilliancy has been accomplished by the Alpini in the lofty glacier region of Tonalee in western Trentino, where mountain guns were dragged up to the heights of Punta Ercavalto, 366 metres, and shelled the Austrians out of their positions at Malga and Paluda in Val del Monte. Important lines and a camp held by the Austrians were taken along the heights overlooking Val del Monte and a considerable amount of material was captured.

Rome, Aug. 10.—Perhaps even more important than the actual advances reported in General Cadorna's bulletin is the fact that the Austrians are being kept in anxiety all along the front, not knoweing at what point the Italians will make the next push forward.

SUGAR TO DROP IN PRICE SOON

Sugar prices are on the decline, having fallen 30 points in the last few weeks. It is probable that they will go ten points lower by Saturday The jobbers are asking $6 a hundred and expect to drop to $5.90 tomorrow. A year ago jobbers wereg etting $8 a hundred. At the beginning of the European war prices began to boom upward, as a result of crop conditions and the demand from Europe. The European demand was not as great as was expected and home consumption fell off, causing a decline. The canneries use the bulk of the sugar sold in this country. This year only about one-half as much canned goods has been put up for the reason that dealers throughout the country are overstocked. The high prices have caused a falling off in the consumption in the homes. English imports of refined sugars for the first six months this year totalled 220,000 tons, compared with 464,000 tons the corresponding period last year.

Following is a Concise Explanation of Plan C, Under Whose Auspices Commission-Manager Form is to Work

LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

All legislative powers under Plan C are vested in the council of five which may pass ordinances covering all city matters. Each member has a vote, three constitute a quorum and three votes are necessary for the approval of an ordinance or resolution. Regular meetings must be held weekly, special meetings on call of any member on three days' notice, all sessions *must be open* to the public. Until superseded by ordinance all laws and charter requirements continue in effect. The council cannot repeal or alter provisions relating to the granting of franchises, the sale or lease of city real estate, or the incurring of debts, except to transfer the powers to officers under Plan C.

TERMS OF OFFICE.

The Mayor is elected for four years, the two councilmen receiving the most votes for four years each, the two councilmen receiving the next largest number of votes for two years each, their successors in each case to be elected for four years.

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY.

The council succeeds to the powers formerly exercised by the assessors, but the council may appoint one or more assessors.

CITY JUDGE AND BOARD OF EDUCATION.

These are not affected by Plan C. They continue to be chosen as at present.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERRS.

Chosen by the council for terms of six years, one commissioner being elected every two years.

METHOD OF ELECTION.

The provision of the election laws of the state control at as present. There will be partisan nominations. The ballot will be of "office group" type as at present, that is, all candidates for Mayor will be grouped together and all candidates for the council will be grouped together with the party emblem opposite each candidate nominated by a regular party.

SALARIES.

The salaries of the Mayor and councilmen in cities with a population between 10,000 and 25,000 are $500 per year.

ADMINISTRATION.

All administrative and executive powers are vested in the city manager, appointed by the council to hold office during so long as his services are satisfactory. The duties of the city manager are to (1) be the administrative head of the city government; (2) see that within the city the laws of the state and the ordinances, resolutions and bylaws of the council are faithfully executed; (3) attend all meetings of the council, and recommend for adoption such measures as he shall deem expedient; (4) make reports to the council from time to time upon the affairs of the city, keep the council fully advised of the city's financial condition, and its future financial needs; (5) prepare and submit to the council a tentative budget for the next fiscal year.

APPOINTMENTS.

The council determines the number, the powers, duties and compensation of officers and employes, but appointments to all offices except the city clerk and the civil service commission are made by the city manager, and he is personally responsible for their efficiency.

MAYOR.

The Mayor is required to preside at all meetings of the council, as the official head of the city for civil proceedings, for the military law and for all ceremonial purposes. He has no veto power.

One of the important differences between the present method of selecting the city council and the method provided under Plan C, is that at present we chose our aldermen by wards. Under Plan C they are chosen to represent the whole city. This means that under Plan C every voter would vote for one man out of the three or four nominated for Mayor, and that he would vote for four men out of the fifteen or twenty likely to be nominated for councilmen. This gives every voter an opportunity to vote for all the council. At present he can vote for only the Mayor and one of the Aldermen.

GERMANS CAPTURE PRAGA AND BATTER TWO GREAT FORTS

London, Aug. 10.—The neck of the funnel through which Grand Duke Nicholas' Warsaw and Vistula armies are retreating has been narrowed to about thirty miles between the Vistula and Bug rivers. The time that has passed since the retirement began is believed, however, to have permitted the great body of troops to reach the open spaces east of Warsaw not as yet in danger of German envelopment.

That the Russian evacuation of Warsaw was more complete and successful than even the most optimistic had hoped is indicated in the Berlin official report of yesterday that "a few thousand" prisoners were taken in the city. It is regarded here as evident that the bag was exceedingly small or more definite results would have been announced.

Theoccupation of Praga yesterday brings to a dramatic climax thhe first phase of the drive at the Polish capital and the region of Eastern Poland of which Warsaw is the dominating center. Praga is essentially a part of the capital, with great railway stations on the running to Petrograd and Moscow. Few details have been received of the final Russian stand at Praga, but the indications are that the withdrawal of the Russians became imperative in order to escape from the German lines gradually drawing together in their rear.

Warsaw is now the apex of a vast letter V, the arms of which are the River Bug on the north and the Vistula on the south. The German lines spread along those rivers are contracting gradually as the armies in the north and those in the south approach each other.

Besides the enveloping movement immediately to the east of Warsaw, Berlin reports a steady hammering at the great Russian fortresses of Kovno and Lomza, the chief significance of which is their proximity to the lines of railway communications to Petrograd. Novo Georgeievsk is the only place west of Warsaw at which a Russian garrison remains and its fall seems imminent.

The attitude of the Poles toward the new German regime is arousing deep interest, as the occupation of Warsaw unites for the first time three branches of the Poles heretofore divided among Russia, Germany, and Austria. Under the Russian regime Poland has been a hotbed of disorder, and it remains to be seen whether control of this occupied territory will be as difficult a problem for Germany as it has been for Russia.

French Aeroplanes Make Daring and Dramatic Dash

London, Aug. 10.—The British have recaptured all the trenches they lost to the Germans in the region of Hoge on July 30, and have further extended their front to a distance of 1,200 yards, making a net gain for Sir John French's troops of fully a mile of front.

The English, after a protracted lull in which they were husbanding their ammunition against the possibility of a new German drive on the Iser front, resumed their artillery action about three days ago and, in co-operation with the French batteries, opened a terrific bombardment of the lost trenches.

By reckless expenditure of ammunition and accurate gunnery a number of the trenches were leveled, and the British followed through with the bayonet and hand grenades and carried the trenches by storm.

Night Attack Repulsed.

Repulse of a furious German night attack north of the railway station at Souchez, in which the invaders lost heavily, was reported from Paris.

The afternoon French report chronicled a terrific night bombardment by the batteries of the Crown Prince's army against the French line protecting Verdun, but the night report fails to mention any activity in this section.

Despite a heavy fog, a fleet of thirty-two aeroplanes, convoyed by speedier scoutp lanes, made a daring and dramatic dash on Saarbrucken, northeast of Metd. Twenty-eight of the machines reched their destination and dropped 164 bombs on the town, starting many fires.

The scout planes gave battle to German aeros which attempted to cut off the French air ueet and after a thrilling fight high up in the air, drove the Germans off.

These aeroplane squadrons are now made up exactly on thep lan of fleets of battleships. The machines are divided into classes, each of which has its separate function to perform.

Light Craft as Scouts.

The speedy, light aricraft are designated as the scouts and destroyers of the squadron, and swarm around the heavier craft, which, flying in battle formation, are equipped with heavy bombs and light cannon.

They carry only machine rifles and light rapid-fire guns and are designed to fight off attacks, giving the main squadron of air dreadnaughts opportunity either to veer and sail away or to prepare themselves for battle.

Instead of flying by twos and by threes, as in the beginning of the war, these aircraft now strike out on their raids in flotillas of thirty or more, the light aeros darting out in front and protecting the flanks of their heavier and slower brethren, which are burdened with heavy bombs slung in baskets underneath, which can be released by a shaft arrangement, like the gear of an automobile, close by the pilot's hand.

Flagship for Each.

There is a flagship for each squadron, from which the flight commander issues orders to his captains and lieutenants aboard the other aircraft. Even atmospheric conditions have, to a large extent, been overcome, today's raid being carried out in a bank of fog, the French machines laying a course of four miles through the fleecy curtain.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR
AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION
REPRESENTS GREAT INTERESTS OF THE EMPIRE STATE
ATTRACTIONS HIGHEST CLASS IN THE WORLD
COMPLETE FARM MACHINERY EXHIBITS
DAIRY MACHINERY IN OPERATION
DEMONSTRATIONS AND LECTURES DAILY
FARM PRODUCTS MONUMENT FIFTY FEET HIGH
FARM BOYS' CAMP—MILITARY SUPERVISION
CONWAY'S FAMOUS CONCERT BAND
AVIATOR IN MARVELOUS FEATS
GRAND CIRCUIT HARNESS HORSE RACES
LARGEST AND BEST DOG SHOW
GREATEST SHOW HORSES EVER EXHIBITED
SYRACUSE
BIG SATURDAY FEATURES:
SEPTEMBER 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, with moderate winds, mostly northeast.

DUTCH GOVERNMENT PLACES LARGE ORDERS

New York, Aug. 10.—Although Holland, so far as known, has not decided to enter the war, it was learned yesterday that ammunition is being made in large quantities here for the Dutch government.

The war materials consist of steel jacketed bullets, three-inch shrapnel shells and brass and copper plate.

These are bing manufacture by the National Brass and Copper Company factories at Hastings-on-the-Hudson.

ONE DAY'S DRUNK IN ONE YEAR PERMISSABLE

New York, Aug. 10.—A man may get drunk one day a year without punishment by Magistrate Fitch, of Queens Borouogh. Sobriety for 364 days, he nformed Gottfried Johnsen, fifty, a carpenter, of Far Rockaway, entitled him to suspension of sentence

"Thanks. I'll not get drunk again this year," said Johnsen, as he hurried away.

CANADIAN LOSSES HAVE REACHED OVER 10,000

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 10.—Announcement was made today that Canadian casualities up to date numbered 10,680, mde up of 1,877 dead, 6.738 wounded and 2,065 missing.

GOVERNMENT TO FURNISH HEADSTONES FOR VETS

Headstones for theg raves of all deceased soldiers, sailors, marines or nurses who saw war service will be furnished by the United State Government. Circulars explaining the offer and copies of the application blanks which must be filed to obtain a headstone for the grave of a soldier have been received in this city. The circulars contain full information regarding the plan of the Government and requests for headstones will be promptly acted upon, it is anounced. It is expected that the applications for headstones for graves will be filed through local organizations of veterans of the different wars.

These headstones are of the best American white marble, thirty-nine inches long, twelve inches wide, and four inches thick, the top slightly rounded, and the portion of the stone which will be above ground when set is sand-rubbed; each headstone is inscribed with the name, rank (if above private). company, and State regiment or other organization, to which the deceased belonged, cut in relief, within a sunken shield. No deviation can bem ade from these specifications which are prescribed by theh Secretary of War, and the law does not provide for any expenditure for fence or for any other purpose except for the headstone above described.

No money allowance is made in lieu of furnishing headstones.

Headstones will be shipped, freight prepaid by the Government, onlly to the nearest railroad station or steamboat landing.

BOYS ARE MASTERS OF FARM GRANGES

Sparta, Mich., Aug. 10.—Wilfred Cummings, nineteen, is the youngest grange master in Michigan, and, with the exception of Charles K. House, of Jackson County, O., who is but eighteen, the youngest grange master in the United States. He became a member of the Sparta Grange at fourteen and held various offices until he was elected master in 1914.

His grange is the largest in western Michigan and he is heading it toward a position of prominence when activities are conisdered.

Cookies and cakes and all things baked by the Black company, fresh every day, at your grocer's.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 200. | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1915 | Price One Cent

Frank Jewell Raymond Says: "Try Fulton First;" It's Better Than Slogans in Use; Asks Business Men to Follow Their Own Advice; Drop Religious Differences

"Gentlemen, before I start to talk I want to tell you this—I don't care whether or not you like what I say. Further—if I say something tonight which you think fits someone else in this city, let no man look around this audience and say to himself, 'Where's Dan? Gee—this just fits him! He ought to hear this.' No—I want you to take those remarks to yourself, and for that reason I place my hat right here in front of me so that I may look at it and say to myself, 'Raymond, these remarks are meant for you.'"

So spoke Frank Jewell Raymond, efficiency expert, in beginning his address on "Business Efficiency" last night at City Hall, before an audience of almost 100 business men and their employes. Almost every business house of any size in the city was represented at last night's meeting and Mr. Raymond's direct manner of expressing himself, coupled with his original ideas on business management, was a revelation to all present.

The speaker was introduced by David L. Lipsky, treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce, under whose auspices Mr. Raymond spoke.

"Who is Raymond? What do I know? Where have I been? Why am I here? These are four questions, friends, which naturally enter your minds," said Mr. Raymond, "and I will answer those before I go further.

"Raymond is a salesman, selling his ability. My mother taught me the alphabet and I learned what every boy learns in school. Whatever else I know I have learned through my associations with business people and by experience. I have spoken in 92 large department stores throughout the country; before employes of the Heinz company in Pittsburgh; the Simmons Hardware company; at traveling men's conventions and elsewhere. I am here through an agreement made with the National Dry Goods Association of New York City, which believes that some of my ideas regarding business methods would prove useful to retail merchants in smaller towns who cannot afford to engage me direct.

"I will talk for 40 minutes.

"It is said that life is divided into three stages—infancy, from birth to 25 years, when our bodies and minds have not matured; the development stage, from 25 to 50 years, [illegible] begin to store up knowledge and to learn things; and the harvest stage, from 50 years on. I have 14 years yet before I enter the harvest stage, and at present I am storing up knowledge, the results of which I shall reap when I enter the harvest period. As I said before, I have learned what I know through experience and from business associations, and I will simply tell you some of my experiences.

"Workers are divided into four classes—the indifferent class, the students, the skilled workers and the masters. The indifferent class is composed of 'Can't' people. Nothing can be done that seems hard. It is hard for them to be punctual. They duck in just a few minutes after their regular time every morning. By the way, how many of you men say 'Good Morning' when you enter your place of business? It costs nothing—try it tomorrow. The indifferent ones are always neglecting opportunities.

"The students are observing ways to grow. They use what they have to get what they want. Some of us don't know how to use what we have; others don't know what we want; and many of us don't know what we have. You hear of these very bright people who can tell you any statistics you want to know—who held such and such a championship in 1912—what is the batting average of Ty Cobb. We say these people are bright. They are not—they are storing up a lot of useless knowledge that will never get them anything or anywhere. The true student is the man who [illegible] choose useful information and [illegible]

"The skilled class are those who apply what they know—they use the useful information they have stored up.

"The masters are those who have complete control of things they know and use them. Newton Carlton once said, 'there are no really big men in the sense that some people think of big men, as men who do only big things. But big men are those who have done many small things well. They knew mastery.'

"There are four things necessary in business, if you wish to succeed—confidence in yourself—in your proposition—in your co-workers—and in the people you are doing business with.

"Have you fellows confidence in this town? A knocker never wins and a winner never knocks. If you don't like Fulton—get out! No man is too poor to get out of a town he doesn't like—all he has to do is knock hard enough and they'll ride him out. There is a difference between a knocker and a criticiser—the knocker suggests no way of improvement—and the criticiser does. Have you confidence in this town—in the people here? Or do you say, 'It may be done elsewhere—but you can't do it in Fulton?'

"Do you ever look within to find out what's wrong or do you say 'Things went well here for a while—but So-and-So stuck me last year, and this other fellow harpooned me not long ago?' That's the moss-back.

"Have you confidence in your business—in your proposition? Do you ever take the trouble to inspire your salespeople with confidence in your goods? Do you ever take the time to explain a piece of goods to them—why the purchase was made? Why you bought these handkerchiefs in place of others? Enthusiasm never rises any higher than its source.

"Have you confidence in your co-workers? The Athletics was a star team last year—this year it is a team of stars. The difference is that there is no team-work this year. Is there back-biting among your employes and jealousy?

"Have you confidence in the people you do business with? Are any of you fellows yellow dogs? (Here Mr. Raymond narrated an incident which illustrated the regeneration of a yellow dog, following the dog's battle with a bear, in which the dog was forced to fight and came out victorious.) Have you ever been that way or are you that way now? I have been. Working Ohio and Indiana for a certain company I got a letter from the salesmanager which read, 'Raymond, we have 32 salesmen and you are No. 32 in the list of sales. We'll give you two more weeks.' It was a case of succeed or vamoose. I had no confidence in my line, in the people or in the firm. Then one Saturday night I got a wire, 'Raymond. Eight days left!' I was up against it—I had to make good, and I did.

"I note that you have the slogan—"Buy at home" here. I don't like that—I prefer 'Try Fulton First.' Then if your customers are given service they will not need to be urged to buy at home.

"Do you fellows follow your own advice? Do you buy at home? How about town newspapers? Do you use them, or do you say, 'Well, the Syracuse papers have more news, and they reach the same people and I can get the same results.' Are you that kind of a man?

"But when your wife is going away—you want something more than a little reading notice—you want a little piece in the home paper—just to let the people know that your wife can go away. Then you call up the paper. In other words, you are always ready to use your home paper when you can get something for nothing.

[illegible] and this brings me to [illegible] question of religion—and I don't know a thing about it. But here—there are three routes from this city to New York. Some take one, some take another. They all go to the same destination. So it is with religion. Do not let religion or prejudice enter into business.

"Have confidence in the people of this town. People here are the same as people anywhere else. You have to give to get in this world. You have to give a pleasant smile or word if you want to receive one in return.

"Think over these things—put them into practice—say 'Good Morning' to your clerks—inspire them with the same feeling—urge them to give better service—brighten up your stores—anl you will find that the people here are the same as people anywhere else, and they won't go out of town to buy."

Following his address, Mr. Raymond made a proposition to the members of the Retail Trade division regarding a series of talks here. The first is entitled "Personal Inventory," and the second "Getting Results," explaining the difference between the order-taker, the order-maker and the order-shakr. One of these talks will cost \$125, two wlil cost \$240, and three, \$345. The division is to notify Mr. Raymond if it desires him to give the series, which would probably take place this fall.

BAND CONCERT

THIRD OF A SERIES BY ELKS' BAND
EAST SIDE PARK TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.

March—American Cadet .... Hall
Selection—Chin Chin .... Caryll
Popular Hits:
(a) One Step, "Somebody Knows," .... Von Tilzer
(b) One Step, "Cows May Come-Cows May Go" .... Von Tilzer
Selection—Bohemian Girl .... Balfe
Waltz—Barcarole from Tales of Hoffman .... Roberts
Selected:
(a) Intermezzo "Tunisia" .... Laurendeau
(b) Song, "The Vale of Dreams" .... Roberts
Trombone Solo— .... F. Jess Newton
Medley Overture—The Grand Slam .... Witmark
Overture—Wanderers Zeal .... Suppe
Selection—High Jinks .... Friml
March—The Big Elk .... Newton

WOMEN AND CHILDREN KILLED IN AIR RAID ON ENGLAND'S COAST

London, Aug. 11.—Killed—1 man, 9 women and 4 children; wounded—5 cen, 7 women and 2 children.

This is the casualty list of a Zeppelin raid made on Monday night on the east cost of England, according to an official announcement made public last night. The location of the place or places attacked was not mentioned by the report, the text of which follows:

"A squadron of hostile airships visited the east coast last night and this morning between the hours of 8:50 p. m. and 12:30 a. m.

"Some fires were caused by the dropping of incendiary bombs, but these were quickly extinguished and only immaterial damage was done.

"The following casualties have been reported:—Killed, one man, nine women and four children. Wounded, five men, seven women and two children.

"One Zeppelin was seriously damaged by the gunfire of the land defences and was reported this morning being towed into Ostend. It has since been subject to continual attacks by aircraft from Dunkirk and has been under heavy fire, and it is now reported that after having its back broken and its rear compartments damaged it was completely destroyed by an explosion.

"The night was extremely dark and was accompanied by thick fog in places which rendered night flying by aeroplanes very difficult.

"It is regretted that Flight Sub-Lieutenant R. Lord, who was one of the pilots sent up to engage the enemy, was killed on landing in the dark."

Sub-Lieutenant R. Lord, who was a grandson of Sir Riley Lord, went to his death from a dance with his fiancee, Miss Violet Beever. Half an hour later she stood by his bedside, holding his hand till he died.

It is believed that four or five airships took part in the raid A dispatch from Holland says five more airships passed over that country, going in a northwesterly direction, this morning, so that another air raid on England is expected.

RUSSIA UNABLE TO MOBOLIZE RESOURCES

London, Aug. 11.—Warsaw was lost to the Russians simply because Russia has been unable to easily and rapidly convert her vast resources to the uses of war, says the Warsaw correspondent of the London Times, who, driven out of the Polish capital, has reached Petrograd, whence he sends to his newspaper the following dispatch:

"The capture of Warsaw undoubtedly represents the greatest German achievement in the war, and it would be stupid to minimize the character of the campaign or the bravery of the German soldiers whose sacrifices has placed them in possession of the goal for which they suffered approximately a million casualties in the space of a year. On the other hand, it would be stupid to exaggerate the importance of Warsaw.

"The city was lost not through the defective generalship or inferiority of the Russian army, but solely through the inability of Russia to convert its vast resources quickly to the uses of war. The evacuation of Warsaw was carried out from beginning to end without the slightest confusion, panic, demoralization or discouragement. For two weeks an unending train of transports passed in orderly procession out from the city, removing everything which might be of value to the Germans.

"There was no storming of the city, for the Russians blew up the bridges at three o'clock in the afternoon and the Germans did not arrive on the Warsaw side of the river until six o'clock. The Russians played their part virtually up to the last minute and the last shrapnel shells. Then they retired in good order, leaving the Germans to enter an undefended city.

"The army throughout acted on a systematic plan, following a time table, in conjunction with all the forces from Galicia to the Baltic, which enabled them to remain until the last moment to take the maximum toll from the enemy and still escape intact, ready to fight on indefinitely."

AMMUNITION MAKERS RESIST DEMANDS

New York, Aug. 11.—Strike threats by representatives of the International Association of Machinists have failed to move many munition makers in this and other cities from resisting demands for an eight-hour day. Labor leaders said yesterday that negotiations with many concerns are not progressing satisfactorily

J J Keppler, vice-president of the machinists' association, said last night the organization would fight the manufacturers to a finish.

Whitman Drops Case Against Tom Osborne; Riley Must Decide

Governor Whitman intends to let Thomas Mott Osborne continue at Sing Sing. What is more, he intends to see that nothing is done by any one to handicap the warden in his experiments in prison reform.

The Governor is not in sympathy with the way Mr. Osborne is conducting the experiment. He believes, however, that no real harm can befall the commonwealth in leting him continue with his convict self-government. This is what has impelled him to declare "hands off" now.

What is more, he believes that anything Warden Osborne does is not any direct concern of his. He has put the responsibility up to Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley and has so informed him.

Superintendent Riley is a constitutional officer, and his subordinates are directly responsible to him.

Serene, smiling, and silent, Thomas Mott Osborne returned to Sing Sing Prison yesterday and assumed the direction of that institution just as if there had never been such a thing as a threatened decapitation or friction with any one

To the reporters who called the warden said: "I started to send out this note," showing a bit of paper on which was written, "I have nothing to say." Then he added, "But I thought I would be more courteous and come out and say so to you. There is not a word for me to say."

Questions bearing upon every angle of the situation were asked him, but he would not discuss the controversy in any way. His position is that everything is in the hands of Gov. Whitman and Superintendent Riley.

Mr. Osborne announced yesterday that Elihu Church, an efficiency engineer, who has been in the service of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, would on September 1, become deputy warden of Sing Sing.

D/34

FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
R. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. E. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Wednesday, August 11, 1915.

45–PHONE NEWS ITEMS–45

Opinions

Mayor Mitchel, "Rookie."

To Mayor Mitchell, "rookie" in the business men's military training camp at Plattsburgh, The Tribune presents its compliments and best regards. It trusts his hands will not become too blistered in trench digging to wield the pen of authority and final disposition in municipal affairs when he returns nor his back too strained to bear the weight of a reform administration's cares. But no matter how many blisters and how much back strain he accumulates he is playing an enlightened and patriotic part in undergoing this period of military training at a time when the country's great need is preparedness, not only in munitions and agencies of war, but in men.

Probably not one of the young men who have enrolled for this education, or of the thousands of others who would like to join them but can't, desires to see this country at war. Most of them have a stake in the community in the way of property owned, or business built up, professional standing acquired after arduous effort, so that war would hit them hard. They are not the professional militarists of the brand with which Europe is familiar—men who thrive, in some way direct or obscure, from the maintenance of huge armies and the fostering of a belligerent spirit. These are good Americans, who would hate to fight, but want to fight well and effectively for all that America holds dear if it ever becomes necessary:

The example which Mayor Mitchell and all his companions at the Plattsburg camp are giving is a splendid one. It should extend to all the land, and in especial be noted carefully at Washington, which must be the center of activity in national preparedness.—N. Y. Tribune.

Judge Lindsey on Osborne.

Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver is known all over the continent for his militant defiance of special privilege as it effects such problems as prisons, juvenile courts, child labor and related matters. He has fought many years and thrives on fighting. His latest battle is in behalf of a principle that a "kid's judge" has the same moral and legal right to safeguard the confidence placed in him by a child that a lawyer has in protecting his client, that a priest has in shielding from publicity the things confessed to him by those who seek consolation.

Judge Lindsey has observed the prison problems of this state with particular scrutiny in recent months, and he has visited Sing Sing. He spoke with unerring truth in New York yesterday when he gave the reporters these observations:

"As Governor Carleson of Colorado stood between me and the politicians who sought to remove me from the bench, I sincerely hope that Governor Whitman will stand between Warden Osborne and the politicians who are trying to have him removed. I hope the Governor will block the effort to discredit one of the most vital, interesting and important experiments in prison reform that the country has ever witnessed and of which New York has every reason to be proud.

"On the other hand, if Mr. Whitman permits the politicians to interfere with Mr. Osborne, New York will have every reason to be ashamed of the triumphs of the politicians.

"I know the type and I know how they are seeking to eliminate Mr. Osborne. It is the same type, the same kind of politician that have constantly sought to destroy me in Colorado that is attacking Mr. Osborne in New York. The methods are the same, the veiled innuendo, the half truth, the damning by faint praise, the anonymous attack upon character and upon motive but never a straight-from-the-shoulder, man-to-man attack.

"The people are ready to fight for Mr. Osborne. If Governor Whitman tolerates his removal, he is going to bring on his head the biggest storm of protest and indignation that was ever visited upon the governor of a state and there is neither excuse nor explanation that he can give that will appease the wrath of the people of the state. I have been sensing and I know what I am talking about.

"In the event of such a catastrophe there will be no riot in the prison. But I can tell you that there will be a riot of feeling and indignation outside the prison and there ought to be.—Auburn Citizen.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

The local band concerts are a mighty factor for pleasure in the city, and hundreds avail themselves of hearing the tuneful melodies the boys are so capable of producing. The only 'fly in the ointment" seems to lie in the fact that the concerts are not held in the same place each time. Many people forget the place designated and so miss the concert.

It would not be unappreciated by the people in general if a bit of community singing were introduced at each concert. Harry Barnhart, who led the community singing at the Chautauqua tent said Fulton has the material for one of the greatest community choruses. Then why not develop that power; why not use it? Aside from the get-togetherness of it, it might be a whole lot easier to raise the funds for band concerts another season.

Why not invite to the next concert a half dozen lusty-voiced young men who will lead in singing something everyone knows as, Old Black Joe, America, Silver Threads Among the Gold, etc.

Auburn has been experimenting with community singing, using a late hour on Sunday afternoon, and in place of a band an organ and coronet. The old songs are sung in which all present join. One of the Auburn newspapers says of this:

"The idea of reviving the community singing has met with favor and it will be continued for the remainder of the summer. The scene in itself is one worth going to see. No prettier picture could be found in Auburn than the one at Pomeroy Park as the people grouped about the glen sang the songs that are so dear to the hearts of all."

A TAXPAYER SEES THE JOKER

Editor Evening Times:

In your issue of Wednesday, August 4, under the caption, "Massaro's Obstacles Prove Costly," is presented a bit of municipal arithmetic which, to us who are not acquainted with every particular of the case, is quite out of the ordinary. It seems that Mr. Massaro was awarded the contract to perform a certain definite (?) amount of sewer construction for a certain specified sum, but is now awarded a large additional consideration because he was obliged to take out 125 cubic yards of rock in the course of the work, the presence of which he was not aware when he took the contract" for $2,445. "Miralule ditu." Here is a contractor fully protected from all risks because he was "not aware" of difficulties involved! The article further explains that every official questioner was completely silenced by the crushing information "that a clause in the contract protected the contractor if he encountered unusual obstacles in the course of the work." Many of our citizens would like to know who is responsible for the wording of this contract, and why the city should have protection from what might easily be irregular and excessive *extras*. The suspicion readily suggests itself that there was an attorney's fee following close upon the "information" given the questioning aldermen that the "protecting clause" saved Mr. Massaro from loss. Will some of our city officials please explain why such "protection" is put into public contracts?

For several years the writer has been engaged in business, much of which has been by contract, but he has his first experience ahead of him where he has been "protected" from "unusual obstacles." If a commission form of government will save the city from this kind of "frenzied finance," by all means let us vote it in. Will the bridge contracts referred to contain similar "protecting clauses?" Is our money thus to be juggled with under cover of this kind of contract?

Now, perish the thought that there has been any graft (!) in connection with this sewer contract, but the little joker "clause" contained in it appears very strange to at least one.

TAXPAYER.

SUNDAY SYLVAN BEACH EXCURSION

Beginning Sunday, July 25th, and continuing each Sunday until August 22d, the O. & W. Sylvan Beach train will leave Oswego at 8:40 a.m., returning leaving Beach at 5:15 p.m.—advt.

An Easy, Pleasant Laxative

One or two Dr. King's New Life Pills with a tumbler of water at night. No bad, nauseating taste; no belching gas. Go right to bed. Wake up in the morning, enjoy a free, easy bowel movement, and feel fine all day. Dr. King's New Life Pills are sold by all Druggists, 36 in an original package, for 25c. Get a bottle today—enjoy this easy, pleasant laxative.

DAY BY DAY

Chronicle of Events and a Forecast of What is Doing in Officialdom—Special Correspondence.

By Frederic T. Cardoze.

Albany, Aug. 11.—The ambition of many of the delegates to the constitutional convention to have their names and speeches appear frequently in the record, is to be nipped in the bud to save time. It has been decided to limit debat so that the entire work of the convention may be finished by the middle of September. The rules which prevail in Congress are to be followed as closely as possible. Five minutes is presumed to be a sufficient length of time in which to present important points upon subject before the House.

Much of the lost time of the constitutional convention is attributed to needless verbosity, story-telling and the asking of questions. President Elihu Root is most desirous of dealing with nothing except the vital matters before the delegates, yet he does not wish to unduly offend those who wish to debate. The necessity of culminating the work of the convention has, however, made it imperative that some established rule be created so that all may be universally treated with reference to the time allotted to them to explain their attitudes.

It has been frequently the case that a single delegate has talked for more than an hour upon a single subject without resuming his seat. The delegates have been loud against any such repetitions now that they are required t osit every day in the week and on Mondays attend a night session in addition.

It is the plan of Leader Wickersham to so arrange it that the limit of time of a debate upon any single proposition shall be two hours . This plan will enable the delegates in favor of the proposition to have one hour and those opposed another hour within which to advance their cause.

Another reason for the determination of the leaders of the delegate body to prevent unlimited talk, is that it is the intention to force either the passage or rejection of propositions by September 4. When the propositions have all been disposed of in this fashion, a recess of a week will be taken. During this time the Committee on Revision will begin its work which will be that of preparing the propositions favorably acted upon for submission to the people at the fall election.

In that a constitutional convention is called but once in twenty years or so and is the most important legislative body in the state, the desire of the delegates to go down into history as having fathered some particular project is a most natural ambition. But, as it is pointed out, the work of the delegates should not be impeded by oratorical outbreaks when a few words might serve as well to explain a point having bearing upon the subject matter before the convention.

In the early weeks it was impossible for the lesser delegates to talk, in that the committees performed most of the work. It has only been for the past few weeks that propositions have come up for debate in general orders, offering those who have been silent a chance to be heard and to have their remarks chronicled in the convention record.

For the past week the burden of duty has fallen heavy upon the delegates T.wo sessions are held daily in addition to important committee hearings The majority of the members have arranged to remain in Albany from now until the end of the convention. Those who are compelled to leave return Sunday and leave on Saturday afternoon, for the Monday moring sessionsbegin at 10 a. m.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the postoffice August 10, 1915. Inquirers will please say advertised:

Men: Blenniss, Eugene; Barton, Stanley (2); Couture, Lohis; Hunter, F. C.; Hatch, C. W.; Jennings, Alex.! Kenny, Lewis; Mekkelson, Irving; Meddock, Edward; Tola, Anuto; Roe, Rupert.

Women: Abbey, Mrs. Permelia; Countryman, Mrs. Sarah; Dougherty, Mrs. Peter; Ellison, Miss Angie; Fergusen, Mrs. W. D.; French, Mrs. L. I.; Green, Mrs. A. T.; Hall, Miss Mildred; Ives, Mrs. Mgrt.; Robert, Mrs. M.; Smith, Lucie; Walsh, Mrs. Margaret.

PETER T. CONLEY, P. M.
Fulton, N. Y., August 10, 1915.

A THING OF PAST

Not Regarded as Reliable Indication of Scholars' Capabilities to Do Work in Next Grade.

A Washington dispatch which appeared in the Syracuse Herald last Sunday, is reprinted by request. It follows:

"That head devil of our schooldays —the promotion examination—has received his walking papers. The school children of the next generation may hear about him, but they won't have to go through the misery of making his acquaintance.

"Discussing the horned terror of the pre-vacation days of our kidhood, W. S. Deffenbaugh, chief of the division of school administration of the United States Bureau of Education, in his annual review of school conditions in the smaller cities, says:

"Few schools now rely entirely upon examinations as a test for promotion.

Count Not More Than Half.

"In some schools examinations are made to count one-half, while in others they count only one-fourth.

"It is now recognized that examinations are not true tests of the pupil's ability to do the next grade's work, and that a pupil should not be promoted on what he knows, but on what he can do.

"Of seven hundred and fifty-six superintendents in the smaller cities reporting, 669 say that they are now depending on examinations much less than formerly."

How pupils shall be classified so that they may advance through the grades without loss of time is a question that is continually presenting itself to thoughtful superintendents, according to Mr. Deffenbaugh, and some cities are undertaking special experiments in this field.

System in Carthage.

In Carthage, N. Y., all those children who cannot read are started on their educational journey in much the same way. Gradually they are regrouped in three divisions:

The first, composed of the most mature and most capable, completes a certain amount of work in one year. The second is given one and one-half years in which to accomplish the same amount, and the third is given two years.

Before the close of the 1st year each of the three groups is likely to be divided into the higher and lower. Therefore each pupil who enters in the fall with no knowledge of the books has before him the possibility of being in any one of the six groups before the close of the first year.

Special Teacher for Misfits.

There is a special teacher in the lower grades who devotes her entire time to misfits—those pupils who for some reason cannot do all of their work to the best advantage in any of the regular groups. This teacher coaches backward pupils and helps the brilliant ones to jump to the next higher division.

In East Chicago, Ind., a child is promoted at any time the teacher and the supervisors believe promotion would be helpful.

The superintendent of schools of Williamsburg, Va., reports:

"We use the shifting group plan of grading pupils. The aim is to relieve the teacher of all the red tape and to insist upon a constant and sympathetic study of the child, particularly every child who is in danger of falling behind in his class. No percentages are accepted as excuses for promotion or demotion."

"If the child is weak," he adds, "thhe reason must be found and then the remedy will be applied."

"The best seller," is the expression of merchants handling Black Baking Co.'s products. adv.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condititon of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. adv

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway,

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 3111 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers. Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4246
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

GLENWOOD FARM
Milk, Cream and Commercial Buttermilk
Our bottles are washed by steam
Our milk bottled on Farm of
FRED VOGELGSANG
Phone 2510

G. H. MAUDE
Painter and Decorator
Phone 4369 260 S. 5th St.
Free estimate on Exterior and Interior work. Up-to-date designs.

ROGERS' SILVERWARE FREE!
One coupon with each 5c purchase.
Premiums on Display
POMPHRET'S

THINKING OF A BOAT RIDE?
30-foot launch and rowboats to rent.
INGERSOLL'S BOAT LIVERY
N. 1st st. opposite Old Grace Chapel.

DEFIANCE TIRES
Both Smooth and Tiger Tread.
These tires are giving the best of satisfaction.
Guaranteed 4,000 Miles.
For Sale by
GEO. B. PALMER
207 Worth St.

DRESSMAKING
Promptly and Neatly Done
Prices Reasonable
412 Hannibal st. Fulton, N. Y.

Steamer CITY OF FULTON
Freight & Packet Service
Runs daily between Fulton and Syracuse
Leave Fulton, 5:15 a. m.
Arrive Syracuse, 11 a. m.
Leave Syracuse, 2:50 p. m.
Capt. C. S. Burleigh

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Your Wants
Made Known in
THE EVENING TIMES
Reach Nearly 16,000 Eyes Each Day

PRICES:
One Word, one time, 1 Cent
One Word, 3 times, 2 Cents
One Word, 6 times, 3 Cents
CASH WITH ORDER.

CONFERENCE TO NAME PLACES FOR FARMERS' INSTITUTES TO BE HELD

On Saturday, Aug. 21, 9:15 a. m., at Court House, Oswego, State Director of Farmers' Institutes, Edward Van Alstyne will meet in conference representatives from all sections of Oswego County, the purpose being to select places where farmers' institutes will be held next season. A limited number of days of institute work are allotted to each county and communities desiring institutes should present their applications at this conference. Localities where institutes are held are required to furnish a suitable hall and to co-operate in advertising and caring for local arrangements.

All expense of speakers and printed advertising is borne by the state.

The matter of locating at least one extension school to be held under the auspices of Cornell University will also be considered at this conference.

The Farm Bureau Manager will be present and act as the local representative of the Department of Agriculture.

HANNIBAL NEWS

Prof. H. Y. Welch and wife of Clarion, Pa., are guests of her father, Frank Goodroe.

* * *

C. W. Cox and wife were ill with la grippe last week.

* * *

Mrs. Sarah Johnson is quite ill with pneumonia. Her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Bachman, spent last week caring for her.

* * *

Mrs. William Wilson and Mrs. Roy Krantz entertained the Social Ten last Friday afternoon. Those present were Mrs. Grant Wilson, Mrs. O. J. Adamy, Mrs. William Cooper, Mrs. Harvey Wheeler, Mrs. D. Gifford, Mrs. Elmer Wilson, Miss Sadie Adamy, Mrs. Blaine Welling. The company was pleasantly entertained with games and contests and a delicious supper was served.

* * *

Mrs. Wayne Bidwell and daughter, are spending their vacation at the residence of Mr and Mrs. Oscar Clark, Hannibal Center, which has been unoccupied for the past year.

* * *

Miss Lucile Day of Sodus is the guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Day.

* * *

Mrs. John Casey and children of Syracuse are the guests of friends in town.

* * *

Floyd Fullerton of Florida is spending his vacation with his family in town.

* * *

Miss Ethel Young spent last week with friends in Minetto.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fairley and son were guests of friends at Fair Haven last week.

* * *

Harry E. Hinman of Pulaski and Miss Mary Clark of Olean were married at the home of the bride Wednesday, August 4, 1915. Mr. Hinman was a former Hannibal boy and is now clerk of the Surrogate's Court, Oswego county.

* * *

Dr. Acker and Mrs. Rufus Day spentp art of last week in camp at Fair Haven.

* * *

A birthday surprise was given Mrs. L. M. Ecker Saturday afternoon and evening at the home of Messrs. Ritenburg and Davis, it being the 49th anniversary of her birth. About fifty friends were present. Mr. William Prosses, in a few well chosen words, presented Mrs. Ecker with a beautiful china closet in behalf of those present. Refreshments were served and the time quickly passed with music and songs, and a pleasant social time.

* * *

Mrs. Ella Curtis of Dexterville was was the guest of friends in town last week.

* * *

Miss Rena Burt entertained a number of friends at a lawn party last week Monday evening.

* * *

A party of young ladies from Hannibal expect to go into camp at Fair Haven Saturday for a week's outing. Misses Margaret and Martha Gray, Mary and Lulu Adamy, Rose Ford and Mildred Ford and Mildred and Rita German will compose the party.

* * *

Mrs. F. Barlow is the guest of friends in Rochester.

* * *

A very pleasant event of the week was the reception Monday night to Rev. B. A. Matzen and wife. Mr. Matzen and his wife have been untiring in their work in the church and community and have won the love and respect of a host of friends in this place, who regret his departure. As a slight token of appreciation a beautiful pattern of table linen and napkins was presented by the congregation. Refreshments were served, and a very pleasant social hour enjoyed.

* * *

Mrs. Frankie Scott of Bridgeport, Conn., has been visiting friends in town.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cooper were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Webb Cooper, Ira.

* * *

There will be a surprise program at Hannibal Center Grange Friday evening. A large attendance is desired.

* * *

The program given by the gentleman officers of the Golden Sheaf Grange was a decided success as given below:

Song— by Grange; reading — Worthy Master, Fred Manning; reading—W. Overseer H. Perkins; reading—W. Gate-Keeper, H. Wheeler; a very interesting and amusing story about attempting more than we know how to do Prof. W. G. Welch, of Clarion, Pa.; reading—Frank Wellington; recitation—Frank Goodroe; solo—George Crofoot. After the program the Worthy Master invited all to the dining-room where a watermelon treat awaited them. This week, what? Come and see.

* * *

John Brackett of the Syracuse Auto Works, who was seriously injured two weeks ago when a heavy box fell on his leg, is improving slowly.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Burdick of Syracuse is a guest of Mrs. Frank Reed.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Stoutenger, of Hannibal Center, are rejoicing over the birth of a daughter.

BUELL BROS.

PLUMBING AND HEATING

Phone 186

17 N. Second St.

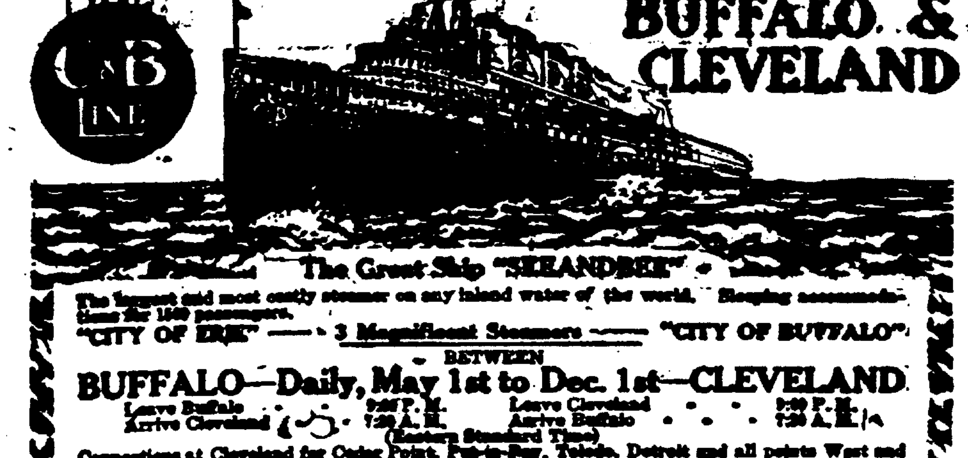
Your Shoes Do They Need Repairing?

This is the best and quickest shop.

Wilson & Dwyer

207 Cayuga St.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND



The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

Store Closed Wednesday Afternoon | Largest Sheet Music Dept. in This City

AUGUST CLEARANCE SALE

ONE WEEK ONLY

Sale Starts Thursday Morning

PROMPT 9 O'CLOCK

We must get rid [or dispose] of all Summer Merchandise, making the price so it will sure go. *Look Over Our Specials*, it will pay you to be on time.

SPECIAL FOR THURSDAY MORNING
Prompt 9 O'Clock
85c House Brooms . . . . 10c Each

SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY MORNING
Prompt 9 O'Clock
Children's 25c Dresses and Rompers . . . 10c Each

SPECIAL FOR THURSDAY AFTERNOON
Prompt 3 O'Clock
Ladies' 49c House Dresses . . . . 25c Each

SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY AFTERNOON
Prompt 3 O'Clock
Ladies' 69c Muslin Petticoats and Night Gowns . . 25c

Special Prices in Each Department During This Sale

There are many other values too numerous to mention. Come in and look around, it will be worth your while.

Dressing Sacques, were 10c, now . . . . . . 5c each
Ladies' 50c Shirt Waists, special for this sale 25c
Ladies' 50c Bungalow Aprons 25c
Ladies' 39c Corset Covers . . . . . . Special 25c each
Ladies' 19c Corset Covers . . . . . . Special 10c each
Ladies' 39c Knit Union Suits . . . . . . 25c each
Ladies' 50c Corsets . . . . . . Special 25c each
Special 25c Shepherd Check Dress Goods . . . . 2 yds. for 25c
Special 10c Dress Ginghams, during sale . . . . . . 6 1-2c yd
10c Scrim Curtain Goods, ... Special 6 1-2c yd.
39c Rag and Matting Rugs . . . . . . Special 25c each

19c Ribbons, during this sale . . . . . . 14c yd.
39c Ribbon, during this sale . . . . . . 21c yd.
50c Boys' School Pants . . . . . . Special 25c
39c Boys' School Waists . . . . . . Special 25c
5c Toilet Paper, Crepe, special during sale . . . . . . 2 rolls 5c
Special Line of Graniteware, worth to 10c, your choice 5c
Special sale on 50c Graniteware Large Kettles, etc. . . 25c each

FULL LINE OF PICNIC SUPPLIES
5c Wax Paper for putting up lunches, etc. . . . . . . 2 for 5c
50 White Napkins . . . . . . Special Price 5c
24 Picnic Plates . . . . . . Special Price 5c

REMEMBER we give you the greatest values in this city.

GIVE US A TRIAL AND BE CONVINCED

NOTICE—During this sale we will give FREE one Indestructible Music Folio with every copy of Music sold.

SHIPMAN'S 5, 10 and 25 CENT STORE

112-114 ONEIDA STREET, FULTON

A Good Household Salve

Ordinary ailments anl injuries are not of themselves serious, but infection or low vitality may make them dangerous. Don't neglect a cut, sore bruise or hurt because it's small. Blood Poison has resulted from a pinprick or scratch. For all such ailments Bucklen's Arnica Salve is excellent. It protects and heals the hurt; is antiseptic, kills infection and prevents dangerous complications. Good for all Skin Blemishes, Pimples, Salt Rheum, Eczema. Get an original 2-ounce 25c. box from your Druggist.

We Want Your

ELECTRICAL WORK

ALL SORTS OF SUPPLIES AND WORK WILL BE DONE IN A WORKMAN-LIKE MANNER.

D. B. KANE

Phone 1598 — 118 Oneida St

PALERMO VILLAGE.

Glenn D. Trimble has taken the sole agency for the Dodge Brothers' atomobile for the townships of Volney, Schroeppel, Palermo and the City of Fulton. Those wishing demonstrations or information regarding these care kindly call phone 17, Palermo exchange.

* * *

Miss Emitly Gorman of Pulaski has been the guest of her cousin, Miss Maizie Gorman, for the past two weeks.

* * *

Miss Lena Jennings was the weekend guest of Miss Flossie Ingersoll at Hastings and attended her wedding on Saturday.

* * *

Miss Betty Attwater of New York is spending the summer with her aunt, Miss Clara Hills.

* * *

Mrs. Gurden D. Trimble, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. James Jones, who have been spending a month as the guests of Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Guile, at their summer home on Lake Orion, Michigan, returned to their home here last Friday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Vrooman of Central Square were guests of friends here Friday and Saturday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn D. Trimble are entertaining their nephew, Ralph Graves, of Mexico.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Marshall has been spending a week visiting friends in Fulton. Her daughters, Mrs. Hattie Millard and Delma of Oklahoma, were also guests with her. They all returned to Mrs. Marshall's home here on Sunday.

* * *

Mrs. James Huff has been entertaining friends from Seneca Falls the past week.

* * *

Willis Jennings still continues very ill. He has been confined to his bed for several months. He is at the home of his son, F. H. Jennings.

* * *

Prof. and Mrs. Orin E. Page and son, Robert, of Adams, and Prof. and Mrs. Frank Smith and son of Montecello are spending a part of their vacation with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert N. Graves.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Merritt received the news last week of the death of their son, who is 21 years old, who died suddenly in the West. He was brought to Fulton for burial.

* * *

Miss Ferne Scudder has been the guest of her brother, City Clerk L. R. Scudder, in Fulton.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Marshall has been entertaining Thomas Smith, Mrs. L. Smith and daughter, Miss Blanch Smith, of Syracuse for a week.

* * *

Mrs. Willard Wallace was the recent guest of her son, Dr. George Wallace and family in Minetto.

* * *

Miss Lena Jennings gave a variety shower at her home on Wednesday afternoon in honor of Miss Flossie Ingersoll of Hastins, whose marriage to Arthur J. Craner of Auburn occurred on Sunday, August 8th. Among those invited to enjoy Miss Jennings' hospitality and meet Miss Ingersoll were Mrs. L. R. Scudder, Mrs. Harry Scudder and Miss Mary Frawley, all of Fulton; Mrs. Frank Smith of Montecello, Mrs. Winifred Coe of Hastings, Mrs. Harlan Collins of Gibbert's Mills, Mrs. Glenn D. Trimble, Mrs. Fred J. Trimble, Misses Minnie and Ivah Tooley, Bessie and Lucile Coventry, Maizie Gorman, Mrs. Matthew Frawley, Mrs. Bert Hollenbeck, Miss Inez Burrows, Mrs. Lulu Gilman, Miss Ferne Scudder, Miss Clara Hills, Miss Melrose Taft, Miss Clara Jennings and Mrs. Lee C. Loomis.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dolbear of Fulton and grand-daughter of Syracuse were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Jennings.

* * *

Miss Melrose Taft of Volney has been spending a week with her aunt, Mrs. F. H. Jennings.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Vincent is spending a week camping at Sodus Point Bay, the guest of her son, Willis Hunnington and wife.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Lee C. Loomis were over-Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. R. Vrooman of Central Square.

William Ruff of Wakaruso, Ind., writes: "Hanford's Balsam is the best liniment I have ever used and I cannot do without it."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

D/34

? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

IS

The Business Men's League

?

ANSWER:---Fulton's leading politicians; Plus Fulton's lesser political lights who hover about the big candles like moths about the flames; Plus taxpayers whose assessments are lower in proportion than anyone's else; Plus more Fulton politicians.

Commission-Manager Form of Government

Would let the light of publicity into the city's affairs and would put an end to the present loose, secret and unbusiness-like methods of Fulton's city management.

Do the Politicians Want Publicity?

NO!

WHY?

BECAUSE---Publicity will enforce the giving of 100 cents worth of benefit for every dollar expended from the people's treasury.

Commission-Manager Form of Government

Will Result in Equalized Assessments

Citizens, look about you and realize that a few interests are profiting at the expense of the many. The assessments of these few are kept down by politics and the largest number of taxpayers have to pay the fiddler for them.

GET RIGHT TO THE HEART OF THE OPPOSITION TO COMMISSION-MANAGER FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN FULTON TODAY AND WHAT DO YOU FIND? POLITICS AND THE INTERESTS BENEFITTED BY POLITICS, and this opposition would use you merely as tools to benefit

Politics and the Interests

Get away from the politicians. Look into the matter for yourselves and with your own minds and you will be convinced that

Commission-Manager Form of Government

Play the Game for ALL the People, ALL of the time.

TAXPAYERS' COMMITTEE

MISS ANNE RUDE MARRIED AT NOON

Only Relatives and a Few Friends Present at Ceremony---Extended Honeymoon Trip Follows Wedding

Miss Anne May Rude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jay Rude, of the Chase road, and John T. Painter, of 92 Worth st., were united in marriage at high noon today at the home of the bride's parents. The wedding took place in the parlor of the Rude home, before a high bank of ferns, and Rev. M. J. Peters, rector of the Zion Episcopal church, of this city, performed the ceremony. The house was beautifully decorated with golden glow and ferns, with yellow, gold and white predominant.

Only intimate friends and immediate relatives of the couple witnessed the ceremony. Little Miss Florence Painter, 4 years old, a sister of the groom, acted as ring-bearer, and the couple were attended by Miss Eva Rude, sister of the bride, and Floyd Collway of Oneida. The bride wore a gown of white embroidered net over white satin and carried white roses. The bride's maid wore white crepe de chine and carried pink and white sweet peas.

Following the wedding an elaborate wedding dinner was served under the direction of Mrs. M. Clauson. Only the members of the wedding party and guests at the ceremony were present. The couple received many beautiful and costly presents including a substantial gift from the bride's from Mr. Painter's associates at the City Hall, where he is an employe of theh water department.

Mr. and Mrs. Painter left shortly after noon on their wedding tour to Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and expect to return to this city in one week, after which they will be at home at 401 Hannibal st.

"FULTON SUITS ME; IT WILL YOU"

If you secure one of my beautiful FALL SUITINGS just received

I. FOX

OVER BUSH & SMITH STORE

The only Fulton Tailor whose Suits are made on premises where they may be inspected by customers.

EPWORTH LEAGUERS DEFER DATE OF THEIR SOCIAL

The State Street M. E. Church Epworthians have postponed the treat they had in store for themselves and their friends—an ice cream social, with all its trimmings, until next Monday evening, when W. H. Singleton's lawn will be taken over by the League members and converted into a bower of beauty; this of course, provided weather permits hanging elaborate decorations. The Singleton lawn is just the place for an event of this nature. It is located in East Broadway and convenient to nearly everybody. In addition to other features of interest Monday night there will be a fine large chorus of women who will sing; but wait for the real announcement in Saturday's Evening Times.

CITY OFFICIALS GAME POSTPONED ONE WEEK

Owing to the fact that next week will be well occupied with the Oswego County Fair, the ball game between city officials described exclusively in last night's Times, will be played one week from next Wednesday, at Pathfinder Island, according to an announcement made this morning by Chief of Police Edward Dyer, who will captain one team.

Much interest has already been shown in the contest and every indication points to a record crowd on that date. It is expected that the affair will assume the aspect of a municipal picnic.

TWO YEARS FOR TRUANT

Justice Jean L. Bunker of Volney has sentenced Arthur Jenkins, a truant to two years in the Jefferson Farm school at Watertown. Jenkins has already served a term in the school and this is a recommitment.

Mr. and Mrs. McGann of Schenectady are visiting the former's sister, Mrs. Fred Miller, of South 3rd st.

* * *

Mrs. Cassie Holden is visiting at the home of Mr. Chesbro on the Volney road.

* * *

Miss Melvina Dearflinger, who has been spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Boigeol, returned to her home in Clinton yesterday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Webb and Mr. and Mrs. George Chauncey spent Sunday at Mexico Point.

* * *

Miss Lillian Waldhorn has returned from Syracuse where she visited Miss Anna Bragman.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hunter and family motored to Sterling yesterday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Foster of New York are visiting Mr. Foster's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Foster, of S. 4th st.

* * *

Mrs. Lemon Phelps of Buffalo st. is spending a few days with relatives in Mexico.

* * *

Glenn Trimble of Palermo village has secured the agency for the Dodge automobile.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Sylvester of Syracuse were callers in the city last evening.

* * *

City Clerk and Mrs. Leon Scudder have been entertaining their sister, Miss Ferne Scudder of Palermo village.

* * *

Mrs. Whitaker's Circle of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will meet tomorrow afternoon with Mrs. A. Clark in Wells st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Oren Barrett of Delton, Michigan, wereg uests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Richards Wednesday.

* * *

Mrs. Floyd Fullerton of Hannibal is visiting Mrs. A. Z. Wolever.

If your horse is poisoned by ivy use Hanford's Balsam.

HENDERSON'S

9 CENT SALE

For TEN DAYS, Beginning THURSDAY

COTTON COTTON

Fruit of the Loom 9c
Hills 9c
Autograph 9c
Lonsdale 9c
Black Rock 40 . . . . . . 9c

NOTIONS

Best Outing Flannel, white or colored . . . 9c
2 Linen Corset Laces, 6 yards 9c
4 Balls Tape 9c

Belting 9c
Utopia Floss, white . . . 9c
Utopia Floss, colored 2 balls 9c
D. M. C. Cotton Emb. 2 Sk. for 9c
2 Spools Coats 9c
Stickerei Trimming . . . 9c
Petes' Hooks and Eyes . 9c
2 Papers Best Pins . . . 9c
100 yds. Spool Silk . . . 9c

Special on Ladies' Waists

10% on all Waists---Silk, Crepe and Lawn

O. HENDERSON & CO.

ONEIDA STREET PHONE 200

CLEARANCE SALE

on all

Summer Goods

at

PATTERSON'S

Bungalow Aprons	25c each
Challies	4c yard
Gauze Underwear	5c and 10c each
25c Silk and Wash Ginghams	12 1-2c yard
Ladies' Union Suits	15c each
Men's Union Suits	25c each
8c Shaker Flannel	5c yard
Ladies' White Gabardine Skirts at	$1.39 and $1.98
Ladies' One-piece Dresses	50c each
Ladies' $1.50 and $1.75 White Under Skirts at	$1.00 each
Hill's Cotton	9c yard
Lonsdale Cotton	9c yard
Fruit Cotton	9c yard
Table Linen at	25c yard
10c Towelling, 3 yards for	25c
Wash Skirts, 50c each, were up to	$3.50
39c Neckwear	15c each
75c and $1.00 Neckwear	25c each
$1.00 36-inch Blk. Silk, at	79c yard

PATTERSON'S

ONEIDA STREET

CROP OF ONIONS TO FALL SHORT

Produce Dealers Say Blight Has Struck the Crop; Potatoes May Rot; Lettuce May Be Sold Direct.

The Produce Growers' Association met last night in Grange hall and several points of general interest to all farmers in this vicinity were discussed. It was announced at the meeting that the association members are shipping their produce now to three commission merchants only in New York City, and not broadcast, as was the custom in the past. The association members believe that better results are obtainabe when the produce is concentrated in that manner. Most of the produce now leaves this city on the 10:37 train via the D. L. & W. and on the 10:09 train via the New York Central, by Adams and American express.

Reports from onion growers throughout the state presage a shortage of from 25 to 50 per cent in the crop this year, and the average throughout Oswego county points to a 35 per cent shortage, which will send the price of onions soaring this fall. The shortage is due to blight.

Potato growers report that the recent rains and dampness will have the effect of rotting the crop and in some districts the rot has already become prevalent.

Lettuce growers have decided that it will be better business in the future to sell the crop on the ground or in cold storage, as is the custom with celery, in that the grower gets better prices and protection by this course than selling and shipping direct to commission merchants for immediate sale.

Last night's meeting was attended by 52 members of the association and several members made short addresses regarding the condition of crops.

BUNDY'S CROSSING.

Harry Canue and mother of Syracuse spent Sunday with Mrs. C. J. Echard.

* * *

Roy Dodge of Syracuse is at this place doing his haying.

* * *

Little Edna Wells is recovering from her recent illness.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coe, Sr., do not seem to improve in health.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Echard went to Sylvan eBach one day the past week to pick whortle berries.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Echard, Misses Bertha and Elizabeth Echard, Mr. Howard Simons all attended the party at East Minetto on Friday evening.

* * *

Miss Goldia Graham of Battle Island spent one day the past week with Mrs. Byron Wells.

* * *

A reunion picnic was held at Silver Lake on Sunday. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Luke Smith and son, Roy; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Poorman and daughter, Jessie; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Calimer, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Calimer, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Davis and daughters, Florence and Irene; Mr. and Mrs. Zopher Holmes and sons, Claude and Clayton; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Simmons and baby, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Frisby and son, Gerald, Mr. and Mrs. George Harris and daughter, Maud, all of Oswego and Maple avenue; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Graham and daughter, Goldia, Hudson Graham of Battle Island, Frank Cloank of Rochester, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Wells and daughter, Edna, and D. E. Wells of this place. The day was spent in music and speaking. A fish dinner was served at 12 and ice cream and cake at 2. A photo was taken of the group. The picnic was held in honor of Frank Cloank, the occasion being his twenty-first birthday. All reported a veryp leasant time.

* * *

Mrs. Byron Wells entertained a number of friends from Mexico and Oswego on Friday.

* * *

Mrs. Edward Echard entertained recently her mother, Mrs. Brockway and son, Gardner, and her aunt from Syracuse.

New Potatoes, per peck (15lbs.), 19c at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

---

Mr. and Mrs. Frank DeForge, who have been spending some time with friends in Massachusetts, returned to this city last night.

OUR AUGUST CLEARANCE SALE

Offers you a chance to buy first quality merchandise. Replenish your wardrobe, household or kitchen needs at great savings.

ADDITIONAL AUGUST BARGAINS IN LINENS.

$1.50 Double Damask Table Linen, per yd.	$1.20
$1.39 and $1.25 Double Damask Table Linen, per yd.	$1.05
$1.00 Fine Damask Table Linen, per yd.	83c
$1.25 and $1.50 All Linen Napkins, per doz.	$1.05
$2.00 and $1.75 All Linen Napkins, per doz.	$1.59
$2.75 and $2.50 All Linen Napkins per doz.	$2.05
$3.50 and $3.00 All Linen Napkins per doz.	$2.55
$4.50 and $4.00 All Linen Napkins per doz.	$3.40
$8.00 Fine Hemstitched Set of Table Cloths and Napkins, per set	$6.75
50c All Linen Ramie Suiting, the kind that does not crush, per yd.	39c

VISIT OUR BARGAIN BASEMENT—NEW BARGAINS WILL BE FOUND THERE DAILY

COMPLETE STOCK OF LATEST PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS.

WHY BUY ELSEWHERE AND PAY MORE WHEN YOU CAN BUY IT FOR LESS AT

M. KATZ & CO

$5.00 PHOTO MEDALLION FREE WITH $10.00 CASH PURCHASES.

Community Notes

Mrs. Eppe Wells of Granby Center spent a few days of last week visiting Mrs. Frank Kellogg of Pratt st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Kellogg are camping at Marsh's cottage, down the river, for the balance of August.

* * *

The Misses Edna Wolcott and Mildred Kellogg have returned after spending a portion of last week with Mrs. Myrtle Matot at her summer cottage down the river.

* * *

Miss Grace Chase of Kalamazoo, Michigan, spent Wednesday at Mrs. Frank Parson's.

* * *

Miss Marie Keller of Syracuse was here all of last week.

* * *

Miss Flora Owen is visiting Mrs. Nina Simons at Volney.

* * *

Mrs. E. A. Burlingham and granddaughter, Marie Keller, spent Sunday at Sylvan Beach.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs Fred Weiss motored to Sylvan Beach Sunday.

* * *

Clare Brown, Charles Love, Fred Radder and Jesse Fisher motored today to Newark. The two first named men are of the firm of Stranahan & Love, and Mr. Radder is of the Endicott & Co. store.

* * *

Miss Marjorie Underwood, of Syracuse, is a guest of A. E. Roberts and family, of Fourth st. Miss Underwood is a very popular member of the Syracuse younger set and has many friends in this city.

* * *

gates. Two sessions are held daily ents of a daughter, born yesterday at the family home, in West 1st st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Sheldon and Mr. and Mrs. William Sanford of Buffalo st., motored to Fair Haven Sunday.

* * *

Mrs. A. E. Worden and daughter, Gertrude, who have been spending the summer months at their camp at Big Island, are at home for a few days.

* * *

Miss Florence Brown of Schenectady is visiting Mrs. Adelle Colinan of Buffalo st.

* * *

Ernest Ottman of Mohawk, a former resident of this city, is the guest of his mother, Mrs. W. G. Ottman, of Pratt st.

* * *

Owen P. Callan, through his attorneys, Miller & Materson of Syracuse, are appealing from the order of Justice Hubbs, who denied a motion for a new trial in his action against the Granby Paper Company.

MRS. J. H. LANGDON.

Mrs. Fustina Langdon, widow of James H. Langdon, died yesterday at the age of 87, at the home of her sister, Mrs. H. H. Merriam, 60 West 1st st., after a long illness.

The funeral services will be held at the Merriam home tomorrow at 2:30 p. m., burial in Mt. Adnah cemetery. The Rev. Charles Robertson of the Presbyterian church will officiate.

Mrs Langdon is survived by one sister, Mrs. H H. Merriam, of this city; one brother, Almon Bristol, also of this city; and four nieces: Mrs. James Palmer, Auburn; Mrs. Thomas Thompson, Cambridge, N. Y.; Mrs. J. Wright, Syracuse; Mrs. John McIntyre, Fulton. Three nephews also survive: James Bristol, Syracuse; Cameron Bristol, Philadelphia, Pa.; and Harold Bristol, Fulton.

ITALIAN DELICACY SERVED TO MASSARO'S GUESTS

Peter Massaro, macaroni magnate, entertained five of his friends last evening with a trip in his recently purchased Winton limousine, and with a dinner at the Pontiac, Oswego. All the members of the party report an enjoyable time, and are loud in their praises of Mr. Massaro's ability as a host. A feature of the dinner was the macaroni course, served in real Italion fashion by the Pontiac chef.

D. EDWIN BALSLEY

Public Accountant and Auditor

401 Daniel Building

433 S. Salina st. Syracuse N. Y.

The Big Sale of

REMNANTS

Commences Tomorrow Morning at 9 o'clock

Values up to 25c or more.

For 7c Yard

J. C. O'BRIEN

Small Building WANTED

About 10x16 feet

Phone 3371

WEATHER FORECAST.

Variable south winds tonight and Thursday, probably showers. Moderate winds, east to northeast.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

Lost—Child's Bracelet, Sunday night, at Happy Hour, or on Cayuga, 1st or Oneida sts. Reward if returned to M. Feinglos, care H. Amdursky's store. 201

Wanted—You to try Polmet, a Magic Cloth to clean silver, etc. Lasts years. The agent will call. If he misses you, call 205 Cayuga St. 203

Lost—Pair of gold spectacles in brown leather case, near Church of Immaculate Conception. Reward for return to Times office. 201

Position Wanted.—In store or office by young lady, high school graduate; can do typewriting. Inquire "P" Times. 201

For Rent—Five-room flat on East Second st. Inquire I. Alderman, Phones 1242 and 2242.

To Rent—House with all conveniences. A. Alderman, 214 W. 1st St. Phone 2174. 202

Wanted—A girl for housework. No washing or ironing. 159 S. 4th st. 200

For Rent—A house; $2.50 per week. Inquire People's Hardware store. 204

For Sale—Used Ford Touring car; bargain. R. L. McCully. 201

For Sale—A $200 Edison phonograph Cheap for cash. Phone 122. tf

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

For Rent—A flat at 504 Pine street. $10 per month. H. L. Crandall.

THEIR HAPPINESS WAS DISTURBED BY SMITH

Frank Vesnarcke and Eleck Balazy, two Poles, and A. J. Clark, a farmer of Granby, met in a West Side hostelry last night and after consuming unknown quantities of liquor, started on a tour of the city. Frequent altercations between members of the party, followed by snatches of happy song, attracted the attention of Officer Smith, on post at West Broadway and First st., and he interrupted the ceremonies just as the men turned into Broadway again and started to search for more lubricant. This was about 10:30. The officer called the patrol and the party wound up at the police station. Some one hit Clark on the jaw in the scuffle, but he didn't know this morning who did it. One of the Poles was asked "Are you ready to plead guilty to public intoxication?" and he answered, "No, I was drunk; that's all."

The Poles required an interpretor and after they had given their version of the matter, Judge Wilson fined the trio $3 each, which was paid.

Angel Food, Sponge Cake, Crullers and Pies at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

---

CITY CLERK RECEIVES DR. BIGGS' WARNING

Dr. Herman Biggs, Commissioner of Health, has sent a circular letter to all registrars of vital statistics throughout the state, which deals particularly with the violations of the law requiring the notice of the birth of infants to be filed within five days after birth. City Clerk Leon Scudder today received the notice from the State Health Department, which states that the notices of birth in this state are filed later than the required time in one case out of every five. The letter also orders the registrars to fill in the certificate with the date on which the filing was made. In cases of flagrant violations of the law, the Health Department proposes to put the matter in the hands of the District Attorney, who will prosecute physicians or mid-wives who are offenders. Nine hundred and sixty-five doctors have violated this law during the past year, according to Dr. Biggs.

"Black's white bread" and Black's cookies have won a place here. They suit the taste. adv

DO YOUR SUMMER BAKING

with the

"SCIENTIFIC STERLING"

The Gas Range that Burns Coal

Make your kitchen comfortable during the heated summer term—bake with gas.

Make your kitchen comfortable on chill, wet days, in early fall, or freezing winter—bake with coal.

Make your baking every day in the year as economical as you can—with either fuel more economy is possible with the "Scientific Sterling."

The "Scientific Sterling" uses either fuel in a single range; bakes as well with one as the other—better than most ranges with either. Perfect circulation of heated air makes baking even—heavy oven walls hold the heat. Oven is always perfectly controlled. Absolutely safe with either fuel—larger in capacity, but smaller in size than the average one-fuel range.

A $5.00 PAYMENT

Puts the "SCIENTIFIC STERLING" In Your Kitchen

Our Co-operative Club Terms gives you 30 days free trial —eight months' credit at $5.00 down, $2.00 a week on $77—the cash price; free installation; absolute guarantee; cancelled payments in case of death or disability; free inspection and instruction service.

These conditions will not be effective after August 24th.

Save money by joining the "Scientific Sterling Club today.

L. P. SMITH COMPANY

13 EAST FIRST ST. —Two Stores— 312 W. BROADWAY

Appearing Each Day in

The Fulton Evening Times

DAILY FASHION NOTES

and

Easy and Practical Home Dressmaking Lessons

JUST RIGHT FOR THE HOME

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

THE THREE MEALS.

BREAKFAST.
Peaches and Cream. Cereal.
Shirred Eggs. Toasted Muffins.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Corned Beef Hash. Rye Bread.
Lettuce With Mayonnaise.
Fruit. Currant Pie. Tea.

DINNER.
Green Pea Puree With Croutons.
Breaded Chops. Potatoes.
Spinach With Eggs.
Peach Pudding. Iced Coffee.

Peach Pudding.

ONE cupful of flour, one-quarter teaspoonful of salt, two cupfuls of breadcrumbs, one-half cupful of nuts, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, one cupful of sugar, two cupfuls of peaches and three eggs.

Mix all the dry ingredients, add the beaten eggs, lemon juice and peaches. Beat well, pour into buttered molds and steam two hours. Serve with cream.

Blueberry Pudding.

One quart of blueberries, two eggs, one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of cold water, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, three-fourths cupful of flour, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt and three tablespoonfuls of baking powder.

Put a quart of canned or stewed blueberries on the stove in a stew pan and let them get boiling hot, then cover the berries with a batter. To make this, beat eggs to a froth, add sugar, beat until light colored, then add water, lemon juice, and last mix in lightly the flour sifted with salt and baking powder. Cover tight and cook for about thirty minutes. Serve with good egg sauce.

Surprise Potatoes.

Choose five large and seven small potatoes, bake them, then halve them lengthwise; scoop out most of the center and rub through a sieve; season with salt and pepper, add one ounce of butter and a dessertspoonful of chopped parsley. Replace some of this mixture in each half of potato, leaving a hollow in each. Fill the center with the mixture given below, place the halves of the potatoes together again and place them in the oven to reheat. For the mixture peel and chop three mushrooms and cook them in one ounce of butter; cut up one pound of cold cooked meat, add it to the mushrooms, season nicely, heat thoroughly.

Rhubarb Pie.

One and one-half cupful rhubarb, one cupful sugar, one tablespoonful flour, two eggs, one tablespoonful butter.

Cover a pie plate with crust and fill with rhubarb mixture which is put together as follows: Cream butter and sugar, add the slightly beaten egg yolks, flour and the rhubarb, which has been cut fine, covered with just enough boiling water to cook it and allowed to boil one minute. Bake until firm in a moderate oven. When cool cover with a meringue and brown slightly in oven.

Anna Thompson.

MAKING LIVABLE PORCHES.

Privacy a Desirability When Constructing Piazzas, Balconies or Loggias.

Unfortunately up to the present time few Americans realize the meaning and desirability of privacy. Even in the country many houses are built near the road, without any attempt to screen private residences from the public gaze, and in the city, where porches are so rare a luxury, they are generally built around the main entrance of a house, where there is a constant coming and going and where a cozy retreat, hidden from every passerby, is almost an impossibility.

However, many houses have possibilities. For instance, roofs over pantries and additions or projecting extensions that are created as a result of architectural design could be made into charming little balconies without much trouble or expense.

A roof can be converted into a very satisfactory porch floor by covering and leveling it with wooden slats that allow natural drainage, and there need be no permanent wooden roofs for such a retreat when awnings and canvas curtains can be made to answer the purpose of protection quite as effectively. Is there anything more restful or more delightful than to be thus sheltered from the dust and bustle of streets? Is there anything more desirable than the security of such a retreat?

Indeed, a balcony, loggia or veranda need not be limited to the homes of the wealthy, for it can easily be brought within the scope of limited incomes and talents. The barest and bleakest of porches can be made an interesting spot—one that is essentially livable—with the help of awnings and screens, a few comfortable chairs, a swinging couch or hammock and, above all, a few flowers and vines. Flowers and green things are to a porch what an open fireplace is to a room. They form a nucleus, a charming center, around which the other things naturally group themselves.

One Thing Lacking.

He—Miss Oldgirl told me the other day she intends to be married.

She—That's right, she does. The trouble is she has never been able to induce a man to assist in carrying out the threat.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

The United States has this to be proud of in contrast with most of the nations now at war in Europe—it has stood for peace all along because that was a reflection of the national mind. Some of the powers which engaged in recent world peace movements were accused of having an eye to the main chance. Not ready for war, they counseled peace. Later, on all too slight provocation for genuine peace lovers, they rushed into war. This country's peace principles date from a conflict which was relatively one of the fiercest of modern times. Not alone sentiment, but bitter experience was at the root of our hearty espousal of arbitration and peace. Convictions as profound would have discovered a better way to settle the European quarrels than appeal to the sword. But normal Europe thinks in terms of battleships and heavy guns and strong battalions. Like the ruffian with a gun, only slight provocation is needed to draw fire.

After yielding abjectly—or perhaps only diplomatically—to Japan the Chinese are raising a defense fund and preparing for national military organization. "Better late than never," and perhaps it is not too late. In ordinary times the relations between Japan and China would have aroused keen interest in the United States. Matters would not have been permitted to drift so far if the situation in Europe had been normal. But with all the great commercial nations preoccupied and with even the United States involved in foreign troubles Japan found a favorable moment for exerting pressure upon China and gaining concessions the extent of which is still unknown to outsiders. Japan is said to have given assurances that the treaty rights of the United States were not affected by the new Chino-Japanese arrangement.

The proposal at the pan-American conference in Washington for a joint marine fleet to promote closer trade and social relations, with a joint court to revise and establish suitable laws to regulate international transactions, looks good. It would be a sort of trading union, and all parties engaged would find a common interest in submitting to the rules without coercion. For the joint fleet a joint flag would be needed, and a suggestion has been made for a "pan-American flag," something new under the sun.

If this country ever undertakes to supply the Mexicans with good things in the place of the bad they now have it is going to be a costly job to include money. Every bunch of generals who set up government issue loads of fiat money. It is so easy to do it that enterprising private individuals don't wait for the distribution, but simply make imitations "just as good," and Mexico is flooded with worthless and all but useless money.

Probably a majority of thoughtful people outside of Mexico would like to see the man Carranza given half a chance to make good. Stubborn and erratic he may be at times, but his main course has been consistent. A better man can easily be imagined, but the two years of his leadership have failed to develop even the equal, to say nothing of the superior, of Madero's avenger.

Porfirio Diaz goes down in history as the "beneficent dictator" of Mexico. No champion would assert that he was not a dictator. Because he was that Madero drove him out. His beneficent work, alas, has been undermined by revolutions. Time alone can tell whether beneficent and dictatorial methods can work together for the good of the nation.

We can be proud, too, of our army in the field, the vast contingent, mowing, reaping and otherwise gathering the yield given to man by nature's bounty. How much better that than defacing nature and destroying man's handiwork with the blasts of war!

After all, the Fourth of July is our real "flag day," and the profuse display of the starry banner on the anniversary of our independence made that also unmistakably our "patriots' day."

Several sections of the country report more June weddings in 1915 than last year. None, however, recalls as a reason for the increase the old saying, "It is as easy to support two as one."

The high cost of living seems to have come to stay in the United States. But if the high cost for one element enables another element to live relatively better and easier the evil has its bright side.

The "fat of the land" has suffered little from erratic weather conditions, as shown by bulging markets of early fruit and vegetables at low prices.

Huerta was probably most fortunate in having Uncle Sam's brotherly hand hold him at the supreme moment.

This is the year to pay tribute to the fellow who first said, "Two swallows don't make a summer."

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

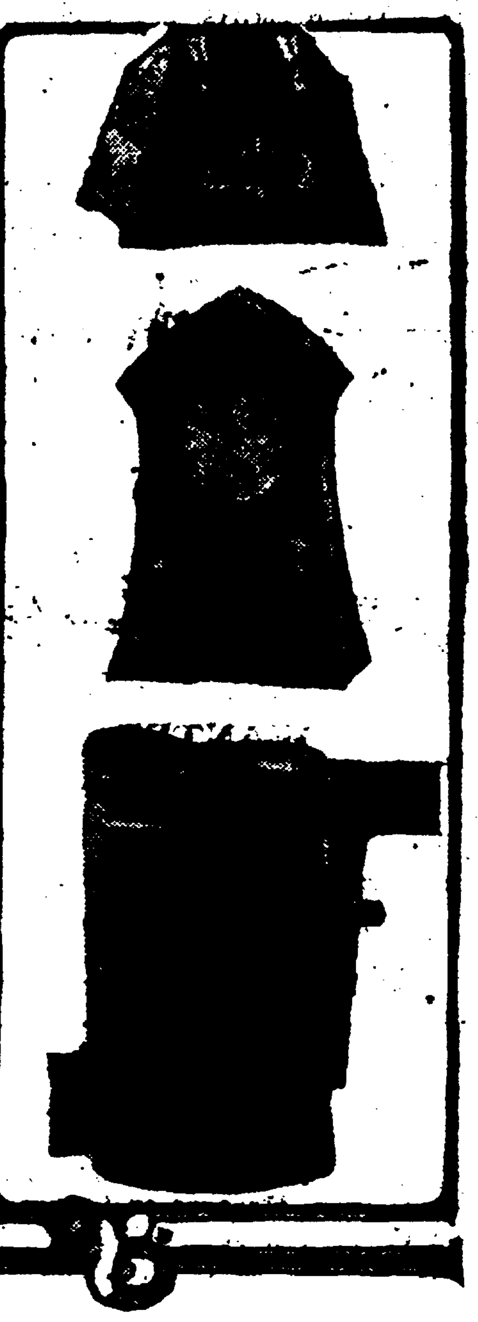
SUCH IS LIFE.

WHILE one-half, bejabers! toils steady and labors, the rest of the world lolls in ease. And when we feel happy, our neighbors are scrappy and do just about as they please. And, gosh! ain't it funny? Some people have money and others can't scare up a dime. Some mortals are lucky, while others, real plucky, lose out ev'ry dodgasted time. Some laugh long and loudly—some strut with mien proudly and others are chucking the bluff. And folks that are healthy, quite seldom are wealthy, and healthy folks lack the green stuff. If half the world knoweth not what this half doeth—a funny old world it is sure. It's full of the toilers, the crooks and the spoilers—the honest, the rich and the poor. Now, why should a favored old guy, money annexed, loll 'round in a big limousine? And why should another, his poor luckless brother, clean streets for a small stack of green? And why should a poet, a poor unwise "know it," write verse for the price of a prune, while others will squander the coin as they wander, and live in perpetual June? It does seem unequal; but hark to the sequel—the time that I finished this rhyme. One lives by his working—the other, his shirking, and thus will it be for all time.

ARTICLES OF VIRTU.

Ornaments For the Den and Boudoir of Unique Material and Design.

At the top of this illustration is shown a jewelry case of bronze ornamented with various Egyptian symbols in bas-relief enameled in old ivory. At the bottom is shown a smoking set consisting of a jar with a pipeholder attached to one side and a compartment for holding a box of matches on the other side. The inverted cover is fitted with two individual ash trays. The clock is of bronze, also ornamented in Egyptian symbols in bas-relief enameled in old ivory.



SUITABLE FOR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

Handy Accessory.

A handy article to carry your crochet hook in, to prevent it piercing your work materials, is a cork covered with crochet made by starting with a ring crochet in s. c. until it is as large as the bottom of the cork, which should be the right size, when covered, to carry your thimble on.

Then 1 s. c. in each s. c. to cover cork.

Make a tight row at top to prevent slipping off, and finish by making 3 d. c. in each s. c. to form ruffle on top of cork.

Just What He Wanted.

A fresh sort of chap entered a restaurant the other day, and after he had ordered lunch the waitress, who was well known for her obliging disposition and ready wit, handed him a newspaper so that he might profitably while away the few minutes that would elapse before he was served.

"Thank you, Josephine," he said familiarly, "but I prefer something funny to look at while I am eating."

The waitress looked at him contemptuously, then replied:

"That need occasion you no inconvenience, Percy; there's a looking glass straight in front of you!"—London Mail.

Reversed.

"Who is that homely, little sawed off chap over there?" she asked.

"That is my husband," she replied, "but don't apologize. You can't make me mad by calling him names."—Detroit Free Press.

The short counters are full of inexpensive materials that would be suitable for the development of this one piece costume. The circular skirt is attached to a deep hip-yoke and the waist has revers of dark silk, piped with light braid. The design fits splendidly into the needs of a morning's duties. Six yards 36-inch material, with three-fourths of a yard of silk for trimming, makes the dress.

Pictorial Review Costume No. 5995. Sizes, 32 to 44 in. bust. Price, 15c.

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.

HOLLAND SUFFERS BUT GETS NO REWARDS

To the man in the street at Amsterdam the Rotterdam neutrality means "the hell of war without the compensating glory."

Holland at large now has the care of 300,000 Belgian refugees, who, living together a specially constructed villages, have to be fed and lodged and kept as happy as circumstances allow. The work is done with devotion, but European conflagration burns upon this single spot.

With its commerce hampered upon all sides, with its legitimate trade made impossible by the illegitimate rules of arbitrary neighbors, Holland continues in her self-imposed task. She has been abused by her neighbors for her lukewarmness in what they consider a holy cause, she has lost all chances of future political reward by her abstention from the conflict; yet future generations will recognize that during these very difficult days little Holland calmly maintained a just neutrality while ministering to those who innocently were made to suffer.

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Creditors.

In Purrsuance of an Order of Hon. Clayton I. Miller, Surrogate of the County of Oswego, New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Lucinda J. Curtis, late of the Town of Palermo, in said County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the office of William S. Hillick at No. 59 South First Street in the city of Fulton in the County of Oswego, New York, on or before the 1st day of February, 1916.

Dated this 12th day of July A.D., 1915.

SAMUEL L. CURTIS,
Administrator.

William S. Hillick,
Attorney for Administrator.

B-7-14-15

BARNHARDS BAY.

The church and society met with Mrs. J. E. Peachin last Thursday with a good attendance.

* * *

J. E. Peachin left for Mt. Jewett last Monday night, where he will have work the coming year.

* * *

Ernest Hadley is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hadley.

* * *

J. R. Hadley was a pleasant caller in town recently.

* * *

The Fish and Game club held a social last Thursday evening. The receipts were $24.00.

* * *

Ed. Bosley of Syracuse is visiting his family here at their summer cottage.

* * *

The cottages are well filled and others are still coming.

* * *

Remember the food sale next Wednesday afternoon.

* * *

There was a severe wind and rain storm struck this place this week, doing lots of damage to everybody's crops.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Brown of Green, also Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Johnson were callers on Friend Samuel Dickerson last Monday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Berry, also Mr. Braizee and daughter of Scriba were Sunday callers of Mrs. Berry's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Slater.

* * *

Mrs. Addison Winn, Miss Francis Winn of Porto Rico, are occupying their cottage here.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ingersoll of Warren are visiting their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Ingersoll.

* * *

Mrs. N. B. Tice and two sons were at their cottage over Sunday.

* * *

Mrs. Jane Hall visited her nephew at West Monroe over a week.

* * *

Mrs. Alice Montonda and sons are occupying the Winn cottage, but expect to return to Syracuse Saturday.

* * *

Mrs. J. E. Peachin spent Saturday at W. iVenna attending the Dunham reunion. There was nearly a hundred present.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Montonda returned to Syracuse Sunday evening.

To stop bleeding use Hanford's Balsam.

Pimples, Skin Blemishes, Eczema Cured

No odds how serious, how long standing your case, there's help for you in every particle of Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment. It wipes out all trace of your ailment, and leaves your skin clean anl soft as a child's. Hundreds of users have sent voluntary letters of thanks. Just try one box. It will mean freedom from suffering and embarrassment.

ALMOST FREE
ALUMINUM PERCOLATOR

With the Coupons given with Wood's Gilt Edge Coffee and Primrose Tea, plus 98 cents, you can get the handsome Aluminum Percolator. See window.

The Coffee per pound............35c
The Tea per 1-2 pound............30c

EACH PACKAGE CONTAINS COUPON

WARNER'S GROCERY

East First Street   Phone 3136

Home Dress Making Lessons

* * *

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

A DAINTY EVENING FROCK.

6317

This dear little frock of blue silk crepe de Chine might have been taken from an old-time picture, it is so quaint. It will be a favorite for autumn festivities.

It is hard to get away from the subject of the soft silk frocks, because new models are constantly bobbing up to entice the woman who loves pretty clothes. The design shown here is developed in blue crepe de Chine trimmed with ruffles of self-material, which are arranged upon the skirt in tunic effect. The bodice is shirred at the front in simulation of a vest and the neck is cut in round outline. Puffed sleeves complete the details.

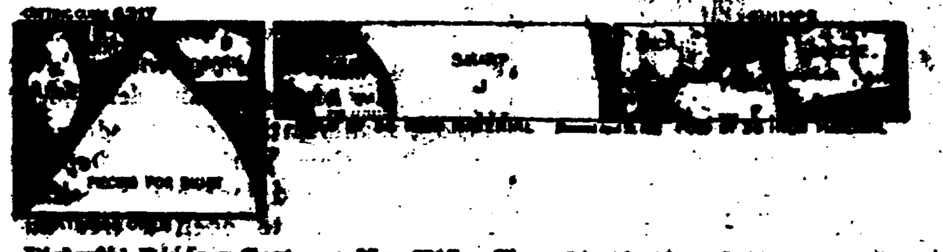
To reproduce the costume, in average size, one requires 4¼ yards of 36-inch material, with 1½ yard contrasting fabric for the guimpe. Chiffon, net or lace would be effective for the guimpe, and here a touch of contrasting color may be introduced with splendid results.

The skirt is partly cut from an open width of material; that is, it will be necessary to cut the picting on an open width of the crepe to avoid unnecessary seams. On this same section of goods, however, the puffed sleeve, the stay and the back of the bodice may be laid.

Now, taking a fold of material, place into position first the front. Follow with the skirt proper and the front of the guimpe. All of these are laid directly on the fold of the goods. Just to the left of the front is placed the collar and opposite the collar is the back of the guimpe, laid on a lengthwise thread. The sleeve, to the right of the front and partly resting along the selvage, is also arranged on a lengthwise thread of the material.

Small "o" perforations are provided to determine the shape of the neck of the guimpe, which may also be finished with a high collar.

This model is delightful for formal occasions, and later the exclusive shops are planning to launch it with great success. The spreading skirt and the neatly drawn in waist give a quaint effect that is always associated with modes of earlier days.



Pictorial Review Costume No. 6317. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Price, 15 cents.

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.

SOUTH GRANBY.

Mrs. Jennie Greenfield of Syracuse who has been ill with rheumatism, was improved and came to her sister's, Mrs. Carrie Hannam's, a week ago, and was taken with pneumonia Wednesday night and was very ill. She is somewhat improved. Her sister, Mrs. Anna Foster, of Fulton, is helping to care for her.

* * *

Charles Crockford and family visited his sister, Mrs. Nellie Dumars, Sunday. His daughter, Miss Eva, will stay and visit awhile.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Sickler and brother, Jay Sickler, visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Sickler, Sunday.

* * *

Mrs. Edna Whitmore was an overnight guest of her cousin, Mrs. Alice Cook, Saturday. She came down to the Distin—Rowlee picnic with her cousin, Milo Austin and wife and returned to Syracuse Sunday; also her cousin, Mrs. Cook and her little girls Jennie and Mary.

* * *

Milo Austin and wife and Herman Austin were over-night guests of their mother Saturday.

* * *

Frank Darling and family visited his daughter, Mrs. Hazel Brown, Saturday and Sunday. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Mark Osborn.

* * *

Mrs. Ralph Brown entertained the Nehasane Rebekah Lodge of Fulton at her home in South Granby Tuesday, August 3. Although it was very rainy there was a goodly number. Following the dinner Mrs. Beulah Pingree of South Granby and Mrs. Greenwood and Mrs. Chapman of Fulton gave several selected readings, after which Masters Kenneth Darling and Ralph Pingree and the little maids, Violet Darling and Frances Pingree recited. Games and contests featured in the afternoon with Mrs. Pingree capturing the first prize for the smallest foot and Mrs. France Mead first prize in the Buster Brown contest, and Mrs. Hay Crandall received the booby prize. The guests were taken to the train in an auto and departed on the 6:30 train, declaring a splendid social time.

* * *

Mrs. H. Austin and Roy Austin and family and Herman Austin attended the Rowlee—Distin picnic on the Fair grounds Saturday. There was a big turnout, including the two new babies who had never been there before, Earl Foster's little daughter and Delos Rowlee's little son. They recorded nearly 150 present. All were filled, for they had a chickenpie dinner, besides plenty of everything good with cake and ice cream, followed by watermelon. If any went away hungry they alone were to blame. There were four deaths reported since last year; there was a number of strangers who had not been there in some time. The meeting was called to order by the president, John Distin. A report of last year's meeting was read by Mrs. Nellie Rowlee, the secretary, and somep retty verses in memoriam to those who had gone. Officers were elected. John Rowlee, president, and Milo Austin, vice-president. The other officers and committees were re-elected. Mr. and Mrs. William Skeel and little daughter were there from Providence, R. I. They had never attended one of the picnics before. Mrs. Josephine Distin Lindsley from Jersey City had not been with them in four years, and Mr. and Mrs. William Brown, Indianapolis, had not met with them in three years. There were a number who spoke and all seemed to have as good a time as possible.

* * *

Miss Gertrude Pardee from Vernon visited her nephew one day last week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Andrews visited his aunt, Mrs. Libbie Tompkins, in Hannibal Center Wednesday.

* * *

The Misses Florence and Mabel Hovey visited at Fred Andrews' last week.

* * *

We are sorry to hear that Mr. John Stege is ill.

Black Baking Company time in Fulton is at all times. Your grocer sells the goods. adv

Tired, Aching Muscles Relieved

Hard work, over-exertion, mean stiff, sore muscles. Sloan's Liniment lightly applied, a little quiet, and your soreness disappears like magic. "Nothing ever helped like your Sloan's Liniment. I can never thank you enough," writes one grateful user. Stops suffering, aches and pains. An excellent counter-irritant, better and cleaner than mustard. All Druggists, 25c. Get a bottle today. Penetrates without rubbing.

IN THE FASHIONS

Coral Jewelry and Venetian Lace and Velvet---Italian Green English Woolens Promised.

6654

McCall Design

It was a safe guess that when Italy entered the war, her popularity with the French would lead them to view everything pertaining to the country with favor, and that the Italian note would make itself manifest in French fashions. Lewis, the well-known Parisian milliner, was first in this field with his Bersaglieri hat modeled on the hat worn by the Italian infantry. This is a jaunty affair with a crown of green coque feathers that sweep over the side and brush the cheek. Not much in line it would seem with Victorian fichus, tight basques and ruffled skirts, though more in harmony with the redingote styles that are approaching we bear.

The green of the Italian flag is another note in the same scale, and no doubt before long we will see a revival of other Italian fashions. Coral jewelry, Venetian laces, the rainbow ribbons of Naples, laced basques of black velvet, and striped skirts in wool, similar to the cotton ones we have had this summer. There is a perfect mine of such material to draw upon, and we will have a revival of bead embroideries, as well as ecclesiastical motifs, gold on velvet, and all the detail that marks early Italian art. Genoa and Milan have already been drawn upon for velvets, silks and ribbons and many other beautiful fabrics that her mills have been producing while other countries were paralyzed with the war.

Sleeve Vagaries.

Sleeves have been rioting for some time, and have assumed such various forms that it is impossible to account for their vagaries. What they will do next no one knows, but the transparent long sleeve of this summer has been a happy solution for comfort and appearance. How the men must have envied us when the mercury climbed unbearably, with their arms swathed in at least two thicknesses of material. So good looking has been this modest Bishop sleeve with its fullness confined at the wrist by a bracelet of silk, or a cuff of it, that the shape is likely to continue for some time, as the conservative note in sleeve fashions.

Belle shaped sleeves are gaining ground and some of the best types have the bell only a short way below the elbow and beneath it a puff of transparent fabric. The newer way, also Italian in motif, is to cover the lower arm with a long tight cuff of lace that exents from the elbow well down over the hand.

English woolens are promised much favor, and English homespuns, friezes, tweeds and the like are being imported in quantities for plain tailored costumes. The smoother surfaced cloths, and velvet surfaced wools, such as velours, dovetyn, and zibeline are ready in beautiful dyes, and will surely share with broadcloth and velvet the honors for more elegant street costumes

Braid Trimmings.

Braid trimmings are used effectively on silk crepes and chiffon cloth, carrying out the fad for the combination of heavy and light materials. Braid bindings are notable not only in tailored wear but on lighter dresses.

Where combinations of two fabrics are employed, buttons covered with one of the materials are an important trimming note. Jet buttons are increasingly favored, and silk bindings and cordings are an important part of the garniture of most fussy frocks. In fact, this season must be reckoned as pre-eminently a silk season, and the popularity of this class of fabrics bids fair to continue.

Very pretty, if a bit overdone, is the fancy open weave straw hats that suggest the cane weaving in a chair seat. These show the hair to advantage, or conceal it with linings of tulle or chiffon, and their trimming is usually flowers of some sort. Velvet hats have come in as usual when the Dogstar reigns, and are on the whole rather attractive as a contrast with a filmy gown if worn at the shore, or somewhere where the thickness of their fabric does not seem oppressive. They are decidedely in line with the summer furs that one sees everywhere and nearly as incongruous. VERONA CLARKE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Alexandria Bay $2.50
(Including Tour of Islands)
Round trip. Every Saturday, Sunday and holiday, to September 6, inclusive. Also Wednesdays to Aug. 25. Returning same day.

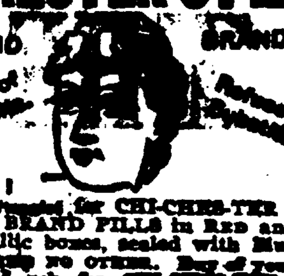
Ontario Beach $1.90
(Charlotte)
Round trip. Every Sunday and holiday to Sept. 6, inclusive. Good going and returning same day.

Consult local ticket agents for time of trains and other information.

Thomas H. Marvin
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

Some of our specialties are:
Lehigh Portland Cement.
Peerless Wall plaster.
Robinson Sewer Pipe
Onondaga Vitrified Brick
Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc.
Land Plaster Hydrated Lime
Yard:
Corner First and Broadway

CHICHESTER S PILLS
DIAMOND BRAND



Beware of Counterfeits.
LADIES!
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

THE WAR MAY INJURE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

To insure the accurate dropping of bombs from aeroplanes the Germans have an airgun appliance which pushes the bomb out from the back of the aeroplane with the same velocity as that at which the aeroplane is flying, thus doing away with the curve with which the bomb would fall if merely dropped by hand.

Quite a number of small German aeroplanes are fitted with wireless apparatus capable of transmitting messages a distance of 30 miles, but another ingenious method of signalling is to blow puffs of a powder chalk through the engine exhaust.

The Krupp illuminating projectile is a shell containing two magnesium bodies filled with parachute, so that at night time it illuminates for a few minutes the ground over which it hangs.

Give your horses good care and you will be doubly repaid for the better work they will do. For sores, galls, and other external troubles apply Hanford's Balsam. Ranchmen, lumbermen and liverymen recommend it.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of

D/34

BE ON THE SQUARE WITH YOURSELF

You wanted to buy a house. A widely advertised firm had a house on X street, with all improvements, gas, electricity, hot water, —everything you wanted. We said—"widely advertised firm"—and the price of this house was $5,000 cash.

Next door was another house—just a little better—larger, with better improvements, more ground. The owner wanted to sell—just the owner. He would sell for $3,000—and on easy terms.

WHICH ONE WOULD YOU BUY?

This Advertisement Deals With Stoves

For purposes of comparison—although there isn't any—we will compare our stove—

THE FAMOUS SUMMIT

with any stove you may name at double the price.

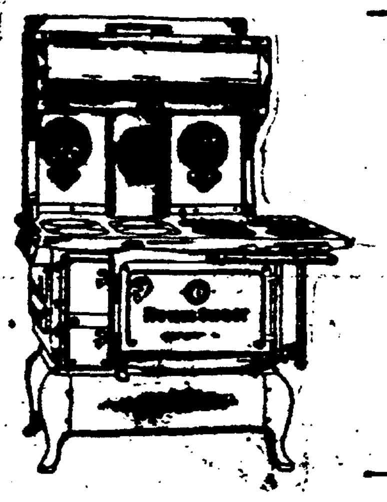
And rather than explain this stove and its merits to you, we will compare this stove with any stove that sells at twice the price.

The specifications of a Stove that sells at almost *DOUBLE the PRICE of the Famous SUMMIT*

FOUR GAS GRIDDLES
TWO COAL GRIDDLES
LARGE BROILER DOOR
LARGE GAS AND COAL OVEN
OVEN THERMOMETER
STANDARD GAS EQUIPMENT
30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

THIS IS THE FAMOUS SUMMIT

Highest Quality



Best Results

THE PRICE IS $55.00

which includes all the above-mentioned specifications and several additional refinements and improvements, including *Four Coal Griddles, Warming Oven*, etc., etc., which are found in the FAMOUS SUMMIT alone.

REMEMBER the Price, $55.00. Terms to suit your convenience.

Let Us Show You This Stove!

A. M. DRUSE & CO.

7 South First Street

NEW YORK FRUIT SECOND TO NONE

Commissioner Dillon of the Department of Foods and Markets Wants the Apple Growers Aroused.

In an effort to arouse interest in relieving the early fall market of congestion, John J. Dillon of the Department of Foods and Markets, has issued the following statement to farmers:

You are producing a quality of apples second to none in the world; but inferior apples from other sections get the preference in both movement and prices in the New York market. When large dealers advance money on inferior apples they are not disposed to encourage the sale of your fruit, until the western apples are marketed and the money advanced is again in thep ockets of the dealer, with the added bonus.

The consumption of New York State apples is restricted in the early winter by high retail prices. This causes a sluggish market and keeps wholesale prices low. In the meantime dealers get out and buy at the low quotations from producers, and prices begin to stiffen as soon as the bul of the fruit is out of the hands of producers.

To overcome these conditions you need an open market from one end of the season to the other to establish a price. When this price is established in New York, it will also be the price for the other cities and for your local sales. Every grower who sells on the ground will appreciate the value of such a quotation. The prices in New York are the prices for the whole country. You are entitled to the price apples will bring you on the open market, when sold subject to the law of supply and demand, without manipulation or prejudice.

The New York State Department of Foods and Markets is making arrangements to open a free auction market in the city of New York, which will establish an honest price for New York State apples for every day from October 1st to the close of the season. Every day during the season it is proposed to auction apples in the heart of the city's apple market. This will establish the price for New York State apples. No commission house will dare to return less than the auction price to the shipper. There will be protests and attempts at manipulation for a short time, but ultimately all apples in the New York market will be sold at auction, and you will get more money for them.

Square Deal Assured.

These apples will be sold in the morning, and an account-of-sales, with check, will be on the way to the shipper before night. The auctioneer will be licensed by the department, and a representative of the state will take a record of every sale. The returns will be official. For the first time in the history of the state apple shippers will be sure of a square deal in the New York market.

One of the essentials of a successful auction market is a steady supply during the season. Buyers must know that the goods will be there and that the sale will take place. To accomplish this desired result it will be necessary to have absolute control of 800 carloads of graded apples. They may be either boxed or barreled, and graded under the state law. To make the market a success and get the right prices from the start, the trade must know that the supply will be regular and sure. The state will see that they are sold on the square, and that the shipper gets what the buyers pay, less the freight and actual selling charges.

The department proposes to increase the consumption of state apples in the New York City market by canvassing the retail trade and influencing the retailers to keep a constant supply of state apples on sale at reasonable prices, and to make proper display of them. Attractive illustrated signs will be furnished the retailers to advertise New York State apples.

The consistent advertiser wins in the end. It may cost a dollar to get a dollar, but the deal wins prestige.

JURY SELECTED TO TRY CANNING CO. OFFICER

The case of the State Labor Department vs. the Fort Stanwix Canning company of this city, on information given by Inspector Nash of the department, charging the local company with employing women before the hour of 6 a. m. in violation of the state laws, was called in City Court this morning before Judge Herbert J. Wilson.

Neither side was represented by an attorney this morning, but both the inspector and W. Lester Todd, of the company, stated that attorneys would be present at the jury trial, which will be held August 17. Mr. Todd and Mr. Nash selected a jury this morning.

The specific violations mentioned in the information are two in number. The company is charged with employing Mrs. Mary Hegman, of this city, in the factory at 1 a. m. and also with employing Hattie Longley, of this city, at the same hour, both instances being violations of Section 93-B of the State Labor laws.

McDONALD'S Final Clearance Sale

OF

Correct Wearing Apparel

Friday and Saturday

We shall place on sale our line of Dresses in all colors, latest styles and materials, sold up to $3.98, at . . **$1.00**

Another line that sold at $5.00 and $6.00, this sale . **$3.98**

A few more Dresses that sold from $6.00 to $10.00; this sale **$4.98**

Our Entire Stock of Wash Skirts will go at 79c, regular . . . . $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00

One lot of Odds and Ends, Suits, Coats and Wool Skirts at . . . . **$1.00 each**

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Suits, Coats, Silk Dresses, Waists, etc.

MUST GO—1-2 OFF ON ALL

to make space for our Fall and Winter Suits, Coats and Dresses, which we are receiving daily.

THE NEW YORK SHOP

ONEIDA STREET FULTON, N. Y.

WHY DELAY

Wiring That House For Electricity?

Prices on wiring were never as low as now. Our Free Flat Iron offer should be an inducement.

The people soon to come to Fulton will want houses with electric installations.

What can you have in the home for the same money that will give you as much comfort and convenience as electricity?

Call 144 and get an estimate on wiring your house.

THE ELECTRIC CO.

103 ONEIDA STREET

THE QUIRK

Matinee, 5c.
Night, Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c.
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY

A Mutual Masterpicture
"THE VICTIM"
in 3 parts, Featuring Mae Marsh and Robert Herron

"THE RIGHTED WRONG"
Pathe Drama in 3 parts.

THURSDAY

HENRY KING in
"DOLLS OF INTRIGUE" in 2 parts
"THE LIFE CHAIN" of Romance of Elaine in 2 parts
"SOAKING THE CLOTHES" in 1 part
PATHE WEEKLY

FRIDAY

CHAS. CHAPLIN in
"THE PROPERTY MAN,"
A Mutual Masterpicture.
"THE FAILURE," in 4 parts, Featuring John Emerson

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
"A Herald of Progress"
Volume No. 1, 201. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1915. Price One Cent

William S. Hillick Sees In Commission-Manager Government Attempt to Abridge Popular Will--Favors Return to Village Methods--Praise for Provisions in the New State Constitution

In view of the prevalent discussion in this city regarding the Commission Government and its merits and disadvantages, the ideas of a man, who was at one time City Attorney, and who has been prominent in the local and county Republican organizations, will surely be of interest to many citizens and taxpayers who are eager for information on all sides of this question. W. S. Hillick, attorney for the State Comptroller in this county, and one of the ablest lawyers in this section, has consented to give his views on Commission Government and on the questions which are now being so widely discussed.

Mr. Hillick has been prominent in local politics for many years and aided materially in welding the strong Republican organization which now exists in this county. The following statement was prepared for this paper:

The present charter of the City of Fulton is too cumbersome and involved for a city of this size. There is too much distribution of authority. There are too many boards and officials for a city of this size and, a fault of even greater importance, the boards and persons having the authority and power over the municipal affairs, being appointed and being neither obligated to the common people for their position nor dependent upon the approval of the ordinary voters for their continuance in office, are not responsive to the desires of the common people but only to a particular few. Owing to the fact that the departments are entirely separate and are governed by separate boards, over whom the mayor has no real control. (He has simply the power to appoint them and nothing more.) It is impossible for the various departments of the city affairs to co-ordinate and interweave their functions and economize in the employment of men. This results in a great additional expense and loss of efficiency in the city business.

It is desirable that the power to determine what the city shall do, as to its streets and public affairs shall be lodged in a board, responsive and responsible to the people at large and that the supervision and direction of the executive matters should be lodged in one person unhampered by red tape and petty rules and regulations, but this of man, too, should be responsive and responsible to no one, but the people of the city.

Favors Small Districts

I think the members of the board should be elected from small districts and from the various wards because, under such circumstances, the responsibility for their election and their sense of obligation rests upon the common and ordinary people of their ward. The nominees elected from the city at large, in most instances, will feel under particular obligation to the organization or clique which promoted their candidacy.

It is true that the government is as good as its officials, but it is also true that the public officials are good in proportion as their acts in office are subject to publicity and their continuance in office dependent upon the approval, not of any board or clique of men, but of the people at large. It is true, also, to a certain extent that the form of government may limit or allow efficiency and that the form of our charter should be changed so as to permit all departments to secure efficiency and economy, but under any form, the efficiency of the executive of the city of Fulton is dependent, first upon his reliance and upon the approval of the whole people and his independence of any board or clique or organization whether it be a board of managers or a Chamber of Commerce or a political civic organization. (I think it fair to note in the connection that as far as my personal observation is concerned, I have observed with in- [illegible] and partiotic and practical and fair and satisfactory than any of the others.)

BAND CONCERT

TONIGHT'S CONCERT POSTPONED UNTIL TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.

March—American Cadet .... Hall
Selection—Chin Chin .... Caryll
Popular Hits:
(a) One Step, "Somebody Knows,".... Von Tilzer
(b) One Step, "Cows May Come-Cows May Go".. Von Tilzer
Selection—Bohemian Girl .... Balfe
Waltz—Barcarole from Tales of Hoffman...... Roberts
Selected:
(a) Intermezzo "Tunisia" .... Laurendeau
(b) Song, "The Vale of Dreams".......... Roberts
Trombone Solo—...................... F. Jess Newton
Medley Overture—The Grand Slam.......... Witmark
Overture—Wanderers Zeal .... Suppe
Selection—High Jinks .... Friml
March—The Big Elk .... Newton

The People the Judges

The calibre of the Mayor and the effort which he puts toward efficiency in his office is dependent upon the intelligent interest and demand of the whole people as to the administration of that office. It should be dependent upon that and upon nothing else.

It used to be the American way in town and village affairs to leave the matter of appropriations and selection of officials directly in the hands of the people and, on the whole, this system was more satisfactory than the European autocracy and commissions. There came a time, however, when many people believed the common folks were not capable of passing upon these things and that powr should be lodged in some body or board to proceed with municipal affairs and improvements without regard to the ideas, and independent of the desires, of the people as a whole. This was based not upon any desire to cheat or to be unfair but upon the supposition that the people did not know what they wanted and were not properly informed and not in a position to intelligently express an opinion upon affairs. This was possibly true in a large city, but I am satisfied from my knowledge and contact with all the various people of the City of Fulton that the common man in the City of Fulton is capable of intelligently passing upon the affairs of the city, providing that publicity be given to all the affairs of all the departments.

Whether this direct responsiveness and responsibility makes a more efficient and desirable administration of municipal affairs or whether it does not do so, it must and should be, in all events, the theory and practice,—because it is settled that we should have the government of the people and by the people and for the people, no matter what the people want or how inefficient it may be, not government of a few and by a few for the benefit of some clique or organization which may happen to be in ascendency. We, in this country, must stand or fall upon this principle, for this is the principle upon which our institutions were founded and for which so much has been sacrificed and under it we will have the intelligent interest of the whole people exercised in municipal affairs and sense of responsibility and of civic virtue and public spirit will be preserved. No matter how efficiently our city affairs may be administered and no matter how fine our public improvements, if we lose the interest of the people in the city affairs, (and this we will by taking away from them the direct and common power and influence, we are lost.) This must be preserved at all hazard. In connection, note the change and loss of interest in municipal affairs and the dissatisfaction existing among the people in the city proper as compared to the same under the old, simple direct village charter and also note the increase in the expense of the administration of municipal affairs.

Believes System Destroys Interest

I am opposed to the proposed commission form of government because I believe that the method of selecting the members of the commission and their continuance in office for long terms will make them independent of the wishes of the ordinary citizen and dependent upon the desires of influential manufacturers and organizations. I believe with a board such as is contemplated, the ordinary taxpayer will have no more influence and no more interest in public affairs, than he has in the present charter. I believe that more efficiency in the administration of municipal affairs will be obtained under the absolute control of the mayor or managers, (whichever name you prefer.) The mayor merely exercising the controlling supervision. I believe that the mayor should feel responsible to the people as a whole for his official position and should be dependent upon the approval of the people as a whole for his continuance in office. I believe that the city manager appointed under a contemplated plan should feel obligated to and dependent upon the members of the commission and I believe that (the members of the commission being independent of the people and being regular, ordinary, human beings, looking out for their own personal welfare,) the manager would serve the special interests and help to grind the ax of the commissioners who appoint him.

For this reason, I am strongly opposed to the proposed commission form of government. For efficiency and integrity, in public affairs, we can only depend upon the direct dependence and responsibility to the voters. For high standard of officials and efficiency, we must depend upon the intelligent interest of the people as a whole. It is a mistake to elect officials in a small town for long terms and to create a government practically independent of the desires of the whole people.

We should take a step back to the old, direct form of village government, not a step onward in the direction of commissions and boards independent of the people. We have gone too far already. Many illustrations of these things come to my mind, but the people know them as well as I do and you have only to reflect over our experience as a city to see the truth of these things.

Deplores One-Man Power

Under the new constitution, we will have the power to make our new charter. I believe the proposition for commission government should be defeated and I believe that under the new constitution, which goes into effect on January 1st, a new charter should be framed. Under this charter, all the authority of all the boards as far as possible, should be lodged in the board of aldermen. That the board should be elected by the different wards. I believe the executive power and authority should be given to the mayor, with the power of appointing and removing subordinates at pleasure and

(Continued on Eighth Page)

D/34

FULTON EVENING TIMES

and FULTON TIMES

Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

C. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor

R. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor

W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Thursday, August 12. 1915.

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

Making Prison Reform Absurd.

The warden of Sing Sing has done a great and good work in bringing to the attention of the public the brutalizing tendencies of the traditional prison management, and he has carried his theories into practice at the penitentiary in such a way as to revolutionize that institution.

But even some of those who have been most warm in their approval of the humanitarian purposes which have actuated Mr. Osborne's policy are beginning to wonder whether by making prison life too comfortable for the convict she is not sacrificing the penal aspects of the great social problem of which prisons are designed to be a partial solution. The inmates of Sing Sing were not sent there to have a "good time," and to permit the convicts to leave the prison even to attend the funerals of loved ones is a stretch of discipline that ought not to be made without the express authority of the court which sentenced him.

How much politics and prejudice may have to do with the recent controversies over Mr. Osborne's methods it is difficult at this distance to determine; but the latest revelations of laxity at Sing Sing tend to reduce prison reform to an absurdity.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Putting Columbus on the Map.

Municipal surveys sometimes undertaken by paid experts and sometimes by officials themselves to determine the progress a municipality is making and to uncover the evils which should be corrected are very instructive. The Ohio cities operating under a new home rule constitutional enactment have all more or less changed their charter regulations, some going in for the commission charter or the city manager plan, but most of them simplifying the federal form, restraining the legislative branch to purely legislative functions and concentrating administrative power in the Mayor.

The City of Columbus, operating under the federal form, has achieved as remarkable a progress in municipal endeavor as any city in the country. This must be a source of a great deal of satisfaction to the people of that Buckeye city, and is a matter of congratulation to Mayor Karb and his associates in the municipal government. Statistical reports on various municipalities show that the tax rate of Columbus city, county, school and state, is but $13.40 per thousand of assessed valuation, as we express it, and $1.34 as they write it. Their garbage reduction plant shows on the records a profit of $24,000 for the year; their water works shows an earning which supports the plant, pays for pipe extensions and all bond and interest charges. On these last two items they are abreast of Buffalo, and far in advance of most American cities. Buffalo likewise shows a profit in its garbage reduction plant, and is not only paying all expenses of its water plant but has still a duplicate plant and in a year or so will show a net profit and still furnish water to the people at a lower rate than any other city in the United States. The success of Columbus in keeping abreast of Buffalo, situated so advantageously as we are, is a matter of some credit to our Ohio neighbor.

Columbus has many municipal-owned services and not the least successful of these is its electric light and power plant. Very few cities own their own electric plant, and none we believe has reached the perfection of service and the revenue producing qualities of Columbus. Some cities under the direction of an especially forceful Mayor at times make rapid strides. Tom Johnson did much for Cleveland. Mayor Gaynor achieved remarkable succes in New York. The Commission in Galveston worked wonders in that city. Mayor Karb appears to be putting Columbus squarely on the map. But as we have our municipal success, we have also our municipal failures, as evidenced by the breakdown of the commissions in Denver and in Nashville.—Buffalo Times.

WHY THE ARGUMENT PERSISTS

If the question is asked why the argument over Commission-Manager Government persists, the answer is, because certain people want to believe in the efficiency plan; and certain other equally well informed people want to believe no good can come out of a change from the old to the new. Questions are asked and nobody is ready or willing to answer them, and the campaign resolves itself to—Why the argument persists? All the stories the people are hearing from both sides in the present campaign are believed by the people who want to believe them, and by nobody else—because they wish to accept them as the truth.

* * *

The battle for Commission-Manager Government is a battle for better business organization, and a business organization is the strongest of strong weapons. But the battle cannot be won without efficient handling of every gun in the battery of the organization wanting the change—it cannot be won accidentally. Commission-Manager Government is the result of study and effort. It is not a part of the creed of the "silk stocking crowd;" but is the outcome of the work of the best minds in the country who see in it the greatest good for the greatest number—and the taxpayers are in the majority, as they are the people who pay the rents as well as the people who collect it.

Efficiency is the result of maintaining the smallest possible unit consistent with the requirement. The city requires efficiency and a smaller unit than at present will secure it.

ECONOMY FOR THE U. S.

It would be a fortunate thing if knowledge of the destruction and waste going on in Europe would prompt the people of other countries, including the United States, to make a study of practical economy, and its benefits, not only to the individual in saving something for a rainy day, but to society as a whole in providing capital for industrial advancement. In these days of growing social consciousness perhaps not enough emphasis is laid upon the last named results of saving. No great undertaking, the purpose of which is to increase the supply of articles of common consumption, can be carried out without capital, and capital is provided by savings. If the war has checked the progress of the world, as we know it has, savings, wherever made, will help to counteract the effects.

There is a common but mistaken idea that people of wealth render a public service by spending money in extravagant living. This is on the theory that they are "distributing" it, but they would distribute it just as effectually if they paid it out of any industrial investment, and in that event instead of there being nothing to show for the disbursement there would be a permanent addition to the productive wealth of the country. Thus, if $10,000 is spent upon a dinner, there is, indeed, a "distribution" for music, flowers, service, etc., but if the same amount is spent for draining a swamp a similar "distribution" occurs, and there is also a permanent increase in the food supply of the community.

The people of this country are far more able than any other people to increase their savings, first, because their income is always much larger, and again, because they are now suffering less from the war than any other people. This country, therefore, has it in its power to do more than any other to repair the ravages and make good the losses of the war.

There are other reasons especially applicable to ourselves for encouraging saving at this time. There is now afforded the best opportunity this country will ever have to buy back its own securities from foreign owners, thus coming into more complete ownership of the properties they represent, and there is also the opportunity to make the United States a creditor nation by means of investments in other countries, particularly the developing countries of this hemisphere. The people of these countries are now, more than ever, expectant and hopeful that we will become interested with them, and relations may be established that will become of great mutual value. Furthermore, when the war is over, there will be extraordinary opportunities for the use of American capital in other parts of the world, not only for direct profit, but in ways that will create permanent outlets for American goods.

It would be a fine thing for every citizen of this country to save money enough to provide in comfort for his old age; that is an admirable purpose in itself, but when it is considered that in so doing he would not only protect himself but help to place his country in the forefront of the world's industrial progress, another motive is added, worthy in itself of a national propaganda.—The City Bank Letter.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

News Mostly of a Political Nature From the Nation's Seat of Government for Times' Readers.

Washington, Aug. 11.—(Special Correspondence.)—Not solely or chiefly for the purpose of disposing of surplus stocks is the "dumping" policy practiced by European countries; it is a recognized method of keeping their factories running at 100 per cent efficiency, thus reducing the unit cost of production to a minimum. Having supplied the domestic and continental trade at the lowest unit cost, there remains, as a result of this high rate of efficiency, a large accumulation of surplus stocks, the disposal of which is undertaken at little or no profit. This adds heavily to the disadvantages under which the American factories are placed, for the Democratic tariff law makes this country the dumping ground for these surplus stocks. It has been estimated that this handicap amounts to 30 per cent because of difference in cost, 20 per cent by reason of elimination of profits, and 15 per cent because of inferior quality of many foreign-made goods—a handicap far too great for any factory employing American labor under American conditions successfully to overcome.

It is apparent, therefore, that a tariff law which encourages such a high rate of factory efficiency abroad, by supplying a market here for surplus stocks, does that much toward increasing the unit cost of the American article at home, because of decreased output of the American factory which is obliged to meet this cut-throat competition. The efficiency of the foreign factory is increased at the expense of the efficiency of our domestic concern. The half-time article cannot compete with the full-time output. The American mill closes and the American laborer sits on the park bench and waits for the soup cart.

It was to meet such conditions that Canada enacted what is known as the "anti-dumping" clause, which has done away with most of the paralyzing effects of dumping. This clause provides that goods of a class or kind made in Canada are subject to special duty when sold for exportation to Canada at a less price than for home consumption in the country for export, whether such goods be otherwise free of duty or subject to specific or ad valorem duty.

A half-hearted attempt was made by the Democratic House when the Underwood law was being debated, to apply a dumping duty to articles on the dutiable list. The Republicans argued that it should also apply to the free list because many articles not subject to duty would be dumped into this country in unfair competition with domestic production. When the bill got to the Senate the whole dumping clause was thrown out, and should the end of the war find this country still burdened with a Democratic tariff law, we would be at the mercy of the industrial syndicates which will be organized all over Europe.

* * *

At the close of business Saturday, July 31, the net balance in the general fund of the United States Treasury was $68,173,462, as compared with a balance of $132,263,619 two years ago under Republican laws and appropriations. At the end of the first month of the new fiscal year, the disbursements had exceeded the receipts by $16,171,757, which is the amount of deficit accumulated during July.

* * *

Senator Phelan is wholly unfeeling in his report on the Sullivan case. He says nobody could ever have thought Sullivan fit for a diplomatic post, considering his education, training, temperament and antecedents. This is to be taken as a backhanded slap at the President, who strenuously insisted on appointing Sullivan even after Bryan had become suspicious of Sullivan's endorsements.

OSWEGO BOY SCOUTS GET FINE CLUBHOUSE

The Oswego branch of the Boy Scouts of America has had donated to them by T. P. Kingsford the use of his building at Water and Seneca streets, formerly the ticket office for the steamer Olcott, for a club room and headquarters. The announcement of the gift was made at the Scout meeting last night. There are fifteen members of the Boy Scouts in this city and the scout leader is Richard Wheeler.

Angel Food, Sponge Cake, Crullers and Pies at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

Expert Advice for the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

My meter will not throttle down below fifteen or twenty miles per hour, which is very annoying, as I cannot stop with the motor running without it sounding as though it was coming out of the car. I recently had the magneto changed, but I still have to run on batteries, the magneto firing very irregularly. How can I remedy this?

The probable cause of this trouble is that you are not securing a rich enough mixture at low speeds. If you will change the needle valve adjustment on the carburetor, which will provide a rich mixture, and then if necessary cut down on the air supply the motor should run at low speed. Another possible cause of this trouble is that the spark plug points are so far apart that you do not get a good spark until the motor has speeded up to such a degree that a high current is generated. Possibly another solution to the problem would be that you have an air leak somewhere in the intake line, which permits too lean a mixture at low speed. Go over all joints in the intake line very carefully and see that there are no leaks there. A hissing sound when the throttle is opened suddenly is an indication of an air leak in the intake.

Will graphite grease between the leaves of my front springs keep them from squeaking?

The use of graphite grease between the leaves of the spring is very effective in preventing squeaks, and there can be no possible objection to its use for this purpose. It is intended that the leaves of the spring slip freely over one another.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of a transmission in the rear axle?

Engineers in favor of the rear axle construction state that this type is more quiet than the others; that the rear axle gearset unit, being heavier than the usual rear axle form, better traction is gained by the tires, which means less skidding. Further discussion brings out that the rear axle gearset requires a number of long control rods, which the unit with motor and amidships construction does not call for. A longer drive shaft is possible when the gearset is a unit with the rear axle, which means that there is less strain on the universals, in the opinion of a number of engineers. According to another, only one grease retaining reservoir is necessary, and this statement is supplemented by another engineer to the effect that the grease contained in the case is not thinned by the heat of the motor or the muffler pipe. With the rear axle type the clutch is usually accessible. One engineer, upholding this type, claims that in a certain make the gears of the gearset may be removed in a very short time by the removal of the tonneau floor boards. An advocate of unit with motor construction states that in his construction the entire gearset may be inspected and oiled without difficulty, whereas with the rear anxle construction inspection is not easy and lubrication difficult. That the rear axle with gearset weighs more than other types is brought forward, but is argued against by one maker, who adds that his rear axle weighs but twenty pounds more than does the ordinary form of rear axle. With the rear axle gearset the axle shaft must be heavy, which increases the weight on the tires, and it is stated that this extra weight means greater tire wear. The statement is made that the rear axle type simplifies the chassis, but an opponent brings out that the control linkage is not simple and the oscillation of the springs is communicated to the sliding gears, resulting in indefinite gear location.

How can I put a motometer on a car with a hard rubber filler cap?

In order to drill through the hard rubber filler cap the cap must first be softened slightly. This is done by placing it in boiling water and permitting it to remain there for about three to eight minutes. After being removed from the water it can be drilled without fear of cracking.

What is the formula for connecting rod length?

There is no formula for connecting rod length, this being determined arbitrarily. As a rule, the connecting rod is made about twice as long as the stroke. This particular figure has been chosen, because when a connecting rod is made longer than this the overall height of the motor becomes too great, adding weight and increasing the cost of manufacture. Increase in connecting rod length means greater reciprocating weight, and it is desirable to keep this as small as possible. When connecting rods are made much shorter than twice the stroke the angularity of the rod when the piston is in the center of its travel produces undesirable pressure on the piston wall.

How often should the front axle be greased?

You evidently refer to the front wheel bearings. These should be packed with grease every 1,000 miles and the steering knuckle and the tie rod connections oiled every week.

The consistent advertiser wins in the end. It may cost a dollar to get a dollar, but the deal wins prestige.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 3111 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4046
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

GLENWOOD FARM
Milk, Cream and Commercial Buttermilk
Our bottles are washed by steam
Our milk bottled on Farm of
FRED VOGELGSANG
Phone 2510

G. H. MAUDE
Painter and Decorator
Phone 4369 260 S. 5th St.
Free estimate on Exterior and Interior work. Up-to-date designs.

ROGERS' SILVERWARE FREE!
One coupon with each 5c purchase.
Premiums on Display
POMPHRET'S

THINKING OF A BOAT RIDE?
30-foot launch and rowboats to rent.
INGERSOLL'S BOAT LIVERY
N. 1st st. opposite Old Grace Chapel.

DEFIANCE TIRES
Both Smooth and Tiger Tread.
These tires are giving the best of satisfaction.
Guaranteed 4,000 Miles.
For Sale by
GEO. B. PALMER
207 Worth St.

DRESSMAKING
Promptly and Neatly Done
Prices Reasonable
412 Hannibal st. Fulton, N. Y.

Steamer CITY OF FULTON
Freight & Packet Service
Runs daily between Fulton and Syracuse
Leave Fulton, 5:15 a. m.
Arrive Syracuse, 11 a. m.
Leave Syracuse, 2:50 p. m.
Capt. C. S. Burleigh

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Your Wants
Made Known in
THE EVENING TIMES
Reach Nearly 16,000 Eyes Each Day

PRICES:
One Word, one time, 1 Cent
One Word, 3 times, 2 Cents
One Word, 6 times, 3 Cents

CASH WITH ORDER

DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS

Baseball guides are not entirely useless

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

CUPID.

DID you ever hear a wise-guy clamor lustily and loud that he'll never fall for marriage to a wise and knowing crowd? And he'll chatter long and freely, until Cupid, on the wing, sends a dart into his bosom with a buzzing, whirring sing. Did you ever hear a maiden sling the chatter in your ear that she'd never let a parson interfere with her career? Oh, she jabbers like a parrot till a bandy legged bloke whispers sonnets to her softly—the career goes up in smoke. Yes, you've got to bow to Cupid, be you skinny, short or fat; handsome, shy on looks or stupid—paste this classic in your hat. For he does just as he pleases, gets us mated up somehow; and he sways us like the breezes with his arrows and his bow. Now, he nails some mortals early and he books some others late; but he'll catch you when you're napping if your name is on his slate. You may think it soft to dodge him and decline his aid with thanks; you may feel securely anchored in the free, unmarried ranks. But he'll get you if he wants you, and a doughnut to a prune that he'll make you step quite lively to a mushy, spooning tune. Now, of course, some want him badly, but I guess that Cupid thinks that they'd be all right for bracelets, but they'd never do for links. Some folks think they've cheated Cupid in their lonely singlehood; but it's soup to nuts that Cupid passed 'em by for better wood. Anyway, he's got us guessing, and a jitney to a dime, if the little rascal wants you, that he'll get you ev'ry time.

Turtles of the Amazon.

The fresh water turtle of the Amazon grows to a great size, especially on the upper river, where full grown ones three feet in length, two in width and weighing 200 pounds are often seen. Every house has its little pond or corral to hold a stock of these animals through the season of dearth, the wet months. Those who have Indians in their employ send them out for a month when the waters are low to select a stock; others purchase their supply.

WOMEN TO AID NAVY LEAGUE.

Seek Pledges to "Talk, Think and Work" Patriotism.

Washington.—The aid of women has been invoked by the Navy league to assist in the organization's campaign to convince the country of the advantage of stronger national defenses, it was announced here. All women's patriotic organizations have been invited to co-operate with the Navy league. It is said that many pledges of aid have been already received.

A vigorous campaign will be carried on through the summer and fall to obtain pledges of women to give their personal efforts to this program. It is hoped to have 100,000 pledges to "talk, think and work" patriotism, Americanism and adequate defense before congress meets next December.

A feature of the work of the women's section of the league, as it has been named, will be a series of patriotic pageants for the purpose of depicting the necessity of national defenses. A prize competition for pageant scenarios has been planned in which the judges will be David Belasco, Colonel George Harvey, Mrs. William C. Story, president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevens, president general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy

Among the founders of the women's section are Mrs. George Dewey, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Mrs. George L. Carnegie, Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Mrs. Ralph B. Strassburger, Mrs. Moncure Robinson, Miss Christine Biddle, Mrs. James H. Aldrich, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, Miss Marianne Biddle, Mrs. William W. Blackmar, Miss Mabel Boardman, Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, Mrs. William Brownson, Mrs. James Bulkley, Mrs. George M. Chester, Miss Fannie B. Coleman, Miss Corinne de Auguero, Mrs. Emily H. Emmet, Miss Mary F. Failing, Mrs. Fitzsimon, Mrs. J. E. Fuller, Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg, Mrs. Henry Lovering, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. William H. Porter, Mrs. Thomas Stevens, Mrs. Augusta Tyler, Mrs. Henry M. Warren, Mrs. John J. Borland and Miss Molly Elliot Seawell.

Did Him Little Good.

James W. Marshall, a native of New Jersey, was the first man to discover gold in California. It was in 1848 that he noticed a glistening object in the bed of a stream, which happened to be a nugget of gold. Notwithstanding this important find Marshall died in 1885 penniless and alone in his little cabin.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhœa. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

HOME TOWN HELPS

KEEPING THE CITY CLEAN

Washington Physician Tells of the Importance of the Work That Has Been Done.

"If Washington residents continue cleaning up this week as they did last week," remarked a Washington physician, "a long step will be taken in the direction of making the national capital a flyless, dirtless and diseaseless city during the coming summer.

"Dirt, flies and disease go hand in hand. Get rid of the dirt, and the flies have nowhere to breed and propagate. Eliminate the flies, and three-fourths of the sickness of summer will be prevented.

"There is no more reason for permitting accumulations of decaying rubbish, heaps of stable manure and the like to remain in alleys, on vacant lots, or hidden in back yards, than for allowing such refuse to exist in the front yard or the open public street," the doctor continued. "Property owners, householders and health officials alike would refuse to permit the continuance in exposed places of such debris and filth, the latter from sanitary reasons and the former out of pride.

"But often the health authorities cannot know of such accumulations hidden in back yards with high board fences, and inspectors fail to discover them in out-of-the-way alleys, etc. In such cases the householder or the property owner ought to take a sufficient degree of pride in his home or his property to see that the rubbish is hauled away; if he doesn't do it he ought to be prosecuted, the same as would be the case if he permitted any other nuisance to remain unabated.

"Flies carry disease of many kinds, all of them filth diseases. Typhoid fever is the chief among these, although a score of the so-called 'summer ailments' are borne by flies. Great progress has been made in Washington in the last few years in eliminating the fly by destroying the breeding places where the insects propagate and from which they spread to all the houses in the neighborhood. Much more can be done along this line if citizens generally will continue to co-operate in a whole-hearted manner in the clean-up activities, and it is not too much to say that continuance of campaigns such as that of this spring and several preceding springs may be expected, in a few years, to make flies as rare in the District of Columbia as buzzards are in Maine."—Washington Star.

In Setting Plants.

In setting any kind of plants make sure that the roots are well spread out. The most important thing is to bring the soil into as close contact with the roots as possible. The root can take no moisture from the soil in a natural condition until the soil is so close to the root that capillary water flows from the water film around the soil particles to the root. We water newly set plants for two purposes. 1. To keep alive the plant till it can get to taking in water naturally, without the help of water artificially supplied. 2. To wash the earth particles more closely about the roots and so help bring about an early contact of the roots with the soil. Some do not know this and try purposely to leave the soil as light about the roots as possible, thinking the roots can thus penetrate it easier. The penetrating power of roots is beyond the calculation of most people. Roots will go wherever there is food, moisture and air, no matter how firmly the soil may be packed. Corn roots are frequently found four feet below the surface, having passed through layers of earth very firm and which, of course, had never been disturbed by the plow.

Roses in Lath Houses.

In choosing roses for planting in lath houses or places somewhat shady, extreme care must be paid to choosing sorts known to be free from mildew. First-class drainage of soil will do much to overcome this fungus and it will prove a pleasant surprise to see how many roses will thrive in summer with little or no sun. A concrete building was erected on a lot adjoining a garden, on the south side. This threw in complete shade a half-dozen roses, and several others were thereafter in partial shade. It was a pleasant surprise to note that in three years but two have been troubled with mildew, not badly however, and only at such times as others in full sun were also affected.

Put Well Away From the House.

The old-fashioned idea of having the well in close proximity to the house is being relegated to the discard as fast as a growing knowledge of sanitary science can put it there. To locate the well away from the zone of possible contamination and at the same time meet the requirements of house, barn, garage and garden, is causing a decline in the demand for the long-popular cheap pump. The growing demand for modern conveniences in suburban districts is creating a demand for a better grade of pumps.

AT LEAST 44,000 MEN LABOR IN KRUPP'S WORKS.

Mightiest Organization of War in the World Built on Trade Secrets.

Krupp's is more than the greatest war factory in the world. It is the mightiest single industrial organization that has ever existed. Never in any industrial center has there been anything like the stupendous concentrated activity that now reigns in Essen, the Westphalian city that has grown up round the great works, says Reynolds Weekly of London. Essen is Newcastle and Sheffield and Barrow-in-Furness rolled into one, and more.

Before the war the company employed more than 70,000 men. About 40,000 were engaged in the gigantic steel works at Essen, where the 42 centimeter monsters come from, and where daily there streams forth a tremendous volume of guns and munitions for Germany's armies. Ten thousand men were digging for coal in their mines in Germany. Fifteen thousand toiled at their rolling mills at Annen and Grusen and the blast furnaces of Rheinhausen, Duisburg, Neuwied and Engers. An army of 7,000 was engaged in their shipbuilding yard at Kiel, and 5,000 miners dug ore in Spain.

Day and night in Essen work goes on without ceasing. In the great works spread over 1,200 acres, 235 of them under roof, at least 44,000 men toil in shifts of eight hours each. Some sixty factories make up the organization. Forty miles of standard railway link them together and carry their products out. Thirty miles of narrow lines are required as auxiliary for the shops.

More than 450 miles of cable and wire and over 600 telephone stations and twenty telegraph stations are needed to facilitate communication throughout the works. There are more than 300 steam boilers to generate the steam for the 7,200 different machines and 2,224 electric motors at work.

And the whole gigantic concern has sprung from a humble cottage factory with six workmen. Essen was a filthy, poverty stricken little hole of a town a century ago, when the Krupp firm was in its beginnings. Today it has more than 300,000 inhabitants and is one of the finest towns in Germany.

Flippant Flings.

The old Liberty bell, at least, is all that it is cracked up to be.—Boston Record.

"Is any man's love worth $2,000,000?" asks Clara Morris. Well, that's for the courts to decide later on.—Washington Post.

Some ingenious Yankee ought to turn an honest penny during this war by inventing meters for the gas bombs.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Officials in the California State Insane asylum assert that baseball cures insanity. One had supposed it caused it, but maybe this is a homeopathic principle.—Exchange.

Sense of Security.

"You like the movies?"

"Yes. When you go to the movies you feel absolutely sure nobody is going to come out and try to make an original 'Thank you one and all' speech."—Washington Star.

Birds' Eggs.

The largest egg laid by any European bird is that of the swan; the smallest, that of the golden crested wren.

PROSPERITY AT HOME

THERE IS NOTHING OF GREATER IMPORTANCE TO US THAN THE PROSPERITY OF OUR COMMUNITY.

PROSPERITY AT HOME IS BASED ON LOCAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

If our local merchants and storekeepers transact a large volume of business their prosperity is communicated to every person in the entire community.

The values of our real estate increase. Wages are increased. There is more money in circulation and it is more readily obtained for purposes of expansion, paying for improvements, buying luxuries, etc.

In every way we can discover better conditions on all sides when our business men are busy.

There is every reason in the world why we should spend our cash at home instead of sending it to the big cities. By keeping it in circulation in our home community we profit in many ways.

But if we send our money to the mail order houses, that is the last we hear of it. If enough money is sent to the mail order houses from our community we may easily put our local merchants out of business. By diverting our trade from our local storekeepers we can make it impossible for them to maintain their stores.

Every dollar sent out of our town to the mail order houses detracts just so much from our own individual prosperity, as well as from the prosperity of the storekeepers and from the community in general.

Think of the consequences if we should all send to the mail order houses for our necessities and our luxuries. How long would it be before our local merchants would have the "closing out sale" signs on their doors, to be followed by the "for sale" signs on the stores themselves?

AND WHEN THE BUSINESS HOUSES ARE ALL ADVERTISED FOR SALE WHAT WILL BE THE VALUE OF OUR OWN HOUSES AND LOTS?

Such conditions have actually prevailed in some communities. It has happened that the citizens became "mail-order-mad" and sent to the big cities for the greater part of their merchandise. The local merchants abandoned the field, because there was no business there for them. The burden of taxation fell on the various property owners, because there were no business concerns to bear the big proportion which generally falls to their share. Property values decreased until there were no bidders for undesirable real estate. The town became dead.

In the meantime the head of a big mail order house in Chicago was drawing an income of over a million and a quarter dollars, made possible by the business received by his concern, by mail, from such communities as the one above described and from our own community, as well as from others all over the United States.

Every dollar of this enormous income was diverted from storekeepers in small communities. Every dollar sent in to that great mail order concern, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars annually, detracted from the prosperity of some community, struggling to become a center of population, but retarded by the short-sightedness of the citizens who sent their money out of town in preference to helping towards the prosperity of their own community.

Of course, it was all done unthinkingly. Those who sent their dollars to the mail order house did not stop to consider that these same dollars would add to the prosperity of the home community if expended at home. They did not stop to reason that by helping those in their own community they would be best advancing their own interests.

THIS COMMUNITY NEEDS YOUR HELP. YOU NEED THE HELP OF EVERY DOLLAR IN ORDER TO MAKE A BETTER COMMUNITY IN WHICH TO LIVE. YOU NEED THE PROSPERITY OF THIS COMMUNITY TO MAKE YOUR PROPERTY OF GREATER VALUE AND TO GIVE YOU THE BENEFITS OF A BETTER COMMUNITY IN WHICH TO MAKE YOUR HOME BRIGHTER, MORE DESIRABLE AND WORTH MORE IN DOLLARS AND CENTS.

We must all consider these matters. We must stop and think, before sending our dollars to the mail order houses, that our co-operation is necessary to the upbuilding of our community and that, for our own selfish advantages, even with no other motive, we must patronize home institutions and keep our dollars at home so that they can work for the advancement of our own prosperity.

We will all find that it is a fact, when we consider the question from every view point, that we can buy as cheaply and as profitably from our local merchants as from a mail order house, and we then know what we are buying, instead of buying a "pig in a poke."

COMING OR GOING?

Suffrage Victories Prove the Cause Is Gaining Steadily.

The suffrage forces attacked much new territory last year. Thirty-one states considered the question of votes for women. This marks a tremendous advance in public interest. It means that out of the total population, which the antis are constantly advertising as more important than area, more than 65,000,000 people were brought face to face with woman's advancing cause. This, with the more than 13,000,000 in the suffrage states, left about one-tenth of the total population of the country not vitally concerned in 1914-15 with this question. Of the six states attacked by suffrage forces in 1914 two were irretrievably gained—not a bad advance for a party or an army. To aim at six trenches and gain two is coming, not going, in military language. This year suffragists aimed at thirty-one states. They gained seven for campaign purposes. Two states, Kentucky and Louisiana, have run ahead of their schedule. Popular approval has seized the woman's measure before it could get to the legislature. Three states returned actual legislative majorities for suffrage, although they missed the necessary three-fourths vote. The collective vote of Delaware, West Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, North Carolina, Florida, Oklahoma, Texas, was about two to one in favor of suffrage. In Minnesota there was an "anti" majority of one, in North Dakota of five, and so on.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

THE EARLY BREAKFAST

WITH THE "SCIENTIFIC STERLING"

Strike a match; turn a gas-cock; no fuss; no waiting; in fifteen minutes, while he is shaving, the coffee is bubbling; bacon done to a turn, eggs are just right—the early breakfast is the most pleasant meal of the day.

Perhaps the kitchen is a trifle chilly? While the coffee is coming to a boil, put a few kindlings in the fire-pot for coal, and the early breakfast is eaten in warmth and comfort.

There are mornings, even in the hottest summer, when a little fire in the kitchen is a real blessing. You can have it easily with the "Scientific Sterling" while not sacrificing the convenience of gas cooking.

For the "Scientific Sterling" is the Gas Range that burns both gas and coal in one compact range, and takes up no more room than the ordinary all-gas or all-coal range. The "Scientific Sterling" is a real gas range and a real coal range inbuilt into one scientific construction. Only one oven, baking equally well with either gas or coal, without any adjustment whatever.

The "Scientific Sterling" has standard five burner gas equipment, and standard six hole coal range—all in one range. Can you imagine anything more convenient?

OUR CLUB PLAN PROVIDES THE WAY FOR YOU TO OWN ONE

The "Scientific Sterling" is not sold on installments, but at a regular cash price of $77.00—the price that all future purchasers will have to pay. But, in order to give everyone an equal opportunity of owning the "Scientific Sterling," for the past Eight days, and for Twelve days to come, we are forming a Co-operative Club in order to save money for our purchasers. You, as a Club Member, can obtain advantage that will not be possible later.

You become a Club Member by buying the "Scientific Sterling" and paying only $5.00 down on the cash price. Then we extend you every liberal credit—your payments, or Club Dues, are only $2.00 a week until the cash price has been paid. In other words, by buying your "Scientific Sterling" within the next Twelve days, or before the Club is completed, your credit is extended for eight months.

Then, Club Members may have their "SCIENTIFIC STERLING" installed free of charge by our own workmen, and we furnish all necessary connections above the floor for gas, water, stove piping—setting up the range complete. The ordinary charge would be not less than $10—we positively will not offer free installation except to Club Purchasers who buy now. And then you get 30 days free trial!

If a Club Member dies or is disabled, further payments are all remitted—we issue a bill of sale for the range without asking any questions. We protect Club Members in their purchase.

We show you how to operate the "Scientific Sterling" to get more heat for less money, and save fuel bills. The "Scientific Sterling" is built for fuel economy. Our inspector will show you how to actually save money by using this wonderful range.

But don't forget—these advantages are for Club Members only—those who purchase the "Scientific Sterling" before August 24th. After that the "Scientific Sterling" will be sold only at the regular cash price, without any discounts or added inducements—it will be sold on merit alone.

May we book your order today?

L. P. SMITH COMPANY

13 East First Street—Main Store — Branch Store—312 West Broadway

G. H. SYLVESTER RUNS DOWN LIE

Makes Evident the Belief That Some One Had Malicious Intent---His Alibi Satisfies All Friends.

What now appears to be a deliberate attempt on the part of persons unknown to blacken the reputation of George A. Sylvester, a former resident of this city, but now of Syracuse, has been discovered as a result of an extensive investigation by Mr. Sylvester and some of his friends.

In the issue of last Sunday morning of a Syracuse paper appeared a story describing an automobile accident which took place on the east river road, north of this city, Saturday afternoon. The story did not definitely state where the accident occurred, but described the injuries sustained by the occupants of the car, two women and two men, and gave the names of the people injured. Among the names was that of George H. Sylvester, Jersey City, N. J., and later made the statement that this man's real home was in Syracuse.

The Syracuse office of the paper called up George H. Sylvester of that city and a reporter interviewed him Monday morning. In the meantime several of his friends had read of the alleged accident and had come to this city in search of him. Mr. Sylvester presented himself to a reporter and told the man he had not been injured in an automobile accident whatever. The account stated that the man Sylvester, who was injured, sustained a broken arm and deep cuts and bruises. George H. Sylvester of Syracuse was uninjured but the Syracuse daily handled the story again in spite of his denials that he was the man.

The Evening Times printed what information was available Monday evening, all of which information was received from a man who said he had talked with the Sylvester man who was injured.

After a thorough investigation all day Tuesday George H. Sylvester, of Syracuse, has been unable to find any place along the river road which shows a sign of any such accident. No trace of the badly wrecked car can be found, and Mr. Sylvester is convinced that either the newspaper man who first wrote the story is a victim of a hoax or that some one gave his name with the intention of injuring his reputation.

MAN TOOK MUDDY BATH AT HINMANVILLE

The quiet of Hinmanville was broken Sunday morning at 3 o'clock by some one calling "Denis, Denis," and upon investigation Denis Mullen of the region immediate in connection with his store porch and the canal, and found some one had fallen into the muddy water. A ladder was lowered and upon it ascended Jim Russell, muddy and very wet."

He had occupied the porch during the night and nightmare caused him to lose his mooring and he tumbled eight feet into three feet of muddy water.

Jim's friends are giving him the merry ha-ha.

AMARANTH PICNIC IS VOTED HUGE SUCCESS

Resterday's picnic of the Mary Patterson Court, Order of Amaranth, is declared a success by everybody who invaded Baker's grove at Minetto. Perfect weather contributed a share of the enjoyment for the 200 or more present, and the good fellowship, the supper and the dancing did the rest. The Mason's band of Oswego, with thirty members, gave the picnickers the proper amount of zeal.

ASSUMPTION DAY MAY BE CELEBRATED HERE

The Italian societies here may celebrate Assumption Day, which occurs Sunday, August 15

Italians make this one of the great festival days of the year and observe it with great pomp and ceremony.

Fulton Keynotes

Ray Westover and John Crane are spending a few days on a fishing trip.

* * *

The Thursday Evening Euchre club enjoyed an outing yesterday at Long Branch. The picnic was in honor of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Giroux.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Terpenning and children spent yesterday afternoon at Oswego Beach.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Gage and daughter, Dorothy, were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Burgard of Buffalo.

* * *

Mrs. B. G. Boigeol and Miss Ethel Possum left yesterday to spend a few weeks in New York City.

* * *

Miss Florence Freeman entertained a number of her friends at her home in Academy st. last evening. Those present were the Misses Lulu Sherman, Mary Dickinson Ruth Able, Charlotte Able, Florence and Esther Freeman, Frances Goman, Edna Briggs, Clinton Draper, Frances Baker, Harold Martin, Joseph Waldhorn and Leonard Somers.

* * *

Mrs. M. E. Reynolds of Utica st. has returned from Rochester after spending a week there.

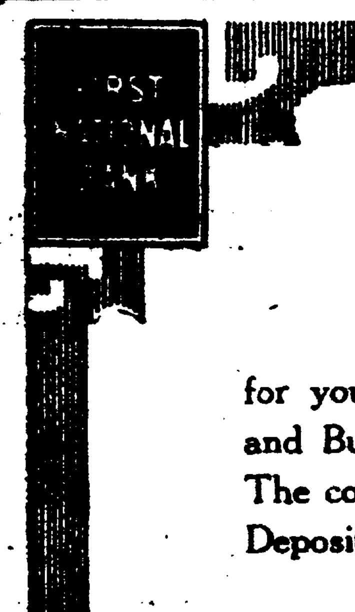
Bread as sweet as the "kind your mother used to bake," is the people's verdict applied to Black company's bread. adv

THEATER MANAGERS GIVE UP THEIR OLD BILLBOARDS

Brooklyn, Aug. 12.—All students of the art or science of publicity will be interested in the statement that 18 Brooklyn playhouses have agreed to abandon billboards and to depend on newspaper advertising, with on exception, of course, of posters of their own property. The reason given is that the billboard people have increased the price for a week's display from four to five cents a sheet.

The color and illustration of an eight-sheet poster strikes the eye. They cannot make an argument or tell a story. The appeal to the mind is small. A ten-line newspaper advertisement explains more.

Cookies and cakes and all things baked by the Black company, fresh every day, at your grocer's. adv



DON'T DELAY PROTECTION

for your valuables, afforded by our Fire and Burglar Proof Vault—it is Absolute. The cost is not high—you can rent a Safe Deposit Box for as little as

$3.00 and Up Per Year

ALMOST FREE

ALUMINUM PERCOLATOR

With the Coupons given with Wood's Gilt Edge Coffee and Primrose Tea, plus 98 cents, you can get the handsome Aluminum Percolator. See window.

The Coffee per pound..............35c
The Tea per 1-2 pound............30c

EACH PACKAGE CONTAINS COUPON

WARNER'S GROCERY

East First Street — Phone 3136

THE COURT MILL BUSY GRINDING

Domestic Troubles Had Their Airing, and An Old Offense, Carrying Concealed Weapon, Received Punishment

Harrison Beals, of Granby, was arrested by Captain Norton yesterday afternoon, charged with disorderly conduct. It appears from the testimony given by Beals and Mrs. Beals in City Court this morning that their marital bliss is marred frequently by quarrels, some of which start in the house and finish in the street. Such was the case yesterday and Captain Norton interrupted a verbal battle between Beals and his wife by taking the man to jail.

Beals was fined $10 or ten days in City Court and asked Judge Wilson for a few hours in which to collect the money topay the fine. Beals promised to pay before 6 o'clock tonight.

* * *

Stauring Must Support His Wife.

Newell Stauring of Oak st. was arrested this morning by Officer Gordon on complain of his wife, who alleges that he does not support her. Stauring promised to pay his wife $5 weekly, the first payment to be made one week from date. James R. Somers represented Mrs. Stauring.

* * *

Reynolds Given Suspended Sentence.

Ernest Reynolds, arrested two weeks ago by Officer Brannigan, charged with carrying a concealed weapon, was given 60 days in the Oswego Jail this morning and sentence was suspended pending good behavior.

* * *

Charged He Beat Board Bill.

Daniel Woodside was arraigned in City Court charged with jumping a boardbill, contracted with Mrs. Crarie Sullivan of 221 Utica st. Mrs. Sullivan said Woodside gave her an order for wages on a local contractor in payment of his board bill and when she attempted to collect the money she learned that he was not employed by the contractor. Woodside says Mrs. Sullivan did not present the order for some time, and he lost his place shortly after he gave her the order, and was under the impression that she had received the money.

Mrs. Sullivan told Judge Wilson she did not wish to prosecute the man if he would pay her the money, and Woodside promised to pay her in installments, along with the costs of the action.

* * *

Carouse Costs Pole $5.

Mike Ulickz, a Russian, imbibed too freely last evening of malt products and was found with a badly bruised eye on West 1st st. by Officer Lewis. When arraigned in court this morning Mike was most apologetic and courteous and was fined $5 or 5 days in jail. Through an interpreter he solmenly promised to pay the fine in two weeks and he was allowed his liberty.

* * *

Countryman Lands in Jail.

Jack Cassidy of Granby wandered into town today to view the sights and reached Oneida and First sts. about the time the morning rush began. The immense crowds at that point had the effect of making Cassidy light headed and he felt the need of a bracer. He had several, and was found sleeping peacefully with a lamp post as a pillow by Officer Bray, who took him to the police station. He will be arraigned tomorrow.

MISS BROOKER SERVES TEA IN HONOR OF MISS HOBBS

Miss May Brooker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Brooker, of South First st., entertained the L. O. P. H. club of this city in honor of Miss Ruth Hobbs of Hoboken, N. J., yesterday afternoon. Bridge occupied the greater portion of the afternoon and early in the evening.

Miss Hobbs is spending some time with Miss Brooker enroute to her home from the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco.

CARPET RAG SOCIAL.

The Columbia Circle, ladies of the G. A. R., will hold a carpet rag social on the lawn of Mrs. J. W. Rice, 212 Gansevoort st. tomorrow afternoon. Every member of the Circle is requested to be present.

SPELLIN' BEE CREATES NUMEROUS INQUIRIES

The announcement made by C. I. Kingsbury that an old-fashioned spelling bee will take place at the Fair grounds next Friday creates a lot of interest. The bee will be held in the grand stand and the first one will be forp upils in Oswego county schools and 100 silver medals have been purchased for the winners. The second contest will be for the winners of the silver medals for a $5 gold piece prize. The third contest open to all residents of Oswego county, not pupils in local schools, for a $5 gold piece prize.

The fourth contest, open to all, for a Webster Unabridged dictionary for a $25 scholarship in the Central City Business school, at the option of the winner, offered by L. B. Kyne of above school.

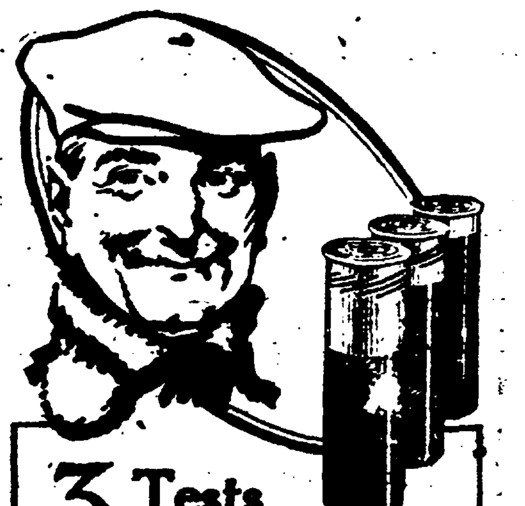
Contestants may enter by sending names and address and name of contest to C. I. Kingsbury, secretary of fair.

BARBERS TO HAVE OUTING AT EARLY DATE

The barbers of the city are making plans for a monster picnic and clam bake which will probably be held the latter part of this month. The affair will occupy an entire day and all the shops of the city will close on that date. A petition is being circulated among the boss barbers of the city and most of them have already signified their willingness to close for the day. This will be the first time in the history of the city that the barbers have had any social affair of this kind and no doubt the event will be most successful.

THIS WAS BARGAIN DAY AT O'BRIEN'S STORE

The largest crowd ever gathered together in this city through capable advertising and unusual values thronged the O'Brien department store this morning. An augmented corps of clerks could not cope with the crowd and it was two hours before the store was cleared to its normal capacity, and in that time more than 10,000 yds. of materials were sold, which stands as a record for a city of this size.



3 Tests for Shotgun Shells

Have you made your shell test yet?

You can get from us, without charge, a copy of a booklet giving directions for testing the primer speed, penetration, velocity, distribution and waterproofing of shotgun shells.

What reports we have had from local tests indicate the superiority of The Black Shells, made by the United States Cartridge Company.

The tests are interesting and simple. Call and get a booklet telling how.

The tests take only a few minutes' time, but are decidedly worth while.

F. A. WALLACE

304 W. Broadway, Fulton, N.Y.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

Lost—Child's Bracelet, Sunday night, at Happy Hour, or on Cayuga, 1st or Oneida sts. Reward if returned to M. Feinglos, care H. Amdursky's store. 201

Lost—Last night on Hannibal st. between D. L. & W. station and West 1st st., a baby's ring, inch ribbon attached. Reward if returned to owner, 609 Hannibal st. 203

Wanted.—You to try Polmet, a Magic Cloth to clean silver, etc. Lasts years. The agent will call. If he misses you, call 205 Cayuga St. 203

Lost—Pair of gold spectacles in brown leather case, near Church of Immaculate Conception. Reward for return to Times office. 201

Position Wanted.—In store or office by young lady, high school graduate; can do typewriting. Inquire "P" Times. 201

For Rent—Five-room flat on East Second st. Inquire I. Alderman, Phones 1242 and 2242.

To Rent—House with all conveniences. A. Alderman, 214 W. 1st St. Phone 2174. 202

For Rent—A house; $2.50 per week. Inquire People's Hardware store. 204

To Rent.—Suite of rooms over Giesler store in Cayuga st. Inquire Victor C. Lewis' Tobacco Store. 207

For Sale—Used Ford Touring car; bargain. R. L. McCully. 201

For Sale—A $200 Edison phonograph Cheap for cash. Phone 122. tf

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

For Rent—A flat at 504 Pine street. $10 per month. H. L. Crandall.

D. EDWIN BALSLEY

Public Accountant and Auditor

401 Daniel Building

433 S. Salina st. Syracuse N. Y.

CONVENTION ADOPTS SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Albany, Aug. 12.—The woman's suffrage amendment, as recommended by the Constitutional convention's suffrage committee, was reported favorably by the Committee on Future Amendments. It provides that the Legislature's suffrage referendum be made a part of the state's basic law in the event of its adoption at the November polls. Favorable report also was made of the Marshall amendment, making the new Constitution effective January 1, 1916.

T. D. LEWIS SECURES POSSESSION OF PROPERTY

A final order of possession was granted T. D. Lewis this morning in his summary proceedings for possession of the building now occupied by the Happy Hour theater. The defendants did not appear. Mr. Lewis alleges non-payment of rent.

Your appetite for fresh-every-day rolls increases every time you eat the Black company's article. adv

ALBANY GOSSIP DAY BY DAY

Chronicle of Events and a Forecast of What is Doing in Officialdom---Special Correspondence.

By Frederic T. Cardoze.

Albany, Aug. 12.—It may be of interest at this time, when the State Constitutional Convention is at its height, to give an insight into what transpires each day; perhaps the best way to do this is to quote in a haphazard manner from the daily record of the convention. The procedure is along this line:

The President—The Convention will please be in order. (Several gavel swats.) Prayer will be offered. (Here the name of the minister is given, but in the event that there is no ecclesiastic present one of the delegates is likely to be called upon. President Root and Rush Rhees, president of Rochester university, have acted in this capacity.)

The President—Are there any amendments to be proposed to the Journal as printed and distributed? There being no amendments proposed, the Journal stands approved as printed.

Presentation of memorials and petitions.

Mr. Ward—Mr. President.

The President—Mr. Ward.

Mr. Ward—In behalf of the United Spanish Uard veterans, I submit the following petition and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Civil Service.

The President—Mr. Ward presents a memorial from a committee of voters and residents of the Seventh Senatorial District, which will be referred to the Committee on Civil Service.

Mr. Westwood—Mr. President.

The President—Mr. Westwood.

Mr. Westwood—I offer a memorial resolution of the Western New York Volunteer Firemen's Association, bearing on the relation of volunteer firemen to the Civil Service.

The President—Referred to the Committee on Civil Service.

After the resolutions are all in the President announces another order of business.

The President—Communications from the Governor and other State Officers. The secretary then calls the roll by districts and reaches the forty-eighth district when he is interrupted.

Mr. Sears—Mr. President.

Mr. President—Mr. Sears.

Mr. Sears—Mr. President, I ask to be excused from attendance at the session tomorrow, on account of business engagements at home.

The President—Is there any objection to the excuse being granted to Mr. Sears? Without objection, the excuse is granted.

The Secretary—Forty-ninth district, fiftieth, fifty-first.

The President—Reports of Standing Committees. Reports of Select Committees.

Mr. S. K. Phillips—Mr. President, I hand up the following report of the Committee on Contingent Expenses and move the adoption of a resolution contained therein.

The follows cut and dried procedure attending the adoption or rejection of the resolution.

The President—Reports of Select Committees. Unfinished business of general orders. Social orders. The convention will come to order in Committee of the Whole on the special order of the day.

Then the delegates settle back for weary hours of debate in which all may join. At one o'clock a recess is taken until 2:30, after wrich there is a session until 5 o'clock and following that a night session.

The delegate's life is not a merry one at present.

CONGRESS TO TAKE UP VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The Smith-Hughes Bill providing federal aid for vocational education bodes fair to attract more than usual attention at the forthcoming regular session of Congress. For years the subjest has been discussed in and out of Congress, but the efforts to enact a law have been defeated. Much talk is now being made about this country seizing opportunities which will put it to the front in industrial development and, by reason of the effects of the European war, to make it lead the world industrially, commercially and financially.

Few have any realization of the work which this attainment would mean throughout the United States and what systematic effort it would entail. Believers in vocational education are convinced that a system of this sort would in due time add enormously to the nation's industrial efficiency; and it is asserted that not one person in a hundred in this country has been rightly trained for the work he is doing. The American Federation of Labor has long advocated such legislation.

A little over a year ago President Wilson appointed a commission to study vocational education and national aid therefor. The commission prepared the Smith-Hughes Bill, which provides expenditures for about $1,7000,000 for the first year and increasing annually until a maximum of 7,200,000 is reached in 1924.

Some opposition has developed from the fear that its passage will interfere with state rights, but it is the opinion of the commission that federal aid to vocational education is of such importance that the general government ought to take hold of it. It further points out that Congress has passed annually more than 42 acts which conferred directly upon all states or upon specific states, national grants of either land or money to be expended for the benefit of education.

CONGREGATION OPPOSES A "SINGING PARSON"

Portland, Ore., Aug. 12.—That Rev. Frank W. Gorman, pastor of the Atkinson Memorial Congregational church may lose his job because he is booked this week at a local vaudeville house as "The Singing Parson," was intimated today by one of the deacons of the church.

Two women members of the board of deacons say the pastor's theatrical engagement was approved by the church. The three men on the board yesterday issued a statement denying it had been approved. "The singing parsons" says the job came as an answer to prayer when he was in financial difficulty.

APPLE CROP WILL BE LIGHT THIS YEAR

Rochester, Aug. 12.—The estimates of men who have watched apple crops come and go for many years with the closest interest, indicate that the New York state apple crop this year will be smaller than it has been for many years. Monroe county fruit growers generally concur that the yield will be from a quarter to a half smaller than it was last year. The shortage, they say, is chiefly in Baldwins, the crop which last year was ponderously large.

MASTER NICHT ARRIVES.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Nicht of Cayuga st. are receiving the congratulations of friends on the birth of a son, William Eugene. Mr. Nicht is a recent arrival in this city and is owner of the electric shop on South First st.

PHILATHEA FOOD SALE.

Smith's hardware store has been engaged by the Philathea class of the Baptist church for thep urpose of holding there a food sale on Saturday morning. The products of bake ovens will comprise the articles offered for sale.

MRS. LANGDON BURIED.

The funeral of Mrs. Fustina Langdon occurred today from the home of her sister, Mrs. H. H. Merriam, 60 West 1st st., the Rev. Charles Robertson officiating. Burial was made in Mt. Adnah cemetery.

MR. LOW FAVORS THE AMENDMENT

Believes It Practicable and Should be Adopted by the Convention --- Compromise or Otherwise.

Chairman Seth Low, of the Cities Committee, today discussed the proposed Home Rule Amendment submitted by the Cities Committee to the Constitutional Convention. In opening his address Chairman Low pointed out that in forty-five years no progress whatever had been made in relieving the legislature of the state of New York from theb urden of detail legislation for cities, and, he said, that the cities by consequence have but little larger measure of home rule than they had in 1870 Mr. Low discussed the proposal of the committee from many viewpoints, and, among other things, indicated the haste with which new charters had been prepared in the legislature. He told of a statement made by former Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg to the effect that the revision of the Greater New York Charter of 1901 was amended so hastily at the end of the session, that the term of every official was reduced from four years to two, except that of Coroner, which was left at four years contrary to the purpose and intention of the legislature. In concluding his argument Mayor Low said, in part, as follows:

Exclusive Power.

"I confidently submit to the judgment of this convention that the amendment proposed by your Cities Committee does four things essential to any plan which is to solve the problem with which this convention is called upon to deal. (1) It grants adequate and exclusive power to the cities to deal at home with their own local affairs; (2) It provides the means by which cities may currently adjust the machinery by which they conduct their business to the changing needs of the hour; (3) It prevents the legislature from interfering in the details of the city action, so far as the city is acting in relation to its own affairs only. The legislature naturally cannot pass any law within the field of the city's exclusive power. Under the Cities Committee amendment, it cannot initiate any charter amendment, and, therfore, it will secure jurisdiction over such amendments only at the request of the cities; and lastly, in the twilight zone, where the cities act as the agent of the state, the legislature can pass special city laws only as to matters not included within the exclusive grant to cities, and even such action is subject to the suspensory veto of the cities. This so-called suspensory veto does not prevent the legislature from enacting, but it does secure for the cities the opportunity to be heard before the legislature takes final action. Its effectiveness as a protection to the cities needs no further discussion. (4) It makes sure, by providing that the legislature may continue to pass special laws affecting cities, of the character described, that the power is left somewhere, either in the city or in the legislature, to enact any law that may become necessary in the interest of either the city or the state. So much, for the benefit of those who are interested in the cause of Home Rule.

"Let me conclude by calling attention, for the benefit of those who are interested in maintaining the legislative sovereignty of the state, that this is done, first by leaving all cities subject to the "general laws of the state applying to all the inhabitants, or applying to all the cities or counties of the state without classification or distinction;" and, second, it is maintained by requiring that every revision of a city charter, and all amendments of city charters except minor amendments, must be submitted to the legislature subject to its approval.

Mr. Low's Experience.

"Gentlemen of the convention, I have been familiar with the problems of city government ever since my election as Mayor of Brooklyn in 1881, in which office I served for four years. I served as a member of the Greater New York Charter Commission, as to which I venture to point out that then, if ever, was the time to adopt a new charter for the city of New York, but that commission, like its predecessors, shrank from that vast undertaking, and I have served as Mayor of the city of New York for two years under the State Constitution as amended in 1894. I wish to say that I believe that the amendment submitted on behalf of the Cities Committee is practicable; that it will in effect secure to the cities of the state of New York as large a measure of Home Rule as is enjoyed by the cities of any other state in the Union. That it does not involve any serious element of legal authority than is inevitable in any solution of thep roblem in view of the peculiarities of American laws, and that it is at the same time so state-guarded as to make it a reasonable grant of power not only to the great city of New York, of which the Empire State is and ought to be proud, but also to the smaller cities, which, through the operation of this amendment should secure practically full control of their own affairs. That it may not be improved by discussion in this constitution I am very far from saying; but I do believe that it offers the basis of a plan of action which this convention may adopt with confidence as to the outcome. As you approach the discussion of this amendment in detail, let me remind you again, both the friends of Home Rule and those who remain yet to be convinced of its necessity and advantage, that all progressive legislation is the result of compromise.

"A city is not a little state that can take to itself all the powers there are. Neither is it like a state in the Union, which retains all the powers that it does not surrender. A city enjoys the powersg ranted to it, and when these are to be exclusive only as to its local affairs, the line must be drawn somewhere between the city and the state. However, this division of power is expressed, it can be made definite only by the courts. The Cities Committee will be glad if the convention can do it better."

OSWEGO MACHINISTS SATISFIED WITH HOME

In spite of the allurements held out by agents of the Watertown firms who want skilled machinists, the Oswego men who have been approached refuse to leave their present jobs and homes.

One local workman who had tempting offers made him said later: "I may not be getting full pay this week, or next, but I've never seen the time when I couldn't knock out enough hours a week to furnish a decent living for myself and my family. I know there is more work coming here in town and you can say for me that I'm going to stick right here. I'll be working full time at a regular job and living easy when these fellows who are always chasing rainbows are panhandling and hitting the bread-lines."

He certainly summed up thep resent situation in a way which left nothing further to be said.

Community Notes

A soloist who will lead in community singing is a probability at tonight's band concert in East Side park.

* * *

A food sale will be held by the Brotherhood of State Street church at the Palmer-Hope store on Saturday. The ladies of the church will conduct the event.

* * *

Singers will be welcomed at tonight's band concert, just to show that this city can have community singing.

* * *

Homer LaBeef has returned from Oswego where he sustained slight injuries by falling from a bicycle. His hurts were dressed at the hospital.

* * *

Supervisor Wade E. Gayer is a member of the publicity committee for the Board of Supervisors' picnic September 2.

* * *

Miss Mae Brooker entertained a few of her friends yesterday afternoon at her home in South 1st st. in honor of Miss Ruth Hobbs of Roselle, N. J.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Webb and family and Mr. and Mrs. George Chauncey have left for Mexico Point where they will spend the week-end.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Hall and daughter, Frances, of Boston, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Howe.

* * *

Miss Frances Forsyth returned last week from a two weeks' vacation spent in the Adirondacks.

* * *

Mrs. John O'Brien entertained the Thursday Evening Euchre club at Long Branch yesterday. Euchre was played and a picnic dinner was enjoyed. Prizes were awarded as follows: First, Mrs. Ray Briggs; second, Mrs. John Winter; third, Mrs. R. E. Parks. The club meets next Thursday with Mrs. De Bois of South 7th st.

* * *

Mrs. M. E. Reynolds of Utica st. has as guests her sister, Miss Helen Drake, of Rochester, and Miss Lillian Murray of Canada.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Roy of Highland st. and their children left today for Buffalo, Crystal Beach and other points. Mr. Roy will return Monday, but Mrs. Ray will remain two weeks with relatives in Batavia.

New Potatoes, per peck (15lbs.), 19c at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

Don't Fail to Attend

McDONALD'S

CLEAN-UP SALE

of SUMMER WEARING APPAREL

Friday and Saturday

Our $2.98, $3.98 Stylish Dresses $1.00

Our $5.00, $6.00 Dresses $3.98

Our $6.00 to $10.00 Dresses $4.98

Balance of WASH SKIRTS 79c

A few Summer Suits in linen and basket crepe at $1.00, regular $5.00 and $6.00.

A Great Opportunity to Purchase Suits, Coats and Dresses at a Wonderful Saving.

The New York Shop

WE ARE SHOWING MANY NEW WAISTS

THE QUIRK

Matinee, 5c.
Night, Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c.
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY

HENRY KING in
"DOLLS OF INTRIGUE"
in 2 parts
"THE LIFE CHAIN" of
Romance of Elaine in 2 parts
"SOAKING THE CLOTHES"
in 1 part
PATHE WEEKLY, No. 61

FRIDAY

Charles Chaplin in
"THE PROPERTY MAN"
A Mutual Masterpicture
"THE FAILURE"
in 4 Parts, featuring John Emerson.
AND

An Added Attraction
ROWLES AND GILMAN
Singing and Talking Act.
BALCONY, 5 Cents MAIN FLOOR, 10 Cents

SATURDAY

A Mutual Masterpicture.
"HER SHATTERED IDOL"
in 4 Parts, featuring MAE MARSH.
2 OTHER REELS.
AND
ROWLES AND GILMAN
Singing and Talking Act.
BALCONY, 5 Cents MAIN FLOOR, 10 Cents

THIS

is the time of year you need hot weather Electric Household Helps, such as the Electric Iron, the Fan, the Washer and the Toaster or Percolator.

BUY NOW and save your time, patience and money. Exceptional Values at Rock Bottom Prices.

THE ELECTRIC CO.

103 ONEIDA STREET

D/34

Appearing Each Day in

The Fulton Evening Times

DAILY FASHION NOTES

and

Easy and Practical Home Dressmaking Lessons

JUST RIGHT FOR THE HOME

ALL EXPORT TRADE SHOWS BIG GAINS

May Shipments of Products to Europe Were Large.

MUCH GOLD COMING HERE.

Statistics Show That $26,500,000 Worth of Iron and Steel Was Sent Abroad During One Month—Bill For Oil Amounts to $12,800,000, For Flour $9,800,000 and For Leather $8,500,000.

Official figures of foreign commerce for May tell a story with which the American business man has become very familiar during the past six months.

There has been a large increase in exports of all lines of goods that are required as war supplies, such as iron and steel products, packing house stuffs, woolen goods, chemicals, cottonseed oil and cake, all metal goods except copper, leather goods, automobiles and trucks, cotton goods and refined sugar. Some of these articles, as sugar, for instance, are not classified strictly as war supplies, but are in demand because of the shutting off of German, Austrian and Russian supplies from countries like England and Turkey that import all the sugar they consume.

The falling off in foreign trade during May appears directly in pig copper, which is 15 per cent less than in April; boards and planks, 50 per cent less; agricultural implements, 30 per cent less; electrical apparatus, 10 per cent less, and naval stores, 30 per cent less.

The principal increases, as shown in round figures, are given in the following table, the comparison being with the exports of May, 1914:

	May, 1915.	May, 1914.
Iron and steel manufactures	$26,500,000	$19,700,000
Refined mineral oils	12,860,000	12,600,000
Flour	9,800,000	4,300,000
Explosives	8,000,000	400,000
Leather	8,500,000	3,600,000
Cotton goods	4,800,000	4,000,000
Commercial automobiles	6,600,000	100,000
Passenger automobiles	4,000,000	2,900,000
Brass	4,100,000	500,000
Cars and carriages	3,400,000	1,100,000
Cottonseed oil	2,400,000	1,000,000

The volume of gold coming into the country during May was $31,136,000. In May, 1914, it was $1,755,062. During the past May gold came in at New York to the amount of $13,406,935, and at Ogdensburg to the amount of $13,516,808. The receipts of gold from Canada during the eleven months ended with May were $62,740,122, and from Great Britain in the same period $1,953,746. Canada's transfer of gold to this country during May was $14,494,536, as compared with $1,045,917 the same month last year. France sent us in May, this year, $11,590,000 of gold, having sent us in the preceding ten months of the fiscal year but $52,926. Our export of gold to all countries in the eleven months ended with May was $631,720. The total import of gold from all countries for the eleven months of the fiscal year ended with May was $119,227,015.

The grand balance of trade for the eleven months ended with May, 1915, is of interest to those who desire to take a broad view of the trade situation. The total exports for the period named were $2,500,041,924 as compared with $2,207,567,101 for the eleven months ended with May, 1914. Imports were down to the end of May, 1915, $1,516,475,600 and for the same months the previous year were $1,736,896,207. The total of exports and imports for the eleven months ended with May this year was $4,016,516,524, and the total of exports and imports for the same months ended with May, 1914, was $3,943,903,308, giving an increase for this year over last in the grand total of foreign trade, including both exports and imports, of $72,613,216. While this year exports have increased by $292,534,823 in the eleven months, imports have fallen off by $219,921,607. At the same time the balance of trade for the eleven months ended with May, 1915, had reached the enormous amount of $983,567,324 and, as is well known, with the balance for the following month of June, passed the billion mark for the first time in the history of the country.

COPS TO MEASURE SKIRTS.

Atlantic City Bathing Dresses Must Come Within Three Inches of Knees.

One thing of the utmost importance for the future guidance of summer girls in Atlantic City has been settled definitely and beyond recall. It relates to the minimum length of the bathing skirt. Chief Surgeon Bossert, director of the bathing beach, promulgated an order so explicit that neither summer maids, propriety police nor beach guards can fail to understand precisely what it means.

"Every bathing skirt worn upon the Atlantic City beach must not be shorter than three inches above the knee of the wearer," says the ukase.

It applies with equal force, Beach Director Bossert said, to tall girls and short sisters. A tape-measure has been added to the equipment of beach headquarters.

Her Peanuts Were Dope.

The mysterious "plumed lady" of Cleveland, who handed peanuts to friends she met in her strolls, has been sent to the workhouse for distributing cocaine in peanut shells.

BROOK TROUT.

Science Outdoes Nature In Raising the Young Fish.

The brook trout is a nest builder, but does not belong to the group of fish which cares for its eggs and young. When the function of egg laying is completed and the nest covered with gravel the parent fish seem to feel that their whole duty has been performed, and they depart, leaving both eggs and the young when they are hatched to the care of nature, and nature, it must be confessed, is generally neglectful of her charge.

Early in autumn the mature brook trout in pairs seek the gravelly bottoms of shoals and spring runs. Here with nose and fins they hollow out a shallow basin and make it scrupulously clean. This is their nest, and over the bottom the eggs are scattered, covered with gravel, and their duty to posterity is ended.

Only a small proportion of the eggs deposited naturally are fertilised, and many of these are destroyed by spawn eating fishes. Most of the tiny fish which do develop and succeed in punching a hole through the egg shell with their little tails and emerging into a watery world do so only to find quick lodgment in some larger fish.

As a foster parent the trout culturist is a greater success than Dame Nature. The latter, under the most favorable circumstances, rarely succeeds in hatching more than 10 per cent of the eggs deposited, while the former expects to develop into wiggling fishes nearly 80 per cent of the eggs obtained.

PERFUME OF MUSK.

The Odor Is Penetrating Because the Substance Is Radio-active.

The extraordinarily penetrating power of musk perfume is accounted for by the fact that it is radio-active. The United States consul at Chunking, China, writes that this property causes the odor to be carried through the air in a way that would otherwise be impossible. And he adds that this radio-active property "affects most peculiarly the natives who carry it. If it is held close to the body for any length of time it produces sores that are probably similar in character to those caused by pure radium."

Musk is a secretion of certain glands or pouches of the male musk deer and is secreted only during certain seasons of the year. It is difficult to obtain pure, and one of the largest French manufacturers of perfume keeps a representative at Tachienlu, near the Tibetan border, for the sole purpose of buying it.

Three thousand pounds of musk on an average are shipped every year from Chunking, and fully half of this has passed through Tachienlu, which is one of the principal musk markets of the world, though eighteen days' journey from Chunking, the nearest port.

The deer, which are seldom more than three feet long and twenty to twenty-two inches tall, are being slaughtered in such numbers that they are becoming more and more scarce and will eventually be extinct.

That Genius Whistler.

Of Whistler Lady St. Helier in "Memories of Fifty Years" writes thus: "He was a genius and had all the defects and qualities of one. To him everything was a joke, the subject of a bonmot. The lightest and daintiest of persiflage was what he excelled in, and one never had a dull moment in his company. He was always late for dinner, arranging the immortal lock of gray hair in its proper place as he came into the room, with apologies and excuses, none of them true, of which he was perfectly conscious and also that they were not believed. Wherever he was there would be a circle listening to him, and his ringing laugh would be heard all over the room as he sent his shafts right and left into the joints of the armor of those who were attacking him. It was a great surprise and almost a shock when he appeared as a benedict."

The Colossus of Rhodes.

The remains of the Colossus of Rhodes have been dispersed beyond possibility of recovery or even of tracing. It stood for little more than half a century and then, in 224 B. C., was overthrown by an earthquake. The Rhodians raised from benevolent outsiders large sums of money for its restoration, but divided the fund among themselves, asserting that the oracle of Delphi had forbidden them to set it up again. So there the ruin lay until 672 A. D., when the Saracens sold it to a Jewish merchant, who loaded 900 camels and went away—literally—with the brass.—London Spectator.

A Cruel Comparison.

"I don't make much," said the fond suitor. "My salary is $30 a week. Could we live on that, dear?"

"Ah," sighed the maiden dreamily, "just the price of a tire for father's motorcar."

Then something told the f. s. that he was wasting time.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Engaged.

Stranger (impatiently)—Say, isn't that newspaper to be had yet? I've been waiting for it for two hours. Waitress—I'll see about it. Farmer Cross has it in the side room. He's teaching his little boy to read.—Fliegende Blatter, Munich.

And So It Is.

"What do you consider the greatest human paradox?"

A secret session of a woman's club."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Friends are lost by calling often and calling seldom.—Swift.

Her Sister's Elopement

By SADIE OLCOTT

My sister Clemantine is full of romance. Clem is four years older than I. She is twenty, and I'm sixteen. Phil Armitage has been lolling around her for a long while, and it makes me sick to see how they act.

The other day Clem came to me and said, "Fan, Phil and I are going to elope, and I want you to help us."

"Elope!" says I. "What are you going to elope for? You know well enough pa would be glad to have some one take you off his hands."

"Don't say that to Phil. I've told him pa expects me to marry a rich man or a big one of some kind. Don't you know that a man wants what it's hard for him to get? If Phil knew pa would be glad to turn over my support to him he'd cool off right away."

"Clem," I says, "I never knew before you had so much sense. You're dead right."

"And don't you forget it. When you come to a marriageable age and a fellow comes courting you make him think you're doing him a great favor if you just look at him."

I almost snickered right out at this. How patronizing of Clem! She doesn't know that I've got five beaus and could have as many more as I like.

Well, I asked her what she wanted me to do, and she said that just before I went to bed on the night of the elopement I was to go into father's room, feel in his trousers' pocket and steal the key to the wagon house, where he keeps lots o' things, unlock the door, get out the ladder and carry it around under her window, where Phil would have no trouble in finding it. I promised to do this and anything else that she wanted me to do, but she said there was nothing else. I asked her what were the arrangements for the wedding, and she said that at 11 o'clock Phil was to put the ladder up so that she could go down to him. He was to have a wagon at the crossroads and they were to go to Parson Miller's to be married. Then they were to take the 12:30 train on their wedding journey and the next day she would telegraph pa asking forgiveness.

I thought it was just too bad that Clem and Phil should have such a doleful wedding—no cake, no lemonade or anything—and I wondered if I couldn't help them out a bit. I just told four boys and three girls that I wanted them to have a moonlight ride with me in our democrat wagon, and they all agreed. I asked pa if I might have the horses, and he said I might and gave me the key to the wagon house. Johnnie Walker came round and helped me hitch up.

My riding party was arranged for the night Clem was to make her elopement. Johnny Walker came round about 8 o'clock and I told him what we were going to do. Just before we drove off to pick up the rest of the party he carried the ladder around to the side of the house, where Clem's room was, and laid it down on the grass.

We had a merry ride, singing most of the way, and shortly before 11 o'clock I told about Clem's elopement and proposed that we make a wedding party for her—poor thing! They were all mighty well pleased with the idea, so we drove past the crossroads, where we saw Phil's wagon hitched, and on to a short distance beyond the house, where we all got out and crept along under the fence out of the moonlight to a place where we could see Clem's room.

We had none of us ever seen an elopement before, and I tell you it was lots of fun. We saw Phil steal up, dodging under the trees, put up the ladder and Clem come down. Then they both started for their wagon and we went back to ours. It wasn't long after this till we were jogging along behind them.

They passed the parson's and, turning off the pike, took a dirt road that would lead them back to the parson's again. We turned, too, and followed them. They tried in every way to shake us, but we wouldn't be shook. When they came to the parson's next time they stopped and waited in the wagon for us to go on. We stopped and waited too. We could hear them debating what to do, and at last they concluded to go into the parsonage. They got out, Phil hitched the horse, and they rang the doorbell. We drove on with a laugh, and they thought they were rid of us, but as soon as they had been admitted we turned, drove back and, opening the parsonage door, all piled into the house.

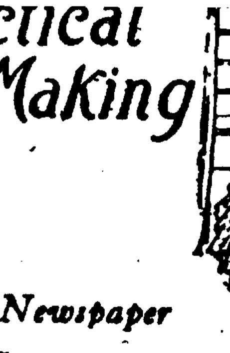
You should have seen Clem when she saw me come in, followed by a lot of boys and girls. She looked daggers at me, I tell you.

"Clem," I said, "we didn't like for you and Phil to be married with no attendants, so we just thought we'd come and see you off."

Phil tried to laugh as if he thought it a good joke, but it was a mighty poor laugh. There was nothing for them to do but be married as they had intended, and when they had been tied together we all congratulated them, we girls offering to kiss Clem. Clem kissed them all except me, but when she refused I put my handkerchief to my eyes as though my feelings were awfully hurt, though I was laughing all the time. This melted Clem, and she put her arms about me and kissed me.

"You needn't waste money telegraphing pa," I said when we separated. "I'll tell him."

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons



* * *

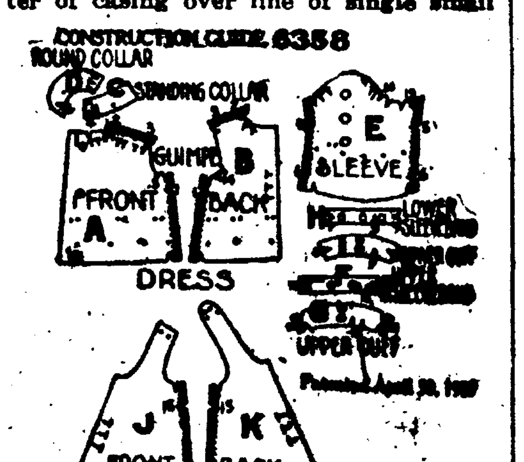
Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

A SENSIBLE, INEXPENSIVE AND ATTRACTIVE DRESS.

Any desired trimming may be added to the dress, but it is very effective without any ornamentation other than is provided in the illustration.

There is quite a formidable array of sensible and inexpensive models among the advance models in children's frocks. The design shown here is a guimpe effect, the guimpe being in two lengths, with two styles of collars. The dress with two styles of collars. The dress slips on over the head and closes on the shoulders. It is made of blue gingham, the guimpe being of white lawn. The frock for a child of four years requires 1⅜ yards 36-inch gingham. If a short guimpe is made with long sleeves 1⅛ yards 36-inch lawn is needed; for short guimpe and short sleeves 1 yard only of 36-inch lawn is required.

In the process of construction the guimpe comes first. Start by turning the hem in front on slot perforations, always following the large "O" perforations to find the center-front. Gather the lower edges, then close under-arm and shoulder seams as notched. If long guimpe is made stitch a casing ½ inch wide underneath front and back, center of casing over line of single small



"o" perforations; if short guimpe is desired cut off lower edges of front and back on double "oo" perforations; stitch a casting 1 inch wide underneath lower edge. Insert a drawstring through casing. Sew standing collar or round collar to neck edge as notched, center-backs even, small "o" perforation at shoulder seam.

Close sleeve seam as notched. Gather upper edge between double "TT" perforations and entire lower edge. Close seams of cuffs and sleeve bands as notched and face. Sew cuffs to sleeve bands as notched, seams even. Sew sleeve in armhole as notched.

Close under-arm seam of dress as notched. Turn hem at lower edge on small "o" perforations. If shoulder edge of back is desired in straight outline cut off on double "oo" perforation, turn under the edge on single perforations and lap on front to small "o" perforations for closing; if desired with rounded shoulder edge lap back on front, matching single small "o" perforations and close with buttons and buttonholes.

Pictorial Review Dress No. 6358. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 7 and 8 years. Price, 10 cents.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

MEATLESS DISHES.

DINNER MENU.
Tomato and Onion Pie.
Buttered Beets. Green Peas.
Lettuce Hearts. Red Dressing.
Raised Biscuits.
Huckleberry Pie. Cream Cheese.
Iced Tea.

Tomato and Onion Pie.

PARBOIL some onions, slice them and fry in butter until colored. Dip some tomatoes into boiling water, skin and slice. Lay alternate layers of tomato and onion in a pie dish, sprinkling each layer with breadcrumbs, small pieces of butter, salt and pepper. Cover with mashed potato. Score with a fork and brown in the oven.

Tomato Rice.

Wash two ounces of rice thoroughly and cook it in half a pint of milk until quite soft and flavor with salt and pepper. Take one pound of stewed and sieved tomato and beat together. Stir in one ounce of butter and cook until quite moist, but not wet. Serve very hot and, if liked, strew grated cheese over.

Tomato Rice and Eggs.

Serve the tomato rice in a fireproof dish with poached eggs on the top.

Stuffed Tomatoes.

Prepare the tomato rice as before. Take the necessary number of large dry tomatoes, dip into boiling water, skin, cut the tops off and remove some of the pulp (the tops and pulp can be used for the puree). Fill the tomato cases with rice. Scatter with fine browned crumbs, seasoned with celery salt and cayenne. Put a little piece of butter on each and bake on a greased tin in a moderate oven for about twenty minutes. Serve hot.

Vegetable Curry (Hot or Iced).

Weigh five ounces of margarine. Chop very fine four medium sized onions. Melt the margarine and cook the onions in it until they are a deep gold brown, a process which takes time. Meanwhile put on a saucer in the oven a tablespoonful of curry powder and leave it for ten minutes and then mix it smooth with a little milk or cream. Add to the onion mixture and cook gently for two hours at least, stirring now and then.

Cut into neat squares one small vegetable marrow, a small peeled cucumber, one raw apple, two tomatoes (peeled) and some French beans with the strings removed, all of which have been previously cooked. Place in the curry mixture and cook gently for thirty minutes. Serve very hot with well boiled rice or ice it.

Almost any leftover vegetables may be used in the curry, such as peas, cauliflower, broad beans, etc.

SHORT AND SHARP.

When you undertake to study human nature begin on yourself.

Some people who ask for a quilt invariably want it over a pie.

A man can always find time to do a thing if he has the inclination.

Hope is all right in its way, but men who try to live on it are hopeless.

The Liberty bell has a crack in it, but fortunately its ring is no longer needed.

The easiest way to commit suicide involuntarily is to walk upon a railroad track.

"Safety first" is a good motto, but too many people wait until it's too late to be careful.

A lot of men expect the bread they throw on the water to come back to them in the form of cake.

During lulls in the fighting the belligerents ought to be able to think of some good excuse for quitting.

If Uncle Sam ever has occasion to do so he will issue a red, white and blue book, and it is likely to be the final word.

The changed national boundaries announced in Southwest Africa are manifestly subject to confirmation by the treaty of peace.

When one notes how much food has been exported to Europe during the last eleven months one wonders what would have become of it all if there had been no war.

The Royal Box.

Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German emperor, has just received a patent for an apparatus for cleaning the wind shields of automobiles.

King George V. must be the most widely traveled monarch in history. Beginning with a trip to Ireland at the age of eight, his majesty has visited Canada, the United States, Palestine, Egypt, the Crimea, Constantinople, Russia, France, Germany, Scandinavia, Australasia, South Africa and India.

The Empress Carlotta, as the Princess Charlotte was known after her husband was made emperor of Mexico, became insane after a mental breakdown in 1866. In 1879 she was pronounced incurable and confined by her family near Brussels, where she has been kept ever since. She is the aunt of King Albert of the Belgians.

Her Objection.

She—I don't mind late callers. He—Oh, thank you! She—It's late stayers I object to.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Care of the Baby In Summer

[Prepared by the children's bureau, United States department of labor.]

Food For the "Runabout" Baby.

For the first nine months or more of a baby's life, when he is growing at a very rapid rate, nature has provided a perfect food in mother's milk. With such babies a healthy development usually goes steadily forward with little trouble. But after being weaned all too many babies seem to suffer from a setback, while accommodating themselves to digest a new food.

A list of the foods suitable to this period of the baby's life is given in greater detail in a bulletin called "Infant Care," published by the children's bureau of the department of labor, Washington. This publication is sent free to all who care to ask for it, sending their name and address to the bureau.

The average healthy baby of one year of age should be taking five meals a day at four hour intervals. At this period he should have about one quart of milk daily. In addition, he may have well cooked cereal twice a day, squeezed beef juice or broth once a day, some fruit juice once or twice a day, unless the bowels are loose, and dry bread or toast to chew.

As the baby grows and thrives various things may be added to his diet. The following are sample meals for a day for a healthy child from eighteen months to two years old (an ounce is two tablespoonfuls):

7 a. m.—Milk, 8 to 10 ounces, piece of swieback, toast or dried bread.

9 a. m.—Orange juice, 2 ounces.

10 a. m.—Cereal, 2 tablespoonfuls; cupful of milk, toast or dry bread.

2 p. m.—Broth, 6 ounces; meat, 1 tablespoonful; vegetable (spinach), 1 tablespoonful; stale bread, 1 piece; baked apple, 1 tablespoonful.

6 p. m.—Cereal, 1½ tablespoonfuls; milk, 6 to 8 ounces; toast or bread.

10 p. m.—Milk, 8 ounces in cup. (May be omitted).

The following rules for cooking and preparing certain of these articles may be helpful to mothers:

Toast.—Bread one day old, cut in very thin slices; slices placed on edge in a toast rack in an oven to dry. Leave oven door partly open.

Broth.—Of round steak, one pound; of water, one pint. Put the meat on in cold water and allow it to come to a boil; then lower the flame so that it barely simmers for three or four hours. Remove the meat and add enough water to make up the original amount of liquid; strain through a wire sieve and set aside to cool. When cold the fat is removed in a solid piece, leaving a clear liquid or jelly. Heat a small portion when it is time to feed the baby. Keep the jelly covered and on ice.

Meat.—One tablespoonful. Take meat, round or sirloin steak, scraped with a silver spoon. When you have the desired amount shape into a pat and broil on a hot, dry spider. When done add a little salt. Or a piece of rare round or sirloin steak, the outer part having been cut away, is scraped or shredded with a knife.

Spinach.—Cook spinach in salted water until tender. Pour cold water over it and drain. Then rub through a fine sieve.

Baked Apple.—Apple baked three-quarters of an hour; skin and core removed; two tablespoonfuls of pulp strained through a fine sieve.

Cereal (four preparations).—Cereal preparation three-quarters of a cupful cooked with one quart of water for three-quarters of an hour in a double boiler. Add enough water to keep moist.

Oatmeal.—Have a pint of water boiling in the top of the double boiler; add one-half teaspoonful of salt and drop in gradually one-half cupful of oatmeal flakes, stirring all the while. Cook for three hours and strain through a wire sieve. Pour on it one or two ounces of milk.

The following are some of the things a baby should not have: Candy, cakes, doughnuts, pastry, fresh bread, griddle cakes, sirup or molasses, pork or tough meat of any kind, bananas, overripe fruits, pickles, tea, coffee, soda water or beer nor tastes of foods from the family table.

CHILDREN'S TEETH.

Take Them to a Dentist Regularly and Insist Upon Use of Toothbrush.

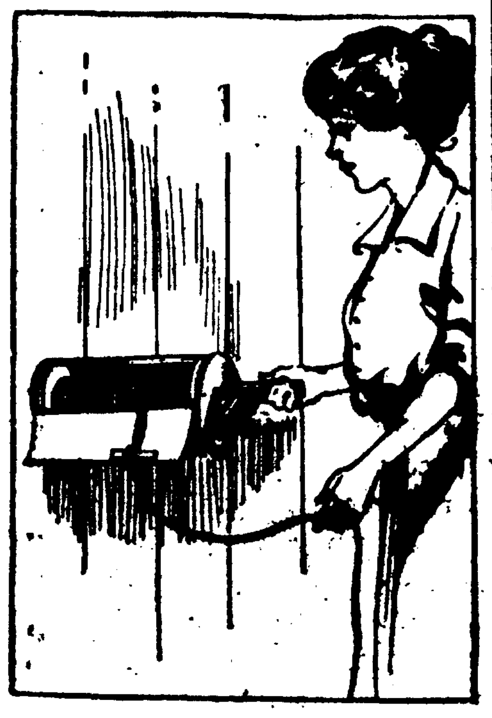
It is most important to get young children into the habit of regularly cleaning their teeth. This should be done after every meal, but sometimes that is not possible. At least the children should scrub the teeth as a matter of routine after breakfast and the last thing at night.

Dentists are advising that the gums as well as the teeth should be scrubbed carefully. First, because it is just at the place where the gum and tooth meet that decay begins and, second, because friction of the gum brings a good supply of the blood to the part, and that, of course, nourishes the teeth and preserves them. Any simple tooth powder can be used, and after scrubbing the children should rinse the mouth out with clean cold water.

The mother should remember how important it is to preserve the first teeth. Any spot of decay should be stopped immediately. The wise mother takes her children regularly to the dentist, perhaps once in six months, to have the teeth inspected. This is a real economy in the end.

HINTS FOR THE BUSY HOUSEWIFE

Reel For Keeping Clothesline In Good Order.



The proper way to take care of a clothesline is to house it in such a way that it will be protected from the dust in the air and other causes which are likely to contaminate it. Thrown around in a loosely made hank formed over the hand and elbow, as it is most frequently done, the line becomes soiled and makes its mark on the clothes which are hung upon it to dry. By the new method the line is permanently secured to a spring reel, which is mounted on a cylindrical case, where it is protected from the weather. The usual size is supplied with 100 feet of rope, which may be drawn as desired and passed over the pulleys and hooks. It has also a crank and ratchet by which the rope may be tightened after being arranged for the clothes. The device is secured in place by a couple of hooks, and when it is desired for any purpose to remove it the apparatus may be taken down without the use of tools.

Cottage Pudding.

One-half cupful of sour milk, one level teaspoonful of soda, one cupful of sugar, one egg and flour to make a batter as stiff as ordinary cake batter. One-half cupful of sweet milk and one and one-half teaspoonfuls baking powder may be used instead of the sour milk. Flavor with any spice or vanilla. Bake in a wide, shallow pan and cut into two-inch squares. Have ready a sauce made with one pint of water, four tablespoonfuls of sugar and two level tablespoonfuls of flour rubbed into enough warm butter to make a cream. Have the water boiling, add the sugar and then the flour and butter, stirring rapidly. Flavor with lemon or vanilla. Put the cake squares into cereal dishes or saucers and pour the sauce plentifully around them.

Asparagus Salad.

Cook asparagus, taking large heads, until tender. Drain and chill; then cut in inch pieces. Make in the salad bowl a dressing in which the yolks of two hard boiled eggs are used with a teaspoonful of English mustard, salt, pepper and paprika to taste, a large spoonful of vinegar and three to four spoonfuls of olive oil, beating until thoroughly blended. Toss the asparagus in this and serve on lettuce leaves and on each plate put a little heap of minced hard boiled egg and some minced cucumber pickle.

Candied Cherries.

Make a light sirup, using half a pint of water to each pint of sugar, and let it come to a boil; cook for two minutes. Pour this over the fruit and let it all stand a day and a night. Drain, add to the sirup half the quantity of sugar used the day previous, and boil until it is dissolved. Pour this over the fruit and let it all stand for forty-eight hours. Repeat the process, letting the fruit stand in the sirup four different times. Then drain and pack in layers in boxes between waxed paper.—Country Gentleman.

Cafe Frappe.

Make one quart of very strong black coffee, strain and cool, and to this add a pint of cream stiffly whipped and sweetened. Turn into a freezer, pack in ice and salt and let it stand one and a half hours. Serve in tall glasses with a rosette of whipped cream on top, and with it serve macaroons or lady fingers.

Cocoanut Pie.

Beat together thoroughly two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of sugar and a pinch of salt. Add two cupfuls of sweet milk, pour into a deep pie tin, well lined with good pastry. Sprinkle over the top two tablespoonfuls of grated cocoanut. Bake until the custard is firmly set and serve cold.

Mending Woolen Goods.

When mending wool goods, use threads pulled from the same goods, and darn closely on the wrong side, being careful to follow the weave of the material. When it is finished, press under a damp cloth on the right side. If carefully done the darn will be hard to detect.

Removing Grease Spots.

For removing grease spots on black woolen clothing the following is excellent: Make a solution of borax and warm water and wash the soiled article in it, then rinse in clear water and dry.

[illegible] DEAN STREET, DIED

Mrs. Rose Northcott Street, 55, wife of Prof. J. Richard Street, dean of the Teachers' College of Syracuse University, died Monday night at her summer home on an island in the St. Lawrence river, near Gananoque, Ont. The body will arrive in Syracuse at 11:40 o'clock this morning and will be taken to the family home at No. 755 Comstock avenue.

Mrs. Street had been in ill health for several years and her death was not unexpected.

Mrs. Street, with her husband and three sons, left for the summer residence at the Thousand Islands about July 6.

Mrs. Street was a member of the First M. E. church and until her death became impaired was an active member of the congregation and a teacher in the Sunday school.

Mrs. Street is survived by her husband; three sons, Lockwood W., Walter and Northcott Street. The eldest, Lockwood, is a graduate of the College of Engineering, Walter is a student in the College of Medicine and the youngest will enter the university in the fall. Three sisters and ont brother, all of Belleville, Ont., also survive.

ALASKA SALMON CATCH ONLY 60 PER CENT NORMAL

Seward, Alaska, Aug. 11.—A poor year for salmon packers with a falling off of 40 to 50 per cent from a full pack was reported today by Captain Hansen, of the steamer Santa Ana, here from Bering Sea ports.

The Bristol Bay canneries, according to Hansen, lacked 40 per cent of their usual pack, while at Kodiak, Uyak, Seldosa and Port Graham the season closed with only a hlaf pack. A full pack, however, is expected from Chignik and Port Muller.

The heaviest run in Bristol Bay came July 4, while fishermen were celebrating. One fisherman caught three thousand salmon.

WORKING ON ADDITION TO TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

Pulaski, Aug. 11.—The work of excavating for the addition to the Tuberculosis Hospital at Orwell has been started, under the direction of A. E. Olmstead, of Orwell, the general contractor. The work will be rushed in order that the addition will be ready for occupancy this fall. Hennessey Brothers of Oswego have the heating and plumbing contract and the Electric Construction & Supply Co. will do the electrical work.

Don't Hate the Rich.

"Don't hate a man because he has lots of money," counsels a Eureka philosopher. "Cultivate his acquaintance, and see if there isn't some honest way you can separate him from some of it."—Kansas City Star.

TODAY'S FASHION NOTE

Sport coats are particularly attractive as shown in the designs for early Autumn. The design illustrated is in grey, stripped with bright green and black to form a stunning plaid. The collar is of black velvet, but cuffs and belt are of the same material. Four yards of 54-inch material, with one-quarter yard of velvet make this coat.

Pictorial Review Coat No. 6376. Sizes 32 to 46 inch bust and 16 to 20 years. Price, 15 cents.

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

GAMBLING IN PARKS.

The Syracuse police are engaged in endeavoring to suppress gambling in the city parks. The gangs indulging in the games have outposts who warn of the approach of the police.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

* * *

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

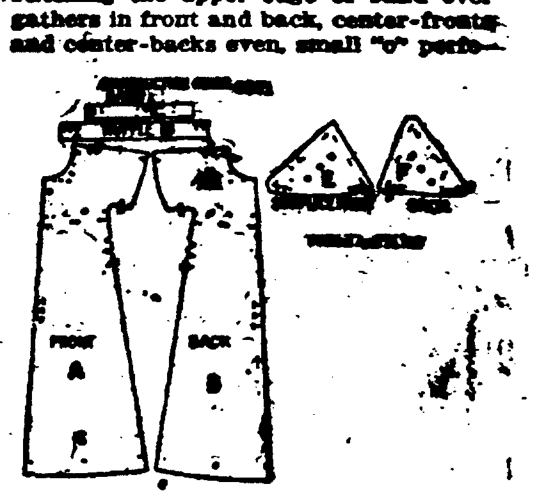
PRETTY NIGHT GOWN IN KIMONO STYLE.

A novel design for a nightgown. It is made in kimono effect and gathered into a band at Empire waist-line, with a straight ruffle.

It has become quite the perfunctory thing for lingerie to be fashioned after outer garments, hence the introduction of the peplum effect upon this kimono nightgown of fine nainsook. The neck is finished in round outline, eyelets being embroidered below the band for the accommodation of narrow ribbon. This treatment is repeated on the short sleeves. The embroidery on the front of the gown is done in eyelet and satin stitch.

To make the gown for a person of average size requires 4⅛ yards 36-inch material, with 1⅛ yard beading for the waist, 2 yards of 1½-inch wide ribbon and 4 yards of ½-inch wide ribbon.

The kimono effect is exceedingly simple to cary out, and the home dressmaker will be delighted at the quickness with which it can be put together. First close, the under-arm, sleeve and shoulder seams as notched. Turn hem at lower edge on small "o" perforations. Gather on crosslines of single small "o" perforations. The large "O" perforations in ruffle indicate front edge. Close back seams of ruffle and band; gather upper edge of ruffle between double "TT" perforations. Sew ruffle to band, center-back seams even, and bring front edges of ruffle together at center-front. Adjust band to position, stitching the upper edge of band over gathers in front and back, center-fronts and center-backs even, small "o" perforations in band at under-arm seams; leave the lower edge of band free.



This model may be adapted in two or three different ways, being equally pretty in straight effect, with a square neck, or finished with fichu lines front and back.

Nighties show many innovations. Ruffled shoulder capes are among the most unusual.

Pictorial Review Nightgown No. 6371. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Price, 15 cents.

D/34

The Great Oswego County Fair

FULTON, N. Y., Aug. 17, 18, 19, 20, 1915

GOOD RACES Larger and Better than ever. $10,000 in Premiums **LIBERAL PURSES**

"Mary Ellen" the Wonderful Trained Elephant Almost Human in Her Trained Performance With Other Animals

Monsieur Hammond in His Great High Wire Acts and Thrilling Balloon Ascension Each Day

Red-Hot Athletic Contests

Spelling Contest, 11 a. m., Friday, August 20

Students' Stock Judging Contest

Children's Calf Show

Music by the Fulton Elks' Band

SINGLE ADMISSION, 25c VEHICLES, 25c
SEASON VEHICLE TICKETS, 50c

Make this your summer vacation week—join the crowd and spend four days on the shores of beautiful Lake Neahtawanta.

V. V. Vant, Pres. W. H. Merriam, Treas. C. I. Kingsbury, Sec.

Russia Refused Offer of Galicia for Separate Peace With Germany

London, Aug. 12.—A special dispatch to the Times from Petrograd reaffirms Germany's overtures for a separate peace with Russia. It says Germany offered to Russia Galacia and the Dardenelles, with a guaranty of the integrity of her frontiers, Germany stipulating for Egypt, on a pretext of ceding it to Turkey, and for a free hand dealing with Russia's allies.

Because Russia contemptuously spurned the offer, the correspondent says, Germany apparently is endeavoring to develop and annihilate the Grand Duke's armies, is storming Kovno and beginning an advance whose objective is Petrograd, hoping the capture of the capital will frighten Russia into a pitiful peace.

Even if Petragrad is captured, which, in view of the neutral obstacles, seems impossible, the correspondent adds that Russia will continue to fight on to a final victory.

All the British newspapers this morning declare this is the unchangeable determination of every nation in the quadruple entente and appeal to President Wilson and the American people not to assist the German game by talking peace, as there can be no peace until the would-be destroyer of the democracies of the world is beaten.

The silver bullet, according to the Daily Telegraph, is finding its billet, and says this accounts for the pro-German movement for peace. To provide an ample supply of those bullets will be the object of a joint conference of the finance ministers of all the allied Powers, which is to be held here or in Paris within a few days.

GERMAN WARSHIPS SINK 15 SHIPS ON ONE DAY

London, Aug. 12.—German submarines renewed their activity and with other German warships yesterday sank fifteen vessels. Ten were British trawlers, four belonged to neutral countries.

The British patrol boat Ramsey was sunk by the German auxiliary cruiser Meteor in the North Sea. Four officers and thirty-nine men were saved. Five officers were drowned.

The commander of the Meteor, realizing escape from pursuing British vssels was impossible, abandoned his ship and blew her up.

The crews of the trawlers and of the neutral vessels were saved.

The Meteor was formerly owned by the Hamburg-American Steamship company, and was built at Hamburg in 1904. She was of 3.613 gross tons, 328 feet long, 44 feet beam and 18 feet deep.

Among the vessels sunk was the French bark Francois, the Norwegian steamer Garringer, the Norwegian bark Norma C. Asforia, the British steamer Oakwood and the Russian bark Baltzer.

The Francois sailed from Portland, Ore., March 22 for British ports. The Norma also sailed from Portland, Ore., on March 28.

The Norma carried 81,897 bushels of wheat valued at $131,-837, and was bound fos Queenstown for orders.

The cargo of the Francois consisted of 111,293 bushels of wheat, valued at $178,070. Both cargoes were exported by M. H. Houser, of Portland.

The British steamer Rosalie, which sailed from Shelds on August 10 for Portland, Ore., to load grain, has been beached. Her crew was saved.

Requests for Change of Government Out-Numbered All Others

"Why is the Chamber of Commerce interested in Commission Government?" This question has been asked by a great many citizens within the last few weeks. An explanation of the real reason may be appropriate.

When the Chamber of Commerce was reorganized last spring, the members were promised that they would have the opportunity to determine the policy of the new organization and, accordingly to each member was sent a blank requesting him to write down what in his opinion would most help the city, and what would most help his business. The replies to these questions were grouped and indexed and they are the basis of the program of work for the Chamber of Commerce.

A study of those replies shows that 32 members asked the Chamber of Commerce to secure more industries for the city, and that 54 members asked the Chamber to secure the Commission Form of Government, more equitable taxation and better financial administration. In addition to these 33 more asked for permanent improvements which can only be had by an economic and business-like administration. In other words, for every member who asked for new industries there were three members who asked for improvements in the City Government.

When the City Government Division first met they took up the study of taxation, but so insistent were the members, that they took up the larger and more inclusive problem of commission government. Among the factors which caused them to take up the study of Commission Government, when they did, were the repeated expressions of members of the Industries Division who said, "We cannot help present industries or get new industries as long as we have the present wasteful, unbusiness-like government, with high tax rate. We must have a business-like government like the commission form if we are ever to lower the tax rate and secure new industries."

For these reasons the City Government took up the study of the commission form, not because the directors of any outside organization suggested it, but because more members asked for that than asked for any other item or series of items.

The names of the members of the Chamber who asked for Commission Government, better city administration, equalized assessments, more permanent city improvements and a better financial policy, are on file in the office of the Chamber and may be seen at any time. They and they alone were the cause of the Chamber's making a study of Commission Government.

W. S. Hillick Opposes Plan to Swap Present for Better Government

(Continued from Page One)

of reorganizing and co-ordinating various city departments. He should be elected by the people at large and under no circumstances should he or any of his subordinates be appointed by any board. He should give such attention as is necessary to the proper supervision of such affairs. He should receive a liberal salary, proportionate to the amount of time necessary for him to devote to his duties. This, is that he would be desirous of being continued in office and would seek the approval of the whole people. I do not think any man is good enough to be given independent power and I do not think (if the matter is put within their control, so that they can easily voice their sentiments,) that the people of the City of Fulton are sufficiently intelligent and sufficiently interested in city affairs so that they will support a mayor, if he is efficient and exercises his office for the benefit of the whole people and I think they will remove him very quickly, otherwise.

In short, I believe in a board, responsive and responsible to the people. I do not believe that the commission is such a board. I believe in a city manager responsive to and dependent upon the ordinary people. I do not believe that the proposed city manager is such an official.

I do believe we need a change, but I think that the change should be made in the direction of the old village methods and that more authority and power should be given the voters and not less influence and authority as proposed by the commission government.

WARSHIPS AND DOCKS ON THAMES WERE SHELLED

Berlin (via Sayville), Aug. 12.—The German airships which raided the east coast of England Monday night and early Tuesday morning bombarded warships, docks, torpedo boats and buildings on the Humber, according to an official communication issued by the Admiralty.

The report says:

"During the night of August 9-10 German airships attacked fortified places and harbors on the English east coast.

"In spite of a strong defense, British warships on the Thames, the London docks, torpedo boats at a point near Harwich and important constructions on the Humber were bombarded. The results as observed were good. The airships have returned from their successful expedition."

It was officially announced in London yesterday thirteen persons had been killed and twelve wounded by this Zeppelin raid. Nothing was said about an attack on British warships and docks.

CARNEGIE AIDS GERMAN CAUSE, SAYS GAUTIER

Paris, Aug. 12.—"Would it not have been better if aCrnegie had remained poor?" So says Emile Gautier in the leading article in France De Demain, wherein he arraigns the "Steel King" as follows: "It is Carnegie who subventions innumerable lectureres and pamphleters to spread the German gospel in the two Americas, even in Europe and to our very doors.

"It is Carnegie who inspires and maintains agitation in favor of some sort of peace where of the whole profit will belong to the incendiaries, executioners, pirates and wreckers to whom immunity will thus be assured. He will know what the meetings recently held in Geneva to elaborate his plan for international peace congresses will have cost him. He knows, too, the cost of the attempts that have been made to corrupt certain politicians and party chiefs in neutral countries.

"Such is the outcome of the existence dedicated to the benificence, justice and fraternity. This Crbesus who has been pointed out to our millionaires as a model will in the end be dishonored as the accamplice of a new Attila banned by humankind and history."

EASTLAND OWNERRS ARE FOUND GUILTY

Chicago, Aug. 12.—Unusual in that employes are not made the scapegoats, indictments charging manslaughter and criminal carelessness in the Eastland disaster were returned before Judge Kersten, in the criminal court. The captain and engineer of the excursion steamer are charged with the minor offense, but four officials of the St. Joseph-Chicago Steam ship company are indicted for manslaughter.

Bonds were fixed at $20,000 each for the company officials. W. C. Steele, secretary and treasurer, has submitted to arrest. Counsel for George T. Arnold, president; William H. Hull, vice-president and general manager and Ray W. Davis, assistant secretary and treasurer, announced that they would resist extradition. They are residents of Michigan.

The officials were named in a joint indictment. Separate bills were returned against Harry Pedersen, the captain, and Joseph M. Erickson, the engineer. Bonds were fixed at $10 000 each.

'BITE THE BUBBLE,' NEW HEALTH RULE

Washington, Aug. 12.—After watching consumptives, persons with eruptions on their faces and men chewing tobacco using the new bubbling drinking fountains, a health inspector reported today that if improperly constructed or used the fountains might be a greater menace to health than the common drinking cup.

The inspection was made in Union Station, Washington. One boy seemed to be trying to swallow the metal ball from which the water spurted, while the lips of the drinker in almost every case were placed almost completely around the ball.

In using such a fountain an official of the Public Health Service declared the rule should be "bite the bubble," and the lips should not be permitted to touch any part of the fountain.

MAKING SHRAPNEL EMPLOYS 200 MEN

Watertown, Aug. 12.—About 600 men are now being employed at the plants of the New York Engine company and the New York Air Brake company in the manufacture of shrapnel, and new men are being daily added to this number as the new installation of machinery makes the increase of output possible. Of the total 600, there are about 300 at both places.

THE QUIRK.

The offering today isy our favorite, Henry King, in a two reel feature, "Dolfs of Intrigue;" "The Life Chain" "Soaking the Clothes," a one-part comedy. Tomorrow you will enjoy without extra charge, Rowles and Gilman, a clever singing and talking act, as an added attraction to the regular photoplay program, which consists of Charles Chaplin in "The Property Man" and a Mutual Masterpicture, "The Failure," in four parts, which features John Emmerson.

WELFARE WORK IS ARDUOUS

The Salary Connected With Administration of Mothers' Pension Law---Much Time Required.

Apparently there will be a sufficient number of duties to keep the cembers of the Child Welfare Committee busy wren it is appointed and cases begin to arise under the widowed mothers' pension law. Inquiry has revealed that fact that many persons, including some of the members of the committee, are in ignorance as to the duties the officials will be called upon to perform.

County Judge H. D. Coville, who appoints the officials as provided by law, explans that their duties will embrace looking into cases of children whom it is proposed to leave in the custody of dependent widowed mothers instead of placing them in institutions. The law provides that dependent widows with children may apply to the board for relief to care for children, in cases where it seems good to the members that the children should remain in the care of the mother rather than go to an institution.

In no case, according to the law, may the application be granted where it appears that the cost of maintenance at home will exceed that at an institution for homeless children. The commissioner's members are to meet at least once each month. Although the law gives them power to establish an office, it is believed that because of the county superintendent of poor being exofficio head of the board they will use that official's office for their purpose.

No compensation is provided for the members, but they are to have reimbursement for traveling expenses, and other necessary expenditures made in the performance of their duties. The commissioners are to serve six years.

CROP PROSPECTS.

When it comes to the sinews of war as distinct from its accoutrements, Uncle Sam can give the world an example of preparedness unexampled in history. Whatever the deficiencies and anxieties should he go to war, he at least need not worry concerning his food supply. No conceivable combination of enemies from without his borders could starve him into submission. So much for the military significance (and in these evil days it is military significance which first suggests itself) of the governmental crop report.

But most fortunately there seems little immediate likelihood that he need treat his vast food supply as other than simply a bountiful surplus of the good things of life to be knocked down, once his own needs have been met, to the highest foreign bidders. As for its financial significance, then, it seems obvious that no country could wish a more fundamental basis of prosperity. A fat list of record crops and a lively foreign market have been at the bottom of more than one boom in this country's history. They saved us from thed umps last fall long before the "war orders" began tickling the stock market, and they promise to lead the way this fall in a return to the good times of a decade ago. As against their overwhelming pressure for prosperity, affecting directly thep ocketbooks of a third of the population, the traffic in munitions seems an incident of merely local interest.

There is just one more item in the present program of self-congratulation which deserves mention. Coincidentally with the government's crop report as of August 1 has come the announcement that the Interstate Commerce Commission has decided to grant an increase of rates to the Western roads, affetting particularly the grain-carrying roads of the Northwest. This should help decidedly to hasten the diffusion of the wealth that is to pour in upon the farmers. It would seem to be the last necessary drop of oil on the machinery of national industry.

How brilliant the outlook compared with that of a year ago!—N. Y. Tribune.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 202. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1915. Price One Cent

Bulgars Looking for German Victory to Make a Decision

Sofia Government Considering Whether Teutonic Gain Against Russia Offsets New Drive at Dardanelles; Greece Is Firm.

London, Aug. 13.—The situation in Poland and the Baltic provinces is changing but little from day to day, and public interest is being turned to the Near East, where the diplomatists of the Quadruple Entente Powers are endeavoring to revive the Balkan League and bring all the Balkan states over to their side and to the armies of the Allies which are battling against the Turks on the Gallipoli Peninsula and in the Caucasus.

The diplomatists of all the belligerents for the moment are concentrating their attention on Sofia, for Bulgaria holds the key to the situation. It is said she is being smiled upon and offered territorial concessions as an inducement for her to join one side or the other or to remain neutral. Both the German and Entente Ministers are declared to be finding their endeavors hindered by their friends. Greece and Serbia are unwilling to concede to Bulgaria the parts of Macedonia which are her price for joining the Allies, while Turkey is opposing concessions which Austria and Germany desire her to make to insure the continued neutrality of the Sofia government.

Bulgaria, it is asserted, is weighing the victory of the Austro-Germans have gained in Poland against the renewed attacks of the Allies in the Dardenelles and the reported signal victory which the Russians are said to have won over the Turks in the Caucasus and which the military experts here believe will keep the Turks quiet on that frontier for some time.

The Balkan capitals are showing the liveliest interest in the reports that the Germans are preparing to launch a campaign against Serbia, according to special dispatches from Bucharest, Sofia and Athens. Several of the correspondents declare the proposed German offensive against Serbia would be a "blessing in disguise," because it probably would bring about a union of the Balkan states.

In an interview printed in one of the newspapers the Serbian Minister at Rome is quoted as saying:

"I do not believe any concession from Serbia would remedy the situation in Sofia. Even if we ceded all Serbia Bulgaria would still find a pretext for non-intervention. Only one event can possibly unite the Balkan states in the present situation, and that is a German attempt to force a way through Serbia. Such a step would impel Roumania to come to the rescue, and it probably would bring in also Bulgaria and Greece. As a Serb I cannot with for a German invasion of my country, but I should consider it providential for the welfare of Europe."

The editorials in the newspapers this morning express the belief that the Balkan situation is hopeful for the Quadruple Entente Powers. The general impression conveyed by the editorials is that Serbia will be pressed successfully to yield to the Bulgarian demands and that the diplomatists of theh Entente Powers apparently now are engaged in trying to arrange a suitable compensation for Serbia. The assertion is made that if the Allies win Serbia probably will receive the whole of Bosnia and Herzgovina, with an outlet to the Adriatic and an indirect outlet through Croatia to Fiume. This, it is declared, will represent at least ten times the value of the concessions which she is asked to make to Bulgaria.

Germans Prepare for Fresh Drive Against the Russians

London, Aug. 13.—The arrival of reinforcements for the German armies operating in the Baltic provinces has brought about a renewal of activity north of Kovno. The Russians in this region also seem to be gathering fresh troops to check whatever movement toward Riga and Dvinsk the Germans may elect to undertake.

An intense bombardment of the Russians in the Kovno fortress, followed by assaults on the forts, apparently has had no effect on the solidity of the positions. The great Krupp guns that reduced the Belgian fortresses are meeting with less success here, although military observers say it probably is due to the exceptional strength of the outlying Russian infantry.

The Russians continue their retirement in Poland, but all the while they are retarding the German advance, which now is regaining momentum, by repeated counter-attacks and stubborn resistance wherever the conditions are favorable. There still is considerable distance between the German armies to the southeast and northeast of Warsaw, so that seemingly the Russians will be able to make good their retreat.

The strength of the German offensive north of Kovno has led to the assumption by some of the military observers here, as told in a dispatch to the Herald yesterday, that the Germans now are aiming at Petragrad. It is believed, however, that the great stretch of marshy country between the present battlefields and the capital would make the adventure a dangerous one. Besides the Germans would first have to capture Vilna, Dvinsk and Riga, all of which the Russians are defending with strong forces which at any time are able to take the offensive.

There was no news from the armies on the Gallipoli Peninsula last night, but the British Admiralty issued a report on the operations of a British submarine in the Sea of Marmora, one of the fleet, which is interfering with Turkish communications by sea. This under water craft, which recently sank the Turkish battleship Kehyred-Din-Barbarossa, also has sent to the bottom the Turkish torpedo gunboat Berk-i-Satvet and an empty transport. Nothing was said in the Admiralty communication of the one-time German cruisers Breslau and Goeben, now owend by the Turks, both of which unofficially are reported to have been sunk.

CITY OFFICIALS APPEAR LOTH TO MEET RIVALS ON BASEBALL DIAMOND

Late reports from the training camps indicate that most of the city officials who were to have engaged in a game of baseball at Pathfinder Island one week from next Wednesday, have suddenly been attacked with violent cases of modesty, demureness and lack of confidence in their ability,—all of which is quite a surprise to their many friends who had expected great things of the game. The report is current that most of them fear undue publicity, and the well-known aversion of some to any notoriety bears out this statement.

George Washburn, however, is made of sterner stuff, and he announced this morning that he had accepted the managership of a city team, which will play the Pathfinder Boat club team on the date set for the city officials' game. Mr. Washburn will not only manage the team, but will supervise all rehearsals and receive all donations, having had long experience in both lines of work before he entered politics.

The probable line-up of the city team will comprise City Judge Wilson, Fred Feeley, City Stenographer John Pointer of the Water Department, John Allen of the Fire Department, Chief Dyer of the Police Department, and Officers Bray, Gordon, Pare and Smith.

Earl S. Brown, captain of the Pathfinder forces, said today that the club line-up was still undecided. He admitted that he had an abundance of good baseball material on hand and could not see where the city team had a possible claim to victory.

BAND CONCERT

THIRD OF A SERIES BY ELKS' BAND
EAST SIDE PARK TONIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
O'CLOCK.

March—American Cadet .... Hall
Selection—Chin Chin .... Caryll
Popular Hits:
(a) One Step, "Somebody Knows" .... Von Tilzer
(b) One Step, "Cows May Come Cows May Go" .... Von Tilzer
Selection—Bohemian Girl .... Balfe
Waltz—Barcarole from Tales of Hoffman ...... Roberts
Selected:
(a) Intermezzo "Tunisia" .... Laurendeau
(b) Song, "The Vale of Dreams" .... Roberts
Trombone Solo— .... F. Jess Newton
Medley Overture—The Grand Slam .... Witmark
Overture—Wanderers Zeal .... Suppe
Selection—High Jinks .... Friml
March—The Big Elk .... Newton

AUBURN GROCERS PATRONS OF PUBLIC MARKETS

Auburn, August 13,—Two hundred bushels of potatoes were purchased in wholesale lots from gardeners on the trial public market this morning by buyers from Auburn grocery stores The wholesale trading today broke all records previously made. In addition to potatoes the buyersp urchased a large quantity of other products, especially corn.

Trading was brisk, especially early in the morning. On this account the volume of business today was greater than at any time since the market opened, although not so many people were present.

Announcement was made that the wholesalers would be at the market regularly from now on and that they would purchase in large amounts from the farmers. The producers have been making a special price to the grocers.

FINED FOR TAKING CARE OF WOUNDED EAGLE

Auburn, Aug. 13.—For performing what he considered was a humane act Fred. York of Sayre, Pa., a railroad man, was compelled to pay a fine of $20 before Justice of the Peace Louis K. R. Laird last evening. He was charged with having an American eagle in his possession, a violation of the game laws. The bird had been picked up by York badly wounded, and when he tried to nurse it back to health, it died.

Fruit Should Not Rot On Ground or Trees; Auction Market Now

As An Extra Inducement to Shippers a Low Commission Will Be Charged; Farmers Must Co-operate With Department.

Produce growers in this section and particularly those who have fruit crops this season, will be interested to learn that a contract has been closed in New York City by the State Department of Foods and Markets with the Fruit Auction company of 204 Franklin st. to handle all auction sales of peaches, apples and pears shipped from the farms of this state this fall. Ezra A. Tuttle, Commissioner of the State Department, in an address to the Grangers at their annual picnic on the Fair grounds two weeks ago, forecasted this event and explained the plans of the department for handling fruit this fall. If the auction mart proves successful other produce will be handled next year.

Beginning about Sept. 1 all fruit shipped from farmers in this locality and throughout this state will be sold at auction on the New York Railroad piers on West st. and samples will be on view in the Franklin st. salesrooms.

Commissioner John J. Dillon, of the department, closed the contract with the auctioning company yesterday. As Commissioner Tuttle explained in his address here, the project is part of a definite plan of the department to lower the retail prices of fruit in New York City, and to handle fruit which otherwise would be allowed to rot in the fields because the commission dealers did not wish the market to be overstocked. At the present time commission dealers are in command of the situation and the farmer can sell only what they wish to buy. If the fruit is plentiful he cannot sell it all, as the commission dealers wish to keep the prices up. Commissioner Tuttle gave some startling statistics in his address here, which prove that the New York public pay tremendous prices for foodstusff which are purchased at low prices from the producer.

Even if the auction market has the effect of lowering the wholesale price of fruit, the department is certain that the increase in sales necessitated by the popular demand will more than repay the farmer, who will get the best price, and fruit will be within the reach of many people who cannot buy it under present conditions.

The auction market will handle all fruit this year on a commission of 5 per cent., and the only extra charge will be for cataloging and handling samples, which may possibly amount to 2 cents a barrel.

Commissioner Tuttle suggested that all the farmers in one section of this county appoint one of their number to correspond with the department, which will explain the shipping rules and the time for shipments to him, and he may in turn impart this information to his neighbors. It is thep lan of the department to have every district represented by one man who shall act as agent for the department. The department must guarantee five carloads daily, according to Commissioner Tuttle, and the farmers must co-operate if they wish the department to be a success.

CITIZENS' UNION JOINS MAYOR COX AGAINST HOME RULE AMENDMENT

The Citizens' Union of New York City and Mayor Rosslyn M. Cox of Middletown, who passed through this city last month on a tour of the state in the interest of the Home Rule amendments to the State Constitution, have written letters to the Constitutional Convention criticising the Home Rule provisions in the amendment. Mayor Cox's letter is addressed to Hon. Seth Low and that of the Citizens' Union to Elihu Root, President of the convention.

Both letters embody practically the same arguments against the amendment as it now stands. A perusal of the amendments shows that cities are permitted to make laws for themselves by vote of the people and that the charter may be revised every eight years, at which time the people will be asked to vote on the question of revision. However, after the people of a city have decided that they wish change in the charter made, or that they wish a certain law amended and if the legislature does not take adverse action within specified time the resolution becomes a law.

The critics hold that the grant to the cities of power over their local affairs is inadequate, and that their powers to initiate legislation is valueless. Under the proposed amendment, they claim, partisan control of local politics will be perpetuated because all plans of the city must finally be submitted to the legislature as is the custom now.

The Citizens' Union urges that the presen amendments be abandoned and that others be substituted which will embody an adequate grant of powers of self-government to the cities of the state.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Friday, August 13, 1915.

45–PHONE NEWS ITEMS–45

Opinions

To be Independent.

As a memorial in celebration of the coronation of the Emperor of Japan in the fall, it is proposed to erect a laboratory at a cost of some $5,000,000, in which the Japanese will develop their own dyestuffs and medicines in the future and arrange for their manufacture The funds will come partly from the government and partly from individuals whose income warrants the tax.

Japan intends to put herself in position to provide her own supplies of this nature in the future. Japan, like most of the other countriesof the world, has been depending upon Germany, and has been paying smartly for the goods. It is felt that it is just as well to keep that money home, and at the same time be independent of the German monopoly. The price of certain medicines has gone to exceedingly high figures, not only in Japan but in all other countries, and it is felt that something should be done to relieve the pressure that is sure to come at intervals when dependence is placed upon one source of supply.

One cannot help sighing sometimes for the ease with which they arrange these great projects in Japan. It is decided upon, and almost immediately it is set about. If government aid is needed, it is given in such form as will be most helpful. In a measure, the Japanese are about as good organizers as the Germans, and they most assuredly have an eye to business.—Utica Observer.

At Plattsburg.

The Plattsburg camp for business and professional men, like the Panama-Pacific Exposition before it, will have to take a back seat in the news columns as the days wear on and the novelty wears off. But for a day or so, while the uniforms and the Mayor's blisters are fresh, the Plattsburg bugles will sound reveille and taps for the wholel and. From the Atlantic to the Pacific men will devour detailed descriptions of the glad manual labor of the distinguished recruits, of their tent life in the rain, their early risings and aching limbs, with an envy skin akin to that which Tom Sawyer inspired in his playmates when he began whitewashing his aunt's fence.

And how many of our old and half forgotten friends are turning up in their khaki for their day in the limelight! There are Rhineleader Waldo and Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, to name only two who have answered the call of country from their political graves, and, it must be confessed, looking none the worse for their burial. Several of the sons of great men. forever fitting into the shadows, stand out for the moment in bold relief against their army tents. And former heroes of the gridiron, of the diamond and of the court, whose names stir strange recollections of the century's infancy, have found at Plattsburg another instant of national attention. Not that national attention is what these gentlemen are seeking in their self-sacrificing desire to make competent soldiers of themselves. We do them the honor to believe that their indifference to it approaches that of Edward C. Kindred, the young man charged with stealing $22,000 from his contractor employers, who is thought now to make one of their number.

But the brief publicity will do them no harm, while helping mightily to recommend to the imagination of their countrymen the necessity and duty of military preparedness. It is indeed a fortunate thing for the cause of national defense that among the Plattsburg rookies are so many whose names will help consecrate the camp mud in print.—N. Y. Tribune.

An Ineffective Law.

In its present form, the so-called Sullivan law which makes it a penal offense to possess a revolver without a permit issued by a duly authorized officer, has very little effect that is good. Occasionally its penalty is imposed on someone who happens to be caught violating it, but more often a violator remains immune from arrest until after he has used the weapon which he unlawfully possessed to commit a crime for which the penalty is greater than that for the carrying of the revolver without permission. Sometimes the violator escapes arrest after commission of the greater crime.

The law does not restrain any one who wants to carry a pistol for criminal purposes. It is the simplest logic that a man whom fear of law does not turn from thoughts of crime that he may commit with the weapon will not be affected by fear of the penalty for carrying it.

However, the law may easily stand in the way of possession of a revolver by a reputable citizen who may some time need it for defense, since such a man is reluctant to apply for the permit.—Albany Journal.

RIDING VS. WALKING BACKWARDS

Readers of The Evening Times could not help a feeling of interest at the lengthy article which appeared in last night's edition, and which was prepared for publication by Attorney W. S. Hillick.

In the lead of Mr. Hillick's letter the present city charter suffered by comparison. Said Mr. Hillick: "The present charter of the City of Fulton is too cumbersome and involved for a city of this size. There is too much distribution of authority." And Mr. Hillick opposes Commission-Manager form of government, which is a concentration of authority—the authorities being elected by the whole people and not by the wards, making the aldermen subservient to a small portion of the city only.

Now that Mr. Hillick has been given an opportunity of expressing his opinion of a question that is in advance of the present time in Fulton, but not a whit in advance of the times elsewhere, it is not amiss to point out his advocacy of a return to the village form of government, that once was, but which is being supplanted even in National affairs, because the people are clamoring against unwieldly instruments of government.

Before returning to the village form of government, let us remember that riding backwards in a railroad train is distinctly injurious to the brain and nervous system. It is responsible for headaches, vertigo and many disorders. If we must go backwards then let us be prepared to cure the disorders that would eventually ensue. Let us not go as fast as we should were we to embark on a train. Let us walk backwards. Walking backwards instantly relieves the congestion that results from seeing a city administration change every two years, or before it has had time to "get the swing of things;" before it has had time to become equipped with administrative intelligence.

The city's nervous system is disordered. This city has been riding backwards—not walking backwards. Its frequent changes of complete sets of officials are conducive to one condition, and one only—chaos, with consequent inefficiency, and a state of nausea is the result. The taxpayers are nauseated and after a brief term in office the officeholders get a strong feeling of the same disorder, just as would any manufacturing plant in the city were its executive head to be changed once in two years.

In the face of Mr. Hillick's admissions and contentions for the adoption of the Home Rule charter, which is admittedly an inferior article—a subterfuge, why continue to ride Why not walk back to the village form of government? In time the walking will do us good. It will force upon us the conviction that to get efficiency from a board of aldermen the people of the entire city must vote for that board. In this way only shall we secure representative government.

THE IGNORANT MAN

The ignorant man is a dangerous factor, a menace to any community or any country. The ignorant man is a tool, and can be used to do things that a clever man will side-step.

The ignorant man is an animal, and this means his passions are strong; and the stronger his passions, the more feeble his conscience, the more dangerous the man.

We are indebted to Europe for a lot of valuable American citizens and accessories; but when the inflammable individual from Russia, from France, from Germany—when the women of England walk in crowds through our streets to teach us how to reorganize society, how to run politics and business in this country, it is time for us to begin to teach.

The nihilists, communists, socialists, anarchists, have a right to be here and to be heard, and this increases our responsibility to teach. They are not so much to blame as we are.—Silent Partner.

D. EDWIN BALSLEY
Public Accountant and Auditor
401 Daniel Building
433 S. Salina st. Syracuse N. Y.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

BE ON THE SQUARE WITH YOURSELF

You wanted to buy a house. A widely advertised firm had a house on X street, with all improvements, gas, electricity, hot water, —everything you wanted. We said—"widely advertised firm"—and the price of this house was $5,000 cash.

Next door was another house—just a little better—larger, with better improvements, more ground. The owner wanted to sell—just the owner. He would sell for $3,000—and on easy terms.

WHICH ONE WOULD YOU BUY?

This Advertisement Deals With Stoves

For purposes of comparison—although there isn't any—we will compare our stove—

THE FAMOUS SUMMIT

with any stove you may name at double the price.

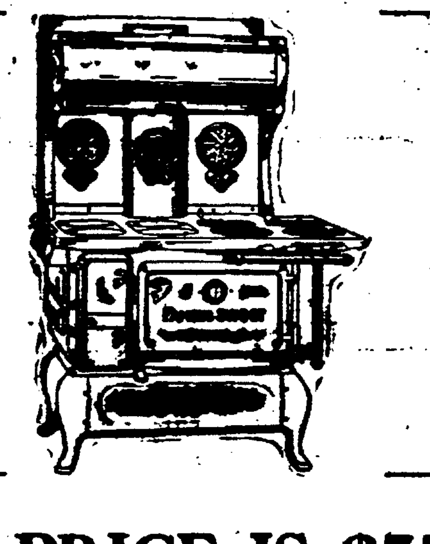
And rather than explain this stove and its merits to you, we will compare this stove with any stove that sells at twice the price.

The specifications of a Stove that sells at almost *DOUBLE the PRICE of the Famous SUMMIT*

FOUR GAS GRIDDLES
TWO COAL GRIDDLES
LARGE BROILER DOOR
LARGE GAS AND COAL OVEN
OVEN THERMOMETER
STANDARD GAS EQUIPMENT
30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

THIS IS THE FAMOUS SUMMIT

Highest Quality



Best Results

THE PRICE IS $55.00

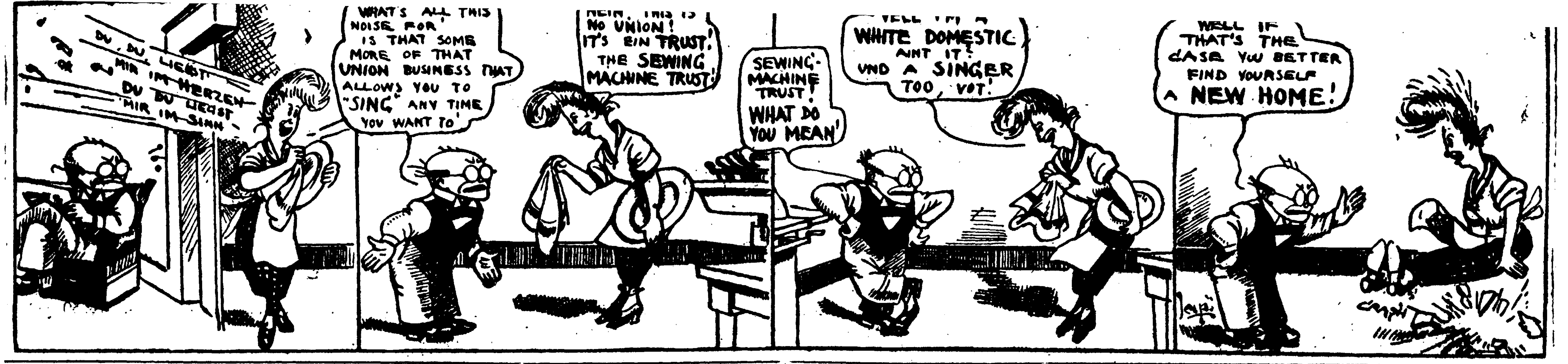
which includes all the above-mentioned specifications and several additional refinements and improvements, including *Four Coal Griddles, Warming Oven,* etc., etc., which are found in the FAMOUS SUMMIT alone.

REMEMBER the Price, $55.00. Terms to suit your convenience.

Let Us Show You This Stove!

A. M. DRUSE & CO.

7 South First Street



WHOM DO WE SUPPORT?

WHAT if we should go to one of our local storekeepers and say: "Here is a ten-dollar bill; I want you to buy for me such-and-such an article, made so-and-so, this color, that size, and deliver it to me at your convenience—say 30 days."

Along comes another townsman, and another, still another, until 50 of us, all living here in our community, shall have placed in the hands of the storekeeper a sum amounting to a thousand dollars, with similar instructions.

We would then have treated our local storekeeper with the same liberality as we, who have been buying of the mail order houses, have treated these monopolistic concerns. We would have then supplied him with cash capital sufficient to buy what we ordered and give him a fair profit on his deal.

Yes, we would thus enable him to take a trip to the city, buy from the manufacturers the articles desired, ship them to us, spend a day or two enjoying himself if he so pleased, and leave him a fair percentage of profit over and above the cost of the articles and his expenses.

DO WE DO THIS? YES, WE DO—NOT.

But this is exactly what we do with the mail order man in the big city. We send him the money in advance. He has the use of our cash for the purchase of his merchandise. He sends us whatever he chooses and if we do not like it we can whistle for our money.

He takes our money and buys that which we have ordered. Then he may take a trip to Europe if he so wishes, all at our expense.

Few of us realize that we, the people outside the big cities, furnish the capital for the conduct of the big mail order houses. We do not stop to think that it is our money which is building those great structures which are the pride of Chicago and some other cities. We do not stop to consider that we are the capitalists who are supplying the sinews of war against our own local business men.

JUST THINK OF IT—DIVIDENDS OF FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID TO THE BIG MEN IN THE MAIL ORDER BUSINESS AS A PROFIT EACH YEAR ON OUR MONEY.

We send the cash in advance to them. They require practically no investment except for the printing of their catalogs and other stationery. They are doing their business on the money which we, poor, deluded country dwellers, send to them, when we are only cutting our own throats and helping to diminish the prestige and strength of our local tradesmen.

What would be the result if we should hand our dollars, in advance, to our local storekeepers and give them the same chance to make profits, without investment? What would be the effect on our community?

It would mean prosperity for us all. It would mean more taxes to be paid by our business men, improvements of a municipal character, better school facilities, better street lighting, better paving, etc.

Of course, our local storekeepers do not expect us to do business in this way. Yet why should we not? We do it with the mail order houses and when we are fooled we take our medicine because we are ashamed to let our friends know how we have been buncoed.

But we should do this—we should give all of our business to those men who have made their investments in our town, who are trying to build up the community, who are paying the taxes and who are helping us to increase the value of our real estate holdings. We all know that the value of our houses and lots, here in town, will be increased as the community advances in prosperity, and the only way for the community to advance is for our business men to do an increased business.

WE SHOULD PATRONIZE THE MEN WHO ARE TRYING TO HELP OURSELVES. We all hope to advance. We all hope to become prosperous.

When we buy from the mail order house we are helping monopoly to put our storekeepers out of business. When we send a dollar to the big city, instead of spending it at home, we are depriving our children of some of the opportunities for education which they are entitled to.

Let us spend our dollars here at home, with the merchants who are trying to keep up the schools and other local advantages which we cannot have for our children unless we have a prosperous community.

Let us not forget that the mail order man does not pay any of our taxes in this town. The taxes are paid by the local business men, at least the greater proportion, and the more business we do with them, the more taxes they must pay.

LET US WAKE UP TO A CONSIDERATION OF OUR BEST INTERESTS.

LET US SUPPORT THOSE WHO HELP US, AND OUR CHILDREN.

NOTED DOCTOR CLAIMS CURE FOF MENINGITIS

Melbourne, Australia, Aug. 13.—The discovery of a specific for cerebro spinal meningitis was announced today by Dr. Richard Bull, director of the Bacteriological Laboratory of the University of Melbourne. Dr. Bull stated that eucalyptus would destroy the germ.

The medicinal properties of the oil obtained from leaves of the eucalyptus tree have long been used in recognized treatments. It has been used in treatment of microbe diseases of the lungs and bronchi, and employed as an antiseptic.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Byron Newton is reported in the Washington Herald of July 29th as saying that there was a working balance in the treasury of $125,000,000. That assertion must have been made July 28th. The statement for that date shows that the net balance in the general fund was $65,793,048.65. Either Mr. Newton was sadly mistaken, or the Democrats contemplate a raid on the gold reserve fund.

ALMOST FREE

ALUMINUM PERCOLATOR

With the Coupons given with Wood's Gilt Edge Coffee and Primrose Tea, plus 98 cents, you can get the handsome Aluminum Percolator. See window.

The Coffee per pound............35c

The Tea per 1-2 pound............30c

EACH PACKAGE CONTAINS COUPON

WARNER'S GROCERY

East First Street   Phone 3136

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

News Mostly of a Political Nature From the Nation's Seat of Government for Times' Readers.

Washington, August 13.—"As it now appears, the big task confronting the resolutions committee of the next Republican national convention will not be the framing of a declaration on the tariff. The country will await with far more interest what is proposed in connection with our foreign relations." The foregoing is the opinion of the Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.). But we fancy the Republican national convention will have no difficulty in dealing with the question. The Republican party is coming back into power. It will bring back with it a foreign policy such as was practiced by Seward, by Blaine, by John Hay and by Elihu Root. 'That's all the platform need to say on the subject. The country will understand and endorse a declaration like that. And so will the Plain Dealer, 'way down in the bottom of its heart.

* * *

The treasury department has ordered a further withdrawal of government funds from the national bank depositories, and by the end of this month more than eight millions will have been thus transferred from the local banks to the regional reserve banks. The government will lose 2 per cent interest which it now receives on these deposits, but it is believed that the transfer will have the effect of forcing the national banks to rediscount their commercial paper with the regional reserve banks. This would enable the reserve bank system to pay expenses, which it has never yet been able to do. But it can hardly be argued that a banking system which requires artificial forcing of this kind to make it profitable is altogether an unmixed success.

* * *

As one contribution toward the fulfillment of the Democratic promise to reduce the high cost of living, the Bureau of Mines announces that it can now produce radium for only $36,050 per gram. This will enable the impoverished speculators in "war order" securities to have radium on their tables at least once a day, and will be of tremendous encouragement to workers in other enterprises who are now on reduced time, ower wages or laid off altogether.

* * *

Theodore Douglass Robinson, once chairman of the Progressive State Committee of New York and always nephew of the Colonel, advised all Progressives in New York State to enroll with the Republicans this year upon the ground that the advanced principles which they espouse "can best be carried forward through the medium of the Republican party." This is sound common sense. It has already been put into active practice by most Progressives and in 1916 there will be no Republican division which will again put a minority party in control of national affairs.

* * *

The Republican argument against free trade is well given by Representative Humphrey of Washington, who said: "Under free trade you stop production. You stop the demand. You throw men out of employment and stop the payment of wages. You paralyze the entire industrial system of the country, and under a Democratic administration you can neither buy at home or abroad. Cheap goods are of no value to the idle without money."

New Potatoes, per peck (15lbs.), 19c at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

HOME TOWN HELPS

DECRY THE WOODEN FENCE

Many Cities Are Working for the Abolition of What Is Generally Called a Nuisance.

War is being declared upon the wooden, tight-boarded fences which disfigure the back yards and alleys of so many cities. Such fences are declared to be "time-honored breeders of fires, crime and disease," and officials of the health, police and fire departments everywhere are urging that they be prohibited by law.

The wooden fence probably came into use when lumber was cheap and privacy seemed attainable by this sort of screen. But with the building of rows of two and three-story and even higher dwellings, privacy is invaded by the eye of the neighbor in the upper story and is no longer a valid excuse for the evils promoted by the wooden fence.

Statistics show an unusually high percentage of serious fires in localities where the wooden fences abound. A fire starting in one block may easily be carried through a whole block by the fences.

These fences also are a great hindrance to the police. They prevent the proper inspection of a neighborhood, serve as screens behind which crimes can be committed in safety and supply hiding places for burglars and sneak thieves while waiting their opportunity to break into houses.

Other charges in the indictment of the wooden fence are that it is unsightly, that it encourages the accumulation of disease-breeding rubbish and that it shuts off the light and air from what would otherwise be attractive playgrounds for children.

WOMEN WANT A CLUBHOUSE

Efforts in Tacoma Are Worth Imitation in Every Town and City in the Country.

The clubwomen of Tacoma, Wash., are making a quiet but consistent effort to have a clubhouse. Their association has already more than $1,000 in its treasury, and is constantly adding to the fund by means of entertainments, sales, subscriptions, etc.

Tacoma has a larger number of women affiliated in clubs than any other city in the state in proportion to its population, yet it has no clubhouse. In Seattle the clubwomen have a fine structure that fills many wants as a place for lectures, concerts, regular club meetings and a central gathering point, uniting the interests and efforts of women. Bellingham has two woman's clubhouses, and Olympia has a woman's clubhouse that serves many needs in the capital city.

The Tacoma women feel certain that their activities and their usefulness in civic life would be increased had they a meeting place of their own. The experience of other cities has taught them that, outside the initial expense of purchase or erection of a building, the revenues from rentals make such a clubhouse self-supporting after it is once completely paid for.

Wild Flowers in Your Garden.

Wild flowers, always so attractive in the spring, should be taken up later when the weather becomes warmer, with roots attached, and planted on the north side of the house, where they will bloom for years to come. If not planted on the north side they must be sheltered in some manner. Take up a considerable amount of earth with each plant and do not disturb the roots any more than can be helped, and plant as soon as possible in deep trenches partially filled with fertilizer and rich garden soil, for they demand rich soil. Violets will flourish in almost any part of a garden, but the spring beauties and other fragile blossoms demand mixed shadow and sunshine. All wool ferns should be planted on the north side of the house. Maidenhair fern does best when planted in a crock and kept on the porch.

Ornamental Flower Boxes.

Ornamental flower boxes placed in conspicuous places on the roof form a feature that is fast coming into favor among bungalow owners in southern California. In shape and finish these boxes are made to harmonize with the architectural treatment of the building, and when filled with plants produce a striking effect. The general use of these boxes is made possible through the fact that most of the bungalows in this section of California have flat roofs.—Popular Mechanics.

Muffler Should Be Used.

In several American cities societies have been formed for the prevention of unnecessary noises. It is a good idea, and should be encouraged. It is remarkable how many of our city noises are avoidable. They tend to increase nervousness, and to mar the enjoyment of life by those whose sensibilities have not been blunted.

The Contentious Kind.

"Doppel seems to take a great interest in government statistics."

"So I've noticed."

"But I fear he's prompted less by patriotic motives than by a desire to get a basis for an argument."

Meals on a Man-of-war.

All food served on board a man-o'-war is carefully inspected and prepared under the close supervision of the commissary officer. Here is a typical Sunday bill of fare:

Breakfast.—Baked pork and beans, bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner.—Roast veal or roast beef and gravy, stewed tomatoes, mashed potatoes, bread, butter, coffee.

Supper.—Bologna sausage, cheese, potato salad, bread, butter, tea.

The menus of every ship are forwarded to the flagship every week so that the admiral may observe whether the men are being supplied with the proper food.—New York World.

Money and Politics.

In his reminiscences of Grover Cleveland George F. Parker tells a story of the prodigal expenditures in politics. A rich man who had been nibbling at the Democratic nomination for governor of New York asked William C. Whitney's advice. This is the advice: "Of course you ought to run. Make your preliminary canvass, and when you have put in $200,000 you will have become so much interested in it that you will feel like going ahead and spending some money."

Our Eyes and Reflected Light.

The human eye has passed through thousands of years of evolution until it has become best adapted to sunlight or skylight coming obliquely from above and resents strong illumination from any other direction. It is apparent that snow blindness, distress from white sand or water is not caused by the intensity of the light so much as by the fact that it is reflected up instead of down and is not stopped by the rather transparent lower eyelid. If the lower part of the eye is guarded with goggles no difficulty is found.

RILEY SCOUTS CONVICT ORGY "FRAMEUP."

Albany, Aug. 12.—John B. Riley, State Superintendent of Prisons, tonight branded as ridiculous the charge of Warden Osborne of Sing Sing that Patrick H. McDonald, the superintendent's confidential agent, had sought to frame up a convict "orgy" with an Ossining saloon keeper.

Riley had McDonald before him today and went very carefully into the charge of the "frame up," which Osborne presented to the Governor.

"Mr. McDonald has never been in a saloon in Ossining," said Riley. "It seems to me the admission that such a "frame up" was possible is a serious reflection on the prison management. If it is possible for convicts to be in the back room of a saloon the warden ought to be removed."

It is known that Riley has heard that convicts have visited an Ossining saloon, though not the one run by the man who is alleged to have told Osborne that the proposed "frame up" was suggested to him.

It is said here tonight that some time ago a convict complained to a keeper at Sing Sing that the convict's wife was being held as a white slave in the house which is a Raines' Law hotel. This story could not be verified by agents of the superintendent.

LOCOMOBILE COMPANY TO SETTLE WITH MEN

Bridgeport, Aug. 12.—W. H. Johnston, international president of the machinists' organization, said today indications were for a settlement of the labor differences with the Locomobile company of America without strike. The answer of the company is expected to be made tomorrow.

The reply of the Lake Torpedoboat company to the demands of its employes was delayed twenty-four hours.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 3111   Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4346
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

GLENWOOD FARM
Milk, Cream and Commercial Buttermilk
Our bottles are washed by steam
Our milk bottled on Farm of
FRED VOGELGSANG
Phone 2510

G. H. MAUDE
Painter and Decorator
Phone 4369   260 S. 5th St.
Free estimate on Exterior and Interior work. Up-to-date designs.

ROGERS' SILVERWARE FREE!
One coupon with each 5c purchase.
Premiums on Display
POMPHRET'S

THINKING OF A BOAT RIDE?
30-foot launch and rowboats to rent.
INGERSOLL'S BOAT LIVERY
N. 1st st. opposite Old Grace Chapel.

DEFIANCE TIRES
Both Smooth and Tiger Tread.
These tires are giving the best of satisfaction.
Guaranteed 4,000 Miles.
For Sale by
GEO. B. PALMER
207 Worth St.

DRESSMAKING
Promptly and Neatly Done
Prices Reasonable
412 Hannibal st. Fulton, N. Y.

Steamer CITY OF FULTON
Freight & Packet Service
Boats daily between Fulton and Syracuse
Leave Fulton, 5:15 a. m.
Arrive Syracuse, 11 a. m.
Leave Syracuse, 2:50 p. m.
Capt. C. S. Burleigh

The Last Call!

Saturday and Monday

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE

ROSENBLOOM'S GREATEST SALE

READ THESE PRICES:

Men's Shoes, Beacon Make, regular $3.50 value at . . $2.79
Boys' Scout Shoes, $2.00 value at $1.45
Men's Work Shoes, $2.50 value at $1.79
Men's Scout Shoes, $2.50 value at $1.85
Children's Shoes, $1.50 value . 98c
Men's Sneaks 42c
Children's Sneaks 39c
Men's Suits, $15 value at . . $9.85
Work Pants, $1.50 value at 89c
Blue and Brown Serge Pants $4.50 value at . . . $2.98
Boys' Pants at 19c
Children's Rompers . . . 19c

WASH SUITS

worth $1 and $2, Saturday Only 63c

Balbriggan Underwear, all colors, 19c
Suspenders, 50c kind . . . 19c

Silk Hose, 25c kind, 19c Work Socks, 5c
Ladies' Hose, 5c Working Shirts, 37c
Sport Shirts at 45c and 89c
White Handkerchiefs, 2c Colored Handkerchiefs, 3c

Straw Hats Must Go!

All Our $2.00 Hats 95c

Great Reductions All Through Our Store
YOUR LAST CHANCE

ROSENBLOOM'S

55 SOUTH FIRST STREET

ALBANY GOSSIP DAY BY DAY

Chronicle of Events and a Forecast of What is Doing in Officialdom---Special Correspondence.

By Frederic T. Cardoze.

Albany, Aug. 13.—Automobilists throughout the state are interested in the proposed amendment to the Constitution which would permit the State Department of Highways to let contracts for the construction of good roads within the forest preserves. The most important of these roads is the proposed highway from Old Forge to Raquette Lake and thence northward to Saranac Lake.

For many months the New York State Motor Federation has been doing its utmost to secure favorable action upon the above proposition by bringing before the delegates its argument that there is great necessity for the particular highway in question. Heretofore the State Highway Department has been prevented by law from opening a highway into the Adirondack mountains in that fully eighty per cent of the land there was controlled by the State Conservation Commission and was within the forest preserves of the state.

It is the object of the New York State Motor Federation to establish the fact that the Old Forge-Raquette Lake highway is a most desired link in the chain of highways through the state and George C. Donahue, secretary of that organization, has personally presented the argument of the federation to more than one delegate and to Commissioner Duffy of the State Department of Highways as well.

If the proposed route is authorized as the result of an amendment to the Constitution which would make it possible to build a state highway in the forest preserve, it will connect the Eastern Adirondacks with the western rnage of that mountain system and the consequence would be that automobile tourists could tour from Albany to Lake George, up the St. Lawrence valley into Lake Placid and the very heart of the mountains and thence proceed westward by way of Old Forge and Utica and yet not be obliged to return to Albany and tour westard up the valley of the Mohawk.

It would also be possible for tourists enroute to Buffalo and Utica from the various transcontinental trains to go directly to the heart of the Adirondacks without making a circuitous journey by way of Albany.

Another argument presented by the New York State Motor Federation is that if the desired change is made in the Constitution and the road contemplated is built, it will open the door to over one hundred thousand New York State motorists who have long desired to explore the beauties of their state. It will also permit thousands of people who do not travel by automobile to gain access to the Adirondacks.

But there are delegates who do not look with favor upon the proposed scheme. They hold that in order to preserve the Adirondacks it is imperative that the woods shall not be thrown open to the public and feel that a state highway would bring about this result eventually in that jitney busses and higher priced vehicles would soon swarm through likt flies dropping off picnicers daily. This position may, however, be argued away by the advocates of the change.

The Constitutional Convention has adopted nothing finally as yet and the impression which prevails that the highway amendment has gone through is erroneous. As to its prospects conjecture alone may be resorted to at this time.

FOUR STATES WON, IS THE SUFFRAGISTS' VERSION

New York, Aug. 13.—"You ask me which of the four campaign states we are surest to win this fall? All of them!"

That was the conclusion Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee brought away from the conference among suffrage leaders of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York at East Orange yesterday The conference is in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of Lucy Stone's birth, and the unveiling today of the tablet on the house at 16 Hurlburt street, Orange, where she lived during some of the most strenuous of her work for woman's rights.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

MARY ELLEN ACT HERE TOMORROW

Takes Place of Another---Elephant Whose Mammoth Form Is Included to Be Decked With Banners.

There was a spirit of activity on the Fair grounds today that will be quickened each day for one week. Tomorrow one of the Fair's greatest show features will be here—the Maty Ellen Act, which embraces a man, two dogs and a monster elephant. The outfit will parade the city's streets each day for a week, all bedecked with advertising banners.

Many of the midway features are already installed on the grounds and more of them are due to arrive tomorrow and Monday. The agricultural exhibit, in charge of E. Victor Underwood of the County Farm Bureau, will be installed in a separate booth. Mr. Underwood is hopeful of securing a creditable collection of fruit, etc., even though the season is not advanced and many fruits have not ripened. Should the Farm Bureau manager be disappointed in his expectations in respect to securing fruit for show he will make of his booth an educational center for the farmers and their families. The correct and incorrect methods of fertilizing land and demonstrations of the effect of lime upon meadow grass; what to do when a field of oats becomes afflicted with smut, and numerous other topics are selected by Mr. Underwood for the enlightenment of Fair visitors.

The farm exhibit to be made here next week by Mr. Underwood will be seen at the State Fair, Syracuse, wherel ast year the Oswego County exhibit won many first prizes. While weather conditions in this county have not been favorable to growing fruit for market or exhibition purposes, it is believed that with the encouragement afforded by the Farm Bureau last year will result in bringing to this year's Fair a collection of fruit unequalled in former years.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Frawley of 224 West 3rd st. have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Agnes, to Michael McGowan of Granby. No date is set for the wedding, but it will probably occur this fall.

SPECIAL

FOR SATURDAY

and Until All Are Sold

Ladies' and Misses' White and colored Wash Dresses, Voiles, Muslins, Organdies, and etc., that were up to $12.50 each, your choice tomorrow morning for . . . . $2.50 each

Also One Lot White Skirts, were up to $3.00 each, your choice . . . . 50c each

New Lines of White Gabardine Skirts at each . . . . $1.39 and $1.98

at

PATTERSON'S

Fulton Keynotes

Miss Gertrude Otis of Syracuse is spending a few days with Mrs. Bert Slauson.

* * *

Charles Lawton of Washington, D. C., is visiting friends in the city.

* * *

Miss Belle Mayne spent the weekend with her parents in Skaneateles.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Hammond were recent guests of Mrs. Arthur Graves of Baldwinsville.

* * *

Miss Edna Blount spent yesterday at Long Branch.

* * *

Miss Anna Fowler, a former resident of this city, but now of Providence, R. I., is spending two weeks here at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Mason, in East 1st st.

* * *

Mrs. Antionette Funk of Phoenix has been a recent guest of local friends and relatives.

* * *

J. W. Branche has returned from a vacation spent in the northern part of the state.

* * *

Mrs. Clifford Kellogg and little daughter of Phoenix has returned to her home after an extended visit in this city.

* * *

Miss Grace Gillen of Syracuse, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. G. E. Pomphret, has returned to her home.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Babcock of Knoxville, Tenn., are guests at the Babcock home.

* * *

Esther and Herbert Group of Baldwinsville were recent guests of thier aunt, Mrs. F. H. Sadelmeyer.

Something New!
FRESH SEEDLESS GRAPES
—at—
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Hello Oneida St.

Big Saturday Specials
at
SHIPMAN'S
Annual Clearance Sale

Every Day Becomes A Vacation Day

For the Housewife Who Owns A

"SCIENTIFIC STERLING"

The Gas Range that Burns Coal.

Ten o'clock, and the housework is all finished for the day. Breakfast cleaned up, luncheon laid out, dinner all prepared ready to put into the gas oven at five o'clock. The rest of the day for shopping, embroidery, the club meeting, or the movies. The "Scientific Sterling" makes it possible.

The "Scientific Sterling" is the very latest achievement in range construction—not a "double" or a "combination" but one range that burns both gas and coal, and takes up no more room in your kitchen than the ordinary coal range. Everything that you can do with either gas or coal is done even better with the "Scientific Sterling."

The "Scientific Sterling" does save labor, time, and fuel—it is easy to keep clean—and it does make housework easier.

Buy On Our Club Plan

Cash price, $77—$5.00 down—$2.00 a week—8 months to pay—30 days free trial.

Free delivery and free installation, which would usually cost not less than $10.

Free insurance—remitted payments in case of death or disability.

Free inspection and instruction service—and the strongest guarantee that we can write.

You will want the *"Scientific Sterling"* because it is the most perfect range ever built.
Isn't this offering you terms that are worth while?
Remember—the Club Plan selling is limited to *Three* weeks. There are only *Eleven* days more.
Make your purchases now, while you can obtain these many money-saving advantages.

L. P. SMITH COMPANY

13 EAST FIRST STREET—Main Street Branch Store—312 WEST BROADWAY

OLD SETTLERS' REUNION AT DEMPSTER CAMP

On Thursday, August 19, the Old Settlers' association will meet on Dempster camp grounds. At 11 o'clock the business session will occur and at p. m. an address, "What Do I See in the Landscape," will be given by the Hon. John T. Roberts of Syracuse. Special music will be a feature. These meetings are for the general public and free. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance. Mr. Roberts is a very interesting speaker.

FRESH VEGETABLES
Every Day at
THE CITY MARKET
Phone 42—Free Delivery.

"FULTON SUITS ME; IT WILL YOU"
If you secure one of my beautiful FALL SUITINGS just received
I. FOX
OVER BUSH & SMITH STORE
The only Fulton Tailor whose Suits are made on premises where they may be inspected by customers.

TONIGHT'S BOUT AT ARENA CLOSES SERIES

Tonight's program at the Arena winds up with a six-round bout between heavyweights, Bert Dwyer, who has knocked out his man in the last three matches, meeting Charles Gouse, a heavyweight from Rochester. Young Fisher, another heavyweight, meets Joe Grimm, of Rochester, in what will undoubtedly be a short fight, it being a case of who gets over the winning punch, as both boys will mix from the tap of the gong.

Young Meaney, of Fulton, is selected as a substitute in a four-round affair, and while he may not take part tonight, there is no doubt but what Tommy Ryan will have to yield to the clamor of his patrons and put Meaney on soon, as a number of times lately the fans have called from the ringside for the local lad's appearance.

Lost—Last night on Hannibal st. between D. L. & W. station and West 1st st., a baby's ring, inch ribbon attached. Reward if returned to owner, 609 Hannibal st. 203

Wanted.—You to try Polmet, a Magic Cloth to clean silver, etc. Lasts years. The agent will call. If he misses you, call 205 Cayuga St. 203

For Rent—Five-room flat on East Second st. Inquire I. Alderman, Phones 1242 and 2242.

To Rent—House with all conveniences. A. Alderman, 214 W. 1st St. Phone 2174. 202

For Rent—A house; $2.50 per week. Inquire People's Hardware store. 204

To Rent.—Suite of rooms over Giesler store in Cayuga st. Inquire Victor C. Lewis' Tobacco Store. 207

For Sale—A $200 Edison phonograph Cheap for cash. Phone 132. tf

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

To Rent—Front room; gas; bath. Call 508 Oneida St. 204

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

For Rent—A flat at 504 Pine street. $10 per month. H. L. Crandall.

GEORGE H. WILLAMSON GETS OUT OF PRISON SOON

George H. Williamson, former secretary of Oswego Automobile club, who was sent to Auburn prison for a year and six months growing out of the accident which resulted in the death of Mrs. Ella Theresa Miller, will have served his time a week from Monday next, August 23rd, and it is expected that he will be released.

DR. SEARS AT VOLNEY.

District Sanitary Inspector Sears was at Volney Wednesday, summoned there by Health Officer Simpson, who wanted the Syracuse man to inspect a school building. Dr. Simpson refrains from giving details of the visit.

Black Baking Company time in Fulton is at all times. Your grocer sells the goods. adv

SATURDAY MEAT SPECIALS
—at—
THE CITY MARKET
Phone 42—Free Delivery

BIRTHDAY SUITS, BATHING SUITS

Twin Girl Suffragists Shocked New Englanders Who Fled In Fear of Losing Their Morals.

September Morn has invaded Massachusetts, and New England is up in arms.

To be exact, there are two September Morns. They are the twin daughters of Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, Rosemary and Clemency, and with their older sister, Sanchia, and their mother, they are spending the summer at Scituate, Mass.

Swinburne Hale, the father, is alternating between Scituate and his law office in New York.

Like the rest of the colony, the family take a daily plunge in the surf, and Mrs. Hale, who holds strong views on the development of the physical, thought it would be good for the twins to dispense with bathing suits.

Unfortunately, Mrs. Hale, in her maternal ardor for her children's health, forgot that the young ladies had reached the mature age of nineteen months and could no longer disregard convention. Probably, absorbed as she is in writing and lecturing on suffrage and feminism, she had failed to heed the lapseof time and did not realize how grown-up Rosemary and Clemency were. Anyhow, she sent them out to bathe without a stitch of clothing from the ends of their dimpled toes to the tops of their fuzzy blonde heads. And the twins—such are the dreadful influences of a suffrage home—never had the remotest suspicion either that they might debase the morals of the poor, innocent, virtuous New England.

So it happened that one day last week they were having a lovely time chasing the waves and watching the drops sparkle on their little pink bodies, when along came Mrs. Peter F. Tague, wife of Representative Tague. Mrs. Tague told the nurse who was watching the gambols what New England thought of such doings. There were other bathers on the beach, Mrs. Tague intimated, and it was wrong to thus endanger the morals of the community.

The startled nurse pleaded that Mrs. Hale believed in allowing her children the utmost freedom of their limbs. She said that at Forest Hills Gardens, their home, they played all day in the simplest cambric rompers, and that in retired Scituate she didn't suppose there would be any harm in dis- and Clemency simply gurgled, and horrified New England fied, covering its eyes in chaste horror

The picture, recently taken at Scituate, shows how mature the babies are. Rosemary and Clemency are sitting in front, with four-year-old Sanchia behind. Sanchia wears a bathing suit when she takes her plunge. Rosemary and Clemency, owing to their outdoor life and sensible garb, are big for their age; in fact, suffragists point to them with pride as admirable instances of what a suffrage mother can produce in the way of children. But what do health and vigor and beauty avail if they are to be the means of destroying the morals of New England?

SURVIVORS OF TWO REGIMENTS TO MEET SOON

There are a few members in this city of the regimental association that comprises survivors of the 110th and 147th New York Volunteers who are looking forward to meeting their comrades in reunion in Mexico village on Aug. 25.

The program is being prepared and indications are that the affair will be one of the most elaborate held by the regiments in recent years.

The meeting will open at Washington Hall at 11 o'clock, and all veterans of the Civil War are invited to attend. An address of welcome will be given by Dr. L. D. Pulsifer of Mexico, with a response by George H. Lester of Oswego, president of the 110th Regiment Association.

A musical program will be given under the direction of Willis J. Ure. Dinner will be served by the Melzar Richards Relief Corps at 12:30 o'clock, followed by a social and business meeting at 1:30 o'clock. At the business session reports will be read and officers elected. Clark H. Norton of Syracuse is president of the 147th Regiment Association.

CONCERT AND SINGING BY BAND AND PEOPLE

Fulton's most excellent musical organization, the Elks' band, had to announce at a late hour yesterday a postponement of the East Side park concert until tonight, when the audience may be invited to join in chorus singing. The beauty of chorus singing as a part of community spirit was demonstrated by Harry Barnhardt during Chautauqua week. The demonstration made then left a pleasant recollection in the minds of hundreds of persons who desire to see a perpetuation o fthe scheme.

BIRTHDAY PARTY HELD ON WEST SIDE TODAY

Thirty little men and women are the guests this afternoon of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore J. Wilson of 70 West Second st. The party is in honor of their daughter, Lillian Wilson, who is celebrating her seventh birthday. Each child brought a birthday gift. During the course of the afternoon games will be played on the lawn, and a number of selections will be rendered by a Victrola.

At four o'clock refreshments will be served, at which Mrs. Wilson will be assisted by several neighbors.

REV. MR. HOLMES TO ADDRESS THE B. T. C.

Next Monday's session of the Borrowed Time Club has the promise of being unusually interested—from the fact that it is quite a while since a meeting was held; and too, because one of the club's favorite speakers will be present—the Rev. Mr. Holmes. The meeting is called for 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The secretary has a very special reason for desiring the attendance of every member of the club.

MRS. JAMES FULLER.

Mrs. James Fuller, 75, died suddenly while on the porch of her home at Central Square on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Fuller had been in the garden and returned, when upon reaching the porch suddenly collapsed. She was born in New Brunswick, N. J. One brother, Robert Simpson, of Oneida, and a sister in Seattle, Wash., survive. The funeral was held today at Central Square.

JOSEPH MURPHY LOST ONE OF HIS THUMBS

Joseph Murphy, a local ironworker, engaged on the structural steel work for the new mill which is being built for the Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper company, had the thumb of his right hand entirely severed yesterday afternoon while engaged with other workmen in removing the blocks beneath a heavy steel rail.

Dr. Joy treated the injury and Mr. Murphy went to his home.

ADDITIONAL AUGUST CLEARANCE SALE BARGAINS

BEST PERCALE BUNGALOW APRONS, Full Width and Length, Real Values, 59c to 75c, FOR SATURDAY ONLY, at 39c

These are not to be confused with the kind of Aprons that are usually offered at bargain prices, as they are made of best 12 1-2c percales, not 5c calicoes; all seams are double-stitched and all guaranteed fast colors.

Another Lot of
Genuine Gold Filled RINGS
Values to $1.00 . . . . . . 19c

We don't claim these are solid gold Rings, but for beautiful setting, rich looking stones and, too service that is sure to satisfy—they indeed cap the climax. Pretty as the costliest jewelry, you can wear them side by side without fear. Some Sterling styles are among them, also plain bands.
Tremendously Attractive for 19c

NEW FALL HATS
of Velvet and Satin just received and marked for quick, sale sale at . . . $1.50 & $1.98
Buy Your Fall Hat Now and Save a Dollar

Buy Your Linens NOW
During our August Clearance Sale. Flax is scarce and Linens are advancing in price

$3.00 to $7.50 DRESSES at $1.98
Assorted of all kinds of Dresses in most all sizes, while they last to close out, at . $1.98

$7.50 to $12.00 DRESSES at $3.98
Including Silk Dresses to close out while they last at $3.98

VISIT THE OSWEGO COUNTY FAIR—Make Our Booth Your Headquarters
Leave your packages, wraps, etc., here. We will entertain you with the finest musical selections you have ever heard.
Take an hour off while attending the Fair and come to our Store and look over the numerous bargains we offer during our AUGUST CLEARANCE SALE
You can save enough to more than pay your expenses to the Fair.

All Latest Pictorial Review Patterns in Stock.
WHY BUY ELSEWHERE AND PAY MORE WHEN YOU CAN BUY IT FOR LESS AT
M. KATZ & CO
DEPARTMENT STORE 63-65 S. First Street
$5.00 Photo Medallion FREE. Ask for Ticket.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT COMES BEFORE CITY CLERKS

Troy, Aug. 13.—City Clerk Joseph S. Hanlon president of the New York State City Clerks' Association, opened the annual convention of the association at Troy with an address yesterday. The clerks were welcomed by Mayor Cornelius F. Burns, who presented Mr. Hanlon with the keys of the city.

The clerks were entertained by the Troy Elks at their club quarters. Today Fred W. Streator of Watertown discussed methods of paying for public improvements, and Peter Collins of Mount Vernon presented a paper on conduct and rules of order for common councils.

This morning John P. McNamee, clerk, of Troy, discussed the new marriage license law, and Thomas Hogan of Niagara Falls spoke on commission form of government for cities. Both subjects are of great interest to the clerks. B. A. Taylor of Middletown, will take up the subject of municipal accounting.

ELKS TO HOLD OPEN HOUSE NEXT WEEK

At the regular meting of the Elks last night it was decided to hold two band concerts at the club house next week, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. An ice cream festival will be held in connection with the concerts, which will begin at 8 o'clock and conclude at 10. After the concerts a special orchestra will play for dancing in the ball room until midnight. It has not been decided whether the dances will be open to the public or subject to invitation.

The band is rehearsing a special program for next week and the committee in charge of the ice cream festival is also making extensive plans for the affair.

Those You Know

Miss Margaret Roach is visiting friends in Syracuse.

* * *

Miss Lizzie McDonald of Academy st. is spending a week in Rochester.

* * *

Mrs. E. J. Fenn and daughter of Syracuse are guests of Miss Bostwick.

* * *

Morton Safford of New York is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Grace Safford.

* * *

Mrs. T. G. Thompson of Pratt st. is visiting her sister in Rochester. Mrs. Thompson's daughter, Mrs. Dryer, and Mr. Dryer are also spending the week in Rochester, Mr. and Mrs. Dryer having motored to that place this week.

* * *

Edward D. Carroll of 168 W. Second st. will arrive home this week from New York. Mr. Carroll is a summer student at Columbia university and this week will see the completion of the regular examinations.

"Black's white bread" and Black's cookies have won a place here. They suit the taste. adv

DUBOIS' FAST TROTTER ARRIVES FOR MICHIGAN

Michigan King, 2:10 1-4, fresh from numerous victories on the Michigan Fair circuit, arrived in this city this morning from Monroe, Mich., and will become one of the string of fast travellers owned by George DuBois of this city. The racer is entered in the Oswego County Fair events next week and Mr. DuBois expects his new friend to clean up with everything in his class.

More than twenty horsemen have shipped their strings to the track already and the late arrivals are coming in daily. The oval is the scene of some lively brushes these fine mornings and there is every indication of some spirited competition next week. Among the local owners who will be represented are Charles K. Jones, Sherwood Magee, of the Boston Braves, and John W. Stevenson, who may enter his erack filly, Jerushiaville.

LOCOMOBILE COMPANY GIVES IN TO WORKMEN

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 13.—The Locomobile company of America capitulated to its workmen when the President, Samuel T. Davis, Jr., announced that virtually every concession demanded by the employes of the firm will be granted.

The eight-hour day, a 15 per cent. bonus and the same pay for piece workers in forty-eight hours as they receive now for fifty-five, were granted. The men were to strike today.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; slightly cooler.

The consistent advertiser wins in the end. It may cost a dollar to get a dollar, but the deal wins prestige.

Butter Special
for Saturday
CLOVER-BLOOM
Finest Creamery, at
30c Lb.
THE CITY MARKET
Phone 42 Free Delivery

The Big Sale of
MEN'S HOSIERY
Consisting of Seventy-five Dozen, in Tans, Blacks and Assorted Colors. Sold regularly at 25 cents.
For 10c Per Pair
Will Commence To-morrow Morning at 9 O'Clock.
J. C. O'BRIEN

THE QUIRK
Matinee, 5c.
Night, Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c.
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10:30 P. M.
TODAY
Charles Chaplin in
"THE PROPERTY MAN"
2 Reel Keystone Comedy
A Mutual Masterpicture
"THE FAILURE"
in 4 Parts, featuring John Emerson.
SATURDAY
A Mutual Masterpicture.
"HER SHATTERED IDOL"
in 4 Parts, featuring MAE MARSH.
2 OTHER REELS.
AND
An Added Attraction
ROWLES AND GILMAN
Singing and Talking Act.
BALCONY, 5 Cents MAIN FLOOR, 10 Cents
SUNDAY
ANOTHER BIG BILL
Watch This Ad Tomorrow

CASH DISCOUNT of 5%
IF YOU BUY A
Stove or Range
at the
PALMER-HOPE CO.
During the Oswego County Fair
Not necessary to pay full purchase price. $5.00 insures delivery into your home and you get 5% DISCOUNT
At Our Booth We Will Exhibit
GLENWOOD STOVES AND RANGES
HAPPY THOUGHT RANGES
PENINSULAR COMBINATION
(FOR COAL AND GAS)
PRICES WITHIN REACH OF ALL
SOUVENIRS TO EACH VISITOR
PALMER-HOPE CO.
5 SOUTH FIRST STREET

D/34

Appearing Each Day in

The Fulton Evening Times

DAILY FASHION NOTES

and

Easy and Practical Home Dressmaking Lessons

JUST RIGHT FOR THE HOME

IN AMERICA.

Sample of Ribbon Making by an American Manufacturer Which Compares Very Favorably With the Ribbons Which Come From the Looms of Europe. Ribbon Woven at Big Fair.

WAR, which brings with it so much of gloom, bloodshed and heartache, is never wholly an unmitigated evil. It is interesting to trace in history its economic effect upon our own country, and in one particular case the distribution of the silk industry in our own country after the French revolution.

Prior to the French revolution France had almost a monopoly of the silk industry, but when that country was torn by one of the terrible wars of modern times France was found by the silk weavers to be uncongenial for their peaceful occupation, and they sought refuge in other countries, some of them eventually coming to America.

Of course prior to this time the Earl of Southampton, who was treasurer and counsel to the Company of Virginia, was authorized by James I. of England to breed silkworms and manufacture silk in Virginia. This was about the year 1608 or 1609, but a

A SECTION OF RIBBON.

shipwreck overtook an expedition sent out by the Virginia company, and it was four years later that the actual beginning of silk culture was made in America.

Silk is unique in this respect. Its raw material is produced by the cheapest labor in the world, the silkworm being the busy little weaver, but the finished product is among the most costly of merchandise.

To the genius of Charles Marie Jacquard we owe our present facility in the weaving of figured silks and ribbons. Before the Jacquard invention silk weaving of figured goods was indeed a complicated labor.

At the Panama-Pacific exposition there is a ribbon loom in operation which shows great strides in the easy handling of figured ribbons. The section of ribbon shown here is acknowledged to be a masterpiece of ribbon weaving. It would be impossible to give in so short a space any adequate notion of how the weaving is done, but a person interested in the subject could get much information and entertainment out of either the encyclopedia or by obtaining a book which treats of the silk industry in the United States.

PREPARATION OF LETTUCE

When lettuce comes from the market clean in cold water and look it over carefully to see that all dirt and insects are removed. Place on a piece of dampened cheesecloth, then roll up and put on the ice, when it will be ready for use and will often stay fresh for a week. Some persons complain of sleepiness after eating lettuce. This is due to the lactucin in lettuce, which the milky juice contains. This juice may be removed by cutting from the lettuce the lower end of the heads or stalks and then standing the lettuce in cold water for several hours before using. Keep the head intact when you wish to quiet nerves or induce sleep.

The following is a pretty lettuce relish for luncheon or dinner and may be served in a small cut glass dish: Line the dish with lettuce leaves, upon which place either ripe or green olives and tiny red tomatoes. Chill with cracked ice. The olives and tomatoes may be taken with the fingers at any time during the meal.

Ham Balls.

One cupful of boiled potato, one onion and one cupful of ham, chopped. Season with salt and pepper, add a well beaten egg and a little milk. Form into small balls, roll in meal and fry in hot deep fat. Serve on buttered toast.

New Jersey.

New York.—Eunice Holmes, a full blooded Indian whose tribal name was Laughing Waters, was married by Alderman William F. Quinn in the marriage chapel in the municipal building to August Charles Erbach, a German farmer of Summit, N. J.

The bride, who is twenty-four years old, was born in Cherokee Indian territory. She does not know the names of her parents, both having died when she was a small girl. Until several months ago, when she came east, she lived with relatives.

Erbach is twenty-five years old and has been in this country five years. He gave his address as 312 East Fourteenth street, this city, but has a large farm in Summit. The couple will make their home on the farm.

MONKEY PAID COURT FINE.

Organ Grinder, Pleading Poverty, Had Gone to a Cell.

New York.—When John Fiorelle was arraigned in the Flatbush court, Brooklyn, charged with playing a hand organ in the streets at a too early hour, and was fined $2, he said he did not have the money. He was sent to a cell with his trained monkey, "Jocko." Later Fiorelle sent out word that his fine would be paid. When the organ grinder and the monkey were brought out, "Jocko" hopped on to a chair and handed up a two dollar bill to the clerk.

"Where did he get this money?" asked the court.

"Who, Jocko?" returned Fiorelle. "Oh, 'Jocko,' he carry his own roll, boss. I pay him back some time."

SING SING'S WICKED MUST WEAR YELLOW

Glaring Stripes to Punish All Refractory Inmates.

Ossining, N. Y.—Prisoners in Sing Sing who offend against the rules of the Mutual Welfare league, the self rule organization of the inmates, will no longer go unpunished. Recently the league held a meeting and arranged a system of colors whereby offenders will be disciplined.

The basis of each punishment inflicted by the league will be suspension from the rights of the league, but that is not all. Offenders suspended for five days or more will have to wear a yellow circle about as big as an orange on their neat gray sport shirts over their hearts; if suspended for ten days or more the shirts will be decorated with a yellow stripe straight down the back; if suspended for twenty days or more the other adornments will be supplemented by a yellow stripe down the front of the left leg of the trousers and a similar stripe down the rear of the right leg. If the offense is so severe that the punishment for it is suspension from the league for over thirty days the head of the offender will be shaved, and he will have to wear all the yellow decorations besides.

"My boys thought of the idea themselves," said Thomas Mott Osborne, the warden, "and I think it is fine. Their idea, of course, is that if a man offends against the rules he shows the yellow inside of himself. Therefore to punish him they have devised this scheme to show the yellow on his uniform."

Furthermore if an offender is made to wear any of these yellow decorations he cannot indulge in plaited shirts, white collars and the like. He must wear the prison shirt, practically the same as a gray outing shirt. Two offenders have already been sentenced to the yellow.

"They were found drunk," said Warden Osborne. "They said they had been drinking a mixture of alcohol, sugar and water, but you don't have to believe that if you don't want to. They were suspended for ninety days each and will receive all the yellow stripes there are and have their heads shaved as well.

"The executive committee of the league is still considering the case of Daniel O'Day, who escaped a short time ago."

BIRD HOUSE AT GRAVE.

Chicago Woman Places It at Husband's Tomb Instead of Headstone.

Chicago.—Near a shady nook in the Lake Forest cemetery, beside a large oak, stands a fountain. In the waters that tumble from its mouth a family of wrens play and sing.

Suspended from the lower branch of the oak is a handsome bird house where the wrens live. On the bird house and the fountain is this inscription:

"In Memory of Edward L. Hasler."

Beside the font is the grave of Mr. Hasler, who was fatally hurt several weeks ago in Suburban Lanes, when his horse shied and threw him. Mrs. Hasler decided to deviate from the custom of placing a headstone at her husband's grave and instead built the bird house and the font.

Dies Praying For Dead.

New York.—While Meyer Walerstein, seventy-five years old, of 336 East One Hundred and Twentieth street was offering a prayer for the dead in a synagogue at 337 East One Hundred and Twenty-first street he fell forward unconscious. Worshipers called Dr. Gorden from Harlem hospital. He said Walerstein was dead.

Spoiled

By SADIE OLCOTT

Miss Margaret Lawrence was an elderly maiden lady who, having pined for a mission, finally decided to take one upon herself. She selected the amelioration of the criminal classes. She visited them in prison, and many of them talked with her so persuasively about the unfortunate circumstances that had led them to become criminals that she came to believe they were all victims of their surroundings. This led her to advocate mercy toward them.

Miss Lawrence, who was wealthy, founded a society for helping criminals to lead a better life. Her society was really a corps of young women who were proud to be her assistants. They worked with her in the cause and though during a term of years they succeeded in lifting only a very few criminals up into a better sphere permanently, they persevered.

One of Miss Lawrence's objects was to induce persons against whom crimes had been committed to refrain from prosecution and to take the offender under their protection with a view to accomplishing his reformation. She found this a difficult matter. When one had been victimized by a confidence man he was usually bent rather on punishment than sympathy. When a woman lost her jewelry at the hands of a dishonest servant she considered it her duty to the state to prosecute the thief. Miss Lawrence spent much of her time in endeavoring to induce such persons to forego revenge and help bring about a new birth in those who had injured them.

Whenever Miss Lawrence saw an account in a newspaper of a theft or a robbery she would go or send one of her assistants to the injured person to induce him or her to be merciful. One day, hearing that an elderly butler had been caught purloining his employer's valuables she went to the jail, saw the thief, who had been arrested, and found him to be a man of fifty, of good appearance and, according to his account, the victim of unfortunate circumstances. His name was Homer Hawkins. When asked how he came by the name of Homer he said that his father had been a pedagogue and an admirer of the great poet. Homer Hawkins wept bitter tears over the condition in which he found himself and so worked on Miss Lawrence's feelings that she went to his late master, secured a promise that he would not prosecute the case and took Mr. Hawkins under her own especial care for the purpose of giving him an opportunity to show how cruel fate had been to him.

Hawkins was made major domo of Miss Lawrence's household. He seemed too respectable to be called butler or to perform the menial services of a butler. The truth is he did very little of anything, because Miss Lawrence had nothing for so respectable a person to do. He attended to the purchase of household supplies, and since his mistress paid cash for everything she bought her major domo was intrusted with the funds used for the purpose.

Never was a man more particular in rendering his accounts. If from the multitude of payments at any one time he was at a loss to account for a dime or a nickel he was so much troubled that his mistress sometimes expected that he would burst into tears. On such occasions she assured him that so trifling an amount was of no consequence, but in vain. He would mourn over the fact that after the unfortunate condition in which she had found him she would surely think him dishonest. He refused to be comforted.

One day Hawkins went out to do the morning's marketing. He did not return at the usual time and in the meanwhile a lady called on Miss Lawrence and she sought her kind offices in the matter of a criminal who had robbed her. The lady was willing to forgive the culprit, but asked Miss Lawrence to undertake his reform. The ladies' car was at the door, and she begged Miss Lawrence to go with her to a police station to see the prisoner. Miss Lawrence consented and on the way the lady told her that the criminal had called on one of her maids the evening before and had gone away with some valuable silver. He had been arrested in the morning.

When Miss Lawrence reached the jail, and the culprit was marched out of his cell the good lady was astonished. He was Homer Hawkins. His benefactress was at a loss what to do in the matter, but, turning to the lady who had suffered, was about to plead for the prisoner, when an inspector showed her a number of articles belonging to her that had been found in Hawkins' possession.

There was a difference in Miss Lawrence's neighbors losing valuables and losing them herself. She turned upon Hawkins, called him an ungrateful man, and then, after promising the inspector that she would appear against the prisoner, walked out of the office the picture of indignation.

This ended Miss Lawrence's individual work in the reformation of criminals. She disbanded her society, but in time joined one in which the work carried on was rather general than particular. Even this organized effort met with a very limited success. Nevertheless Miss Lawrence found that while particular reformations were not achieved, the condition of the criminal classes was bettered by the efforts of the society.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

THIS BLOUSE HAS A TOUCH OF COLOR.

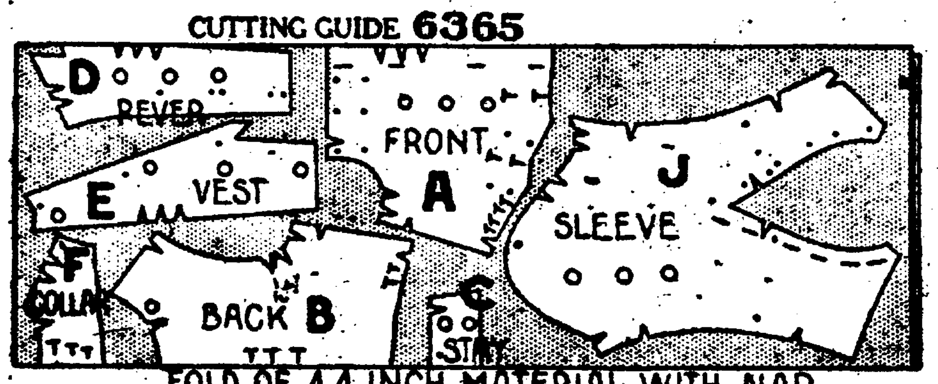
In the search for a smart blouse for autumn wear the fastidious woman will find nothing more attractive than this design in white silk crepe de Chine trimmed with blue satin.

The blouse designs for early autumn show even more than their usual variety, and the woman is hard to please, indeed, who cannot by diligent search find the model she wants. So many of the advance designs are impractical or unbecoming or frightfully expensive that the fastidious shopper may look over hundreds of blouses without finding just exactly what she wants. The accompanying model, however, is sure to please. It is developed in white silk crepe de Chine trimmed with revers and collar of ciel blue satin and a vest of lace. The back of the waist extends over the shoulders at the front, forming a yoke effect. In medium size the blouse calls for 1¾ yards 44-inch crepe de Chine, with ⅝ yard satin for collar and 1⅛ yards embroidery edging for the vest. The lower edge may be finished with a straight band or with a peplum.

Only two parts of the pattern are laid on a lengthwise fold of the material in cutting—the collar and the back—these being placed in the order named. To the left end of the crepe, opposite the collar and back the revers and vest are laid, if made of the same material. Where satin is used, however, care should be taken to place the sections of the pattern on the trimming fabrics in the same manner as on the waist material. If the vest is desired made of lace edging turn under the edge on small "o" perforations and place on material with the folded edge along the bordered edge of lace or trimming. The front, stay and sleeve are laid on a lengthwise thread of the crepe, and small "o" perforations indicate the shape of the neck outline.

There are many delightful effects among the new blouses, many of which are comparatively inexpensive. Even the handsomest of the autumn offerings may be copied by the home dressmaker by following well-given directions regarding the purchase, cutting and making of materials.

CUTTING GUIDE 6365

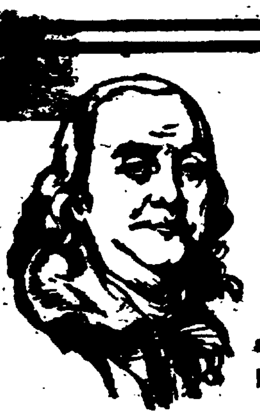


FOLD OF 44 INCH MATERIAL WITH NAP

Patented April 30, 1907

Pictorial Review Waist No. 6365. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Price, 15 cents.

Economy Hints



A penny saved is a penny earned.—Benjamin Franklin.

THE finish of the woodwork and walls of the house is part of its permanent equipment which plays an important role in its general attractiveness and the ease with which it can be taken care of. Woodwork of the baseboards, doors, window casings, etc., should be easy to dust and wash. This means round corners and no elaborate moldings. Whether or not such surfaces should be painted or stained and varnished depends partly upon how good the wood is and partly upon personal taste. As a general rule, varnished woodwork is easier to keep in order than painted, but paint covers up poor wood better and can be used in lighter colors, a point which is often in its favor in rooms where there is insufficient light or where a "light" treatment in color and furnishings is desired. Good enamel mixed with the last coat of paint prolongs its life and makes it easier to clean.

For floors, paint is less durable and harder to clean than well finished waxed varnish, but if the boards are old and rough it would probably be better to paint them. Carpets or mattings tacked down close around the baseboard may be warmer in winter than rugs which do not cover the whole floor, but they are less desirable, because it is so difficult to take them up and clean them. Not only must the tacks be removed from the carpet, but their larger size makes them more difficult to handle than rugs. For months they remain full of dust and dirt which flies into the air when they are walked on, and for this reason they are very insanitary. If a floor is too bad for ordinary rugs, it is better to paint it and then lay down a carpet rug large enough to cover all but the edges than to tack a carpet over the whole floor. For the floors of kitchens, bathroms and passageways which must be washed frequently some material less absorbent than wood is desirable. Cement is sometimes used for back entries, pantries, etc., but it is hard and cold underfoot for the kitchen. Good heavy linoleum is perhaps as satisfactory as anything for kitchen, laundry and bathroom, as it is comfortable underfoot, easy to clean and very durable. Oilcloth is cheaper, but not so durable.

Happy Toast.

The happiest bridal toast was when a speaker wished a deaf and dumb couple

FOR HOME NURSING.

How to Care For Bottles and Medicines During Sickness.

One of the first lessons a nurse learns is to pour out medicine from the side of the bottle opposite to that on which the label is pasted in order that any drops of the liquid which escape down the side when pouring will not obliterate the directions and number of the prescription.

As soon as a medicine bottle is empty and if it is not to be replenished right away it should be marked and put out of the way until needed again. Many doctors insist upon the prescriptions being written on the label of the bottle by the druggist. This makes it easier for reference if he decides to go back to an old formula. It also makes it possible for the nurse to know what is being given and makes it less dangerous to have empty bottles or unused medicines around.

It is never safe to give medicine from a long unused bottle unless either the prescription is marked on it or it has been plainly marked for what purpose it was used before. Otherwise it is better to refer the prescription number to the druggist who made it up and get him to identify it. If these means of identification were always adhered to there would be fewer mistakes made.

After an illness is over and the patient convalescent, clear out all the medicines it is not necessary to keep. An accumulation of old prescriptions is rarely of use again and the bottles clutter up the medicine closet. Empty bottles are sometimes useful, but if they are kept they should be carefully washed out and the labels erased so that they will be ready for an emergency and not spoiled by the drying up of the contents.

How to Satisfactorily Clean Genuine Pewter Ware.

A shop which makes a specialty of genuine pewter ware says that in cleaning pewter whiting or any good silver powder can be used. The polish should, however, first be mixed with olive oil, machine oil or vaseline, or even kerosene, and then rubbed all over the object. Then wipe it off and polish with the dry powder applied with a soft cloth.

Protecting Shade Trees.

Governor Walsh of Massachusetts has recently signed an act defining the powers and duties of tree wardens and their deputies and providing for the better protection of public shade trees. It includes a jail sentence for not more than six months or a fine of not more than $50 for any one who willfully, maliciously or wantonly injures a tree, shrub or growth which does not belong to him and which serves a useful purpose. The same penalty applies to cutting down a tree or shrub within the limits of a state highway without authority. Another section carries a $50 fine for attaching advertisements upon or painting or marking any tree located in a public place or highway except for the purpose of protecting it or the public.

HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR EMBROIDERY BY TOUCHES OF BLACK.

In fashions the touch of black is a recognized addition to a color scheme. The same is true of embroidery. Many a centerpiece or scarf that lacks tone may be improved by outlining the color design with black. This is especially recommended on the heavy linen and scrim covers where brilliant hues appear unfinished or need bringing out.

However, black outlining is very effective on the ordinary white linen centerpiece worked in plain white. One of these seen recently had a jewel pattern with conventional scrolls done all in white. The jewels and the scrolls were outlined with a thin black thread. The centerpiece was bordered with heavy white torchon, and the whole was very effective.

INTERIOR DECORATION.

How to Furnish Your Home Without Superfluities.

Most of our schemes of interior decoration as well as our ideas on dress originate in Paris. For some unknown reason the American woman refuses to believe that her own manufacturers are capable of turning out either house furnishings or gowns which possess the same amount of artistic chic as those designed in the French capital. And it must be admitted by even the most patriotic citizen that the Parisian designers are responsible for most of the new ideas in home decoration as well as in feminine costuming.

Take, for instance, the modern craze for black and white in the home. In the drawing rooms of the aristocratic Parisiennes this startling combination was seen and Poiret, the master designer of bizarre clothes for women, was the man who put this somber but smart scheme into execution. Also to the same designer must be credited much of the futurist schemes which now decorate our homes.

The present day Paris is a war center, of course, and from that city has come recently a new craze in interior decoration which reflects very frankly the effect of the war on Parisian homes. It is the cult of simplicity, the doing away with all furniture except that which is absolutely necessary. Whether or not the idea will meet with favor in America remains to be seen.

Fewer possessions and no superfluities will be the watchword for some time to come at any rate, and the principle embodied will not be altogether deplorable from an artistic standpoint. It will prevent the overcrowding of rooms with furniture and ornaments and will help to link the purposeful to the beautiful in that correlation of which true art never loses sight. And so the modern furniture designers may, through the chain of circumstance, have their opportunity, and in the new field that is opened up to them may erect a standard in matters decorative in which originality will have freer scope and the sense of fitness be given fuller play.

We cannot all be the possessors of the furniture of our forefathers, and while revering old traditions and acknowledging the romantic spell of old associations one can yet recognize that altered conditions make room for altered methods, and can welcome the freshness of new ideas evolved often from the adapted teaching of the past.

How to Save Time In Your Housekeeping Tasks.

Nowadays in the business world all the new inventions seem to have one end in view—the saving of time.

Housekeepers in their no less important field must keep pace with the men and be on the watch for new ways and new means to save not only time, but strength and energy. A good housekeeper says:

I shall be glad to share with you one secret I have learned, and that is to make several desserts at a time. You will be surprised to find how much little extra trouble it is when sugar, flour, vanilla, butter and eggs are spread on the table before you and the dessert for the day's dinner finished to make as well several cup custards and a pie or some jelly.

The refrigerator is stocked in this way for two or three days and the trouble of producing morning after morning the nine or ten ingredients necessary for the simplest pudding is avoided.

How to Make an Economical Cake With One Egg.

The most economical cake I know: Shave two squares of chocolate and pour over it one-half of a cupful of boiling water. Cream one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter and add well beaten yolk of one egg; stir well; add melted chocolate and water, one and a half cupfuls of flour in which is one teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix well, then add one-half cupful of boiling water in which has been dissolved one level teaspoonful of soda. Flavor with one teaspoonful of vanilla. Use white of egg for frosting.

How to Use Various Household Hints.

When roasting meat in an open pan wet a clean, white muslin cloth and lay over the top of the meat. This will keep it from getting hard and will not require basting so often.

A little salt or camphor put in lamps helps to give a better light; it also saves the oil.

Beans, rice, dried fruit and the like should be kept in glass jars; then any kind can be selected at a glance and mice are never getting into them.

TODAY'S FASHION NOTE

Chic, comfortable and inexpensive is this tailored costume of brown whipcord. The skirt is plaited and with it is worn a coat with plaited lower section and high belt. Collar and cuffs are of the same material, 4½ yards, 54 inches wide, being required for the suit.

Pictorial Review Jacket No. 6351. Sizes, 32 to 44 in. bust, and 16 to 20 years. Price, 15 cents. Skirt No. 5249. Sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 15 cents.

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.

21, YET HE'S A CHILD.

A. M. Ross Married Girl He Met on Three Day Furlough From Asylum.

Alexander M. Ross of New York, who, although twenty-one years old, has the mentality of a child of twelve, was adjudged incompetent by a sheriff's jury.

The purpose of the inquiry was to have a committee appointed to manage the young man's property, valued at more than $300,000, which he received from his late father, Alexander M. Ross.

It was held on the petition of the incompetent's mother, who told about her son marrying a young woman on a short acquaintance, having met her while he was on a three days' furlough from Bloomingdale asylum, where he had been an inmate for three years. The marriage was annulled. Dr. William L. Russell, superintendent of the asylum, testified that Ross' mentality would not develop.

Queer Tibetan Custom.

Tibetans cut the bodies of their dead in pieces and throw them into the lakes to feed the fish.

USES MULE TO LOCATE OIL.

Colonel Green Has Novel Method of Finding Spot For New Wells.

Colonel E. H. R. Green of New York and Dallas, son of Mrs. Hetty Green, firmly believes that there is nothing like a mule for locating a new oil field.

The other day Colonel Green and a party of Dallas men associated with him in an oil venture went out to locate a site for the first well. He selected a mule as master of ceremonies. The mule was driven into the field and allowed to take his own time in coming to a stop.

Where the mule first started to graze a stake was driven and plans begun for the erection of the first derrick. If oil is struck the mule will be placed on a pension.

WIFE BEATER IS WHIPPED.

White Man Gets Fifteen Lashes at Post In Maryland.

To Charles S. Dove of Middlebrooke belongs the distinction of being the first white man to be whipped in Montgomery county, Md., for wife beating. Fifteen lashes upon his bare back were administered in the Rockville jail yard by Sheriff Peyton Whalen in the presence of the jail physician and a number of witnesses.

Several of them drew blood.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo	9:00 P. M.	Leave Cleveland	9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland	7:30 A. M.	Arrive Buffalo	7:30 A. M.

(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

Beautifully colored sectional puzzle chart, showing both exterior and interior of The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE" sent on receipt of five cents to cover postage and mailing. Also ask for our 24-page pictorial and descriptive booklet free.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

THE SURPLICE BODICE IN DELIGHTFUL STYLE.

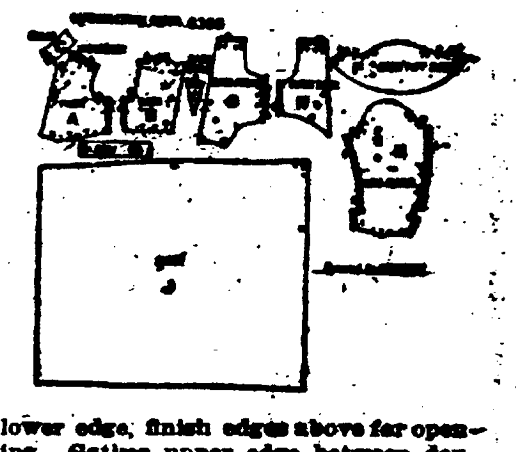
An evening gown of crisp colored silk crepe de Chine, with the surplice bodice worn over an underblouse of lace.

This evening gown of cream colored crepe de Chine has a surplice bodice draped over a lace underblouse. The gown in medium size requires 5⅝ yards 40-inch crepe, with 1 yard 27-inch lining for waist and 1½ yards lace. The accordion pleated underskirt requires 3 yards 37-inch material (pleated).

In making the underbody, however, first face from neck edges to 1 inch below lines of double "oo" perforations, and around armhole edges to small "o" perforations. Pleat lower edges of front and back, placing "T" on corresponding small "o" perforations. Close under-arm and shoulder seams as notched. Sew stay to lower edge of underbody, center-fronts even.

Next, gather the sleeve between double "TT" perforations. Close seam as notched, leaving extensions free; turn under extension on slot perforations, lap to small "o" perforations.

Now, taking the skirt, close back seam from large "O" perforation to



lower edge, finish edges above for opening. Gather upper edge between double "TT" perforations. Sew to lower edge of underbody over stay, center-fronts and backs even, large "O" perforation at under-arm seam.

For the outer blouse, pleat the fronts at under-arm seam, placing "T" on corresponding small "o" perforations and tack. Close under-arm and shoulder seams as notched. Gather along shoulder seam between double "TT" perforations. Lap right front on left, centers even (line of large "O" perforations indicate center-front) and stitch lower edges together. Arrange on underbody, center-fronts and center-backs even (large "O" perforations indicate center-back); stitch upper edge along line of double "oo" perforations.

Pictorial Review Costume No. 6390. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust. Price, 15 cents.

Skirt No. 4744. Sizes 21 to 34 inches waist. Price, 15 cents.

Some Rare Bargians are Offered in

Pianos and Player Pianos

J. R. SULLIVANS WEST-SIDE DEPARTMENT STORE

We guarantee to save you from $50.00 to $100.00 on any Piano purchased from us.

We Have No Rent to Pay.
No Traveling Agents to Support.
You Reap the Benefit.

Our stock comprises such high-grade instruments as the PACKARD, HOBART, M. CABLE, MILTON, WEGMAN, Etc.

Also the Celebrated AUTO PIANO, one of the best PLAYER PIANOS on the market today.

Our Store is Headquarters in Fulton for VICTROLAS All Styles from $15.00 to $200.00 in stock.

A visit to the Music Department on 2nd floor will interest you and our TERMS will please you.

J. R. SULLIVAN

WEST BROADWAY.

Community Notes

A merry motoring party left this city at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning and returned about 5 p. m. In the interim they traveled to Auburn and back. In that city they visited the prison and had a good time in general. The company comprised Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vogelsang, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carner, Mrs. George Clark and Mrs. S. W. Merrill. One of the guests says the speed limit was not once exceeded.

* * *

S. W. Merrill, who is in Detroit visiting friends, reports having the best of times.

* * *

Mrs. J. Harry Howe and daughters and mother, Mrs. C. K. Howe, will return Monday from a vacation at Mexico Point.

* * *

William Bidwell is the guest of relatives in Weedsport.

* * *

G. B. Fairman has returned from a week's motor trip in the northern part of the state.

* * *

Bernard Coffey and Joseph Williston of olyoke, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Chetney of the West Side, have returned to their homes.

* * *

Mrs. Jay Piper and Mrs. S. D. Stewart are the guests of friends at Mt. Morris, Mich.

* * *

John Byer and daughter, Ida, of West 2nd st., are visiting Miss Nellie Holland in Watertown. They will be absent a week.

* * *

Mrs. Jane Merrifield of Lysander is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Nellie Gilbert, West 3rd st.

* * *

The East River road between this city and Oswego will be opened for traffic on Sunday is the announcement of Superintendent Howard.

* * *

A judgment for $103.01, on failure to answer, was filed yesterday in favor of Lawrence T. Miller against Frank W. Pringle, for groceries.

"The best seller," is the expression of merchants handling Black Baking Co.'s products. adv.

If You Are Lonesome Ring Twice

ENGAGEMENT and WEDDING RINGS

at the Quality Shop of

Wm. G. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

Hurry for the Unequalled Values in This

AUGUST CLEAN-UP SALE of LOW SHOES

Just a few days more and this sale will be over. There is still splendid choosing from a Big Assortment of Low Shoes of every description for all the family. But don't delay purchasing until the last, for your size may not then be in stock. Come to-day.

SALE PRICES

Men's $3.00 Oxfords at $1.95
Men's $4.50 Ralston Oxfords at $2.95
Men's $2.50 Scout Shoes at $1.95
Boys' $2.50 Oxfords at $1.00
Women's $3.00 Pumps at $1.95
Women's $3.50 Pumps and Oxfords at $2.48
Women's $2.50 and $3.00 Oxfords, sizes 2 1-2, 3 and 3 1-2, at 98c

All Misses' and Children's Pumps and Oxfords at less than cost price during our August Clearance Sale.

STRANAHAN & LOVE
15 South First Street — formerly Morton & Shattuck

SAYS GOVERNOR OF TEXAS

Dallas, Texas, Aug. 13.—Governor Ferguson today gave out the following statement to newspaper men:

My letter to President Wilson really is self-explanatory and was as follows:

"Knowing the many pressing matters confronting you, I have purposely delayed writing you, hoping that the Mexican border troubles might clear up. Conditions are now perilous and grave. Every twelve hours a loss of life or wounding of American citizen occurs.

'Texas citizens have been murdered, postoffices robbed and soldiers and rangers killed within thel ast week. The offenders are mostly Mexicans from across the border, and only a few are American citizens.

"I have increased our ranger force almost to the maximum and on account of the great area of disturbed conditions it is doubtful if I can much longer control the situation.

"I do not overdraw the picture when I say that a region of terror exists on the Mexican border and any unusual occurrence would cause a disastrous invasion of Texas from Mexico.

"Your army is doing all that it can with the forces in hand to meet the situation but the number of troops is wholly inadequate. A great service would be rendered if you could double the size of your army now on the Mexican border. For my guidance, I would appreciate an expression on the matter of a substantial increase of army on the Mexican

I beg to add that additional troops are being furnished and the situation looks somewhat improved today. Should intervention similar occur a serious racial war would happen and I was anxious for the President to know the necessity for additional troops to protect our people.

NEW YORK MAN CLAIMS HUNTERS AGREED TO SELL

Syracuse, Aug. 13.—One million dollars damages are demanded from the Hunter Arms company, Inc., or Fulton, for its refusal to sell its plant and materials for a consideration equal to $350,000. This alleged figure of damages represents the loss in profits that has been suffered by the would-be purchaser, Walter R. Hensey of New York, who planned to use the plant to fill war orders placed by J. P. Morgan & Company in behalf of the allies. Papers in a suit for this amount were filed in the office of the County-Clerk of Oswego in the city of Oswego this morning. The sale of the plant as originally agreed is also demanded.

Suit is brought for Hensey through local attorneys, Hancock, Spriggs and Hancock. They mailed the papersl ast evening to Oswego with instructions that they be placed on file the first thing this morning. The set of papers include a notice to prospective purchasers that this action is commenced and that it forms an encumberance against the property. All other deals for the plant will be automatically halted until the determination of the action.

SWEARS FRENCH LET WOUNDED MEN SUFFER

Berlin (via Sayville), Aug. 13.—The North German Gazette publishes the sworn affidavit of a reservist, William Oelbemitel, wounded September 8. The next day his right arm was amputated, and three days later the German field marshal, with the wounded, surgeons, and nurses, was captured by the French.

Twenty seriously wounded German soldiers, he declares, were most inhumanly treated. The French surgeons, refusing to dress the wounds, beat and spit at the men, whose hurts were allowed to fester.

$25,000,000 RIFLE ORDER IS REJECTED

Richmond, Va., Aug. 13.—A state official has been asked to arrange with any steel concern in this city to undertake the manufacture of 1,000,000 Mauser rifles. The order came from a Pennsylvania firm. The price offered for the weapons was $25,000,000.

Lack of necessary machinery has resulted in the rejection of the order.

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS.

A questionaire among the mayors of New Jersey as to their attitude toward votes for women revealed a great deal of enthusiasm among them on the side of suffrage. City government being housekeeping writ large, mayors occupy a favorable position for learning what service women could render as voters.

* * *

On the mooted question of the relation between woman suffrage and war the San Francisco Star offers the following comment; "If the Brotherhood of Man had grown within the thousands of years of recorded history as the sisterhood of women has grown in the last few decades, there would be no war in Europe today."

* * *

The doctors disagree as to the cause of the high divorce rate of Colorado. The anti-suffragists say that it is a to-be-expected by-product of woman suffrage.

Ellis Meridith, for four years president of the Election Commission of Denver, lays it to the climate. "Denver," she says, "is a pleasant place of sojourn for those seeking a legal solution of their domestic woes."

* * *

A birth every four minutes; a death every seven; a marriage every eleven; over thirty millions for schools; over eight millions for fire protection; over ten millions for charity; over one million for one election; so runs the report of Father Knickerbocker for 1912. And the fairminded person perusing noted how intimately women are concerned in every detail save the last, and this exclusion took on a new absurdity from its being thus shown up in connection with other city activities from which no power of man could exclude women. And thus the city budget joins the suffragists.

* * *

The recent news that the curse upon the human race was due to Noah's eating the bark of the cassia tree and that Eve never touched the apple comes too late to save women from being held responsible for the miseries of the world.

"In all the reforms I have promoted," writes Judge Lindsey, "I have looked to the women and when I have failed it has never occurred to me to blame the men."

A custom that has been followed for thousands of years can't be changed overnight as the result of the latest news in Assyriology. There is one injustice that votes for women only makes worse. It enlarges the opportunity for men to blame women and this testimony of Judge Lindsey shows that even the best of men do not fail to embrace it.

LARGEST ONION CROP IN HISTORY THIS YEAR

The Oswego Palladium says:

Never will such an enormous crop of onions be gathered, unless all signs fail, as this year, but the biggest crop will come from the muck land farm of Wagemaker & Freer, near Furniss Station. It is estimated that there will be harvested there this year between 35,000 and 40,000 bushels.

Besides there are several other onion growers in the town of Oswego, on smaller patches of much land, all of which give promise of bountiful crops.

At the Wagemaker & Freer plant a large storage plant is going to be erected and there is also in the course of construction another onion shed, where they will be held in crates until shipping time. Thirty-five thousand bushels of onions is a pile, the size of which few can appreciate. When it is considered that all of these have to be pulled from the ground by hand and then topped, that is the cutting off of the stems, one can begin to imagine the magnitude of the job that is ahead of Wagemaker & Freer.

RILEY AGENT WAS ONCE A GAMBLERS' ALLY

Ossining, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Patrick H. MacDonald, Superintendent Riley's confidential agent, whom Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing charges with assault, admitted last night, under cross-examination in the trial of the case, that he had at one time been employed by a firm of gamblers and bucket shop men, Langdon & Pickens, of Albany.

The trial of the case began early in the day. At midnight it was still going on, with no promise of an early conclusion. Following the testimony for the prosecution, MacDonald was called to the stand. The warden's attorney grilled him for more than an hour. The witness tried desperately to avoid admitting that he was employed by a gambling firm. When he did, he insisted he had nothing to do with htat end of the business. He also said that he had been an Albany Alderman, and was one of "Packy" McCabe's lieutenants.

RELIEF

From Hot Kitchens by DAY and close, sultry bedrooms by NIGHT

HOW!

By Wiring your home for electricity and the purchasing of appliances that stand for *Coolness, Safety, Comfort, Convenience* and *Economy.*

You can secure complete information on wiring that house by calling our representative at 144.

The Electric Co.

103 ONEIDA STREET

FEDERAL STAMPS MASK PACKERS' BAD MEAT

New York, Aug. 13.—Roused by the Eastland disaster, the Federal Grand Jury for July, 1913, through a committee, sent an open letter to President Wilson yesterday urging that the recommendation it made originally in August, 1913, for an investigation of the steamboat inspection service receive immediate attention. The jury also reminds the President that no change has been made in the method of meat inspection in New York, which permits meets reeking with vermin to be sent out with the government's official stamp.

Charles F. Brown, chairman of the Grand Jury Committee, says concerning meat inspection:

"Secretary Houston admitted to us that the evils exist, but claimed that his department did not have enough money to correct them. He has failed, however, to secure the necessary added appropriation, and as far as we have been able to find out the conditions are as bad as ever. The packers are still allowed to print the government stamps, which we claimed should not be printed by the government and used as guardedly as revenue stamps."

THE QUIRK.

Offers today a Mutual Masterpicture, "The Failure," in four parts, featuring John Emerson; Charles Chaplin in "The Property Man," a two-reel Keystone comedy, and an extra added attraction in Rowles & Gilman, talking and singing act, with no extra charge Tomorrow, a Mutual Masterpicture, "Her Shattered Idol," in four parts, featuring Mae Marsh; two other reels and Powles and Gilman talking and singing act. Balcony, 5c; main floor, 10c.

Angel Food, Sponge Cake, Crullers and Pies at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Meet Me at

The Onyx

Sweets Satis-Factory

Candy, Ice Cream
Fountain Favorites

FOR SATURDAY'S TREAT

Pistachio
Chocolate
French Vanilla
Maple Walnut

"We're on Your Wire—80"

WARD'S CAKES
10c EACH
Fresh Every Day at
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Hello 75 : : : : : Oneida St.

NEW POTATOES
15c PECK 50c BUSHEL
at
THE CITY MARKET
Phone 42. Free Delivery

McDONALD'S Sale of Summer Wear

Will Be Continued for Saturday

SUITS, COATS and DRESSES

Are On Sale and MUST GO

$2.98 Stylish Dresses $1.00
$5.00 and $6.00 Stylish Dresses $3.98
$6.00 and $10.00 Latest Style Dresses $4.98

A few Crepe, Linen and Turkish Wash Suits, to close out, at $1.00

A visit to our Store will be well worth your while, as these prices are on correct Clothes.

The New York Shop

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1. No. 203. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1915. Price One Cent

HENSEY ACTION DOESN'T BLOCK HUNTER ARMS CO.

Plant to Resume Operations Soon as First Payment on War Order Arrives Here—Hensey Deal Regarded Unfair to Local Interests

In a conversation with a Times reporter this morning Thomas Hunter, of the Hunter Arms Company, admitted that he had received notive of the suit for $1,000,000 brought against the company yesterday by Walter R. Hensey of New York and Syracuse. Notice was filed in the office of the County Clerk in Oswego yesterday. Mr. Hunter said he did not care to go into details at present and added that the matter was now in the hands of his attorneys, Spencer, Gannon and Mitchell of Syracuse.

The facts of the Hensey-Hunter deal is given by a Fultonian who is in close touch with the operations of the Hunter plant and was particularly influential in securing the large war contract recently given the local company, indicate that the Hensey claims cannot be substantiated in court. It appears that the Hunter company gave the City National Bank of Syracuse first mortgage bonds to the extent of $150,000 as collateral for a loan of $100,000 advanced as operating expenses for the local company. About that time the bank introduced representatives into the Hunter directorate, and after the plant failed to show adequate returns the bank wished to withdraw its loan. At this point the Hunters are said to have made an agreement which embodied the giving of an option to Hensey, who was unofficially representing the bank, to buy the plant for $310,000, if the Hunters did not pay the note held by the bank before July 7. This option was given in order that Hensey might buy the plant and with the money received the Hunters could pay the bank, it is said.

The option was given June 24, and shortly after that time the Hunter company was offered a contract for the manufacture of arms amounting to several million dollars. The Hunters immediately made attempts to get financial backing in order that they might pay the bank and take the order, and at this point, the Times informant states, the Syracuse interests got to work. The Hunters received assurances of support from several financiers and everything was ready for the acceptance of the contract when, like a bolt from the blue, all these men withdrew their support. It is said that Hensey went to each man who was to give the Hunters backing and told them he had an option to buy the plant and that they would become embroiled in litigation if they entered into any negotiations with the Hunters. He did not mention the condition of his option, but succeeded in blocking the moves of the Hunter company so that the day of payment of the Syracuse loan arrived and the firm had not yet raised the funds. Some few days later, largely through the influence of Edward Quirk of this city, the Hunter company raised the necessary amount and the bank loan was paid. The contract with Serbia was signed and the deal only awaits the arrival of the first payment of the war order, after which the Hunters will begin operations.

Hensey immediately brought suit against the Hunter company for its failure to carry out the terms of the agreement with him. He claims he has lost $1,000,000 in profits by not securing the factory at the time agreed upon, as he was in a position to receive large war orders from the Westinghouse company and machinery was already ordered. He also asks that the Hunters be compelled to turn over the plant to him.

It is the general opinion among the legal fraternity here that Hensey's case will not hold water, inasmuch as he has not come into court with clean hands if the facts of the case as set forth by the Times informant are true.

Serbia Gives Flat Rejection of the Bulgarian Demands

London, Aug. 14.—The diplomatists who are fighting the battles of the Quadruple Entente Powers in the Balkans are faced with a situation which threatens to defeat their long efforts. While the negotiations with Serbia and Bulgaria have not been abandoned, the best informed persons in diplomatic circles say the success or failure of the conversations intended to enlist the aid of the Balkan states for the allies lies with the Serbian Parliament, which meets on Monday, and that this body offers little prospect of agreement to Bulgarian demands.

A flat refusal of Bulgaria's conditions, as announced three weeks ago by the Premier, Mr. Vassil Radoslavoff, probably will be sent from Nish to Sofia. The formal reply has not been dispatched, but those best informed in diplomatic quarters say the demands far exceed anything Serbia possibly would yield.

The outcome is being watched with the keenest interest by the Chancellors throughout Europe, as Bulgaria is the chief obstacle to

(Continued on Eighth Page)

BOARD OF WORKS PASSES CONTRACTOR STYRING'S BILL OF BRIDGE EXPENSE

The Board of Public Works, with Commissioners Stevenson and Wiltsie present, held a special meeting last night at City Hall. The estimate of expenses for Contractor Edward Styring, who is constructing bridges over the Hunter tail race on North First st. and over Waterhouse creek on Sixth st., as prepared by City Engineer Hill was accepted. The report follows:

HUNTER BRIDGE.

87 C. yds. Class C cement @ $7.50 yd.	$ 652.50
15 C. yds. Class B cement @ $9.00 yd.	135.00
50.4 yds. Class B cement @ $10.50 yd.	529.00
5,279 lbs. steel reinforcement at 5c lb.	203.95
	$1580.65

SIXTH STREET BRIDGE.

Clearing, grubbing, lump sum	$ 25.00
10 yds. Class A cement at $9.50	95.00
84.6 yds. at $6.75	571.05
80 yds. embankment at 95c	76.00
Total estimate	$2347.70
15 per cent. retained	352.15
Amount now due	$1995.55

(Signed) G. C. HILL, City Engineer.

Several bills were ordered paid from the Sprinkling and Water funds. The board will get five iron poles from the Empire United Railways which will be placed along First st. between Oneida and Cayuga sts., when the wooden poles which now carry the trolley wires are removed. The new standards will also carry the wires of the Fulton Light, Heat & Power Company.

AMERICAN NAVAL FORCES TAKE CHARGE OF HAITEN

CAPE [illegible] RULE

Cape Haitien, Hayti, Aug. 14.—Following the news that a tornado had swept the interior of Hayti today, reports were received here that the Bobo and Zamor factions in Northern Hayti are again in arms.

The American naval forces have taken charge of Cape Haitien and have established military rule. The populace is in a high state of excitement.

All cable and telegraph lines to Port au Prince are down and Cape Haitien is completely isolated except by sea from the rest of Hayti and the world. Mounted couriers have been sent from here to the capital to take the news of what has happened here and to learn what has been done there.

News of the election of Senator Dartinguenave as President of Hayti was received here yesterday. Northern Hayti generally disapproves of him and the sentiment here is strongly in favor of Dr. Rosalvo Bobo. As soon as the Bobo and Zamor factions learned of the action of the Haytian congress in electing Dartingueave as President there was a demonstration here. The troops in the mountains surrounding this town declared against Dartinguenave. Uprisings, reports indicated, occurred at many places in the interior of Northern Hayti, when the news of Rartinguenave's election was received.

Disturbed condition here and in the vicinity of Cay Haitien caused Rear Admiral William B. Caperon, in command of the American naval forces in Haytian waters, to order Commander Olmstead, of the gunboat Nashville, to take charge of the administration of the civil affairs of this place. A battalion of bluejackets from the batteship Connecticut are ashore and under his command.

Rebel chiefs who fought under Bobo are doing everything in their power to retard Commander Olmstead's work of disarming the revolutionists. In this the rebels appear to have the support and the sympathy of the natives and the troops under them.

With Americans in charge of the affairs of the town and the efforts of the Zamor and Bobo forces to evade the order to surrender their rifles and cartridges, the situation here is taking on an aspect that indicates that further trouble may be expected.

The people of the country around Cap aHitien strongly favor Bobo for President and there is talk that Northern Hayti may declare the election of Dartinguenave unconstitutional and rebel. If this happens it is feared that American troops may be sent into the interior to put down the revolt.

YACHT CLUB GETS CLARK HOUSE ON EAST RIVER ROAD

Renewed Interest in Club Manifested As Result of Securing Home for Motorboat Owners—The Site Convenient to Favorite Cruising Waters.

At last, after many months of a strong desire on the part of the members of the Fulton Yacht club to own or occupy a place of recreation on the Oswego river banks, a headquarters for the many motor boats owned here and plying on the river and canal, the wishes have been realized, according to information furnished The Evening Times by A. J. Oliver, commodore of the club.

That stately old house known as the Clark homestead on East River road, has been leased for a period of one year, the lease to be signed next Tuesday. The house is easily accessible from every part of the city and its commodious rooms will provide for the demands of the club for some time to come. Of course house furnishings will be needed, but these can be secured by means of holding entertainments, etc.

During Barge canal operations the Clark house was used by H. P. Burgard as an office. It adjoins the old Burgard storehouse and is almost opposite the starting point of the races that were held last fall for the possession of The Evening Times loving cup. With the acquisition of a clubhouse interest in matters acquatic should increase here, so much so that it is believed a series of good motorboat races may be run during the early fall weeks. The Evening Times cup still remains the property of the club and is on exhibition in the Morgan Quality jewelry shop. That the cup may find a resting place in the new clubhouse with a winner's name appropriately engraved thereon is quite likely.

As another indication of revived interest in boating on the river it is proposed to have a cruise to Three River Point at an early date, and to reach a decision and make preliminary arrangements for the meet, Commodore Oliver has called a meeting of all motorboat owners for tomorrow afternoon at Camp Munger, which is north of Pathfinder Island. A cruise to Three Rivers has been for a long time in the minds of several members of the club, but obstacles arose to prevent taking the trip.

United States Will Not Arbitrate Ship Seizures

Washington, Aug. 14.—The answer of the United States to the notes of Great Britain in which she argued a justification of neutrals will be sent to Sir Edward Grey on Wednesday.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, who now is at Beverly, Mass., is expected at the State Department on Tuesday morning. It is understood he has been sent for by the State Department. It has been arranged by the department an agent of the Secret Service shall accompany him from Beverly to Washington.

The American reply has been considerably changed and greatly condensed since the receipt by the State Department of the supplementary notes of Great Britain, in which she maintained the legality of the blockade and set forth substantially the United States was actually the beneficiary of that blockade.

The principal note dealt among other things with a suggestion of arbitration. This, however, was to be available only after the United States had submitted to Great Britain's positive claim that all seizures and detentions should be regarded first and essentially as questions for the British prize courts.

Great Britain's suggestion was that after submission to adjudication by the prize courts, American citizens appeal to the Privy Council of Great Britain or to some international tribunal, if the owners of the cargoes and vessels alleged there had been "a denial of justice."

The United States will reject the proposition of arbitration.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Saturday, August 14, 1915.

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

Neglectful Garbage Collectors.

A Philadelphia paper recently announced the "Junior Sanitary League opening campaign against disease," accompanying it with a large picture of four children carrying a banner inscribed: "Keep the garbage covered." We are reminded of it by the practice of Rechester garbage collectors who go about the city leaving garbage cans uncovered after emptying their contents, thereby enabling the flies to carry on their work of propagation. The government recently issued a bulletin showing that in about eight hours after the eggs were deposited we had a new crop of flies to contend with, a fact which ought to suggest the importance of preventing the deposit of their eggs in so fructifying a situation.

Just why the garbage company and the city administration tolerates the carelessness of garbage collectors is something no, fellow can find out. There used to be a force of so-called "garbage inspectors" on the city pay roll. What their duties are, we do not know, unless it is to draw their pay. They might be of some use if they would follow the garbage collectors about the city a few days and see that they replaced the covers of garbage cans after emptying them. That would be some trouble, of course, but it would be of great value to the sanitary condition of the city, at a time when there is so much pretense in evidence concerning the public health.—Rochester Herald.

Loss of Submarines.

German submarines seem to be confining their operations at present to the North Sea, although some of them have ventured as far as the northern coast of Norway, as shown by the sinking of the British auxiliary cruiser, India. The vessels that continue to be sunk in the North Sea are merchantmen or fishing boats. For example, the British admiralty announced yesterday the sinking of a British steamer, a Norwegian bark and seven English trawlers.

In determining the effectiveness of undersea warfare, the loss of submarines must be taken into consideration as an offset to the destruction of merchantmen. England officially never acknowledged her success in the submarine warfare, except where the capture of survivors makes it necessary. And yet she has estimated that at least 32 German undersea boats have been destroyed since the beginning of the war. In the current issue, the Army and Navy Journal of New York editorially says: "We have it on authority, which would carry conviction were we at liberty to mention it that nearly 50 German submarines have been sunk, captured or destroyed by the allies up to the twentieth of July." Colonel William C. Church, editor of the Journal, told a Times reporter that he had written the paragraph quoted and that he had trustworthy information upon which he based his statement. It came from an official high in the British admiralty. Colonel Church felt constrained to keep his name secret, and believed that it would be unwise if more detailed information were made public.

It is said that Germany is turning out new submarines at the rate of one every week. But, if the announcement of the Army and Navy Journal is correct, this new construction has only a little more than made good Germany's losses of submarines since the beginning of the war; that is, she has about the same number of undersea boats now as she had when the war started, although it is conceded that the new boats arem uch more powerful than those of earlier construction.—Utica Dispatch.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

NEUTRALITY HAS A PRICE

To the Evening Times, nothing else seems so small, so nearly nil as a neutral person, or the person whose greed extends the full length of his long arms—for be it known that greed and long arms are companionable. And about the smallest of all small persons is the neutral newspaper correspondent—the man who advocates peace only when he has discovered that there is little doing in the way of pickings.

Fear of offending some one robs a man of his rightful privilege. In his effort not to displease, he pleases no one. He is selling his birthright for a mighty small mess of pottage. He loses no friends, for he has none to lose. In other words, the man who never offends, never pleases.

If the neutral man has an idea he is ashamed of it or is afraid to express it in public print and assume responsibility for his own declaration. The neutral correspondent will be found hiding in the dark or skulking in the tent of obscurity. Such a man has no fixed principles and never expresses an opinion unless he or the paper he represents gets pay for doing so.

Here is a sample of the neutral man as seen in his writings for the public press. It is reprinted in this paper so that its circulation may be extended beyond just a few quires of paper. This article appeared in last night's Syracuse Herald:

> Putting aside the merits or faults of the commission-city managership plan, it must be admitted that it would have been a good thing for Fulton had the present campaign never been started. Fulton is at a critical stage of its development. What happens now may make or mar the city's progress for years to come. To have the city torn up over a political question such as the one which is now agitating citizens here is unfortunate. Feeling is being created in an instant which the passage of years may not dissolve. Leading men of the city, arrayed on opposite sides of the question, are engaged in this dispute.
>
> The words of a local paper in commenting on the situation will not serve to heal the breach. This paper said: "All the stories the people are hearing from both sides in the present campaign are believed by the people who want to believe them, and by nobody else—because they wish to accept them as the truth."
>
> It is inconceivable that the men of integrity who are on both sides are spreading false stories about the city. It is an easy matter to find proof to support both sides of the question. The sincerity of men on both sides cannot be questioned.
>
> For the good of the city all sides should get together. But this is not a suggestion that all men should think or act alike on the question which is so soon to be submitted to the voters.

In making a deduction from the foregoing reprint one is able to read a complaint. It is not always that a complaint arises from a real cause, but in this case The Evening Times believes there exists a cause, and here it is:

Very early in the "present campaign" (as The Herald chooses to call a movement for the advancement of a city from its swaddling clothes to a first place in the front ranks) that newspaper carried in its columns a notice labeled "political advertisement" entitled, "Just an Opening Gun." It has since developed that, notwithstanding invitations to again use the same columns to espouse the cause of the antis, there has been nothing doing. That opening gun must have been built to shoot around corners. At any rate, even if it failed to do its work, it proved to be a regular "Jack Johnson" for the one into whose hands it was placed for insertion in the Syracuse Herald.

It was Russell who said that "newspapers are curious exponents of diseased ideas." But "Just an Opening Gun" did the very thing that the Syracuse Herald now laments—it started something which that newspaper has described in this way: "It must be admitted that it would have been a good thing for Fulton had the present campaign never been started."

The neutral man always throws inuendoes.

JUDGE FINES MAN CANDY AND FLOWERS

Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 14.—What is probably the most unusual fine ever assessed against ap risoner was given Clarence E. McMullen by Municipal Court Judge Boll here. Charged with abusing his wife McMullen was fined a box of candy and a bouquet of flowers. oN fine ever was received with deeper thanks. At the beginning of the trial the court sought to have Mrs. McMullen forgive her husband.

The Bible says to forgive seven times seven, suggested the court.

Judge Bell handed McMillan $50 and costs after which be changed his dollars and costs to flowers and candy and thereby paved the way for a reconciliation.

DENVER WANTS TO GET SECOND WEST POINT

Denver, Aug. 14.—Following ex-President Taft's demand for a new "West Point" to be located somewhere in the West, Denver has started a movement to demand that the second United States military academy, if such be established, be located at Fort Logan.

Trunk lines of several railroads pass near Fort Logan, so that at a moment's notice officers from the school could be rushed east to the military post of Fort Leavenworth and to the Atlantic coast, or south to the Mexican border, or west to the Pacific coast. It is urged here that no new buildings would be necessary at Fort Logan, as the present structures would be fully sufficient.

Expert Advice for the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

Where would you consider the proper place for a gasoline tank?

This depends on conditions. There are advantages in every location. If placed under the cowl the gasoline can flow by gravity to the carburetor, yet the carburetor does not need to be placed as low as when the tank is under the seat. By locating the carburetor higher, it is more accessible and the intake pipe is shortened, giving better carburetion. The gasoline is warmed by the heat of the motor so that in cold weather, at least, carburetion is facilitated.

The under seat location of the tank also allows fuel feed by the simple gravity method, but there is danger of the flow stopping when climbing a steep hill. When the tank is being filled the passengers in the front must be disturbed.

Putting the tank at the rear utilizes otherwise waste space and allows the space under the front seat and under the cowl to be used for other purposes. There is a slight objection to this location, however, because the gasoline must be fed to the carburetor either by pressure or the vacuum system. This means a slight amount of complication, but it is not serious, as is indicated by the fact that the majority of cars now in use one or the other of these systems.

A very large percentage of the cars put on the market in the past year or two use the vacuum system of fuel feed in which the main gasoline tank is located at the rear of the car, while a small auxiliary tank is placed on the dash, usually inside the hood, to give gravity feed to the carburetor.

On a level road or slight ascent my car runs well, but on steeper grades it misses, chokes and back fires. I had new rings put in and the compression seems good. What is the cause?

From the information given it would appear that the gasoline line between the carburetor and the tank is slightly clogged. The gasoline flows through rapidly enough to feed the car under conditions obtained on the level road or on a slight ascent, but on steeper grades the feed is not fast enough to do the work. If you remove the pipe connecting the tank and carburetor and clean thoroughly it will probably end the trouble.

My car will not hold compression very well. I put in two new rings, and I think they do not fit well enough as yet, as the car has only been run about thirty miles since. The compression was fairly good with the old rings, but I thought I could improve it with new ones. Is there any way to make them fit more tightly by using grinding compound?

In order to get the new rings to fit well at once they should be lapped in by means of a grinding compound. The cylinder is put on a bench and the piston worked out and in with a sort of irregular turning movement similar to that given in grinding a valve. This work can be done by an amateur, but should not be attempted without first having observed carefully how it is done, because it is easy to spoil the piston and cylinder by unequal abrasion. The probabilities are that the new ring will wear in and the compression will be tighter after you have run another two or three hundred miles, and altogether it would probably be better for you to wait and see that this does not happen unless you can get the services of an expert in lapping in the ring.

When the spark on my car is retarded it misses considerably. Is this a sign that the magneto is weak?

No. Retard and advance simply refer to time of spark occurrence. The spark is just as strong on retard as it is on advance. When the spark is retarded it means that it occurs when the piston is going downward, and when it is advanced it occurs when the piston has not yet reached dead center.

Should the valve spring be a stiff one under small compression or a nimble spring under heavy compression to give best results?

The stiffness of the spring will be found only by experiment. As the piston descends it creates a vacuum in the cylinder, thus allowing the pressure of the atmosphere to open the valve. If the piston suction is poor, then the difference in pressure between the bottom and the top of the valve will not be so great, and hence the valve will have a tendency to remain shut. However, if a piston has good suction the valve will open without difficulty. You will have to try your particular motor and valves in order to get the best results.

Please explain the proper way of overhauling a car.

In good repair shops and service stations the entire car is disassembled, the parts inspected, worn ones replaced and the car then reassembled. However, it is often found that certain parts do not require attention. For example, the repair man may find that the differential and gearset are in good shape and will not go to the trouble of taking them apart.

The consistent advertiser wins in the end. It may cost a dollar to get a dollar, but the deal wins prestige.

LIFE AND LONGEVITY.

Simply Prolonging One's Days on Earth Is Not Real Living.

What really constitutes life? Is it action, or is it merely existence? Who is the more useful, the man who gives his all in energy to service or he who conserves his forces and thereby prolongs his days? He lives most who accomplishes most. Activity in useful, productive or constructive effort is the real test of life. Length of years may content some, but restless, energetic souls will press forward, regardless of time, striving for a goal they may never attain, but always striving, and these only really live.

Life insurance presidents, being interested in the prolongation of existence of risks, bend their efforts to the teaching of elements of living, the avoidance of excesses, exposures or unnecessary risks of any kind and in this way really serve the world because they increase the productive years of man.

As a result of modern methods man really lives longer and better, but this is not the all in all of life. To live is to be active, to have a part in the creative effort of mankind, regardless of whether the span be long or short, so long as it is busy, for "an end is an end, whether it cometh on the winged heels of a week or the dull stretch of a century."—Omaha Bee.

STRUGGLES OF AN ARTIST.

Story of the Peasant Painter Millet and "The Angelus."

It was only after long years of struggle and dire poverty, through which Millet was consoled and supported by his wife, that the peasant painter was able to take the three roomed cottage at Barbizon and "try to do something really good."

It was then that he began to paint that most beautiful poem of poverty, "The Angelus," which is today one of the most valuable pictures in the world. Again and again he threw aside the picture in despair of ever finishing it to his satisfaction, and as often his wife replaced it on the easel and induced him to continue.

On one occasion he was so incensed at not being able to produce a certain effect that he seized a knife and would have destroyed the canvas and ended the matter once for all had not his wife fortunately seized his hand and induced him to give the picture another trial.

Thus it was that at last "The Angelus" found a place on the walls of the Louvre. The success it won encouraged Millet to paint many more pictures and thus place himself among the immortals in art.

A Sign of Rain.

An east side girl says she has come upon an infallible weather indicator. She can tell if it is going to rain without even glancing at the sky or casting her eyes over the weather forecasts in the daily papers. And it's the simplest thing in the world—just the disappearance of all umbrellas in sight.

"Umbrellas are perfectly safe in our office up to twenty-four hours before a storm," said she, explaining. "You can leave them anywhere. Even the pearl and gold handled ones are immune from abstraction. Indeed, one can hardly chase them away. So if I want to know the weather for a day ahead I must glance at the umbrella racks. If I find them becoming empty I make a bee line for the best rain shade of those that are left and make all other necessary plans for rain."—Columbus Dispatch.

Scene Painting.

In the past half century and more, especially since the improvement of the electric light, scene painting has become very elaborate and very expensive. Instead of being kept in its proper place as the decoration of the drama, as a beautiful acessory of the action, it has often been pushed to the front, so as to attract attention to itself and thereby to distract attention from the play which it was supposed to illuminate. Shakespeare has been smothered in scenery, and the art of the actor has been subordinated to the art of the scene painter.—Brander Matthews in Scribner's Magazine.

Phonetic Spelling.

Phonetic spelling was evidently in fashion in the sixteenth century, when even Shakespeare could not spell his own name consistently. There is a letter dug from the correspondence of a lady of the sixteenth century in the book of the "Cotswold Family"—the Hicks-Beaches. Juliana writes—it is a matter of debt between the cautious widow and "My lord a Kalder"—"My lord Ammaril and your wife I honour and love, but your false swearing and promise I hoterle a pore." What she really meant was "utterly abber."—London Telegraph.

Fifty-fifty.

"Jinks gives his wife half his salary every week."

"And what becomes of the other half?"

"She still has to get that in the old way—out of the pockets of his trousers."—Richmond Times Dispatch.

Quite a Difference.

"Did I understand you to say the woman Dubbins married is well off?"

"No she was."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The Uncomfortable Part.

"Has Brown a comfortable income?"

"Large, but not comfortable! His wife knows just how much it is."—Puck.

It is an abominable thing for a man to commend himself.—Sterne.

Thomas H. Marvin
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
Some of our specialties are:
Lehigh Portland Cement.
Peerless Wall plaster
Robinson Sewer Pipe
Onondaga Vitrified Brick
Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc.
Land Plaster Hydrated Lime
Yard:
Corner First and Broadway

HIS FREE OFFERS MET WITH NO RESPONSE

Connellsville, Pa., Aug. 14.—Free marriage license, free ceremony and free divorce. All these were included in the bargain-day offer of Josiah B. Kurtz, former burgess of Connellsville, now a notaryp ublic. The two-day offer closed at midnight.

Mr. Kurtz arranged with the Rev. D. D. Minerd to be on hand to wed any couples who applied at his office. Then in case the knot turns out unhappily, he arranged with Attorney J. Kirk Renner to get a divorce free of cost. There were no takers.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 3111 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4246
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

GLENWOOD FARM
Milk, Cream and Commercial Buttermilk
Our bottles are washed by steam
Our milk bottled on Farm of
FRED VOGELGSANG
Phone 2510

G. H. MAUDE
Painter and Decorator
Phone 4369 260 S. 5th St.
Free estimate on Exterior and Interior work. Up-to-date designs.

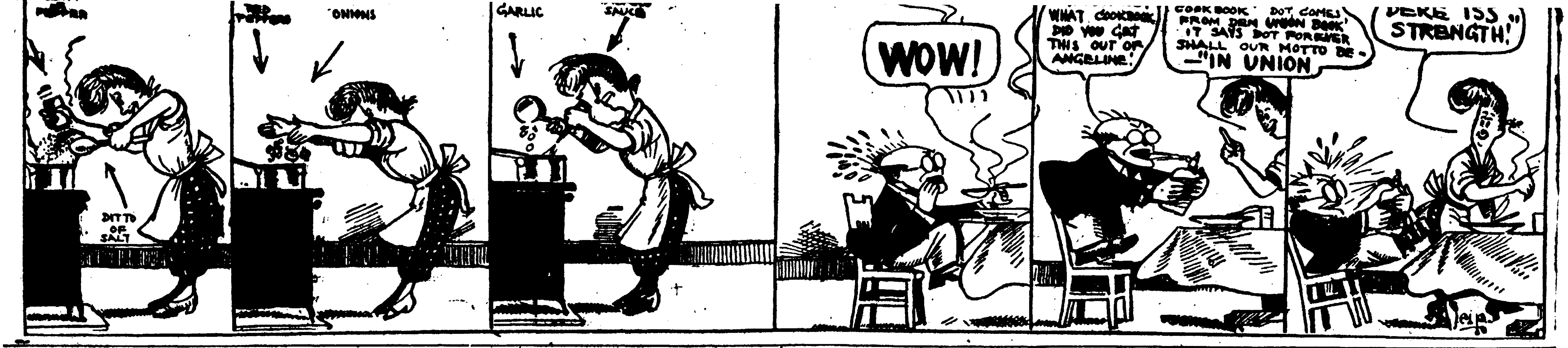
ROGERS' SILVERWARE
FREE!
One coupon with each 5c purchase.
Premiums on Display
POMPHRET'S

THINKING OF A BOAT RIDE?
30-foot launch and rowboats to rent.
INGERSOLL'S BOAT LIVERY
N. 1st st. opposite Old Grace Chapel.

DEFIANCE TIRES
Both Smooth and Tiger Tread.
These tires are giving the best of satisfaction.
Guaranteed 4,000 Miles.
For Sale by
GEO. B. PALMER
207 Worth St.

DRESSMAKING
Promptly and Neatly Done
Prices Reasonable
412 Hannibal st. Fulton, N. Y.

Steamer CITY OF FULTON
Freight & Packet Service
Runs daily between Fulton and Syracuse
Leave Fulton, 5:15 a. m.
Arrive Syracuse, 11 a. m.
Leave Syracuse, 2:50 p. m.
Capt. C. S. Burleigh



WE WANT A LIVE TOWN

LET'S all get together and help to make our community a live one.

We all realize the consequences of poor business, stagnation in commercial affairs, depression of real estate values, low wages, etc.

What we want is plenty of business, money in circulation, a live interest in the building of houses, the sale of lots and acre property and a genuine, healthy condition of business in our community.

HOW SHALL WE ACCOMPLISH IT?

The easiest thing in the world. Just keep our money in circulation, right here among ourselves, and we will create our own prosperous conditions.

In other words, LET'S PATRONIZE OUR OWN BUSINESS MEN, INSTEAD OF SENDING OUR DOLLARS TO THE MAIL ORDER HOUSES. Let's be loyal to our own best interests instead of helping to bolster up the big monopolistic establishments that are draining our resources of all the ready money in sight.

It is the aim of the big city mail order houses to drive the small town merchants out of business, so that we will all be compelled to send to the cities for our merchandise. The big mail order houses are spending thousands of dollars every month to accomplish this object.

THEY WILL DO IT, TOO, UNLESS WE ARE SENSIBLE ENOUGH TO STOP IT.

It is up to us to prevent the big mail order houses from driving our storekeepers out of business, for several reasons, the greater of which are that our community will be rubbed off the map if we have no business concerns and that our ownership of property here will not amount to anything, in this event.

The local stores, to a very large extent, make this town. The taxes paid by our business men are the principal support of our schools and churches. It is the taxes paid by our storekeepers that pay for the local improvements, for the street lighting, for fire protection and for all other communistic privileges and protection.

If we permit the big mail order houses to drive our business men out of competition, what will we have left? A place of empty store buildings, an undesirable place in which to live.

If the mail order houses accomplish their purpose it is possible that railroad interests will decide there is not sufficient business to warrant the stopping of trains here—because there will be no reason, then, for traveling men to stay over in our town, no freight to be delivered to our stores.

In such cases we will be trying to sell our property, but will find no buyers, for who will think it a good investment to buy property in a dead town?

But this is just what we must expect if we keep sending our dollars to the mail order houses, for it is only the business of the town that makes the town possible.

When we send practically all of our business to the mail order houses in the cities there will no longer be a necessity for, or a reason for, a town here.

It all resolves itself into the question: SHALL WE HAVE A PROSPEROUS TOWN, WITH GOOD LOCAL BUSINESS, GOOD REAL ESTATE VALUES, GOOD WAGES AND GOOD MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT, OR SHALL WE HAVE A DEAD TOWN, WITH PIGS ROOTING IN THE PRINCIPAL STREETS, STORE BUILDINGS EMPTY AND WITH "FOR SALE" SIGNS HUNG UP, NO LIGHTS AND NO FIRE PROTECTION.

IT ALL RESTS WITH US. WE ARE THE ONES TO DECIDE.

Common sense and good judgment tell us to protect our own interests. If we don't, who will?

What can we expect from the mail order houses after they shall have received our money and the local storekeepers have been put out of the running? Shall we expect help and assistance from the mail order monopoly?

We all know that the mail order houses do not pay any of our local taxes. They do not support our schools, or churches or help to pay for our lighting the streets or for our fire department.

Every dollar spent at home means added wealth, added prosperity, added real estate values and added facilities of all kinds.

Every dollar sent to the mail order houses means more unfair competition for our storekeepers and less taxes toward the support of our community.

Which do we prefer? We must make the decision. Are we for or against our community?

LET'S MAKE IT A LIVE TOWN BY KEEPING OUR MONEY IN CIRCULATION AMONG OUR OWN BUSINESS MEN.

A Definition.

Robert—Pop, what is an endurance contest? Father—The average argument.—Judge.

Not an Ornament.

"Can you give me any ideas about making my yard more beautiful?"

"Yes. Remain in the house."—Houston Post.

Your Wants

Made Known in

THE EVENING TIMES

Reach Nearly 16,000 Eyes Each Day

PRICES:

One Word, one time, 1 Cent
One Word, 3 times, 2 Cents
One Word, 6 times, 3 Cents

CASH WITH ORDER

ELECTRICITY LOCATES BULLETS IN WOUNDS.

American Hospitals Adopt Extraction Device Used in War.

American hospital surgeons are applying a new and practical use of electricity learned from the field hospitals in France. In the war zone many thousands of cases of bullet and shell wounds are treated daily. The old and tortuous manner of searching for the bullet has been discarded in favor of the electrical locator, which quickly and definitely discovers the metal without adding pain to the wounded. Already numerous American hospitals have installed the device, a development of the Hughes induction balance.

The instrument consists of two sets of wire coils, one of which rests on the operating table and the other in the surgeon's hand. A telephone receiver is placed over the surgeon's head like a telephone girl's helmet and connected to the movable coil. The coils are so wound that they balance and are inactive when not in service.

When the wounded soldier is brought in the surgeon moves the hand set of coils over the body. The instant the coil passes over the metal the electric balance is disturbed and the telephone receiver emits a long series of clickings. The intensity of the noise in the surgeon's ear indicates the size and nearness of the bullet. The sound grows louder or more feeble as the coil is moved nearer or farther away. It will be loudest when directly over the metal.

Her Objection.

She—I don't mind late callers. He—Oh, thank you! She—It's late stayers I object to.—Philadelphia Ledger.

HISTORIC OLD FLAGS.

The Work of Restoring Uncle Sam's Fine Collection at Annapolis.

Mrs. Amelia Fowler, formerly of Waltham, Mass., holds the unique position of official flag mender to the United States. When it was discovered that the collection of historic flags stored at the Naval academy in Annapolis were in danger of falling to pieces because of age and the inroads of destructive insects the authorities in charge began to look around for some method of restoring and preserving them.

One of the authorities consulted was the curator of flags at the Massachusetts statehouse. Following the suggestion of the late Curtis Guild, he recommended Mrs. Fowler. When Mrs. Fowler examined the flags she declared that the best if not the only way for restoring them was by using the Bayeux tapestry method, which was used if not originated by the Duchess of Burgundy more than a thousand years ago. It was by this method that Mrs. Fowler restored and made practically indestructible the large collection of flags at the statehouse, Boston.

When congress appropriated $30,000 for the preservation of the historic flags kept at Annapolis, Mrs. Fowler was selected to direct the work.

In the collection of flags which she is now restoring is one that was used for a signal in opening fire at the battle of Lake Erie; another is a British royal standard captured at York, Canada, in 1813; another the ensign taken by Captain David Porter during the war of 1812, and yet another is the ensign that was hoisted in Japan by Commodore Perry at the time of his interview with the Japanese commissioners at Uraga.—New York Sun.

The Wedding Route.

It is reported that the "latest thing" in wedding invitations is an engraved map showing the way to the church and to the house. Grinding perplexity is the mother of innovations. It is not so stated, but unquestionably this helpful scheme originated in Boston, where wedding guests have been known to lose themselves and wander around for hours through the tangled highways, not reaching the scene of the festival until the rice and old shoes had been thrown and every one else was on the way home.—Providence Journal.

Last of a Celebrated Case.

David Jennings, aged eighty, died in an English workhouse. He was the last surviving claimant in the great lawsuit which Charles Dickens immortalized as "Jarndyce and Jarndyce" in "Bleak House." The case is still in the courts, but has not been called up in forty years, the lawyers having got all the money. It was a fight over a great fortune left by William Jennings, who died in 1798.

Not Hurt by Loss of Brain.

The case of a soldier wounded in the head by the explosion of a shell and who finally lost the rear third of the left hemisphere of his brain without it resulting in any paralysis or loss of sensation or of intellectual power was reported recently to the Academie des Sciences in Paris by Dr. Guepin.

An Australian Ranch.

We hear often of "captains of industry," "Napoleons of finance" and "land barons," but what title is imposing enough to fit the Australian cattleman who owns or controls 28,800,000 acres of ranch land—a domain as large as the state of Pennsylvania?

Nice Man, Nice Reward.

The chief detective of a New York hotel worked hard and earnestly on a stolen watch "case" and finally recovered the valuable missing article. As a reward the owner of the watch, a woman, named her dog after the nice man.

Kaffir Banking.

The Kaffirs have a simple method of banking. Before setting out to trade they select one of their number as their banker and put all their money in his bag. When an article is purchased by any of those who are in this combine the price is taken by the banker from the bag, counted several times and then paid to the seller, after which all the bank depositors cry out to the banker in the presence of two witnesses selected, "You owe me so much!" This is then repeated by the witness.

The general accounting comes between the banker and his several depositors when all the purchases have been made, after which all the natives go home.

Home Town Helps

GARDENS IN LARGE CITIES

No Reason Why Certain Difficulties Shrould Not Easily Be Overcome, With Proper Thought.

There are a few things that must be provided if Omaha is to become famous for its gardens, and it is to be hoped that the agricultural expert who is coming here will attend to them, says the Omaha World-Herald. There would be many more gardens if there were some central agency established where men too busy to attend to all the work could call by telephone and get a reliable man when one is needed. The charity organizations have been relied upon, but the men who seek work through them are often inefficient and unreliable. One business man said: "I have quite a large bit of ground in my back yard that I would like to put in a garden, but I cannot take a day off to spade it up and prepare the ground for the seed. I would be glad to plant the seed and care for the ground afterward. Last year I tried getting a man and after much worry got one. He was unreliable and the work that he did was hardly worth the time looking after him, so this year I have concluded to seed it down and avoid that sort of worry."

The plan for children is good and should be boosted by every one, but a large number of gardens would be planted where there are no children if there were a place where the right kind of help could be secured. Lawns would be kept in better condition if a man could be called by telephone when a mower was out of order or needed sharpening and when bulbs and shrubbery were to be planted.

Omaha gardens and beautiful lawns would add very much to the city in the satisfaction of citizens and visitors and to the value of property. It might be a good policy for some of the civic organizations to undertake to supply this want by establishing such a central agency. There is no doubt that it would be a paying enterprise.

FLOWERS IN CONCRETE WALLS

Monotony of Driveway Relieved by Device of Designer Who Gave Thought to Subject.

In designing a residence driveway which was to be cut through a terrace, a builder avoided the monotony of having two long concrete retaining walls flanking either side by breaking them at intervals with semicircular niches in which plants could be placed. These spaces were made so that they broke what otherwise would have been the straight line of the two copings. Each was made about 3 feet in depth and 2 feet wide and given the same finish as the exterior walls. Concrete jardinieres were made for the plants which were set in the spaces.—Popular Mechanics.

Making the Town Worth Living In.

The following, from the pen of Judge Nelson Case of Oswego, applies to any Kansas town: "Taxes paid for good roads, for libraries and schools, for any improvement which adds to the comfort, the enlightenment, the happiness of a people, are among the most valuable investments a person can make, even though he cannot see that he has any direct interest in them. The most prosperous cities are those whose inhabitants have the most advantages for education, religious culture, recreation and such amusements and diversions as are elevating in their tendencies, and are free from demoralizing influences. Kansas City is a fine example of this spirit and policy. It is what her citizens have done to make the city beautiful and a desirable place in which to live, fully as much as her direct efforts to secure trade, that has given her the prestige she enjoys."—Kansas City Star.

Manuring the Soil.

In garden making the first essential is a heavy layer of barnyard manure placed on the surface and then turned under as deeply as it is possible to get it. If a lot has to be filled three or four feet in depth, it should first be covered with two feet of barnyard manure, on top of which should be placed two feet of good soil. When all has been settled by the rains of one winter we will have a garden "as is a garden." This illustration is used merely to show where manure should be placed if it be possible to get it there. A garden so filled in would grow roses and other flowering shrubs that would prove little short of marvelous.

Cut the Weeds and Grass.

Whether you are a renter or an owner, you should not permit grass and weeds to "take" the sidewalk. Flies and mosquitoes bred in the tangled grass of a home owner are just as annoying and poisonous as those that are brought to life on the rented premises. And the blow to civic beauty is as severe in the one instance as in the other. Don't be a drawback to comfort, health and civic beauty, which is to say, don't let weeds and grass encumber the sidewalk of the place that you call home.—Corsicana Sun.

Modifying It.

"She threatened to throw hot water in my face," said a school attendance officer, referring to a woman who had been summoned in respect of the truancy of her child.

"You must not throw hot water," the judge told the defendant. "You can heap coals of fire on his head, if you like."—Pittsburgh Press.

Welcome Speech.

When money talks it seems always
To make a hit;
At least nobody ever says
"Shut up!" to it.
—Boston Transcript.

Immortalized.

Brown—That's the cuckoo from a clock I used to have. I have the highest respect and admiration for it, because it is the only thing that ever dared to butt in while my wife was talking.—Boston Journal.

Too True.

You may break, you may shatter
A ten dollar bill,
And you'll find that the remnants
Won't cling to you still.
—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

We would even be satisfied with "watchful waiting" for universal peace if local peace would come over Europe just now.

An army shoe lasts six weeks. Any schoolboy can beat that "wear and tear" record and have heaps of fun doing it.

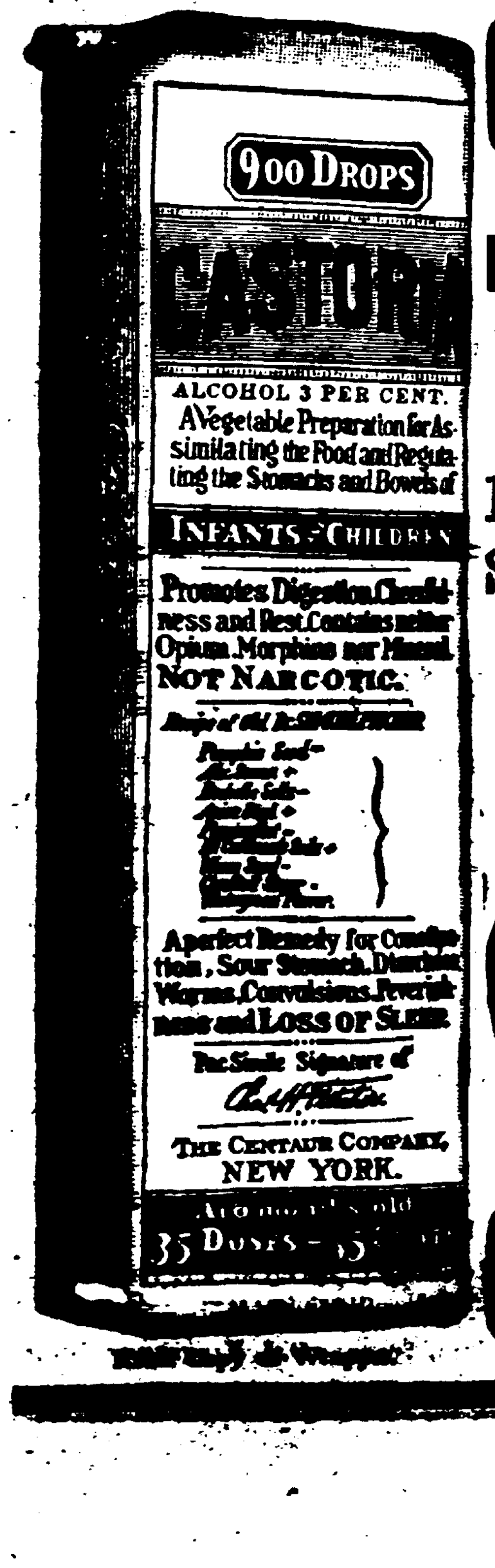
DONALD MACKENZIE

Donald Mackenzie has set a high name for himself in the realms of filmdom. He likes to tell the story of how he was thrust into the directing game, "forced" he says; but is modest on the subject of being to the manner born. He was working in a Pathe picture some three years ago in the studios in Jersey City, playing the lead, when the director was taken suddenly ill. Of course, this caused much commotion, there being no one to continue the work and get the picture out, and plans were all upset. Chief Director Louis Gasnier, now General Manager, sent for "Mac" and asked him if he could direct the picture as well as act. Mr. Mackenzie hesitated about taking on the responsibilities of the job, but Mr. Gasnier said that he had watched him at work and knew he was equal to the task. Mr. Mackenzie, with the intuition of the canny Scot at last agreed to complete the picture, and made such a success of it that he has been making pictures for Pathe ever since. "So you see I was 'forced' into being a director, with Mr. Gasnier as the propelling force!" he says.

Gentle Methods.

Lucille—Anything can be accomplished by gentle methods. Cruelty is unnecessary.

Edna—I suppose instead of whipping cream you would just scold it.—Segment Block.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

Some Rare Bargians are Offered in

Pianos and Player Pianos

at J. R. SULLIVANS WEST-SIDE DEPARTMENT STORE

We guarantee to save you from $50.00 to $100.00 on any Piano purchased from us.

We Have No Rent to Pay.
No Traveling Agents to Support.
You Reap the Benefit.

Our stock comprises such high-grade instruments as the PACKARD, HOBART, M. CABLE, MILTON, WEGMAN, Etc.

Also the Celebrated AUTO PIANO, one of the best PLAYER PIANOS on the market today.

Our Store is Headquarters in Fulton for VICTROLAS All Styles from $15.00 to $200.00 in stock.

A visit to the Music Department on 2nd floor will interest you and our TERMS will please you.

J. R. SULLIVAN

WEST BROADWAY.

FARMER CHASED SNAKE; TEAM RAN AWAY—SMASH

Leave the snakes alone. If you don't believe it listen to what happened to Harry George out at Barnes Settlement. Harry was peacefully cutting hay in the field and his thoughts were far from snakes. But as the machine leveled the field a big snake was exposed to view. Now Harry wanted to kill the snake for the old saying is that a snake left unkilled means that you have an enemy alive somewhere.

He made such a fuss over the fight to kill the reptile that his team became frightened, dashed madly away and smashed the mowing machine all to bits.—Watertown Standard.

STOPPED HIS PENSION; DESERTION IS CHARGED

New York, Aug. 14.—After having received a pension for more than 30 years, Ralph Vreeland, aged 77, of Bloomingdale, N. J., and a Civil War veteran, received notice yesterday that his pension had been stopped. The notice set forth that he was a deserter and had never been entitled to a pension. He says: "For a month and ten days I was away from camp, but I went back of my own accord and was tried by court martial. I was put back on duty. My discharge papers set forth these facts, and were considered when I was admitted to the pension list."

"BALE" OF ALFALFA IS SENT BY PARCEL POST

Baker, Ore., Aug. 14.—The first bale of hay to pass through the Baker postoffice before or since the parcel post was installed, has arrived. But it is not up to the orthodox size of the commercial bundle of fodder. It weighs a little less than one pound. The hay is alfalfa, and was sent to a prominent Baker man from Fallon, Nev., where the scheme of boosting one of the products of the country has been adopted. It is a perfect replica of the ordinary bale.

SKELETON WASHED UP; 500,000 YEARS AGO

Los Angeles, Aug. 14.—The nearly complete skeleton of what scientists here declare is the bones of a prehistoric man who inhabited this land 500,000 years ago, were washed up by a heavy tide just above Santa Monica on the Malibu coast.

The head of the skeleton is missing, but bones give the appearance of never having been exposed to air, and scientists believe they have been buried in the ocean sands for centuries. Judging by the size of the bones, the man was of immense strength.

New Potatoes, per peck (15lbs.), 19c at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

NEW JERSEY HAS GEORGE'S HITCHING POST

Madison, N. J., Aug. 14.—A tree one hundred and fifty years old, to which George Washington tied his horse while camping at Morristown, has been ordered removed from Prospect street. The oak has been interfering with traffic. Requests have already been received for pieces of the tree.

SUNDAY SYLVAN BEACH EXCURSION

Beginning Sunday, July 25th, and continuing each Sunday until August 22d, the O. & W. Sylvan Beach train will leave Oswego at 8:40 a.m., returning leaving Beach at 5:15 p.m.—advt.

The Great Oswego County Fair

FULTON, N. Y., Aug. 17, 18, 19, 20, 1915

GOOD RACES Larger and Better than ever. $10,000 in Premiums **LIBERAL PURSES**

"Mary Ellen" the Wonderful Trained Elephant Almost Human in Her Trained Performance With Other Animals	Red-Hot Athletic Contests
Monsieur Hammond in His Great High Wire Acts and Thrilling Balloon Ascension Each Day	Spelling Contest, 11 a. m., Friday, August 20
	Students' Stock Judging Contest
	Children's Calf Show
	Music by the Fulton Elks' Band

SINGLE ADMISSION, 25c VEHICLES, 25c
SEASON VEHICLE TICKETS, 50c

Make this your summer vacation week—join the crowd and spend four days on the shores of beautiful Lake Neahtawanta.

V. V. Vant, Pres. W. H. Merriam, Treas. C. I. Kingsbury, Sec.

DAY BY DAY

Chronicle of Events and a Forecast of What is Doing in Officialdom—Special Correspondence.

By Frederic T. Cardoze.

Albany, Aug. 14.—Notwithstanding the fact that the delegates to the Constitutional Convention have advanced to the order of third reading the proposition to permit the present occupants of state lands in the Catskill and Adirondack preserves, wherever they are to remain upon the lands they now occupy to the extent of ten acres, to the exclusion of all other citizens of the state, there is a plan on foot to defeat the scheme when it reaches the order of final passage.

James W. Whipple of Salamanca, a delegate to the convention and for a number of years State Commissioner of Forest, Fish and Game, has promised to fight the proposed amendment to the end. He holds that to give to men who have illegally occupied state land is a gross injustice to the other people of the state and a travesty on right.

Delegate Whipple has in his possession the names of all the squatters in the Adirondaks and Catskills and during his administration made a successful attempt to secure from them affidavits to the effect that they had no titles to the land upon which they are now attempting by constitutional enactment to possess. The land in the aggregate is most valuable.

"The proposed amendment prohibits any other citizen except those persons termed 'squatters' of having any right to occupy or live upon any part of the forest preserves of the state," explained Delegate Whipple. "It is undoubtedly true that the greater number of these occupants who utilize between 200 and 300 separate tracts of land, are rich, well-to-do, or comfortable in the possession of this world's goods and that a very small proportion of these occupants are poor people. It also seems to be true, since the records of the conservation commission indicate, that a very large proportion of these occupants own camps in choice spots located in the best parts of the preserves."

According to Delegate Whipple 152 "squatters" have acknowledged in written instruments the title of the state to the land they occupy and that actions are now pending against 47 others. In addition, 19 actions have been ordered by the concervation commission for the purpose of gaining possession for the state to tracts of forest land claimed by illegal occupants.

"There are 51 pieces of state land in Townshop O around Raquette Lake, one of the most beautiful and valuable parts of the state's holding," Delegate Whipple declares. He also points out that at Silver Lake there are 9; on very valuable islands in Lake George 17; around the shores of Lower Saranac Lake, 28; around the headwaters of the Saranac and St. Regis rivers, 13; in the Beaver river section, 35, and 8 or 10 small hotels at Big Otter Lake, Jessup's river, at Mason Lake, Tirral Pond, Round Pond and Raquette Lake."

Col. Mann of "Town Topics," Richard Bennet, Rev. J. H. Brandow, J. O. A. Bryer, George H. Carlin, Frank D. Carlin, Robert Collier, B. G. Dewey, Robert Glasbrouck, Frank P. Gillaume, Mrs. Huntington, Horace Inman, J. H. La Due, P. C. Lounsberry, Dr. J. K. Huntington, H. E. Nicolls, J. A. Holden, E. J. West, C. E. Bullard, W. J. Balyman, Dr. J. H. Halleck, Dr. M. Mills, Charles W. Stickney, Monroe Bullock, Chester Elliott, D. W. H. Bishop and many others, are named by Delegate Whipple are among the illegal occupants of state land.

The property which has been illegally occupied and which in fact still is and which the delegates to the convention have proposed giving away, is valued at considerably over $1,000,000.

WATERTOWN WILL SEND 100 TO GRAND LODGE MEET

Watertown, Aug. 14.—No estimate can as yet be made as to the number of local Odd Fellows that will attend the grand lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows which will meet at Syracuse next week, but one prominent Odd Fellow stated this morning that over 100 persons will attend the grand lodge. The majority of these will leave by automobile, although a number of the members will make the trip by train.

Napoleon Bonaparte SAID,

Four Hostile Newspapers Are More to be Feared than One Thousand Bayonets

Bonaparte's Meaning Is Obvious

WEATHER FORECAST.

Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; fresh to moderate shifting winds.

A CHILD'S PARADISE.

All Ages Cared For by Trained Attendants.

No summer resort in America plans more carefully for the children whether babies, half grown, or youngsters of twelve to eighteen, than does the big institution at Chautauqua, New York.

A great kindergarten nursery is provided for the little ones, with plenty of sunshine and fresh air. Here young women who are training themselves in the Summer School to become kindergarten teachers give them the best attention. Babies can be checked here like luggage, and the tired mother who wants to be free for the whole day can leave her baby in the morning and call for it at night, with the surety that it will be well fed and cared for.

A playground and elementary school take care of older children who must be kept busy at something, half study and half play. Then the great Playstead, with its steep, rocky walls for fencing, and its big piles of pure white sand, and its running brook makes the best sort of a place for children to romp and paddle about in.

The older children have an out of doors gymnasium in which are the usual collection of see-saws, ladders, natural slides, climbing poles, chinning bars and merry-go-rounds. Over 900 children are registered in the Summer School classes which are graded for all ages, and where individual instruction can be given if needed.

Studies of birds and animal life are emphasized, when squads of youngsters are taken for long walks over the hills or picnicking about the grounds. The Boy Scouts are most active in their program under a fine head master. And the Boys' Club House and Girls' Club House offer a fine place for gatherings, whether in the daytime or in the evening.

Few summer resorts cater to "family trade" as does this famous Chautauqua. Its object is to give happiness and health to every member of the family.

No, Indeed.

Bill—The smallest apartment houses are those occupied by bees. In a cubic foot of honeycomb there are about 9,000 cells. Jill—I suppose it is not alone the janitor who does the stinging?—Yonkers Statesman.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

SYSTEM CHANGED

Highway Commissioner Forbids Contractors to Use Names on Certified Checks Other Than Their Own.

Albany, Aug. 14.—Criticism having been made by the State Department of Highways of the manner in which certified checks have been presented in the past by contractors who in many instances have not been financially able to undertake large highway contracts, has finally resulted in the inauguration of a new system of presenting certified checks.

State Highway Commissioner Edwin Duffy will in the future insist bidders upon highway contracts shall bear the same signature as that attached to the proposals in connection with which such checks are deposited.

Upon the execution of the contracts and bonds, such checks will be returned to the respective bidders depositing them. No other person will receive these checks except the bidders. It has also been decided by Commissioner Duffy that verbal or written requests for the delivery of certified checks to other persons than the bidders will be disregarded by the highway department.

Another rule which has just been inaugurated by Commissioner Duffy is that he reserves the right to deposit certified checks in the bank pending the award of highway contracts and the execution of the same. If this is done, the moneys realized thereon will be returned to bidders.

It is understood that in the past certified checks have been obtained by bidders who were permited to present them through the arrangement made with certain banks, when the applicants were not able to secure them upon their own standing. This practice the highway department has found most unsatisfactory. It opened the doors for contractors with small plants or none at all to bid upon highway work requiring a large outlay of money. It did not always work to advantage of more responsible bidders, moreover it is declared.

Contractors unable to get the backing they needed from the banks with which they did business were able under the old order of things to secure certified checks through another medium and though in every instance the checks were valid, they did not reflect financial stability on the part of the contractors who secured them in this manner. At least this is the position the State Highway Department has taken and when the next batch of road repair or construction work is advertised, no contractor will be permitted to bid unless he has a certified check of the nature now required.

THE QUIRK

Today is showing a Mutual Masterpicture in four parts entitled "Her Shattered Idol," featuring Mae Marsh and two other reels of real merit and that clever vandeville act of Rowles and Gilman. Tomorrow another big bill of just the kind you like, Charles Chaplin in a comedy of Chaplin quality, Fatty Arbucyle in "Fatty's Tin Type Laugh," which takes care of the comedy also "When Love Leads," a two-reel Domino drama, and "Rumpelstilskin," a four part Mutual Masterpicture.

Your appetite for fresh-every-day rolls increases every time you eat the Black company's article. adv

If You Are Lonesome Ring Twice

ENGAGEMENT and WEDDING RINGS

at the Quality Shop of

Wm. C. Morgan
Jeweler & Optometrist
Fulton, N. Y.

SUMMER PLAYERS AT CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

Wonderful Amateur Company Produces Best Plays With Settings of Burlap and Pasteboard.

Few stock companies have ever attracted as much attention as the amateur company of Chautauqua Players, which produce the best obtainable plays, both modern and classic, in the big auditorium at Chautauqua, N. Y.

M. Benedict Papot, who is an instructor of languages at Chicago university, directs the company of twenty and, with the common combinations of burlap and pasteboard backgrounds, obtains effects that are pronounced marvelous by the best critics.

M. Papot has long been known as the "best amateur stage director in America" and has a wonderful capacity for contriving scenic effects. He is a hard worker and during the Christmas vacation took his company to New York city, where they produced their repertoire under the auspices of the House of Play Foundation, at St. Mark's church on the Bowery.

The New York Times gave them high praise, and their stay had to be prolonged to repeat several productions.

Everywhere there is now a great vogue for amateur theatricals and for simplicity in stage effects. Chautauqua has taken the lead in this respect, and her players have won applause wherever they have gone.

Pinero's "Sweet Lavender," Clyde Fitch's "Nathan Hale" and Grundy's "A Pair of Spectacles" will be given this season.

WOMEN INDORSE CHAUTAUQUA

Strengthened and Encouraged by It, Declares Noted Club President.

"From Chautauqua, N. Y., I go back to the million women of the General Federated Women's Clubs strengthened and encouraged and tell them of that place where a woman can be reinvigorated and sent back home proud of that noblest profession—being a woman," said Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, president of this largest organization of women, in a recent interview.

"Women everywhere are taking a live interest in public affairs, civic and social administration. Their minds are open to gather facts. At Chautauqua they find the greatest preachers, the best teachers, famous writers and statesmen.

"The democratic air of comfort and informality brings speaker and audience closer together. The rolling hills, the pleasant walks, the bracing highland lake air strengthen the careworn. This combination makes every one glad they are alive, whether woman or man or child."

Angel Food, Sponge Cake, Crullers and Pies at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

ALMOST FREE
ALUMINUM PERCOLATOR

With the Coupons given with Wood's Gilt Edge Coffee and Primrose Tea, plus 98 cents, you can get the handsome Aluminum Percolator. See window.

The Coffee per pound..............35c
The Tea per 1-2 pound..............30c

EACH PACKAGE CONTAINS COUPON

WARNER'S GROCERY

East First Street Phone 3136

Girl Wanted—For general housework. Must be experienced. American preferred. Family of four adults. Apply by letter, stating references, if any, and wages desired to W. C. B., care of The Evening Times office. 208

Lost—Last night on Hannibal st. between D. L. & W. station and West 1st st., a baby's ring, inch ribbon attached. Reward if returned to owner, 609 Hannibal st. 203

Wanted.—You to try Polmet, a Magic Cloth to clean silver, etc. Lasts years. The agent will call. If he misses you, call 205 Cayuga St. 203

For Rent—Five-room flat on East Second st. Inquire I. Alderman, Phones 1242 and 2242.

For Rent—A house; $2.50 per week. Inquire People's Hardware store. 204

To Rent.—Suite of rooms over Giesler store in Cayuga st. Inquire Victor C. Lewis' Tobacco Store. 207

For Sale—A $200 Edison phonograph Cheap for cash. Phone 122. tf

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

To Rent—Front room; gas; bath. Call 508 Oneida St. 204

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

For Rent—A flat at 504 Pine street. $10 per month. H. L. Crandall.

CHAUTAUQUA.

What the Word Means and Where It Came From.

An Indian chief pulled a big muskellunge from the cool waters of a twenty mile lake and properly called it Chautauqua lake. Bishop Vincent and his coworker, Lewis Miller of Akron, O., sought a beautiful point on its shores for their convention of Sunday school teachers in 1874. And with Bishop Vincent's popular ideas for educating folks of middle age and teaching them how to enjoy life the place grew into an institution at Chautauqua, N. Y., that is now world famous.

The name is borne by five towns in Illinois, Kansas, New York, Texas and Washington, by many industries in western New York state, by apartment houses in New York city and by a sleeping car and a ferry on the Hudson. The name has been adopted by 8,000 popular imitations of the "original Chautauqua." The majority of these travel from place to place on a "circuit" and are managed by independent bureaus in the same way a circus is handled.

Chautauqua Institution has been incorporated on the spot made famous by Bishop John H. Vincent and is continued as an educational and philanthropic enterprise by a board of trustees under the presidency of his son, George E. Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota.

The world's greatest public forum and one of the world's largest summer schools are held here during the summer months of July and August.

Turtles of the Amazon.

The fresh water turtle of the Amazon grows to a great size, especially on the upper river, where full grown ones three feet in length, two in width and weighing 200 pounds are often seen. Every house has its little pond or corral to hold a stock of these animals through the season of dearth, the wet months. Those who have Indians in their employ send them out for a month when the waters are low to select a stock; others purchase their supply.

TO SPEAK HERE

Thursday the Day Set for Noted Suffrage Debater to Speak at County Fair.

Mrs. Elsie Vandegrift Benedict of Denver, Colorado, is the next suffrage speaker to be heard in Oswego county. She will be heard at the Fulton Fair Thursday, August 19th, and may speak in Oswego the following day. The suffragists will have a tent at the fair, located in a central spot, and will distribute literature and try to obtain recruits. The work will be in charge of Mrs. J. S. Stevenson of Hannibal, assisted by Mrs. Jennie B. Stone of Scriba, Mrs. Fred Lockwood of Hannibal, Dr. H. M. Doane of Fulton and others.

People who think that giving women the vote in one state is going to quiet them on the subject of Votes for Women as far as the unenfranchised states are concerned, should gain enlightenment from the whirlwind career of Mrs. Elsie Vandegrift Benedict in New York this summer. Mrs. Benedict can vote herself, never has had to ask for the privilege, having been born and reared in Colorado. But this does not keep her from bending her best energies to help the New York women. And Mrs. Benedict is some help. She holds 12 gold medals for oratory. She earned her college career by winning prizes largely. She was the first woman to win a place in an intercollegiate debating team. In 1909 Gov. Shafroth appointed her official reporter of the Colorado Senate. After serving in this capacity three years she was appointed chief of the advertising department of the State Land Office. In 1913 she resigned to become political editor of the Denver Express, and later of the Denver Post, the largest daily in Colorado. In March, 1914, she was recommended by Mrs. Mary C. Benedict, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as the best campaigner Colorado could send to the East to help New York women. Since coming to New York Mrs. Benedict has campaigned in all the largest cities of the state, and now is making a tour of the fairs.

Judge Ben Lindsey, who spoke in Fulton not long ago, wrote of Mrs. Benedict when he heard she was coming East: "Mrs. Benedict is one of the best known of our progressive Denver women. She has held public positions of trust and responsibility, and for several years has been on the editorial staffs of leading Denver newspapers in the most important capacities. She is one of the real genuine women of Denver, who has always stood for right and justice—one of the women who has done most for us in the work for children. She goes East to take part in the fight for woman suffrage and for justice. Her standing in Denver, her ability, character and integrity is of the very best, and I cordially commend her to all with whom she comes in contact in her new field of endeavor."

Don't Wait for the Fatal Stages of Kidney Illness. Profit By Fulton People's Experiences

Occasional attacks of backache, irregular urination, headaches and dizzy spells are frequent symptoms of kidney disorders. It's an error to neglect these ills. The attacks may pass off for a time but generally return with greaater intensity. Don't delay a minute. Begin taking Doan's Kidney Pills, and keep up their use until the desired results are obtained. Good work in Fulton proves the effectiveness of this great kidney remedy.

Mrs. Peter Pullen, 311 Erie st., Fulton, says: "I had lumbago and could hardly get around to attend to my housework. I used ttwo boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills and they acted just as represented. I have had no trouble from my back or kidneys since."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Pullen had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props, Buffalo, N. Y. adv

Pulpit and Pew

UNION SERVICES.

The union services tomorrow will be held on the lawn of the Congregational church at 5 p. m., when the Rev. C. P. Holcombe, pastor of the Bethany M. E. church, Watertown, will preach.

Presbyterian Church.

Chas. S. Robertson, Pastor.

Morning prayer led by William Hunter. Worship by families at 10:30, when the pastor will preach by request on the theme: "Conformation or Transformation."

Bible school at noon.

Zion Episcopal Church.

Rev. Minor J. Peters, Pastor.

Sunday, Aug. 15th, eleventh Sunday after Trinity.

Services as follows:
Holy Communion .... 7:30 a. m.
Summer church school ....9:45 a. m.
Matins and sermon ......10:45 a. m.

State Street M. E. Church.

Rev. H. D. Holmes, Pastor.

The pastor has selected for his morning theme, to be preached at 10:30 o'clock, "The Old Orchard."

Bible school will be held at noon as usual.

No evening service will be held as the congregation will join in the union meeting on the lawn of the Congregational church at 5 o'clock.

Christian Science.

Christian Science services held on Sunday at 10:45 a. m. and at 8 p. m. Wednesday, in the Van Wagenen Block. Mrs. H. A. Allen, first reader; Mrs. Noah Merriam, second reader. You will be welcome and interested to attend one or both services.

The subject for next Sunday is: Soul. Golden Text: Isaiah 25:9. Responsive reading: Psalms 104;24-30, 33-35.

First M. E. Church.

Rev. J. W. Barrett, Pastor.

In the absence of the pastor, the Rev. C. P. Holcombe, of the Bethany M. E. church of Watertown, will preach at 10:30 a. m.

Brotherhood and Sunday school at the noon hour.

No afternoon services at the church, as the congregation will follow the visiting pastor to the union services where he is to preach a sermon.

Congregational Church.

Rev. Charles Olmstead, Pastor.

The pastor's theme at the morning service will be: "The Call for Human Sympathy."

The regular Sunday union services will be held on the church lawn at 5 o'clock.

Sunday school at the noon hour.

The Christian Endeavor society of the church will sell ice cream at a booth north of the main building on the Fair grounds.

Free Methodist Church.

Rev. C. C. Watson, Pastor.

The pastor will preach at 10:30 and his subject will be "A Personal Revelation,"

The Sunday school will meet at 11:45 and the Y. P. Union at 6:30 p. m.

At the evening service the pastor will have for his theme, "Confession and Forgiveness."

Class-meeting will be held Tuesday evening and on Thursday evening the annual election of officers will take place.

WOOD EXHIBIT

College of Forestry Coming Here With Exhibit That Will be Seen at All Larger Fairs.

Syracuse, Aug. 14.—The State College of Forestry at Syracuse will have attractive exhibits at a number of county fairs in August and September.

That the people of New York are thoroughly interested in forestry and other phases of conservation is evidenced by the wide-spread interest in the state-owned forest lands of the Adirondacks and Catskills and the idle forest lands in the other parts of this state. This interest has been especially in evidence as a result of the excellent work which the conservation committee of the Constitutional Convention at Albany has been doing during the past few months. Several important county fairs have shown interest in an exhibit along forestry lines and the college will put attractive and instructive exhibits in the Rochester Industrial and Agricultural exhibit, August 30th to September 11th; Oswego County Fair at Fulton, August 17th to 20th; the Otsego County Fair at Cooperstown, September 13th to 16th; New York State Fair at Syracuse, September 13th to 18th; the Oneida County Fair at Rome, September 21st to 24th; and the Genessee County Fair at Batavia, September 21st to 25th.

The exhibits which the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse will put into various county fairs during the coming fall will be a part of the general educational work which the college is obligated to carry on under its charter from the legislature. Each exhibit will be developed along three lines, (1) To show with clear transparencies, attractive pictures and charts, past and present forest conditions in the state and the results of work along forestry lines which the state has been doing in the past. The second phase of the exhibit will be shown by panels upon which will be mounted various steps in the manufacture of small articles from wood, and especially where this manufacture has meant the saving of wood which has formerly been wasted.

Fine Illustrations.

The college is making a special effort to interest both producers and consumers of wood in the state in close utilization because it will mean the saving of our present forest cover and the use of better grades of lumber for more important purposes. The college has some unusually effective illustrations of close utilization in the manufacture of small wooden articles of all kinds.

The third phase of the exhibit will be seed and transplant beds and miniature plantations. This will be shown usually just outside the building in which the first two phases of the exhibit of the college will be located. Actual seed and transplant beds will be put out so that the people who visit the fair may see every step in the production of a valuable forest. Into these beds will be put the right kind of evergreens and hardwoods for New York and the miniature plantations will show how these various species should be planted, how spaced and how mixed in the plantation.

Various members of the Extension Service of the State College of Forestry at Syracuse will be in attendance at each of the county fairs where exhibits of the college will be shown for the purpose of answering questions, demonstrating, and at several of the fairs colored slides and moving films will be shown by the foresters. Mr. William A. McDonald will have charge of the exhibits at the Rochester Industrial and Agricultural Fair, at the Oswego County Fair, and at the State Fair at Syracuse. Shirley W. Allen will represent the college at the Otsego County Fair and at the Fair in Genesse county. Mr. Russell T. Gheen will be in charge of the exhibit at the Oneida County Fair and will assist at the State Fair at Syracuse.

The tendency of fairs throughout the country is to develop the educational features and minimize somewhat the amusements of the fair. The college authorities at Syracuse feel that effectively arranged exhibits will mean much in general educational work along forestry lines in the state.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

REAL ESTATE

Near Trolley Stop 28—One acre of land, eight-room house and poultry house, in good repair, and newly painted, 24 fruit trees, all varieties of berries. Only $1,900

East 3rd Street—Very attractive new house, the best of material and workmanship, with the most modern equipment, exclusive design. Ask us for price.

Cayuga Street—Residence, investigate. This is a good home for $2,700

Building Lots—On West 1st St., 66 ft. frontage, 400 ft. deep.

409 West 4th Street—Ten-room house, bath, furnace, gas. Lot 60 ft. frontage, 132 ft. deep. **Special price.**

Farms—$1,500 and up.

STREETER & VAN SANFORD, 110 Oneida Street

56 WEST THIRD STREET—It's new, nicely arranged, up-to-date in equipment, extra well located and cheap at $3,100

830 UTICA STREET—Almost new, 7 rooms, large veranda, small fruit, big lot.......$1,400

TWO VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES in the best residential section of South Fourth Street.

72 ACRES—Near Minetto, 550 bearing fruit trees, good buildings, productive land. Price cut to move it quick $3,700

WHITAKER & BOGARDUS, Inc.
INSURANCE REAL ESTATE

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. Fred Parsons of Palemro visited friends in the city yesterday.

* * *

Mrs. D. B. Northrop has gone for a week's visit with Mrs. Edward Goodelle of Watertown.

* * *

D. A. Northrop spent yesterday in Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Orien Barrett of Delton, Michigan, who have been visiting friends here, spent Thursday and Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Parsons of Palermo.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fowler Baldwin visited at the home of Mrs. Ernest Simon at Volney yesterday.

* * *

Mrs. Clarence Johnston of Volney Center visited her aunt, Mrs. Anna Brown, of West Fulton yesterday.

* * *

Mrs. Lewis Pelo, who has been spending several weeks with Mrs. C. J. Butcher, has returned to her home.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Minard were recent guests of friends at Central Square.

* * *

Norman Harding was called to the city of Cleveland Tuesday by the serious illness of his uncle, Curtiss Harding.

* * *

Mrs. Flanders, who has been confined to the house the past week by illness, is improved.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Burns left this afternoon for a visit with Cato friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart attended the wedding of their grand-daughter, Miss Rude.

* * *

Letters have been received by friends in the City Hall from John Painter, who is now sojourning in Buffalo on his honeymoon. Mr. Painter and Miss Anne May Rude were married Wednesday.

* * *

Mrs. Edward Munger of So. 5th st. has gone to California, where she will visit the exposition.

* * *

Mrs. H. C. Yordon and daughter, Edith, of Syracuse are guests of Mrs. Merrill in Erie st.

* * *

Miss Ellamae Yordon is a guest for the summer of Mrs. Merrill of Erie st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bell of Mt. Pleasant are guests of Mrs. Harriet Porter at her home, 215 Erie st.

* * *

Miss Marie Horr of this city was a recent guest of Mrs. Emil King at Phoenix.

* * *

Earl McClellan of this city was a recent guest of Myron Carter at Lysander.

* * *

Mrs. L. P. Smith is on her way to the Panama-Pacific exposition.

* * *

The carpet rag social held by the ladies of the G. A. R. at the home of Mrs. J. W. Rice in Gansevoort st. was a decided success.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor and their daughter, Edna, spent a day recently in Oswego where they visited friends.

* * *

W. H. Halloran of the Elizabeth, N. J., public schools, landed a four-pound pike in the river below the lower dam yesterday.

CELEBRATED 7th BIRTHDAY OF MISS LILLIAN WILSON

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore J. Wilson of 70 2nd st. gave a party yesterday afternoon in honor of the seventh birthday of their daughter, Lillian, which was atended by about twenty boy and girl friends. During the afternoon various games were played on the lawn and frequent selections were produced by a Victrola, after which the guests sat down to a luncheon. Besides several neighbors, who assisted Mrs. Wilson in the entertainment, these were present: The Misses Mary Brown, Lena Richards, Clara Seaton, Helen Alexander, Clara Owens, Helen Kenyon, Mildred Touce, Alice Cook, Jennette Cook, Dorothy Cameron, Doris Clark, Arline Kwenlton, Marjorie Todd, Helen McGuigan, Stella Glancey, and the Messrs. Herman Best, Joseph Richards, Gordon Challes, Francis Platt, Harold Platt, Leroy McGuigan, William Touse, Floyd Richards, Kenneth Reed and Russell Ingamell.

Bread as sweet as the "kind your mother used to bake," is the people's verdict applied to Black company's bread. adv

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING AND HEATING
Phone 186
17 N. Second St.

WARD'S CAKES
10c EACH
Fresh Every Day at
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Hello 75 : : : : : Oneida St.

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
Surety Bonds of All Kinds.
Real Estate Loans
FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122

D. EDWIN BALSLEY
Public Accountant and Auditor
401 Daniel Building
433 S. Salina st. Syracuse N. Y.

Meet Me
at
The Onyx
Sweets Satis-Factory
Candy, Ice Cream
Fountain Favorites
FOR
SUNDAY'S TREAT
Pistachio
Chocolate
French Vanilla
Maple Walnut
"We're on Your Wire—80"

THE QUIRK
Matinee, 5c.
Night, Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c.
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY
A Mutual Masterpicture.
"HER SHATTERED IDOL"
in 4 Parts, featuring MAE MARSH.
2 OTHER REELS.
AND

SUNDAY
ANOTHER BIG BILL.
A Mutual Masterpicture
"RUMPELSTILSKIN"
in 4 Parts.
"WHEN LOVE LEADS"
2-Reel Drama.
"FATTY'S TINTYPE TANGLE"
in 2 Parts, with Fatty Arbuckle.
CHAS. CHAPLIN IN A CORKING COMEDY.

An Added Attraction
ROWLES AND GILMAN
Singing and Talking Act.
BALCONY, 5 Cents MAIN FLOOR, 10 Cents

MONDAY
A Mutual Masterpicture.
"MAN'S PEROGATIVE"
in 4 Parts, featuring ROBERT EDESON.
2—OTHERS—2

Appearing Each Day in

The Fulton Evening Times

DAILY FASHION NOTES

and

Easy and Practical
Home Dressmaking Lessons

JUST RIGHT FOR THE HOME

Bowser, He Shaves

And Mrs. Bowser Has Something to Say About It.

By M. QUAD.

Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

"What have you got there?" queried Mrs. Bowser, as her liege lord made a display of a small package when he came home the other evening.

"Mrs. Bowser," he replied as he sat down and carefully handled the package, "did you read of that case in Troy where a barber cut a customer slightly on the cheek, and he died of blood poisoning?"

"No. Say, you've gone and got another shaving outfit, haven't you?"

"Another? When did I ever have one?"

"You got one two or three years ago in Detroit, and how did you come out with it? Mr. Bowser, you do the most foolish things of any man I ever heard of in my life!"

"I do, eh? Is it foolish for me to want to avoid blood poisoning by shaving myself, to say nothing of the enormous saving of money? Yes, I did get an outfit in Detroit. But I had a boil on my arm and couldn't handle the razor. That was a cheap outfit, just an experiment."

"And you cut yourself and pranced around here and whooped until the neighbors thought we had a fire. How much did this outfit cost?"

"Only $10."

"Ten dollars thrown right away!"

"Is it? Let's see about that. Having my outfit I can shave daily. That's

HE LATHERED UNTIL BOTH ARMS ACHED.

$1.05 a week, or $4.20 per month. Seems to me that $50.40 per year is worth saving. In the twenty years I have been shaving I could have saved the trifle of $1,008. Where are you now, Mrs. Bowser?"

"Just where I was before. You'll shave once and that'll end it."

"Will it? If that's your opinion I have a great surprise in store for you. I've been taking lessons from a barber on how to handle a razor, and I can shave clean in exactly four minutes. Easiest thing in the world, when you know how. Just think of the $1,008 I have thrown away!"

"Well, I suppose you'll try it in spite of anything I say, but I shall decline to be held responsible for trouble."

"Responsible! Trouble! How could I hold you responsible! And what trouble can there be?"

"Why, that time in Detroit you almost tore the house down because you cut your ear."

"Pooh! I was probably joking. Don't remember a thing about it. I'd look pretty blaming you for what I did, wouldn't I? After dinner I will take a little shave, and if you don't say it's a better one than any barber has ever given me I'll put the razor up for good."

After dinner Mr. Bowser took a bowl of hot water and started upstairs, saying to Mrs. Bowser as he went:

"Better time me by the clock. I may be six or seven minutes this time, but I'll be right on tick tomorrow night."

He went into the bedroom and locked the door. Then he took off his coat, vest, necktie and collar. He looked down at his shoes for a moment and then decided to take them off also.

"Let's see," he mused as he opened the box and stood before the glass. "The first thing is to lather, of course. That's as easy as rolling off a log. This is something like comfort, this is. Hanged if I don't believe I shall want to shave twice a day after this!"

Mr. Bowser decided to put on plenty of lather. He put it on his chin, cheeks, nose, forehead, ears and throat, and more or less fell on the carpet. When he had lathered until both arms ached and no more would stick to him, he picked up the razor and chuckled.

"I just hold it with three fingers, this way, and lay it on my cheek, this way, and move it gently down. A child three years old could do that. I'll show Mrs. Bowser a trick or two before I'm through. Good woman, but she thinks she knows it all. Razor just slides"—

Mr. Bowser gave a jump, and at the same instant he saw the lather stained with blood.

"Don't amount to anything—just the head of a pimple," he whispered to know. A little more of the lather."

He lathered away until it began to drop off, and then picked up the razor again.

"The idea of my throwing away $1,008 to the barber!" he muttered as he laid the flat of the razor on his cheek. "Well, better late than never. No particular hurry about this, however. Feller wants to give himself time to get the hang of it. Perhaps I'd better begin on my chin first. Don't suppose it makes any difference whether I shave up or down, so long as I"—

"Mr. Bowser, what's the matter?" called Mrs. Bowser as she kicked upon the door.

"Nothing," he answered her.

"Then what are you jumping around so for? I thought you'd shake the chandeliers down."

"The blamed thing must have slipped on me!" he growled as he fumed to the glass to survey the cut. "Probably didn't hold it exactly right. Ah, that's more like the way the barber told me to hold it. Now, then, take it easy till you get the hang of it. May be ten minutes this time, but on the next occasion I'll"—

"Mr. Bowser, open this door!" called Mrs. Bowser from the hall.

"W-what do you w-want?" he gasped.

"I want to know what all this swearing and kicking over the chair means! Didn't I tell you how you would come out?"

"You go away! I'm all right. It was the man next door you heard."

He heard her go away after a bit, and he went back to the glass to whisper:

"I'll be hanged if I haven't nearly cut my old chin off! What in Texas ails the old thing, anyway! I'll get the hang of it if it cuts my head off! I suppose I did not have lather enough."

He lathered away some more. Then he picked up the razor and carefully examined both sides and the edge and the back. Then he laid the flat of the blade on his chin and smiled sweetly and whispered:

"Probably a little nervous, being the first time. I'll just get it by degrees. That's the way to do it! No barber ever slid a razor over my chin any nicer than that. The idea of Mrs. Bowser calling it $10 thrown right away! That's the way with a woman. If they save a cent here they waste a dollar there. I'll"—

Mrs. Bowser heard a yell and started for the stairs. She met Mr. Bowser halfway up. The lather was flying about and the blood streaming down on his shirt bosom, and his eyes were as big as onions.

"Well, didn't I say so?" she demanded.

Her words brought Mr. Bowser to himself. He turned back, beckoned for her to follow, and as they entered the bedroom he silently pointed. The razor lay on the floor, the bowl was broken in three pieces, and there was lather everywhere.

"Well?" she queried as she picked up three towels and placed two chairs on their legs again.

"Woman," he hoarsely whispered, "this is too much."

"Why, what have I done?"

"Sure! Done! Look at me!"

"Yes, but you tried to shave yourself."

"But who dragged me into it?"

"Mr. Bowser, you certainly can't blame me. I told you before"—

"That's enough. This is the limit. I understand it all and can see just how you planned it. It's not your fault that I did not cut my throat and that you are not now a widow. Mrs. Bowser, leave me to myself. I have some papers to look over before I consult a lawyer tomorrow."

"Just a minute," called Mrs. Bowser. "Why do you shave?"

"That strikes me as being a fool question."

"It may be one, but please answer it."

"I shave because I don't want to grow either a mustache or whiskers. That ought to be obvious to a child. What are you grinning at?"

"At the time you have wasted."

"Wasted? Wasted?"

"I have known you for twenty-five years, and I have never seen the slightest sign of a beard on your face. You are naturally a smooth faced man. If you didn't shave for three months there would be no beard."

"Do you mean to tell me that I'm the biggest idiot in America?" he thundered.

"But you have no beard," she protested.

"And you have never said anything about it until now."

"Why, if you hadn't been shaving you'd have been trying to cut your hair with a can opener."

Mr. Bowser came downstairs and brushed past her and went over to the barber's. After he had been greeted he asked:

"Would I have any beard if I didn't shave?"

"Not a sign of one," was the prompt reply.

"But you have shaved me a hundred times."

"Yes, sir."

"Why in thunder did I come here if I've no beard to be shaved?"

"I thought you liked to be tickled with the lather brush."

When last seen Mr. Bowser was kicking the stone dog on his front lawn.

Might Be Worse.

When the indigo predominates
  The view I take of life,
And man's well known existence rates
  As useless stress and strife,
When I am hitting .20
  And fielding .23,
And fate has hung the Indian sign
  With extra frills on me;
When I am tempted to object
  To fortune's cruel ways—
It's comforting to recollect
  They're worse in picture plays.

—Peoria Journal.

It would appear that about the last thing with which one could charge an American citizen would be a lack of ingenuity and originality. Forward looking, quick of mind, essentially inventive, the American is keen to resent any such apparently unwarranted imputation. In one respect, however, he has shown himself singularly hidebound and imitative.

Whether it be an inherent though unadmitted conservatism or a strong devotion to deep rooted habit and prejudice, the American has, at all times and in every clime of this broad country, displayed a tendency to borrow a name by which shall be known the town in which he takes up his habitation. Thirty-one Washingtons, twenty-two Madisons, twenty-three Oaklands, sixteen Lincolns, twenty-one Columbias, even ten Bostons, prove his lack of originality in this particular field.

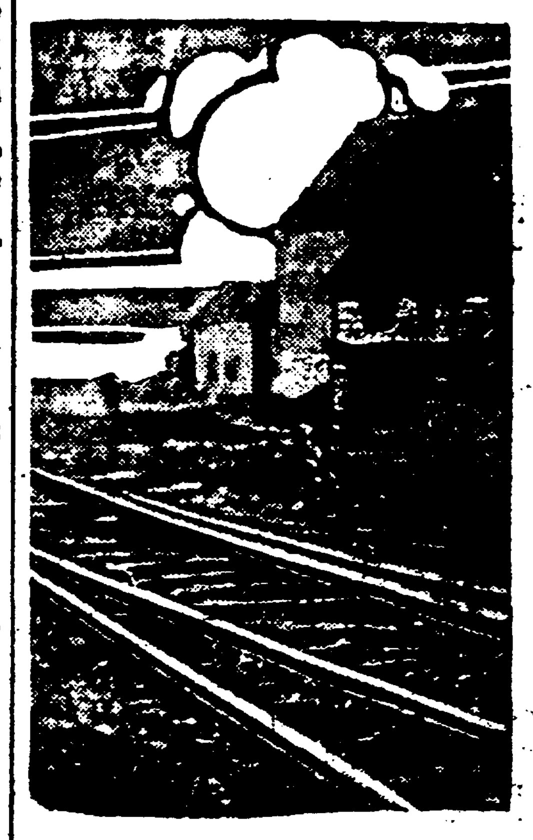
When, therefore, one of these cities—in spite of the fact that there are fully a score of other cities of the same name—puts out a trade organ or a prospectus without qualifying the city name with any state address, it sometimes proves rather difficult to determine just which of the multitudinous Columbias, Lincolns, or Oaklands is referred to by the publication.—Town Development Magazine.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

Judge of Buffalo's Children's Court Scores the Railways.

Sixteen lines of steam railway enter the city of Buffalo, completely encircling it, writes Judge George E. Judge of the children's court, Buffalo, N. Y., in the American City. There are 725 miles of railway trackage within the city limits. In some of the railroad yards we find eighteen to twenty tracks and standing upon these tracks miles and miles of cars loaded with every conceivable article of merchandise. To protect this property a few railway police are employed. These men work long hours and receive small pay. Our newspapers frequently inform us that some of these railroad police are themselves arrested and convicted of burglarizing cars.

Thirty per cent of the boys appearing in our children's court in 1913 were charged with offenses against railroad



A DANGEROUS BACK YARD.

property. The cost to the state of New York and county of Erie of caring for boys convicted for crimes against railroad property and sentenced to institutions from Buffalo was $11,000. Offenses of this character will increase year by year until the railroad property is properly protected, and this neglect on the part of the railroads will continue to be responsible for making criminals. Leaving out the cost in money to our state, the saving of these valuable lives by removing the temptations which cause boys as well as adults to become criminals is worth more than can be computed in dollars and cents. It is a common sight in our railroad yards to see dozens of women and children, sometimes on moving trains, throwing off coal or walking alongside of the tracks, gathering up coal which has fallen or has been thrown from the cars. These women are often arrested and brought into court in groups of ten or twelve, and upon inquiry the judge finds that they have families of children dependent upon them for care.

If the railroads would wall in their yards and station watchmen at the necessary openings the greatest contributing factor to juvenile delinquency would be removed and the number of criminals in all of the railroad centers of this country greatly lessened.

Utility In City Plan.

Many cities have been built on more or less idealized plans, and, while in some cases the result has been pleasing, from an aesthetic point of view the tendency has been to pay too little consideration to individuality and little, if any, to practical considerations and industrial developments.

The utility of the city, as distinguished from its beautification, demands a greater degree of attention than has been accorded it, and the response to this demand by German cities has been largely responsible for their progress.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

* * *

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

A DAINTY FROCK FOR TRIM FIGURES.

6389

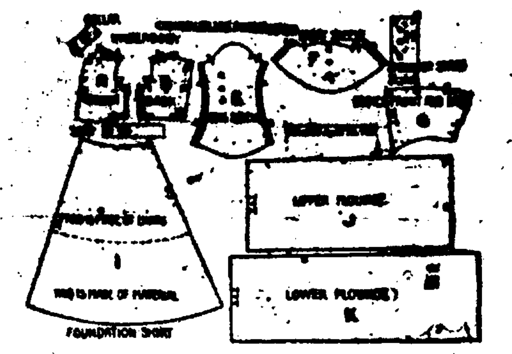
One of the new shades of pink in chiffon taffeta may be used to develop this costume, which has a draped bodice, lace under-blouse and a scalloped skirt.

Charmingly pretty is this frock of pale pink chiffon taffeta, with a draped bodice and underbody of all-over lace. The bodice is supported by straps of pleated taffeta, while the two one-piece gathered flounces on the skirt are finished along the lower edge with corded scallops. To reproduce the model in medium size requires 1⅛ yard lining 36 inches wide for upper part of skirt foundation, ⅝ yard 2-inch belting for stay, 2 yards 27-inch all-over lace and 4 yards 40-inch taffeta.

The under-arm and shoulder seams of the underbody are first closed, after which the back is hemmed so that the underbody can be fitted. The lower edge is then gathered between double "TT" perforations and the stay sewed into position. Finish the neck with a narrow edging of net or lace.

Next close sleeve seam as notched and gather on crosslines of small "o" perforations and ½ inch above. Draw gathers to the required size and stitch tape under gathers; after which the sleeve is ready to be sewed into the armhole. Ease in the fullness as gradually as possible.

Face the skirt foundation from lower edge to double "oo" perforations. Close back seams of foundation and flounces, leaving seams of foundation and upper flounce free above large "O" perforations for plackets. Gather upper edges between double "TT" perforations. Adjust lower flounce to position on foundation, stitching gathers along crossline of single small "o" perforations, center-fronts, large "O" perforations and seams even. Adjust upper flounce to position in same way and sew skirt to lower edge of underbody over stay, center-fronts and backs even. Scallop and bind with silk covered cord the lower edges of flounces.



For bodice and shoulder strap, first pleat shoulder strap as creased and press. Sew to upper edge of bodice, corresponding notches and perforations even. Arrange on underbody, center-fronts even; bring the large "O" perforations at upper front edge and the small "o" perforations along the back edge to corresponding perforations in underbody and tack; also tack at shoulder, bringing the large "O" perforation in shoulder strap and in underbody front together.

The hem edge of the skirt is an important consideration this season. One of the latest methods of finishing it is to bind it with a self-material cord.

Pictorial Review Costume No. 6389. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Price, 15 cents.

Economy Hints

A penny saved is a penny earned.—Benjamin Franklin.

TEXTILES of one kind or another make an important part of the changeable equipment of a house. Carpets, rugs, curtains, furniture covering, household linen, blankets, etc., all come under this heading. A general knowledge of the different fibers—cotton, wool, silk, linen, etc.—of which these materials are made, the effect and durability of different dyes, the values of the different methods of cleaning, etc., would evidently be a help to the practical housekeeper. Much has been written regarding color, design and other matters pertaining to household textiles from the standpoint of the fine arts, but many of the other questions, especially regarding durability, strength, etc., have not as yet been systematically studied. Some of those which bear most directly on every day household processes are being investigated by the government by laboratory methods, and it is hoped that as useful results may be obtained as have been gained from the scientific investigations of food materials. In the meanwhile, general practical experience is a great help in selecting such furnishings.

Tacked down carpets and mattings mean too much work in cleaning to be recommended, and movable rugs of some kind are much to be preferred. Rugs large enough to cover the whole floor are not as easy to handle, but stay in place better than small ones. In choosing rugs, those which are firmly woven and which lie flat should be selected. If they are too thin or loosely woven they will work up into wrinkles or ridges, especially if they are large. Good oriental rugs are very beautiful and wear a long time, but they are too expensive to be generally used in the majority of homes. Carpet rugs are now manufactured in a great variety of shapes, sizes, materials and designs, and are very satisfactory. Some of the best are those adapted from oriental ones. Good Brussels and some of the firmer of the pile carpetings are excellent, as are also those which resemble the heavy, old fashioned three ply ingrains. Old fashioned rag rugs and their modern imitations have an attractive, pleasing style of their own. They are especially appropriate for bedrooms and bathrooms, but are often too thin for places where there is constant passing. Matting rugs, which now come in good tones of the standard colors, often prove useful, though they are not so durable as good wool. They are particularly suitable for warm climates.

Soft colors and inconspicuous figures wear better to the eye and harmonize better with the other furnishings than gaudy figures on a bright background. The rugs should tone in with the coloring of the walls and should ordinarily be darker in shade than the latter, not only because they show soil less, but also because they seem to bring the room and its furniture into their proper relations.

Wireless Whispers.

Regular wireless business is daily handled between Long Island and Germany and between Boston and Norway.

Massachusetts students of wireless have had good success with experiments in sending and receiving messages with aerials laid on the ground.

The United States navy will establish a wireless station on Cape Cod especially equipped to guide vessels along the Atlantic coast in time of fog.

Within a few months wireless messages have been sent from a station in this country to Paris. They are sent direct and not relayed from ships at sea.

Short Stories.

Biscuit comes from the Latin words "bis coctus" (twice cooked).

Perfect eyebrows are found in no animals other than mankind.

Of the 3,000 or more islands comprising the Philippines only about 400 are inhabited.

Costa Rica is nominally on a gold basis, but nearly all its gold has either been collected by a few financiers or shipped out of the country.

The Italian government has made strict regulations concerning the width of wheels on wagons and carriages. The breadth of its wheel depends on the gross weight of the vehicle.

Shot and Shell.

German soldiers carry small tin whistles to blow for medical aid should they be wounded.

It is claimed that half an hour of the goose step does as much for the muscles of the legs as half a day's route marching.

When shells are filled with shrapnel bullets there is poured in about a pint of boiling resin, which keeps all fixed until the discharge.

Guns with a bore of twelve inches or more can only fire ninety full charges. They are then considered to be worn out and have to be sent to the foundry to have a new core inserted.

Hints for Housewives

Look For Dishonest Measures.

The north plaza of the city hall, New York, which was stacked high with all kinds of weights, must surely have caved in were it not for one thing. The weights were false. They were not as heavy as they looked. They were not honest weights.

That is the reason they were there, for it was weights and measures week, and Commissioner Joseph Hartigan of the mayor's bureau of weights and measures had placed all the dishonest baskets and pails and scoops and balances and other weighing paraphernalia which his inspectors had confiscated in public view that passersby might see and become wise.

One of the prize fakes was a five gallon oil can, so constructed that it contained but one quart of oil. It was said that the engineer who designed this can did not mean to be dishonest. He had a grudge against John D. Rockefeller and figured that he would not let any one use his oil, like the Irishman who bought a ticket and then walked, to get square with the railroad.

Another infernal machine was a large ice scale which gave only thirty-five pounds when it registered 100. When the iceman was arrested he said the ice had melted on the way up the dumbwaiter.

On one side of the exhibit was a pile of baskets, such as are used to mismeasure fruit and vegetables, while on the other a large stack of short weight paper containers gave mute evidence of the fortunes to be made in the ice cream business. A prominent confectioner accused of possessing these containers asserted that he only used them when selling ice cream and water ices to young ladies, as he could not bear to see them injure their complexions.

An interesting balance was one with a wire attached, connected through a hole in the counter with two weights weighing eighteen ounces below. By this device an ostensible five pounds of coffee became in reality only three pounds fourteen ounces.

While this exhibition was exposed to the elements, safely housed on the third floor of the Municipal building, in Commissioner Hartigan's office, was a display of correct and proper scales and measures of all sorts. At this office the commissioner is busy organizing what is known as the Consumers' league. Already [illegible] women have joined this organization, and by the end of three months the bureau expects the enrollment will be more than 200,000. This league, composed of housewives, will spread the propaganda of honest weights and measures by insisting on them when making their purchases.

When Ice Cream Sticks.

Ice cream is sometimes frozen so hard that it does not come out of the mold easily. When this happens let the cold water run over the outside of the can. The water is so much warmer than the ice cream that it melts it sufficiently to start it out and does not melt it enough to spoil the shape of the mold.

How to Clean Matting.

When matting is soiled rub it with a soft flannel cloth dipped in lukewarm salt water. Rub the spots with moistened cornmeal; then go over the whole surface again with salt water, this time cold. Wipe with a dry cloth. This method of cleaning does not turn the matting yellow, as water usually does.

If You Need More Fat.

If your physician advises you to eat more fat see that your diet includes plenty of cream, butter, olive oil, bacon, walnuts, pecan nuts, egg yolks, suet, salt pork, salmon and beef and mutton fat. All these foods contain a very large percentage of fat.

Cleaning Mackintoshes at Home.

Spread the mackintosh out flat on the table and scrub with warm water and yellow soap, in which a little carbonate of ammonia has been dissolved. Rinse in cold water and hang in the air to dry. On no account put it near the fire.

This Drives Mosquitoes Away.

Wind a piece of paper around a pencil and fill the tube so formed with Persian powder. Stand it in a dish of sand and burn it an hour before bedtime. This drives the mosquitoes away and so insures an untroubled night's sleep.

Bran For White Paint.

A plain cloth dipped in hot water and then in a saucer of bran will clean white paint and not injure it. The bran acts like a soap on the paint.

Brightening Rugs.

Throw coarse salt over rugs and carpets before sweeping them to prevent the dust from rising. This will brighten the color also.

To Sharpen a Knife Quickly.

A strip of emory cloth tacked to a small square board will be found useful for quickly sharpening the carving knife.

Ironing a Bias.

Be sure to iron garments with the straight of the goods and thus prevent stretching of the bias seams.

TODAY'S FASHION NOTE

Corset cover made in one piece and trimmed with hand embroidery. The open drawers are cut on a circular model and developed in the same material. Four yards 36-inch material will make both garments.

Pictorial Review Corset Cover No. 5525. Sizes, 32 to 48 in. bust. Price, 10 cents.

Drawers No. 4753. Sizes, 21 to 36 in. waist. Price, 10 cents. Embroidery design No. 12028. Transfer pattern, 10 cents.

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.

Laconic.

"Hair's a little inclined to"—

"Cut it," interrupted the man who wanted to catch a train.—Puck.

The Kitchen Cupboard

APRICOT MARMALADE.

NOT only alphabetically first, but first in favor among the "confitures" of the French, stand all the forms of apricot preserve, of which apricot marmalade is the chief. This sticky, velvety, smooth sweet of not very positive flavor, but most delicate when made of fine fruit, is used in dozens of the different little cakes of the fine French pastry shop, sometimes to give the shiny top to the little filled tartlets, sometimes between the cooked creams, and a foundation of puff or other paste, and is an altogether serviceable and attractive addition, although not dietetically good with pastry. The French pastry maker often recooks it with a very heavy sirup to make it more shiny.

The Italians also use a great deal of such things as apricot marmalade with their "pasta frolla" (puff paste), sometimes covering a layer of paste with it, which thus becomes a background for figures cut from pastry like a rose branch with leaves, buds and roses.

The marmalade is made by reducing the raw apricot to a pulp by putting it through a sieve—a stout tin one with re-enforced bottom is one of the invaluable kitchen utensils—and then it may be cooked with the sugar or cooked separately to dry out the water and united with a thick sirup. The first method is probably the best for the inexperienced, and the following recipe adapted from the French describes it:

Apricot Marmalade Recipe.

Pour boiling water on the apricots, fine ripe ones, and let stand three or four minutes. Pour off, peel and take out stones, then press all through sieve. Add three-fourths as much sugar as fruit and cook from half to three-fourths of an hour. If over the fire directly, stir all the time. It is safer to cook it on an asbestos plate and stir frequently. A test for its being done is that it should stick the fingers together. Put in sterilized glasses; when cold cover as you would a jelly.

Anna Thompson

COMMUNITY CENTER USE IN WISCONSIN.

Great Increase During Past Year In Use of Schoolhouses.

Five hundred and nine schoolhouses in Wisconsin were used as community centers in 1914-15 as against eighty-six so used in 1910-11, according to a report compiled by Edward J. Ward of the social center bureau, University of Wisconsin extension division. Twelve hundred and sixty-five community meetings were reported in the former period, 9,031 in the latter.

Five years ago only one principal had undertaken the duties of the community secretaryship; last year 152 performed such services. In 1910 a dozen schoolhouses were used as polling places; in 1914-15 over 100 school buildings were so used. Not until 1913-14 is any school principal reported as serving in the capacity of voting clerk; last year seventeen school principals did this work.

Not a schoolhouse in the state reported gymnasium equipment in 1910-11; 130 are now thus equipped. Fifty-five public school libraries were in use in their respective communities in 1910; now 479 such libraries are in use. Two dozen young people's organizations were reported in the public schools in 1910; over 200 such organizations are now in existence.

No community secretaries were regularly employed five years ago; last year seven communities employed such officers.

These figures are taken from responses received in answer to a questionnaire sent out to 990 school principals throughout the state.

An Indiscreet Memory.

The Hostess—Don't you think Colonel Broadside is quite a wonderful old man? Look at him. He is as straight and slender as an arrow, and he has the most wonderful memory. The Lady of Dubious Age—I think he's an atrocious old bore. He remembers when everybody was born.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Crushed the Diamond.

Among historic diamonds one, the Piggot, has gone out of existence. The story of its destruction is a tragical one. It was said to be worth $200,000. The diamond came into the possession of Ali Pasha, who always wore it in a green silk purse attached to his girdle. He was wearing it when he was wounded by Reshid Pasha. Knowing that his wound was mortal, he immediately retired to his divan, gave orders that his favorite wife should be poisoned and then delivered the diamond to Captain D'Anglas with the order that it should be crushed to powder in his presence. His command was obeyed, and the beautiful gem was utterly destroyed.

SPORTS BLOUSE.

Shirt Waists Smartly Tailored Liked For Ordinary Wear.

A PINK AND WHITE FANCY.

The development of the blouse has given us many kinds of them for sports, as well as for more elaborate wear. The one shown in the illustration is made of pink and white striped linen combined with plain white linen for collar and cuffs. Large white pearl buttons are the only ornamental touches.

Settled the Difficulty.

An insurance agent had vainly tried to persuade a man to insure his valuables against burglary. "A safe's all very well," he admitted, "but look at the constant trouble of locking up and unlocking to see if your things are all right."

"I've got over that difficulty," declared the weary listener.

"Indeed!" said the agent incredulously. "How?"

"I've had a window put in the safe," growled the other.

NEVER DESPAIR.

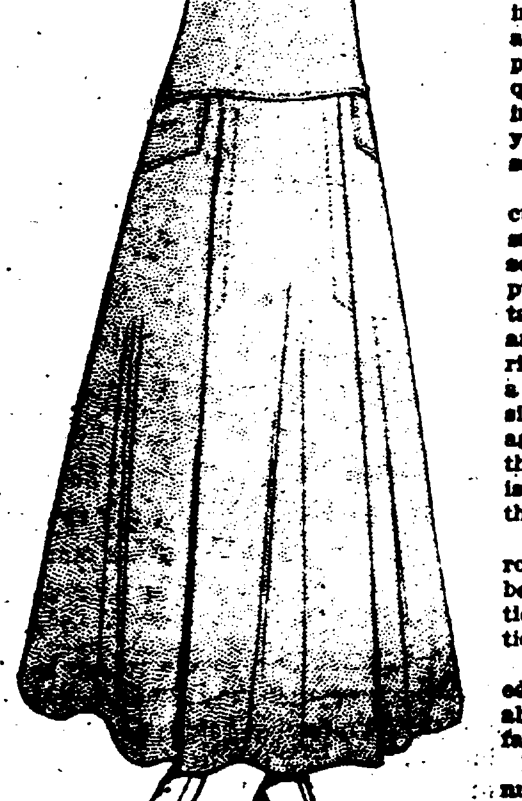
The most perilous hour of a person's life is when he is tempted to despond. The man that loses his courage loses all. But it matters not how poor he may be, how much pushed by circumstances, how much deserted by friends, if he only keeps his courage and with unconquerable will determines to be and to do what becomes a man all will be well. It is nothing outside of him that kills. It is what is within that makes or does not make.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

* * *

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

SKIRTS DIFFER WIDELY IN STYLE.



6359

Smart five-gored skirt of black serge trimmed with a circular hip-yoke and pocket. The model lends itself to many variations, however.

The separate skirt is becoming ubiquitous as the autumn modes put in an appearance, and the models range from the simplest to the most elaborate. An extraordinarily good looking skirt of the plainer sort is very smart in its simplicity. It is made up of black serge on a five-gored model, having an inverted pleat at the center-back and a hip-yoke, below which are good sized pockets. As shown here the skirt requires, for average size, 3⅛ yards 54-inch material, but if desired the hip-yoke can be omitted, thus effecting a saving of ⅛ yard of serge.

If laid carefully on the material when cutting, mistakes will be avoided and smart lines preserved. Taking the serge as it is originally folded when purchased, spread it on the cutting table, and along the lengthwise fold arrange the front gore. To the right of this lay the pocket on a lengthwise thread. The back and side gores are placed nearer the selvage, so that they rest on a lengthwise thread. The yoke comes last, and this is, of course, on a fold of the serge, so that there will be no seam.

If the deep yoke is desired with rounded lower edge the lower edge may be cut off on single small "o" perforations. There are double "oo" perforations to indicate a short yoke.

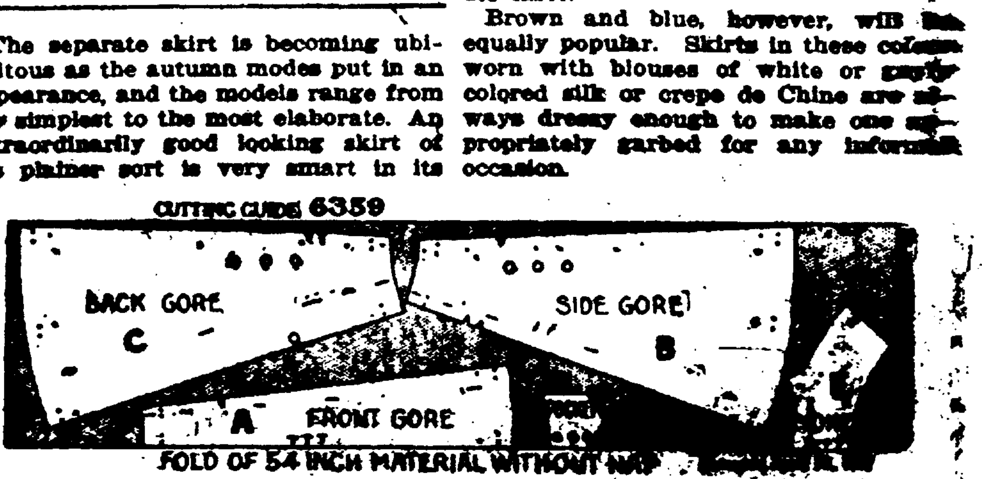
The lower edge of the skirt is finished with a deep hem and the width is about 3⅝ yards, this being both a fashionable and comfortable width.

Pleated skirts appear in bountiful number, and there are some compromise models, combining pleats, tucks and hip-yokes, which can be recommended to women who want something that follows the prevailing fashion, yet must be "different."

Black serge promises to be exceedingly popular this fall. Trimmed with black silk braid it takes on a very rich effect and is always in the best possible taste.

Brown and blue, however, will be equally popular. Skirts in these colors worn with blouses of white or gaily colored silk or crepe de Chine are always dressy enough to make one appropriately garbed for any informal occasion.

CUTTING GUIDE 6359



Pictorial Review Skirt No. 6359. Sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches waist. Price, 15 cents.

D/34

A CAPITAL IDEA

The best way to conserve your capital is to place it to your credit with the First National Bank where it will be secure and increase at interest.

Now is the time to open that account you have long been thinking about.

4% PAID IN OUR INTEREST DEPARTMENT.

Industrial France Must Give Way to Fighting France, Says Army Commissioner

Paris, Aug. 14.—Henry Berenger, member of the Senate Army Commission, in a statement giving the results of a visit to four of the great fortresses on the eastern frontier, gives the following as the unanimous testimony of the French generals:

"Our front will not give way because we have enough good soldiers, enough cannon and, henceforth, we will have enough munitions.

"Our most serious check would not amount to a retrgression of more than a few miles. But our front will not coincide again with our frontier unless industrial France gives to fighting France the surplus of projectiles, big cannon and enormous bombs necessary to the continuous operation of artillery, and without which the most magnificent courage can end only in spectacular heroism.

"Our army, with its actual armament, will not give ground, but i norder that it shall break through the obstacle before it, the artillery must be given supplies commensurate with the gigantic character of the war."

Serbia Gives Flat Rejection of the Bulgarian Demands

(Continued from Page One)

united action by the Balkan states in joining the Entente allies and thus throwing the Balkan barrier between the central powers and Turkey.

Bulgaria contends that by a treaty with Serbia the latter ceded to Bulgaria about seven thousand square kilometers of Macedonia, which Bulgaria was compelled by the great Powers to relinquish during her enfeebeld condition after the second Balkan war. Bulgaria now insists that the original treaty be carried out, and that unless she secures the return of Macedonia she will refuse to join the other Balkan states in assisting the Allies.

The present issue has renewed the smouldering fueds among the Balkans and much bitterness is said to have developed in the course of the negotiations, all pointing to Serbia's refusal to yield Macedonia and to Bulgaria withholding her support from the Entente Powers.

EXPRESS COMPANIES TO INCREASE RATES

Express companies doing business in this state have filed a scale of tariffs which increase their rates on state business to the same extent permitted them recently by the Interstate commerce commission. The change affects first class shipments within the state weighing less than 100 pounds.

The increases are as follows; 1 to 5 pounds, 5 cents each; 6 to 29 pounds, 4 cents each; 40 to 49 pounds, 3 cents each; 50 to 70 pounds, 2 cents each; 1 to 99 pounds, 1 cent each. It is also likely that increases will be made on second class shipments under 100 pounds. The second class increases, if made, will be 75 per cent. of the first class rates.

HUGO SAYS FARMER IS NEAREST A PRODUCER

Whitney Point, Aug. 14.—Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo of Watertown was the principal speaker at the Broome County Fair Wednesday. Discussing present agricultural conditions, the secretary told how farmers in New York state are at a great disadvantage in borrowing money, although they have the best security on earth.

"The farmer comes nearer being a producer than any other member of the community," explained Mr. Hugo, "yet he has the hardest time to obtain credit, and even then must pay the highest interest."

DILLON WANTS SOME PROMISES

Producers Should Inform the Official They Have Goods for Auction---No Limit to Sale.

New York, Aug. 14.—John J. Dillon, Commissioner of the State Department of Foods and Markets, issues an appeal to producers of fruit that should create interest. He wants full information of what is obtainable and assures producers of fruit there is no occasion to allow products to rot on tree or ground.

Mr. Dillon says further:

"We have completed all the arrangements and details for the selling of apples, peaches, pears and other fruits and vegetables at public auction. In New York City, under the supervision of this department, the sales to takep lace on the New York Central Railroad docks at Barclay st. and Desbrosses st. We will also have the use of the largest and finest auction salesroom and display room, for samples, in the world, at 204-206 Franklin st., New York City. We have closed the contract with the Fruit Auction Company, and the auctioneers employed for the selling of the fruit by this department will be the same auctioneers who have sold fruit for the Fruit Auction Company of this city for many years. The charge to you for doing your business will be 5 per cent. commission, and the handling and cataloging expenses not exceeding 2c per barrel.

"The amount of fruit that can be disposed of at auction is practically unlimited. After a careful and thorough investigation we find that the auction sales realize the highest market price obtained forf ruit in this market. Now that we have completed all arrangements and details and have the machinery for doing the business, we want to know definitely from you if you are ready to give us a part or all of your fruit to sell. If it isy our intention to give us a part of your fruit to sell we would like to know at once what fruit you expect to ship us to be sold at auction, and when you can make shipments. We must know definitely what we can depend on. You will readily understand that no buyer will pay more for the fruit than thep rice established at auction, and no buyer would know the price at auction until the sale was closed. We have arrangements made so that in case of goods being withdrawn for the owner's account, because of not having brought a price satisfactory to the shipper, the goods will be placed in cold storage. The charge for storing apples will be 40c per barrel for the season.

"Kindly remember we are conducting this business, not for profit, but for benefit to New York State producers and consumers, and after a thorough investigation we know positively that this is theb est method for selling your fruit. We want you now to do your part. Give us the definite information of what you will have to ship, and about when it will move."

Those You Know

Dr. and Mrs. I. C. Curtis are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. William Blake of Boston.

* * *

Mrs. W. H. Klein and her two daughters, the Misses Leah and Clara, are in Ballston Spa.

* * *

Attorney and Mrs. F. G. Spencer and their children left by auto today for North Fair Haven.

* * *

Unless weather conditions forbid, the W. H. Singleton lawn in East Broadway will be a scene of gaiety Monday evening, the occasion being an ice cream social under the auspices of the Epworth League.

* * *

Mrs. W. B. Holstead of South 4th st. has returned from Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Harry Payne has been a guest of her father, Frank Lamson.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Loomis and son, Harland, motored from Vermillion yesterday and were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Knowlton.

* * *

Mrs. Floyd Cox and daughter, Dorothy, are spending the week-end with Mrs. Cox's sister, Mrs. Clara Petree, of West Granby.

* * *

Miss Florence Fallon and guests, hte Misses Alice and Katherine McCabe, of Clinton, and Kathleen Mc-

Mammoth Auditorium at Chautauqua, N. Y.

Six presidents of the United States have spoken on this platform. The leaders in American life and thought have here found their most responsive audiences. This auditorium seats 5,300 people comfortably and will accommodate 7,500. Its open air sides afford perfect ventilation and comfort during the hottest days.

ENGLAND BELIEVES GULF OF RIGA SAFE FROM THE GERMAN ATTACK COMING

London, August 14.—That the German fleet will have a most difficult task in attempting to force a passage into the Gulf of Riga is the opinion expressed in military circles. Riga is recognized as essential to any German scheme involving an advance on Petrograd. By reason of its geographical location Riga is directly atwart the main trunk line leading from Warsaw through Vilna to Petrograd, and Riga has an independent connection of its own with the Russian capital.

Before the German fleet can hope to enter the Gulf of Riga it must force a passage through the waters bteween Dal Grund, the shoal waters off the southern end of Oscelo Island, and theh Courland coast at Poipt Lyser Ort. In the center of the passageway is the Michael Bank. The usual route is to pass between Michael Bank and Lyser Ort. The distance from the Dal Grund to the nearest point on the Courland coast, which is in the vicinity of Launtseem, is ten miles, but this distance is shortened for navigation purposes by the four fathom curve which off Launtseem extends at one point two miles off the beach.

It is this eight miles' stretch between the Dal Grund and the Courland coast which the Russians have blocked with mines. Only one other route is open to enter the Gulf of Riga, and that one is by way of Mohn Sound. This is a very dangerous passage and one which is also capable of being easily defended. The Russians through a number of years have conducted manoeuvers having for their object the working out of war problems based on the loss of the Gulf of Riga. It would seem as if the Russians have always reckoned the possibility of Riga failling before a strong naval force and have therefore based their defense of Petrograd on holding the Gulf of Finland. Assuming that Riga is taken, the Russian naval manoeuvers were worked out on the assumption that the port of Reval would be the next point of attack. Reval is directly connected with Petrograd by rail and is the natural base for operations of a . nd force having Petrograd as its immediate objective.

Riga as a rule is frozen in after the first of November and continues so until the last of February or early in March. When the ice comes on the city front it is still possible for vessels to discharge and load for a few weeks longer at Millegraf. The latter place is about five miles below Riga on the Dvina river. Hapsal, Port Baltic and Reval close about November or December and open in February or early March. During the winter months the Gulf of Riga is covered with ice a considerable distance from shore. "It is the practice of the Russian government to employ ice breakers to prolong the open season at the Riga Gulf and Finland ports.

The success of the Russians in holding back the German fleet from the Gulf of Riga is ascribed in naval circles largely to the Russian naval manoeuver experience of recent years, which has to do almost wholly with thep roblem of holding the Riga Gulf entrance as a preliminary to the defense of the Gulf of Finland. The Russians have the advantage that they can reinforce by way of the Mohn Sound the passage between Orel and the Hapsal shore, any certaining force defending the entrance to Riga. The Gulf of Finland is reported as safe so long as the Gulf of Riga remains in Russian possession.

The Gulf of Finland on its northern side is fringed with reefs. A well defined passage exists behind these reefs and Russian naval defense of the Finland Gulf largely counts on using this inside passageway. The depth of water is sufficient for large vessels.

Aside from the Finnish reef passage the waters of the Gulf of Finland are open, and there is no block before Petrograd short of Cronstadt. The latter place has long been regarded as possessing one of the most elaborate torpedo defense schemes of any port in the world. Cronstadt was wrested from the Swedes by Peter the Great in 1703.

Gonigal of Rome motored to Long Branch Friday.

* * *

Charles Milnes, of West 2nd st., who has been seriously ill for some time, does not improve.

* * *

When the city shall have an open-air auditorium where band concerts may be given without the interference of rainy weather, then may we look for a realization of more community spirit.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clubb of W. 1st st. are spending the week-end at Chittenango.

* * *

Mrs. Beatrice Blumberg of Syracuse is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Feinglass.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE WILL MEET TONIGHT

The Division of Agriculture will meet for a short but important meeting tonight at the office of the Chamber at 7:30 o'clock.

Preparation for the Chamber's part on the program during fair week will be completed. Other matters will also be discussed.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. T. JENNINGS
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
9 S. FIRST ST. FULTON, N. Y.

J. F. BROWN
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
has a full line of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry—at the lowest prices—consistent with quality and a fair deal.
7 S. FIRST ST. FULTON, N. Y.

GEORGE W. HACKETT
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Sewage Disposal, Property Development.
Telephone No. 9
108 ONEIDA ST. FULTON, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

State of New York, Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y.—Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 646, Laws of 1911, and Chapter 80, Laws o f1913, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office, No. 55 Lancaster street, Albany, N. Y., at 1 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, the 26th day of August, 1915, for the improvement of the following highways: Oswego County—Road No. 5408; Fulton City; East First st. Mileage, 0.36.

Maps, pans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of Division Engineer, Chas. J. McDonough, 433 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "Information for Bidders" in the itemized proposal, specifications and contract agreement.

Proposals for each road or contract must be represented in a saparate sealed envelope, endorsed on the outside with the name and number of the road or contract for which the proposal is made. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check payable to the order of the State Commission of Highways for an amount equal to at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal which such check accompanies.

This check will be held by the Commission until the contract and bond are duly executed.

The successful bidder will be required to give a bond for fifty per cent. of the amount of the contract; such bond to be executed by a surety company to be approved by the Commission, or a bond secured by the deposit of collateral securities to be approved by the Commission.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

EDWIN DUFFEY,
Commissioner.

I. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
"A Herald of Progress"
Volume No. 1, 204. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1915. Price One Cent

DES MOINES OFFICIAL REPUDIATES CLAIMS MADE RELATIVE TO CITY'S TAX RATE

ST. MARY'S TO GET SET OF CHIMES, GIFT OF JOHN GIBBONS

Yesterday the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin was observed with appropriate ceremonies in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, of which St. Mary is the patron saint. In his sermon, Rev. Father John Lindsman dwelt upon the mystery of the Assumption and spoke of the death of the Virgin Mother and of her calmness, resignation and piety as the hour approached in which she was to meet her divine Son again. He urged the congregation not to allow a day to pass without a special prayer to St. Mary for help and guidance.

Father Lindsman spoke of the departmene of Father D. J. Dooling, his assistant for nine years, who left Saturday for St. Lucy's church, Syracuse, where he will assume the curateship. Father Lindsman voiced his regret at Father Dooling's departure and spoke of the many friends the young priest had made during his stay and labors here. In closing Father Lindsman introduced Father J. S. Karszmarczyk, formerly assistant at the Whitesborough parish, who arrived Saturday to take up his duties here. Father Karczmarczyk said mass in St. Stephen's at Phoenix yesterday. He is a young priest, having been ordained in 1914, and speaks several languages, including Polish, fluently. He is expected to be of great assistance to Father Lindsman among the Polish parishioners of the church here.

Father Lindsman announced a gift of $2,000 by John Gibbons of this city, the money to be utilized in erecting a bell tower on the church. Work on the tower will be started in the near future and Father Lindsman hopes to secure a special set of chimes when the improvement is complete. He expressed the thanks of the congregation for Mr. Gibbons' generosity.

Count Von Bernsdorff and Von Bethmann-Hollweg Involved in Three Plots

New York, Aug. 16.—As the result of work by secret agents of the Department of Justice the United State Government has come into possession of indisputable evidence of dabbling in the internal affairs of the country by accredited officials of the German diplomatic service. Coming on the heels of the passport scandals, which nearly brought about a diplomatic rupture, and the attacks on the President by the inspired publication Fatherland, edited by George Sylvester Viereck, these latest discoveries have produced a crisis in Washington, where last night it was freely predicted that within a month Germany either will voluntarily call home Count Johann von Bernstorff, its Ambassador, and Captain Franz von Papen, the military attache of the Embassy, or will do so by request of President Wilson.

That the situation is acute was made clear by revelations in this city yesterday and the publication of correspondence which proves that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Chancellor of the German Empire, personally directed the employment of an American journalist to write articles favorable to German's cause for American consumption. At the same time it was shown that the publication Fatherland has been and is being financed by Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, the chief financial agent of the German government in the United States.

Ever since Dr. Albert arrived in this country he and Herr Hugo Schmidt, western representative of the Deutsches Bank of Berlin, have been under the closest scrutiny by the government agents. It is now discovered that they have been directing the activities of scores of German secret agents from their headquarters on the steamship Vaterland, of the Hamburg-American line, tied up at Hoboken, and from offices which they have maintained at No. 45 Broadway. What makes this more serious is that the government is in possession of documentary proof that in their work Dr. Albert and Herr Schmidt have been in constant communication with Count von Bernstorff and Captain von Papen.

That German agents have arranged widespread publicity for their cause through subsidized bureaus posing as legitimate news associations, through lecture tours and moving picture enterprises, has been well known for some time. The government, however, is said to be in possession of proof that German government officials attached to the Embassy in Washington and to German Consulates throughout the country have not only concerned themselves in these things but in the fomenting of labor troubles in arms, ammunition and moto vehicle factories.

That German government money is building a great ammunition factory in this country, and that the projectors of this enterprise, to disguise their real identities, have hidden themselves behind American citizens and actually made bids for orders for explosives from Britain and Russia, is information that the government has had for some time. No inkling of where this factory is located has come from government sources.

(Continued on Eighth Page)

Public Rest Room During Fair Week

Persons attending the Oswego County Fair this week may be interested to learn that the Chamber of Commerce will have a Rest Room where the farmers and their wives may make their headquarters and leave their wraps and bundles, etc., during their visit to the Fair.

The Rest Room will be open from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m. It is located in the office of the Chamber, Telephone building, No. 34 So. 1st st.

CHIEF TO HAVE EYES ON SHARKS

An Abundance of Gentry Arrive to Ply Big Business, But Sleuths Aplenty Are Here, Too.

Almost all the concessionaires and attraction owners arrived in this city today with their oufits and the Fair grounds is a busy place today. Tents [illegible] lot and the "grifters" are setting up their "layouts."

From the conversation of several men who arrived yesterday, the members of the sporting fraternity seem to have gathered the impression that the fair this year will be wide-open and any number of "strong-joint" operators are headed Fultonward. In spite of Chief Dyer's announcement that wheels will be barred this year and only legitimate concessions will be allowed to operate, those who care to risk their money on the games that "look easy" will no doubt be afforded every convenience by the wise "grifters" who find theg oing harder each year.

Detectives from all over the state will gather here tomorrow and "harness-bulls" will also be in evidence. Chief Dyer announces that a general clean-up will be made as soon as the fair gets under way and any suspect will be ordered to take the first train out.

Two racing cars, one a Ford and the other a National, arrived in the city yesterday, the advance guard of a crew that will reach here later in the week. Races will be staged on the track Saturday and the two cars already here may be allowed to give speed trial exhibitions during the week. The National is the car used by Joe Dawson of the National factory in some of the greatest races on the Indianapolis speedway.

WOODMEN TEAM OUTCLASSED THEIR RIVALS

The Fulton Woodmen made chopping blocks of their Syracuse brethren in that city yesterday when the local baseball nine walloped the Syracuse team by a score of 18-2. The big town team never had a lookin and the locals piled up the runs at will. Mike Bray, who caught for the locals, poled out a homer with three men on the cushions, Green and Pullen slammed out doubles, and Martin at shortstop for the locals, did some wonderful work in the field. The Fulton contingent made the trip by trolley.

THREE CONCERTS HERE THIS WEEK

City's Excellent Band to Make Up for Lost Time Which Is Due to Moist Weather.

Music lovers of the city will be pleased to learn that three concerts will be given in the city this week by the Elks' band. The first will take place tonight in the East Side park, [illegible] that was to have been given last Thursday even- but was postponed until Friday because of the rain. Friday night proved to be a stormy night also, and the committee hopes that Jupe Pluvius will take a vacation for this week at least.

Wednesday evening the Elks' band will give a concert at their clubhouse and following the concert an orchestra will play for dancing from 10 until 1 o'clock. On Thursday evening another concert, with a complete change of program, will be given and daneing will follow. The Elks' will hold an ice cream festival in connection with each concert.

The band will have a busy week having contracted to play every afternoon at the Fair grounds.

The program for tonight's concert follows:

March—American Cadet ......Hall
Selection—Chin Chin ...... Caryll
Popular Hits:
(a) One step, "Somebody Knows," .... Von Tilzer
(b) One Step, "Cows May Come—Cows May Go" .... Von Tilzer
Selection—Bohemian Girl ....Balfe
Waltz—Barcarole from Tales of Hoffman .... Roberts
Selected:
(a) Intermezzo "Tunisia" .. .. Laurendeau
(b) Song: "The Vale of Dreams".. .... Roberts
Trombone Solo—....F. Jess Newton
Medley Overture—The Grand Slam. .... Witmark
Overture—Wanderers Zeal .... Suppe
Selection—High Jinks .... Friml
March—The Big Elk ....Newton

JOHN McGUAIN'S ARM BROKEN ADJUSTING BELT

John McGuain, pumpman for the Walter Bradley Contracting company, in charge of the construction of the new paper mill at Broadway, suffered a compound fracture of the left arm this morning at 11 o'clock, when he attempted to put a belt upon the fly wheel of a pump. McGuain tried to throw the belt while the wheel was in motion, but his arm slipped under the belt and he was whirled off his feet.

Fellow workmen picked him up and he was taken to the office of the comcompany and Dr. Gladman was called. Some one called the ambulance and McGuain was taken to the Lee Memorial hospital after Dr. Gladman had applied first aid.

IN SPITE OF INCREASED POPULATION AND EXPENSES MILLAGE HAS DROPPED

In view of the conflicting statements regarding the tax rate in Des Moines Iowa,, the Chamber of Commerce wrote to the Commissioner of Accounts and Finance in Des Moines for a statement of the rate since 1900. The following letter has just been received:

"In reply to your of August 6th, will say that I am indeed very much surprised at the accusations made in your town regarding our tax levy, and in order to fully inform you as to the same, since the commission form of government went into effect, which was in the year 1908, will give you the tax levy for each year:

For city purposes:—1901, 40.3; 1902, 40.6; 1903, 39.3; 1904, 38.8; 1905, 38.7; 1906, 39.7; 1907, 37.9; 1908, 36.4; 1909, 37.1; 1910, 37.1; 1911, 37.1; 1912, 37.1; 1913, 32.1; 1914, 32.1.

"It is the total millage levy for all city purposes. You will note that from 1901 the levy has dropped more than 8 mills, and, of course, we have in that time increased our valuation some, but we have also increased our population about 25,000, and naturally the population necessarily has brought more taxable property values, and also created a little more expense for the city, so that we consider that one offsets the other."

ALL STORES MAY REMAIN OPEN EVENINGS DURING THE PRESENT WEEK

It is quite probable that several of the larger stores in the city will remain open two evenings this week during the fair, if plans made by several merchants are carried out. These men point to to the fact that the stores are closed Wednesday for the half-holiday and to the comparatively small number of people who spend the afternoon in the down-town section during the fair. With warm weather this week, evening shopping is likely to be more agreeable and if the stores are lighted the town will assume a livelier appearance. In consideration of the half-holiday granted for the past month, the clerks are not expected to remonstrate against two or three extra hours of labor, as the case may be. One man, interviewed this morning, expects to keep his store open Wednesday and Thursday evenings until 8 or 9 o'clock. This will allow customers to visit the stores and at the same time permit the employes to go to the evening band concerts. The store will be closed Wednesday afternoon, as usual, but will re-open at 5 o'clock. This merchant has planned an extensive advertising campaign this week and means to get the benefit of it. His representatives at the Fair grounds will announce that the store will be open in the evening and the band concert will be advertised as an attraction to keep the country trade in the city.

Secretary Heydecker of the Chamber of Commerce said this morning that no action had been taken in this regard by the Retail Trade Division of the chamber, but added that he considered the idea a good one and worthy of trial.

"TAXPAYERS COMMITTEE" UNKNOWN TO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SECRETARY

"I don't know anything about the Taxpayers' committee," said Secretary Heydecker of the Chamber of Commerce this morning, "But if I knew who the leaders of it were, I should certainly ask them why they do not use their names instead of the 'Committee' signature. They have no reason to hide themselves."

The Secretary of the Chamber disclaimed all knowledge of the personnel of the Taxpayers' committee, but he did say that the organization was not a Chamber of Commerce project.

Several of the anti-commission government group are of the opinion that the committee is an ex-officio Chamber of Commerce organization and is receiving the financial backing of the chamber. Rumor credits a prominent attorney with the authorship of the advertisements which have been signed by the committee and say this is a plan of the chamber to put its ideas before the public, while the chamber itself remains out of the political fight. In spite of the "efforts of several young business men," as cited in a daily paper circulated here, the fight goes merrily on and seems to bid fair to reach the boiling point within the next two weeks. It is stated unofficially that opposition workers will import their first speaker of a series next week. This man is to come from Dayton, and he will relate the true story, according to the antis, of the commission form in that city.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Monday, August 16, 1915.

45–PHONE NEWS ITEMS–45

Opinions

The Inevitable Cost.

It is frankly impossible for any man to prove that an adequate navy and a thoroughly maintained army would keep this country out of war. It is just as impossible for the pacifist to deny that without these safeguards the country is at the merry of the world, or of any part which finds itself both belligerent and prepared.

That being so, a comparison of values is necessary. The British naval appropriation for 1914 amounted to $250,000,000. The estimated military expenditure of the German Empire for the corresponding time was $300,000,000. These are the maximum appropriations of Europe. The singular and instructive thing about them is that together they represent the cost to England alone of running the war for one month.

No. There is no guarantee that by spending as much or ten times as much, this country would be kept at peace. But it is made clear that in the gaunt and sinster fires of Europe's pergation that unless we spend freely now we shall be called upon to spend much and bitterly later on. If we refuse toprepare, we are none the less preparing —for disasters! Philadelphia Ledger.

War and Rain.

There has been some excess of rain over the northern half of the country during the summer, and with a view to finding a reason for this there are numbers of people who lay it to the discharge of so many hundreds of tons of explosives in Europe. The theory has no foundation whatever.

There was a very great deficiency in rainfall throughout the winter and spring. The depth of snow throughout the winter was scarcely enough to protect the ground, and in many of the states did not do so. Government reports told us during the spring that there had been unusually large discharges of icebergs from the Greenland coast and beyond, and it was anticipated that there would be no shortage of moisture during the summer, particularly in the northern states. The ice drifts slowly south, and as it melts it throws off great quantities of mist. This gives the atmosphere a heavy content of moisture, and the tendency of this cold and moist air is to set in toward the warmer areas upon the continent nearest at hand. Unusually long periods of east wind have in this manner carried millions of tons of water far inland, and the storms follow.

Witness the fact that the states further south—that is, those below the Mason and Dixon line, have not been unduly wet. Indeed, they have not had rain enough. There was no rain in New Mexico from April until the latter part of July. Texas is getting rains now that have been deferred all summer, and the cotton crop is reported as improving. Oklahoma, and all the southern states lying eastwardly have suffered to some extent from drouth, and have only recently been favored with the needed showers.

If the war in Europe was of sufficient vigor to seriously affect the atmosphere would it not bring rain all over the world, instead of to a few states along the northern border of the United States?

There is a whole lot of nonsense about producing rain by explosions. We had our silly season in this country a few years ago when "rainmakers" sprung up all over the country. A good many people seem to have forgotten this fact. Not a single reliable instance can be cited when one of the experimenters ever produced the goods.—Utica Observer.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of

HONESTY THE RULE

The Evening Times has been criticised recently for permitting persons to express themselves through its columns thought relative to local affairs, and whose opinions differ from the policy advocated by this paper, The criticism is unfair for various reasons.

In the first place, with a community as with individuals, an honest opinion on any question of moment cannot be obtained until both sides are viewed intelligently, and, while the stand of The Evening Times on a question may be found in its editorial column the news columns of this paper are open for discussions on questions of public interest.

In the second place, the opportunity offered the readers of this newspaper is not new or especially commendable—it is simply fair, open and above board, and the outcome of a desire to truly help this community to grow.

It is the contention of The Evening Times that any person who would advocate the denial of the privilege to any individual to set forth his honest views on a subject under discussion in almost every nook and corner of the city is guilty of two things—he is either afraid of the strength of the policy he advocates, or he is guilty of a primitive instinct which smacks of the village; or, he is downright dishonest himself. Abraham Lincoln once said: "He who will not listen to both sides of a question is dishonest," to which might be added, that he who does not want others to hear both sides of a question is dishonest. If an issue be right it will stand for itself; it needs no propping up. Criticism brings out its coloring and its high lights.

Those of The Evening Times readers who remember the first issue of this newspaper remember the prospectus on the first page. Its heading read: "For the service of Fulton," and the contents read like this:

"The sympathies of the Fulton Times will be instant in favor of programs which promise to make the city a better city in which to live.

"It will accomplish its purpose unless it senses the social and civic longings of the hundreds of homeowners and homemakers who are making Fulton the splendid city it is.

"It will battle with them for better facilities of every sort to which they are reasonably entitled and of which they are unreasonably deprived.

"It is the duty of real newspapers to mirror the aspirations of the community it serves, to visualize conditions of life as they are and picture them as they can and will be.

"It must be the spokesman of the man in the street, the woman in the house, the girl who meets her necessities through daily toil.

"With whole-hearted enthusiasm and with no interest to serve save the interests of the community, the Evening Times dedicates itself to this policy of service and takes its place among the institutions of Fulton."

To deny any individual the privilege of expressing himself through the columns of this newspaper would mean that we were not fulfilling our pledge.

The Evening Times may not at all times be right, but it shall at all times remain honest.

HOMEMADE

Cany ou tell me why it is that men will go out of their way to patronize out-of-town industries? These men are nationally patriotic, locally homeloving, and will contribute any reasonable sum to any national couse in the interests of civic pride or progress.

But they will insist on buying things made out of town.

They want to see business better at home. They will spend much money and a lot of time toward any honest effort to bring business to town, but after it gets located in town, and really deserves success, they start sending for things made in the big cities. They start to make the cities larger, and the towns smaller. This is exactly what they do.

The real amount of their purchases may not make or may not break the local institution, but it is questionably a mighty poor plan to buy a fine horse, put him in the stable and fail to feed him.

By and by the horse develops the prohistoric disposition in him —proves to be a mule, and just when you want him to work he balks, strikes and kicks. And he runs away, over into the next town, where thel ocal folks feed better.—Silent Partner.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

News Mostly of a Political Nature From the Nation's Seat of Government for Times' Readers.

Washington, Aug. 15.—(Special Correspondence)—The increase in exports of corn, oats, wheat and flour to the European belligerents presents some astonishing figures showing the war has helped the farmer.

A report of the Department of Commerce shows that for the 1915 period breadstuffs were exported to the value of $558,660,000, compared with $156,780,000 in 1914.

The exports of breadstuffs in 1913, under Republican law, and when normal conditions prevailed, was over $211,000,000. In that year we exported 49,000,000 bushels of corn at an average export price of 60c; 33,760,000 bushels of oats, average price 40c; 91,600,000 bushels of wheat, average price, 98c; and 11,400,000 barrels of flour, average price $4.90. The price of corn this year was largely influenced by the huge 1912 crop, the record year, when 3,125,000,000 bushels were raised in the United States.

If the Democrats can get any political consolation from this statement they are welcome to it, but when Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce declares that our huge increase in export trade is not due to war orders, show him these figures.

* * *

It is announced that the new Armour frigorifico at La Plata, Argentina, will be the largest in South America and will have a capacity of of the daily slaughter of 2,000 cattle, 4.500 sheep and 2,000 pigs. Most of the meat prepared in this establishment will be shipped to the United States. So much for the effect of the free meat provision in the Underwood tariff law. The Armour company employs Argentine labor, feeds its stock with Argentine feed, and sends the meat to this country thus cutting down the market for the cattle raised by the farmer and stockman. But thep rice of meat to the consumer does not appreciably diminish, and the government loses the revenues.

* * *

The Bureau of Railway Economics reports that 622,284 persons, firms, or institutions own railroad stocks having a par value of more than five securities in one of the fundamental enterprises in American activity of the country. Their share in it consists of diminished or vanished dividends and of reduced values for their stocks. Shares in "war order" concerns are booming to be sure. But the real test of good times in this country is to be found in railroad earnings and in railroad values.

* * *

Our Consul at Yokohama answering inquiries from home respecting the prospest of additional Japanese steamship service, in view of the abandonment of the Pacific by American liners, reports that, while the shipbuilding industry is booming, the Japanese government will not grant subsidies to the new ships. There is, indeed, no apparent reason why subsidies should be granted any longer, considering the unexampled success of Democratic legislation in freeing the Japanese shipowenr from American competition.

* * *

Pin "the red badge of courage" on ex-Governor Cox (Dem.) of Ohio! The governor was defeated last fall, but he now declares that he will run again next year "for a vindication." Vindications, however, are not scheduled among Democratic fashions for 1916.

WOULD BREAK THE NEWS GENTLY TO THE EGG

A political candidate for an agricultural district, after making a fine speech, announced that he would be glad to answer any questions that might be put to him. A voice came from the audience:

"You seem to know a lot about a farmer's difficulties. May I ask a ques tion about a momentous one?"

"Certainly," replied the candidate nervously.

"How can you tell a bad egg?" went on the merciless voice.

The candidate wiated until the laughter died away.

Then he replied: "If I had anything to tell a bad egg, I think I should break it gently."—Exchange.

The consistent advertiser wins in the end. It may cost a dollar to get a dollar, but the deal wins prestige.

Expert Advice for the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

I have trouble with pounding in the second cylinder of my car. Several times I have tightened the connecting rod bearings so tightly that it is easily felt while cranking the machine. When I have run 400 or 500 miles the knock reappears. The machine has run 8,700 miles in all. Can you tell the trouble?

The most probable cause of the knock you mention is a loose bearing. This may be a main, connecting rod, wristpin or camshaft bearing. It might also be caused by a broken piston ring, the camshaft being out of alignment, or if the knock is not very severe it may be the result of carbon on a valve seat. As it is most probable that is it in the crankshaft bearings, these should be inspected and if necessary carefully taken up, or if they are badly scored they may need to be scraped, or in an extreme case they will require replacing. In taking up the bearings great care should be exercised not to get them too tight, and it should be noted that it is quite possible that the reason your machine begins to knock again after going 400 or 500 miles after the bearings have been adjusted too tightly. When a bearing is too tight excessive friction is the result, and overheating occurs. This wears the bearing away in a very short time and in some cases may even melt the metal. The bearing should be only taken up enough to remove all play.

It would hardly seem possible that the bearings should need scraping after the car has gone such a short distance, but if they have been adjusted too tightly it may be that they are badly scored, and if this is the case scraping will be necessary. This operation should be left to the care of an experienced and skillful mechanic and is not a job for the novice.

Kindly tell me the best way to true up the wheels on a car. I feel that my wheels are not running true.

Before anything is done be certain that the wheels need truing up. Sometimes all that is necessary is to readjust the tie rod, which connects both wheel knuckles. Wabbling front wheels may be caused by a bent axle, bent spindle, partially broken bearing, interior of hub worn, etc. The common cause is bent spindles, and a good repair man can bend these back in shape.

Why is it hard for me to start my car when I run out of gasoline and refill the tank again?

Possibly the carburetor float sticks against the side of the chamber, so that it is difficult for the gasoline to flow in. Another explanation is that there is dirt in the fuel pipe and that therefore the passage of fuel is very slow, with the result that it takes some time for the chamber to become filled, and if an attempt is made to start before this time difficulty may be experienced.

Can you tell me how to mend a crack in the crank case? It is so bad that the oil leaks out in a short time.

You cannot mend this yourself unless it is very small, in which case you might be able to patch it with a piece of sheet steel metal and some rivets. If the crack is of any size it is best to have it welded, although if the place is so situated that it is not strained by the operation of the motor it may be sufficient to solder it.

What effect does the practice of using the motor as a brake coming down a hill have on the mechanism of an automobile?

The use of a motor as a brake is generally conceded to have a more or less deleterious effect on the gears. The power through the gears is reversed, since the car is now tending to drive the motor. Thus instead of having the stepdown reduction we have a step-up with consequently more surface pressure on the teeth and hence more abrasion.

Where is the best place to look for a knock?

All moving joints are susceptible to knocks. Tracing through the transmission of power from the cylinder to the rear axle, we find that at each point of engagement of one or more moving parts with other parts there is a chance for a knock. Starting with the piston, if this is too loose, there will be a distinct slapping sound. It can only be cured by the use of an oversized piston. The next point is at the wrist pin, which might have a knock due to looseness in the upper connecting rod. The fourth point is in the main bearings in the crankshaft, fifth at the connection between the crankshaft and clutch, then in the universal joints and the gear box bearings and between the teeth of the different gears. Loose valve tappets, timing gears, etc., are also fruitful sources of knocks.

Will it shorten the life of a piston by drilling to lighten it, or is there any disadvantage in so doing?

You can drill the pistons and get good results. Many racing cars use such pistons. It will be better and cheaper in the end to get pistons of some light material, such as magnalium.

"Black's white bread" and Black's cookies have won a place here. They suit the taste. adv

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 3111 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4246
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

GLENWOOD FARM
Milk, Cream and Commercial Buttermilk
Our bottles are washed by steam
Our milk bottled on Farm of
FRED VOGELGSANG
Phone 2510

G. H. MAUDE
Painter and Decorator
Phone 4369 260 S. 5th St.
Free estimate on Exterior and Interior work. Up-to-date designs.

ROGERS' SILVERWARE FREE!
One coupon with each 5c purchase.
Premiums on Display
POMPHRET'S

THINKING OF A BOAT RIDE?
30-foot launch and rowboats to rent.
INGERSOLL'S BOAT LIVERY
N. 1st st. opposite Old Grace Chapel.

DEFIANCE TIRES
Both Smooth and Tiger Tread.
These tires are giving the best of satisfaction.
Guaranteed 4,000 Miles.
For Sale by
GEO. B. PALMER
207 Worth St.

DRESSMAKING
Promptly and Neatly Done
Prices Reasonable
412 Hannibal st. Fulton, N. Y.

Steamer CITY OF FULTON
Freight & Packet Service
Runs daily between Fulton and Syracuse
Leave Fulton, 5:15 a. m.
Arrive Syracuse, 11 a. m.
Leave Syracuse, 2:50 p. m.
Capt. C. S. Burleigh

D. EDWIN BALSLEY
Public Accountant and Auditor
401 Daniel Building
433 S. Salina st. Syracuse N. Y.

WARD'S CAKES
10c EACH
Fresh Every Day at
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Hello 75 : : : : : Oneida St.

BOTTOMLESS LAKE SURVEYED BY STUDENTS

A map of Green Lake at Jamesville, N. Y., which is of great interest zoologically and geologically has been made by R. D. Rudolph of Highland Falls and W. J. Endersbee of Russell, students of the College of Forestry, as a part of their study of the fish of the lake. This map has aroused much interest because it is the first and only detailed map showing soundings over the entire lake area. This lake has the reputation of being "bottomless," although the maximum depth at winter high water is only 62 feet. During the winter the lake has an area of 8 feet, but in the summer season it drains away so that on June 1st it had an area of 3 acres only.

GETTING OUR MONEY'S WORTH

IN EVERY transaction we expect to get our money's worth.

When we buy merchandise from our local storekeepers we examine everything with the utmost care, we test for strength and look for quality. We discuss with the merchant the desirability and value of everything and after we shall have decided that we will effect a purchase we are convinced that we have obtained full value and that we can depend on our purchase as being what we want.

Then, again, if for any reason we have reason to be dissatisfied with that which we have bought we can talk it over with our merchant and any discrepancy will be readily adjusted.

This is the principle of all good business. The buyer meets the seller face to face and examines the goods before closing the deal. The seller is responsible for his representations and the buyer can always find him and adjust any differences which may occur.

On the other hand there is the mail order method.

We receive a book from the mail order house, illustrated with expensive pictures of various articles. The descriptions of these articles are always optimistic and gloriously pleasing. Our minds are impressed by the charming wording of the descriptions and the selection of adjectives creates in our minds a desire to possess these wonderful things.

All sorts of promises are made in the book, or catalog. We will be accorded the greatest possible consideration. we will be allowed all kinds of privileges; we can return the goods at the expense of the house if not satisfactory; shipments will be made with promptness and despatch; any damages in shipping will be adjusted at once; "Our Mr. So-and-So will give your orders his personal attention," etc.

We are flattered and cajoled by the clever wording of the catalogue and the statements made in the "fake" personal letters sent to follow up the catalogue. We are touched in that tiny spot of vanity which, though small, seems to be everywhere and to respond to the slightest touch.

We are allured by the prospect of obtaining such magnificent and desirable articles at such remarkably low (?) prices and we are flattered by the statement that Mr. So-and-So will give our order personal attention.

We begin to believe ourselves to be "some punkins" and we are inclined to swell up and look askance at our less fortunate townsmen who have not been singled out for such distinction as a letter, signed in person by Mr. So-and-So.

Therefore, we decide that we will send an order for something. We forget that we can go into the store of our own local So-and-So, whom we know and to whom we are perhaps responsible for past favors. But it is easy to forget all this in the happiness and exultation of having been singled out by the great mail order "boss" as a desirable person with whom to do business.

SO WE SEND AN ORDER, CASH WITH IT, OF COURSE.

Then we wait for the article to come. More waiting. Then we write to the mail order "boss."

We get a succession of form letters in reply, but no merchandise. We waste a lot of time and patience and postage stamps and stationery. Finally the shipment arrives.

We are astounded. This hardly looks like the article we expected. So we write again. Then follows more correspondence. We are told to examine the article again thoroughly and compare the description with it. We do so.

Yes, the technical description is the same. BUT THE CLEVER STYLE IN WHICH IT IS WRITTEN HAS DELIBERATELY MISLED US. The illustration has lied to us deliberately, because the picture was toned up and exaggerated for the sole purpose of misleading us.

We are stung. We could have gotten a far better value from our local storekeeper for the money. The lying letters we received from Mr. So-and-So were merely printed form letters and were probably never seen by the alleged signer, who is in Europe spending the dollars which we, and other similar dupes, have sent him.

Bah! Why will be persist in such foolishness? Our common sense should tell us better. But no, probably we will do the same thing over again when we get the same sort of flattering and lying dope from another mail order house that has bought a list of names, containing ours, from the house which stung us.

YES, THEY WILL PASS OUR NAMES ALONG, ONE TO THE OTHER. WE HAVE PLACED OURSELVES ON RECORD AS BEING "EASY MARKS."

In the meantime we may go to our local dealer and buy the article we really need. He will guarantee it and, perhaps, give us credit for it if we need it.

LET US SUPPORT OUR LOCAL BUSINESS MEN. THEY ARE ENTITLED TO OUR TRADE AND WE KNOW WHAT TO EXPECT FROM THEM.

Advice.

"Nobody listens to advice."

"You're wrong. One fellow always does."

"Who's that?"

"The fellow who's giving it."—Cleveland Leader.

Your Wants

Made Known in

THE EVENING TIMES

Reach Nearly 16,000 Eyes Each Day

PRICES:

One Word, one time, 1 Cent
One Word, 3 times, 2 Cents
One Word, 6 times, 3 Cents

CASH WITH ORDER

GOES BAREFOOT AT 73.

Says Close Union With Earth Keeps Him Well.

Kansas City, Kan. — When grass roots and mother earth come in contact with bare feet there is a sort of soothing electrical current transmitted through the body that rebuilds and invigorates the entire system is the theory and practice of J. M. Halger of Carlton, Okla.

Eight months in each year he spurns the pressure of leather on his feet, and with trousers rolled up nearly knee high attends to his farm. He has been in Kansas City with no shoe or boot accompaniment and did not feel half as strange as people who looked at him.

Recent Inventions.

A plow that digs peanuts and shakes them from the vines has been patented by a Missouri inventor.

An Australian inventor has patented apparatus for the manufacture of gas from 98 per cent air and 2 per cent gasoline vapor.

To save electricity in hotels there has been invented a door lock that shuts off the lights in a room when it is locked from the outside.

A patent has been granted for an umbrella that can be made in the forms of leaves or flowers, the inventor believing they have advantages over the round shape.

Laconic.

"Hair's a little inclined to"—

"Cut it," interrupted the man who wanted to catch a train.—Puck.

WHEN WOMAN DECIDES.

Great Organizations Strongly Pro-suffrage.

Unless there is a votes for women pennant waving from each window the antis are nearly sure that the people of the house don't want votes for women. Sometimes, according to anti arithmetic, it's 97½ per cent of all the women in the United States who wouldn't vote if they could, sometimes it's 90 per cent, and just recently it's 88 per cent.

The only time suffrage was ever submitted to a referendum of women in the east was in the case of the straw vote in Massachusetts twenty-five years ago. Twenty-five times as many women voted for it as against it, yet the legislators said that so many women didn't vote at all that it was proof that the women didn't want the suffrage and deliberately refused to abide by the women's decision. Having been tricked in this way, it is small wonder that women say, "No, thank you," when the subject of a women's referendum is broached. When a majority of the men who vote on a question are for it that settles the question. But when women vote 25 to 1 in favor of woman suffrage the question is not settled at all. It is merely shoved back to those who vote neither way. This is not, however, the only reason why women won't waste time over a woman's referendum. There is no legal provision for making such a decision binding no matter which way it goes. If every woman in New York voted in favor of woman suffrage that effect would have the legal weight of two chicken feathers. If woman's vote on such a matter were legal there would be no woman struggling for the suffrage; she would already have it.

In this connection it is rather interesting to note that every time you can get the general opinion of women concretely expressed, as through some great woman's organization, you find that organization going on record as overwhelmingly for suffrage.

In the United States alone the membership lists of the women's national organizations that demand suffrage total over 10,000,000. They include the United States contingent of the 7,000,000 women in the International Council of Women, the 237,000 women in the two orders of the Maccabees, the 1,600,000 women in the general Federation of Women's Clubs, the half million in the W. C. T. U., the woman contingent of the 300,000 members of the national grange, the 100,000 women in the Women's Trade Union League and hundreds of thousands of other women in other national organizations ranging in membership from 5,000 to 100,000. Even if these membership lists overlap to some extent, the net total of separate names runs into the millions. In so far as organized women can prove the case by numbers, they have done so by massing an overwhelming array of women in the line of march to the polls.

Original Pledge Card.

A novel suffrage pledge has been received by the president of the Virginia Equal Suffrage League among those returned at a recent meeting. On the card a man had written:

"I hereby pledge myself to contribute all the time I can spare from my everyday duties and employment to the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia. Payable as the opportunities are presented."

On the reverse side of the card the following lines were written:

"A man may hae an honest heart,
Though poortith hourly stare him;
A man may tak a neighbor's part,
Yet hae nae cash to spare him."

Women Admitted to Men's Union.

An important decision for women was the resolution passed by the National Union of Railway Men of England at their annual general meeting admitting women to the union. This means that women who are employed as ticket collectors, booking clerks and in other railway capacities where they are replacing men will have their wages standardized by the union.

Polish For Steel.

Sweet oil, one tablespoonful; turpentine, two tablespoonfuls; emery powder, one tablespoonful.

Not a Grumbler.

In one of the southwestern states the courtroom of the courthouse was overlooking the cemetery. A negro had just been sentenced for two years. The judge, piqued at his apparent indifference, remarked, "You don't seem to mind your sentence."

"Bless yo', judge, de's plenty ob 'em ovah yondah would like to hab it!"—Life.

HOME TOWN HELPS

TREES PLANTED TOO THICKLY

Mistake Made by Many People Who Set Out the Desirable Shade for the Summer Days.

A week ago the writer saw a street where trees had just been planted but twenty-five feet apart. There is no tree large enough for street use that should be planted so thickly. Could every other one be taken out at the end of ten years from planting, no fault could be found with the scheme.

At a score of years after planting, pepper trees are close enough at 60 feet apart. For the first ten years they could well be maintained at 30 feet apart; but who will cut away the offending alternates when the time is ripe? Unfortunately, all are left, to form a solid wall of green on each side of the street so that no glimpse of anything may be seen outside this narrow and uninteresting channel dubbed, usually, "a beautiful avenue of living green," a serious misnomer. Each tree should be silhouetted against the sky so that its individuality may be seen, its beauty of outline, grace of carriage, form and color of foliage and flower, and also that a clear view may be had of both the near and the distant landscape. Let in the glorious sunshine and air; also let them out, and have landscape views as free. Neither fence in anything or fence out anything. The trees may with propriety be made to appropriate their just share of the territory and the view, but no more. There should be other rights and other places for other objects.—Los Angeles Times.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE TOWN

Ten Commandments That Are Worth Heeding by the Citizens of Any Community.

These Ten Commandments for the spring clean-up are just as good in this town as they were in Winfield, Kan., where the Courier printed them:

Thou shalt honor thy neighborhood and keep it clean.

Remember thy cleaning day and keep it wholly.

Thou shalt take care of thy rubbish heap else thy neighbor will bear witness against thee.

Thou shalt keep in order thy alley, thy back yard, thy hall and thy stairway.

Thou shalt not let the wicked fly breed on thy premises.

Thou shalt not kill thy neighbor by ignoring fire menaces or by poisoning the air with foul odors.

Thou shalt not keep thy windows closed day and night.

Thou shalt support the city, county and state health officers in their work and obey their instructions.

Thou shalt eat less, breathe deeper, rise earlier and bathe oftener.

These things do that thy days may be long and healthy upon the earth.

Setting Out Trees and Shrubs.

Now is the time to set out trees and shrubs. In setting any plant of this kind in a new location it is necessary for the hole to be large enough to allow the roots to be spread out. The soil should be worked around the roots, as every space under them will mean just that amount of idle root. Too many empty spaces under the roots mean a dead tree or shrub. When the earth is filled in it should be tramped in as firmly as possible. It is sometimes desirable to wet down the soil to make it pack more firmly. The soil particles must be forced against the roots to enable the soil water to be carried to them through the action of capillary attraction. Many of the failures in transplanting come from permitting the soil to lie too lightly over the roots.

School Children Make Bird Houses.

The boys and girls of the Columbus public school, under the direction of one of the teachers, are making bird houses. They have already made twenty, of sizes ranging from one to nine rooms. These are intended for the martins, especially, since they consume such numbers of destructive insects. The old idea that the only use a boy has for a bird is as a target for stones and airgun is surely dying out in progressive communities. Intelligent people, old and young, recognise birds as invaluable friends to the farmer, the fruit grower and the gardener and protect them as such. We are glad to note that several Brookville boys are providing houses for wrens and bluebirds and are thus doing their part in this good work.—Brookville American.

Against Billboards.

Several hundred women in Firwood, Pa., have started a crusade to place under the ban every store, theater and other business that uses billboards as an advertising medium.

Pride in the Home.

Many men are determined to beautify their home grounds this summer even if they have to make their wives do the work.—South Bend News-Times.

The Jitney Bus.

At least the bus of that name has lived long enough to make the jitney famous.—Chicago News.

So far as is known, with all her troubles, Europe doesn't have to grapple with a jitney bus problem.—Detroit Journal.

One thing the jitney certainly has done—it has enabled the street car motorman to see a prospective passenger sooner than formerly.—Dallas News.

With the coining of the word "jitneur" to denominate the driver of the jitney bus there should no longer be any curbing the demand that this vehicle must go.—New York Post.

Current Comment.

America is now the richest of nations. Can we keep our peace and our ducats?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A rise in the price of beef used to be accompanied by an interesting explanation. Now it simply takes place. —Washington Star.

Almost any man with personal magnetism, some guns and a few boxes of soda crackers can get up a revolution in Mexico.—Los Angeles Express.

The crank is capable of much worse mischief than the criminal, and the pity of it is that he should be so much harder to detect.—Philadelphia Ledger.

He Had Felt Slippers.

Old Lady (in shoe shop)—Have you felt slippers? Boy Assistant (solemnly) —Yes, ma'am; many a time.

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

SLANG.

SOME highbrows draw the line on slang—they just can't stand the "vulgah" twang of mutilated character. They do not like the terms we use—the classic phrases we abuse; but then, that doesn't matter. Why should we be so straight laced that we can't say "paste this in your hat" because it isn't proper? Why should we can such happy words as "feed that chatter to the birds," or draw the chalk on "copper"? I like to hear a fellow sling a little "phoney" talk and bring a smile to your smiler. Oh, partner, throw a little slang (there's snap and action to its twang) and be a gay worth-whiler. There's music to the slangy speech—(it's not the kind the schoolmarms teach)—but, hoop la! we should worry! I can't see how it's such a sin to substitute "joy flash" for grin, or "shake a leg" for hurry. It grieves me when a fellow talks so carefully and proudly balks at phrases out of order. It gets me, friend, so doggone mad I'd like to run the straight laced lad across the Southern border. It makes a fellow feel at home to gayly chirp "nobody home!" to some dense friend, uncertain. It's good to say a thing or two to bring your real self into view, and draw aside the curtain. A little slang talk now and then is relished by the wisest men, and that does down, for ages. That little proverb ought to be absorbed by all humanity, from helpless babes to sages. The man who slings a little slang will get in solid with the gang (a tip, right off the handle). 'Twill make your tongue as versatile—as easy rolling as a wheel—as lighting as a candle.

A Beau-Knot?

There once was a nice little shoe
That mused, "Yes, 'tis strange, but 'tis true—
When my mistress, so trim,
Goes walking with him,
I always untie—yes, I do!"
—New York Times.

The Exact Spot.

Lawyer—So you went out and waited for some time on the pavement. Now, did you strike the witness in the interim?

Defendant—No, I didn't. I pasted him in the jaw.—Baltimore American.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

A STRAIGHTFORWARD BUSINESS PROPOSITION

The Taxpayers' Committee Has No Political Axes to Grind—No Political Friends to Hand Jobs To

The Taxpayers Committee wants only one thing, TO SEE FULTON'S GOVERNMENT raised from its present low plane of inefficiency, to see power removed from political hands IN THE DARK to efficient business management IN THE LIGHT.

TAKE OFF THE BLINDERS!

SEE FULTON'S GOVERNMENT AS IT IS!

FULTON is staggering under a $530,000 debt.

$67,000 sewer bonds are due next year. NOT A CENT TO PAY THEM.

THIS YEAR'S TAX RATE—$3.29 per hundred, East Side; $3.54 per hundred, West Side.

What Will It Be Next Year?

WHY THIS DEBT? Because under the present cumbersome and inefficient form of government the politicians only know where your money has gone—and they won't tell.

They want you to look at the City Government with blinders on. You have seen only what they intended you to see.

Citizens of Fulton—Look into your government and see the waste, carelessness and inefficiency. These make the high tax rate and the big debt.

TAKE OFF THE BLINDERS!

The commission-manager form of government is a tested, straightforward business proposition, a government for the benefit of every honest person in the community. Now is the time to face your city's problem and decide whether you want CONTINUED POLITICAL MISMANAGEMENT or a REAL BUSINESS-LIKE ADMINISTRATION.

Vote for commission-manager plan of government on September 18 and turn the searchlight of publicity upon and into city affairs.

[Signed]

TAXPAYERS' COMMITTEE

DOCTORS MUST REPORT BIRTHS

Department of Health Once More Points Out Importance of Obeying Vital Statistics Law.

Albany, Aug. 16.—The State Department of Helath has again called the attention of the physicians of the state to the fact that violations of the vital statistics law, requiring the report of Births within five days of their occurrence, will be prosecuted by local district attorneys.

"This is not a desire of the Department of Health to enforce some unimportant provision of the law merely because it happens to be law," said Dr. Hermann M. Biggs in a statement madep ublic here today. "The thorough observance of this law is of great importance to each individual child. Nearly every day the newspapers print accounts of American citizens arrested in Europe or involved in one way or another in the world war being able to prove their citizenship only through certified copies of birth certificates filed in this country. Tardy registration results in many births not being recorded at all. This results in serious handicaps to children in many cases in subsequent years when they will require certified copies of the legal records for school, employment and other purposes.

"Prompt reports of births are necessary also for the prevention of infant mortality. For these reasons physicians and midwives will be held to strict compliance with the law under penalty for failure or neglect.

"The enforcement of this law is not only a matter of great value to the state, but is also of national importance. New York has taken an advanced position with respect to the requirement that births be registered within five days after their occurrence, an example which has been followed by Michigan and North Carolina during the present year. The administration of the law is being watched with great interest throughout the country, as indicated by telegrams received by the Department of Health from the Federal Children's Bureau and the U. S. Public Health Service."

Dr. Biggs made public the following telegram from Lewis Meriam, Acting Chief, U. S. Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.:

"Immediate registration of all births is essential to prevent unnecessary deaths of babies. Unless all births are registered at once, infant welfare agencies may not learn of a birth of a baby under adverse conditions until too late to be of assistance to that baby. Thorough and uniform enforcement of law is necessary if a city is to derive full profit from birth registration as an aid in saving the lives of babies."

Dr. Rupert Blue, Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service, wired as follows:

"I wish to express my sincere commendation of the active measures being taken by your department in the enforcement of your vital statistics law, particularly the efforts you are making to secure prompt and complete registration of all births. The registration of all births is necessary to protect the civil and social rights of the child and the future adult. Immediate registration is necessary for complete registration. Delayed registration means incomplete registration. The greater the delay the greater is the proportion of births forgotten or for some other reasons not registered."

The law provides a penalty of from five to fifty dollars fine for the first offense in the case of a physician or midwife who fails or neglects to file a birth certificate within five days, and from ten to one hundred dollars fine in the case of a second offense.

COLUMBIA MILLS, INC. TO PROTEST TOMORROW

Tomorrow will be grievance day in Oswego town and the Columbia Mills Inc., intends to be represented before the Board of Assessors and protest against the assessment of $800,000 on its property at iMnetto. The company alleges that the valuation is excessive, erroneous, unjust and discriminative. It is asserted that property in other parts of the town is not assessed in any such proportion as the big shade cloth plant.

Angel Food, Sponge Cake, Crullers and Pies at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

ALBANY GOSSIP DAY BY DAY

Chronicle of Events and a Forecast of What is Doing in Officialdom—Special Correspondence.

By Frederic T. Cardoze.

Albany, Aug. 16.—The proposed amendments to what is known as the "Charities Article" of the State Constitution, are likely to hold the center of the Constitutional Convention stage in the near future. These amendments and the recommenda- many and varied. First, there are the amendments proposed by President Stewart of the State Board of Charities. Under these all of the state institutions, including the prisons, would have separate boards of managers that would really manage and direct the institutions, with a reasonable amount of fiscal control vested in the state comptroller.

President Stewart argues that as the state charitable and reformatory institutions and the state hospitals for the insane have been well managed by boards the members of which serve without salary the state prisons which usually have been in politics and poorly managed, would profit through the adoption of a similar system. He also recommends that the state commission in lunacy be continued like the state board of charities and the state commission of prisons, simply as a visiting and inspecting body which the provisions of the present constitution merely contemplate, but from which principle there has been an extended departure through legislation.

It is further recommended by President Stewart that the duties of inspection by the state board of charities be extended to cover charities and other like organizations, most of which receive their main support from the contributions of the general public.

Opposition to this proposed extention of the funtions of the board has come mainly from the societies for the prevention of cruelty to children which apparently have the feeling that any state supervision of their work would be irksome. This proposition is likely to be debated in open convention to considerable length by Delegate-at-Large Louis Marshall, who will take the affirmative side.

Then there is the proposed Steinbrink amendment, which has been reported out by the committee on charities of the convention. This seeks to repose in the state commission in lunacy by constitutional enactment, the inconsistent duties of visitation and inspection as well as those of management and control of the state hospitals for the insane, as at present provided by statute, in opposition to the provisions of the constitution.

Those who have had a look at the inside workings of the convention machinery are of the opinion that the real amendments to the "Charities Article" will emerge from the Tanner committee on governor and other state officers. This committee is said to favor an amendment consolidating fiscal and a certain amount of administrative control of the state prisons and the state charitable and reformatory institutions in the hands of a single executive officer to be appointed by the governor. Such official, it is planned, will assume the duties and take the places of the state superintendent of prisons and the state fiscal supervisor of state charities. He also will have under his control a motely array of institutions ranging from the state prisons to the school for the blind and the hospital for crippled children. The state board of charities, the state commission in lunacy and the state commission of prisons are said to retain their statu quo under this amendment.

SYRACUSE BANKS HAVE INCREASED DEPOSITS

Syracuse Aug. 16.—"Our deposits have increased very materially within the last six weeks," stated A. N. Ellis, vice-president of the City Bank of Syracuse, this morning, while discussing the local business situation. Inquiry at other banking institutions revealed the fact that the increase in deposits was by no means confined to the City Bank.

While perhaps no banker would express the situation in so many words, yet it seems to be true that Syracuse banks have more money on hand than they know what to do with. It is possible that Syracuse people also have more money than they know what to do with; hense, the decidedly important increase in amount of deposits.

An Electric Iron Smooths Out Ironing Worries

We have just received a new shipment of Westinghouse and Hotpoint Irons to sell at $3.00. 10-year guarantee

A fine line of Electric Hot Weather Helps on display at our office.

THE ELECTRIC CO.
103 ONEIDA STREET

SPECIAL

FAIR DAY!
SATURDAY, AUG. 21
to be shown as
Automobile Day
At 2:15 in the Afternoon
AUTO AND MOTORCYCLE RACES
in which the Country's Best Material will participate.

Races under Special Direction of FRED PLANT, Boston, Mass.

Those wishing for information may call on MR. PLANT at the Lewis Hotel, City.

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
Surety Bonds of All Kinds
Real Estate Loans
FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122

WARD'S CAKES
10c EACH
Fresh Every Day at
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Hello 75 : : : : : Oneida St.

PATHFINDER COMPANY RUSHING ROAD WORK

The State Highway Department is giving out assurances that the Pathfinder Construction company of this city will complete the Colosse highway between now and October 1, the time limit set by the department.

The original plans called for a concrete road, but objection was made by many residents of the town of Mexico and the highway department was asked to change the road to macadam. The Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution to this effect. But the department decided that it would not be proper to change the type of construction while the road was being built.

There was considerable delay owing to the difficulty in securing a suitable supply of sand and gravel, but this has been obviated and the work was started a week ago. The completion of this road will complete the route from Syracuse to the St. Lawrence river.

KANSAS FARMERS TO TURN GRAIN INTO MUTTON

Kansas City, Kan., Aug. 16.—Floods can't keep Kansas down. Most states would have raised the white flag over the heavy grain loss from rain and floods, but Kansas has the old ensign flying over the fort.

Grain that lies on the ground, that the hail and the winds and rain have knocked flat, is to be converted into mutton. From every county farmers are sending orders for sheep and within 30 days there will be more than a million sheep feeding throughout the state.

Along every valley in the state unprecedented rains sent the water out across the fields when the grain should have been ripening. More than a million and a half acres of wheat and oats were ruined. With sheep getting fat on this grain, the elimination of harvesting, threshing and marketing, the farmers are looking upon life a little more cheerfully these days.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

Girl Wanted—For general housework. Must be experienced. American preferred. Family of four adults. Apply by letter, stating references, if any, and wages desired to W. C. B., care of The Evening Times office. 208

For Rent—Five-room flat on East Second st. Inquire I. Alderman, Phones 1242 and 2242.

For Rent—A house; $2.50 per week. Inquire People's Hardware store. 204

To Rent.—Suite of rooms over Giesler store in Cayuga st. Inquire Victor C. Lewis' Tobacco Store. 207

For Rent—Six rooms and bath, corner 3rd and Seneca Sts. Inquire 121 So. First St. 206

Girl Wanted—For general housework. 159 So. 4th St. 206

For Sale—A $200 Edison phonograph Cheap for cash. Phone 122. tf

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

To Rent—Front room; gas; bath. Call 508 Oneida St. 204

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

For Rent—A flat at 504 Pine street. $10 per month. H. L. Crandall.

MAYOR FOX WOULD STOP DOGS FROM RUNING LOOSE

A largeb ull dog, the property of a neighbor, leaped upon 9-year-old Max Gately of Erie and 3rd sts. Saturday night and bit the lad on both legs, inflicting deep wounds. Dr. Fox dressed the wounds and ordered a hunt for the owner of the dog. The city dog catcher was given orders to take the animal to the city pound and the dog will be observed closely for signs of rabies. The little boy's wounds were cauterized and no complications are feared.

Two other children have been bitten by stray animals during thep ast week and Mayor Fox is in favor of a general order preventing owners allowing their dogs to run at large even though they have tags.

AUTOMOBILE DAY TO BE ADDED TO FAIR

The Oswego County Agricultural Society has added one more day to this week's show, to be known as Automobile Day. Saturday is designated and at 2:15 p. m. the auto and motorcycle races under the direction of Fred Plant of Boston will be run. Mr. Plant says that at the races some of the fastest professional drivers will compete for the prizes. This will give persons who have never witnessed auto races a chance to see some speed kings. The motorcycle events are open to everybody and entries may be made in person or by telephone to Fred Plant, Lewis House.

New Potatoes, per peck (15lbs.), 19c at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

D. EDWIN BALSLEY
Public Accountant and Auditor
401 Daniel Building
433 S. Salina st. Syracuse N. Y.

G. M. GILBERT IS DEAD IN WEST

Was Well Known in This Vicinity---Western Paper Describes Mr. Gilbert's Life

George Macumber Gilbert, who died at Warrensburg, Mo., was a former resident of Gilbert Mills and one of the most prominent men of this section. The Warrensburg Standard-Herald comments as follows:

George Macumber Gilbert departed this life Sunday afternoon, Aug. 8, 1915, at the family home in East Gay street. For some time he had been in failing health, but it was only shortly before his death that he became bedfast. During his entire mature life he had been actively engaged in business..

Mr. Gilbert was a native of New York, having been born at Gilbert's Mills, Oswego county, New York, eighty-six years ago. There he grew to manhood. In 1861 he was married to Mary E. Allen. In 1866 they came to Warrensburg, residing here until death claimed them. Mrs. Gilbert preceded her husband to the grave a few years, and since then Mr. Gilbert has been cared for by his son, Allen, and wife. After coming to Warrensburg Mr. Gilbert was engaged in the grocery business a number of years. Later he engaged in the hide and wool business with which he was connected for a number of years, being senior member of the Gilbert & Son establishment on East Pine st. He was active in the business until advancing age kept him away from the place, and until very recently he was there nearly every day, more or less.

Mr. Gilbert was the last of his generation, being the last of a family of ten children to pass to the great beyond.

During his active business life he was one of the most progressive citizents of Warrensburg, and one of the men to whom we owe our thanks for the splendid foundation on which the city is built. He had been a member of the Presbyterian church many years and he lived as he professed. He was a fine, Christian gentleman, a kind father and neighbor, and his death is mourned by a large circle of friends, who extend sympathy to the son, Allen Gilbert and other relatives.

The funeral was held from the family home at ten o'clock Tuesday morning, and in the absence of his pastor, Rev. Elbert Hefner, the services were conducted by Rev. James pastor of the Market Street Methodist Episcopal church. Interment in the city cemetery.

MRS. GEORGE JENKINS.

Mrs. George Jenkins of Keokuk, Iowa, died last night at the home of her sister, Mrs. G. J. Emery, of So. 4th st.

Mrs. Jenkins had been a guest in her sister's home for the past six weeks, but ten days ago she become ill and failed rapidly until the end came last night. She was a native of this section but for the pst forty years had made her home in the west.

Surviving besides the sister are two daughters, one whose home is in Keokuk, Iowa, and another in Chicago.

The body will tonight be sent to Keokuk. Prayer will be offered at the Emery home tonight by Rev. H. D. Holmes. A son-in-law, Harry Blood, of Keokuk, Iowa, is expected to arrive in the city tonight and will accompany the body.

Efficiency Methods

RESULT IN HAPPY HOMES

THE "SCIENTIFIC STERLING"

Is the Last Word In Kitchen Efficiency

Surely there is no question that the wife is entitled to the same modern equipment in her kitchen that the husband demands in his store or office.

The husband is constantly trying to find new and better methods of doing his work, because they make his work easier and increase his earning power; modern appliances make him a more efficient man.

The wife is justified in asking the same consideration.

THE "SCIENTIFIC STERLING" The Gas Range that Burns Coal

Fills a place in the kitchen as important as the typewriter or cash register in store or office. It takes the place of all other gas, coal, or "combination" ranges—doing the work of all of them, and doing it better.

The "*Scientific Sterling*" cooks or bakes with either gas or coal. Compact cleanly, convenient, economical, absolutely safe, and wonderfully efficient.

It requires only a demonstration to convince any housewife that the "*Scientific Sterling*" is the range for which she has been waiting. May we give you that demonstration today?

SAVE MONEY BY OUR CO-OPERATIVE CLUB PLAN

Fulton housewives may take take advantage of our Club Plan in purchasing the "Scientific Sterling" on the offer that will not be duplicated.

We will place the "*Scientific Sterling*" in your kitchen and give you full 30 days to try it out—you keep it only if satisfied.

Future purchasers will pay the full cash price of the "*Scientific Sterling*" which is $77.00 without special terms or discounts.

Club Purchasers who buy now may take a full eight months to pay for their range—only $5.00 first payment, and $2.00 a week on the cash price.

The "*Scientific Sterling*" is installed for Club Purchasers without charge. Future purchasers will have to pay for installation. As soon as the first $5.00 payment is made, we will set up the "*Scientific Sterling*" in your kitchen, furnishing all gas, water, and stove pipe connections above the floor, and we will not charge a cent for connections or labor.

Should any Club Purchaser die or become disabled before all payments are made, we simply issue a bill of sale for the range, and cancel remaining payments.

Every "*Scientific Sterling*" is sold with the strongest guarantee that we can write, signed by ourselves and by the manufacturer. We protect you against any possible defect in workmanship, material, installation, and against damage.

Our Inspection Service is designed to help you get the very best and most economical results with the "*Scientific Sterling*"—we show you how to save money on fuel when using coal or gas.

THESE BENEFITS ARE FOR CLUB PURCHASERS ONLY—for those who buy **NOW**. A $5.00 payment makes you a member of the Co-operative Club, and installs the "*Scientific Sterling*" in your kitchen.

ONLY EIGHT MORE DAYS BEFORE THE CLUB IS CLOSED.

P. L. SMITH COMPANY

13 EAST FIRST ST.—Main Street **Branch Store—312 W. BROADWAY**

MISS ESTELLA BUTTS.

Phoenix. Aug. 16.—Miss Estella Butts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Butts, who live about one mile north of Phoenix, died early yesterday at the Hospital of the Good Shep herd of typhoid fever. Miss Butts was 34 years of age.

Miss Butts was born in the village of Schroeppel. After graduating from the Phoenix High school she went to Oberlin college, in Ohio.

She was an active member of the Congregational church, was a teacher in the Sunday school and a member of the Missionary society.

Besieds her parents, she is survived by a sister, the wife of Rev. Frank O. Leonard of Salt Lake City and an adopted sister, Miss Sarah A. Butts of Phoenix.

The body was sent to Phoenix yesterday afternoon by W. P. Hart, undertaker, and the funeral will be held at the home of her parents at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Rev. N. S. Aller, pastor of the Congregational church, will officiate. Burial will be in Phoenix Rural cemetery.

GIRLS OFF IN MERRY PARTY TO MEXICO POINT

This morning a merry party of girls left the city for a two weeks' outing at Mexico Point. The group was made up of the Misses Irene Halsey, Edna Jennings, Elizabeth Jewett, Reine Gilbert, Gladys Haines, Mary Church, Lucy McCaffrey, Lenora Eames and Mrs. Jessie McCaffrey acting as chaperone.

Two automobiles carried the happy girls on their way, and Old Sol come out of hiding to beam his approval.

"The best seller," is the expression of merchants handling Black Baking Co.'s products. adv.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. James Manning and her daughter, Louise, both of Gasport, N. Y., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCaffrey of West 5th st.

* * *

John Dyer and his daughter, Ida, have returned from a week's visit in Watertown.

* * *

Mrs. Ernest Smith and daughter, Eunice, of East Broadway, have returned after spending a month in Camden, N. Y., and Sylvan Beach.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Lou B. Garrett of 3rd and Rochester sts., motored to Syracuse Friday, remaining there until Saturday.

Mrs. B. D. Northrop is spending a week in Watertown.

* * *

Mrs. Harriet Porter has been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bell of Mt. Pleasant.

* * *

At the hour of going to press the weather conditions are favorable to the lawn party to be held tonight at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Singleton, in East Broadway. In fact, the decorations have been placed and everything is in readiness to entertain the members and friends of the State Street M. E. Church Epworth League. A large crowd is anticipated.

* * *

F. Jess Newton's march, "The Big Elk," will receive a rousing reception at tonight's public band concert. The first number on the program will be played at 8 o'clock.

* * *

Today's clear atmosphere encourages those persons who want to have community singing become a feature in our local life, to believe that a large crowd will be gathered in East Side park tonight. An opportunity will be given everybody to demonstrate that Fulton should by all means have a community chorus.

* * *

Mrs. S. C. Hadden and her daughter, Lillian, have left their home in West 1st st. to visit relatives in Michigan.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Oney Boyle recently spent a few days in this city as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hector St. Peter of West 4th st. Mr. and Mrs. Boyle stopped here while enjoying a wedding trip and have returned to Utica, where they will take up a permanent residence.

* * *

Something of a community picnic is planned by the Societie Mutuo Socorosso Vittorio Emmanuele III, which is to have an outing on the Fair grounds Labor Day, Sept. 6. Frank Zaia and his associates are active in lining up Italian societies in Syracuse and Oswego for the picnic, and it is likely that the new Italian band of this city will on Labor Day make its first public appearance.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Beckwith were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Raymond, at the Dunbar cottage, Hinmanville.

* * *

Miss Blanche Stevens has returned to her home in West 1st st. after spending a pleasant vacation with Mrs. Ives in Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wienkie of Utica are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Stevens in West 1st st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Peafield and son spent the week-end at Mexico Point.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Rogers were over-Sunday guests of friends at Mexico Point.

* * *

Mrs. Decker, trimmer in the millinery department of the Katz store, has returned after a fortnight's vacation.

* * *

Mrs. Jarvis Newman and children are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston Grier. Mrs. Newman is the wife of Major Jarvis Newman of the 1st Canadian division now stationed in Belgium.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Van Auken of Hannibal areg uests of Mrs. Van Auken's sister, Mrs. Edwin Cox, of W. 1st st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lamson of W. 2nd st. spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Harry Payne, of the Emery road.

NO BOY NOSES MISSING HERE

Police Department Unable to Account for Garments Found on Bank of Spring Creek, Yesterday.

The clothes of a small boy, discovered on the banks of Spring Creek by Mrs. Anne Lord of this city late Saturday afternoon have furnished the local police with the nucleus of a real mystery. Mrs. Lord discovered the little heap of boyish apparel on the banks of the creek and a cap was floating on the placid waters. She immediately looked around for the owner but he was not in sight. After she returned home she notified John Vogelsang, who lives in that vicinity, and with some neighbors Mr. Vogelsang dragged the creek yesterday in the hope of finding the body of the lad, thinking he had been drowned. Nothing was brought to the surface.

Meanwhile the police had been notified and Chief Dyer personally conducted an investigation in an effort to learn if any Fulton lad was missing from his home. All the young Fultonians seemed to be accounted for and no boy who lives in the vicinity of the creek had disappeared.

So thec lothes are still lying on the bank. Mrs. Vogelsang seems to incline toward the belief that the lad was frightened and ran away without taking his clothes and several mothers have questioned their sons and have inspected wardrobes in an effort to learn if the lads are minus anything. So far no trace of the owner of the clothes has been found and they still lie peacefully upon the banks of the stream.

Black Baking Company time in Fulton is at all times. Your grocer sells the goods. adv

THE QUIRK

Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c.
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY

A Mutual Masterpicture.

"MAN'S PREROGATIVE"

in 4 Parts, featuring Robert Edeson

2—OTHERS—2

and

"PROBOSCO"

The Real Comedy Juggler

Balcony 5c; Main Floor 10.

TUESDAY

A Mutual Masterpicture

"ON THE NIGHT STAGE"

in 5 Parts.

Featuring two Celebrated Legitimate Actors

ROBERT EDESON—WM. SHART, and RHEA MITCHELL

ANOTHER REEL

and

"PROBOSCO"

The Real Comedy Juggler

Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c.

WEDNESDAY

A Mutual Masterpicture

"THE LURE OF THE MASK"

in 4 Parts

By HAROLD McGRATH

2—OTHERS—2

D/34

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

PRETTY NIGHT GOWN IN KIMONO STYLE.

A novel design for a nightgown. It is made in kimono effect and gathered into a band at Empire waist-line, with a straight ruffle.

It has become quite the perfunctory thing for lingerie to be fashioned after outer garments, hence the introduction of the peplum effect upon this kimono nightgown of fine nainsook. The neck is finished in round outline, eyelets being embroidered below the band for the accommodation of narrow ribbon. This treatment is repeated on the short sleeves. The embroidery on the front of the gown is done in eyelet and satin stitch.

To make the gown for a person of average size requires 4¼ yards 36-inch material, with 1¼ yard beading for the waist, 2 yards of 1½-inch wide ribbon and 4 yards of ½-inch wide ribbon.

The kimono effect is exceedingly simple to cary out, and the home dressmaker will be delighted at the quickness with which it can be put together. First close, the under-arm, sleeve and shoulder seams as notched. Turn hem at lower edge on small "o" perforations. Gather on crosslines of single small "o" perforations. The large "O" perforations in ruffle indicate front edge. Close back seams of ruffle and band; gather upper edge of ruffle between double "TT" perforations. Sew ruffle to band, center-back seams even, and bring front edges of ruffle together at center-front. Adjust band to position, stitching the upper edge of band over gathers in front and back, center-fronts and center-backs even, small "o" perforations in band at under-arm seams; leave the lower edge of band free.

This model may be adapted in two or three different ways, being equally pretty in straight effect, with a square neck, or finished with fichu lines front and back.

Nighties show many innovations. Ruffled shoulder capes are among the most unusual.

Pictorial Review Nightgown No. 6371. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Price, 15 cents.

Easy and Practical Home Dressmaking Lessons

Appear Daily in This Paper

HOMETRADE BOOSTERS ARE DAILY FEATURES ADAPTED ESPECIALLY TO LOCAL CONDITIONS

Advertiser's recognize the value of *live features*, that's why more local advertising appears in *The Fulton Evening Times* than in any other Paper circulated in Fulton.

Fulton's "Herald of Progress"

It is a time of sharp competition and villages and towns as well as cities are compactly organized. Active, well equipped and well financed commercial bodies are alert in every community. They are striving for self advancement and are overlooking no opportunity. Superior advantages do not count for full value unless presented forcibly. * * * To improve our opportunities, to enjoy fully our natural advantages and our work of preparation, we must fight as other citizens are fighting, only harder, to prove to the stranger what we know is true.—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

FOR QUICKER ACTION.

Keokuk Industrial Organization Reduces Red Tape and Saves Time.

Under a new form of organization the Keokuk Industrial association has aimed to reduce the amount of red tape usual in commercial organization work and to minimize the time required for the various committee meetings, thus hampering the private business affairs of each committee member as little as possible.

The executive committee as reorganized is made up of five members these being the officers of the association. This is the quick acting body of the organization. Five departments were created for the consideration of the five main divisions of activity—viz, industrial affairs, city affairs, financial affairs, public relations and association affairs. Each member of the executive committee was assigned to one of these departments. The usual committees of the organization were continued, but were distributed among the above departments, the basis of distribution being the nature of the committee work.

The department heads have authority in conference with the manager of the association to take such action as may be deemed advisable in handling the different items of business which come up for consideration. A meeting of the executive commitee resolves itself into a cabinet meeting for the consideration of policy, reports and results. The general policy of the association, all appointments, all legislative matters and the final indorsement of all efforts are handled by the board of directors.

Specific items of business are discussed and handled by the head of a department without leaving his office. The manager of the association takes to him the correspondence and other necessary information. They go over the matter in detail, and the manager makes his recommendations. After conclusions are reached the manager is authorized to handle the matter as agreed upon or to instruct a committee in that department to do so. This plan saves fully one-half the time formerly occupied by members of the executive committee at the committee meetings, has greatly increased the volume of work accomplished and assures immediate dispatch. Under this plan it is also said to be increasingly possible to keep all the members of the organization active, the different committees being kept more busy than ever handling the work assigned.—American City.

PREVENTING SLUM AREAS.

A City Should Control the Layout of Streets Beyond Its Borders.

One of the most important powers a city can have if it is to prevent the development of slum areas in the future, urges the Bulletin of the National Housing Association, is that giving it the right to control the layout of streets beyond its borders. The size of blocks and the width and arrangement of their boundary streets often exercise a determining influence on the character of the housing.

If the street is too wide and expensive land overcrowding and the erection of tall dwellings to carry the burden are almost inevitable. On the other hand, if the streets are too narrow, or if no main arteries are provided, or if the lot units are too small, the speculators may make quick sales to small buyers, but the city will have a long future full of trouble when it absorbs the new, misfit development.

Toronto has provided against all these difficulties by securing a city and suburbs planning act, which gives it the power to control all subdivisions within five miles of the city limits with respect to the width and number of streets and the direction in which they run and the width and depth of lots. Pennsylvania has a similar law for cities of the third class, giving them jurisdiction for three miles beyond their borders.

The [illegible]st Shortstops.

President Tener says the National league is better equipped with shortstops than the American. He names Bancroft of the Phillies, Maranville of the Braves, Fletcher of the Giants, O'Mara of the Dodgers, Herzog of the Reds and Gerber of the Pirates. President Johnson has filed a demurrer, declaring that his league boasts of real stars in Barry of the Athletics, Peckinpaugh of the Yankees, Scott of the Red Sox, Bush of the Tigers, Weaver of the White Sox and McBride of the Senators. Take your pick.

Players Pick Killifer.

National league players say that William Killifer of the Phillies is far and away the best catcher in that circuit, and they do not except Archer of the Cubs.

Tyrone Power Writes of Motion Pictures and Recalls the Days of Sir Henry Irving and Others

TYRONE POWER AS "MAVERICK BRANDER."

William Winter, dramatic critic, in his book on the life of Tyrone Power, says that Power will go down in stage history as great an artist as Booth, Barrett or John McCullough. Every one knows of the distinguished stage career of Power who played Brutus to Faversham's Marc Antony; supported Sir Henry Irving and Helen Terry; scored as "the Marquis of Steyne," in Mrs. Fiske's production of "Becky Sharp," and was a leading member of Augustin Daly's great company of artists of the spoken drama.—Editorial Note.

By TYRONE POWER.

I am proud to appear in the silent drama and I am delighted to be a member of the great Selig Polyscope company, for Mr. William N. Selig's artistic conceptions appeal to me, and I feel perfectly at home in the Selig environment. I feel there are opportunities in motion picture work that are somewhat lacking in stage art. Yes, even such an old stager as myself is obliged to admit this fact.

I concluded upon taking up this work to permit the director to direct and the actor to act. Maybe the failures registered by some actors and actresses, who turn to the motion pictures, are caused by the fact that they assume a know-it-all attitude. They refuse instruction, claiming that years of experience on the stage cause them to be well qualified to act for the screen. For my part, I have found many new details to comprehend—much new "business" that is peculiarly identified with the animated screen.

The art of make-up, for example, must be altered to a certain extent. Make-up appropriate for the footlights will never do in the motion picture studio. Then again, there is new technique to comprehend, a more limited space for the action, and there is no audience to spur one along.

I confess that for a time I held the attitude of many other well-known actors toward the silent drama. I thought the industry but a flash in the pan. But with the advancement, the wonderful strides onward and upward, I experienced a change of heart. I was informed that people who never before could afford to see my acting would now be given an opportunity because the prices for the silent drama are not so high. I was informed that pictureplay audiences were exacting, and as appreciative and as pliant as those who frequent the legitimate theaters. I believe this to be true. I have been visiting many pictureplay theaters, and I have been studying the audiences. I believe that my art will not suffer and that I am in a humble way contributing to the enjoyment of the masses, when I try to do my best in pictureplay land.

I believe that if Sir Henry Irving, that great actor, were alive, that he would perpetuate his art for future generations through the medium of motion pictures. I was playing Bocassio in Sir Henry's London production, I well remember, and one night his dresser came to me and said Sir Henry wanted to see me. Attired in a resplendent robe, I mounted the stairs to Sir Henry's dressing room. He was seated before his dressing table making up for his wonderful character role. I can see him vividly in my mind's eye. "Power," said he, "who was the greatest of all English-speaking actors?" One of the greatest of actors sat there, but without reflection, I said: "Edmund Kean, perhaps."

"Ah-h-h, right you are," exclaimed Sir Henry. "Edmund Kean was the greatest of English speaking actors—the little man in the cape."

Mrs. Powers and I have a little son, and naturally all our hopes are centered in him. And when he grows in years the art of the motion pictures will do much for his education. He will have educational advantages that I never had. His mind will be broadened without the vexations of extended travel; he will have learned at an early age the wonderful story of the bee and other secrets of nature, his imagination will have been cultivated by visits to motion picture dramas of higher class; without imagination a human being is nothing. When a boy I read fairy tales illustrated with colored plates. My son can see the living, moving fairy stories on the motion picture screen, and fairy stories are educating for they cultivate the imagination; bring higher thoughts and fancies; tend to refinement and gentleness.

The art of the motion picture is wonderful. The McCauley of future historical events will not be obliged to depend upon the opinions, and the ideas, and the prejudices of others. Instead he will enter a large record room, ask for motion picture films of this or that period, and he will see at first hand the modes of dress, the architecture, the armaments, the customs of living of the people of that particular historical period.

Before the advent of the motion picture, some Europeans believed that Buffalo, N. Y., was so named because buffaloes roamed there; they thought Chicago was on the border of the western wilderness. After the motion picture had flashed true to life scenes in and about these great cities, the Europeans received a more enlightened conception of the life and wonders of this great country.

I believe that between the pillars of the great churches, the motion picture screen will sooner or later be permanently fastened. Why not? Seeing is believing! Pointing to the motion picture screen as the pictures appear, the clergyman will exclaim: "This is Jerusalem; here we see the Mount of Olives; here is where the Bible tells us Christ was crucified; this is the Sea of Galilee. In this manner the Bible will be made yet more dear to many, and its lessons made the more vivid and impressive.

And I often hear adverse comments upon the melodrama of the motion pictures. This melodrama is not so bad; I speak from experience; there is always a moral lesson in movie melodrama and many are beautifully pictured like great paintings of tragic action. We must all have our tragedies, our melodramas in real life, and what, by the way, is more melodramatic than the Bible and Shakespeare?

I have put my best work into the character of "Maverick Brander," the Texas Cattle King in Charles Hoyt's play "A Texas Steer," released as a Selig Red Seal play. There are many opportunities in that character role for humorous work.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

* * *

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

A PLAIN WAIST OF VERY GOOD LINE.

Guiltless of superfluous fullness, this waist of silk poplin is very dainty for autumn. It is trimmed with flat silk braid and buttons.

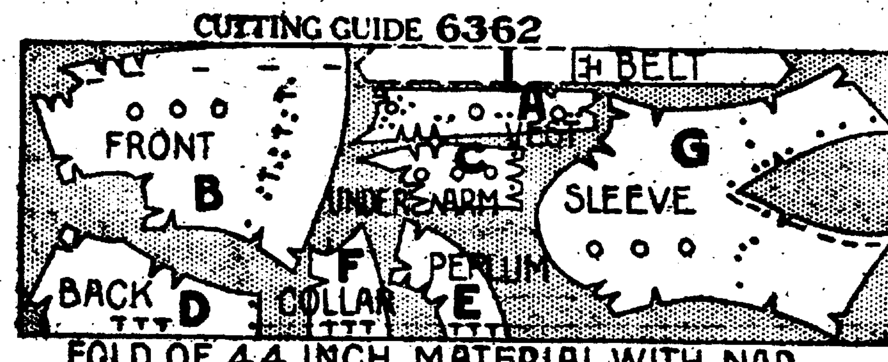
Without the hampering effect of superfluous fullness to be disposed of in tucks or gathers, the home dressmaker will find it easy to develop this waist of fine silk poplin. Light tan, cream, white or blue trimmed with flat silk braid looks well. The inset vest may be of contrasting material, since it is trimmed with a row of tiny buttons. Reappearing upon the long sleeves, the buttons help the military air which the braid trimming imparts to the waist. The lower edge is pleated below the belt at the front, but at the back the fullness is allowed to fall in natural folds. To reproduce the waist in average size requires 1⅞ yards of material, with 3 yards of braid and at least three dozen satin covered buttons. As many more buttons as desired may be added, however, for they are among the most fashionable of the season's trimmings.

The wearer must decide in the beginning whether she prefers the high or V-shaped neck, for if the latter is to be used it will be necessary to cut out the neck edge of the vest on small "o" perforations.

The back and the collar are placed into position first, resting even with the lengthwise fold of the poplin. Next to these, in the same position, comes the peplum. To the right of the peplum, but slightly elevated so that the end of the outer edge will rest on the fold of the goods, comes the sleeve. This, however, rests on a lengthwise thread of material. Opposite the back is the front, and sandwiched between the front and sleeve are the small sections for the under-arm, the vest and the belt.

Old-fashioned surah silk is revived for fashionable fall wear and will be used extensively in the development of separate waists.

CUTTING GUIDE 6362



FOLD OF 44 INCH MATERIAL WITH NAP

Patented April 30, 1907

Pictorial Review Waist No. 6362. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Price, 15 cents.

The Kitchen Cupboard

SOME DELICIOUS RECIPES.

Anchovy Sauce.

A QUICK and easy way of making anchovy sauce is to stir two or three spoonfuls of prepared essence of anchovy, which may be bought at the grocer's, into a pint of melted butter. Let the sauce boil and flavor with lemon juice; time, ten minutes to boil; sufficient, two teaspoonfuls to a pint.

Maple Custard.

Beat five eggs until a spoonful can be lifted without stringing; add one-half cupful of maple sirup, a saltspoonful of salt; stir well, then add three cupfuls of milk and strain into a mold or individual cups; wet the inside of the cups with cold water. The hot water in the pan in which the custards are set to bake should not boil after baking is begun.

Fried Cucumbers.

Pare and cut into lengthwise slices more than one-quarter of an inch thick and lay for half an hour in ice water; wipe each piece dry; sprinkle with pepper and salt and dredge with flour; fry to a light brown in good dripping or butter; drain well and serve hot.

Raised Brown Bread.

Two cupfuls of cornmeal, one-quarter yeast cake, two cupfuls of boiling water; pour boiling water on cornmeal; when lukewarm add dissolved yeast cake and remaining ingredients; beat well; let it rise overnight; beat and pour into a buttered brown bread tin; bake in a moderate oven from one to one and one-half hours.

Old Fashioned Batter Pudding.

One pint of milk, four eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately; two even cupfuls of prepared flour, one teaspoonful of salt; beat up the eggs, add the yolks to the milk, salt the flour and stir in alternately with the whites; beat hard and bake in a buttered pudding dish forty-five minutes; eat with sweet sauce at once, as it soon falls.

Sweet Sauce.

To one pint of boiling water add a heaping teacupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, a pinch of salt and one tablespoonful of cornstarch dissolved in cold water; season with nutmeg or vanilla; boil half an hour. If good and well cooked it will be very clear.

Fried Bananas, Chafing Dish.

Cut four bananas in halves lengthwise; melt one tablespoonful of butter in blazer of chafing dish without using the hot water pan; brown the bananas on both sides and serve with nut currant jelly sauce made as follows: Boil three-quarters of a cupful of sugar and one-quarter cupful of water together four minutes; then pour on to one-third cupful of currant jelly which has been beaten until soft with a silver fork; then add one-third cupful of nut meats blanched and broken in small pieces. Then it is ready to serve.

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS.

Mrs. Celia Stellman of Brooklyn recently found her son, Henry, who disappeared fifteen years ago, a sailor in the United States navy.

Miss Eva Ramstedt, a former pupil of Mme. Curie, the radium expert, has been appointed professor of radiology at the University of Stockholm.

First to win the iron cross from Emperor William in the present war was Fraulein Lenny Hertz von Vessen of Berlin, a cousin of the late Mark Twain.

In the fifty years she has been connected with the bureau of engraving and printing in Washington it is estimated that over $100,000,000,000 has passed through the hands of Miss Annie Roe, chief of the numbering division.

Miss Harriet A. Graham has been retired on a pension by the Pittsburgh board of education after having taught for more than fifty-three years in Pittsburgh schools. Miss Graham is said to be the oldest woman public school teacher in point of service in Pennsylvania and one of the oldest in this country.

Echoes of the War.

It seems to be millions for munitions, but not one cent for peace pacts.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Even the Swiss are running deeper into dept to pay the cost of their neutrality.—Boston Herald.

Reflections as to the causes of war have lost interest in the contemplation of the effects.—Washington Star.

"No change" in the military situation is beginning to evoke a heartfelt echo from hollow war chests.—Washington Post.

The war will do one thing for the men who die in the trenches. It will relieve them of the burden of helping to pay the war debt. This will be a heritage to their children to the third and fourth generations.—Houston Post.

PITH AND POINT.

The more excuses a man makes the less he gets out of it.

The dictates of conscience are never recorded by a typewriter.

Since getting into the war little San Marino seems to have been lost.

Originality is a thing we constantly clamor for and instantly quarrel with.

Actions may speak louder than words, but most people prefer oratory to pantomime.

Work is terrible to some men and loafing is terrible to others, showing what habit will do.

War dispatches announce another gain of 200 yards, but fail to state who carried the ball.

Don't wait too long for your ship to come in. Better take a canoe and paddle out and meet it.

Care of the Baby In Summer

Summer Complaint.

[Prepared by the children's bureau, United States department of labor.]

Most mothers have leared to regard diarrhea as one of the most dangerous ills of babyhood. Thousands of babies die of this disease every year, largely in the hot weather months—a fact which has gained for this illness the common name of "summer complaint." The deaths from this disease begin to increase in May, and the number grows rapidly in June and July and reaches its highest point in August, then decreases rapidly as cool weather approaches. It is prudent, therefore, for mothers to be on guard at the beginning of summer and to do all in their power to prevent the onset of this illness by exercising great care in feeding the baby and by keeping him as cool and quiet as possible. In all illnesses prevention is far better than cure, but this is particularly true with infant diarrhea, because the second attack comes on much more readily than the first. Also the baby's growth is seriously interfered with at a time when it is proceeding most rapidly.

To prevent summer diarrhea in babies first feed the baby on the right food in suitable amounts at proper intervals and in no other way; give him plenty of pure, cool water to drink between meals; keep him out of doors as much as possible in cool, fresh air, dress him lightly and bathe him frequently.

Another important part of keeping the baby well is to protect him from flies and mosquitoes, which frequently carry disease about. It is believed that one form of infant diarrhea is distributed by these household pests.

The healthy baby usually has one or two bowel movements a day. If this number is increased to four or more it is time to take measures against sickness.

It is well to remember, however, that the bowel movements of a baby fed entirely at the breast are normally more frequent than those of a bottle fed baby and that a slight increase in the number of movements is not so serious a matter to a baby at the breast as to one artificially fed. A baby fed at the breast does not usually have diarrhea, and when such a baby shows signs of digestive disturbance it is usually because he is overfed, either he is nursed too often or at irregular intervals, or is allowed to nurse too long at one time. When he does have diarrhea the time between nursings should be increased to four hours, and the times at the breast reduced to five or ten minutes. If the bowels continue loose the breast should be withdrawn entirely for several feedings if necessary, giving the baby instead cool drinking water at frequent intervals. In this case the mother should pump her breasts at the regular nursing times, both to keep them from drying up and to prevent their caking.

Bottle fed babies are the most frequent sufferers from summer diarrhea, and this fact furnishes another strong argument in favor of breast feeding. Diarrhea in a bottle fed baby is also best treated by reducing the amount of food. The bottle should be omitted for eight, twelve or twenty-four hours, according to the severity of the attack, and in place of the milk there should be given as much boiled and cooled water as the baby will take. Food should not be withheld for more than twenty-four hours, without the advice of a doctor. When the bottle is resumed the food should be much weaker than before, water should be substituted for at least half the milk previously given. The milk should be skimmed and the sugar omitted. The return to the former feeding should be made gradually by adding a little more milk each day and beginning to add sugar. The more severe the attack has been the more slowly should changes be made.

If the baby is on "mixed" feeding—that is, partly breast and partly bottle fed—the bottle feedings should be omitted if diarrhea appears and the breast given once in four or five hours, with nothing but drinking water between meals.

The children's bureau publishes a pamphlet called "Infant Care," which is sent free to any one sending a request to the chief of the children's bureau, United States department of labor, Washington. This pamphlet contains some simple directions for the care of the babies in summer, which may help the mother to prevent summer diarrheas and other ailments of infancy.

It should be understood that whenever possible the baby should be put at once under the care of a doctor. If the mother in the city has no physician she should take her baby to the nearest infant welfare station, where she will be well advised as to his care.

Since the country mother does not usually have access to an infant welfare station and is frequently far away from a doctor, she should use every effort to keep the baby well, but if serious diarrhea occurs a doctor must be procured without delay.

To Clean Sinks.

Coal oil will clean badly discolored enameled sinks or bathtubs and also will remove fresh paint stains.

TODAY'S FASHION NOTE

There are many novelty suitings among the materials for Fall, for, we are told, solid colors that "hold fast" will be scarce. The suit shown here offers splendid suggestions for a tailored gown. The coat is buttoned high at the neck and finished with a turn-down collar of self-material. The side sections and back are cut in one, while the front is in panel effect. The two-piece plaited skirt is full and short. Five yards 54-inch suiting are required for the suit.

Pictorial Review Coat No. 6351. Sizes, 32 to 44 in. bust and 16 to 20 years. Price, 15 cents. Skirt No. 6372. Sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 15 cents.

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.

PLAY GARMENTS.

How the Romper and the Jumper Have Become Invaluable.

Play garments in the sense in which they are known in this country find no place in the French collection. Such practical affairs as the romper and the jumper are American in origin and to a very great degree in use also. Like many styles that in the course of time are adopted by the Parisiennes, the romper made its French debut on the American child. It can hardly be said to have universal vogue, but nothing has been advanced of recent years that has approached it for utilitarian service.

Pinafores have been discarded by most American mothers, but in certain of the foreign countries they retain their old time vogue and are offered in many interesting fabrics and styles. The smock of the working classes has been taken as the model for latter day aprons designed for children, and while originally it was meant to wear over the frock, it gradually was lengthened, the opening down the front became a seam and the erstwhile pinafore was graduated into the dress ranks for little folk.

Many mothers in planning the wardrobes for their children buy an extra quantity of material so that bloomers may be made to go with the washable dresses. This is an excellent idea, since it helps to reduce the laundry bills.

In many instances the bloomers are cut on circular lines, because this gives more breadth and consequent ease to the active small girl or boy. Moreover, the extra fullness does away with the necessity of petticoats, since the folds of the bloomer serve to hold out the dress skirt.

This year there are interesting checks, plaids and stripes in washable materials especially designed with reference to the dress wants of the younger generation. The better quality will wash without fear of running or of shrinking in any marked degree. With the shepherd checks in ginghams, linens and cotton voiles are sometimes combined plain linens in old blue, rose pink or light blue.

How He Arranged It.

"Bobby," inquired the mother, "did you wash your face before the music teacher came?"

"Yes'm."

"And your hands?"

"Yes'm."

"And your ears?"

"Well, ma," said Bobby judicially, "I washed the one that would be next to her."—Ladies' Home Journal.

ORNAMENTAL WINDOW BOXES

Often Can Be Made to Atone For Architectural Incongruity.

A properly designed window box, suitably planted with trailing vines and a harmonious selection of colors, can often be made to atone for a vast amount of architectural incongruity in the house itself. Even in the most skillfully designed work the need for some softening effects about the windows can be felt. Aside from the charming exterior effect of such an arrangement, the bright colors and the scent of the flowers add greatly to the interior atmosphere of the house, while the view from a window is greatly enhanced by being framed in by the foliage of growing plants. Great care should be taken to secure the boxes from falling on passersby.

The window box may be made of white pine, painted to withstand the weather, or oak or chestnut stained, strongly put together and braced, and should be lined with copper or zinc with suitable apertures for drainage. The soil is put directly into the metal lined box so formed.

Of the planting it is enough to say that there should be a vine of some sort to hang over the edge, thus softening the rigid lines of the box, and that the flowers selected should be such as harmonize in color. Plants which form constant masses of bloom are best. It is well to provide several flowers which blossom in rotation, thus insuring a continuous effect. Pansies, heliotrope, giant mignonette, myrtle and similar plants are suitable for small boxes, while foxglove, salvia and digitalis may be grown in the larger ones. Geraniums are hardy and because of their bright coloring and fragrance make an excellent combination for the smaller window gardens.

Happy Toast.

The happiest bridal toast was when a speaker wished a deaf and dumb couple "unspeakable and unheard of bliss."

Speaking of infant industries, that of the home tourist finds better protection in war than in the tariff.

Short steps attained at terrific cost in blood and treasure is the monotonous story of the European hostilities.

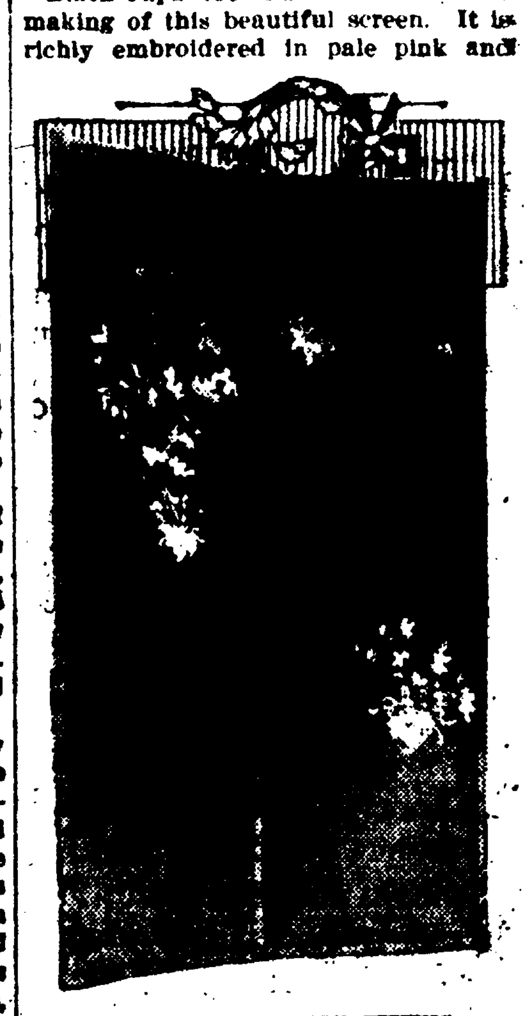
One of these days there is going to be a great battle at Szczebrzeszyn, and then half a dozen compositors will commit suicide.

A New York woman aged ninety-nine attributes her longevity to having always had a good appetite. The eatless campaigners will please note.

JAPANESE SCREEN.

Black and Rose Is the Color Scheme In This Article.

Black Japanese silk was used in the making of this beautiful screen. It is richly embroidered in pale pink and



HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FITTING.

rose chrysanthemums and the casings are of ebony. There are four leaves in the screen proper, only two of which show in the illustration.

Cooling Process.

To keep milk fresh in warm weather or to cool any liquid in a bottle dip a cloth in cold water, wrap the cloth around the jug or bottle and leave in a cool place, preferably in a draft. This method of cooling is much more effectual on account of the evaporation produced than if the jug or bottle had been placed in cold water.

Grazing Lands.

Present methods of transforming the grasses of the public grazing lands into beef and mutton are generally conceded to be wasteful, and it is estimated that under a proper system the quantity of beef and mutton produced on these lands could be increased at least 50 per cent.

A Definition.

Robert—Pop, what is an endurance contest? Father—The average argument.—Judge.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

* * *

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

A DRESS FOR THE AFTERNOON TEA.

Frock of ecru chiffon cloth trimmed with dark brown satin and narrow bands of brown fur. The brown velvet hat is ornamented with fluted silk ribbon.

Fur trimmings have grown so enormously in popularity that they are used all year round. The touch of brown on this costume of ecru chiffon cloth produces an unusually handsome effect. The skirt is hemmed with satin and the collar and cuffs are of the same material. The full skirt is gathered about the waist-line, and the waist has an under-front cut with a high neck. A corded shirring is added at the waist-line, forming a peplum below.

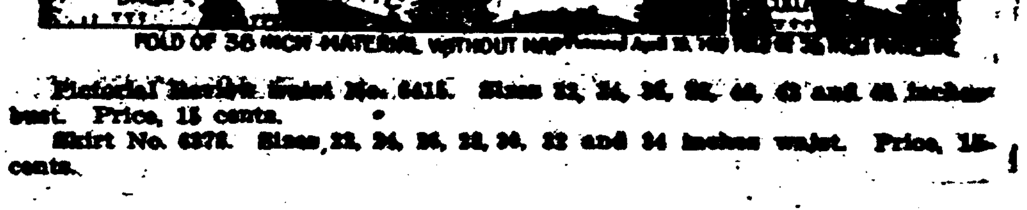
The materials required for the entire costume are 6 yards 36-inch chiffon cloth, 1¼ yards 40-inch satin, ⅜ yard 32-inch organdy for vest and collar and 4½ yards fur banding.

The waist will easily attract attention for the possibilities it offers for independent wear, so today's dressmaking lesson will be devoted to the cutting of the waist. First fold the materials carefully, so that there will be no wrinkles. The scissors with which sheer materials are cut should be very sharp. Place the back into position first, letting it rest on the lengthwise fold. Follow with the collar. Now, opposite these two sections there is arranged the stay, though along the selvage edge of the cloth. The outer front, plain sleeve and cuff are laid on a lengthwise thread of the goods. In case the sewer prefers a V-shaped neck to the high effect shown in the accompanying illustration the neck edge of the under-front can be cut out ⅜ inch above small "o" perforations. If the lower edge of the waist is desired with rounded scallops cut out on single "o" perforations. By cutting ⅜ inch below small "oo" perforations a pointed scallop effect will be gained.

Another very pretty way to make the sleeve is with oversleeves of silk that reach to the elbow and are finished in flare effect over undercuffs of chiffon.

"Vieux rouge" or "old red" is tremendously popular for relieving notes and for costumes, waists, etc. At its best it is a soft and lovely color, giving the impression of a warm, fruity red mellowed and faded by age.

CUTTING GUIDE 6415



FOLD OF 36 INCH MATERIAL WITHOUT NAP

Pictorial Review Waist No. 6415. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust. Price, 15 cents.

Skirt No. 6378. Sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist. Price, 15 cents.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

A CAPITAL IDEA

The best way to conserve your capital is to place it to your credit with the First National Bank where it will be secure and increase at interest.

Now is the time to open that account you have long been thinking about.

4% PAID IN OUR INTEREST DEPARTMENT

1 DEAD, 10 HURT; TANK EXPLODED

Buildings Shaken; Ammonia Fumes Fill Cellars and Employes Are Overcome; Firemen's Work Saved Many

New York, Aug. 16.—A large tank of ammonia in the second sub-cellar of the Biltmore hotel exploded with a tremendous report at twenty-five minutes after twelve o'clock this morning, killing one man and overcoming ten others.

The greatest confusion prevailed throughout the hotel for half an hour or more, most of the persons living there being aroused. The shock of the explosion was felt throughout the giant sructure, it was said, even where the noise of the explosion was not heard.

Fumes from the ammonia, used in the hotel's refrigeration plant, were starting through the corridors and the halls when all doors were closed and fans were put to work, sweeping the gas out into the open air.

Use Oxygen Helmets.

Half a dozen ambulances were called and the Rescue Squad No. 1, of the Fire Department was summoned. These men, wearing oxygen helmets, entered the sub-basements of the hotel and dragged out the ten men who were overcome and hurried them to the hospitals.

One of the last men they reached was Louis Rednert, an electrician. He had been near the tank when it exploded. He was dead when the rescuers reached the street.

After the rescue squad had made a careful examination of the various sub-basements, which extend deep under the street level, they said they found that no others were killed and they had taken out all those who were unconscious.

Fumes Spread Rapidly.

The acid fumes permeated the substructure of the hotel quickly and those overcome mostly were employes of the engine, fire and other mechanical departments. The fumes caught them and they were unable to escape.

It was said that several of the unscious men probably would not recover.

The telephone operators called to many of the rooms where persons had been alarmed and assured them there was no danger, as the explosion had occurred far below the street level.

The explosion broke several water pipes and streams from these began to flood the basements, of which there are six. Pumps were put to work to draw off the water.

A hook and ladder company was sent to the hotel with heavy mechanical equipment to aid in the work of rescue and to prevent the spread of the ammonia fumes.

DEALERS WANT TO KNOW WHY GASOLINE IS HIGH

Utica, Aug. 16.—The Utica Auto Trades' Association, an organization made up of Utica dealers, has taken action to standardize the price of gasoline in New York State. They are not trying to reduce the price to a minimum, but they demand that a universal price be fixed for the fluid. A petition has been made to the up-state public service commission to that effect.

Members of the Utica organization say that both wholesaler and retailer are compelled to raise their price every spring from three to five cents a gallon, depending upon the company which supplies them.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

The Great Oswego County Fair

FULTON, N. Y., Aug. 17, 18, 19, 20, 1915

GOOD RACES Larger and Better than ever. $10,000 in Premiums LIBERAL PURSES

"Mary Ellen" the Wonderful Trained Elephant Almost Human in Her Trained Performance With Other Animals

Monsieur Hammond in His Great High Wire Acts and Thrilling Balloon Ascension Each Day

Red-Hot Athletic Contests

Spelling Contest, 11 a. m., Friday, August 20

Students' Stock Judging Contest

Children's Calf Show

Music by the Fulton Elks' Band

SINGLE ADMISSION, 25c VEHICLES, 25c
SEASON VEHICLE TICKETS, 50c

Make this your summer vacation week—join the crowd and spend four days on the shores of beautiful Lake Neahtawanta.

V. V. Vant, Pres. W. H. Merriam, Treas. C. I. Kingsbury, Sec.

ALMOST FREE ALUMINUM PERCOLATOR

With the Coupons given with Wood's Gilt Edge Coffee and Primrose Tea, plus 98 cents, you can get the handsome Aluminum Percolator. See window.

The Coffee per pound.............35c
The Tea per 1-2 pound............30c

EACH PACKAGE CONTAINS COUPON

WARNER'S GROCERY

East First Street Phone 3136

ODD FELLOWS TO GO TO SYRACUSE

Many Will Attend Grand Lodge Sessions — Big Parade Wednesday Greatest Object of Interest.

Today and tonight Odd Fellowship takes possession of the Keys to Syracuse hospitality, and many of Fultons "three-link" men will go to the various sessions which begin tonight. Quite a number of them will go to the city Wednesday to participate in the big parade which occurs in the evening. No effort will be made to leave this city en masse, but every Odd Fellow who desires to participate in the parade is expected to meet at the Syracuse trolley terminal at 6:45 p. m., provided with white gloves and a badge.

This week will be the first time in thirty years since Syracuse has handed over the keys to the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and it is anticipated that fully 4,000 visiting Odd Fellows and members of the Rebekah lodges will be in the city during the next four days.

This morning fifty members of the reception committee, with a troop of Boy Scouts, met all incoming trains and conducted the delegates where the official headquarters of the Grand Lodge may be found.

Tonight, at 7 o'clock, there will be held a special session of the Grand Lodge at Odd Fellows Temple for the purpose of conferring the Grand Lodge degree, and members of the order who desire the degree are required to have with them their Grand Lodge degree certificate in order that they may not be disappointed.

To Hold Sessions in Church.

The first business session of the Grand lodge will be opened by Grand Master Thomas W. McKnight of New York at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. All sessions thereafter will be held in the auditorium of the First Baptist church, which ceats 1050 on the main floor and 750 in the gallery. The magnificent organ also will be placed at the disposal of the Grand lodge, as also will the committee rooms, hotel parlors and other rooms necessary for the use of the various committees of the body.

Robert W. Ellis, chairman of the executive committee, will present Mayor Lewis Will, who will deliver the address of welcome, to which response will be made by Grand Master McKnight. The Grand lodge will then go into executive session to receive the annual address of the Grand Master. It is anticipated that he will make a number of recommendations of importance, as a result of his statewide visitations. Among these will be the suggestion that the four different Homes of the order, which are now under the jurisdiction of separate lodge organizations, shall be placed under the direct control of the Grand lodge.

To Make Other Recommendations.

The other Grand officers will also make their reports at this session, all recommendations, as well as the proposed new amendments to the constitution, being referred to standing com mittees for consideration and report. Among the proposed amendments are the following: Making it possible to declare vacated by vote of the lodge any appointive officer's chair as well as those of elective officers, if he absent himself from three successive meetings; changing the time of electing representatives to the Grand lodge from the first meeting in June to the last regular subordinate lodge meeting in June; regarding the donating and dividing of funds of subordinate lodges, subordinate encampments and Rebekah lodges; changing the time of nominating Grand lodge officers and filing the same with the Grand secretary, and changing the date of the annual meeting of the district grand committee from the second Wednesday in March to the second Wednesday in April.

Tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, the Grand lodge will suspend its business sessions for the annual field day at Long Branch. The program of sports will include a contest between two classes of Rebekahs baseball games, etc., for all of which substantia plrizes will be awarded. In the evening the visitors will be guests at the Strand theater.

The business sessions will be resumed Wednesday morning and afternoon, but Wednesday evening the general public will be given an opportunity to gain a much more intimate acquaintance with the three links of Odd Fellowship. Syracuse Odd Fellows and those from nearly every city and town of importance in the state will take part in the grand parade, scheduled to movef rom the Court House at 8o'clock, under the leadership of Grand Marshall George Boysen and his staff of aides, one for each lodge.

In some respects this parade is expected to be the greatest spectacle of the convention. The members of each lodge will be dressed in uniform, the exact nature of which is to be kept a surprise until the night of parade. It has leaked out, however, that the Mohican lodge of Baldwinsville will resemble a whooping band of red men. Rebekah lodges from various sections of the state will enter floats. There will be at least ten bands in line, and fully forty lodges are expected to participate. There will be prizes for the lodge with the largest number of men in line, the lodge making the best appearance, the prettiest float, etc.

After the parade the bands will contest for prizes at Billings park. At 9:30 o'clock that evening a reception will be tendered the Rebekah State assembly and the Grand lodge at the Odd Fellows' Temple, at which dancing will be enjoyed. The program states: "Representatives, their ladies and all visitors are cordially invited."

Thursday will be devoted to cleaning up the business of the Grand lodge while in the evening the final event of the convention will be the conferring of the Floral degree by Twilight Rebekah lodge at the Odd Fellows' Temple.

WON'T STOP SHIPPING ARMS, AUSTRIA LEARNS

Washington, Aug. 16.—"The national safety of the United States and other nations without great military establishments" demands that the right of a belligerent to purchase munitions from neutrals be recognized. This plain statement of the "practical reason" which is offered in support of international practice to refute the Austrian contention that arms shipmentss to the Allies should be stopped is the salient feature of the American note to Austria, made public here last night.

In drafting the note it was Secretary Lansing's object to sum up once and for all in definite form the attitude of this government on the question, which hasc aused serious international and domestic complications.

THE QUIRK

Today is showing "Man's Prerogative," a Mutual Masterpiece, in four parts. "Whiffles at the Front," a two-part Pathe, and "Probosco," the wonderful comedy juggler, who is pre sented as an added attraction, and all at the low price of balcony, 5c; main floor, 10c. These programs seem to have caught the popular favor as big houses testify.

Tomorrow, "Probosco" for the last time and the Mutual Masterpicture, "On the Night Stage." in five parts, featuring Robert Edison, Wm. S. Hart and Rhea Mitchell, with another first-class reel will be theh offering.

Those You Know

Mr. and Mrs. S. Wiseman of Syracuse are in the city attending the fair and are guests for the week with Mr. and Mrs. A. Aroneck of W. 1st st. Mr. and Mrs. Wiseman will spend the rest of the summer at Pompey Hill.

* * *

The Misses Beatrice and Edith Blumberg of Syracuse are visiting Mr. and Mrs. I. Fox of So. 4th st.

* * *

Percy Brace, Highland street, returned Sunday night from an automobile trip. He also spent some time camping at Lake Keuka.

* * *

Miss Green Newton has returned from Oriskany Falls, where she has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Griffith.

* * *

Mrs. I. Fox spent last week with her parents in Syracuse.

* * *

Miss Iva Dolbear will spend the next few weeks with her parents at Palermo.

* * *

Miss Lillian Howe is ill at her home in West 4th st.

* * *

Miss Eva Keys is spending a two weeks' vacation in Syracuse and vicinity.

* * *

Marion Lewis has returned from a visit with friends in Syracuse.

* * *

Miss Pearl Lazarus of Syracuse is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. Prowdla, of Utica st.

* * *

Mrs. Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Patterson and Mr. and Mrs. R. C Anderson, of Utica st. automobiled to Fair Haven yesterday.

Frenchmen Prove Themselves Masters of German Aviators

Paris, Aug. 16.—Battles between French and German aviators have been quite frequent recently and in these encounters far above the earth the Frenchmen have distinguished themselvs.

A Frnch aeroplane was reconnoitring above Colmar on Thursday when a German aeroplane appeared out of the sky. In the ensuing combat the Frenchman poured a stream of shots from a maichne gun on the German, forcing him to descend within the German lines in Alsace. The indications were that the German machine had been badly damaged and that the aviator had been wounded.

Two German aeroplanes on the same day tried to reconnoitre above the French lines in Artois. French aviators rose and the battle far above the trenches was so lively that the Germans were forced to retreat and descend. They were pursued at top speed a long distance.

In this neighborhood a little later the same day two French patrols attacked another German aeroplane and apparently damaged it, as it was sent to volplane back of the German lines. Only the day before an Albatross machine was forced to the ground in the same manner.

So sharp is the watch kept for German aircraft that they are attacked and driven back before they get far inside the French lines. This has given to Paris an added sense of safety from aerial attacks.

Perhaps the most important and exciting aerial battle recently was when a squadron of ten German aeroplanes, all carrying heavy bombs, attempted to attack Toul and Nancy on August 1.

French aeroplanes, warned of their approach, rose quickly and met the Germans. The machine guns of the flying craft popped like firecrackers. The pursuit was so desperate that to avoid being overhauled and dashed with their machines to the ground the Germans released all their bombs and they dropped upon open fields, doing no damage.

Irishman Won't Register; He Was in His Home; Fired at Police

Dublin, Aug. 16.—Since early afternoon Saturday David Johnston, of Lurgan, County Armagh, armed with a revolver, has been holding his home against the police, who seek to arrest him for having taken a potshot at the registry enumerators when they called to deliver the official forms of the registry of Johnston's household.

Johnston, apparently believing the forms meant conscription, threw the papers into the street and then, standing in his doorway, drew a revolver and fired at the retreating enumerators, who are members of the constabulary, but without effect.

He then retired into his house, barricaded doors and windows and prepared for a siege, which the police promptly instituted.

Occasional shots from behind Johnston's barricades have kept the police and the crowds at a considerable distance from the house. Bullets have narrowly escaped an army officer, two policemen and the town health officer, who some time ago certified for a lunatic asylum. The man's home is located on the main street of the town, and his shooting has held up all traffic on the thoroughfares.

The police remained on siege duty all Saturday night and Sunday and vainly attempted to effect an entrance by stealth. Johnston appears to be well supplied with ammunition and fires frequently. His mother and sister, who were the only other occupants of the house with him, fled to the home of a neighbor when ohnston began to barricade himself inside, believing him mentally unbalanced.

The scene of the siege yesterday was the attraction for several thousand persons from the country roundabout. Johnston was still holding his fort at a late hour last night. He has been an occupant of an insane asylum three times. His hallucination is that the police are his enemies.

JANE ADDAMS SAYS SOLDIERS ARE DRUGGED

Chautauqua, Aug. 16.—Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, speaking yesterday on "Peace" before the Chautauqua assembly, reaffirmed her statement that Europe's soldiers, in some cases, have been stimulated by alcoholics and drugs for the bayonet charge.

"My informants in England and France and Germany were soldiers, officers and well informed civilians," said Miss Addams.

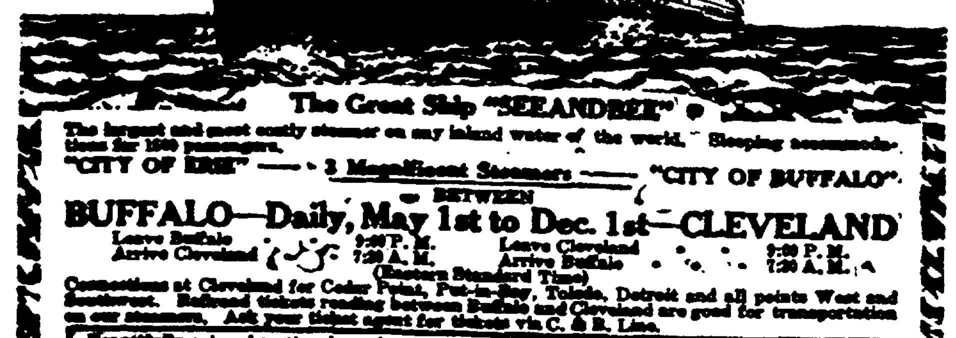
"I don't question the soldier's courage," she continued, "but when a prominent official in the Paris war office tells me his men are given absinthe before a bayonet charge, I believe him.

"When a German lieutenant tells me his men were given a drug formula, containing sulphuric ether among other things, to stimulate their bloody bayonet work, I believe him. And when a big Oxford university professor in England tells me his son and nephew were given rum to stimulate them in battle, I believe him.

"When common talk in all countries among the women who have husbands and sons and sweethearts at the front tells me the same thing. I began to believe that the average soldier is not sufficiently brutish and beastly to fight with cold steel against his brother, unless primed with drugs or strong drink."

Miss Addams declared that America must lead the fight for peace and disarmament.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND



The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo 9:00 P. M. Arrive Cleveland 7:30 A. M.
Leave Cleveland 9:00 P. M. Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1. No. 205. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1915. Price One Cent

ITALIANS HOLD SEXTEN VALLEY

Invaders Overcome Austrian Artillery in Tyrolese Mountains, Making Long Advance Toward Important Fortresses. Trenches Filled With Water Due to Severe Storms.

Milan, Aug. 17.—Notable progress continues in Sexton Valley, Tyrol, where the Italian positions have been pushed forward to the slopes of Seikofel and Croda Rossa, which means that one-half of Sexton Valley is now in Italian possession.

As far as the village of Moos, Italian artillery and infantry have begun to deal serious blows at the Austrian troops. They are advancing down the Sexton Valley and past the silenced forts, while their batteries are coming dangerously near the important Austrian lines of communication in Pusteria.

Italians also advanced in the valley of Boden, and are evidently forcing a passage between the valley of Sexton and the forts of Landro. The silencing of the Sexton batteries and forts is no small operation. Most of them are well protected and at heights of 4,200 feet or more.

The position of the Croda Rossa, now captured by the Italians, is fully 6,000 feet up, and therefore it commands the Austrian forts.

Coincident with these advances in the Tyrol the Italians are likewise pressing their advance in the Trentino toward Riva, at the head of Lake Garda. They have already reached Condino, thirty miles southwest of Trent.

SPY SYSTEM HERE SAYS NEWSPAPER

Federal Agents Find Leaks Aiding Germans—Information Flowing to Embassy, Says R. I. Paper.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 17.—"The Providence Journal, publishes today the statement that government officials have been investigating for weeks leaks in the State and Treasury department through which information has been given constantly to the German Embassy. "The Journal" asserts that at least two persons in State Department and four in the Treasury Department are under suspision and says:

"The government has in its possession positive proof that these leaks have been constant and that important and valuable information, particularly in connection with investigations, has constantly found its way into the possession of Count von Bernstorff and Captain Boy-Ed.

"There have been numerous conferences among Cabinet officers with regard to these leaks for several weeks. Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Lansing have conferred constantly with Secret Service officials, and every possible effort has been made to put a stop to this shameless traffic in state secrets.

"The Journal is able to say authoritatively that these investigations are in progress and that conclusive proof of the conditions in the departments named has already been secured.

Bridge Explosion Ordered.

"The government has in its possession an affidavit signed by Captain Horn, who attempted to blow up the international bridge at Vanveboro. This affidavit not only tells the entire story of Horn's attempt, but declares that he was ordered to do what he did by his superior officer in this country in the employ of the German government. The Secret Service authorities who have this document in their possession have proof that the individual referred to is Captain Franz von Papen, Military Attache of the German Embassy.

"Captain Horn's statement declares that he was brought here from South America to do either this work or work similar to it; that he came under orders from and in the pay of his superior officers in this country. His confession goes into detail with regard to the method he employed in attempting to blow up the bridge. It declares that before starting from the village of Vanceboro on his perilous expedition with a satchel containing eighty pounds of dynamite, he pinned a German flag to each of his arms, so that if captured he could declare he was in German uniform.

"He says that the scheme was to blow up the bridge so that the lives of no people would be in danger, but that his superior had given him an incorrect timetable of trains, with the result that just before he was about to light his fuse, he discovered a pas-

(Continued on Eighth Page)

THOUSANDS FLEE FROM GALVESTON; DANGER PASSED

Houston, Texas. Aug. 17.—With the barometer at 29 flat, the wind blowing 75 miles an hour, water filling the streets and the light power plant paralyzed, the people of Galveston are fleeing from the city on every train. Practically every town along the Texas gul coast reports similar conditions.

Although the actual damage indicated at 7 o'clock tonight is confined to a few houses blown over, with no known loss of life, the situation is growing worse with such rapidity that fear of another disaster is expressed everywhere and all precautions possible are being taken to meet any emergency. The telegraph companies have closed their offices, quitting work when their floors were flooded with six inches of water.

Seven thousand persons have fled from Galveston and there are other thousands camped in the center of the city, the outskirts being deserted.

At 7 o'clock last night the Santa Fe office reported that water stood in its Galveston station four feet deep. Crowds of reguees are in the second story of the building.

Caplen and Bolivar, including the Bolivar peninsula, are cut off and a large number of persons are trapped by the water. The towns of Sabine and Sabine Pass have been deserted as well as Port Lavaca.

ELECTRIC COMPANY OFFERS PRIZES TO PUPILS WHO SYSTEMATICALLY SAVE

The boys and girls of this community who are learning to save have an impetus offered them in the shape of prizes. The first prize is $10 and there are five second prizes of $1; the test is to be the highest record in systematic saving rather than the greatest amount. The pupils of the public and parochial schools of the city are invited to join the contest by the Fulton Light, Heat & Power Company, which will be the domor of the prizes. The following letter has been received for publication:

To the Pupils in Public and Parochial Schools of Fulton:

> The Fulton Light, Heat & Power Company offers to pay a first prize of $10, and five second prizes of $1 each to the pupils in each of the public and parochial schools in the City of Fulton who make the best record during the next school year in systematic saving. The test to be not the actual amount saved but the results accomplished considering the opportunities and age of the child, and the awards to be made, in case of a tie, by the vote of the school children themselves.

The judge of the matter to be the Principals themselves or such committees as they may appoint.

I have offered prizes on a similar plan for thel ast two years in my native town of Salisbury, Conn., where the plan has met with considerable success and aroused much interest in the teachers and children, some of the latter of whom have accomplished quite remarkable results.

I think the crying need in this country is thrift and I believe the way to start is with the children. Few people realize how rapidly small savings will accumulate, unless as children they have started the habit of making savings.

Sincerely yours,

G. C. WARNER,

For Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co.

BAND MEN BELIEVE WEATHER DEVILS CLING TO THEIR COATTAILS

L. W. Richardson, director of the Elks' band concert committee, announced this morning that the concert which was to have been held last night, after three postponements, will now go over until fall, as the members of the band are convinced that some unknown agency is working with the weather man against them. Until an hour before the concert last night everything looked promising, but a sudden downpour about 7 o'clock necessitated another postponement.

The program which was to have been given last night will be probably carried out tomorrow night at the Elks' club, according to Mr. Richardson. Another concert will be given at the Elks on Thursday evening and dancing in the ball room of the clubhouse will follow each concert. An orchestra will furnish the music.

One of the series of city concerts, financed by the Chamber of Commerce and John W. Stevenson, may be given in the Second ward on Friday night. The bandstand will be erected on Sullivan's corner. The program will be announced later in the week.

CHAMBER NOT FOOTING ONE COMMITTEE'S BILLS

When questioned about the Taxpayers' Committee this morning, Secretary Heydecker stated that although he did not know the membership of the Committee, he did know that no funds of the Chamber of Commerce were being expended by anyone, except the Finance Committee of the Chamber, and that positively no vouchers had been drawn for, or money given to the Taxpayers Committee for any purpose whatever.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fresh northeast winds; partly cloudy and continued cooler tonight and Wednesday; probably showers.

THE SALVATION ARMY AT THE FAIR GROUNDS

Ensign Fitzgerald will this week continue the practice of former years, that of holding open air services on the fair grounds. Each day religious exercises will be held at different points and where the crowds are thickest. Besides holding the religious services it is the intention of the Corps members to mingle freely with the people.

At the conclusion of each open air service a collection will be taken, the proceeds of which will be used to defray the cost ofb uying a winter's supply of coal for the fine new barracks in East lsts t. Truly no worthier object exists in this city than Ensign Fitzgerald's Corps of Workers.

S. M. DADA JOINS BORROWED TIMERS

Syracuse Attorney a Former Resident of Fulton---Served as Secretary of Local Whig Club in 1852---Yesterday's Meeting a Double Birthday Celebration.

Birthday parties have become a feature in the Borrowed Time club. Yesterday the birthdays of two of the members were celebrated in right royal fashion, it being the 78th anniversary of S. P. Mason's natal day and the 85th anniversary of J. B. Hodges. A birthday cake with lighted candles and all the fixings served in evidence of the festivity of the occasion.

The Hon. S. N. Dada of Syracuse, a former Fulton resident and attorney, became a member of the club at yesterday's meeting. The registration showed Mr. Dada's years as 88.

The discussions held by the club usually are on current affairs. This group of young old men peer into the future that they may remain young in the present. However, yesterday was an exception and the hand of Time was turned back and remincences were enjoyed. The Hon. S. N. Dada pointed out that sixty-three years ago he had been the secretary of the Fulton Whig club and that year cast his vote for Henry Clay, the candidate of the Whig party. H. N. Gilbert recalled the fact that on that same date he had cast his vote for the first candidate of the Abolutionists, James G. Birney of Michigan. The tragedy of the split in the Republican (Whig) party when the Abolitionist party was formed from within it was a repetition in the Progressives growing out of the Republican party, with the same net result, the Democrats walked off with the pie.

According to the reminiscences things were "doing" in those days. H. N. Gilbert, in a chat with some of the younger guests at the party, outlined the happenings as he vividly recalled them in the Underground Railroad for slaves which was kept by his father, Hiram Gilbert, of Gilbert's Mills. This station Mr. Gilbert said was the first station, the second was kept by John B. Edwards of Oswego, a very wealthy Abolitionist.

In recalling the facts Mr. Gilbert said, "We children would see those poor, black slaves, many of them still bearing the open wounds on their backs made by the lash of their master's whip. One old slave we shall never forget; he had been whipped nearly [illegible] slaves wanted to sleep in the barn always, for in their [illegible] thought they could escape more easily if detected. However, mother insisted and gave them a good bed and norishing food. Hundreds of slaves made their escape to Canada."

Although the Whigs never forgave the Abolutionists for being the cause of the Democratic victory, the Hon. Mr. Dada and Sec. H. N. Gilbert clasped hands as two good comrades in the membership of a club whose vision is ahead, far into the future, rather than in living the past.

Another interesting feature of the meeting was a talk given by the Rev. H. D. Holmes, who took "Our Social Life" as his topic. In part he said: "Whether we realize it or not we are living in the midst of a movement that is toward a social reconstruction, not in one community, state or nation, but which reaches out to the ends of the civilized world. The social problem is in the very atmosphere which we breathe everywhere. It finds expression in the books and magazines and daily papers are constantly keeping it before the eyes of the people."

Mr. Holmes dwelt upon the necessity of doing something to help the boys of today in their social life in the community, and showed that throughout the land women, the mothers of men, have been the chief agitators in this movement. Mr. Holmes was heard with deep interest.

The musical part of the program was in charge of Clark and Sidney Morrill, who acquitted themselves in a most creditable manner as young musicians.

A social hour was enjoyed following the refreshments. Mrs. A. D. Clark and Mrs. Justin Morrill served.

NEW CHEMICAL WAGON WAS MADE IN FULTON BY FULTON ARTISANS

Tomorrow morning the new chemical wagon purchased for the Fire Department will be put into service with John Youngs as regular driver. The new apparatus is painted a bright red, with gilt trimmings, F. F. D. appearing on each side. The painting was done in Fulton by Clarence Richardson. The wagon will have an especially attractive appearance at night, being supplied plentifully with lamps at the sides and rear. The running gear of the vehicle which is considerably heavier than any wagon now in the service, was purchased out of town, while the box was made by John Hickey of Fulton.

Besides the regular chemical tank of 35 gallons capacity, two auxialiary tanks, commonly known as hand fire extinguishers, of three gallons capacity, are carried on each side. The rest of the equipment consists of two ladders, one extension and one scaling; 200 feet of chemical hose; about 1,200 feet of 2 1-2 inch hose, and a large basket for holding the rubber clothes of the firemen. All of the equipment is new and modern.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Tuesday, August 17, 1915.

45-PHONE NEWS ITEMS-45

Opinions

How Prosperity is Undermined.

A tariff law that teaches Americans to buy European goods weakens the foundations of permanent prosperity in the United States. If Americans made all goods bought by Americans there would be no need to turn to the export business for relief from war depression. If the union were complete, financially and commercially, the United States and Latin America could laugh at the threats of the warriors of Europe.

There is less need of Tariff Protection against South and Central America than against any European country, because the products of Latin America seldom compete with those of the United States and the wage scale is more on a parity with the scale that prevails in the United States. But it is clear, in any event, that the markets of the United States and South America are the richest in the world and that these countries are, and ought to be, independent of Europe. — Washington, (D. C.) Post.

Is It a Benefit?

Whether the decision of the Illinois state board of arbitration that the women employed in state institutions shall receive thes ame wage scale as men is to benefit the fairer sex ultimately is a question. Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, says: "It (the action of the state board) protects the men, for where women receive the same compensation as men the tempation to replace the men with equally capable women at a lower rate of pay is removed."

The New York Press comments as follows:

"The ability of many women workers beingc heerfully granted, their frequent superiority to men being admitted, it is equally certain that many other women are employed not because they work as well as men or better than men, but because they will work for less. If the doctrine of the equal wage scale is carried out, what becomes of these women?

"Even more competent women are at a disadvantage, for under present social conditions, which can hardly undergo radical change without readjustment of all human relations, earning a living and supporting a family are in general the primary duty of men, while with women (still speaking generally and with due regard to their business and professional attainments in many instances) a 'job' is only a temporary avocation until marriage supervenes.

"Consequently, as has been frequently remarked, women are the ephemeral, men the permanent workers; and wages as well as other things being equal, employers are likely to prefer the permanencies to the 'transients.' " —Watertown Standard.

Injecting Human Interest

When it comes to putting human interest into a mercantile announcement there is probably no one who excels John Wanawaker. Each day his store news contains a few short paragraphs which apparently have no relation whatever to his store. But they do have such a relation and a very important one. They flag the attention of the newspaper reader, hold his interest and gently, but firmly, lead him to the discussion of prices and merchandise which form the main portion of the advertisement.

These bits of very skillful writing appear over Mr. Wanamaker's signature. Many people say that he does not write them. Perhaps he does not, anyway that is a minor detail. What he does do is toc ome forth and vouch for them withh is own name, which is the really important thing because it puts the human note into the writing.

One example will serve to show the sort of material and style Mr. Wanamaker uses. The following was taken from a recent advertisement of his. Imagine anyone who is a follower of current events passing up such a wealth of pertinent data without giving it a few moments thought: "The United States covers considerably less than 6 per cent of the earth's area and contains only about 5 per cent of the earth's population, but official records show that the United States produces: 76 per cent of all the corn grown in the entire world. 70 per cent of all the cotton. 72 per cent of all the oil. 59 per cent of all the copper. 43 per cent of all the pig iron. 37 per cent of all the tobacco. 26 per cent of all the silver. 24 per cent of all the wheat. 21 per cent of all the gold, and contains more than 33 perc ent of all the wealth of thec ivilized world.

"These figures were compiled July, 1915, by Dr. Joseph Caccavajo, C. E., from theg overnment reports and statistics for the year ending June 30, 1914, and are, therefore, uninfluenced by the present war."— Batavia News.

THE SLOGAN MADE WIDER

One of Fulton's manufacturers in commenting upon an article which appeared in The Evening Times last Saturday, said that the object of his criticism aroused in his mind a few recollections which he felt like airing. The article bore the caption, "We want a live town." It brimmed over with the "Trade-at-home" spirit, and of course, protested the idea of dealing with mail order houses. Here is an excerpt from the article that excited comment:

"Let's all get together and help make our community a live one.

"We all realize the consequences of poor business, stagnation in commercial affairs, depression of real estate values, low wages, etc.

"What we want is plenty of business, money in circulation, a live interest in the building of houses, the sale of lots and acre property and a genuine, healthy condition of business in our community.

"How shall we accomplish it?

"The easiest thing in the world. Just keep our money in circulation, right here among ourselves, and we will create our own prosperous conditions.

"In other words, Let's patronize o ur own business men, instead of sending our dollars to the mail order houses. Let's be loyal to our own best interests instead of helping to bolster up the big monopolistic establishments that are draining our resources of all the ready money in sight.

Our friend the manufacturer employs many skilled workers whose wages are spent in the Fulton merchants' stores. Those employes are doing exactly as the merchants and everybody concerned in the development of this city advise us to do. They are contributing their portion toward keeping "money in circulation right here among ourselves, and this, too, in spite of the fact that they earn their bread by helping to make goods that are sold to and by several of the large mail order houses of the country. And to their credit it should be known that these makers of a Fulton product pass by the voluminous volumes of mail order house descriptions and prices. These catalogs are at all times accessible, but loyalty to home institutions remains a creed in the heart of the average worker, and the home merchant is the chief gainer thereby.

The manufacturer whose case is cited actually rejoices in the loyalty exhibited by his employes, but he nevertheless suffers a large measure of disappointment—and not without cause, for the knowledge has come to him that merchants who could and should buy and sell his product make a practice of purchasing from wholesalers and jobbers elsewhere the articles produced by his machinery and the persons in his employ. In fact, this same manufacturer avers there are instances on record where the product of his factory is offered for sale here that has been brought from a distant city, whereas the product might have been sold to the merchant at a substantial saving in price. Is it right that this should be the case? No, it is not, you say. No doubt the merchant makes the same answer and yet the fact remains.

In the months intervening since The Evening Times became a factor in the development of Fulton—"A herald of progress," as it were, many columns of reading matter have been printed bearing upon the subject about which too much cannot be said, "Buy at home," but always the shoe has been made to fit a different foot than on this occasion. This manufacturer's complaint needs adjustment; it is to your interest to aid the adjustment, for unless we keep before us at all times the fact that every dollar spent at home means added wealth, added prosperity, added real estate values and added facilities—schools, churches and clean, healthy amusements—we shall fail in that measure of consistency by which we must hope to make really and truly a live town. Why not look about ourselves to see if we can find a place to spread a little more of the big brotherhood spirit in business. Why not keep our money in circulation among our manufacturers as well as among our merchants?

POLITICAL OPINIONS

Attorney-General Woodbury has issued a vigorous statement in reply to charges of extravagance preferred by the press bureau of the Democratic State Committee, and answers categorically every question asked regarding the administration of his department. It is not probable that the people would look uponc harges of extravagance, issuing from such a source, as extremely serious, but the Attorney-General does not intend to allow aspersions to be cast upon his department when the purpose is to mislead the public,no matter where such aspersions originate.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

* * *

Having produced a treasury deficit of $36,000,000 for the fiscal year now closed Congressmen will feel that they got af airly good haul for their constituents.—Ithaca Journal.

* * *

The people of this State have not yet ceased paying the penalty of their folly in entrusting responsibility to the Tammany element. It was a costly experiment and nothing is more certain than that the burdens of today would have been tremendously increased if the Tammany forces had been given further lease of power. As the case stands, the taxpayers of the state are making up for years of Democratic misrule; but through the courageous efforts of the present administration, people have the satisfaction of knowing that the credit and fair repute of the commonwealth are in process of complete restoration. — Gloversville Leader-Republican.

* * *

If there were real need for a Progressive party in New York state it would not find itself in sixth place in the running after maintaining an expensive propoganda for three years past. Real Progressives in New York State have seen the futility of continued fealty to the party. —Buffalo News.

FLOWERS FOUND QUICK BUYERS AT PUBLIC MARKET

Auburn newspapers contain interesting accounts of the success attending the public market in that city. The experience Saturday was that. Saturday's Advertiser-Journal says:

"Sweet peas, gladioli, golden glow and other flowers were sold in large quantities on the trial public market this morning. Flowers have had a good sale since the market was started, but all records were broken today in numbers sold. Large bunches were selling at 5, 10 and 15 cents, the price varying according to the kind and the size of the bouquet.

"Peaches were sold on the market for the first time today. Several prominent fruit raisers in the county announced that they would have peaches at the market next week, and others promised to bing in cantaloupes. Plums and prunes will be brought in within a few days.

"Quantities of fruit of different kinds, will be sold at the market this fall, and Market Master Miskell predicts that many unusual bargains will be offered to the householders who desire to purchase fruit for canning.

"The demand for butter and eggs is great and so far there has been a scarcity of these products. Eggs are selling today at 23, 24 and 25 cents a dozen. One farmer sold a number of fancy eggs at 25 cents a dozen. Several of the market men have started the practice of taking orders for butter and eggs and in this way are building up a trade. Butter retailed at 28 cents a pound."

M. J. Crandall will perform most of the decorative work during old home week in Shaneateles.

FEDERAL AGENT PRAISES AUBURN'S FISCAL RECORDS

Auburn, Aug. 16.—"The fiscal records of this city are being kept in a manner which greatly simplifies the work of the federal agents who are entrusted with the duty of compiling reports on American cities. It showed that the system of accounting employed by the municipality is not only good, but most excellent and thorough."

This was the statement made today of Sherman E. Danfroth of the United States Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Census, who is completing an investigation at the City Hall. Mr. Danfroth's study of the city's fiscal records has extended over a period of one week; and while he made it plain that the federal inspection of municipal books is in no sense an audit, at the same time the report to the federal government furnishes a valuable index of what is going on in the offices of the comptroller, the city treasurer and the city clerk.

The consistent advertiser wins in the end. It may cost a dollar to get a dollar, but the deal wins prestige.

Expert Advice for the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

Is it common practice to regrind the sylinders when a motor is worn or is it better to get new pistons and rings?

All depends upon the condition of these parts. Sometimes it is advisable to regrind the cylinders, which is the case when they are worn oval. In this case the fitting of new pistons is a difficult job, and the previous troubles would return again. If the cylinders retain their circularity, then new pistons and rings may be fitted.

Is it a good plan to place graphite in the crank case with the regular oil?

Graphite shows excellent results when used as a lubricant for the motor. Its action is one of a filler, the minute holes in the cylinder being filled in with the graphite, thus reducing friction and wear. Some owners use ordinary flake graphite, while others prefer the deflocculated form.

There is a swishing sound issuing from the neighborhood of the right front wheel of my car when it is in motion. It seems to occur once every revolution. What can be causing it?

There are two very likely causes of such a noise. It may be due to the speedometer gears meshing too tightly or the demountable rim has a wedge loose. Jack up the wheel and rotate it slowly, and you can soon determine whether the gears are too close. If this is the case loosen up the arm that carries the driven gear and move the gear only far enough away so that the noise is eliminated. If the trouble is not found in the speedometer gears tighten up the wedges on the rim. One loose wedge will make a noise similar to that you have described, due to the lack of support at this point.

What, in your opinion, is the best way to crank a motor with the throttle open or nearly closed?

It is preferable to crank the motor with the throttle only opened a small amount, say an inch or an inch and a quarter movement on the quadrant. With some carburetors it is impossible to start the motor with the throttle wide open, while with others it is generally done with difficulty.

I have always been bothered with motor knocking when throttle was opened on a hard pull, necessitating my retarding the spark to the extreme limit, and that, of course, reduced power. I have been told that it was caused by too high compression. Will it help matters to reduce compression by raising the cylinder and placing a plate beneath to make a larger compression space?

The high compression reason which has been assigned to your case is very possibly correct, although it might be that carbon trouble is at the bottom of the difficulty. If you have noticed that the knocking continues even after the motor has been cleaned of carbon it is probably due to the high compression or to a loose connecting rod, wrist pin or crank shaft bearing or part. It is never a good idea to reduce compression until you are sure that it is too high, and it will be better to have this measured by gauge and see what it really is before attempting to cut it down by means of a plate. A compression pressure of seventy pounds is sufficient, and for ordinary purposes you should not have higher than this. If it is below this a reduction of compression will reduce the power correspondingly, as it infinences the mean effective pressure in the cylinder.

If a motor is equipped with a high tension magneto, does each cylinder receive alternately one effective spark and one surplus spark?

The ordinary four cylinder high tension magneto only produces sparks when required—that is, at the beginning of the working stroke. Such a magneto produces a spark every half revolution of the armature, and therefore by connecting it to the motor so that it revolves at the same speed just the right number of sparks are generated, since a four cylinder, four cycle motor requires a spark every half revolution. These sparks are distributed to the proper cylinders in turn by means of a rotating brush which makes consecutive contact with the four segments which are connected to the high tension wires running to each of the four cylinders. The distributer runs at half the speed of the armature, and the two are positively connected by gears. The two are so set that the brush is in contact with one of the segments when the breaker points separate and the spark occurs.

Will you kindly give me any information you can on soldering aluminium?

Aluminium is soldered by the use of a blowtorch. A solder which may be used without a flux is composed of seventy-five and five-tenths parts of tin, eighteen parts of zinc and two and five-tenths parts of aluminium. The parts should be slightly heated before applying. The solder should be forced in place by means of a stiff metal brush. Another solder which requires a flux, however, is made up of 80 per cent tin and 20 per cent zinc, stearic acid being used as a flux. The objection to soldering aluminum is that the joint is not very strong.

Laconic.

"Hair's a little inclined to"—

"Cut it," interrupted the man who wanted to catch a train.—Puck.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated
Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 3111 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4346
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

GLENWOOD FARM
Milk, Cream and Commercial Buttermilk
Our bottles are washed by steam
Our milk bottled on Farm of
FRED VOGELGSANG
Phone 2510

G. H. MAUDE
Painter and Decorator
Phone 4369 260 S. 5th St.
Free estimate on Exterior and Interior work. Up-to-date designs.

ROGERS' SILVERWARE FREE!
One coupon with each 5c purchase.
Premiums on Display
POMPHRET'S

THINKING OF A BOAT RIDE?
30-foot launch and rowboats to rent.
INGERSOLL'S BOAT LIVERY
N. 1st st. opposite Old Grace Chapel.

DEFIANCE TIRES
Both Smooth and Tiger Tread.
These tires are giving the best of satisfaction.
Guaranteed 4,000 Miles.
For Sale by
GEO. B. PALMER
207 Worth St.

DRESSMAKING
Promptly and Neatly Done
Prices Reasonable
412 Hannibal st. Fulton, N. Y.

Steamer CITY OF FULTON
Freight & Packet Service
Runs daily between Fulton and Syracuse
Leave Fulton, 5:15 a. m.
Arrive Syracuse, 11 a. m.
Leave Syracuse, 2:50 p. m.
Capt. C. S. Burleigh

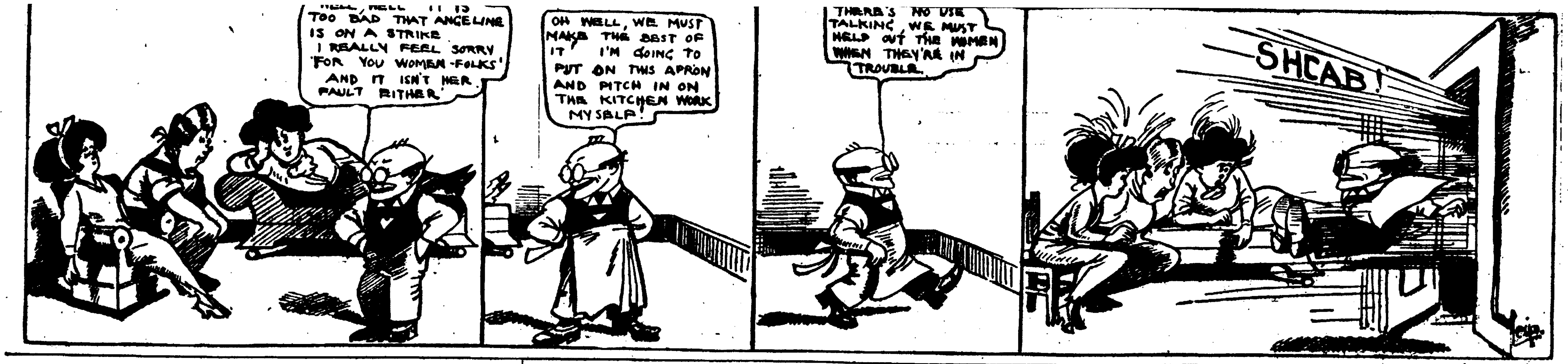
FLEET MAKES 90 HITS OUT OF 826 SHOTS

Washington, Aug. 16. — Concrete corroboration of his assertion that marksmanship in the navy has deteriorated tremendously was disclosed today by Congressman A. P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, inm aking public correspondence between Secretary Daniels and himself on the subject. In reply to Mr. Daniels's contention that Mr. Gardner had not been entirely accurate, Mr. Gardner answers that "this is a fact," and the actual record "is more alarming" than he had supposed.

Out of 56 shots fired by the Michigan last Spring, says Mr. Gardner, only 5 actual hits were allowed by the umpire. In 1911 the same ship made 19 hits out of 27 shots.

Only 90 hits were made out of 826 shots at the individual Spring practice of the battleships fleet this year, he adds, "which doesn't sound much like "the 95 per cent of accuracy" we have heard so much about." Mr. Gardner gives the full record of each of the seventeen ships which participated.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA



PAYING THE FIDDLER

WE ALL realize that when there is dancing going on, whether it be the new-fangled tango or the old-fashioned polka or waltz—some one must pay the fiddler.

We cannot have music without paying for it, nor can we have much of anything in this world without paying for it.

If we expect any person to do something for us, we expect, naturally, to do something in exchange for such favors as we receive. If we accept favors, but evade the responsibility of making any returns for them it will not be long before we discover that the unpaid for favors become curtailed.

Probably we become provoked, after the favors have stopped, and acknowledge our own stupidity. It is generally too late when we wake up and then it is merely the old story over again—of locking the door after the horse has been stolen.

Many of us in this community devote more or less of our time to the raising of produce of various kinds. We have vegetables, butter, eggs, milk, etc., to sell.

We find it a convenience to sell such products in the local stores. Some of our business men buy up the small quantities, as well as the larger lots, and ship all together to the more central markets.

This facility for disposing of such articles is a great convenience to us. If the local storekeepers did not buy our produce it would be difficult for us to find a market. In fact, there would be no market for small quantities except at ruinous prices.

Therefore we are favored, to a very considerable extent, by the fact that our local storekeeper stands ready to buy from us. This places us under certain obligations. The local storekeepers are entitled to some consideration from us in return.

HOW MANY OF US APPRECIATE AND ACKNOWLEDGE THIS FACT?

How many of us think of this when we have some cash to spend? How many of us consider that the local storekeeper is entitled to our trade and that we are morally bound to consider him as the proper repository for our orders and the recipient of our trade?

It is regrettable that many of us must plead guilty to an entire forgetfulness of any feeling of obligation. Therefore, we send our orders, with the cash, to the mail order houses, to whom we owe nothing.

We are enticed by cleverly written advertisements and neatly worded descriptions of goods and merchandise so that we deceive ourselves into believing them to be true. We forget the local storekeeper and his favors; we forget that he is a benefit to the community and to every individual in the community; we forget that he is affording us an opportunity to dispose of our produce—that he has his money invested in a stock of merchandise that he has selected because he believed we would need such articles and would wish to buy them at home.

Every dollar we send away from home to the mail order houses brings us closer to the limitations of our local opportunities. Every dollar diverted from local trade adds to the restrictions of our trade facilities at home so that we are not only permitting, but we are inviting, our local merchants to close up shop and go out of business; or to move to some community where their efforts will be more appreciated.

By our lack of appreciation we are urging our local storekeepers to restrict their efforts to carrying only the lines of merchandise that are the most profitable for them and to cut out all goods that we can buy in the city. We are actually inviting disaster.

LET US AWAKEN TO A REALIZATION OF THE CONDITIONS WHICH CONFRONT US. LET US PLACE SOME LIMITATIONS ON OUR DISREGARD FOR EXISTING CONDITIONS AND LOOK INTO THE FUTURE.

We can see what the consequences must be if we fail to do our share toward supporting the establishments of our business men in town, for the handwriting is written plainly on the wall.

Shall we read the writing and profit by the message or shall we continue to dance merrily and foolishly on until the time shall come when we must pay? And how shall we pay?

There will be only one way to pay and that will be with much more than the profit we shall have derived from our dealings with the mail order houses. WE WILL PAY DEARLY UNLESS WE AWAKEN TO A FULL SENSE OF OUR RESPONSIBILITIES, AND AT ONCE.

We wish to dance, but let us change the tune—or the fiddler.

Did Him Little Good.

James W. Marshall, a native of New Jersey, was the first man to discover gold in California. It was in 1848 that he noticed a glistening object in the bed of a stream, which happened to be a nugget of gold. Notwithstanding this important find Marshall died in 1855 penniless and alone in his little cabin.

Your Wants

Made Known in

THE EVENING TIMES

Reach Nearly 16,000 Eyes Each Day

PRICES:

One Word, one time, 1 Cent
One Word, 3 times, 2 Cents
One Word, 6 times, 3 Cents

CASH WITH ORDER

Is It Worth While?

Is it worth while that we jostle a brother
Bearing his load on the rough road of life?
Is it worth while that we jest at each other
In blackness of heart—that we war to the knife?
God pity us in our pitiful strife.

God pity us all as we jostle each other;
God pardon us all for the triumphs we feel
When a fellow goes down; poor heart-broken brother,
Pierced to the heart; words are keener than steel,
And mightier far for woe or for weal.

Were it not well in this brief little journey,
On over the isthmus, down into the tide,
That we give him a fish instead of a serpent
Ere folding the hands to be and abide
For ever and aye in dust at his side.

Look at the roses saluting each other;
Look at the herds all at peace on the plain,
Man, and man only, makes war on his brother,
And dotes in his heart on his peril and pain—
Shamed by the brutes that go down on the plain.

—Joaquin Miller.

Transmuted Philosophy.

Croesus had just touched a stone and turned it into gold.

"That's more than he could do to me," ruminated Hadji, the beggar. "I'm too poor to touch."

Which goes far to prove that poverty is no bar to wit.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

His Favorite Play.

Edith—That Mr. Phan is conversationally impossible. Ethel—Why so? Edith—We were talking about the theatre, and when I inquired what was his favorite play he said if he had any favorite it was seeing a man steal second.—Boston Transcript.

FOLLOWING THE CLEANUP.

New Orleans Sends Printed Reminders to Its Citizens.

Keeping the city in order from day to day, after the annual cleanup, is a problem which requires some ingenuity. To ward off a relapse into carelessness on the part of its spring cleaned citizens the department of public property of New Orleans has recently issued a set of small folders called the "City Beautiful Series," which it is expected will be effective in producing results. These are printed in a style to make them attractive and interesting and are unique as to contents. In each case, as a practical part of the argument, it is stated that the department is determined to put an end to the throwing of papers and rubbish upon the streets and that stringent measures will be adopted to punish all violators of the city ordinances upon this subject.

These warnings are distributed by the citizens' committee, which consists of representatives of the board of trade, New Orleans Association of Commerce and other commercial organizations. Each ward in the city also has a representative on the committee, and the Women's club has rendered valuable assistance in circulating the folders. It is interesting to note that each of the seventeen wards of New Orleans has a club devoted to the beautifying of its surroundings and that a representative from each precinct reports progress at the ward meetings.

To Protect City Trees.

Small boys who tear "switches" from trees planted along the parkways of streets and delivery wagon drivers who allow their horses to make a meal of the long hanging leaves of those same trees are henceforth to be the object of vigilance of the streets and tree planting committee of the Municipal Art league of Chicago.

Mrs. H. S. Newton, chairman of the committee, spent a day inspecting the newly planted Carolina poplars which have recently been placed by the league along Warren avenue.

"We want the streets of our city to look like some of those beautiful avenues in large cities of Europe, where the trees have become famous," she said. "This we can accomplish if the trees are not molested. The greatest menace to the life of the trees is the mischievous boy and the driver of the nibbling horse. When we secure the co-operation of these two classes of individuals our object is assured."

To plant trees along the structure of the Metropolitan elevated railroad is the plan of the committee.

"One of the hideous things of the city, the great iron structure, will then become an asset," said Mrs. Newton.

About 300 trees have been planted thus far by the committee in the vicinity of Warren avenue and West Monroe and West Congress streets.

Fighting the Billboard Nuisance.

In a decision delivered not long ago the supreme court of Illinois upholds the principle underlying Chicago's present billboard ordinance. Not only is the measure declared valid, but the reasoning of the court indicates that even a stronger ordinance dealing with the billboard would be sustained.

As the contest over this nuisance is going to the supreme court of the United States, where the frontage consent feature of the existing ordinance may be the special object of attack, opponents of billboards are seeking to improve the measure. Instead of providing, as does the ordinance as it stands, that billboards may be permitted in certain conditions only with the approval of the majority of the property holders in the neighborhood, the city council is now asked to prohibit absolutely billboards within 250 feet of any hospital, church or school, in blocks in which one-half or more of the buildings are used exclusively for residence purposes and in vacant blocks adjoining residence blocks.

Prize Plan For Street Intersection.

John Floyd Yewell of Peekskill, N. Y., won out over 200 competitors and was awarded first prize by the jury of awards of the Municipal Art society of New York city in its competition for the best architectural solution of the intersection of an avenue and a street. His plan provided for a tower in the center of the intersection with the angles of the buildings on the four corners cut off so as to allow rotary circulation. The car tracks on the cross streets were depressed so as to pass under the avenue, and vehicular traffic, leaving the street at another point, also passed under the avenue on the lower level. This plan involved a very slight amount of condemnation of property.

HOME TOWN HELPS

PLAN FOR A GARDEN CITY

Cleveland Citizens Are Beginning to Recognize the Value of Trees and Flowered Spots.

Reminiscence and a measure of hope are combined in the suggestion of one of the women entered in the Plain Dealer vacant lot and home gardening movement. "It is a grand idea," she writes, "to get Cleveland back to what it was when I remember it first—the forest and garden city of the state."

Many memories span the same stretch of Cleveland history, and many residents are welcoming the opportunity to do their share in restoring, as far as practicable, the conditions that existed half a century ago. Much of the change wrought in this period cannot now be remedied; yet a good deal can be done in the direction indicated.

An industrial city, growing by leaps and bounds, cannot expect to retain all the sylvan beauty of its younger days. Shade trees are poisoned by elements in the atmosphere that should not have escaped the chimneys, and by poisons in the soil that should have been confined to pipes. Tillable vacant lots become fewer in number and the old-fashioned garden of roses is likely to give way to other, less picturesque devices.

Yet the city really needs this companionship of cultivated trees and gardens more than the village did, for the country moves farther afield and the more highly organized urban life becomes the greater is the need of such relaxation as home gardens afford.

The Cleveland of earlier days was a town of trees and flowers, of home plots blossoming in copious measure to match the earnestness of their owners. "To get Cleveland back to what it was—the forest and garden city of the state." Plenty of loyal residents, young and old, will second the suggestion.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

USE OF MANURE IN GARDEN

Matter of Much Moment to Those Who Desire a Luxuriant Growth of Flowers.

Nearly every owner of a garden knows that he must annually supply the garden with stable manure to keep up the physical texture and general plant food in the soil. For this nothing is better than well-rotted horse manure. But there are special crops of flowers that need special feeding to get high-class flowers. An inquiry is just at hand asking for "rush food" for carnations. The grower wishes to feed heavily at proper times in order to produce showy blossoms for early winter. Carnations have very fine hair-like roots that need equable conditions of soil, moisture, temperature, food, etc. Aside from a rich, friable soil, potash and lime are needed to keep plants in good general health. Both of these are supplied in wood ashes, or one may use air-slaked lime and either sulphate or nitrate of potash. The latter also contains nitrogen. Well-rotted animal manures, especially pulverized sheep manure, make fine stems, leaves and general plant growth. If stems are weak, bone meal and lime will stiffen them and also induce the formation of flowers. Feed frequently, but in small or light doses.

Desirable Magnolias.

Chinese and Japanese magnolias are especially desirable for lawn planting. They prefer a warm, rich, dry soil and should be planted carefully in the spring. The Yulan magnolia, M. conspicua, is known for its large white flowers, produced before the leaves. It is shrublike while young, but becomes a symmetrical tree as it attains age. Similar in habit, but blooming a little later, is Soulange's magnolia, flowers white and purple, cup shaped, three to five inches in diameter. The foliage is large and massive, and this magnolia is so hardy, vigorous and handsome that it is extremely satisfactory to plant. Earlier in bloom than either of the preceding is Hall's Japan magnolia, which is dwarf in habit, forming a bushy shrub. The flowers are pure white, semi-double and fragrant. It is not uncommon for it to open so early in April that there may be a light snowfall while it is in bloom. These magnolias vary in price from $1 to $2, as a rule.

A Clean Town.

As the citizens so the town. If this holds true, a city is only the reflection of the people who reside therein. A clean town, then, means citizens who take pride in their own personal appearance, in the cleanliness of their homes, in the condition of their houses, in the appearance of their yards, streets, alleys, parking strips and public parks. If the external appearance of a city is neat and clean, visitors are sure to conclude that its residents are a progressive, clean-cut, active unit.—Richmond Palladium.

New Advertising Device.

To attract attention a new electric drink mixer for soda fountains is equipped with a tiny light which illuminates the liquid in which it is working.

Rubbish in City Parks.

A vigorous campaign has been instituted in New York city against the throwing of rubbish in city parks. Mayor Mitchel, Police Commissioner Woods and the park commissioners instituted the crusade, and the city magistrates have co-operated, with good results. Numbers of malefactors in this respect have been admonished, while others have been arrested and fined. A great improvement has resulted, and the arrests now are few and far between.

Dr. William T. Hornaday, director of Bronx Zoological park, gives the following testimony:

"For fifteen years we have been trying to educate the persons who come to the zoological park on Sundays into the knowledge that the park was not built for a big rubbish can. Now on Monday the park employees can put all the peanut shells into a silk hat and the waste paper into a receptacle just as small. The result is very satisfactory."

The Silkworm.

The silkworm is three inches long and is well provided with legs, having no less than sixteen of them.

OTHERS' FAULTS.

If by silence we hide the faults of others God also will hide ours, but if we divulge them God will also make known our own.—S. Paemen.

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

THE PESSIMIST.

IT gets my nanny when I meet a pessimist upon the street, who swings his tongue in plaintive bleat—that's why I write this poem. He sulks along in deep distress, and ever flashes "S O S"; he's dead sore on the world, I guess—there's cobwebs in his dome. He's foreign to the sunny smile and thinks that life is not worth while; he's like a cross grained, grating file—with soul devoid of song. He chills the very atmosphere; he puts the jody sign on cheer and wears an everlasting leer upon his visage long. He sees no beauty in the flower; he knocks and grumbles by the hour, his countenance is ever sour—a mirthless soul is he. Say, on the level, do you know? I'd like to slam the cuss a blow and jar him hard from knob to toe—I sure would, bully gee! Why should a man of knowing years go 'round and peddle gloom and tears and add a chapter to our fears, when ev'rything's O. K.? Why should we tolerate the guy who never has an optic dry and does his best to paint the sky a dark and gloomy gray? We ought to send him to some isle and teach him how to laugh and smile and make his joyless life worth while, or chase him off the earth. Our lifetime is so gol darn short we haven't time to howl and snort—we've got to delve in healthy sport and happiness and mirth. I'd like to get my freckled fists tattooing on the pessimists and knock 'em on the smiling lists—and knock 'em there to stay. The man who doesn't smile, by heck! is like a boil upon the neck, as worthless as a phony check—away with him, away!

By Comparison.

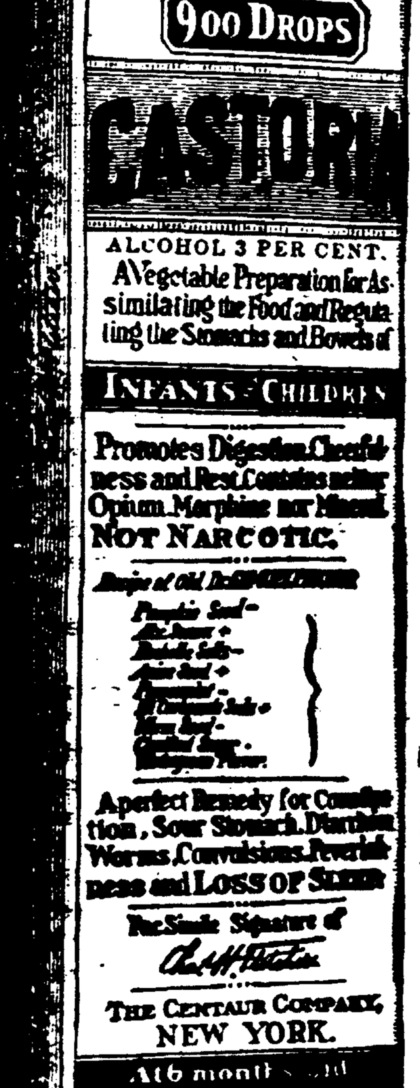
"Dubkins is a great comfort to me."

"I don't see how you can say that. He's the most tiresome chump I have ever met."

"That's just it. Although I don't amount to much, it's true, every time I look at Dubkins I feel that I could amount to less."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Tree Planting.

A good tree well planted will usually grow whether the work is done in the spring or fall.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

3 DAYS SALE AUGUST 18, 19, 20

The STERLING RANGE

A BEAUTIFUL RUG FREE WITH EVERY PURCHASE

Beginning August 18th, we are going to conduct the biggest sale on a high class range ever opened in this city. The sale will last for three days only—during that time we offer inducements that you cannot afford to ignore.

The Sterling Range is the range for your kitchen. For twenty years the name "Sterling" has stood for all that is best in cooking apparatus. It is the one range that embodies the unit system of construction, every part being interchangeable for each model. You can select any kind of range you want from the Sterling line—leg base or cabinet; with reservoir or water front, or without; shelves, warming closet, and all fixtures built up to suit yourself in any way you desire.

The "Sterling" is the famous range that bakes a barrel of flour with one hod of coal; the range with the perfect oven, the scientific flue system; removable grates; oval firebox; extra large ash pan; removable nickel; non-warping griddles; patent lift plate for broiling; polished top that does away with blacking; and more than twenty other convenient features not found in other ranges.

During this sale only you can buy a Sterling Range at the regular cash price. on terms to suit yourself. Use the range all summer—pay for it in the fall. A special arrangement with the manufacturer enables us to offer terms that you cannot secure again. Long credit, or easy terms—you use the range while you are paying.

As an added inducement, during these three days only, we will give every purchaser of a Sterling Range, a beautiful Saxony Axminster Rug absolutely free—take it home with you when you take the range. The rug is 36 x 72 inches, a yard wide and two yards long; your own choice of coloring and design. Ordinarily this rug retails for $5 to $6—you get it free for prompt action now. And not one cent has been added to the price of the range.

There is the whole offer. Buy your range now instead of waiting until fall—we give you this beautiful rug free while the sale lasts.

Make your selection early while there is still a large number of Rugs from which you can make your choice.

L. P. SMITH CO., FULTON, N. Y.
Hardware Bldg., Oswego County Fair

DON'T FORGET

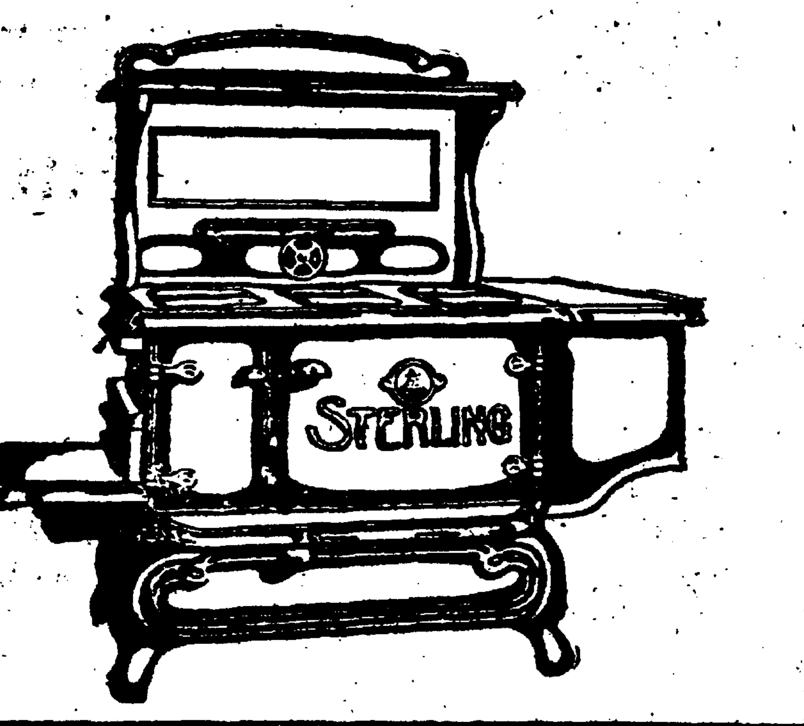
The Sale is for three days only

AUGUST 18, 19, 20

Buy now—use your Sterling all summer—pay a little at a time, or make your own terms.

A beautiful Saxony Axminster Rug for your parlor given away free with every Sterling Range during this sale.

It will pay you to buy now.



S.R A—31

ASSAULT CHARGE FOLLOWS FIGHT

Drinking Bout of One Man Led to Argument and Now Both Antagoniststs Must Face Court.

Orin Prashaw, a weaver in the American Woolen Mills, who lives at 416 West 3rd st., was arrested last night on a warrant sworn out by Frank Bodin of Montreal, who charges Prashaw with assault. Prashaw was arrested by Patrolman Lewis and immediately gave bail.

Shortly after he swore out a warrant, Bodin was arrested on 1st st. for public intoxication and is at present confined in the City Jail.

Several conflitcting stories are in circulation regarding the affair, but from information gleaned at police headquarters this morning it appears that Prashaw had sufficient provocation. It is alleged that Bodin, who is tramping around the country, applied at the Prashaw home for a room, early Sunday night. He is an old man, and Prashaw's mother-in-law admitted him and rented him a room, for which he paid. In the morning, the story goes, he had breakfast, for which he did not pay, and before he left the house, Prashaw alleges, he became insulting to the woman.

Last night Prashaw met Bodin in a saloon on the West Side and the man was buying drinks and appeared to have plenty of money. It is reported that Prashaw asked him how it happened he had money to buy drinks, but had no money to pay for food, and Bodin made some insulting reply, according to witnesses. A mixup followed and Bodin emerged badly beaten up. He engaged a lawyer and swore out a warrant for the arrest of his assailant. Later he imbibed too freely in the saloons on this side of the river and landed in jail himself.

THE BIG SALE OF Womens & Misses Dresses

Commences tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. Including White and Colored Dresses of Voile, Organdie, Longerie, Ratine and other fashionable fabrics.

Dresses suitable for street, afternoon and evening wear. Dresses, values to $10.00 and more.

Your Choice Tomorrow Morning at 9 O'Clock

Only **$1.48**

SEE WINDOW DISPLAYS!

J. C. O'BRIEN

HUGO ADDRESSES THE FIREMEN

Tells Them the Best Way to Fight Fires—Advocates Nothing But the Very Best Equipment.

Oneida, Aug. 17.—Pointing out that a very high percentage of the abnormal and tremendous money loss resulting from fires in the United States is due to conditions that should nol onger be allowed to exist, advocating stricter building and premises, Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo spoke here this afternoon at the annual convention of the State Firemen's Association. Charles W. Taft, Second Deputy Secretaary of State, who has always been actively identified with fire companies, was also present this afternoon.

In his opening remarks, Secretary Hugo called attention to the fact that while the fire loss in the United States and Canada had reached the enormous sum of $225,000,000 in 1912, in 1913 it was only about half a million less than that amount, while in 1914 the loss footed at $235,000,000; the largest of any year since 1908.

"The best way to fight a fire is not to let it start," said Secretary Hugo. "If it gets a start, then the fire fighting apparatus should be of the type that will enable the department to reach the scene in the quickest possible time. I am in favor of motor driven apparatus. As Mayor of Watertown I watched the first piece of auto apparatus added to the department of a city that has winters of a most rigid sort. Despite deep snows, blizzards and zero weather, the apparatus has proved so efficient and has brought about a saving of such proportions that other pieces are being added year by year."

"There is no question that a good part of the national fire loss is due to carelessness and negligence," said Secretary Hugo, "and there is likewise no question but what the annual ash heap of this country and Canada could be reduced to much smaller dimensions if the means of fire defense in all communities was brought tr the most efficient standard possible. Every fire prevention association organized, no matter how small its membership or how limited its territory, is a step that is deserving of encouragement and support, meaning as it does, fewer conflagrations, less loss of life and property and ultimately am oney saver to the community at large through lower premium rates."

Secretary Hugo referred to a regular and systematic inspection of buildings and premises which he advocated and secured for Watertown while at the head of that city. Mr. Hugo urged for co-operation between citizens and fire fighting companies, saying that no city or village could expend funds to better advantage than in protecting its industries, its homes and itsc itizens from the ravages of conflagrations, by means of uniform building laws, an adequate water supply and efficient fire departments.

Secretary Hugo spoke of the debt which every community owes men who risk their lives in saving life and property. Today was the second occasion on which Secretary Hugo has addressed the State Firemen's Association. When Mayor of Watertown in 1910, Mr. Hugo welcomed the Association at its Thirty-eighth Annual Convention held in that city.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

PRESIDENT TO REVIEW THOUSANDS OF VETERANS

Washington, Aug. 16.—In the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the grand review, which is one of the principal features of the forthcoming annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in Washington, September 27 to October 3, forty thousand marchers will pass in line before the President and his Cabinet.

Theg rand review of the victorious veterans of the Civil War which was held in Washington immediately after the close of the great struggle was one of the most spectacular military incidents in the history of the world.

Elaborate preparations have been made by the old soldiers to commemorate it at their coming encampment. The line of march will be from the Capitol to the White House, along Pennsylvania Avenue. It will rival any inaugural parade which the city has ever witnessed.

Them ajority of the marchers will be veterans in blue, most of whom participated in the march fifty years ago, but it will also include those who belonged to various army corps which did not take part in the concluding event of the War. Augmenting the veterans will be the Sons of Veterans and kindred organizations, as well as troops from the regular army, members of the marine corps, sailors from battleships, cadets and independent military bodies, as well as civilian escorts.

New Potatoes, per peck (15lbs.), 19c at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

PARCEL POST BUREAU AT LOCAL FAIR

An interesting booth at the County Fair is the United States Parcel Post Information Bureau, which is being operated under the supervision of Postmaster Conley. The main purpose is to get in touch with the rural visitors and explain the workings, advantages, etc., of the Parcel Post.

D. EDWIN BALSLEY
Public Accountant and Auditor
401 Daniel Building
433 S. Salina st. Syracuse N. Y.

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
Surety Bonds of All Kinds
Real Estate Loans
FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122

WARD'S CAKES
10c EACH
Fresh Every Day at
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Hello 75 : : : ; : Oneida St.

DON'T FORGET THE
Auto and Motorcycle Races
on
The Fair Grounds
SATURDAY, AUG. 21
at 2:30 p. m.
Under the Auspices of The Oswego Fair and the personal direction of Fred Plant.
75 Miles of Auto Racing
25 Miles of Motorcycle Racing
Finish the Week Right by Attending Saturday

Fulton Keynotes

Miss Carrie Seymour has returned from a pleasant vacation spent in the Adirondacks.

* * *

Babies will not be checked at the Chamber of Commerce rest room during this week—fair week.

* * *

Albert Pare desires to secure a situation on the police force, but no vacancies exist at present, is the announcement.

* * *

The Rev. J. L. Lindsman will remain in retreat at St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester, one week.

* * *

G. W. Roy has returned to his home, 208 Highland st. after spending a few days in Buffalo and Batavia.

* * *

The Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Barrett arrived yesterday after spending a two weeks' vacation touring the north country in an automobile.

* * *

Mrs. Charles Graham of 4th st. who has been ill at her home for the last three months, is slowing recovering.

* * *

Mrs. James Ridd and family of Mexico have been visiting friends in Fulton the last week.

* * *

Miss Jennie Caswell of Utica st., who went to Massena Springs some time ago for her health, is reported improving.

* * *

Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock Ladies' and Misses' Summer Dresses (about 75 in all). Ladies' and Misses' Dresses were from $3.00 to $12.50 each. Voiles, Muslins, Organdies, Batistes, Linen, Dotted Mull, Flaxons, etc.; Your choice $1.48 each.

* * *

Mrs. Floyd Fullerton of Hannibal was a guest the past week at the C. L. Foster home.

* * *

Mrs. James Wheaton of Gilbert's Mills has been the guest of Miss Mary Hegaman of West Fulton.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Parsons is visiting friends in Cardiff.

* * *

Miss Reta E. Dwyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Dwyer was married yesterday to Charles Gaspar of Detroit, Mich. The wedding ceremony was performed in the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

* * *

Mrs. William Egbertson of Grand Rapids, Mich., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Rector of Ontario st.

* * *

Mrs. Bert Guernsey visited her brother in Syracuse yesterday.

* * *

Mrs. J. Rude and sons, Leon and Walter, are spending a week at Sylvan Beach. Miss Eva Rude spent Sunday there.

* * *

Mrs. S. Lipsky of Brooklyn, N. Y., is spending a few days with her son, D. L. Lipsky, of 159 South 4th st.

* * *

Miss Mayme Frawley spent Sunday at Ontario Beach, Rochester.

* * *

John Youngs, caretaker of the City Hall, began his two weeks vacation yesterday.

NO SPEED LIMIT AS YET PLACED ON TROLLEY

Unles the Aldermen of the city choose to take up voluntarily the question of regulating the speed of the inter-city trolley car operated by the Empire United Railways, there may arise a howl of protest loud enough to be heard in the darkest corner of the City Hall; at least, this is indicated by the comments made by a number of persons who claim to have escaped collisions with the fine new car.

George L. Pratt quite recently escaped a collision with the car and there are others on record, and nearly every one of the fortunate persons makes about the same complaint, which is, that it is hard to understand, why the city insists upon autoists keeping the speed of their cars under the limit and allowing the trolley car to travel at a rante dangerous to pedestrians and traffic in general.

While it is true that no real collision has so far resulted, the complainants fell that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Your appetite for fresh-every-day rolls increases every time you eat the Black company's article. adv

MARY ELLEN FRIGHTENED THE SENSITIVE HORSES

The big show elephant, Mary Ellen, caused some commotion on the streets yesterday when she made her first public appearance. Of course the small boy became excited and in two instances The Evening Times' newsies forgot their routes until a late hour. But the most serious trouble arose among horses, many of them scenting from afar the Mary Ellen outfit. Two runaways occurred, one of them, the L. P. Smith West Side delivery horse, whose sense of smell was too keen and the horse bolted in West Broadway. The driver attempted to hold the horse in check, but the line broke and the horse succeeded in getting a headway that was not stopped until the animal reached the fair grounds. The driver, horse and wagon escaped injury.

"FLYING FRENCHMAN" ENTERED FOR RACES

Fred Plant, manager of the auto and motor cycle races to be held on the fair grand race track Saturday, announces the entry of Charles Plant, who is called in racing circles, "The Flying Frenchman." Plant will drive his No. 8 National racer.

Motorcycle entries are opened to anyone wishing to enter and no entry fee is charged. Send all communications to Fred Plant, Lewis House, City, who is representing the Fair Association in promoting this special event.

SOLD CANDY EACH YEAR FOR NEARLY 40 YEARS

For the first time in nearly forty years there will not be ab ooth on the fair grounds this year presided over by a representative of the Green family who are known as candy-makers. James Green, who now conducts the business, succeeding his father, decided to this year confine his labors to making candy and not in retailing it on the fair grounds.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

DEALERS WARNED TO STOP SELLING TO DRINKERS

District Attorney F. D. Culkin, according to The Palladium, has announced that he intends to see that the law relative to selling liquor to persons who have been convicted of public intoxication five or more times is strictly enforced. Mr. Culkin will call the attention of the Police Department to the fact that no prohibited list has been circulated in Oswego in several years and in adition to seeking their co-operation will personally do all in his power to see that this law isl ived up to. In this connection he will receive and entertain complaints from all of those who have friends or relatives who need protection and who should be on the list.

Mr. Culkin's determination to take a hand in the situation results from several cases which have beenc alled to his attention recently. In one case a woman complained that her husband was drunk in his home and refused to let her enter. Taking the matter up with the Police Department she says they told her she must walk several miles to headquarters to get a warrant, as the police could not arrest a man in his own home for public intoxication. Mr. Culkin's investigation of this case showed that the husband had been arrested scores of times and so he came to the conclusion that the best way to remedy the trouble is to see that the man doesn't get anything more to drink.

SOCIETY DANCED IN HONOR OF MR. AND MRS. FOSTER

Mr. and Mrs. Langdon C. Foster of this city entertained with a dance last evening at Pathfinder Island in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Alan Foster, formerly of this city, but now of New York. Guests to the number of eighty thronged the clubhouse and enjoyed the dancing. Reynolds furnished the music, which included the popular fox-trots, one-steps and canters for the younger people, as well as the familiar dances of past years for the older members of the party.

MISCREANTS TAKE MILK FROM PEOPLE'S PORCHES

Residents of upper Broadway, east side, in the neighborhood of Fifth st. have made complaint that during the early morning hours yesterday and today miscreants have taken the milk from the porches and in some cases have secured the money left in the bottle. The opinion of the residents is that the undesirable element which usually follows fairs, circuses, etc., are the guilty ones.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

Girl Wanted—For general housework. Must be experienced. American preferred. Family of four adults. Apply by letter, stating references, if any, and wages desired to W. C. B., care of The Evening Times office. 208

For Rent—Five-room flat on East Second st. Inquire I. Alderman, Phones 1242 and 2242.

To Rent.—Suite of rooms over Giesler store in Cayuga st. Inquire Victor C. Lewis' Tobacco Store. 207

For Rent—Six rooms and bath, corner 3rd and Seneca Sts. Inquire 121 So. First St. 206

For Sale—Barber shop, good location and trade. 63 West 1st st., north. 210

Girl Wanted—For general housework. 159 So. 4th St. 206

For Sale—A $200 Edison phonograph Cheap for cash. Phone 122. tf

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

For Rent—A flat at 504 Pine street. $10 per month. H. L. Crandall.

OSWEGO HAS NEW ITALIAN SOCIETY

The "Figli D' Italia," an organization of the Italians, will be formed in Oswego on August 29 and Rocko Hendricko, grand deputy and organizer, will hold the initiation. Ralph Amoroso, the east side tailor, will be the eminent commander of the new organization, which has a membership of over 200,000 in the United States, alone.

CAPE VINCENT GIVES UP LIGHTING PLANT

Cape Vincent has tried municipal ownership of an electric lighting plant and has had enough of it. Last week the taxpayers voted to sell their village plant to the Northern New York Utilities Company of Watertown for $5,500 and the company will operate the plant hereafter.

SUPERVISORS TO MEET IN SPECIAL SESSION

A call was made yesterday for a meeting of the Board of Supervisors to be held September 1 at 2 o'clock. This meeting is to conduct special business, the discussion of the sale of bonds by the towns of Volney and Oswego to provide funds for the building of the new Minetto bridge.

"KING OF THE CLOUDS"

Ernest J. Hanmon, formerly of Oswego, but now of Rochester, and known as the "King of the Coulds," and who will make balloon ascensions and parachute drops at the fair grounds this week, is said to be one of the most daring men in the business.

CORRECTION

Secretary Heydecker of the Chamber of Commerce has asked The Evening Times to correct an error which appeared in last night's Times. A reporter misunderstood him. Mr. Heydecker did not say, as quoted, that he considered the idea of opening the stores in the evening, a good one, and worth trying. He merely said that no action had been taken by the Division of Retail Trade. He added this morning that as far as he knew no such action was contemplated.

COMMISSIONER WILTSIE REFUSES TO VOTE BOARD'S SECOND APPROPRIATION

Although Commissioner A. S. Wiltsie refused to vote, the resolution drawn by the Board of Public Works last night that an order in the sum of $1,625.79 be drawn from the sewer fund for the purpose of paying Frank Massaro, the contractor who constructed the tow-path sewer from First and Onedia sts. to the Hunter tail race. Mr. Wiltsie was asked by President Stevenson if he wished to second Commissioner Garrett's motion that the order be drawn, and he replied, "No, I think I'll keep quiet on this matter. Go right along without me." He afterwards added, "I don't suppose there is any real reason why I shouldn't vote for this thing, however." President Stevenson seconded the motion and said, "Well, the bill must be paid, that's all there is to that."

Frank Massaro was awarded the contract for the sewer two months ago and his bid totaled $2,445. According to Massaro he encountered unforeseen obstacles in the course of the work and among other things, rock was discovered in large quantities and he was obliged to blast. Mr. Massaro says the terms of the contract protected him in such cases and he was able to turn in a bill for extras. At any rate, he turned in a bill for $3,280.37. About half of this amount, or $1,654.58, has already been paid Mr. Massaro, it is said, and at the last meeting of the Common Council, the aldermen were asked to appropriate the sum of $2,150 for the Board of Public Works, this money to be used for the express purpose of completing the sewer. Last night an order was drawn for $1,625.79 of that amount, and whether or not the board anticipates other obstacles which will consume the remainder of the Common Council appropriation has not been settled. If the full amount of $2,150, added to the amount already paid Massaro, $1,654.58, is used in constructing the sewer, the work will have cost the city $3,804.58, instead of $2,445, the contract price.

GEORGIA'S DISGRACE

Mob Kidnapped Jewish Prisoner, Leo Frank, and Shot Him During Early Morning Hour Today. Race Prejudice Runs Riot.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug 17.—(Special) Leo Frank's bullet-ridden body was found just before dawn this morning in Little River, near Lynchburgi where it had been cast after receiving at least 100 bullet wounds.

It is now definitely known that twenty kidnapers were occupants of the five autos that formed the cavalcade whose descent on the prison farm resulted in Frank's capture. The apathy of the authorities is quite apparent and if people dared express opinions many would say that men "higher up" are implicated in the ghastly crime which has brought upon Georgia the greatest disgrace.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 17.—Leo M. Frank was kidnaped from the Milledgeville prison farm last night and is believed to have been shot to death on a lonely bridge near Meda hamlet shortly after 4 o'cock this morning.

Although persons in several towns near Milledgeville were informed early yesterday that Leo M. Frank had been taken from the state prison farm by a mob and requested to watch for the automobiles in which the mob traveled, the route taken was not known here at 4:30 this morning.

Herbert Haas, one of Frank's attorneys, received a telephone call from Mason at about 4 o'clock this morning from a man who gave his name as "Jones," saying that Frank had been hanged about five miles from Milledgeville. "Jones" informed Haas that he was trying to call a friend in Atlanta and tell him of the hanging, but he had got Haas' residence by mistake.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning, or about five hours after Frank was mysteriously spirited away from the prison farm, a fusilade of shots was heard near Meda.

A searching party from Milledgeville, which was hunting for traces of the kidnapers, came upon a pile of empty cartridge shells upon a bridge spanning Little river and it was at once concluded they had been left by the mob which carried Frank away.

Although search was made in the vicinity of the bridge, no trace of Frank's body was found. Leaders of the searching party concluded that, if Frank really had been killed there, his corpse had either been tossed into the sluggish stream or had been hidden.

The search for Frank was handicapped by the fact that the telephone wires leading from Milledgeville had been cut as the gang was carrying Frank off in an automobile.

The motor car dashed off in the direction of Eatonton, but later, when the authorities did manage to get in communication with Eaton it was said that no trace of the mob nor of Frank had been seen there.

Angel Food, Sponge Cake, Crullers and Pies at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

ONE HUNDRED THIRTY IN RETREAT AT ROCHESTER

Rochester, Aug. 17.—The Rev. J. L. Lindsman arrived here yesterday to enter a retreat for the priests of this and the Syracuse diocese, which opened last evening.

It is expected that about 110 priests of the Syracuse diocese and 20 from the Rochester diocese will attend. Rev. Father Barrett S. J. of Woodstock College will conduct the retreat which will be brought to a close Friday evening.

THE QUIRK

Matinee, 5c.
Nights, Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY

A Mutual Masterpicture
"ON THE NIGHT STAGE"
in 5 Parts. Featuring two Celebrated Legitimate Actors.
Robert Edeson, Wm. S. Hart and Rhea Mitchell.
Paramount Travels No. 14
and
"PROBOSCO"
The Real Comedy Juggler

WEDNESDAY

A Mutual Masterpicture.
"THE LURE OF THE MASK"
in 4 Parts by Harold McGrath.
"THE BOND OF LOVE"
in 2 Parts.
and
Extra Added Attraction
"THE CLOSE BROTHERS"
One of Vaudevilles Best Acrodatic Acts

THURSDAY

Henry King in "THE TOMBOY"
Romance of Elaine "THE FLASH"
and
THE CLOSE BROTHERS Pathe Weekly and One Other

FAIR SAID TO BE THE BEST EVER

Interest Seems to Center In the Steppers---Local Horses Not Enjoying Great Favor

Many Fultonians spent yesterday afternoon at the Fair grounds with the idea of comparing the event this year with those held in previous years and the general opinion yesterday seemed to be that the 1915 fair will be bigger and better than ever, if the attractions can be set up in time for the opening day. Most of the booths and concessions were in the course of erection yesterday and even in the main building the booths of local business houses were far from being ready. Several of the concessions were ready for business, however, and the soft dring dispensaries did a fair business.

Great interest is centered in the racing this year, and horsemen from all over the state are at the track all day long, clocking the many steppers as they make the circuit. Thursday is expected to be the gala day for the sport of kings. "The local horses will have to travel this year to get a look-in at the money," said a prominent local horseman yesterday. "Some of these out-of-town men have some pretty fast birds over here."

The automobile and motorcycle races on Saturday will also draw well, the promoters believe. The management intends to have a free-for-all for amateur drivers in both classes and several Fultonians who have been laboring under the impression that they are Barney Oldfields and "Red" Parkhursts in embryo will have an opportunity to show their mettle.

SWIMMING INSTRUCTION URGED IN SCHOOLS

Chicago, Aug. 16.—Members of the committee on buildings and grounds of the board of education adopted a resolution recommending the teaching of swimming in every public school. A special committee, of which Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools, is chairman, was appointed to work out the practical details of the plan. It is estimated it will cost the city about $1,000,000 a year to add swimming to the curriculum in every school. The steamer Eastland disaster led to a consideration of the subject by the committee.

OFFERS PRIZE FOR THE OLDEST AUTOMOBILE

Watertown, Aug. 17.—A meeting of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society was held Saturday afternoon at which time the matter of the municipal carnival which will be held on Publics quare during fair week was discussed. The general committee in charge of the carnival has decided to offer a prize to the oldest automobile driven by its own power in the automobile parade, and also a prize to the oldest car in the parade whether driven by its own owner or not.

BIRDMAN FALLS; HAS BROKEN JAWBONE

Rochester, Aug. 16.—"Daredevil" Charles F. Niles, the Rochester aviator who became internationally famous by his sensational looping the loop around the Statute of Liberty and by his work for General Carranza in the Mexican war, is in St. Francis Hospital in San Francisco with injuries suffered when his plane plunged into San Francisca bay as thousands of spectators were watching.

DEEDS FILED YESTERDAY

The following transactions occurred yesterday at the County Clerk's office:

Catherine Currier to H. J. Anderson, property in Fulton, $800.

D. P. Morehouse and D. S. Stone to LeGrand C. Seits, property in Fifth ward, Liberty street, Oswego. Terms private.

Peter Boyd to Gleason Weed, property in Sandy Creek, $50.

Orville E. Bartlett, et al., to Perry A. Bartlett, property in Sandy Creek. Terms private.

Jane H. Soule to J. H. White, property in Boylston, $1,000.

Roscoe Sargent, as referee in the mortgage foreclosure action of Vesta O'Brien and First National Bank og Lacona vs. John Brandt, property in Sandy Creek, $1,500.

Cookies and cakes and all things baked by the Black company, fresh every day, at your grocer's. adv

Some Special Fair Bargains in Pianos

Just a few real *Piano Values* you can't afford to overlook. Remember —no rents to pay, no high-priced city salesman, and our prices are *rock bottom.*

LOOK AT THESE MONEY-SAVING PRICES

CLARENDON---City Price $400, Our Price **$225**
STYVESANT---City Price $325, Our Price **$225**
CABLE---City Price $350, Our Price **$235**
WESER BROS.---City Price $325, Our Price **$200**
and MANY MORE

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THESE PIANOS!
Open until 8 o'clock Wednesday and Thursday

Bogue Music House

61 FIRST STREET

AUBURNIANS MAY SING UNDER COVER

Auburn's interest in community singing is growing at a rapid pace and interest in keeping alive this valconraged there. The Advertiser-Journal of that city says:

"From now on, those who desire to impart the community spirit to their friends and acquaintances, may have the opportunity to do so, even though the weather man may present thunder showers, hail storms, or the much desired decent weather. Up to this time, there has been an opportunity for only one community sing at Pomeroy Park on Sunday afternoons, as the rain descended just at the crucial moment to drive home any approaching guest.

"However, yesterday afternoon was to the contrary and so set the example for the Sundays to come. About 35 people, men, women and children gathered at the park, not to be outwitted by the sprinkles, and were invited by Mrs. A. M. Dulles to come up on the piazza of the Tarajorhies Clubhouse. This proved to be an excellent place for the singing, and is to be the place in the future whenever it rains on Sunday afternoon. Otherwise, the concert will be given in the park.

"The soloist who were listed for the afternoon evidently decided that the rain was too evident, and did not come. With Miss Winifred Hoyt at the miniature organ, the group sang all of the more favorite and familiar songs, for an hour or more. Next Sunday at 4:15 there will be the usual singing no matter what the weather conditions are."

Those You Know

Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock Ladies' and Misses' Summer Dresses (about 75 in all). Ladies' and Misses' Dresses were from $3.00 to $12.50 each. Voiles, Muslins, Organdies, Batistes, Linen, Dotted Mull, Flaxons, etc.; Your choice, $1.48 each.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Burgard of Buffalo are guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Gage.

* * *

A daughter, Augusta L., has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Alvah Fuller.

* * *

Mrs. D. B. Northrup, who has been visiting friends at Watertown the past week, will return tomorrow.

* * *

Master James Greene of Caughdenoy is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Greene of Oneida st.

* * *

William Collins spent yesterday in Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Jennings and children left this morning for Lake Placid region where they will spend a fortnight in camp.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Collins of Morse has been a guest of friends here.

* * *

M. H. Weiss of Cortland visited at the home of his brother, Fred Weiss, the past week.

* * *

Mrs. Bert Guernsey of Ontario st. is entertaining today in honor of Mrs. F. Battle and daughter of Rochester.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cary motored from New York City to Fulton to visit Mrs. Cary's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Rector, of Ontario st.

* * *

Mrs. Eugene Austin of Rochester st., who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Walter McMullin, of Lindsey, Ont., has returned to her home.

* * *

Holley Guernsey has purchased a new Studebaker.

* * *

Miss Harriet Dunham of Syracuse who has been the guest of M. A. Thompson at Granby Center, returned to her home yesterday.

Bread as sweet as the "kind your mother used to bake," is the people's verdict applied to Black company's bread. adv

LEGAL NOTICES

STATE OF NEW YORK, SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF OSWEGO.

Mora Joseph, Plaintiff vs. Mary J. Rogers, Dora A. Campbell and John W. Campbell, Defendants.

To the above named Defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief in the complaint.

Trial to be held in the County of Oswego.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1915.

THOMAS L. McKAY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address,
13 W Bridge St.,
Oswego, N. Y.

To Mary J. Rodgers:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry D. Coville, County Judge of the County of Oswego, dated the 14th day of August, 1915, and filed with the Complaint in the office of the Clerk of Oswego County, at Oswego, N. Y., on August 16th, 1915.

THOMAS L. McKAY,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
13 W. Bridge St.,
Oswego, N. Y.

D/34

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

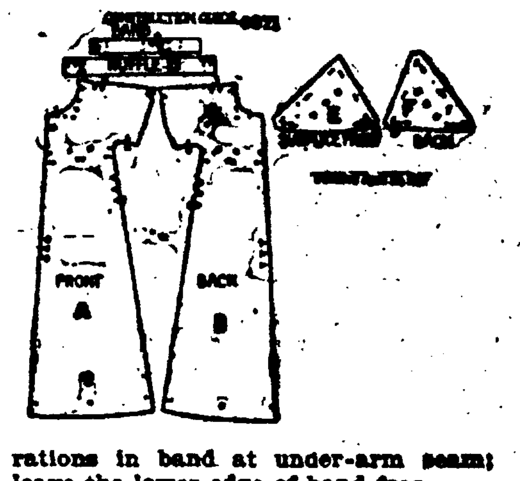
PRETTY NIGHT GOWN IN KIMONO STYLE.

A novel design for a nightgown. It is made in kimono effect and gathered into a band at Empire waist-line, with a straight ruffle.

It has become quite the perfunctory thing for lingerie to be fashioned after outer garments, hence the introduction of the peplum effect upon this kimono nightgown of fine nainsook. The neck is finished in round outline, eyelets being embroidered below the band for the accommodation of narrow ribbon. This treatment is repeated on the short sleeves. The embroidery on the front of the gown is done in eyelet and satin stitch.

To make the gown for a person of average size requires 4¼ yards 36-inch material, with 1¼ yard beading for the waist, 3 yards of 1½-inch wide ribbon and 4 yards of ½-inch wide ribbon.

The kimono effect is exceedingly simple to cary out, and the home dressmaker will be delighted at the quickness with which it can be put together. First close, the under-arm, sleeve and shoulder seams as notched. Turn hem at lower edge on small "o" perforations. Gather on crosslines of single small "o" perforations. The large "O" perforations in ruffle indicate front edge. Close back seams of ruffle and band; gather upper edge of ruffle between double "TT" perforations. Sew ruffle to band, center-back seams even, and bring front edges of ruffle together at center-front. Adjust band to position, stitching the upper edge of band over gathers in front and back, center-fronts and center-backs even, small "o" perforations in band at under-arm seam; leave the lower edge of band free.



This model may be adapted in two or three different ways, being equally pretty in straight effect, with a square neck, or finished with fichu lines front and back.

Nighties show many innovations. Ruffled shoulder capes are among the most unusual.

Pictorial Review Nightgown No. 6371. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Price, 15 cents.

Easy and Practical Home Dressmaking Lessons

Appear Daily in This Paper

HOMETRADE BOOSTERS ARE DAILY FEATURES ADAPTED ESPECIALLY TO LOCAL CONDITIONS

Advertiser's recognize the value of *live features*, that's why more local advertising appears in *The Fulton Evening Times* than in any other Paper circulated in Fulton.

Fulton's "Herald of Progress"

ON WESTERN FRONT

LETTER FROM FRENCH SOLDIER TELLS OF THREE DAYS' STRUGGLE.

WOUNDED BY GERMAN SHELL

Father of Rene Bardet Gets Graphic Story of Charge—Pathe Employe Proud of Son.

The personal, intimate side of the great world war now being waged is lacking in the colorless, censored reports officially disseminated by the various governments of the countries involved. Rarely letters come to this country from men at the front, and it is from such letters that one gains a conception of the sensation of the brave fellows, thousands of whom are dying daily for the highest earthly ideal a man can have—"pro patria."

One such letter has been received by Mr. Gabriel Bardet, the notary of the Pathe American Company, and an old and trusted employee of that great concern. When the war broke out last summer, Mr. Bardet's two sons, Rene and George, were among the very first French-Americans to leave for France to fulfill their duty to their mother country. George, the elder, was made a prisoner in the very first weeks of the fighting, and has since been incarcerated in Germany. A few brief letters have come from him to his father, saying that he is well and as happy as could be expected under the circumstances, his greatest hardship being the lack of tasty food. Mr. Bardet has in consequence made arrangements for various delicacies to be sent to him.

It is from Rene, the younger, however, that the Pathe notary has received the most interesting letter. Rene has been in the thick of the fighting from the start and his experiences are worth narrating. He says in part as follows:

"After a terrible bloody struggle which lasted for three days I am safe and sound and taking a much needed rest. For the first time since I have

Rene Bardet.

been at the front I have taken part in a bayonet charge and I never had thought that our men were so brave. On the morning of the 25th of May we had received orders to go ahead. At 12:30 the struggle began. Shells were bursting all around as friends and comrades were falling thick and fast, but still we forged ahead through the hell of fire and succeeded in taking the first German lines. What happened afterwards is indescribable. We fought like tigers with bayonets, knives, stones, bombs and rifle stocks foot for foot, and yard by yard. Terrible shrieks were ringing through the air from all sides from the wounded and the dying. We could not stop to help our stricken comrades for duty compelled us to go forward at all costs. We advanced to within fifteen feet of the German third line, but our losses were so heavy that only a few of us reached there. In fact at one time there was only my captain, a sergeant and myself left. A few groups of our own soldiers ran up to reinforce us for the cry came that the Germans were making a counter-charge on our left. Just then a shell broke right over us. All in our party were bowled over like a house of cards. The next thing I knew I was in the hospital with my face and right arm heavily bandaged. Perhaps my wound saved my life and I surely look up to God and thank him for having spared my life. Chills of horror come over me when I think that of that brave little group of survivors in front of the Germans perhaps I am the only one living. The battle continued to rage for a whole day and our soldiers succeeded in retaining the two trenches we had captured. Let us hope that the sacrifices these brave men made in giving their lives will not be in vain. My poor friends! How I pity them, and hope that they are happy in heaven, for they surely deserve it."

A MAN OF ALL AROUND TALENT.

Rarely does one find a man who is an actor, a painter, a musician, a writer, and a producing manager, and does all his accomplishments with great skill. Yet there is one man, William Elliott, a Pathe-Balboa star, who is to appear in "Comrade John," with Ruth Roland, who is thus versatile.

400,000,000 Cigarettes Must Be Delivered by Sept. 1.

The allies have signed a contract with a large American manufacturing firm for 400,000,000 "coffin nails." They are not metal nails to tack up coffins with, however, but are the good old "coffin nails" of the text books on physiology, the same old "coffin nails" dear Aunt Maria warns small Billy about.

The 400,000,000 cigarettes are to be delivered to the allies on or before Sept. 1. The order will keep the factory handling it busy night and day, it is stated. In order to get the "smokes" completed on time the factory will have to turn out cigarettes at the rate of 10,000,000 a day, or about 7,000 for every minute of the day, which is "goin' some," every man who "rolls his own" will admit.

If the allies smoke the cigarettes at the rate of manufacture, a cloud of smoke forty feet high should engulf the German empire, statisticians figure out.

Four hundred million cigarettes would form a tobacco bridge covering the Bug river from bank to bank from source to mouth. The "papers" used would carpet Europe as with a white pall. If laid end to end those 400,000,000 cigarettes would stretch from Paris to Berlin and from Berlin to Paris nineteen times.

TO END COUNTERFEITING.

Prisoner Offers to Make Money Safe In Return For Liberty.

If the claims of Peter Feldkamp, now a prisoner in the Wayne county (Mich.) jail under a seventeen year sentence to Fort Leavenworth for counterfeiting, are correct, he may be the means of revolutionizing the entire issue of United States paper money.

Feldkamp wrote to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo offering in exchange for his liberty and a job with the treasury department a chemical secret he had discovered which, according to him, will make counterfeiting impossible.

Feldkamp is a photographer and an amateur chemist of no slight attainments. While experimenting in raising one dollar bills to ten dollar ones he stumbled on his process, which since his arrest, he asserts, he has perfected.

Feldkamp's process so colors the bill that it cannot be bleached and thus halts evildoers from making even the paper. Even with the paper they would still be up against a stone wall, unable to duplicate his tint.

That the Washington authorities are taking Feldkamp's assertions seriously is shown by the fact that James Sloan, head of the treasury department at Detroit, has been instructed to interview Feldkamp.

Percentage of Boats Sunk.

Out of almost 20,000 vessels which had entered or left the port of Liverpool since the German submarine blockade began only twenty-nine were sunk by German submarines. These figures were given in a speech at Liverpool by Sir A. Norman Hill, secretary of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' association.

ARCTIC KNOWS OF WAR.

Remote District In Alaska Just Learning of Great Conflict.

Captain A. D. Williams came into Ruby, Alaska, the other day after a ten months' absence on the extreme upper reaches of the Novi river and learned for the first time of the European war.

Bob Smith, Jack Larson and Ed Slater came out from the same region awhile ago, ignorant of the war. Several men who spent the winter across the divide on the Kuskokwim had not heard of the conflict.

Last fall a few men came down the Porcupine from the Arctic divide, and people on the Yukon thought it a great joke when it was learned that the men from the rim of the pole had remained in total ignorance of the belligerent state of Europe until reaching the big river.

With the usual winter expedition of the northwest mounted police to Herschel island and trips of mail carriers from Nome to Port Barrow, it is probable that now most all the white men and natives on the Arctic slope know about this world event.

$10,000,000 A MONTH IS SENT TO BELGIUM.

Whereas Edward J. Williams, the treasurer who disbursed the funds to meet the cost of the construction of the Panama canal, paid out $2,000,000 per month on the average during the years 1905-13, he, as assistant treasurer of the commission for relief in Belgium, has been distributing $10,000,000 per month since the German occupation became effective, says the Chicago Christian Advocate. The economy with which this fund has been administered by the commission and its splendid system of distributing food, regularly, promptly and economically, suggests to William B. Parker, the official historian of the commission, that we have here a practical illustration of how successful collective marketing for an entire nation may be.

FIELD FOR TALENTS

FAMOUS AUTHORS NOW WRITE DRAMAS FOR FILM COMPANIES.

W. H. OSBORNE THE LATEST.

Scion of Prominent Family and Noted Author Writes Great Serial for Pathe.

William Hamilton Osborne, author of the new serial "Neal of the Navy", is the latest of the modern popular authors to enlist in the moving picture line. He has already written five hundred short stories in the past thirteen years, and is also the author of several best selling novels, "The Red Mouse", "The Catspaw", "The Blue Buckle" and "The Running Fight." He never really attempted to write moving pictures straight

William Hamilton Osborne.

off—or on—the reel, until he tackled "Neal of the Navy," for Pathe. Mr. Osborne was attracted to the Navy as a fine background for a story of adventure, and for a year past he has been delving not only into the characteristics of the navy itself as an institution, but also into the records of the Secret Service, so far as the same were obtainable. He has coupled this authentic knowledge to his own imagination and is turning out a series, which, while it pictures the United States Navy from all its advantageous standpoints, also involves an exciting novel story of adventure in the toils of which the hero is constantly finding himself baffled. The heroine is a modern young girl whose ancestry is shrouded in mystery, but whose fortunes are bound up with an unusual trio of adventurers who are constantly under the surveillance of the government. Lillian Lorraine is featured as the heroine and Wm. Courtleigh, Jr., as the hero. The series is being produced by Balboa for Pathe, and will begin to appear on the screens in September. Permits for the taking of the naval pictures have already been obtained from the authorities at Washington.

Navy in His Family.

Both Navy and Army figure largely in the family of Mr. Osborne. The late Secretary of the Navy, George M. Robeson, now deceased, was one of his ancestors, and an uncle of Osborne's has, until his recent retirement, been an official in the Navy for many years. His great grandfather was quartermaster-general of the State of New Jersey. Another uncle was the youngest commissioned officer in the Federal army in the Civil War, Capt. Ellis Hamilton, killed at Bull Run, at the age of 18.

William Hamilton Osborne comes of an illustrious ancestry—his great grandfather and granduncle — two William Penningtons, were both Governors of the State of New Jersey and one of them at one time Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington. Another ancestor was Chancellor Halstead of New Jersey.

His grandfather was a well known editor, and his father an old time lawyer of New York and New Jersey. He was born in Newark, N. J. and has always lived there. Mrs. William Hamilton Osborne is a well known clubwoman of Newark, being corresponding secretary of the Contemporary of N. J., the largest woman's club in the world.

FILM VERSIONS OF NOVELS.

It is probable that within the near future one will be able to see his favorite novel, whatever it is, in pictures. It has been well known for some time that Pathe has been in the market buying right and left the picture rights of famous novels and plays that seem to be best adapted for motion pictures. Among them are numbered: "The Beloved Vagabond" and "Simon, the Jester," by William J. Locke; "The Galloper," by Richard Harding Davis; "Via Wireless," by Paul Armstrong and Winchell Smith; "Comrade John," by Henry Kitchell Webster and Samuel Merwin; "The Closing Net," by H. C. Rowland; "Nedra," by George Barr McCutcheon; "The New Adventures of Wallingford," by George Randolph Chester; "The Weavers," by Gilbert Parker; "Mary's Lamb," by Richard Carle.

TODAY'S FASHION NOTE

An unusually smart looking coat of black velours in light weight for early Autumn wear. The front extends over the shoulders forming a yoke in the back and there is a convertible collar. Satin cords may be used to outline the large armholes, into which are set one-piece sleeves with turnaback cuffs. The fulness about the waist is held in with a heavy satin cord, in lieu of a belt. Four yards 44-inch material makes the coat. Thes kirt of whipcord, requires 5½ yards 36-inch material.

Pictorial Review Coat No. 6316. Sizes, 32 to 44 in. bust. Price 15c.

Skirt No. 6369, Sizes, 22 to 36 in. waist. Price, 15c.

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

SUMMER DISHES.

Cream of Asparagus Soup.

CUT off the tips of a bunch of asparagus. Cut the rest of the stalks in half inch pieces and cover with water. Add a small onion and a sprig of celery and simmer for an hour and a half. Half an hour before taking from fire add the tips in a little cheesecloth bag or small wire strainer. When the hour and a half is up remove the tips and put the rest of the asparagus through a vegetable press. Heat and thicken with flour and butter rubbed together—a tablespoonful of each to each cupful of asparagus stock. Then add to the same amount of hot milk and serve with the asparagus tips in it. Season with paprika and salt.

Clam Pates.

Drain a quart of clams and heat a cupful of the liquor. Melt a tablespoonful of butter, add the same amount of flour, and when cooked add a cupful of hot milk, a pinch of soda and a cupful of hot clam liquor. Chop the clams while the sauce is simmering, add them, and then add very slowly a beaten egg. Season with salt and pepper and put while very hot into puff paste pate shells.

Green Peas and Mint.

Shell green peas just before they are to be cooked. Line the top of a double boiler with green lettuce leaves, put the peas in, add a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, cover and cook until done, which will be about half an hour or perhaps forty minutes. Then drain, add a tablespoonful of finely minced mint, salt and pepper, and two tablespoonfuls of butter.

Sweet Pepper and Cheese Salad.

Wash a sweet red and a sweet green pepper and cut off the stem end of each. Remove all seeds and pith. Mix cream cheese with a little cream, pepper and salt and chopped parsley and nut meats. Stuff the pepper shells full and chill thoroughly. Then slice, about three slices to the inch, and serve a slice of each on each plate on a bed of white lettuce leaves. Dress with mayonnaise.

Watermelon Balls.

Chill a ripe, red watermelon, cut it in half and scoop out with a ball scoop rounds of the pulp. Sprinkle them with sugar and chill thoroughly. Then pile them in long stemmed dessert glasses, sprinkle with lemon juice and serve.

Anna Thompson

THE NARROW BOSPORUS.

At Its Greatest Width It Measures Only 9,838 Feet.

The Bosporus contains few dangerous submarine rocks or shoals. The locality of these few is indicated by lighthouses or buoys. The water is only slightly tinged with salt and is marvelously clear. The sands, glittering apparently near the surface, may be twenty feet below.

On a map, of whatever scale, each of those familiar straits, which cleave lands and continents asunder, seems hardly more than a silvery thread. Yet as one sails over their famous waters the opposing shores on either hand sometimes appear far away. The strait of Gibraltar, which wrests Africa from Europe, is sixteen miles wide; that of Messina, forcing its way between Italy and Sicily, is from two to twelve; that of Bonifacio, which, like a blade of steel, cuts Corsica and Sardinia apart, is seven miles in width at its most contracted point; even the Dardanelles expands from over one to four.

But the illusion as to distance created by the map is reality as to the Bosporus. Off Buyoukdereh, where it attains its largest breadth, its hemmed in waters broaden to only 9,838 feet, or about one and four-fifths miles. Between Roumeli Hissar and Anadoli Hissar they shrink to one-sixth of these dimensions, or to 1,641 feet.—From "Constantinople," by Edwin A. Grosvenor.

THE MUDDY MISSOURI.

How the River Lowers the Surface of the Land It Drains.

The Missouri is the muddiest river in the Mississippi valley. It carries more silt than any other large river in the United States except possibly the Rio Grande and the Colorado. For every square mile of country drained it carries downstream 381 tons of dissolved and suspended matter each year. In other words, the river gathers annually from the country that it drains more than 123,000,000 tons of silt and soluble matter, some of which it distributes over the flood plains below to form productive agricultural lands, but most of which finds its way at last to the gulf of Mexico.

It is by means of data of this kind that geologists compute the rate at which the lands are being eroded away. It has been shown that the Missouri river is lowering the surface of the land drained by it at the rate of 1 foot in 6,036 years. The surface of the United States as a whole is now being worn down at the rate of 1 foot in 9,120 years.

It has been estimated that if this erosive action of the streams of the United States could have been concentrated on the isthmus of Panama it would have dug in seventy-three days the canal which was completed after ten years' work with the most powerful appliances yet devised by man.—Geological Survey Bulletin.

A Lovely Ride.

"You visited Venice while you were in Europe, I hear, Mrs. Trotter?"

"Yes, indeed; and we were rowed about by one of the chandeliers for which that city is noted."—Wisconsin State Journal.

Facts From France.

Building the best of roads in the world has cost France about $612,000,000.

A hollow wooden ball six feet in diameter, which is moved by the flow of the sewage, is used to remove obstructions from sewers in Paris.

In a billiard room in Paris is a table made of glass. It is much more difficult to make a shot on it than on the ordinary baize covered table.

BRIGHT BRIEFS.

Walk fast until you get there—then stand fast.

There is always room at the top of an argument—for more talk.

Courage is the yeast that causes a man to rise to the occasion.

All men are equal the day they are born and the day they are buried.

Theory looks good, but it doesn't always go when you try to crank it.

Every young man should be taught that there is something better than luck to trust to.

Many a man has sense enough to get a good wife, but hasn't sense enough to know it.

An optimist is a man who smiles at kicks, and a pessimist is a man who kicks at smiles.

A Chicago physician says that humans may grow fat by eating hay, thus making it a pleasure to remain skinny.

The respirators make a soldier of the trenches look like a death's head. But that's what war is trying to make of all of them.

Automobiles may have decreased the demand for horses, but military statistics show that the mule is as highly prized as ever.

It is to be hoped that some statistician has been keeping count of the number of times the "world's greatest battle" has been fought since last August.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

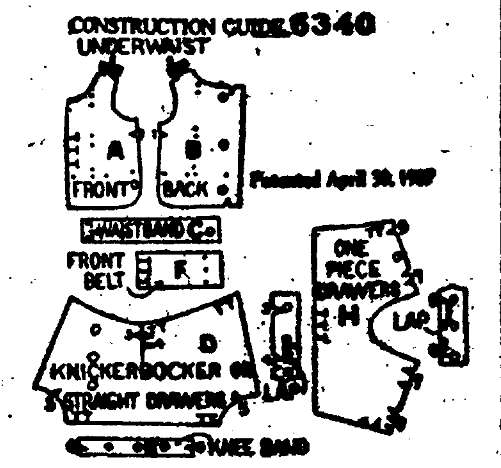
Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

CHILDISH FASHION IN LINGERIE.

Underwear for the little maid or the growing girl. The set comprises an underbody and drawers in three different styles.

The charm of this little set of underwear lies in its comfort and conformity to the rules of common sense. The underwaist is a very plain little affair, to be finished with ruffles of embroidery or lace about the neck and armholes; with it there comes three styles of drawers—knickerbocker, straight and one-piece effects.

For the straight drawers first sew lap to slashed edges of front and back section D, single and double notches even, making seam ⅜ inch wide at upper edges of slash and graduating seam [illegible] through center, fell remaining edge over seam. Turn the lap underneath the upper back edge, and stitch upper edges together. Close leg seam as notched. Close center seam from upper edge in front to upper edge in back. Gather upper edge of back between double "TT" perforations. For knickerbocker style gather lower edge of leg between double "TT" perforations; close seam of knee band as notched,



face and sew to lower edge of drawers, seams even; finish lower edge of band with a straight gathered ruffle.

The seam is closed as notched to large "O" perforation as the first step in putting the one-piece drawers together. Then sew lap to edges above seam, corresponding notches even; fold through center, fell remaining edge over seam. Turn the lap underneath back and stitch upper edges to position. Gather upper edges of front and back between double "TT" perforations. Sew belts to gathered edges, center-fronts and center-backs even, fold through center, fell remaining edge over seam. Trim underwaist and drawers in any desired way.

Now, close under-arm and shoulder seams of underwaist as notched, leaving under-arm seam free below large "O" perforation in front. Stitch straps of material (⅜ inch wide when finished) to position on front and back, center of straps over center-front and over lines of double "oo" perforations. Adjust waistband to position on front and back, center-fronts and backs even (large "O" perforations indicate center-back), upper edge of waistband along crosslines of single small "o" perforations. Turn hem in back at notches and stitch.

So little time is consumed in making the set that the home dressmaker will [illegible] try one of each style drawers.

Pictorial Review Girl's Underwear Set No. 6340. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Price, 10 cents.

CHILD'S DAINTY FROCK.

Printed Blue and White Linen Trimmed With Plain Blue.

CHIC SUMMER DRESS.

For summer wear is this charming frock of printed blue and white linen, with trimming of plain blue linen. The guimpe and sleeves are of striped batiste. An attractive sunbonnet of plain and printed linen is becomingly worn.

NEW HANDKERCHIEFS.

Voile Is Now Being Used For These Very Necessary Articles.

The newest thing in handkerchiefs—and there are new things in these accessories as well as in any other—are those of voile. Of course the finest of voile is used for the purpose, so that it will not be disagreeable to use.

One style of handkerchief is of solid pale pink voile and is bound with a narrow white hem. Blue, lavender and green voiles are used in the same way. A number of the handkerchiefs have a very wide border of white around a solid portion of color.

A very unusual decoration of one voile handkerchief is a figure of a woman dressed in street costume and leading a dog. The latter is embroidered in black, while the figure of the woman is embroidered in a combination of gay colors.

Some of the voile handkerchiefs are ornamented solely with a fancy hemstitched border. Such treatment of handkerchiefs adds great value to them, so that the price of one handkerchief is $1 or more.

Blocked designs are very prominent in the new voile handkerchiefs. These are separate sections of the material hemstitched into the corner of a handkerchief.

Not only are women's handkerchiefs made of voile. It is used also for men's handkerchiefs, and the colored borders on them are just as gay and attractive as those of the smaller kerchiefs.

Of course handkerchiefs of crepe de chine and china silk are still enjoying great popularity.

PIE PLATE AND SHADOW HATS

Odd, Chic and Exceedingly Becoming Are These Midsummer Creations.

As the days grow warmer new fashions are launched, but those which do appear are no less attractive and sometimes show greater thought and originality than the features displayed in the fashion festivals at the beginning of the seasons.

Odd, chic and exceedingly becoming are the new pie plate and shadow hats. The pie plate hat has a reasonably large brim, about the edge of which is an upturned frill of plaited malines, giving the appearance of a crinkly pie. The shadow hat is even more fascinating, for it veils at times the eyes. At least it does so when the head is bent. This shadow hat is nothing more than a straight brimmed sailor, the brims of various widths, according to choice, about which is placed a flat fold of malines, black or white. The fold is about two inches in width, and, being placed with its center along the edge of the hat brim, an inch extension of the fold is then upon either side of the brim edge. This makes a sort of little transparent wall about the hat above the edge of the brim and a smooth curtain like band below the edge. The very smartest people are wearing these hats.

No, Indeed.

Bill—The smallest apartment houses are those occupied by bees. In a cubic foot of honeycomb there are about 9,000 cells. Jill—I suppose it is not alone the janitor who does the stinging?—Yonkers Statesman.

Gentle Methods.

Lucille—Anything can be accomplished by gentle methods. Cruelty is unnecessary.

Edna—I suppose instead of whipping cream you would just scold it.—Segment Block.

NOT A MATRIMONIAL BUREAU

Housewives' League of New York City Obliged to Announce Neutrality.

Well trained wives who can cook and keep house and who know more about sanitary conditions than "mother" ever dreamed of knowing are among the supplies that are being demanded of the National Housewives' league at its headquarters in West Forty-fifth street, New York city.

Two men called at the headquarters of the league within the last two weeks, and each of them wanted a wife. One of them was a widower with several children and no one to look out for them, and the other was one of the lonely young men of New York. He had no friends in the city, few acquaintances, and he felt that if he could only get a nice wife with domestic tastes, one who could manage the income of a rising young man, he would be happy.

Where can any one go to find a good, sensible wife if not to a place like the league? That was what the young man thought. New York has all the modern conveniences and more than enough modern amusements, but where can one go to find a heart and helpmeet? he asked.

That is what a good many young men—and young women, too—who make their homes in New York are asking, and the league would like to help them out, but that is where it has to draw the line. No matrimonial aspirants need apply, though the league appreciates their need.

"That men thinking of marrying should come to a place like the Housewives' league," said Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the league, "emphasizes the fact that one of the greatest needs of the present time is efficiency in the housewife. Women should be trained to spend the income of the family as the men are trained to produce it. Men are looking for real partners in the business of home making. Hitherto it has been a question of the husband supporting the wife and of the wife being supported. The majority of women are willing to do their share in maintaining, but they are not properly trained. This makes young men with moderate incomes hesitate before they even think of marriage.

"When the league started three years ago we were asked if we would do anything about the servant problem, and we said no. We intended to first train the mistress. Now we have come to the place where the mistress is on the way to obtain proper training, and we are extending our work, but not on the basis of 'mistress and maid,' but of 'employer and employee.' Statistics speak of the 'employment problem' and the 'domestic problem' as two separate and different subjects.

"When they are considered as one and the same thing then people will begin to think of hours and wages. I have very little use for the woman who goes to Albany to advocate the eight hour law for men and then comes home and works her own maid twenty-four hours a day."

The Garbage Bucket.

If the housewife, after buying a new garbage bucket, will paint the inside black and then shellac it she will find that it will last twice as long. It will hold none of the odors and will rinse out very easily, not requiring the scrubbing which is taken to keep the ordinary bucket clean and sanitary. Then, if she will fold a newspaper, opening it first to the fullest extent, in wide pleats from margin to margin, and, opening it again, pull it into a circle, she will have a perfect lining for the bucket, which will insure its emptying clean each time it is emptied.

Washing Summer Dresses.

In washing summer dresses of colored linen it is an excellent plan to get a package of dye and put it into boiling water, making just the shade of the dress (test it first). And as quickly as the dress is washed clean and rinse in salted water to set the color; dip it in the dye and let it stand two minutes. Then put it into the starch and hang it on the line in the shade without wringing and iron while it is still damp.

Egg Substitutes.

When eggs are high one hesitates to make white cake, especially if she does not care to use up the yolks for something else. It is not necessary to use egg whites at all. Simply use gelatine instead. One tablespoonful of the dry gelatine equals three eggs. Dissolve it in cold water and add enough boiling water to make a cupful. Beat with an egg beater and add to cake.

How to Treat the Sting.

To alleviate the stings given by summer insects first remove the sting with a needle if it is left in the wound; then press a key over the stung part tightly, thus forcing out the poison. Wash the wound and apply a liniment made of finely scraped chalk and olive oil mixed together to the thickness of cream.

Brass Cleaning.

For brasses that have become tarnished an excellent method of cleaning is to use equal parts of vinegar and salt. Smear thoroughly with the mixture, then let it dry on, and when thoroughly dry wash it off with hot, soapy water and polish dry with a soft flannel cloth.

He Had Felt Slippers.

Old Lady (in shoe shop)—Have you felt slippers? Boy Assistant (solemnly)—Yes, ma'am; many a time.

OF GEORGETTE CREPE.

Pale Yellow Color Employed In This Pretty Summer Blouse.

ELABORATE SHIRT WAIST.

The eton jacket effect is simulated in this handsome blouse by means of inserts of white silk embroidery. The color of the blouse is a pale yellow, a color much liked this year. The collar follows the lines well liked by all femininity and is moderately high in the back. The sleeves are long and trimmed with the embroidery.

ABOUT HYPOCRISY.

Be Sincere About What You Say, Do and Think.

Be sincere of what you say of others. If you cannot think nice things about them do not say anything at all. You should never run down others in your speech, so if you cannot praise be silent. If you are forced to utter an opinion about a person you dislike pick out the one point you find to admire in that person and mention that.

Unfortunately it is all too seldom that the real hypocrite recognizes herself in her true nature. She usually garbs herself in a cloak of self righteousness, covering her inward self with a mask of dissimulation. Her "I am better than thou" attitude succeeds in deceiving most of the world, including herself. This pharisaism is one of the commonest characteristics of the hypocrite.

It is better to be blunt and outspoken than to be hypocritical. The hypocrite may make more friends, but the frank person knows her friends are true. You want your friends to like you for what you are—not for what you are not, but pretend to be.

The hypocrite parades her pretended virtues before the world. Self advertisement is a model of kindness and nobility is her pet labor. Her plausibility is her best stock in trade. You have only to talk to her five minutes to know that she has two Bible classes and is the most charitable member of her church. According to her, she is constantly doing good. She will tell you in one breath that she has only love in her heart for the whole world and in the next that Mrs. Brown is no doubt a respectable woman, but that she shouldn't be so indiscreet.

The awful part about the hypocrite is that she can do more harm to a girl's character in one minute than a frank person can do in a year. The outspoken girl will talk to you against a person and you will know right away that she is talking of some one she greatly dislikes. You can tell, consequently, that her opinion of the person in question is prejudiced by her dislike and is to be valued accordingly.

But the hypocrite speaks very highly of the person she wants to slander. Then she inserts a but and a slight innuendo. Every insinuation is preceded by a flattering comment. The impression you receive at once is that this criticism must be quite unprejudiced, as the talker said so many nice things too. Every harmful innuendo is doubled in importance because you think that if a woman who is such a friend can say such things they must be true.

Keep Pantry Neat.

We all know how hard it is to keep the pantry looking neat. The spices and other articles lying around make it so untidy. From your grocer get three large, strong egg cases. Nail these firmly one on the other. This gives you six compartments. Now get a ten cent can of paint (any color you want); then make a curtain (double) and put on rod. In one compartment have spices, in another all articles that come in bags, like beans, rice, etc. This cleans the pantry out and helps fill up the kitchen.

To Keep Stockings Mated.

Take some small snap fasteners. Sew one part of the fastener on one stocking at the top and the other part on the other stocking at the top. Then when stockings are taken off to put in the wash have each person snap his or her pair together. It does not interfere with the washing, and no clothespins are necessary when they are hung on the line to dry. Best of all, the pairs are always together.

D/34

LIGHTING TIME

We are rapidly approaching "Lighting Time"—that time when people naturally think of lamps and lighting as the days grow shorter.

You should have the BEST LIGHT in your home.

ELECTRIC LIGHT is the BEST LIGHT.

If your house is wired for electricity ask about the New Lamps. If it is not wired *let us give you an estimate.*

THE ELECTRIC CO.

PHONE 144.

SPY SYSTEM HERE SAYS NEWSPAPER

(Continued from Page One)

senger train making for the bridge and abandoned his attempt until it had passed."

Lusitania's Position Known.

"The Government is convinced that before the sinking of the Lusitania representatives of the German Embassy in Washington sent to the Admiralty in Berlin secret messages with regard to the position of that ship and her course. The government has already taken steps to see if it can hold these men on either murder or piracy charges.

"It is understood that this information came to the German Embassy through a spy, or spies, in the office of the Cunard company, in New York City. 'The Journal' cannot state to what extent the government has verified these suspicions, but it is a fact that within two weeks the government has called upon two of the best known legal authorities on international law in New York City to give their opinion as to whether such acts, if proved, would constitute either piracy or murder, and that, if either of such charges could be brought, whether they would hold against members of the German Embassy staff.

To Finance 'Longshoremen's Strike.

"With regard to the German plot to finance a strike of 'longshoremen, it is learned today that the government has in its possession all the facts concerning this propaganda. The sum to be paid by the German Embassy for the creation of this strike was $1,700,000, and arrangements were made with the leaders of the 'longshoremen's union pledging to every striker $10 a week as long as the strike lasted.

"All the material with relation to this matter, including the names of the men involved, is now in the possession of Secretary of Labor Wilson, who has been investigating the entire subject through the Secret Service for several weeks.

"The Secret Service has in its possession facts which prove beyond any question that a great part of the German propaganda argued among the mobs that gather at well known meeting places on the streets of New York is directly fomented and paid for by German interests. A number of these agitators, have been traced directly to the office of George Sylvester Viereck, editor of 'The Fatherland,' from whom, the government officers state, they have received money for their services.

"Last week the government was able to secure possession of a bag of documents which had been left in charge of a high German Secret Service official. These documents reveal a great deal of information of a startling character, and also connect the Hamburg-American line directly with the German plots that have been carried on in this country. They prove conclusively among other things, that Captain Koenig, chief disbursing agent of the Hamburg-American line, has been handing out most of the money in connection with the various plots and schemes that have been operated from New York City by the German Embassy."

SLIGHT LOSS AT EARLY MORNING PAPER MILL FIRE

The fire department was called out this morning at 5:45 on an alarm from the Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper Co. mill at Broadway and Combination Wagon No. 2 responded. A hot journal on one of the paper machines in the south end of the plant ignited some waste paper and the blaze had gained some headway before the employes brought the mill stream into play. When the fire department reached the scene the blaze was under control. Thel oss was small.

A CHILD'S PARADISE.

All Ages Cared For by Trained Attendants.

No summer resort in America plans more carefully for the children whether babies, half grown, or youngsters of twelve to eighteen, than does the big institution at Chautauqua, New York.

A great kindergarten nursery is provided for the little ones, with plenty of sunshine and fresh air. Here young women who are training themselves in the Summer School to become kindergarten teachers give them the best attention. Babies can be checked here like luggage, and the tired mother who wants to be free for the whole day can leave her baby in the morning and call for it at night, with the surety that it will be well fed and cared for.

A playground and elementary school take care of older children who must be kept busy at something, half study and half play. Then the great Playstead, with its steep, rocky walls for fencing, and its big piles of pure white sand, and its running brook makes the best sort of a place for children to romp and paddle about in.

The older children have an out of doors gymnasium in which are the usual collection of see-saws, ladders, natural slides, climbing poles, chinning bars and merry-go-rounds. Over 900 children are registered in the Summer School classes which are graded for all ages, and where individual instruction can be given if needed.

Studies of birds and animal life are emphasized, when squads of youngsters are taken for long walks over the hills or picnicking about the grounds. The Boy Scouts are most active in their program under a fine head master. And the Boys' Club House and Girls' Club House offer a fine place for gatherings, whether in the daytime or in the evening.

Few summer resorts cater to "family trade" as does this famous Chautauqua. Its object is to give happiness and health to every member of the family.

ALMOST FREE

ALUMINUM PERCOLATOR

With the Coupons given with Wood's Gilt Edge Coffee and Primrose Tea, plus 98 cents, you can get the handsome Aluminum Percolator. See window.

The Coffee per pound............35c

The Tea per 1-2 pound............30c

EACH PACKAGE CONTAINS COUPON

WARNER'S GROCERY

East First Street Phone 3136

GERMAN MONEY BUILT BIG PLANT

German Capital Used in Organization of Bridgeport Projectile Co., According to Evidence.

New York, Aug. 17.—Further proof that Germany, while spending large sums of meny in this country to foster a sentiment against the exportation of warm unitions to the Allies, was secretly arranging to manufacture war munitions here for herself on a large scale and to tie up other war supplies from the Allies is proved in the third installment of letters and contracts published in the World this morning.

Proof is submitted that the German government supplied the money for the establishment of the Bridgeport Projectile Company at Bridgeport, Conn., a new concern; that the German government paid the money through the Deutsches Bank and the Guarantee Trust Company, and that the German government made a contract to purchase 1,212,000 pounds of carbolic acid made in the Thomas A. Edison plant.

One of the most interesting exposures comes in a letter written by the Guarantee Trust Company to Herr Hugo Schmidt, western representative of the Deutsches Bank, asking if the Deutsches Bank would authorize the payment of $140,000 to Henry Diston & Sons, saw manufacturers, of Philadelphia, "for 2,000,000 pieces of steel to be used in the manufacture of shrapnel shells."

Edmund R. Roberts, vice-president of the Disston concern, said in Philadelphia yesterday that his company had accepted a contract to manufacture 2,000,000 bars of steel to be shipped to the Bridgeport Projectile Co. He said that as the latter was a new concern he had demanded some assurance of pay and had been referred to the Guarantee Trust Company to Herr Schmidt, American representative of the Deutsches Bank of Berlin, asking for authority to pay the Disston Company, traces the financial backing of the Bridgeport Projectile Company directly to the German government.

Capital for Projectile Plant.

Of equal importance is the contract by which the German government supplied the capital for the organization of the Bridgeport Projectile company.

This contract shows that the Guarantee Trust Company supplied the money for the erection of the buildings at Bridgeport and other organization expenses and guaranteed the bills of the concern, and that the Guarantee Trust Company did so on the authority of the Deutsches Bank, given by Herr Schmidt and officers of the bank in Berlin.

Again, this contract links Captain von Papen with the manufacture of arms and ammunition for Germany. While urging a contraband on war munitions for Germany, the contract with the Bridgeport Projectile Company indicates that secretly he was aiding in the manufacture of such munitions for his own government in this country.

The arrangement of Germany to obtain a large supply of phenol, or carbolic acid, used in the manufacture of explosives, is shown by a contract with Hugo Schweitzer, a German chemist of No. 117 Hudson st., entered into with the American Oil and Supply Company. This contract shows that the American Oil and Supply com pany was to purchase from Thomas A. Edison 1,212,000 pounds of phenol and was to deliver it to Schweitzer, who was to arrange for its shipment to Germany, or at least to keep it out of the hands of the Allies. It is thought this might have been intended for the Bridgeport Projectile company. The contract which Schweitzer made with the American Oil and Supply Company of Newark, specifically stated that the phenol was for the German government. Schweitzer gave $100,000 to guarantee thep erformance of his part of the contract.

HAY STACK BURNS.

An alarm at 4:15 this afternoon called the firemen to Fay st., where a small stack of hay was afire.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

The Straw Ride

Kiddies find Chautauqua Institution a veritable paradise. They are provided with day nurseries, kindergartens, playrooms and a big outdoor Playstead with sand piles and running water. Boys have a clubhouse and the girls do too. Straw rides and sunset picnics are a part of each day's program. Chautauqua, New York state, takes care of the whole family.

HOW TO TAKE GOOD CARE OF THOSE DELICATE ORGANS, THE EYES.

It is undoubtedly true that we do not take sufficient care of our eyes. The eye is too delicate an organ, however, to be subjected to haphazard treatment. A sudden change from very bright light to darkness should be avoided, and if the eyes are weak the prevailing color in the room in which one spends most of the time should be some tint that is helpful to the eyesight.

Do not read while lying down, when rocking or when in a car. Do not use the eyes before breakfast, and do not read or sew in the sun, but let a good, strong light fall over your right shoulder. Hold whatever you read on a level with the eyes, and do not bend over your book or paper.

TENNIS TOGS.

How to Know and Acquire Proper Outfit For Pastime.

All signs point to tennis as the leading pastime for the summer season. Specially made dresses, hats and sweaters for the sportswoman are much more attractive than usual. She can no longer be fooled by any "just as good for the purpose" togs which may be offered to her. This is a step in the right direction and promises a smarter gowned lot of women at the net this year than ever before.

Another improvement is also to be noticed in the fact that slim and stout women now adopt clothing which in color and cut conceals rather than accentuates their own peculiarities of figure.

One charming novelty is a coat and skirt suit of balbriggan of the same weave as that used in fine underwear. This is very attractive in old rose, hunter's green and old blue, the popular tennis colors.

There is also a jumper suit of fine blue and white striped flannel, having the white trimmings which make it very pretty for outing use. A very smart hat of white linen, trimmed with blue suede, is worn with this suit.

Tweed flannel semifitted sweaters are quite new and have collars, cuffs and sashes of plain white tweed, finished with mother of pearl buttons.

Box plaited waists in dainty colored chambrays, having polo collars and cuffs of white pique, are especially new and smart and go beautifully with white linen or serge tennis skirts. The English skirt is also a feature, which is on the smock model and laced at the top, so that it may be slipped on and off over the head.

Embroidered hats are new and very becoming. They are of the coarse white or tan straw, and the flowers are embroidered in linen on the crowns and brims of the hats in embroidery stitches, and they are sewed through and through. The brims are then faced with linen the color of the embroidery on the top of the hat. The embroidery matches the tennis skirt or suit.

With the white tennis shoes white stockings are usually worn, though many are selecting those of the color of the chambray blouse or the dark stripe in the flannel suit, which gives an added note of color to these dainty out of door suits.

How to Adjust the Wabbling Legs of Your Furniture.

It is well known that the legs of tables and other furniture in a dining room, whether owing to imperfection of manufacture or to the inequality of the floor suface, are apt to wobble unsteadily at times, and this is a great trouble and annoyance.

It is commonly remedied by a wedge or wad of paper, but this is an unsightly expedient, and it is interesting to note that an adjustable caster has been invented by which the variations in lengths of support can be compensated for. The crux of this invention is a screw, so that the tread can be quickly and accurately adjusted, and it can be adapted to meet all requirements, from a billiard table to a small clock.

How to Clean Your Sink in a Sanitary Manner.

Do you know that an old newspaper is excellent to clean an iron sink? It does not soil the hands, and it is sanitary, as it is burned after using, thus doing away with the unsightly and unsanitary sink cloth.

Pour on the sink about a tablespoonful of kerosene, then wipe with the paper. A sink cleaned in this way is free from grease. It is glossy and sheds the water. Therefore it does not rust easily.

How to Keep the Kitchen Paint Bright and Clean.

Kitchen paint will soon acquire a shabby, dull look from the frequent cleaning that is necessary in this room. The use of soap only increases the difficulty, especially if the paints are varnished. A good plan is to boil one pound of bran in a gallon of water for an hour, then wash the paint with this bran water. It will not only be kept clean, but bright and glossy.

How to Keep Bread, Cheese and Cake Fresh.

Keep cheese in a cool, dry place, and after it is cut wrap it in a linen cloth and keep it in a tight tin box.

Keep bread in a tin covered box and it will keep fresh and good longer than if left exposed to the air.

Cake also should be kept in a tight tin box. Tin boxes with covers like trunks, with handles at the ends, are best for bread and cake.

Saving a Gunboat.

When the United States gunboat Princeton struck an uncharted submerged rock in the harbor at Pagopago, Samoa, a very unusual engineering feat was employed to save the craft. A pinnacle of the rock which was struck entered the hold of the ship, filling the rent torn in the hull and preventing any progress being made. It was possible to keep the water out by means of canvas and plank sheathing. Then the projection of rock which had cut into the boat was cut from its ledge and by re-enforcing and cementing made fast so that it plugged the hole it had made. This accomplished, the Princeton was able to proceed to drydock for repairs.—Exchange.

Why He Wanted Wings.

Tommy's mother was an invalid, so his Aunt Lavinia looked after him and the house. And she never missed a chance of pointing out a fault or expounding a precept.

"Oh, dear," said Tommy one day after auntie had lectured him for ten minutes, "I wish I had wings!"

"Why, my pet?" asked mother, pleased at this angelic inspiration.

"Oh, I'd fly up in the air with Aunt Lavinia, and I'd fly and fly till I couldn't get any higher."

"Yes, dear," said mother proudly as the little chap paused impressively. "What would you do then?"

"I'd drop Aunt Lavinia!" said Tommy savagely.—Stray Stories.

ALBANY GOSSIP DAY BY DAY

Chronicle of Events and a Forecast of What is Doing in Officialdom---Special Correspondence.

Albany, Aug. 17.—Frederic C. Tanner, chairman of the Republican State Committee and of the Constitutional Convention committee on Governor and other State officers, is likely to have a somewhat stormy time inh aving the program of his committee relative to contemplated changes in connection with the duties of Satte officers adopted by the delegate body.

There are a number of the older delegates whoh ave expressed themselves as being satisfied with the manner in which the State's business is being administered. These delegates are apparently unalterably opposed to the ideas which the Tanner committee has outlined. They take the position that there is no need in rearranging the duties and authority of the heads of State departments and have declared that they will vote in the negative upon the whole proposition when the proposition, in the form of a committee report, comes up for final debate.

It is known that Chairman Tanner is quite anxious to have his ideas, or perhaps those of his committee and of his own, adopted by the Convention. Fors everal months the committee on Governor and other State officers has ben diligently at work and much consideration has beeng iven the subjects and propositions sent to it by President Root.

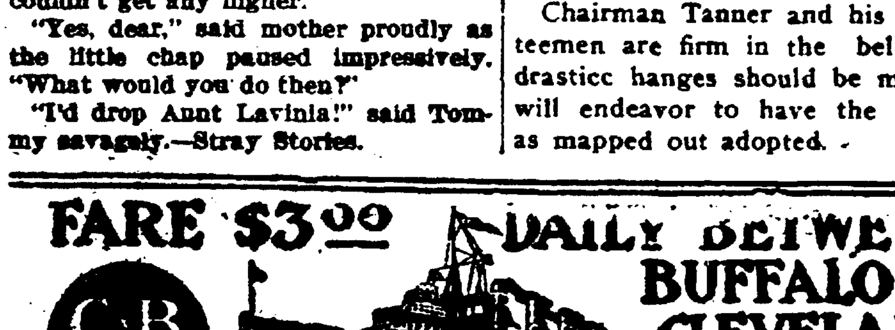
While no one denied that Chairman Tanner has worked hard and all agree that his is conscientious in his belief that there should be certain changes made to the Constitution affecting the duties of the executive and the State officers,the opinion prevails in certain quarters that the chairmanship of the committee he heads should have been given to a delegate of wider experience in affairs of State. The delegates who cherish this opinion point out that Senator Edgar T. Brackett, an experienced legislator, Former Assemblyman Harold J. Hinman, former majority leader of the Assembly, Ray B. Smith, former clerk of the Assembly; ames W. Whipple, forJmer clerk of the Senate; Senator Wagner, Senator Foley, Jesse W. Phillips, formerc hairman of the Judiciary committee of the Assembly and others of wide legislative experience were not designated to that committee. While their comment is by no means a criticism as to the make up of the committee of Governor and other State officers, the lack of experience in matters of State, which naturally grows from legislative enactment, is obvious in the personnel of the membership of that committee. This is the belief of Delegate Francis C. Allen of the forieth district who thinks that there is no fault to be found with the present way of doing business on the part of the State.

The plan of the Taner committee to curtail the powers of the State Comptroller met with vigoroue opposition from the first and it is almost a certainty that the provision which was aimed to limit his authority will not prevail.

Many of the delegates feel that the change of administrations is to blame for the laxities in the State's business, if any laxities exist. A State officer scarce has time to learn his duties before he is required to give up his office, his term having expired. Let the present method of conducting the affairs of State alone, is the slogan of those who have faith in matters as they exist.

Chairman Tanner and his committeemen are firm in the belief that drasticc hanges should be made and will endeavor to have the program as mapped out adopted. 1/4

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND



The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES
"A Herald of Progress"
Volume No. 1, 206. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1915. Price One Cent

OSWEGO COUNTY FAIR EDITION

To Probe German Charges

Secret Service and Department of Justice Begin Investigation of Workings of Foreign Agents in This Country.

New York, Aug. 18.—The United States Secret Service Department and the Department of Justice agents are conducting two distinct inquiries into the activities of the agents of Germany in this country.

While nothing has been discovered as yet which warrants arrests, one official taking an active part in the investigation stated last night that enough information had been gathered "to warrant diplomatic action by the State Department."

He also asserted that the Federal officials of Washington have long been in possession of the information brought to light through the theft of letters from Dr. Heinrich Albert, financial secretary of the German Embassy.

"That is merely a shadow of all the evidence we have in our possession," he said.

While keeping themselves fully informed as to the purchase of munitions of war by the German agents, the Federal men have been delving principally into the activities of agitators in fomenting industrial disturbances. The series of strikes in the war munitions factories have resulted in important discoveries, the official said.

Revelations, he stated, will probably be made within a few days.

"We have for a long time been observing the activities of agents, not only of Germany, but of other foreign Powers." The American's informant said. "We have considerable information already in our possession. This matter is being turned over to the State Department for its action.

"The matter of strikes in many of the industrial plants in the East is well in hand, and the investigation is going to bear fruit."

The only reason for the failure to fasten anything of a criminal nature upon the men under investigation, it is asserted by Federal officials, is the insufficient neutrality laws of this country.

DISCLOSURES COMICAL TO GERMAN VIEW

Frankfort, via Berlin, Aug. 18.—Defending German efforts to obtain war supplies in the United States, the Zietung says:

"That we are trying to purchase abroad what we may need during the war and for the war and what otherwise would presumably fall into the hands of our enemies, is so obvious that disclosures along this line are simply comical. The United States has declared officially and expressly that it lies in the nature of its neutrality to sell arms and ammunition to us as well as to our enemies."

COMMUNITY DAY HELD IN PULASKI VILLAGE

Community Day was celebrated in Pulaski yesterday in a big way. A parade included several hundred people and was featured in various ways including a team of oxen, real Indians, blooded horses, floats of humorous design and an auto parade of elaborate preparation.

Justice Irving Hubbs' car won first prize in the auto parade. The prize was a silver loving cup and was presented by Mrs. Harry Moody of Brooklyn.

Lee Model Kitchen at People's Hardware Booth, Fair Grounds. adv

The consistent advertiser wins in the end. It may cost a dollar to get a dollar, but the deal wins prestige.

SOUTH ASSAILS THE LYNCHERS

Louis Marshall Says Crime Puts Georgia on Trial; Southern Press Shares in General Condemnation.

Albany, Aug. 18.—Louis Marshall, a leader of the Constitutional Convention, declared last night that the Federal government ought to proceed against Tom Watson, editor of The Jeffersonian, and that if Georgia failed to catch the men who lynched Leo M. Frank, Watson ought to be indicted and tried for murder in the first degree.

Mr. Marshall, who appeared as counsel for Frank in the appeal to the United States Supreme Court, said:

"The murderers of Frank took him out of the very sanctuary of the law, not in the heat of the excitement of theh moment, but in cold blood, two and one-half years after Frank had been arrested.

"It seems incredible that in any civilized community it can be possible for such a recrudescense of savagery and brutal lawlessness to manifest itself. It is a stain upon our country and an ineffaceable blot upon the name of Georgia. Here was a man of whose innocence every fair-minded, unprejudiced thinker who had occasion to study the facts was unqualifiedly convinced.

Excerps from editorials in Southern newspapers are practically unanimous in their condemnation of the action of the citizens of Georgia who hanged Leo Frank. Many insist that Georgia and not the lynchers must bear the blame.

The Savannah News.

The lynching of Leo M. Frank makes a blank chapter in the history of Georgia. It is a chapter that every Georgian who loves his state will read with a feeling of regret and sorrow. And who was responsible? Undoubtedly the state's authorities.

The Atlanta Constitution.

The sovereignty of the state of Georgia has been assaulted, desecrated, raped. No word in the language is too strong to apply to the deliberate and carefully conspired deed of the mob. Every man, woman and child in Georgia will feel the ultimate effect of the act of the law defying mob which went to Milledgeville and lynched not Leo Frank, who is only a detail in the awful story, but the state itself. It is Georgia law and justice that was hanged upon that Cobb Co. tree.

Columbus Ledger.

While there appears little to indicate that the prisoner was not guilty, he had been placed in the state penitentiary by the legally constituted authorities, and any one lending the slightest approval to the act of the mob is directly thrusting a stab at law and order.

Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch.

With the hideous murder of Leo M. Frank a crime against an individual has been merged in a crime against the nation. Regardless of the guilt or innocence of the man so cruelly and so foully slain by a pack of wolves of the night, his lynching constitutes the most vicious blow that has been struck at organized government in this country in a century, and the South, in particular, must suffer its effect

Augusta Herald.

With the fierce feeling that has been engendered in the many dramatic incidents of this famous case. it was criminal negligence on the part of the prison officials not to have been better prepared to protect the life of the prisoner intrusted to their care.

The whole case from beginning to end has been a horror and a nightmare that has challenged the roots of law and order and civilization itself throughout the state.

Give The Evening Times a trial. It has all the news about all the people you know, and then some more. adv

3500 COPIES THIS ISSUE CIRCULATE IN CITY'S LIMITS

This issue of the Fulton Evening Times, known as The Oswego County Fair Edition, contains the advertisements and announcements of the majority of Fulton's progressive merchants. It is a unique edition in several ways. The paper today will be circulated in approximately 3,500 homes, including 1,000 copies which will be distributed on the Fair Grounds this afternoon. More local advertising is carried in this edition than has ever appeared in any single edition of any newspaper circulated in this city. The volume of advertising matter carried is conclusive proof that the merchants of this city have confidence in the people of Fulton and in those who live in the farming districts which surround this city, and indicates that local business men are once more optimistic as regards business conditions here. Look over these pages carefully, you will see some wonderful values advertised and you may be sure of every courtesy and convenience when patronizing merchants who believe in the slogan "Buy in Fulton" and practice their belief by using the columns of thel ocal papers to place their goods before the public.

GAMBLERS NOT IN EVIDENCE

Chief Dyer Prepared to Handle Efficiently the Crowds and Fair Followers; Big Day Tomorrow.

Several special policemen, including men in plain clothes from New York city, Buffalo, Rochester, Oswego and Syracuse were on hand at the Fair grounds early this morning to preserve order and to prevent any violations of the state and city laws. Any concession which shows a tendency toward gambling will be promptly "pulled", according to an order given by Chief Edward Dyer of the Police Department this morning. The Chief said, however, that the gamblers are conspicuous by their absence this year, and so far no violations have ben brought to his notice. He is inclined to think the men will arrive in this city this afternoon to think the statements made regarding such concessions early in the week have convinced the operators that it would be useless to try to play at the local fair. This afternoon and tomorrow, the busy day, are expected to be lively ones for the officers and they are well prepared.

Before 9 o'clock this morning the influx of farm wagons, automobiles and vehicles of every description and vintage began along West Broadway. The weather is cool, but comfortable, and only the soft drink dispensaries, of which there are an unusually large number on this grounds this year, are bemoaning the fact. The majority of the concessionaires are optimistic and predict a big business.

The crowd on the opening day yesterday, while not as large as it has been in somey ears past, was a generous one and money seemed to be plentiful, especially with the farmers. The main building which houses the exhibits of the Fulton merchants, was well filled at all times, and the booth operators report several good sales. Today is expected to bring out a record crowd and the indications early this morning point to several thousand before noon.

The balloon ascension, slated for 4 o'clock today will take place promptly and the open air concerts are also ready. Horsemen were trying out their strings at 6 o'clock this morning and, although thhe sudden change in the weather is expected to make some difference with work of the horses, the track is fast. Before the races this afternoon the track will be given a final grooming and the 2:20 pace and trot and the 2:28 trot are expected to develop some keen competition.

Want to know what the folks are doing? Then subscribe for The Evening Times. It tells you everything worth knowing about. adv

ELKS' CONCERT TO BE FAVORED

Weather Man Doing His Best to Make Tonight's Event a Happy One—Dance Follows Music.

The Elks' Band will give the first of a series of two concerts financed by the city, at the clubhouse tonight in South First st. The concert will begin at 8 o'clock and the program will be completed about 10 o'clock, after which there will be dancing in the ballroom of the clubhouse to music furnished by the Elks' Imperial orchestra. Tickets will be on sale at the door.

The committee in charge of the ice cream festival tonight has been busily engaged in preparing the lawns for the event and tables to accommodate a large crowd will be placed there this afternoon. "Hot dogs," popcorn, peanuts and other eatables will also be served.

The band will give another concert tomorrow night, with a complete change of program, including several request numbers which have been received by Director Richardson during the past two weeks. The ice cream sale will be repeated and dancing will follow.

Friday night one of the city concerts will be held at the corner of West First st. and Broadway. The program will be announced later in the week.

The program for tonight's concert is identical with the one which was to have been given Monday night, when the rain necessitated a postponement.

FIRE DESTROYS EDGARTON'S VALUABLE HAY STACK

Fire late yesterday afternoon destroyed the hay stack belonging to Lee Edgarton, local real estate man, at 12th st. and East Broadway. The Fire Department made a quick run but the fire had done great damage before the firemen could reach the scene. Three tons of hay, valued at $20 per ton, were rendered unfit for consumption by the fire and water. The hay was insured.

PRAWSHAW'S CASE HELD OVER FIVE DAYS

The case of Orin Prashaw of W. 3rd st. charged with assault by Frank Bodin of Montreal, was adjourned for five days yesterday by Judge Wilson. Bodin alleges that Prashaw gave him a bad beating in West Broadway Monday night. Prashaw's story charges Bodin with the use of insulting language. Bodin was arrested for intoxication shortly after he had sworn out a warrant for Prashaw's arrest.

FULTON AUTOISTS IN BAD MIXUP

Utica Man's Car Tore Into F. A. Cordinnier's Machine Badly Wrecking It—Local People Uninjured.

The details of an automobile accident in which the lives of several Fultonians were endangered became public today, when information given a reporter for the Times was verified by the local people.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Cordonnier of 209 South First st. and their daughter, Vera Cordonnier, of this city, and Mrs. Floyd Newton of New Haven were motoring near Cicero on Sunday afternoon, closely followed by a buggy, occupied by two people who lived near Cicero. Suddenly a large Case car, owned and driven by a Utica man, who gave his name as Hamman, in which were seated his wife and a friend, approached from the opposite direction at great speed, and swerved into theb uggy, tearing off the left front wheel, and then swung around into the Cordonnier machine, completely demolishing the left front wheel of the car and bending the front axle and bumper. Then the Utica car hit an obstruction in the roadway and turned completely over, throwing the Hammon party into the road with great force.

Hamman escaped with some painful bruises and Mrs. Hamman was also fortunate in escaping serious injury. The man who accompanied them, however, sustained bad cuts on the head and body and a doctor who was called from Cicero announced after an examination that both the man's arms were broken.

J. M. Caffrey and Ed. Stevens of this city happened along soon after the accident and Caffrey conveyed the Cordonnier party to Fulton in his car. None of the party was injured, but the car was badly damaged and was left at a Cicero garage. The Hamman car was damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars. The injured man was taken to his home in another car later in the evening.

GOOD TEMPLARS HERE NEXT WEEK

[illegible]

The fifty-third annual convention of the I. O. G. T. will be held in Fulton August 23, 24, 25 and 26th.

The meetings of the convention will be held in the I. O. G. T. Hall in Oneida street and in the First M. E. church. The program of the convention has not been definitely settled as yet, but it is understood that on Tuesday night there will be a public meeting in the First M. E. church. The other sessions of the convention will not be open to the public.

W. F. Stewart, who has been active in promoting the convention when interviewed yesterday stated thhat the committee on arrangements expected about 200 delegates. The Grand Secretary and the Board of Managers for this state will arrive in town Saturday afternoon.

The Chamber of Commerce subcommittee on conventions is actively co-operating with Mr. Stewart's committee.

This sub-committe of the Chamber is composed of W. P. Morin, W. C. Morgan and A. L. Rice.

FELL IN THEATER; HAS A FRACTURED LEG

James Baker, 55 years old, of Erie st., was the victim of an unusual accident last night in a local moving picture theater, when he suddenly became ill. Mr. Baker attempted to rise from his seat in order to reach the open air, when his foot slipped and he fell, fracturing his left leg. He was helped to the office of the theater and Dr. Fox was called at once. He reduced the fracture and Mr. Baker was taken to his home, where he is resting comfortably today.

Immense Sums Sent to Germany

The German-Americans Loan $20,000,000 to Fatherland to Be Used in Furthering Propaganda in America.

Germany has raised $20,000,000 in this country since March and has used this money in an attempt to involve the United States in the war.

Germany's expenses in maintaining offices in America from which its anti-British propaganda is directed are estimated at $16,000 a week.

A shakeup in the German secret service in this country is expected as a result of the publication of the correspondence of German agents and sympathizers.

The Providence Journal says Germany, operating through Otto Kahn, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., fought to have the Ship Purchase bill passed hoping to compel the purchase by the United States of the German merchant vessels now in New York harbor.

The Providence Journal laid before Washhington officials evidence that the German government tried through the Telefunken company to obtain control of all the wireless stations in the Philippines. It also says Dr. Frank, head of the Sayville wireless station, attempted to obtain the secret of the fire control system aboard American war ships.

The New York World this morning presents documentary evidence to prove that a German trade expert, while making frantic appeals to Washington to open the way for German imports through the British blockade secretly advised his government to discourage shipments.

Washington officials declare citizens will be prosecuted under federal statute for intriguing in favor of German government.

GERMANY BORROWS MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

The German government has raised $20,000,000 in this country since March, Wall street estimated yesterday, following the important disclosures that accredited German agents had established a large munitions factory in Bridgeport, Conn., and had purchased the output of powder mills, shipyards and munitions plants to handicap the Allies.

From the facts presented it was apparent that Germany had induced residents of this country, largely German-Americans, to provide the money with which to carry on these extensive operations in this country, including a very active and expensive propaganda.

It is understood in Wall street, where the information on such matters usually is authentic and reliable, that Germany had raised about $20,000,000 in this country by issuing treasury notes.

Perhaps that money was intended for thep urchase of clothing for German non-combatants, but there is no record that such an investment was made. No vessels left this country laden with $20,000,000 worth of clothes for the German non-combatants.

The Bridgeport Projectile Company now proven to have been financed by the German government, was incorporated on March 31, a few days after the Treasury notes were offered for sale. That plant, nearing completion, already has spent much more than $1,000,000 and has contracted for other millions of war supplies.

Soon after those Treasury notes were sold the secret agents of Germany in this country began to organize press bureaus, establish magazines and organize corporations for the purchase of publicity mediums.

WEATHER FORECAST

Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday and continued cool.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

C. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 8 1879.

Wednesday, August 18, 1915.

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

Afriad to be Poor?

The headlong race for money and the disposition to estimate men, not by what thehy are but by what they have, lends melancholy point to some observations of the late Prof. James, the celebrated psychologist.

"We have grown literally afraid to be poor," said Prof. James. "We despise anyone who elects to be poor in order to simplify and save his inner life.

"We have, lost the power of even imagining what the ancient idealization of poverty could have meant — the liberation from material attachments, the unbribed soul, the manlier indifference, the paying our way by what we are or do, and not by what we have; the more athletic trim, in short, the moral fighting shape."

When Prof. James wrote that, he doubtless had in mind the contrast between the sordidness of some modern aims and standards, and the ideal of "plain living and high thinking" characterized by Emerson in classic phrase.

Men and women of rare abilities, who deliberately sacrificed the opportunity to make fortunes, not because of any unreasoning prejudice against wealth, but because the engrossment of money-making would have prevented them from attaining objectsd earer to them than money, were not infrequent in the earlier days of American life.

Washington Allston might have earned large sums had he devoted himself to a secondary plan of art.

But he preferred, even at the risk, nay, with the actual presence of poverty, to be a great historical painter.

The Concord philosophers, like Emerson and Alcott; the New England poets, Longfellow, Helmes and Whittier; the great Southern poet, who, as it turned out, was poet not only of the South but of the nation and world literature — Poe, and Hawthorne, the novelist, were all men who did not fear to be poor, though some of them enjoyed a modest financial competeace.

Yet, there are those who in our time are not afraid to be poor.

Witness the priest who, a few days ago, declined a legacy of $15,000,000, because he believed that care of such vast wealth would be inconsistent with his plain habits of life and the ideals he had set for himself.—Buffalo Times.

SAFETY FIRST, MR. VOTER

Can it be business like for a person or persons to advise Mr. Voter to stick by a government for the people (where they have the say) when such a government makes possible the spending of 200 perfectly good dollars for a banquet instead of adding sewers and sidewalks in sections of the city where they are a crying need. Did Mr. Taxpayer have ac hance to say where the $200 should go? That is one sample of the present business (?) efficiency of the present system.

The Business Men's League uses as argument the fact that certain Chamber members are opposed to Commission Government. Perhaps that is true, but let it be said that those same members may also be opposed to other good things for Fulton. Indeed, the Business Men's League is hinting at no dark secret, and shows thereby no real reason for fault of the Chamber as a unit, but the more the reason that a change should be made in government. It is to be remembered selfish interests are everywhere. Even in the Garden of Eden the snake was found.

The charge that should Commission Government be chosen here an out of town Manager would get the job is a silly, asinine argument. If that should hold water then for the same reason the American Woolen Mills has no right to bring skilled workmen from out of town. Hunter Arms must when the time comes draw on Fulton for its expert machinists. By all means, make or break, let us be loyal to the finish. Now isn't that too doggone silly for any man or men to think, much less to say in print and pay for the privilege to boot? Evidently the Business end of the Business Men's League has gone on a vacation. However, there are men in Fulton, men of capabilities, who could fill the position of Manager, thus making it unnecessary to go outside.

Perhaps some one who is opposed to the Commission form of Government for the reason can tell Mr. Voter why the contract for the North 1st street bridges went to an out of town contractor instead of to a local firm. Why loyalty in one case and not in the other.

Watch your step, Mr. Taxpayer! For Safety First inform yourself on BOTH sides.

An Unsound Policy

An Auburn merchant called the attention of The Advertiser-Journal today to the following item which appears in the list of bills for theh Department of Education for July:

"Sears, Roebuck & Co., erasers, $15.00."

Sears, Roebuck & Co. is the name of a mail-order house having its headquarters in Chicago. All its taxes are paid in Chicago, all its employes reside there, and such of them as are taxpayers pay taxes in that city. Not one of those concerned, either as a member of the firm of Sears, Roebuck & Co., or as an employe of the same, pays a sou marquis either for the construction of Auburn school buildings or for the maintenance of Auburn schools, or towards the wages of Auburn workers, or towards the improvements of Auburn's streets or the maintenance of the Fire or Police Department, or the support of Auburn's institutions.

There are in Auburn at least twenty-five firms, at a conservative estimate, which sell erasers. Some of them are wholesalers, some retailers. All pay taxes here; either directly or indirectly, and without exception contribute to thes upport of Auburn's institutions generally. In short, their interests are here.

Some short-sighted individuals argue that it is sound economic policy to patronize foreign dealers, help pay the wages of workers in other cities and counties, assist in the pavement of Chicagos streets, and in the support of Chicago's schools. One farming community in the West tested this project, according to reliable information, to its logical conclusion. The sequel was grass growing in the streets of that particular community, so the story goes. All the merchants shut up shop and moved out. Realty values declined so that business properties went under the hammer, and the town's tax rate was sky-rocketed to unheard of heights. The ultimate sufferers were those who had withdrawn support from local employers and in turn from local employes.

A Sears, Roebuck & Co. item in a bill footed by the taxpayers is an index of this unsound economic policy which makes grass grow in the streets, ultimately.—Auburn Advertiser-Journal.

No need to stop working when your horse is galled if you use Hanford's Balsam. adv

Constipation Causes Most Ills

Accumulated waste in your thirty feet of bowels causes absorption of poisons, tends to produce fever, upsets digestion. You belch gas, feel stuffy, irritable, almost cranky. It isn't you—it's your condition. Eliminate this poisonous waste by taking one or two Dr. King's New Life Pills tonight. Enjoy a full, free bowel movement in the morning—you feel so grateful. Get an original bottle, containing 36 pills, from your Druggist today for 25c.

Two-Family House

on Schuyler and Second Sts. Five room apartments, all improvements.

I. ALDERMAN
Phones: 2242-Office; 1242-Residence

Final Clean-up Sale of
Summer Footwear

Absolutely all of the Summer Shoes and Oxfords which remain after our great clearance sale bear the lowest prices we will quote. Values are without an equal.

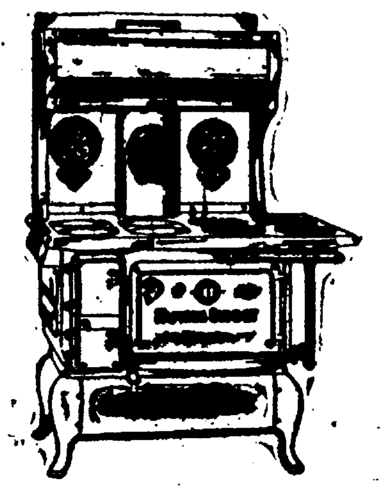
THIS WEEK ONLY

Remarkable bargains are offered. We simply must dispose of Summer Footwear Stocks to make room for Fall goods which have come crowding in upon us. As usual, at this time of year, the original cost of the footwear involved has not interested us in price marking—what we want are prices that will make everything offered to go to purchasers at once. This is positively the last call of the season. Here only this week can you get such ultra remarkable values as these. Be here!

All Men's $4.50 Ralston Oxfords, sale $2.48
All Men's $3.50 Oxfords, sale $1.95
All Men's $6.00 Hanan Oxfords, sale $3.95
All Men's $2.50 Scout Shoes, sale $1.95
All Women's $4.50 and $4.25 Pumps and Oxfords, sale $1.95
All Women's $3.50 Pumps and Oxfords, sale $1.95

We are closing out every pair of Pumps and Oxfords at ONE-HALF PRICE

STRANAHAN & LOVE
15 S. First Street
Formerly occupied by Morton & Shattuck



What Do You Look For In a STOVE?

Don't say "FIRE"---this is not a joke!

But, to use other words, what is your idea of a Good Stove?

FIRST---You ask for RELIABILITY.

SECOND---You demand STRENGTH.

THIRD---The Stove must be ECONOMICAL to Operate.

FOURTH---And the Housewife demands this---It Must Be MODERN.

Just at present we are conducting a campaign for

THE FAMOUS SUMMIT

This Stove meets all of the above requirements and many more.

It Is Reliable, for it is made by a company which prides itself upon setting up a standard and sticking to it.

It Is Strong and Sturdy, you can see that in a glance.

It Is Economical; a strong, well-built firepot affords the greatest amount of heat for the least coal consumed.

It Is Strictly Modern; it is more than that, for it is far ahead of any Stove now on the market in up-to-date improvements.

THE FAMOUS SUMMIT
IS TWO STVOES IN ONE

Four Gas Griddles in addition to Four Coal Griddles an improvement you won't find in a Stove that costs twice as much.

A Large Oven, in which you can bake either by gas or coal.

A Large Warming Oven, on top of the Stove proper in which you can set food when someone is late for dinner.

Look over some of the Stoves on the market. Look at Stoves that cost up to $100, and you will not find all these improvements.

And here's the final argument:

The Famous Summit sells for $55

Terms to Suit You—Small Payment Puts Stove in Your Home.

Come In and Look It Over---NOW!

A. M. DRUSE & CO.
7 SOUTH FIRST STREET, FULTON

Mrs. C. B. Brower, who has been the guest of friends in town for a few days, returned to Syracuse Wednesday.

Miss Florence Lockwood has returned from Michigan, where she has been the guest of relatives.

Mrs. Dorothy McThurston of Earlville and Mrs. George Slater of Binghamton are guests of Mrs. Horace Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Adamy were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Verner Cooper, Ira.

Mrs. W. S. Hare of Rochester is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Vanpatten.

Mrs. Marie Cooper of Cato and Mrs. McEckron of Sterling are guests of Mrs Will Cooper.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phillips and Merle Locke, son of Mrs. Phillips, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cooper.

Mrs. Crandall of Fair Haven spent last week with her father, William Clark.

The Misses Beatrice and Georgia Kennedy of Lyndonville, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Shutts last week.

Dr. M. J. Marsh is the new health officer recently appointed by the board of health.

Rev. Dr. Day preached a very able and helpful sermon at the Presbyterian church on Sunday.

Thomas Echard and family will occupy rooms in the Reed house this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Adamy were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Blanchard Sunday.

The Ladies' Aid Society will meet with Mrs. Rosamond Hopper on Thursday next.

Mrs. John Clark, Flushing, L. I., is the guest of Mrs. W. B. Acker.

Miss Ruth Brackett is spending the week in Fulton with her father.

C. D. Shaft of New York was the guest of friends at Hannibal Center last week.

The concert by the Hannibal Center band was very much enjoyed by Hannibal people on Saturday evening.

E. L. Gardner and family are visiting relatives at Gilbert's Mills.

C. L. Fetterly has returned home Haven.

Miss Fannie Rhoades and Mrs. C. S. Chamberlain have returned home after spending a week with M. Rhoades.

Mrs. Fred Cox is spending the week with friends at Fully Lake.

R. A. Bradt is improving his business block by having a cement platform and steps placed the entire length of the store front.

Mrs. O. J. Adamy entertained Mrs. Fred Hammond and daughter, Louise, Mrs. Alice Eldredge of Chicago, and Mrs. C. Eldredge last Thursday.

The body of Mr. William Dellabough of New York was brought to Hannibal for interment on Monday, August 15. He was a son of Mrs. P. Dellabough and formerly resided in this village.

There was a quiet wedding at the home of Miss Eva Brackett Thursday morning, when her sister, Miss Belle Brackett, was married to James R. Gault. Rev. F. W. Dunning performed the ceremony. Only the immediate relatives were present. The groom is a well known and highly esteemed young man, and the bride is a daughter of William Brackett and one of the most popular and esteemed young ladies of our village and a graduate nurse of the Women's and Children's hospital at Syracuse. They have the best wishes of a host of friends.

Harry C. Mizen and Miss Hazel M. Hardie were married Thursday, August 12, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Hardie of Mexico. Mr. Mizen was formerly of Hannibal and is now a well known attorney of the firm of Morehouse, Mizen & Morehouse, Oswego.

George W. Burt of New ork was the guest of friends in town last week

Hannibal Center Grange will confer the first and second degrees on a class of candidates Friday evening.

The lady officers, Chaplain, Secretary, Lady Assistant and Organist will provide the program at Golden Sheaf Grange Saturday evening. Can they excel the gentleman officers? Come and see.

Miss Gaynell Albring entertained her Sunday school class, the "True Blues," of the Baptist church, at a picnic dinner at her home last Wednesday afternoon.

The following young ladies are spending the week at Fair Haven with Miss Sadie Adamy as chaperone: Ruth German and Eethel Young.

Miss Mae Pellett is chaperone for a party of young ladies at Fair Haven, among them being Misses Ethel Robinson, Fenn Hamblet, Mabel Cooper, Marion Wiltsie, Susie Spafford and Hazel Minar.

A. W. Wiltsie is building a fruit packing house on his farm. O. J. Adamy is doing the work.

BUNDY'S CROSSING.

Mrs. Muriel Congdon was in Fulton one day the past week.

Miss Goldia Graham of Battle Island spent the week-end with Mrs. Byron Wells.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Steward, Mr. Dean Althouse and Mrs. Della Pevey went to Mt. Pleasant on Friday on business.

Some local people attended the dance at Seneca Hill on Wednesday evening.

The Kingdom picnic was held on Saturday in C. J. Echard's grove. Many from here attended. The day was very pleasantly spent with speaking and a bountiful dinner.

Miss Flossie View called on Lois Frost on Sunday.

Mrs. Fannie Dodge, Roy Dodge and daughter spent Sunday with Mrs. Muriel Congdon.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Loughrey and son, Earl, of Oswego Center, were the Sunday guests of her mother, Mrs. Alice Adams.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Steward entertained friends and relatives from Richland on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stevens of Oswego Center called on Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Dumont on Sunday.

The supper held at the church on Friday evening was a success.

Miss Marion Dumont called on Anna Rickert on Sunday.

Worms Cause Many Children's Ills

Worms, by thousands, rob the child of nourishment, stunt its growth, cause Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, Irregular Appetite, Fever and sometimes Spasms. Kickapoo Worm Killer gives relief from all these. One-fourth to one of these pleasant candy lozenges, taken as directed, kill and remove the Worms, regulate your child's bowels and restore its health anl vitality. Get an original 25c. box frorm your Druggist. Don't endanger your child's health and future when so sure and simple a remedy can be had.

That's the STERLING

Read every word printed below—that gives you and idea of the famous Sterling Range,—the range that again and again, in thousands of public baking tests, baked an entire barrel of flour into loaves, with a single hod of coal.

For three days only, August 18, 19 and 20, we offer you an opportunity to buy the Sterling Range practically *on your own terms*—you can save money by replacing your old range now instead of waiting until fall—because the Sterling can be bought now, used all summer—and paid for just as though you had waited until fall to buy. When we say your own terms, we mean just that—easy payments, or long credits, as you desire.

As an additional inducement, during these three days only, we offer every purchaser of a "Sterling" Range of any type, a beautiful Saxony Axminster Rug, that retails for $5 to $6—size 36x72, and your choice of coloring and design. Come early while there is a large number of choice selections.

There has been no advance in the price of the Sterling Range—the ranges we offer are the same that have made the name Sterling mean the best range that money could buy. We have simply made an arrangement with the manufacturer that enables us to offer these terms for quick summer sales.

It will mean money in your pocket to take advantage of this offer.

A 3 DAYS SALE—BEAUTIFUL RUG FREE

THERE is only one range that positively gives *each* half of the oven *half* of the heat. The STERLING RANGE has a special Flue System that does that very thing. There is a division Plate that cuts the fire exactly in halves the instant it leaves the firebox. Each half of the heat is kept in a straight course across the oven, and down the back. Each half of the oven is *bound* to get half of the heat.

That will make a world of difference with your baking!

One loaf or sixteen in the oven at a time—it makes no difference. *Every* loaf gets an even heat *all* around it.

You'll be even a better baker with a Sterling Range. Be satisfied with nothing less.

YOU might want to, and you might not—but you *could* bake 16 loaves of bread in the STERLING RANGE *at one time.* That means more than perhaps you think. We mean *big* loaves—one and a quarter pounds each.

Think of 20 lbs. of cold dough—that will take a lot of heat, very evenly distributed. For the dough must not be slowly warmed up—that would only dry it out, and give you tough, half-baked stuff instead of bread.

The heat must be intense. Every loaf must be surrounded with a heat that will penetrate quickly, and bake the bread all the way through,—*in just as short time as one loaf would bake.*

You couldn't ask a harder test of a range. The Sterling will bake 16 loaves at a time, and bring out every loaf crisp, sweet, evenly browned.

And *because* it can do that, the Sterling will bake *one* loaf *better* than ordinary ranges.

Don't be satisfied with anything less.

WHEN you look at ranges pay particular attention to the *grates*. This one in the STERLING RANGE is the best we know anything about. Notice the alternating prongs or fingers. There is plenty of open space between them for the draft, yet there are no large openings to let unburned coal drop through.

You can see how this *ought* to give you a quick, hot fire; but you never can realise what a *lot* of difference the STERLING Grates make until you have used the range yourself.

You get *perfect* combustion in the Sterling,—all the burnable parts thoroughly consumed. And that means some of your good money kept in your own pocket instead of going to the coal man.

Don't be satisfied with anything less than a Sterling.

L. P. SMITH CO., Fulton, N. Y.

Hardware Building, Oswego County Fair

C R A—32

GET AWAY FROM THE POLITICIANS!

The Business Men's League Are the Politicians

Citizens, Note:—That the Business Men's League (so-called) displays little wit and less intelligence in debate.. The Taxpayers' Committee turned the searchlight upon the Business Men's League and hit the bull's eye by telling the voters that the Business Men's League (so-called) is made up of politicians and the interests which Fulton politicians have benefited. The Business Men's League (so-called) comes back with that inept, inane theory of argument and with a puff of hot air shouts: "Get away from the Politicians!"

Come, come, you "Business Men" shouldn't steal from us, we said it first!

Listen to this plaint: "These politicians want to take away from you the power to vote for the head of your city government."

Say, Mr. Voter—If the politician could forbid you from voting you wouldn't vote at all—he'd run things for you without your votes. But, this plaint of the Business Mens League (so-called) is founded on falsehood.

THE FACT is that under commission-manager form of government the people at large vote for all their city elective officers—five commissioners and the city judge. The commissioner receiving the highest number of votes is elected mayor. Now, get this—the city manager is hired by the commission just as the superintendent of public works is now hired by the Board of Public Works, and the CITY MANAGER CAN BE FIRED AT THE WILL OF THE COMMISSIONERS. Who is the head of the city in such a case? The man who can be fired or the commission who can fire him? THE COMMISSION, OF COURSE. Then, why this twaddle about taking away the people's right to vote for the man to be at the head?

Citizens—The more you look at and consider the advertising of the "Business Men's League" (so-called) the more convinced you become that if any business men had anything to do with those advertisements they forgot business sense while considering them.

Don't you believe them, Mr. Citizen. If the members of the Business Men's League are business men be assured they were politicians first.

CAN, THE LEOPARD CHANGE HIS SPOTS? As a matter of fact our form of government couldn't be worse! ! !

The voters of the city of Fulton will admit without dissent that the business of the City of Fulton could not have been administered to greater disadvantage to the taxpayers and people under any form of city government than has been the case during most of the years since Fulton became a city.

Will anyone deny this assertion and furnish proof to the contrary?

Will anyone deny that the city's money has been wasted year after year?

Will anyone assert that it has been possible for expert accountants or city officers to strike an accurate balance of city books in the past four years and be able to tell why the deficits?

Will anyone go into detail on the present loose methods of conducting city business under the present form of government and give good reasons to the taxpayers to prove that a change for the better should not be made?

Commission-Manager Plan of Government Gives:

1. SIMPLICITY—Because there is a single council of five members, including the mayor, who select the city manager. He has entire charge of the administration.

2. PUBLICITY—Because the members of the council are elected at large and not by wards and each member represents and therefore must stand the scrutiny of the whole city.

3. RESPONSIBILITY—Because the mayor has no veto power and the city manager is responsible solely to the council. They have ALL the power and cannot evade their responsibility to the people.

4. EFFICIENCY—Because the city manager gives his whole time to the city administration. He is employed for that purpose. He can employ and discharge all his subordinates subject only to the restrictions of the civil service law. He must make good or get out.

The commission-manager plan gives COLLECTIVE THINKING on matters of POLICY and INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY for the EXECUTION of that policy.

It is the application of BUSINESS METHODS to city administration.

Vote for Commission-Manager Form of Government Sept. 17th

Signed: TAXPAYERS' COMMITTEE

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

GREAT CLEAN-UP

SALE PRICES

On Summer Dresses, Suits, Coats, Silk Dresses, Waists, Skirts this week.

DRESSES
that were $2.50 and $3.00; sale $1.00

COATS
that were $10.00 and $12.50; sale $4.98

SUITS
that were $15.00, $17.50, $19.00 and $25.00, latest styles and materials (no two alike); sale...... $10.00

CHIFFON TAFFETA DRESSES
which ordinarily sell for $15.75 to $19.50, this week .... $9.98 and $12.50

FALL SUITS and COATS
A few Wash Skirts and Waists to close out at 49c. are making their way into our cases and show windows.

A visit to our store this week will enable you to save money on Summer Wear; also view some of our Fall Garments.

ALSO VIEW SOME OF OUR FALL GARMENTS

M. J. McDONALD & CO.
FULTON. ONEIDA ST.

SPECIAL THIS WEEK

Men's Suits

They are Worth Your Seeing

NEAT MIXTURES
BLUE SERGES
$15.00 VALUES
$9.85

HERE'S AN EYE OPENER

Just bought part of the surplus stock of the famous

Eagle Shirts

On Sale at 73 Cents

sizes 13½ to 18. They are clean, fresh and first quality Eagle Shirts $1 and $1.25 values;

S. LIPSKY & SON

The Store That Makes Good

27 First Street, Fulton

BIG SALE OF

SHIRTWAISTS

Including Lingeries and Tub Silks, Waists that usually sell at $3.00

Your Choice Thursday Morning at 9 o'clock

Only 98c

(SEE BOTH ONEIDA STREET WINDOWS.)

The Sale of LINGERIE DRESSES

will continue the balance of theweek. These Dresses are in colors and white. Values to $7.50 and more. Your choice $1.48

J. C. O'BRIEN

MAN'S KINDNESS GETS A REBUKE

Says He Gave Companion a Boost; Suspected of Intoxication by Officer Pare; Both Placed in Cell.

Officer Pare, on traffic post at Cayuga and First sts., arrested Chene Bracey of Mexico and Mrs. Ruth Preman of the same town at noon today on a charge of driving while intoxicated. The couple were riding in a trim little racing sulkey, a four-wheeler, which boasted only one narrow seat, large enough to hold one person. Mr. Bracey was holding Mrs. Preman upon his knees and she was driving the horse, a speedy looking pacer, according to witnesses. Bracey said they were bound for the Fair grounds and that he had offered Mrs. Preman a lift further down the road.

According to a man who saw the arrest the Bracey sulkey, with Mrs. Preman at the ribbons, turned into First st. from Cayuga in spite of a warning to stop from the traffic officer. Mrs. Preman said one of the lines became tangled and she was unable to stop the horse. She is an experienced driver, having a fast pacer of her own. Officer Pare immediately placed them under arrest, charged withd riving while intoxicated. Mrs. Preman was indignant and Bracey became very much excited when accused of being drunk. Both seemed to be perfectly sober and talked rationally after being taken to the police station.

One witness told a Times reporter that Officer Pare was not in the best of humor at the time of the arrest because of some kidding he had been subjected to some few moments before when a cycle car owned by Samuel Griffin disregarded his traffic signal and ran into a trolley car on the same corner. The auto was not badly damaged, for the motorman had the car well under control and was able to come to almost a dead stop before the car hit the automobile.

For wire cuts use Hanford's Balsam. adv

RECORD REGENTS STUDENT HERE

Local High school students will be interested to learn that the record for theh highest number of Regents points scored by any High school student in New York State is held by Miss Beatrice Blumberg, who is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Myer Feinglos of Seneca street. This fact was established last year, prior to Miss Blumberg's graduation at Syracuse University, when Principal Harper of Central High school, Syracuse, received word from Albany that the students records for the past few years showed Miss Blumberg at the head of the list.

Instead of the 72 Regents counts necessary for a Regents Diploma, Miss Blumberg had 108 to her credit. She entered the Syracuse High school when only a little over 13 years old and graduated from Syracuse University last year, obtaining a degree, cum lauda.

According to Principal Harper, the record has never been equalled in the State. Instead of trying to get through High School as quicky as she could, the idea with which most students enter the institution, Miss Blumberg made a resolution to get as much as possible out of her course. In this she was encouraged by her father, who believed that there were many benefits which the average student misses in his hurry to graduate. Miss Blumberg carried as many subjects as possible, sparing herself no work. She chose what are known as the hardest subjects, and those which almost all girls instinctively taboo, namely: Advanced Greek, Latin, German, and French. She took the most advanced courses in Mathematics, going as far as possible in every course which the instution offered her. There were no vacant study periods in Miss Blumberg's course. She was regarded as a most unusual student in every way.

Miss Blumberg never had to depend on her school count to enable her to pass ab ranch of study because she always passed her Regents examinations with plenty of points to spare above the 60 counts required.

Miss Blumberg spent five years at Syracuse High school and five years at Syracuse University. She is now a teacher of Mathametics in the High School at Oriskany Falls, N. Y.

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
Surety Bonds of All Kinds
Real Estate Loans
FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122

WARD'S CAKES
10c EACH
Fresh Every Day at
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Hello 75 : : : : : Oneida St.

MISS CARRIE PUTTERILL

Miss Carrie Putterill, one of the oldest resident of this section died early this morning at the home of her cousin William Dexter of 368 W. 2d st. She had been ill for the past six months.

Mr. Dexter is the only survivor and the funeral will be held from the Dexter home Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. J. W. Barrett will officiate. Burial will be made at Mt. Adnah.

LAURA DUBECK

The funeral of Laura Dubeck, the 5-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Dubeck of W. 2d st., was held this morning from the family residence at 9 o'clock. Burial was made in St. Mary's.

Lee Model Kitchen at People's Hardware Booth, Fair Grounds. adv

"Black's white bread" and Black's cookies have won a place here. They suit the taste. adv

Fulton Keynotes

Mrs. Julius Prowda of Utica st., had as week end guests, Miss Theresa Jacobson and Mr. and Mrs. I. Lazarus, of Syracuse and Mr. Jos. Samuels, of Providence, R. I.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jones of Philadelphia, Pa., who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank DeForge, returned to their home today.

* * *

Mrs. W. C. Burns and mother, Mrs. Morgan, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Partrick, in North Rose.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Sharp are entertaining Mrs. Sharp's sister, Miss Nettie Rogers.

Lee Model Kitchen at People's Hardware Booth, Fair Grounds. adv

Always keep Hanford's Balsam in your stable. You will find frequent use for it. Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh is inself an antiseceptic and the use of any other remedy before applying it is unnecessary. adv

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

For Rent—Five-room flat on East Second st. Inquire I. Alderman, Phones 1242 and 2242.

To Rent—Suite of rooms over Giesler store in Cayuga st. Inquire Victor C. Lewis' Tobacco Store. 207

For Rent—Six rooms and bath, corner 3rd and Seneca Sts. Inquire 121 So. First St. 206

For Sale—Barber shop, good location and trade. 63 West 1st st., north. 210

Girl Wanted—For general housework. 159 So. 4th St. 206

For Sale—A $200 Edison phonograph Cheap for cash. Phone 122. tf

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

For Rent—A flat at 504 Pine street. $10 per month. H. L. Crandall.

People's Hardware Co.
(INCORPORATED)

Invite You to Call at Their Booth in Old Poultry Building During the Fair

We shall treat you as guests and not harrass you to buy a Stove during your call upon us.

View Our Model Kitchen

See the Celebrated Andes Range bake the kind of biscuit mother used to make.

People's Hardware Co., Inc.
INVITE YOU

Hot Weather Dialogues

"GEE, I'M DRY!"
"SO'm I."
"ROBERTS & WOOD'S?"
"SURE! I'LL BUY!"

Drown that Thirst with one of our Fountain Favorites! Any one of these will do the trick:

Caramel Nut Sundae	Pineapple Walnut Sundae
50-50 Sundae	Butter-Scotch Sundae
Caracas Sundae	Pathfinder Special

Milk and Egg Drinks—Grape Juice—Ice Cream Soda with Pure Fruit Syrups

Syracuse Ice Cream Company Ice Cream

ROBERTS & WOOD

THE QUIRK

Matinee, 5c. Nights, Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c CONTINUOUS—2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY
A Mutual Masterpicture.
"THE LURE OF THE MASK"
in 4 Parts by Harold McGrath.
"THE BOND OF LOVE"
in 2 Parts.
and
Extra Added Attraction
"THE CLOSE BROTHERS"
One of Vaudevilles Best Acrodatic Acts

Romance of Elaine Entitled
The Flash In 2 Parts
"THE TOMBOY" In 2 Parts
Featuring Henry King
2—Other Reels—2
and
The Close Brothers
One of Vaudevilles Greatest Acrobatic Acts.

FRIDAY A Mutual Masterpicture
"CAPTAIN MACKLIN" In 4 Parts
By Richard Harding Davis. Featuring Lillian Gish
"THE JAPANESE MASK" In 2 Parts
and LES LEGERTS
Vaudeville Act Extraordinary

THE LAST CALL!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Wash Dresses $1.00

in white and colors selling up to $7.50.
Odd Dresses of this season's best styles on sale Saturday only

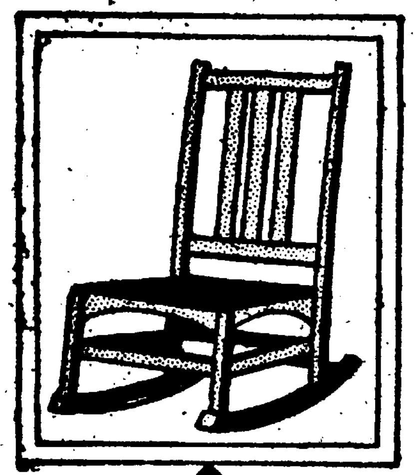
All Latest Pictorial Review Patterns in Stock.

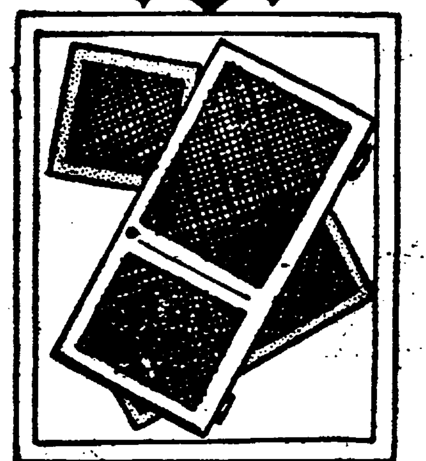
WHY BUY ELSEWHERE AND PAY MORE WHEN YOU CAN BUY IT FOR LESS AT

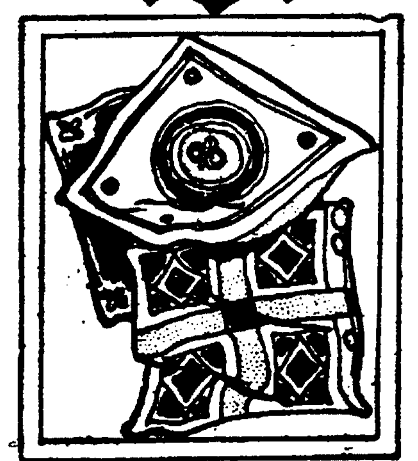
M. KATZ & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
63-65 S. First Street

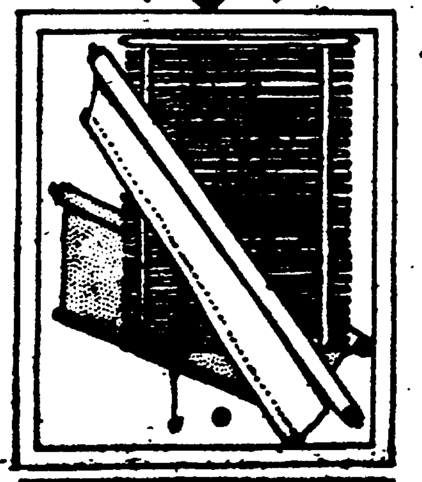
$5.00 Photo Medallion FREE. Ask for Ticket.

FURNITURE, RUGS, CARPETS, WINDOW SHADES ETC









August Furniture Sale

RUGS
of All Sizes at Sale Prices

You will not lose an opportunity to buy Furniture at such low prices again this year. This is our Final Summer Sale and it will be well worth while for you to anticipate your Furniture needs and buy during our August Sale.

CARPETS
of All Grades at Sale Prices

PORCH FURNITURE at ABOUT ⅓ OF FORMER PRICES

3-pc. PORCH SETS Values .... $17.50 at $12.00

PORCH ROCKERS to clean up at 89c, $1.98, $3.00, $4.00

SOMETHING NEW CONGOLEUM RUGS
Will outwear any other Rug and at a very low price

WINDOW SCREENS—
25c Screens at 19c
29c Screens at.................23c
39c Screens at 27c

LAWN SWINGS—
Only 2 left to close out at 1-3 off former selling prices.

REFRIGERATORS
For Final Clean-up

$12.00 White Mountain Ice Boxes at $7.98

$17.50 White Mountain Ice Boxes at $12.98

$25.00 White Mountain Ice Boxes at $17.98

$12.00 Solid Brass Beds, 2 in. Post, for $7.98

$18.00 2 in. Continuous Post. Brass Bed $12.98

Bird's Eye, Quartered Oak and Mahogany Dressers, Chiffoniers and Princess Dressers—hand polished or dull finish, large beveled French plate mirrors, construction guaranteed, selling from $18.00 to $20.00 for $15.50

$15.00 Solid Oak Round Dining Table, worth $15.00

"A HASTING'S" KITCHEN Cabinet, known as a "Shorter Day's Work," all white enameled, glass front, all complete, for ...$23.50

$20.00 Solid Oak Buffet, with large linen drawer, French plate beveled edge mirror, for $14.50

$17.00 set of Dining Chairs, guaranteed hand-polished and rubbed, solid oak frame, genuine best leather seats, six for .$11.98

Piano or Piano Player
At August Clearance Prices

If at all interested let us prove to you that we are offering the Best Piano Values in the County. Let us show you them on our floor, every one guaranteed by the manufacturers as well as by us, and during August we offer them at the following special prices:
$300 Regent Piano at $195
$350 Regent Piano at $225
$500 Blazius Piano at $385
$600 Regent Player at $445
We can refer you to our numerous local patrons, who own one of the above Pianos and speak with highest praise of them.

VISIT OUR BOOTH AT THE FAIR
Make it your headquarters and leave there your bundles, wraps, etc.

All the Latest Pictorial Review Patterns in Stock

M. KATZ & CO.

$5.00 Photo Medallion FREE. Ask for it

Department Store, 63-65 S. First St., Fulton

THE VANBUREN FURNITURE CO.

110 ONEIDA STREET

INVITE YOU TO INSPECT THEIR COMPLETE STOCK IN FURNITURE

This Is An Invitation For You to Visit

J. R. SULLIVAN'S

WEST-SIDE DEPARTMENT STORE

OUR DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT—is on the Main Floor.
IN THE BASEMENT—you will find Carpets, Linoleums, Oil Cloths and Crockery.
THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS—devoted to Furniture, Rugs, Pianos and Victrolas.
We carry the LARGEST STOCK of Furniture and Rugs in the City.

You can find just what you want here and the prices are guaranteed to be right. Our stock contains the Latest Designs in Parlor Suites, Dining Room Suites, Bedroom Suites and Library Furniture in all woods, including Circassian Walnut, Mahogany, Birds Eye Maple, Oak and Mission.

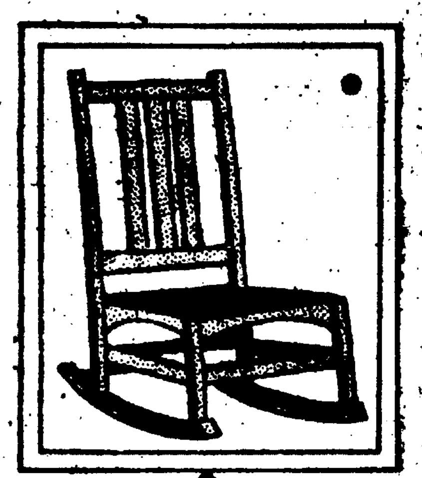
OUR PIANO AND PLAYER PIANO—Lines consist of such Standard Makes as the Packard, Hobart, M. Cable, Milton, Wegman, etc., and our prices and terms will please you.

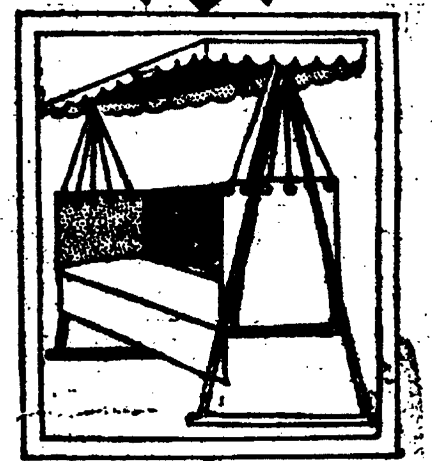
We are headquarters in Fulton for the Victor Victrola. All styles from $15.00 to $200.00, carried in stock.

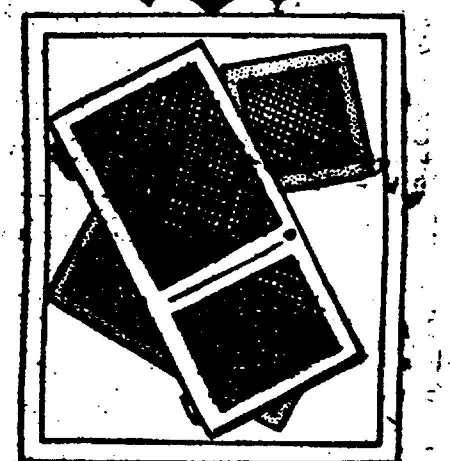
A VISIT TO OUR STORE WILL BE APPRECIATED—WE TAKE PLEASURE IN SHOWING OUR GOODS.

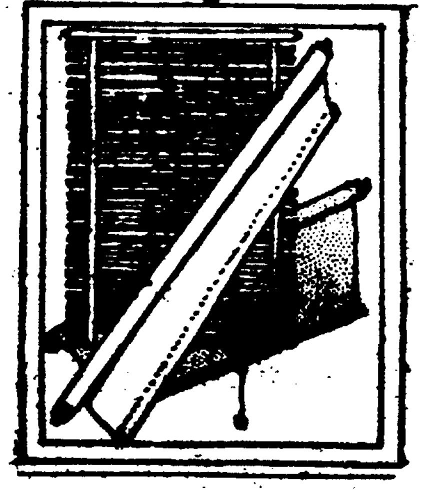
J. R. SULLIVAN

W. Broadway and 2nd Street









D/34

SPECIAL

Fair Week Prices

at the

Tannery Shoe Store

All Women's Black Pumps the pair . . $1.49, $1.98

Women's White Pumps . . 98c

Children's White Pumps . . 89c

Men's Black and Russian Calf Oxfords $1.49

Men's Scout Shoes, $2.50 value $1.49

Boys' Shoes, All Sizes . . $1.00

Endicott, Johnson

and Company

51 South First Street   Fulton, N. Y.

DAY BY DAY

Chronicle of Events and a Forecast of What is Doing in Officialdom---Special Correspondence.

By Frederic T. Cardoze.

Albany, Aug. 18.—While it is generally acknowledged by the delegates to the Constitutional Convention that the propositions bearing on Home Rule are among the most important before them, because of the great mass ofb usiness yet unattended to but a comparatively short space of additional time will be given the subject before the final vote is taken upon it. Already four days have been devoted to discussion, upon the general orders calendar, of the Home Rule scheme as evolved by the committee on Cities, of which Hon. Seth Low is chairman.

During the last Constitutional Convention, held in the year of 1894, sixteen days were devoted to considering Home Rule and had there been urgent reason whhy the debate should have continued, additional time would have been allowed.

It is conceded in many quarters that thep resent Constitutional Convention should have had a steering committee and because one was not provided the present glutted calendar is due. And there are other conditions which do not entirely satisfy the delegates and which they maintain would not have existed had there been a committee of this nature to expedite and map out the work of the delegates.

As a matter of fact, there is very little difference between the manner in which a legislative session and a Constitutional Convention is conducted yet there has usually been a steering committee in connection with legislative sessions. Because many of the delegates to the present Convention have had little experience as lawmakers the belief prevails that much time cauld hahve been saved had provicion been made for an additional committee to which the work of planning the work of the delegates could have been assigned.

There has been much talk about the lack of quorums, yet when it is considered that a fair percentage of the delegates are men well along in years, it cannot be regarded as unreasonable when some of them find it somewhat beyond their physical strength to sit in the Assembly Chamber from ten o'clock in the morning until nearly midnight each day, with but two short recesses.

So arduous has been the work of the Convention for the past few weeks that it hhas been an impossibility to keep all of the delegates in their seats upon days when there is no question as to a quorum. Groups of them are to be found daily in the lobbies smoking and reading, while others keep pretty close to the rooms of their committee. They are all within call, however, should their presence be required for a vote.

There is a lassitude about the entire work of the Convention which is most obvious. The weather, the long delay in getting to the final vote upon propositions, the small parliamentary questions which have been argued at lelngth and the numerous amendments whihch have been made to proposed amendments when coupled to the custom of refering certain propositions back to committee, have caused apathy and a certain amount of resentment on the part of some at the uncertainty surrounding the date of the final adjournment.

Thus far the Saturday sessions of the Convention have proved to be a failure, yet iti s quite likely that a morning session on Saturday will be hehld from now until the conclusion of theh business before theh delegates

M. A. Leaman of Cross Hill, S. C. says: "Hanford's Balsam is the best liniment on the market." adv

SHIPMAN'S GREAT CLEARANCE SALE NOW ON

Marked Reductions on All Our Stock

Don't Fail to Visit Our Exhibit at the Oswego County Fair

SHIPMAN'S

5, 10 and 25 Cent Store

ONEIDA STREET

lands to spend their vacation at Fine View.

Miss Ella Ballard has returned from Syracuse after spending a week with Miss Harriet Dunham of that place.

Mrs. Frank Allen and son Harold, visited relatives in Oswego Saturday and Sunday.

Maurice Scanlon, Jr., has returned from Detroit to spend his vacation with his parents.

STUDENT TAKES SIDES WITH BILLY

That the action of the clergy of San Francisco in turning down Billy Sunday and his way of telling things is dissented from by at least one Fultonian may be seen by the following communication:

The turning down of Billy Sunday by the clergy of San Francisco, evidently draws a line of demarkation be tween religion served on a wooden platter and religion on a golden server. We find if the Bible is to be believed that the priestly element was ino pposition to Christ himself; also, that John the Baptist was beheaded for speaking the truth and calling things by their proper names; therefore it is no wonder that Billy Sunday should be frowned upon for speaking the truth in plain English and not in the flowery language that we mostly hear from the pulpits of today. Our forebears heard the word, from time immemorial, in language, if perhaps uncouth in expression, yet it hewed to the line in plain terms thatc ould not fail to be understood. Are we better than they that we cannot bear to hear the truth in its entirety? Robbed of flowery phrases, what is more plain than the Bible itself? Does it treat in flowery sugarcoated words the subject in hand? I think not. At least after careful study the writer has always found it called a spade a spade and a hoe a hoe. It is very evident to one, at least, that the clergy aforementioned were hit in a very tender place, else why in the words of Paul the Apostle, should they heap to themselves teachers having itching ears.

"A STUDENT."

Lee Model Kitchen at People's Hardware Booth, Fair Grounds. adv

MINETTO

Charles Stryker is building his house over on Benson avenue.

Clark Brothers are building a large coal trestle.

Theh help is arriving tp work on the new bridge across the river here.

George Armstrong of Wisconsin is visiting friends here.

William Brooks, town superintendent of highways, announces that he is a candidate for renomination this fall.

Mrs. Charles Tompkins is on the gain.

Misses Mary and Freda Schroder of New ork are visiting their brother at this place.

Use Hanford's Balsam to heal all flesh wounds. adv

ADVERTISED LETTERS

Thef ollowing letters remain uncalled for at the Postoffice, Aug. 18, 1915. Inquirers will please say advertised.

Men: Baker, Louis S.; Carpenter, Colomon; Bon, Frank; Dalgetty, G. L., 3; Decker, Fred; Dowd, Delos; Furman, G. B.; Herzog, Thomas; Lyttle, John; Malambia, Andola; Rowley, H. E.

Women: McHenry, Miss Frances; Antonaw, Mrs. Belle; Clark, Mrs. Alice; Clark, Mrs. Boyd; Holridge, Mrs. Emma.

Peter T. Cooley, P. M.

Some Special Fair Bargains in Pianos

Just a few real *Piano Values* you can't afford to overlook. Remember —no rents to pay, no high-priced city salesman, and our prices are *rock bottom.*

LOOK AT THESE MONEY-SAVING PRICES

CLARENDON---City Price $400, Our Price $225

STYVESANT---City Price $325, Our Price $225

CABLE---City Price $350, Our Price $235

WESER BROS.---City Price $325, Our Price $200

and MANY MORE

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THESE PIANOS!

Open until 8 o'clock Wednesday and Thursday.

Bogue Music House

61 FIRST STREET

HOLINESS TABERNACLE DEDICATED AT RICHLAND

Pulaski, Aug. 18.—The fourteenth annual session of the Richland Holiness Association opened at Beulah Park yesterday and will continue until Sunday, Aug. 29. Thhe new tabernacle is a two story frame structure and has a seating capacity of nearly 3,000. At the south end is an immense platform for the speakers, being eighty feet long and twelve feet wide. The structure cost $3,000. Dedicatory services will be held Sunday, Rev. George J. Knuz of Syracuse is the evangelist in charge and will be assisted by Rev. Dr. A. M. Mills of Manchester, Eng., Rev. David Anderson of Mooers, Evangelist Fred Suffield and Mrs. Suffield of Plattsburg and others.

Near the new tabernacle is the children's tabernacle, recently erected and equipped for the little folks and where services and the Sunday schooll will be held.

SUNDAY SYLVAN BEACH EXCURSION

Beginning Sunday, July 25th, and continuing each Sunday until August 22d, the O. & W. Sylvan Beach train will leave Oswego at 8:40 a.m., returning leaving Beach at 5:15 p.m.—advt.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Those You Know

Mrs. Jessie Greenfield is seriously ill at the home of her sister, Mrs. Hannum.

* * *

Miss Grace Johnson has been the guest of hehr aunt, Mrs. Ernest Rowlee of Mt. Pleasant.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Sheldon and children were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Sheldon.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Taft of North Volney have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ovid Taft of the West Side.

* * *

Miss Marie McCollum has returned home after spending two weeks with friends in Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Crahan and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Spaulding of Syracuse have returned from a vacation spent in camp at Oneida Lake.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Sharp and Miss Nettie Rogers were callers last evening on Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Raymond at Hinmanville.

* * *

Miss Mary Dunbar of Rochester is the guest of Miss Ruby Partrick of Cayuga st.

* * *

Albert Kemp has returned from a vacation spent at Union Springs.

A trial subscription for The Evening Times costs little and gives you much in return. It is the people's paper. adv

"The best seller," is the expression of merchants handling Black Baking Co.'s products. adv.

A Medicine Chest for 25c

In this chest you have an excellent remedy for Toothache, Bruises, Sprains, Stiff Neck, Backache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and for most emergencies. One 25c. bottle of Sloan's Liniment does it all—this because these ailments are symptoms, not diseases, and are caused by congestion and inflammation. If you doubt, ask those who use Sloan's Liniment, or better still, buy a 25c. bottle and prove it. All Druggists.

GRANBY CENTER

Mr. and Mrs. Vint Ingamells have been spehding a few days with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hall.

Miss Nellie Layhee of Buffalo is visiting Mrs. William Backman.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith are entertaining their daughter and grandson, Mrs. Ralph Van Buren and Myron.

M. E. Drury and wife are camping at Dempster Grove, they will remain until after camp meeting.

Mrs. Kidd and three children of Pierre Point spent the week end with Mrs. Harrison Casewell.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hall spent Sunday in Syracuse.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Thompson left Tuesday morning for Thousand Islands to spend their vacation at Fine View.

VanWagenen Corporation

FARM IMPLEMENTS and MACHINERY

OVERLAND AUTOMOBILES

SUPPLIES   ACCESSORIES

The New Overland for 1916 $750

is Now on Exhibition in Our Salesrooms. Make it a point to *See This Car*—it stands alone in its class. :: :: :: ::

Salesrooms—SOUTH FIRST STREET—Garage

WALL PAPER

25% DISCOUNT

To all purchasers during Fair week.

We carry the most complete stock of

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES

in the city

Hulett-Taft Co., Inc.

208 Oneida St.

ALMOST FREE ALUMINUM PERCOLATOR

With the Coupons given with Wood's Gilt Edge Coffee and Primrose Tea, plus 98 cents, you can get the handsome Aluminum Percolator. See window.

The Coffee per pound 35c

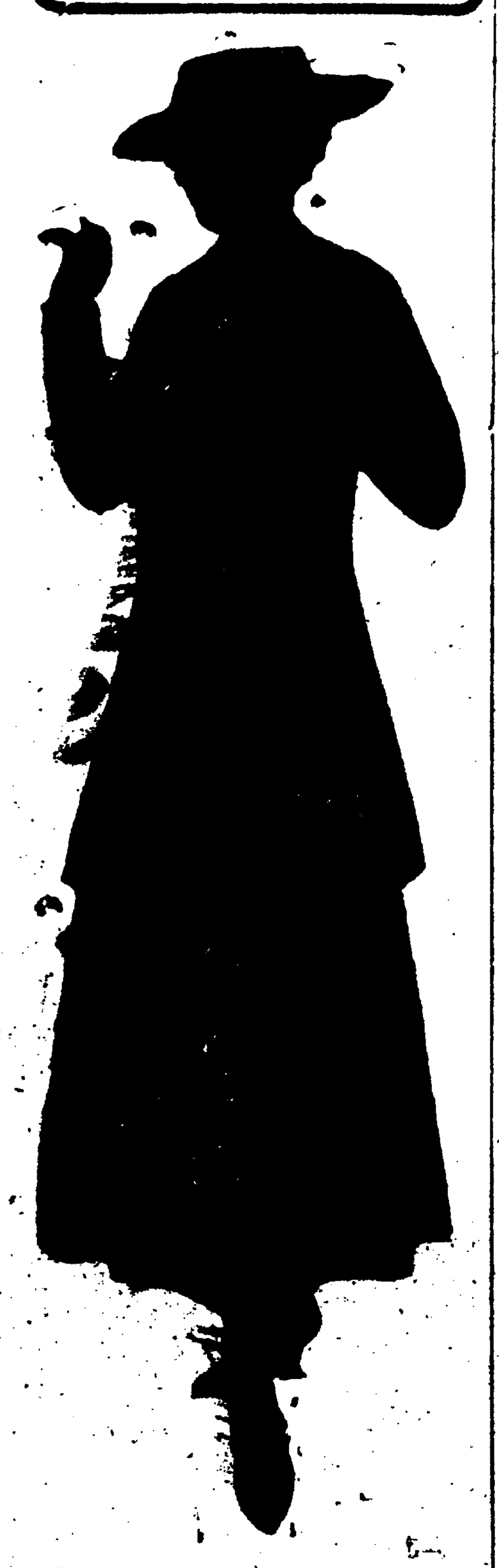
The Tea per 1-2 pound 30c

EACH PACKAGE CONTAINS COUPON

WARNER'S GROCERY

East First Street   Phone 3136

TODAY'S FASHION NOTE



Charming in its quaint simplicity is this frock of wool batiste in the fashionable Joffre blue. There is an underbody of chiffon taffeta, and, in fact, the entire costume may be carried out in this silk. A Quaker collar of organdy and corded tucks for the full skirt are the chief decorative features. The costume in medium size requires 7 3-4 yards 36-in. material. Pictorial Review Waist No. 6331. Sizes, 32 to 42 in. bust. Price, 15c. Skirt No. 6378 22 to 34 in. waist. Price, 15 cents.

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.

New Potatoes, per peck (15lbs.), 19c at Keller & Wilson's. adf

Black Baking Company time in Fulton is at all times. Your grocer sells the goods. adv

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING AND HEATING
Phone 186
17 N. Second St.

"FULTON SUITS ME; IT WILL YOU"
If you secure one of my beautiful FALL SUITINGS just received
I. FOX
OVER BUSH & SMITH STORE
The only Fulton Tailor whose Suits are made on premises where they may be inspected by customers.

Your Shoes
Do They Need
Repairing?
This is the best and quickest shop.
Wilson & Dwyer
207 Cayuga St.

Thomas H. Marvin
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
Some of our specialties are:
Lehigh Portland Cement
Peerless Wall plaster
Robinson Sewer Pipe
Onondaga Vitrified Brick
Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc.
Land Plaster Hydrated Lime
Yard:
Corner First and Broadway

BERNHARD'S BAY.

Prof. Walker and family returned to Syracuse Friday after a two weeks' outing in the Vandawaker cottage.

The Cleveland and Bernhard's Bay Sunday schools held their picnic at the Grange hall.

The new arrivals at the Chestnuts are Mrs. T. Frank, Mrs. E. Frank, Miss Floher, Misses Helen and Grace Halleran, all of Syracuse.

Prof. L. B. Howe and family of Syracuse were at the cottage over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gilbert of Syracuse came Wednesday for a two weeks' outing and are at the Howe cottage.

Mrs. Janet Lewis and granddaughter, Ruth, visiter at L. A. Ferris' at Cleveland recently.

Ed. Myrick has returned to Wilcox, Pa., where he was working in the glass factory.

Mrs. Grace Hill and children of Syracuse are visiting at her mother's, Mrs. Kate Pickens.

Remember the Church and Society will meet with Mrs. Hira Short next Thursday at 2:30. All members requested to be present, as important business will be transacted.

The proceeds of the food sale were $8.42.

Rev. J. W. Wilson of New York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Winn.

The B. B. Grange held a meeting at hteir hall recently. There was a good attendance.

C. L. Benedick of Phoenix was a guest of the Grange Friday evening.

Miss Lulu Taft is visiting at Mrs. George Davis' at Maple Flats.

Mrs. Jane Hall visited Friday at Mrs. D. G. Ingersoll's.

Mrs. E. Deline, Mrs. William Wood visited Mrs. R. Woolridge at Constantia Center.

R. Beinard is seriously ill and not able to be about.

Mrs. Will Hall is seriously ill.

Miss Florence Hall was called home on account of the illness of her mother.

Mrs. William Wood and son, Walter, spent Saturday in Oneida on business.

Clarence Winn and Miss Helen Winn came Thursday to their cottage for two weeks.

Mrs. Sarah Brocket is spending some time at the home of Mrs. Volintine.

Mrs. J. E. Peachin and son spent Sunday at Mrs. James Peachin's.

SOUTH GRANBY.

The meetings are growing in interest and we are sorry to see Miss Moore depart. There has been much good done. There were two ministers there Friday night besides Elder Bull, the Rev. Johnson of South Hannibal, and Rev. Conklin of Bowen's Corners.

Mrs. Bertha Taylor is entertaining her cousin, Mrs. Swayze, and her daughters and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Beatie and little son.

Mrs. Ernest Luke and children have been visiting her parents and friends in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Myron Terpening were guests of his sister on Sunday.

Mrs. Maud Pierce and Mrs. Wilda Assenheimer arrived from Brooklyn this week.

Mrs. Pierce stopped in Ilion and visited her friend, Miss Clara Atherton.

Miss Brown from Schenectady visited her brother, Ralph Brown, and family.

Harlow Stege is home for a two weeks' vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Starick and her sister, Mrs. Ruth Roat, of Elmira, have rented Mrs. L. T. Austin's house for a few weeks.

Mrs. Austin went to Cazenovia Sunday with her son, Milo, and wife to visit her nephew and niece. Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Dunsmore. She will remain some time.

Miss Frances Luke visited in Baldwinsville the week-end.

Mrs. Estella Howard is visiting her brother Fred Andrews. She accompanied her niece Lottie Andrews to her home.

The farmers' picnic at High Bank last Wednesday was quite an event. There was a large crowd present and were from Ira, South Hannibal, Bowen's Corners, Lysander, Fulton, Marcellus and all through the country. Ray Darling and wife were busy popping corn, and the Wybrons were selling ice cream and soft drinks. They sold 30 gallons of ice cream and thought they could have sold ten gallons more if they would of had it. Friends met friends, and altogether it was a jolly day and could not have been nicer if the day had been made to order. The usual games and contests were had. Two baby shows, a nail driving contest by ladies and the running race by the ladies. Potato race, three-legged race and a ball game. The Ira band furnished music.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

CONSERVATIVE TYPE OF TAILOR-MADE.

Autumn model for a tailored suit. The slightly fitted jacket and pleated skirt gives it an exceedingly chic effect.

There is a note of serious dignity, even austerity, about the latest tailored modes. Coats are slightly fitted and in many instances fall well below the hips. In the design pictured here brown covert cloth is used, and the coat has an inverted pleat at the under-arm seams and two-piece sleeves, with cuffs of the same material. The skirt is a pleated model and falls barely below the tops of the high buttoned boots. Using 54-inch material, 5 yards of cloth are sufficient for the suit in average size.

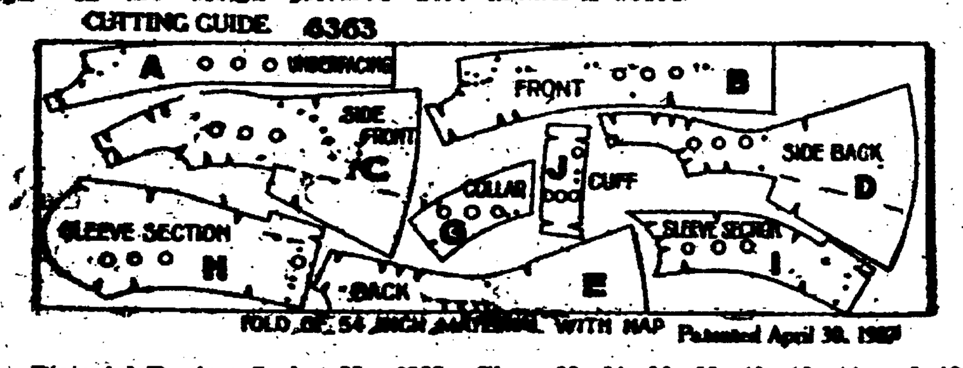
The coat may be finished with either high or open effect at the neck, and there are other changes that may be made during the cutting process. For instance, if the sleeves are desired with cuffs it will be necessary to cut off lower edges of pattern about ⅝ inch below small "o" perforations, then cut off extensions ⅝ inch outside of slot and small "o" perforations.

The cloth is first folded so that the various parts of the pattern may be placed to the best advantage. The upper sleeve section is laid on the cloth first, on a lengthwise thread. Then comes the back, which must be carefully laid along the lengthwise fold to avoid a seam. The lining should be mathematically correct, or else the back of the coat when worn will have the twisted effect that so often mars homemade garments.

To the right of the back the lower sleeve section is placed. This provides for the first row, as it may be called. Now, starting from the beginning again, place opposite the upper sleeve section the side front and underfacing. These with the following sections are all arranged on a lengthwise fold. Next comes the front, then the side back. Between the back and the front there will be sufficient space for the collar and cuff. After laying the sections carefully on the goods, pin into place, and then the cutting may proceed.

In developing the jacket too much care cannot be given to the stitching and pressing of the seams. Use heavy irons and press quite flat. If necessary pad the shoulders lightly with canvas cloth. Frequently, when the suit is to be worn all winter, an interlining of flannel is added.

CUTTING GUIDE 6363



FOLD OF 54 INCH MATERIAL WITH NAP Patented April 30, 1907

Pictorial Review Jacket No. 6363. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Price, 15 cents.

Skirt No. 6308. Sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist. Price, 15 cents.

THOMAS' RACER MAY REEL OFF SOME STUNTS

James Thomas, local sportsman, who owns a 90-horse power Palmer-Singer racer, expects to try a mile against time at the Oswego County Fair automobile day Saturday, if he can secure permission of the fair authorities to use the track. Thomas' car is the same machine which hung up several records in the New York City, Brighton Beach and vicinity in 1913-14, and is capable of 90 miles an hour. On account of the sharp curve at the local track and the absence of banks, Thomas does not expect to smash any national marks for half-mile tracks.

PALERMO.

John Bough, who has been confined to the house several weeks by an injury to his foot, is now able to be about.

Mr. and Mrs. Oren Barrett of Delton, Mich., were visitors at Fred Parson's Thursday and Friday. Mr. Barrett resided here several years before going West.

Silas Wright of Scriba was at Harlon Wright's Saturday.

Mrs. Belle Wheaton visited at Mrs. Mary Hegaman's at West Fulton on Sunday.

Mrs. F. D. Johnston has gone to Scriba to spend several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Silas Wright.

PAINT BETTER

Better isn't enough; paint best.

A man bought "cheap" plaint; saved 20c or 30c or 40c or 50c a gallon, didn't he?

Yes, and bought 40 or 50 or 60 or 80 percent more gallons; how much did he make on his paint?

And he paid for painting those gallons—a fair day's work is a gallon—how much did he make on thel abor part of his job?

He lost a quarter or third of his money.

How long will it last? not his money, the paint

Perhaps half as long as Devoe. How long will his money last, if he buys other stuff as he bought that paint?

Better buy the best paint; it makes the least bill and least-often.

L. P. Smith Co. sells it.

MT. PLEASANT.

The usual service will be held next Sunday, although Rev. Williams invites everyone to attend the Dempster camp meeting.

Leonard, Velma and Laney Howard and Gladys Peckham were the guests of their aunt, Mrs. Frances Burlier, in Euclid last week.

Bessie and Pauline Montague of Syracuse are guests of their sister, Mrs. Charles Osborn.

Miss Lottie Powell of Rose Hill is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Albert Paddock.

Mrs. Theodore Stewart is entertaining her sister.

Mrs. Ray Dunsmore fell on the walk last week and injured her back quite severely. Mrs. Susan Dunsmore is caring for her.

Gerard Taft of Pennsylvania, spent last week with his family here.

Orlon Taft of Iowa is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Taft.

Threshers are making their rounds to the farmers in this vicinity.

Word has been received here of the death of Mrs. Ada Gadbow of Scriba. She will be buried from the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clinton Martin, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday. She was a half-sister of Mrs. Lavina Osborn of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Erwin and Mrs. Lois Talman of Sterling were recent visitors at Fred Osborne's.

Mrs. Jane Parson of Fulton is a guest of Earl Rowlee.

Mrs. Leo Seaton and daughter, Sarah, of Fulton, have been the guests of her mother, Mrs. Sarah Kerfein.

Mrs. Grannes of Constantia visited her daughter, Mrs. Bert Dupey, and Mrs. T. Haynes.

Mrs. Rufina Depuy was pleasantly surprised on her recent birthday at the home of her son, Moses.

Your Cough Can be Stopped

Using care to avoid draughts, exposure, sudden changes, and taking a treatment of Dr. King's New Discovery, will positively relieve, and in time will surely rid you, of your Cough. The first dose soothes the irritation, checks your Cough, which stops in a short time. Dr. King's New Discovery has been used successfully for 45 years and is guaranteed to cure you. Money back if it fails. Get a bottle from your Druggist; it costs only a little and will help you so much.

COOKING A HUSBAND

By I E. Hyde.

Some women think they justly can,
As bladders are blown, blow up a man,
And other women roast them;
Some freeze them, others like them stewed,
And some they batter all askewed,
And yet another toasts them.
One woman keeps her's in a pickle,
Another thinks it wise to tickle;
Yet none are cooked quite proper.
You can't expect a man will taste
Good by misuse or senseless waste;
He's like a lukewarm hopper.
If you will get him nicely seated,
And make him think he's rightly treated,
He's apt to keep his flavor
Delicious to the taste and touch.
Of course, we can't expect too much
Of earth he may oft' savor.
To choose a man, I would advise
You to take one of the medium size;
Don't pick a golden salmon,
Nor don't get one of silvery rays
Like mackerel, you won't like his ways
I'm sure he'd prove a mammon,
And don't take one packed with crushed ice;
A man that's cold is none too nice;
You'd never get to feel him.
You may get one that uses snuff,
And if you find he is too tough
Perhaps you'd better peel him.
To trim him use a tongue that's sharp
And keep him still, don't let him harp,
For then he'd grow auspicious;
But if you soak him well, just as I say,
He really is delicious.
And let me tell you this, my girl—
You may think that you'd like a pearl,
So choose him all yourself,
For tastes oft' differ, it is said.
Let none else choose the man you wed,
Don't trust a kindred elf,
And then to cook your manly dear
You'll have to wrap him well, I fear,
In snow-white spotless linen,
And then you tie him in the pot
With cords called love, pale blue, or not,
And set your fire to spinnin';
Use kindlings split from off content,
Don't wait to ask for his consent;
Nor cook him to a shrivel.
Don't let your fire burn up too hot,
For if he scorches to the pot
He'll sputter like the devil;
But watch him close and let him stew,
For, since like crabs and lobsters too,
You cook them while alive.
You add a little sugar sweet
To season and preserve his meat,
Some spice will oft' revive;
No vinegar or pepper use,
For then you'd all your labor lose,
Nor stick him with sharp slivers.
You cannot fail to know just when
You've cooked him to a turn, and then
You keep him full of quivers.
You'll always feel you are quite free
And I am sure that you'll quite agree
The children he'll not scold;
You'll keep him well through martial's place,
Unless you put him in a place
That is too very cold.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condititon of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. adv

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Creditors.

In Purruance of an Order of Hon. Clayton I. Miller, Surrogate of the County of Oswego, New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Lucinda J. Curtis, late of the Town of Palermo, in said County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the office of William S. Hillick at No. 59 South First Street in the city of Fulton in the County of Oswego, New York, on or before the 1st day of February, 1916.

Dated this 12th day of July A.D., 1915.

SAMUEL L. CURTIS,
Administrator.

William S. Hillick,
Attorney for Administrator.
B-7-14-15

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated
Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 3111 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers. Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4366
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

GLENWOOD FARM
Milk, Cream and Commercial Buttermilk
Our bottles are washed by steam
Our milk bottled on Farm of
FRED VOGELGSANG
Phone 2510

G. H. MAUDE
Painter and Decorator
Phone 4369 260 S. 5th St.
Free estimate on Exterior and Interior work. Up-to-date designs.

ROGERS' SILVERWARE FREE!
One coupon with each 5c purchase.
Premiums on Display
POMPHRET'S

THINKING OF A BOAT RIDE?
30-foot launch and rowboats to rent.
INGERSOLL'S BOAT LIVERY
N. 1st st. opposite Old Grace Chapel.

DEFIANCE TIRES
Both Smooth and Tiger Tread.
These tires are giving the best of satisfaction.
Guaranteed 4,000 Miles.
For Sale by
GEO. B. PALMER
207 Worth St.

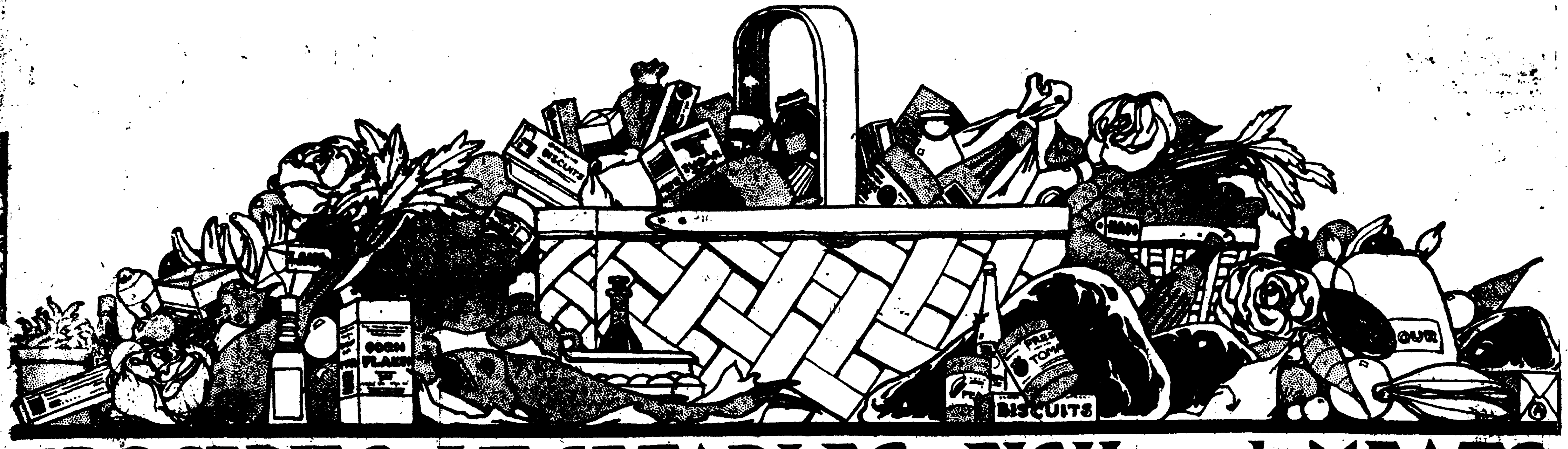
DRESSMAKING
Promptly and Neatly Done.
Prices Reasonable
412 Hannibal st. Fulton, N. Y.

Steamer CITY OF FULTON
Freight & Packet Service
Runs daily between Fulton and Syracuse
Leave Fulton, 5:15 a. m.
Arrive Syracuse, 11 a. m.
Leave Syracuse, 2:50 p. m.
Capt. C. S. Burleigh

Alexandria Bay $2.50
(Including Tour of Islands)
Round trip. Every Saturday, Sunday and holiday, to September 6, inclusive. Also Wednesdays to Aug. 25. Returning same day.

Ontario Beach . $1.90
(Charlotte)
Round trip. Every Sunday and holiday to Sept. 6, inclusive. Good going and returning same day.
Consult local ticket agents for time of trains and other information.

We Want Your
ELECTRICAL WORK
ALL SORTS OF SUPPLIES AND WORK WILL BE DONE IN A WORKMAN-LIKE MANNER.
D. B. KANE
Phone 1598 118 Oneida St.



GROCERIES, VEGETABLES, FISH and MEATS

OUR POLICY

"Buy In Fulton"

We Buy Here Whenever Possible and Some of Our Leading Lines are Fulton Products.

BLACK'S BREAD and COOKIES

FORT STANWIX CANNED GOODS

OUR OWN SPECIAL TEAS and COFFEES

We Buy Our Produce, Fresh Every Morning, from Farmers in This Vicinity. This Plan Insures the Purity of Our Food Products. Close Attention to These Principles Has Doubled Our Business in Four Years.

OUR MOTTO—"Not the Cheapest, but the Best."

Prompt Delivery System Courteous Service at all Times

F. G. DOLBEAR

W. 1st St., Phone 379

Opposite Triangle Park

CHASE & SANBORN'S TEAS and COFFEES

OCCIDENT FLOUR

FERNDELL PURE FOODS

CAHILL'S PERFECTION BREAD

WARD'S CAKES—*Fresh Daily*

HARBOR FARMS CREAMERY BUTTER

and Everything Else That's Good to Eat, at

LaPORT'S GROCERY

Oneida Street **Hello 75**

THE INDEPENDENT MARKET

MODERN THROUGHOUT

NEW REFRIGERATING SYSTEM

ALL MEATS UNDER GLASS

PROMPT ATTENTION

CAREFUL SERVICE

Our Prices are Always the Lowest in the City and Our Goods the Best

P. Bianchi

37 East Second St.

ANY MARKET CAN BUY GOOD MEAT

But Very Few Can Give REAL SERVICE

IN THIS DEPARTMENT

THE CITY MARKET

claims leadership and our claim is justified, as evidenced by our ever-growing list of satisfied customers. Fulton housewives who trade at the City Market find the morning trip to the shops unneccessary. They telephone their order to us and tell us what they want and when they want it. And we make good. *Telephone Number* 42.

Careful attention to our buying insures the purity of our goods. A desire to please our customers prompts us to fill their orders quickly. Courtesy is the watchword in our business dealings—we are always glad to give you information about our stock. Our delivery service stands alone.

FRESH MEATS **VEGETABLES** **FISH** **CANNED GOODS**

You Make No Mistake When You Try

THE CITY MARKET, So. Second Street

H. C. DANN, Proprietor

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1. No. 208. | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1915. | Price One Cent

ARABIC WAS BIGGEST MUNITIONS CARRIER; ESCAPED FORMER PLOT

New York, Aug. 20.—In shipping circles yesterday no doubt was entertained that the White Star liner Arabic was torpedoed because for the last three or four months she had been the heaviest carrier of munitions of war for the Allies.

On each of her last three eastward voyages the ship carried an average of $1,000,000 worth of war supplies. Each time her great cargo facilities, approximately 16,000 tons, were taxed to the utmost, and on her last trip, leaving here July 28, her sailing was delayed several hours to stow the biggest cargo of war munitions that ever left this port.

Twice before an atempt was made to destroy the Arabic. A cable message from London on March 27 said the Arabic had been pursued by a German submarine in the Irish sea on the voyage ended that day. The message related that a periscope had been sighted at the entrance to St. George's Channel. The Arabic put on full steam and escaped. The second attempt was not known here until August 6, a day after the Arabic arrived in Liverpool on her last voyage from this port.

It was then announced that two days before the Whte Star liner left here two sticks of dynamite in what Combustibles Inspector Owen Eagan described as an 'advanced state of deterioration and therefore easy to explode," were found in a room on B deck. Inspector Eagan said a jar might have set the dynamite off and destroyed the ship and her "biggest cargo of munitions."

No fuse, detonator or wiring were found connected with the sticks of dynamite, which were concealed under a settee in the women's parlor. A thorough search of the liner was made on the day the Arabic sailed.

According to the most authentic information obtainable last night the Arabic had not been armed on any of her voyages from this port. Examination was made by Collecter Malone's neutrality squad before each eastward voyage. The nearest approach to arming the liner was the organization of part of her crew into a rifle club, which practiced firing at a raft off the stern of the ship. On recent trips she carried fewer passengers. Among the 105 in the cabin and eighty in the steerage on her last voyage to Liverpool five were Americans. Before that voyage the liner was painted a slate color and her wheelhouse was banked with sand bags to protect her steerage apparatus from damage by shell fire.

Since the Arabic was transferred from the Boston-Mediterranean service to the New York-Liverpool service she had made a round trip about every five weeks.

MALT MEAD SALE WAS NOT STOPPED

An Oswego paper yesterday printed a report that three men had been arrested by the Fulton police for selling a malt extract drink at the fair grounds, in violation of the state excise laws. The report stated that the men had been held in $1,000 bail each, for action of the Grand Jury.

When questioned this morning regarding the report, Chief Edward Dyer said the Oswego papers had been misinformed and that no one had been arrested at the fair grounds on that charge. The Chief admitted that several men were selling a malt extract product known as "Malt Mead" on the grounds and that he, in company with District Attorney Culkin, had spoken to some of the venders about the drink. One of the men became frightened and stopped the sale immediately, but two others, both of them Fultonians, are still selling the drink, and will no doubt do so without interference from him, Chief Dyer asserts.

The Chief said several arrests had been made in other cities because fair venders sold the same product and that in each instance the venders had won the cases after a chemical analysis had been made of the drink. Rather than bring a test case, which would involve some expense, the Chief has decided to take the results in other cities as sufficient and the venders of the product will not be interfered with.

According to the Oswego account a local minister was responsible for the reported arrest of the men and had brought the matter to the attention of the authorities after a personal invesigation.

STEVENSON SAYS CANADIANS ARE LOYAL

Philip Stevenson returned to this city yesterday after a two months' trip through Canada and New England. He relates several interesting anecdotes regarding the enlistment of Canadians in the British army and says the Dominion men are responding nobly to the calls of the mother country for men.

RUNAWAY CAR AT FAIRGROUNDS

William Hayes, of the West River road, a student at Syracuse University, forgot to take his automobile out of gear when he stopped the car at the fair grounds enclosure yesterday noon. Later in the afternoon Mr. Hayes and his party were ready to leave the grounds and after three of his friends seated themselves in the auto, Mr. Hayes went to the front of the car to crank up. The engine at once started on only a half turn, and with a large supply of gas turned on the car started moving and nearly ran Mr. Hayes down. Gathering speed as it ran along the car became unmanageable and headed for the rail fence at the edge of the race track. Mr. Hayes managed to grasp the side of the car and, pulling himself into the driver's seat, threw out the clutch and pulled on the emergency brake just before the car hit the rail.

His companions were badly frightened and unnerved and Mr. Hayes was excited only for a few seconds. Several people who stood in the path of the car narrowly escaped being run down, but no one was injured.

Later in the afternoon as Gertrude Murphy, ten years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Murphy, of 251 South 6th st., was leaving the fair grounds with her mother, an automobile driven by an unknown man came out of the main gate suddenly and narrowly escaped hitting the little girl, who was walking several feet in advance of her mother. Thec hild jumped back, but not before the front wheel of the car had passed over her foot, which was painfully injured. The man in the car did not stop to ascertain the extent of the child's injuries and no one in the crowd had enough presence of mind to take his number. Myron Stranahan happened along and took Mrs. Murphy and the injured child to her home, where Dr. Gladman attended her.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Rain tonight and Saturday; increasing east to northeast winds.

RUNNING A CITY LIKE A BUSINESS

No. 1---The Story of the Aldermen's Brass Plate and the End of a Score of Soft Jobs

The Evening Times has secured from the S. S. McClure Syndicate a series of ten articles for publication bearing the above heading. The writing of M. M. Wilmer are in demand everywhere, by people interested in better municipal government and the first of the series appears today, to be followed by No. 2 on Monday.

(By M. M. Wilmer..)

Recently the aldermen of Buffalo voted to have their names inscribed on a brass tablet to become a permanent ornament of the wall of the council chamber. It was to be done at the city's expense, of course. The newspapers jeered and the men on the street corners said sarcastic things. The board of councilmen, which constitutes the upper branch of the present bicameral city legislature, rejected the proposition with the remark by a learned member, "De mortuis nil nisi bonum." So ended ignobly an attempt to perpetuate the fame of the last men to represent an era in the city's history.

SWEEPING AWAY SOFT JOBS

The reason why these aldermen thought that a brass tablet in their memory would be appropriate was that, after December 31 next, aldermen in Buffalo will be no more. The city will no longer hire twenty-seven men at $1,000 a year each to represent its twenty-seven wards and incidentally to spend the money of all the taxpayers as well as of a few who have a chance to vote for them. Neither will the city continue to support, as it now does, a board of nine councilmen to act as a check and balance upon the lower branch. Furthermore, it will have no more police commissioners, no more fire commissioners, no more park commissioners and no comptroller. It never has had a board of health or a board of education.

Buffalo has made a fairly clean sweep of its higher officials. It has voted some forty-eight of them out of existence, and it expects that, beginning with January 1 next, five men shall do the work for which the forty-eight have been employed. That is the meaning of commission government in Buffalo as the crude and hard-hearted average taxpayer understands it.

MAYOR MUST GO TO WORK.

The only higher official who has been allowed to hold on is the mayor, and he is one of the comparatively few for whom every voter in the city had a chance to vote. But the mayor will have to go to work. He is to become superintendent of thedepartment of public safety, which will include the police, fire and health departments, In other words, he will be police commission, fire commission and what in most cities is board of health, all in his own person.

The four other commissioners will each have substantially the same power as the mayor, though none of them will have the dignity of the title which he is allowed to retain. One will be head of the department of finance and accounts, one will be head of the department of public affairs, which includes principally the schools; one will be head of the department of public works and one will be head of the department of parks and buildings.

FIVE TO DO WORK OF MANY.

But in addition to all this executive work, these five men are also going to be the aldermen of the city—the entire common council, in fact, or the municipal assembly, as New York calls the institution. They are going to vote the appropriations and they are going to supervise the spending of the money. They will both make and enforce the ordinances.

They have all the power that it was possible for an ambitious city to wring from a reluctant state legislature. And the voters, every one of whom will have a voice in the election of each of these commissioners, are expected to hold them strictly accountable for their acts.

Buffalo believes that the plan will work well, as it has n many western cities. Buffalo's experience will be worth watching.

No. 2 of this series will be published Monday.

(Copyright, 1915, by S. S. McClure.)

ANOTHER BIG DAY AT THE PUBLIC MARKET

Auburn, Aug. 20.—The first sickle pares of the season were on hand at the Public Market yesterday and sold readily for 50 cents per bushel. The suuply was not equal by any means to the demand, and a large number of orders for Saturday were taken by thep roducers.

Market Master Charles Miskell also disposed of a ton of wheat straw for a producer, getting a buyer by means of telephone. The straw sold for $7.

Tomatoes and green corn were among the most popular articles on the market. The former sold generally at two quarts for 15 cents or 80 centsp er half bushel basket, although a few were sold for five cents a quart or 60 cents per half bushel. Corn dropped in price to 12 cents per dozen ears and large quantities were sold at this price. One or two producers sold their supply for 15 cents per dozen.

INDEPENDNTS TO PLAY AT PULASKI TOMORROW

The Independents of this city will journey to Pulaski tomorrow to meet the Pulaski Athletics. The local team will make the trip by automobile and expect to leave this city about 12:30.

The locals suffered a defeat at the hands of the much-padded Pulaski aggregation some weeks ago, but in spite of that fact the Fultonians are confident they can trim the county seaters.

MRS. HYDE'S WRITES SONG; ON SALE

Mrs. I. E. Hyde of this city, whose writings in verse and prose appear in this newspaper, occasionally has composed a song, "Mother's Absence." The words have been set to music and copies may be had now at Bogne's Music store. Mrs. Hyde is to be congratulated on her accomplishments as she now has qualified to enter the local Hall of Fame.

Fair Crowds Break Record; Local Horse Wins 2.20 Pace

Yesterday was the big day at the Oswego County Fair, and the fair association reports place the attendance at 10,000 people, including representations from all over the state. Automobiles were closely parked in the race track enclosure and within and outside the grounds in large numbers. The midway and the exhibits were well filled with people all day long and the grand stand at the race track seated a capacity crowd during the races in the afternoon, when for the first time since the opening of the fair a Fulton-owned horse carried off first honors.

Early yesterday morning the large crowds in attendance and the perfect weather indicated that records would be smashed before the day was out, and concession operators hastily stocked up with fresh supplies in readiness to meet the throngs which crowded the grounds later in the day. They were not disappointed, for tuuring cars, rigs, trolley cars and the railroad trains discharged their passengers at the gates in great numbers and the show owners and booth workers heaved sighs of happiness and relief at sundown last night.

Athletic Contests Well Attended.

Although the exhibits drew their quota of the crowd, the race track grand stand was easily the center of attraction for most of the pleasure-seekers, for the racing card was a good one, and the athletic contests open to public school boys also drew very man enthusiasts. The athletic contests in charge of Francis Murphy of this city, a senior at Mercersburg Academy, and Glenn Ryther, also of this city, were close and interestin from start to finish. Every youthful contender had his following of partisans and each was roundly cheered as he participated in the games.

The high jump developed the keenest rivalry between schoolmates Reginald Orvis, son of the well known high jumper of that name, and Lloyd Chase, both students of Mexico High school, showed form and ability seldom seen outside of metropolitan circles. Orvis, in the high jump, cleared notch after notch without effort, and Chase, while lacking the form of his older competitor, also showed class until he cleared the bar at 4 feet 10 and slipped upon his back. Badly shaken up, he was in no condition to give Orvis a battle and that lad took first honors at 5 feet 1 inch although he showed ability to better that mark in competition.

The pole vault was won by Lewis Parmiter, with a mark of 8 feet 6 inches. Ralph Stevens and Mark Love finished second and third.

With a jump of 8 feet 6 inches, Orvis won the running broad, and in this event also Chase was his closest competitor.

The results of the contest follow:

Running broad jump—Reginald Orvis, Mexico High school, first; Lloyd Chase, Mexico High school, second; Harold Chase, Mexico High school, third. Distance, 18 feet 6 inches.

100 yard dash—Harold Chase, first; Robert Young, second; Orvis, third. Time, 12 seconds.

50 yard dash—Robert Young, first; Harold Chase; second; Ralph Stevens, third.

220 yard run—Young, first; Chase, second; Stevens, third.

Local Horse Wins 2:28 Pace.

Florence L., a bay mare, dam Edgewood, sire unknown, recent purchase of John W. Stevenson, walked away from the field in the 2:28 pace and won the race in straight heats. Driven by George Dubois, the mare, who was considered an unknown quantity because she had no mark, won easily, in spite of the fact that she was badly bunched at the start in all three heats.

In the first heat Florence L. flashed past the stand among the last three when Starter Thompson sent the horses off, but before the back stretch was reached the mare had overhauled all but Princess Nellie, and on the lower turn she swung into the lead. Dubois never was obliged to use the whip and the mare finished two lengths ahead of Princess Nellie.

The second heat was even more of a walkover for Florence L., but some keen driving by Ralph brought Noble Wilkes into second place by a nose over Princess Nellie, who seemed to tire in the stretch. The last heat plainly showed the superiority of the Stevenson entry and Noble Wilkes once more trailed, taking second place in the race.

This is the first horse entered by Mr. Stevenson in several years and local followers of racing are hailing his return to the turf with delight. Another Stevenson entry, Michigan King, will race today, and is expected to show his heels to the out of town steppers.

The results of yesterday's races follow:

2:14 Trot and 2:16 Pace; Purse, $250.

Woodlawn Girl, b. m., Erino, unknown (Jones)	1	1	1
Jubilee, b. g., (Clark)	2	2	3
Anna Mills (Howe)	3	3	2
Harry C. (Peckman)	4	4	4

Time—2:20 1-4, 2:18 1-4, 2:19 1-4.

2:28 Pace; Purse, $200.

Florence L., b. m., Edgewood unknown (Dubois)	1	1	1
Noble Wilkes jr., b. m., (Ralph)	4	2	2
Princess Nellie, b. m. (Jones)	2	3	3
Fidol Pateh, g.m. (Hutchins)	3	4	4
Ripple Audubon, b. g. (Turner)	5	5	5
Clarence B., br. g. (Battle)	7	7	6
Krista B., ch. m. (Bradt)	8	6	7
Lady Grattan, chfl m. (Philburn)	6	8	8

Time—2:22 1-4, 2:25 1-4, 2:22 1-4.

Premiums Awarded Yesterday.

D. H. Townsend won first ribbons with his exhibits of Merino sheep, Southdowns, Dorset Horns, Cotswold, Leicesters and swine. Fred Moore took second prizes for Merinos, South downs, and won first ribbons with his Shropshires, Hampshires, Oxfords, Cheviots, Lincolns, Ramboilets and De laines. He also won an award with his swine.

Ralph Owens won first prizes with a showing of Tunis.

In the flower exhibits George Perkins, Thomas O'Brien and George Dumas took first ribbons for professionals, while Mrs. William Hinsdale, Mrs. Charles Dolbear, Mrs. Davenport and Rosa Foederer won in the amateur classes.

The first prize of dairy exhibits was won by the Oswego County Home of Mexico. F. E. Thomas and C. W. Blanchard also won first awards in thisc lass.

The big spelling bee today and the fine racing card are expected to draw the largest crowd of the season. Several free-for-all athletic contests also promise some interest and the fine weather and the attendance at noon today presage a record crowd this afternoon.

A LOCAL FIGHT CLUB TO BE FORMED HERE

"Young" Taylor of Syracuse and "Red" Mack of Albany, furnish the main go of six rounds in the Ryan A. C. program tonight at the Arena. Eighto ther bouts are scheduled, all of which will prove interesting from the fact that the past few weeks' shows have shown that Tommy Ryan has a line on practically all the amateurs now and is able to match them up according to ability. Heretofore, on account of the short time in which amateurs have taken part in the weekly fights it has been impossible to do other than match the pugilists up according to weight.

While the local fighters have entirely fallen out of the program of the Ryan A. C. lately, the announcement during the past week that Tommy Ryan will establish a club in Fulton will revive interest in the fifht game and the near future should see most of the local aspirants for pugilistic honors back in training harness.

HORSE DRIVEN BY LOCAL MAN FRIGHTENED

This afternoon at 1 o'clock a horse attached to a carriage and driven by William Blodgett of this city, became frightened near the fair grounds and could not be controlled, [redacted]

The horse made for the entrance gate but collided with the fence. The wagon was overturned and Mr. Blodgett and a friend who accompanied him were thrown to the ground. Neither was injured, but the shafts on the wagon were broken. The horse also escaped serious injury.

D/34

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 207. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1915. Price One Cent

KAISER'S 16-IN. GUNS WIN NEW DAY AT KOVNO

Grand Duke Nicholas Extricates Army From Fallen City and Makes Orderly Retreat.

London, Aug. 19.—German 16-inch guns have won another victory in the destruction and capture of the Russian fortress of Kovno. Following the occupation of one of the forts on Monday, Field Marshal Von Hindenburg ordered his siege howitzers and storming parties into the breach, and at the end of twenty-four hours the entire fortress position, with the exception of the fort at Jesia, two and a half miles south of Kovno, was won.

Kovno, one of the most vital points in the Russian defense system, barred the road in the north to the Warsaw-Vilna-Petrograd railway and formed the northern extremity of the Brest Litovsk fortifications.

South of Ossowetz they are being pressed hard by Generals von Schalz and von Gallwitz, who were in charge of the sanguinary operations in the Narew sector. These two German commands are moving now in a northeasterly direction, aiming generally at Vilna. Prince Leopold of Bavaria is approaching the Brest-Litovsk-Bialystok railway east of the Bug river and Field Marshal von Mackensen, who is astride the Bug below Brest-Litovsk, has forced the Russians into the outer defenses of the fortress.

Russia Fortified Positions.

North of BrestLitovsk the only fortified positions remaining in possession of Grand Duke Nichols are Grodno, Ossowetz and Bialystock. South of Brest-Iitovsk, Kovel is held by the Russians, but an Austro-German army from Vlaidmir-Volynsky is menacing it.

Brest-Litovsk is under bombardment now from the northwest, west and the southwest. East of it, for more than fifty miles, stretch the vast Pripet marshes, traversed by one railroad, but devoid of highways of the least military value. Its position on the edge of the marsh district makes the situation of the army defending it particularly grave, observers say, if its forts should be unable to withstand the battering the Austro-German guns will subject them to.

For the first time since he began his retirement from Western Galicia in May, Grand Duke Nichols, in the opinion of military writers here, finds part of his army in serious danger of envelopment. The writers express curiosity regarding how he will extricate it.

The Russian commander continues an orderly retreat, as is evidenced by the fact that outside of the guns taken with the fortress of Kovno or captured in the forts of Novo-Georgevsk, two more of which have fallen, the Germans make no mention of the capture of artillery.

It would appear also that few prisoners have been taken, which doubtless means that a considerable part of the Austro-Germans in their most recent advance have met with no serious fighting.

With Kovno in German hands and Prince Leopold and iFeld aMrshal von Mackensen across the Bug, a speedy exit from Brest-Iitovsk, according to London observers, is the only safe one for the Russians if they are to escape before the second set of pincers prepared for them are closed.

Thomas to Race Plant of Boston At Fair Grounds

James Thomas of this city, owner of a 90 horse-power Palmer-Singer racer, has announced his intention of entering his car in the automobile races at the fair grounds Saturday if any purse is posted for the racing, or if he can arrange a side bet with the Boston racing men who will drive in the meet. Thomas wired the Goodyear factory at Akron, O., last night and was notified today that a complete set of racing tires have been shipped by fast express and will reach this city tomorrow.

According to Thomas he offered to post a side bet with the National racing team which will appear at the local meet and the out-of-town men backed down. He intends to try to arrange a bet with one of the other combinations. Thomas' car is capable of 90 miles an hour, but he does not believe the local track can be covered in fast time because of the absence of banks and the short turns. He was on the track early this morning and made several circuits in order to familiarize himself with the track.

Alderman and His Two Companions Were Shaken Up

Aldermen William Sullivan and John Bresnahan were badly cut and George Lehman and Edward Lum, all of this city, were severely shaken up when a touring car owned and driven by Mr. Lehman left the road at the top of Crosby Hill yesterday evening and crashed into a ditch. Alderman Sullivan was riding on the front seat with Mr. Lehman, while the other members of the party were seated in the rear of the car.

When the car reached the top of Crosby Hill, bound for this city, and had just started the descent, Mr. Lehman's hat blew off and as he clutched for it he temporarily relaxed his grip on the steering wheel and took his eyes from the road. The car hit a large stone and swerved to the left side of the road and into a ditch, finally bringing up against the low-hanging branch of a tree which swung into the windshield, completely wrecking it, and then whipped Mr. Bresnahan across the face, cutting his mouth. Mr. Lehman escaped the shower of glass, but Alderman Sullivan was cut about the wrists and arms. Dr. Fox was hurriedly called and he dressed the wounds of Alderman Sullivan and Mr. Bresnahan. Beyond a broken windshield the car was not damaged.

FULTON MAN KILLED IN BALDWINSVILLE

Gokob Sushko, a Russian, 20 years old, whose home was at 309 West 2nd st., this city, was instantly killed by a fast D. L. & W. train at Baldwinsville yesterday morning about six o'clock. Papers in Polish found upon the body served to identify the man.

The day previous the man had been seen in Baldwinsville and at nightfall he built a fire near the tracks. In the morning when Leon Dexter of Baldwinsville, upon his arrival for work in a coal yard located near the tracks, found the man asleep in a shed. He woke him up and the stranger left the coal yard.

The man went onto the tracks as the freight was approaching. Oliver Strong of Baldwinsville was nearby. He said that as the train was speeding by the man leaped for the grab handle of one of the cars.

He was thrown high into the air, striking the ground headforemost near the tracks. His body fell between the tracks, the wheels of the cars passing over his legs.

Coroner Crane, who was notified, decided an autopsy unnecessary, but has begun an investigation into the case.

RED SOX AGGREGATION TO PLAY IN OSWEGO

The Havana Red Sox, an aggregation of colored-baseball players, who have made themselves famous during the last few years by defeating some of the best baseball teams in the United States, are scheduled for a game in Oswego Sunday with the Roman Stars, a team made up of the best players in Oswego.

At the time the Havana Red Sox launched its first trip through the eastern states under the direction of a syndicate, the team attracted much attention. Originally the players were all collected in the South and toured the United States, but this year hte team has been permanently located at Watertown, making side trips from that place to nearby towns.

FIRST ACCIDENT THIS YEAR AT DANGEROUS POINT; CAR WRECKED

Miller Beardsley, who is associated with W. J. Sharp in the ice business, miraculously escaped serious injury yesterday afternoon when he drove his auto into the side wall of the Henderson & Thompson company's building at the west end of the lower bridge, almost demolishing the Ford car which he was driving. From the appearance of the front end of the car it is considered remarkable that Mr. Beardsley escaped being catapulted through the wind shield. In giving his version of the accident to a Times reporter immediately after the accident, Mr. Beardsley stated that he had driven west across the bridge and was in the middle of the small hill in Schenck street, on the right side, when, without any warning, a large touring car, the occupants of which he did not know but whom he recognized as Fultonians, swerved into his path. The large car was running north in 1st st. before it turned the corner, and on account of its speed was unable to take to the right side of the road. The incident happened so quickly that Mr. Beardsley was unable to do anything but instinctively try to avoid a collision. He therefore switched his car to the left, but in an instant had jumped the curb and crashed into the building at right angles. The crash was heard for a considerable distance, but when people reached the scene they found Mr. Beardsley uninjured.

An idea of the force of the collision can be gained from the fact that the whole four tires, front and rear, were knocked off, the right wheel totally demolished as well as the two front wheels, and the front of the car, including the mud guards, radiator, crank, lamps and other equipment stove in flat.

The wrecked automobile was taken to Palmer's garage in Worth street. The large touring car, which Mr. Beardsley blames for the accident, left the scene without the occupants giving their names.

The spot where the accident occurred has long been considered dangerous and a large four-foot sign in red is attached to a post on the corner of Schenck and West 1st sts. cautioning safety.

ELKS' ORCHESTRA PLEASED DANCERS

Last Night's Fine Performance to Be Followed by Lengthy Program Tonight in First Street.

Despite the cool weather a large crowd enjoyed the concert given last night at the Elks' club by the Elks' band of thirty pieces. The program was well balanced and several request numbers were played.

The weather had a slight effect upon the receipts of the ice cream festival, but the "hot-dog" venders in the rear of the grounds did a thriving business, more than making up the deficit of the ice cream stands. The ice cream tables on the lawn were well filled all evening, but members of the committee seem to think many people are afraid to enter the club grounds for some unknown reasons and wish to announce that the tables are at the service of the public at all times, and older people are especially invited to use the chairs on the lawns at any time.

Tickets were sold on the grounds last night for a dance in the ballroom after the concert, and more than 100 couples danced until 1 o'clock to the strains of the Elks' Imperial orchestra. The modern dances were the most popular but several of the more familiar numbers were also keenly appreciated.

Tonight the Elks will give another concert, festival and dance. The concert will begin promptly at 8 o'clock and the dancing will commence at 10 o'clock. The program for tonight's concert follows:

March—Fort Popham .... Hall
Selection—Little Cafe .... Caryll
Waltz—Cecile .... McKee
Overture—Fest .... Leutner
Popular Hits:
(a) When It's Tulip Time in Holland .... Remick
(b) Operatic Rag
Medley Overture—Remicks' Hits 1915 .... Remick
Selection—Maritana .... Wallace
Trombone Solo—Vale of Dreams ... . Remick
F. Jess Newton
Selection—High Jinks .... Friml
March—Ye Ancients .... Reeves
March—The Big Elk .... Newton

WEATHER FORECAST.

Gentle to variable winds; fair tonight and Friday.

Lee Model Kitchen at People's Hardware Booth, Fair Grounds. adv

TOOK SHOES FROM MAN HE KNEW

Two Oswegonians, Supplied With Liquor, Begged for Money, Got It; Merchant Got Ingratitude.

Frank Keeliher and William Gibbs, both of Oswego, returned evil for good yesterday and will therefore be allowed to meditate on their misdeeds for the next six months in the Oswego County Jail. Both men landed in this city yesterday morning without any money. Gibbs is a cripple and he went to a local merchant here whom he knew slightly, explained that he was without funds, and asked the man to lend him some money. The local man generously gave Gibbs some money and then walked to the back of his establishment. As Gibbs left the front door, however, he picked up a pair of shoes valued at 3.50 and made off. The merchant saw the man steal the shoes and trailed him to Hart's coal yard in Wall st., where Gibbs rejoined Keeliher and they had a good laugh at what they considered a smart trick. The business man came upon them while they were debating the disposal of the shoes and he discovered that the men were plentifully supplied with whiskey in spite of the fact that they had no money.

He ordered them to accompany him to the Police Station and they reluctantly followed him. They were charged with public intoxication.

This morning Judge Wilson used short, crisp words in condemning their act, and before sentencing them the culprits asked about their records. Gibbs confessed that he had served two years in Auburn prison for stealing copper wire and Keeliher has also served one year and three months in Auburn on a charge of attempted burglary. Judge Wilson has been lenient with both men when they were arraigned before on charges of drunkenness, but this morning he told them he would exert every effort to keep them out of Fulton and he gave them the limit sentence of six months in Oswego Jail.

PARKER GOES TO REJOIN COMPANY OF MINSTRELS

William Parker, solo trombonist of the Elks' band, severed his connection with that organization after last night's concert, and left today for Columbus, Ohio, where he will join Vogel's minstrels. This will be Mr. Parker's fifth season with the minstrels and in five years he has traversed every state in the Union, Cuba, Mexico and Jamaica with that company. His loss will be greatly felt by the Elks' band, as he is a musician of unusual ability and experience.

COLD STORAGE MAN TO TALK HERE SOON

The Agricultural Division of the Chamber of Commerce received word this morning from Dwight S. Beckwith of Albion, stating that he would speak at an open meeting of the Chamber conducted by the Division of Agriculture on Monday evening, August 30th.

Mr. Beckwith, who is an extensive dealer in apples, potatoes and cabbages, hash ad a good deal of experience with cold storage plants and his talk on operation should be exceedingly interesting.

The Agricultural Division is making arrangements with persons familiar with the construction of cold storage plants for the same evening, so that members of the Chamber may hear both phases of the cold storage proposition discussed.

Arrangements have been made to hold the meeting at the City Hall on Monday, August 30th, at 8 p. m.

Bracey, "Bike Wagon" Rider, Is Fined $10

George Brown, arrested by Patrolman Pare yesterday afternoon, was fined $5 or five days in Oswego jail this morning by Judge Wilson. Brown was charged with public intoxication and plead guilty.

Chene Bracey of Mexico and Mrs. Ruth Preman of the same place, who were arrested yesterday noon by Patrolman Pare, charged with driving while intoxicated, were given a hearing yesterday afternoon. Bracey was fined $10, which he paid, and Mrs. Preman was discharged.

The couple were riding through Cayuga st. yesterday morning in a "bike" wagon with only one seat. Bracey was holding Mrs. Preman on his knees and she was driving one of Bracey's high-spirited horses.

Bracey seemed to be very gay and Mrs. Preman appeared to be in slight difficulty also. Officer Pare stopped them after they had disregarded his traffic orders and, perceiving that they were intoxicated, took them to headquarters. Mrs. Preman was very indignant and refused all offers of assistance, but Bracey was unable to navigate and had to be helped up the stairs of the City Hall. He was able to talk, however, and begged the officers to call up several men at the fair grounds and ask them if he "wasn't all right?" He indignantly denied being intoxicated but when brought before Judge Wilson he changed his mind and entered a plea of guilty.

GALVESTON SEA WALL SAVES THOUSANDS

Dallas, Texas, Aug. 19.—Blowing at even a greater velocity than the storm of 1900, when 8,000 lives were lost in Galveston, the hurricane that swept over that region Monday morning until Tuesday took a surprisingly small toll of life, but did a larger damage to property.

The great sea wall, built by the government after the storm of 1900, saved the city from being destroyed again and kept the death list down to comparatively small numbers. But this storm, fiercer than that of 1900, tore away 1,000 feet of the sea wall and let through a flood that caused tremendous damage to property and to shipping.

GERMAN ALLIES LOST 470,000 IN POLAND

Petrograd, Aug. 18.—The Germans by their operations in the Kovno region hope to circumvent the Russions who are reconcentrating upon Brest Litovsk.

The bombardment of the western forts of Kovno greatly increased after the first charges failed, and the Germans now are restoring to a torrent of shells from large calibre guns.

A Russian military expert calculates the German losses, including the Bavarian, Saxon, Wurtenberg and fleet casualties to total 350,000 to which must now be added the 120,000 lost by the Prussians in recent battles.

FAIR HAS LOST NONE OF OLD TIME PRESTIGE

Racing Warmly Contested and Midway Shows Yesterday Drew Admiring, Eager Crowds---Plenty of Music.

"Wal. Hiram, what d'ye think of it?" asked an urbane old farmer of his companion at the fair grounds yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock.

"In my opinion, Riah," said the other, "it's a hum-dinger!"

And this was the prevailing opinion not only among those farmers who seldom see the midways, the elephants and the tango girls, except in pictures, but also of their more blase city brethren, who see those things every day—in the movies. The fair is a success and cold, hard facts, secured from the box office, plainly show that the event which has made the county famous has lost none of its attractions for the people. Some five thousand paid admissions were recorded during the day, over and above the numerous passes to concession operators, the members of the press and a few other favored ones. From early in the morning until late in the afternoon the sight-seers poured into the grounds and the venders and show owners reaped a golden harvest, smiling broadly the while. Good fellowship and happiness prevailed and the crowd was the best ordered, according to the police in charge, that has ever attended a local fair. No arrests were made during the day and only legitimate concessions attempted to operate.

The plan of the midway differs very slightly from that of previous years. Coming in the main gate, the Suffrage booth is the first on the right and the stands of local and outside confectioners line along past the main building until the flower building is reached. Photographers' galleries and a sideshow on which boasts Charley Chaplin and other unusual attractions are also on the right. Opposite, other candy, ice cream and hot-dog booths are lined up, and near the merry-go-round a show which houses a working world in miniature is pitched. Further down the midway there are several small booths, a palmist or two, a whip vender, who handed out a very smooth line of comedy patter, raking in the dollars meanwhile, and a large show in which are displayed several wonderful phenomena of the natural world. Further down, before the race track is reached is the balloon enclosure, where stands Monsieur Hammond's large hot-air balloon which carried a suffrage banner, "Votes for Women," aloft into the skies yesterday afternoon, amid

(Continued on Page Four)

Early Closing of Trolley Station Is Condemned

Because the agent in charge of the trolley station at the time had a pressing engagement elsewhere, a score of people, many of them tired after traversing the city and fair grounds all day, were obliged to stand on the pavement in the chill of the evening last night while waiting for local and the through cars shortly after 10 o'clock. The agent, in answer to inquiries, after he had locked the door at 10:05, replied that the station was supposed to close at 10:17. He refused to allow admittance to several passengers who wished to sit down while they waited for the 10:17 car, however.

The practice of closing the local station shortly after 10 o'clock has been justly condemned by many residents and visitors to the city who have to stand and wait for cars after that hour, no matter what the weather conditions are. Even outside the city in the small stations along the track, passengers can find a resting place and shelter late at night, but the company makes little effort to please the local patronage. The closing of the stations often costs passengers excess fare, also, when they wish to buy return tickets and are only allowed to purchase tickets one way on thec ars. There is said to be a state law which requires the company to keep the stations open as long as any trains stop.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Thursday, August 19, 1915.

45-PHONE NEWS ITEMS-45

Opinions

Military Education.

It is said that a feeling is gaining ground in Washington that we shall have to come to compulsory military education. That probably means in Washington civil official life, for it is well known that there has always obtained in Washington Military and naval life the view that we should have a vast standing army and as many battleships as any two or three European powers combined.

Whether the civil side of our government is beginning to harbor the militaristic view or not, we are unable to say. But the matter has been discussed in a desultory manner in private and in the press for several months, and the curious feature of the discussion is that in private conversation our German-American citizens are most free to discuss it and most emphatic in its condemnation. The reason for their latter attitude is that many thousands of them fled to the United States to escape that very thing, and if one proposes the adoption of the German system here they are quick to protest.

Their objection is a very good one too. In Germany the boy is appreticed to a trade as soon as he reaches a stated age, for which his parents are obliged to pay, besides supporting him during the four years of his apprenticeship. As soon as his trade is learned, the army grabs him for the military service which is exacted of all males. Thus the boy is nonproductive so far as income to his parents is concerned, for a period of seven or eight years.

The chief value of military training lies in the motion of discipline which it instills in the mind of youth. That is something our schools should teach, independent of military purposes, and something which parents should practice in the home, but don't. The Boy Scout fad ought to have some influence, but as yet it is more apparent than real.

However, if we want to go into the scheme of military training we need not adopt the German system, to the cost of four years of the formative period of the young man's life. If it is necessary to require every youngster upon attaining a stated age to enter the military, it might be done without sacrificing any of his time which is necessary to his support or that of his parents. Upon joining the state militia for necessary training, an occasional evening, now spent at lakeside recorts or city amusements of an unprofitable character, with a couple of weeks in the vacation season, would be sufficient to acquaint him with thed iscipline required of the country's defenders. Not being a military nation, and never having been a military nation—though giving a good account of itself in an emergency—that would be sufficient for present purposes we should think.

Fighting Booze With Meals.

A spectacular conflict between sobriety and the Demon Rum has been going on in the great industrial center of South Chicago. The fight was started by the Illinois Steel Company. It opened a general campaign against alcohol, and displayed signs and posters in all parts of its plants depicting the evils of strong drink. The propaganda began to have effect.

Naturally, the trade of the saloons in the vicinity of theh plants fell off Thereupon the saloon keepers started a counter attack. They established elaborate free lunches in their barrooms, and posted up placards in imitation of the anti-booze signs, telling the workmen how bad it was for them to eat cold lunches. "Don't come in to drink," they urged. "Come in and eat."

The appeal worked so well that soon the men were eating their lunches in the saloons—and naturally drinking again. So the steel company was driven to new tactics.

It proceeded to open a restaurant in the plant so that the men would have no excuse for going to the saloons. Here is a sample menu: Bowl of soup, two cents; roast beef and potatoes, five cents; tomato, one cent; coffee, two cents; ham sandwich, two cents; beans, two cents; ice cream, two cents.

There was nothing beating that. It kept the men healthy and efficient since it kept them away from the bars and saved them money.

Maybe there's a useful lesson in it. Why, indeed—even aside from the li- and factories provide good, cheap quor question—shouldn't big mills and factories provide good, cheap lunching accommodations for their employes?—Elmira Star—Gazette.

Lee Model Kitchen at People's Hardware Booth, Fair Grounds. adv

THIS MEANS FULTON

The Smith-Hughes Bill now before Congress providing federal aid to Vocational Training should receive the support of every real citizen of Fulton who is interested in our own boys and girls.

Vocational Training is needed to meet the increasing demand for trained workmen. When we train our boys and girls to be useful in some definite way the "bread line" in big cities will be wonderfully shortened. The greatest of our natural resources are our human resources.

Vocational training is needed to offset the increased cost of living. Life for millions of people has become narrowed and submerged by the fact that the cost of life's necessities has increased more rapidly in their earning powers. Vocational expertness and efficiency will be promoted through education.

Vocational training is necessary to conserve and develop our natural resources. Successful competition with foreign countries in the future will depend upon our ability "to sell more brains and less material."

The Smith-Hughes Bill for National Aid to Vocational education provides:

1. National grants to be given to states for stimulating vocational education in agriculture, and in the trades and industries.
2. The grants to be given in two forms:
   a. For the training of teachers of agriculture, trade and industrial; and home economic subjects.
   b. For the paying of part of the salaries of teachers, supervisors and directors of agricultural subjects and of teachers of trade and industrial subjects.
3. Appropriations to be made to a federal board for making studies and investigations which shall be of use in vocational schools.

To help in this nation-wide problem Fulton people, who are awake to the value of vocational training, should arouse interest by discussion of this topic wherever possible. The Educational department of the Chamber of Commerce should work through the public for aroused interest on this topic.

Our nation is young in education, but it is a great and glorious thing to take a hand in building the big things for one's country, as well as one's own community.

To polish plough shares is better than to sharpen swords. This applies to Fulton as well as Oskosh or Hong Kong.

Congressman Mott should receive messages from several Fulton people commendatory of the Smith-Hughes Bill.

"BOOSTING" IN BUSINESS

The rough and ready psychologists of the street have evolved a maxim: "Boost; don't knock!" An interesting example of the highly profitable application of that principle is reported by the Pennsylvania Railroad. One of its division superintendents believed that if he posted each month the names of employes who had given especially meritorious service—an "honor list"—instead of posting the names of men punished for violating the regulations or other demerits, there would be general improvement. He made the experiment. After six months' trial hef ound that there was 62 per cent decrease in cases requiring discipline; there was 71 per cent decrease in the total of days' suspension of workers, and there was 72 per cent decrease in wages thus lost to employes. No change whatever had beenm ade in the rules of the division or the methods of administration.

It seems to be human nature—American human nature, at least—to do better work through hope than through fear of punishment. Americans are prone to admire and support, even to emulate, the man who is doing something, who is obtaining something desirable as a result of his efforts; whereas, the threat of discipline, of punishment, not only does not awe them overmuch, but sometimes acts directly as a challenge. That division superintendent recognized the play of all these mixed motives in the mass of men under him, and turned his knowledge of psychology practically to account, for his company's profit and the men's. Wise executives these days are applying the maxim "Boost; don't knock!" in many ways which increase the efficiency of the men under them, and so benefit directly both employer and employe. It is good business as well as good pragmatic philosophy.—N. Y. Tribune.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

News Mostly of a Political Nature From the Nation's Seat of Government for Times' Readers.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Certain localities continue to receive the stimulus of war orders. Pittsburgh's recent share of contracts aggregates $80,000,000, virtually all for railway equipment. Secretary Nordman of the Pittsburgh Foreign Trade Commission states that he has turned over to firms in other cities several large orders for munitions, such as rifles and cartridges, which are not manufactured in the Pittsburgh district. A $25,000,000 contract for rifles, accoutrements and ammunition is to be let among Denver manufacturers, provided they can handle such a large order. The Newhouse mills in New York City have received a contract from the Italian government for blankets, the majority of them to be 8 1-2 pounds weight, 500,000 to be delivered in October. The American Woolen Company has also received a large order for blankets from the same government. Orders such as this account largely for the high prices of wool. Efforts of the Allies to place a $29,400,000 order for picric acid in St. Louis have failed because of inability of manufacturers there to supply such a demand, but several of the St. Louisians are contemplating the establishment of a picric acid plant in New Jersey. Picric acid sells at $1.50 a pound, an advance of one dollar since the war.

Some practitioners, administer strong stimulants to their patients in the belief that the artificial strength thus derived will enable them to tide over a crisis. It is hoped that war orders will act in like manner on our national industries, that they may pass through the crisis of a Democratic administration.

* * *

"When the war ends, all European countries will be organized on a syndicate basis. Their industries will be more centrally located. They must get on their feet as soon as possible. Foreign trade will be needed more than ever and it must be secured at the least possible expense."

This is a statement made in the Manufacturers' News by a western man who stands high in the business world. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., recently returned from abroad, declares that the European war cannot last more than a year longer. Considering these two statements, where will this country "get off" at under a Democratic tariff for revenue only? A Republican protective tariff law will be required to hold back the flood of foreign-made, — syndicate-selling goods. Remember that on election day, 1915.

* * *

Mr. Redfield says he is going to investigate the steamboat inspection service for the last fifteen years. We imagine that the kind of steamboat inspection in vogue in 1900 will be fascinating information for survivors of the Eastland horror. The kind of inspection in vogue on the Great Lakes in 1915 will be much more interesting—even though it is embarrassing to Mr. Rerfield.

* * *

The Colonel declares that he will enroll with his party. But his party is not rushing to enroll with him. It is enrolling in the Republican registration.

* * *

"Dry" states are reported to be puzzled what constitutes "near-beer." May we aid them? "Near-beer" bears the same relation to the beverage as ordinarily brewed that Secretary Redfield's "prosperity" does to the real article.

* * *

The month of July, noted, among other things, for marvelous "prosperity," especially in "war order" lines, managed, nevertheless, to produce a fruitage of 1,739 commercial failures, with liabilities of more than $18,000,000. This was 300 more failures than were reported in July, 1914.

* * *

Secretary Redfield's antics in Chicago will have one tendency which he hardly looked for. They will solidify that Republican majority of 150,000 which was developed at the last municipal election.

CENSUS FINDS BROOKLYN WOMAN 115 YEARS OLD

Albany, Aug. 18.—The State census enumeration has revealed a woman who lays claim to being 115 years of age. She is Mrs. Susan Gillis, colored, of No. 571 Classon avenue, Brooklyn, Moreover, she has a daughter 84 years of age, a granddaughter 42 years of age, not to mention a great grandson of 18 years and a great granddaughter of 17. Mrs. Gillis has the distinction of being the oldest person in the Empire state.

Unable to believe his own eyes, the cleek who first came across the name of Mrs. Gillis and noted the woman's extreme age, took a second glance on the enumerator's sheet. He saw the name of the daughter. Her age had been jotted down as 84 years, opposite the names of each appeared the words "no occupation," but that would be expected when a person arrives at the decidedly ripe old age of 115 years or even of 84.

While Mrs. Gillis carries off the honors in the longevity class, the census sheets show a Mrs. Nancy Sweeet of Oswego who is 102 years of age. Miss Mary Hare of Johnstown observed her 101st birthday anniversary on December 10th last, and while unable to get about without assistance, she is mentally keen and takes an interest in present day events in Europe.

Up in Watertown there is a woman 98 years of age whos trenuously objected to being enumerated as being "without occupation." I have always done my housework," said the woman, and while I may not be as spry as in years past, and now require a little help, I don't want to be listed as one who is without anything at which to busy their hands, opposite the woman's name the census sheet gives the word "housework."

MRS. MORA JOSEPH TO SET ASIDE VERDICT

The Oswego Times of yesterday says:

Alleging that deeds were given in order to avoid payment of a judgment for $8,000 in her favor, Mrs. Mora Joseph of Fulton has begun a action in Supreme Court against Mrs. Mary J. Rogers, Dora Campbell and J. W. Campbell, to set aside these transfers as null and void.

The judgment was rendered in Supreme Court in May, 1914, at Pulaski, in a suit for alienation of thhe affections of plaintiff's husband. There was no defense and the court decided a verdict of $8,000. The full amount of theh judgment thereafter filed was $8,093.43.

The complaint alleges that on April 17, 1914, Mrs. Rogers transferred the property by deed to her daughter, Mrs. Campbell, in order to defraud the plaintiff. On the same day it is alleged that Mrs. Campbell gave a mortgage for $3,000 to her husband John W. Campbell, as security for an alleged loan. It is claimed by the plaintiff, through her attorney, Thomas L. McKay, of Oswego, that these transfers were fraudulent and for the sole purpose of defrauding plaintiff. The property involved is said to have a value of approximately $8000.

The Campbells live in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and service of the papers was made on them through the sheriff of Westchester county.

THE QUIRK

Manager Darleigh announces the arrival here for Friday's presentation of the film, Oswego in the Movies. Concerning this feature the Palladium says:

Oswego shows up well in picture, and many prominent and leading citizens are on the screen, among them being Mayor Hennessey, F. B. Shepherd, T. P. Kingsford, G. W. Richards Chief Richardson, Chief Blackburn, A. Cooper and others. Mme. Heineman and Mrs. Eddy, as Misses Prosperity and Progress, give life to the numerous reproductions, and many views are presented of the daily business life of the city.

As the various people appear in the picture they are given as warm a reception by the audiences as if they were there in person. There are many amusing scenes in the picture, and they are so well presented that the exhibition does not tire.

Mme. Sara Heineman sang a number of selections last evening, which were finely rendered. Her voice is a full-toned mezzo soprano, which she used with skill. She was accompanied by George Roberts on the piano.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CO. GIVES $17,000 INCREASE

New York, Aug. 18.—About 17,000 employes of the Bethlehem Steel Compny, including those at the Lehigh, Saucon and Redington, Pa., plants, have just received an increase in wages, approximating 110 per cent union officials here announced yesterday.

Several other munitions plants at Philadelphia and Buffalo have announced a similar increase.

Give The Evening Times a trial. It has all the news about all the people you know, and then some more. adv

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 3111 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4946
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

GLENWOOD FARM
Milk, Cream and Commercial Buttermilk
Our bottles are washed by steam
Our milk bottled on Farm of
FRED VOGELGSANG
Phone 2510

G. H. MAUDE
Painter and Decorator
Phone 4369 260 S. 5th St.
Free estimate on Exterior and Interior work. Up-to-date designs.

THINKING OF A BOAT RIDE?
30-foot launch and rowboats to rent.
INGERSOLL'S BOAT LIVERY
N. 1st st. opposite Old Grace Chapel.

DEFIANCE TIRES
Both Smooth and Tiger Tread.
These tires are giving the best of satisfaction.
Guaranteed 4,000 Miles.
For Sale by
GEO. B. PALMER
207 Worth St.

DRESSMAKING
Promptly and Neatly Done
Prices Reasonable
412 Hannibal st. Fulton, N. Y.

Steamer CITY OF FULTON
Freight & Packet Service
Runs daily between Fulton and Syracuse
Leave Fulton, 5:15 a. m.
Arrive Syracuse, 11 a. m.
Leave Syracuse, 2:50 p. m.
Capt. C. S. Burleigh

D. EDWIN BALSLEY
Public Accountant and Auditor
401 Daniel Building
433 S. Salina st. Syracuse N. Y.

"SUFFRAGE" TORCH LOST IN NEW JERSEY WILDS

New York, Aug. 18.—"Lost, strayed or stolen from an automobile—the Suffrage Torch, which had been in New Jersey only ten days. Reward of $50 for its return to Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, of Newark, State President of the Woman's Political Union."

The whole State of New Jersey is in darkness—as regards suffragism—as indicated by the foregoing announcement, made yesterday. The announcement followed a conference hurriedly called between Mrs. Henry O. Havenmeyer, Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch of New York, president of the Union, and Mrs. Van Winkle.

"It isn't lost—it was stolen—" mourned one of the young suffragists who was last to see the missing emblem.

The torch was passed by Mrs. Havemeyer, on one tug boat, to Mrs. Van Winkle, on another, in the middle of the Hudson river, on August 7, and was last held aloft at a street meeting at Atlantic Highlands by Miss Alyce Gregory, of Long Branch.

It was put in an automobile while Misss Gregory and other speaker went into a drug store to clear their throats with chocolate sundaes; and when they returned the torch was gone!

SEVEN COUNTRIES DETERMINED TO RESTORE PEACE IN MEXICO

South and Central American Diplomats Give Valuable Aid to the Administration.

Something About the Men and Plans to Bring a Speedy End to Reign of Anarchy.

WATCHFUL waiting in Mexico is no more. The last rites over this policy were said at the conferences between the Latin American diplomats and Secretary Lansing, at which it was decided that the United States, with the moral support and co-operation of Central and South American republics, should restore peace in that country, which has been robbed and looted by the various leaders who have been in power from time to time since the overthrow of Diaz.

The calling in of the South and Central American diplomats was lauded on all sides, but this was not the first time the United States had requested them to aid in Mexico. When our troops had been landed at Vera Cruz, with a large fleet in the harbor, and when the city had been put under military government the A. B. C. mediators at the meeting at Niagara Falls smoothed over the difficulties, and the policy of watchful waiting was resumed.

Conditions failed to improve, and the United States with the other republics on this continent has outlined a method of procedure which, briefly stated, follows:

First.—An appeal was made to the Mexican factions to compose their differences in a convention or by such other means as they may regard as practicable.

Second.—If any faction fails to observe this injunction the other factions will be expected to set up a government, which in due season will be recognized by the United States, the republics of South America and the powers of Europe and the far east.

Photo by American Press Association.

SENOR DA GAMA OF BRAZIL.

Photo by American Press Association.

SENOR ROMULO S. NAON OF ARGENTINA.

Third.—The faction that refuses to support the plan will be barred from the privilege heretofore exercised of obtaining support of any kind from either the United States or South America. This means that the opposing faction will be unable to get equipment for military forces or funds to further military operations.

Fourth.—With a full understanding of the purposes of the United States and Latin America influential leaders in Mexico will proceed to the establishment of a provisional government. This government will at once be recognized by the United States and the other great powers.

Fifth.—A plan will be devised to finance the new government of Mexico.

The Appeal Is Sent.

The joint appeal—intended as a final warning before intervention—was signed by Secretary of State Lansing, by the ambassadors of Argentina, Brazil and Chile and the ministers of Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatamala. The minister of Peru pledged his government to support the action taken by the conference, and John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American union, assured the conference that the remaining countries of South and Central America would undoubtedly indorse its action.

After the conference Secretary Lansing made the following announcement:

"We agreed or assented to a proposition that a communication be addressed to the different factions in Mexico urging them to compose their differences, and we also agreed on the form which we will recommend to our governments with reference to the recognition of a government in Mexico."

Explains Sailing of Warships.

At the outset Secretary Lansing was asked to explain the sending of American warships to Vera Cruz. Several of the conferees felt that the dispatch of the battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire [illegible] pledging the conference to an indorsement of armed intervention in Mexico. But any misgivings that may have existed were quieted by the secretary of state's explanation—afterward characterized by one of the conferees as "too delightfully simple"—that one of the warships was being sent down to take the place of that which is bringing the Brazilian minister up to the United States and that the other was merely moved as a matter of navy department routine.

The Latin American conferees appeared to have very little hope that the joint appeal would be effective in bringing about a solution of the Mexican problem, and nothing less than a flatfooted rejection of the peace proposal is expected from Carranza, who admittedly has obtained the upper hand in Mexico.

May Act as In Cuba.

After the invitation had been extended to the Latin American republics to assist the United States in a final effort to bring about peace in Mexico and arrive at a composition of the differences now existing between the various revolutionary factions President Wilson had decided that if this effort failed the United States would go into Mexico and restore peace in exactly the same way as in Cuba.

Photo by American Press Association.

SENOR EDUARDO SUAREZ MUJICA, AMBASSADOR FROM CHILE.

When this decision was reached, however, the situation south of the Rio Grande was different from what it is today. Carranza had not then obtained the upper hand.

The joint appeal embodies the recommendations made by Paul Fuller, President Wilson's confidential investigator, who has all along opposed the recognition of Carranza.

May Recognize Carranza.

Among the large number of Mexicans and Latin Americans in this country there is a very strong current of opinion that only two courses are now open to the United States. One is armed intervention in Mexico and the other the recognition of Carranza. In view of the fact that all of the Latin American republics are opposed to armed interventon, which they fear would establish a dangerous precedent in case Mexican conditions were repeated in their own country, they believe that the United States will finally recognize Carranza.

It is not thought any direct action will be taken for another month or six weeks, but if in that time Carranza has consolidated his position and established a government in Mexico City they think that recognition could not be withheld from the "first chief," without placing the United States in the position of attempting to dictate a form of government for Mexico.

Optimistic Feeling Prevails.

The feeling of optimism is shared in by all the South Americans who attended the conference. Representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, Peru and Guatemala were present. These ambassadors were armed with the support of their respective countries.

But the only threatening feature to the policy is the actions of the Mexican bandits who are operating on the Texas border. Several Americans have recently been killed, and requests have been made for additional troops there. Major General Hugh L. Scott was sent to Mexico by the president to endeavor to preserve peace during the negotiations pending the foundation of the new government. He is holding frequent conferences with the leaders and looking after American interests during the proceedings.

Something about the South American diplomats who are aiding is interesting at this time. Right from the start there was no quibbling, no hesitating over details. To those who believe that Latin America is still under the influence of the manana ("tomorrow") spirit the conferences have been a revelation. If it is the American custom to get down at once, on anything, to "brass tacks," so is it now apparently the South American custom as well. The plans are going ahead on a basis of pure business.

Da Gama a Hustler.

For this, it is asserted, due credit must be given to Ambassador da Gama. If there ever was a being to whom the term of "hustler" might be truly applied it is surely due to this quiet, forceful looking man from Brazil. A few inches under the average height, just a trifle inclined to stoutness, dignified in his every move, with a countenance that bespeaks a kindly shrewdness and with eyes that are constantly alert, he seems more the ideal American business type than the diplomat. Trained at the feet of one of the world's greatest diplomats of the modern school, Rio Branco, in whose suit he first came to the United States in 1895, when Branco solved the territorial dispute that involved Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil, Da Gama has apparently brought to himself all the keenness that distinguished his great master and has, besides, schooled himself to a capacity for work that is amazing.

Photo by American Press Association.

SENOR F. A. PEZET OF PERU.

Photo by American Press Association.

SENOR IGNACIO CALDERON OF BOLIVIA.

This view of the Brazilian ambassador is only one of many similar expressions, and its counterpart is found in the assertion that to his excellency Dr. Romulo S. Naon, the minister of Argentina, must be awarded the title for suavity, while to his excellency Senor Eduardo Suarez Mujica, the minister of Chile, is given credit for the most pronounced manifestation of the true Latin spirit.

Men of Different Types.

These three ministers are as different in type as are the Mexican factions. While Da Gama seems to embody a combination of the best ideals of his own country with the distinguishing characteristics of the American business man, Naon is apparently entirely American and Mujica entirely French. If one did not know the last named as a Chilean he would be put down at once as the personification of all that bespeaks the true Frenchman. Distinguished by a beard that makes his face the easiest remembered of any one at the conferences, the Chilean minister, in both walk and speech, looks very much the Parisian boulevardier and is a person to be approached with awe and tremulation.

The other South American diplomats are equally well known and able men. They are as determined to have lasting peace in Mexico. All are men of action, and their governments are fully as anxious to see an end to the reign of chaos as the United States. No drastic action is likely for a few weeks yet, but when it does come it will mean a good government there.

One Drunk a Year Allowed.

One drunk a year is not too much for a man, Jamaica (N. Y.) magistrate told culprit who swore that was his limit, but warned him to remember that he had had this year's spree.

BRIEF BITS OF LIVE WAR NEWS

American Red Cross May Withdraw Doctors and Nurses.

FUNDS NEARLY EXHAUSTED.

Statistics Show How Much Medicine Was Used in Cleaning Up Servia. Canada Lowers Her Recruiting Standard in Order to Increase Enlistments—Other Interesting Items.

American Red Cross doctors and nurses will be withdrawn from the battlefields of Europe on Oct. 1 because of a lack of funds to keep them there longer, according to a statement made at Washington by Miss Mabel T. Boardman, chairman of the Red Cross relief commission.

It is possible that the two units in Belgium, where the greatest need exists, will be continued, but the other fourteen detachments will be recalled on the date mentioned, when the American fund of $1,560,000 will be exhausted. In the work of cleaning up Servia the Red Cross has used 858,783 pounds of sulphur, 700,000 bichloride tablets, 7,000 gallons of kerosene oil, 5,600 pounds of formaldehyde, 12,200 doses of cholera vaccine, 500 whitewash brushes, 70 bathtubs, 50 stepladders and 11 automobile trucks.

In order to increase her enlistments Canada has lowerd the recruiting standard. Men five feet two inches in height may now become Canadian soldiers. Hitherto the minimum height has been five feet three inches. The minimum chest measurement is now thirty-three inches for those thirty years old or under, the former minimum having been thirty-three and one-half inches.

Marconi, who is a lieutenant of engineers in the Italian army, has been in London buying war supplies for his nation. He expresses confidence in Italy's ability to defeat Austria and says that Italy is well supplied with ammunition, her factories working at high pressure day and night turning out shells. Italy, he says, is particularly well equipped with dirigibles and aeroplanes.

Since the outbreak of the war the Swedish army has been almost doubled. It now has a total of 540,000 trained men, 360,000 of which are troops of the first line, the remainder being landsturm. New training schools for noncommissioned officers have been established since last August, in which 60,000 noncoms have been trained.

The French government has conferred the military cross upon Professor Richard Norton, founder of the American volunteer ambulance corps, which is the chief Red Cross unit in the Second French army. With the decoration the government sent Professor Norton a letter warmly praising the work of the corps.

Regret has been expressed by the British government to the Norwegian government because of the violation of Norwegian territorial waters by British warships, particularly the seizure of a German steamer inside the three mile limit. The note was cordial and was in reply to a protest by Norway.

Several Americans were in Rheims recently during a heavy bombardment. The party took refuge in a cellar for an hour. On reaching Paris they said that on the day they were in Rheims between 500 and 600 large caliber shells were dropped on the city.

Typhus has practically been wiped out in Servia. The Servian army is reported to be in good condition and probably better equipped than ever before. It is mobilized around the frontiers, ready to move at any point at any moment.

Ten more large national munitions factories are to be established in England, in addition to the sixteen huge national plants now in operation, according to a statement made by Lloyd-George, minister of munitions.

Captain H. A. Tomkinson of the British Royal dragoons has been promoted to the rank of major. He played No. 1 on the polo team which took back the international polo cup to England last year from the United States.

The sultan of Turkey has decorated three American officials of the Standard Oil company at Constantinople for their humanitarian services. Those decorated are W. E. Bemis, Oscar Gunkel and L. I. Thomas.

Gabriele d'Annunzio flew over Trieste a few days ago in the aeroplane of Lieutenant Miraglia. The lieutenant dropped bombs on the city, while the poet threw down poetic messages.

The Austrian government has agreed to spare Italian churches and monuments in Italian coast towns provided the Italians do not use them for military purposes.

A convention ceding to Bulgaria the Turkish portion of the Dedegatch railway has been signed in Constantinople.

People's Hardware Co.

(INCORPORATED)

Invite You to Call at Their Booth in Old Poultry Building During the Fair

We shall treat you as guests and not harrass you to buy a Stove during your call upon us.

View Our Model Kitchen

See the Celebrated Andes Range bake the kind of biscuit mother used to make.

People's Hardware Co., Inc.

INVITE YOU

22 PRISONERS PUT TO DEATH BY VILLA

El Paso, Texas, Aug. 18.—Twenty-two Mexican political prisons, some of them high officials, were put to death Sunday in Chihuahua by General Francisco Villa. This was the information brought here tonight by Mexicans arriving from the State Capital.

Most of the firing squad victims were accused of disloyalty to Villa and attempting to leave the country without his permission. Among them were Guillermo Terrazas, grandson of General Luis Terrazas, millionaire land baron; Perchez Enriques, formerly Villa purchasing agent on the border; General Delposo, a brigade commander; Aureliano Monzales, former Secretary of State; Sylvester Terrazas, state official; Enrique Garcia, Secretary to the Mayor of Chihuahua.

Want to know what the folks are doing? Then subscribe for The Evening Times. It tells you everything worth knowing about. adv

---

Lee Model Kitchen at People's Hardware Booth, Fair Grounds. adv

HAS CITIZENSHIP A VALUE?

CITIZENSHIP has a definite value. This value cannot be computed in dollars and cents, but it is worth fighting for.

Citizenship grows out of communities. Were there no communities there would be no citizens. We would then be merely unprotected individuals—entirely at the mercy of all other individuals who might wish to destroy any weaker or less ferocious one.

By dwelling in communities we have many advantages. Some of us value and appreciate these advantages while others selfishly accept the advantages but refuse to do their share toward maintaining the community.

Laws have been enacted to compel us to pay taxes—used for the financial support of communities for our protection.

BUT THERE ARE NO LAWS WHICH COMPEL THE MEMBER OF ANY COMMUNITY TO SHOW APPRECIATION OF THE BENEFITS DERIVED FROM LIVING IN A COMMUNITY.

One of the benefits of living in a community is the opportunity furnished us to buy merchandise required for our comfort and indulgence, right here in our own town. This facility permits us to buy what we need when we need it. We can step into a store, lay down a dollar and buy a dollar's worth of goods. Perhaps we can get the goods without paying the dollar down in cash—that is, if we have the credit.

What a genuine benefit it is to be able to do this. In the olden days our forefathers were compelled to drive many miles to a store where the merchandise might be obtained. Large quantities were bought at a time because the trip to the store could not be made at frequent intervals.

As our citizens increased in numbers and gathered into communities, stores were established at the various centers of the increasing population until now we can buy, right at home, our necessities and luxuries.

That which we value we endeavor to protect. If we value the facility for purchasing goods at home we should protect it.

The best way to protect it is to make it possible for the storekeepers to continue to do business. If we do not help them to continue to do business here in our community the natural consequence will be for them to close up their stores and go out of business.

If we buy from our local storekeepers only such merchandise as we cannot buy conveniently elsewhere, we will soon discover that the stores will carry only such restricted lines of goods as are in demand by the people who live here.

Then we will find out that we are not much better off than our forefathers were. We must send away for such merchandise as we require. We must wait until the order has been received in the mail order house and filled in the due course of time by the employes of the concern we are patronizing.

There are many disadvantages in this method. We do not fully realize them now. But they will come home to us when conditions arrive which compel us to buy everything by mail—if such a time does come. However, if we look at the matter in the right light we will not permit such a contingency to arrive.

Why should we be deluded into sending our money away from home because of the fulsome and flattering descriptions in a mail order catalogue? Why should we prefer the questionable qualities in merchandise as exploited by a catalogue writer to the honest, dependable goods which we can see before us in our own local stores?

Do we save money by buying from the mail order houses? When the matter of freight and express charges have been figured out, when the question of delays, unsatisfactory shipments, breakage, damaged goods, etc., have been answered, where is the profit, if any?

ON THE OTHER HAND, THE LOCAL MERCHANT IS ALWAYS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANYTHING HE SELLS. The purchaser can examine any article for sale in the local store and buy only that which is satisfactory. It will be delivered without delay. If there is any imperfection it will be quickly remedied. If there is any shortage in the delivery it will be supplied at once. A personal call or a telephone message will arrange everything quickly.

And when it comes to prices you will always get full value for your money when dealing with the local storekeeper. He buys his merchandise in the market and he sells it at a profit to us. He asks only a modest profit and he is entitled to it. We should be perfectly willing to pay him a profit for his investment, for his labor and for his ability to save us time, trouble and money.

IF WE ARE NOT WILLING TO DO THIS, WE SHOULD BE HEARTILY ASHAMED OF OURSELVES. AND WE WOULD NOT BE ENTITLED TO THE ADVANTAGES AFFORDED BY HIS STORE.

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

GREAT CLEAN-UP SALE PRICES

On Summer Dresses, Suits, Coats, Silk Dresses, Waists, Skirts this week.

DRESSES

that were $2.50 and $3.00; sale $1.00

COATS

that were $10.00 and $12.50; sale $4.98

SUITS

that were $15.00, $17.50, $19.00 and $25.00, latest styles and materials (no two alike); sale......$10.00

CHIFFON TAFFETA DRESSES

which ordinarily sell for $15.75 to $19.50, this week ....$9.98 and $12.50

A few Wash Skirts and Waists to close out at 49c.

FALL SUITS and COATS

are making their way into our cases and show windows.

A visit to our store this week will enable you to save money on Summer Wear; also view some of our Fall Garments.

M. J. McDONALD & CO.

FULTON. ONEIDA ST.

CONTEST FAVORS MRS. J. FOLEY

Mrs. John Foley, with 24,799,320 votes, won the Panama-Pacific Exposition contest which closed August 15, in place of the trip to San Francisco, however, Mrs. Foley selected a $350 Whitmore piano as her reward. The contest was close until the last week of ballotting, when Mrs. Foley's friends rallied to her support and cast thousands of votes for their favorite. Miss Leila Church, who ran second, with 14,445,015 votes, was a close contender until the last few days of the voting.

The contestants in the order of the awards and the prizes they received follow:

Mrs. John Foley, 24,799,320—$350 piano.

Miss Leila Church, 14,445,015—$50 diamond ring.

Mrs. M. E. Reynolds, 14,323,235—$16.50 gold watch.

Mrs. Ray Crandall, 7,656,195—Rogers' silverware set, $15.

Miss Alberta Howard, 7,156,270—Toilet set, $12.50.

Mrs. Isaac Chapman, 6,881,755—gold handled umbrella, $10.

Miss Marion Lake, 6,403,360—Locket and chain, $10.

Miss Florence Moody, 6,098,375—Manicure set, $10.

Miss Rose Tilden, 6,017,595—Carving set, $8.50.

Miss Alice M. Smith—5,982,245—Necklace, $6.50.

Votes were procurable from the following merchants: Wm. C. Morgan, Setz & McCormick, Roberts & Wood, Hart Coal Co., Van Wagenen, Inc., Buell Bros., LaPorte's Grocery, Bort's Bakery, W. H. Patterson, A. M. Druse & Co., The Observer, C. A. Beckwith and the Fulton Cash Market.

New Potatoes, per peck (15lbs.), 19c at Keller & Wilson's. adv

JOHN SAIRS

One of the oldest residents of this county, John Sairs, died at the home of Byron Stewart, with whom he lived, in the town of Oswego Monday.

He was born in Canada nearly 90 years ago and came to the United States when a boy. For a great many years Mr. Sairs engaged in the produce business in this city.

He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Herbert Newel, and one son, Frederick Sairs. The funeral was held this afternoon.

Cookies and cakes and all things baked by the Black company, fresh every day, at your grocer's. adv

FOR A FULL LINE OF

WATCHES, RINGS, PINS, DIAMONDS, CUT GLASS, SILVERWARE AND JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS

At Lowest Prices, Call On

J. F. BROWN

Fine Watch Repairing 7 South First St.

A CAPITAL IDEA

The best way to conserve your capital is to place it to your credit with the First National Bank where it will be secure and increase at interest.

Now is the time to open that account you have long been thinking about.

4% PAID IN OUR INTEREST DEPARTMENT

FAIR HAS NOT LOST PRESTIGE

(Continued from Page One)

cries of pleasure and appreciation from the suffragists, who were present in large numbers.

Tango Girls Winners.

The show that coined the money yesterday, or, to use a "grafter's" term, "made money faster'n you can manufacture it," was the Tango girls. Seven young ladies, not all beautiful, but attractive and lively, appeared before the tent for the "bally-hoo" and to say the men in the crowd walked in in large numbers is putting it mildly. From all accounts the show is well worth the price of admission.

One gaunt, bronzed farmer was standing before the Tango tent yesterday afternoon, blissfully unconscious of impending danger, when his wife, whom he thought to be in Buffalo at the time, happened along, and saw her husband. What was more to the point, she saw two beautiful damsels clinging to his arms and with one fell sweep she was upon him. For a church member she did very well and, while the two girls slipped off in the crowd, she read him the riot act in several languages. Then tightly grasping his coat with her left hand she led him firmly and swiftly toward his farm wagon and shortly left the grounds.

High School Exhibit.

The horse racing which began at 3 o'clock, developed some spirited competition and excitement among the several hundred lovers of the sport who thronged the grandstand. The rail along the home stretch was also well populated when the first heat of the 2:28 trot and pace was called.

Mary Ellen, the elephant that is almost human, entertained every little child and many of the grown-ups between the races in an enclosure roped off for her directly opposite the grandstand. With her keeper and two little fox terriers, who assisted in the act, the elephant made a triumphant entry about 3:30, closely followed by hundreds of children, who dragged their more sedate parents along hurriedly in an effort to get as near the animal as possible. Mary Ellen's act is one of unusual merit and she was vigorously applauded. The elephant plays a mouth organ, lights a fire in a kitchen stove, waltzes, impersonates a vender of fruit and performs countless other feats with an intelligence that is amazing.

The exhibits are unusually good, although fewer in number than last year. The Forestry exhibit and the exhibit of manual training by Fulton High school and grade students, are particularly worthy of mention. The bee display of L. M. Yandoh of Walradt st., also attracted many farmers and their wives, who raise bees and hundreds of city people who had never seen bees in the hive before.

The stock enthusiasts were present in large numbers and the judging contests at the stock pens were well attended. Three Mexico boys carried off the honors in the Jersey and Guernsey stock judging contest. Fred Coe, Arthur Love, brother of Charles Love, of this city, and Tad Jones of Mexico, tied for first place. Claude Pullen of Oswego and Austin Bakus of Mexico tied for second place.

Good Trots Today.

W. F. Foster of this city showed the best three-year-old gelding in the horse show, and F. W. Pendergast of Phoenix won the class for year-olds. Soningburg Bros.' entries were first in the draft horse class, and F. W. Pendergast's entries were second. In the class for colts, Norman Harding of this city, took first with one of his entries, and in the stallion class, the entry of E. B. Tucker of Hannibal was first, and that of Bert Ware of this city, second.

Today's crowd is expected to break all records. Comparisons with yesterday's attendance at 10 o'clock this morning point to a big increase and the warmer weather is also expected to make a difference with the crowd.

Several good trotting races are slated for today and the free acts will also take place promptly. The Elks' band will play every afternoon during the fair.

Clare Gentry, a bay mare, property of Edward Moore of Canastota, and driven by Ernie Jones of this city, won the 2:20 pace and trot, with Baron Gay, place, and Shamrock, show. The Canastota entry had a walkaway in one heat but was given a hard battle for honors in two heats by Baron Gay, who broke badly in the first heat but came back for second place in the next two brushes.

Moxie C., bay mare, property of Dr. S. T. Barton, won the 2:28 pace after a close skirmish with Audubon Belle, owned by S. K. Bresee of Syracuse. The Syracuse entry fought with the winner from the start in the first and last heats, but a mixup in the second heat shortly after the start threw the Syracuse horse into sixth place.

A 2:28 pace for a purse of $250 and a 2:14 trot and a 2:16 pace for a purse of $250 are the attractions for today. Several Fulton horses are expected to show up well today.

ASSUMED NAMES ARE CONTRARY

Wholesale changes in the names of business firms, hotels, restaurants and cafes throughout the state will be made necessary by the law effective Sept. 1, providing that no corporation can do business under an assumed name, excepting that of its proprietor, unless permission is first obtained from the person whose name is taken. The meaning of the law is so broad that it will prevent the adoption of any name by a corporation other than that of one of the persons who is identified with the business. Many of the business houses and firms have used a name for years and have built up a clientele under the old name and it is expected that the necessity of making a change may prove a hardship to them.

In many instances business changes are made with the understanding that the business is to be conducted under the name of the preceding proprietor and in such cases the firm name is not affected by the new law. Several of the leading families of New York are said to have been instrumental in bringing about the change in the law. In New York and in other cities of the state, for instance, there are many corporations which have adopted the Astor, Vanderbilt, Morgan, Belmont and Waldorf names, much to the displeasure of the families who are recognized as the heads of these old families in the United States.

This law will not be effective against corporations which have chosen the names of cities in assuming a name under which business has been transacted. In every city of consequence in the state various corporations have taken such names as Boston, New York and Baltimore and they will not be forced to change them.

43,972 TOTAL LOSSES OF GERMAN OFFICERS

Basel, Aug. 18.—Germany has lost 43,972 officers since the war began, according to figures from German official sources.

The dead total 113,803; the wounded 26,827; the missing, 2349; while 993 are numbered as prisoners. Included in the total are 123 generals.

Friday and Saturday
CLEARANCE SALE

Children's Colored and White Dresses

39c - 79c

Ladies' White Waists

Regular $1.00 Value

79c

$1.98 Waists at . . $1.59

O. Henderson & Co.

ONEIDA STREET

RURAL CARRIER SUFFERS RUPTURED BLOOD VESSEL

F. W. Blodgett, rural mail carrier, broke a blood vessel in his right arm Tuesday afternoon while shoveling coal in the cellar of his home at 417 Cayuga st. Dr. L. Joy was called and Mr. Blodgett is resting comfortably today. During his enforced vacation Mrs. Blodgett will deliver the mail on her husband's route.

THE QUIRK

Matinee, 5c. Nights, Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c. CONTINUOUS—2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY

Romance of Elaine Entitled

The Flash In 2 Parts

"THE TOMBOY" In 2 Parts Featuring Henry King

2—Other Reels—2

and

The Close Brothers

One of Vaudevilles Greatest Acrobatic Acts.

FRIDAY

Extra! Extra! Extra!

The new 5-reel

"Misses Progress and Prosperity"

Now Showing in Oswego at the Richardson Theatre to Crowded Houses, with Mme. Heineman, the Great Soprano.

"THE JAPANESE MASK" in 2 Parts. and

LES LEGERTS

Vaudeville Act Extraordinary

SATURDAY — A Mutual Masterpicture

"ENOCH ARDEN" in 4 parts

Featuring LILLIAN GISH and WALLACE REID

"THE HEART THAT KNEW" in 2 parts—and

LES LEGERTS Vaudeville Act Extraordinary

THE QUIRK Friday, August 20th

Owing to the previous engagement of Field's Minstrels at The Richardson Theatre on this date

THE BIG FIVE REEL FEATURE

MISS PROGRESS and MISS PROSPERITY

PRICES—Balcony 5c, Main Floor 10c

Will be transferred to Fulton, *for One Day Only*. These films show The Special Run of the Oswego Fire Department; The Pony Parade; The Burning Steamer on the Lake; The Thrilling Motor Boat Race; The County Buildings, with the Sheriff and County Officials in Action, including Chris Vowinkel on special parade.

Plenty of Laughs---Lots of Fun No Increase in Prices

Those 3 Tests of US BLACK SHELLS

Have you made them yet?

You can prove for yourself by three tests what shell has the quickest and strongest primer, the deepest penetration, the highest velocity and the greatest waterproofing.

It's better to know about shells than to depend on guesswork and claims. We will give you, free, a booklet of instructions for making tests.

F. A. WALLACE

304 W. Broadway, Fulton, N.Y.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

For Rent—Five-room flat on East Second st. Inquire I. Alderman, Phones 1242 and 2242.

To Rent.—Suite of rooms over Giesler store in Cayuga st. Inquire Victor C. Lewis' Tobacco Store. 207

For Sale—Barber shop, good location and trade. 63 West 1st st., north. 210

Lost—Pair of gold bound glasses. Reward if returned to 126 Cayuga St. 209

For Sale—A $200 Edison phonograph Cheap for cash. Phone 122. tf

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

For Rent—A flat at 504 Pine street. $10 per month. H. L. Crandall.

I. O. O. F. ELECT GEO. E. JUDGE

Buffalo Man Chosen As Grand Master of State Odd Fellows. 6000 in the Street Parade Wednesday.

Syracuse, Aug. 19.—Geo. E. Judge of Buffalo was unanimously chosen grand master of the State Odd Fellows, in convention here at a business session of the order held in the auditorium of the First Baptist church on Tuesday. Over 7,500 votes were cast, ballotting being by mail and opened at the meeting. In all cases but one the election was unanimous, the exception being the office of grand warden, for which there were six contestants, of which James Wingate of Schenectady polled over 5,000 votes of the total number cast.

Lyman J. Cheney of Salmanaca will succeed Mr. Judge as deputy grand master. Harry Walker of Brooklyn was re-elected grand treasurer and John F. Bellenkamp will be grand treasurer for the nineteenth consecutive year. Henry V. Borst of Amsterdam was rteurned as grand representative.

Big Parade.

Six thousand New York state Odd Fellows and Rebekahs last night marched in one of the most spectacular parades ever seen in Syracuse, it being the climax to the Grand Lodge meeting, which closes here today.

The parade was nearly two miles long and consumed nearly an hour and a half in passing the reviewing stand at the Wieting opera house. Nearly every city in New York state was represented in the line of march, and there were large delegations from cities and villages in Central New York.

Although no announcement was made last night of the award of prizes it was generally agreed that the Oswego delegation of Odd Fellows was entitled to a place near the top. Almost 400 men, wearing straw sailor hats, black coats and white trousers, were in line. Each man had a small electric light as a button hole bouquet. The Oswego division was preceded by a band, which came to this city with the delegation.

The 1916 meeting of the New York State Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will be held in Buffalo. The choice was made yesterday at the business meeting of the Grand Lodge in this city.

Buffalo Next eYar.

The retiring grand master, Thomas W. McKnight, has recommended that the Grand Lodge of this state take over the four corporation-owned homes and orphanages in this jurisdiction. His suggestion found favor among members of the Grand Lodge, and a committee of five was appointed to investigate the proposition. The committee will report to the Grand Lodge officers June 1, 1916, and the question will be decided at the next convention.

Rebekahs and Odd Fellows were entertained yesterday by Syracuse members fo the order. There were automobile trips and street car rides to places of interest. After the parade last night there was a band concert in Billings Park, a reception to visiting Rebekahs and dancing in the Temple.

KENYON WILL NOT OPPOSE CONGRESSMAN MOTT

Adams, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Friends of Frank S. Kenyon of this place deny the reports that their favorite will enter the campaign next year in opposition to Congressman Mott.

It is known, however, that representatives of the organization that is fighting the saloons, and advocating local option for cities, have been to both Mr. Kenyon, and to former Lieutenant Governor George H. Cobb and endeavored to have them get into the race on an anti-saloon platform. Mr. Cobb refused to do so, and the friends of Mr. Kenyon also say that he would not consent to oppose Congressman Mott, who has a strong following in Oswego and Madison counties as well as in Jefferson and Lewis.

COAL PRICES TO SOAR IN APRIL

Demands Made by Miners' Convention Would Indicate Suspension of Operations After April 1.

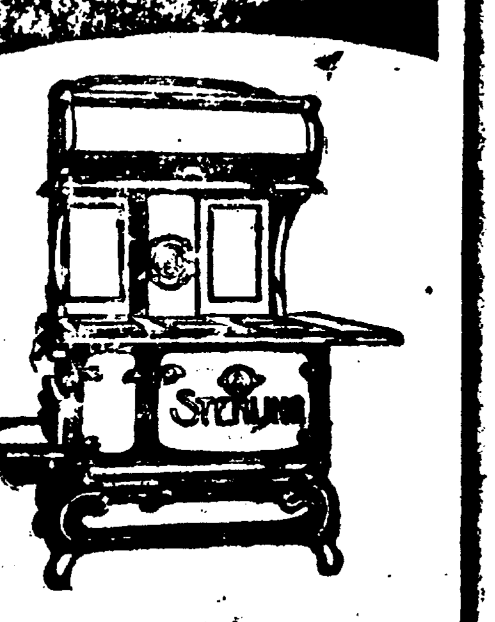
If present indications do not indicate the advisability of stocking up the cellar coal bin then the predictions of coal dealers are wrong. In many cities coal dealers are advising their customers to lay in all of the coal they can carry at present prices in protection of themselves should the miners declare a strike next April, when the present working agreement between the operators and miners expires. Coal dealers everywhere predict that should there be a strike, coal prices will be skyhigh soon after April 1, 1916. These predictions are based on circulars containing the demands of the miners' convention held in July. The circulars embrace the demands made upon the operators and are for an eight-hour day and an increase of pay for all mine workers of 25 per cent.—all in all twenty demands are made by the union. The demands of the miners' union ar made to include both anthracite and bituminous miners, and, while, the recent decision of thei nterstate commerce commission does compel a reduction in freight rates from the anthracite regions amounting to about 50 cents a ton to this city, it is fully expected here that the consumer will have to pay just as high a price for coal as he is now paying, plus the monthly advance of ten cents a ton on September 1. It is plain to be seen that even though the reduction in freight rates is effective a strike will send coal prices so high that operators must offset the decrease in rates.

The circulars received by the dealers in other cities advise the latter to lay in all of the anthracite they can possibly store, at once.

If these demands are granted, the mine owners claim that prices of hard coal will have to go up, and the cost of production will not only be increased, but that the amount of produced will be diminished.

Another circular states that the miners always reduce the production of hard coal during the several months preceding the termination of a labor agreement, so that in case of a strike the owners will have no surplus, and will be compelled to come to terms. The letter states that from past experience it is safe to assume that there will not be enough coal produced during the next few months to supply the demand, and, therefore, the dealers are warned to lay in a big surplus in view of a possible strike on April 1.

Lee Model Kitchen at People's Hardware Booth, Fair Grounds. adv


The Sterling Range

A Good and Faithful Servant

MAKES HOUSEWORK EASIER
WE MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR YOU

During the heated summer, more than at any other time, you need a range in your kitchen that is the last word in convenience and fuel economy—a range that will make your housework easier, instead of adding to your labor.

That range is the Sterling—for twenty years supreme among all other ranges. It is the Range with the bother left out—baking, cooking, boiling, roasting, broiling, and heating water, with the least possible annoyance, and the greatest economy of fuel. It is the range that bakes a barrel of flour with one hod of coal—no other range has ever equalled this record which the Sterling has made in more than a thousand public demonstrations. The Sterling polished top does away with the blacking nuisance. The Sterling flue system makes your baking perfect—there are more than twenty other unique features.

Here is the whole story in a nutshell.

For three days, and three days only, Aug. 18, 19, 20, we will sell you a Sterling Range of any kind you desire—and you can get a Sterling of any type you have in mind—*and we will allow you to pay for the range on your own terms.* Use the range all summer; pay us as though you had purchased in the fall.

Then, when you buy your range, we will give you, absolutely free, a beautiful Saxony Axminster Rug, 36x72, that retails for $5 to $6—you can see these rugs on display at our store, and judge their value for yourself. Your own choice of color and design.

Put one of these Sterlings into your kitchen during this sale—prompt action means money-saving for you.

REMEMBER THESE DATES AUGUST 18th, 19th, 20th

They are the only days on which this offer will be good.

The Mark of Quality

STERLING RANGE

BEAUTIFUL, SAXONY AXMINSTER RUG 36x72—Choice of Designs—Free with Every Sterling Range.

Most Liberal Credit Terms Ever Offered With Any Range.

L. P. SMITH CO., FULTON, N. Y.
Hardware Bldg., Oswego County Fair

Those You Know

Harold and Gorden Challi,s of W. 2d st., have been spending the week in Oswego as the guests of Stanley Tuller.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Carroll of Oswego are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. James B. Carroll.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Butler of New York is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Giles S. Piper.

* * *

Harley VanSanford has been appointed as delegate to the National Irrigation Congress which will meet in California this fall.

* * *

Miss Mary Louise Dunbar of Rochester, who has been the guest of Miss Ruby Patrick, has returned to her home.

* * *

The Misses Helen and Marie McCrisken of Oswego are visiting Miss Marie McGovern, North 3rd st.

* * *

Mrs. Lucy Wemple and daughter of Mt. Vernon are guests of Mrs. Hannis on Oneida st.

* * *

Mrs. Joseph Connors is a guest of Sherburne friends and relatives.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Painter have returned from their honeymoon trip and are occupying their home in Hannibal st.

* * *

G. W. Allen of the local fire department has returned from a vacation spent at Fair Haven.

* * *

David Meaney has moved with his family from Cayuga st. to Newark, N. Y.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Marshall left today for Detroit, Mich., where they will spend a ten days' vacation.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Bunn have gone to Sidney to spend a two weeks' vacation.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George La Barn, of Geneva, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Merton Reynolds of Utica st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Hammond and daughters of Buffalo have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Howe of West 4th st.

* * *

Charles H. Brooks has added a scale to his grocery store in Broadway, purchased from the Dayton Computing Scale Company.

* * *

Miss Georgia Lovejoy and her brother, William J. Lovejoy, leave tomorrow for Big Moose Lake where they will remain until Sept. 5th.

* * *

Selma Hernraich, who has been the guest of Sadie Waldhorn of Oneida st., during the week left today for Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. C. W. Streeter, accompanied by Clarence and Evangeline Hopkins, are occupying the Wood cottage in Lake st., Cleveland, N. Y., where they will remain one week.

Angel Food, Sponge Cake, Crullers and Pies at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

MISS LOUISA VAN WAGENEN TO ACT IN "GRUMPY"

It is always pleasing to Fulton people to learn of the success in the outside world of a son or daughter of someone whose home was at one time or is now here. In this connection one of the latest successes to be recorded is that of Miss Louisa Van Wagenen, daughter of Mrs. Eleanor Van Wagenen, whose home is now in New York City.

Miss Van Wagenen is engaged to act during the entire season in the company headed by Cyrel Maude, the play being "Grumpy," which promises a most successful career.

Concerning Miss Van Wagenen's stage work last season a New York City newspaper says:

"Most notable in sincerity of feeling and most effective was Louise Van Wagenen, in the part of Creusa, the tender, innocent princess, newly beloved by Jason. She maintained her standard set in last season's work with Margaret Anglin."

The above quotation refers to Miss Van Wagenen's work in "Medea," a play now running in New York, whose company is headed by the Roumanian actress, Agathe Barescu.

Bread as sweet as the "kind your mother used to bake," is the people's verdict applied to Black company's bread. adv

FARM FOR SALE

On Hannibal Street, Small Price for Quick Sale.

HALL & O'CONNOR
FULTON, N. Y.

WARD'S CAKES.
10c EACH
Fresh Every Day at
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Hello 75 : : : : : Oneida St.

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
Surety Bonds of All Kinds.
Real Estate Loans
FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122

Two-Family House
on Schuyler and Second Sts.
Five room apartments, all improvements.
I. ALDERMAN
Phones: 2242-Office;
1242-Residence

SYSTEMATIC SAVING

Meet your thrift obligations as regularly as your pay your rent.

Buy securities on the partial payment plan.

Make regular monthly payments.

Own good securities instead of receipted bills at the end of the next twelve months.

You can buy the 6-7 per cent. preferred stock of this company on the basis of one dollar per month or more per $10 share and receive interest on your partial payments at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until the stock is fully paid for.

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

FULTON HEAT, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY

Under supervision New York State Public Service Commission.

No Home too Old For Electric Wiring

of recent years houses that were built back in the days when tallow dips were the prevailing source of illumination, have been successfully wired for Electric Lights. So expert are wiremen nowadays and so efficient are the tools with which they work, that the finished job looks as if the fixtures had been installed when the house was being built. The modern way of wiring does not deface walls and does not disarrange the ordinary routine of the home while being done. There is no dirt, disorder or trouble.

Let us tell you how little it will cost to wire YOUR HOUSE.

THE ELECTRIC CO.
PHONE 144

Wm. C. Morgan
Quirk Theatre Building

The Fulton Home of the Edison Diamond Disc Phonographs and Records

The Instrument With the True Tone

NO NEEDLES TO CHANGE

CONCERTS DAILY

You are Cordially Invited to Call and Inspect This Wonderful Musical Instrument

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

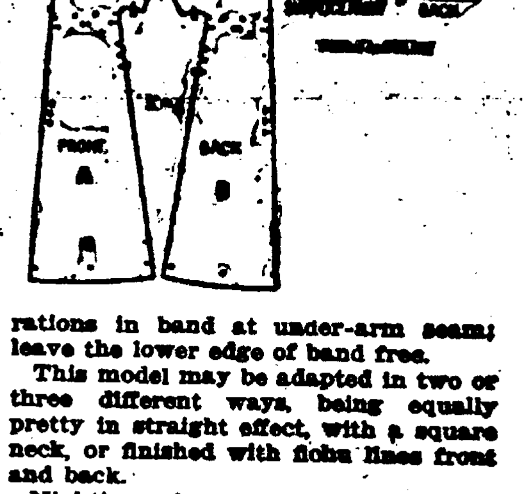
PRETTY NIGHT GOWN IN KIMONO STYLE.

A novel design for a nightgown. It is made in kimono effect and gathered into a band at Empire waist-line, with a straight ruffle.

It has become quite the perfunctory thing for lingerie to be fashioned after outer garments, hence the introduction of the peplum effect upon this kimono nightgown of fine nainsook. The neck is finished in round outline, eyelets being embroidered below the band for the accommodation of narrow ribbon. This treatment is repeated on the short sleeves. The embroidery on the front of the gown is done in eyelet and satin stitch.

To make the gown for a person of average size requires $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36-inch material, with $1\frac{1}{4}$ yard beading for the waist, 2 yards of $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch wide ribbon and 4 yards of $\frac{1}{2}$-inch wide ribbon.

The kimono effect is exceedingly simple to cary out, and the home dressmaker will be delighted at the quickness with which it can be put together. First close, the under-arm, sleeve and shoulder seams as notched. Turn hem at lower edge on small "o" perforations. Gather on crosslines of single small "o" perforations. The large "O" perforations in ruffle indicate front edge. Close back seams of ruffle and band; gather upper edge of ruffle between double "TT" perforations. Sew ruffle to band, center-back seams even, and bring front edges of ruffle together at center-front. Adjust band to position, stitching the upper edge of band over gathers in front and back, center-fronts and center-backs even, small "o" perforations in band at under-arm seams; leave the lower edge of band free.



This model may be adapted in two or three different ways, being equally pretty in straight effect, with a square neck, or finished with fichu lines front and back.

Nighties show many innovations. Ruffled shoulder capes are among the most unusual.

Pictorial Review Nightgown No. 6371. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Price, 15 cents.

Easy and Practical Home Dressmaking Lessons

Appear Daily in This Paper

Home-Trade Boosters Are Daily Features Adapted Especially To Local Conditions

Advertiser's recognize the value of *live features*, that's why more local advertising appears in *The Fulton Evening Times* than in any other Paper circulated in Fulton.

Fulton's "Herald of Progress"

NATIONAL NEED OF STRONG MEN

What Constitutes Preparedness For Defense.

VIGOR OF RANK AND FILE.

A Citizenship That Has Not Been Weakened by Excessive Toil and Low Working Conditions Can Stand the Test of War When Occasion Demands—Unions Should Be Fostered.

Now that men's minds are naturally directed toward national preparedness for self-defense it is most fitting to consider conditions which concern national health, vigor and development. There come to all nations, whether suddenly or with warning, those tests which prove the spirit—the power of endurance of the people.

No nation can possess endurance whose citizens bear the inevitable consequences of sweatshop labor, long workdays, low wages, insanitary conditions. Physical health and vigor affect progress along all other lines. Those who toil with their hands constitute the rank and file of the citizenship of nations. If they are underfed, partly clothed, physically stunted, their condition is a menace to the nation, whether in peace or in war. When the citizens deteriorate physically the nation will decline. War may reveal unsuspected weakness, but that weakness will manifest itself under conditions of peace, though somewhat more slowly or, worse still, less observably.

That nation whose industries exploit human workers during times of peace will be burdened by a mass of unemployable, discarded workers and in times of war will find its existence threatened because of inability to produce supplies and because of dearth of fit soldiers.

Those policies and those institutions which conserve human life and which afford opportunities for the development of every citizen constitute the greatest safeguard of the nation. The citizens must be protected, but that protection must come through their own educated initiative, so that the nation shall consist of men and women conscious of their own dignity and importance, aware of their own powers and intelligently following a course of action to promote their best interests.

Individual initiative and resourcefulness are the most valuable qualities of a nation. They must not be subordinated to the outward forms of national welfare, but rather must they be the ultimate ideals of all conservation policies.

To realize these ideals the children of the nation must be assured the right to be well born, to grow and to play. Real educational opportunities must be accessible for all and must meet the needs of all.

When maturity is reached the individual citizens must have the right to a voice in determining the conditions under which they shall live and work, and they must be assured the right to organize, to express their wills in these matters. This means that society and all its agencies must put an end to all tactics that obstruct the progress and welfare of the workers instead of outlawing or ostracizing labor organizations or punishing efforts of wage earners to participate in determining conditions of work.

In wartime every nation expects loyal support for its wage earners. It expects organized co-operation in defense on the battlefield and in making munitions of war; it expects understanding of the national interests and needs. These things are equally necessary in time of peace and must be developed in times of peace. They cannot be called into existence suddenly. During times of peace workers have long demanded that their physical well being and their labor power should be conserved and that they should be granted real freedom to organize to make these demands effective. There is not a single nation that has generously and unreservedly granted these rights to the wage earners. By such a policy every nation assumes responsibility for national peril and foregoes its right to full and free patriotic sacrifices from its citizens.

A nation which fails to stimulate and to develop qualities which work for voluntary associated effort for the common welfare condemns its citizens to stultifying practices and effects of compulsion. Preparedness in national resources, whether for war or peace, is secondary to the development of national characteristics which underlie fundamental preparedness for life and growth. There must be some strong force dedicated to the cause of humanity that shall compel the incorporation of these truths in national policy—there must be industrial and humanitarian statesmanship as well as political. Even now the great industrial interests are planning to protect themselves in the convulsive shock that will come at the end of the present European war, when present currents of industry and commerce will be suddenly changed.

The citizen wage earners of our country will be in as great need of protection as industries and commerce. Methods and policies must be devised in advance. The wage earners are entitled to participate in determining these matters which so vitally concern them.—American Federationist.

HOPE FOR AGREEMENT.

United Mine Workers Not Preparing For a Strike Next Spring.

President John P. White of the United Mine Workers of America recently gave out a statement in which he declared that the miners of the anthracite fields were not preparing for a strike at the expiration of the present agreement. His statement follows:

Articles appearing in certain newspapers during the last few days, for the most part published a great distance from the anthracite industry, containing the information that the anthracite mine workers are making huge preparations for a big strike at the expiration of the present agreement, March 21, 1916, are absolutely unfounded.

The campaign now being conducted in the anthracite region is for the sole purpose of uniting the men of the mines as members of the United Mine Workers of America. When the anthracite miners have perfected their organization I am of the belief that the union will be sufficiently strong and efficient to command the respect and recognition it deserves.

I have every reason to feel assured that the operators, like the miners, want to be fair, and consequently I am at a loss to understand why the attempt in some quarters is being made to misrepresent the real purpose of our present membership campaign.

The international officials nor district officials have formulated any plans that contemplate a strike at the expiration of the agreement. We are, on the other hand, hopeful that we will enjoy the opportunity to meet the operators in conference and reach a fair agreement, embracing needed reforms and betterments that we feel quite confident the general condition of the industry will permit. The public should not become alarmed at the stories of a strike nature, for the mission of the United Mine Workers is one of peace, and I predict that such will be the outcome of our negotiations when we meet the operators.

WEAVERS GET RAISE.

Seven Thousand Carpet Workers Receive a 10 Per Cent Boost.

The 7,000 employees in the mills of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet company at Yonkers, N. Y., were agreeably surprised when they received their pay envelopes on July 29 to find in them slips announcing a 10 per cent increase in wages. The increase aggregates $8,000 a week and brings the company's weekly payroll up to about $90,000. The mills have been running only four days a week for some time, but it is expected that full time operation will soon be resumed.

The increase is said to have been ordered by Alexander Smith Cochran, well known in yachting circles, who is the controlling director. He has been participating more actively in the affairs of the company of late. The increase restores a wage scale which existed up to two years ago, when it was announced that general business conditions necessitated a cut.

Part time operation of the mills had been caused to some extent by inability to get enough dyestuffs after the foreign supply was shut off by the war. This situation has been largely remedied.

Du Pont Increases Wages.

Employees of the Brandywine (Del.) shops of the Du Pont Powder company were notified that from Aug. 1 eight hours would constitute a day's work and that the workmen would receive ten hours' pay for the shorter day. Eleven hundred men were affected by the new order. They include every class of workman, from the skilled mechanic to the laborers. The eight hour day was granted voluntarily and without any request from the workmen. At the Brandywine shops machinery and equipment for the company's powder plants are manufactured.

Copper Men Get Bonus.

The Wolverene and Mohawk Copper Mining companies, Calumet, Mich., in paying their 1,200 employees on July 31 included an extra check for 5 per cent of the total wages of June as a bonus because of the high price at which copper is selling. It came as a surprise to the men. It was unofficially announced that the two companies might continue to pay the same bonus every month while copper remains at 20 cents a pound or better. It was said that several other mining companies will follow this example.

More Pay For Rural Teachers.

The Wisconsin state legislature has passed a bill increasing wages of rural schoolteachers $5 to $25 a month, according to qualifications and terms of service. There are about 7,000 rural teachers in the state.

OF INTEREST TO LABOR.

Trade unionism is the one protection in which the workers can put their trust.

The Danbury hatters have been served with foreclosure writs on their property.

Trade unionism has been the great revolutionizing force for industrial betterment and progress.

More than 200,000 machinists have received the eight hour day with advanced or no reduction of wages.

Conditions in the labor market for the month of July, as viewed from the City of New York public employment bureau, are encouraging, especially in the large number of orders for skilled help.

UNIONISM THE WORKERS' HOPE

Labor Forward Movement Pushing Steadily Ahead.

AN IRRESISTIBLE FORCE.

When Working People Realize Their Power and Make It Effective by Organization They Will Have Gone Far on the Way Toward a Higher and Better Civilization.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS.

The working people have within their hands an irresistible force. Let them learn to use that force for their own welfare and the benefits that will come to human life are beyond conception. That force is their power to produce. Without the working people all civilization would come to a standstill. There is only one way by which the workers can make that force effective—organized intelligent control over their power to produce.

Organization is the one way by which they can enter into greater freedom and widest opportunities to live and to advance from one ideal to another still higher and better.

Application of this truth is the reason for all efforts to spread the gospel of unionism among those still unorganized and to strengthen existing organizations by increasing numbers and by stimulating and reviving the idealism that gives unionism life, purpose and effectiveness. This is the purpose of the many labor forward movements that are now being conducted in many industrial communities. Reports of organizers tell of the success that is attending some of these efforts.

Meriden, Conn., is about to start a movement that will be in commemoration of the New England labor movement and will inaugurate efforts for new growth and new progress. Organized labor of Arkansas intends to devote the week beginning with Labor day to a state wide campaign for organization.

One of the most important campaigns for increasing organization is that recently inaugurated by the United Mine Workers of America among the anthracite coal workers of Pennsylvania. The contract of the mine workers will expire April 1, 1916, and it is the purpose of the United Mine Workers of America to secure a 100 per cent organization among the anthracite coal miners in order that they may be in a position to demand and to secure better terms for their contract and also to secure recognition of the union.

The campaign will extend over a period of sixty days. Wherever meetings are held the miners are showing intense interest in this campaign. The mines are closed down on days when meetings are held, and membership committees of the local unions make a house to house canvass in order to secure new members. All interests seem to recognize the fact that the success of this campaign will determine in a large measure whether or not there will arise the necessity for a suspension of work when the new miners' contract is under consideration for 1916.

Results of these labor forward movements are incalculable. The movement begun in Philadelphia over a year ago is still in progress with the unalterable purpose of organizing all the workers in the city.

These special efforts for organization are necessary to sustain the spirit of organization and to quicken the sense of responsibility and duty that inspires men and women to the best that is in them. They are necessary to keep before people the meaning of the duties of daily life, lest petty details shut them off from the vision of big realities.

Success is always attended with great danger. There is danger of underestimating opposition, danger of forgetting the sleepless vigilance and the constant exertion that lead to success, danger of contentment that hides the pathways to larger growth and greater attainments.

As the trade union movement of America has won victory after victory and has passed beyond that period when the world's treatment of its members created and stimulated a spirit of inspiration and idealism, it has now reached that period when enthusiasm and ideals are not inspired by opposition and persecution, but must be the result of conviction based upon understanding and visions of future possibilities.

The revolutionary fire and energy of the pioneers of the labor movement must be followed by practical idealism that is born of human needs and that manifests constructive result by building up the agencies of human welfare.

The success of each labor forward movement is conditioned by the spirit and the understanding of the individual members of organized labor. With them lies the decision whether these movements shall be regenerating forces in the lives of fellow workers. Indeed, each union member must constitute in himself a labor forward movement, necessary to great progress.

Workers Get Legacy.

Ninety-six employees of the wholesale drug firm of Lehn & Fink of New York will share in $50,000 bequeathed to them by Albert Plaut, a member of the firm. The employees who share [illegible] the firm's service more [illegible]

FOREIGN NOTE IN FASHIONS

The Italian Military Fashion-ing In Color and Design Will Be Used in Autumn.

New York, Aug. 18.—It was a safe guess that when Italy entered the war her popularity with the French would lead them to view everything pertaining to the country with favor, and that the Italian note would make itself manifest in French fashions. Lewis, the well known Parisian milliner, was first in this field with his Bersaglieri hat modeled on the hat worn by the Italian infantry. This is a jaunty affair with a crown of green coque feathers that sweep over the side and brush the cheek. Not much in line it would seem with Victorian fashions, tight basques and ruffled skirts, though more in harmony with the redingote styles that are approaching, we hear.

Italian Green.

The green of the Italian flag is another note in the same scale, and no doubt before long we will see a revival of other Italian fashions. Coral jewelry, Venetian laces, the rainbow ribbons of Naples, laced basques of black velvet, and striped skirts in wool similar to the cotton ones we have had this summer. There is a perfect mine of such material to draw upon, and we will have a revival of bead embroideries, as well as ecclesiastical motifs, gold on velvet, and all the detail that marks early Italian art. Genoa and Milan hve al-

McCall Design

redy been drawn upon for velvets, silks and ribbons and many other beautiful fabrics that her mills have been producing while other countries were paralyzed with the war.

Sleeve Vagaries.

Sleeves have been rioting for some time and have assumed such various forms that it is impossible to account for their vagaries. What they will do next no one knows, but the transparent long sleeves of this summer have been a happy solution for comfort and appearance. How the men must have envied us when the mercury climbed unbearably, with their arms swathed in at least two thicknesses of material. So good looking has been this modest Bishop sleeve, with its fullness confined at the wrist by a bracelet of silk, or a cuff of it, that the shape is likely to continue for some time as the conservative note in sleeve fashions.

Bell shaped sleeves are gaining ground and some of the best types have the bell only a short way below the elbow and beneath it a puff of some transparent fabric. The newer way, also Italian in motif, is to cover the lower arm with a long tight cuff of lace that extends from the elbow well down over the hand.

English Woolens Promised.

English woolens are promised much favor, and English homespuns, friezes, tweeds and the like are being imported in quantities for plain tailored costumes. The smoother surfaced cloths, and velvet surfaced ones, such as velours, duvetyn and zibaline are ready in beautiful dyes, and will surely share with broadcloth and velvet the honors for more elegant street costumes.

Braid Trimmings.

Braid trimmings are used effectively on silk crepes and chiffon cloth, carrying out the fad for the combination of heavy and light materials. Braid bindings are notable not only in tailored wear but on lighter dresses.

Where combinations of two fabrics are employed, buttons covered with one of them aterials are an important trimming note. Jet buttons are increasingly favored, and silk bindings and cordings are an important part of the garniture of most fussy frocks. In fact, this season must be reckoned as pre-eminently a silk season, and the popularity of this class of fabrics bids fair to continue.

Cane Bottom Straws and Velvet Hats

Very pretty, if a bit overdone, is the fancy for the open weave straw hats that suggest the cane weaving in a chair seat. These show the hair to advantage, or conceal it with linings of tulle or chiffon, and their trimming is usually flowers of some sort. Velvet hats have come in as usual when the Dogstar reigns, and are on the whole rather attractive as a contrast with a filmy gown if worn at the shore, or somewhere where the thickness of their fabric does not seem oppressive. They are decidedly in lines with the summer furs that one sees everywhere and nearly as incongruous. • Verona Clarke.

LOVE LINKED WITH DEATH.

Where Women Propose and if Rejected Must Kill Themselves.

In the Pacific ocean, between Fiji, New Guinea, New Caledonia and the continent of Australia, lies the Melanesian group of islands, where head hunters and cannibals abound. Strange and grewsome as are many of the customs of the tribes, there are some that are most romantic. For instance, on the island of Tucopia the women propose marriage instead of the men.

When a girl of Tucopia sees a man whom she thinks she would like to have for her husband she does not rush up to him and ask him to marry her. On the contrary, she gives the subject deep thought and often the man a most careful investigation before she "pops the question." The reason is that his answer spells life or death to her.

It is a tribal law that any woman who has been refused must forthwith kill herself. Therefore a woman asks a man's hand only when she feels sure that his answer will be the happy one.

Many are the strange and seemingly inexplicable questions with which the women of Tucopia ply the stranger who cannot realize the personal motive back of the solicitude of the dusky belles who inquire if he is married or not and the state of his wife's health. Romances are consequently very apt to turn out in happy marriage.

But there have been innumerable instances when a poor girl, smitten by the newcomer's charms, has been compelled to kill herself because the man with whom she has fallen in love has had to refuse to marry her.

Baldness with the women of Tucopia is a sign of beauty, and never until she is bald does a Tucopia woman become fully convinced that she is really lovely.

But, bald or not, she takes great care whom she asks to marry her, for the tribal law has never been known to fail. If a rejected woman does not kill herself she is executed under the most dishonorable conditions by the leaders of the tribe.—Buffalo News.

His Qualities.

"What makes you think Dauber will succeed as a painter?"

"He has the soul of an artist and the perseverance of a book agent."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Woman's Tact.

Rev. Mr. Gassington—Honestly, Miss Deering, do you think my sermons are too long? Miss Deering—Oh, dear, no! I merely think that life is too short.—Puck.

Is It Worth While?

Is it worth while that we jostle a brother
 Bearing his load on the rough road of life?
Is it worth while that we jest at each other
 In blackness of heart—that we war to the knife?
 God pity us in our pitiful strife.

God pity us all as we jostle each other;
 God pardon us all for the triumphs we feel
When a fellow goes down; poor heart-broken brother,
 Pierced to the heart; words are keener than steel,
 And mightier far for woe or for weal.

Were it not well in this brief little journey,
 On over the isthmus, down into the tide,
That we give him a fish instead of a serpent
 Ere folding the hands to be and abide
 For ever and aye in dust at his side.

Look at the roses saluting each other;
 Look at the herds all at peace on the plain,
Man, and man only, makes war on his brother,
 And dotes in his heart on his peril and pain—
 Shamed by the brutes that go down on the plain.

—Joaquin Miller.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

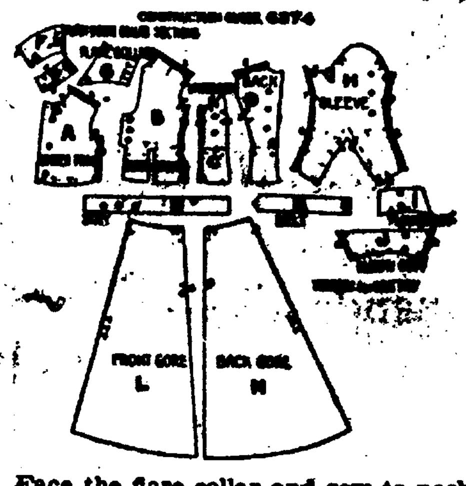
JUNIOR MODEL IN CLOTH AND VELVET.

6374

Blue cloth and velvet costume for youthful figures, showing a waist with the lower edge finished with square, silk-bound scallops.

This semi-tailored costume for youthful figures shows the unusual retentiveness of the vogue for combinations. In medium size the model calls for 2½ yards 54-inch broadcloth and 3¼ yards 40-inch velvet, with ¾ yard 27-inch contrasting material for the vest and collar.

In making, the preliminary step is to pleat the lower edge of front, as creased, then tack pleats into position, after which the hem can be turned into the front at notches. Follow this by gathering the outer front at shoulder on crosslines of small "o" perforations. Pleat, bringing "T" to corresponding double "oo" perforations near lower edge and tack. Arrange on under front, corresponding edges and center-fronts even (large "O" perforations indicate center-front), and stitch gathers to position. Close seams as notched and close center-back seam, leaving



Face the flare collar and sew to neck edge, having the large "O" perforations in front and center-backs even. Then crease the sleeve on line of slot perforations, lap folded edge to line of small "o" perforations, notches even, and stitch. Close remaining seam as notched. Gather upper edge between double "TT" perforations. Face lower cuff, sew to long sleeve, notches even, small "o" perforation in cuff at sleeve seam. Sew sleeve in armhole as notched.

Join the gores of the skirt as notched, leaving the left side seam free above single large "O" perforation in front gore for placket. Gather upper edge between double "TT" perforations. Adjust stay to position underneath upper edge of skirt, bringing single small "o" perforation at upper edge of stay to center-front, single large "O" perforation to center-back and double small "oo" perforation to right side seam; close stay on left side.

The square scallops at the lower edge of the waist may be bound with taffeta or silk braid.

Pictorial Review Costume No. 6374. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Price, 15 cents.

Hints for Housewives

French Toast Sandwiches.

French toast sandwiches are among the favorite tea room novelties that housewives find it easy to duplicate at home. These sauted slices of bread, put together in pairs, with any preferred filling have the advantage of being adaptable to any of the three meals of the day, while their particular mission is to afford something a little out of the ordinary for the Sunday night tea table or the after theater supper. The occasion must decide what filling is appropriate and whether the French toast sandwich shall be served crisp and dry from the griddle or accompanied by a suitable sauce.

The novelty consists in the fact that after the sandwich is made it is pressed closely together and then dipped in a thin batter made in the proportion of one beaten egg to a half cupful of milk. If the filling of the sandwich is a savory mixture of egg, cheese, fish, meat or fowl, a pinch each of pepper and salt should be added to the batter. If, however, the sandwich has a sweet filling, the batter should be slightly sweetened and flavored with a teaspoonful of sherry. Cook the moistened sandwich on a hot, well greased griddle, browning first on one side and then on the other. A shallow iron frying pan will answer the same purpose and olive oil will be found an excellent substitute for butter.

For those who like something more than the ordinary breakfast of fruit, cereal and eggs several variations of the French toast sandwich will be found appropriate to accompany the morning coffee. Flaked salt codfish, made a little less moist than in the popular dish known as creamed codfish, is an excellent filling for a breakfast appetizer of this kind. Half fish and half finely chopped hard boiled egg makes an equally good mixture, or a little finely chopped cold boiled potato may be used. Season well and dip in batter. When thoroughly browned on the griddle serve hot, either with or without a little white sauce.

A particularly appetizing combination, suited to serve at breakfast, luncheon or Sunday night supper, calls for equal parts of finely chopped cold boiled ham and tongue. This should be seasoned with either French or English mustard and moistened with a little cream or rich milk.

Lovers of cheese will enjoy a hot cheese sandwich with filling of softened cheese moistened with cream and highly seasoned with Worcestershire sauce and paprika. The batter should also be seasoned, and the finished sandwich when toasted and served piping hot should have much the flavor of a Welsh rabbit.

As a simple sweet course at luncheon or family dinner French toast sandwiches with fresh fruit or jam filling will be found delicious.

The story goes that we are indebted to a thrifty housewife for this particular brand of toasted sandwiches. In her endeavor to utilize an oversupply of dainty sandwiches prepared for an afternoon tea the idea occurred to her to brown a few of them on the griddle for her luncheon the next day.

A French Dainty.

Tenderloin and mushrooms is the plain name in this country, but this way of doing the cookery is purely French.

Peel six mushrooms and take out the stems. Then drop them for five minutes in cold salted water. Take them out, dry on a fresh cloth and put them in the plat with a teaspoonful of butter. Cover the plat with a saucer or breakfast plate, set it over the blaze and saute the mushrooms for fifteen minutes without uncovering. Then dump them in a hot little vessel, cover that and keep warm until the steak is cooked.

Scrape the tenderloin steak with a knife, rub it over with the cut side of a lemon and put on a faint dust of salt and pepper. Then place the plat with all the mushroom taste and a little of the sauce over the fire and when piping hot put in the steak. It should brown a little on either side, but still be pink inside. When cooked pour the mushrooms back into the pan, add a pinch more of butter if the sauce has dried out, cover the plat, set it in the oven for three minutes and serve at once. As mushrooms draw their own juices, only enough butter to start them cooking must be used when they are first prepared.

Chocolate Cake.

One-half cake of chocolate, one-half cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of milk, one egg yolk and a pinch of salt. Cook in double boiler until smooth.

One cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, creamed together well; add two eggs beaten light, one cupful of milk and one level teaspoonful of soda dissolved in milk, two level cupfuls of flour and one tablespoonful of vanilla. Mix this with the other, beat well and bake one-half hour.

Tomato Eggs.

Beat one-half dozen fresh eggs lightly. Rub one-half cupful of tomatoes through a colander and mix with the eggs. Stir in one tablespoonful lemon juice, one small onion finely minced, one tablespoonful minced parsley, one teaspoonful each salt and celery salt and a generous dash of sweet paprika. Pour into a double boiler, place over boiling water and stir constantly until thick enough to serve on toasted bread.

SONG OF THE SHREW.

It Is Pitched So High That Only Sharp Ears Can Hear It.

The high pitched squeaking or whistling of the shrew is a curious sound and frequently acquires quite a songlike character. More often, however, the voice of the shrew is raised in anger, for it is a pugnacious little animal, and the males have fierce combats in the spring of the year. It is a curious fact that many people are unable to hear the shrew's squeaking, not that the sound is not loud enough, but because it is so highly pitched that only sharp ears can record the vibrations.

Though often spoken of as a mouse, the shrew is of an entirely different species, being insectivorous and having sharp teeth on each side of the mouth instead of front teeth, suitable for gnawing, such as are possessed by mice and other rodents.

Though it exists in very great numbers and can very frequently be observed, much remains to be discovered regarding the life of this little creature, an Italian species of which is our smallest known mammal. It is still a mystery why so many dead shrews should be found about the roadsides and pathways. They are fearless little animals, and even when disturbed in their spring journeys from one place to another they do not allow themselves to be put out of their course by a trifle. —London Spectator.

SIX MEALS A DAY.

This Husky Old Laborer Had a Fairly Healthy Appetite.

Undoubtedly it is better as a general rule to take food sparingly than to eat to repletion, and there are some people who even advocate living on one meal a day and who practice what they preach. But there was no "one meal a day" nonsense about the aged Sussex laborer whom E. V. Lucas met. Thus he described his daily round and common task:

"Out in the morning at 4 o'clock, mouthful of bread and cheese and pint of ale; then off to the harvest field, ripping and moen (reaping and mowing) till 8; then morning breakfast and small beer—a piece of fat pork as thick as your hat is wide; then work till 10 o'clock; then a mouthful of bread and cheese and a pint of strong beer (forenooner—'farnooner's lunch,' we call it); work till 12; then at dinner in the farmhouse, sometimes a leg of mutton, sometimes a piece of ham and plum pudding; then work till 5; then a nunch and a quart of ale (nunch was cheese, 'twas skimmed cheese, though); then work till sunset; then home and have supper and a pint of ale."—London Chronicle.

Arithmetic by Hand.

We shall never be in danger of forgetting that our ancestors did their sums on their fingers so long as arithmetic retains the word "digits." But modern civilization knows nothing of the elaborate developments of this method. It takes a Wallachian peasant to multiply 8 by 9 on his hands. This is how he does it: The fingers of either hand, beginning with the thumb, stand for the numbers from 6 to 10. So the ring finger of one hand and the middle finger of the other are stuck out to represent 8 and 9. Counting the fingers remaining on the side farthest from the thumbs, he finds them 1 and 2 respectively, and 1 multiplied by 2 gives him the units of his product—2. Then he counts from the thumbs to the stuck out fingers inclusive, finds them 3 and 4, adds these and gets 7 for his tens. Answer, 72. All this to avoid knowing the multiplication table beyond 4 times 4!

Napoleon's Temper.

A story is told of a sudden rage into which Napoleon I. fell one day as he was at dinner. He had scarcely partaken of a mouthful when apparently some inopportune thought or recollection stung his brain to madness, and, receding from the table without rising from his chair—his small stature permitted that—he uplifted his foot—dash went the table, crash went the dinner, and the emperor sprang up, intending to pace the room. Quick as a flash his waiter scratched a few magic symbols on a bit of paper, and the emperor's check had grown more than double. Napoleon appreciated the delicacy of his attendant and said, "Thank you, my dear Dunand," with one of his inimitable smiles. The hurricane had blown over.

An Old Verb.

To laze is an old verb. In Samuel Rowlands' "Martin Markall," 1610, we are told that "loyterers laze in the streete, lurke in alehouses and range in the highwaies." The word occurs, I believe, in some of Mortimer Collins' lyrics:

But Cupid lazeth 'mongst the faiery lasses,
 Whose clere complexion he oft sweareth passes.

—London Notes and Queries.

Anchovies.

The delicious little fish called the anchovy is found in large quantities in the Mediterranean sea and also on the coasts of Spain, Portugal and France, where extensive fishing operations are carried on during the months of May, June and July.

A Far Cry.

Ella—Miss Antique says she wishes she could step to the phone and call up her happy college days. Bella—If she did she'd have to employ the long distance phone.—Florida Times-Union.

Nothing but the harmony of friendship soothes our sorrows. Without its sympathy there is no happiness on earth.—Mounet.

TODAY'S FASHION NOTE

The quiet elegance of this costume in dark brown repp will commend itself to the well-dressed women. The skirt is stitched with two rows of braid and pointed tabs of Dresden silk, bound with braid, trim the front of the waist on either side of the white silk vest. Collar and cuffs are also of silk, one yard being required for the purpose. The dress calls for 4 7-8 yards 44-inch material.

Pictorial Review Costume No. 6353. Sizes, 32 to 46 in. bust. Price, 15c.

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

HOT WEATHER MENU.

Insufferable season of the sun,
When will your endless reign of fire be done?
Your armies with unconquerable stings,
When will they flee—for what do they have wings?
How long before brave autumn with a shout
Will succor me and put them all to rout?
—Oliver Herford.

BREAKFAST.
Cantaloupe.
Broiled Salt Mackerel. Rice Cakes.
Coffee.

DINNER.
Blackberry Soup.
Cold Lamb in Aspic. Corn.
Creamed Potatoes.
Tomato Salad. Cheese Straws.
Peach Ice Cream.
Silver Cake. Iced Tea.

SUPPER.
Omelet in Chafing Dish.
Nasturtium Sandwiches.
Blackberries. Chocolate Cake.
Iced Tea.

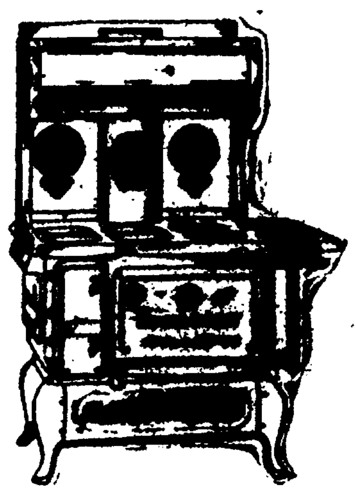
AMONG the breakfast dishes that have been found specially nice at this season as well as easy to prepare are the following:

Broiled Salt Mackerel.

Take the fish from the brine and wash it thoroughly. Put to soak overnight in cold water, taking care to soak it with the skin side down. About ten minutes before breakfast drain from water, pat dry on a clean cloth and wipe over both sides with olive oil. Broil under the gas flame, attending to the flesh side of the fish, as the skin side scorches easily and needs but a moment or two to brown. Put on to a heated platter, pepper lightly, garnish with a little parsley and cut lemon and serve with creamed Irish potatoes, fried sweet potatoes, baked or boiled new potatoes, either of which go well with salt mackerel, if you care to have potatoes at all for breakfast. In a lovely country home a little bowl of crispy sliced cucumbers from the home garden always goes to the table on a hot summer's morning as an accompaniment for fish or omelet.

Rice Cakes.

Mix one cupful of cold boiled rice with the well beaten yolks of two eggs and half a gill of milk and two heaping tablespoonfuls of flour sifted with a half teaspoonful of baking powder. Whip the whites to a stiff froth; add the rice mixture slowly to the whites while beating constantly, and with a tablespoon turn portions onto a hot, well greased griddle. Bake a light brown on both sides and serve with marmalade, honey, maple sirup or jelly. If the batter seems too thick add a little more milk.



What Do You Look For In a STOVE?

Don't say "FIRE"---this is not a joke!

But, to use other words, what is your idea of a Good Stove?

FIRST---You ask for RELIABILITY.

SECOND---You demand STRENGTH.

THIRD---The Stove must be ECONOMICAL to Operate.

FOURTH---And the Housewife demands this---It Must Be MODERN.

Just at present we are conducting a campaign for

THE FAMOUS SUMMIT

This Stove meets all of the above requirements and many more.

It Is Reliable, for it is made by a company which prides itself upon setting up a standard and sticking to it.

It Is Strong and Sturdy, you can see that in a glance.

It Is Economical; a strong, well-built firepot affords the greatest amount of heat for the least coal consumed.

It Is Strictly Modern; it is more than that, for it is far ahead of any Stove now on the market in up-to-date improvements.

THE FAMOUS SUMMIT
IS TWO STOVES IN ONE

Four Gas Griddles in addition to Four Coal Griddles an improvement you won't find in a Stove that costs twice as much.

A Large Oven, in which you can bake either by gas or coal.

A Large Warming Oven, on top of the Stove proper in which you can set food when someone is late for dinner.

Look over some of the Stoves on the market. Look at Stoves that cost up to $100, and you will not find all these improvements.

And here's the final argument:

The Famous Summit sells for $55

Terms to Suit You—Small Payment Puts Stove in Your Home.

Come In and Look It Over---NOW!

A. M. DRUSE & CO.

7 SOUTH FIRST STREET, FULTON

ALBANY GOSSIP DAY BY DAY

Chronicle of Events and a Forecast of What is Doing in Officialdom---Special Correspondence.

By Frederic T. Cardoze.

Albany, Aug. 19.—If there is one proposed amendment upon which there is unanimity on the part of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention it is that which seeks to give to juries sitting upon murder cases, the power to determine whether the death penalty or life imprisonment shall be imposed and moreover, when the verdict is thus established, taking away from the governor the power to commute or pardon except in cases when the innocense of the person convicted shall be later established.

The above amendment is advocated by practically all of the delegates in that it is a compromise and the introducers of the proposition to absolutely abolish capital punishment have agreed to the compromise as above, such compromise having been incorporated in the report of the committee on Bill of Rights in the form of a compromise amendment to the Constitution.

Delegate Charles H. Betts of Lyons, who has made the most ardent fight the Convention adopt an amendment doing away with capital punishment, views the action of the committee on Bill of Rigrts as a partial victory. By taking away from the governor the power to pardon or commute persons sentenced to life imprisonment, he feels the delegates have swung around to his way of thinking that justice will not be miscarried.

"As a matter of fact," says Delegate Betts, "but two per cent. of the number of persons tried for murder, first degree, are convicted. The conscience of the people of the state has already abolished the death penalty, for the idea prevails that if no more than 2 per cent. of the convictions can be secured, there is no need of the existence of the provision in the Constitution that electrocution shall continue.

"In twenty-seven states the idea which we as delegates are seeking to have the people adopt prevails. Let us take for example the case of Leo M. Frank; a mob lynched him because the death penalty provision was in the Constitution of the State of Georgia, and it was felt that the governor who commuted his sentence had prohibited the carrying out of the death penalty. It was the belief that Frank should have been executed, so he was hanged, or rather lynched. This was an act contrary to law, and yet the Constitution of Georgia reads that it is proper to take the life of a man convicted of murder, first degree."

According to Delegate Betts both Thaw and Becker would now be serving life sentences and the state would have saved large sums of money had there been no death penalty provision in the Constitution of New York State.

"If a man convicted of murder, first degree, is sentenced to life imprisonment, he is safe from society, he cannot longer offend it and the ends of justice are satisfied as fully as though he had been executed. The taking from the governor of the pardoning power makes it impossible for such a man to ever again regain his freedom."

Hon. Andrew G. White has gathered statistics to the effect that only one conviction for murder, first degree, results in the average for one hundred and twelve trials, according to Delegate Betts, who communicated with him regarding the wisdom of abolishing the death paently.

ITALIANS WIN FIVE MILES OF TRENCHES

Milan, Aug. 18.—Successful actions along the Carinthian and Cadore frontiers continue.

After a heavy bombardment the Italian batteries on the slopes of Seikofel, Creda and Rossa have silenced the forts at Sexten and a flanking fire has been successfully opened against the Austrian trenches.

The Austrians have been compelled to retire from the defenses they erected along the slopes of the Sexten Valley. A similar success has marked the Italian movement a little west of Sexten at their new positions on Ober bacher and Kanzel, which form a wedge between the Sexten and Landro forts.

Dispatches received here state that the Austrians have retreated suddenly in the Plezzo region after numerous violent attacks by the Italians.

Since August 12, it is stated, the Austrians have lost fivem iles of the trenches, several machine guns and 3,800 prisoners.

The most violent Italian attacks are now being made in the Popena Valley, west of Landro. Here the Austrians are subjected to a murderous fire. In one trench 700 Austrains have been found dead, including a number of officers.

The actions around Plezzo and at other points south and east of Monte Nero are of considerable importance, the Austrains having brought up reinforcements, in hope of dislodging the Italians from their new positions by force of numbers.

VanWagenen Corporation

FARM IMPLEMENTS and MACHINERY
OVERLAND AUTOMOBILES
SUPPLIES ACCESSORIES

The New Overland for 1916
$750

is Now on Exhibition in Our Salesrooms. Make it a point to *See This Car*---it stands alone in its class. :: :: :: ::

Salesrooms---SOUTH FIRST STREET---Garage

'SHALL AND MUST TAKE VERDUM,' TEUTON ORDER

Geneva, Aug. 18.—8he Journal La Suisse, of Geneva, states that in an army order recently issued by the German Crown Prince and found on prisoners taken by the French occurs the following phrase:

"We shall take, we must take, Verdun, Then the war will be finished by December at the latest."

Your appetite for fresh-every-day rolls increases every time you eat the Black company's article. adv

NAILING THE LIES!
Puncturing the Hot Air!

The (so-called) Business Men's League, the politicians who want you, Mr. Citizen, to vote down commission-manager form of government, asserts in a paid advertisement that the tax rate of Des Moines has doubled since commission form of government went into effect in that city.

That statement, like all other statements thus far made against commission-manager form of government, is founded on falsehood.

The "Taxpayers' Committee" herewith presents refutation of the falsehood:

CITY OF DES MOINES,
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTS AND FINANCES,
FRED GERMAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

Des Moines, Iowa, August 12, 1915.

In reply to yours of August 6th will say that I am indeed very much surprised at the accusations made in your town regarding our tax levy, and in order to fully inform you as to the same, since the commission form of government went into effect, which was in 1908, will give you the tax levy for each year:

1901—40.3 for city purposes.
1902—40.6 for city purposes.
1903—39.3 for city purposes.
1904—38.8 for city purposes.
1905—38.7 for city purposes.
1906—39.7 for city purposes.
1907—37.9 for city purposes.
1908—36.4 for city purposes.
1909—37.1 for city purposes.
1910—37.1 for city purposes.
1911—37.1 for city purposes.
1912—37.1 for city purposes.
1913—32.1 for city purposes.
1914—32.1 for city purposes.

It is the total millage levy for all city purposes. You will note that from 1901 the levy has dropped more than 8 mills, and of course we have in that time increased our valuation some, but we have also increased our population about 25,000, and naturally the population necessarily has brought more taxable property values, and also created a little more expense for the city, so that we consider that one offsets the other. Any further information that you desire, and, that I can give you, I will be glad to do so.

Trusting that your efforts for the commission form of government will be successful, I remain

Yours Very Truly,

(Signed) FRED GERMAN,
Supt. Dept. Accounts and Finance.

Tax Rate Not Doubled, But REDUCED

But, citizens, what can you expect but misrepresentation from politicians fighting to keep hold of your government?

Vote for commission-manager form of government on September 17th.

Signed, TAXPAYERS COMMITTEE

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorportated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
B. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Friday, August 20, 1915.

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

Are Abstainers Cowards?

Miss Jane Addams repeats her accusation that soldiers in the war are drugged to make them reckless, in order to give her authority. She says a French officer, an Oxford man and a German officer gave her the information. She neglects to give names, therefore, she has given no authority worth while. It is generally believed that sober men would do all the strenuous fighting recorded in the war. Any general could get abstainers to volunteer for any risk and he would be better off with sober men than with m en drugged. Rum courage isn't intelligent. Does Miss Addams believe that men areb raver when filled with grog or does she believe that sober men are not brave? Repeating her insult to the brave men in all the armies will not help her. Woman's place may not be at home, but it certainly isn't as a war critic.—Watertown Standard.

The Galveston Hurricane

On September 8, 1900, a hurricane fromthe West Indies drove the waters of the gulf over the island of Galveston, Tex., to an average height of four feet—in some places to 16 feet. There were 8,000 lives lost and $20,000,000 damage was done to property.

In order to protect the island against similar disasters in the future a colossal engineering scheme was carried out at the cost of millinos of dollars. A concrete sea wall, 17 feet high, was built about the island, and the whole level was raised to a height believed to be safe. A concrete causeway was built to connect with the mainland.

Despite the best laid plans of the engineers. Galveston has again suffered severely from a hurricane. The island was inundated to the depth of five feet in some places. All structures on the sea wall were destroyed. Large sections of the causeway were blown or washed away. There appears however, to have been little if any loss of life. The hurricane swept into the great cotton region on the main land, and much damage may have been done there.

When it recovers itself Galveston will doubtless set about to so strengthen its defenses that eventually it will be hurricane-proof.—Utica Herald-Dispatch.

State Supervised Fruit Auctions.

In an effort to lower food prices and provide a market for much surplus farm produce Commissioner Dillon of the State Departments of Foods and Markets has arranged for fruit auctions nextm onth. He plans to extend this service to include vegetables also by next year. Apples, pears and peaches will be sent to the auctioneer on consignment to be sold on 5 per cent. commission. There will be no other charge for the farmer, save for cataloging and handling samples of the fruit—an expense estimated at about two cents a barrel.

To whatever extent this brihgs into the markers here fruits—and later vegetables—which would not otherwise find their way here it will be beneficial. This city, paying high prices for produce, is constantly hearing tales of the farmers who can't get eough for their stuff to make it pay to send it to market. Here, in one line at least, there will be offered to them a plan which seems to promise a fair return. Whether it will be of equal benefit to the consumers remains to be seen. The customers at this auction will be mostly, the dealers, the middlemen, and there will be no particular compulsion on them to sell fruit cheaper than thep revailing prices, even if they can buy some of it more cheaply than usual. The consumer who could buy a barrel of apples, or even of vegetables, and store it in an apartment in this city is rare indeed. Nevertheless, the plan is worth trying. Anything which will bring additional supplies of fresh fruit and vegetables here regularly is bound to be of some help to the public.—New York Tribune.

FEAR PROMPTS THE NOISES

The Business Men's League, which has launched its crusade against the establishment of Commission-Manager form of government, may be given credit for its sincerity, but whether the efforts are well directed is another matter for Mr. Voter to decide.

Even those persons who remain lukewarm and undecided about the merits of the progressive movement for reform in municipal affairs will not hereafter defend the nature of the attacks made in the political advertisements authorized by the League, as authorized they must be since each one carries the signature of that organization whose membership prefers to remain in obscurity. That there is little meat in the broth which appears in the newspaper political advertisements bought and paid for by the Business Men's League is apparent to even many of the opponents of the Commission-Manager form of Government, as they see in the League's opposition nothing more than an attempt to becloud the real issue of the campaign—that the people of Fulton should have a government administered in a straightforward and efficient manner, and not after the methods that produce waste and extravagance. The reason for this does not lie in any particular moral or political influence but must be explained by the realization on the part of the men who want reform for reform's sake, but yet who do not favor at present the accomplishment of a Commission-Manager Government, of the utter ineffectiveness of telling the people that it would be a terrible thing were this city to secure from some source at present unknown a manager whose capabilities and experience might be the means of serving the taxpayers' interests better than they have ever before been served.

Yet, while the Business Men's League is engaged in sounding the tom-toms and in making other noises about a human being who might be brought here to manage the city, all of which is the remotest of remote possibilities, its membership must at times admit that it is clap-trap, cheap talk to continue proclaiming through the newspapers that organization's opinion of what may be accomplished following the successful result of the present campaign for Commission-Manager form of Government. In other words, who of the hundreds of men working hard for a reform city government has indicated that Fulton is unable to raise up a man capable of serving as manager of this city? Do the men comprising the Business Men's League honestly allow themselves to believe that their more careful neighbors are trying to deprive efficient Fulton men of a chance to serve the city whose interests they hold sacred? What is it but fear that prompts opposition to a movement for the betterment of conditions? Nothing.

So, while the work of the Business Men's League continues to afford amusement, it would be too much to expect that it will be relegated to the scrap heap of political obscurity for some time to come, notwithstanding that hundreds of real patriotic people will agree that it should be.

HOME RULE FOR CITIES

Inefficiency and corruption in the government of our large American cities were for decades evils so prevalent that we fell into the habit of looking upon them as inevitable and incurable. We resigned ourselves to the explanation given twenty-seven years ago by Lord Bryce in his "American Commonwealth;" "In great cities the forces that attack and pervert democratic government are exceptionally numerous, the defensive forces that protect it exceptionally ill-placed for resistance. Satan has turned his heaviest batteries on the weakest part of the ramparts."

The failure of ordinary democratic methods to meet adequately the needs of our young rapidly growing cities, with their heterogeneous populations, has numerous causes. One of them, long recognized, is that the cities have been forced to exist in an unnatural condition of dependence upon the state legislatures. Generally, cities have no powers other than those conferred upon them by the state. When needs arose that were not provided for in the charter as originally granted, municipalities had to apply for special legislation.

Under that system the government of the city was in effect divided between the local and the state authorities. One result was that the dwellers of a city had no chance to acquire a real sense of civic responsibility. Another consequence was that the legislature constantly harassed the city officials by acts of interference; a third was that the "bosses" were quick to use the processes of special legislation for their own advantage.

From the Galveston flood of 1900 dates a new era in the history of American municipal government. The "commission government" then improvised to restore the ruined city has in many places proved its value as a permanent form of administration. Other cities have tried with success the plan of having a "city manager." Those are signs that we are once more beginning to believe in the possibility of having well-governed cities in a democracy.

Moreover, the cities show an increasing desire to be free from legislative interference. More than fifty cities in the State of New York, including New York City, have appealed to the state constitutional convention now in session for a "home rule amendment." The provision is understood to compdehend these three major points:

(1) A broad grant of powers to the city to do those things that are necessary for its welfare as a community. (2) Restraint of the legislature from passing laws to regulate the affairs of a city unless those laws at the same time are made to apply to the entire state. (3) Authority in a city to frame its own charter, so that its form of government shall be adapted to its peculiar needs.

The government of our states and of our rural communities is based upon the principle of local popular control. The idea of home rulef or cities is therefore in accordance with sound democratic theory. May an awakened sense of responsibility for their upbuilding make it successful in practice!—Youths' Companion.

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS

In Alabama, where lawmaking still flourishes in the heat of August, woman suffrage has lost out by a margin of one vote in the committee of privileges and elections.

* * *

In California Phoebe A. Hearst, the well-known philanthropist, has given a thousand dollars toward the expenses of the Women Voters' Convention to be held in San Francisco in September. In doing this she endorses the policy of the Congressional Union which is working for suffrage through congressional action.

* * *

In New Jersey the state superintendent of the anti-saloon league has published a statement to the effect that in his experience of ten years and more against rum, he has found that the liquor interests will spend as much money and fight as hard against woman suffrage as against anti-liquor legislation.

* * *

In New York City Mr. Seth Low has suggested that passenger rates should be reduced and freight rates advanced because passengers vote and freight does not. Whereupon a puzzled citizen asks in the New York Times, "Would the rates for women be reduced or advanced?"

* * *

In Watertown the last of July the New York Association of Police Chiefs endorsed woman suffrage. Suffragists regard this as authoritive testimony that votes for women will hold up the hands of the protectors of law and order.

* * *

In Philadelphia Dean Mary Swift of the University of Montana said in an interview that the men of Montana had always been polite to women but that, as the result of votes for women, to chivalry had been added a respect never shown when, in other days, women had gone seeking legislation at the state capitol.

* * *

In St. Louis Charlotte Rumbold, who opened the first municipal playground eight years ago and whose work has increased until she now runs seventeen in addition to swimming pools, which include the largest in the country, municipal dance halls, picture shows, and concerts, and all for the same pay she received in the beginning, has been refused an increase in salary by the city council. The committee to which the question was referred issued a statement to the effect that Miss Rumbold was not a voter and when she had places to fill she did not favor the Republicans.

$12,000,000 WAR ORDER OFFERED

Baltimore, Aug. 18.—The Spedden Shipbuilding Company here has been offered munition contracts of $12,000,000.

The Detrick-Harvey plant, acquired by the Bethlehem Steel Company, will be used a supply shop, it was announced today.

WATERTOWN COMPANY GETS BIG WAR ORDER

New York, Aug. 20.—Charles A. Starbuck, president of the New York Air Brake Company, stated yesterday that his concern had booked $16,581,000 war orders and was figuring on more.

POLITICAL OPINIONS

The Progressive party of Erie county has accomplished little else than to be of invaluable assistance to the Democrats. The split three years ago will long be remembered. Since that time, however, Progressive strength has dwindled and the suggestion now offered by Chairman Hamlin has been a foregone conclusion.—Buffalo Enquirer.

* * *

The Roosevelt party disintegrated in this state as rapidly as it formed. When the Colonel's all-pervading personality was removed, there was nothing left of the organization that had been built up around his name. It will be recalled that in the campaign of 1912 Mr. Strauss, the Progressive candidate for governor, received 393,183 votes in this state, a shade better than even the distinguished candidate for thep residency. The straight Republiacn vote for Hedges was 444,105, while Sulzer topped them all with 649,559.

In 1914 the Progressives nominated Frederick M. Davenport for governor, and his vote in the entire state was 45,586, a drop of 90 per cent. Locally, the Progressive decline was equally marked and equally disastrous.—Brooklyn Times.

* * *

Even Democrats must begin to have considerable respect for the prophetic powers of Republican statesmen. In the campaign of 1912 the latter warned them and all the rest of the people that Democratic success at the elections would mean the end of the country's prosperity and a return of hard times.

The Democratic party won and the hard times predicted by the Republicans arrived on schedule time. The prophecy has been literally fulfilled and, fulfilled in such an impressive manner that no one can have any doubt on the subject. Everybody must agree that thep rediction has come true.—Plattsburg Press.

LA TENA'S CIRCUS COMES HERE SEPT. 2

At last, in the opinion of the small boy seconded by pater or mater, there is coming to town once more a circus. This time it is La Tena's big show and the date is Sept. 2. The Newport, R. I., Herald has this to say about the show:

"La Tena's wild animal circus that gave two performances here yesterday is a very unusual show. It is not quite like any tent entertainment that has ever been here. In it wild animals are brought forward though the acrobat and the trapeze performer are not forgotten. And in its presentation of wild animal acts several scenes that are thrilling as well as interesting are given.

"In one a den of lions is used and in another a cage of bears is put on. The lions and the bears are turned into a large circular wire cage and in this the performances are given. Over the lions a woman becomes perfect mistress and one animal finally is made to lie down and another is made to affectionately lie across him. Then the woman sits down upon the last lion and one of the most remarkabel pyramids ever seen is formed. In the cage of bears a man presides and gains complete mastery of them. In this there is much done that one ordinarily ses at a circus, but finally the ponderous beast crouches upon the trainer and seems about to crush him when only the head of the man remains visible. There is a sigh of relief when the animal raises himself and its shows that the elephant has merely been covering the trainer and has never touched him."

BUSKWHEAT CROP THE HOPE OF MANY FARMERS

With 75 per cent of the wheat crop reduced to cheap chicken feed, the hay crop more than half spoiled, oats and barley badly damaged and the potato crop hit with the blight, there is still a chance for thef armers who are fortunate enough to have large acreages of buckwheat to get a little money with which to pay their fall bills. Buckwheat in this country is looking good and the stand on the ground now promises to produce a good crop of this grain.

Buckwheat is generally considered a "money crop." By that it is meant that it is sowed solely for the money that the grain will bring and no other profits are derived as the straw is of no value as a fertilizer and the most of the grain is sold and taken off the farm.

Want to know what the folks are doing? Then subscribe for The Evening Times. It tells you everything worth knowing about. adv

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 3111 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers. Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4246
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

GLENWOOD FARM
Milk, Cream and Commercial Buttermilk
Our bottles are washed by steam
Our milk bottled on Farm of
FRED VOGELGSANG
Phone 2510

G. H. MAUDE
Painter and Decorator
Phone 4369 260 S. 5th St.
Free estimate on Exterior and Interior work. Up-to-date designs.

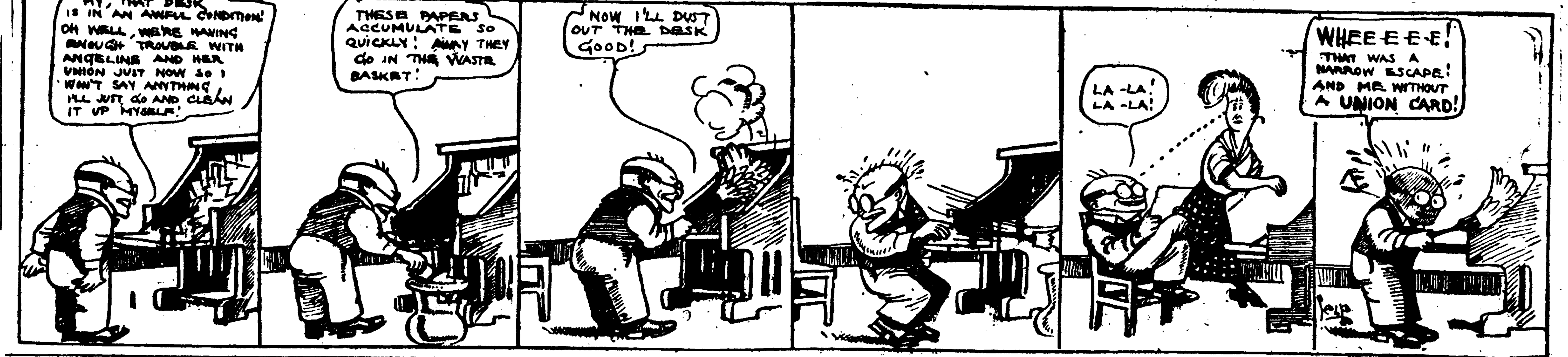
THINKING OF A BOAT RIDE?
30-foot launch and rowboats to rent.
INGERSOLL'S BOAT LIVERY
N. 1st st. opposite Old Grace Chapel.

DEFIANCE TIRES
Both Smooth and Tiger Tread. These tires are giving the best of satisfaction.
Guaranteed 4,000 Miles.
For Sale by
GEO. B. PALMER
207 Worth St.

DRESSMAKING
Promptly and Neatly Done
Prices Reasonable
412 Hannibal st. Fulton, N. Y.

Steamer CITY OF FULTON
Freight & Packet Service
Runs daily between Fulton and Syracuse
Leave Fulton, 5:15 a. m.
Arrive Syracuse, 11 a. m.
Leave Syracuse, 2:50 p. m.
Capt. C. S. Burleigh

D. EDWIN BALSLEY
Public Accountant and Auditor
401 Daniel Building
433 S. Salina st. Syracuse N. Y.



EXPLORER AIDED IN KONGO DEVELOPMENT

Richard Mohun Was Decorated by Foreign Governments.

Washington. — Richard Dorsey Mohun, a soldier of fortune in Africa and a prominent figure in the civil government of the Belgian Kongo region, who died suddenly at his home at Royal Oak, Md., near Washington, where he had gone to recover from the effects of wounds received during twenty years of service in the heart of Africa, was born in Washington fifty-one years ago and received his education from private tutors. Then he became interested in African affairs and was the fourth of his family who tried to stamp out the slave traffic. He took an active part in the suppression of the Arab slave trade, made several exploring trips which resulted in adding new features to the maps of Africa, governed humanely 5,000,000 natives, substituted peaceful markets of exchange for old forays and tribal wars and assisted in breaking up cannibalism. For his work in the Kongo Free State and other parts of Africa Mr. Mohun was decorated by the governments of England, Belgium and France.

He was also decorated by the sultan of Zanzibar for his work as intermediary between the British admiralty and the sultan at the time of the winning of that place by the English. He was one of the few surviving comrades of Baron Dhanis, under whose direction the work effecting many changes in Africa was done. Mr. Mohun was the only white survivor of the party which succeeded in connecting the west and east coasts of Africa by telegraph. He was also a survivor of the last Guggenheim expedition into Africa. Mr. Mohun had devoted considerable time to endeavors to exterminate the tsetse fly.

The explorer first went to Africa as a commercial agent for the United States, after the governments of the world had recognized the Congo Free state. His work was so notable that at the expiration of his service for the United States—about three years—the Belgian government sought his services.

Mr. Mohun's wife, who was before her marriage Miss Harriett L. Barry of New York, once accompanied him to Zanzibar, but spent most of the time in Belgium, between which country and Africa communication was rapid. Mr. Mohun was an officer of the Red Cross ship which was sent to Belgium from this country last year. His great-grandfather, William McKenny, was prominent in the African colonization prospect.

He had a rare collection of pictures of African scenes made during his service there. Although not connected with the armies of the governments which he represented, he wore a uniform a large part of the time, this being an aid to maintaining discipline among the natives. He was a member of the geographical societies of England, France and Belgium.

OUR SHRINKING SUN.

Its Diameter Becomes About Four Miles Less Each Century.

There are various theories to account for the enormous store of heat and light in the sun. The theory now generally accepted by physicists is that the gradual contraction of the sun in cooling is the chief source of apparent inexhaustible energy. It has been calculated that at the present rate of expenditure of heat the sun's diameter would contract four miles in a century, and in a few millions of years it may become as dense as the earth.

The sun is supposed to be composed of much the same materials as the earth, except that they are at a much higher temperature. About forty of the seventy terrestrial elements have been identified by the spectroscope as existing in the vapors around the sun. Astronomers think that they find traces there of very few substances not already known. Even these may be discovered on the earth some day.

It has been calculated that the heat thrown on a square mile exposed at noon under the equator would melt in an hour 26,000 tons of ice. This amount has to be multiplied fifty million times to arrive at the quantity of heat received by the earth's surface during a single hour. Yet this enormous supply is even less than one two-thousand-millionth part of what the sun pours forth in all directions in space. It stands to reason that this inconceivable outgiving of heat must be accompanied by a gradual though imperceptible diminution in the size of the sun.—Philadelphia Press.

Did Him Little Good.

James W. Marshall, a native of New Jersey, was the first man to discover gold in California. It was in 1848 that he noticed a glistening object in the bed of a stream, which happened to be a nugget of gold. Notwithstanding this important find Marshall died in 1855 penniless and alone in his little cabin.

THE CZAR'S CHECK.

It Passed Over Itching Palms, but That Was No Surprise.

When Professor Tuxen, the Danish artist, had finished his great work, "The Coronation of Edward VII.," he received, it appears, an order from the Russian emperor for a copy of this painting, for which the czar was to pay 12,000 rubles.

In due course the professor repaired to Petrograd to deliver the painting. He was granted an audience with the czar, who expressed his satisfaction with the picture and who handed the professor an order on the imperial treasury for the sum agreed upon.

When the professor presented the check for payment he was told that an order from the emperor was subject to a discount, and he had, therefore, to accept a sum considerably smaller than the face value of the check.

Before his departure from Russia the professor had a farewell audience with the czar, who in the course of conversation asked him, "Did you get your money, professor?"

Professor Tuxen replied that he had not intended to mention the matter, but since his majesty himself raised the question he would say he had received only part of the money.

At this the czar seemed not at all surprised, but calmly made out another order for the sum which had been deducted from the original amount, and thus Tuxen got his money.—Washington Star.

Curious Letter Endings.

A few specimens of the style of beginning and ending letters in the old days may prove interesting as in striking contrast to the laconic "yours obediently," "faithfully" or "truly" of the present day. It would certainly be difficult to match the following subscription of a letter from the Duke of Shrewsbury to Sir Thomas Hanmer, dated September, 1713: "I desire that you will believe that, wherever I am, I shall always endeavor to deserve and very much value your friendship, being, with a sincere esteem, sir, your most faithful and obedient servant, Shrewsbury."

Frequently one meets with bellicose subscriptions, as in the case of the Earls of Huntly and Errol, who in 1594 threatened "awful consequences" to the magistrates of Aberdeen unless they released certain gentlemen imprisoned in their city and subscribed, "Yours as ye will, either present peace or weir."

Quotes the Headlines.

"Do you see that youngster standing on the corner with his hands in his pockets and whistling with all his might?"

"Of course I see him and hear him too."

"He's one of the calamity howlers in our neighborhood."

"You must be mistaken."

"No, I'm not. He sells newspapers after school." — Birmingham Age-Herald.

Telling Time in West Africa.

Because of the scarcity of clocks in West Africa events are timed by the regular daily occurrences. For example, a native wrote that she had received news of her sister's illness "a little while before the guinea fowl talk"—that is, about 5 o'clock in the morning.

OTHERS' FAULTS.

If by silence we hide the faults of others God also will hide ours, but if we divulge them God will also make known our own.—S. Paemen.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

C. & B. LINE

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo . . . 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland . . . 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland . . . 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo . . . 7:30 A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

Beautifully colored sectional puzzle chart, showing both exterior and interior of The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE" sent on receipt of five cents to cover postage and mailing. Also ask for our 24-page pictorial and descriptive booklet free.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

NEW YORK STATE FAIR

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

REPRESENTS GREAT INTERESTS OF THE EMPIRE STATE

ATTRACTIONS HIGHEST CLASS IN THE WORLD

COMPLETE FARM MACHINERY EXHIBITS
DAIRY MACHINERY IN OPERATION
DEMONSTRATIONS AND LECTURES DAILY
FARM PRODUCTS MONUMENT FIFTY FEET HIGH
FARM BOYS' CAMP—MILITARY SUPERVISION

CONWAY'S FAMOUS CONCERT BAND
AVIATOR IN MARVELOUS FEATS
GRAND CIRCUIT HARNESS HORSE RACES
LARGEST AND BEST DOG SHOW

GREATEST SHOW HORSES EVER EXHIBITID

SYRACUSE

BIG SATURDAY FEATURES:
Steeplechase—Three Mile Course
Greatest Jumping Horses in Competition
Foxhounds to Be Shown With Hunters

SEPTEMBER 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

Home Town Helps

SETTING OUT ROSE BUSHES

Points to Be Remembered by Those Who Are Fond of the Fragrant Flower.

All roses are heavy feeders and require rich, moist soil. A clay soil, if well enriched and having perfect drainage, is ideal. Pruning should be carefully done, preferably in the spring. All weak growth should be cut out and the balance well cut back. The flowers of almost all roses being borne on the new wood, the bushes should be cut back half or more of their growth.

In the majority of cases, roses on their owns roots will prove more satisfactory than budded stock. On own-rooted stock, the suckers or shoots from below the surface of the soil will be of the same kind, whereas with budded roses there is danger of the stock starting into growth and, not being discovered, and finally killing out the weaker growth. Still, if the plants are set deep enough to prevent adventitious buds of the stock from starting, there is no question that finer roses may be grown than from plants on their own roots.

In setting out the rooted bushes, do not crowd the roots into a small space, but have the roots well spread out and the ground well firmed around them.

GARDENS FOR THE WINTER

Specially Designed Boxes Will Always Be Found to Secure the Best Possible Results.

If it is possible, the boxes should be made to order. When one realizes that these boxes will last for many seasons, this does not seem extravagant. Good wood can then be selected, and the boxes made to fit the exact space one wishes to devote to them. Whatever the length desired, do not have the boxes less than one foot wide and one foot deep.

Excellent boxes may be purchased ready made at the various florist shops and department stores in the city if one does not care to go to the trouble of having them made. Never set the boxes flat on the porch or window sill, but support the ends by pieces of "two-by-four." In the bottom of each box bore quarter-inch holes at a distance of six to eight inches apart, to insure drainage.

Paint Up!

Says the Abilene Reporter: "A gallon of paint costs less than two dollars and will go a long way toward covering your house. It not only improves the beauty of the structure but preserves the wood from decay. It is cheaper to paint up than not to do so." This advice is particularly applicable to conditions now existing in our own city. There is a large amount of unemployed labor here that could be profitably used in such work and with a great number of vacant houses needing the application of the paint brush, the owners of such houses could find no more opportune time for enhancing the value of their own property and at the same time giving employment to a deserving class of citizens now forced into idleness.

Community Builders.

To be a community builder is a great thing, an invaluable thing, of the utmost importance. There are many men who can make money who are in no way community builders. They have nothing of the ability to help their neighbors along as they progress themselves, that is accumulate for their own pocket. The builder does more. He encourages, enthuses his neighbors, leads them into better methods of doing what they are pursuing, leads them into more profitable and hopeful employment of their faculties. The builder is worthy wherever he is found. He is especially a great factor in the farming community.—Greenville (Tex.) Banner.

The Small Town.

Now, living is the most important business that a man has to do. He picks out a place for it with the same care that he picks out a location for a factory, a store or an office; and whenever it is possible for him to pick out the place that he likes the best, he picks out a small town, unless he is one of those foolish persons who think that joy is to be found in a cabaret, pleasure in a crowd. If the normal man cannot take up his residence in a small community, that is his dream of the future.—Bloomington Journal.

Home and School Gardens.

The federal bureau of education announces it will investigate and promote home and school gardens. Ethel Gowans, a graduate of the New York State College of Agriculture, is temporarily in charge.

Progressive Minneapolis.

Minneapolis is outclassing all other American cities in utilizing flowers to ornament the business streets. Window boxes and hanging gardens have been introduced in all the shopping thoroughfares.

Justification For "Gent."

As to "gent," it is startling to find Spenser using the word. But it is an adjective—"he lov'd, as was his lot, a lady gent"—that is to say, gentle. It is rather unfortunate, by the way, that we have in modern English no word that will stand for "ladies and gentlemen." Our forefathers could do it with "gentles," but "Mr. Chairman and gentlefolk" would only raise a laugh. The Germans have "die Herrschaft." You can ask if the master and mistress of the house are at home with this expression, and a German guide at a show place will call the attention of "die Herrschaft" to its wonders.—London Chronicle.

He Had Felt Slippers.

Old Lady (in shoe shop)—Have you felt slippers? Boy Assistant (solemnly)—Yes, ma'am; many a time.

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

THE DOG.

Be he setter, hound or collie, dachshund, bull or St. Bernard, he will stick to you, by golly, for he is a faithful pard. He may be a ragged mongrel or a dog aristocrat, but he never will desert you—paste this proverb in your hat. You may be a reckless outlaw with a price upon your head, you may be a humble beggar, asking alms and begging bread; you may be a lowly toiler, yet a multi-millionaire couldn't separate him from you by the wideness of a hair. He will love the starving master as he loves the man with dough, for there is no class distinction with the canine crew, you know. You could feed him on a thistle, yet your side he'd not forsake, though a passerby should tempt him with a juicy slice of steak. Should your coin wad be depleted, should your troubles reach the sky, yet you always would be greeted with the lovelight in his eye. He will share your tribulations with the calmness of a sage, he will ever dog your footsteps till he falters from old age. We have lots to learn, my shipmate, from this loyal quadruped, for he's got some things we lack, pard, sticking in his canine head. I have yet to see the canine with a stationary tail—I have yet to find the dog, friend, whose man-love would ever pale. Yes, it's hats off to the canine, be he doubly pedigreed—winner of a hundred trophies—or a dog of lowly breed. If you want the kind of friendship that will never slip a cog, get a wagging tail kyoodle, get a faithful, barking dog.

RECIPROCITY AT HOME

Many persons believe that the word "reciprocity" has merely a political significance.

But it means one of the greatest principles. All civilization is founded on it. Were it not for this great principle there would be no government, no society, no cities and towns. We would have merely anarchy.

IN PLAIN WORDS, "RECIPROCITY" MEANS THAT IF YOU EXPECT SOMEBODY TO DO SOMETHING FOR YOU, THEN YOU MUST DO SOMETHING IN RETURN.

Let us lay aside the political significance of the word and discuss this great principle as it applies to our own individual and communistic interests.

We have a prosperous community. We have a town which we are proud to call our own. We have various business establishments, good, well-kept stores, stocked with merchandise; we have various facilities for marketing the produce raised by the farmers who are a great and important part of our community.

Were it not for the farmers we would not have all of these facilities for doing business. It is possible that there would be no great necessity for a town of this size and importance.

On the other hand, were it not for the town the farmers would not be enabled to market their crops with such facility and their prosperity would be considerably curtailed.

Now here is where the reciprocity comes in and affects our local conditions and our prosperity.

THE STOREKEEPERS HELP THE FARMERS AND THE FARMERS HELP THE STOREKEEPERS.

Simplest thing in the world. Each does something for the other and both are benefited. The town is benefited and the agricultural district is benefited. We have good schools, churches, places of entertainment and our town is a general headquarters and meeting place for all interests. Every one of us has a certain place in the community and helps to make up a desirable place where we can have interchanges of ideas and commodities.

What if some great monopoly should swoop down and buy up everything the farmers raise, cattle and sheep and crops of all kinds, ship the whole lot direct to the city and thereby deprive our local merchants of the opportunity of handling the same; to utterly ignore the local interests?

Business would suffer. Many of our concerns would find it necessary to close up shop and go out of business. If this same policy were to be continued we would soon be without the necessity of having any town at all.

Of course, this is rather a far-fetched illustration, because there is no possibility of anything of the kind happening. BUT THERE IS DANGER FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

What if the farmers should all send their money to the mail order houses instead of buying their goods from our local storekeepers?

Many of them do—too many of them.

IF THIS POLICY OF SENDING MONEY AWAY TO THE BIG CITIES INSTEAD OF BUYING FROM THE LOCAL MERCHANTS KEEPS UP AND CONTINUES, WE SHALL EXPERIENCE CONDITIONS WHICH WILL BE FAR FROM PROSPEROUS.

Reciprocity is what we need, right here at home. The storekeepers must deal fairly with the farmers and the farmers must deal fairly with the storekeepers, otherwise our system of business will be thrown out of its philosophical orbit.

Keep the money at home. Buy what you need from the local storekeepers. Don't help the big mail order houses to profit at the expense of our local merchants. Help the men who are helping to build up the community, helping to increase the value of your property by making a bigger and a better town where every facility for doing business is supplied for the benefit of the farmers—and the rest of us.

We must do for others if we expect others to do for us. We cannot evade the responsibilities of reciprocity, nor should we attempt to do so. Every dollar sent away to the big mail order houses restricts our opportunities for local advancement. EVERY DOLLAR SO DIVERTED FROM LOCAL TRADE MEANS SO MUCH TAKEN FROM OUR TAXES, WHICH GO TO SUPPORT THE COMMUNITY.

We can all do as well at home in the buying of goods as we can by sending our money to the mail order houses. We can do better, when we come to consider values and everything.

And reciprocity is the thing that builds up communities. THINK IT OVER THE NEXT TIME THERE'S SOMETHING TO BE BOUGHT.

D/34

BLUE SERGES

Now Included in

Our Semi-Annual Sale

EVERY Fancy Summer Suit, Raincoat, Spring Overcoat and Balmacaan in this big store must be sold.

ALL garments bear their original low cash price ticket, See mark-down price and figure your own saving.

REMEMBER---Merchants who conduct sales almost every day in the year usually equip themselves with cheap sale clothing from auction houses or clothing rejected by high class stores.

REMEMBER, WE HOLD BUT TWO SALES EACH YEAR because we sell for cash at a small profit, consequently when we mark our goods down from our low cash price the buying public appreciate the wonderful saving and our stocks are quickly sold out.

ALSO REMEMBER---that the value and importance of a sale depends entirely how high the goods were marked up before marking them down.

THIS sale includes all the regular lines from Hart Schaffner & Marx, Dolan-Ferrie Co., Rochester Special and College styles for young men. Frankel Fifteen excepted, which price cannot be changed.

Men's and Young Men's Fancy Suits, Raincoats, Balmacaans and Spring Overcoats sold up to $15, now

$8.45

Men's and Young Men's Fancy Suits, Raincoats, Balmacaans and Spring Overcoats sold up to $25, now

$12.45

Men's and Young Men's Fancy Suits, Raincoats, Balmacaans and Spring Overcoats sold up to $28, now

$15.45

Men's and Young Men's Fancy Suits, Raincoats, Balmacaans and Spring Overcoats sold up to $35, now

$19.45

STRIKING REDUCTIONS IN TROUSERS

Extra Trousers Shirts Straw Hats and Summer Underwear

THE POLICY OF THIS STORE is to be exact and truthful in our advertising and we back up with convincing values every statement made in this ad, in reference to reductions, qualities, etc.

JAMES E. DOLAN

THE DOLAN COMPANY

123 South Salina Street, Syracuse

(Former Location of A. W. Palmer & Sons)

GOOD TEMPLARS' ISSUE PROGRAM

Fifty-first Annual Session Opens Monday in First M. E. Church---Mayor Fox to Welcome Delegates.

At least 300 delegates are due to arrive here Monday to attend the State convention of the Independent Order of Good Templars, whose membership in this city embraces a number of the leading business and professional men.

The coming convention will witness as well the sixty-third anniversary of the founding of the Order of Good Templars in this State. At the open session of the Grand Lodge, Tuesday evening Mayor Fox will address the delegates. The complete program follows:

Tuesday, Aug. 24th.

9:15 a.m.—Prayer and Praise Service, conducted by Rev. G. W. Sisum, Grand Chaplain.

10:00 a.m.—Opening Ceremonies.

10:45 a.m.—Conferring the Grand Lodge Degree. Roll Call of Offcers and Committees. Report of the Credentials Committee. Appointment of Committees. Presentation of Officers' Reports. Report of the Distribution Committee. Presentation of Communications. Resolutions, etc. Announcements. Reading of the Journal.

12:00 m.—Recess.

2:00 p. m.—Veterans' Association Business Meeting.

2:30 p.m.—Call to Order. RollCall of Representatives. Report of the Credentials Committee. Reception and Introduction of Visitors.

3:00 p.m.—Department of Juvenile Work, conducted by Mrs. Marjorie Bowerman, G. S. J. W. Piano Solo, Miss Cecelia Higbie. "What is the Lodge Members Duty to the Juvenile Temple?" by Mrs. Daniel Pulver, P. G. S. J. W. "The Value of a Juvenile Temple to the Community," by Mrs. E. G. Dietrick, P. G. S. J. W. Vocal Solo, Mr. Albert Bowerman. "Does the Juvenile Temple Help the Lodge," by Mrs. H. E. Wellman, D. S. J. W. "The Goose That Laid the Golden Egg," by Mrs. Mamietta Farmer, D. S. J. W. Song No. 20, "Acorn Song."

4:00 p.m.—Report of the Committee on Appeals. Miscellaneous Business. Presentation of Communications. Resolutions, etc. Announcements. Reading of the Journal.

4:30 p.m.—Adjournment.

Meeting of all Committees; Recreation Hour.

Public Meeting.

The following is the program of the public meeting at the First M. E. Church on Tuesday evening, Aug. 24th, at 88 p.m.

Selection by quartette—Messrs. Z. Newell, Arvin Case, Charles Chesbro, Clare Case.

Prayer.

Instrumental music—Ruth McEwen.

Address of Welcome by Mayor Fox.

Response by Ben D. Wright, N. C. T.

Solo by Mrs. William Barrett.

Address by Hon. Willard O. Wylie, National Secretary.

Selection by quartette.

Benediction.

Wednesday, Aug. 25th

8:30 a.m.—Prayer and Praise Service, conducted by Rev. G. W. Sisum, Grand Chaplain.

9:00 a. m.—Opening Ceremonies. Roll Call of Officers. Roll Call of Representatives. Report of the Credentials Committee. Reception and Introduction of Visitors. Unfinished Business. Reports of Committees: Fnance, New York Templar, Prohibitory Action, Temperance Literature, etc. Miscellaneous Business. Presentation of Communications, Resolutions, etc. Announcements. Reading of the Journal.

12:00 m.—Recess.

2:30 p.m.—Call to Order. Roll Call of Representatives. Reception and Introduction of Visitors. Report of the Credentials Committee. Unfinished Business. Report of Committees: Special, Revision, Juvenile Work.

4:00 p.m.—Veterans' Half Hour.

4:30 p.m.—Presentation of Communnications, Resolutions, etc. Announcements. Readng of the Journa. R ecess. Meeting of the Commitees. Recreation Hour.

8:00 p.m.—Call to Order. Reception and Introduction of Visitors. Report of the National Grand Lodge. Report of Obituary Committee. Memorial Services. Announcements. eRading of the Journal.

9:00 p.m.—Adjournment. Special session of the International Supreme Lodge to confer the I. S. L. Degree. W. H. Crampton, D. I. C. T., presiding.

Thursday, Aug. 26th.

8:30 a.m.—Prayer and Praise Service, conducted by Rev. G. W. Sisum, Grand Chaplain.

9:00 a. m.—Opening Ceremonies. Roll Call of Officers. Roll Call of Representatives. Reception and Introduction of Visitors. Report of the Credentials Committee. Selection of place of next session. Nomination and Election of Officers. Unfinished Business. One Minute Reports from Lodges. Reports of Committees; Subordinate Lodges, District Lodges, State of the Order. Presentation of Communicaitons, Resolutions, etc. Announcements. Reading of the Journal.

12:00 m.—Recess.

2:30 p.m.—Call to Order. Reception and Introduction of Visitors. Unfinished Business. Reports of Committees; Prize Awards, Revision Resolutions. Installation of Officers. Appointment of Standing Committees Miscellaneous Business. Good of the Order. Fnal Reading and Approval of the oJurnal. Closing Ceremonies.

A trial subscription for The Evening Times costs little and gives you much in return. It is the people's paper. adv

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

McDONALD'S

LAST SALE OF

CORRECT SUMMER WEAR

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES

which will appeal and be a great surprise to you.

DAINTY SUMMER DRESSES

that were marked to sell at $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 to close out Saturday at $1.98

These Dresses possess tone and effect which most people desire.

A FEW MORE DRESSES that were priced to sell from $5.50 to $9.00; this sale $2.98

COATS

in novelty checks, plain blue Serges and other materials that sold up to $10.00; this sale $4.98

All Wool Serge, Crepe and Gabardine Dresses in blue, gray, tan and black that were $7.50 and $10.00; this sale $4.98

PRETTY WAITS that were $1.00 and $1.29; this sale 79c

Another Line of Waists and Wash Skirts to close out at 49c

$5.00 Crepe, Chiffon, Taffeta, Georgette Crepe and French Messaline Waists in light and dark shades, long and short sleeves and latest designs; your selection $2.98

Do not Hesitate to Come to Our Store. Save money on Ready-to-Wear of the Better Class. At the same time you might inspect our line of FALL SUITS and COATS which are making their way daily into our store.

The New York Shop

Ask for National Merchandise Stamps. They're valuable.

REBEKAHS MAKE READY MANY GOOD THINGS

If one gets a whiff of spicy odors wafted on the breezes it means a feast is in the preparing.

Miss Gertrude Worden is chairman of the entertainment committee of the Neahtawanta Rebekah lodge and a supper "what is" is being prepared for next Monday night. It will be served at Odd Fellows' temple, Oneida street. The public is invited.

Anyone with a big appetite and a small piece of money will be welcomed and will come away happy.

TO CAMP AT THE BEACH

Beach Oswego is selected as the place for a week's camping by a number of good neighbors and friends, all women, and the outing begins tomorrow. The following members of the club have decided to occupy a cottage at the Beach:

Mrs. R. Greenwood, Mrs. F. A. Summerville, Mrs. D. C. Case, Mrs. J. McCoy, Mrs. W. Ellis, Mrs. S. Shaff, Mrs. E. F. Palmer, Mrs. H. Stewart, Mrs. G. Smith and Mrs. P. McSweeny.

Angel Food, Sponge Cake, Crullers and Pies at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

Wm. C. Morgan

Quirk Theatre Building

The Fulton Home of the Edison Diamond Disc Phonographs and Records

The Instrument With the True Tone

NO NEEDLES TO CHANGE

CONCERTS DAILY

You are Cordially Invited to Call and Inspect This Wonderful Musical Instrument

THE BIG SALE OF

Womens & Misses Dresses

will continue tomorrow and until the entire assortment is closed out.

Remember, these Dresses are strictly high-grade and of latest models, suitable for Street, Afternoon or for Evening wear. Dresses of White Voile, trimmed with lace and belted with wide ribbons; others of Organdie and dainty-colored fabrics—Values to $7.50. Now on Sale

$1.48

(*See First Street Window Display.*)

J. C. O'BRIEN

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

For Rent—Five-room flat on East Second st. Inquire I. Alderman, Phones 1242 and 2242.

To Rent.—Suite of rooms over Giesler store in Cayuga st. Inquire Victor C. Lewis' Tobacco Store. 207

For Sale—Barber shop, good location and trade. 63 West 1st st., north. 210

Lost—Pair of gold bound glasses. Reward if returned to 126 Cayuga St. 209

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

For Rent—A flat at 504 Pine street. $10 per month. H. L. Crandall.

MME. SARA HEINEMAN HEARD TO ADVANTAGE

The Oswego Times says of Mme. Sara Heineman's singing:

Mme. Sara Heineman, a mezzo-soprano of exceptional merit, delighted the large audience at the Richardson last evening with a program that appealed to musician and layman alike. Her voice is one of superlative beauty with a sweetness and purity which charmed the most exciting among her auditors. Mme. Heineman sang the famous Aria from Samson and Delilah; an English sonnet, Absent, by Met calf, and the always popular Mother Machree. George Roberts was a most artistic accompanist.

Besides this feature you will see Progress and Prosperity in Oswego, the picture which the whole town is talking about and is making a tremendous hit at every performance. If you want to enjoy a good laugh come and see yourself and friends in the movies. At the evening performances Madame Sara Heineman will be heard in vocal selections.

Tonight, Les Legerts will appear at 8 and 9:30 o'clock.

WARD'S CAKES
10c EACH
Fresh Every Day at
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Hello 75 : : : : : Oneida St.

The Cost of Wiring is Slight

hardly to be reckoned with when you think of the comfort and many conveniences that Electricity brings.

HAVE YOUR HOME WIRED NOW

We shall be glad to estimate the cost and give you the advantage of our knowledge of lighting. If you will let us do it now, you will avoid the rush that the rapidly shortening days always bring.

Call or Telephone.

THE ELECTRIC CO.
PHONE 144

CONCERT TONIGHT ON WEST-SIDE

An innovation proposed by Exalted Ruler John W. Stevenson of the Elks proved highly successful and pleasing last night, when Bernard Jones of this city and Syracuse, a talented young baritone, sang "Dublin Bay," accompanied by the Elks' band. Mr. Jones, who is well known here among the younger set, and is an exceptional violinist, stood upon the stone coping which surrounds the porch of the Elks' club, and his voice was distinct and clear to the limits of the crowd. He was vigorously applauded and was obliged to respond to two encores. It is hoped that this feature will be repeated at future concerts, as it was keenly appreciated by the crowd. The band, under the direction of Leader Pooler, accompanied in a very able manner.

Last night's concert was largely attended and the ice cream, popcorn and Coney Island booths were well patronized. The dance in the ballroom of the clubhouse after the concert also attracted many, including several Oswego and Syracuse people who stayed over after the fair.

The concert tonight will be staged at West Second st. and West Broadway and will be one of the series of city concerts. The program follows:

March—Greeting to Bangor .... Hall
Selection—High Jinks ...... Friml
Waltz—Cecile —— McKee
Overture—Wanderers Zeal .. Suppe
Characteristic March—Ye Ancients .... Reeves
Selection—Bohemian Girl .... Balfe
Popular Hits:
(a) When It's Nighttime in Bergundy
(b) Jane
Medley Overture—Along the Rialto .... Feist
Selection—The Firefly .... Friml
March—Greater Fulton .... Newton

MUST NOT SHOOT DUCK UNTIL OCT. 1

Despite the fact that the open season on ducks and other water fowl opened Sept. 16, according to the state law, hunters are warned that the federal bird law prohibiting the taking of such fowl prior to Oct. 1, will be rigidly enforced. This will result in a limited season as far as New York state is concerned and will shorten the hunting period for the northern counties by reason of the halfmonth's delay. The constitutionality of the federal migratory bird law, which over rides the game laws of the several states, is now pending before the supreme court, but will not be argued until after the opening of the season.

ROBILLARD—SMITH.

Benjamin F. Robillard of Granby and Miss Dora M. Smith of West 1st st., N., were married by the Rev. J. W. Barrett, pastoro f the First M. E. church, yesterday at high noon. After a brief honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Robillard will reside at Granby, where the former is employed by his brother on a farm.

MISS PUTTERILL BURIED

The Rev. J. W. Barrett officiated at the funeral this afternoon of Miss Carrie Putterill, whose death occurred early Wednesday morning at the home of her cousin. William Dexter, 368 West 2nd st. Burial was made in Mt. Adnah cemtery.

AN INFANT'S BURIAL

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hosler of Walradt st. was buried this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The child was only five monthe old, and died yesterday afternoon. Theb urial was made in Mt. Adnah cemetery, the Rev. J. W. Barrett officiating.

OLD SETTLERS AT DEMPSTER

Dempster Grove Camp Ground, Aug. 20.—There is a big crowd already here for the opening of the annual session of the camp meeting which begins today and others are coming on almost every train. The open-gate policy adopted by the directors is going to prove a big attraction to visitors. It is a daring venture, but the trustees believe in its wisdom. To meet expenses they will depend upon the generosity of those who attend and upon friends who will make contributions to this important work. Offerings will be taken in the congregations. Friends may send contributions to the Rev. C. E. Miller, District Superintendent, Rome, N. Y. It is hoped that the trustees will be generously supported.

Yesterday the annual meeting of the old settlers of Oswego county was held. Dr. Mary E. Walker, to whom has been allotted the work of reviewing the history of the association and the men and women who organized and perpetuated it down through the years, was early on the ground and was warmly greeted by many old friends.

In connection with the camp meeting, the first special, under the auspices of The Northern Christian Advocate, the original organ of the Meth odist church in this section, a rural churchc onference is to be held tomorrow on the Dempster grounds. The conference will assemble at 10:30 and continue through the day.

"The conference is a new idea," said H. E. Woolover, editor of The Northern Christian Advocate, last night. "It will be on the first day of the annual Summer camp meeting, which will last ten days. The aim is to solve the many problems confronting pastors of churches in the rural districts. Census figures show us that more than fifty per cent. of the population lives in places of 2,500 inhabitants or less, and the question is how to get them to the church services."

New Potatoes, per peck (15lbs.), 19c at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

Give The Evening Times a trial. It has all the news about all the people you know, and then some more.

AUGUST CLEARANCE SALE NOW ON!

BUY YOUR DRESS SATURDAY

Choice of Dresses $1.00

Selling up to $7.50, at

COME EARLY AND GET YOUR SIZE

Buy Your Linens Now at Sale Prices

All Latest Pictorial Review Patterns in Stock.

WHY BUY ELSEWHERE AND PAY MORE WHEN YOU CAN BUY IT FOR LESS AT

M. KATZ & CO

DEPARTMENT STORE 63-65 S. First Street

$5.00 Photo Medallion FREE. Ask for Ticket.

Those You Know

Miss Mary Dennison is a guest of Miss Iva Brown in Mexico.

* * *

Miss Mildred Gorman of Mexico is visiting relatives and freinds here.

* * *

L. Button of this city has bought a farm near Mexico, to which place he will remove very soon.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Hoff of Buffalo is a guest of Editor and Mrs. A. P. Bradt.

* * *

The Rev. and Mrs. H. D. Holmes and children leave the city tomorrow for the Dempster camp meeting. Mr. Holmes will return top reach in the State Street church Sunday morning.

* * *

Miss Edna Painter of North street is in Ballston Spa, where she will be the guest of friends.

* * *

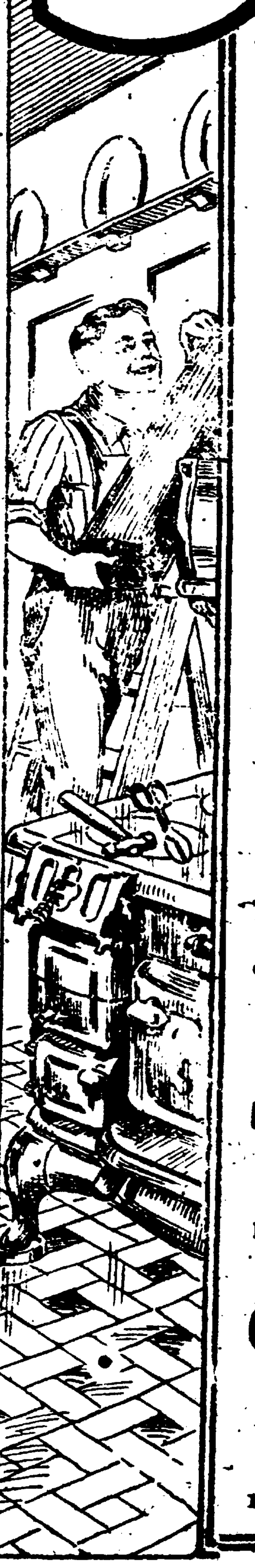
Mrs. Marion Cowles is a guest of Gouverneur friends.

* * *

Mrs. Emmett Wood and son of Franklin county are guests of Warren S. Gardner.

Black Baking Company time in Fulton is at all times. Your grocer sells the goods. adv

3 Only 3 days more— $5 installs the SCIENTIFIC STERLING in your kitchen



HEED THE CALL OF OPPORTUNITY

Today, August 20th, there are a number of housewives in Fulton who are convinced of the superior merits of the "Scientific Sterling"—the modern two-fuel range—over all other gas, oil, coal, or "combination" ranges.

Today there are a number of Fulton housewives whose whole summer will be easier and more pleasant—every day a vacation day—because the "Scientific Sterling" is on duty in their kitchens.

Today marks the beginning of the end of our great "Scientific Sterling" sale on the Co-operative plan, whereby you can obtain this wonderful new range on terms that will never be duplicated in Fulton.

Only three days more—but in those three days there will be at least a great many more "Scientific Sterling" ranges sold on the Club Plan. It is human nature to wait until the last minute before making a decision—will you be one of the fortunate owners of a "Scientific Sterling" when the Club is closed?

THE "SCIENTIFIC STERLING"
—THE GAS RANGE THAT BURNS COAL—

Recommended by the endorsement of a number of your Fulton neighbors, who bought "Scientific Sterlings" after careful thought and thorough examination.

You have their word that the "Scientific Sterling" that cooks and bakes perfectly with either gas or coal—the one perfect range to use throughout the year—is the most convenient, cleanly, efficient, safe, and economical cooking apparatus ever sold in Fulton.

That alone should convince you that you need the "Scientific Sterling" now.

We are enthusiastic about the merits of the "Scientific Sterling"—the Gas Range that Burns Coal. Fulton housewives have justified our enthusiasm by their delightful response to our offers.

We are still more enthusiastic about the merits of the Club Plan, which has enabled so many Club Purchasers to install the "Scientific Sterling" in their homes.

THE CLUB PLAN IS OUR STRONG APPEAL TO YOU

Think of it! Here is a range—not a "combination," but one compact construction—five burners for gas—six holes for coal—no larger than the ordinary range—even equally efficient for gas or coal without change—a range that is twenty years in advance of all previous constructions. A range that would cost you $77.00—the full cash price—and $10 or $12 for installation added—if you came to our store and laid down cash four days from this date.

Today you can buy the "Scientific Sterling" on Club Terms never before duplicated in Fulton.

$5.00 FIRST PAYMENT—$2.00 A WEEK
30 DAYS FREE TRIAL
Free Installation — Free Insurance — Absolute Guarantee — Inspection Service
CREDIT FOR EIGHT MONTHS

Here is our whole argument—the one perfect range for cooking and baking—a price you can afford to pay—terms you cannot afford to refuse.

LET US HAVE YOUR DECISION TODAY
CLUB SELLING POSITIVELY CLOSES AUGUST 24th

L. P. SMITH COMPANY

13 EAST FIRST ST.—Main Store Branch Store—312 W. BROADWAY

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

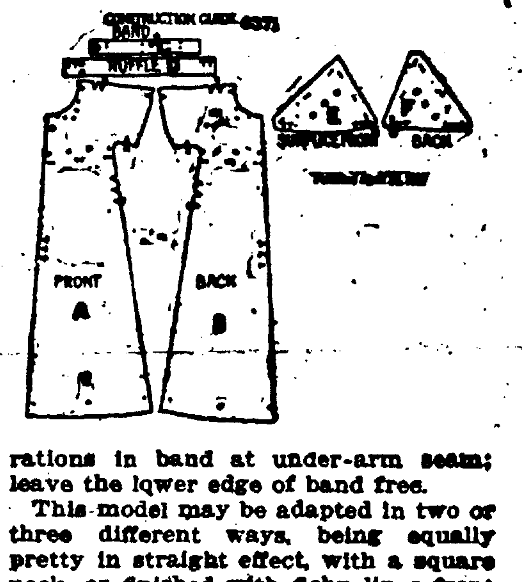
PRETTY NIGHT GOWN IN KIMONO STYLE.

A novel design for a nightgown. It is made in kimono effect and gathered into a band at Empire waist-line, with a straight ruffle.

It has become quite the perfunctory thing for lingerie to be fashioned after outer garments, hence the introduction of the peplum effect upon this kimono nightgown of fine nainsook. The neck is finished in round outline, eyelets being embroidered below the band for the accommodation of narrow ribbon. This treatment is repeated on the short sleeves. The embroidery on the front of the gown is done in eyelet and satin stitch.

To make the gown for a person of average size requires 4¼ yards 36-inch material, with 1¼ yard beading for the waist, 2 yards of 1½-inch wide ribbon and 4 yards of ⅛-inch wide ribbon.

The kimono effect is exceedingly simple to cary out, and the home dressmaker will be delighted at the quickness with which it can be put together. First close the under-arm, sleeve and shoulder seams as notched. Turn hem at lower edge on small "o" perforations. Gather on crosslines of single small "o" perforations. The large "O" perforations in ruffle indicate front edge. Close back seams of ruffle and band; gather upper edge of ruffle between double "TT" perforations. Sew ruffle to band, center-back seams even, and bring front edges of ruffle together at center-front. Adjust band to position, stitching the upper edge of band over gathers in front and back, center-fronts and center-backs even, small "o" perforations in band at under-arm seam; leave the lower edge of band free.



This model may be adapted in two or three different ways, being equally pretty in straight effect, with a square neck, or finished with fichu lines front and back.

Nighties show many innovations. Ruffled shoulder capes are among the most unusual.

Pictorial Review Nightgown No. 6371. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Price, 15 cents.

Easy and Practical Home Dressmaking Lessons

Appear Daily in This Paper

Home-Trade Boosters Are Daily Features Adapted Especially To Local Conditions

Advertiser's recognize the value of *live features*, that's why more local advertising appears in *The Fulton Evening Times* than in any other Paper circulated in Fulton.

Fulton's "Herald of Progress"

Bowser Catches On

And It's Mrs. Bowser Who Gets the Worst of It.

By M. QUAD.

Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

Bowser had been good for a week—that is, good for him.

He hadn't been up in a balloon or down in a submarine.

He hadn't planned a trip to either pole.

He hadn't had a row with the street car conductor or told the butcher what he thought of him for sending so much bone with the meat.

He hadn't hustled a tramp out of the yard or had he threatened the arrest of a street peddler.

But in place of this he had been very arrogant about the house. He had talked about "my" house, "my" grocery, "my" friends and a whole lot of other "mys," as if he was the whole show and Mrs. Bowser was nothing at all. She was both amused and provoked, and after several days she wrote a letter to her mother. In the letter she said:

"Mr. Bowser has a case of the 'big head.' I think you had better come out

HE BACKED AGAINST A FENCE AND READ EVERY WORD OF IT.

here and apply the remedy. I want you to come unexpectedly and catch him in the act."

And the mother wrote back:

"I will come next Friday afternoon, and I will attend to Samuel's case with promptness and dispatch, as I well know how to do. I can find my way over from the depot, and I will arrive about an hour before he comes up to dinner. Let him act up and canter around, for his time is short."

On the day Mrs. Bowser wrote her letter she handed it to Mr. Bowser to drop into the letter box on the corner. He carried it along in his hand, and as he was about to mail it he noticed that the envelope was not sealed.

"Huh!" he grunted. "Just like a woman. This letter is to her mother, and I suppose it contains a hundred dollar bill? Guess I will look in and see."

And he backed up against a fence and read every word of it. He was thereby put in possession of Mrs. Bowser's nice little plot to take him down a peg or two.

"The old woman will answer this in a day or two," he mused, "and I will get hold of the answer in some way. Then we will see who is the biggest man. Acting up, am I? Need taking down a peg or two. H'm! Nice little bear trap they are going to set for me."

Like 99 women out of 100, when Mrs. Bowser received her letter she reads it and then places it on the mantelpiece or piano until she gets time to read it two or three times more. Mr. Bowser had only to read it once to lay his little plan.

When the train from Okomas arrived in the city at 5 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Bowser's mother-in-law was one of the passengers. As usual, she had a folded umbrella in one hand and her quaint old carpet bag in the other. She was disputing with the hackman as to the price to be paid when her smiling son-in-law approached with extended hand and a bland smile. He not only wrung her hand like one glad to see another, but he kissed her—yes, sir, Mr. Bowser positively kissed his mother-in-law and that before fifty people!

"Why—why—why"— she stammered, in her great confusion.

"Why, mother, dear, I'm awfully glad to see you," he said.

"But I—I didn't expect you to meet me. Did Sarah tell you to come?"

"Oh, I just happened to be here on business. You are going to the house, of course?"

"Why—er—yes."

"Then come along, and never mind the hack. We'll whirl over in an auto. Nothing is too rich for my dear mother."

The old lady was so paralyzed that she dropped both satchel and umbrella, and when he had picked them up she slowly followed him out of the depot and wondered if she had arrived at Oshkosh or Yaphank, and whether his name was Bowser or Jones. On the way over to the house he kept calling her "dear mother" and saying that he had been longing to see her for the last month, and she was so astonished that for once in her life she kept her mouth shut for fully five minutes.

It had been arranged that Mrs. Bowser should be prostrated with a sick headache about fifteen minutes before Mr. Bowser would reach home for dinner. There would be camphor sprinkled around, and she would have a nice clean towel around her head. The mother would be seated upstairs, ready to play her part at a minute's notice. Mr. Bowser would burst into the hall in his usual impetuous way, and, smelling the camphor, he would strike back into the sitting room and demand of the half dead woman lying with closed eyes:

"Woman, what in the old Harry does this mean! Is it another of your infernal sick headaches? Can't I leave this house for a day and return without finding you kerflopped with some ailment or other?"

"Oh, Samuel!" she murmured.

"Don't 'oh, Samuel me!' " he shouted, "but tell me what's the matter. Have you got a chicken bone in your throat or has a rattlesnake bitten you?"

And at this critical moment the mother-in-law would appear in the door, and the way she would go for Samuel Bowser and the way he would be crushed would long be remembered. But that little plot never developed.

Mrs. Bowser was on the front steps, looking up the street for the arrival of the expected mother, who probably would come on the street car, when an auto whirled around the corner and drove up to the gate and stopped with a grand flourish. In that auto were seated Mr. Bowser and her mother. They were not ghosts, but living human beings. Mr. Bowser raised his hat and gave a half cheer, and the old lady somehow managed to call out, "Howdy, Sarah?"

With tenderest hand and smiling like a June morning Mr. Bowser assisted his visitor to alight and conducted her up the steps and said to the puzzled and astonished wife:

"Isn't it splendid of her to come to visit us? She probably will want to return home in about a month, but we will keep her three months at least—six months—a whole year. Never, never shall we let the mother out of our sight again."

When the mother and daughter were alone upstairs the mother asked:

"Sarah, what in tarnation does this mean?"

"I—I don't know, mother."

"Well, he acts more like a bridegroom than a son-in-law. He never liked me, and I never liked him, and yet he is as juicy and tender toward me as a rare beefsteak. He said he was at the depot on business, but I don't believe it. I believe he must have got hold of my letter and is playing a joke on us. It doesn't look as if I would have a chance to do any crushing this trip."

The "crushing" was all in Mr. Bowser's hands, and Mrs. Bowser was made the victim. Under the excuse that the house might be broken into if left to guard itself he invited the mother-in-law to go to the movies with him while Mrs. Bowser remained at home. "Dear mother" accepted the invitation, and her daughter shed a few tears during the lonely hours she had to pass.

The old lady had never been to a zoo. Mr. Bowser took her to one while Mrs. Bowser had to remain at home to see about the dinner.

One evening at the dinner table Mr. Bowser announced that he had received an invitation to deliver an address before the Gulliver club.

"And you will go?" asked Mrs. Bowser.

"Not by a long shot. I am going to teach mother how to play euchre this evening."

And he did. The next day the mother said to the daughter:

"Sarah, this is intolerable. We must change it."

"But how can we?" was asked.

"There is but one way—let him be Bowser again. I liked his old ways better than his new ones."

"So did I."

And the "dear mother" took an early opportunity to say:

"Samuel, my son, you are acting too darned good. Please make a change."

And a few hours later as Mr. Bowser came upon Mrs. Bowser using the carpet sweeper he saw tears in her eyes as she looked up at him.

"Oh, Samuel, you are too good—too good! Please go back to last week and be bad again. You have punished me enough!"

"Hanged if I don't be a bad man with a big B and carry two guns and a knife!" he laughed.

And next time you hear Mr. Bowser you will learn that he has resumed business at the old stand.

Do You Believe This?

A plumber once presented to a millionaire a bill of $100 for mending a pipe.

But the millionaire handed the plumber a dollar note and said severely:

"Receipt that bill of yours in full."

"But—but"— said the plumber.

"Receipt it in full," the millionaire repeated. "I used to be a plumber, man, myself."

The plumber at this gave a great start, receipted the bill and handed the millionaire 59 cents change.—Detroit Free Press.

Look Before You Leap.

The cake she made looked fine enough
To justify her pride,
But when we came to eat the stuff
We pretty nearly died!
She said she could not comprehend
What trouble there could be.
She'd followed closely to the end
The cookbook recipe.

It certainly seemed strange the cake
Should turn out such a mess
Unless she made some sad mistake
Despite her carefulness.
The book proved such the truth to be
Beyond the slightest doubt,
For from the simple recipe
Six pages were torn out!
—Boston Journal.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Sprains.

A sprain is due to the stretching and tearing of the ligaments around a joint. It usually is accompanied by great pain and swelling. Hot water applications are the best to relieve the pain and reduce the swelling. The injured joint should be kept absolutely at rest. A good way to secure this is to strap the joint for some distance above and below with adhesive plaster, layer upon layer. If there is a weak spot in the dressing it can be strengthened by another layer or so. Care should be taken to see that the plaster is not so tight as to interfere with the circulation. It is easy to determine this by noting whether the parts below the dressing remain warm. If they do not it is a sure sign that the dressing has impeded the circulation of blood. If this is the case loosen the bandage sufficiently to allow the blood to flow normally.

THE FAMILY VACUUM.

She Knew Its Exact Location, and He Confirmed Her Report.

The good man had just been informed by the only person who could possibly possess the information that he hadn't an ounce of sense, that he had never had an ounce of sense and that there was not the remotest chance that he ever would have an ounce of sense.

Having been assured on these points, the good man turned to his paper, only to be interrupted by his young son and heir:

"Father," asked the boy, "what is a vacuum, and where can I find one?"

"My boy," replied the good man, "if we are to assume that your mother is qualified to speak on the subject I possess the only real vacuum in the neighborhood, and, for your further information, it is situated just between my collar and the glossy open space where I used to grow hair."

"You mean your dome?"

"Yes, my son, that is the family vacuum."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

My Dog.

I tried to write a poem
To my dog the other day,
To tell him that I loved him
In the very nicest way.
Mamma said it was a poem—
That I had done quite well,
But papa's name is nicer,
For he called it "Doggerel."
—M. H. Church in St. Nicholas.

Awkward.

The Boss—Anybody call while I was out?

Office Boy—No, sir.

Boss—Gee! Then I'll have to go out again. I told Brown to call today and get his money.—New York Globe.

Coming and Going.

One Professor McDome of St. Clair
In five hours tracked a bear to his lair.
Mr. Bear was at home
And Professor McDome
Spent five minutes returning from thair.
—Cornell Widow.

Might Have Been Worse.

Flatbush—Wasn't that awful for Nero to be playing his fiddle while Rome burned?

Bensonhurst—It might have been a good deal worse.

"How so?"

"Why, the old man might have played the bagpipes."—Yonkers Statesman.

English as She Is Spoke.

That synonyms don't always work
Can thus be proved with precision:
The girl you're mad at is a sight.
The one you're taken with—a vision.
—Judge.

She Agreed.

Rector—The divorce laws are scandalous. They should be changed.

Grass Widow—I quite agree with you, rector. It's a shame to be compelled to live so many months in those impossible places in order to acquire a legal residence.—Puck.

Or Thereabouts.

Boys will be boys
Until twenty-one—no more.
Girls remain girls
Up to thirty-four.
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Figure of Speech.

Fred—What's Jack doing?

Tom—He's railroading.

Fred—I thought he studied for the law.

Tom—He did. He's district attorney.—Dartmouth Jack o'Lantern.

Gritty.

In a sand pit William fell,
Swallowed earth from out the pit;
Father smiled and calmly said:
"Brave boy! Will is full of grit!"
—Princeton Tiger.

True Bliss.

The Pessimist—The best luck any man can have is never to have been born, but that seldom happens to any one.—Boston Transcript.

Woman's World

The Exquisite "Little Lady" Who Interprets Barrie's Plays.

MISS MAUDE ADAMS.

You have seen her—seen her from "the front," as they say in stageland—perhaps as a little lad in green breeches, with a charming, wistful face, in his right hand Pandean pipes and whom the members of his band called Peter Pan, or, perchance, as a gypsy girl with mischief in her eyes and rowan berries in her hair, yclept Lady Babbie, or, again, it may have been as one called Phoebe—Phoebe of the ringlets—whose home was in Quality street. Or was it as the patient Maggie Wylie trying—oh, so hard—to implant just one little spark of humor in the hopelessly humorless John Shand? Besides all these names and more which were thought out by a little man of Thrums and sent across the Atlantic to be made into very real people, she who created those characters so dear to playgoers has still another name.

It's Maude Adams.

Maude Adams and James Matthew Barrie—they are a unique and joyous combination. It scarcely seems that either could get along without the other. To interpret Barrie's subtle and delicious humor, with its ever present strain of tenderness, needs just such a winsome personality as the "little lady," as those who sit "in front" love to call her. And, without the Scotch playwright to build for her the most fascinating roles in the world, what, indeed, would Maude Adams do?

But, though it is Barrie who builds the roles and writes the whimsical dialogue of those who people his plays, it is Maude Adams who sees to it that these characters speak those lines and do those things which make them fully as real and quite as human as they were in the mind's eye of the man who conceived them. And this is not an easy task.

"It is my contemptible weakness," writes Barrie of himself, "that if I say a character smiled vacuously I must smile vacuously; if he frowns or leers, I frown or leer; if he is a coward or given to contortions, I cringe or twist my legs until I have to stop writing to undo the knot. I bow with him, eat with him and gnaw my mustache with him. If the character be a lady with an exquisite laugh I suddenly terrify you by laughing exquisitely. One reads of the astounding versatility of an actor who is stout and lean on the same evening, but what is he to the author who is a dozen persons within the hour? Morally, I fear, we deteriorate. But this is a subject I may wisely edge away from."

And so after Mr. Barrie has played his part as dramatist Miss Adams' work has but begun. How she sets about her task is best told by the director of her stage:

"When Miss Adams first receives a new play from Mr. Barrie she reads it over many times. She commits it to memory in its entirety. When this is accomplished she begins to visualize its characters from the most important to the most insignificant. Mentally she pictures first the segregated situations and then the entire action of the play. Her conception is always subject to subsequent changes, but, as a rule, she adheres to her original ideas. When she has mastered the play in the manner described the rehearsals are got under way. But these are conducted along lines quite different from the usual method pursued in stage work. Instead of dealing with the cast as a whole Miss Adams rehearses the principal characters individually. While this work is going on the minor characters are being taken care of by stage directors, who, for the sake of coherency, impersonate the more important, yet absent characters. Then comes the day when a complete rehearsal is called and the remarkable part of this performance is that every detail of action and every part of the action fits together as splendidly as though the complete cast had been working side by side for a month. And the satisfying result is that enthusiasm has not been dulled nor illusion dispelled by long and tiresome sessions where a more apt individual would often be made to wait upon one not so quick to perceive a given direction."

Care of Books.

To preserve books from becoming musty and possibly moldy in moist weather place a few drops of oil of lavender and Canadian balsam in a back corner of each shelf. This will not injure the bindings of leather books as sulphur compounds do, but helps to preserve the bindings.

HOW TO KEEP YOUR PIANO.

Some years ago a piano expert said that it is a mistake to keep a piano tightly closed. The fall board should be left partly closed when one goes away for the summer. This keeps out the greater part of the dust and, what is more important, permits a circulation of air and helps to keep the strings in better condition. He says that the best way to prevent moths from getting into a piano is to have the piano blown out by a professional piano tuner occasionally in order to keep the dust out. Moths will attack new pianos as well as old ones. It is not always possible to guard against them, but the dust can be kept out by a blower.

Every piano dealer nowadays has piano blowers to sell, and these little bellows arrangements are not expensive. One can be bought for $3. Ordinarily the tuner will blow out the dust for 50 cents. On a grand piano the owner can use the bellows herself, but it is wiser to have a professional use it on an upright piano. If your piano is a player piano you can get a kinetic blower, which will cost you about $5 and which you can operate yourself.

SOUR CREAM.

How to Utilize This Valuable Food In Various Ways.

The idea with most women is not "What can we do with it, but instead tell us some new ways of using it profitably." Many of us have used sour cream for griddle cakes, biscuits of various kinds, cakes, cookies, shortcakes, puddings, salad dressings, meat sauces, fish sauces and, freezing it with fruit juices, have made most delightful ice cream. And did you ever use sour cream in place of milk in preparing a white sauce for codfish? If not, you have a treat in store. Do not cook the cream too long to allow it to curdle the mixture. But you ask for recipes, and here are just a few:

Sour Cream Cookies.—Take a cupful of sugar and a cupful of molasses to two cupfuls of rich sour cream, add two well beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of soda and one of baking powder, a tablespoonful of ginger, a dash of cinnamon and cloves and enough flour to roll. Let stand on ice to chill before rolling out.

Chocolate Cake.—Take a cupful of brown sugar and half a cupful of sour cream, half a teaspoonful of soda, one egg well beaten, a cupful and a half of flour sifted with a teaspoonful of baking powder. Dissolve two squares of chocolate in half a cupful of boiling water and add to the cake the last thing. Flavor with vanilla and bake in two layers.

Cabbage Salad.—Shred cabbage very fine and plunge into cold water to crisp. Drain and dress with sour cream, sugar, salt and, if not quite sour enough, a very little vinegar may be added. This is a salad which can be enjoyed at any meal with almost any combination of foods.

Sour cream when mixed with fruit juices and sweetened will freeze smooth and velvety. Orange juice with sour cream and sugar to sweeten is a combination especially tasty and delightful. Mix and freeze as an ice cream. Raspberry, grape juice or peach juice are others. Lemon is such an acid with the sour cream also an acid that the result is not so good unless a sour frozen dish is desired.

Hints For Traveling Baby.

The two most common mistakes made in traveling with children are with respect to their clothes and their food. In the hot summer weather, for a long journey, the little child should be dressed only in the sleeveless gauze shirt and diaper, with one thin outer garment. A sleeveless low necked slip of white china silk is best, since it is much cooler than cotton, sheds the dust and can be washed out in the basin when soiled.

It is well to change the baby's clothing as soon as the journey begins in order to have the regular outfit clean to put on when leaving the train. The little baby may go barefooted, but an older child should have barefoot sandals to protect the feet from the cinders scattered over the floor.

Mothers should observe the same regular hours for feeding their children as at home. One of the worst things she can do is to give the baby cakes, candy, bananas, sweet crackers and the like, as so many mothers do, to keep him quiet in the train. This kind of irregular feeding with unsuitable foods, together with the heat of the train and the fatigue and excitement of traveling, is very apt to upset the baby and make him irritable and restless.

Use a patent bottle to keep baby's milk cool, not warm. The porter will bring you a bowl of hot water to warm the feeding at the regular hour.

How to Renew Worn Tablecloth.

Buy four yards of torchon insertion at a sale; cut it in halves; then cut four squares from the best part of the tablecloth and join to insertion, using the selvages or outside edges for center of cloth; your insertion, of course, to cross the center. Trim edges and hem. Result, a very good looking tablecloth.

Another way is to cut carefully all around, hem it by hand and sew a wide torchon lace edge on the edge, making a round tablecloth to fit the table. The four corners cut from the above make four small hemstitched napkins.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

A SMART FROCK OF BLUE SERGE.

6343

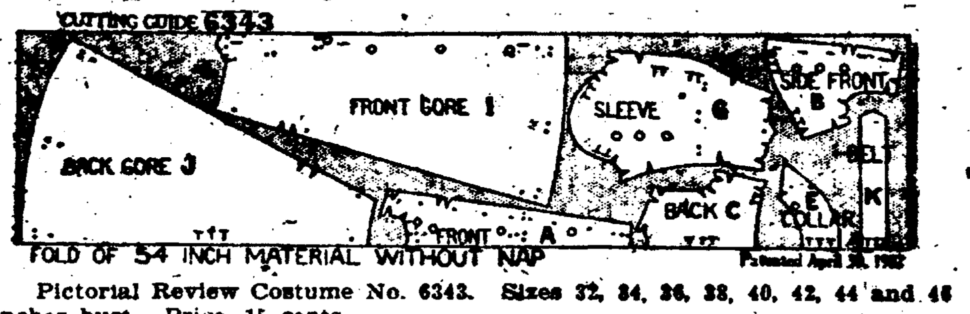
Costume of blue serge which is suited alike to slender and stout figures.

as an inset front section may be added for the latter.

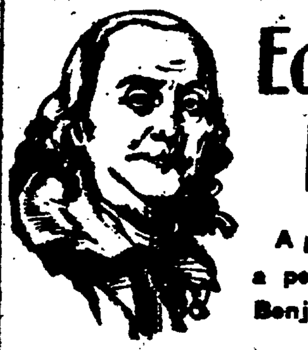
The fashionable colors for fall are all dull, faded and flat. Blue is among the leaders because it is one of the few colors which the manufacturers can guarantee to "hold fast." Very few reputable spinners are warranting the fastness of their latest colors. Men's wear serge can be used to advantage in building up this one-piece frock. There is a vest of self-material, although silk may be substituted. Even silk, however, should be in the same color. The full skirt is innocent of gathers about the hips, and the sleeves are draped to a point over the hands, the finishing being supplied in a piping of blue silk. In medium size the design requires 6½ yards of 54-inch serge, with ⅞ yard of 2-inch belting for the stay.

After the serge is folded and made ready for cutting, select first the back gore of the skirt (J), the back of the waist (C), the collar (E) and the belt (K). All of these are laid on a lengthwise fold of the material, but not consecutively, however. The front of the waist (A) comes between the back gore of the skirt and back of the waist, but is arranged on a lengthwise thread. Opposite the front of the waist and as far toward the left as the back skirt gore will allow the front gore is placed on a lengthwise thread. To the right of this comes the sleeve, followed by the side front of the waist.

Length of line may be gained by continuing the vest below the belt so that it will have the appearance of an inset section. Provision is made for this in the pattern, and when the inset section is used the front gores of the skirt are cut away.



Pictorial Review Costume No. 6343. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Price, 15 cents.



Economy Hints

A penny saved is a penny earned.—Benjamin Franklin.

DID you ever stop to think that good care of the toothbrush is almost as essential as good care of the teeth? Yet how few persons really take the proper care of either! Nothing spoils a pretty face so quickly as bad teeth, and the girl who has any regard for her appearance will watch both her brush and her teeth.

It never pays to invest in a cheap toothbrush. In the first place a bad set of bristles leave their work half done. They have not the necessary stiffness and resistance to clean the teeth well. Then the bristles in a cheap brush are not well fastened and are apt to fall out. This makes a cheap toothbrush a real menace, for if the bristles come loose in the mouth they are apt to slip down the throat, catch there and decay, or they may pierce through the walls of the digestive tract.

Buy a good brush and then take care of it. Before you use a brush for the first time soak it in a weak solution of bicarbonate of soda for two hours. This not only serves to disinfect it from shop handling, but it sets the bristles so that they will not fall out so readily.

It is better not to use a toothbrush for a longer period than three weeks at a time, and it is wiser to keep two brushes going at once. In this way one can be drying out and airing while the other is in use. Be sure that the brush is well rinsed and thoroughly clean of all tooth paste or dirt before hanging it up to dry. Once a week let it boil in clear hot water for about five minutes to kill any germs which may be lingering in the bristles and to disinfect it well.

The teeth should be brushed after each meal, before retiring and upon arising in the morning. The nightly cleansing, so often neglected, is in reality the most important of all. It is essential to brush the teeth both inside and out before retiring, so that the food particles will not stay in the crevices and decay overnight. Once a day or twice at the most is often enough to use tooth paste or powder. At other times wash the teeth with clear water.

Very often after a long illness it will be found that the teeth have begun to decay. This is usually laid down to the nature of the illness. In reality it is more often due to neglect of the teeth than to the ailment itself. During illness the teeth should be cleaned often, especially as they cannot be attended to by a dentist.

The best mouth wash, one which will help to harden the gums and will keep away tartar, can be made by dissolving a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda (ordinary baking soda) in a pint of water. Bottle this and keep it on hand for use. It is quite as good a cleanser as peroxide, and it is not so hard on the teeth. The peroxide is said to wear the enamel away.

The Care of Foodstuffs.

As soon as meat or fish arrives from the market it should be examined in the folds and crevices to make sure there are no eggs left by intruding flies. A wire safe in the cellar is the best place to hang meat. In mutton or in lamb the marrow or soft, fatty substance should be taken from the backbone, as also the thin membrane which appears under steaks and chops, as these decay quickly and, therefore, are liable to taint the whole piece. Never leave meat in paper, but put at once on a clean plate if it is not hung.

Fish should not be laid directly on artificial ice, as the ammonia used is apt to combine with the fish and cause ptomaine poisoning. Do not cover meat or fish tightly before being cooked and never cover cooked food such as soups, meats and vegetables while still hot. Let them cool as rapidly as possible, then cover. Bacons and hams may be kept in any cool place where there is plenty of cold air in circulation about them to prevent mildew. They are best hung, protected by bags of cloth or paper.

Fruits should be kept in a cool, dark place and separated as much as possible. Berries should be poured on large plates or platters and spread out. If the watermelon is too large for the ice chest cover with a wet piece of sacking and place where the wind will blow over it. The evaporation will make it delightfully cold. Lemons are best kept by wrapping in tissue paper and hanging in an openwork bag in a cool place. A bag made of netted white string is admirable for this purpose and can be washed when necessary.

Homemade Towels.

A fad has developed among fastidious women for making their own towels. They buy for the purpose fine French birdseye and French huck for their own personal use and German huck for general family use. Of course the fancy towels, which are lace trimmed and embroidered, are not honestly practical.

But those hemstitched are, and either the family initial or some quaint emblem in cross stitch, white or colored, makes a charming finish.

Mexico has about everything that could serve to complicate its affairs except an energetic peace movement.

HOW TO KEEP MOSQUITOES AWAY.

To keep mosquitoes away from one while asleep it is recommended that the following solution be prepared and a few drops put on the pillow and on a towel near the head of the bed:

Oil of citronella	1 oz.
Spirits of camphor	1 oz.
Oil of cedar	1½ oz.

Another preparation for the same purpose is:

Oil of lavender	1 oz.
Alcohol	1 oz.
Castor oil	1 oz.

This is not as unpleasant as the other mixture, and a few drops can be sprinkled on the face and hands and on a towel hung at the end of the bed.

Orange peel burned in the room is also an efficacious mosquito killer. For mosquito bites plain soap applied to the bitten places is effective. Other remedies are ammonia, alcohol, glycerin, bicarbonate of soda, sugar, calcium chloride.

TEST FOODS.

Many Household Staples Found to Be Adulterated.

Housewives ought to have a bit of many kinds of knowledge. The perfect housewife must not only have a thorough knowledge of the cuisine, but she must also be an excellent business woman and know how to apply business methods to her home. She must have a practical acquaintance with chemistry and biology and must have the art of making a house into a home.

Just at present the women in the home need another kind of knowledge which will prove invaluable to them at many a time. That is how to know if their food is adulterated. There are, unfortunately, frauds in every line of work, and the food frauds always seize upon such occasions as the present, when the authorities are busy elsewhere, to perpetrate the worst crimes against the community. Probably foodstuffs all over will be adulterated and the wise housewife will learn how to detect the presence of foreign elements in the provisions she buys.

Butter is one of the first to suffer. Margarine has often been used as a substitute in the past and probably will be passed off many times in the future. While margarine is perfectly wholesome, still no woman wants to pay the price of butter for the less costly margarine. A reliable test is, melt a little bit in a spoon over a gas burner. Good butter froths a great deal, but makes very little noise. Margarine, on the contrary, crackles and bursts and makes little explosive sounds. After applying this test you can refuse to buy again at the same shop if you detect the presence of margarine in the substance which you bought as butter.

The easiest and commonest food to adulterate is milk. Watered milk is almost as common as plain water, but it is so easy to discover the fraud that no housewife need be taken in by it. Pour your milk into a pail or pot. Then take a fairly stout, very bright knitting needle and plunge it into the milk. If, on removal, a large drop of the fluid clings to the end of the needle for quite a time without falling off you may feel quite sure that the milk is all right. If, on the other hand, the liquid runs right off the steel needle and forms no lasting drop the milk has certainly been watered.

Mint Relishes.

Green Peas and Mint.—Shell green peas just before they are to be cooked. Line the top of a double boiler with green lettuce leaves, put the peas in, add a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, cover and cook until done, which will be about half an hour or perhaps forty minutes. Then drain, add a tablespoonful of finely minced mint, salt and pepper and two tablespoonfuls of butter.

Mint Sauce.—In taking your walks abroad at this season bring home with you if you can a handful of mint from the brookside. To make the sauce that goes so excellently well with spring lamb or game chop fine the well washed leaves of a bunch of mint, then pour over them a cupful of boiling water and add two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Cover and let stand in a cool place for an hour to fuse; then add a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of paprika and four tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Mix thoroughly and serve with the meat.

Mint Chutney—Add to a handful of finely minced mint leaves a cupful of seeded raisins; two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one of tomato ketchup and a saltspoonful of salt. Mash and mix until juicy; then serve in a boat with cold meats.

Mint Sherbet.—Take six lemons, two oranges, two cupfuls of sugar, two cupfuls of water, one large bunch of fresh mint, the white of one egg and a piece of green leaf the size of a pea. Squeeze the juice from the lemons and oranges. Pour cold water over the peelings and put on the stove, allowing it to come to a boil; then pour it over the sugar and mint, which has been cut up fine. Cover it and allow it to steep for an hour. Then strain over the juice of the lemons and oranges. Dissolve the green leaf in a little of the mixture until it is clear and then add to the juices. Mix the ingredients together with the white of an egg, well beaten, and put in the freezer. Serve in sherbet glasses garnished with a tiny sprig of mint.

TODAY'S FASHION NOTE

A lovely frock of light colored serge, selected because the tucks which form its trimming give length of line and materially assist in reducing the apparent size of the figure. The skirt is a six-gored plaited effect with a three-piece yoke. Medium size requires 4¼ yards 54-inch material.

Pictorial Review Costume No. 5333. Sizes, 32 to 46 in. bust. Price 15c. Embroidery designs No. 11964. Transfer pattern, 10 cents.

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

THE EVENING MEAL.

SUPPER MENU.
Breaded Tongue.
Potato Salad. Biscuits.
Olives. Salted Nuts.
Fruit. Cake. Tea.

BREADED TONGUE.—Cut cold boiled fresh or corned tongue into slices about half an inch thick. Egg and breadcrumb them and saute in butter. Saute an equal number of rounds of bread cut about the same size and lay each piece of tongue upon a round of bread. Pour around a tomato sauce or a sauce made as follows: Add a little butter if needed to that in the pan in which both tongue and bread were fried. Put in a rounding tablespoonful of flour and stir until brown, then add a cupful of stock, a teaspoonful of finely minced parsley, a teaspoonful of lemon juice and a tablespoonful of chopped pickles.

Beet and Celery Salad.—Mix equal quantities of chopped boiled beets and chopped crisp celery. Moisten with a boiled dressing made as follows: Mix together one-half teaspoonful each of dry mustard and white pepper, one teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of sugar. Stir in the beaten yolks of two eggs. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in one-half cupful of hot vinegar. Cook one teaspoonful of sweet milk slowly over the egg yolks, then very slowly stir in the vinegar and butter. Let just come to a boil again, remove from the fire and cool. Whip the whites of the eggs to a very stiff snow and fold them lightly in the cooled dressing.

Marble Cake.—Cream half a cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar and the yolks of four eggs. Add a cupful of milk, half a teaspoonful of vanilla and three and a half cupfuls of flour sifted with three and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Lastly fold in the white of four eggs beaten stiff. Divide into three parts and bake two in layers. To the third add a quarter of a teaspoonful of cinnamon, a third of a cupful each of chopped figs and raisins and a tablespoonful of molasses. Put the dark layer between the light ones, with jelly between.

Scalloped Onions.—Boil onions until tender, cut them in quarters and put them in a baking dish. Season, cover with white sauce and fine crumbs and brown in the oven.

Anna Thompson.

D/34

Some Special Fair Bargains in Pianos

Just a few real *Piano Values* you can't afford to overlook. Remember—no rents to pay, no high-priced city salesman, and our prices are *rock bottom.*

LOOK AT THESE MONEY-SAVING PRICES

CLARENDON---City Price $400, Our Price $225

STYVESANT---City Price $325, Our Price $225

CABLE---City Price $350, Our Price $235

WESER BROS.---City Price $325, Our Price $200

and MANY MORE

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THESE PIANOS!

Open until 8 o'clock Wednesday and Thursday.

Bogue Music House

61 FIRST STREET

After the Fair come to Hannibal for one of those

"SAXON SIX" Touring Cars or Roadsters $785

We also have the

"SAXON FOUR" at $395

MATSON & UMBECK - - - Hannibal

NEW YORK STATE FARM BUREAU WORK

There are now thirty-three farm bureaus organized in New York state, and farm bureau managers, according to the director of farm bureaus whose office is in the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, are at work in 31 counties. It is expected that two others will begin work January 1. During the past year and a half the total membership in farm bureau organizations of the state has increased from 2,620 to 8,769, which represents 8 per cent. of all the farms in the counties having bureaus. The average membership has increased from 145 to 313 during the period. The five counties in the state having the largest membership are: Otsego, 866, or 16 per cent. of all the farmers in the county; Wyoming, 620, or 17 per cent.; Chenango, 580, or 13 per cent.; Monroe, 480, or 8 per cent; and Orange, 415, or 10 per cent.

How the Bureaus Work.

The local administration and planning of the work is in the hands of the farmers of the county through their farm bureau association and its executive committee. The association determines what the program for agricultural improvement shall be in the county, and the committee, together with the farm bureau manager, works out definite projects or plans for the purpose of putting this program into practical operation. The programs in the state chiefly have to do with soil, crop, and livestock improvement, the controlling idea being to incrase the profit to farmers, and to improve the quality of their products.

In order to carry out these programs there are 152 definite and detailed projects or plans of work.

Local Field Tests as Object Lessons.

The farm bureaus' announced purpose is to duplicate either farmers' institute or college extension work. Their principal method of work is by field tests, or trials, followed by demonstration meetings as the tests mature with the view of teaching the best practices and the best farm management by means of example and object lessons. There are 3,138 of these definite field tests, or about 105 per county. The largest number of these tests, 409, have to do with the use of lime, which is necessary on most of the soils in the state. These are closely followed by 369 trials of vetch, and 339 of alfalfa. There are 224 ot smut treatment tests, 212 meadow fertilization tests, and 388 tests of potato breeding selection and fertilizaiotn. The remainder are of a miscellaneous nature.

In addition to this work 1,064 farm management surveys have been taken, with the assistance of the College and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, on as many farms in 16 counties. Three hundred and forty meetings have been held to demonstrate various facts in connection with livestock. Altogether 608 meetings in fields or barns with a total attendance of 14,679, have been held during the past six months.

The farm bureau director states that the bureaus are further concerned in organizing groups of farmers and assisting them to accomplish things for themselves. As a result of this work with the assistance of the state department of agriculture and the state college of agriculture at Cornell, thirty-eight cow testing associations have been formed, fourteen breeders' associations, seventeen co-operative organizations, seven potato associations, four poultry associations and six miscellaneous, or a total of seventy-three. At the same time the bureaus have acted as clearing houses for college and department extension work and have received and given substantial assistance from and to these and other co-operating institutions.

Persons who may interested in further details of this work may secure a copy of thef ull report by addressing the Director of Farm Bureaus, Ithaca, New York.

JOHN McGINNESS' CAR LIES A COMPLETE WRECK ON OSWEGO'S BORDER LINE

John McGinness of West First st. was seriously injured and his Allen touring car completely wrecked on the outskirts of Oswego yesterday near the Oswego Country club, when he attempted to avert a collision with a car owned and driven by Frank Dilts of this city, and crashed into a concrete culvert.

Mr. McGinness was headed for Oswego and had followed the Dilts car for some distance. Both machines were maintaining a fair rate of speed and Mr. McGinness was not watching the other car intently, when suddenly the Dilts machine turned to the right at Munn st. at the Country club. Mr. McGinness saw no warning signal from the driver ahead before the turn was made, and in attempting to avert a collision with the other machine he turned sharply to the side of the road and brought up with great force against the concrete culvert.

Glass from the windshield flew in showers and Mr. McGinness was violently thrown against the front of his car and rendered unconscious. A doctor was hurriedly called and his wounds were dressed and he was brought to this city in another car. His condition was greatly improved last night. The front axle of the touring car was bent back, the radiator was smashed, windshield broken and steering gear put out of commission. Last night the car was still standing at the scene of the wreck and it is doubtful if it can be repaired.

THE QUIRK

Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c. CONTINUOUS—2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY

Extra! Extra! Extra!

The new 5-reel

"Misses Progress and Prosperity"

Now Showing in Oswego at the Richardson Theatre to Crowded houses, with Mme. Heineman, the Great Soprano.

"THE JAPANESE MASK"

in 2 parts and

LES LEGERTS

Vaudeville Act Extraordinary

WILL APPEAR AT 8 and 9:30 o'clock

SATURDAY

A Mutual Masterpicture

"ENOCH ARDEN,"

in 4 parts

Featuring LILLIAN GISH and WALLACE REID

"THE HEART THAT KNEW"

in 2 parts—and

LES LEGERT'S Vaudeville Act Extraordinary

Will appear at 8 and 9:30 O'clock

SUNDAY

A SWELL PROGRAM

Watch this Space Saturday.

ABSORB PLANTS OF COUNTRY

The Warring Nations Make Experts Uneasy---Have to Secure Big Forgings for This Country.

New York, Aug. 20.—The ordnance departments of both the army and the navy are confronted, it was declared yesterday, with the prospect of securing all the important gun forging facilities of the country absorbed by foreign buyers. The opinion is expressed in military circles that the situation is lending emphasis to the recent demands of prominent Washington officials that the government organize and maintain a steel works of its own. Either this will have to be done, it is now declared, or else the authorities in an emergency will simply have to commandeer every availablep lant.

The difficulty, however, is not one having to do with an emergency, but rather with normal conditions of peace accelerated to some extent by the necessity of precautionary measures.

The actual assembling and finishing of guns for the army and the navy is accomplished at the government arsenals at Watervliet and the Washington Gun Foundry. The former arsenal is controlled by the army, the latter by the navy. The forgings essential to theg uns are obtained through public proposals, and works like the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Carnegie Works and the Midvale Steel Company have been largely drawn upon for this equipment.

In the matter of coast defense the United States will always be compelled, ordnance men say, to rely in an emergency on what has been prepared in time of peace. This situation has been urged upon Congress for years. While projectiles and smokeless powder can always be obtained more rapidly than guns or mortars, it takes a long time to produce forgings for guns and to finish and assemble the guns.

Importance of Artillery.

The Teutonic success so far in the present war has been essentially an artillery success. This is the view military critics are in the main accepting. Infantry has only been able to occupy ground previously prepared for it by the artillery fire. Never, it is emphasized, has artillery played such a part as in thep resent European conflict. Napoleon first demonstrated the value of artillery en masse. His practice invariably comprised an annihilating artillery fire in advance of a general attack, and Waterloo was lost, it is now generally conceded, through the inability of the French to bring their artillery into line early in the battle. Rains blocked the roads.

During the Civil War in the United States artillery was used indifferently. The navy understood its value better, and the fall of Fort Fisher was made possible only by the naval artillery fire directed upon the works in advance of the army assault.

In 1870 the German success was everywhere the outcome of posting the artillery well to the frant and using it in great numbers: the French were woefully deficient in artillery in the Franco-Prussian war.

The United States field guns are of the 3-inch calibre, long recoil type. The weight of gun is 800 pounds and the length twenty-nine calibres. The breech mechanism is of the slotted screw single motion type. Recoil is controlled by an oil cylinder lying inside the cradle, and return to battery is effected by helical springs assembled around the cylinders, which in turn are regulated by an oil buffer, A fixed spade at the end of the trail holds the carriage in position. Gun, carriage and equipment complete weigh 2,500 pounds.

GAVE HIM FINE RECORD BUT HE FAILED IN TEST

New York, Aug. 20.—Many and varied are the humorous incidents discussed in connection with the base ball game, but there are few more deserving of a prominent place in baseball's "nut" department than the following interesting story:

Jack Hendricks, now manager of the Indianapolis baseball team in the American Association, was at one time a ball player under command of Manager Pongo Cantillion, and the latter "canned" him—in the vernacular of the sand lots. At present Hendricks is a co-manager with Cantillion, and Freeman Afford recently gave the following account of how it happened:

Jack was surprised in the middle of the season to learn that he had been purchased from Spokane by Washington. Having nothing to say in the matter, he reported to his new owners. Jack was told to cover a bunch of splinters on the dug out seat, and this he did for 11 days.

On the 12th day the game grew close. In the ninth inning the Washington catcher scored a single and lumbered to first. The Senators needed a run and needed it badly. Cantillion, who was coaching off first base called to Hendricks. The youth divested himself of his sweater and trotted to the initial sack.

"Run for this guy," instructed Cantillion. "Go down when I tell yuh."

In wonderment Hendricks took the base. On the second pitch the manager yelled with all his lung power. "Beat it."

Hendricks got up his best steam, but was intercepted 25 feet from the second sack by the baseman with the ball in his hands. He strode back to the bench, trying his best to avoid the awful eye of the irate Cantillion.

"You poor sucker," breathed the manager, with the deadliest venom. "I thought you could run bases."

"Who told you I could run bases?" demanded Hendricks with spirit. "I never claimed to be a base runner."

"Why you stole 65 bases in Spokane last year, didn't you?"

"I stole only 15 bases in Spokane last year," answered Hendricks, truthfully. "The record book says 65, but that was a typographical error by the printer."

Cantillion tore his hair and cussed. He screeched and fumed around the base line until the players grew so nervous that they blew up and lost the game.

"Get out of here," the manager stormed at Hendricks. "I don't want you around. Get out, you—you—typographical error, you."

CIVIC BEAUTY COMING NATURALLY, EAST AND WEST

Gradually all phases of commercial industry are coming under thei nfluence of the city beautiful movement, comments the San Francisco Call. Factories erected today secure sufficient ground area to have some landscape gardening round about the building or buildings. Even railroads, those supposed "soulless corporations," are now quite generally embellishing station grounds and rights of way. The schoolhouses, both rural and city, are being much improved in surroundings, being much helped by the school gardens, and the whole land is becoming, each year, more deeply engrossed in making a more beautiful America, and California is well up in the list. Let us not grow fainthearted in the work.

"Black's white bread" and Black's cookies have won a place here. They suit the taste. adv

Two-Family House

on Schuyler and Second Sts. Five room apartments, all improvements.

I. ALDERMAN

Phones: 2242-Office; 1242-Residence

FARM FOR SALE

On Hannibal Street, Small Price for Quick Sale.

HALL & O'CONNOR

FULTON, N. Y.

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE

Surety Bonds of All Kinds
Real Estate Loans

FREDERICK G. SPENCER

Phone 122

FREE METHODIST CHURCH FREE OF INDEBTEDNESS

The annual society meeting of the Free Methodist church was held last evening for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

Mrs. Edward Breads was elected delegate to represent the church at the conference which is to be held here next month, and seven stewards were chosen, as follows: Asher Kinney, Charles Seeley, John Dexter, Homer Rowley, Amos Loveland, Mrs. Edward Breads and Mrs. Hiram oung.

Homer Rowlee was elected class leader, and Mrs. William Curtis was made Sunday school superintendent.

The following were elected trustees: Edward Breads, William Curtis and Asher Kinney.

As proof that the membership of the church is self-sacrificing and composed of a loyal class of citizens, the treasurer reported that all current expenses have been met and the church is out of debt.

"The best seller," is the expression of merchants handling Black Baking Co.'s products. adv.

Fulton Keynotes

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Druse had as recent guests Mr. and Mrs. Loomis of Mexico.

* * *

Harold T. Keeler has returned from Old Forge, where he has been since August 1, and is assisting Irving Galusha during the later's absence.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Dennison of East Lansing, Mich., are guests of local friends, and will later spend some time at Thousand Islands.

* * *

Dr. Lee Preston of Oneida has been a guest of his mother, Mrs. Anna Preston.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Northrup and son, Myron, have been spending several days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Loy Allen Palmer, 301 Oneida st.

* * *

Mrs. Herbert Jacobs of the East River road last evening was given a birthday surprise party by friends and relatives. A pleasant time was enjoyed and substantial reminders of the oc casion were left with Mrs. Jacobs. They were a handsome cut glass piece and a vacuum cleaner.

* * *

The young people of the Congregational society will sell ice cream cones at the band concert this evening.

* * *

Mrs. Jarvis Newman and children of Oneonta, Canada, are guests of Mrs. Wendell Knowlton.

* * *

Mrs. Margaret Bennett of Oswego is a guest of Mrs. Louisa Bargey.

* * *

James Fredenburg, of Fourth st., is attending the Firemen's convention at Oneida.

BLAKE—ROWLEE.

Miss Maude E. Rowlee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Rowlee of So. Hannibal, and David L. Blake of Bowen's Corners were married Tuesday evening at the home of the bride.

Mrs. Blake was one of the popular and successful teachers of this section and Mr. Blake is an enterprising youn merchant of Bowen's Corners.

SAYS COURSE OF U. S. IS CONSISTENT

Salt Lake City, Aug. 20.—Speaking here last evening before the meeting of the American Bar Association Simeon E. Baldwin, ex-Governor of Connecticut, called attention to the analogies in history of the British and German war zones and described the United States as taking a consistent position against any such limitation of the rights of neutrals on the high seas. He continued:

"No form of human law can endure which is not capable of amendment. To the law of nations change comes slowly, for it must be the act of many different peoples. It will change irregularly and in detachments. Macauley has observed that there are in thea dministration of government two kinds of wisdom: the highest wisdom, which is conversant with great principles of political philosophy, and a lower wisdom, which meets daily exigencies by daily expedients.

"In respect to the development and application of international law, those two kinds of wisdom often come in conflict, and when they do, it is seldom the higher that controls. Nations are self centered. Each view rules of international conduct mainly as it is itself, at the time being, affected by them.

"And back of all, at all times, we must reckon with the implses of self preservation. In the eloquent words of our late associate, rederick R. Coudert, 'Self-protection and self-preservation constitute the corner stone of modern international law. This instinct is as strong in communities as in individuals and will, when aroused by real or imaginary perils, sweep away forms and law as worthless incembrances, if they interfere with their first duty to resist aggression, and the right to live.'"

NEW JERSEY YACHT GOES THROUGH LOCKS

The yacht Flier of Rumson, N. J., passed through this city yesterday bound for New York City from the Thousand Islands. A party of seven people were on board the craft, which is one of the neatest power boats that has passed the locks here this season.

D. EDWIN BALSLEY

Public Accountant and Auditor

401 Daniel Building

433 S. Salina st. Syracuse N. Y.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1. No. 209. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1915. Price One Cent

Instead of Political Bosses Buffalo Will Have Salaried Bosses Whom the Taxpayers Can Trust. See Monday's Issue of This Paper for No. 2 of the M. M. Wilmer Series of Articles on "Running a City Like a Business." No. 1 Appeared on This Page in Yesterday's Issue

RUSSIAN FLEET ENGAGED IN GREAT BATTLE IN GULF OF RIGA, IS OUT-CLASSED

London, Aug. 21.—A great naval battle is in progress in the Gulf of Riga between the German fleet and the Russian Baltic fleet. In point of ships employed the engagement is the greatest on water since the war began.

The news came from Petrograd early this morning that the Germans had penetrated the defenses at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga, and, the official message said, "fighting with our ships continues." Berlin, while the early stages of the engagement were entered on Thursday, has made no reference to naval activities in the Baltic.

A German fleet, consisting of ten dreadnaughts and battle cruisers, with a large number of armored cruisers and destroyers, appeared before the entrance to the gulf two weeks ago and engaged th Russians off Michaels' bank. The channel into the gulf, well protected by mines and airships, held the Germans from all but long range fighting with the Russian war ships.

Following the first failure to force an entrance, which cost a destroyer and a small cruiser, the Germans withdrew and prepared to clear a way by mine sweepers covered by the battle fleet. This work was accomplished early in the week, and apparently orders were issued then for a sustained effort to pierce the channel.

Entering through the Dirhen channel the Germans found the Russian war ships, consisting of [illegible] ships with a squadron of destroyers standing off the Rmo, a large island about fifty miles from the Baltic. Here it is, in the opinion of London naval observers, that the engagement began.

From the information in the hands of observers here it is certain the Russian fleet is far outnumbered in guns and displacement.

The Russian Ministry of Marine has made no mention of the force held to guard Riga, but it is understood here it includes the Imperator Pavel, the Scava and the Tessarevitch battle ships, and a squadron of four or possibly five armored cruisers with a flotilla of destroyers.

The battle ships each carry four 12-inch guns in addition to secondary armaments of 8 and 6-inch guns.

In the absence of details of the battle it is believed, in the circumstances, the Russian commander is conducting a running fight and that if he sees the odds are too strong against him he will lay a course for the channel that connects the Gulf of Riga with the Gulf of Finland and save his ships for the further protection of Petrograd.

Failing to capture Riga by land operations in the time allotted by the General Staff the Germans sent their fleet to co-operate with the army and turn the city by land and water.

ITALIAN MACHINE GUNS SILENCE TEUTON ARTILLERY

Milan, Aug. 21.—A methodical Italian advance on Carso, where serious fighting has been resumed, goes on. In reply to the steady encroachment of the Italians on their positions, the Austrians undertook a fresh offensive on a large scale.

For the first time their attack began in the daytime, the Austrians having abandoned hope of successful surprise moves by night. They adopted the bold tactics of a frontal attack in large masses, resolved either to crush or to be crushed.

The result was that during two days they persisted in their efforts and were thoroughly beaten, their ranks being rapidly thinned by the fire of the Italian batteries, which had been moved forward to hold many points of vantage.

The Austrian artillery was silent, and the Italian machine guns moved forward. The infantry followed, and the Austrians were driven out of the positions from which they started to attack. This is how the Italians have succeeded in holding more advanced positions at Marcottini and along the entire line between Monte San Michele and Monte Sei Busi.

Another important success mentioned today is the capture of the strong Austrian position at Dreizinnen and a small frotier fort on the northern scope of Monte Paterno, which is still in the Austrians hands, and where, besides a number of killed and wounded, they lost twenty-four prisoners.

These actions form part of the general operations in the upper Sexten and Soden valleys, where the Italians are making a general clearing of the Austrian troops, sometimes capturing considerable stores accumulated there by the Austrians with a view to invading the Italian territory south of the Dolomite territory, a plan which signally failed.

* * *

Bovic Safe, Say Officials

New York, Aug. 21.—With the absence of real news in New York concerning the sinking of the Arabic there were today put into circulation many rumors affecting almost every steamship now on her way to England, but before the various steam ship officers closed for the day all of these, with the exception of the report that the New York City, of the Bristol line, had been sunk, were denied.

The Bovic, of the White Star line, and the Lapland, alsor unning in the White Star service, were the principal vessels named in theser eports. The report of the sinking of the Bovic was started about eleven o'clock this morn ing and several newspapers carried accounts of the rumor, but cable inquiry by the New York offices of the line failed to reveal any foundation of truth for them. Later in the evening Press Association in London said the Bovic arrived at Liverpool and proceeded ot Manchester.

Then came the rumor of the loss of the Lapland. [illegible] ing and it is thought her geographical position more than anything else was responsible for the wide circulation and credence given the reports of her loss. In her case, as well as that of the Bovic, the New York officers of the White Star line declared they had no definite information. They branded the reports of the loss of the Lapland as "too absurb to believe."

Many theories have been advanced to account for these several rumors. The one that met with the most general belief was that some Wall St. interests were behind the reports. One inrteesting rumor that emanated directly from Wall street was to the effect that between \$4,000,000 and \$7,000,000 worth of American securities on their way to New York had gone down with the Arabic. This report, however, failed for want of reliable confirmation.

Third Report of Loss.

A third report of lost vessels dealt with the steamship Nicosian, of the Leyland line, a subsidiary of the International Mercantile Marine Company, owner of the White Star line. A rumor that she, too, had been destroyed by the Germans was current, but, like many similar reports that agitated ship owners here recently, lacked verification.

Coupled with this rumor, whose source could not be traced, was the report that she was a troopship. This was disproved by maratime records, which showed that she left New Orleans on August [illegible] Liverpool. The Nicosian is a slow vessel and shipping men estimated that she was just about due to arrive in war zone waters. She carried no passengers. The Nicisian is a new vessel, built in 1912.

The report of disaster to the Lapland was current in Queenstown as well as in New York. A cable dispatch from there, however, said that it was thought probable the Lapland was confused with the Bristol line steamship New York City, which fell prey to a submarine yesterday.

COMPLAINTS TO BE MADE MONDAY

Department to Open All Bids Next Thursday; Specifications Call for First Street 34 Feet in Width.

First st. property owners, who are opposed to the plan to widen First st. four feet between Broadway and Rochester st., when the street is paved this fall, are not losing sight of the fact that the Board of Public Works will meet Monday night at City Hall for the purpose of hearing complaints on the question. The board has drawn a resolution to pave the street 38 feet wide, four feet wider than the present street. Whether or not the board proposes to take the additional four feet from the west side of the street as planned at first, or to divide the increase by taking two feet from each side of the street, has not been learned.

Those who have followed the question closely prophesy some lively arguments at Monday's meeting, for it is well known that president Stevenson of the Board of Public Works is greatly in favor of the wider street and is determined that thep lans made shall be carried out. The property owners have been appealed to by both sides and petitions are expected to arrive in great quantities Monday night. Commissioners Gage and Mason, appointed by the property owners when the board planned to pave the street 34 feet wide some months ago, will be present to represent the property holders as before, it is said.

The State Commissioner of Highways, Edwin Duffey, announced yesterday that bids will be opened August 26 at Albany on the paving. The specifications call for the laying of 34 feet of brick pavement on a 5-inch concrete base with a 1 1-2 inch sand cushion for .36 of a mile. The state assumes the cost of 16 feet, the city nine feet and the Empire United Railways nine feet, according to the present plans. The commission will receive bids at the same time for the building of twenty-three other highways in twelve other counties, a total of 94.5 miles.

GRIEVANCES MAY BE MANY ON SEPT. 7

City Chamberlain George Washburn announced this morning the date of Grievance Day, September 7, and requests all taxpayers who have not yet examined the assessment rolls to do so at once in order that all grievances and complaints against assessments may be made on that date.

The rolls are on file at the office of the City Clerk and many taxpayers have examined them closely during the past month. Last year's assessments are also on file, in order that comparisons can be made. It is very likely that the grievance list this year will be a long one, inasmuch as large increases in property valuations have been made, especially in the business district. The assessments on property in some cases show 40 per cent. increase and on buildings the increase averages about 15 per cent.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Rain tonight and Sunday; fresh to south and southeast winds, shifting to southwest Sunday.

STEVENSON'S MICHIGAN KING FAILED BEFORE JOE PATCHEN III

Although the weather was fine all day, the attendance at the last day of the Oswego County Fair slumped badly from the previous marks and barely 2,000 people were on the grounds. The infield yesterday was fairly well filled with automobiles and wagons but the crowd at the races, which were perhaps the most interesting of the meet, was small, and ther est of the attractions did little business.

The concessionaires never pin any faith on the last day of any fair, however, being content to get what they call "get-a-way" money, and the majority of them seemed perfectly satisfied last night with the results of their four days' work.

Fulton Horse Failed to Win Honors.

Interest yesterday centered at the track, where the 2:22 trot and a free-for-all pace for purses of \$250 each were the attractions. Four horses were entered in the free-for-all and, although five were entered in the trot, two were scratched and only three started.

Fulton sportsmen were keenly interested in Michigan King, a new addition to the string of John W. Stevenson, who has hung up enviable records on the Michigan tracks this season. The horse's mark is 2:10 and he easily [illegible] ians yesterday. Driven by George Dubois, the animal was roundly applauded when he paced up the track before the first heat and large sums of money were posted by the local enthusiasts that he would win in straight heats.

Michigan King's followers reckoned without Joe Patchen, 3rd, one of the wonderful Patchen pacing strain, the property of Weaver & Jones of Canastota, with Erine Jones in the sulkey. Patchen had his adherents in large numbers and when the quartet of steppers came down the track to a perfect start the stands were in an uproar. Patchen held the pole at the start, with Michigan King second, and Vanna Vola and Burt H. close up. Before the first turn was reached Patchen shook his head and drew away and when the horses once more came into view of the Judge's stand. as they rounded the lower turn the Canastota entry was leading by a length. The Fultonians were still hopeful, however, as the King was pac ing nicely and every one seemed to think Dubois was driving a waiting race. But when the final turn was reached and Patchen was still leading, although Michigan King had come up within a length of the Canastota mare the King's backers optimistically decided that the next heat would be productive of better results.

The second heat was a repetition of the first with Patchen in the lead all the way except for an eight of a mile, when he broke at the lower turn and Michigan King drew into the pole. The stands went wild for a short moment, but Patchen settled down to the old tireless pace again, and drew up and away with a world of speed. This heat convinced almost every one that the Conastota horse had too much speed for the Fulton entry, but some were still hopeful that Michigan King would carry the next three heats, and even the band stopped playing to watch the final brush. Patchen won the last tilt even more handily, however, with Jones pulling up in the last stretch, Michigan King second, and Burt H. third. The money was divided in the same order.

It was said yesterday at the fair grounds that Joe Patchen had reeled off a mile in 2:08 twice this season and had plenty of speed in reserve yesterday which Jones was not called upon to use. In spite of the Canastota horse's superiority, the race was the most interesting of the meet. The winner was sired by Joe Patchen and is a bay gelding.

The Weaver & Jones entry, Lady Weaver, bay mare, won the 2:22 trot in handy fashion, with Miss Prim and Bird Song second and third. Bird Song was the favorite in several instances when the Wetmore gelding settled down to trotting, he drew to third place in two heats, taking second in the last heat.

The results:

2:22 Trot; Purse, \$250.

Lady Weaver, b. m., by Erin (Jones)	1	1	1
Miss Prim, br. m. (Quencer)	2	2	3
Bird Song, b. g. (Wetmore)	3	3	2

Time—2:25, 2:21 3-4, 2.23 1-4.

Free-for-All Trot and Pace; Purse, \$250.

Joe Patchen III, b. g., by oJe			
Michigan King, b. g., (Dubois)	2	2	2
Burt H., b. h., (Kelly)	3	4	3
Vanna Vola, blk. m. (Curley)	4	3	4

Time—2:14 1-2, 2:14 3-4, 2:17.

Charles I. Thomson of Whitesboro, who acted as starter at the local meet, was enthusiastic over the competition which developed in the meeting here. Mr. Thomson who is a traveling man, will strat the races at the Sandy Creek, Gouveneur, and other fairs. He has started the races at the local fair for six years.

Among those in the judges' stand yesterday were, E. J. Schem, Charles Alvord of Syracuse; Myron Stranahan, Thomas Putnam, S. K. Bresee of Syracuse, and M. C. Hammond of Oswego, all of whom acted as judges and timers.

Open Athletic Contests Hold Crowd.

Between heats of the races several free-for-all athletic contests were run off on the track before the grand stand. Local talent was forced to give way once more, and R. R. Scobey, the Syracuse Central High school crack, was easily the star of the day. Scobey won the century dash, the 220 yard run, was third in ther unning broad, tied for first honors with Richard Ferris of DeWitt Clinton High school, of New York City, in the running high jump, and tied for second place in the pole vault.

The entry list was small, and the only Fultonians who made any showing were the Ward brothers, George and John. George Ward, a crack athlete in his high school days here and also at Mercersburg Academy, gave Scobey a hard battle in the sprints, but thef saky Syracuse lad had the reserve strength to win out by small margins in the hundred yard event and in the 220 yard run. Ward tied for a time in the 220, but Scobey drew up in the final sprint and won by two strides.

John and George Ward gave each other a hard battle in the 440 yard run, but George finally won out, with John second and Markey Pullen third.

Ferris and Scobey flipped a coin for first honors in the high jump and the New York lad won the two. Both failed at 5 feet even. John Frawley of this city was third. Ferris won the broad jump, with Pullen and John Ward tied for second and Scobey was third.

The pole vault was a walkover for Herbert Grigson of Westfield,

(Continued on Eighth Page)

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street
Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening
Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

C. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Saturday, August 21, 1915.

45–PHONE NEWS ITEMS–45

Opinions

Not a Practical Scheme.

It is charitable to assume that the social uplifters who glibly advocate insurance against unemployment have never stopped to consider the practical obstaeles in the way of the adoption of such a scheme. If they had, their reputation for intelligence would be open to question. A writer who has taken the trouble to investigate the matter seriously points out that such a form of insurance would be a failure unless some method was devised of distinguishing between voluntary and involuntary unemployment. The man who was thrown out of work through no fault of his own would be entitled to assistance. But what about the lazy, shiftless, incompetent workman? Insurance against unemployment, in his case, would furnish him with the means to live in idleness at the expense of the industrious and thrifty.—Rochester Herald.

The Consumer Not Victimized.

The theory has been cultivated for the last few years that because food products cost the consumer considerably more than the producer received for them, both were being robbed by conscienseless middlemen. But at the conference in Philadelphia between consumers and the Philadelphia Vegetable Growers' Association, it was found that there was another side to the story and that the middlemen's profit represented only one item in a long account which the consumer has to settle in order to have the products of the farm transported to his kitchen door. These include the telephone in the grocery for the convenience of customers, the clerk who takes the order, the clerk who delivers the order, and the upkeep of the horse and wagon used in delivering the goods. While the number of persons who take their toil from every order of groceries is large, the aggregate is less than the cost to consumer of going out into the country after his vegetables, assuming that his time is at all valuable.—Rochester Chronicle and Democrat.

A Mock Investigation.

After sessions extending over two years the Federal Industrial Relations Committee has ended its labors at Chicago. What it has found out about American industry will be turned over to Congress in ten district reports representing, it is said, only the conflicting views and recommendations of the various individuals composing the commission.

It is to be hoped that Congress may turn up nuggets in the mass. The proceedings of Chairman Walsh and his associates have seldom edified the country during the time they have been at work. Yet the public is willing to hope that, despite unseemly wrangles and the reported absence of any conclusions upon which they can agree, the members of this body may nevertheless have discovered something worth while, something which may help us to a better understanding of what industry can look for from legislation.

The nation has a touching faith in investigating commissions. It has spent $500,000 on this one. Its optimism deserves some reward.—N. Y. Evening World.

Commissioned-Governed City.

The great storm on the southeastern coast develops worse in its effects as details are made known. Galveston again bears the brunt of it, as it did fifteen years ago when the hurricane drove the waves over the city and took more than 5,000 lives. At that time Galveston put up a great sea wall five miles long along the exposed side of the city and this wall has saved it from a repetition of that disaster. It did not prevent the wind driven ocean from backing up into its streets, but it did prevent it from being a battering ram to destroy its houses. In this flood Galveston loses 14 lives, and in the territory at large over a hundred lives have been lost and estimates of property damage have climbed up to $30,000,000. Galveston is asking no help, but Virginia Point, Texas City and other places have been more thoroughly devastated. The government, however, has taken prompt charge through its army and is relieving any necessities that may arise by furnishing tents and blankets for commissary stores. It is not a repetition of the terrible disaster of 1910, although the storm was more fierce in intensity, simply because Galveston was prepared for it. It is not a great city, but it refused to be conquered by the sea and its confidence has been justified.—Watertown Times.

Running Pictures Backward.

In making motion pictures a common method of making difficult scenes easy is to reverse both action and film movement. Then the film is developed and run thro the projecting machine right end to, thus creating the desired impression at minimum risk. The method is a favorite in hair-breadth escapes. In rescuing a girl bound upon the railway tracks, for instance, the hero stooping from the cowcatcher deposits the heroine gently upon the tracks; when the film is reversed he appears to be picking her up while the locomotive is traveling at top speed.

Oscar Wilde insisted that life was an imitation of art. If that be so perhaps human beings in time can develop a reverse mental process. It would be of the utmost utility for a man to have hindsight take the place of foresight. Think how rich you could have been if you had known that shares in certain industrial concerns were going skyrocketing. And what would Bill Barnes have given to know the outcome of his libel suit against Colonel Roosevelt before he engaged in that unfortunate legal controversy?

Give The Evening Times a trial. It has all the news about all the people you know, and then some more.

SYSTEMATIC SAVING BY SCHOOL PUPILS

While the people of Fulton are preparing themselves to vote intelligently upon the question of whether they shall have a local government of and by efficiency, instead of a government that changes every two years, bringing each time into play a new set of important officials, such as City Clerk and City Chamberlain, etc., it is well to not lose sight of other problems that remain unsolved. One of these problems was touched upon in a recent issue of The Evening Times when over the signature of the Electric Company it is proposed to offer to the pupils of the public and parochial schools of the city cash prizes for the encouragement of systematic saving of money, which means thrift.

Thrift is a necessary requisite in any plan of preparedness, and that is why a plan that has for its motive the preparation of the children for rising above their surroundings, for making of them a part of the great system of preparedness at all times for all emergencies that arise in the industrial and social world, is something better than an annuity. There is no charity in such a system and there should be none. The suggestion offered by the Electric Company is made in good faith and if it has not received the notice of the Chamber of Commerce and the public and parochial school authorities it is hoped that the reason lies in the many attractions which now beset the people of the city. The offer made by the Electric Company is apparently made in good faith. It has no strings tied to it; and to all intents and purposes is designed to meet the changing conditions not only in Fulton but throughout the country, for it is a recognized fact that there is a growing sentiment against reckless methods in dealing with the people, or at least those of them who have been "horn-swoggled" into graveyard insurance schemes and other catch-the-penny ideas of getting rich quick.

Everywhere the people are demanding safety in everything. They are demanding efficiency and safety. If they get the one they want the other. They are demanding that public officials give a dollar's worth of service for every dollar received, the same as they themselves have to do in order to hold a situation. Systematic saving of money is a step in the direction of safety and efficiency. One depends upon the other for its success, and little hope is felt for the success of any government that does not depend for its existence upon a contented working population. Contentment is the result of the right environment and the right practices, and thrifty people are just the kind of people who will look well to the proper administration of their own town or city affairs.

FIRE PREVENTION DAY COMES IN OCTOBER

New York, Aug. 21.—A program for a nation-wide campaign of fire prevention was drawn up yesterday at a joint meeting of the fire insurance and fire prevention committees of the Safety First Federation of America. October 9 was selected as a national fire prevention day.

The federation recommends the enactment of special fire prevention laws in all states, instruction in all schools in fire preveiton and the appointment of state fire marshals.

Among the committeemen who are engaged in this campaign are Elbridge G. Snow, president of the Home Insurance Company; William Guerin, ex-chief of the Fire Prevention Bureau of New York; Edward R. Harty, J. O. Hammit and Frederic C. Buswell.

PAID $36.50 FOR SHOOTING ONE SQUIRREL

Port Jefferson, L. I., Aug. 21.—The value of one squirrel to the state of New York is put at $35. Add to this $1.50 for court expenses, and it costs $36.50 to kill a squirrel out of season. Donald B. Campbell, ship builder, of this place, considers the cost entirely out of proportion to the value of a squirrel.

Mr. Campbell found that an English walnut tree on his place was being robbed of nuts by squirrels. After vainly trying to scare the animals away he shot at them and killed one. Game Protector Everitt Overton of Quogue heard about it and arrested Campbell, who settled by paying $35 and $1.50 costs.

SUNDAY SYLVAN BEACH EXCURSION

Beginning Sunday, July 25th, and continuing each Sunday until August 22d, the O. & W. Sylvan Beach train will leave Oswego at 8:40 a.m., returning leaving Beach at 5:15 p.m.—advt.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

News Mostly of a Political Nature From the Nation's Seat of Government for Times' Readers.

Washington, Aug. 20.—(Special Correspondence). Oxalic acid is used in tanning, calico printing, woolen and silk dyeing, andi n various bleaching processes, especially the bleaching of straw hats and bonnets. The laundries also use nearly 3,000,000 pounds a year in whitening shirts and collars. From eight to ten million pounds are annually consumed in this country, and prior to 1903 it all came from Germany, England, Norway, Belgium and Austria, which countries had combined to form a syndicate to control thep rice all over the world. Prices to the United States at that time ranged from 8 to 11 cents a pound. The syndicate was controlled by Germany, from which came three-fourths of the acid.

In 1903 the manufacture of oxalic acid was undertaken on a small scale experimentally in this country, the plant being located in Pennsylvania. No sooner did the construction of this plant come to the attention of the syndicate than prices dropped, in 1903 to 4.7c; 1904, 4.6c; 1905, 4.7c; 1906, 5.2c. This sort of price-cutting knocked the American company out of the ring, and immediately the oxalic syndicate raised the price to 7 1-2c and in 1907 to 9c. In 1908 the American company made another start, and the syndicate dropped the price to 6 1-2c.

The Republican revision of the tariff was up about that time, and the American company presented figures which induced Congress to give a protective duty of 2c a pound on oxalic acid. This duty was based solely on the difference in cost of common labor at home and abroad, per pound of product, and did not take into account the overhead charges and selling costs. When this duty went into effect the foreign price went to 7 1-4c, where it remained through 1910, 1911 and 1912. By some pretty close figuring the American company was able to operate at a profit, and it acted as a check on the foreign syndicate methods of price controlling. A large share of the annual consumption was being manufactured in the United States, the only money going abroad was for the purchase of potash, the raw material; American labor was being employed at wages which enabled the men to be good customers of the clothier and the food producer, and the country was the possessor of a new industry, which would, if properly fostered, render us wholly independent of Germany.

Then came the destructive tariff legislation of the Democratic party, which sneaked into the Capitol through a crack in the protective party wall. The duty on oxalic acid was cut 25 per cent. This was too low protection, but it gave the foreign syndicate the opportunity it sought to dump oxalic acid on the market, and they lost no time in taking advantage of it. The first quarter of the fiscal year of 1914, under Republican law, 1,600,000 pounds were imported; the second quarter, when the Underwood law took effect, 1,720,260 came in; the ihrd quarter, 2,600,000; the fourth quarter, 2,850,000 pounds. Then came the war, acting as a high tariff and the American company is now recovering from the shock. Even yet, however, the importations for the ten months ending April, 1915, amounted to 4,300,000 pounds. If that cent and a half duty remains in the law when the war has ended, Germany will hand the American company a side-winder from which it will never recover, and another skeleton will be found lying alongside the Democratic trail.

* * *

At the close of business Saturday, August 7, the net balance in the general fund of the United States Treasury was $65,744,940, as compared with $131,627,458 on the same date two years ago, under Republican laws. The deficit for the prestn fiscal year from July 1 to August 7 was $18,452,200.

Two-Family House

on Schuyler and Second Sts. Five room apartments, all improvements.

I. ALDERMAN

Phones: 2242-Office;
1242-Residence

Expert Advice for the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

In using denatured alcohol as a carbon remover, how much should be used in each cylinder, and should it be allowed to stand for twelve hours or so before using again?

The piston of the cylinder should be on top, dead center, and both valves closed. The cylinder should then be filled to capacity with the alcohol. This should remain in the cylinder at least six hours and preferably twelve hours. The cylinders should be hot when the alcohol is poured into them.

What advantage is gained by placing a plate on the pistons to obtain higher compression? Will it cause an excessive vibration in a motor running 2,000 revolutions per minute?

Many owners have fastened plates to the piston tops in order to increase the compression and gain power and speed, but the construction is not advised, as the results obtained are not worth the expenditure in time and money. All depends upon the weight of the plates as to whether the vibration will be high.

How long will a magneto run without remagnetizing it and overhauling it in general?

Magnetos will run for five years and upward without remagnetizing if a good job has been done in the first place and if the magnets employed have the proper degree of retentivity. The exact time cannot be stated, but the service which you can secure from a magneto before it needs recharging will extend over an indefinite period of years.

There is a knock in the cylinder of my car which I can stop only by retarding the spark lever as far as it will go and keeping it so, no matter at what speed the car is going. What is the matter?

You have not said whether you are obliged to retard the spark so far that the power is reduced. It may be that the spark linkage is conneeted up so that the spark ordinarily occurs too early and that the lever must be retarded all the way before the spark occurs in the proper place. If this is the case change the setting of the spark linkage so that when the motor is cranked slowly the spark occurs at dead center with the lever retarded.

Vary the adjustment of your carburetor with the lever halfway advanced, and then note whether the knocking continues. Crank the motor slowly, and note which cylinders offer small resistance to the pull of the crank. If all are strong then there are no leaky valves, pistons or rings, but if one or more are weak you should take your car to a repair shop and have the trouble fixed.

Remove the radiator cap while the motor is running, and note whether the circulation of water seems free; also feel the various parts of the system and see whether there are any wide variations in temperature or whether the temperature is fairly uniform all over the radiator and piping. Big differences in temperature would indicate lack of circulation, caused by sediment in the water jackets, loose pieces of hose in the passageways or dirt in the radiator. A thorough flushing of the system should be sufficient to put it in good order, and if it is not the car should be intrusted to a repair man. A heavy coating of carbon on the cylinders will cause a knock, and the remedy is to remove the carbon. Defective ignition, if it causes a knock, should also cause a miss. Worn insulation, loose connections, poor adjustment of the vibrators, incorrect spark gap, dirty plugs and cracked porcelains are the principal ways in which the ignition may give trouble.

What are the advantages of a floating rear axle?

In the floating rear axle the shafts are relieved of all stresses but torsional ones, which is quite an advantage. The shafts may be removed without disturbing the wheels, and with a sufficiently large plate in the differential housing the differential itself may be removed for inspection. In this type of axle the shafts carry no weight and hence do nothing else but turn the rear wheels.

What is the average life of a spark plug?

The average life of a spark plug is two seasons. Some makes of plugs which are more costly and which have a better composition of nonburning material in their electrodes will last much longer than the cheaper plug. The average of two seasons may be taken as the life of most plugs.

What treatment is necessary to make a brake lining stick better?

No treatment should be given a brake lining to make it fit better except keeping it clean and maintaining the proper adjustment on the brakes. When worn down the brake lining should be replaced. One of the frequent occurrences is the wearing of the asbestos compound below the surface of the copper rivets which hold it in place. This brings the copper rivets in contact with the metal brake band, greatly reducing the retarding effort of the brake.

The consistent advertiser wins in the end. It may cost a dollar to get a dollar, but the deal wins prestige.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated
Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

TAXI, AUTO TRANSFER AND TOURING CAR HIRE
Prompt Service, Night or Day
CHAS. MORRELL
Headquarters—The Clark
Phone 3111 Phone 15

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

TAXICAB AND TOURING CAR SERVICE
Small and large cars, careful drivers.
Fishing & outing parties a specialty.
WILSON & SCOTT
PHONE 4246
Stand at corner Cayuga and Second Streets

GLENWOOD FARM
Milk, Cream and Commercial Buttermilk
Our bottles are washed by steam
Our milk bottled on Farm of
FRED VOGELGSANG
Phone 2510

G. H. MAUDE
Painter and Decorator
Phone 4369 260 S. 5th St.
Free estimate on Exterior and Interior work. Up-to-date designs.

THINKING OF A BOAT RIDE?
30-foot launch and rowboats to rent.
INGERSOLL'S BOAT LIVERY
N. 1st st. opposite Old Grace Chapel.

DEFIANCE TIRES
Both Smooth and Tiger Tread.
These tires are giving the best of satisfaction.
Guaranteed 4,000 Miles.
For Sale by
GEO. B. PALMER
207 Worth St.

DRESSMAKING
Promptly and Neatly Done
Prices Reasonable
412 Hannibal st. Fulton, N. Y.

Steamer CITY OF FULTON
Freight & Packet Service
Runs daily between Fulton and Syracuse
Leave Fulton, 5:15 a. m.
Arrive Syracuse, 11 a. m.
Leave Syracuse, 2:50 p. m.
Capt. C. S. Burleigh

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. T. JENNINGS
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
9 S. FIRST ST. FULTON, N. Y.

J. F. BROWN
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
has a full line of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry—at the lowest prices—consistent with quality and a fair deal.
7 S. FIRST ST., FULTON, N. Y.

GEORGE W. HACKETT
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Sewage Disposal, Property Development.
Telephone No. 9
108 ONEIDA ST. FULTON, N. Y.

PEACHES AT 25 CENTS.

A long time ago one said that an Englishman eats a peach as if he was performing a religious ceremony. No wonder! In the London market a sale of a dozen peaches ranks as a wholesale transaction. And the price! The London Telegraph recently printed an article on "Cheap Fruit," in which the statement occurs that "small samples" were worth two to three shillings a dozen, but that the best fruit could be bought at twelve shillings a dozen. Think of paying a quarter for a single peach! But there were some shops that cut the price, and that would sell you a peach for threepence—six cents.—Youths' Companion.

AIR CRAFT GUNNING SPORT OF THE WAR

Soldier That Does the Work Is Prince of Artillery.

"ARCHIBALD" IS A TERROR.

Allies Give Nickname to Their Busy Anti-air Craft Gun, Which Is Removed From Place to Place in a Private Car — Aeroplanes Can Withstand Much Shell Fire.

A crack and a whish through the air. No sound is more familiar at the front where the artillery is never silent—the sound of a shell breaking from a gun muzzle and its shrill flight toward the German line to pay them back for some shell they have sent, writes a correspondent from the British headquarters in France.

Only this which did not pass put over the landscape in a long parabola on toward the German lines. It went right up into the heavens at about the angle of a skyrocket, for it was Archibald who was on the job.

Six or seven thousand feet over the British trenches there was something as big as your hand against the light blue of the summer sky. This was the target—a German aeroplane.

Wings of Intelligence.

Other features of life at the front may grow commonplace, but never the work of the planes—these wings of the army's intelligence. If they might fly as low as they pleased they might know all that was going on over the lines. They must keep up so high that through the aviator's glasses a man on the road is the size of a pinhead.

Archibald, the anti-air craft gun, sets the dead line. He watches over it as a cat watches a mouse. The trick of sneaking up under the cover of a noonday cloud and all the other man bird tricks he knows.

A couple of seconds after that crack a tiny puff of smoke breaks about a hundred yards behind the taube. The smoking brass shell case is out of Archibald's steel throat and another shell case with its charge slipped in its place and started on its way before the first puff breaks.

Archibald rushes the fighting. It is the business of the taube to sidestep. The aviator cannot hit back except through its allies, the German batteries, on the earth. But all that the aviator can see is mottled landscape. From his side Archibald flies no goal flags.

Archibald's propensities are entirely peripatetic. He is the vagabond of the army lines. Locate him—and he is gone. He is the only gun which keeps regular hours like a Christian gentleman. All the others fire at any hour night or day. Aeroplanes do not go up at night, and when no aeroplanes are up Archibald has no interest in the war.

Why he was named Archibald nobody knows. As his full name is Archibald, the Archer, possibly it comes from some association with the idea of archery.

Has His Private Car.

Archibald, who is quite the swellest thing in the army, has his own private car built especially for him. While the cavalry horses back of the lines grow sleek from inaction, the aeroplanes have taken their places. All the romances and risk of scouting are theirs.

Such of the cavalry's former part as the planes do not play Archibald plays. He keeps off the enemy's scouts. Do you seek team work spirit of corps and smartness in this theater of France where all the old glamor of war is lacking? You will find it in the attendants of Archibald.

The sport of war is not dead for Archibald. Here you see your target, which is so rare these days when British infantrymen have stormed and taken trenches without ever seeing a German, and the target is a bird—a man bird. Puffs of smoke with bursting hearts of death are clustered around the Taube. They hang where they broke in the still air. One follows another in quick succession—for more than one Archibald is firing—before your entranced eyes.

It is amazing how much shell fire an aeroplane can stand. Aviators are accustomed to the whizz of shell fragments and bullets and to have their planes punctured and ripped. Though their engines are put out of commission and frequently though wounded, they are able to volplane back to the cover of their own lines.

By Comparison.

"Dubkins is a great comfort to me."

"I don't see how you can say that. He's the most tiresome chump I have ever met."

"That's just it. Although I don't amount to much, it's true, every time I look at Dubkins I feel that I could amount to less."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The Silkworm.

The silkworm is three inches long and is well provided with legs, having no less than sixteen of them.

RIGHTS OF EMPLOYERS.

In the course of a recent address before the Central Labor union of Meriden, Conn., Samuel Gompers said:

Men must learn that employers have some rights. If you will investigate you will find that strikes oftener are caused by unorganized or recently organized labor. In the latter case the workers suddenly think themselves all powerful and imagine employers have no rights. Avoid strikes. The right to strike is of paramount importance, not the exercise of that right.

In this country, when the war is over, thousands of workers will be thrown out of employment because of the cutting off of the present artificial market for the necessaries of life as well as for the implements of war. Labor organizations should prepare for this condition.

INSURES WORKERS' LIVES.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company Will Pay Half the Premiums.

By a group insurance contract issued recently—the biggest policy ever granted, it is believed—the 8,000 employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company operating in Brooklyn borough, New York city, are insured for $1,000 each by the Travelers Insurance company of Hartford, the $8,000,000 insurance costing the B. R. T. about $50,000 a year, or about one-half the total premiums.

The opportunity to insure was offered all employees who have been with the transit company two years or more, and the company pays one-half the premium up to $1,000 of insurance, the rate of insurance varying, according to the age of the individual employee. The employee may, if he wishes to pay the additional premium, increase his policy to $5,000.

A special agreement will be required whereby in case of the employee leaving no dependents the principal of the policy may be used:

For paying funeral expenses; for reimbursing the company for premiums paid by it during the period in which it has assumed the entire premium, turning the balance over to the employees' benefit association.

All premiums will be paid in the first place by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, which will, through its respective constituent companies, collect by periodical deductions from wages one-half of each annual premium due.

It is pointed out that employees between the ages of fifteen and thirty-two will pay weekly on the average a fraction more than 7 cents for $1,000 of insurance; employees more than thirty-two and less than forty, a fraction more than 8 cents a week; employees of fifty will pay a fraction more than 13 cents a week; those of sixty, a fraction more than 26 cents a week, and those of sixty-five years, 41 cents a week.

His Qualities.

"What makes you think Dauber will succeed as a painter?"

"He has the soul of an artist and the perseverance of a book agent."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Woman's Tact.

Rev. Mr. Gassington—Honestly, Miss Deering, do you think my sermons are too long? Miss Deering—Oh, dear, no! I merely think that life is too short.—Puck.

HOME TOWN HELPS

KEEPING THE CITY CLEAN

Washington Physician Tells of the Importance of the Work That Has Been Done.

"If Washington residents continue cleaning up this week as they did last week," remarked a Washington physician, "a long step will be taken in the direction of making the national capital a flyless, dirtless and diseaseless city during the coming summer.

"Dirt, flies and disease go hand in hand. Get rid of the dirt, and the flies have nowhere to breed and propagate. Eliminate the flies, and three-fourths of the sickness of summer will be prevented.

"There is no more reason for permitting accumulations of decaying rubbish, heaps of stable manure and the like to remain in alleys, on vacant lots, or hidden in back yards, than for allowing such refuse to exist in the front yard or the open public street," the doctor continued. "Property owners, householders and health officials alike would refuse to permit the continuance in exposed places of such debris and filth, the latter from sanitary reasons and the former out of pride.

"But often the health authorities cannot know of such accumulations hidden in back yards with high board fences, and inspectors fail to discover them in out-of-the-way alleys, etc. In such cases the householder or the property owner ought to take a sufficient degree of pride in his home or his property to see that the rubbish is hauled away; if he doesn't do it he ought to be prosecuted, the same as would be the case if he permitted any other nuisance to remain unabated.

"Flies carry disease of many kinds, all of them filth diseases. Typhoid fever is the chief among these, although a score of the so-called 'summer ailments' are borne by flies. Great progress has been made in Washington in the last few years in eliminating the fly by destroying the breeding places where the insects propagate and from which they spread to all the houses in the neighborhood. Much more can be done along this line if citizens generally will continue to co-operate in a whole-hearted manner in the clean-up activities, and it is not too much to say that continuance of campaigns such as that of this spring and several preceding springs may be expected, in a few years, to make flies as rare in the District of Columbia as buzzards are in Maine."—Washington Star.

In Setting Plants.

In setting any kind of plants make sure that the roots are well spread out. The most important thing is to bring the soil into as close contact with the roots as possible. The root can take no moisture from the soil in a natural condition until the soil is so close to the root that capillary water flows from the water film around the soil particles to the root. We water newly set plants for two purposes. 1. To keep alive the plant till it can get to taking in water naturally, without the help of water artificially supplied. 2. To wash the earth particles more closely about the roots and so help bring about an early contact of the roots with the soil. Some do not know this and try purposely to leave the soil as light about the roots as possible, thinking the roots can thus penetrate it easier. The penetrating power of roots is beyond the calculation of most people. Roots will go wherever there is food, moisture and air, no matter how firmly the soil may be packed. Corn roots are frequently found four feet below the surface, having passed through layers of earth very firm and which, of course, had never been disturbed by the plow.

Roses in Lath Houses.

In choosing roses for planting in lath houses or places somewhat shady, extreme care must be paid to choosing sorts known to be free from mildew. First-class drainage of soil will do much to overcome this fungus and it will prove a pleasant surprise to see how many roses will thrive in quarters with little or no sun. A concrete building was erected on a lot adjoining a garden, on the south side. This threw in complete shade a half-dozen roses, and several others were thereafter in partial shade. It was a pleasant surprise to note that in three years but two have been troubled with mildew, not badly however, and only at such times as others in full sun were also affected.

Put Well Away From the House.

The old-fashioned idea of having the well in close proximity to the house is being relegated to the discard as fast as a growing knowledge of sanitary science can put it there. To locate the well away from the zone of possible contamination and at the same time meet the requirements of house, barn, garage and garden, is causing a decline in the demand for the long-popular cheap pump. The growing demand for modern conveniences in suburban districts is creating a demand for a better grade of pumps.

Drawing the Line.

Mrs. de Fashion—My dear, I have picked out a husband for you. Miss de Fashion—Very well, but I want to say right now, mother, that when it comes to buying the wedding dress I am going to select the materials myself, so there!—New York Weekly.

There Are Lots of Them.

Hokus—Old Gotrox is devoted to music. There is a clause in his will leaving $25,000 to establish a home for poor singers. Pokus — How inadequate! Twenty-five millions wouldn't begin to house all the poor singers.—Life.

Good Reason.

"So you have written a book on cemented basements. But why did you choose such a subject?"

"Because I wanted it to be among the best cellars."—Baltimore American.

FUN RAYS

By Ray I. Hoppman

THE FARMER.

THE farmer is a happy man, he "lives" as only farmers can, where nature's on display. He may not know the city's ropes, as open-eyed and green he gropes along the Great White Way. He gets up early in the morn to feed the hens, and pluck the corn beneath the clear blue sky. When people say that there's a charm in living on a well kept farm, I do not wonder why. He gets fresh grub right from the soil and labors at an honest toil, with happy mien and vim. He has his barn well filled with hay and gets unwatered milk each day. Oh! how I envy him. His good wife baketh home-made pies that bring the lustre to his eyes of apple, pumpkin, mince. The man who lives upon the farm, where roosters crow the morn alarm, is equal to a prince. He knows Dame Nature to a "T" and how to treat each shrub and tree—each flower, plant and bud. If food goes up, he does not care. His bin is filled with garden ware—the onion and the spud. He has a "hoss" to take him when he must go to town again to sell his choice produce. He sits within his bungalow and makes his healthy "physog" glow by drinking apple juice. He lives the "back to nature" life, away from city noise and strife, where songbirds gayly sing. To live within the city, where there's premiums on clear, fresh air, would make his belfry ring. He may not measure up to snuff on city ways or Broadway bluff, nor know the latest slang. Why should he worry? He's got his.

DOLLARS COME HOME TO ROOST

EVERY farmer who makes our town his market place has an interest in this community. The fact that he is a member of the community makes much difference to him when he considers that the prosperity of our town is his own prosperity.

But when he sends his money to the mail order houses HE DOES NOT STOP TO THINK THAT HE IS NOT HELPING TO PAY THE REQUIRED TAXES IN HIS OWN COMMUNITY; not that he does not pay his own legally assessed taxes, but that he is not helping our local merchants to pay the taxes necessary to support the community.

The mail order man has absolutely no interest in the community. He plays the part of a fisherman—strolling about, casting a line here and there, where he thinks the best fishing is to be found, and after pulling out the fish he departs. The mail order man does not contribute to the upkeep of the community. He merely takes away from it.

When a farmer sends his dollars to the mail order house he prevents a certain amount of improvements, say, for instance, in road building, here in our county. The mail order man does not help to build our roads, but the local storekeeper does.

If we keep the dollars at home they will keep on helping us all. Dollars, spent at home, come home to roost. They come back in the upkeep of our town and county institutions. We have none too many dollars at the most in our community and it seems a shame to send any of them away to the mail order houses, where we will never see them again.

The dollars we send away help the mail order man to take a vacation in Europe or at the seashore. THEY HELP HIM TO MAINTAIN HIS AUTOMOBILE AND TO RIDE ON PAVED ROADS.

If we keep these same dollars at home they will help us to have better roads in our own county. Of course, the mail order man pays his taxes in the city, which helps to pave the streets of the city, but we here in our town don't benefit by that. Therefore, the best thing for us to do is keep our money at home, where it will do us some good.

OUR LOCAL MERCHANTS WILL USE THE DOLLARS TO GOOD ADVANTAGE BY HELPING TO PAY THE TAXES HERE—THE TAXES REQUIRED TO BUILD GOOD ROADS. EVERY DOLLAR SPENT IN OUR HOME TOWN MEANS IMPROVEMENTS AT HOME.

The merchants of our town deserve the patronage of the people in our community. They are a part, a very large part, of the community and they pay a major portion of the taxes. The more business they do the more taxes they must pay and the more taxes paid into the county treasury, the more improvements we can have.

Unless we are careful and watch our own interests we will find out to our cost that the ultimate result of the mail order scheme will be the centralization of all of the country business in the large cities and the absolute destruction of the financial interests in the small cities and towns. The only way to prevent this is to stop sending our orders to the mail order houses.

Let the dollars come home to roost. That is the only way, and they will come home to roost if we do not send them too far away. The dollars spent locally will circle around and keep things lively, but if sent away we must get more dollars from outside to take their place. It is not always an easy matter to do this. THE SAFEST THING TO DO IS TO TAKE NO CHANCES, BUT TO SPEND THEM AT HOME WITH THE LOCAL STOREKEEPERS.

If we had any expectation that the mail order man would ever do anything to help our community, things might be different. But there is no chance. He comes to us in the garb of an artful deceiver, with gross misrepresentations, false promises and a record of disappointments. But we welcome the opportunity to again place ourselves on record as being his dupes. There isn't a grain of kindness in his whole makeup. He demands his cash in advance and gives you that which he wishes to send. You have no redress. You have no rights that he is bound to respect.

The mere fact that we are silly enough to send our money away, out of our own community, to a stranger, thereby injuring our own business prospects and jeopardizing our own prosperity, justifies him in believing that he can take the most outrageous liberties with us.

Bread cast on the waters will return, not so with dollars sent to the mail order house. Turkeys will come home to roost, if somebody does not catch them.

BUT DOLLARS WILL COME HOME TO ROOST IF WE KEEP THEM IN CIRCULATION IN OUR HOME TOWN. TRY IT.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

C&B LINE

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

Beautifully colored sectional puzzle chart, showing both exterior and interior of The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE" sent on receipt of five cents to cover postage and mailing. Also ask for our 24-page pictorial and descriptive booklet free.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

NEW YORK STATE FAIR

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

REPRESENTS GREAT INTERESTS OF THE EMPIRE STATE — ATTRACTIONS HIGHEST CLASS IN THE WORLD

COMPLETE FARM MACHINERY EXHIBITS
DAIRY MACHINERY IN OPERATION
DEMONSTRATIONS AND LECTURES DAILY
FARM PRODUCTS MONUMENT FIFTY FEET HIGH
FARM BOYS' CAMP—MILITARY SUPERVISION

CONWAY'S FAMOUS CONCERT BAND
AVIATOR IN MARVELOUS FEATS
GRAND CIRCUIT HARNESS HORSE RACES
LARGEST AND BEST DOG SHOW

GREATEST SHOW HORSES EVER EXHIBITED

SYRACUSE | BIG SATURDAY FEATURES: Steeplechase—Three Mile Course; Greatest Jumping Horses in Competition; Foxhounds to Be Shown With Hunters | SEPTEMBER 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

JOIN OUR CLUB

25 CENTS

places a

6lb. $3.00 Electric Iron

or any other Heating Appliance in your home, and

25c a WEEK

pays the balance. All payments to be made at our office.

JOIN TODAY

THE ELECTRIC CO.

108 Oneida Street

FULTON, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 2

The SHOW THAT'S DIFFERENT

Presents More Wild Animal Acts than all other shows combined.

NONE BETTER, NONE AS NEW. NONE WITH AS MANY NOVELTIES.

Special Cheap and Convenient Excursions on all Railroads.

THE BIGGEST SHOW THAT WILL VISIT YOU THIS SEASON.

Two Performances Daily, Rain or Shine.

DON'T MISS THE GRAND STREET PARADE AT 10:30 A. M.

And the BIG FREE EXHIBITIONS

At the Show Grounds Immediately after the Parade.

Thomas H. Marvin

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

Some of our specialties are:

Lehigh Portland Cement.
Peerless Wall plaster
Robinson Sewer Pipe
Onondaga Vitrified Brick
Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc.
Land Plaster. Hydrated Lime

Yard:
Corner First and Broadway

"FULTON SUITS ME; IT WILL YOU"

If you secure one of my beautiful FALL SUITINGS just received

I. FOX

OVER BUSH & SMITH STORE

The only Fulton Tailor whose Suits are made on premises where they may be inspected by customers.

BUELL BROS.

PLUMBING AND HEATING

Phone 186

17 N. Second St.

D. EDWIN BALSLEY

Public Accountant and Auditor

401 Daniel Building

433 S. Salina st. Syracuse N. Y.

SWEET PERFUME OF VIOLETS!

Female Impersonator with the Tango Show Arrested For Intoxication [illegible] Gets His Gratitude

Several Fultonians [illegible] Tango show at the fair grounds this week noticed that one of the Tango "girls" had a rather manly appearance, to say the least, and was often quite boisterous, especially in the bally-hoo before the tent. The companions of this young lady addressed her as "Clarice" and, although she was often rather loud and blatant, she could at times affect a [illegible] maidenly modesty when [illegible] the appraising glances of the gentlemen patrons fastened upon her.

"Clarice" put in a hard day yetserday and after he had doffed his skirts and donned his regular attire, that of a real man, he announced that he was dry, very dry. One of the razorbacks of the show consented to accompany "Clarice" to some spot where they both might obtain liquid refreshment in large quantities.

After several hours spent in crooking the elbow properly, "Clarice" felt girlish once more and accompanied by William Cregar, the other carnival follower, started to burn up the town in the vicinity of West Broadway. Officer Smith happened along as "Clarice" was giving concerts in imitation of Eva Tanguay, shouting "I don't care!" in a shrill voice, to the amusement of a large crowd, and both artists were requested to accompany the officer to the city jail. "Clarice" pleaded, but Officer Smith was impervious to her charms and both men (?) were locked up.

This morning "Clarice" gave her name as James Weaver and when arraigned before Judge Wilson forgot herself so far as to giggle when the Judge asked, "Are you a married or a single man?"

"I should say not!" she replied with emphasis.

The Judge became stern at once and asked Weaver if he thought his arrest a joke. The Judge told both men that a sentence of thirty days was what they needed but added that he intended leniency with them. Weaver had $7 when arrested and the Judge fined them each $2.

Chief Dyer found that the fare to Gouveneur, the next stop of the Tango show, was $2.75, and in order that the men might rejoin the troupe by rail and not be obliged to "hit the ties," the Judge kindly changed the sentence to 30 days in Oswego Jail and suspended sentence.

He advised both culprits to restrain themselves in Gouverneur and allowed them to go. The female impersonator thanked him tenderly when he left the court room.

* * *

Burns Given Time to Recover.

John Burns wanted to go to jail this morning when he was arraigned before Judge Wilson on a charge of public intoxication. Burns was arrested last night after a prolonged spree and as he sat in the court room this morning he trembled in every limb.

Judge Wilson was of the opinion that ten days in jail would do the man little good and gave him a thirty day sentence in which to recuperate.

INGALL'S CROSSING.

F. R. Babcock and family of Pittsburgh, Pa., took dinner at the Babcock homestead Thursday. They were on their way to Alexander Bay by automobile.

* * *

Farmers here are very busy harvesting and threshing oats. They report on unusually good crop this year. Those who treated seed for the prevention of oat smut are well paid for the trouble, while those who did not will another year.

* * *

Leonora Eames and a party of girl friends are camping for two weeks at Mexico Point.

* * *

Ray Vickery and family of Syracuse are spending their vacation with their mother, Mrs. Nellie Vickery.

* * *

Rev. S. E. Baldwin and wife of Whitesboro, N. Y., who have been spending the past two weeks with their mother, Mrs. W. H. Wellers, are spending a week with friends on Oneida Lake.

* * *

I. Kio and family entertained friends from out of town last week.

Report from Vienna that the war-babies there are mostly boys compels admiration for the thoughtfulness of nature.—New York Telegram.

One To Convince the Most Skeptical Fulton Reader.

The test of time is the test that counts.

Doan's Kidney Pills have made their reputation by effective action.

The following case is typical.

Fulton residents should be convinced.

The testimony is confirmed—the proof complete.

Testimony like this cannot be ignored.

Mrs. M. Guyer, 413 Cayuga st., Fulton, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills have been used in the family frequently and they have always acted as represented. They were taken for kidney trouble and lame back, and brought most satisfactory results. I publicly recommended Doan's Kidney Pills some time ago, and all I then said still holds good."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Guyer recommends. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. adv

WAGON TOP SENT HORSES ON RUN

Was Close Call for Farmer Fish of Granby, but He Escaped Real Serious Injury

A spirited team of horses drawing a farm wagon, the property of George Fish of Granby Center, became frightened in East Broadway this morning when the small top that shelters the seat of the wagon fell over their backs and ran away. Martin Fish, uncle of George Fish, who was driving, was thrown with great force to the brick pavement when the horses bolted. The wagon overturned after the team had run several yards and the frenzied horses headed for the curb. They swept down the sidewalk with the heavy wagon dragging and missed the plate glass windows of Brooks' grocery store by very few inches. The wagon was dragged across the lawn o. Simon Lavelle, tearing a deep furrow in the grass, and the team brought up against a tree and stopped.

Mr. Fish sustained a broken nose, deep cuts about the face and head and bad bruises about the shoulders and body. He was assisted into a nearby store and Dr. Fox was called. Joseph Connors and Dr. Fox took the injured man to his home in West First st. after his wounds had been dressed. William Sherman of Fairdale caught the horses and held them until a man from the Fish farm came to take them home.

SOLOMON BOUTIN HURT; HE FELL FROM SCAFFOLD

Solomon Boutin of 174 West 1st st. South, while engaged in work upon a scaffold at the canning factory at W. 5th and Phillips st., fell from his exalted position and sustained one fractured rib. Mr. Boutin was removed to his home and is resting as comfortably as conditions will permit.

Your appetite for fresh-every-day rolls increases every time you eat the Black company's article. adv

REAL ESTATE

FINE HOME of 9 rooms, bath, furnace, electric lights and gas. Lot 50x150. Price $2,700

DOUBLE HOUSE—7 rooms and bath on each side, electric lights and gas, 2 furnaces, 2 inside stairways, everything complete for two families; yearly income $390.00; sale price $3,600

BRAN NEW up-to-date house in every particular, only ..$2,800

STREETER-VANSANFORD

110 Oneida St.

ALBANY GOSSIP DAY BY DAY

Chronicle of Events and a Forecast of What is Doing In Officialdom---Special Correspondence.

By Frederic T. Cardoze.

Albany, Aug. 21.—As an illustration of the declaration made in many places that the people of the state do not appear to be particularly impressed with what is transpiring in the halls of the Constitutional Convention at Albany, extracts of a letter sent to Delegate-at-Large Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga, may be quoted from. The letter in question at least sets forth clearly the opinion of the writer that the desires of the people are being disregarded.

Delegate Brackett, evidently desirous of having his fellow delegates know just how his correspondent felt toward the work of the Convention, read portions of the missive at a session and moved that the message conveyed be given a committee reference. This was done by President Root, who sent the communication to the Committee on Bill of Rights.

The matter was aired as the result of Delegate Brackett having arisen and been recognized upon a question of personal privilege. "I don't know what kind of a privilege this is, but I desire to read a letter I received from a constituent," he explained. Thereupon he affixed his glasses and leisurely read this pithy reference to the work of the delegates: "It looks as though the delegates to the Constitutional Convention (a majority of them at least) are stuck on themselves and the public be damned."

Of course the delegates did not take kindly to the comment of the constituent of Mr. Brackett, but the matter was treated in a light vein when it was proposed that the epistle be referred to a committee of the Convention. President Root sent the letter o the Committee on Bill of Rights, but Delegate-at-Large Brackett Louis Marshall did not want that committee to consider it. Being its chairman, he suggested that some other committee be given jurisdiction over the letter and proposed that the committee on Privileges and Elections be that committee. He pointed out that its members had never met.

The letter read by Delegate Brackett and subsequently referred to the Committee on Bill of Rights, is not likely to be heard from again. Certain of the delegates, however, say that it is quite evident that there is some opposition to the work of the Convention and they wonder how much.

The impression grows that in order to favorably impress the people with relation to the amendments adopted by the Constitutional Convention, a campaign of publicity or instruction should be conducted. Some of the delegates are free to admit that the nature of some of the amendments is of such complexity that without explanation, the true meaning and object would not be discerned by the average voter. They go further and admit that their knowledge of state affairs has been greatly added to as the result of attending the committee hearings when the several important propositions were threshed pro and con to great length.

Just what will be done to assist the voter to appreciate the importance of the proposed changes to the Constitution has not as yet been fully outlined, but there is fear that lack of knowledge of the subject matter of the several proposed amendments may lead to their defeat at the polls.

As has been stated, the Secretary of State will publish a small booklet containing the propositions, but it is hoped that much more will be done to simplify the intention of the delegates to strengthen the Constitution.

Cookies and cakes and all things baked by the Black company, fresh every day, at your grocer's. adv

57 NORTH 4th STREET—7 rooms, electric lights, furnace heat, complete plumbing, Few steps to downtown..$1,950

313 SENECA STREET—For business or a home—cheap at $1,500

A Good Place to Live and make a good living—on the Hannibal road, just outside—Good 7 room house, large hen house, lots of fruit and 3 acres of garden land. $1,600

59 AND 61 WEST 2nd ST.—Both new, nicely arranged and finished. All conveniences. Both priced to sell.

BUSINESS BLOCK—A good investment—pays big percentage with little trouble. Best location, always rented; also good tenants.

MUCK LAND is a good buy—Lettuce at $2.25 for 2-doz. crates makes the grower happy. We have 6 1-2 acres you can buy today and cut your own lettuce tomorrow.

WHITAKER & BOGARDUS, Inc. Fulton, N. Y.

Pulpit and Pew

UNION SERVICES

Union religious services will be held in the East Side Park tomorrow at 5 p. m. The Rev. Burton C. Barrett, pastor of the Sandy Creek Baptist church, will preach the sermon. In the event of stormy weather the services will be held in a nearby church.

Presbyterian Church.

Chas. S. Robertson, Pastor.

Morning prayer at 10.

Worship by families at 10:30 with sermon by the pastor on the theme, "Paul in Rome."

Bible school at noon.

State Street M. E. Church.

Rev. H. D. Holmes, Pastor.

The pastor will return from Dempster camp meeting in time to preach the morning sermon at 10:30, returning immediately after the services to his work at the camp. The morning theme will be "Society and Solitude."

First Baptist Church.

Rev. M. G. Buck, Pastor.

In the absence of the pastor, the Rev. Burton C. Barrett of Sandy Creek will fill the pulpit at tomorrow's services. Mr. Barrett preached at the local church on August 8 and won the united attention of his audience, and for this reason it is expected that a large number of persons will be present at tomorrow's services.

Free Methodist Church.

Rev. C. C. Watson, Pastor.

The services at this church tomorrow will include a sermon by the pastor at 10:30, the theme to be, "Baptism of the Spirit."

Sunday school at 11:45.

Young People's meeting at 6:30.

Preaching at 7:30 by the pastor, whose subject will be, "The Flight of the Soul."

Congregational Church.

Chas. Olmstead, Pastor.

At the morning service tomorrow the theme of the pastor's sermon will be "Priceless Possessions."

The Sunday school will meet at 12 o'clock.

The church will join in the union service at the park at 5 p. m. and there will be a union Young People's meeting at 6:30 p. m.

First Methodist Church.

Oneida and Third Sts.

Sunday services:

Morning worship at 10:30, with sermon by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Barrett, subject, "The Love That Stooped to Save."

Bible school and Brotherhood at noon.

Union vesper service in the park on 3rd st. at 5 p. m.

Christian Science.

Christian Science services held on Sunday at 10:45 a. m. and at 8 p. m. Wednesday, in the Van Wagenen Block. Mrs. H. A. Allen, first reader; Mrs. Noah Merriam, second reader. You will be welcome and interested to attend one or both services.

The subject for next Sunday is: Mind. Golden Text: I Cor. 2: 16. Responsive reading: Psalms 119. 89-94, 97, 98, 101-103, 111, 112, 117.

REV. MINOR J. PETERS UNABLE TO PREACH

The Rev. Minor J. Peters, rector of Zion Episcopal church, remains ill at his home at 3rd and Cayuga sts., and will be unable to conduct services of any nature tomorrow. This announcement is a keen disappointment to his congregation, as the lesson for tomorrow bears upon the twelfth Sunday after Trinity.

RUMMAGE SALE.

The ladies of the Parish Aid Society of the Zion Episcopal church are arranging to hold a rummage sale in the old Stranahan & Love store, in Oneida st. on Thursday, Friday and Saturday next.

A fashion writer recommends the beach coat for women at the seashore. The progressive diminutiveness of bathing suits suggests the possibility that a coat of tan is meant. —Louisville Courier—Journal.

FARM FOR SALE

On Hannibal Street, Small Price for Quick Sale.

HALL & O'CONNOR

FULTON, N. Y.

TH[...] TWO [...] FINISH [...] PLAN[...]

DO NOT WAIT [...]

The "Scientific Sterling"—the Gas [...] Burns Coal—has been on the market in [...] NINETEEN days.

In that time we have sold more "Scient[...] ranges than we have sold in any year [...] other ranges of any kind.

A part of that result is due to [...] liberal, money-saving terms of our Club [...] been able to reduce profits and selling expe[...] the saving to the Purchaser.

But the larger part of these sales are [...] to the merits of the "Scientific Sterling"[...] was sold after examination by the purch[...] sonal investigation convinced these buyers [...] "Scientific Sterling" was the acme of pe[...] ranges.

There are many good all coal, [...] and "combination" ranges being sold i[...]

—there is only one "Scientific Sterling"—th[...] that Burns Coal—made as the result of tw[...] of experiment by the Sill Stove Works of R[...] the firm that manufactured the first gas att[...] coal ranges twenty years ago—the firm that [...] the famous "Double Sterling"—the most per[...] bination" range on the market—the firm th[...] perfected the "Scientific Sterling" as the l[...] two-fuel kitchen equipment.

"FAREWELL PARTY" GIVEN TO POPULAR PASTOR

Members of the Young People's Missionary Society of the Free Methodist church made themselves in evidence last evening at the parsonage. The occasion was in the nature of a "farewell party" to the popular pastor and his family. Ice cream and cake were served and a happy evening was the final verdict of host, hostess and the guests.

The gathering of one society of the church was the initial one of a series that will be held prior to the departure of Mr. Watson and his family, which will occur immediately following the annual conference to be held in this city on September 8. At that time Mr. Watson's successor will be named.

JOHN H. SNYDER TO BE BURIED TOMORROW

The funeral of John H. Snyder, who died at his home, 364 West 3rd st. Wednesday night, will be held at the family home tomorrow at 2 p. m. The body will be taken to State St. M. E. church where services will be held at 2:30, the Rev. H. D. Holmes officiating.

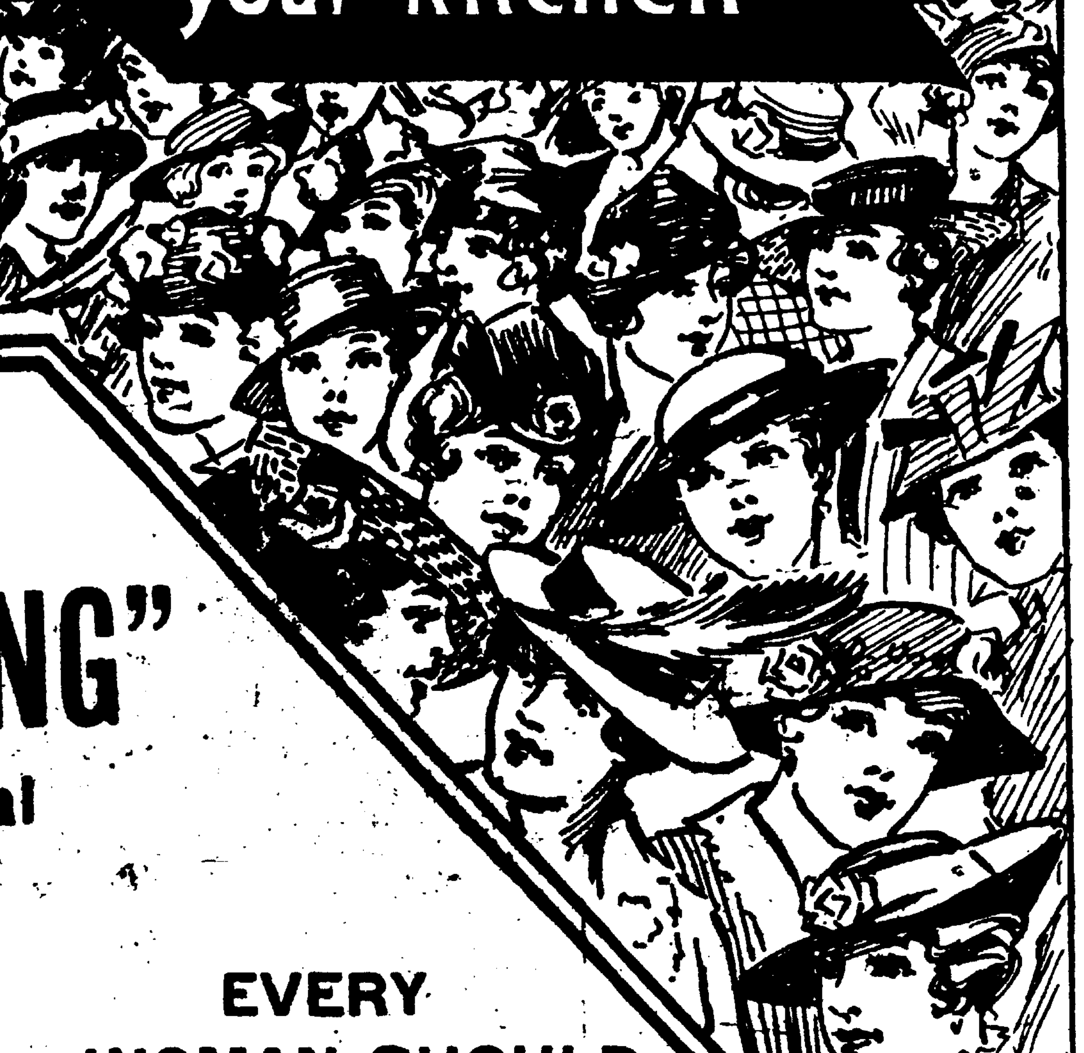
Mrs. Snyder survives, as do two sons, Olin G. [...] city; one dau[...] also of this c[...] los Clark of [...] erick Moran [...]

MME. HE[...]

It may be [...] the singing [...] was a revela[...] pleasure to e[...] ence at the [...] ing. Her voi[...] soprano, we[...] quality, with [...] ry the streng[...] of a song str[...] hearers. He[...] cially beau[...] pleasing nu[...] Aria from [...] "Little Gray [...] "Sunbeams," [...] tion should [...] accompanime[...] Roberts, who [...] ament, as w[...] and finish.

Want to k[...] doing? Th[...] Evening Ti[...] thing worth,[...]

Only 2 days more — $5 installs the SCIENTIFIC STERLING in your kitchen



FULTON HAS ACCEPTED THE "SCIENTIFIC STERLING"

The Gas Range That Burns Coal

Sales on the "Scientific Sterling" yesterday exceeded all our expectations.

We knew that when the last call went out—when Fulton housewives realized that there were only three days more when they could obtain the "Scientific Sterling" under the Club Plan—many who had been undecided would hasten to take advantage of the liberal Club Plan privileges. But we were hardly prepared for the unexampled interest the new "Scientific Sterling" has aroused.

A large number of "Scientific Sterlings" have already been sold on our Club Plan. At least a dozen more will be sold on these last two days.

We take this opportunity to thank the women of Fulton who, as Club Purchasers, have helped us to make this Co-operative Club Plan such an asounding success.

L. P. SMITH COMPANY.

EXT
S WILL
L CLUB
LLING

EVERY WOMAN SHOULD CALL AND EXAMINE THIS NEW RANGE

PURCHASE YOUR "Scientific Sterling" LATER—BUY NOW ON CLUB TERMS

—TAKE 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL—

$5.00 NOW—TWO DOLLARS A WEEK INSTALLS THIS WONDERFUL RANGE IN YOUR OWN KITCHEN AN OPPORTUNITY YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS

The *"Scientific Sterling"* is constructed as a unit—five gas burners, with two holes directly over the coal fire when used open for gas; a six-hole coal range when all covers are in place. Single oven bakes perfectly with gas or coal. No extra oven attachments to move in and out. Safety Damper makes accidents impossible. Smoke, gas, and products of combustion drawn off through a single flue—no fumes can enter the kitchen from the oven.

Perfect circulation of heated air, but no cold air can enter anywhere. Special oven thermometer for perfect baking. Perfect draft when burning gas or coal. Extra large water front. Deep fire box and combustion chamber saving fuel. Extra size, close fitting ash pan to keep the kitchen clean. Neat and compact, takes up little room, and replaces all other cooking and heating devices. As solid in construction as any all-coal ranges. Many other features found on no other gas, coal, or "combination" range. Sold complete with water front and pipe shelf without extra charge.

Patented devices make the "Scientific Sterling" a range that cannot be duplicated in efficiency for many years to come.

You owe it to yourself to see the "Scientific Sterling"—it means comfort, convenience, and economy in your kitchen.

Daily demonstrations at our store.

For two days more, *and for two days only*—the terms of our Club Plan are still in force.

If you have ever thought of buying another range—if you are one of many who know the convenience of gas cooking—if you ever have occasion to use coal in your kitchen—then you should purchase the *"Scientific Sterling"* now while you can still take advantage of the Co-operative Club Plan.

Make your first payment of only $5.00—the regular cash price of the *"Scientific Sterling"* is $77 complete with water front and pipe shelf. Pay only $2.00 a week on the balance—we extend Club Purchasers credit for eight months—*three days from now purchasers will pay the same cash price,* with no added advantages.

After your first payment has been made, we set up the *"Scientific Sterling"* in your kitchen free of all charges. We give you 30 days' free trial of the range. You are at no further expense—we furnish all gas, water, and stove piping, make the delivery and all connections above your floor—and set up your *"Scientific Sterling"* complete ready for cooking or baking. Later purchasers will pay not less than $10 for installations—we have not added a cent to the price paid by Club Purchasers. *We positively will not make free installations for anyone after the Club is closed.*

Club Purchasers only are entitled to our free insurance contract, whereby we protect you in your purchase. Should any Club Purchaser die or become disabled before payments are completed, without further charge, we grant a bill of sale for the range, and cancel all future payments. We take all the risk. The *"Scientific Sterling" Club is not an installment proposition*—it provides for straight credit to Club Purchasers, with insurance against loss.

With every *"Scientific Sterling"* sold to a Club Purchaser we issue the strongest guarantee ever written on any range. It is signed by ourselves, and by the manufacturer, protecting you absolutely against any defect in material, workmanship, and installation of your range—it guarantees that you will get satisfactory service—and provides for insurance against damage for one year. It is the strongest guarantee that we have been able to write.

Inspection and instruction service is free to Club Purchasers—we know that the *"Scientific Sterling"* is the most efficient cooking apapratus ever built—this service is designed to give you the best results you have ever had from any range, of any kind.

There are only two days more during which these terms will be in force. After that "Scientific Sterlings" will only be sold on regular merchandising terms, at the regular cash price. *It means money in your pocket to act now.*

May we ask that you make your visit to our store as early as possible during these next two days, in order that we may be able to give you the courteous attention to which you are entitled.

L. P. SMITH COMPANY

13 EAST FIRST STREET—Main Store Branch Store—312 WEST BROADWAY

CONVENTION IS FINISHING UP

Digest No. 1 of Proposed Amendments Appears, Which Includes Emergency Messages; to Be Submitted

Albany, Aug. 21.—At last settled down to the final work of the Constitutional Convention, the delegates are disposing of the various proposed amendments to the State Constitution which have been favorably reported from committee. Up to the present time several propositions have been adopted, so far as the delegates are concerned, and it remains for the people to deal with them as they see fit when they are presented in the form of a referendum.

The proposed amendment prohibiting the Governor to send to the Senate and Assembly emergency messages to facilitate the passage of bills establishes an innovation and precludes the future rushing through of bills which have hung fire for one reason or another. This amendment affects Article Three, Section Fifteen of the Constitution. Its exact wording follows:

"No bill shall be passed or become a law unless it shall have been printed and upon the desks of the members, in its final form, at least three calendar legislative days prior to its final passage; nor shall any bill be passed or become a law, except by the assent of a majority of the members elected to each branch of the legislature; and upon the last reading of a bill, no amendment thereof shall be allowed, and the question upon its final passage shall be taken immediately thereafter, and the yeas and the nays entered on the journal."

The above proposition will have an important effect upon future legislation if it is ratified by the people. Its introducer, H. Leroy Austin, of Catskill, an attorney, and State Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner, though never a legislator, had little difficulty in convincing his fellow delegates that his idea was valuable.

There appears to be an almost universal opinion on the part of the delegates that the principal beneficial result of the adoption by the people of the proposition will be less haste and more early attention to the bills when they are progressed. It has been the custom in the past on the part of the introducers of bills, when the question has arisen concerning the desirability of their being passed, to put them over from time to time until they had secured sufficient support to put them through. This failing, they have gone to the Governor and requested him to certify as to the necessity for the bills desired by the introducer becoming laws. With the recommendation of the Governor, subsequent passage of the measures resulted.

The emergency message thus committed the executive to favorable action upon the bill so passed when it reached him and at the same time piled up the work of the clerical forces of both houses during the closing days of a session.

It has not been infrequent that a dozen or more emergency messages have been secured from the Governor in a single day; in fact, unless a measure was obviously impossible, there has always been a chance for its introducer to enlise the aid of a Governor in its behalf to the extent of an emergency message.

Under the order of things recommended by the Convention, the executive will have no influence with either branch of the legislative body and will not, except in a personal way, have any power to expedite bills. His first official jurisdiction over a measure which has been introduced will be when it comes to him for final disposition by either approval or veto.

A North Carolina editor asks, "Why do a rabbit wobble he nose?" And yet they say that N. C. is a grand old prohibition state!—Mason (Ga.) News.

A trial subscription for The Evening Times costs little and gives you much in return. It is the people's paper. adv

WARD'S CAKES
10c EACH
Fresh Every Day at
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Hello 75 : : : : : Oneida St.

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
Surety Bonds of All Kinds
Real Estate Loans
FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122

...essena; Ray of this ... Mrs. Luella Brand ... two sisters, Mrs. De...na, and Mrs. Fred... ...amden, N. Y.

...AN PLEASES ...TON AUDIENCE

...perfect truth that ...e. Sara Heineman ... well as a distinct ...person in the audi... Theater last even... wonderful mezzo... ...ed and of superb ...eep tones that car... well as the beauty ...o the hearts of her ... tones are espe... among the most ... offered were the ...on and Delilah;" ... in the West," and ...ald. Special men...le of the flawless ...ayed by George ...pianist of temper... of technical skill

...hat the folks are ...scribe for The ...t tells you every...ng about. adv

KANE, ELECTRICIAN, MOVES TO WEST SIDE

D. B. Kane, who for several years has conducted an electrical supply store at 118 Oneida st., removed his stock, fixtures, etc., today from the old location to a shop adjoining his residence at 302 Gansevoort st.

Mr. Kane announces that the change is only a temporary one and that as soon as conditions warrant a return to this side of the river a location will be sought and his business pushed with greater vigor than ever before. In the meantime he proposes to make hay while the sun shines and will nor confine his endeavors to the West Side, but expects to work all over the city.

GETTING READY FOR MID-WINTER FAIR

The Agricultural Division, comprising these members, Messrs. Galusha, Van Sanford and Bogardus, and accompanied by Secretary Heydecker, were in Oswego today to meet a representative of the State Department of Agriculture. Grange officials were also present and the subject under discussion was that of holding a mid-winter fair here in conjunction with a farmers' institute.

SUPT. COMPLAINS OF CONTRACTOR'S WORK

Yesterday's Palladium says:

"County Highway Superintendent Howard plans to again take up with the State Highway Department in the near future the matter of surfacing the West River road just south of Minetto. This road was built by the barge canal department three years ago and has never since had any attention because the State Highway department disclaims all responsibility for the maintenance of roads which are not built under their direction and with their funds. The result is that the road has gone to pieces and is in a bad condition. Mr. Howard hopes to convince the Highway department that the repairs should be made and if this is impossible a special legislative act appropriating money for the maintenance may be secured

"Mr. Howard yesterday complained to the State department about the contractor who is oiling the West River road between the Page farm and Fulton He is oiling both sides of the road at once against instructions of the State department Mr Howard says that this road is particularly troublesome because it is necessary to dress it with cold oil, which takes two or three weeks to cure. Tarvia cures in two or three days, but it cannot be used on asphalt roads."

SNEEZERS TO GATHER AT LAKE PLACID

Members of the Empire State Branch of the United States Hay Fever Association and other sufferers from the affliction are getting ready for the meeting to be held in the Adirondacks on August 27.

The meeting will be held at the Lake Placid Club and P. F. Jerome, secretary of the national association, is one of the many who have already sought the summer resorts in an effort to combat the trouble. Hay fever begins on August 15. On that date Mr. Jerome left his home, 124 East Twenty-eighth st. for Lake Placid.

PROGRESSIVES MET TODAY IN OSWEGO

The Progressive party of the county met today in the Court House, Oswego, to prepare plans for the fall campaign. The meeting was called by L. J. Farmer, the "strawberry king."

Angel Food, Sponge Cake, Crullers and Pies at Keller & Wilson's. adv

BIBLE AS TEXT BOOK.

The public schools of New Zealand like those of our own country, are entirely secular, but for several years people have wanted the school teachers to use the Bible as a text book for nonsectarian lessons, and the ministers of the gospel to supplement the lessons with doctrinal teaching for such pupils as attend their churches. The proposed plan is much like the one, recently described in The Companion, this is on trial in some communities in this country. The question was a leading issue in the recent New Zealand parliamentary elections, but in respect to it the elections were inconclusive, and so nothing is likely to be done about the matter at the present.—Youths' Companion.

Col. Roosevelt's advice to "keep on being a mother," does not interest us, for the reason that, so far as we are concerned, it's absolutely impossible. —Macon (Ga.) News.

It is unfair to judge a man's whole character by what he says when he steps on a collar button just as he is getting into bed.—Lowell (Mass.) Sun.

New Potatoes, per peck (15lbs.), 18 ... at Keller & Wilson's. adv

ITALIAN GRAND LODGE CHARTERED YESTERDAY.

Oswego, Aug. 21.—The articles of incorporation of the Italian Grand Lodge of Fulton, organized for charitable and benevolent purposes," were filed yesterday. Peter Massaro, Frank Massaro, Thomas DeMasi, Michael Louise, Christman G. Morgan and J. W. Bogue are the directors for the first year.

CALDER URGES BETTER DEFENSE TO FARMERS.

Newburg, Aug. 21—Eight thousand people heard Congressman Calder of Brooklyn at the annual outing of the farmers and fruit growers of the Hudson Valley.

Congressman Calder ... and navy, saying we must be prepared, as there is not sufficient ammunition on hand to man the guns.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

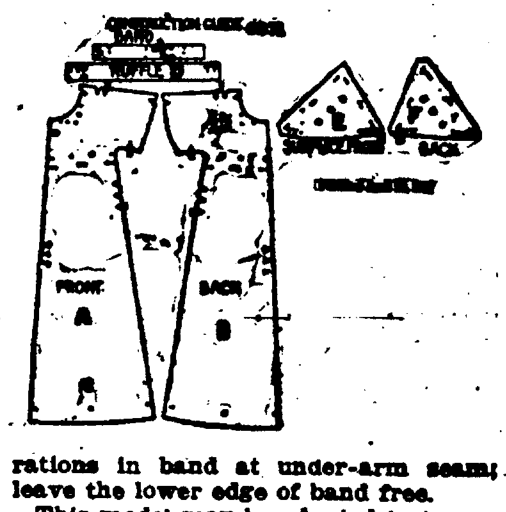
PRETTY NIGHT GOWN IN KIMONO STYLE.

A novel design for a nightgown. It is made in kimono effect and gathered into a band at Empire waist-line, with a straight ruffle.

It has become quite the perfunctory thing for lingerie to be fashioned after outer garments, hence the introduction of the peplum effect upon this kimono nightgown of fine nainsook. The neck is finished in round outline, eyelets being embroidered below the band for the accommodation of narrow ribbon. This treatment is repeated on the short sleeves. The embroidery on the front of the gown is done in eyelet and satin stitch.

To make the gown for a person of average size requires 4¼ yards 36-inch material, with 1¼ yard beading for the waist, 2 yards of 1½-inch wide ribbon and 4 yards of ⅛-inch wide ribbon.

The kimono effect is exceedingly simple to cary out, and the home dressmaker will be delighted at the quickness with which it can be put together. First close, the under-arm, sleeve and shoulder seams as notched. Turn hem at lower edge on small "o" perforations. Gather on crosslines of single small "o" perforations. The large "O" perforations in ruffle indicate front edge. Close back seams of ruffle and band; gather upper edge of ruffle between double "TT" perforations. Sew ruffle to band, center-back seams even, and bring front edges of ruffle together at center-front. Adjust band to position, stitching the upper edge of band over gathers in front and back, center-fronts and center-backs even, small "o" perforations in band at under-arm seams; leave the lower edge of band free.



This model may be adapted in two or three different ways, being equally pretty in straight effect, with a square neck, or finished with fichu lines front and back.

Nighties show many innovations. Ruffled shoulder capes are among the most unusual.

Pictorial Review Nightgown No. 6371. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Price, 15 cents.

Easy and Practical Home Dressmaking Lessons

Appear Daily in This Paper

Home-Trade Boosters Are Daily Features Adapted Especially To Local Conditions

Advertiser's recognize the value of *live features,* that's why more local advertising appears in *The Fulton Evening Times* than in any other Paper circulated in Fulton.

Fulton's "Herald of Progress"

HIGH DUES MAKE VIRILE UNIONS

Trade Organizations Fail When Denied Support.

STORY OF THE CARPENTERS

Struggled Hard For Existence Until Power to Levy Assessments Was Conferred on Executive Board—Begging Letter System a Sign of Weakness—Consolidation Urged.

By FRANK DUFFY.

[General secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.]

Half a century ago the working conditions of the carpenters were deplorable. A workday lasted from sunrise to sunset or as long as one could see. Realizing they could change or better these conditions only through organization, they commenced to agitate among the men of their craft and then to advocate the formation of carpenters' unions.

In many cities such unions were formed; but, being local affairs without a national head to guide them, many disbanded within a short time. This spasmodic system of organizing and reorganizing locally continued until 1881, when the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was permanently formed.

It was a question of doubt at that time whether it would be a success or not owing to the fact that the members were not willing or perhaps could not afford to pay from the meager wages received high initiation fees and high dues, while at the same time wanting all the benefits they could get in return. These included sick, death and disability benefits as well as financial support in strikes and lockouts.

Per capita tax to the home office was very low, while the demands on said office were very heavy. A few years later—or, to be more exact, in 1892—after meeting all the demands made on us, we had in our general treasury $51.19.

We met the emergency by giving our general executive board authority to levy special assessments on our local unions whenever necessary. For a number of years following several assessments were levied by our board, which caused much grumbling and considerable dissatisfaction. In 1905 we submitted to referendum vote the question of either raising the tax to the home office or again levying an assessment. The membership voted by a large majority to increase the tax and also continued to give our general executive board authority to levy assessments whenever necessary.

During the last ten years the wages of our members have been substantially increased, in some places 50 cents per week and in other places $7.50 per week per member. Figured conservatively this means that over $13,000,000 have been placed in the pockets of our members annually more than they would have received if there was no such organization as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Yet while that increase was won for our members through our organization they, on the other hand, objected, opposed and voted against paying higher dues, no matter what benefits were promised in return.

To be a success we must be as liberal with our organization as we are generous to ourselves. Or, in other words, if we do not create a fund for our own protection and defense we cannot, should not and, in fact, must not expect others who have such a fund to help us.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, its local unions and district councils have not to our knowledge in the last twenty years issued begging letters to other labor organizations asking for financial aid to tide them over their difficulties and troubles, strikes and lockouts. On the contrary at our Washington convention in 1912 we established a fund to protect our members by levying an assessment of $1 per year per member on our entire membership, payable to the home office quarterly.

In doing this we caused the dues of our members to be raised considerably. On a membership of 215,000 in good standing this means a defense fund yearly of $215,000. We left with our general executive board at the same time authority to levy assessments if such should be found necessary.

This begging letter sytem, now so prevalent among unions, shows a weakness and lack of management somewhere, and of forethought and foresight on somebody's part. It is not at all encouraging to hear one of those letters read at a meeting of a union, predicting defeat and calamity if financial aid is not forthcoming. The old saying has it that "God helps those who help themselves," and as charity begins at home, it is time for organizations unable to support their members in times of trouble, strikes and lockouts to get together and consolidate with kindred trades and thereby form one good, strong organization in which the interests of all can be taken care of and protected. Then we would not have so many national and international unions as we have now, and perhaps not so many jurisdictional disputes to contend with. Neither would we have so many begging letters going the rounds.

An Apparently Fool Order That Won Him Fresh Laurels.

Among the stories in J. B. Thornhill's "Adventures in Africa" is an amusing one that was told by Captain Ghoeur, the Belgian chef de zone of the Haut Luapula zone of Katanga. It followed a discussion on the way office boys rise to preferment while really good outside men make no headway:

"A young cadet in the Portuguese navy was given work at the admiralty office, where he remained, and, without ever having been on board ship, rose through influence to be captain and ultimately admiral. When the king and queen of Portugal went on a visit to Tangier he was charged with the duty of taking them there and hoisted his flag accordingly. The captain of the boat naturally went to him for orders as to which the office bred admiral was in a state of hopeless innocence. He parried questions and solved difficulties by telling the captain to act for himself. On arrival at Tangier the captain asked how many cables he should put out, and the admiral in a quandary answered:

"'All.'

"The order was obeyed, and the Portuguese boat became the laughing stock of foreign battleships as cable after cable was run out. That night a hurricane came on. An English cruiser slipped her cable and put to sea—and safety. The French, German and Italian vessels snapped their cables and were driven on the beach. The Portuguese vessel alone rode out the gale. The admiral was given decorations in recognition of his foresight, was promoted to naval commander in chief and was congratulated by every one.

"'What a head that man has!' was the universal comment."

Help Others.

No man can live happily who regards himself alone, who turns everything to his own advantage. Thou must live for another if thou wishest to live for thyself.—Seneca.

Off With the Old—On With the New.

In a Georgia town the darkies were out for their Saturday afternoon good time. A mulatto woman, whose somber dress and wealth of crape betokened recent bereavement, attended by a man on each side and two in the rear—all clamoring for the pleasure of taking her to the picture show—came down the street. A plainly clad auntie stepped out of a crowd, accusingly fronting her:

"Say, how's dis, Minnie? Mistah Saul skasely col' in 'is grave—an' you 'ceivin' de 'tensions o' gentermens!"

"Huh!" fired back Minnie with a toss of her head that swished her veil. "I ain't crazy 'bout no dead man!"—Saturday Evening Post.

Select.

Once when passing through a cemetery in Lenox Eliot Gregory was surprised to see that the members of one old New England family had been buried in a circle, with their feet toward its center. He asked the reason for this arrangement, and a wit of that day, daughter of Mrs. Stowe, replied, "So that when they rise at the last day only members of their own family may face them!"

Trained on a Trellis.

The head of a big New York business concern is exceptionally tall, and his height is still further accentuated by his exceeding slimness. The other day a visitor from the south called to see him and was duly asked to sit down.

After they had concluded their business the visitor rose to go and his host,

GAZED AT HIS HOST.

who had been sitting low down in his easy chair, rose also and seemed to rise and rise. The southerner, letting his glance travel upward, gazed at his host as though inspecting a new species of skyscraper and, with an expression of awed admiration, ejaculated:

"Great Scott, old man, your parents must have trained you on a trellis!"—Buffalo News.

She Knew.

Passing a swimming pool in a small city one day two country women read this sign at the entrance: "25,000 Gals In and Out Every Hour." "That's all nonsense," said one of the women. "There ain't that many women in this whole county."

Scrap Book

He Delivered It.

A boy walked into the office of the telegraph company at Chicago and asked for a job. He said his name was Missouri. The manager happened to want a messenger boy just at that moment and gave him a message that had to be delivered in a hurry.

"Here's your chance, my boy," said the manager, "these people have been kicking about undelivered messages. Now, don't come back until you have delivered it."

A little while afterward the telephone rang. On the other end of the wire there appeared to be a building watchman, somewhat terrified.

"Have you got a boy they call Missouri?" inquired the watchman.

"We did have ten minutes ago," replied the manager.

The watchman continued:

"That Missouri feller came over here and said he had to go to one of the offices. We don't allow no one up at that office at this hour, and I told him he couldn't go."

"Yes, yes," said the manager.

"Well," said the watchman, "he said he would go, and I had to pull my gun on him."

"But you didn't shoot him?" exclaimed the manager.

"No," meekly came back the response over the wire, "but I want my gun back."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Hope.

There is no grave on earth's broad chart
But has some bird to cheer it.
So hope sings on in every breast,
Although we may not hear it.
And if today the heavy wing
Of sorrow is oppressing
Perchance tomorrow's sun may bring
The weary heart a blessing.
—Unidentified.

The Abducted Voter.

A Londoner of pronounced Tory principles had a wife with strong radical tendencies. On the morning of a contest in which every vote was of the utmost importance his better half insinuatingly suggested over breakfast that they should enjoy what promised to be a glorious day by driving in the country.

The husband readily consented, and after a pleasant outing they returned in the evening just as 8 o'clock was chiming. Then said the wife sweetly, "It is too late now, dear, to vote in this election."

"Yes," was the reply, "but I voted at 8 o'clock this morning, before you came downstairs."—London Tatler.

Time to Call a Halt.

One night an esteemed citizen was enjoying his after dinner smoke and evening paper when little Willie rambled into his zone wearing a perplexed expression.

"Papa," said he, "why is it that people of Africa are black?"

"Because, my boy," was the prompt rejoinder of the old man, "they are always in the sun."

"Um, I see," thoughtfully commented Willie, and then continued, "Papa, why do people hang clothes out on the line?"

"So that the sun will bleach them white, of course," answered father, once more returning to his paper.

"Then, papa," persisted Willie, his look of perplexity getting deeper, "why is it"—

"Cut out the talk!" broke in father. "Can't you see that I am busy?"—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Marine Intelligence.

A steamboat captain who has spent fifty years with the Hudson River Day line is responsible for the following:

"A lot of passengers who had arrived in Albany by train came aboard early one morning," he says. "The boat was crowded, and many of them stretched themselves out on deck to sleep until sailing time. We hadn't got far out of Albany when a much dismayed man came up to me.

"'I've lost my shoes,' says he.

"'How'd you do that?' says I.

"'I put 'em in a cupboard,' says he.

"'Cupboard?' says I.

"'Yes,' says he. 'When I come on the boat I went to lie down, so I naturally takes my shoes off. So I seen a cupboard, and I put 'em inside. Now the shoes ain't thar.'

"'Show me the cupboard,' says I.

"The man led me to the sta'board paddlewheel box, which had been left open as usual during the night to permit inspection.

"'I put the shoes right in thar on one of them shelves,' says my man from up state.

"You don't need to be told what happened, for the shelves were the paddle blades, and the very first revolution of the shaft had dumped the passenger's footgear into the Hudson."—New York Post.

Safety First.

Colonel E. Polk Johnson of Louisville, who fought for the Confederacy, read something in the dispatches from the front the other day that reminded him very much of what happened when he was serving in the western army.

"I remember it was a wet, cold, rainy night in the middle of winter," said the veteran, "when a long, lean chap in my regiment was ordered to go on picket duty. He thought the situation over for a minute, and then he turned to the sergeant who had brought the message. 'You go right straight back whar you come from,' he drawled, 'and tell the cap'n I jest natchelly can't do it I got a letter from Gin'ral Bragg this mawnin', and he said good men was gittin' mighty skeerce in this here army and for me to take good care of my-se'f.'"—Argonaut.

For the Children

Herman Miller Healthiest Baby on Staten Island.

Photo by American Press Association.

The rather solemn young gentleman here pictured is quite distinguished in a way—and a very good way it is. He is Master Herman Miller, aged about one year, and his distinction comes from good health. Herman won a prize recently because he was declared by a competent committee of doctors to be the healthiest baby exhibited at a recent baby show held on Staten Island, New York city. While a fairly good looking youngster, Herman did not win the beauty prize. That went to a girl. But good health in itself is something to be proud of, and Herman no doubt is perfectly content that a girl won the beauty prize.

Game of Initials.

Write ten or twelve questions on cards and distribute them among the party. Have pencils attached. The questions are to be answered by using the two initials of the name of the person holding the card as the initials of the answers given.

As an example, suppose the name is Ethel Hart.

1. What is your name? Ethel Hart.
2. Where do you live? East Hanover.
3. If not yourself, who would you rather be? Edward Hale.
4. What do you think of the tariff? Excessively high.
5. What is your latest fad? Eating horseradish.
6. Describe your character. Exceedingly hopeful.
7. What is your favorite flower? Early hyacinth.
8. Your favorite book? "Eben Holden."
9. The height of your ambition? Encouraging hoboes.
10. Your chief accomplishment? Etching horseshoes.
11. Your favorite occupation? Epitaph hunting.
12. Your favorite dish? Eggs and ham.

Bucks the Indian.

The captains are chosen, and each captain then chooses alternately the remaining company until two long lines are formed. They face each other, holding hands tightly. One captain calls the name of one of his strongest boys, and this boy runs and hurls himself between two boys of the opposing side. If he succeeds in breaking through he takes back with him to his own side all the boys on the line below the place he broke through. If he is unsuccessful he must join the enemy's side. This is kept up, each side taking a turn until all the boys are on one side, the captain included.

The strongest boys should be stationed near the top of the line, near the captain, and stratagem is shown in trying to catch the strong boys off their guard by pretending to tackle the boys at the bottom of the line.

Riddlemeree.

My first is in toasting and also in tea,
My second's in viewing and also in see,
My third is in looking and also in leap,
My fourth is in seeing and also in peep,
My fifth is in several and also in some,
My sixth is in calling and also in come,
My seventh's in bowing and also in bow,
My eighth is in reaping and also in plow,
My ninth is in eating and also in meat,
My whole brings the stars almost to our feet.

Answer.—Telescope.

—Children's Magazine.

The Boy and the Squirrel.

Up in the tree a squirrel,
Under the tree a boy,
While through nut laden branches
Murmured the breezes coy.
Chippy was very busy
Gathering his winter hoard,
Never a moment's play time
Could Chippy Gray afford.

"My, what a lazy fellow!"
(Chippy had spied the boy
Stretched on the grass beneath him
Nothing his time to employ.)
"Hit him a whack!" the wind cried.
Chippy winked back, "That's so!"
Then from his mouth a nut fell.
Up sprang the boy: "Oh, ho!

Some one's up in the nut tree,
Bet I can tell you who!"
While he was speaking—kerwhack!
Down came nut number two.
Then the boy seized his basket,
"Better get busy," he said,
"Else all the squirrels in Nut Town
Of me will get ahead."

—Orange Judd Farmer.

SHARPENING A PENCIL.

The Way a Child Does It Is an Index to Its Character.

It is very often the little things that children do which give the best indication of what their future characters will be. Schoolteachers, for instance, have a first rate opportunity for watching the different traits in the children who come before them. In their work and in their play the sort of man or woman the child will become is daily unfolded. In such a small matter even as the sharpening of a pencil valuable hints may be obtained by any one in the least observant. Here it may easily be discovered whether a boy or girl is careful, destructive, wasteful or economical.

The boy, for instance, who sharpens his pencil into a stub is inclined to be economical, careful and quick in after life. The boy or girl who takes an inordinately long time to make a slender point, cutting very precisely and regularly all the time will usually prove to be of an artistic and dreamy disposition. The child who, regardless of the look of the pencil, gouges out great pieces in order to get to the lead will show impulsiveness and generosity.

Mere destructiveness, however, becomes apparent when a child takes a delight in sticking his knife in his pencil and splitting it or destroying it in some other way.

Parents, watch your children when sharpening their pencils, and correct and advise them accordingly.—Pearson's Weekly.

CARLYLE'S FIRST LOVE.

She May Have Been the Blumine of "Sartor Resartus."

During the year 1818 Thomas Carlyle, the Scotch philosopher, was living at Kirkcaldy, and he seems then for the first time to have fallen in love. The lady appears not to have returned the attachment, although she, with great insight, at the age of twenty-two, perceived the genius of her suitor of twenty-five.

In the letter in which she took leave of her admirer she used these significant expressions: "Cultivate the milder dispositions of your heart, subdue the more extravagant visions of the brain. * * * Genius will render you great. May virtue render you beloved! 'Let your light shine before men,' and think them not unworthy this trouble."

Many years after, when Carlyle wrote his reminiscences, he described the episode. He says that Margaret Gordon "continued for, perhaps, some three years a figure hanging more or less in my fancy, on the usual romantic and latterly quite elegiac and silent terms."

The real interest of the story is: Was Margaret Gordon the original of the Blumine of "Sartor Resartus?" One critic would have us answer that, although Jane Welsh might have inspired some of the details, it was Margaret Gordon who was the true original.—New York Telegram.

The Faust Legend.

For 1,400 years the Faust legend—the sale of a human soul to a devil—has existed. The first recorded hint of its vitality is given in the sixth century story of "Theophilus." That story suited the early Christians in their efforts to stamp out the necromancing devices of evilly disposed persons prone to seek power by unholy means. The association of the name of Faust, however, with the legend is not more than 400 years old. The likeliest prototype of the modern Faust is the man of the same name who in Cracow boldly proclaimed himself a professor of magic. In the sixteenth century stories Helen of Troy was bestowed by Mephistopheles upon Faust, and not until the middle of the eighteenth century does there appear a shadowy Margaret in the form of a "beautiful but poor girl" who afterward develops into the Margaret of Goethe.

The Dead Horse.

The smart traveling man stood on a corner in the little country village at dusk. He was looking for amusement, and the first object that attracted his attention was an overgrown boy, perhaps fifteen years of age, riding a horse that might have come out of the ark.

"Hello, sonny!" shouted the salesman. "How long has that horse been dead?"

Quick as a flash the boy replied, "Three days, but you're the first buzzard that has noticed it."

The traveling man moved on to the hotel.—Youth's Companion.

Force of Association.

While the owner of the touring car dismounted during necessary repairs, the young front wheel timidly asked the old back wheel:

"Don't you get weary of the social whirl—revolving and revolving and revolving?"

"You'll get used to it," said the old wheel. "Our owner is a spinster, with nothing to do but go round, till sometimes I feel like a Daughter of the Revolution myself."—Judge.

His View.

Willis—Do you think a man should be allowed to hold the highest honor in the United States more than four years? Gillis—Sure thing! I say, if a man can top the league in batting for ten or even fifteen years let him stay in the game for the good of the sport. —Boston Journal.

A Difficulty.

"When I marry the woman I want must be the possessor of brains."

"But suppose she makes the same requirement?"—Baltimore American.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

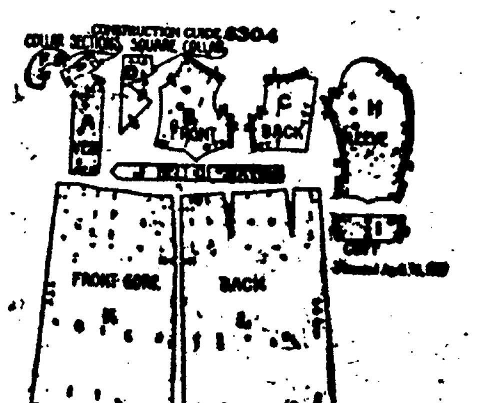
MORNING FROCK IN GABARDINE.

A wonderful effect of refinement and good taste is shown in this morning frock of mastic gabardine trimmed with brown silk.

The more simple the morning frock, the more simple and becoming it will be regarded when inventory of early Fall fashions is taken. The accompanying model in gaberdine exploits the fashionable mastic tone and has the sleeves finished with brown silk cuffs. To duplicate the model in medium size requires 6 yards 44-inch material, with ⅝ yard silk for the cuffs. If the vest and collar are made of contrasting material, ¾ yard will be required, if 27 inches wide.

The front and back of the waist are tucked and the tucks are stitched into position immediately after closing the shoulder seams. They should be about an inch wide. Before closing under-arm seams bring folded edge of tuck at lower edge of front to large "O" perforation and tack. Underface the front about an inch and close seam of square collar as notched, terminating seam at small "o" perforation. Face collar and sew to neck edge as notched.

Hem front of vest and adjust to position underneath front of waist, matching small "o" perforations. Gather lower edge of waist between double "TT" perforations; sew stay to lower



edge of waist, center-backs even, small "o" perforation at under-arm seam; bring lower front edge of front to large "O" perforation in stay and bring front edge of stay to center-front of vest.

Now find double "TT" perforations on sleeve and gather before sewing up seam. Close cuff seam as notched, as just under short sleeve, bringing small "o" perforations at upper edge of cuff to corresponding perforations in sleeve, and stitch to position along lower edge of sleeve. Sew into armhole.

The skirt comes next. Slash front fore to left of center-front on double "oo" perforations for opening. Join gores as notched. Form box-pleats, creasing on lines of slot perforations; bring folded edges to corresponding lines of small "o" perforations; stitch from upper edge to single small "o" perforations and press. Gather upper edge of skirt between the pleats. Sew to lower edge of waist over stay, center-fronts and center-backs even, large "O" perforation at under-arm seam.

The belt of self-material gains an odd finish by being secured with a buttonhole lapped over a button of brown silk.

Pictorial Review Costume No. 6304. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Price, 15 cents.

Economy Hints

A penny saved is a penny earned.—Benjamin Franklin.

ARTICLES that are worn more or less evenly in all parts are best not patched, because, the surplus material of the patch being newer than that of the garment, it will only stain or tear it.

When patching is referred to as repairing it implies putting in entire new portions of a garment, such as bands, cuffs, collars and facings, and is best learned from the ways of making the garment. The ordinary patching is cutting out worn or torn parts and putting in better material. The patch must be of the same substance, color and quality as the original material.

Entirely new material, being stronger than the garment, should not be used. If partly worn pieces are not available it is best to choose thinner material. Wash fabrics should always be washed before using. Dresses generally lose some of the original color through wearing, and one may fade a patch in the sun to the right tone before using. The first principle in patching is to have the patch show as little as possible when finished.

In inserting a patch care must be taken to have the warp of patch and article run in the one direction. Selvages usually all run lengthwise on garments because the warp threads have more strength. When the position of the selvage cannot readily be determined pull the material in different ways; the stronger or warp threads will yield and stretch less than the woof; or fray out a few threads and you will find the warp smooth against a wavy appearance in the woof.

There are many ways of preparing and setting in these patches, but a few usual rules are to be observed. The widths of hems (suited to the thickness of the material) must be the same at each side; the corners must be firmly and securely sewed; the patch must be on the wrong side when finished.

An easy method is to hem the patch on the wrong side and then fell it on the right. Strike or mark on the right side of the material where it is to be cut away, then mark (on the right side) for the seam allowance, usually about one-quarter inch; lastly mark the actual width of the fell according to the thickness of the material. This last marking or striking is on the wrong side, as that is where the patch is to be sewed on.

NEAT FOOTWEAR.

The Fad Styles Should Be Avoided by Women.

Regarding footwear, one cannot lay too much stress on the fact that it is one of the most important features of feminine wardrobe this season. Nevertheless the woman of good taste will disregard the many fad stockings and shoes offered to her and will select quiet, elegant pedal coverings that will distinguish her from the great mass who rush in where angels fear to tread.

It is perfectly good taste to wear the spats of white, of tan or pale gray with the morning or afternoon costume. With the latter, however, may be worn a low shoe of white, of gray or black kid—according to the costume—with trimmings of a contrasting color.

It is always better judgment to have the hosiery match the color of the dress or suit. This makes less awkward, in effect, the woman to whom the very short skirt is not becoming, and it makes less conspicuous the unshapely ankle which offends the eye of the esthetic.

After several seasons of buckle ornamentation an era of simple lacings or bow decoration has set in. Very few buckles are seen even in connection with the dancing slipper. Bronze vamps with champagne uppers are among the novelties offered for wear with the demi costume. They continue the color scheme of the costume and thus counteract the grotesque line of the very short skirt.

Shoe trees have improved vastly within the last few seasons. To a very large extent the wooden forms have been supplanted by those of metal.

Orange Mint Relish.

Take four large oranges, peel carefully, slice and cut into cubes the size of dice. Add an equal amount of pineapple prepared as above, sprinkle with four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, two tablespoonfuls of fine chopped mint, one tablespoonful of lemon juice and one tablespoonful of sherry wine. If the pineapple is not fully ripened crush enough to add a tablespoonful of the juice. Stir together lightly to prevent mashing the fruit. Serve in sherbet glasses cold and garnish with candied cherries or fresh cherries or other berries, as preferred.

Cottage Cheese Hint.

In making cottage cheese use an enameled ware colander in which to which to press it. Any milk product is very easily affected by its surroundings, and a metal colander may not only give a flavor, but is apt also to slightly darken the cheese, which should be of snowy whiteness.

After it has thoroughly drained add salt, a good sized piece of butter and a tablespoonful of sweet cream. Mix, cool on ice and serve while fresh.

LURING WILD GEESE.

Live Decoys Are Often Used and Made to Play the Traitor.

American wild geese each spring migrate from waters of the southern states to the shores of the Arctic in northern Canada. The two great common varieties of the bird are the honkers and the wavy, or white, goose.

Both of these are extensively hunted. Covering, as they do, about 5,000 miles on their annual migration, these birds rest at various places en route and are thus shot by sportsmen almost across the length of the continent. The birds have a peculiar trait of always leaving one of their number on lookout while the rest feed.

To aid in the shooting of wild geese live wild ones, captured young and raised in captivity, are often placed in feeding grounds in likely territory on the line of flight of the migrating flocks. These decoys are terrible traitors and by their calling often bring the flying ones within shooting distance of the sportsmen, who lie in hidden pits near at hand.

Painted decoys, shaped like geese and made of steel, are also used by the hunters. In the latter case the men, from their hiding place in the pits, call the birds by using a goose call, a metal instrument like a flute, which mimics the sound of the goose with remarkable realism.—Philadelphia North American.

WRITING ON METALS.

By the Use of Wax and Acids Etchings May Easily Be Made.

Usually a man attempts to put his name on his metal possessions by scratching with a file or knife point and makes the poorest sort of a job. It is really very easy to write on any metal—the blade of a jackknife, a watchcase, skates—if one happens to know how, and the attractiveness of the inscription is limited only by the artistic ability of the individual.

Cover the place where you wish to write with a thin coating of melted beeswax. When the wax is cold write plainly with any pointed instrument, being particular to cut the letters through the wax to the metal.

Then mix one ounce of muriatic acid and one-half of an ounce of nitric acid, or smaller quantities in the same proportions (and remember that those acids are deadly poisons), and apply the mixture to the lettering with a feather, carefully filling each letter.

Allow the acids to remain from one to ten minutes, according as the etching is to be light or deep. Next dip the article in water, wash out the acids and melt off the wax, and the thing is done. A little oil should be applied as a finishing touch. Gold, silver, iron or steel can be marked in this way.—Youth's Companion.

Berthollet and Robespierre.

It is said that the celebrated savant Berthollet in the most dangerous times of the republic sustained his fearless love of truth. Some days prior to the ninth Thermidor a sandy deposit was found in a barrel of brandy intended for the army. The contractors, suspected of poisoning, were immediately arrested, and the scaffold was already prepared. Berthollet, however, examined the brandy and reported it free from all adulteration.

"You dare maintain," said Robespierre to him, "that that brandy does not contain poison?"

As his reply Berthollet drank off a glass, saying, "I never drank so much before."

"You have plenty of courage!" exclaimed Robespierre.

"I had more when I signed my report," replied the chemist, and here the matter terminated.

Seventh Century Needlework.

Before the end of the seventh century needlework was carried to great perfection in convents, where it was used for the establishment of the church and the decoration of priestly robes. Artists did not think it beneath their dignity to trace the patterns used for embroidery in their natural colors. A certain religious lady, wishing to embroider a sacerdotal vestment, asked no less a personage than St. Dunstan, then a young man, but already noted for his artistic skill and taste, to draw the flowers and figures, which she afterward worked in gold thread. —Exchange.

Easily Arranged.

A man took the following telegram to a telegraph office: "Mrs. Brown, Center Street: I announce with grief the death of Uncle James. Come quickly to read the will. I believe we are his heirs. John Black."

The telegraph clerk, having counted the words, said, "There are two words too many, sir."

"Cut out 'with grief,'" was the reply.—Chicago News.

In These Martial Days.

"You must not be so quarrelsome, Willie," said William's father impressively. "Remember that 'the meek shall inherit the earth.'"

"Maybe they will hereafter," responded the young militant, "but around in my school they are used to wipe up the earth."—Chicago Herald.

What It Will Be Called.

Teacher in Civics—When we have everything in common and your business is everybody's business, what is it called? Observing Student—It is usually called gossip.—Judge.

Corrected.

Mr. Hennypeck (peevishly) — When you tell me to do a thing, like a fool I go and do it. Mrs. Hennypeck (acridly)—No; you go and do it like a fool.—New York Post.

TODAY'S FASHION NOTE.

A brassiere of substantial linen, trimmed with lace ruffles and hand-embroidery. The petticoat is a two-piece model, suitable to development in lawn, nainsook or crepe. For the brassiere average size requires 3-4 yards of 36-inch material; for the petticoat, 1 7-8 yards 36-inch material.

Pictorial Review Brassieres No. 4854. Sizes, 32 to 48 in. bust. Price, 10c. Petticoat No. 6074. Sizes, 22 to 34 in. waist. Price, 10c. Embroidery Design No. 11741. Transfer Pattern, 15 cents.

The Kitchen Cupboard

REFRESHING SUMMER DRINKS.

TEMPERANCE Fruit Punch.—Cut up as many different kinds of fruit as desired and mix well. Make a rich sirup of sugar and water, boiled. Pour over the fruit and flavor to taste with lemon juice. Cool and let stand in the icebox for several hours for the fruit flavor to develop and blend, then add plain, cold or charged water and serve. For twenty people you will require a solid quart of fruit sirup, a cupful of sugar, two quarts of water and the juice of six lemons. Freshly brewed tea may be added with good effect.

Raspberry Punch.—If raspberry sirup or vinegar has not been put up at home a commercial article can be obtained. Dilute with carbonated or plain water, then add lemon juice and sugar to taste and bits of pineapple, orange, banana, etc. A tablespoonful of concentrated raspberry juice is usually enough for an ordinary tumblerful of punch.

Raspberry and Currant Punch.—A pleasant drink is made of raspberries and currants, a pint of the former to a quart of the latter. Bruise the fruit in a preserving kettle with a potato masher and pour over it two quarts of cold water. Put the kettle over a moderate fire, where it will heat gradually. After it begins to boil, remove the kettle from the fire, pour the contents into a jelly bag and let it drain through the bag into a large bowl. When it is clear and cool, sweeten it and serve in little glasses with a little chipped ice.

Canton Punch.—Chop one-half a pound of Canton ginger and add one cupful of sugar and four of cold water. Let it stand for thirty minutes. Bring gradually to the boiling point and let boil fifteen minutes. Add one-half cupful of lemon juice and one-half cupful of orange juice. Cool, strain and dilute with crushed ice.

Crab Apple Wine.—Squeeze the juice from the crab apples the same as for cider. Let stand twenty-four hours. Put in casks and add two and one-half pounds of sugar to each gallon of juice, and let it ferment for four weeks or until all the bubbles cease to rise, saving out enough juice to keep filling up the cask as it ferments. Then bottle.

New England Ale.—This old fashioned drink is prepared by steeping in boiling water a bunch of sassafras for ten minutes, then strain and add to taste a cup of ripe blackberries, two tablespoonfuls of molasses and two sliced lemons. Cover closely and have thoroughly chilled, adding at serving time two pint bottles of soda water and a teacup of blackberry sirup. Serve from a stone pitcher into small chilled earthenware mugs.

Anna Thompson.

D/34

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

Girl Wanted—For general housework. Must be experienced. American preferred. Family of four adults. Apply by letter, stating references, if any, and wages desired to W. C. B., care of The Evening Times office. 208

To Rent.—112 W. 3rd st. upper flat; 217 Cayuga st., lower flat; 406 W. 3rd st., modern conveniences. E. Meiggs Wells, 217 Cayuga St. 211

Room to Rent.—Quiet, refined neighborhood; central location; man preferred. Mail reply to Y, Times office. tf

For Rent—Five-room flat on East Second st. Inquire I. Alderman, Phones 1242 and 2242.

For Sale—Barber shop, good location and trade. 63 West 1st st., north. 210

Lost—Pair of gold bound glasses. Reward if returned to 126 Cayuga St. 209

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

For Rent—A flat at 504 Pine street. $10 per month. H. L. Crandall.

Those You Know

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Parsons are entertaining their son, Howard, who is employed at Trenton Falls, N. Y.

* * *

Mrs. E. J. Cusack and her children have returned from Cleveland N. Y.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Schlappi have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Schlappi and Mr. and Mrs. Hinton of Constableville. The guests returned to their homes yesterday.

* * *

Mrs. Frank O. Butler of New York is being entertained by her parents, Attorney and Mrs. Giles S. Piper.

* * *

R. B. McCully is here from New York, the guest of his brother, Wesley McCully, of Academy st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Taylor have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Pollack, Miss Ruth Beauchanan, all of New York.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. Lester Paddock and their daughter, Miss Immogene, are at the Lake Placid club for an indefinite period.

* * *

Miss Ada Keller of West Broadway left today for Oneida and several other points in this state.

* * *

The Nehasane Rebekah Lodge supper, to be spread Monday evening at 6 o'clock, promises to draw an unusually large crowd from the fact that it may excel its immediatep redecessors and because its social side is looked forward to as helpful to lodge and other interests.

* * *

Charles F. Milnes is critically ill at his home in West 2nd st.

* * *

Mrs. A. J. Donovan of So. 5th st. is spending a week with friends in Rome.

* * *

Miss Lillian Waldhorn of Oneida st. is visiting in Utica.

ALUMINUM PLANT GETS RUSH ORDERS

The Aluminum Container Corporation of West 3rd st. has recently received several large orders and the force is working overtime in an effort to fill them on contract time. Several employes of the company who were laid off some months ago when work became slack at the plant, have been ordered to report again. Christopher Jamswold is now manager of the plant.

YACHT CLUB GOES TO THREE RIVER POINT

The Fulton Yacht club will cruise to Three Rivers on Sunday, August 29, where several races will be held and dinner will be enjoyed. The committee in charge of the run will announce the program later and it is hoped that every member of the club will make arrangements to attend.

PASTOR DRIVES CAR THAT KILLS CONTRACTOR

Newburgh, N. Y., Aug. 21.—William H. Hilton, an official of Newburg, N. Y., and a well known contractor, was killed by an automobile there yesterday as he stepped from a trolley car, driven by the Rev. Frederick Whitney, one of his closest friends. The pastor was held for alleged manslaughter.

James Butts, twenty-eight, of No. 1819 Second avenue, this city, was severely injured at Montclair, N. J. The driver of the auto sped away.

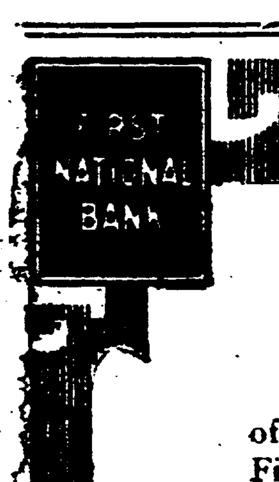
MARSHALL FOR ARMY TRAINING IN SCHOOLS

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 21.—Vice-President Marshall, declared himself in favor of military training in the schools, in a statement here today.

"I do no tbelieve in forced military training," he said. "It seems un-American, but boys and young men could be trained in the high schools and colleges without loss of time."

Bread as sweet as the "kind your mother used to bake," is the people's verdict applied to Black company's bread. adv

The Olympic games are scheduled for Berlin next year. The Grand Duke Nicholas has some promising material in training for the marathon event.—Indianapolis Star.



FIRMLY ESTABLISHED POLICY

It has always been the established policy of the First National Bank to make Safety the First consideration in every investment and loan, and to keep our service up to the highest standard of efficiency.

You are Invited to make this Bank Your Depository by Opening a Checking Account

THE QUIRK

Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c. CONTINUOUS—2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY

A Mutual Masterpicture
"ENOCH ARDEN,"
in 4 parts
Featuring LILLIAN GISH and WALLACE REID
"THE HEART THAT KNEW"
in 3 parts—and
LES LEGERT'S Vaudeville Act Extraordinary
Will appear at 8 and 9:30 O'clock

SUNDAY

A Mutual Masterpicture
"CAPTAIN MACKLIN"
in 4 parts
"LOVERS LOST CONTROL"
Keystone 2-reel Comedy
"THE PROMOTERS"
Drama in 2 parts
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
"BETWEEN SHOWERS"

MONDAY

A Mutual Masterpicture
"THE FOX WOMAN"
in 4 parts
2—OTHERS—2

MODERN TORPEDO TERRIBLE WEAPON

Weighs 2,800 Pounds and Is Twenty-three Feet Long.

COST IS $3,000 TO $9,000.

Will Tear Through Side of a Double Skinned Ship and Then Explode. Loaded Only With High Explosive, Either Guncotton or Nitroglycerin. What Happens as It Strikes Prey.

The up to date torpedo is a loaded automobile shaped like a cigar, made to run in a certain direction in a fixed time and explode when it strikes something that offers sharp resistance. A reliable one, properly equipped with explosives and running gear, costs from $3,000 to $9,000, according to size. A large torpedo is twenty-three feet long, twenty-one inches in diameter and weighs 2,800 pounds and it tears a hole 30 by 10 feet in the bottom of a ship of two skins.

"The torpedo," said an expert of the navy, "has four principal parts—the war head, which carries the explosive; the air flask or fuel chamber, the engine and the steering gear and the balance chamber. The explosive head is filled with some high explosive—guncotton, etc.—and is provided with a percussion detonator. This strikes a hard or solid substance, and the explosive goes off instantaneously.

Guncotton or Nitroglycerin.

"The explosive head is the foremost compartment of the torpedo and contains the deadly charge and the pistol with which it is fired. Guncotton and nitroglycerin are the high explosives generally used for submarine purposes. There are many others, but these form the foundation for most of them. Gunpowder of the sort used by the country boy to shoot at a rabbit or a squirrel is no longer used. The high explosive is more powerful than gunpowder. Gunpowder burns quicker than the high explosive, and it splutters around if scattered on the ground, but it explodes if confined in a close place. The high explosive will burn if you stick a match to it, but not so easily as gunpowder. A sudden blow will apply heat to an explosive and set it off.

"The explosive head strikes the bottom of a ship, and a 'detonation,' not an 'explosion,' takes place. The mass of high explosive seems to explode at once, and that is what is desired, as the most sudden blow will knock a hole in the ship. Guncotton is detonated by fulminate of mercury, which, when ignited by a blow, expands 2,500 times its original size. The sudden expansion gives a blow to the guncotton that detonates it."

This Is What Happens.

"What happens when the explosive head strikes?"

"A detonation follows instantaneously and blows the outside of the ship in, making a hole about 30 by 10 feet in size. There is no rule about the extent of the damage to the side of the boat. It may be twice 30 by 10 feet. The blow drives in both the outer and inner skins of a vessel like the Lusitania. The double bottom is not sufficient to break the force of the torpedo if it strikes well. A glancing blow may not cause an explosion.

"The torpedo would have about the same effect on a collier that it would on a big merchant vessel. We have never tested thoroughly the effect of a torpedo blow on an oil tanker such as the Gulflight. We are doing that now.

"After the torpedo struck it would be blown to bits, and most of the pieces would go to the bottom of the sea. Some fragments might go inside and become entangled in the splinters made by the detonation.

"The torpedo must do many things in a very thoroughgoing way. It cannot succeed in its mission if a cog slips on the way, for it is primed for automatic action. Everything must be just right and in its proper place when it starts on its journey of destruction. It has to run at a certain speed so as to get to its destination on schedule time, to go a certain calculated distance in that fixed time, and travel in a certain direction to make sure of its mark. It cannot loaf, vary from the course outlined for it or dip down or shoot up on the way. If anything goes wrong all is off with that torpedo, and the thousands of dollars invested in it disappear beneath the waves.

"Torpedoes run from 1,000 to 10,000 yards to reach the object they are sent to destroy. It requires about eleven minutes to make the longer distance."

"What if the torpedo struck a whale on the way?"

"It would be bad for the whale, although the torpedo might not explode unless a big solid bone was hit."

Of Many Sorts.

"The torpedo is not known intimately by many naval officers," said one specialist. "There are all sorts of torpedoes. Some of them have individuality. No two seem to be exactly alike. We continually improve our knowledge of them. Each torpedo has to be carefully studied and corrected for its one voyage of destruction. Like the bee that stings, it gives up its life for one sting. The ship it strikes sinks. The 200 pounds of guncotton in its warhead tears the ship so that it cannot escape. It is the most terrible weapon of warfare known to the world."

BIGGEST CROP IN WORLD'S HISTORY

1915 Record In United States Surpasses All Others.

$1,135,100,000 FOR WHEAT

Of This Huge Sum It Is Said That the Farmers Will Get $960,000,000—All Products Except Apples Show Tremendous Increase In Bulk and Value. The Government's Figures.

YIELD, BUSHELS.

	Aug. 1, 1915.	Change from 1914 final.
Wheat	966,000,000	+ 72,000,000
Corn	2,918,000,000	+246,000,000
Oats	1,402,000,000	+260,940,000
Barley	217,000,000	+ 22,047,000
Rye	44,000,000	+ 1,000,000
Flax	18,000,000	+ 2,441,000
Rice	30,000,000	+ 6,351,000
Buckwheat	18,000,000	+ 1,000,000
Tobacco	†1,083,000,000	+†48,321,000
Potatoes	431,000,000	+ 16,921,000
Apples	205,000,000	— 48,000,000
Peaches	60,000,000	+ 6,000,000
Hay	*75,000,000	+ *5,000,000

† Pounds. * Tons.

The total value of this year's food crops in the United States will be over $5,300,000,000. Of this total wheat makes up $1,135,100,000, corn $1,750,000,000, oats $841,000,000 and hay $975,000,000.

Uncle Sam's harvest for this year would—

Finance the construction of thirteen Panama canals, complete and ready for operation, at an estimated cost of $400,000,000 apiece.

Pay for the cost of the whole European war for more than three months.

Build the United States a fleet of 310 super-Dreadnoughts at $17,000,000 per ship.

The actual quantities of grain and forage involved would feed every soldier under arms in Europe and supply grain and forage for their horses for rather more than ten years and would similarly feed the entire United States army for nearly 2,000 years.

This year's wheat crop in the United States will probably form one-fourth of the world's total, the year's corn crop three-fourths of the world's total and the oats crop nearly one-third of the world's total.

No nation in the history of the world ever harvested a crop remotely to be compared, either in bulk or in value, with the harvest of grain and fruit which the farmers of the United States are preparing to gather. A large part of it will be sold to Europe's hungry and fighting millions.

Remarkable as was the crop of 1914, in itself far excelling all previous records, the reports of the experts of the department of agriculture show that the harvest of 1915 will exceed it in almost every particular. The apple yield alone among important products will fall below the 1914 harvest.

The wheat harvest this fall may possibly, for the first time in the history of the country, go above a billion bushels. The present and conservative estimates of the department of agriculture call for a yield of 966,000,000 bushels. On the markets experts on prices calculate this crop will stand the country in about $1,135,100,000. The farmers are expected to put $960,000,000 of this directly in their own pockets.

Due to Big Acreage.

The increase in the wheat crop is practically entirely due to the increased acreage under cultivation this year, as the average yield per acre is expected to fall slightly below that of last year, being put at 16.3 bushels to the acre, where last year's yield was 16.6 bushels to the acre.

The corn crop, like the wheat, is threatening to pass another memorable mark by turning out 3,000,000,000 bushels, the advance estimate now being 2,918,000,000 bushels. This is an increase over last year's yield of 245,000,000 bushels. Marketed at 60 cents a bushel, this crop will be worth $1,750,800,000 to the country.

The expansion of the corn crop is due at once to increased acreage under cultivation, and to a better yield per acre, the acre yield having been increased, in spite of the wet weather, from 25.8 bushels to 26.7 bushels. This crop will probably represent close to three-fourths the world's total production.

The oat crop, the third of the three great leaders, has increased over last year's record by nearly 25 per cent, the figures being for this year 1,402,000,000 bushels; for last year, 1,141,000,0000 bushels. Placed on the market the crop will bring, it is estimated, about $841,200,000. Thus these three crops alone represent a marketable addition to the nation's wealth of nearly $4,000,000,000.

Other Record Harvests.

The year's barley crop will, it is estimated, amount to 217,000,000 bushels, or 22,000,000 more than last year; the rye crop has been increased from 43,000,000 to 44,000,000 bushels; the rice crop from 24,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels. Eighteen million bushels of buckwheat have been raised, as against 17,000,000 in 1914.

Smokers will be pleased to know that the department of agriculture estimates that there will be harvested 1,083,000,000 pounds of tobacco in the United States, where but 1,035,000,000 pounds were gathered in 1914.

Last Week

OF

$4.60 COKE

The Price for September will be

$4.70

Arrange for Your Winter Supply NOW

You can still save 40c per ton

THE GAS COMPANY

PHONE 198

WARNER'S STORE

Why not trade there? You will find it one of the best family stores in town. While we do not advertise to give goods away, we will sell you first-class groceries on as small a margin of profits as is consistent with safe business. You know that some goods are so cheap in quality that they are dear in price. We deliver goods and take orders when requested and we give valuable presents with tea and coffee; also movie coupons with each cash purchase.

THE WARNER GROCERY

OPPOSITE CITY HALL

STEVENSON'S HORSE FAILED

(Continued from Page One)

Pa., who vaulted nine feet before he failed, while the others stopped at seven feet.

Miss Nelson Drives Winners.

Miss Elizabeth Nelson, daughter of Oliver Nelson of Oneida st., drove F. C. Pendergast's team of high-steppers in the women's driving class and won over Charles Halstead's entries. S. W. Pendergast won first and F. C. loose and fell rapidly until the canvas singles.

Miss Nelson, riding her own entry, took second in the saddle class, with Edward Jones of this city, first. Jones made a clean sweep of the saddle classes, and F. Delane, Norman Harding, Bert Ware and Charles Mangot also won honors.

Hammond Drops Into Crowd.

Monsieur Hammond, the nonchalant young man who did the high wire act in front of the grand stand early in the afternoon and a balloon ascension at 4 o'clock, thrilled the crowd yesterday by dropping from the balloon into the park, a feat seldom seen at the local fair. Hammond's balloon rose straight up when it was cut loose and a slight wind from the northeast started the balloon for the lake. Almost 800 feet up, just above the main building, Hammond cut the parachute loose and fell rapidly until the canvas opened. The balloon slowly turned over and then started for the ground at terrific speed. An automobile owner whose car was directly in the path of the descending gas bag, hurriedly cranked up and backed his car away. The balloon reachd the ground just after the parachute jumper and landed with a loud crash between two tents. Hammond was headed for the roof of the building but he guided his parachute to the left and dropped in front of Myron Stranahan's automobile which was completely enveloped by the falling canvas.

The worst is yet to come—the flood of smoking tobacco testimonials from the generals when the European war is ended.—Fremont (Neb.) Tribune.

It seems that Harry Thaw is one of the few really sane persons who are willing to motor through to San Francisco.—Grand Rapid (Mich.) Press.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

State of New York, Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y.—Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 646, Laws of 1911, and Chapter 80, Laws o i1913, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office, No. 55 Lancaster street, Albany, N. Y., at 1 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, the 26th day of August, 1915, for the improvement of the following highways: Oswego County—Road No. 5408; Fulton City; East First st. Mileage, 0.36.

Maps, pans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of Division Engineer, Chas. J. McDonough, 433 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "Information for Bidders" in the itemized proposal, specifications and contract agreement.

Proposals for each road or contract must be represented in a saparate sealed envelope, endorsed on the outside with the name and number of the road or contract for which the proposal is made. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check payable to the order of the State Commission of Highways for an amount equal to at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal which such check accompanies.

This check will be held by the Commission until the contract and bond are duly executed.

The successful bidder will be required to give a bond for fifty per cent. of the amount of the contract; such bond to be executed by a surety company to be approved by the Commission, or a bond secured by the deposit of collateral securities to be approved by the Commission.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

EDWIN DUFFEY,
Commissioner.

I. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 210. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1915. Price One Cent

How the People of Buffalo Will Keep Track of What Their New Commissioners Do. See Tomorrow's Issue of This Paper for No. 3 of the Wilmer Series of Articles, "Running a City Like a Business."

INJUNCTIONS MAY BE SERVED UPON BOARD; WIDER STREET OPPOSED

According to those who profess intimate knowledge of the situation, the opposition element to the plan of making First st. 38 feet wide, between Rochester st. and Broadway, will come to the meeting of the Board of Public Works tonight, armed with injunctions against any action of the board which will show intent to carry out the plan already under way. The meeting tonight is for the purpose of hearing complaints against the proposed improvement and a record attendance is expected.

The board recently advertised its plan to make the street 38 feet wide when the paving work is started and at the same time rescinded all previous resolutions to widen the street, inasmuch as some steps were taken at previous meetings which might stand questioning if the matter came to litigation. Therefore, the board began once more, and drew a resolution to pave the street four fet wider than its present width.

Several property owners along the street are bitterly opposed to the plan, arguing that the improvement is not justified by the traffic on the street. Among these, Almon Bristol, Fred Gage and George Mason are the most prominently opposed, and rumor credits them with instituting the injunction proceedings.

DEMENTED MAN RUNS AMUCK

Fulton Man Made Savage Attack on Residents of Quiet Village; Gets Hearing Today at Sterling.

John Hansen, who says he lives in Fulton, and was employed for some time in one of the local paper mills, ran amuck at Sterling Station Saturday morning and stole a bicycle, attacked one man whom he beat into unconsciousness, attacked a woman neighbor and her husband, and thoroughly terrorized the population of that sedate village before he was corralled by the local police force after a chase. The Sterling police and doctors who have examined him are of the opinion that the man is demented and has probably escaped from an institution. He is of slight stature, about medium height with dark hair.

Marcus Howell, who lives in the vicinity of the station, was awakened early Saturday morning by a noise in his back yard and, looking out the window, saw a man trundling his bicycle away. Howell hastily donned his clothes and reached the front door as the man was leaving the gate. As Howell approached, Hansen jumped at him and struck him in the head with a club, knocking Howell senseless. Then Hansen ran down the road to the home of Howard Williams and entering the rear of the house attacked Mrs. Williams, who was cooking breakfast in the kitchen. Her cries aroused her husband who came running to her assistance, and the maddened intruder struck him several times and then ran toward the railroad. Williams' cries for help attracted the attention of William Bellinger, who took after Hansen and came upon the man sitting placidly by the railroad track, eating a raw ear of corn. Bellinger, with the assistance of the police, took the man to jail.

Hansen will be arraigned before a Sterling magistrate today and will probably be held for the grand jury. He was able to make incoherent statements after his arrest, and told his captors that his home was in this city. No John Hansen is listed in the Fulton directory.

AUTO TORPEDOES A GRANBY WAGON

Projectile Struck Abaft Stern —No Casualties Beyond Slightly Scratched Automobile and Broken Shafts.

The hoodoo corner of Fulton, namely, the intersection of Cayuga and South Second st., was the scene of another accident this afternoon, in which, however, a railroad train played no part George Ives, who lives just out of the city on the Volney road, drove his automobile into the rear end of a democrat wagon, belonging to R. G. Bennett, a resident on the East River road. The force of the collision threw the horse to the ground and demolished the whippletree and shafts of the wagon. The horse was uninjured, and before it could run away was grabbed by several men.

Mr. Bennett had left his horse tied to a telegraph pole on the Cayuga st. side of the Whitaker & Bogardus office and was not in the wagon at the time it was struck. Witnesses of the collision state that there seemed to be a mass of vehicles at the corner, and to avoid a collision with a rig coming down the hill from the opposite direction, Mr. Ives steered to the right, but was unable to avoid hitting the Bennett wagon. The automobile, aside from being slightly defaced, was not damaged.

JEWISH RESIDENTS TO AID WAR SUFFERERS

The Jewish residents of Fulton and Oswego have combined to promote a benefit package party which is to be held in Oswego tomorrow evening. The proceeds will be added to a fund which is being raised in the United States towards assisting the Jewish war sufferers in Russian Poland, and it is expected that a considerable amount will be realized. The coming affair is announced as the first of a series of benefit parties which will be held in this vicinity for the assistance of the war sufferers, and in addition, a subscription fund will be started in both Fulton and Oswego at once.

RUNNING A CITY LIKE A BUSINESS

No. 2—Instead of Political Bosses Buffalo Will Have Salaried Bosses Whom the Taxpayers Can Trust

Some details of the commission charter which will go into effect in Buffalo on January 1 next are of general interest. Buffalo has what might be called a many-men government. That does not signify that it has not, in practice, been a one-man government most of the time. The experience of nearly all American cities have been much the same. With a large council elected by wards and several executive heads, each more or less independent of the other, it generally is necessary, if the city is to get anywhere at all, that somebody take the reins and drive.

The grade of officials secured when power is divided among a multitude is such that most of them, however well-meaning, simply wouldn't know what to do if somebody did not tell them. Moreover even those who may have fairly definite ideas as to what they wish to do or what ought to be done are rarely forceful enough to bring their associates into agreement with themselves. The average man in city politics either can't form an opinion of his own or, if he forms one, can't change it to conform with the opinions of others whose co-operation is necessary unless some power that he fears or respects gives orders. Hence, the city boss. And where there is a boss, there is one-man government in reality, whatever the number of responsible officials.

CHOS[illegible]

Buffalo's commission charter recognizes this weakness of human nature and attempts to turn it to the purposes of good government. It aims to have the city bossed, not by some irresponsible politician outside the government, but by men who compose the government. By vesting the entire executive and legislative authority in five men, it makes each a boss in his own department, and it expects that each will be developed into a big and forceful many by the very nature of the duties and responsibilities which he must assume. These officials will be paid big-men salaries—$8,000 a year for the mayor and $7,000 each for the commissioners. The charter gives them four-year terms, and it does not subject them to recall.

The explanation of that omission makes a story by itself. As an executive each of these five bosses is independent in his own department. But in their legislative capacity they must learn to do team-work. In order to pass an ordinance or an appropriation three out of the five must vote affirmatively upon it. In some of the more important cases a four-fifths vote is required. For instance, if an official during the fiscal year wishes an increase of the appropriation granted him in the annual budget, it can be obtained only by a vote of four of the five commissioners.

THE MAYOR'S ONLY POWER.

The mayor is made a bigger boss than the commissioners only in this respect—he may investigate them. Conversely, of course, they may investigate him, but they will have to act together to do it. Except for some few dignities, which are more impressive than important, the may or is simply one of the five commissioners, degisnated to administer the department of public safety. He has a vote in the council, but he has no veto power.

(No. 3 of this series will be published Tomorrow.)

(Copyright, 1915, by S. S. McClure.)

JOBS FOR JOBLESS; WORK, PULLING FRESH ONIONS

The Employment Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce has received word from an employer of labor who may need from ten to twenty men next week. The work for which men may be wanted is pulling onions, wages are 17 1-2c per hour, and the men must board themselves. The employment bureau will receive applications during the week, and will put the applicants in touch with the employer as soon as the condition of the crop and the weather is favorable.

"YOU'RE IT," IS THE WAY HARDWARE MEN EXPRESS LIABILITY FOR FLOODS

Cellars in business blocks along South First st. resembled miniature lakes yesterday and this morning. Saturday night's torrent of rain, coupled with the downpour yesterday, rushed into the unprotected cellars and ruined goods valued at several hundred dollars, the business men claim. All the store-keepers who suffered from the deluge are loud in their denunciation of the mismanagementwhich allowed large holes under the curbing to remain uncovered, in spite of the threatening weather all last week, but up to noon today, there seems to be a question as to the persons responsible.

L. A. Palmer of the Palmer-Hope Co., who came down late Saturday night to find his cellar six inches under water, says Frank Rumsey, superintendent of the Board of Public Works, is the responsible man, inasmuch as Rumsey's squad dug a hole under the curb for a curb box and failed to fill it in properly.

Mr. Rumsey lays the blame to whatever company or persons excavated for a pipe, sewer or gas, midway between the Palmer-Hope and Druse stores. There the water poured down in a flood and in less than an hour after the principal downpour began Saturday night, both cellars were filling rapidly, and a great deal of stock, the exact value of which has not been determined, was ruined, although Mr. Palmer wishes to deny the report that any of his stoves were floating on the cellar bottom.

The Druse basement carried eight inches of water yesterday morning, but the paving officials claim no water would have entered had not the Palmer-Hope men built a sort of [illegible] wall around the [illegible] erected stretches [illegible] the gutter and prevented the water from flowing down to the corner sewer, the engineers claim, and when it backed up, it rushed into the Druse block.

Feeling ran high in that section of the business district Saturday night, and many spectators were attracted by the flow of heated language that passed between some of the property owners and the men in charge of the paving work. Mr. Palmer refuted the claim made by the engineers that no water entered the Druse cellar until he erected the bulkhead by saying that eight inches of water stood in the Druse cellar before he had begun work.

The Decker cafe in the Waldhorn block also sustained great damage by the invasion of the foreign element, and other stores in that vicinity only escaped inundation by narrow margins.

All over the city the sewer drains proved inadequate during the heaviest downpour Saturday night. In West First st. the water stood several inches deep on the brick paving, and the Broadway bridge roadway was a small river.

The high winds did much damage to plants and shrubs all over the city and campers in the vicinity of Pathfinder Island and Indian Point report a small hurricane in that vicinity. Several camps were flooded and the occupants were obliged to take shelter with neighbors.

I. O. GOOD TEMPLARS GET-TOGETHER MEETING TODAY SESSIONS OPEN TOMORROW

Delegates to the annual convention of Good Templars of the State of New York were arriving in this city all day yesterday and today. The first meeting of the delegates will be held tonight at the Odd Fellows' Temple in Oneida st. at 8 o'clock. This meeting will be a get-together social event for the purpose of making the delegates acquainted with one another, and the registration of all delegates will also take place at that time.

The first session of the convention will take place tomorrow morning at 9:15 o'clock with a prayer and praise service under the direction of Rev. G. W. Sisum, grand chaplain. The opening ceremonies will begin at 10 o'clock and at 10:45 the grand lodge degrees will be conferred, followed by a roll call of officers and committees. The reports of the various committees will be read and at noon a recess will be taken.

The veterans' association will hold a business meeting at 2 o'clock and at 2:30 p. m. the convention will be once more called to order. At 3 o'clock the department of juvenile work, conducted by Miss Marjorie Bowerman, will meet.

The sessions will close at 4:30 p. m. A public meeting will be held at the First M. E. church at 8 p. m. Tuesday evening.

FULTON EVENING TIMES

and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

C. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
[illegible] BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 [illegible]

Monday, August 23, 1915.

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing, disbelieves in capital punishment and says so vigorously. During the week of justice and the courts at the Chautauqua institution, Chautauqua, N. Y., Warden Osborne spoke to a large [illegible] audience in the amphitheatre. After the special questions were asked and answered, among others being that of capital punishment. Mr. Osborne said: "I believe in the state doing away with capital punishment. Every one who is directly connected with it hates and disbelieves in the hideous thing. If the governor of this state were by law required to witness every death in the death chamber we should not have any more executions. I can find nothing in the Commandments that will show any reason why the responsibility of taking a life is changed when 500,000 people take the life instead of five. It is the one place in life where we have brought ourselves to believe that a debit can be balanced by a debit. The old Mosaic law of 'an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth,' was designed for a different state of society and was a prohibition from going any further. There is nothing in the teachings of Jesus Christ that can give us any ground for considering ourselves not accountable when we take the lives of human beings in this way."

The civil war taught the economists of the southern belt of states that a mistake had been made in living closely up to the theory that "cotton is king." What the south needed most to keep the war going was grain to supply the troops and the civilian population. The European war threatened to make the great southern staple a drug on the market, and this year, according to the Manufacturers' Record, the grain production of the south will show an increase of about 25 per cent as against an increase for the country at large of 5½ per cent. The total increase in the south will be in the neighborhood of 300,000,000 bushels, the cotton states contributing fully two-thirds of the increase. Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, which were cotton "poor" in 1864 and finally burned immense stores of it to prevent it from enriching the enemy, will be represented in the grain increase for 1915 by over 120,000,000 bushels.

The destiny of Haiti may be that of Cuba. If the United States starts in on pacification it will finish the job, possibly more energetically than in the case of Cuba. We have learned much about our southern neighbors during the past fifteen years. It has also worked the other way. What we do with Haiti in 1915 may be a warning to other turbulent South American peoples. A lesson which should be driven home is that foreign recognition saddles upon the beneficiary the obligation to prove worth it and worthy of it.

A bunch of New England college men are earning $3 a day in the Kansas harvest fields. They are athletes and expect that the hard labor will keep them "fit" for the gridiron when the season opens. Surely farm work affords better practice for muscles than waiting on table.

United States marines pacify the Haitian situation by disarming the scrappers. And this country is believed to be in a position to do some disarming in the European muss any time it takes a notion.

First medical aid by radio may work all right for many ills our flesh or mind is heir to, but a pipe line from the nearest bar is the only way to hurry up the favorite snake bite cure of our daddies.

It is over a year since Franz Josef sent that little note to Servia to be good. Surely it takes a long time to swat Austria, and so many on the job too!

The newest submarine can cross the Atlantic under or over water and back, providing no other undersea voyager prevents it from getting back.

Judging from the year end boasts on all sides, the belligerents have been having an "aitch" of a time putting it over the other fellow.

ECONOMIC THOUGHTS

At a recent convention of financiers and economists a number of solemn forecasts of the business and industrial conditions which will affect this country after the war ends were made by many experts and heavy-weight captains of trade and production, whose opinions pass for much in the world at large.

One of the speakers, George E. Roberts, assistant to the president of the National City Bank of New York, said some things that have peculiar bearing upon Fulton and Fulton people, from the fact that here we are beginning to recognize the necessity of encouraging thrift among the people who work for wages, and because of the recent offer made by the Electric Company to the pupils of the various schools that they may grow up to become citizens firm in the belief that by "saving in little things they can be liberal in great ones."

That The Evening Times' readers may have the benefit of Mr. Roberts' talk to the bankers the following is reprinted:

It would be some compensation for the losses inflicted by the war if out of its experiences there might come a better appreciation of the genuine community of interests that exists in the modern world. When this is understood it will be seen that no nation is in the way of any other nation, or can ever be injured by the prosperity of any other nation. The richer each nation becomes the more capital it has to invest, the greater its powers of production, the more helpful it is to all the rest of the world. And so within our own borders we are interested in those enlightened policies which will promote the greatest possible efficiency in our entire population. The economic waste of war is impressive because it is so apparent, and because it seems to be so deliberate and wanton, but we are surrounded by waste on every hand. The waste of humanity in peace, the waste of idleness, of vice and ignorance. We need to understand that every dollar of capital saved and accumulated, no matter who owns it, is useful to the entire community, and that every idle or incompetent man represents a continuing loss to the community as compared with an industrious and efficient man.

After this war the whole world needs to join in a campaigin to promote efficiency and thrift. There is not one of the warring nations but could readily meet the interest on all its debts, without any curtailment of necessities or comforts, by simply eliminating common, everyday superfluities and waste. A great effort is being made, under the pressure of necessity, to teach this lesson of frugality abroad, but in none of them is it more needed than in the United States.

The idea is widespread in this country that the distribution of wealth is now more important than its production, and that idea finds expressoin in public policies. It is the greatest kind of a mistake, for not only is it certain that you cannot divide any more thanthere is, but also certain that any increase in the stock of wealth is bound to result in a wide distribution of benefits. Just as it is true that the destruction of wealth, by whomsoever owned, is a loss to all the world, so it is true that the creation of new wealth, by whomsoever owned, is a gain to everybody. All new wealth is either in the form of goods for consumption or of equipment intended to increase the supply, or facilitate the distribution, of consumable goods, and, [illegible] qualities of ownership, the end sought in all the activities of the business world is the creation and distribution of more goods for the millions. These are the fundamental facts which lie at the basis of all the social pregress of the past. We know that when 16,000,000 bales of cotton are raised in the United States, cotton goods are bound to be abundant and cheap for the millions. We know that when there is a big wheat crop bread is cheap for the millions. We know, also, that if the rising generation now passing through the schools were properly instructed in the practical arts of production, the output of all the necessaries and comforts could be enormously increased in the United States, and with a more effective organization of industry, the spectacle of want and anarchy, if not banished entirely, might be made very much less threatening than it now is.

The enlightened spirit of progress is exhibited by the work that some of the railroad companies are doing in conducting model farms, and employing lecturers to teach more scientific methods of farming along their lines, expecting to be compensated for their efforts by the greater prosperity of their patrons, and more traffic. In some of the states the bankers have carried on a similar propaganda. It is a good business policy, a sound public policy, and it is the most effective method of dealing with some of the serious problems of the time. The country needs an industrial leadership that will actually increase the national income, rather than a political leadership which makes capital out of discontent and promises impossible benefits through legislation.

The security and development of the social order depends upon sound ideas and the steady amelioration of the condition of the masses. The war with its waste and losses is a brake upon progress, and this makes it more important than ever that the latent capabilities of the people shall be developed and utilized.

Opinions

As Carthage Sees It.

The politicians who are trying to put one over on Congressman Mott by getting some one to run against him for the nomination in the Republican primaries will not succeed because a man with any sense knows that Congressman Mott could not be defeated in the district. He has made good in every way and is a great deal more popular with the people than ever before.

Senator Elon R. Brown is opposed to the short ballot amendment proposed by the Constitutional Convention, which he says is a delusion. There is one thing I like about the senator and that is you always know where to find him. He don't mince things, nor apologize, but hits right out from the shoulder for things he believes to be right. And that's a pretty good trait in a man. If the senator was not quite so strong a party machine man a lot of people would like it better, but what may we expect when he is one of the main spokes in the political wheel.—Carthage Tribune.

Our Lack of Thrift.

In these days of war and rumors of wars meagre accounts reach us of the doings and sayings of the various gatherings and features of the San Francisco Exposition. Among those of which it would be well to know more is the International Congress of Thrift now in progress.

It is a subject on which the American people can learnm üch. In this great resourceful country of natural advantages unmatched anywhere else on earth prosperity has been so easy and wealth accumulation so vast, placing us within 125 years far ahead of the growth of any other people in 10 times that period, that habits of carelessness and waste have become easy.

The old adage that the French housewife will feed a family on what her American sister throws away represents a fact extends all through our life, in public expenditures of every kind, in our enormous fire losses, 10 ope except Russia, in heavy "on top" expenses of corporate management, es pecially in trustified lines that as a rule wipe out the theoretical economies of large scale operation and very largely hampered the inventive genius and enterprise of our people, and in corresponding defects too general in our business, industrial and individual lines. What avoidance of these great wastes would have added to the estimated $125,000,000,000 of our national wealth can only be conjectured. At least the effect can be seen in the fact that while our per capita wealth is far beyond that of any other country, the percentage of thep er capita that does not share in it is one of the largest anywhere. Really the wholesale waste that cuts down what ought to be the heritage of comfort for every American family has, curiously also, been an element in the rolling up among us of fortunes that all the centuries haven ot begun to parallel elsewhere.

It is an economic truth only beginning to be duly appreciated that liberal expenditures beget prosperity in accelerating productive energies throughout all the ranges of industry. But this is true only of expenditures that really get a return. Those that result in better nourishment make a stronger worker. Those that bring a higher standard of living add the vigor of hope to his efficiency. But those that secure things only to throw away do no good to anybody, but offset in part the motive power given to production and trade.—Albany Argus.

County Extravagance.

New York has discovered the waste of county government and a plan of reorganization has been proposed. It is shown that a consolidation of departments could save the county of New York $1,000,000 a year. There is really no need of five county governments in the big city. The authority vested in the counties could be transferred to the greater city or to its boroughs. As a general rule county government throughout the state is the most extravagant and conforms less to present day ideals of progressive government. The glare of publicity seldom dwells upon county offices. Where publicity is lacking evils flourish. It has been shown by Comptroller Pendergast of New York that while the expenses of elective departments have increased 11 per cent. in a few years, the departments officered by appointed men have reduced expenditures 33 per cent. The great spenders are the men elected directly.—Watertown Standard.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

If the work of the Constitutional Convention is ratified at the polls that action will make the next session of the legislature the most important in many years. It will be the duty of the legislature to give definite form and direction to the policies outlined by the convention and to give statutory interpretation to the organic law as amended. It will be the occasion for the exercise of statesmanship not ordinarily expected or required of the New York legislature and by the legislation will much of the results of the Constitutional Convention be ultimately judged.—Rochester Post-Express.

* * *

Unless we have a tariff revision before the end of the war, we are going to have an industrial panic that will make the souphouse days of '93 look like dreams of prosperity. It is up to the people of this country and of every city in it to see that the party of protection, which has stood for prosperity, goes back into next year, and that is not the remnant of a party which Mr. Perkins is moving around with, but the good old Republican party which, for fifty years stood the test and produced a prosperity that made the people of the United States the most prosperous people in the history of the world.—Yonkers News.

* * *

Only one American merchant steam er under the American flag now crosses the Pacific Ocean. The rest of the trans-Pacific fleet, not large, but respectable, now flies the flag of Japan, under which it has been driven by the La Follette seaman's act. It might be called a submarine act from its destructiveness.—Watertown Times.

Two-Family House

on Schuyler and Second Sts. Five room apartments, all improvements.

I. ALDERMAN

Phones: 2242-Office; 1242-Residence

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

News Mostly of a Political Nature From the Nation's Seat of Government for Times' Readers.

Washington, Aug. 23.—(Special Correspondence) Nearly every man carries a pocket knife. Eighty per cent. of the cost of producing a pocket knife is expended for labor. Under the 50 per cent. tariff rates in 1889 the American production of pocket knives amounted to $730,000 annually. In 1892, under the 90 per cent. rates of the McKinley tariff (Republican) the production increased to $1,500,000, with an increase of revenue on importation of $148,000.

From 1893 to 1897, under the Wilson (Democratic) tariff of 53 per cent. the industry barely survived, sales shrunk 52 per cent., wages were reduced 25 per cent. and operatives employed but part time.

From 1897 to 1912, under the Dingley and Payne rates, (both Republican) the American production increased to $3,580,000, employing more than 4,000 operatives at wages averaging from $12 to $27 a week, compared with average weekly wages of from $4.30 to $8.00 in Austria, Germany and Belgium. Based on importations from 1909 to 1912, the Payne rate gave an equivalent ad valorem duty of from 80.63 to 77.66 per cent. Since 1897 three German factories employing 650 workmen and representing an investment of over $500,000, have been established in this country.

To a witness who showed that the importation of pocket knives, compared with domestic production was one to three, Mr. Underwood, then a minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, stated that inasmuch as this was a revenue-producing article, more than one-third of which was brought into this country, he did not think the rate should be changed, provided there was a difference in wages. (See page 2150, "Tariff Hearings" for 1908.) This was an acknowledgement on the part of a Democrat that difference in wages should be considered in drafting a tariff law.

There were five classifications of pocket knives in the Republican tariff law, according to value per dozen, ranging from 40c to over $3.00. It was in the three higher classifications, from over 50c to over $3.00 per dozen, that the American factories felt the competition mose severely. Certain duties were also laid on assembled, but not fully finished knives, and blades, handles or other parts.

With this information before him, and notwithstanding his former declaration, quoted above, Mr. Underwood, when he became chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and leader of the House, laid a general duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem on all knives, parts, etc., valued at not more than one dollar a dozen, and 55 per cent. on those parts valued at more than one dollar a dozen. This gave a relatively high protection on those knives which did not come into competition wth our makes, and cut to the quick the duties on those which were giving us the most trouble.

The effect was instantaneous. Considering finished pocket knives, those assembled, but not finished, and blades etc., the imports, expressed in dozens, for the last quarter during which the Payne law was in operation were, in round numbers, 165,000. For the first quarter under the Democratic tariff law they jumped to 557,000 dozen. (This huge amount was doubtless due to the fact that many were being held pending the passage of the bill.) For the second quarter they were 346,567 dozen, and for the third quarter, the last quarter of the fiscal year 1914, they were 394,509 dozen. Despite the fact that Austria and Germany are locked out, and Belgium is off the map, the imports for the fiscal year just passed indicate that there has not been a very large reducion in importations. England now has the market. If we desire to see more pocket knives with the imprint "Made in America," we will have to have protective duties.

LA TENA'S SHOW WAS FIRST CLASS

The Biddleford, Me., Journal has the following to say concerning La Tena's show:

La Tena's big wild animal circus which arrived in this city at 4:30 o'clock this morning from Dover, N. H., gave its first performance at Piper's Field this afternoon at two o'clock and proved a big success in the line of circus entertainments. The show is bright and clean and overflowing with genuine acts of worthwhile quality and pleasing to young and old alike, with its excellent program of novel numbers, more than one of which would have done credit to a much more pretentious show. Everything about the show was clean and well regulated, the costuming and staging of the various acts was beyond reproach and the entire outfit proved one of quality and considerable merit.

Both in quality of the program and in the show, La Tena's circus proved a genuine credit to the show business as a whole.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated
Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway.

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

GLENWOOD FARM
Milk, Cream and Commercial Buttermilk
Our bottles are washed by steam
Our milk bottled on Farm of
FRED VOGELGSANG
Phone 2510

DRESSMAKING
Promptly and Neatly Done
Prices Reasonable
412 Hannibal st. Fulton, N. Y.

Steamer CITY OF FULTON
Freight & Packet Service
Runs daily between Fulton and Syracuse
Leave Fulton, 5:15 a. m.
Arrive Syracuse, 11 a. m.
Leave Syracuse, 2:50 p. m.
Capt. C. S. Burleigh

A "watermelon smiling on the vine" may be all right but we would lots rather have one look us in the face and grin.—Mason (Ga.) News.

ATLANTIC CITY FIRE LOSS REACHES $250,000

Atlantic City, Aug. 21.—Fire destroyed the Riddle building on the Boardwalk and Pennsylvania avenue today. With a fifteen minute headway the three-story frame building was afire along its entire length before the first engine arrived.

Mayor William Riddle, principal owner, estimated his loss at $70,000. Commodore Louis Kuehnle, politician lost $20,000. The building was covered by $12,000 insurance and there was insurance on $65,000 yearly rents. The total loss was $250,000.

Twelve firms occupying stores along the front of the building met total losses.

The Hotel Strand and Haddon Hall within a hundred yards of the Riddle block, were saved by their own fire fighting force.

Give The Evening Times a trial. It has all the news about all the people you know, and then some more.

Your Wants

Made Known in

THE EVENING TIMES

Reach Nearly 16,000 Eyes Each Day

PRICES:
One Word, one time, 1 Cent
One Word, 3 times, 2 Cents
One Word, 6 times, 3 Cents

CASH WITH ORDER

DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS

It seems Father's happiness lacks staying qualities

Dreaded Rat as Carrier of Disease

By PHILIP HALLER, New York

To stamp out a disease either contagious or infectious to mankind or stock, I agree that no expense or value should be spared in order to arrive at a result without any loss of time, but it seems to me rather a one-sided affair that not only valuable stock but also domestic pets of every description should be sacrificed, whereas nothing is said about the much-dreaded rat, which has been known for years as a disease carrier of the deepest dye.

Nothing is definitely known as to how the hoof-and-mouth disease is spread from one farm to another. It will appear quite mysteriously at a distant line farm and leave the nearer line one perfectly alone, as if it did not exist, and because perhaps one of the disease carriers might be among their number the deputies give orders to slaughter not only valuable stock but also to kill domestic pets.

The authorities should make it compulsory that all rats and even mice in all the infected farms and all farms in the same districts where the disease has not yet appeared be destroyed immediately and the runs and holes of these animals thoroughly disinfected.

The strong and drastic measures now adopted by the authorities could be in many cases avoided and valuable stuck and the lives of our pets spared.

SING SING PRISONERS HAVE PEDIGREED GOAT

Yesterday's New York Herald printed the following from Beason:

"Sing Sing Prison has a pedigreed goat. She is not Warden Osborne's, as a person with a boil might suspect, but it belongs to a prisoner, a delightful chap who killed an old friend here three years ago in a fit of anger or absentmindedness—he is not sure which. The goat's name is Constance, and silly idlers cannot say that (business of snapping the fingers) about her family history.

"The persident of the Beacon Falls Board of Education, H. H. Staart, started something about a week ago by writing to the prisoner at Sing Sing to inquire how he was and if he had any use for a goat. In the return mail he received thei nformation that the prisoner was in robust health and thatl ife, if he but had a pedigreed goat to butt and encourage him, would be one grand mezzo soprano aria. Then Mr. Staart started the goat.

"Well, sir, when Mr. Osborne heard that one of his boys was to have a pretty little goat for his very own he fixed his eyes on the wainscoating of his office for twenty minutes while he determined what action he could take to aid the prisoner without annoying the goat. He, after due and deliberate consideration, issued an edict or ukase stating that the prisoner, during the stay of the goat, would be allowed to use them ountainous country near the prison as a goating ground and genearal butting arena. A large read seal bearing the insign ofa the prison on an eiderdown pollow, was stamped on the left lapel of the ukase.

"It was the intention of the goat given to have the favored prisoner raise goats, and Mr. Osborne, who is in a position to get a goat easily, is expected to obtain one to mate with Constance. The prisoner, whose name is withheld because he is sensitive about the complications following the killing of an old companion, has asked the Mutual Welfare League if he can depend upon its aid and said aid has been voted to him unanimously. As a matter of fact if there was no mountain for the goat the Mutual Wel fare League would consider erecting one.

"Certain persons have expressed the opinion that if Constance sticks close to the happy prisoner shem ay have a long run, one of those fine summer afternoons. Every one at Sing Sing is likely to take one of those runs, it is said."

ITALY'S CRACK MARKSMEN.

They Are All Athletes and Are the Pride of the Army.

The bersaglieri (sharpshooters) are the elite of the Italian army, and each bersagliere is a picked man, chosen for his hardihood and stamina, the average bersagliero being short and thick-set, but with magnificent strength and exceptional powers of endurance.

There is no prouder soldier in the world than the full blown bersagliere as he swaggers along the street of an Italian town in his dark blue uniform, with its rich red facings, and on his head, set at a rakish angle, the famous wide brimmed black slouch hat adorned with large, heavy, drooping plumes of green cocks' feathers.

Bersaglieri, by the way, is pronounced ber-sarl-iary.

When on the march the bersaglieri never walk as do other soldiers, but always go at a sort of quick trot.

These 25,000 or so men are among the most perfectly drilled troops in the world. Every single bersagliere, apart from being a man chosen for his endurance, is a fully trained athlete.—Westminster Gazette.

An Idol With Diamond Eyes.

The famous Orloff diamond was once the right eye of the great idol Serringham in the temple of Brahma. This precious gem was stolen at about the beginning of the eighteenth century by a French soldier who had made a pretense of being converted to the Hindu religion in order to gain the confidence of the priests and admission to the temple. The Frenchman first sold the diamond for £2,000. On the next turn it was bought by a banker of Constantinople for £12,000. The banker kept it until 1774 and then sold it to the Russian empress for £90,000 and a life pension. The gem has been in the Russian royal family ever since. As it is now set in the imperial scepter of Russia it presents a flattened, rose cut surface and weighs exactly 194½ carats.

Stinging Rebuke.

A society man said in Newport apropos of a current scandal:

"It reminds me of a very trenchant anecdote. A young married woman at a seashore hotel went up to a pretty girl in white who had been dancing like mad with the first one's husband and said:

"'I've got a last year's coat suit that's quite good, really. To be sure, it's out of style. Still, would you like to have it?'

"The girl blushed red with mortification.

"'What!' she said. 'Do you think I'd wear your cast off clothes?'

"'I thought you might,' hissed the young married woman. 'You seem anxious enough to get my husband.'"
—Exchange.

Grenadiers.

Evelyn writes in his diary under date 1678: "Now were brot into service a new sort of soldiers called Grenadiers, who were dexterous in flinging hand grenades; they had furred caps with coped crowns, which made them look very fierce: and some had long hoods hanging down behind as we picture fools." The original grenadiers hurled their grenades, and then charged the enemy with hatchets.—London Standard.

Not the Usual Kind.

"What a fool exercise fencing must be for women."

"Why so? I always understood it was fine."

"Here Maude Binks is taking lessons, and she told me yesterday she was learning how to feint."

Before and After.

Stella—When you are engaged you tell him that he must economize. Bella—And after you are married he tells you that you must.—Boston Journal.

Lorraine.

Before Lorraine was united with France in 1736 it belonged to the dethroned king of Poland. Before that it belonged to Austria.

Home Town Helps

BUILT AROUND A DEAD TREE.

Summer Rest Seat That Is Not Expensive, and an Ornament to Any Grounds.

The fact that summer rest seats do not have to be expensive to be attractive is demonstrated in the seat seen in the accompanying illustration. The seat has been termed the "Tree Summer Seat," from the fact that it is really built around a tree which was at one time growing at the point where

Attractive Summer Seat and Shade Built About the Trunk of a Dead Tree.

it now stands. Upon finding that the tree had lost all signs of life, the gardener in this park devised the novel idea of turning the dead trunk into this artistic seat rather than dig it out bodily.

Suiting the action to the decision he cut the main limbs off about six feet from the ground and to the top of these he fastened a pretty roof, which is made of palm branches. This done, the seat, which runs all around the trunk at a distance of about a foot and a half from the ground, was made out of sections of palm branches. In addition to being inexpensive, this seat is one of the most attractive in this very elaborate park.

This suggestion might well be followed by others. It is not an uncommon sight to see unsightly dead trees in public parks, which might be converted into useful and ornamental objects instead.—World's Advance.

SCREEN OF GOOD APPEARANCE

Has Durability and Is Distinguished Looking, Is Claim Made for New Idea on Market.

The attitude of the average person toward screens is expressed by the epigram, "Screens is Screens." When the fly fooler is in need of repairs, the man who is doing the work gets a few yards of screen with no regard to its nonrusting and wearing abilities. A western concern has invented a rust-proof which, acording to the manufacturers, is finished with ten coats composed of three different materials. The copper coats are put on first; then the zinc coats are applied, and lastly a finishing material of lacquer is put on, which protects the zinc and also adds to the rust-resisting qualities of the screen.

All these coats are applied to the wire cloth after weaving by an electro-galvanizing process.

The color after finishing is a dull aluminum, making a handsome, distinguished looking screen.

Billboards a Public Nuisance.

Billboards are a public nuisance. They are dangers to human beings who have to live near them. They present real perils from the standpoint of public health, fire protection, police protection and reasonable safeguarding against accident.

This is the new and practical principle upon which the city council is now asked to amend Sections 706 and 707 of the present building code.

It is a weapon against the billboard nuisance forged out of the perfectly definite practical rights of the citizen instead of from that newer metal known as his aesthetic rights. We may not have reached the stage when we have established the fact that a citizen has the right to be protected against eye-sores, but we certainly long ago reached the point when we recognized that his sanitary well being, the protection of his life and property were charges of the state.—Chicago Post.

Barters Soul for Lump of Soil.

The vice of earth eating is spreading through tropical parts of the Americas, the natives being from infancy addicted to the fatal habit, known scientifically as geophagy. It is always fatal, producing dysentery in adults and dropsy in the very young. Native mothers inculcate the vice into their children by giving them chunks of soft clay to eat. Once fastened on a person, the vice of geophagy becomes insatiable, and the victim will barter his immortal soul for a lump of soft, white clay.

While other nations shoulder the cost and sacrifices of the big war Japan craftily gobbles up all that war tosses her way.

The mention of that new folding dinner pail makes one think of dinners that feel like making a roly poly inside the stomach.

The cost of radium has fallen again. If this keeps on radium will soon be within the reach of the poorest household.

If the sun doesn't shine every day it has a knack of making up for lost time with interest.

The purchaser of Belgium would better wait and deal with the last grabber.

FORESTS AND MOISTURE.

Trees Conserve Water, Aid Percolation and Retard Evaporation.

Trees drink in and transpire an enormous quantity of water. This giving off tempers the dryness of the nearby atmosphere. Moisture bearing currents of air are caught by forest areas as they are not by the heated plains. Local showers may thus become more frequent where trees abound, or at least the availability of whatever rain may fall is increased for the locality by forest growths.

Foliage, twigs and branches break the fall of the raindrops. So does the litter on the forest floor. Hence the soil under this cover is not compacted as in the open fields but is kept loose and granular, so water can readily penetrate and percolate. The water reaches the ground more slowly, dripping gradually from the leaves, branches and trunks, and thus more time is allowed for it to sink into the soil and appear again in springs or subsoil moisture lower down.

In forests there is much less evaporation of moisture than in the open country because sun and wind do not have such free play. It is estimated that forests have from 50 to 60 per cent of water supply more than the open fields because of increased percolation and decreased evaporation.—Country Gentleman.

Immortalized.

Brown—That's the cuckoo from a clock I used to have. I have the highest respect and admiration for it, because it is the only thing that ever dared to butt in while my wife was talking.—Boston Journal.

Too True.

You may break, you may shatter
A ten dollar bill,
And you'll find that the remnants
Won't cling to you still.
—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

MAKING FARMING PAY

EVERY farmer hopes to make a profit as the result of his labors. He toils early and late and spares no trouble to see that his crops are properly planted and harvested. His stock requires constant attention, and, taking it altogether, he has few spare minutes.

Most of the farmers in our community are prosperous. Our market is a good one, while there are certain things to be desired, and we all reap our share of the results to our advantage.

There is one benefit which the farmer receives from his labors that we do not share in but in the making of which we all have a hand. That is the added value of his holdings as they grow in desirability and as the demand for land in our neighborhood increases.

Because increased land values come as the result of conditions which afford additional opportunities of profitable crop raising, not the least of which is the market which permits of a quick and desirable sale. Naturally there can be no need of a market if there is nothing to sell, nor can there be a profitable sale unless there is the right market.

So the increase in the value of the farm comes with the better market conditions, the farmer finding better prices as the market becomes more popular and the market becoming more popular with the number of farmers.

THOSE WHO HELP TO MAKE THE MARKET BETTER ARE ENTITLED TO THE THANKS AND GOOD WILL OF THE FARMER. We all try our best to bring about such a condition and in this way we help to make farming pay.

As a result of our efforts to help the farmer we expect him to do something in return. And when the thought is carefully analyzed it will be seen that we are actually asking him only to help himself even more than he will be helping us, by doing that which we ask.

We ask the farmer to buy his merchandise at home instead of sending to the big mail order houses for his goods. We believe that he can buy at home just as advantageously as to send his orders out of town and that he will be even better satisfied with his merchandise if he buys of our local storekeepers. But the main point is this: We need all of the money in town. We need it for the purposes of business and we need the business that he is accustomed to send away to the mail order houses.

We want to stop their encroachments on local trade. We want to encourage local business men to provide stocks suitable and sufficient for local consumption, but if we send away for the goods we need, then the local business men will become discouraged and decline to invest their money and credit in stocks for our town.

In order to help himself the farmer must help the local merchant. It is only by such reciprocal conditions that a community can become prosperous and grow into a bigger community. And it is only by the fact that a farm is located in proximity to a good market that the farm will become more valuable.

Even if a farmer can make a profit on the buying of certain goods from a mail order house, in the end it will mean that he has helped to stultify his home market, which tends to keep down land values. A DULL MARKET NEVER MADE A BIG TOWN.

In this, we can all help and we are trying to help. The farmers who send their orders to the mail order houses do not think of the effect which their acts have on the community. They do not realize that they are helping to create a sentiment which cannot but injure the financial condition of our home town; a sentiment which interferes with the growth of the community and with the prosperity of every owner of land.

So, to make farming pay, in both the direct and the indirect way, stand by the townspeople and help local business conditions. Every farmer has a share and an interest in his home town. He is as much affected by the prevailing conditions in the town as he is by the conditions on his own farm. THE TOWN CANNOT HAVE PROSPERITY WITHOUT HIS CO-OPERATION AND HE CANNOT LOOK FOR PROSPERITY IF HE DOES NOT LIVE IN A PROSPEROUS COMMUNITY.

Any man can injure his community by failing to co-operate with those whose interests are similar to his own. Shortsightedness may make a man believe that he is not included in this general rule, but few can successfully evade its application.

Make farming pay by helping to "boost" your home town. Do your business with our local storekeepers. You will prosper more in the long run.

BUY YOUR MERCHANDISE AT HOME.

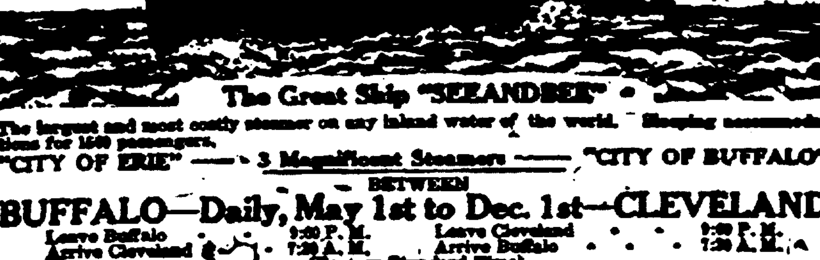
WARNER'S STORE

Why not trade there? You will find it one of the best family stores in town. While we do not advertise to give goods away, we will sell you first-class groceries on as small a margin of profits as is consistent with safe business. You know that some goods are so cheap in quality that they are dear in price. We deliver goods and take orders when requested and we give valuable presents with tea and coffee; also movie coupons with each cash purchase.

THE WARNER GROCERY

OPPOSITE CITY HALL

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND



The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

The largest and most costly steamer on any inland water of the world. Sleeping accommodations for 1500 passengers.

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

Beautifully colored sectional puzzle chart, showing both exterior and interior of The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE" sent on receipt of five cents to cover postage and mailing. Also ask for our 24-page pictorial and descriptive booklet free.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

Have You Joined Our Club

By so doing you can buy Electric Home Helps for

25c DOWN
25c a WEEK

A New Stock of Electric Irons, Grills and Percolators just received

THE ELECTRIC CO.

103 Oneida Street

Those You Know

Mrs. John B. Patterson and daughter, Camille, of New Castle, Pa., have been visiting Miss Mame Nealis for the past few days. Mrs. Patterson was formerly Mary Reta Murphy of this city.

* * *

The Misses Helen Gartland, Kathryn Gartland and Veronica Carraway were the fair week guests of the Misses Nealis.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Albee of Syracuse are visiting Mrs. Albee's sister, Mrs. Vincent Stearns of this city.

* * *

Master James Greene of Caughdenoy, who visited his gradfather, James Greene, of Oneida last week, returned Thursday.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Parsons has returned from a recent visit with relatives at Cardiff.

* * *

Floyd Fullerton of Sanford, Florida, was here Thursday for the fair.

* * *

Neil Parsons of Pennellville visited relatives here Thursday.

* * *

Miss Flora Owen, who visited last week at the home of Ernest Simons, has returned to the home of her nephew, Fowler Baldwin.

* * *

Mrs. D. B. Northrup has returned from visiting relatives at Watertown.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Orren Barrett, who have been visiting friends here for thep ast three weeks, left for their home at Delton, Mich., Friday.

* * *

F. Ross Eaton, proprietor of the Onyx, spent Saturday and Sunday in Syracuse on business.

* * *

Mrs. Floyd Fullerton and children of Hannibal visited at Mrs. A. Z. Wolever's last week.

* * *

Mrs. Belle Wheaton of Gilbert Mills visited friends here Sunday.

* * *

Wanted—Four high school boys, 15 years old or over, to work after school hours. Fulton Light Heat & Power Co., 103 Oneida St. 212

* * *

Miss Marie McCollum is entertaining Miss Stella Remington of Phoenix.

* * *

R. L. McCully, secretary of the Van Wagenen Inc., is at Sandy Pond for this week. This resort is reached by the R. F. D. route at Lacona.

* * *

Mrs. Jarvis Newman of Oenonta is the guest of Mrs. Wendell D. Knowlton of 66 West 2nd st.

"The best seller," is the expression of merchants handling Black Baking Co.'s products. adv.

BIG CATTLE AT SANDY CREEK

E. M. Hastin[illegible] of Big Holstein [illegible] Exhibit—Pro[illegible]ders There, To[illegible]

Sandy Creek, [illegible] of the program of the first day of the meeting of the Sandy Creek, Richland, Orwell and [illegible] Society, which [illegible] at [illegible] Creek tomorrow, there will be [illegible] ment sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

The exhibit and sale of the cattle will be in charge of E. M. Hastings of Lacona, a pioneer in handling Holsteins and conducting sales in various parts of the country. He will be assisted by Colonel C. H. Wart and Colonel B. V. Kelley.

Although Lacona has been the home of the Holstein-Friesians for many years, this will be the first big display of the black and white cattle in this vicinity. Lacona Holsteins have a national reputation, and during the past few years there have been a large number of shipments of the black and white to all sections of the country.

Mr. Hastings, who is arranging the details for the exhibit, said today that present indications point to a big sale. He also stated that the cattle to be placed in the ring are of good individual quality, and that some of the black and whites are remarkably well bred. The large number of applications for catalogues, continued Mr. Hastings, indicates a considerable degree of interest

In the ring will be more than sixty heifers and young cows selected from the pure-bred Holstein herds of Sandy Creek and neighboring towns. Among the exhibitors will be Grant Farrington of Pulaski, who has a large herd. Other consignors include Hastings & Prescott, Henry Stevens & Son, De Witt & Wills, the B. E. Mead estate, A. T. Blount, W. J. Snyder, J. H. Hamer, H. A. Fish, D. J. Hollis and Leon More of Lacona, Colvin & Deshane of Richland and Whitney & Howard of Mexico.

NEHASANE DEGREE TEAM TO REHEARSE

The degree team of Nehasane Rebekah lodge is preparing for an active fall and winter campaign of work. That proficiency may work its efforts frequent rehearsals are to be in order, the first of them to occur tomorrow evening at Odd Fellows' remple in Oneida st. All members are urged to be present at 8 o'clock sharp.

CHARLES MILNES

Charles Milnes, aged 59, died at his home, 259 West Second st., last night after an illness of several weeks. He is survived by his widow, one son, William, and one daughter, Edith, of Syracuse.

The deceased was a native of Leeds, England, and came to this country when a small boy with his parents, who settled in this city. For several years he was a loom fixer at the American Woolen Mills, and about eight years ago went back to his native land on a visit. When he returned his sight was impaired, and for seven years he was confined to his home and unable to continue his work. For the past year, during which time his sight began to improve slightly, he was watchman for the American Woolen Mill company.

He was taken ill about three weeks abo and little hope was held out for his recovery during the past week. The funeral services will be held from his late residence Wednesday afternoon at 2:30, and Rev. Charles Olmstead, of the First Congregational church, will officiate. Burial will be in Mt. Adnah.

"Black's white bread" and Black's cookies have won a place here. They suit the taste. adv

WINTER INSTITUTES

At a meeting held in Oswego Court House Saturday morning a series of farm institutes, under the auspices of the Institute Bureau of the State Department of Agriculture, were arranged for this county. Fulton will share in the benefits to be derived by a [illegible] days' institute, which will be held here some time this fall, the date to be decided later. Extension [illegible] will be opened in Pennellville, [illegible] Mexico for one week [illegible] will be held in Lacona, [illegible] well, Mt. Pleasant, Palermo, Williamstown, N. Scriba and Central Square.

Instruction will be given in domestic science, home economics, dairy products, corn raising, and in certain sections where the farmers are devoting their time to raising special crops, competent instructors will lecture on methods of handling these products.

FORMER FULTON-OWNED FIRM MOVES PLANT

The Kitts Manufacturing Company of Oswego has moved into a new building recently erected in W. Seneca st. The company manufactures high and low water alarms for manufacturing plants and other water power devices. The Hunter company of this city formerly owned a controling interest in thep lant, which they sold recently to James Parker and Marvin E. King of Oswego.

Black Baking Company time in Fulton is at all times. Your grocer sells the goods. adv

ESSENTIALS OF PITCHING.

First Comes Control, Then Knowledge of a Batter's Weakness.

"Control is the thing," say all the great pitchers, and all the great pitchers agree that a study of the batsman is next in importance. There are certain batters who can punish certain kinds of balls, while against a different style of pitching they are correspondingly weak. If a batter likes a fast ball at the waist line it becomes the duty of the wise pitcher never to give him a ball to his liking. Perhaps he is weak on a curve ball at the knee on the outside. The foxy pitcher makes a specialty of offering him that kind of delivery in abundance. In deciding what is best to pitch to the various batters a brainy catcher is of wonderful assistance.

Then, too, the pitcher must study situations. When he divines that a sacrifice is the play it is usually the best plan to keep the ball high. Such a ball is harder to meet squarely, while it is almost impossible to give it definite direction. On a low ball the skillful bunter can usually place it toward first or third, as is desired. For batters who have a tendency to pull away pitchers usually keep the ball on the outside, mostly depending on the curve. Seldom do batters who pull meet such balls squarely. As a rule they hit fast balls on the inside hard. The batter who hugs the plate closely and steps into the ball is bothered most by a fast ball on the inside, as it has a tendency to make him meet the ball on the handle, thereby losing most of the force he puts into the swing.

The pitcher must also take into consideration the position of his infield and must know who is covering the base on a throw, so that he may pitch to aid his infielders.—Billy Evans in St. Nicholas.

New York's First Ferry.

Cornelius Dircksen was the first official ferryman on the island of Manhattan. The mooring place on the Manhattan side was about where Water street crosses the present Peck slip. He started the system in 1637. Passengers who wanted to be rowed over blew a horn for the skipper if he chanced to be absent when they arrived. From Dircksen's skiff grew the ferry system of the city.

No Chance.

"Your digestive apparatus is all out of kilter," said the doctor after examining his patient. "The best advice I can give you is to discharge your cook and get a new one."

"It can't be done, Doc," answered the patient sadly. "I'm married to her."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

She Was Ready.

Former Mistress — I would like to give you a good recommendation, Delia, but my conscience compels me to state that you never got the meals on time. I wonder how I can put that in a nice sort of way? Delia—Yez moight jist say that Oi got the meals the same way as Oi got me pay.—Puck.

Why He Was Sad.

"Why so sad and downcast?"

"My wife has threatened to leave me."

"Cheer up. Women are always threatening something like that, but they hardly ever do it."

"That's what I was thinking."—Houston Post.

March of Progress.

"What has become of love in a cottage, anyhow?"

"It has given away to incompatibility in a bungalow."—Kansas City Journal.

The first duty of a man is still that of subduing fear.—Carlyle.

J. ALF. EDGARTON AT PLATTSBURG

He Is One of Two of County's Young Men Under Military Training at Big Camp.

J. Alfred Edgarton, son of Lee Edgarton of this city, is the only Fultonian at the encampment of business men at Plattsburg, and the other Oswego county representative at the camp is E. J. Connolly of Oswego. Mr. Edgarton is now a seasoned veteran of the camp, as he spent the month of July on the grounds with the encampment of college students, and during their month of warplay, the Fultonian was a corporal with one of the companies engaged. He was asked to report at the business mens encampment in order to assist in drilling some of the "rookies" who came from all sections of the United States to get a taste of war life and incidentally to learn as much as possible of the manual of arms and military tactics in a short time.

Yesterday 350 cavalrymen of the camp, including Mayor Mitchell of New York and Robert Bacon, one time Ambassador to France, rode through the streets of Plattsburg in the downpour of rain before many of the residents had seen the light of day. Several of the infantry companies bivouacked on the shores of Lake Champlain Saturday night in the terrific storm that swept that section and it is safe to assume that the majority of the business men fervently wished for the shelter of their homes.

Mr. Edgarton reports some of the usual horse-play which features all similar encampments and tells of the methods used by the campers in persuading one of their number to bathe frequently, as well as other incidents which prove that all the "rookies" have not found the affair a pink tea.

NEW ORCHESTRA HOLDS AFTERNOON REHEARSAL

The work of the new orchestra comprising members of the local council, Modern Woodmen of America, is receiving a lot of recognition. Yesterday afternoon the members of the orchestra went through their stunts in rehearsal at the home of George W. Roy, 208 Highland st., and friends and neighbors were duly rewarded for the time and attention they gave the musicians. Besides selections of a higher order the popular songs were received with a great deal of applause.

New Potatoes, per peck (15lbs.), 18 at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

State of New York, Office of the State Commission of Highways, Albany, N. Y.—Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30, Laws of 1909, as amended by Chapter 646, Laws of 1911, and Chapter 80, Laws o f1913, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office, No. 55 Lancaster street, Albany, N. Y., at 1 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, the 26th day of August, 1915, for the improvement of the following highways: Oswego County—Road No. 5408; Fulton City; East First st. Mileage, 0.36.

Maps, pans, specifications and estimates may be seen and proposal forms obtained at the office of the Commission in Albany, N. Y., and also at the office of Division Engineer, Chas. J. McDonough, 433 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

The especial attention of bidders is called to "Information for Bidders" in the itemized proposal, specifications and contract agreement.

Proposals for each road or contract must be represented in a saparate sealed envelope, endorsed on the outside with the name and number of the road or contract for which the proposal is made. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check payable to the order of the State Commission of Highways for an amount equal to at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal which such check accompanies.

This check will be held by the Commission until the contract and bond are duly executed.

The successful bidder will be required to give a bond for fifty per cent. of the amount of the contract; such bond to be executed by a surety company to be approved by the Commission, or a bond secured by the deposit of collateral securities to be approved by the Commission.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

EDWIN DUFFEY,
Commissioner.

I. J. MORRIS,
Secretary.

THE STATE FAIR

An educational scoring for butter and cheese will be held at the New York State Fair at Syracuse under the direction of the Cornell dairy students' association in co-operation with the state fair authorities.

There are always a number of entries and exhibits of butter and cheese, and these naturally vary in quality.

These variations are said to afford an unusual opportunity for dairymen to obtain practice in judging such dairy products. Since the object of the state fair is to educate people along agricultural lines, it is thought that this educational scoring will be one more step toward utilizing the large exhibit of dairy products in an educational way; and everyone who is interested is not only invited by the fair authorities but urged to be present to take part in the scoring test.

The work will be in charge of men who are competent judges of dairy products, both from a scinetific and a market standpoint.

Fulton Keynotes

Miss Frances Forsyth announces receipt of bound volumes of McClure's magazine from 1893 until the present date. Dr. Henry P. DeForest is the donor. Mrs. DeForest is the daughter of Mrs. Eleanor Van Wagenen whose former home in 1. 4th st., South, is now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Giesler.

* * *

George E. Taylor, former linotype operator in The Evening Times office, has secured a situation with the Corse Press, Sandy Creek.

Miss Florence Deuel has been entertaining Miss Bessie Wood of Syracuse.

* * *

Interesting articles of wear and otherwise bob up at rummage sales and the one to be held by the Parish Aid Society of Zion church will be no exception to the rule. Thursday, Friday and Saturday are the dates and the place, Stranahan & Loves old store inO neida st.

* * *

Arthur C. Windin of 163 N. 5th st. and Miss Wilhelmina Davis of 317 First st secured a marriage license Saturday morning

* * *

Mrs Dora Munger will remain in Riverside, Cal, for several months.

* * *

The Rev. Jacob Hahn, pastor of the Hannibal Baptist church, is spending a portion of his vacation at Sandy Creek.

* * *

Today is the 60th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Peck, father and mother of the Rev. C. L. Peck, former pastor of the First M. E. church, this city. The event will be celebrated at the family home in Sandy Creek.

* * *

A. C. Haven of Hannibal raised and shipped this season, from two and a half acre berry patch, more than 6,000 quarts of raspberries, besides having a good yield of black berries

* * *

The Misses Marjorie and Genevieve Joy, of Syracuse, spent the week-end with Miss Isabella Diamond, of 557 West First st., and attended the Oswego County Fair races Friday.

* * *

Miss Elsie McIntosh, cashier of the New York shop, is enjoying a two weeks' vacaiton.

* * *

Irving Galusha, correspondent of the Syracuse Journal, spent the week-end at Auburn. During Mr. Galusha's absence Harold F. Keeler was in charge of the Journal office.

* * *

Miss Genevieve Collins of Hannibal st. returned yesterday from a vacation trip of two weeks spent in Utica, Sandy Pond, Buffalo and Thousand Islands.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Greene had visitors from Syracuse recently.

* * *

Mrs. C. A. TenBroeck and daughter Lina, returned from Syracuse, where they were called on account of an accident befalling the lady's daughter, Mrs. Butts. She fell down a steep embankment.

* * *

Miss Merle Parker, who has been spending her vacation with her grandparents, returned to Cato Monday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Bennett and family wereg uests of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Washer and J. W. Bennett on Saturday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. G. LaBarn of Geneva have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Merton Reynolds of Utica st.

* * *

Lester Gillespie entertained the P. K. club at his home on the Whitaker road last week. Refreshments were served and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all.

* * *

Mrs. Harrison of Syracuse is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. Amdursky. South 4th st.

* * *

Miss Helen Drake of Rochester, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Merton Reynolds, of Utica st., has returned home.

* * *

Miss Nina Blake is spending a vacation near Rochester.

* * *

Miss Marian Dickinson of North 6th st. is visiting in Boston.

* * *

Linden W. Hyde of 6th st. will spend the coming week visiting his friends and relatives at Mt. Pleasant and vicinity.

S. W. MERRILL RETURNS.

S. W. Merrill has returned from a trip to Detroit and Canada. He is at his home, 215 Erie st. and feels greatly improved in health. The Canadian authorities were not in the least suspicious of Mr. Merrill's looks and he was not challenged by the border guards.

PI[illegible]

Rev. and [illegible] and daugh[illegible] guests of [illegible]

Mr. and [illegible] tained Mr. [illegible] Sunday. [illegible] and auto [illegible]

Many fr[illegible] held at Fu[illegible]

T. M Ste[illegible] of friends [illegible]

Mrs. J. [illegible] ple of w[illegible] John Pie[illegible]

Joseph [illegible] usual.

Mrs. W[illegible] guest of [illegible] Syracuse.

Mr. and [illegible] Sunday gu[illegible] Sherwood.

Miss E[illegible] Monday [illegible] cent gu[illegible]

BIG SALE OF

POCKET KNIVES

Knives from a leading manufacturer—made to retail up to 75c.

While they last at **39c**

EVERY KNIFE GUARANTEED

A. M. DRUSE & CO.

7 South First Street.

Only 1 day more — $5 installs the SCIENTIFIC STERLING in your kitchen

THE LAST DAY YOU CAN SECURE THE "SCIENTIFIC STERLING" ON CLUB TERMS

CLUB CLOSES AT 6.30 O'CLOCK ——— TUESDAY, AUGUST 24th

For Twenty Days we have been telling the housewives of Ful-[ton] about the "Scientific Sterling"—the marvelous new "Gas Range [th]at Burns Coal."

For Twenty Days we have been building the Co-operative [Cl]ub, offering every purchaser of a "Sterling Scientific" terms and [va]lues that they were never before able to secure on any range, [an]d will never be able to secure again.

The response has been astonishing even though we knew that [th]e "Scientific Sterling" is far in advance of any gas, coal, or "com-[bi]nation" range previously manufactured. The "Scientific Sterling" [ha]s taken Fulton by storm.

On the last day this number will be largely increased. [M]ore housewives will inspect the "*Scientific Sterling*" than on [an]y other one day. More members will be added to the Co-op-[er]ative Club—for this is positively the last day the money-[sa]ving Co-operative Club will be in force.

The "*Scientific Sterling*" appeals to every woman who wants [m]odern appliances in her kitchen. Summer demands the use [of] gas—the "*Scientific Sterling*" is a perfect gas range for all [p]urposes. Chill, wet days, fall weather, and winter's cold often [m]ake the use of coal in any kitchen a real comfort—the "*Scien-[ti]fic Sterling*" is a modern "*Sterling*" coal range complete in [ev]ery detail. Cleanliness is an essential in the modern home—[th]e "*Scientific Sterling*" is easy to clean, and easy to keep clean. [E]fficiency in the kitchen makes housework easier—the "*Scien-[ti]fic Sterling*" cuts labor, and cooking costs to a minimum. The ["S]cientific Sterling" is the most economical range for any fuel—[bu]rns less gas than the average gas range, and less coal than the [av]erage coal range—but it gets the maximum amount of heat [fro]m the coal that is burned. In summer's heat—in winter's [ch]ill—every day is vacation day for the woman who owns a ["S]cientific Sterling".

The "SCIENTIFIC RANGE" is the Different Range

It is the first range ever built with a single oven baking as [w]ell with gas as with coal.

It is the first two-fuel range in which the gas burners and [th]e coal fire box are inbuilt—an integral part of one construc-[tio]n. The "*Scientific Sterling*" is not a "combination"—it [bu]rns both gas and coal in a single range.

In the "*Scientific Sterling*" the oven is not cramped in order [to] obtain space for air circulation. The "*Scientific Sterling*" [ov]en is standard size. It bakes with gas better than most gas [ra]nges because the heavy walls hold the heat—for the same [re]ason it uses much less gas. When used with coal heated air [flo]ws around five sides of the oven—it bakes evenly—there is [no] obstruction because of the gas burners. No changes are [ne]cessary to bake with either gas or coal. All baking is done [dir]ectly on the oven bottom. The products of combustion are [dra]wn off through one flue—there is no stoppage in the draft, and back drafts are impossible. No fumes can escape into the kitchen. With a properly constructed chimney, the draft is always perfect.

The Safety Oven Damper makes the "*Scientific Sterling*" accident proof. You cannot light the oven burner without providing an outlet for all fumes. Gas cannot be turned on without providing a safety exit into the flue and out of the house. The gas flame is always in sight, but no gas from the oven burner escapes into the kitchen. The Safety Damper is always on guard. Use gas for baking, and a slow fire for comfort—it is perfectly safe. The Safety Damper is another feature found only on the "*Scientific Sterling.*"

The "*Scientific Sterling*" takes up no more room than the average gas or coal range, though it serves all the purposes of a standard five burner gas range, and a standard six hole coal range—and it has an extra deep fire box, combustion chamber, and ash pan for cleanliness and fuel economy.

One giant burner, three small burners, simmering burner and oven burner for gas; two griddles directly over the fire, and four indirect for coal. Extra large water front—more hot water with less time and less fuel.

THE BEST GAS RANGE, AND THE BEST COAL RANGE, SET SIDE BY SIDE, ARE NOT AS EFFICIENT AS ONE SINGLE OVEN "SCIENTIFIC STERLING" THAT BURNS BOTH GAS AND COAL.

OUR CLUB PLAN IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

The "*Scientific Sterling*" is the one range equally adaptable for summer comfort and winter convenience. It does the work of two other ranges, and costs less.

$77.00 buys the "*Scientific Sterling*" when sold for cash. It will not be sold for less under any circumstances.

But for one day more, and one day only,—you can take advantage of our money-saving Club Plan—you can buy the "*Scientific Sterling*" on terms that will not again be duplicated to anyone. You will save money by buying your "*Scientific Sterling*" now.

We have cut our profit to a shadow; we have made an immense number of sales in a short time; we have cut selling expense lower than it will ever be again. We have saved money on freight, rent, hauling, storage, handling, and salesmen—these savings we pass along to the Club Purchasers.

A Liberal Credit Offer

We cannot reduce the price on the "*Scientific Sterling*", and we are not selling the "*Scientific Sterling*" on installments, with a discount for cash. In granting credit to Club Purchasers we have added nothing to the cash price; no interest, collection charges, or other items usually added for time payments. All charges are covered by the savings we make for you. The Club Plan allows us to make terms that demand no sacrifice from anyone.

$5.00 First Payment—$2.00 a Week

That covers the whole cost. For a payment of only $5.00 we put the "*Scientific Sterling*" in your kitchen. You pay the balance at the rate of only $2.00 a week until the regular cash price is paid. We grant you credit for eight months. You have the use of the "*Scientific Sterlong*" now, in the summer when you need it most, paying only a little at a time. The "*Scientific Sterling*" is worth more than it costs to anyone.

Free Trial and Free Installation

As soon a the first payment is made we deliver the "*Scientific Sterling*" to your home, and set it up complete in your kitchen. You may take 30 days to test the Range, and return it if it is in any way unsatisfactory.

There are no other costs. Later purchasers will pay $10 at least for gas, water, and stove pipe, connections, and labor of installation. Club Purchasers get their installation absolutely free. We furnish all material and labor for connections above the floor. We cannot offer free installation to anyone after the Club is closed—this offer holds good for only one day more. No free trial after the Club is closed.

Insurance Contract Feature

One great objection to installment buying is the hardship that the payments may impose in case of accident. Club Purchasers are absolutely protected against misfortune—we assume the risk. In case of death or disability, all future payments will be cancelled, and a clear bill of sale issued for the Range. This removes the last objection to the payment plan. But we will not assume any liability after the Club is closed.

Guarantee and Service

The "*Scientific Sterling*" is sold to Club Purchasers with the strongest guarantee that we can write, signed by the manufacturers, the Siil Stove Works of Rochester, and by ourselves.

We guarantee the "*Scientific Sterling*" to perform its work in an efficient way—guarantee against any defect in material, workmanship, or installation—and against the possibility of repairs for one year. This we can do, because we make the installation for the Club Purchasers—those who buy the "Scientific Sterling" before AUGUST twenty-fourth. We cannot guarantee proper installation except to Club Purchasers. In addition to making the installation, we have all ranges inspected after they have been in service—just to show you how to get the best results with the greatest economy of fuel.

Consider These Terms

We know that you have never before been offered such liberal terms on any range—just as we know that no other range has ever been equal to the "*Scientific Sterling*".

You must buy now to take advantage of these terms. You can delay no longer. One day longer—then the Co-operative Club is closed.

You have every reason to buy the "*Scientific Sterling*" now—we confidently believe that this one last day will be the greate t day in the sales history of our store.

[P]HONE YOUR ORDER

Phone orders for the "Scientific Sterling" will be received until 6:00 P. M. August 24th and on such orders a range will be held subject to the terms of the Club Plan until 12:00 o'clock noon August 25th.

Mail orders, when accompanied by a remittance of $5.00 to cover first payment, will be received if mailed before 12:00 midnight, August 24th, and a "Scientific Sterling" will be held subject to the terms of the Club Plan for the buyer.

We expect August 24th to surpass all records in the history of our store, in the number of visitors who will be interested in the demonstration of the "*Scientific Sterling*"—the Gas Range that Burns Coal. The store will be open at 6:30 o'clock A. M., and will close at 6:30 o'clock P. M.

We make an extra effort to show everyone as much attention and courtesy as possible—the "*Scientific Sterling*" is well worth the attention of every housewife in Fulton, and it will be a pleasure to show you wherein it is superior to any range you know, and the extra advantages offered by the Club Plan.

L. P. SMITH COMPANY

13 EAST FIRST STREET—Main Store   Branch Store—312 WEST BROADWAY

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

L. P. Smith Co.,
Fulton, N. Y.:

The $5.00 enclosed is for the purpose of establishing membership in the Co-operative Club, and is to apply as a first payment on a "Scientific Sterlaing" range.

In consideration of the fact that this Application is mailed before 12:00 o'clock, midnight, August 24th, I am to receive all the benefits of the Club Plan, including term payments, free installation, insurance contract, guarantee, and inspection service.

Signed. Name ....
Street and Number ....
City ....
State ....

CONVENTION IS FINISHING UP

Digest No. 2 of Proposed Amendments Appears, Which Includes Emergency Messages; to Be Submitted

Albany, Aug, 23.—Providing the people of the state sustain it, the proposition introduced by Delegate Almet R. Latson, a Brooklyn attorney, which refers to the power to be given the governor to appoint military officers, will be somewhat qualified.

The proposed amendment to Section Four, Article Eleven, seeks to give to the legislature of the state the authority to prescribe the number of major generals and aides-de-camp and take from the executive the power to name the chiefs of the several staff departments.

Article Eleven, Section Four, as adopted by the Constitutional Convention reads as follows in its amended form:

"The governor shall appoint his aides-de-camp and military secretary, and the adjutant general of the state, all of whom shall hold office during his pleasure, their commissions to expire with the term for which the governor shall have been elected; he shall also nominate and with the consent of the senate appoint, all major generals. The legislature may prescribe the number and qualifications of major generals and aides-de-camp."

The Latson amendment is designed to correct an incongruous situation that exists regarding the military law of the state and the acts of congress. This explanation is given by Delegate Latson for the necessity of the amendment: "The National Guard of the State of New York is administered under the military law of the state. In the proposed amendment the words 'the chiefs of the several staff departments' are omitted from the present Constitution and it is of interest to look back and see just what those words mean.

"The Constitution of 1894 followed in this regard the provisions of the Constitution o f1846. These words were in the former Constitution and they were retained in the present Constitution, but under the Constitution of 1846 a different condition of affairs existed. Our present Constitution contains, I think, the first reference in any Constitution of this state of a classification of our militia."

Delegate Latson then points out that under the present Constitution it is mandatory only that the active militia shall be equipped and disciplined and that it therefore comes about that this reference to chiefs of staff departments was introduced in the former Constitution, when they had in contemplation the entire militia as opposed to the active militia, and as a result there sprang up in this state a great many divisions and under these divisions a great many brigades.

"This was divided into certain division districts, each under the command of a major general. The division districts were sub-divided into brigade districts under the command of a brigadier general. There were other subdivisions down to the grade of captain."

Delegate Latson further explains that under former Constitutions the governor was empowered to appoint chiefs of the staff departments to the number of ten in addition to the adjutant general, each with the rank of brigadier general to hold office during the term of the governor appointing them. This meant that each incoming governor could create from civil life ten or eleven additional ones. This meant that men without military experience were given the title of brigadier general and in addition the national guard every two years passed into the hands of a new administration. The result was that ludicrous situations sometimes occurred.

Want to know what the folks are doing? Then subscribe for The Evening Times. It tells you everything worth knowing about.

WARD'S CAKES
10c EACH
Fresh Every Day at
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Hello 75 : : : : : Oneida St.

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
Surety Bonds of All Kinds
Real Estate Loans
FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122

[...]LLVILLE.

[...] Frederick Schorge [...] Union Square are [...] Mrs. C. F. Cory.

* *

[...]V. A. Stevens enter-[...]s. Arthur Sherwood [...]joyed a fine dinner

* *

[...] attended the fair

* *

[...]as a week-end guest [...]hester.

* *

[...]is spending a cou-[...]h her sister, Mrs.

* *

[...]f is not as well as

* *

[...]rt was a week-end [...]er, Mrs Smith, in

* *

[...]a Van Auken were [...]Mr and Mrs. A. B.

* *

[...]evens gave a party [...]n honor of her re-[...] Gladys Halstead of Fulton. A pleasant time was enjoyed by the young people.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bourlier and Mr and Mrs. Smith of Central Square were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Conrad.

* * *

Mr. Robert Parker, Jr. who has been spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Griffn, has returned to his home in Cato.

* * *

Mrs. Cynthia Heffron of New York City spent a few days with Mrs Robert Parker, Sr Mrs. Heffron is on her way to the Pacific Coast.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stevens and Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Parker attended the granbe picnic at Central Square Saturday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Hirt, Mr. and Mrs. Gareld Gridley and Mrs. W. H. Hirt motored to Syracuse Saturday evening.

* * *

Austin Lavine of Syracuse is visiting his sister, Mrs. A. Alderman, of West First st.

Angel Food, Sponge Cake, Crullers and Pies at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

JONES-KETCHAM CASE SETTLED OUT OF COURT

The case of John Ketcham, an electrician, against Mrs. F. K. Jones, in which Mr. Ketcham made claim for payment due on electrical work on the building owned by Mrs. Jones, at 210 Cayuga st., after four days' session, in which experts were called from out of town to testify, terminated Saturday afternoon when announcement was made that a settlement satisfactory to both plaintiff and defendant was made out of court.

The evidence given at the trial tended to show that for a specified sum Mr. Ketcham was to wire, equip with lamps, and make other necessary improvements on the building. The sum agreed upon was tendered in payment by Mrs. Jones, but an additional claim was rendered by the electrician for work and equipment which Mrs. Jones claims was not authorized. Attorney Hillick appeared for Mrs. Jones.

Up-to-date Fall styles at Mrs. F. K. Jones, 210 Cayuga St. Adv 212

The consistent advertiser wins in the end. It may cost a dollar to get a dollar, but the deal wins prestige.

TOPPLED FROM PORCH LANDING ON HEAD

While sitting on the porch of his home at 413 Broadwell avenue, Saturday night, Floyd Merritt, the 10-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Merritt, lost his balance and fell backward to the sidewalk, several feet below. The boy struck on his head and was rendered unconscious.

Dr. F. E. Fox was called and he restored the lad to consciousness after a time. Dr. Fox fears concussion of the brain, but the lad is resting comfortably today.

PRASHAW'S HEARING.

The case of Orin Prashaw of the West Side, charged with assault by Edward Boudin, will come before Judge Wilson in City Court tomorrow morning. Boudin alleges that Prashaw beat him badly on West 1st st. last Tuesday night, without provocation. Shortly after he had sworn out a warrant charging Prashaw with assault, Boudin was himself arrested for intoxication.

A trial subscription for The Evening Times costs little and gives you much in return. It is the people's paper. adv

Y. P. B. CORN ROAST WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

Sandwiches for three persons.

One cup and one spoon for each individual.

Corn, as much as you can eat.

These are the specifications of the corn roast to be held under the auspices of the Y. P. B. of the W. C. T. U. on standpipe hill, at the eastern end of Broadway, Wednesday afternoon and evening. Suppertime is named between 6:35 and 8 o'clock and the twilight hour for other pleasing diversions incidental to an outing of this nature. Everybody invited to join the festive throng, provided all specifications, appetite included, are named in the contract and article of agreement.

John Wanamaker would have us buy Belgium. It would be interesting to know also what he thinks of Huerta would be willing to take for Mexico.—Terre Haute Star.

D. EDWIN BALSLEY
Public Accountant and Auditor
401 Daniel Building
433 S. Salina st.   Syracuse N. Y.

STEVE, AFRAID OF HIS COUNTRYMEN, HAD GUN

Officer Pare arrested Frank Moore Saturday morning for public intoxication and when arraigned before Judge Wilson this morning Moore pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 20 days in Oswego jail, sentence to be suspended pending good behavior.

Steve Contos, arrested by Officer Bray, charged with carrying a concealed weapon, was fined $15 and sentenced to 60 days in jail this morning. On paymen of the fine, Judge Wilson suspended the jail sentence. Contos was carrying a 38 calber revolver and a box of cartridges when arrested. He claims someo f his countrymen were out to get him and he was protecting himself. Chief Dyer has taken charge of the gun.

There Is a Military Truth:

"Modern Fortifications Crumble Beneath Modern Guns"

The fortification built up by the Mail Order Houses will not stand the fire of the 45 centimetre directed at them by the series of Home Trade Boosts appearing daily in this newspaper. Here as one specimen:

HAS CITIZENSHIP A VALUE?

CITIZENSHIP has a definite value. This value cannot be computed in dollars and cents, but it is worth fighting for.

Citizenship grows out of communities. Were there no communities there would be no citizens. We would then be merely unprotected individuals—entirely at the mercy of all other individuals who might wish to destroy any weaker or less ferocious one.

By dwelling in communities we have many advantages. Some of us value and appreciate these advantages while others selfishly accept the advantages but refuse to do their share toward maintaining the community.

Laws have been enacted to compel us to pay taxes—used for the financial support of communities for our protection.

BUT THERE ARE NO LAWS WHICH COMPEL THE MEMBER OF ANY COMMUNITY TO SHOW APPRECIATION OF THE BENEFITS DERIVED FROM LIVING IN A COMMUNITY.

One of the benefits of living in a community is the opportunity furnished us to buy merchandise required for our comfort and indulgence, right here in our own town. This facility permits us to buy what we need when we need it. We can step into a store, lay down a dollar and buy a dollar's worth of goods. Perhaps we can get the goods without paying the dollar down in cash—that is, if we have the credit.

What a genuine benefit it is to be able to do this. In the olden days our forefathers were compelled to drive many miles to a store where the merchandise might be obtained. Large quantities were bought at a time because the trip to the store could not be made at frequent intervals.

As our citizens increased in numbers and gathered into communities, stores were established at the various centers of the increasing population until now we can buy, right at home, our necessities and luxuries.

That which we value we endeavor to protect. If we value the facility for purchasing goods at home we should protect it.

The best way to protect it is to make it possible for the storekeepers to continue to do business. If we do not help them to continue to do business here in our community the natural consequence will be for them to close up their stores and go out of business.

If we buy from our local storekeepers only such merchandise as we cannot buy conveniently elsewhere, we will soon discover that the stores will carry only such restricted lines of goods as are in demand by the people who live here.

Then we will find out that we are not much better off than our forefathers were. We must send away for such merchandise as we require. We must wait until the order has been received in the mail order house and filled in the due course of time by the employes of the concern we are patronizing.

There are many disadvantages in this method. We do not fully realize them now. But they will come home to us when conditions arrive which compel us to buy everything by mail—if such a time does come. However, if we look at the matter in the right light we will not permit such a contingency to arrive.

Why should we be deluded into sending our money away from home because of the fulsome and flattering descriptions in a mail order catalogue? Why should we prefer the questionable qualities in merchandise as exploited by a catalogue writer to the honest, dependable goods which we can see before us in our own local stores?

Do we save money by buying from the mail order houses? When the matter of freight and express charges have been figured out, when the question of delays, unsatisfactory shipments, breakage, damaged goods, etc., have been answered, where is the profit, if any?

ON THE OTHER HAND, THE LOCAL MERCHANT IS ALWAYS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANYTHING HE SELLS. The purchaser can examine any article for sale in the local store and buy only that which is satisfactory. It will be delivered without delay. If there is any imperfection it will be quickly remedied. If there is any shortage in the delivery it will be supplied at once. A personal call or a telephone message will arrange everything quickly.

And when it comes to prices you will always get full value for your money when dealing with the local storekeeper. He buys his merchandise in the market and he sells it at a profit to us. He asks only a modest profit and he is entitled to it. We should be perfectly willing to pay him a profit for his investment, for his labor and for his ability to save us time, trouble and money.

IF WE ARE NOT WILLING TO DO THIS, WE SHOULD BE HEARTILY ASHAMED OF OURSELVES. AND WE WOULD NOT BE ENTITLED TO THE ADVANTAGES AFFORDED BY HIS STORE.

The above is only one of the features printed in

The Home Paper of Fulton

Measured by inches The Evening Times carries more original local news than any other daily circulated in Fulton's trade territory.

Advertisers are not slow to appreciate the advantage to be gained by using a medium like The Evening Times to reach trade.

Fulton's "Herald of Progress" is The Evening Times

NEY AS A FIGHTER

Napoleon Called His Marshal the "Bravest Man I Ever Saw."

THE RETREAT FROM MOSCOW.

Where the Heroic Commander With a Mere Handful of Men as a Rear Guard Fell Back, Facing the Foe. Miner Heroes of the Great Conflict.

Three towering personalities came to the clinch on the field of Waterloo. There are perhaps a half dozen names remembered in connection with that epoch making battle, but they are little more than names; only Bluecher, Napoleon and Wellington have contrived to outlive the memory of their contemporaries.

Yet there were some at Waterloo who were not only brave fighters, but vastly interesting individuals, and it is more than unfortunate that they should have suffered eclipse. There is perhaps one exception. One cannot scratch the history surrounding any of the three great commanders who met at Waterloo without encountering Michael Ney, Napoleon's "bravest of the brave."

It is impossible to think of Ney except in superlatives. It is impossible to collect dry facts about him; the temper that matched his hair smolders through and sets them ablaze. Even Napoleon, always so unpleasantly eager to shift the blame for failure to other shoulders, wrote from the solitude of St. Helena, "Ney was the bravest man I ever saw."

One of his officers once asked him if he ever felt fear. "Never had time," was the curt reply.

The tales of his daring, his hair-breadth escapes, his unbelievable indifference to shot and shell, are legion.

He was always calmest in time of the greatest peril, and it was this quality that Napoleon appreciated. Again and again France and the crown were in Michael Ney's hands. Whenever Napoleon saw that the issue of a battle turned on a single point he sent Ney to that point. At the battle of Bautzen the emperor lay on the ground which is sheltered by a height from the town. He heard Ney's guns on the left. A bomb burst over his head. He sat down and wrote Marie Louise that the victory was gained. He waited only to learn that Ney was where the crisis turned to be sure of victory.

But the most dramatic chapter of this gallant fighter's life is that headed "The Retreat from Moscow." Meissonier might better have painted the rear of the Corsican's army than the van. He would have had a more appealing, a more gallant subject in Michael Ney, retreating with his face to the enemy. With a mere handful of men he flung himself between the fleeing French and the Russian army and backed slowly, stubbornly from Moscow.

This is the man who a little later was publicly shot as a traitor to France.

Ney's fellow marshal, Grouchy, does not fare so well. Grouchy was a loyal French patriot, and he had a record of engagement in 200 battles, which offered copious proof that he was no coward. But light headed, irresolute, vacillating he surely was. The Waterloo mistake is merely a repetition of earlier failures of judgment.

One of the most interesting of the minor heroes of Waterloo was the soldier-musician Graf Friedrich Wilhelm Buelow. He had been thrown a little in the shade by the vehement personality of his chief, Bluecher, and the intrepid Gneisenau. But the man who at the head of his 30,000 emerged at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of June 18, 1815, from the wood of St. Armand and turned the tide of the battle of Waterloo stands out as a romantic figure. Probably no one of Germany's brave fighters of that racking period, excepting not even "Old Forward" himself, was so well loved, so vigorously admired, as Friedrich Buelow. He was a gentleman and a man of well seasoned culture.

But to find the most truly picturesque in the group of lesser generals at Waterloo one must go over to the English side. "As rough, foul mouthed a devil as ever lived," said Wellington himself of Sir Thomas Picton. "But," he added, "no man could do better in the different services assigned to him."

He always carried a stick to tap on the horse's mane when he felt over impatient and wave in the air to emphasize his commands. Sometimes he carried an umbrella, as at Vittoria, where he used it to beat Wellington's butler over the head. The unfortunate man was escorting the headquarters baggage and got in the march of Picton's division.

The visitor to the field of Waterloo, even though he know little of the personality of this fine old fighter, feels a thrill when the guide says, "Here Picton fell."

There could be no sharper contrast to Tom Picton than Sir Rowland Hill. The mild eyed, sweet tempered, ruddy cheeked general, soon to become the most influential politician in Europe, was the complete picture of an English country gentleman.—Chicago Herald.

His Honesty.

Tourist—What sort of landlord have you got here? Irish Native—He's the sort of man if he was put on an uninhabited island that would stick his hands in the pockets of the naked savages and rob them of what they hadn't got.—Chicago Herald.

Never spend your money before you have it.—Thomas Jefferson.

MONT PELEE AS IT IS TODAY.

Its Appearance Thirteen Years After Its Fearful Eruption.

Since its outbursts in 1902-3 Mont Pelee has simmered down to a commonplace volcano, and now vegetation has re-established itself to the summit of the mountain, and even the forest is beginning to reassert itself. The whole aspect of this side of the volcano is verdant and peaceful and gives no indication of the devastation of thirteen years ago. Even the rocks of the new cone are more or less thickly coated with moss, while the sides and top of the old cone are covered with grass, ferns and bushes in addition to the moss and lichens.

On the summit plateau are found an abundance of red raspberry bushes bearing flowers and green and ripe fruit. Sugar plantations on the west side of Mont Pelee have been reinstated as far as the Roxelane river, within the border of the original zone of annihilation, while the ruined city of St. Pierre now contains about thirty new buildings of durable construction and a resident population of between 200 and 300 people.

The zones stretching down the southwest side of the volcano lying between the Seche and Blanche rivers, which was the route traversed by hundreds or perhaps thousands of destructive eruption clouds, still lie drear and desolate, because the soil was completely swept away by the blasts, and the material left behind as well as that added by the eruption is too porous for the retention of the water necessary to restore it to fertility.—Argonaut.

Bernhardt's Wish.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, whose leg was recently amputated, is cured. To see her walk one could doubt that she had been maimed, thanks to the miracles of surgery and mechanics. She is much more courageous than heretofore. She looks at her articulated leg and smiles. "It pleases me," she says, "and it would please me entirely if it should be celebrated by two of my best friends—one a poet and the other a painter. I wish that the adorable Edmond Rostand would celebrate it in a little poem and that my faithful Clairin would make it the subject of a beautiful drawing." Rostand and Clairin have been apprised of the wish of the grand tragedienne and it is said that they will not delay to respond to it.—Cri de Paris.

An Expert on Volcanoes.

Frank Alvord Perret, whose knowledge of volcanoes is probably unique in the world, is an American, a native of Hartford, Conn. After volcanic outbursts he has been able to accurately forecast their conduct for some time to come, and in this way his labors have been of inestimable value to residents of volcanic districts. He has visited and studied practically every volcano of note in the world. He was the first to reach Messina after the devastating earthquake of 1908. In 1904 he took up volcanology and became honorary assistant to Professor Matteucci in the Royal observatory, Mount Vesuvius, and was later decorated Knight of the Italian Crown.

Our Agricultural Possibilities.

With improvements which are steadily being made in American agriculture under the stimulus of a number of helpful agencies, including the department of agriculture and the land grant colleges, the chances for successful competition from abroad will become smaller and smaller. We must remember that not over 45 per cent of our arable land is yet under cultivation and that not more than 12 per cent of that is yielding full returns.—David F. Houston in American Review of Reviews.

Wishbones and a Wedding.

During the twenty-five years of wedded life of Mr. and Mrs. Grossenbach of St. Louis they used 800 chickens and turkeys, and at their silver wedding recently the 800 wishbones which had been accumulated were dipped in silver and strung about the dining room on silver hued ribbons.

Stars in the Flag.

There were thirteen stars in the United States flag at the time of the revolution, fifteen in the war of 1812, twenty-nine during the Mexican war, thirty-five at the time of the civil war and forty-five in the Spanish-American war. Now there are forty-eight.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Loss of Weight.

One of the early symptoms of tuberculosis is a loss of weight. Any decided decreases should be watched with suspicion. It often means that the general bodily functions are not all that they should be. It is certain, under any circumstances, to indicate that one's physical resistance is being lowered, and this in itself opens the way to unusual chances of disease.

If this loss in weight is accompanied by loss of appetite, night sweats or a persistent cough or cold a physician should be consulted and nourishing food, plenty of rest and long hours of sleep in the fresh air should be resorted to in an effort to build up the body.

People will neglect themselves for months when decreasing weight should warn them as surely as the falling barometer denotes a coming storm that their physical well being is in jeopardy.

DUTY OF UNIONISTS.

The principles of unionism must become the principles of the life of a true trade unionist, for they are founded upon fundamental concepts of justice. He must think unionism, feel it, live it, bring it into the lives of those with whom he works, for unionism is human welfare. He must read, study, talk, act, for the cause of unionism.

This is a question that must come home to the consciences of all those who labor. Are you doing your part?

Are you able to defend the cause of labor, to explain its principles, or do you avoid discussions because you have not prepared yourself to maintain your position?

Let each member of organized labor and every labor organization take up the intensive work of a labor forward movement for America.—Samuel Gompers.

PINCHOT BACKS LABOR.

Industrial Absolutism Rules by Brute Force, He Says.

"Labor and the Future" was the subject of an address by Amos Pinchot of New York at a labor mass meeting held recently at Denver. The meeting was held as a protest of the conviction of John Lawson of the United Mine Workers.

Mr. Pinchot said he was not an apostle of labor and really belonged to the "other camp." His address was filled with denunciation of the methods of certain employers.

"Industrial absolutism," he said, "ushers in a reign of blood and horror and turns to the world and cries, 'How long, O Lord, will labor raise the sword and perish by the sword?' The unlawful violation of the strikers' rights or liberties to a point beyond endurance has become a trump card that is almost invariably played to divert the controversy from the real issue.

"If the great employers of labor in Colorado had even a brief sparkle of vision or imagination they would see by the conviction of John Lawson that they have gone too far. They are sowing the wind. In trying to bind down labor by brute force without regard to justice absolutism is weaving a rope of sand which will part even before it is securely in place."

Mr. Pinchot also said that in the Colorado act authorizing the appointment of a special judge to try the miners' cases "and the selection of a Colorado Fuel and Iron company partisan the full height of hypocritical unfairness has been reached."

Dollar Patriotism Derided.

In an editorial defense of the seamen's law the Los Angeles Tribune says:

"Ever since the enactment of the La Follette-seamen's law a portion of the press has been shrieking that the statute will destroy our merchant marine and drive our flag from the seas. If that flag can be shown in alien waters only at the cost of the hideous injustices that were pepetuated upon seamen under its folds—if our merchant marine can be maintained only through national connivance with the heartless treatment accorded the sailors—then even the dire results the pessimists predict were preferably endured."

Steel Workers Get Raise.

A voluntary increase in wages which will average about 10 per cent has been granted the 17,000 employees of the Bethlehem Steel company. The increase went into effect Aug. 1. The monthly payroll of the local company is now about a million and a quarter. It is believed that the Bethlehem Steel corporation will take similar action with its subsidiary plants, the Union Iron works, San Francisco; Fore River shipyards, Quincy, Mass.; Harlan & Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Del., etc. The increase is expected to quiet whatever unrest among the workmen there may have been and also to attract skilled mechanics, some 2,000 more being needed.

Strike Guards Held.

Ten of the 129 guards of the Standard and Tide Water Oil companies in the recent strike in Bayonne, N. J., who were arrested by order of Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead, were held for the Hudson county grand jury by Recorder William F. Cain, sitting in Jersey City. Each was charged with inciting to riot, but it is probable that the grand jury will consider other charges against them. Four men have died of wounds inflicted in strike riots, and many are suffering injuries.

Accident Board Ruling.

The California state industrial commission has awarded benefits under the compensation law to the heirs of a worker who was suffocated in a tank even though the worker had contributed nothing to the support of his mother and sisters during the nine months preceding his death. The board held that this was probably due to lack of employment. Benefits were awarded based upon his average contributions for three years prior to his death.

One Cent an Hour For Women.

Wages at the rate of a ½ penny or 1 cent an hour are paid to many women workers in the Belfast linen factories, according to a statement made by Miss M. Galway of the Textile Operatives' Society of Ireland. One cent an hour, she says, is paid to women who clip the threads of machine embroidered cushion covers.

STUNNING COSTUME.

Brown Faille Silk Makes Handsome Foil For Furs.

FOR THE AUTUMN MAID.

Why has ultra modish femininity worn furs all summer? No one will ever know, and now the fox has slyly crept into the fashionable picture for autumn, and we see him everywhere—in the shop windows and prowling about milady's neck and hanging over her arm in the shape of a muff. Shown here the beautiful color of the fur is an excellent foil against the background of golden brown faille silk, of which the one piece frock is built.

WHO PAYS HER SALARY?

Miss Charlotte Rumbold's Request Refused Because She Is Not a Voter.

Miss Charlotte Rumbold, supervisor of recreation in St. Louis, has been refused a salary by the St. Louis city fathers, has rejected the offer of the women to have her salary made up by donations from the City club and has resigned her position. She believes the workman is worthy of his hire.

She believes that a workwoman is worthy of her hire also—that is, she thinks that salaries should be paid according to the task and not according to the sex of the worker.

She brought the municipal playground and recreation facilities of St. Louis up to their present standard, which is the boast of St. Louis. The work has grown from one playground—instituted, by the way, by the Wednesday club (of women)—to many playgrounds. The first was given on the condition that some woman approved by the Wednesday club be put in charge of it. Now there is an entire system of recreation grounds serving nearly every part of the city.

Miss Rumbold has not taken a vacation since she began work. Recently, however, she asked that her salary "be raised to what it is reasonably worth as measured by salaries paid for similar work in other cities." This the board of aldermen decided it could not do because "Miss Rumbold is not a voter. The taxes of the city are paid by men, not women," said the board, and that fact governed it in refusing Miss Rumbold's request.

The women of St. Louis sat up then and began to take notice. They asked each other: "How about this question of taxes? Do we not pay them?" These are some of the things they have found out about themselves:

The state of Missouri has between a third and one-half as many single women paying an income tax as it has single men. "Of the 9,500 married men who pay income taxes, do not their wives share in this payment?" they asked the wives. The wives uttered just one word—"Yes."

St. Louis out of its 350,000 women permits nearly 75,000 to work as wage earners for the increase of its wealth. "Where do these women belong in the city's economic development?" asked the roused St. Louis women.

Out of all the great number of housekeepers in the city who pay taxes indirectly on everything their households eat and wear, who save out of their household budgets for the tax collector's demands, only 947 receive wages—that is, less than 1,000 housekeepers are counted self supporting.

Now the women of St. Louis are gathering themselves into a Woman Voter league, and it is said that some of St. Louis' biggest women taxpayers will rally to its banner.

Before Miss Rumbold left for New York the Town club gathered to bid her farewell. The president of the club, Alma Gibson Robb, called upon all her members to come and assure Miss Rumbold of their unqualified approval of her stand on the woman question. "As a woman of whom we are all proud we bid her godspeed."

Care of the Baby In Summer

Helps For the Country Mother in the Care of the Baby.

[Prepared by the children's bureau, United States department of labor.]

Thousands of young mothers living on the farms and in the sparsely settled rural communities of this country have to meet the problems of motherhood with little help. City mothers may have doctors and nurses without number at their service, as well as hospitals and dispensaries. In addition the infant welfare station has proved of enormous help to mothers situated so as to be able to avail themselves of it.

But the country mother usually lives too far away to make use of these stations, while hospitals and doctors are resources to be used only in illness or emergencies. Thus the country mother usually has had to learn from her neighbors or from her own, sometimes sorrowful, experience what to do or what not to do in the care of her baby. In this situation the mother should have at least one good book on this subject. If she will apply to the chief of the children's bureau, United States department of labor, Washington, asking for the publication called "Infant Care" it will be sent free of charge. This bulletin contains simple directions for the care of the baby and in addition gives references to the standard books dealing with the subject.

An encouraging prospect for the relief of the country mother has lately opened up in the coming of the rural visiting nurse, who travels about the farming communities with a horse or an automobile. She is employed by the families in her district, who contribute to pay her salary. The town and country nursing service maintained by the American Red Cross association, with headquarters at 1624 H street, Washington, will be glad to send literature and answer questions about such service.

The nurses ride about their districts, calling at each house where there is need of their assistance. They work under the direction of a doctor, helping the family to carry out his instructions in cases of illness or accident. Thus the nurse does dressings, gives baths, takes temperatures or whatever may be required in the case. If there is a baby she advises the mother as to his care, shows her how to give him a bath and how to prepare his food if he is already weaned. But in addition to giving bedside nursing and home care the rural nurse does many other things. If typhoid makes its appearance she may look about for a polluted water supply or trace back the milk the family uses to its origin to see whether this is the source of the infection and urge methods which will prevent further spread of the disease.

She stops at the country schools and looks over the children and sometimes detects beginning cases of infectious disease in time to prevent an epidemic. She also notes cases of probable adenoids, deafness or weak eyes and calls the attention of the child's family to the need of care by a physician.

In all of this she carries on a continual campaign of education toward a better standard of community life by showing the mothers how flies can be exterminated or at least be kept out of the house; how to take care of the milk and the baby's bottles; how to clean up the premises, dispose of the refuse and how to keep the streams of the community pure. Such a nurse is therefore, if she is as useful as she may be, far more than a nurse. She is teacher, hygienist, dietician as well, and her salary will be saved many times over in the course of years by the prevention of illness and suffering through her work.

A rural woman's club may be the nucleus from which the movement for a community nurse starts. Clubs of this sort interested in such a movement will find many suggestions in a bulletin published by the children's bureau on work of this sort which is carried on in New Zealand. This pamphlet is published by the New Zealand Society For the Health of Women and Children and is sent free by the children's bureau, Washington, to all who ask for it.

Yellow Is Popular.

Yellow is an extremely fashionable color this season, as is evidenced by the number of pale yellow dance frocks at every opening of importance and by the hats trimmed with yellow daisies and pale yellow frosted grapes. A particularly charming hat noted the other day at luncheon hour was of black milan in elongated sailor shape, with a trimming of white petaled, yellow centered daisies of exaggerated size all around the base of the crown and a simple bow of black moire ribbon across the back. Two short amber headed pins held this hat to the hair, which, by the way, was dark, and around the edge of the brim was draped one of the graceful sanpan veils, the latest veil notion of fashion. These veils are square or circular affairs, cut out in the middle to fit over the hat crown and with an elastic run through a casing, so that the veil holds itself on without aid of pins.

Fresh Beets Valuable.

Fresh beets are quite rich in food properties and may be eaten hot with a dressing of butter or cold with an oil and vinegar dressing. Pickled beets, one of the best loved picnic dishes, are invaluable as an appetizer and deserve a place on every table.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

FUR TRIMMINGS APPEAR EARLY.

The vogue for brown and green combinations is splendidly carried out in this costume of green serge trimmed with bands of beaver. The back is cut in princess effect.

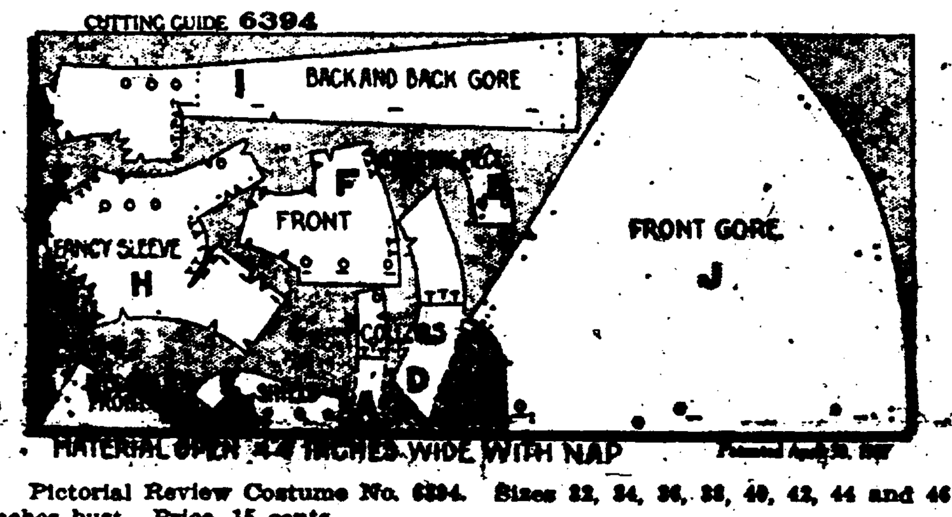
Frocks trimmed with narrow bands of fur have the floor at present, and designers are paying a great deal of attention to the one-piece frock of serge or velvet ornamented with beaver, mink or opossum. The model shown here is carried out in bottle green serge trimmed with black velvet collar. Collar and sleeves are outlined with beaver and the back gore and back of the waist are cut in one to emphasize the princess effect.

In medium size the dress requires 4½ yards 44-inch material, with ⅝ yard velvet for the collar and 1 yard fur banding for the trimming.

Because of the irregular shape of several sections of the pattern it will be necessary to cut the costume from an open width of the serge. There is no reason, however, why two open widths should not be placed together (two right or two reverse sides facing) so that each section will be cut in duplicate.

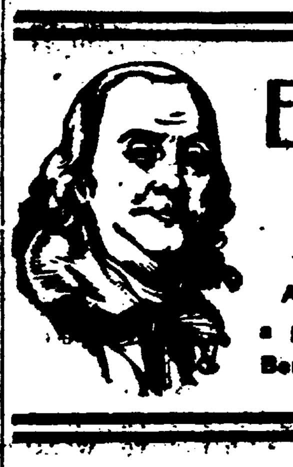
When the various pieces are placed over the surface of the material it will be found that there is left the veriest minimum of unused space. The piecing for the front gore is first placed into position on the selvage edge nearest the cutter. Proceeding toward the opposite selvage, place the sleeve (there are two styles, plain and fancy), then next to this the back and back gore. To balance the long panel of the back gore arrange into position (returning toward the selvage nearest the cutter) the front, the trimming piece that falls over the hips and the collar. Finally comes the front gore of the skirt. All of the various sections are placed on a lengthwise thread of material.

Embroidered medallions may be effectively used at either side of the dress, as well as tabs of self-material.



Pictorial Review Costume No. 6394. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Price, 15 cents.

Economy Hints



A penny saved is a penny earned.—Benjamin Franklin.

THE housewife makes a great moan because she has so many interruptions from tradesmen, so many calls from delivery boys and that her day is one long reception line to the grocer, the iceman, the butcher, the baker, the vegetable boy, etc. But viewing this reception line from the other end of the glasses, how about the time and trips the housewife wastes for each of these who bring her supplies? Is the delivery boy's time not worth something? Does it make no difference to the iceman if he has to stop the wagon, go round the entry and up the eight back steps for nothing?

Dealers in various lines have figured out the daily cost for their delivery service. Every call, every knock at the back door, has a definite cash value. The dealer ostensibly pays it, but ultimately it is the housewife consumer who pays it in higher prices. The more unnecessary delivery service the more the running expense of the dealer and hence less profit which he must make up somewhere else.

It is truly only the inefficient housewife who cannot master the daily tradesman situation. Phone calls demanding four or five deliveries a day indicate the sloppiest of wasteful management. Even with such itinerants as vegetable peddlers a definite understanding can be made as to the two or three special days on which they are to call. The writer lived for the winter months in a somewhat fashionable suburb. Every day at about 8:30 a. m. an order boy called from each butcher, grocer, fish and vegetable store. What a waste of good shoe leather, because certainly if we need a box of cornstarch and a bottle of olives tomorrow we can perfectly well order them today. Or if we are living in any way removed from barbarians who know not where they are going to rush out and catch their next meal we can and must plan meals ahead.

But perhaps it is a poor iceman for whom our pity surges at this season. We hesitate to think that any woman looks with envy on the economic independence of the average iceman. Starting on his rounds at 3 a. m., alternately driving a clumsy wagon and handling and carrying hundreds of pounds of frozen water until late at night, sometimes as late as 10 o'clock on summer Saturday nights—cannot the housewife assist in alleviating his lot?

How many times we permit the iceman to come all the way around only to tell him (as we take his time to look while he is there) that we do not need any ice today. The card system is gaining foothold, but it should be more universally and strictly adhered to. If we need ice let us put out the card, but do not let us waste the iceman's time and that of his team in fruitless calls at our back door.

Hot Weather Comfort.

The pores should be left as wide open as possible if you do not wish to suffer excessively from the heat. This does not mean that you should never try to stop perspiration, because if your glands excrete too rapidly you will have to take some means of reducing your condition to a normal one.

Perspiration should not be allowed to remain on the body any longer than necessary, as it is not only unpleasant, but unhealthy. During warm weather bathing can scarcely be too frequent. Tepid baths are best of all during the hot weather, for hot baths are much too heating, and cold baths stimulate the circulation to such a degree that the after effects are positively glowing.

To regulate the flow of perspiration an astringent in the bath is less harmful than applying it directly to the skin. Alcohol is, of course, cooling and refreshing, but it is very apt to produce tiny wrinkles because of its drying effect. Toilet waters are less inclined to do so, but if the skin shows any indications of dryness after using one a good cold cream must be rubbed in at once to restore the natural grease which the toilet water has absorbed.

Never apply powder till the skin is dry. Powder and moisture paste up skin pores, which should be kept open in order to excrete perfectly.

His Qualities.

"What makes you think Dauber will succeed as a painter?"

"He has the soul of an artist and the perseverance of a book agent."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Woman's Tact.

Rev. Mr. Gassington—Honestly, Miss Deering, do you think my sermons are too long? Miss Deering—Oh, dear, no! I merely think that life is too short.—Puck.

Cookery Points

Don't Cry Over Sour Milk.

At this season sour milk is often a source of unnecessary household waste. Though sour milk has not as many uses as sweet milk there is no good reason for throwing it away, since there are at least one hundred delicious dishes in the making of which sour milk is better than the sweet. When these dishes are wanted, if there is no sour milk on hand, sweet milk is often soured by the use of rennet.

In the southern states, where hot biscuits are found on every breakfast table, only families who keep no cow or are unable to get sour milk use baking powder. These sour milk biscuits when made by a good cook who knows how to handle soda, are not only lighter, flakier and more tasty when hot than those made with baking powder, but when cold there is an even greater difference. A baking powder biscuit will be dried and more tasteless two hours after getting cold than the sour milk biscuit in two days. Besides, the biscuit made with sour milk may be split and toasted and so made to taste just as good as when first taken from the oven.

Besides biscuits there are numerous kinds of griddle cakes and batter breads, including those utilizing cold hominy or cold rice, for which sour milk and the proper proportion of soda is to be preferred to sweet milk and any brand of baking powder. There are also two varieties of sour milk pies and two kinds of sour milk raised bread. In one of these cornmeal is used, and it is called corn light bread. Doughnuts and gingerbread are almost exclusively made with sour milk.

In the genuine johnnycake baking powder is not to be thought of. Only sour milk with the cream well beaten in should be used for mixing the meal before the beaten eggs are stirred in. Such a johnnycake will be eatable at the end of seven days if kept in a dry receptacle. Of course it must be thoroughly cooled before being set away.

For waffles the southern cook refuses any substitute for sour milk with a pinch of soda, which, being measured, means an even teaspoonful of soda to each pint of thick sour milk. To get the best results waffles, both light and crisp, the eggs must first be beaten light, then the milk in which the soda has been thoroughly dissolved beaten in. After this comes the flour, also beaten in until the batter is light both in color and weight.

Sour milk salad dressing when properly mixed and cooked cannot be distinguished from that in which sweet milk is used. The same is the case with sour milk ice cream and of fruit cake. Chocolate gingerbread, chocolate crullers and coffee squares are all improved by the use of sour milk. So are sugar cookies and all of the fruit breads in which graham flour is used.

The one and only secret of using sour milk in cooking is getting the soda in the right proportion. For thick sour milk an even teaspoonful of soda is sufficient for a pint of milk. Where the milk is thin, which means that more of the curd has been eaten up by the whey, slightly more soda should be allowed.

For whitening the hands and face there is nothing better than milk sufficiently sour to bite the tongue. This applied to the face, hands or neck with a soft cloth every three or five minutes is a sure cure for tan and for sunburn where the skin is not blistered. For removing tan and for cleaning silver the milk should have the cream removed.

Chicken Shortcake.

This very unusual dish must be put together at the last possible moment and served immediately. Make a good shortcake of biscuit dough. When done, split the cake and butter it. Have ready a plate of thinly sliced boiled chicken which has been cooled, but not iced. Fill the shortcake with the chicken and spread thickly with a good mayonnaise, lay on the upper half, lightly butter the top, then spread it with a small bottle of macedoine vegetables that have been drained, chopped and marinated in French dressing for one hour, then drained again and mixed with mayonnaise. Serve the shortcake hot and as quickly as possible garnish with sprays of parsley drawn through thin slices of lemon. This is a rich, but most satisfying dinner dish.

Potato Dumplings.

Scrape small new potatoes and stew with a small piece of meat. When done drop in dumplings made of one cupful of flour to which has been added one teaspoonful of baking powder and one teaspoonful of salt, with enough sweet milk added to make a stiff batter. Add one cupful of sweet milk and a little butter and cook fifteen minutes longer without raising the cover in order that the dumplings may be light.

Baked Pea Soup.

Baked pea soup is recommended as very rich in flavor. Cut fine one pound of shin of beef, add half a pound of veal trimmings, a pint of split peas, two carrots, diced; two onions, sliced thin, and one ounce of rice. Season with pepper and salt, adding four quarts of water and one finely chopped stalk of celery. Put the whole in a jar, cover closely and bake for four hours.

TODAY'S FASHION NOTE

A delightful dinner gown in white radium silk, white net and lace. The surplice bodice has large armholes and thel ower edge of the front is finished in pointed outline. A full, accordion-plaited skirt serves as a dainty foundation for the one-piece skirt made in tunic effect. The costume requires, in medium size, three yards 45-inch net, 5 1-2 yards 36-inch silk, 1 yard 27-inch lace and 3 yards 20-inch accordion plaited chiffon.

Pictorial Review Costume No. 6390. Sizes, 32 to 44 in. bust. Price 15c.

Accordion Plaited Skirt No. 4744. Sizes, 21 to 34 in. waist. Price 15c.

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

ONE DAY'S MENU.

BREAKFAST.
Stewed Prunes.
Milk Toast.
Corn Bread. Butter.
Tea, Coffee or Milk.

LUNCHEON.
Creamed Salmon on Toast.
Macaroni, Italian Style.
Corn Bread. Tea.

DINNER.
Cream of Celery Soup.
Veal Ragout.
Baked Corn. Vegetable Salad.
Maple Mousse.
Tea or Coffee.

Cream of Celery Soup.

CLEAN thoroughly the outer pieces and tops of celery. Cut in bits, cover with water and boil until tender. Put through a sieve and add amount of milk you like. Thicken with cornstarch.

Creamed Salmon on Toast.

Make a white sauce by melting two tablespoonfuls butter in a saucepan. Add one tablespoonful flour and stir until it is a smooth paste. Now add one and a half cupfuls of warm sweet milk and season to taste. Mix this with one small can of salmon and pour over hot toast.

Corn Bread.

To the required amount of coarse white cornmeal add just a pinch of salt and enough sweet milk and cream to make a moderately stiff batter. Make into small cakes half inch thick. Put on a buttered griddle. When brown on both sides put in oven for a few minutes and serve hot.

Veal Ragout.

Grease a saucepan with a large tablespoonful of butter. Add three finely chopped onions and fry slowly until brown. Wash a piece from the neck or breast of veal and lay in a saucepan without drying it. Add two carrots cut in dice, two tablespoonfuls chopped parsley, salt and pepper to taste and one tablespoonful sugar. Cover and stew slowly for two hours.

Maple Mousse.

Mix two cupfuls heavy cream and three-fourths cupful maple sirup. Whip until thick and add one cupful chopped nuts. Put in mold and pack in ice and salt. Let stand two or three hours and serve.

Cheese Salad.

Wash and clean a head of crisp lettuce. Quarter and add plenty of grated American cheese. Garnish with stoned ripe olives. Make a rich oil and vinegar dressing and pour over salad.

Anna Thompson

Girl Wanted—For general housework. Must be experienced. American preferred. Family of four adults. Apply by letter, stating references, if any, and wages desired to W. C. B., care of The Evening Times office. 208

To Rent.—112 W. 3rd st. upper flat; 217 Cayuga st., lower flat; 406 W. 3rd st., modern conveniences. E. Meiggs Wells, 217 Cayuga St. 211

Keys Lost—Bunch containing tag with name thereon. Return to F. W. Woodcock, 71 South 11th St. Reward. 212c

Room to Rent.—Quiet, refined neighborhood; central location; man preferred. Mail reply to Y, Times office. tf

Wanted—A woman or young girl to help in general housework. A good home assured to the right party. David Katz 2[illegible] So. 4th st. 212

For Rent—Five-room flat on East Second st. Inquire L. Alderman, Phones 1242 and 2242.

For Rent—Six rooms and bath, improvements. Call Bogue, 121 South First St. 212

For Sale—Barber shop, good location and trade. 63 West 1st st., north. 210

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldborn block, 1st st. tf

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

For Rent—A flat at 504 Pine street. $10 per month. H. L. Crandall.

INDIGNANT AT ITALY'S NEW WAR DECLARATION

Amsterdam, via London, Aug. 23.—The German newspapers, copies of which have been received here, express indignation at Italy's declaration of war on Turkey, asserting that Italy is merely acting on the orders of Great Britain.

The Tageblatt says that although Italy has not yet declared war on Germany, she is ready to act whenever she is ordered by the Allies.

"The declaration of war on Turkey," says the Vossichf Zeitung, "is the natural consequence of Italy's vassalage to Great Britain and France but Turkey need not worry, as Italy will break her teeth on the Dardenelles, like Great Britain and France have done."

ITALY BEGINS WAR ON ALCOHOLIC DRINKS

Milan, via Paris, Aug. 23.—The authorities withdrew 1,800 licenses to sell alcoholic drinks, beginning a campaign against alcoholism. Many bars, inns, saloons and refreshment houses have closed.

Moderate south to southwest winds, partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, with possible showers.

GEORGE FISHER SUSTAINS SOME SERIOUS INJURIES

George Fisher, whose place of residence is on the West Side, hired this noon to go to work at the Dilts Machine Works in North First st. and within an hour he was removed to the hospital suffering with a broken right leg, a number of bruises and perhaps internal injuries. An X-ray examination is being made by Dr. Gladman, who is the mans family physician, at the hospital this afternoon to ascertain if there are any internal injuries.

At the time of the accident Mr. Fisher was engaged with others in removing pig iron from freight cars at the rear of the Dilts Works and in some unaccountable way a mass of the metal toppled over on him. The injured man was taken from his position and removed to the shop. Dr. Fox and Dr. Gladman were immediately summoned and after temporarily treating the man's leg had him removed to the hospital.

ITALY GREETS NEWS OF NEW WAR WITH CHEERS

Rome, Aug. 23.—Italy's declaration of war against Turkey has been greeted enthusiastically from the Alps to the Ionian sea and across the Mediterranean to Lybia, from which the Governor General has sent a telegram directing that his troops claim the privilege of being the first to enter into the new campaign.

General Codorna, commander in chief of the Italian army, says men received the news with great cheering. In the places along the war front where the Italian trenches are separated by only a short distance from those of the Austrians, it is declared that the shouts of "Long Live Italy,' and "Down with Austria and Turkey," were so loud that they were heard by the Austrians who hurried to arms, thinking they were about to be attacker.

The general staff has discussed with King Victor Emmanuel the plan of the new campaign against Turkey. The government has received assurances that the American authorities have taken the necessary steps to protect Italians in Ottoman territory.

It looks now as though the kaiser may decide to extend his Warsaw parade to Petrograd so the Romanoff girls can see it.—Grand Rapids, Mich., Press.

Horses how outlook is Reported Fine for Fair.—Headline.

And the automobile outlook is reported fair for finea.—Indianapolis News.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

FIRMLY ESTABLISHED POLICY

It has always been the established policy of the First National Bank to make Safety the First consideration in every investment and loan, and to keep our service up to the highest standard of efficiency.

You are Invited to make this Bank Your Depository by Opening a Checking Account

THE QUIRK Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c. CONTINUOUS—2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY	TUESDAY
A Mutual Masterpicture	A Mutual Masterpicture
"THE FOX WOMAN"	"THE TOAST OF DEATH"
in 4 parts	2—OTHERS—2
2—OTHERS—2	and
and	PHILLIP'S TABLOID MUSICAL COMEDY
PHILLIP'S TABLOID MUSICAL COMEDY CO.	of
of	9—PEOPLE—9
9—PEOPLE—9	At 3:30, 8 and 9:30
At 3:30, 8 and 9:30	

WEDNESDAY
MARION LEONARD in
"THE VOW"
WATCH HERE FOR THE BALANCE OF PROGRAM

FIGHTING DRUGS AND ALCOHOLISM; WHAT ONE MAN DID IN 14 YEAR BATTLE

Charles B. Towns Tells How One May Be Permanently Cured of Habit.

Ravages of Narcotics and Liquors in United States Are Worse Than Tuberculosis.

THIS is the story of a modern St. George and his titanic struggle with a herd of modern dragons.

The St. George is Charles B. Towns, American citizen born and bred, resident of New York, and the dragons are those deadly and devastating habits which have put such an alarmingly large proportion of humanity in this day and age under their subjection, to wit—the drug habit and alcohol addiction.

But Mr. Towns goes further than the valiant St. George of mythological fame. St. George simply fought with the dragon and laid him low; Mr. Towns fights his dragons and their ubiquitous progeny. He also spends his might and main in reclaiming some of the human devastation wrought by those foul fiends, besides instructing and inspiring states and legislatures in the science of preventing through wise laws their further rise and frightful dominance in the fair field of human life.

The writer of this article has been privileged to see the advance proofs of Mr. Towns' forthcoming book, which deals with the menace of drugs, alcohol and tobacco and the remedy for those habits.

Charles B. Towns—the Man.

One expects to find Charles B. Towns an unusual personality. For a layman to have taken new principles like his, to have developed them into a practical method, to have perfected a technique which physicians seem unable to improve, to have struggled for years against professional prejudices and tradition, to have at length won the approbation, admiration and support of the most eminent men in the medical world, to have established a big institution, to have attracted the attention of the heads of some of the greatest industrial enterprises in the world—the great captains of industry—and to have become the trusted counselor of states and the instigator and virtual author of laws regulating the deadly traffic in drugs—these are things that could only be accomplished by an unusual personality. One is not disappointed.

How Towns Began His Great Work.

Mr. Towns has handled some 6,000 cases of drug and alcohol addiction and is at the present time handling between 1,000 and 1,500 a year. His taking up the work in 1901 was due almost entirely to an investigation into the methods employed to restore those who had lost control through the use of habit forming drugs. At that time such cases were supposed to be hopelessly incurable, and the victims drifted from bad to worse until they arrived either at the madhouse or the morgue.

On making inquiries from some of the leading medical men who had been dealing with the various types of mental and nervous diseases Mr. Towns learned that they were virtually unable to name any case of a confirmed drug user who had been permanently benefited by institutional or any other treatment. It seemed incredible to him that a skilled physician could not eliminate the craving or desire for the drug or restore these unfortunates to the point where their systems would not demand or feel the need of it. He soon found out why this was so. Investigation showed him that the drug habit is a mental as well as a physical condition; that the physiological action of an opiate is to tie up the functions, which results in a deterioration of the vital organs when the victim has taken the drug sufficiently long to set up a definite tolerance.

The medical world had apparently been unable or had not attempted to bring about, first of all, a definite physiological change and to put such patients in a physical state in which their systems would not demand their customary poison. To his further surprise he found that the medical world had been depending entirely on deprivation or gradual reduction of the dosage as a means of treating such cases.

Treating 4,000 Patients In China.

In 1908, when the Chinese government was carrying on its great fight against the use of opium, Mr. Towns with characteristic energy put his New York affairs in good hands and betook himself to China. He was sure that terrible mistakes would be made in such a campaign unless some one who knew the alpha and omega of drug taking were on the spot to point out the pitfalls and to throw light on this much misunderstood subject. He remained in China nearly a year, and at his own expense and in the face of obstacles that would have broken the will of any man only a little less determined he established four hospitals, at which 4,000 Chinese were successfully treated, passing on his method to others there when he returned to continue his work in America.

Some of Towns' Latest Exploits.

Apart from this remarkable exploit and from the regular work that is being carried on at his hospital in New York Mr. Towns has recently been the chief figure in two noteworthy undertakings—undertakings that are likely to be the forerunners of sociological regeneration on a large scale in respect of drug and alcohol addiction. Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, having become acquainted with Mr. Towns and having acquired a complete faith in his method of treating drug and alcohol victims, conceived a desire to install in his new hospital whatever might be necessary for the treatment of drug addiction and alcoholism. Accordingly he sent five patients from his factories to New York to take the Towns treatment, with a physician to learn the Towns technique. The patients were reported cured of their craving in less than a week, and the Towns method has now been definitely adopted by the Henry Ford hospital.

Mr. Towns has just finished the conducting of a clinic for a national committee working on the subject of prison reform, the results of which are expected to bring about a complete revolution throughout the country in the handling of prisoners addicted to drugs and alcohol.

A Much Misunderstood Matter.

Everybody knows something of the ravages of alcohol, though few realise the full extent and the ramifications of the scourge and tragedy of alcoholism. As to drug taking and its consequences, it may be said that the general public knows nothing of them beyond having a vague notion that there are some drug fiends, as they are called, in every large community and

CHARLES B. TOWNS.

that they are usually looked upon as being degraded beings, beyond hope of regeneration.

It will come as a great surprise, therefore, to read the following lines in Mr. Towns' authoritative work: "Discussion of the drug problem in the press has until recently dealt wholly with those phases which make themselves manifest in the underworld or among the Chinese. * * * The world heard nothing of the blameless men and women who had become drug users as the result of illness. This seems strange since there are in the United States more victims of the drug habit than there are of tuberculosis. It is estimated that 15 per cent of the practicing physicians in the country are addicted to the habit, and, although I think this is an exaggeration, it is nevertheless true that habit forming drugs demand a heavy toll from the medical profession, wrecking able practitioners in health and reputation and, of course, seriously endangering the public."

Of the many physicians who have gone to Mr. Towns for help 99 per cent of them explained to him that their use of drugs was the direct outgrowth of their ignorance. And "if the man who has studied and who practices medicine is unaware of what will bring about the habit," pertinently asks Mr. Towns, "what can be expected of the medically uneducated citizen who is started on the dangerous road by those in whom he puts his faith—his doctors?" Clearly humanity must be protected from such an evil. "And the physician must be saved from it, for saving him will fulfill in a large measure the demand for the protection of the public."

Victims Unfairly Treated by Society

Mr. Towns is strongly of the opinion that up to the present time most drug takers have been unfairly treated by society. They have not been properly safeguarded from forming the habit or properly helped to overcome it. "It is criminally easy," he says, "for any one to acquire the drug habit. Few physicians have recognized that it is not safe for most persons to know what will ease pain. When an opiate is necessary it should be given only on prescription, and its presence should then be thoroughly disguised. A patient goes to a physician to be cured. When his pain disappears he naturally believes this is due to the treatment he has received. If the physician has used morphine in a disguised form the patient naturally believes that the cure was effected by some unknown combination of medicines, but if he has received morphine and knows it he realises at once that it is this drug which is responsible for easing his pain. With that knowledge he will be tempted to resort to the same means of relief again.

The system rapidly begins to tolerate the drug, and as soon as toleration begins a craving is set up which becomes irresistible and the habit which leads to perdition is established. Not more than 10 per cent of the drug consumption in this country is applied to the purpose of blunting incurable pain. Thus 90 per cent of the opiates used are, strictly speaking, unnecessary. In the 6,000 cases that have come under my observation 75 per cent of the habitual users became such without reasonable excuse, beginning with small doses, beyond which they fondly supposed nothing could induce them to go, and inevitably soon losing control of themselves."

Alcoholism Much Misunderstood.

Alcoholism—that is, chronic addiction to indulgence in spirituous liquors—is also much misunderstood, both in its physiological and its psychological processes and particularly in the measures usually adopted for its alleviation and cure. One of the many discoveries that Mr. Towns has made and is doing his best to impart to the world at large is that the alcoholic, like the drug victim, does not get a fair deal from society—society whose experience has demonstrated that it must in some way protect itself from him.

"At present," says Mr. Towns, "the only public recognition of the alcoholic is manifested through some form of penalization. He loses his employment; he is excluded from respectable society; in extreme cases he is taken into court and subjected to reprimand, fine or imprisonment. Society does virtually nothing to awaken his will or free it from its slavery so that it may operate normally. The man whose drinking has so disarranged him physically or mentally that he is obviously ill is taken to the alcoholic ward of some hospital, but even there no effort is made to treat the definite malady of alcoholism. The victims are merely 'sobered up.' When they have achieved sufficient steadiness of nerve to make their discharge possible they are turned out again into the liquor ridden city, with their craving for alcohol no weaker, with their resolution to resist it no stronger than they were before the crisis in their alcoholic history engulfed them.

"There is as yet no public institution in even such a city as New York where a man, either as a paying or as a charity patient, may go for medical treatment designed to alleviate the craving for liquor. No organized charity makes provision for the medical treatment of the alcoholic. There are no clinics devoted to the study of alcoholism, although it is the ailment of probably one-third of the sick people in the world today. A large proportion of the cases of disease other than inebriety treated in all public hospitals have histories more or less alcoholic, and the insane asylums are crowded with those gone mad through drink. It is the demand of common sense, not of sentiment alone, that this situation should be altered. Society has continually made the mistake of maintaining, when encountering the alcoholic, that it has crime, not disease, to deal with; hence the crudely ineffective idea of penalization as a preventive. The attempt at remedy almost invariably made is by means of sudden enforced abstinence. This remedy is worse than the disease. It rarely helps and sometimes kills. I have seen many men who have been driven stark mad after they had been deprived of alcoholic beverages without proper treatment. They had been pronounced definitely insane, but their minds became perfectly clear as the result of the medical care their cases required. By merely depriving an alcoholic of alcohol without eliminating his desire for it, he is likely to be forced into something worse."

The First Principles of the Cure.

"The turth is," emphatically declares Mr. Towns, "no man who has become addicted to the use of alcohol can possibly abandon it unless he has first undergone a complete mental change, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred this alteration of the mental state will not come until he has experienced a physical revolution. The only chance of reforming most alcoholics lies in giving them opportunity through this physiological change to re-establish confidence in themselves. But nothing of any durable value can be accomplished until you have before you a man whose system is no longer crying out for liquor, with every nerve aquiver for it, every tissue thirsting for it. There have been reforms from alcoholism which were not preceded by this physiological change, but they have been rare."

The Basis of the Towns Method.

In the treatment of cases of both drug addiction and alcoholism, then, the first thing that is done under the Towns method, the basis of the treatment, is to unpoison the patient. The drug poison or alcohol poison which has been accumulating in his nerve and brain cells and in his tissues must be eliminated entirely from his system, and this must be accomplished without entirely depriving him in the first stages of his customary narcotic or alcohol. This process usually takes four or five days, and the entire treatment rarely occupies more than a week.

RUSSIANS SAY GERMANY LOST 11 VESSELS

Squadron Covered Landing of Troops at Riga and Suffered Heaviest Blow of War to Kaiser's Navy.

London, Aug. 23.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Petrograd reports that the president of the Duma announces that the German fleet has fled from the Gulf of Riga after a great naval battle, in which the Germans lost the battle cruiser Moltke, three cruisers and seven torpedo boats. In trying to land near Pernpvin four barges of enormous dimensions crowded with troops were captured and thel anding force annihilated. It is believed here British submarines played an important part in the defeat of the German fleet

The announcement to the Duma was made public in these words:

"The German fleet has withdrawn from Riga Bay.

"The Germans tried to make a descent near Pernpvin (Pernigel, on the east shore of the Gulf of Riga, some thirty-five miles north of Riga.) Four barges crammed with soldiers took part in the descent. They were repulsed by the Russian troops without the co-operation of artillery, the Germans bein exterminated and the barges captured."

The statement made in the Duma by the president elicited unbounded enthusiasm and was accompanied by touching scenes. The Deputies of all factions mutaully congratulated one another.

The news spread through the city and the people gathered at the newspaper offices awaiting the hanging out of the official bulletin concerning the battle. The people regard the reported victory as the turning of the tide in favor of Russia.

The loss of Moltke is the most severe blow yet suffered by the German navy. There is no question here that the ship was the victim of either torpedo or mine. It is evident from all accounts of the operations in the Gulf that the Moltke was one of the ten first line vessels engaged in clearing the gulf of the Russian units and later convoyed troop ships bearing forces to co-operate with Field Marshall von Hindenburgs army west of the City of Riga by engaging in a turning movement from the northeast.

The Russian Ministry of Marine last night announced that the German war ships had left theg ulf, but there is a disposition in naval circles here to believe the manoeuvre more of a strategic move than a defeat. There has been no question that the Germans had a vast superiority in number and size of ships in the Riga waters. The reports from Berlin and Petrograd on Saturday indicated that the Russian craft had withdrawn into the Gulf of Finland, with the exception, as it develops, of submarines left to oppose landing operations.

In view of this fact, it is believed the Germans have taken the outside course around Osel and Dago islands, where there is a depth of water sufficient for all ships, and are endeavoring to find the Russians who took advantage of their shallow draught to use the passage through Moon Sound and Wormser Channel into the Gulf of Finland. These craft are believed to have joined the main Russian Baltic fleet at Sveaborg, or further to the east, at Borgic. This would be in accordance with Russian naval manoeuves as worked out in recent years and explained in another special despatch to the Herald this morning.

The Moltke, which will be remembered in New York as one of the German squadron which steamed to the United States to return a call made by the American battle ship squadron at Kiel during its trip around the world, was a battle cruiser of 23,000 tons. She was a sister ship of the Goeben, transferred to Turkey at the beginning of the war. Her normal complement was 1,197 men.

In the battle in the North sea last January with a British battle cruiser held second place in the German line. At that time she was reported as having suffered minor damage, but this was denied in Berlin. According to the latest available German naval list she was commanded by Captain von Levetvow.

The Moltke was 590 feet long and was armed with ten 11-inch and 12 6-inch guns and 12 24-pounders. In addition her armament included four 20-inch torpedo tubes. She was built at a cost of about $12,000,000 in 1911, and had a speed of about 28 knots.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1. No. 211. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1915. Price One Cent

Torpedo Sank Arabic Without Warning, Says British Foreign Office

London, Aug. 24.—Official and unofficial statements were made today bearing upon the precise status of the steamship Arabic at the time she was sunk, the purpose being to show definitely that she was an unoffending merchant ship proceeding on her course, and that without question she was struck by a torpedo fired by a German submarine. The latter point became increasingly important owing to cable reports from the United States stating that some Berlin officials maintained that since there was no proof any one aboard the Arabic say the submarine, the sinking might have been the result of striking a mine.

The Foreign Office issued a brief statement summing up the facts within its knowledge without disclosing all the details in its possession. The statement said definitely that the Arabis was sunk by a German submarine without warning and without any attempt on the part of the steamship to attack the underawter craft or to escape. The announcement also declares the Arabic was unarmed and was proceedin to a neutral port, and therefore carrying no contraband. This is considered a summing up of the British official view of the essential facts and as showing the culpability of the German submarine in sinking the vesals.

The most important direct testimony came, however, from men of the crew of the Dunsley, who gave circumstantial evidence of seeing the German submarine while she shelled the Dunsley. They declared thatd uring her maneuvring astern of the Dunsley the subhersible came so clearly into view that it was possible to note she showed no number or distinguishing mark. Later, they declared, the submarine submerged and rounded the Dunsley's stern, showing only the periscope.

These statements are considered to fill the gap in the testimony given by Captain Finch, the passengers and crew of the Arabic, who did not see the submarine because she was astern of the Dunsley. Those aboard the Arabic have declared they saw the torpedo speeding toward the vessel, and the Dunsley's survivors now assert the torpedo was fired from a German submarine they saw maneouvring behind them.

All the affidavits made by the American passengers on board the Arabic now have been cabled to the American State Department. These statements give every detail available from American sources. They relate chiefly to individual experiences, but all agree that no warning was given. The approaching torpedo was seen but not the submarine.

The funerals of some of the men of the Arabic's crew, whose bodies have been recovered were held at Queenstown today. The services were attended by membrs of the City Council, the Royal Irish constabulary, representatives of the White Star line and a great crowd of citizens.

ITALIAN SHIPS LEAVE PORTS FOR DARDANELLES

Paris, Aug. 24.—Troopships, loaded to capacity and convoyed by war ships, left four Italian ports yesterday. The War Office made no announcement of their destination and the commanders of the transports weighed anchor with their orders sealed. Naples, Syracuse, Taranto, and Brindisi were the ports from which the flotilla steamed.

While there is no official statement of the uses to which these troops will be put, there is no question in Rome or in Paris but they will be heard of next at the Dardenelles. It was generally understood that Italy's declaration of war against Turkey meant the immediate dispatch of an expeditionary force to aid the Entente Powers in their effort to break the barrier to the Balck Sea.

All arrangements for joint artillery action by Italy with Britain, France and Russia against the Turks were completed in July when the Italian General Pirro made a tour of the Anglo-French front. A series of conferences were held at that time and plans were prepared for the utilization of an Italian force the moment Italy entered the lists against the Sulton. Naturally the details of these plans were carefully kept secret, but there is a belief in military circles that the Enos route to the Sea of Mamora may be the object of the Italian force. The Port of Enos, on the Gulf of Saros, is almost on the Bulgarian-Turkish border. An advance from there would strike the Marmora Sea just north of its outlet to the Dardenelles and would cut off the entire Turkish army on Gallopoli peninsula. When the FrancoBritish land force was sent to Gappapoli there was a general impression that Enos would be one of the points of invasion. The news dispatches at the time told of the capture of the

RUNNING A CITY LIKE A BUSINESS

No. 3—How the People of Buffalo Will Keep Track of What Their New Commissioners Do

The commission charter which goes into effect in Buffalo on January 1 vests the entire executive and legislative power in five men. Naturally, however, such a concentration of power would not be established without some checks. The commissioners are to be elected by a system which is calculated to eliminate party politics so far as party politics can be eliminated. Each commissioner will owe his nomination and election to the people alone. No party boss or organization can help him except by controlling a majority of the whole people.

But the responsibility of the commissioners to the people does not end with the election. That is one of the strong points of commission government. The system attempts to keep the officials under the public eye all the time and to make them feel that the public eye is upon them. One check imposed is the requirement that nothing shall be done in secret.

ALL COUNCIL MEETINGS PUBLIC

All meetings of the Council must be public. It will be the right of any citizen to step in at any time and see what is going on. Every vote must be by ayes and nays and must be recorded. Every resolution or ordinance must be signed by the mayor and at least two councilmen—that is, by the majority which passed it. A journal must be kept and published, and four times a year there must be published a full, clear and complete statement of the financial operations of the city ruding the preceding quarter.

But a more important check is the referendum. Public knowledge of a mischievous act is small satisfaction after it has been accomplished. The Buffalo charter prevents any act from being accomplished without giving the pubic full opportunity to know about it and to block it if they wish. With a few specified exceptions, no ordinance can go into effect until thirty days after its final passage. If during these thirty days opposition develops, a petition of protest may be filed. The protest need be signed by only 5 per cent. of the entire number of votes cast for all the candidates for mayor at the last preceding election. On receiving such a protest the Council must reconsider its action. If it does not decide to repeal the ordinance it must, within twenty days, refer the matter to vote of the people at either a special or general election.

Resolutions appropriating money except for regular pay-rolls incurring any expense or disposing of any property or city rights shall be subject to the same rule or ordinances. Public utility franchises must be referred to a vote of the people, in any event, and the cost of any special election held for that purpose must be borne by those seeking the franchise.

Publicity and the referendum, therefore, are the two great popular checks held over the powerful governing commission. In most cities having commission government there is also the recall, but that has been left out of Buffalo's charter. Neither has Buffalo the intiative. The idea of the Buffalo charter is to hamper the governing body no more than is absolutely necessary to prevent it from going wrong.

(No. 4 of this Series Will be Published Tomorrow.)

(Copyright, 1915, by S. S. McClure.)

Sir Lan Hamilton, in supreme command of the allied expedition, decided to direct his armies from the tip of the peninsula and the landings all were made near the entrance to the straits.

There has been the wildest enthusiasm among the Italian soldiers for another brush with the Turks, and the utmost confidence prevails that the Ottoman hold on the Golden Horn will be torn loose now that they are to join their French and British allies in that theatre.

GERMANS TRYING TO OVERCOME RIGA DEFEAT

London, Aug. 24.—The German center is pressing forward steadily on the Bug River-Brest-Litovsk line of the Russian defense in an effort to balance the handicap that has spread itslef over the operations in the Dvinsk sector by reason of the failure of the naval wing to obtain control of the Gulf of Riga. Prince Leopold of Bavaria and iFeld Marshal von Meckensen are closing in on the intrenched camp of Brest-Litvsk and there was a feeling in London last night that its bombardment may be expected any day. As before the fall of Warsaw, the Petrograd dispatches have prepared the way for the news by referring to the gradual encroachment of the Austro-German armies and thed angers confronting the position.

Ossowetz yesterday was occupied by the Germans, leaving in Russian hands only Grondo and Brest-Litovsk of the central strongholds.

The siege of Ossowetz was one of the most interesting of the

(Continued on Page Five)

Resolution to Widen East First St. Goes Through By a Fluke

The several property owners who were opposed to the plan of the Board of Public Works to widen First st. between Rochester st. and Broadway to 38 feet when it is paved, neglected to read some of the charter provisions carefully in order that they might take the proper steps to forestall any such action, and therefore did not succeed in holding up the resolution passed by the Board of Public Works in session last night, that the street be paved 38 feet from curb to curb. The charter, according to the reading by President Stevenson of the Board of Works, distinctly states that the board "may, on its own motion," pave any street or change any street in the city, and adds that it may also be influenced to this action by a petition signed by two-thirds of the abutting property owners favoring the improvement. It does not state, as F. A. Gage seemed to believe, that a two-thirds consent of all abutting property owners was necessary to any such action, and it further states that two-thirds of the property owners must petition against the action of the board in order to prevent it.

According to the newspaper notice, the meeting last night was to be called at 8 o'clock. Mr. Gage and George E. Mason, accompanied by another gentleman, said to be an attorney, appeared at 8:15. Mr. Gage then handed his petition to City Clerk Scudder saying, "I wish to file that with you."

Mr. Gage Was Too Late

Picking up the charter, Mr. Stevenson read to Mr. Gage the provision which stipulates that such a petition must be filed before the meeting, and told Mr. Gage the meeting was already in session. Mr. Gage said City-Attorney Fanning told him Sunday evening that the meeting would be called at 8:15, but presented the petition nevertheless, and the clerk took charge of it.

The petition is signed by O. C. Breed, Catherine Parsons, L. Fowler Joy, Mary Mead, Sarah C. Pratt, Harriet Nelson, F. A. Gage, G. E. Mason, William MacNamara, Almon Bristol, E. H. French and F. C. Ashe, as secretary of the Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper Co. Mr. Ashe's signature was for the property owned by H. Lester Paddock, or the company, near Broadway. Mr. Stevenson questioned the signature of the company, saying that Mr. Paddock had promised he would neither sign for nor against the paving loan.

However, City Engineer Hill told the board there were 3.802 feet along the section to be paved, of which the state owned 1,050. The state land could not be included in the total and in order to defeat the plan of the board, Mr. Gage and his conferees were obliged to show signatures covering two-thirds of the 2,752 feet that remained. The petition was signed by property owners of 1,310 feet frontage, and when the Library tract, as city property, had been subtracted from the total of frontage, the petition showed a little more than half of thep-roperty owners in opposition, and not two-thirds, as was necessary.

Was Short a Few Names

Mr. Gage could not credit this announcement and seemed to think there was a mistake somewhere. He examined the document closely and tallied the number of feet, but the total number remained the same. When he was finally convinced that the petition could not defeat the action of the board, which was now waiting for the arrival of City-Attorney Fanning, Mr. Gage told Mr. Stevenson "Well, if you think youre all right, go ahead and pave the street."

"Personally, I don't care how the street stands, but I have had any number of taxpayers come to me and ask me to insist that this matter go through right, and I'm going to do it," said Mr. Stevenson.

"I don't believe anyone ever asked you to do it," said Mr. Gage, "Your statements aren't reliable, John."

"Well, that may be, too," said Mr. Stevenson, "but I'm not considered the village jester. Now you go ahead with your lawsuits, if you want to bring any. We welcome them; they cost the city nothing."

After Mr. Fanning arrived, Mr. Gage asked him if a two-thirds consent of the property owners was not necessary in order to pass the improvement, and Mr. Fanning told him no consent was necessary. Messrs. Gage and Mason made a last attempt to prevent the resolution when it came to a vote, by demanding that they be registered as voting against the resolution. City Clerk Scudder was in a quandary for a moment, as Mr. Gage was insisting that his vote be registered, while Mr. Stevenson was just as insistent that Mr. Gage had no vote, inasmuch as the board convened as a Board of Public Works and not as a paving board. The motion carried with Messrs Stevenson and Garrett voting for it, and Commissioner Wiltsie against it.

Would Relieve Manufacturers

J. J. Jordan appeared before the board as a representative of the Industrial Division of the Chamber of Commerce, which asks that the manufacturers of the city be permitted to connect their fire sprinkling systems with the water mains without paying the sprinkling tax exacted in such cases. Mr. Jordan argued that the sprinklers saved the city a great deal of water, inasmuch as it assisted the firemen materially in extinguishing fires, and said some of the manufacturers were paying as much as $40 a year tax for their system. Mr. Stevenson agreed that it aided the fire department, but did not think the manufacturers should have the water privileges without

(Continued on Page Five)

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

C. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. B. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Tuesday, August 24, 1915.

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Pope Benedict's appeal for peace was well timed. The fall of Warsaw seemed a foregone conclusion, and that event was a turning point in military operations, one to cause belligerents to stop and think. The appeal dealt mainly with generalities, as was proper when addressing the Christian conscience of Europe. Several detached sentences summarize, each a whole sermon which the author might have preached, but wisely left to statesmen to preach to themselves. He said "thousands of young lives are being snuffed out daily," "the price of the struggle is too high" and "the bloody carnage which for a year has dishonored Europe." All of this he might have expanded to show how not alone the flower of youth is being destroyed, but that womanhood, old and young, is turned aside from normal paths and the progress of our best civilization checked for an indefinite period. Already it has been broached in the allied camp that polygamy can be revived to repair the wastage of productivity caused by bullets and shells. This is but one of many problems to be faced. "A fight to the death" is what the wrong headed and mad brained belligerents are pledged to persist in. Is not this an hour when the "higher law" of right should prevail over man made precedents and technicalities and national pride?

Co-operation by neutral South American countries with this country in the pacification of Mexico seems to be the most natural plan which has been proposed. Aside from the antipathy which the Mexican factions have for each other and which is a drawback to getting together themselves, there is the distrust, when it is not hatred, of the people and power north of the Rio Grande. If the leaders of other South American states—as, for instance, the A. B. C. powers—guarantee to those of their own blood our sincerity and good faith and stand ready to co-operate for the good of Mexico, the long standing suspicion of us may be allayed to the extent that our true position and friendship will be understood.

Naturally the idea suggests itself that the warring of factions in Mexico can be stopped or the end hastened by stopping the exportation of munitions and arms, as was done once before. But the allies in Europe practically confess that they cannot continue the war there without our arms and munitions. Unless it be assumed that this country wishes the European war to continue to the bitter end the difference seems to be about that between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee.

It really seems that moving pictures which do move, joy rides, yellow journalism and the "best seller" problem novels are indispensables to make life worth living for a great many people, a great many. Tell this to grandma, but be sure to have the smelling bottle handy, extra strong at that.

They have improved war methods almost beyond recognition, but the ancient type of general who burns his bridges behind him to "win or die" could probably get a job in the czar's outfit.

Mexico's complicated money trouble recalls the plowboy's remarks as to the "grub" the thrifty farm wife set before him—"good enough what there is of it" and "enough of it sich as it is."

The British premier says "England can laugh at the invasion peril." That is all right for the center of the "tight little island," but accounts from the wide seacoasts tell a different story.

It is estimated that the cotton exports from this country for the year will fall but little below that of 1913-14 notwithstanding the disturbance of trade by the war.

Huerta is learning English. But it's no matter to us what language he speaks, so that he thinks the vital questions over in United States terms.

The stinger belongs in the head of this one, not in the tail: "In hands of men entirely great the pen is mightier than the sword."

A rose of any old size would smell as sweetly, even if not as mightily, as that newly bred nineteen inch freak in Canada.

BOSSING

One of the favorite campaign buncombe statements of the opponents of the Commission-Manager form of Government—the Business Men's League, is that out of the reform system a little monarchy shall arise that will have nothing to do with the people—those who support our schools, churches and every form of public utility. Some rather clumsy arguments have been used in support of the League's contention in trying to get around the point that the Commission-Manager form of Government is a truly democratic institution, from the fact that it has salaried bosses whom the taxpayers can trust, and consequently the paid political advertisements appearing over the name of the League have made the most of every bit of nice-looking falsity they can discover.

But when you try to pin the Business Men's League down to an open argument, to give facts and statistics, then it's a different matter. The talk in the political advertisements under such conditions makes the position of the League more foolish than ever. It is not hard to shoot to pieces the foolish statements. The M. M. Wilmer articles as far as they have appeared on the front page of The Evening Times have succeeded in puncturing the old, frayed and silly statements about the necessity of looking ahead to an epoch of Darkest Russia under a newer and better system. Mr. Wilmer has shown the readers of The Evening Times that no matter how well-meaning the average man in city politics may be, or no matter how many fairly definite ideas as to what he wishes to do or what ought to be done he rarely has force enough to bring about the desired conditions and he automatically submits to taking orders, hence the city boss. One boss, mark you and not four or five bosses, as would be the case under the Commission-Manager form of Government. Is it not plain as plain can be to anybody that wants to know the truth of the matter, that it is preferable to have the boss-ship removed from a centralized power—for instance, one man? What is the government of "Darkest Russia' but a centralization of power? Is there anything democratic in a system of municipal government that gets its orders from one man?

Next time the Business Men's League tries to tell you that the Commission-Manager form of Government is an attempt to create a new monarchy here, just spring the thoughts suggested by the Wilmer articles, one of which is that if a city must be bossed let the bossing be done by the men who compose the government and not by some irresponsible and, perhaps, inefficient bosser.

GET ON OR GET OFF

Work is never work when you are really in earnest, when you truly, honestly, sincerely are in sympathy with what you are trying to do.

Play proves nothing but a bore, tedious and tiresome, when your heart is not in the game.

It's not how much you work, but how much you want to work. You never will do well until you want to do well.

Your success depends on your mental attitude toward the task on hand, the business before you.

It is not the number of hours that you devote to your work, it's the number of earnest hours, and the amount of enthusiasm, that you put into your work.

Get into the game mentally. The field is filled with muffers, bluffers and grandstand players. If you cannot warm up, get off the track, and give the trail to some one who can show speed without a windshied.

Nobody cares much what happens to the indifferent man, so long as he does not hang around and get in the way of those who would work.

Your life is your own, and you can do with your life as you please; but you have no right, no legal or moral right, to put your front feet in the trough and refuse to let any one else get there.

When you get discouraged, disheartened, and you feel that everything is going out and nothing coming in, just go down to the dock and watch the tide at its lowest level, and then watch it come back in again.

Your failure is of little importance to the world. The world is lumbered up with failures. If you refuse to work, you are in the way. Get on or get off.—Silent Partner.

Youngest Leading Lady in World Tells of Her Experiences in Support of Selig Movie Stars

"You See? He Does Not Love You!"

By GRACE DARMOND.

My home is in Chicago. One day about two years ago I walked into the Chicago studios of the Selig Polyscope company. The studios are not so very far away from my parents' home. Maybe that was the reason I walked into them. The superintendent of the studios needed 'extra people.' I had visited the studios in curiosity; I remained to take part in a Selig feature film. That was the beginning of my motion picture career. One must protograph well in order to attain any degree of success in motion picture work. I was told that I photographed well. My profile is clear and my features are adaptable to the animated screen. I was asked to take other minor parts. I liked the work—there is a fascination about it—and I accepted.

That was about two years ago. Today I have the honor of being assigned to many important roles in Selig Red Seal plays. I have assumed leading feminine parts in "A Texas Steer," "The Millionaire Baby," "The House of a Thousand Candles," "A Black Sheep," and other productions which have won further fame for the Selig company.

I have been asked the reason for my rapid success in a difficult profession. The only answer that I can give is 'hard work.' There were other incidents that also contributed to my success. One of the most important is that Col. William N. Selig, president of the company which bears his name, gives everyone a fair opportunity. He appreciates close attention to work and loyalty on the part of his employees. I was fortunate enough to please him and the directors and was assigned to more important roles as time passed, and I gave my entire time and thought to them.

Perhaps there is another qualification connected with my promotion that should be mentioned here. I had had stage experience. I appeared in the spoken drama when five years of age, taking the title role of Editha's Burglar.' Later I appeared in stock companies. This experience in the art of acting was certainly of untold benefit to me.

I have been told that I am the youngest leading woman in motion pictures. Maybe I am, but I have earned the parts I play. Working in motion pictures is not pastime—it is hard work. In motion pictures, as elsewhere, work counts.

Long hours fall to those who engage in motion picture acting. They report at a studio at a certain hour in the morning. They do not leave until a certain hour. Their day's work is just like a day's work in any other occupation in life. In warm weather the sun beats through the glass enclosure of the studio and the thermometer sometimes registers 150 degrees. Perhaps in this warm atmosphere one must be compelled to appear as a character heavily bundled in clothing, and you can imagine one's discomfiture.

There are many recompenses, also, and I think, on the whole, that the work is ever so much more enjoyable than the speaking stage. Girls who wish to enter motion pictures, however, should pause and think over the fact that they are embarking on a career—a branch of art which requires talent, intelligence and hard work. There are many girls who feel that if they could only appear before a camera they would be an instantaneous success, yet who would go to a business college for many months in order to become a stenographer. It stands to reason if one considers that preparation for such a position is necessary that ever so much more time must be devoted to learning an art which entertains millions of people daily. From my own experience I do not feel justified in advising any girl to try to become a screen actress.

There are times, of course, when I enjoy the excitement of being a player. An example of this was during the filming of the big Selig Red Seal play "The House of a Thousand Candles," at the Chicago studio of the Selig Polyscope Company. Doubtless most of my readers heard of the big car strike in Chicago, but few of them knew what havoc it played with the motion picture producers. We had many players who were working in the "Loop," Chicago theatrical center, and as the studio is quite a way from this place, and there was no auto service, Mr. William N. Selig ordered a huge truck in which all the players were taken to the theaters in which they were working.

There were other excursions, too, during the time I was appearing in "The House of a Thousand Candles." One of these was made to find a house which would correspond to the director's ideal "house" in which the "thousand candles" were supposed to be. All the players who had friends with homes which might serve the purpose told the director about them, and one day we all got into a big touring car and started our search. We covered almost all of the city of Chicago, and when we were all beginning to despair of ever finding an ideal "House of a Thousand Candles," the director suddenly called the chauffeur to stop. We were in a part of Wheaton, a suburb of Chicago, and none of us could see any "house" that might prove available. The director, however, made us all get out of the machine and tramp up a hill. As we rounded a curve in the road we saw beyond a clump of trees, which had been obstructing our view, the exact "House of a Thousand Candles" we had all been hoping for.

When we returned to the studio to take the interior scenes, we found that we needed many more times as many candlesticks for the "big set" as our property room had. We started a search for candlesticks and candelabra, and gathered them from every conceivable source—our own homes, homes of our friends, small shops near the studio and large stores in the business district of Chicago. After getting them all together we sorted them out and the director arranged them about the "set." The effect is beautiful in my estimation, and I am sure that those who see "The House of a Thousand Candles" will agree with me.

Mr. Harry Mestayer and Mr. John Charles, who have the two leading male roles, and Mr. Backus, who plays the "character" lead, were all cast in parts which fitted them perfectly and enjoyed the work fully as much as I did. The other players were also at their best, so we went through the entire production like a well-oiled machine. Mr. Heffron, our director, kept us all working together, and while no exciting accident happened to distinguish it from other pictures in which I have worked, I shall remember "The House of a Thousand Candles" for a long, long time, because of the pleasure I experienced in working in it.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING; FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

GLENWOOD FARM
Milk, Cream and Commercial Buttermilk
Our bottles are washed by steam
Our milk bottled on Farm of
FRED VOGELGSANG
Phone 2510

DRESSMAKING
Promptly and Neatly Done
Prices Reasonable
412 Hannibal st. Fulton, N. Y.

Steamer CITY OF FULTON
Freight & Packet Service
Runs daily between Fulton and Syracuse
Leave Fulton, 5:15 a. m.
Arrive Syracuse, 11 a. m.
Leave Syracuse, 2:50 p. m.
Capt. C. S. Burleigh

LEGAL NOTICES

SUPREME COURT—County of Oswego. Fulton Savings Bank vs. Mary Brooker, James Brooker and Charles F. Brooker.

In pursuance of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale duly granted in the above entitled action on the 21st day of August, 1915, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the Court House in the City of Syracuse, New York, and duly filed and entered in the Clerk's office of the County of Oswego on the 23rd day of August, 1915, I, the undersigned, Referee appointed in and by said judgment and decree to make such sale, will sell at public auction the mortgaged premises in and by said judgment and decree directed to be sold and described therein as follows:

"All that Tract or Parcel of land situate in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, and State of New York, known and distinguished as thirty-seven (37) feet in width off from the south side of Lot Number three (3) of Block Number one hundred and sixty-two (162) as the same is laid down on the map of the Town Plat at Oswego Falls, made by Peter Schenck for Col. James L. Voorhees in 1848, and being the same premises conveyed by John Burns to James M. Brooker by deed recorded in Oswego County Clerk's office in Liber, 236 of Deeds, at page 130" at the office of Piper & Pendergast, in the Fulton Savings Bank building, 75 South First Street, in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, New York, on the 18th day of September, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Dated Fulton, New York, August 23rd, 1915.

W. S. HILLICK,
Referee.

PIPER & PENDERGAST,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Your Wants

Made Known in

THE EVENING TIMES

Reach Nearly 16,000 Eyes Each Day

PRICES:
One Word, one time, 1 Cent
One Word, 3 times, 2 Cents
One Word, 6 times, 3 Cents

CASH WITH ORDER

DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS — Yes, indeed! Angeline knows a thing or two

Mother Can Largely Prevent Diseases

By F. G. Anderson, Philadelphia, Pa.

The mother is the real doctor of the family. This does not mean she can cure diseases or should try her hand at doing so. It does mean, however, that she can very largely prevent them, which is a much easier task and has no magic about it except daily attention to the rules of cleanliness.

Doctor Hygiene, in one word, means keeping clean. It is one of the happiest signs of these times that the best aids science can give are brought to the door of the humblest home. But cleanliness does not mean merely washing a child's face and hands. It must go in downright fashion all through its habits and surroundings. It means clean air, clean food, clean clothing, clean things to handle with its deft and busy fingers. It means a house so cleanly from top to bottom that a youngster will find it the hardest job imaginable to get his "peck of dirt." It is no longer a sign of genius that a child can make mud pies in the gutter.

No mother wishes to see her children pale, puny, weak and ailing. She has genuine pride in seeing them with eyes bright as daisies and brimming over with mischievous laughter. They can have limbs clean as a filbert and the soul of a sunbeam in their gaze. The scientists who have swept whole territories free of dread plagues by sanitation tell what is good for a continent is good for the household.

THE FIRST TELEGRAM.

It Was Not the Famous Message Sent by Morse's Daughter.

Hidden away in the archives of the Tennessee Historical society at Nashville is the account of the first actual message ever sent over a telegraph line. That dispatch differs materially from the solemn message that passed over the wire between Washington and Baltimore in the year 1844. It illustrates well; however, the lack of seriousness with which Mr. Morse's invention was taken when he first offered it to the world.

According to the account preserved at Nashville, Hon. Robert L. Caruthers of Lebanon, Tenn., was a member of Congress in 1843, and a member of the committee to which was referred Mr. Morse's application for an appropriation to build a telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore. Most of the members of the committee looked upon Morse as a visionary, and his proposal as impracticable.

On the last day of the session Morse went to the committee room and told them that he had stretched a wire to the top of the capitol building and had a young man up there. If they would write a message he would send it up, and the young man would bring them a copy of it. None of them believed it could be done. Judge Caruthers, however, pulled the envelope of a letter out of his pocket and wrote a message. Mr. Morse, who had his instrument with him, sat down and sent the message. In a few minutes the young man walked into the room with an exact copy of the message. The committee reported favorably, and recommended the appropriation.

The bill passed just before the adjournment. Some one went to Mr. Morse's boarding house to inform him that the appropriation was made. The daughter of the landlady went to Mr. Morse's room, waked him and gave him the welcome news. He said to her, "My daughter, you shall send the first message that goes from Washington to Baltimore." That promise was fulfilled when she sent the famous message: "What hath God wrought!"

Judge Caruthers was an ardent Whig, and in 1843 the Whigs were very angry with President Tyler, whom they accused of betraying the party. The message that Judge Caruthers sent from the committee room to the young man at the top of the Capitol was "Tyler deserves to be hanged."—Youth's Companion.

Tree Planting.

A good tree well planted will usually grow whether the work is done in the spring or fall.

WARNER'S STORE

Why not trade there? You will find it one of the best family stores in town. While we do not advertise to give goods away, we will sell you first-class groceries on as small a margin of profits as is consistent with safe business. You know that some goods are so cheap in quality that they are dear in price. We deliver goods and take orders when requested and we give valuable presents with tea and coffee; also movie coupons with each cash purchase.

THE WARNER GROCERY

OPPOSITE CITY HALL

FARE $3.00 · DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

"CITY OF ERIE" — 3 Magnificent Steamers — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BETWEEN

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

Leave Buffalo 9:00 P. M. Leave Cleveland 9:00 P. M.
Arrive Cleveland 7:30 A. M. Arrive Buffalo 7:30 A. M.
(Eastern Standard Time)

Connections at Cleveland for Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Railroad tickets reading between Buffalo and Cleveland are good for transportation on our steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

CORNERED HIMSELF.

There Was Only One Way Out, and He Just Had to Take It.

William F. Cody one day engaged in a spirited talkfest with a white haired, gray bearded trapper, who was by way of being the greatest and most unsuccessful liar in the locality.

"Sho, Cody, that there b'ar story o' yours ain't puppy high to a little seance I had with a ol' she grizzly back some twenty years ago. I come on that pizen critter at th' mouth of a canyon. Bing! I plops a shot f'om my ol' muzzle loader into her, but she don't even tarry. On she comes 'thout givin' me nary chanst t' load. I th'ows th' gun at her, hits her on th' snoot an' takes out up th' canyon with th' old gal, plum' mad, pitty pattin' after me.

"We runs fer 'bout a mile, she paddin' along behind an' gainin' a bit. Them canyon walls kep' gettin' higher an' smoother an' narrower 'ntil they was about a thousan' feet up, an' I c'd most touch each side. I couldn't a-clim' 'em if I'd tried, an' that she varmint wasn't givin' me no chanst. All of a suddint th' path got still narrerer till me an' the b'ar had to most squeeze through, an' then I come slap into a straight up wall in front o' me. There I was, slick as glass walls on three sides and th' mad b'ar pitty pattin' ten feet in m' rear. Couldn't go ahead, turn round ner go straight up."

The trapper paused, enjoying the deep silence of the crowd.

"Yes, but what did your bear do?" asked Cody.

The old man's face began to take on the purplish hue of pent emotion. His features strained and twitched as his brain sought a way out of his own mendacious cul-de-sac. Looking helplessly around and meeting no friendly glance from the audience, he finally blurted out:

"By gum, she killed me!"—Samuel J. Lewis in Harper's.

Transitions.

Transitions are ever full of pain. Thus the eagle when he molts is sickly and to attain his new beak must harshly dash off the old one upon the rocks.—Carlyle.

A Social Tragedy.

Jean's mamma is not particularly active socially. She is kept pretty busy with Jean, who is just over three years old. But she keeps in touch with

STARTLED THE LADY.

friends who still mingle in the smart set, and just a night or so ago she ran over to see how Mrs. Nexdore looked in her war paint for some affair or other.

She took Jean with her.

Mrs. Nexdore was dressed in the manner that once tempted Nora Bayes to say of herself, "I don't know whether I am dressed for an opera or an operation."

And gathered about her was a flimsy sort of a wrap or cloak that seemed to bring something to little Jean's mind. The latter looked up at Mrs. Nexdore wonderingly and startled the lady by saying:

"Is oo goin' to take a bath?"—Detroit Saturday Night.

By Comparison.

"Dubkins is a great comfort to me."

"I don't see how you can say that. He's the most tiresome chump I have ever met."

"That's just it. Although I don't amount to much, it's true, every time I look at Dubkins I feel that I could amount to less."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

HOME TOWN HELPS

CONTROL OF STREET TREES

Municipal Oversight Imperative Is Conclusion Arrived At by Student of the Subject.

After many years' study of the street-tree problem, digesting reports from the principal cities in this country, viewing such work done in California, one can form but one opinion as to how the work may be properly instituted and prosecuted. No satisfactory permanent improvement in street planting may be done except under direct and strict municipal control.

But very few property owners are competent to choose the right tree for a specific street, and not one such may live in your block or in your street. It is all a question of fitness, of which its natural ability to thrive under the hard conditions prevailing in city streets is by far the most important point. Then comes longevity, for a tree should stand for centuries.

Even after the right tree is planted it must have intelligent care bestowed, and all trees on one street should be watered and pruned alike, set at the same distance apart and given the same general care, the latter consisting of numberless little things that make an important factor as a whole. Even the control of insect and other pests becomes a serious matter early in the life of any tree. Individual property owners are possessed of too great a variety of tastes, interests, ideas of responsibility and degrees of hanging on to the purse strings ever to make unorganized effort more than a failure or even organized effort much of a success.—Los Angeles Times.

PAYS TO SAVE THE TREES

They Add to Attractiveness and Comfort of Home, Is Declaration of Writer.

It is a rare case when we cannot give the following admonition, says a writer in the Minneapolis Journal. Save all the trees possible on your land. If a tree insists on standing in the way when you are building a road, let your road take a way around. Even a tree left standing at the side of a road or in the sidewalk may add picturesqueness to the land, which in itself in an attraction to buyers.

If the land bordering the road in a residential tract is thickly wooded, trees may not be needed in the planting strip. Indeed, leaving all planting out of the street tends materially to widening its appearance. It is unusually, however, a good idea to plan for street trees. Their presence makes for coolness and comfort and the general attractiveness of the region.

Forty feet apart is the best distance for street trees and a safe one to follow. Planting at closer distance gives the trees scant room for mature development. It is also more expensive for the real estate man. Trees may be planted opposite each other, if the distance between trees on opposite sides of the street is forty feet. Should the distance be less, the trees had best be "staggered"—that is, placed alternately.

Small Town's Beauty.

Austin, Minn., with a population of about 8,500, has the usual activities of a little western town. Five divisions of the C., M. & St. P. railroad center there for repair shop facilities. It has a large packing house, its own electric light and water works, worth $300,000; a good-sized cement plant, brick and tile works, etc. But this prosperous community is especially notable for its "city beautiful" idea. Not content with its parks of forty-five, fifteen and five acres, it has established a floral decorative scheme. The well-paved streets are arranged on a floral plan. The wide parkings of one street are beautiful at one season with a profusion of the wild crab tree's bloom; another presents a ribbon of color from geraniums; another street presents a line of catalpas, snowy with blossoms, and so on. The workmen at the shops and railroad station at their own expense annually employ a landscape gardener, and the bare, dusty patches of waste ground thereabouts have been transformed. Spires, phlox, lilacs of all kinds and flowering shrubbery, as well as annuals, are used.

An Original Scheme.

A tramp who drifted into Elkhart and "registered" as Pat Mahoney put over a clever deal in a crowded street in the business district, until the police got wise and locked him up for public intoxication.

Pat noticed a woman in modest attire and timid demeanor as she stood holding her baby in front of a barber shop, waiting till her husband got shaved. Pat took up his station about thirty feet away from her.

"Say, pardner," Pat would whimper, "that's me woman an' kid over there. I'm broke and I'm tryin' to get them down to her folks' place. I wanna git 'em there so's I kin git out alone an' find some work. Co[illegible] you help us wid a little piece o' c[illegible]"

It is said he raked [illegible] many nickels and dimes—and spent them in a nearby saloon.—Indianapolis News.

While other nations shoulder the cost and sacrifices of the big war Japan craftily gobbles up all that war tosses her way.

A Wise Precaution.

Very few people are ambidextrous—that is, able to use the left hand as readily and skillfully as the right—but there is an amusing story of one Irishman who was careful to cultivate that art. When he was signing articles on board a ship he began to sign his name with his right hand and then changed the pen to his left hand and finished it.

"So you can write with either hand, Pat?" asked the officer.

"Yis, sorr," replied Pat. "Whin I was a bhoy me father always said to me, 'Pat, learn to cut yer finger nails wid yer left hand, for some day ye might lose yer right.'"

$145,383,000 IN GOLD IMPORTS UP TO DATE.

Gold exported, 1914	$199,318,000
Gold imported, 1915 (to date)	
From Canada	$94,166,000
From London	20,590,000
From Paris	11,500,000
From Tokyo	8,625,000
From Peking	3,700,000
From Brazil	2,500,000
From Amsterdam	2,000,000
From Denmark	1,200,000
From various South American ports	1,000,000
Total	$145,383,000
Sterling exchange August, 1914	$6
Sterling exchange August, 1915	4.74½
Normal rate sterling exchange	4.8666

Making It Plain.

An Irish drill sergeant was instructing some recruits in the mysteries of marching movements and found great difficulty in getting a countryman of his to halt when the command was given. After explaining and illustrating several times he approached the recruit, sized him up silently for a couple of minutes, then demanded his name. "Fitzgerald, sor," was the reply. "Did you ever drive a donkey, Fitz?" "Yes, sor." "What did you say when you wished him to stop?" "Whoa!" The sergeant turned away and immediately put his squad in motion. After they had advanced a dozen yards or so he bawled out at the top of his lungs: "Squad, halt! Whoa, Fitzgerald!"

The Silkworm.

The silkworm is three inches long and is well provided with legs, having no less than sixteen of them.

It happens many times that we seem much deceived in others because we first deceived ourselves.

MAKING LAND VALUES

THAT which is not desired cannot be said to possess a value.

But that which is desirable and in demand possesses a value according to its desirability—the value being regulated by the demand.

Farm lands vary in values according to their location, their productive qualities and their accessibility to the markets.

The character of crops must be regulated according to the market at hand and every community necessarily directs the character of the product brought to town by the farmers.

There must be a market for the farmer. There must be some place where he can realize on his crops and receive in exchange a fair value in money or in such merchandise as will supply the necessities of those dependent on his efforts—to say nothing of the luxuries that have become practically necessities.

The day has gone by when the farmer and his family raised and produced by home manufacture all the things needed. We have become creatures of conditions entirely new. We must have stylish clothing to take the place of the home-spun worn by our forefathers. We must have pianos and organs, upholstered furniture, chinaware, crockery, tinware, aluminum utensils, self-binding harvesters, threshing machines, together with modern machinery and tools of all kinds. Our wives and daughters must have millinery and all sorts of fol-de-rols which, bless them, they are entitled to have and to wear.

Our day is no longer a period of appreciation of beauty unadorned or a disregard for the good things of life. We need, or we think we need, which is the same thing, a lot of things which cannot be produced on the farm, therefore we incline our motives and our endeavors to obtain such things.

In answer to the demand for such things we have established communities for a general exchange of these things; for the exchange of the farm products for money and for merchandise. Now that we have established a standard of values for everything we figure everything in dollars and cents and if we are dealing with a storekeeper who carries a stock of the things we require and wish to buy and who wishes to buy that which we have to sell, there is no bother about making the deal.

In our community we have storekeepers who have equipped their places of business with everything we need. They have invested their money in merchandise just as the farmers have invested their money and their time in lands and machinery and cattle and in crops.

In this manner there has been created a certain market for a proportion of the crops raised by our farmers. The marketing of the balance of the crops is readily attended to by the mere fact that we have a community, a headquarters for buying and selling; the greater the size of the community the better facilities.

IF A COMMUNITY IS POOR AND UNPROSPEROUS, THEN THE FARMER CANNOT MARKET HIS CROPS SO PROFITABLY.

The prosperity of a community rests entirely with the people in that community, this, of course, including those who live on the outskirts and who really form a part of the community, because of the fact that they do their marketing there. If they bring their products to the community market and sell them there and then spend their money with the local business men, the community will grow and prosper. Land values will increase and the earnest toilers and workers will become wealthy.

But if either the farmers or the storekeepers fail to do their full share in the way of complying with the business requirements then there will be a lack of success and the community will not grow or prosper. Land values will not increase.

There is a division of responsibility, practically equal. The interests of the storekeepers and of the farmers must come together. Without a due appreciation of these requirements, no community can look for progress.

If the storekeepers do not carry the merchandise ready to meet the requirements of the farmers they realize that they cannot expect to do the business. But the failure is not here.

The great trouble in our community, now, is that the shower of mail order catalogues has descended on the land and the farmers are inclined to believe that no harm can come of diverting their trade from the local storekeepers to the mail order houses in the big cities.

We must keep our money in circulation in our own town. We must protect our local storekeepers. We must create and build up conditions of prosperity right here at home or there will be no increase in land values. In fact, they will decrease if we send our money to the mail order houses.

IF WE DESIRE PROSPERITY, WE MUST HELP TO CREATE IT OURSELVES BY SPENDING OUR MONEY AT HOME.

Our Club

Has for its members the privilege of purchasing Electric Home Helps at reduced prices and on the easy payment plan.

25 Cents is the first payment, then 25 Cents a week until paid for.

COME IN AND LET US EXPLAIN

THE ELECTRIC CO.

103 Oneida Street

WEST SIDE WOMEN HAVE ADAMLESS EDEN

Yesterday's Oswego Palladium is responsible for the following description of a Fulton camping party:

"There is a new camp at Burt's Point. It has been christened the "Hennery" and Mayor Davis is being beseiged with telephone calls as to the meaning of the new sign. So acute are conditions becoming that he threatens to resign his office, as he doesn't like the idea of an Adamless Eden being organized right in the heart of a progressive country. The ladies, who are all from Fulton, laugh and enjoy the delights of the lake and the prospects of the big camp fires that to be seen blazing at night on the beach when they will hold their corn roasts

"Among those present are Mrs. Henry Palmer, Mrs. Nettie Palmer, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. A. W. McCoy, Mrs. Frances Schaff, Mrs. Mertie L. Summerville and half a dozen others.

"Their camping equipment arrived by automobile on Saturday and has been installed in one of the largest and most commodius cottages at Davistown

"This morning thec olony dotted the landscape in search of mushrooms and they got a goodly number of fine ones.

"This afternoon the ladies told Mayor Davis that they are all club women, members of the Friendly Nine Birthday Club, that they are here to enjoy themselves and that they are going to do it Bisdes those mentioned above, Mrs. E. F. Farmer, Mrs. D. C. Case, Mrs. W. Ellis, Mrs. Alvina Greenwood, Mrs. P. M. Sweeney are in the party."

IRISHMEN LEAVE HOME TO AVOID CONSCRIPTION

New York, Aug. 23.—Conscription may at any moment be used by the British government to swell the fighting forces of England, according to reports which Mr. Edmund L. Baylies, a wellk nown lawyer, heard when he was in London. He arrived here yesterday afternoon on board the Philadelphia, of the American line, after business trip to England. The Philadelphia left Liverpool on August 14. The following day, according to Mr. Baylies, was set by the government for the completion of ac omplete registration of all men in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, who are of military age.

'Of course this may have been merely a precaution," he said, "but in the London clubs I heard talk that indicated that conscription might be a matter not of months but of weeks or days. England is now at the full realization of what thisw ar is going to cost her. She regrets the cost, but is determined to pay, and for this reason I heard little criticism against a resonable enforced enlistment."

Because the Philadelphia was the last vessel to eave Great Britain before the Registration act went into force young Irishmen availed themselves of the opportunity to quit the country before it was too late to avoid service. There were 120 of them in the steerage aboard the steamship.

STRONG WATER

The correspondent of a morning paper, describing yesterday's flood in Fulton, said small stoves and coils of barbed wire were found floating around in the basement of a flooded business place.—Palladium.

Angel Food, Sponge Cake, Crullers and Pies at Keller & Wilson's. adv

CITY CHURCHES SOON ACTIVE

Pastors Have About Completed Their Vacations; Another Week Will See Most of Them at Work.

Within two weeks practically every Fulton clergyman who has been away from his church during any portion of the Summer will again be in active chargeo f his parish. With the termination of the vacation season approaching, ministers and church workers are turning their thoughts again toward the field of active service in their usual places and making plans for another year.

In Fulton most of the churches have had supply preachers and in certain instances the churches have reduced the number of services.

One feature to be accounted for by the comparatively cool weather that has prevailed this summer was that congregations did not fall off as in other years. Another reason for the good attendance at the churches during the heated period was the excellence of the supply pastors who have preached in the city pulpits.

The Rev. H. D. Holmes, who was camping during July, returned to his charge, the State Street M. E. church just long enough to get started the activity and now he is attending camp meeting at Dempster Grove, but soon this meeting shall be of the past and his congregation will get down to work. The Rev. Charles Olmstead's church, the First Congregational has not been closed during the summer weeks, Mr. Olmstead remaining so far at the helm. He may when traveling can be done with comfort enjoy a brief vacation. The Rev. J. W. Barrett has returned from his vacation spent touring through the glorious north country. He is looking hale and hearty and ready for activity, as soon as his people again are ready for work to promote the welfare of the First M. E. church. Many of the parishioners of the First M. E. are yet in camp and touring and many others of the same church and the State Street M. E. are attending the out-of-door meetings at Dempster Grove. The Rev. Mr. Buck has not yet come back from Cleveland, N. Y., where he and his family are disporting themselves along the sands of Lake Oneida. Mr. Buck's return will be made about Sept. and then will begin renewed activity with the assistance of a woman experienced in church work in the homes of the people. The First Baptist church Mr. Buck has announced, will be the center this winter of a near Y. M. C. A. as it is his hope to convert the large basement of the church into a gymnasium, reading rooms, etc. The Rev. C. C. Watson has not taken a vacation. His congregation, that of the Free Methodist church, in State st., regret the loss the members must suffer by reason of his departure following the coming conference to be held here. The Free Methodists have been active in spite of the general lassitude in many churches, as the congregations attending Sunday and mid-week services testify. The Rev. Charles Robertson, accompanied by Mrs. Robertson, is about the last of the city pastors to temporarily cease work. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson left the city yesterday in their automobile bound for different points in the state. During the two weeks that Mr. Robertson will be away from the city the First Presbyterian church pulpit will be supplied by able pastors. The Rev. Minor J. Peters, rector of Zion Episcopal church, does not expect to leave his work for a vacation. His recent illness is unfavorable to carrying on the work that is to bring about a new church building in East 1st st., but with his recovery there will ensue a lot of activity in that direction and the fall months should be productive of great strides. Last Sunday Mr. Peters was forced to remain indoors and as a result Zion church was not opened at all for services.

The Church of Immaculate Conception has as usual remained open the entire summer, with the exception of a portion of last week when the rector and his assistant were in retreat at Rochester.

No date has yet been set for a termination of the union services which have been held in East Side Park and on the lawn of the First Congregational church, but it is probable that immediately following the first Sunday in September the several congregations will feel that they should return to their own places of worship. These union services have done much to cement a strong feeling of brotherhood and community interest and there are many worshipers here who regret the eding of the feature.

MINISTER OBJECTS TO GIRLS IN BATHING SUITS

Herkimer, Aug. 23.—Rev. A. E. Love, who owns some real estate at Lake Pleasant, adjoining the property which is rented year after year to the Setag school, is under arrest at that place for attempted assault or threatening assault upon some of the young women who are attending the school there this summer. As the report is received here, Rev. Love has rented the beach which the young women have used for bathing purposes for a year or more, and this year he advanced the price so that the ones having the matter in charge refused to pay, but still have beeng oing across the property to reach the water. One day this week he took his boat and rowed o ut among them and, as he considered them not properly dressed in the clothing they were wearing. The young women, not wishing to be hurt or molested, had a warrant sworn out for his arrest and a hearing was had in which Attorney E. D. Scribner of Gloversville appeared for The People, in whose name the arrest was made. Thew arrant was issued by Justice James S. Slack. At the hearing an adjounment was taken until next Tuesday when the case will be tried by a jury, which has been drawn to hear the case. While nothing serious is expected from Rev. Love as to bodily harm, it is expected that he will be placed under peace bonds not to injure or molest the young women while using the water. A question has arisen whether he is the owner of the land which the young women pass over in order to reach the water or not as the state owns close to it, and while the line wase stablished several years ago it is thought that the marker has been either moved or destroyed. The outcome is looked for with a great deal of interest and no doubt when the case is called next Tuesdry the atendance will fill the court house, if it should be called there.

ELETRIC CO. STOPS COURT PROCCEDINGS

Justice Ross signed an order of discontinuance in Syracuse Saturday in the case of the Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co., vs. the City of Fulton and the order was filed in the office of the County Clerk yesterday.

This order discontinues the certiorari proceedings brought by the company against the city in the matter of the assessment of $60.000 made on the old plant of the company at the lower falls in 1911. The company claimed the assessment was not justified as the preceding year the plant was assessed at $40,000. In consideration of a recent action of the Common Council changing the assessment to the former amount for the years 1911, the company agreed to stop its certiorari proceedings.

LABORERS' STRIKE WAS OF BRIEF DURATION

A number of Italian laborers doing the concrete work for the Bradley construction company on the new Oswego Falls Pulp and Paper company plant declared themselves on strike yesterday noon. A higher wage scale was demanded, the strikers stating that offers had been made elsewhere of more money, but when the superintendent after the dinner hour engaged men to take the strikers' places, the entire gang decided on returning to work without their demands having been met. Practically no time was lost by the men.

MISS CHARLOTTE HAHN WANTED; CHANCE TO SWIM

Miss Dorothy Hahn of Evans Mills entered a swimming race Sunday with John J. Fisher of Rhode Island as her competitor. The race took place at Utica and Miss Hahn was out distanced after going a mile. She gave up but said before leaving the crowd that she has a sister in this city who is willing to swim a twelve mile race with anyone.

CONCRETE FOUNDATON SOON TO BE DONE

Work on the concrete foundation for the paving at Oneida and First sts. began this morning under the direction of the state engineering squad. A Ransome concrete mixer is used and those in charge said the concrete work would be completed in four days after which the laying of brick will commence.

Cookies and cakes and all things baked by the Black company, fresh every day, at your grocer's. adv

UNIVERSITY ATHLETE AND MUSICIAN IS HERE

Mrs. R. K. Sanford of South 4th st. is entertaining her grandson, Richard S. Ferris, who is a graduate of the musical course at the University of New York. Mr. Ferris' friends delight in the young man's ability to participate in athletic events, but his prowess in this direction sink somewhat into significance in comparison with his accomplishment as a soprano singer. His voice is described as especially sweet and will at an early age develop into a splendid basso. So far the young man's local friends and acquaintances have had little opportunity of hearing him in song, but unless there comes a change of plans Mr. Ferris will sing at one of the morning services in the Presbyterian church. The young man is only 16 years old, is tall and erect, with a clear skin, clear eyes that look one full in the face and a fine broad chest development that indicates much for the singer and athlete. His athletic ability was shown on the fair ground track last week when, without any previous training, he made a running broad jump of 16.11 and a high jump of five feet. In the century dash Mr. Ferris landed third. The Evening Times anticipates a brilliant record for they oung man in his more serious side of life—as a singer.

LANGDON WILL OFFERED YESTERDAY FOR PROBATE

Letters of probate were issued on the wills of two former Fultonians in the Surrogate's Court in Oswego yesterday. Mrs. Faustina H. Langdon, who died here, left an estate valued at $8,000 real and $2,000 personal, according to the petition for probate of her will. Letters of probate were issued to Eliza H. Merriam, a sister of the decedent.

Mrs. Langdon made a will in 1908, by which she left part of her estate to a sister, Fannie C. Bristol. Mrs. Bristol died shortly after the will was made and in a codicil to her will, Mrs. Langdon leaves the estate to be divided among Mrs. Eliza Merriam, a sister; May Bristol Palmer, a niece, to whom is bequeathed certain articles of furniture; Fannie Rive Thompson, a niece; Dudley F. Darling, James E. Bristol, Cameron Bristol and Harold Bristol, nephews.

The will of Sophia Dresser, deceased, of this city, was filed for probate and letters were issued to her husband, John C. Dresser. The estate, valued at $1,700 personal, is left entirely to him.

NEW TALENT ENTERS WOODMENS' ORCHESTRA

Following the announcement in yesterday's Evening Times of the rehearsal of the orchestra comprising members of the local council, Modern Woodmen of America, on Sunday, comes another one that the musicians will meet again tomorrow night for practice. George W. Roy, who is greatly interested in the success of the orchestra, says that additional talent has been added and that hencefores the musical events will take on greater interest. The committee in charge of tomorrow night's entertainment adds that quite a lengthy program is in store for those who present themselves.

REAL ESTATE SALES MADE RECENTLY

Streeter & Van Sanford report three important sales of real estate, as follows:

The Watson homestead, corner Buffalo and 7th sts., to Robert McKay. Daniel C. Cox of Oswego has bought the West River Road home formerly owned by Tilden Gifford of Litchfield, Conn. This property Mr. Cox will improve and convert it into a splendid summer home. Almon J. Rogers, jr., has sold to Leo H. Perkins his house and lot at 509 Pratt st. Mr. Perkins will take possession at an early date.

QUIRK THEATRE

Bobby Hagan and company presented a very funny musical comedy entitled "A Night Out," which met with the instant approval of the big audience. The chorus worked like a clock with pretty Ethel Hagan, the clever little singing and dancing soubrette, at the head. Miss Howard has a beautiful voice and knows how to sing. Bobby Hagan is a fast-working, surefire comedian and his support is perfect, with Bert Howard and Bert Page keeping pace with the star all the time. The company makes a complete change of program daily. Six reels of feature picturesw ill be shown each day.

A trial subscription for The Evening Times costs little and gives you much in return. It is the people's paper. adv

THE QUIRK

Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c.
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY

A Mutual Masterpicture
"THE TOAST OF DEATH"
in 4 parts
"Paramount Travels No. 15"
2—OTHERS—2
and
PHILLIP'S TABLOID MUSICAL COMEDY
of 9—PEOPLE—9
At 3:30, 8 and 9:30

WEDNESDAY

Marion Leonard in
"THE VOW" in 4 parts
2—OTHERS—2
and
PHILLIP'S TABLOID MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
of 9—PEOPLE—9
At 3:30, 8 and 9:30
CHANGE OF BILL DAILY.

THURSDAY

ROMANCE OF ELAINE entitled
"THE DISAPPEARING HELMETS"—in 2 parts.
Henry King in
"THE ACID TEST"—in 3 parts.
"PATHE WEEKLY, No. 64."
and
PHILLIP'S TABLOID MUSICAL COMEDY
of 9—PEOPLE—9. At 3:30, 3 and 9:30. Change of Bill Daily.

Those You Know

Mrs. F. A. Summerville is at Beach Oswego for the remaining days of this week. She is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gilman Davis.

* * *

It doesn't make any particular difference what you do—you can do it better.—The Boss.

* * *

Mrs. Wilbur Dodge of 11 South 3rd st. is entertaining the Misses Mary and Hazel Kavanaugh of New York City The guests will remain here for several weeks.

* * *

Russell D. Draper is a delegate to the National Council of the Order United American Mechanics which is meeting at Concord, N. H.

* * *

The Rev. Charles Olmstead is visiting friends in Walton, N. Y.

* * *

Drill will occupy much of the time tonight when the degree team of Nehasane Rebekah lodge meets at the Odd Fellows' temple.

* * *

Alderman and Mrs. J. W. Distin have been entertaining a number of guests recently, among whom were: Mrs. Keene of Syracuse; Miss Hoyt of Auburn, and Professor Perry of Cazenovia Seminary

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Pratt are entertaining Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Grant of Buffalo.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs E. J. Petrie of West 6th st were in Oneida and Syracuse recently The trip was of a business nature and occupied two days.

* * *

James Kinney of South 1st st is in Prescott, his former home, where he will remain two weeks.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stewart of 842 Utica st. spent Friday and Saturday at Sylvan Beach.

* * *

Mrs. J. Rude has returned from Sylvan Beach where she spent all of last week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Baker and children spent last week at their cottage at Sylvan Beach. They returned Sunday evening.

* * *

Miss Eva Rude spent Sunday with her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stewart of Utica st.

* * *

Frank Stewart of West River road is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stewart.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Painter and Mr. Painter's sister, Ethel, are camping on the West Rvier road at the Gillard camp.

* * *

William Burck, of New York City, is visiting J. F. Fernandez of the Patterson company.

* * *

Willis Munger, arrested last night in Oneida st. by Officer Lewis, was fined $5 or five days in jail by Judge Wilson this morning. Munger pleadguilty t ointoxication.

* * *

Peter Kostyn, arrested on a serious charge, was remanded for further hearing.

* * *

Watson A. Butts of Oneida st has returned from an extended auto tour in Thousand Islands and vicinity.

* * *

Thomas Kopos, who cut the tires on a bicycle owned by Mike Smith, was arraigned before City Judge Wilson this morning, charged with injuring personal property belonging to another. Mike was inclined to be lenient with his fellow countryman, and Judge Wilson allowed the men to compromise the case.

* * *

Miss May Hawks of Emery st. has returned from her vacation spent at Brewerton and Syracuse.

* * *

Miss Lillian Murray, who has been the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Merton Reynolds, of Utica st., for a few weeks has returned to her home in Canada.

* * *

Mrs. B. J. Millard of Chicago is spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Westover, of Oneida st.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Fowler of Mexico is spending a few days with Mrs. Ray W. Westover.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Williams of Mohawk, N. Y., are spending their vacation with Mrs. Williams' parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Westover.

* * *

An interesting feature of the convention of the International Grand Lodge of Good Templars will be the address given tonight by the National Secretary, Williard O. Wylie, of Boston, who will be introduced to the audience at the First M. E. church by Dr. Fox.

* * *

A pleasant surprise party was given last night on the West Side. when a number of the neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Parke, of West 4th st., gathered on the porch of the Parks residence, the event celebrating the erection of the new porch. An interesting program, consisting of games, etc., was laid out.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Caire of East 4th st. were the guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Parke at Syracuse.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bargey and Mr. and Mrs. Otis Hessell of New Haven were guests Sunday of Mrs. Louisa Bargey and friends.

* * *

E. G. Bennett of Oswego returned home Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Martha Bennett, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. George DeForest, of West 4th st.

* * *

Work was started today on concreting a sidewalk in West 2nd st. in front of the home of M. Brayes.

Your appetite for fresh-every-day rolls increases every time you eat the Black company's article. adv

Two-Family House

on Schuyler and Second Sts. Five room apartments, all improvements.

I. ALDERMAN

Phones: 2242-Office; 1242-Residence

WARD'S CAKES
10c EACH
Fresh Every Day at
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Hello 75 : : : : : Oneida St.

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE

Surety Bonds of All Kinds
Real Estate Loans
FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

Girl Wanted—For general housework. Must be experienced. American preferred. Family of four adults. Apply by letter, stating references, if any, and wages desired to W. C. B., care of The Evening Times office. 208

To Rent.—112 W. 3rd st. upper flat; 217 Cayuga st., lower flat; 406 W. 3rd st.; modern conveniences. E. Meiggs Wells, 217 Cayuga St. 211

Keys Lost—Bunch containing tag with name thereon. Return to F. W. Woodcock, 71 South 11th St. Reward. 212c

Room to Rent.—Quiet, refined neighborhood; central location; man preferred. Mail reply to Y, Times office. tf

Wanted—A woman or young girl to help in general housework. A good home assured to the right party. David Katz 261 So. 4th st. 212

Wanted—Four high school boys, 15 years old or over, to work after school hours. Fulton Light Heat & Power Co., 103 Oneida st. 212

Overland Car—In perfect order; for sale cheap if taken at once. Apply Dr. F. L. Cary, W. Broadway. tf

Girl Wants Situation— By High School girl; willing to work for board. Phone 8815. 216

For Rent—Five-room flat on East Second st. Inquire I. Alderman, Phones 1242 and 2242.

Young Man Wanted—To learn painting trade. Good wages. M. F. Crahan & Son, 518 Rochester st. 213

For Rent—Six rooms and bath, improvements. Call Bogue, 121 South First St. 212

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

ARRAS A HEAP OF DEBRIS; 120 OF 26,000 PEOPLE LEFT

Belgian Minister Discribes Desolation of Historic City.

"I have just visited what remains of Arras and Soissons, along the Aisne scarpe. Of Arras, like also some of the first line trenches Nieuport and Ypres, our poor villages along the Yser, nothing remains but a heap of debris," writes Emile Vandervelde, the Belgian minister of state, to papers in the United States.

"The city hall, that gem of medieval architecture, has undergone the most grievous mutilation. In many streets not a single house is intact.

"Arras had before the war 26,000 inhabitants. There are now 120. In a small shop near the city hall I found a little old man cheerfully selling funeral crowns and post cards depicting the ruins. The bombardment continues daily. Most people are living in cellars.

"At Soissons I was entertained by a general at tea and at breakfast in the cellar. Bombs continuously passed over Soissons in the direction of Arras. The allied troops constantly are busy extending and strengthening the trenches and barbed wire defenses. At certain places the hostile lines are within sixty feet of each other.

"When not exchanging shots and grenades the soldiers enjoy the intervals of comparative calm, during which newspapers weighted with stones are thrown from one trench to another.

"One day a dog crossed to the French lines bearing the message, 'Please tell Corporal Blank that his wife and children at Lens are well and send him love.'"

ACCUSED OF MURDER IN 19013

Wyoming Man Would Escape Death Because of Clerk's Error.

Because through an error of a court clerk he is charged with committing a murder 17,098 years in the future, Grange Wilson White of Wyoming has appealed to the United States supreme court to save him from the hanging to which he has been sentenced.

White was convicted of "killing one Anderson Coffee on or about the 12th day of August, 1913." That was the way the information should have read, but after he had been condemned to hang on June 4 of this year White's lawyers discovered that the official papers returned by the grand jury gave the date of the murder as "Aug. 12, 19013."

Because of that "0," which, it was alleged, made the information insufficient and defective, White appealed to the Wyoming supreme court and before the day of the hanging arrived obtained a writ of supersedeas under which the case has been brought to the United States supreme court.

Want to know what the folks are doing? Then subscribe for The Evening Times. It tells you everything worth knowing about. adv

CONVENTION IS FINISHING UP

Digest No. 3 of Proposed Amendments Appears, Which Includes Emergency Messages; to Be Submitted

By Frederic T. Cardoze

Albany, Aug. 24.—Although merely a remedial amendment, like that which aims to give the legislature power to prescribe the number of and the duties of major generals and aides-de-camp, the proposition of Delegate Latsen to make a second amendment to the Military law which has been adopted by the Constitutional Convention is of interest to all members of the national guard.

This proposed amendment would affect Section Five of Article Eleven relative to the manner of election of military officers as prescribed by the legislature. The specific language of this amendment which the people will be called upon to either accept or reject, follows:

"All other commissioned and non-commissioned officers shall be chosen or appointed in such manner and shall have such qualifications as the legislature may deem most conducive to the improvement of the malitia, provided, however, that no law shall be passed changing the existing mode of election and appointment unless two hirds of he members present in each house shall concur therein."

According to Delegate Latson this proposition is closely interwoven with that relative to the qualifications of major generals. In explaining the proposed amendment he said in open convention:

"This bill is closely interwoven with the one relative to the number of major generals and aides-de-camp and there may be room for the contention that in view of the fact that we have introduced in the bill with refgrence to which I have just spoken, the provisions that the Legislature shall have power to prescribe the qualifications of major generals and aides-de-camp that the legislature might be deemed not to have such power with reference to commissioned officers.

"I may say in this connection that the Miitary law of the State prescribes qualifications now for major generals and for all commissioned officers, and that the governor of the State in making his appointments has, ever since the enactment of that law, recognized ahtt qualification, and there has never been any doubt that the qualifications prescribed by the legislature in this regard were reasonable, the only doubt being whether such a law were strictly constitutional and in conformity with the provisions of the sub-divisions which we now seek to amend."

As can be readily seen by the explanation made by Delegate Latson, the proposed change is merely to strengthen the provisions of the constitution, so far as the Military article is concerned, and make that document plain in its meaning,

The fact that the high officials of the national guard were in favor of the above amendment as adopted by the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, illustrates that it was needed and tends to remove any technical flaw in the Military law.

There was no opposition to the above amendment when it came up for final passage, as its provisions had been amply exploited upon the advancement from the general orders to the third reading calendar.

The Comrade In White

Before the guns at Neuve Chapelle
A gallant soldier fighting fell;
Lost in the swirling tide.
Woke from black dreams at dawn's gray light
To find a comrade clothed in white
Was kneeling at his side.

With tender care each wound he bound
And wrapt with clean, soft linen round,
And oh, his zeal was such
That all the horror, all the pain
The soldier would have faced again
To feel that gentle touch!

From fire and shell the storm swept field
Next morning no defense would yield
When the new fight began.
The guns would start at break of day,
What friend was this who dared to stay
And tend a dying man?

What friend was this? For where he knelt
In silent prayer, the soldier felt—
Or did he dream anew?
That on his hands and feet and side
Were drops of blood and, starting, cried,
"But you are wounded too!"

Sad were those mystic, wondrous eyes
That watched another morning rise
Over the scene of hate;
Yet smilingly stooped to say,
"These are old, world old, wounds, but they
Have troubled me of late."

—Harry Bowling in Los Angeles Times.

Resolution to Widen East First St. Goes Through By a Fluke

(Continued from Page One)

paying for them, as they were only protecting themselves by the installation of sprinkler systems. An underwriters' law forbids the installation of a water meter between the systems and the mains. The board took no action on the question.

May Get a Pole by Subscription

George E. Mason, as chairman of the City Planning Committee, broached the subject of an ornamental light pole at the intersection of Onedia and Firsts ts. Mr. Stevenson agreed that the pole would aid greatly in handling traffic and would be an ornament to the city, but added that the Board of Public Works had no money to purchase one. Mr. Mason said the cost would be small and ridiculed the idea of lack of funds, and when he had concluded Mr. Stevenson said, "Well, we can get the pole by subscription and save the city money. Now let's see how many public-spirited citizens are willing to go down in their pockets to do anything. I'll give $5, what will you give?" addressing this remark to Messrs. Gage and Mason. Mr. Mason said his taxes were large enough to justify such a small improvement, but Mr. Stevenson said his were just as large. Samuel Waldhorn offered an additional $5, but no one else came forward with a donation. It is very probable, however, that the pole will be purchased by subscription.

According to thep lans submitted by the City Engineer, an ornamental pole, with four clusters of lights, is desirable, the pole to be placed before the paving work is completed, at the junction of the streets. A concrete platform, to be used as a neutral ground by persons waiting for trolleys, would be erected at the base of the pole, and the pole would carry the street signs, traffic rules and state road directions.

GERMANS TRYING TO OVERCOME RIGA DEFEAT

(Continued from Page One)

port by the British. This report proved untrue, however. General minor events of the campaign. The resistance, out of all proportion to its strength as a fortress, drew the attention of all observers to it. The fortress, only twenty miles from the east Prussian frontier, has been under an intermittent bombardment by German guns since last February. The real siege operations against it began with the inception of the successful drive from the north of the Warsaw salient early in July. It was on a cliff, high above the Bobe river, and faced a wide expanse of marsh land that heaches into the Masurian lake country of East Prussia. This terrian prevented the character of attack that has proved so fatal to all the other fortresses on the eastern and western fronts, and it is regarded as certain that Ossowetz could have held out indefinitely had it not been that the retirement of the Russian line to the north, necessitated by the fall of Kovno, compelled either its evacuation or the bombardment of its garrison at the fate that awaited the garrison of Novo Georgevsk.

Ossowetz derives its strategic importance from the fact that it guards the railway approach to Bialystok and the great Warsaw-Petrograd trunk line.

ROBERTS WORKS IN LAUNDRY

Former Mayor of Terre Haute Complained of Way Clothes Were Washed.

When Donn M. Roberts, ex-mayor of Terre Haute, Ind., convicted of election frauds, was brought to the federal penitentiary the officials tried to show him all possible leniency by putting him at clerical work.

Roberts' laundry was not done to suit him one day, and he went to the prison laundry to complain.

"Do you think it could be done any better?" the superintendent asked.

"I see no reason why it shouldn't," the ex-mayor replied. "I'd think anybody could do better work than this."

"Well, then, you're just the man we want. Get to work."

Ex-Mayor Roberts now washes prisoners' clothes.

ELEVEN CENT STAMP OUT.

Bears Head of Franklin and Is For Parcel Post Use.

The new eleven cent postage stamp has appeared. It bears the head of Franklin in profile, from Houdon's bust, and is printed in dark green ink. It is the same shape and size as the ordinary stamps, series of 1911.

The new stamp is issued primarily for use in prepaying postage on parcels and postage and insurance fee on insured parcels amounting to 11 cents.

A Discredited Leadership

Mr. Barnes appears to be having no great measure of success with his measures before the constitutional convention. He lost out on the plan to deprive the Legislature of the power to grant immunity in special cases, he now loses on his proposition to srike out the section providing that retired judges shhall act as referees.

Mr. Barnes calls this "special privilege," and denounces the convention for its failure to see things his way. Whether there may or may not be merit in his contentions, the fact remains that the delegates, in the majority at any rate, seem to view his proposals with distrust Doubtless this is in consequence of Mr. Barnes' political career, recelations in which have stamped him as wholly "reactionary." Beyond question he has abilities, and some of his suggestions have borne evidence of merit and have been defended with sound logic. But—"give a dog a bad name;" Mr. Barnes labors under the handicap of being popularly discredited. The fact makes his further prominence in the party councils undesirable. His continued attempts at a reassumption of political leadership have met so far a rather dismal failure.—Auburn Adv.-Journal.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Showers tonight and Wednesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy.

Bread as sweet as the "kind your mother used to bake," is the people's verdict applied to Black company's bread. adv

Thomas H. Marvin
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
Some of our specialties are:
Lehigh Portland Cement.
Peerless Wall plaster
Robinson Sewer Pipe
Onondaga Vitrified Brick
Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc.
Land Plaster Hydrated Lime
Yard:
Corner First and Broadway

OSWEGO DRY GOODS FIRM IS BANKRUPT

Oswego, Aug. 24.—The dry goods store of Walter H. Pulver, in West Bridge street, was closed this morning after Under-sheriff Richard Schultz had levied on the stock under an execution secured by a Buffalo concern. Shortly after the closing a dispatch came from Utica announcing that Attorney George N. Burt had filed for Mr. Pulver, in United States Court, a petition in bankruptcy givin liabilities of $27,000, and nominal essets, consisting of stock and accounts receivable of about $29,000. The only Oswego creditors are the First and Second National Banks, both secured. Harold N. Pulver, secured for $700; Frost & Johnson, H. J. Karpinski and Webb G. Cooper. The rest of the creditors are wholesale dry goods houses in various parts of the country and the bankruptcy proceedings were started, it is understood, because they were pressing for payment. The only large creditors from out of town are John Avisleld & Company, Cleveland, Ohio, $1,072.98; J. H. Dunham & Company, New York, $1,478.57, and H. B. Claflin, New York, $524.03.

RHEUMATISM CURED BY LIGHTNING BOLT

Berlin, Con., Aug. 24.—The medical faculty was put to shame by a bolt of lightning which last night struck the farmhouse of Charles A. Burdick, on Worthington Ridge. The electric bolt destroyed articles in all eight rooms of the house and did damage exceeding $1,000, but it cured Mrs. Burdick of rheumatism, from which she had suffered for many years.

Mrs. Burdick was about to put wood in the kitchen stove when the bolt struck her, knocking her down and rendering her unconscious. One of her feet was on the zinc beneath the stove. The lightning took a nail out of the sole of her shoe and her foot was burned severely. Dr. Thomas Mulligan, of New Britain, soon revived her.

Today Mrs. Burdick, although suffering from the burns on her foot, was free from rheumatic pains. She does not thing the price her husband must pay in repairs to the house too high, but Mr. Burdic is discreetly silent.

THOMAS EDISON ISSUES WARNING

While He Sees Seven Years of Prosperity Ahead, Afraid of Overdoing by Expansion in Good Times.

New York, Aug. 24.—The United States has embarked on a voyage of prosperity to last seven years and longer if the amnufacturers and public do not overdo things, declares Mr. Thomas A. Edison. The inventor dropped his manifold tasks in West Orange, N. J., for a few minutes yesterday to discuss the brilliant outlook for better times.

Incidentally Mr. Edison expressed in characteristic fashion his disapproval of the submarine activities of the German navy, yet said he did not expect the United States to plunge into war over the action of a "war mad" group. He deprecated the lynching of Leo M. Frank as a reversion to barbarism.

Mr. Edison expressed confidence in the success of the new inventors' board to assist the United States government. The veteran head of the big industries in West Orange and Silver Lake, in New Jersey, which carry his name, who stod on the upper floor of a factory building planning new structeures for his industries last winter while firemen fought flames which threatened the big Edison plant in West Orange, is an optimist, and in his talk say beyond the scarred walls of the world's wars a new era of prosperous content; a spirit of broader democracy in Europe, with monarchies and empires giving place to republics, in which the people and not Kaisers, Tsars or Kings will rule, and prophesied for the United States seven years of plenty; a more extensive period of good fortune if industrial leaders do not commit the familiar error of overdevelopment.

Mr. Edison's factories, ever growing to house his extensive manufactures, claim most of his hours, and it was with reluctance that he was induced to give a few minutes for an interview In addition to his usual tasks he has been active for some time seeking to modify odors arising from chemical plants at Silver Lake, N. J., and as his days are crowded with manifold labors his resting hours are now all but consumed by additional work.

GOOD TEMPLARS OPEN SESSION

51st Annual Session Began at 10 O'clock This Morning, Presided Over by G. W. Johnson, Chief Templar.

The first meeting of the delegates to this city of the I. O. Good Templars occurred this morning at 10 o'clock. The meeting was held in Odd Fellows' temple and was presided over by G. W. Johnson, Grand Chief Templar. The Grand Sentinel was the only absent officer at the time of calling the roll.

The Credentials committee reported that forty-one subordinate and ten district lodges are represented at the convention.

Last night's session was on interesting one from the fact that eleven candidates were adopted in the Grand Lodge degree. Some very fine work was exemplified at that session. At this same session the Grand Chief Templar appointed the standing committees for the convention.

When the reports of the officers were presented special mention was made of the fine representation at the recent "Made in America" exposition held in New York City in connection with the National Grand Lodge and the lodges of the metropolis.

Following the noon recess the veterans' association held a business meeting. At 3 o'clock this afternoon Miss Marjorie Bowerman conducted the department of juvenile work. The afternoon sessions closed at 430. Tonight ap ublic meeting will be held at the First M. E. church and Mayor Fox will welcome the delegates.

Following is the program for tonight's meeting:

Selection by quartet—Messrs. Z. Newell, Arvin Case, Charles Chesbro, Clare Case.

Prayer.

nstrumental music — Ruth McEwen.

Address of welcome—Mayor Fox.

Response—Ben D. Wright, N. C. T.

Solo—Mrs. William Barrett.

Address—Hon. Willard O. Wylie, National Secretary.

Selection—Quartet.

Benediction.

Tomorrow's Program.

8:30 a. m.—Prayer and Praise Service, conducted by the Rev. G. W. Sisum, Grand Chaplain.

9:00 a. m.—Opening ceremonies. Roll call of officers. Roll call of representatives. Report of the Credentials committee. Reception and introduction of visitors. Unfinished business. Reports of Committees—Finance, New York Templar, Prohibitory Action, Temperance Literature, etc. Miscellaneous business. Presentation o fcommunications. Resolutions, etc. Announcements. Reading of the Journal.

12:00—Recess.

2:30 p. m.—Call to order. Roll call of representatives. Reception and introduction of visitors. Report of the credentials committee. Unfinished business. Report of committees; special, revision, juvenile work.

4:00 p. m.—Veterans' half hour.

4:30 p. m.—Presentation of communications, resolutions, etc. Announcements. Reading of the Journal. Recess. Meeting of the Committees. Recreation hour.

8:00 p. m.—Call to order. Reception and introduction of visitors. Report of the National Grand Lodge. Report of obituary committee. Memorial services. Announcements. Reading of the Journal.

9:00 p. m.—Adjournment. Special session fo the International Supreme Lodge to confer the I. S. L. Degree. W. H. Crampton, D. I. C. T., presiding.

A THOROUGH TEST

One To Convince the Most Skeptical Fulton Reader.

The test of time is the test that counts.

Doan's Kidney Pills have made their reputation by effective action.

The following case is typical.

Fulton residents should be convinced.

The testimony is confirmed—the proof complete.

Testimony like this cannot be ignored.

Mrs. M. Guyer, 413 Cayuga st., Fulton, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills have been used in the family frequently and they have always acted as represented. They were taken for kidney trouble and lame back, and brought most satisfactory results. I publicly recommended Doan's Kidney Pills some time ago, and all I then said still holds good."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Guyer recommends. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. adv

D/34

There Is a Military Truth:

"Modern Fortifications Crumble Beneath Modern Guns"

The fortification built up by the Mail Order Houses will not stand the fire of the 45 centimetre directed at them by the series of Home Trade Boosts appearing daily in this newspaper. Here as one specimen:

WE WANT A LIVE TOWN

LET'S all get together and help to make our community a live one.

We all realize the consequences of poor business, stagnation in commercial affairs, depression of real estate values, low wages, etc.

What we want is plenty of business, money in circulation, a live interest in the building of houses, the sale of lots and acre property and a genuine healthy condition of business in our community.

HOW SHALL WE ACCOMPLISH IT?

The easiest thing in the world. Just keep our money in circulation, right here among ourselves, and we will create our own prosperous conditions.

In other words, LET'S PATRONIZE OUR OWN BUSINESS MEN, INSTEAD OF SENDING OUR DOLLARS TO THE MAIL ORDER HOUSES. Let's be loyal to our own best interests instead of helping to bolster up the big monopolistic establishments that are draining our resources of all the ready money in sight.

It is the aim of the big city mail order houses to drive the small town merchants out of business, so that we will all be compelled to send to the cities for our merchandise. The big mail order houses are spending thousands of dollars every month to accomplish this object.

THEY WILL DO IT, TOO, UNLESS WE ARE SENSIBLE ENOUGH TO STOP IT.

It is up to us to prevent the big mail order houses from driving our storekeepers out of business, for several reasons, the greater of which are that our community will be rubbed off the map if we have no business concerns and that our ownership of property here will not amount to anything, in this event.

The local stores, to a very large extent, make this town. The taxes paid by our business men are the principal support of our schools and churches. It is the taxes paid by our storekeepers that pay for the local improvements, for the street lighting, for fire protection and for all other communistic privileges and protection.

If we permit the big mail order houses to drive our business men out of competition, what will we have left? A place of empty store buildings, an undesirable place in which to live.

If the mail order houses accomplish their purpose it is possible that railroad interests will decide there is not sufficient business to warrant the stopping of trains here—because there will be no reason, then, for traveling men to stay over in our town, no freight to be delivered to our stores.

In such cases we will be trying to sell our property, but will find no buyers, for who will think it a good investment to buy property in a dead town?

But this is just what we must expect if we keep sending our dollars to the mail order houses, for it is only the business of the town that makes the town possible.

When we send practically all of our business to the mail order houses in the cities there will no longer be a necessity for, or a reason for, a town here.

It all resolves itself into the question: SHALL WE HAVE A PROSPEROUS TOWN, WITH GOOD LOCAL BUSINESS, GOOD REAL ESTATE VALUES, GOOD WAGES AND GOOD MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT, OR SHALL WE HAVE A DEAD TOWN, WITH PIGS ROOTING IN THE PRINCIPAL STREETS, STORE BUILDINGS EMPTY AND WITH "FOR SALE" SIGNS HUNG UP, NO LIGHTS AND NO FIRE PROTECTION.

IT ALL RESTS WITH US. WE ARE THE ONES TO DECIDE.

Common sense and good judgment tell us to protect our own interests. If we don't, who will?

What can we expect from the mail order houses after they shall have received our money and the local storekeepers have been put out of the running? Shall we expect help and assistance from the mail order monopoly?

We all know that the mail order houses do not pay any of our local taxes. They do not support our schools, or churches or help to pay for our lighting the streets or for our fire department.

Every dollar spent at home means added wealth, added prosperity, added real estate values and added facilities of all kinds.

Every dollar sent to the mail order houses means more unfair competition for our storekeepers and less taxes toward the support of our community.

Which do we prefer? We must make the decision. Are we for or against our community?

LET'S MAKE IT A LIVE TOWN BY KEEPING OUR MONEY IN CIRCULATION AMONG OUR OWN BUSINESS MEN.

The above is only one of the features printed in

The Home Paper of Fulton

Measured by inches The Evening Times carries more original local news than any other daily circulated in Fulton's trade territory.

Advertisers are not slow to appreciate the advantage to be gained by using a medium like The Evening Times to reach trade.

Fulton's "Herald of Progress" is The Evening Times

MANY QUESTIONS WILL BE SETTLED

Voters to Pass on Woman Suffrage and Barge Canal Needs.

CANAL WANTS $27,000,000.

New Constitution Will Also Be Voted On by People of State—About 90 Per Cent of Construction Work of Canal Is Completed and All Great Engineering Problems Have Been Solved.

Voters at the coming election in November will be confronted by an unusual ballot, and the election will be unique in that the number of questions to be settled by referendum will nearly approximate the number of persons to be voted for. Undoubtedly the work of the constitutional convention, now in session in Albany, will be before the people for their acceptance or rejection. The woman suffrage amendment will be voted upon, and last, but possibly most important to the state, the barge canal referendum, calling for a further appropriation of $27,000,000 for the completion of the barge canal system, will be before the people at the polls.

Barge Canals 90 Per Cent Finished.

The barge canals which have been under construction since 1905, are nearly finished. Reports of the engineers show that about 90 per cent of the construction work has been completed and all of the great engineering problems have been solved. It is doubtful whether the people of the state appreciate either the magnitude of the work or the difficulties met with in construction. In order to build these canals, it has been necessary to harness ten great rivers. It also has been necessary to drain vast areas of swamp land, to create enormous water storage reservoirs, acquire water rights, rebuild railroad bridges and to do many other difficult things seemingly outside of canal construction.

It must be remembered, also, that this work has been done in a thickly settled community, and not as at Panama, where land was of no value, Plans were made and estimates adopted for the barge canals in 1903. Since that year there has been a great increase in the population of the state and, consequently, an advance in real estate values. This advance has cost the state $20,000,000 in higher prices of these lands. It has, however, added immensely to the state's assets, as will become evident when the the abandoned portions of the old canal are sold. Furthermore, on account of the increased cost of labor and materials, the expense of the reconstruction of railroad bridges, as well as on account of the increase in land values, and because the canals have been built larger than was at first contemplated, $27,000,000, in addition to the original appropriation voted by the people of this state, will be required to complete the work and pay the increased cost of labor and materials and for reconstructed bridges and for all the lands which it has been necessary to take, and it is this question which the people are asked to determine at the coming election.

Since most of these expenses have been incurred and the additional lands have already been taken the state is bound, in any event, to pay for them, and, if this proposed bond issue should be defeated, the cost will have to be paid for by direct tax. It is clear, therefore, that the real question before the people of the state this fall is not solely whether this money shall be spent, for most of it has been spent, but whether it shall be paid by direct annual tax within the next two or three years, thus increasing the burden on real estate, or whether it shall be distributed over a longer term of years by means of a bond issue.

The barge canals, now so nearly completed, are a much greater work than at first contemplated. They have cost, including terminals, $144,000,000. The locks were built nearly twice as wide as provided for in the first plans. Terminals for the use of shippers have been, and are being constructed at all the principal points between Buffalo and New York. The Seneca-Cayuga canal has been extended into the finger lakes of Central New York, making Geneva, Seneca Falls, Waterloo and Ithaca canal ports.

Should Approve Canal Referendum.

Water power has been developed to operate the locks and light the canal. Bridges in the Oswego canal were constructed so as to allow lake steamers to go up as far as Fulton. All of these extensions of the original plans and the additions have cost money, and, while the original appropriation included a considerable surplus, the general advance in all these values has compelled this further appeal to the people.

Because all of the money invested in the canals and the canals themselves will be useless unless this work is completed, it is anticipated that the people will approve of the canal referendum providing for the final appropriation to finish the canals. This proposed bond issue will distribute the cost over a long term of years, instead of making it necessary to levy a direct tax immediately to pay for expenses already incurred. It also will assure the early completion of the canals, so that the state can begin to reap the great advantages which will accrue as soon as the improved canals are completed and open for traffic.

REASON FOR BOND ISSUE

Increase In Amount of Land Damage Was Greater Than Expected.

One of the principal reasons why it is necessary to make a further issue of bonds to complete the barge canal is the increase in the amount of land damages over what was expected. A very small amount was originally estimated for land damages, and it was thought that the state would be able to sell off the abandoned lands in time to pay the remainder of the claims. So far, however, none of the abandoned lands have been sold and the state has, therefore, a very large asset, consisting of lands in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and through the Mohawk Valley, some of which are immensely valuable.

The good work of the court of claims and of the board of claims in holding down the land damages, which the state has had to pay, is shown by the fact that up to the present time only about 15 per cent of the face of the claims have been allowed. In other words, the claims have been settled for about one-seventh of their face value. On the completion of the canal, the sale of the unused portions of the old canal will, undoubtedly, reimburse the state treasury to an amount equal, at least, to the additional $27,000,000 which is now needed, and which the voters are asked to grant this fall.

GREAT TONNAGE AWAITS COMPLETED BARGE CANAL.

Production of heavy freight in the region bordering on the Great Lakes has greatly increased since 1903. The manufacturing of goods to be shipped west from the seaboard has also increased in the Eastern cities of the country since 1903. All of the estimates which were made 12 years ago as to the possible traffic on the barge canal are now too small. The business to be done on it and the benefit to be gained will be much greater than was believed possible when it was ordered built.

Canal Enthusiasticaly Supported.

When New York state decided to build the barge canals in 1903, there was very little interest in waterway construction in the United States. That campaign aroused many enthusiastic supporters of waterways all over the country. Associations have been formed to promote an improved waterway down the Mississippi valley, between the Ohio river and the Great Lakes, and along the Atlantic seaboard, from Massachusetts to Florida. The barge type of boat, which was adopted by New York state, is the ideal of all these associations, and campaigns are now being conducted for the improvement of the various routes named. The only great waterways, however, which have been actually constructed up to the present time are the New York state barge canals, which are now 90 per cent completed.

Canada Rushing Welland Canal.

Canada is taking advantage of our delay in finishing the barge canal system by enlarging the Welland. This work was started last year and is being rapidly pressed to completion. When finished large vessels from the upper lakes can get down as far as Kingston. Traffic over the Canadian route will be greatly increased, if this work is finished before the barge canal is in operation.

WHY BARGE CANAL MUST BE COMPLETED.

The original barge canal appropriation was $101,000,000. The terminal appropriation was $19,800,000. The Cayuga and Seneca canals appropriation was $7,000,000. The total of these appropriations is $127,800,000. This money has all been spent or contracted for, and the state also is liable for land damages to about $17,000,000 more. Unless the proposed bond issued be voted upon favorably, the canals will be useless and all of this money will have been wasted.

Water Route to Lower Rail Rates.

The grain rates between Buffalo and New York have been nearly doubled in the last 15 years. In fact, they are so high at present that the great commercial organizations in Chicago, Toledo, Buffalo, Boston and New York united last year in a petition to the interstate commerce commission to reduce them. No action has yet been taken by the commission, and, in view of the previous decisions, it is doubtful whether the commission will feel that it can do it. In the meantime, immense quantities of grain are going via the Montreal route and via the gulf route, and New York state is losing its transportation business. The only way in which these rates can be reduced to a point low enough to bring back this business is by the completion of the barge canal.

Welcome Speech.

When money talks it seems always
To make a hit;
At least nobody ever says
"Shut up!" to it.
—Boston Transcript.

BARGE CANAL ASSURES MINIMUM FREIGHT RATES.

The opening of the Panama canal makes it possible to bring lumber and grain from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic coast and even as far west as Buffalo, at lower freight rates than by rail. With the barge canal in operation all of the canal cities in New York state can obtain Western goods and can ship to California to better advantages than the cities of Canada or the cities of any of the other Eastern states. This should tend to build up in New York state the greatest manufacturing district in the world.

CANAL COMPETITION THE ONLY SAFEGUARD

Railroads Boost Rates In Spite of Promise of Reduction.

At the election in 1903 the people of New York state voted in favor of building the new barge canals. This decision was based very largely on the desire to control transportation rates. It was not expected, and, indeed, it was argued many times during that campaign that the canals would not carry all of the heavy freight, nor perhaps any large percentage of it. It was, however, believed that the influence of the canals would reduce the rates by rail.

In 1903 there was no public service commission in the state of New York, and the interstate commission had not at that time power to make rates, so that the railroads were subject to no real control. The argument against the canals in 1903 was very largely to the effect that with the increased size of engines, heavy rails and larger cars, the rates by railroads could be and would be very largely reduced and that the building of the barge canal was a waste of money.

Even before 1903 the railroads had started to increase their rates. Instead of the reduction which had occurred up to that time and which anti-canal men were arguing would continue, there began a time of constantly increasing railroad rates, which is still continuing. Thus the main argument, which was used in 1903 against the building of the barge canals has proved, within a very few years, to be utterly false. Rates have not decreased by rail, but have increased.

Since 1903 the people of the state and of the nation, becoming impatient with the constant increase in railroad rates, have created the public service commission and have given to the interstate commerce commission the power to fix rates. This action had to be taken in New York because the barge canal was not completed, and even the creation of these commissions, with all the power that has been conferred upon them by law, has not stopped and will not stop increases in railroad rates. It is much more evident now than it was in 1903 that the only method of regulating transportation rates, which can be made at all effective, is through water competition.

Much good has been accomplished by the commissions, particularly in the way of preventing fictitious capitalization, but the competition of the different routes outside of New York state, between the Mississippi valley and the ocean, has been continually increasing and over that competition the commissions have little or no power. The last 10 years, therefore, has proved beyond doubt that the state of New York, in order to hold its transportation business, must be able to control rates through its barge canal.

This same 10 years has seen the completion of 90 per cent of the work on this great undertaking. The additional amount which is needed to complete the canal is $27,000,000. The last legislature passed a law recommending the issue of bonds for that amount and leaving the matter to the people at the next election. With nearly $150,000,000 already invested, it is the duty of the state to complete this work as speedily as possible. The importance, therefore, of a decisive vote at the coming election can hardly be overestimated.

This will be the final stand of all those enemies of cheap transportation who have fought so many years to keep the people of the state from enjoying water competition. If this referendum bill be adopted there will be no necessity for rate reduction by the public service commission—the barge canals will hold the rate down to a fair basis.

Save Money by Completing Canals.

Considerably over $100,000,000 has been spent by New York state, and enough more work is under contract to make the total cost nearly $150,000,000 for the new canals. At 4 per cent this means an interest loss every year of $6,000,000 until the canals are completed. A vote for the referendum this fall means a vote to stop this interest loss, and begin to use the investment which the state has made.

NAVY BLUE SUIT.

Smart Tailleur Not Complete Without the Inevitable Fox Set.

AN AUTUMN COSTUME.

The gowns for autumn show many ripples. The coat is rippled and also the skirt, though by no means is it overdone. In fact, the autumn tailleur is nothing if not conservative. This suit is developed in navy blue gaberdine. The shoes are black and white and also the hat, while this magnificent set of red fox completes a very nobby and fashionable costume.

SUMMER NOVELTIES.

Hit "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" With These Bags.

Pine needle bags are a splendid reminder when autumn and winter come of the healthful days spent in the mountains where the pines rear their towering heads to the skies.

TWO PINE BAGS AND A ROSE LEAF BAG.

These bags and also the bag of rose leaves pictured are splendid in their medicinal effect upon the tired nerves of the dweller in towns. These pine bags are hand embroidered, and the rose leaf bag has an appropriate covering of rose figured cretonne.

To Clean Feather Pillows.

Open one corner of the ticking cover and pour boiling water in. This renders the feathers a kind of pulpy wet mass, which can be easily handled. Take them out and wash in soap and water thoroughly. Put back into the washed cover and hang out in the hot sun, where the feathers will swell to fill the cover and be wonderfully light and perfectly clean without having been scattered at all, as is bound to happen when dry.

FIG FANCIES.

Beat to a cream one cupful butter and two cupfuls white sugar. Add two eggs well beaten and one teaspoonful of baking powder sifted with enough flour to permit easy olling. Roll thin and stamp out in any desired shape. Wet the edges, place a teaspoonful of fig filling on one side of the shape, turn out the other half, press the edges together and bake about ten minutes in a hot oven. To make the filling add to two cupfuls of figs, chopped fine, one cupful white sugar and one-half cupful water. Boil thirty minutes, cool and use.

LIKE A MONEY TREE.

Simple and Profitable Scheme of a Kongo Trading Company.

The possibilities of a really enterprising trading company are realized at Kifiku, central Africa, where the Kongo Oriental company owns all stores, where money can be spent and fixes its own prices for ivory, rubber, labor and trade goods. "It was as if by planting a few francs in the ground money bearing trees had sprung into existence." The lucrative procedure is explained in James Barnes' "Through Central Africa."

"As soon as a native was paid cash for anything, either as an advance or for services rendered, he hastened hotfoot to the company's stores and bought anything from a harmonicon to a secondhand gold braided uniform, and as the profit in these articles ran from 100 to 250 per cent it can easily be seen where the money trees come in.

"The man who had brought in ivory was paid for it in cash at a rate that insured a profit of about 150 per cent. and immediately he repaired to the store, where he bought things he had no use for, giving another profit of cent per cent at least. The money was sent from the store to the company's offices, where the native was paid for carrying the ivory on the first stage of its long journey to the coast. The money received was the same that had been paid for the ivory in the first place, and the bearer would surely come back and spend his wages at the store again.

"It was a lovely system, and the only real chance for loss was the wear and tear on the money itself and the expense of bookkeeping. If the native demanded an extra price for ivory or labor there was very little trouble made over it—the extra cost was added to the articles in the store."

TOO HAUGHTY TO WORK.

English Servants Will Not Do What They Think Beneath Them.

The Lowells lived at 31 Lowndes square, having moved there from another house in the same square. Their establishment was not magnificent, but adequate, with a sufficient complement of servants. These servants were engaged for special posts in the "service," as is always the custom in England, and each was a stickler for his prerogatives and perquisites and quick to resent any demand that did not fall in the province of his sharply defined duties.

It so happened that in moving a carpet from the former house had been put down in the new one, leaving a few inches uncovered in a corner, which the furnishers had overlooked. As there was a dinner party at the embassy that night and Mrs. Lowell possessed a piece of the carpeting to cover the bare spot on the floor, she rang for one of the menservants and asked him if he would kindly tack it down for her. He drew himself up, distinctly offended in his pride.

"I beg your pardon, your excellency," he said, "but it is not my place to do that. I will ring for Alfred."

Alfred appeared, and his answer to the same request was:

"I beg pardon, your excellency, but it is not my place to lay carpets. I will call Charles."

And Charles came with the same answer. Mrs. Lowell called up, I think, every male servant in the house, but one and all stuck their noses in the air and looked with disdain upon the humiliating hammer and tacks. She then had them stand in a row while she herself proceeded to nail down the small corner of carpet and instantly dismissed them from her service.—Princess Lazarovich in Century.

Wood Pulp.

Observation of nature has often suggested ideas to business men. Many years ago James G. Blaine said to Dr. Hill that there was a rapidly diminishing supply of rags and cotton for papermaking. That set Dr. Hill thinking. One day he came into the office of a paper manufacturer holding a hornet's nest in his hand. "Why cannot you make paper like this?" he said. Dr. Hill's trained eye had seen that the hornet began making its nest by chewing up particles of wood into a fine pulp. That illustration led to the use of wood pulp for making paper.

Killed by Fear.

Frederick I. of Prussia was killed by fear. His wife was insane, and one day she escaped from her keeper and, dabbling her clothes with blood, rushed upon her husband while he was dozing in his chair. King Frederick imagined her to be the "white lady" whose ghost was believed to invariably appear whenever the death of a member of the royal family was to occur, and he was thrown into a fever and died in six weeks.

A Henpecked Bird.

The male rhea, a feathered inhabitant of South Africa, is very much put upon, for four or five hens combine together and lay their eggs in one nest till the total reaches twenty or more, when the females depart, leaving a male bird to sit on the eggs and attend to the wants of the young birds.

Mean Retort.

"He says he intends to be the architect of his own fortune."

"I predict a terrible stagnation in the building line."—Judge.

Good Reason.

Indignant Customer—Barber, why did you drop that towel on my face? Barber—Because it was hot, sir."—Boston Globe.

Prejudice squints when it looks and lies when it talks.—Abrantes.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

A LOVELY DANCE FROCK.

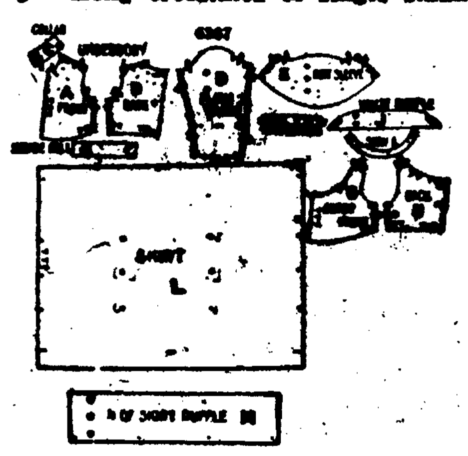
6367

Dance frock for a young girl. It is charmingly developed in cream colored Georgette crepe trimmed with apple-green silk.

Delicate cream Georgette crepe is used for this simple dance frock. The ribbon-edged ruffles, crush girdle and lace yoke are dainty features of trimming.

Apple-green silk is a charming color to use in connection with the crepe as a trimming. In average size the dress requires ⅞ yard material 27 inches wide for the underbody, ⅝ yard all-over lace 18 inches wide for the yoke facing, ¾ yard belting 2 inches wide for stay and 5½ yards Georgette crepe.

To make the skirt, close the back seam from large "O" perforation to lower edge and finish the edges above for placket. Turn the hem at lower edge on double "oo" perforations and gather upper edge between double "TT" perforations. Close seams of ruffles and gather entire upper edges. Adjust on skirt, stitching gathered edges along crosslines of single small



"o" perforations (seams at back seam of skirt); stitch the narrow ruffle along the upper crossline of perforations. Sew skirt to lower edge of waist over belt, center-fronts and back edges even, small "o" perforation in skirt at under-arm seam.

The outer front and back are in one and the under-arm and shoulder seams should be closed as notched before the hem is stitched. Next, gather upper and lower edges of front and back between double "TT" perforations. Adjust stay to position underneath upper edge of front and back, center-fronts and backs even (large "O" perforations indicate center-back), double "oo" perforation at shoulder seam. Arrange the two ruffles together (small one on top), corresponding edges and perforations even. Gather between double "TT" perforations. Adjust to position on front and back (large "O" perforations indicate front of ruffle), stitch gathered edge to position between single small "o" perforations in stay, small "o" perforation in ruffle at shoulder seam.

Pictorial Review Costume No. 6367. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

Hints for Housewives

French Toast Sandwiches.

French toast sandwiches are among the favorite tea room novelties that housewives find it easy to duplicate at home. These sauted slices of bread, put together in pairs, with any preferred filling have the advantage of being adaptable to any of the three meals of the day, while their particular mission is to afford something a little out of the ordinary for the Sunday night tea table or the after theater supper. The occasion must decide what filling is appropriate and whether the French toast sandwich shall be served crisp and dry from the griddle or accompanied by a suitable sauce.

The novelty consists in the fact that after the sandwich is made it is pressed closely together and then dipped in a thin batter made in the proportion of one beaten egg to a half cupful of milk. If the filling of the sandwich is a savory mixture of egg, cheese, fish, meat or fowl, a pinch each of pepper and salt should be added to the batter. If, however, the sandwich has a sweet filling, the batter should be slightly sweetened and flavored with a teaspoonful of sherry. Cook the moistened sandwich on a hot, well greased griddle, browning first on one side and then on the other. A shallow iron frying pan will answer the same purpose and olive oil will be found an excellent substitute for butter.

For those who like something more than the ordinary breakfast of fruit, cereal and eggs several variations of the French toast sandwich will be found appropriate to accompany the morning coffee. Flaked salt codfish, made a little less moist than in the popular dish known as creamed codfish, is an excellent filling for a breakfast appetizer of this kind. Half fish and half finely chopped hard boiled egg makes an equally good mixture, or a little finely chopped cold boiled potato may be used. Season well and dip in batter. When thoroughly browned on the griddle serve hot, either with or without a little white sauce.

A particularly appetizing combination, suited to serve at breakfast, luncheon or Sunday night supper, calls for equal parts of finely chopped cold boiled ham and tongue. This should be seasoned with either French or English mustard and moistened with a little cream or rich milk.

Lovers of cheese will enjoy a hot cheese sandwich with filling of softened cheese moistened with cream and highly seasoned with Worcestershire sauce and paprika. The batter should also be seasoned, and the finished sandwich when toasted and served piping hot should have much the flavor of a Welsh rabbit.

As a simple sweet course at luncheon or family dinner French toast sandwiches with fresh fruit or jam filling will be found delicious.

The story goes that we are indebted to a thrifty housewife for this particular brand of toasted sandwiches. In her endeavor to utilize an oversupply of dainty sandwiches prepared for an afternoon tea the idea occurred to her to brown a few of them on the griddle for her luncheon the next day.

A French Dainty.

Tenderloin and mushrooms is the plain name in this country, but this way of doing the cookery is purely French.

Peel six mushrooms and take out the stems. Then drop them for five minutes in cold salted water. Take them out, dry on a fresh cloth and put them in the plat with a teaspoonful of butter. Cover the plat with a saucer or breakfast plate, set it over the blaze and saute the mushrooms for fifteen minutes without uncovering. Then dump them in a hot little vessel, cover that and keep warm until the steak is cooked.

Scrape the tenderloin steak with a knife, rub it over with the cut side of a lemon and put on a faint dust of salt and pepper. Then place the plat with all the mushroom taste and a little of the sauce over the fire and when piping hot put in the steak. It should brown a little on either side, but still be pink inside. When cooked pour the mushrooms back into the pan, add a pinch more of butter if the sauce has dried out, cover the plat, set it in the oven for three minutes and serve at once. As mushrooms draw their own juices, only enough butter to start them cooking must be used when they are first prepared.

Chocolate Cake.

One-half cake of chocolate, one-half cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of milk, one egg yolk and a pinch of salt. Cook in double boiler until smooth.

One cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, creamed together well; add two eggs beaten light, one cupful of milk and one level teaspoonful of soda dissolved in milk, two level cupfuls of flour and one tablespoonful of vanilla. Mix this with the other, beat well and bake one-half hour.

Tomato Eggs.

Beat one-half dozen fresh eggs lightly. Rub one-half cupful of tomatoes through a colander and mix with the eggs. Stir in one tablespoonful lemon juice, one small onion finely minced, one tablespoonful minced parsley, one teaspoonful each salt and celery salt and a generous dash of sweet paprika. Pour into a double boiler, place over boiling water and stir constantly until thick enough to serve on toasted bread.

Woman's Tact.

Rev. Mr. Gassington—Honestly, Miss Deering, do you think my sermons are too long? Miss Deering—Oh, dear, no! I simply think that life is too short.—Puck.

HIS FRIEND T... RAT.

The Mine Disaster Story That Went With a Stuffed Rodent.

Any man who will keep a stuffed rat in his room wherever he goes must have a story to tell about the rat. This man has.

"This story," he said, "concerns an experience that made my hair curl. I am an engineer. I was once retained to report upon the working of a mine in southern Arizona. The mine was called the Barbara. On an adjoining claim was another mine called the Hyperion. A dispute arose. The Hyperion people claimed that the lower levels of the Barbara had been bored into their ground and half a dozen fortunes in ore taken out of their mine.

"The first thing to do was to make a survey of the Barbara. The Barbara people, of course, objected. Finally, an order for the survey was secured from the court, and I was sent, with a man named Jim Banks, to make the survey.

"There are tricks in all trades, and the Barbara representative knew a few in his. When we reached the mine he said that the tunnel we wished to explore was in a dangerous condition. There had been a cave-in, the timbers were rotted, and so on.

"We classed him as a liar, though he turned out to be right. We worked our way into the tunnel until we ran against a jam of fallen timbers. The timbers, however, were sound and had plainly been arranged to stop our progress. Banks went back for an ax, while I worked at the roof with a pick to dislodge the center pieces.

"I succeeded and had climbed halfway over into the other side of the tunnel when there came a terrific crash of loose ore from the roof. It fell on both sides of the timbers, pinning me in a hole which would have been a grave but for a few sticks which held the mass of ore above.

"The place was barely large enough to move in, and I knew it was certain death in a few hours unless Banks could dig me out.

"The foul air was getting into my brain, and I think I was actually insane with the fearful dread of being buried alive.

"I had given up all hope and was almost swooning when I heard a strange, scraping sound above me. I yelled, but received no answer. With new energy I threw my body against the walls and tried to pick out the ore from between the lodged timbers. Still came the queer scraping noise, which seemed to come nearer and sounded not unlike the steady grinding of a saw. It seemed to last for hours, though it could hardly have been a minute after when a bit of earth dropped to my feet from the upper end of the wall, and along with it came a big gray mine rat.

"That rat saved my life, for he left a clear hole for his trail, and through it came a breath of fresh air that gave life to me. The fellow had bored his way through from the shaft side of the cave. I stayed there two hours after that, until Banks found the cave, got help and dug me out without breaking the airhole.

"I caught the gray rat too. I kept him fed up like a king until he died, and I wouldn't take a lot of money for his skin now."—New York Times.

The Curse.

An Irish authority thus defines as an expert the effects of a well delivered curse: "The belief among the ancient Irish was that a curse once pronounced must fall in some direction. If it has been deserved by him on whom it is pronounced it will fall on him sooner or later, but if it has not then it will return upon the person who pronounced it. They compare it to a wedge with which a woodman cleaves timber. If it has room to go it will go and cleave the wood, but if it has not it will fly out and strike the woodman himself who is driving it between the eyes."—London Globe.

Enough Knowledge.

"Did you ever stop to think," said the shopkeeper recently as he measured out half a peck of potatoes, "that these potatoes contain sugar, water and starch?"

"No, I didn't," replied the boy, "but I heard father say that you put peas and beans in your coffee, and about a pint of water in every quart of milk you sell."

The subject of natural philosophy was dropped.—Chicago Herald.

Astounding Memories.

Horace Vernet is the best example of visual memory. He could paint a striking portrait of a man, life size, after having once looked at his model. Mozart had a great musical memory. Having heard twice the "Miserere" in the Sistine chapel, he wrote down the full score of it. There are soloists who during twenty-four hours can play the composition of other masters without ever skipping a note.

Pike's Error.

Lieutenant Pike, whose name adorns a lofty peak, was once sent to build a fort near our Mexican (Texas) border. He slipped up on his geography so badly as to place the structure well within foreign teritory. It has been believed by many that his orders made ample allowance for such an error.

Entertaining.

Willis—Did they have a good time at your reception last night? Gillis—Yes, the guests enjoyed it hugely. All my wife's arrangements went wrong.—Boston Journal.

The word "tomorrow" was invented for irresolute people and for children.—Turgenev.

TODAY'S FASHION NOTE

Paris is using the long coat suit this Fall to emphasize its idea of economy, for later in the season the coat may be worn separately as a winter garment. The model pictured here is carried out in black broadcloth, the collar and cuffs being of velvet. The three-piece skirt has an inverted plait at ach side. The entire costume requires 6 3-4 yards 54-inch material. Pictorial Review Coat No. 6009. Sizes, 32 to 44 in bust. Price, 15c. Skirt No. 6076. Sizes, 22 to 34 in. waist. Price, 15 cents.

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

WITH FRESH FRUIT.

EVERY refrigerator has its quota of fresh fruit leftovers. Perhaps you have a bit of pineapple left from last night's dinner, either cut in blocks or shredded. With this mix banana cut in dice, a few strawberries, and over all squeeze a goodly measure of orange juice. Serve very cold in glasses or sherbet cups.

Sweet Fruit Salad.—Three ripe yellow pears, one bunch of white grapes, one blood orange, two red bananas, one glass of maraschino cordial or the same quantity of rum, and sugar to taste. Peel the pears and quarter them, taking out seeds; seed the grapes, peel and slice the bananas and cut the orange in slices through the skin, dividing the slices then or leaving them whole. Put all the fruit together and sugar it liberally, then put it away on the ice; when ready to serve put on the liquor used. If this salad is served in a glass bowl and the red orange slices are left whole the effect will be very ornamental.

Salad Creole.—Orange, romaine, lettuce, green peppers and chives are the ingredients of this refreshing dish. Choose young and delicate lettuce, strip the leaves, wash carefully and dry each piece with a napkin. Put them in the bottom of a mixing bowl and add the pieces skinned and broken in halves, of one or two oranges. Over these shred a large green pepper finely and add from one to two teaspoonfuls of chopped chives. Season with olive oil and salt, and if more acid is liked add a light squeeze of lemon juice. Instead of orange, grape juice could be used with this salad, and the beauty of it will be much improved with strips of Spanish pimento.

Fruit Appetizers.—Almost any kind of fresh fruit can be used as an appetizer. Watermelon cut in cubes and served sprinkled with a very little sugar and lemon juice, ice cold, in grapefruit glasses, is one good appetizer. Another is cherries dipped in lemon juice, pitted, chilled and sprinkled with sugar. These should be piled in glasses with a little shaved ice and a sprig of mint. Strawberries on the hull arranged neatly on plates around little mounds of powdered sugar are always welcome.

Sweet Sandwiches.—Sweet sandwiches can be filled with many summer fruits. Sliced strawberries, sprinkled with sugar and arranged between slices of buttered bread, are good, and raspberries, slightly crushed and sweetened, are also good.

Anna Thompson.

D/34

[illegible] DESTROYS HIS HAPPY HOME

[illegible]e Never Had Best of Temper, But Spiritualism Sends Her Amuck.

[L]EFT HIM 22 TIMES

[illegible]tered at the Sink Because Water Didn't Run Fast Enough to Suit Her, Says Exasperated Husband.

Detroit, Mich.—Twenty-two times in [the] last fifteen years Mrs. [illegible] [has] packed her clothes, the family [pictures] and china and quit her job [as] the wife of John F. Ward, a middle-[aged] druggist and violin [maker].

Twenty-one times John Ward [illegible] [his] books [illegible] a partly finished violin, [illegible] [might] have been, and bought out [the] wife [illegible] until she returned [illegible] put [them] back into [illegible] places the [china] and family portraits.

A few days ago, in a dingy back [room] of his drug store, with a partly finished violin across his knees, he [told] the story of how his home, his business and seven years of his life [had] been wrecked. "It was seven years ago," he said slowly, "that a woman entered my home with this spiritualism tomfoolery. I tried to [stop] it, but I was too late.

"Mother took it up and wouldn't [drop] it.

"She never had the best of a temper, but we got along fairly well until she was medium-stricken. After that [her], well! temper is a weak word after all.

Spirits Bad-Tempered.

"The deeper mother got into spirit[ualism] the [worse] she became. She [never] seemed to get an amiable [spirit]. It wouldn't have been so bad [if] she had. I think it was either [Black] Hawk' or 'Red Eagle,' depart[ed] Indians, whose spirit possessed [mother]. I've seen her, when she had [him], mutter at the sink because the [water] didn't run fast enough to suit [him].

"When I protested she would fly [into] a rage, pack the china and fam[ily] pictures and quit. Often it took [two] weeks to find her. When I did, sometimes she was sorry and ready [to] return. At other times she was [ugly] and I had to coax her.

"Once I thought she was nearly [cured]. A daughter by my first wife [attended] a seance. The next day she

[illegible] Smashed Vases Valued at $150, While the Officer Looked On.

[was] possessed of the spirit of her [departed] mother. Her stepmother [didn't] like that a little bit and the [spirit] she summoned from below or [above] made the other spirit retreat [over] the divide.

Smashed the Vases.

"Two or three years ago, when the [hobble] skirt had its inning, mother [made] one. After she put it on she [came] downstairs, twisted herself be[fore] the mirror and said, 'How do [you] like it, John?'

"'It's all right, mother,' I answered, '[but] put your foot on the chair.' She [did], and then I said, 'You will make [a display], mother, when you get on a [street] car.'

"[That] night when I went upstairs [after closing] the store, mother, her [clothes], the pictures and the china [were gone]. I found out where she [was], but she wouldn't return. She had [left] the china and several hand[painted] vases at a friend's, and I got [a writ] of replevin to get them back.

"When the officer went to serve the [writ], mother was there. What could [I do] with the spirit of Black Hawk [in my] mother that night?

"In addition to breaking up our [home] it has taken money to keep [mother] traveling with the spirits of [Indians] and doctors who died a hun[dred] years ago.

"Mother has had to tip Caesar, Bru[tus] and those other fellows who are [conductors] on the transcelestial trains, [or maybe] they're in the subways; I've [forgotten], though mother told me [often]. I've paid the bills; I need money [now], but—no, I don't believe that [mother] had a good time out of it."

[illegible] REPAIR OF CUTS

Repairs Are Also Cut and Saving in Tire Bills Is Made Greater.

SHOULD WATCH SMALL CUTS

Tiniest Abrasions Pick Up Particles of Dirt Which Gradually Destroy Fabric and Cause Blowouts Which Are the Dread of Every Motor Devotee.

"By repairing your cuts you cut your tire bills," says R. S. Wilson, manager of the service department at the Goodyear company in Akron. "A little glass cut, a nail hole or any abrasion that penetrates the rubber tread to the fabric of the tire opens a way for dirt and moisture to creep in. In many an apparently perfect tire when removed from the wheel and deflated is found a loose tread, under which are dirt and moisture, rotting the fabric.

"If you have ever found a tire in this condition you know you have had a strong temptation to call it defective. Did you ever select a nice, rosy apple, apparently a perfect specimen, and discover after the first bite that it was pitted with worm holes? If so, you were tempted to call it a poor apple, and yet, generally, investigation would have shown somewhere down on the side a small hole where the worm crawled in.

"Almost without exception the tire having a loose tread and rotting fabric is no more at fault than the apple into which the worm bored its way.

"As the tire revolves a suction is produced which draws particles of dirt into the cut. Gradually these particles work under the rubber, grinding and cutting it from the fabric. If neglected this grinding process will work around the tire and separate the whole tread from the fabric. The fabric under the tread soaks up some of the moisture, which causes it to weaken, and a blowout soon follows.

"A tire cut is the most common and most destructive of all tire troubles, and yet is the easiest to remedy if taken in time. It is a good plan to look over your tires every few days. It will pay you to repair any cuts, however insignificant they may appear.

"You can do this quickly by cleaning out with gasoline and filling in with quick repair gum. A can of this is inexpensive and may save many dollars' worth of tires and lots of trouble. Rapid deterioration invariably follows a neglected cut."

Automobile Tire Invention.

Preventing puncture of inner tubes of automobile tires is one of the most prolific fields for the inventor. Hundreds and even thousands of schemes have been devised, some of them working very satisfactorily. One of the latest, which is as unique as it is said to be effective, is the placing of three separate and distinct ribs on the inner tube. The shape of these ribs is such as to form small airspaces when the tube is blown up, thus adding considerably to the resiliency of the tire. The greater thickness of the inner tube and the difficulty which a nail or tack would have to penetrate the entire tube recommend this invention to the attention of the motorist. The few tubes made according to this design are stated to have given great satisfaction.

Wheel Tax Law in Illinois.

Illinois cities now have the privilege of affixing a wheel tax to all automobiles and other vehicles if they see fit. The supreme court set aside the previous law, declaring it unconstitutional on a case appealed from Lincoln. Owing to the importance of this tax to Chicago and the larger cities, the legislature changed the law to meet the objections of the court. The revised bill became a law when Governor Dunne signed it. The tax in Chicago on automobiles is $10 to $20, in accordance with the horsepower.

AWARDED A CROSS FOR BRAVERY, BUT IS DEAD

London, Aug. 24.—Lieutenant Frederick William Campbell, of the First Canadian Battalion, has been awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery at Givenchy, though he has since died.

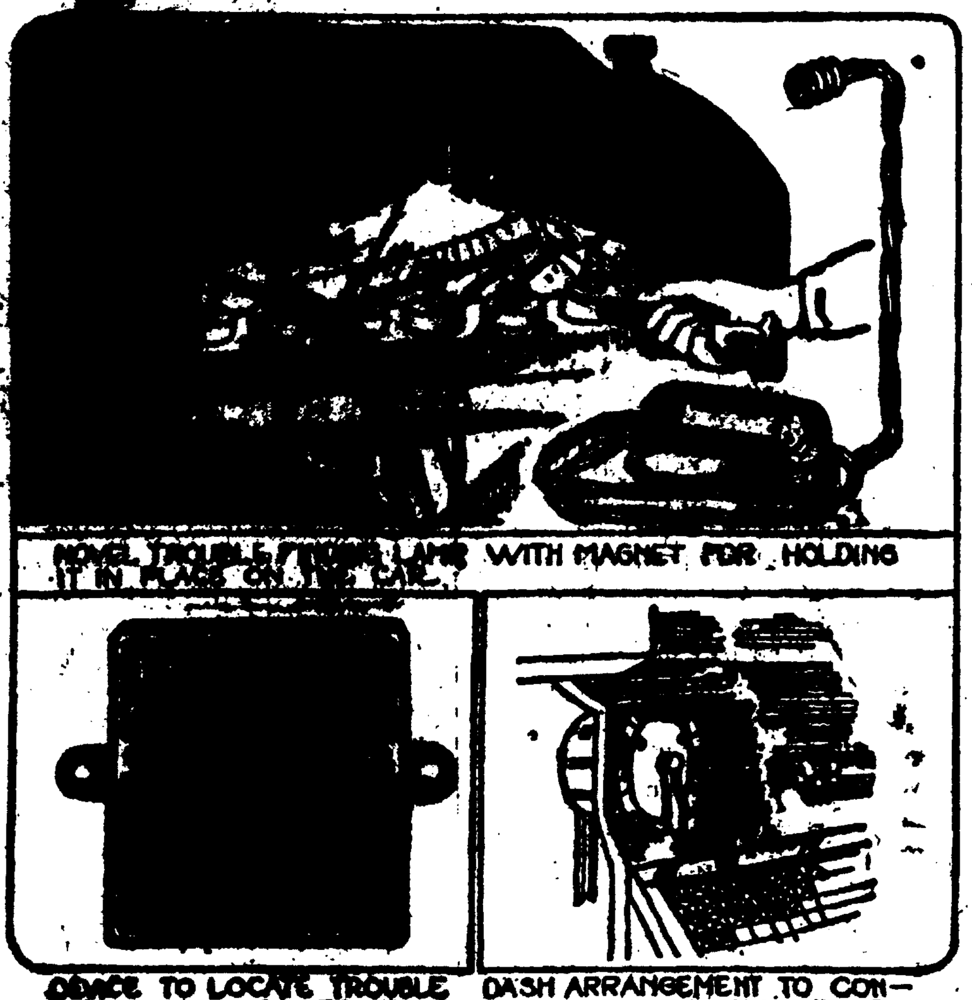
Lieutenant Campbell took a machine gun to the first German line and maintained his position there, despite a heavy rifle fire, machine gun and bomb fire. His whole detachment was killed or wounded.

When his bomb supply was exhausted Campbell advanced still further, firing 1,000 rounds from his machine gun, and held back the German counter atack.

Doesn't it strike you that the Lord is mighty patient, not to make any demonstration against being classed as an ally in the European war?—Wichita (Kan.) Eagle.

Give The Evening Times a trial. It has all the news about all the people you know, and then some more.

HANDY HELPS FOR THE AUTO TOURIST



NOVEL TROUBLE FINDING LAMP WITH MAGNET FOR HOLDING IT IN PLACE ON THE CAR.

DEVICE TO LOCATE TROUBLE IN ELECTRIC CIRCUITS ON AUTOMOBILES.

DASH ARRANGEMENT TO CONTROL INTENSITY OF LIGHT FROM HEADLIGHTS.

An Indianapolis concern has brought out what is termed a thermo cutout, which is attached to the dash of the car and which is designed to indicate whether a circuit is complete or whether there is a leak or short. Crossed wires or a ground will cause the cutout to turn off all circuits. Difficulty on any circuit may be found by resetting the cutout so that when the switch is turned to the various circuits the faulty one will operate the cutout.

With the proper use of electric headlights there should be no objection on the part of pedestrians, and there need be no glaring headlights, for several devices have been brought out to use smaller lights when desired. The use of electric lights permits the operator to turn the lights on or off at will, and so while using the side lights to conform to the law's requirements it is only necessary to switch on the headlights for an instant if a particularly dark piece of roadway is encountered and turn them off at once their work is done.

In the use of the headlights an improvement has come whereby a switch is located on the dash and the lever may be operated by the foot. This is designed to regulate the intensity of the light and may be set at low, medium, high, or out, thus permitting the operator to regulate the lights according to road conditions or the necessity for having more or less light.

Those who have electric lights have no excuse for using glaring headlights in the city except occasionally when a light circuit is out of commission, which is seldom and usually only for a few hours after a severe storm. The streets and boulevards are generally speaking so well lighted as to require only the side lights, and their use alone would go a long way toward the ultimate end of the "safety first" crusade.

Another handy little device which can be used in connection with the electric system is what is called a stickalite lamp, which has a magnet attachment to secure the lamp to any steel part of the car while adjustments are being made or a tire is being changed. This operates from an ordinary six volt storage battery such as is used for ignition purposes. It is only one inch in diameter, has a reflector tube which acts as a protector to the bulb, and weighs but three ounces.—Chicago Tribune.

CARRANZA MAN CHARGES A PLOT

Says General Scott Proposed to Villa That Troops Attack Texas City as Aid to Intervention.

Havana, Cuba, Aug. 24.—The charge that Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, proposed to Villa that the conventionist troops atack Laredo, Texas, and provoke American intervention in Mexico, is contained in an article published in El Paso, one of the official newspapers of the Carranza government in Vera Cruz. A copy of the newspaper was received here today by a prominent business firm from its agent in Vera Cruz.

El Puebla charges that Major General Scott in his conference with Villa told how it would be possible for the "reactionaries" to force the Washington government to acti n Mexico.

"The Carranza government has absolute knowledge that this proposal was made," the newspaper said. The article is headed "Connivance Between Traitors."

El Puebla and El Dictamen, the two Carranza newspapers in Vera Cruz, are publishing inspired editorials in commendation of the atitude of the First Chief in refusing to agree to the peace scheme for a constitutional convention, according to a letter which came with the newspapers.

"These newspapers declare that it is ridiculous to believe that Carranza will accept the suggestion of Secreary Lansing and the six Latin-American powers that he treat with Villa and Zapata," the agent said in the letter. "They insist that 'Carranza will never treat with traitors except on the battlefield' and that 'it is absurd o ask the victors to hold conventions with the vanquished.'

The writer said famine conditions in Mexico City were worse than ever before and that Carranza official reports said an average of seven persons a day were dying there of starvation. "These reports only show the number of registered deaths in hospitals," he said. "Hundreds die in their homes or in the strets and no reports is made of it.

"The Red Cross Society and the International Relief Committee are almost at the end of their resources in supplying food overy day to 140,000 starving persons whose lives depend upon the rations they get from these two organizations. Carranza official reports to the effect that large quantities of food are being sent there are purefi ction.

"Reports received here by a courier from Mexico City said that on Aug. 18 the police found in the strets the bodies of 158 persons who had died of hunger there that day."

He declared that theo nly solution of the food problem there was to be found in the United States sending a supply train to the capital under the protection of armed convoys.

"Even should this be done at once thousands of persons will die of hunger before the food can reach them," he said.

Up-to-date Fall styles at Mrs. F. K. Jones, 210 Cayuga St. Adv 212

QUEEN VISITS BOXER MONROE IN HOSPITAL

London, Aug. 24.—Queen Alexandria visited the Netley Hospital this afternoon and conversed with the men of Princess Patrica's Regiment, especially Jack Monroe, well known boxer.

The Queen expressed the hope his wounds would not prevent him from resuming boxing when the war was over.

The consistent advertiser wins in the end. It may cost a dollar to get a dollar, but the deal wins prestige.

If birth statistics are any indication, Roosevelt might find more truth than poetry in his sarcasm: "I never raised my girl to be a mother."—Bismarck (N. D.) Tribune.

"How can I like work, mum?" said a tramp the other day, according to the Smith County Pioneer. "Work's what killed my poor wife."—Austin (Tex.) American.

A third of a million Germans have gotten the Iron Cross and the Russians feel that they have gotten the double cross.—Florida Times-Union.

The sanatarians have denounced the borrowing of powder puffs, but what else can a girl do if she forgets or loses her own?—Indianapolis News.

CARE FOR YOUR CAR

Some Facts That Will Help in the Direction of Practical Economy.

LOOK OUT FOR DRY BATTERY

Removal of Wheels Easily Accomplished by Aid of Simple Tool—Small Hand Vise Is Valuable Addition to Tool Kit—Emergency Valve Lifter.

During the last few weeks automobilists utilizing dry cells for ignition or lighting have noted that the price has advanced. The standard type of dry cell formerly retailed for 25 cents. It now sells for 30 cents, and in some cities the price is 35 cents.

This increase in cost is due to the war abroad as a certain material utilized in the cell is imported. And it is not unlikely that a still further advance will be made in the price of batteries. For this reason the motorist should be as economical as possible of the battery. When employed for supplying current for ignition, the vibrator should be adjusted as lightly as possible so that the minimum amount of current will be drawn. If dry cells be utilized for lighting, using as small candlepower lamps as possible will effect a saving in current. Unfortunately, dry cells cannot be utilized as other automobile material for they depreciate in time, even when not used. Care should be taken in installing the cells to avoid the possibility of a short circuit. The high cost of dry cells will boom the storage battery industry, as storage batteries may be recharged at a nominal cost.

The rear wheels of some cars cannot be easily displaced without the aid of a wheel puller. The tool is simple and easily operated, provided a few precautions are observed. Displace the wheel or hub, cap, and if the puller be provided with arms or jaws, these are slipped between the spokes and clamped to the brake drum. Care must be taken that the jaws do not grip or come in contact with the flags of the axle housing. Set the point of the screw member of the puller in the center of the axle, and set up the screw. By tapping the head of the screw with a hammer, the wheel may be started, after which it is an easy matter to displace it. If the wheel puller be of the hub cap type, the set screw should be set up snugly before tapping it with the hammer.

Owners of brand-new cars should examine the brake drums after operating the car a short distance to note if the bands drag. If the drum be unduly warm it indicates a dragging lining which not only wears the material but takes a certain amount of power to overcome the resistance.

A small hand vise, one that can be clamped to the running board of the car, is a valuable addition to the tool kit. It can be employed for a number of useful purposes on the road, and does not take any room to speak of in the tool kit. The vise can be utilized for clamping a patch to a tube while the cement is drying, for holding small material to be filed, and for many other purposes. Hand vises are not expensive. A certain type marketed is very useful for assisting in replacing a bent or twisted locking ring of the quick demountable type of rim. It has jaws four inches wide with an opening of one and one-fourth inches. Sufficient to meet ordinary road requirements. In selecting a hand vise one having hardened jaws is preferable to ordinary material.

If caught upon the road with a broken valve, and it is necessary to displace it, and no lifter is handy, take a good sized file and a block of wood. By using the wood as the fulcrom and the file as the lever, the valve spring may be easily compressed. The writer employs this method when removing valves and finds that it is adaptable to practically every type and size of motors employing poppet valves. The tang of the file is placed between the coils close to the collar. A little practice will demonstrate the practicability of the method.

New Potatoes, per peck (15lbs.), 18 at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

How They Will Vote

About 600,000 metal trades workers in factories producing arms and munitions, is officially announced in New York, will demand more pay and shorter hours. They base their move on the prosperity of the factories affected.

How will these 600,000 workers vote next year? For a Tariff policy that assures low wages or a Tariff program that renders higher wages probable?

They are undertaking now to take advantage of an abnormal situation. How about a few months ago when they were unable to get any wags at all? Peace wages, not war wages, is the prize worth striving for.

The workman who wants to Protect his wages will vote so Protect the factory that pays it.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

LURE OF ORIENT RUINS HER LIFE

Pathetic End of Young American Girl's Dream of Love.

SQUALOR MARKS END

Daughter of Wealthy Massachusetts Parents, She Succumbs to Wiles of Chinaman Through 15 Years of Torment.

New York.—Only a glassy-eyed Chinese idol looked on this week when Kitty Powers, cast-off wife of Fong Pong, former president of the Hip Sing Tong of New York city, and said to have been the daughter of wealthy Massachusetts parents, breathed her last after a vain effort to get opium with which to stifle the thundering in her brain.

Catherine Powers died in a two-by-four cubby hole in a rotting shanty in the Chinese district of the metropolis. Too proud to beg, too sick to go out of her room, with detectives constantly watching the house, Kitty died alone and forgotten. Chinatown had little use for Kitty, and had offered $5,000 for Fong Pong, now supposed to be in Chicago. Vain efforts were made to locate him to tell him of the illness of the wife who forsook her home, relatives and Americanism for him 15 years ago.

The Dream That Faded.

Kitty Powers came from Roxbury, Mass., 15 years ago. She was smuggled into Chinatown and remained there in seclusion for four years. According to the police, she never left the house. Her parents, wealthy and respected, made every effort to locate her. At the end of the four years, when her body and soul had been sufficiently tortured by the delights of opium and other drugs, she decided to become the legal wife of Fong Pong.

Several detectives were always near Kitty. The district attorney's office protected her, for she knew Chinatown. But it did not know that Kitty had no money, that it was only what

Kitty Died Alone and Forgotten.

a few white wives of Chinamen gave her that enabled her to keep her soul in her body.

BEAR BESTS BULL IN FIGHT

Fight Occurs in Pasture, and Noise of It Wakens Farmer's Family in Minnesota.

Floodwood, Minn.—O. H. Gjora, a farmer in Fine Lakes township, about seven miles south of Floodwood, reports that a bear attacked his two-year-old bull recently and lacerated the animal so badly that it had to be killed. The fight between the bear and the bull occurred in the pasture near Mr. Gjora's house and awakened his family, but by the time they reached the scene of battle the bear escaped into the woods. The same day a she-bear was killed by John Foote, an Indian, who lives on the west shore of Prairie lake. The old bear was accompanied by a cub, which Mr. Foote captured, but had to let him go, as he got too frisky.

COW MOTHER OF TRIPLETS

Three Calves Born in Iowa Are Healthy—Triplets Rare Among Cattle.

Webster City, Ia.—One of the greatest rarities in "cow families" is owned by Stanley Conklin at his farm southwest of this city. The "family" consists of a cow and triplet calves. Twins are a frequent occurrence among cattle, but triplets are so rare as to attract attention. The triplets are healthy and normal.

Black Snake Got His Kittens.

Amity, Ga.—When the Rev. W. A. Fitzgerald saw a plump blacksnake sliding away from an outhouse, where five kittens made their home, he was suspicious and looked into the building. Sure enough, the kittens had disappeared.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 212. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1915. Price One Cent

BOSTON MAN SAYS ABOLITION ONLY REMEDY FOR EVIL

Mayor Fox Welcomes Delegates to I. O. G. T. Convention and National Chief Declares Address Unique---Herbert O. Wiley Reviews Abolition in All Its Phases.

The ctiizens of Fulton had the privilege last evening of seeing and examining one of the bronze memorial placques presented by the Exposition at San Francisco to organizations holding conventions in that city. It was exhibited by Willard O. Wyle, National Secretary of the National Grand Lodge of Good Templars in connection with his address on the "Progress of the Water Wagon" at the First M. E. church.

The Good Templars and their friends gathered in large numbers, an audience that nearly filled the church greeting the speaker of the evening.

William Stewart, of the local committee of arrangements, introduced Garret V. Johnson, M. D., of Schenectady, G. C. T. of New York, as presiding officer. Dr. Johnson welcomed the audience and expressed the hope that the principles of Good Templary would be so presented as to win aid and support for the order in Fulton.

The musical program consisted of a piano solo by Miss Ruth McEwan, vocal solo by Mrs. William H. Barrett, and songs by a male quartet consisting of Z. Newell, Arvin Case, Charles Chesbro and Clare Case.

Prayer was offered by Rev. W. G. Bassett and an address of welcome was made by Mayor Fox, who gave the delegates in the name of the city a hearty welcome. He spoke of the great progress of the order and its work for suffering humanity throughout the world. His welcome was a very hearty one.

Ben D. Wright, National Chief Templar and Past Grand Chief Templar of New York, responded, saying in part:

Response to Welcome Address

"It is always a plesaure and honor to respond to a welcome of this kind. We have greatly enjoyed the unique address just delivered and it is the first time I have heard in such an address the work and principles of our order so clearly presentd. It shows that the Mayor is interested not only in the city of Fulton but in our order. I wish every citizen could read the Mayor's address and that the order in this city during the next year might receive tremendous accessions. The facts stated by him are irresistible."

After singing America, Chairman Johnson introduced Willard O. Wylie, the speaker of the evening, as National Secretary of the Good Templars, chairman of the allied temperance organizations of

(Continued on Page Five)

"GREATER FULTON," NEW MARCH TO BE PLAYED AT EAST SIDE CONCERT

The next band concert of the Chamber of Commerce-Stevenson series will be held tomorrow night at East Side park, if the jinx which has camped on the trail of all East Side park concerts so far this summer can be persuaded to absent itself. An interesting program has been arranged by Business Manager Richardson of the band, and the popular song hits are plentiful. "Greater Fulton," another march from the pen of F. Jesse Newton, the talented composer of the Elks' band, will be played as a finale. A request selection from the "Maritana Overture," by Wallace, is also included in the program.

There have been any number of inquiries regarding another vocal solo by Bernard T. Jones at tomorrow's concert. Mr. Jones sang "Dublin Bay" at the Elks' festival last week and the innovation met with universal approval. Mr. Richardson said today that no decision had yet been reached regarding another solo tomorrow evening.

The program follows:

March—Independentia .... Hall
Selection—Chin Chin .... Caryll
Overture—Morning, Noon and Night in Vienna .... Suppe
Waltz—First Love .... Holzman
March—Coronation form the Prophet .... Meyerbeer
Medley Overture—Remicks Hits 1915 .... Remick
Intermezzo—Wedding of the Rose .... Jessel
Selection—Maritana .... Wallace
Popular Hits:
(a) Chinatown .... Remick
(b) I'm on My Way to Dublin Bay
Selection—Bohemian Girl .... Balfe
March—Greater Fulton .... Newton

RUNNING A CITY LIKE A BUSINESS

No. 4---A System for Keeping Municipal Salaries Out of the Politicians' Hands.

By M. M. WILNER

The greatest force in government is patronage. The practical side of politics is the disposal of patronage. The great object of political strife is generally patronage. The difference between the practical politician and the theoretical reformer is usually merely a matter ofh andling patronage—whether it shall be used for the public good alone or whether individual benefit or party advantage shall be the considerations.

Probably every one who has had experience in affairs of government will say, offhand, that the success of the commission plan as applied to cities must depend largely on the manner in which the patronage is safeguarded. Itm atters little to the practical politician what the form of government may be if the patronage is left where he can get his hands on it. Give him the patronage and he can control a commission of five or a council of fifty with equal sucfess and with equal indifference.

The principle which the Buffalo charter has adopted for the solution of the patronage problem might be called the multiple-appointing power. The old plan was to divide up the patronage among the various department heads, who usually passed some of it along to deserving aldermen, andp ublic salaries were made to help party organizations so far as civil service laws could be dodged.

Under the new plan the appointing power will be the whole council. The corporation counsel, superintendent of education, assessors, street commissioner, water commissioner, building commissioner, health commissioner, chief of the fire department, chief of the police, superintendent of markets, [illegible] board of education, city engineer, city treasurer and city auditor are all to be appointed by the council, them ayor having the privilege of nominating them. The city clerk will be appointed by the council independently.

Remembering that the members of the council must be nominated and elected without party designations and in such a manner as to eliminate party politics, so far as that is possible, it will be seen that this plan leaves very little chance for mere political appointments.

But beyond that, the Buffalo charter stipulates that all appointments and promotions except those named shall be under civil service rules. Thec ouncilmen shall appoint the municipal civil service commission in accordance with the provision of the state law Hence, assuming that there should be chosen a mayor and majority of the council who belonged to same political party or faction and wished to build up a machine, there will be so few places exempt from competitive examination that it hardly would be worth while to grab them if the general record of the mayor and commissioners concerned were likely to suffer by the unfitness of appointees thus chosen.

The wiles of politicians are devious and there are prophets of evil regarding this feature of the commission charter, as there are of most other features, but the friends of commission government have confidence in it.

(No. 5 of this Series Will be Published Tomorrow.)

(Copyright, 1915, by S. S. McClure.)

MR. EARL S. BROWN EXPECTS A WALKOVER

The Police-City Officials baseball team, headed by Detective Michael Bray, will meet the Pathfinder Boat Club team at Pathfinder Island this afternoon in a game of baseball. Although the weather is anything but favorable, Captain Bray, speaking for his team this morning, was optimistic and said the high wind woulda id very greatly in carrying the long hits far into the outfield. Captain Earl Brown, of the Pathfinder team, has been keeping very quiet regarding the contest, and it is rumored that he will spring a shut-out twirler on the coppers today.

All of the police and city officials have been practicing faithfully for the contest. Mrs. Holmes has prepared an extraordinarily large chicken supper for the delectation of the tired athletes tonight.

ITALIAN SOCIETY PLANS LABOR DAY PARADE

The Societo Vittorio Emmanuele III, through Frank Zaia, applied today for a permit to march through the streets Labor Day. It is very probable that the permit will be granted. The Societe plans a big celebration on that date and the only organized Italian band of this city and a large Italian band from Syracuse will furnish music.

SCHENCK STREET OPEN; REMOVAL OF GRANBY STICKS

Board of Works Takes Time by the Forelock, Before Arrival of Season's Supply of Wood and Clears Contested Ground of Obstructions.

A long controversy between the officials of the Granby Pulp and Paper Co. and the Board of Public Works of the city reached its climax yesterday shortly after noon, when a squad of twenty men under the direction of Mr. Frank Rumsey, superintendent of Public Works, and Mr. F. Clayton Hill, city engineer, arrived at Schenck st., near the Granby plant, and began to remove the large piles of pulp wood belonging to the company from the city property. Mr. Harry Howe, of the company, attempted to restrain the workmen and demanded that the proceedings cease until the question of title to the land had been settled, but the work went on and before evening most of the company's wood had been moved off the street. The gang of city workmen were busy again this morning removing the wood and Superintendent Rumsey expects to have the street open for traffic some time today.

The dispute over the possession of Schenck st. started several months ago, when the Board of Public Works, at that time comprising John W. Stevenson, Frederick G. Spencer and Lou E. Garrett, ordered the company to remove their wood piles from city property. The question of title was settled by a deed in which the Schenck estate turned over the property to the city. The paper company took no action and the matter hung in abeyance until yesterday.

Mayor Fox has been agitating the opening of the street for some time and men were ordered to keep close watch on the lumber piles. Monday the piles were comparatively low, it is said, while awaiting new shipments and the members of the board decided that the time for action had arrived. At Monday night's meeting of the Board of Public Works there was some discussion of the matter and yesterday Mr. Rumsey's squad was ordered to report at the street.

The men had not been at work more than ten minutes before Mr. Howe and [illegible] on the scene. The men were ordered to stop work and were threatened, it is said, with legal proceedings if they did not quit. The company officials sought legal advice and the service of an injunction was momentarily expected by the city officials. No injunctions were served last evening, however, and none were in evidence this morning when the men resumed work.

The city officials claim that undisturbed tenancy by the company for very few months longer would give the company a squatter's right to the land. The street runs from West First to West Second sts., and is about 50 feet wide, with a D. L. & W. track along the north side of the street, The D. L. & W. freight house is only a short distance away, and the street is considered valuable property.

In view of the claims made by the Board of Public Works that the paper company refused to move its wood when ordered to do so, the city will collect the amount necessary to cover the cost of removing the wood, through the city attorney, Mr. G. M. Fanning. It is very probable that the company will contest this claim vigorously.

Mr. Harry Howe, of the company, steadfastly refused this morning to make any statement whatever for publication, beyond saying that he was not interested in the operations of the city workmen this morning.
JAPAN

GEORGE McCOY ARRESTED; SOLD "BEERINE;" OTHER ARRESTS MAY FOLLOW

Chief Dyer made a flying trip to the Sandy Creek fair yesterterday and arrested George McCoy, of Watertown, on a charge of violation of the Liquor Tax law, committed in this city last week during the Fulton fair. The information alleges that McCoy sold a drink known as "beerine" at the local fair with no license or permit, to sell alcoholic or intoxicating liquors. McCoy was brought to this city last night for examination and held under $1,000 bail which he furnished.

The arrest follows an investigation which began at the Fulton fair last week among several concessions which were selling drinks known as "beerine," malt mead" and "ginger beer." Some of the beverages have been proven within the pale of the law, but the Chief and his assistants decided to warn the venders nevertheless. Some of the men stopped selling the stuff immediately, but others, including several Fultonians, did not heed the warning and continued the sale.

A chemical examination has been made of the drink sold by McCoy and the evidence secured resulted in the issuance of a warrant for McCoy's arrest yesterday. Several other arrests on the same charge will follow, according to Chief Dyer, and some Fulton men may be caught in the drag net.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Wednesday, August 25, 1915.

45-PHONE NEWS ITEMS-45

Opinions

A Farm Excursion

Manufacturers, merchants and others occasionally take excursions ing roups to investigate how other manufacturers and merchants carry on business, and sometimes these excursions go as far awaya s Argentine at the foot of the South America continent. More frequently these manufacturers and merchants go on scouting expeditions by themselves to learn what is new and to see what improvements may be made.

Just such an expedition was made by a group of farmers in Herkimer county the other day. They went on an automobile ride and while they had ag ood time and were entertained in a social way, the mainb usiness was to see whot other farmers were doin and how they did it. They were accompanied by the county's "farm doctor" who knew the methods practiced by many of the farmers and was able to tell how thingsw ere accomplished. In other instances, the farmers themselves told how they raised their crops and cared for their stock. Failures and successes were spoken of, and thus the experience of one wasm ade to some extent the experience of others.—Utica Observer.

For Absentee Voters

Leroy A. Lincoln, Buffalo delegate to the constitutional convention, has put forward ap rovision which, if adopted, would enable more than 100,000 absentee voters to register and not be open to objections urged against thep roposal recently rejected by the convention.

Mr. Lincoln's plan is to provide special registration days for the class ofv oters, compelled to be absent on the regular days, notm ore than five months prior to the day of election The voters registering on these special days will be required to declare under oath they are engaged in an occupation which will occasion their absence from the county during the regular days of registration. Those who register on these special days will also be required to declare by affidavit on the first regular day of registration that they are still entitled tov ote in that election district.

Mr. Lincoln believes that this plan will permit traveling men to register and at the same time prevent fraudulent registration, meeting objections urged to former efforts to stretch existing status so as to bring about the same results. This being so there appears to be no good reason for longer disfranchising theg reat army of commercial travelers. — Buffalo News.

When Farmers Get It In the Neck

Sometimes the Underwood Tariff is an aid to the manufacturer, though rarely. In such an event it is the farmer who gets it in the neck.

Many Illinois farmers, in the rich corn belt thath as made the State so wealthy andf amous, have had their ideaso f the Tariff severely jolted by Argentine corn.

Argentine is an excellent corn—though small—in itsp lace. But it doesn't add to the welfare of the Illinois farmer.

The Government reports state that from October 3, 1913, when the Democatic Tariff law was handed to a grateful public—oh you know you wanted it, you farmers included—to June 30, 1914, nearly 12,000,000 bushels of corn were imported into this country free of duty. Ninety per cent. of this corn camef rom Argentina.

Since June 30, 1914, 9,000,000 additional bushels of Argentina corn have been imported to the United States.

The Argentinec orn is not pretty to lok at. It doesn't resemble the fat, golden ears from Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and other corn States. It has a small, hard berry, resembling pop corn. But it makes first rate corn starch.

Mosto f the Argentine corn is used by a great manufacturing company that supplies the corn starch of this country. It contains about 2 per cent. less starch than the more expensive American corn.

Youc an't blame the manufacturers for utilizing the cheaper imported corn. They would be perfectly willing to use American corn—if they could get it at the same price.

Under the Republican Tariff there was a duty of 15 cents a bushel on corn. Naturally there was little Argentine corn imported to this country. During the fiscal year of 1913 the total importation of corn amounted to but 900,000 bushels.

If this 15 perc ent. duty had not been removed at least 20,000,000 bushels of American corn would have been bought from American farmers by corn starch manufacturers. When corn was placed on thef ree list the manufacturers were able to pay the freight rate from Argentine on corn producing 2 per cent. less starch and still find it more profitable.

A seat on the Boston Stock Exchange was sold for $15,000, a reduction of $1,000 from the last previous sale.—Manufacturers' News.

PUBLIC SERVICE

It was not so long ago that William Amherst Ott in his famous lecture here said to Fulton people in the course of his expression, "There are too many rascals and too many good people who don't know anything."

This was the thought used by the speaker to illustrate why cities, towns and even nations fail to accomplish definite plans for better things. The accusation used is a just one, and can be applied to any place, which by the way might include Fulton, in a greater or less degree, according to one's viewpoint.

Fulton's needs are not few yet the number of persons who take an active interest in meeting our home problems are decidedly few when it is noted the city has a 12,000 population. Too many good persons prefer to stay at home and toast their toes by the fire instead of attending a public meeting designed for arousing interest and intellect on some local issue. There is too much of the suggestion of "letting George do it," and then making a fist at George's back when he does do it. There is too much suspicion of the other person's motives and too severe an absence of back bone when it comes tos tanding by one's own convictions. Too many persons are allowing some one else to do their thinking for them, and then moan in distress when the pot boils over.

Fulton needs more real men and women in the front seat of her public life. Fulton needs more people who are not afraid of criticism when they know they are in the right. Fulton needs more positive characters.

It is far more admirable for two persons to come into the public light and fight openly through a difference of opinion than it would be if they remained two neutral gray blots upon the landscape.

When people learn as a community or as individual to be something, to do something, the machinery of progress will be set in true motion.

Mr. Taxpayer, do you know whether a change in city government would be a good thing or a bad thing for Fulton?

Wellington had wonderful persistency of purpose, and Wellington won. Grant was a determined, bull-dog fighter, and his soldiers used to say of him that you might as well try to snub the sun.

Persistency is a jewel in the crown of success.

The beginning and the end of all enterprise depend on your power to stick.

When you feel like quitting, just think of men who are compelled to face real trouble. You are not having half the trouble Wellington had when he won.

Everyone that wins, sticks. Everyone that fails to stick, fails to win.

The point is, stick.—Silent Partner.

POLITICAL COMMENT

There is only one way in which the nation will ever get a tariff commission and a "prosperity compelling tariff," which Mr. Perkins desires so ardently. Mr. Perkins is not a fool, and he knows the answer. Not through the rapidly dying Progressive movement will a tariff commission and national prosperity come. It will come in 1916 when thep arty ofp rosperity resumes control of the government. — Schenectady Union-Star.

* * *

We are living in times when strong men are needed, men who think and are not afraid, men who have views in regard to our responsibilities and destiny, and the faith to stand firm for them. It is apparent thats mall men in the National Congress are out of place. We need statesmen of large caliber and it is thec onstructive force of the Republican party which has furnished us with such men when a national crisis has demanded them. —Rochester Times.

* * *

The conditions throughout the state are discouraging to the Democrats. More Republican mayors will be elected in 1915 than ever in the history of the state. — Watertown Standard.

* * *

The voters are not going to divide their opposition to Democracy next year in order to let a minority President slip in, as they did in 1912. And being twom illion votes stronger than the Democratic party is about like being two minutes faster than a hearse in a mile race. — Brooklyn Standard-Union.

Angel Food, Sponge Cake, Crullers and Pies at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

Paris, Aug. 24.—Eugent Gilbert, the French aviator, who landed in Switzerland June 27, through an accident to his motor after bombarding the Zeppelin sheds at Friedichshafen, and was interned near St. Gothard, has escaped and returned to Paris.

Thirty-Six for 25 Cents

Dr. King's New Life Pills are now supplied in well-corked glass bottles, containing 36 sugar coated white pills, for 25c. One pill with a glass of water before retiring is an average dose. Easy and pleasant to take. Effective and positive in results. Cheap and economical to use. Get a bottle today, take a dose tonight—your Constipation will be relieved in the morning. 36 for 25c., at all Druggists.

Youth's Education Is His Foundation

By A. T. MERRILL, Wheeling, Ill.

The public schools should be brought up to the highest possible efficiency and everything should be done to allow boys and girls to receive a good education without hardship to themselves and their parents. The farmer does not try to economize in the attention and care that he gives the crop while it is growing, for he knows that he will harvest accordingly. The children of this country are the crop of the nation. The harvest will be the future generation, and any economy that is practiced on the growing crop is false economy from which the harvest will suffer.

The majority of children can attend school for only about seven or eight years of their lives. During this time they must get the foundation and a large amount of the material with which they are to go through life. How careful is the contractor who erects a skyscraper that his foundation shall be solid and true! The boy's education is his foundation whereupon to build his character and manhood. Instill in the boy self-respect, teach him to do things whereby he will also gain confidence in himself, teach him to occupy his mind by thinking useful and uplifting thoughts of his own, and when evil influences are brought to play upon him his moral muscles will be developed and strong to resist the attacks.

Upon the school depends also our standing as a nation and the people's patriotism. The bearing that schooling has upon the progress of a country is illustrated by the fact that the United States and Germany have on an average one inhabitant out of every five in their schools, while a country like Russia has only one in every thirty-three in school.

In the schools is also about the only place in which the people in this country can be taught "America first" and that this country is not a mixture of different countries, but that it is truly American. Whether the illiterate should be excluded from this country may be debated, but the children that come here and those who are born here must be educated and taught to be good American citizens, who are proud of their country.

Children must be taught to be Americans first and should be taught the American language before any other. The American flag should be found displayed in all the schools and its significant meaning of justice, righteousness and liberty should be taught impressively.

How to Write Advertising Copy

By HERBERT KAUFMAN

Author of "Do Something! Be Something!"

A SKILLED layer of mosaic works with small fragments of stone—they fit into more places than the larger chunks.

The skilled advertiser works with small words—they fit into more minds than big phrases.

The simpler the language the greater certainty that it will be understood by the least intelligent reader.

The construction engineer plans his roadbed where there is a minimum of grade—he works along the lines of least resistance.

The advertisement which runs into mountainous style is badly surveyed—all minds are not built for high grade thinking.

Advertising must be simple. When it is tricked out with the jewelry and silks of literary expression, it looks as much out of place as a ball dress at the breakfast table!

The buying public is only interested in facts. People read advertisements to find out what you have to sell.

The advertiser who can fire the most facts in the shortest time gets the most returns. Blank cartridges make noise but they do not hit—blank talk, however clever, is only wasted space.

You force your salesmen to keep to solid facts—you don't allow them to sell muslin with quotations from Omar or trousers with excerpts from Marie Corelli. You must not tolerate in your printed selling talk anything that you are not willing to countenance in personal salesmanship.

Cut out clever phrases if they are inserted to the sacrifice of clear explanations—write copy as you talk. Only be more brief. Publicity is costlier than conversation—ranging in price downward from $10 a line; talk is not cheap, but the most expensive commodity in the world.

Sketch in your ad to the stenographer. Then you will be so busy "saying it" that you will not have time to bother about the gewgaws of writing. Afterwards take the typewriten manuscript and cut out every word and every line that can be erased without omitting an important detail. What remains in the end is all that really counted in the beginning.

Cultivate brevity and simplicity. "Savon Français" may look smarter, but more people will understand "French Soap." Sir Isaac Newton's explanation of gravitation covers six pages but the schoolboy's terse and homely "What goes up must come down" clinches the whole thing in six words.

Indefinite talk wastes space. It is not 100% productive. The copy that omits prices sacrifices half its pulling power—it has a tendency to bring lookers instead of buyers. It often creates false impressions. Some people are bound to conceive the idea that the goods are higher priced than in reality—others, by the same token, are just as likely to infer that the prices are lower and go away thinking that you have exaggerated your statements.

The reader must be searched out by the copy. Big space is cheapest because it doesn't waste a single eye. Publicity must be on the offensive. There are far too many advertisers who keep their lights on top of their bushel—the average citizen hasn't time to overturn your bushel.

Small space is expensive. Like a one-flake snowstorm, there is not enough of it to lay.

Space is a comparative matter after all. It is not a case of how much is used but how it is used. The passengers on the limited express may realize that Jones has tacked a twelve-inch shingle on every post and fence for a stretch of five miles, but they are going too fast to make out what the shingles say, yet the two-feet letters of Brown's big bulletin board on top of the hill leap at them before they have a chance to dodge it. And at that it doesn't cost nearly so much as the sum total of Jones' dinky display.

Just so advertisements attractively displayed every day or every week for a year in one newspaper will find the eye of all readers, no matter how rapidly they may be "going" through the advertising pages, and produce more results than a dozen piking pieces of copy scattered through half a dozen papers.

(Copyright.)

Many veterinarians recommend Hanford's Balsam. Among horsemen and liverymen it has an established reputation. They say: "We would not be without it." adv

Want to know what the folks are doing? Then subscribe for The Evening Times. It tells you everything worth knowing about. adv

ALDERMEN'S ABSENCE PREVENTS 15 WEDDINGS

New York, Aug. 25.—Fifteen young couples were disappointed last night, when it was declared no aldermen could be found to perform marriages in the municipal chapel. They will return this morning.

All the aldermen were out of town or busy with other business.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

GLENWOOD FARM
Milk, Cream and Commercial Buttermilk
Our bottles are washed by steam
Our milk bottled on Farm of
FRED VOGELGSANG
Phone 2510

DRESSMAKING
Promptly and Neatly Done
Prices Reasonable
412 Hannibal st. Fulton, N. Y.

Steamer CITY OF FULTON
Freight & Packet Service
Runs daily between Fulton and Syracuse
Leave Fulton, 5:15 a. m.
Arrive Syracuse, 11 a. m.
Leave Syracuse, 2:50 p. m.
Capt. C. S. Burleigh

RUEF LEAVES PRISON, DODGING SNAPSHOTS

San Refael, Cal., Aug. 25, — Abraham Ruef, under 14 years' sentence for offering a bribe, left San Quentin penitentiary on parole today, departing by a side gate while photographers and reporters stood about the main gate in the rain.

Ruef will spend ninety days on his ranch near Ukiah, Cal., at his own request, because a city election is pending in San Francisco, in which he does not care to participate. Later he will enter the real estate business. He is said to be worth $450,000.

ENGLISH AND THE LAW URGED UPON ALIENS

Washington, Aug. 25.—The Bureau of Naturalization in a statement issued on thep roper training of aliens in American citizenship, declared the prime requisite is ability to speak English.

"Above all," adds the statement "they should be taught the supreme authority in this country is the law and the first duty of an American citizen, obedience to that law."

WIDOWS WARNED OF PENSION GO-BETWEEN

New York, Aug. 25.—A warning to widows seeking pensions under the widowed mothers'pension law against persons soliciting money to aid them, was issued yesterday by William Matthews, secretary of the Board of Child Welfare.

Such aid cannot be given by go-betweens as the board will deal direct with applicants.

Use Hanford's Balsam for nail in the foot. adv

Your Wants
Made Known in
THE EVENING TIMES
Reach Nearly 16,000 Eyes Each Day

PRICES:
One Word, one time, 1 Cent
One Word, 3 times, 2 Cents
One Word, 6 times, 3 Cents
CASH WITH ORDER

HUDSON RIVER APPLES EXCEL

Commissioner Dillon Shows How Prices Are Raised by Market Garden Auctions in New York.

Farmers of the Hudson River Valley have organized a public auction sale of their supplies to be conducted under the supervision of the New York State Department of Foods and Markets. The first three sales will be held in the orchards of Red Hook, Milton and Gardner. The first sale will be held on September 1st in the orchard of Mr. William E. Treator, Red Hook, N. Y., and the second and third sales on the following day at Milton and Gardner. Mr. Teator has an orchard of some fame. He usually wins more than his share of the first prizes for fruit, and his fruit this year is especially celebrated as he won the Grand Sweep State first prize for all varieties of apples at the apple shippers exhibit in Chicago, in the early part of this month. The amount of sale at the three actions is estimated to be not less than 100,000 barrels of apples. The fruit is exceptionally fine. The orchards will inspect 90 per cent. perfect fruit. Experienced and competent judges class this Hudson River crop as the best line of apples grown this year in America.

The sales are organized by John J. Dillon, Commissioner of the Department of Foods and Market, and will be conducted under the department's supervision. A complete catalog of all the orchards represented in the sales will be presented to buyers so that the orchards may be inspected in advance of the day of sale. These catalogs may be obtained at the Department of Foods and Markets, 71 West 23rd st., New York City.

These assembled auction sales are organized for the benefit of both growers and wholesaleb uyers. Heretofore there was no given time when all the large growers were ready to sell and no definite price for standard grades. The buyers was obliged to spend considerable time in the inspection of the orchards, and always had to wait the timew hen a grower was willing to sell; neither of them had much guide as to the price that should be asked or paid. For example, Mr. Philip DuBois of Gardner asked $6,000 for his crop aw eek ago. On the receipt of information furnished by a representative of the department he raised the price to $7,000, and when the auction was proposed he increased the price to $8,000, and sold at this figure. Mr. Lewis Andrews in the same neighborhood not being advised sold a larger orchard for $3,000, something less than one-half its actual value. The auction sale will give buyers an opportunity to get their apple at a given time and at the market price. The growers should receive prices regulated by the supply and demand. If successful, the plan of public autcion markets will be probably adopted all over the state, not only for apples, but for all such other farm products as wholesale operators care to buy in bulk at the farm.

PAINT.

Every gallon costs a painter's day's work.

Poor paint, more gallons; good paint, less gallons.

Every extra gallon adds to your job its price and the painter's day's work; not far from $5 a gallon.

There are a dozen good paints and hundreds of poor ones. Devoe is one of the dozen. The chances are; there isn't another in this town.

L. P. Smith Co. sells it.

To stop bleeding use Hanford's Balsam. adv

Most Children Have Worms

And neither Parent or child know it yet it explains why your child is nervous, pale, feverish, backward. Often children have thousands of Worms. Think of how dangerous this is to your child. Don't take any risk. Get an original 25c. box of Kickapoo Worm Killer, a candy lozenge. Kickapoo Worm Killer will positively kill and remove worms. Relieves Constipation; regulates Stomach and Bowels. Your child will grow and learn so much better. Get a box today.

WARNER'S STORE

Why not trade there? You will find it one of the best family stores in town. While we do not advertise to give goods away, we will sell you first-class groceries on as small a margin of profits as is consistent with safe business. You know that some goods are so cheap in quality that they are dear in price. We deliver goods and take orders when requested and we give valuable presents with tea and coffee; also movie coupons with each cash purchase.

THE WARNER GROCERY

OPPOSITE CITY HALL

HANNIBAL NEWS

Miss Grace Wells of Watertown is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Wells.

* * *

Miss Phippen of Red Creek is spend ing some time with her aunt, Mrs. J. W. Edwards.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Randall of Auburn called on friends in town Monday.

* * *

Miss Vera Wilson, Kilgore, Neb., was a recent guest of Miss Iva Wilson.

* * *

Mrs. Gunther Rose and daughter, Mrs. Jeffres, of Patchogue, L. I., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Stevenson.

* * *

Mrs. A. B. Byrne and grand-daughter, Louise Matteson, visited Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Byrne of Syracuse last week.

* * *

Mrs. M. S. Miner was the guest of friends in town last week.

* * *

Prof. B. A. Strong and family of Hartford, Conn., are guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Strong.

* * *

Mrs. William Clark has been quite ill the past week.

* * *

Mrs. Etta Van Auken entertained her daughter, Mrs. James Stewart, and son of Flushing, L. I., and sister, Mrs. Kitt O'Mara, of Detroit, Mich., last week.

* * *

The Ladies' Aid Society of Hannibal Centre M. E. Church will meet on Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Jasper Hopper. All are cordially invited.

* * *

The Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church met in the church parlor Tuesday afternon.

* * *

Hannibal Centre Grange will confer the Third and Fourth Degrees on Friday evening.

* * *

Mrs. Sarah Johnson, who has been seriously ill, is now improving.

* * *

The Methodist and Baptist societies will picnic at Ontario Beach Park Wednesday.

* * *

The annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held at the home of Mrs. Edgar Gardner Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Let members be present.

* * *

Mrs. Roy Lockwood entertained Mrs. M. J. Marsh of Hannibal and Mrs. Mark Minor of Ithaca the first of last week.

* * *

Mrs. E. P. Farnham has been quite ill, but is improving slowly.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Adamy and Mrs. Frank Cooper spent Monday at North Hannibal.

* * *

Clarence Althouse of New York was in town last week to attend the funeral of his uncle, William Dillabaugh.

* * *

The third annual reunion of the Shuts family was held at the home of Simeon Shuts on August 11th, when 87 members were present. After enjoying a bountiful dinner and pleasant social time, they returned to their homes to meet with John Kennedy the third Thursday in August, 1916.

* * *

Rev. Mr. Sargent of Liverpool preached at the Presbyterian church Sunday morning and evening. No services at the Methodist and Baptist churches.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Allen and sister, Mrs. M. Adkins, attended the Paige family reunion at Battle Island on Thursday.

* * *

Mrs. Emma Thresher of Chicago and Mrs. H. F. Hall of Oswego were guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Allen Tuesday.

* * *

The Allen—Adkins family reunion will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Allen August 2.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Gault have returned from the Thousand Islands where they have spent the last week.

* * *

Mrs. Scully and children of Cleveland, Ohio, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Shutts.

* * *

Mrs. O. J. Adamy of Golden Sheaf Grange will attend theh Lecturers' conference to be held at the Court House, Syracuse, Saturday, August 28.

* * *

Mrs. Robert Allen will entertain her Sunday school class at her home Saturday afternoon.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Allen of Elmira were guests off riends in town last week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Porter are taking a motor trip through the New England states.

MT. PLEASANT.

The W. F. M. S. will meet with Mrs. L. D. Streeter Wednesday, September 1, at 2:30. Please bring all unpaid dues and all mite boxes. Mrs. Earl Rowlee will have charge of the program, which will be on mite boxes. A good time is promised. The supper committee comprises Mrs. Ernest Gib son, Miss Ida Bartlett, Mrs. Delia Du Bois, Mrs. Streeter and Mrs. George Bartlett. The dues must be forwarded before September 10, so be sure to bring or send them.

* * *

Miss Lottie Powell is the guest of her father at North Bay.

* * *

The L. A. S. will meet with Mr. and Mrs. Ward Reynolds on the Emory road. A picnic supper will be served at only 10 cents.

* * *

Harold Hubbard of Bowen's Corners and Victor Simons exchanged visits last week.

* * *

The Luddington Sunday school will picnic in Taylor's woods Thursday. September 2, instead of this week as previously announced.

* * *

Fitch, the nine-months-old twin son of William Hartman, died on Wednesday, August 18, at their home of spinal meningitis. The burial was from the home on Friday, conducted by Rev. Mr. Williams.

* * *

Misses Veronica and Dorothy Campbell of Syracuse are guests of Mrs. Richard Vant.

* * *

Miss Mabel Grant has returned from the Oneida summer school. She assisted Supt. Gardner in the spelling contest at the fair.

* * *

Misses Naomi Lamb and Verda Gibson were guests of relatives in Syracuse last week.

* * *

Melvin Haynes is the guest of his grandparents at Gayville.

* * *

Mrs. Cora Sheldon and sister, Edith of Fulton, were guests of Mrs. William Hartman a couple of daysl ast week.

* * *

Miss Dorcas Osborne spent last week with Mrs. Creego in West Fulton.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Dennison and Miss Ida Bunn of Buffalo were recent guests at Mr. and Mrs. Martin Parker's and with Foster Bunn and Mabel Grant. They motored to Rochester. Miss Bunn owns an interest in a fine touring car.

* * *

Mrs. V. V. Vant is able to be about the house once more.

* * *

Miss Evelyn Pitcher, Elizabeth Calkins and Alberta Howard are taking early morning rides to the canning factory, where they are employed. Beets are being canned at present.

* * *

Miss Gertrude McKay is the guest of Mrs. Augusta Luke.

* * *

Miss Amanda Smith has returned to Harley Simons' after attending the fair at Fulton.

* * *

Carlton Durfey spent a week with Glen Cronk in Fulton recently.

* * *

Mrs. Hattie Foster is the guest of her son, Myron, in Fulton.

* * *

John Salsbury received the premium on his mule colt at the fair.

* * *

Mrs. Josephine Linsley of Jersey City is a guest of her niece, Mrs. Charles Rowlee.

* * *

Miss Gladys Peckham was a guest of Miss Aleze Lockwood several days last week.

* * *

Miss Jennie Dumont is theg uest of her niece, Mrs. Edward Durfey.

* * *

There will be no services at the church next Sunday to allow the Rev. Mr. Williams to attend camp meeting at Dempster.

* * *

The regular S. S. and talk by Rev. Mr. Holmes will beh eld at the usual hour, 3:30, at the Luddington school house. You are always welcome.

* * *

Mrs. Earl Rowlee and children, Virgil Rowlee, and Mrs. Jane Pearsons spent Tuesday in Mexico at the County Home with Mrs. Maggie Hart.

PALERMO VILLAGE.

Mrs. Mary Vincent, who has been spending a week camping at Sodus Point, has returned to her home.

* * *

Miss Maizie Gorman has been spending the week visiting friends in Fulton.

* * *

Mrs. Mattie Potter of Pulaski has been spending some time at the home of her brother, M. F. Tooley.

* * *

Miss Clara Hills spent Thursday in Syracuse.

* * *

Miss Minnie Tooley has been the guest of Miss Lena Jennings the past week.

* * *

Will Jennings is still confined to his bed with a serious illness. His daughter, Mrs. Frank Dolbear, of Syracuse, is spending a few days with him.

* * *

Mrs. Bert Hollenbeck has been entertaining guests from Central Square.

* * *

Roy Trimble was the guest of his aunt, Mrs. E. S. Brown, a few days last week and attended the Fulton fair.

* * *

Mrs. H. R. Collins and Mrs. H. D. Collins were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jennings and family.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Albert N. Graves and family attended the funeral of their grandson, Howard M. Graves, at Mexico last Tuesday.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condititon of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. adv

BUNDY'S CROSSING

Seven wagon loads of gypsies went through here on Monday.

* * *

Mrs. Lewis Burchin was in Fulton Monday.

* * *

Byron Wells and D. E. Wells were in Oswego Monday and Tuesday on business.

* * *

Miss Greta Dodge called on Miss Elizabeth Echard on Tuesday.

* * *

Many farmers here had their oats badly damaged by the recent rains.

* * *

Little Ruth, Georgie and Freddie Gardner called at Lottie Rickert's Tuesday.

* * *

Miss Thelma Congdon called on Catherine Echard on Tuesday.

* * *

Miss Elizabeth Echard attended the dance at East Minetto Tuesday evening.

* * *

Master Walter Adams was a caller at C. J. Echard's one day last week.

* * *

Miss Rose Echard spent Tuesday with Mrs. Eunice Adams.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Wells and their daughter were callers at Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Echard's one day thep ast week.

* * *

Lewis Burchin is at Oswego.

* * *

Misses Clarabelle and Thelma Congdon spent Thursday with their grandmother, Mrs. Fannie Dodge.

* * *

George Echard's folks entertained John Lynch from Cortland on Sunday.

* * *

Mrs. M. Echard and Mrs. Claude Echard, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Wells and daughter and D. B. Wells all were in Oswego Saturday.

* * *

Mrs. Byron Wells and daughters were the guests of Mrs. Samuel Graham at Battle Island Friday.

* * *

D. E. Wells spent the week-end at Camden.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Echard and children were the Sunday guests of Mrs. Samuel Graham at Battle Island.

* * *

Mrs. Margaret Trainor and daughter, Irene, were at Battle Island Sunday.

* * *

Mr. Howard Simons was a caller at C. J. Echard's on Sunday.

For poisoned wounds use Hanford's Balsam. adv

An Effective Cough Treatment

One-fourth to one teaspoonful of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken as needed, will soothe and check Coughs, colds and the more dangerous bronchial and Lung Ailments. You can't afford to take the risk of serious illness, when so cheap and simple a remely as Dr. King's New Discovery is obtainable. Go to your Druggist today, get a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, start the treatment at once. You will be gratifiel for the relief and cure obtained.

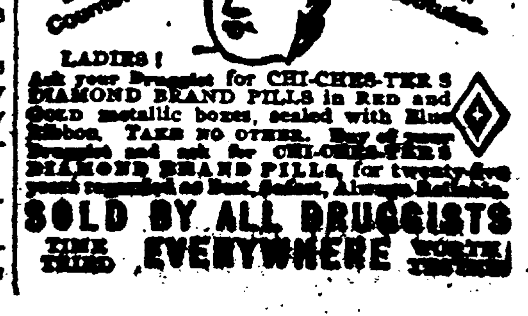
We Want Your

ELECTRICAL WORK

ALL SORTS OF SUPPLIES AND WORK WILL BE DONE IN A WORKMAN-LIKE MANNER.

D. B. KANE

Phone 1598 118 Oneida St.



Just What You've Been Waiting For
A BARGAIN
in a
7-Cup $6.50 Electric Percolator
THIS WEEK
$4.98
Buy it on the CLUB PLAN

Make the Old Home Bright and Your Light Bills Light
with the Edison Mazda Lamps
10 watt to 60 watt sizes inclusive
27 Cents

THE ELECTRIC CO.
103 Oneida Street

LaTENA'S BIG ... CIRCUS

THE SHOW THAT'S DIFFERENT
Presents More Wild Animal Acts than all other shows combined..
NONE BETTER, NONE AS NEW.
NONE WITH AS MANY NOVELTIES.
Special Cheap and Convenient Excursions on all Railroads.
THE BIGGEST SHOW THAT WILL VISIT YOU THIS SEASON.
Two Performances Daily, Rain or Shine.
DON'T MISS THE GRAND STREET PARADE AT 10:30 A. M.
And the BIG FREE EXHIBITIONS
On the Show Grounds immediately after the Parade.

"FULTON SUITS ME; IT WILL YOU"
If you secure one of my beautiful FALL SUITINGS just received
I. FOX
OVER BUSH & SMITH STORE
The only Fulton Tailor whose Suits are made on premises where they may be inspected by customers.

Two-Family House
on Schuyler and Second Sts.
Five room apartments, all improvements.
I. ALDERMAN
Phones: 2242-Office;
1242-Residence

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING AND HEATING
Phone 186
17 N. Second St.

D. EDWIN BALSLEY
Public Accountant and Auditor
401 Daniel Building
430 S. Salina st. Syracuse N. Y.

SAM'L WALDHORN RAISING FUNDS

In Aid of Europe's War Sufferers---Business Men of City Contribute Their Mite---Total Reaches $25.

Following closely on the announcement carried exclusively in Monday's issue of The Times, to the effect that a subscription list for the benefit of the water sufferers would be started in Fulton at once, the Central committee for the relief of Jews suffering through the war appointed Mr. S. Waldhorn yesterday chairman of the local committee, and within an hour Mr. Waldhorn was successful in raising the sum of $25 among the business men. The officers of the national committee are: Louis Marshall, the well known constitutional lawyer, chairman; Felis Wailing, treasurer; Cornish Sulgbeyer, secretary. Each subscriber on the list pays one dollar, and from Mr. Waldhorn's statement, several hundred dollars will be realized in Fulton. Mr. Waldhorn announces subscriptions from people, whom the committee is unable to get in touch with, will be gladly taken care of in his place of business.

Two hundred and fifty dollars was realized last night at the package party held in Oswego for the benefit of the war sufferers, the packages consisting of gifts in the form of household articles, personal ornaments, etc. As much as $70 was bid on a package, all of which were "blind." David Richardson of Fulton acted as auctioneer, while a number of other Fulton people had charge of the floor arrangements. Three hundred people attended the affair, the Fultonians, in order to remain to the last dance having all motored to Oswego. Mr. and Mrs. I. Alderman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Alderman, Mr. S. Waldhorn and family, the Misses Bessie Murskey, Lena Kaplan, Jennie Komovitz, Celia Komovitz, Beatrice Blumberg, Theresa Jacobs, Pearl Lazarus, Belle Castle, Lulu Sherman, Mrs. I. Fox, and the Messrs. Julius Kemp, Henry Murskey and Mr. Draper motored to Oswego and returned at an early hour this morning. As stated previously, the affair is the first of a series of benefits which will be attended and promoted jointly by residents of Fulton and Oswego to aid the war sufferers, and there is no doubt but what considerable support will be rendered the National committee from this neighborhood.

WILD ANIMAL EXHIBIT FESTIVE OF CIRCUS

The News of Gardiner, Mass., says of the LaTena circus:

About the best circus that has amused Gardner patrons in years, La Tena's wild animal circus played to a well filled tent on the Conant street grounds yesterday afternoon and evening and the big crowds were thoroughly satisfied that they had gotten their money's worth.

There were 24 big acts all of which found favor. There were pony drills, performing lions, trained seals, elephants, acrobats, performing bears, bareback riders and wire walkers,and they all deserved the applause that was accorded them.

The elephants, as is usually the case, were objects of interest and the tricks that they performed with alter Allen and two assistants showed remarkable intelligence, Capt. Wesley's seals were a novelty.

Another act which furnished thrills was by Capt. Haggen, who put five lions through numerous stunts, not withoutd anger. One of the beasts had a spring that carried him to the top of the cage.

MISS MARY MATSON TO BUILD HOME

George De Forest has been awarded the contract for constructing a residence in Fultonian park by Miss Mary Matson, the house to be used by Miss Matson as a home.

Mr. De Forest recently completed the construction of a house for E. Le Pine in West 2nd st.

VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASS'N TO MEET AUG. 28; LOCAL MEN FIND READY MARKET

The Fulton Vegetable Growers met last night at Grange Hall with more than fifty produce growers of this section of the county present. The association listened to short addresses by several of the members, and representatives of New York commission merchants, who are handling the sale of the produce shipped from this locality.

Messrs. Meany and Sasilein of New York City and Covert, Drost and Whitehead, of New York and Philadelphia, the commission merchants to whom Fulton goods are exclusively shipped, were represented by produce experts who addressed the meeting on the question of shipping facilities, metohds of shipment, prices and production. The consensus of opinion among the commission men seems to be that Fulton produce is netting the best returns at present in the lettuce market because unsatisfactory weather conditions elsewhere in the state where lettuce raising is produced. Top prices are predicted for local growers during the balance of the season and the speakers made some good suggestions regarding the packing and shipping of the supply.

Statistics in possession of local muck land operators show that nearly 1,000 acres of muck land in this vicinity are already under cultivation with celery, lettuce and onions and 500 acres additional are being prepared for cultivation next season.

Several of the members of the association spoke of the plans for a cold storage plant, under consideration by the Chamber of Commerce and commended the movement. The Chamber of Commerce has secured a speaker who will describe the plans of the plant at a meeting to be held in the near future before the Agricultural division of the Chamber,

The New York State Vegetables Growers' Association will hold a field meeting at the Western New York Farms Company's "OO" ranch at Elba N. Y., Saturday, August 28. The association members will be the guests of the Farms company, and will spend the forenoon in looking over thed evelopments which this corporation has under way. Several hundred acres have been drained by means of ditching machines and dynamite, and crops are growing. The afternoon will be devoted to round-table discussions on many topics of interest to muck land men, among them, rotation of crops on muck, grading and packing celery, present condition of crops, and others.

The morning trains at Batavia and Elba will be met by motor trucks. Motorists should drive to Batavia and turn north on Oak st. through Elba to the farms offices, or to Albion and turn south through Barre Center to the farms offices. All who are interested in vegetable production, particularly on the muck lands, will be very heartily welcomed by both the association and the farms company. The association states that ample accommodations and entertainment will be provided for those who will address a post card signifying their intention to attend to T. E. Knowlton, Elba, N. Y.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair and cooler tonight. Thursday fair.

LONDON BANKER WRITES OPINION ON WAR

A recent letter from W. N. Hibbert of London, England, to his friend H. N. Gilbert of this place expresses the tense feeling in that country over the war.

Mr. Hibbert expresses himself of the opinion that our president should aid Britian in "bringing to a close this war which is the curse of the country."

The appeal is not without its grim sense of humor that England, "proud Queen of the Seas" should turn to the country of the Stars and Stripes and ask its protection and assistance. It is próbable neither the King of England or Patrick Henty could in 1775 have foretold this day.

Successful State Business

The state's venture into the insurance business under the workmen's compensation act has been wholly successful in its first year. The State Insurance Fund report shows that employers who took out their insurance through this agency obtained it 20 per cent cheaper than those who bought it from private casualty companies. Its expense was only 17 per cent of the earned premiums. The report declares that it is now operating at an expense ratio of 12 per cent and expects to make even a further reduction in the next year. The Insurance Department allows casualty companies to devote 33.3 per cent of premiums to expenses, although the experience of the state fund has shown that 14 per cent would be a pretty accurate allowance. With all this the state fund has set up a loss reserve of over $620,000, a catastraphe surplus of $109,000, and established a surplus of $370,000.

This success may have been due to two things—the absence of politics and a distrust by many employers of the casualty companies, instilled by their policy of fighting claims before the compensation law was adopted. When the state fund was established technical experts were put in charge of it, and in spite of the direful injection of politics into other phases of the compensation work, administration of the insurance fund was kept on a clean, scientific basis. It is encouraging to realize that this could be done. Itg oes to prove that what some choose to call "socialistic" activities of the state needn't be half as bad as they're labelled.—N. Y. Tribune.

A trial subscription for The Evening Times costs little and gives you much in return. It is the people's paper. adv

Rubbish In City Parks.

A vigorous campaign has been instituted in New York city against the throwing of rubbish in city parks Mayor Mitchel, Police Commissione Woods and the park commissioners instituted the crusade, and the city magistrates have co-operated, with good results. Numbers of malefactors in this respect have been admonished while others have been arrested and fined. A great improvement has resulted, and the arrests now are few and far between.

Dr. William T. Hornaday, director of Bronx Zoological park, gives the following testimony:

"For fifteen years we have been trying to educate the persons who come to the zoological park on Sundays into the knowledge that the park was not built for a big rubbish can. Now on Monday the park employees can put all the peanut shells into a silk hat and the waste paper into a receptacle just as small. The result is very satisfactory."

The Victor Victrolas
is the Reorganized Standard Among Talking Machines

It's perfect tone, which has never been improved upon, its classic beauty, its unlimited choice of selections, all these are arguments in favor of the Victor.

You can not get Victor Tone with Victor records except on the Victor Victrola. Why buy another machine which offers you no record selection?

The Victor Victrola is within reach of every purse—

$15 to $350

BOGUE Piano Store
61 First Street

Those You Know

Mr. and Mrs. Justin Morrill and two sons are taking an extended automobile trip which includes several towns in North eastern New York and Strafford, Vermont. They will be absent two weeks and a number of relatives of the family are to be visited.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Vickery are the guests of Mrs. Vickery's sister, and husband, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Dunbar, at their summer home in Hinmanville

* * *

The Modern Woodmen of America have a treat in store for the entire membership tonight, when the new orchestra makes itsi nitial appearence.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Brooks have returned to their home in Park st., after spending a few days in Rochester.

* * *

Nehasane Rebekah Lodge had a fine large class of candidates upon whom degrees were conferred at last night's meeting.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Martin of 411 Oneida st. have as guests, Mrs. John Waldron and Mrs. Augustus Sawtelle, Rochester, and Mrs. Thomas Wilcox of Blackington, Mass.

* * *

When you see the lights tonight on standpipe hill don't get the idea that they mean war signals, as they will be caused by the fires used by the Y. P. B. to roast corn.

* * *

Mrs. Bert C. Long and daughter Flora Ula, of Syracuse, are spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Raymond at their camp in Hinmanville.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Rogers are guests of friends at Fourth Lake.

* * *

The Daughters of Liberty will hold their annual picnic at Long Branch Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Bertha Guyer is the chairman of the arrangements committee.

* * *

James Kinney is spending a two weeks vacation at Watertown.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. McCully are with friends at North Fair Haven.

* * *

Mrs. E. J. Penfield is spending a few days with her son Marshall, who is engaged in state road construction in Jefferson county.

* * *

Miss Ellen Riley and Miss Isabelle McIntosh of Oswego have been the guests of Mrs. Simon Coleman at her home in Erie st.

* * *

Miss Helen Lynch of Utica is the guest of Mrs. Patrick Lilly and other friends in the city.

* * *

Mrs. Margaret O'Connell of Cortland is the guest of Mrs. Bernie Buell.

* * *

Miss Ida O'Neill has been seriously ill at her home in Erie st.

* * *

Mr. Lawrence Ranger has returned from a vacation spent at Saranac Lake,

* * *

Mr. Charles Love was recently a visitor at the home of his parents in Mexico where he was joined by the Rev. E. C. Love of Central Square and Mr. Robert Love of Syracuse.

"Black's white bread" and Black's cookies have won a place here. They suit the taste. adv

WARD'S CAKES
10c EACH
Fresh Every Day at
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Hello 75 : : : : : : Oneida St.

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
Surety Bonds of All Kinds
Real Estate Loans
FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122

GRANGERS ARE GOING TO PACIFIC COAST

State Grange Master W. H. Vary of Watertown announces that the next session of the National Grange will be held at Oakland, Cal., beginning Nov. 10. Mr. Vary continues as follows:

"The next session of the National Grange will be held at Oakland, Cal., opening session November 10.

"It is very desirable to have a large number of New York patrons attend this session, and visit the great exposition in San Francisco. To that end arrangements are being perfected to have a special coach run through to the coast with convenient stops to visit places of interest along the route. A very low rate has been secured. The railroad fair from Watertown and return is $91.70 with equally as good rates from other points along the line. Sleeping car accommodations in first-class Pullman lower birth are about $17; upper berth 20 per cent less. Meals according to what you eat.

"This is an opportunity of a lifetime tov isit the National Grange, and a great exposition at the expense of one. We already have several names booked for the trip. We anticipate starting about October 20. All will take the same route going, but may choose different routes returning. Any one interested will correspond with Ira Sharp, Lowville, or W. H. Vary, Watertown, N. Y."

ADVERTISED LETTERS

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Postoffice August 25, 1915. Inquirers will please say advertised.

Men: Adams, Roe,2; Boker, W. J. R.; Labar, Charley; Lewis, Fred; Lockwood, J. N.; McTilton, J.; Newton, R. L.; Peneault, Phillian; Runner, Davis; Salsbury, Charles; Veeder, Mack: Warner, T. W.

Women: Benedict, Miss L.; Kough, Miss Ruby; Otis, Miss Myrtle; Vedder, Miss Florence; Angell, Mrs. M. L.; Antonow, Mrs. Belle; Bettinger, Mrs. Florence; Campbell, Mrs. Wm. 2; Furgeson, Mrs. Nette; Herrick, Mrs. P. B.; Potter, Mrs. Lucy; Pybus, Mrs. Henry; Raymond, Mrs. Charles; Weidman, Mrs. Grant; Whitney, Mrs. Charles; Whitney, Mrs. William.

The Banner Lettuce Garden.

Peter T. Conley, P. M.

THE QUIRK.

Today offers Marion Leonard in the "Vow," a gripping story of the Kentucky mountains, and two other splendid reels; also, Phillips' Tabloid Musical comedy company of nine people, in an entirely new bill. Tomorrow, "The Disappearing Helmets of Romance of Elaine series, in 2 parts. Henry King in the "Acid Test" in three parts; Pathe Wekly No. 04 and Phillips' Tabloid Musical comedy company in a new bill (their last appearance). Prices — Balcony, 5c; main floor, 10c. adv

New Potatoes, per peck (15lbs.), 18 at Keller & Wilson's. adv

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

Girl Wanted—For general housework. Must be experienced. American preferred. Family of four adults. Apply by letter, stating references, if any, and wages desired to W. C. B., care of The Evening Times office. 208

To Rent—112 W. 3rd st. upper flat; 217 Cayuga st., lower flat; 406 W. 3rd st.; modern conveniences. E. Meigs Wells, 217 Cayuga st. 214

Keys Lost—Bunch containing tag with name thereon. Return to F. W. Woodcock, 71 South 11th St. Reward. 212c

Room to Rent—Quiet, refined neighborhood; central location; man preferred. Mail reply to Y, Times office. tf

Wanted—A woman or young girl to help in general housework. A good home assured to the right party. David Katz 261 So. 4th st. 212

Wanted—Four high school boys, 15 years old or over, to work after school hours. Fulton Light Heat & Power Co., 103 Oneida st. 212

Girl Wants Situation— By High School girl; willing to work for board. Phone 8815. 216

For Rent—Five-room flat on East Second st. Inquire T. Alderman, Phones 1242 and 2242.

Young Man Wanted—To learn painting trade. Good wages. M. F. Crahan & Son, 518 Rochester st. 213

For Rent—Six rooms and bath, improvements. Call Bogue, 121 South First St. 212

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

FIRST VOTERS MUST FILE DECLARATION

Young men who have come of age since last election day and who wish to vote at the coming primiaries may do so if they file a declaration with the Commissioners of Election before Tuesday next, Aug. 31. The following affidavit must be sworn to before a notory:

I, ..., do solemnly declare that I reside at .... and that I am a resident and duly qualified voter of the .... ward, Fulton, N. Y., town of .... in the county of Oswego; that I came of age since the last preceding general election; that I am in general sympathy with the principles of the .... party, and that it is my intention to support generaly at the next election, State or national, the nominees of such parties for State or national offices; that I have not heretofore enrolled with or participated in the primary election of any party. I hereby request that I be specially enrolled with the .... party.

In regard to first voters who come of age after thep rimaries, legislation provides that there shall be a special registration for them, extending even up to election day itself, so that any young man who comes of age, up to or even a few days later than November 2d, will not be deprived of the privilege of voting.

The first day of filing petitions for party nominations with the Election Commissioners is this week Thursday and the last day September 7th. It is probable that most of the candidates will file their petitions early.

HANNIBAL HAS $6,000 CREAMERY

Hannibal, Aug. 25.—The Brighton Dairy company of Rochester is locating a six thousand dolar creamery at Metcalf station. This company has 40 wagons retailing milk and cream in Rochester, with the business still growing. A fine spring with a daily increasing capacity of 400 barrels of water, that was tested absolutely pure by the Rochester Board of Health, has been located within a few rods of the station. The farmers are very much pleased over the location of the plant in this vicinity because of the good prices paid by this company for milk.

CHARLES MILNES BURIED

The body of Mr. Charles Milnes, who died Sunday night at the family home, 259 West 2d st., was buried this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, the Rev. Charles Olmstead officiating. Interment was made in Mt. Adnah cemetery.

William Deveson of White Plains, N. Y., says: "Hanford's Balsam gives satisfaction to every one of my customers. adv

URGES CONTROL OF UTILITIES

Walsh Commission Finds the Wages Too Low to Provide a Decent Standard of Living.

Chicago, Auf. 25.—Government acquisition and operation of telephone and telegraph companies and political equality for women are strongly urged as remedies for existing industrial unrest in the report of Research Director Basil P. Manly to the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. The second section of this report is made public today. The first section was made public on Sunday night.

The report that deals exhaustively with conditions in mine, field and factory, as well as among telegraph, telephone, railroad and Pullman workers A special chapter is devoted to women and children in industry.

A strong feature is the state ol feudalism alleged to exist in many industrial communities controlled by corporations.

The report, which is signed by Frank P. Walsh, John B. Lennon, James O'Connell and Austin B. Garretson says:

"The property o fthe telegraph companies, or such part of their equipment as may be necessary for the efficient operation of a national telegraph system, should be purchased after proper valuation and placed under jurisdiction of the Post Office Department for operation. In transferring the service to the Federal Government all employes, including officials and other persons, necessary for successful operation, should be retained. Those whom the elimination of the duplicate service renders unnecessary should be absorbed into other branches of the Federal service as far as practicable.

"At the time of the transfer a special commission should be appointed to revise the salary rating and other working conditions and place them upon a proper basis."

With regard to political equality for women, the report makes these recommendations:

"The recognition both by public opinion and in such legislation as may be enacted, of the principle that women should receive the same compensation as men for the same service.

OSWEGO REPUBLICANS HOLD CONVENTION

At a conference of Republican workers held in Oswego Monday evening a number of pobable mayoralty candidates were suggested. The names of the probabilities: Norman S. Bentley, David Page Morehouse, Jr., Gilbert S. Graves, Frederick B. Shepherd, F. A. Emerick, eorge E. Farrell, H. D. Pierce, Frank Sayer, John S. Parsons, eorge H. Hunt, Carl Bechstedt and Clair K. Light.

Has Delivered One Lecture Over 5,000 Times

In the "Interesting People" department of the September American Magazine appears an article about Russell H. Conwell, the famous Philadelphia preacher and educator who has delivered one lecture, "Acres of Diamonds," over five thousand times. He has appeared all over the world. The proceeds from his lectures he devotes to sending poor boys through college. Following is an extract from the article about him:

"Doctor Conwell has delivered this lecture over five thousand times. All the way from the Dardanelles to the Yangtze, from Cairo to Saginaw, he has been flinging out its optimistic philosophy as prodigally as the harvest moon pours down her silver flood. One year he delivered it two hundred times; another, he filled half a hundred dates so near to Philadelphia that he returned home each night.

"The remuneration for his famous lecture has varied greatly. A Virginia committee once recompensed him with a smoked ham. (This occurred before the pork trust had put hams on a diamond basis.) At another time a preacher gave him a promissory note for $4.50—Conwell still has it.

"He devotes all of his lecture proceeds to assisting poor students through college. Usually one delivery of the lecture will pay a student's expenses for a year.

He has known many literary and historic men. John Brown, when about 50 years of age, used to visit his boyhood home, milk the cows, and play in the hay with the future lecturer."

Boston Man Prescribes Abolition for all Evils

(Continued from Page One)

Massachusetts, twice prohibition candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and last December a mayoralty candidate in Beverly, Massachusetts, where, with 4,000 votes cast, he lost by 29.

Mr. Wylie said in part:

"There is that in every man which responds to the heroic. Whether it be the heart beneath the broadcloth of the wealthy or the denim of the laborer, it will respond to this appeal. The pages of history are full of the sacrifices made by men and these deeds have compelled our respect and admiration.

"As a mere lad I came to know Charles Sumner. I journeyed to Mt. Auburn to pay him at his grave my tribute of respect. It was in appreciation of those tears and anguish and pain that marked his labors for the abolition of slavery.

"The abolition movement had many such heroes. Lovejoy at Alton, Ill., with his printing press twice thrown into the river nearby and subsequently murdered; Garrison, mobbed in the streets of Boston; Wendell Phillips, who was fired by this scene to hate the slavery of the black man with a bitter hatred—this was the kind of men the abolition movement made.

"History repeats itself in the temperance movement. Only one hundred years ago since we had the first organized movement. In 1908 we celebrated the event at Saratoga when a stone was dedicated in honor of Dr. Billy Clark.

"In 1908 Billy Clark lived in Morean, N. Y. Drink ruled the town and it was fast becoming a community of drunkards, so he organized the first temperance society with a pledge against the use of distilled liquors, except in cases of illness, doctor's prescription, banquet or church communion. Beer and wine were not included in the pledge.

"A weak pledge but a beginning and from it dates the great growth of the temperance movement. Then came the Washintonian movement, the Sons of Temperance and 1852 the Good Templars. I wish I could pay a tribute to our order that would properly present its merits but language fails me.

"It has had the greatest influence in shaping public sentiment of any organized temperance body that has existed in the past or exists today.

"It gave the country the first platform for total abstinence and prohibition a platform that has not been changed to this day.

"It gave birth to the Prohibition party at the Oswego convention of the world's body of Good Templars.

"It gave birth to the W. C. T. U. by training its early leaders in our lodge rooms and to Mrs. Mattie McC. Brown through Grand Chief Templar of Ohio was given the honor of planning the W. C. T. U. form of organization.

"Our years have been full of progress. The election of Charles H. Randall to Congress as representative from the Pasadena, California, district, was a great achievement. He takes his seat as a party prohibitionist."

Mr. Wylie then spoke of the Good Templar day at the Exposition and the presentation of a memorial placque by Arthur Arlett one of the exposition directors. In the course of his talk Mr. Arlett declared that "unless democracy kills the drink traffic, the drink traffic will kill democracy," expressing the conviction that we were fighting a battle soon to be a victory.

Mr. Wylie closed his talk by inviting the audience to become Good Templars and help clean up the business and knock out certain props. He mentioned:

Alcohol used as medicine.
"Infernal" revenue system.
Beers and wines as foods.
Liquor advertising.
Federal permits.
Lukewarmness.

Turing suddenly to his hearers he asked sharply:

"What are you doing? It's not sympathy we want. It's action. Join the Good Templars and let your whole being get on fire with zeal for the overthrowing of the drink traffic."

The address was well received. At 10 o'clock the meeting closed with benediction by Rev. Mr. Durkee. Mr. Wylie leaves Fulton tonight on his way to Boston.

At the close of the meeting A. P. Bradt arose and, asking the privilege of the floor, stated that the "American Issue" had put the Observer in the ranks of newspapers controlled by the liquor interests. The speaker went on to say that in reply to a liquor communication he had requested the literature offered but he had never used it. He merely wanted to see the stuff offered.

Tomorrows program follows:

8:30 a. m.—Prayer and praise service, conducted by Rev. G. W. Sisum, Grand Chaplain.

900 a. m.—Opening ceremonies. Roll call of representatives. Reception and introduction of visitors. Reports of the credentials committee. Selection of place of next meeting. Nomination and election of officers. Unfinished business. One minute reports of committees; subordinate lodges, district lodges, state of order. Presentation of communications, resolutions, etc., announcements. Reading of the Journal.

12:00—Recess.

2:30 p. m.—Call to order. Reception and introduction of visitors. Unfinished business. Reports of committees. Prize awards, revision resolutions. Installation of officers. Appointment of standing committees. Miscellaneous business. Good of the order. Final reading and approval of the Journal. Closing ceremonies.

BUY TWO OR THREE
DRESSES $1
NOW AT

Some of the Best Styles we had this season which we were selling up to $10.00.

Although we had a good many on hand, come early and get your sizes.

NEW FALL SUITS, COATS, HATS, WAISTS are arriving daily

WHY BUY ELSEWHERE AND PAY MORE WHEN YOU CAN BUY IT FOR LESS AT

M. KATZ & CO
DEPARTMENT STORE 63-65 S. First Street

LOOK! QUIRK THEATRE LOOK!
MATINEE AND NIGHT
FRIDAY, AUG. 27th
Klein Bros. & Hengler's
Greater Mastodon Minstrels
THE SHOW OF QUALITY
Beautiful Scenic Spectacle—The Festival of [illegible]
SEE THE BIG NOON-DAY PARADE—HEAR THE BAND!
Also Grand Concert Front of Theatre at 1:30 and 7:30
PRICES:
Special Matinee—Main [illegible]
Night Prices—25c, 35c, 50c. Sale Now Open.

THE QUIRK
Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c.
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY
Marion Leonard in
"THE VOW" in 4 parts
2—OTHERS—2
and
PHILLIP'S TABLOID MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
of 9—PEOPLE—9
At 3:30, 8 and 9:30
CHANGE OF BILL DAILY.

THURSDAY
Romance of Elaine entitled
THE DISAPPEARING HELMETS
in 2 Parts
Henry King in
"THE ACID TEST"—in 3 Parts.
"PATHE WEEKLY, No. 64."
and
PHILLIP'S TABLOID MUSICAL COMEDY
of 9—PEOPLE—9.
at 3.30, 8 and 9:30.
Entire Change of Bill.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH CLOSED NEXT SUNDAY

Because of the absence from the city of the Rev. and Mrs. Charles Olmstead the First Congregational church will remain closed all day next Sunday.

It was the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Olmstead to leave the city Monday last accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. George B. Fairman, in the latter's automobile for a trip to Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., but the death of Mr. Charles Milnes detained them until tomorrow. The return trip will be made about the middle of next week.

CONSECRATION SERVICES TO BE HELD IN BALTIMORE

The election of Dr. Charles R. Fiske, the rector of St. Michael and All Angels Protestant Episcopal bishop of the Central New York Diocese, which includes Auburn, has been endorsed by the whole Church, He received the consent of the standing committees and the votes of a majority of the bishops.

Bishop Fiske will be consecrated on September 29 in his church in Baltimore. The consecration of Bishop Fiske will occur just six years after the consecration of Bishop Murray, the present head in Maryland, which occurred in the same church. Bishop Fiske was elected on May 2, just six years after the election of Bishop Murray. The coadjutor has the right of succession in this diocese and will become bishop on the death or retirement of Bishop Charles Tyler Olmstead.

All details for the consecration will be arranged by Bishop Tuttle. The ceremonies will attract a large number of bishops.

PULP LOAD TIPPED OVER ON GEO. NUSBAUM

Geo. Nusbaum, of West 1st st., who draws pulp for the Granby Paper company, narrowly escaped serious injury yesterday afternoon when the heavy truck wagon upon which he was seated capsized and threw Mr. Nusbaum heavily to the ground.

At the time of the accident Mr. Nusbaum was hauling a heavy load of pulp piled high on the wagon and, being therefore "top heavy," the outfit turned over in an instant when the wheels on one side slipped into the ditch at the corner of Second and Hart sts. Although most of the load was scattered on the ground, Mr. Nusbaum fortunately escaped being buried in the mass. Mr. Nusbaum was able to rise and gain control of the team of horses before they could run away. An inventory of the damage showed a broken wheel on one of the wagon, a number of cuts on one of the horses, and a few minor bruises to the driver.

The consistent advertiser wins in the end. It may cost a dollar to get a dollar, but the deal wins prestige.

There Is a Military Truth:

"Modern Fortifications Crumble Beneath Modern Guns"

The fortification built up by the Mail Order Houses will not stand the fire of the 45 centimetre directed at them by the series of Home Trade Boosts appearing daily in this newspaper. Here as one specimen:

WHOM DO WE SUPPORT?

WHAT if we should go to one of our local storekeepers and say: "Here is a ten-dollar bill; I want you to buy for me such-and-such an article, made so-and-so, this color, that size, and deliver it to me at your convenience—say 30 days."

Along comes another townsman, and another, still another, until 50 of us, all living here in our community, shall have placed in the hands of the storekeeper a sum amounting to a thousand dollars, with similar instructions.

We would then have treated our local storekeeper with the same liberality as we, who have been buying of the mail order houses, have treated these monopolistic concerns. We would have then supplied him with cash capital sufficient to buy what we ordered and give him a fair profit on his deal.

Yes, we would thus enable him to take a trip to the city, buy from the manufacturers the articles desired, ship them to us, spend a day or two enjoying himself if he so pleased, and leave him a fair percentage of profit over and above the cost of the articles and his expenses.

DO WE DO THIS? YES, WE DO—NOT.

But this is exactly what we do with the mail order man in the big city. We send him the money in advance. He has the use of our cash for the purchase of his merchandise. He sends us whatever he chooses and if we do not like it we can whistle for our money.

He takes our money and buys that which we have ordered. Then he may take a trip to Europe if he so wishes, all at our expense.

Few of us realize that we, the people outside the big cities, furnish the capital for the conduct of the big mail order houses. We do not stop to think that it is our money which is building those great structures which are the pride of Chicago and some other cities. We do not stop to consider that we are the capitalists who are supplying the sinews of war against our own local business men.

JUST THINK OF IT—DIVIDENDS OF FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID TO THE BIG MEN IN THE MAIL ORDER BUSINESS AS A PROFIT EACH YEAR ON OUR MONEY.

We send the cash in advance to them. They require practically no investment except for the printing of their catalogs and other stationery. They are doing their business on the money which we, poor, deluded country dwellers, send to them, when we are only cutting our own throats and helping to diminish the prestige and strength of our local tradesmen.

What would be the result if we should hand our dollars, in advance, to our local storekeepers and give them the same chance to make profits, without investment? What would be the effect on our community?

It would mean prosperity for us all. It would mean more taxes to be paid by our business men, improvements of a municipal character, better school facilities, better street lighting, better paving, etc.

Of course, our local storekeepers do not expect us to do business in this way. Yet why should we not? We do it with the mail order houses and when we are fooled we take our medicine because we are ashamed to let our friends know how we have been buncoed.

But we should do this—we should give all of our business to those men who have made their investments in our town, who are trying to build up the community, who are paying the taxes and who are helping us to increase the value of our real estate holdings. *We all know that the value of our houses and lots, here in town, will be increased as the community advances in prosperity, and the only way for the community to advance is for our business men to do an increased business.*

WE SHOULD PATRONIZE THE MEN WHO ARE TRYING TO HELP OURSELVES. We all hope to advance. We all hope to become prosperous.

When we buy from the mail order house we are helping monopoly to put our storekeepers out of business. When we send a dollar to the big city, instead of spending it at home, we are depriving our children of some of the opportunities for education which they are entitled to.

Let us spend our dollars here at home, with the merchants who are trying to keep up the schools and other local advantages which we cannot have for our children unless we have a prosperous community.

Let us not forget that the mail order man does not pay any of our taxes in this town. The taxes are paid by the local business men, at least the greater proportion, and the more business we do with them, the more taxes they must pay.

LET US WAKE UP TO A CONSIDERATION OF OUR BEST INTERESTS.

LET US SUPPORT THOSE WHO HELP US, AND OUR CHILDREN.

The above is only one of the features printed in

The Home Paper of Fulton

Measured by inches The Evening Times carries more original local news than any other daily circulated in Fulton's trade territory.

Advertisers are not slow to appreciate the advantage to be gained by using a medium like The Evening Times to reach trade.

Fulton's "Herald of Progress" is The Evening Times

400,000,000 Cigarettes Must Be Delivered by Sept. 1.

The allies have signed a contract with a large American manufacturing firm for 400,000,000 "coffin nails." They are not metal nails to tack up coffins with, however, but are the good old "coffin nails" of the text books on physiology, the same old "coffin nails" dear Aunt Maria warns small Billy about.

The 400,000,000 cigarettes are to be delivered to the allies on or before Sept. 1. The order will keep the factory handling it busy night and day, it is stated. In order to get the "smokes" completed on time the factory will have to turn out cigarettes at the rate of 10,000,000 a day, or about 7,000 for every minute of the day, which is "goin' some," every man who "rolls his own" will admit.

If the allies smoke the cigarettes at the rate of manufacture, a cloud of smoke forty feet high should engulf the German empire, statisticians figure out.

Four hundred million cigarettes would form a tobacco bridge covering the Bug river from bank to bank from source to mouth. The "papers" used would carpet Europe as with a white pall. If laid end to end those 400,000,000 cigarettes would stretch from Paris to Berlin and from Berlin to Paris nineteen times.

TO END COUNTERFEITING.

Prisoner Offers to Make Money Safe In Return For Liberty.

If the claims of Peter Feldkamp, now a prisoner in the Wayne county (Mich.) jail under a seventeen year sentence to Fort Leavenworth for counterfeiting, are correct, he may be the means of revolutionizing the entire issue of United States paper money.

Feldkamp wrote to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo offering in exchange for his liberty and a job with the treasury department a chemical secret he had discovered which, according to him, will make counterfeiting impossible.

Feldkamp is a photographer and an amateur chemist of no slight attainments. While experimenting in raising one dollar bills to ten dollar ones he stumbled on his process, which since his arrest, he asserts, he has perfected.

Feldkamp's process so colors the bill that it cannot be bleached and thus halts evildoers from making even the paper. Even with the paper they would still be up against a stone wall, unable to duplicate his tint.

That the Washington authorities are taking Feldkamp's assertions seriously is shown by the fact that James Sloan, head of the treasury department at Detroit, has been instructed to interview Feldkamp.

Percentage of Boats Sunk.

Out of almost 20,000 vessels which had entered or left the port of Liverpool since the German submarine blockade began only twenty-nine were sunk by German submarines. These figures were given in a speech at Liverpool by Sir A. Norman Hill, secretary of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' association.

While other nations shoulder the cost and sacrifices of the big war Japan craftily gobbles up all that war tosses her way.

How to Use the Succulent Onion as Medicine.

Onions supply a complete cure in themselves for cold, as well as being a wonderful remedy in cases of insomnia. An onion cure breakfast includes a poached egg on toast, three tablespoonfuls of fried onions and a cup of coffee. Luncheons of sandwiches made of brown bread, buttered and filled with fine chopped raw onion, seasoned with salt and pepper, make the second meal on the schedule. For the supper the onions may be fried as for breakfast and eaten with a chop and a baked potato. The efficacy of onions is well known to the singers of Italy and Spain, who eat them every day, to improve the quality of their voices and keep them smooth. Onion plasters are prescribed to break up hard coughs. They are made of fried onion placed between two slices of old muslin. The plaster is kept quite hot until the patient is snugly in bed, when it is placed on the chest, to stay overnight. Onion sirup is claimed by some to be unequaled as a cure for a bad cold in the chest.

$10,000,000 A MONTH IS SENT TO BELGIUM.

Whereas Edward J. Williams, the treasurer who disbursed the funds to meet the cost of the construction of the Panama canal, paid out $2,000,000 per month on the average during the years 1905-13, he, as assistant treasurer of the commission for relief in Belgium, has been distributing $10,000,000 per month since the German occupation became effective, says the Chicago Christian Advocate. The economy with which this fund has been administered by the commission and its splendid system of distributing food, regularly, promptly and economically, suggests to William B. Parker, the official historian of the commission, that we have here a practical illustration of how successful collective marketing for an entire nation may be.

For crossing a bay 20 miles wide connected at each end with a fine driving beach along the seashore, a motorist of Aberdeen, Wash., uses a barge built for less than $100 and so equipped that it can be driven by the automobile that it transports across the water. A propeller wheel, that is housed for safety, is located at each side of the barge near the stern. The axle of each wheel is at the right height to come in line with the rear car axle when the end of the car is raised a few inches above the deck of the barge, and is capped with a hardwood wheel, 18 inches in diameter and 2 inches thick. On each wheel are leather clamps for securing it to the spokes of the car wheel. With the rear of the car raised so that the wheels are clear of the deck and these wheels connected with the propellers by the straps, the barge is ready for operation by the engine of the automobile. The work of placing the car aboard the barge and making it ready for use requires about eight minutes. The barge can easily make eight miles an hour when propelled by a light car and considerably more than that rate of speed, when it is driven with a high-power car.

CONTROLS SPEED RATE

DEVICE TO PREVENT DRIVING FASTER THAN SET FOR.

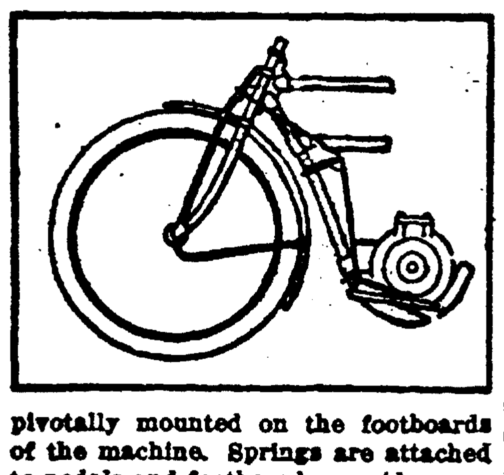
Can Be Adjusted From 0 to 60 Miles an Hour, and Acts Automatically by Electric Contact.

Inventive ingenuity along the line of combining mechanical accessories has reached the point of making a speedometer which not only indicates the speed of a vehicle, but also regulates that speed. The device, which prevents a driver from going faster than it has been set for, consists of a Yale lock which can be set at any desired speed from zero to 60 miles an hour. When the indicated speed is reached by the speedometer hand an electric contact is established, which energizes a magnet contained in a small box through which the rod from the carburetor throttle passes. This rod is split within the case and one end passes freely in a sleeve fitting tightly over the other end of the rod. Normally, connection between the two is made by a pin that passes through an opening in the sleeve and free end of the rod. The closing of the electric contact when the speed limit is reached lifts this pin out of engagement and breaks the connection between the rod and the sleeve. This causes the throttle to close slowly of its own weight, and no amount of manipulation of hand or foot control will be communicated to the carburetor. When the car has fallen below the speed limit, however, the speedometer contact is released, the magnet permits the pin to fall back into its place and the throttle rod is again continuous.

TO STEER MACHINE WITH FEET

This Device Will Enable Hard-Pressed Motor Cycle Rider to Have Hands Free for Other Uses.

Motor cyclists know how difficult it is sometimes to carry bundles, dodge street cars, open up the oil flow, and put on a coat or light a cigar all at the same time, says Farming Business. Here is a device, recently patented by a South Dakota man, to enable the hard-pressed rider to steer the machine with his feet. Pedals are



pivotally mounted on the footboards of the machine. Springs are attached to pedals and footboards, a guide member being attached to the forward bar of the frame of the machine and having outwardly inclined arms. There are pulleys on the ends of these arms, guards for the pulleys, and a bar is secured to the fork of the machine above the mud guard, ropes being secured to the ends of this bar and to the forward ends of the pedals.

Twisted and Broken Axles.

The hub nuts that hold the rear wheels snugly to the tapered rear axles are always tight when the car is sent out from the factory, but after a variable amount of wear the wheel will get a little loose, and if not soon tightened up the pounding on the key and key-seat will tend to twist the axle or even break it. Keep the hub nuts tight.

Cylinder Gases.

If all the gases produced by the combustion of gasoline in the cylinders of a motor could be condensed, among them would be almost a gallon of water for every gallon of gasoline. To be exact, the burning of a gallon of gasoline produces .89 gallon of water in the form of steam.

PRICE OF OLD CAR

To Get Fair Values New Car Purchaser Must Consider Several Factors.

LESS THAN ONE-HALF VALUE

Average Purchaser Doesn't Know All Conditions Entering Into Disposal of Used Machine by Dealer and Should Make Liberal Allowances for Them.

The new car purchaser, who would obtain a fair price for his old car as partial payment, must consider several factors that enter into the transaction.

His old car, no matter how short a time it may have been cared for, is nevertheless a second-hand machine, and therefore possesses an actual market value probably scarcely more than half that credited to it by its owner. When taken in exchange, it probably will need overhauling to a greater or less extent, and possibly painting and varnishing. It will occupy space in the dealer's showroom or repair shop during the time that it remains unsold, and this can be represented in actual dollars and cents costs for rent; "carrying" second-hand cars constitutes no small portion of the cost of doing business on the part of the dealer who takes many such vehicles in exchange. In addition to these costs, the dealer has a cold cash investment equal to the amount allowed for the second-hand car. He must pay interest on this; and the transaction is the same as though he had loaned this sum to the purchaser of the new car and had taken the second-hand machine as security. Furthermore, it is only fair that the dealer should expect a small profit on the resale of the used car that will not only cover the actual expense of overhauling, but that will represent the legitimate profit of doing business.

The average purchaser cannot, of course, know of all the conditions affecting the disposal of his used car by a certain dealer. He should not, however, allow the difference of $50, $100 or even $500, that might be offered on the exchange of the new car, to stand in the way of the selection of the machine which he has decided will be best suited to his requirements. It may generally be assumed that a reliable dealer handling a reliable car will offer a fair price for a used car in exchange for a new one.—H. W. Slauson in Leslie's.

The Spark and the Starter.

It is just as important to retard the spark when using a starter as when hand cranking an engine.

STUNG BY HIS CONSCIENCE

Paroled Convict Asks to Be Sent Back to Prison at Michigan City, Ind.

Vincennes, Ind.—Charles Bays, fifty-one, walked into the police station here and asked whether he was wanted at Michigan City for violating his parole. Chief of Police Adams could find nothing in the records from Michigan City, but a telegram from Warden Fogarty stated that Bays was wanted and to hold him.

Bays was sentenced from one to eight years from Dubois county in 1910 for the theft of a half gallon of whisky. He has served three years, but his term was lengthened when he failed to report while on parole. He said he became intoxicated several months ago, failed to report, and his conscience has been hurting him ever since. He was returned to Michigan City, but local people have become interested and may appeal to the governor for a pardon.

Care of the Baby In Summer

Baby's Worries.

[Prepared by the children's bureau, United States department of labor.]

People are often exasperated at the fretfulness of some baby, and even mothers lose patience when a baby persistently worries, forgetting that it is only in this way that the baby can express his discomfort. Babies do not cry without cause, and when a baby cries a great deal it is a pretty good sign that something is the matter. The cause of the crying may be a very slight one in itself. A baby compelled to wear knitted wool bootees on a hot day may be utterly miserable, and another may be tormented beyond endurance by a woolen shirt or starched cap strings. Very thin, lightweight cotton garments and the fewest possible number are all the baby needs on hot days. Other sources of worry are:

Prickly Heat.—This appears as a fine red rash usually on the neck and shoulders and gradually spreads to the head, face and arms. It is caused by overheating, due either to the hot weather or to the fact that the baby is too warmly dressed. The rash comes and goes with the heat and causes intense itching. The remedy for it is to take off all the clothing and give the baby a sponge bath in tepid water in which common baking soda has been dissolved. Use a tablespoonful of soda to two quarts of water. Use no soap and do not rub the skin, but pat it dry with a soft towel. After the skin is thoroughly dry dust the inflamed surfaces with a plain talcum powder.

This ailment, like all others, is more readily prevented than cured. Frequent cool baths, very little clothing, simple food and living in cool rooms or in the open air will probably save the summer baby from much of the annoyance of prickly heat and other more serious ills.

Chafing.—Fat babies are very apt to suffer from chafing, especially in hot

THIS BABY IS COOL.

weather. It appears as a redness of the skin in the buttocks or in the armpits or wherever two skin surfaces persistently rub together.

Much the same treatment is required as in prickly heat. Never use soap on an inflamed skin. Instead use a soda, bran or starch bath, as advised in a former article. Directions for these baths are given in a publication called Infant Care, which may be had free of charge by addressing a request to the chief of the children's bureau, United States department of labor, Washington.

Great care should be taken not to let the baby scratch the skin when it is irritated. Sift together two parts powdered cornstarch and one part boric acid and use it freely on the chafed places. Remove wet or soiled diapers at once. Wash and dry the flesh thoroughly, then dust and powder freely between the legs.

Milk Crust.—This is a skin disease affecting the scalp, in which yellowish scaly patches appear on the baby's head. These patches should be softened by anointing them with olive oil or vaseline at night and the head washed with warm water and castile soap in the morning.

If the crust does not readily come away repeat the process until the scalp is clean. Never use a fine comb or the finger nails to remove the crusts, as the slightest irritation of the skin will cause the disease to spread further. The scales will usually disappear after a few days' careful treatment.

Constipation.—If the baby does not have at least one full bowel movement in twenty-four hours or in thirty-six at the outside he is in need of such care as will bring about this result. Breast fed babies often respond to an increased supply of laxative food in the mother's diet. If this is not sufficient a six-months-old baby may have a tablespoonful of strained orange juice between two of his morning feedings.

Perhaps the best preventive of constipation is to teach the baby to move the bowels at the same hour every day. This training should be begun when the baby is three months old and should be faithfully continued until the habit is firmly established.

Directions for carrying out this training are given in the pamphlet on infant care, already mentioned. Do not use enemas for the relief of constipation save in emergencies and do not resort to purgative medicines except with the doctor's advice.

TONNAGE OF A VESSEL.

Just What It Is and the Methods by Which It Is Measured.

To find the tonnage or displacement of a ship is rather puzzling. The tonnage of a ship is the measure of its cubical or carrying capacity expressed in tons. At the present time there are four methods in use of expressing the tonnage of a ship, known respectively as the gross tonnage, the net register tonnage, the deadweight tonnage and the displacement tonnage.

In calculating the gross tonnage the whole interior capacity of the ship below the tonnage deck is found, including that of all covered in spaces on deck used for stowage, and the result in cubic feet is divided by 100.

The net register tonnage is the gross tonnage minus all the spaces used for the accommodation of the crew and instruments and the working parts of the ship. It is on the net register tonnage that almost invariably dues are paid.

The deadweight tonnage is the measure of the exact amount of cargo that a ship can carry without sinking too deep in the water.

The displacement tonnage is the space occupied by the ship in the water. The amount of water displaced by a ship is, of course, equal in weight to the ship and all it contains. As one ton is equal to thirty-five cubic feet of water, the displacement tonnage is found by dividing the number of cubic feet of water displaced by thirty-five when the ship is immersed up to its draft or load line.—London Standard.

GEOLOGIC PERIODS.

Stories of Time Told by Fossilized Plants and Animals.

Scientists hesitate to estimate geological time in terms of years. Such estimates have, however, been made, and one published by Professor Charles Schuchert in 1910 states that about 12,000,000 years have elapsed since the close of the carboniferous age, an age, as the name suggests, in which great deposits of carbon, in coal, were being formed in many parts of the world. This age has been divided by geologists into the Mississippian, Pennsylvanian and Permian epochs, of which the Mississippian is the oldest and the Permian the youngest. The Pennsylvanian epoch alone is estimated by Schuchert to have covered 2,160,000 years, and animal life is supposed to have existed on the earth for over 14,000,000 years before that time.

Geologic periods are recognized primarily by the animals and plants that lived in them, so that the study of fossils plays a very real and important part in the progress of geologic knowledge.

Rocks of carboniferous age, as shown by their fossils, have a wide distribution in the United States, and they are apt to be found in these remains of plant and animal life. The fossil shells which are found in them, however, may vary greatly from point to point, because the animals they represent lived in different periods of geologic time or in different regions in the carboniferous ocean.—Argonaut.

Languages.

The principal languages of the world are listed in order as follows: English, spoken by more than 150,000,000 people; German, more than 120,000,000; Russian, more than 90,000,000; French, more than 60,000,000; Spanish, more than 55,000,000; Italian, more than 30,000,000, and Portuguese, more than 30,000,000. These seven are the principal languages of Europe and America. There are said to be 3,424 spoken languages or dialects in the world—1,624 in America, 937 in Asia, 587 in Europe and 276 in Africa. Among other important languages are the Chinese, Japanese, Scandinavian branches, Slavonic speeches and dialects and the various languages of India, Persia, Arabia and modern Greece.

A Poor Present.

A wounded soldier explained his grievance to his nurse.

"You see, old Smith was next me in the trenches. Now, the bullet that took me in the shoulder and laid me out went into 'im and made a bit of a flesh wound in his arm. Of course I'm glad he wasn't 'urt bad. But he's stuck to my bullet and given it his girl. Now, I don't think that's fair. I'd a right to it. I'd never give a girl o' mine a second 'and bullet."—Exchange.

New York City's Pensions.

New York city has eight pension funds. They are the public school-teachers' retirement fund, the police pension fund, the fire department relief fund, the department of health fund, the College of the City of New York fund, the supreme court appellate division fund, the street cleaning department fund and the city of New York employees' retirement fund.—New York Mail.

Diplomacy.

"Johnny," said the indignant parent, "why didn't you come home when I called you?"

"I didn't hear you," replied truthful John.

"Then why did you run away?"

"Because I was afraid that I might hear you."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Family Joys.

"When you were courting me," said his wife, "you declared there wasn't another woman in the world like me."

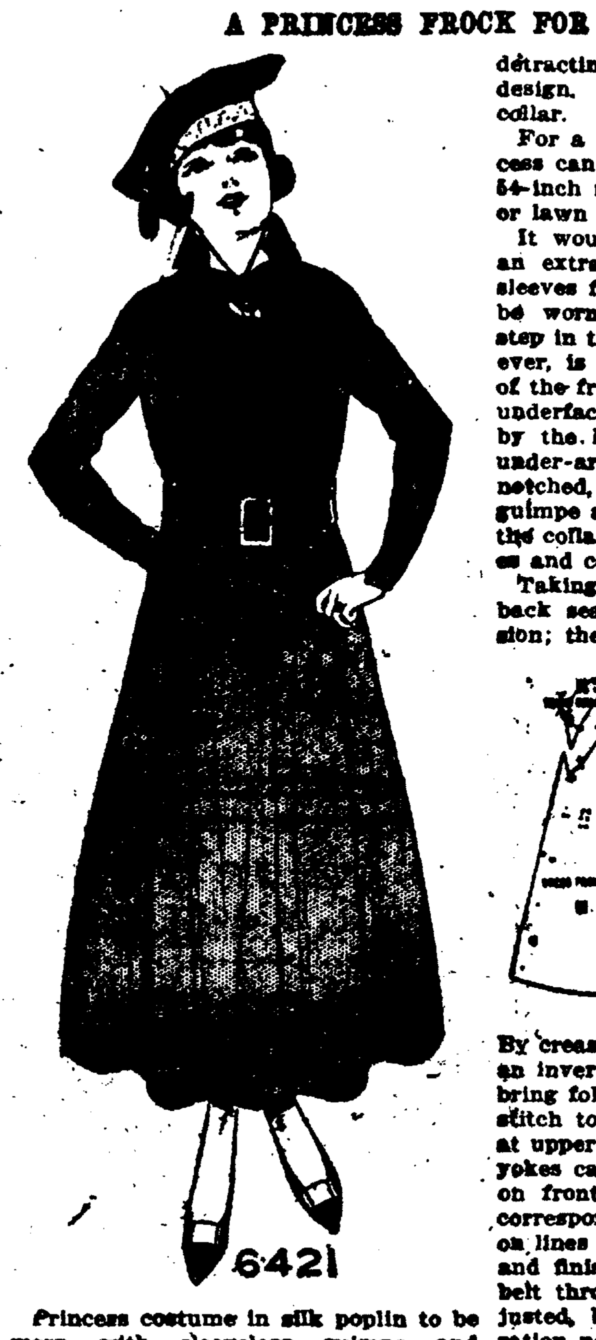
"Yes," replied her husband, "and I'm glad of it—for the sake of other men."

In common things the law of sacrifice takes the form of positive duty.—Froude.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

A PRINCESS FROCK FOR MISSES.



6421

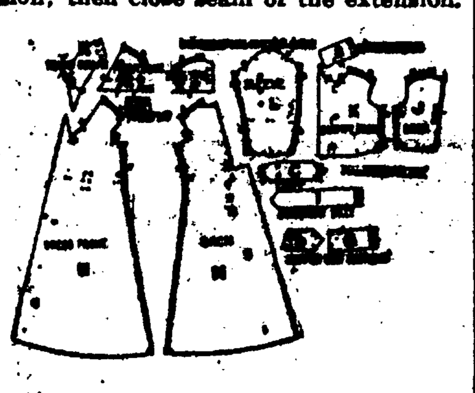
Princess costume in silk poplin to be worn with sleeveless guimpe and straight or shaped belt.

The princess mode about which one hears so much is charmingly adapted to the uses of designers who specialize in frocks for misses and small women. The model shown here is carried out in silk poplin and is worn with a separate sleeveless guimpe. The belt may be straight or shaped. If the home dressmaker considers the management of a shoulder yoke too much for her abilities this may be ommitted without detracting from the effectiveness of the design. The guimpe has a convertible collar.

For a miss of average size the princess can be reproduced with 3¼ yards 54-inch material and 1 yard of batiste or lawn for the guimpe.

It would be a practical idea to add an extra yard of material and make sleeves for the guimpe so that it could be worn with any frock. The first step in the making of the guimpe, however, is to turn under the front edge of the front on slot perforations for an underfacing, locating the center-front by the large "O" perforations. Close under-arm and shoulder seams as notched, hem the lower edge of the guimpe and insert a drawstring. Face the collar and sew to neck edge, notches and center-backs even.

Taking the princess, close the center-back seam from neck edge to extension; then close seam of the extension.



By creasing on line of slot perforations an inverted pleat can be formed; next bring folded edge to center-back seam; stitch to position invisibly underneath at upper edge of pleat and press. The yokes can now be adjusted to position on front and back, center-backs and corresponding edges even. Slash front on lines of three small "o" perforations and finish edges for openings to pass belt through; or the belt may be adjusted, bringing the large "O" perforation near upper edge of belt to corresponding perforation in back. Close under-arm and shoulder seams as notched. Turn hem in front on small "o" perforations.

For the sleeves, first pleat, placing "T" on corresponding small "o" perforations; then close seam as notched. Finish the lower edge with piping, a stitching of braid or a ruffle of lace. The sleeve should be sewed into the shoulder, easing in the fullness, with the small "o" perforation at the shoulder seam.

Pictorial Review Costume No. 6421. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Price, 15 cents.

Cookery Points

Don't Cry Over Sour Milk.

At this season sour milk is often a source of unnecessary household waste. Though sour milk has not as many uses as sweet milk there is no good reason for throwing it away, since there are at least one hundred delicious dishes in the making of which sour milk is better than the sweet. When these dishes are wanted, if there is no sour milk on hand, sweet milk is often soured by the use of rennet.

In the southern states, where hot biscuits are found on every breakfast table, only families who keep no cow or are unable to get sour milk use baking powder. These sour milk biscuits, when made by a good cook who knows how to handle soda, are not only lighter, flakier and more tasty when hot than those made with baking powder, but when cold there is an even greater difference. A baking powder biscuit will be dried and more tasteless two hours after getting cold than the sour milk biscuit in two days. Besides, the biscuit made with sour milk may be split and toasted and so made to taste just as good as when first taken from the oven.

Besides biscuits there are numerous kinds of griddle cakes and batter breads, including those utilizing cold hominy or cold rice, for which sour milk and the proper proportion of soda is to be preferred to sweet milk and any brand of baking powder. There are also two varieties of sour milk pies and two kinds of sour milk raised bread. In one of these cornmeal is used, and it is called corn light bread. Doughnuts and gingerbread are almost exclusively made with sour milk.

In the genuine johnnycake baking powder is not to be thought of. Only sour milk with the cream well beaten in should be used for mixing the meal before the beaten eggs are stirred in. Such a johnnycake will be eatable at the end of seven days if kept in a dry receptacle. Of course it must be thoroughly cooled before being set away.

For waffles the southern cook refuses any substitute for sour milk with a pinch of soda, which, being measured, means an even teaspoonful of soda to each pint of thick sour milk. To get the best results waffles, both light and crisp, the eggs must first be beaten light, then the milk in which the soda has been thoroughly dissolved beaten in. After this comes the flour, also beaten in until the batter is light both in color and weight.

Sour milk salad dressing when properly mixed and cooked cannot be distinguished from that in which sweet milk is used. The same is the case with sour milk ice cream and of fruit cake. Chocolate gingerbread, chocolate crullers and coffee squares are all improved by the use of sour milk. So are sugar cookies and all of the fruit breads in which graham flour is used.

The one and only secret of using sour milk in cooking is getting the soda in the right proportion. For thick sour milk an even teaspoonful of soda is sufficient for a pint of milk. Where the milk is thin, which means that more of the curd has been eaten up by the whey, slightly more soda should be allowed.

For whitening the hands and face there is nothing better than milk sufficiently sour to bite the tongue. This applied to the face, hands or neck with a soft cloth every three or five minutes is a sure cure for tan and for sunburn where the skin is not blistered. For removing tan and for cleaning silver the milk should have the cream removed.

Chicken Shortcake.

This very unusual dish must be put together at the last possible moment and served immediately. Make a good shortcake of biscuit dough. When done, split the cake and butter it. Have ready a plate of thinly sliced boiled chicken which has been cooled, but not iced. Fill the shortcake with the chicken and spread thickly with a good mayonnaise, lay on the upper half, lightly butter the top, then spread it with a small bottle of macedoine vegetables that have been drained, chopped and marinated in French dressing for one hour, then drained again and mixed with mayonnaise. Serve the shortcake hot and as quickly as possible garnish with sprays of parsley drawn through thin slices of lemon. This is a rich, but most satisfying dinner dish.

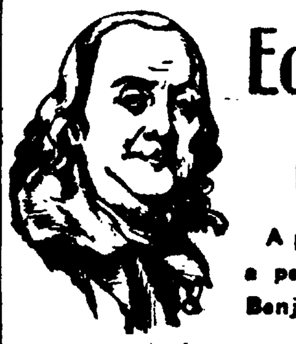
Potato Dumplings.

Scrape small new potatoes and stew with a small piece of meat. When done drop in dumplings made of one cupful of flour to which has been added one teaspoonful of baking powder and one teaspoonful of salt, with enough sweet milk added to make a stiff batter. Add one cupful of sweet milk and a little butter and cook fifteen minutes longer without raising the cover in order that the dumplings may be light.

His Favorite Play.

Edith—That Mr. Phan is conversationally impossible. Ethel—Why so? Edith—We were talking about the theatre, and when I inquired what was his favorite play he said if he had any favorite it was seeing a man steal second.—Boston Transcript.

Economy Hints



A penny saved is a penny earned.—Benjamin Franklin.

DID you ever stop to think that good care of the toothbrush is almost as essential as good care of the teeth? Yet how few persons really take the proper care of either! Nothing spoils a pretty face so quickly as bad teeth, and the girl who has any regard for her appearance will watch both her brush and her teeth.

It never pays to invest in a cheap toothbrush. In the first place a bad set of bristles leave their work half done. They have not the necessary stiffness and resistance to clean the teeth well. Then the bristles in a cheap brush are not well fastened and are apt to fall out. This makes a cheap toothbrush a real menace, for if the bristles come loose in the mouth they are apt to slip down the throat, catch there and decay, or they may pierce through the walls of the digestive tract.

Buy a good brush and then take care of it. Before you use a brush for the first time soak it in a weak solution of bicarbonate of soda for two hours. This not only serves to disinfect it from shop handling, but it sets the bristles so that they will not fall out so readily.

It is better not to use a toothbrush for a longer period than three weeks at a time, and it is wiser to keep two brushes going at once. In this way one can be drying out and airing while the other is in use. Be sure that the brush is well rinsed and thoroughly clean of all tooth paste or dirt before hanging it up to dry. Once a week let it boil in clear hot water for about five minutes to kill any germs which may be lingering in the bristles and to disinfect it well.

The teeth should be brushed after each meal, before retiring and upon arising in the morning. The nightly cleansing, so often neglected, is in reality the most important of all. It is essential to brush the teeth both inside and out before retiring, so that the food particles will not stay in the crevices and decay overnight. Once a day or twice at the most is often enough to use tooth paste or powder. At other times wash the teeth with clear water.

Very often after a long illness it will be found that the teeth have begun to decay. This is usually laid down to the nature of the illness. In reality it is more often due to neglect of the teeth than to the ailment itself. During illness the teeth should be cleaned often, especially as they cannot be attended to by a dentist.

The best mouth wash, one which will help to harden the gums and will keep away tartar, can be made by dissolving a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda (ordinary baking soda) in a pint of water. Bottle this and keep it on hand for use. It is quite as good a cleanser as peroxide, and it is not so hard on the teeth. The peroxide is said to wear the enamel away.

The Care of Foodstuffs.

As soon as meat or fish arrives from the market it should be examined in the folds and crevices to make sure there are no eggs left by intruding flies. A wire safe in the cellar is the best place to hang meat. In mutton or in lamb the marrow or soft, fatty substance should be taken from the backbone, as also the thin membrane which appears under steaks and chops, as these decay quickly and, therefore, are liable to taint the whole piece. Never leave meat in paper, but put at once on a clean plate if it is not hung.

Fish should not be laid directly on artificial ice, as the ammonia used is apt to combine with the fish and cause ptomaine poisoning. Do not cover meat or fish tightly before being cooked and never cover cooked food such as soups, meats and vegetables while still hot. Let them cool as rapidly as possible, then cover. Bacons and hams may be kept in any cool place where there is plenty of cold air in circulation about them to prevent mildew. They are best hung, protected by bags of cloth or paper.

Fruits should be kept in a cool, dark place and separated as much as possible. Berries should be poured on large plates or platters and spread out. If the watermelon is too large for the ice chest cover with a wet piece of sacking and place where the wind will blow over it. The evaporation will make it delightfully cold. Lemons are best kept by wrapping in tissue paper and hanging in an openwork bag in a cool place. A bag made of netted white string is admirable for this purpose and can be washed when necessary.

Homemade Towels.

A fad has developed among fastidious women for making their own towels. They buy for the purpose fine French birdseye and French huck for their own personal use and German huck for general family use. Of course the fancy towels, which are lace trimmed and embroidered, are not honestly practical.

But those hemstitched are, and either the family initial or some quaint emblem in cross stitch, white or colors, makes a charming finish.

TODAY'S FASHION NOTE

Eminently smart is this suit in a checked serge, with long, loose coat and five-gored skirt. The coat may be buttoned up to the throat if desired. Much of the success of the decorative art is embodied in the fancy buttons and machine stitching. Four and a half yards 54-inch material make the suit.

Pictorial Review Coat No. 6056. Sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 15 cents. Skirt No. 4489. Sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 10 cents.

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

SPLENDID SUNDAY MENU.

BREAKFAST.
Peaches Au Naturel.
Cereal.
Fresh Mackerel Broiled. Watercress.
Creamed Potatoes.
Corn Bread. Coffee.

DINNER.
Vegetable Soup.
Radishes. Young Onions.
Roast Chicken. New Potatoes.
Rice Croquettes.
Cold Asparagus With Mayonnaise.
Toasted Crackers Spread With Cheese.
Strawberry Shortcake.
Coffee.

SUPPER.
Chicken Salad.
Saratoga Chips.
Lettuce Sandwiches.
Cream Cheese Balls.
Custard and Strawberries.
Tea.

About Sandwiches.

EACH season brings its new crop of varied sandwich fillings, and it is a good idea to jot down as one hears about them and then after a trial specialize on those that are found to be the best. Remember that in sandwich making the bread is better when it is a day old and that butter should be softened with a little whipped cream and warm enough to spread on the slices without breaking them. Brown bread, whole wheat and raisin loaves make a variety in themselves, while the rye is always good with the cheese mixtures.

Sandwich Filling.

Chicken Livers.—Take the chicken livers, gizzards and hearts that have been boiled tender with the chicken and chop them very fine, add one stalk of celery, one gherkin, a strip of green pepper, three olives and two tablespoonfuls of walnut meats, all chopped fine. Then moisten one package of cream cheese with cream, add pepper, salt, a tablespoonful of chutney sauce and work all smoothly together, using as much sweet cream as is needed to make a good spreading paste. Lay up the sandwiches on white bread.

For chicken salad all of the white meat may be used. Save the dark meat for sandwich material, with the giblets. Tuna, salmon or cold boiled codfish make good and quick salads, and the Macedoine vegetables that come bottled need only to be drained and have lettuce shredded and French dressing added to make delightful salad.

Annie Thompson

D/34

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

McDONALD'S

We Show Some Fetching Fashions

FOR FALL

They're prettier than ever—at least we don't ever remember when Women's and Misses Suits, Coats and Dresses showed near the charm that just seems to radiate from every one of these new Fall Models.

Perhaps the greater simplicity which seems to predominate for Fall and Winter, allows a more perfect blending of line and curve, and a better harmony of proportion—whatever the cause, they're all decidedly smart. Every one is deserving of an inspection. You're surely going to like them.

FALL SUITS . . . . 15.00 to 75.00
FALL DRESSES . . . . . . 10.75 to 35.00
FALL COATS . . . . . 10.75 to 25.00

ONEIDA STREET "The New York Shop" FULTON, N. Y.

Japan Opposes Sending Her Troops to Aid the European Belligerents

Tokio, Aug. 25.—Unusual importance is attached to conferences now in progress between the Premier and the War Minister. They are understood to have a connection with the appeal believed to have been received direct from the highest source in Europe for the despatch of Japanese troops to the western theatre of war.

Japan has already been sounded on this point, but her replies always have been evasive so far. Now she is obliged to give a final answer.

I learn from the highest authority that the very principle of the constitution establishing Japan's military service, which is compulsory, makes it impossible to employ the army and navy for any purpose other than the defense of the honor, the safety or the interests of the Throne and State. Should the government recommend to the Throne to send troops to fight in the European theatre of war there would be an outburst of national indignation.

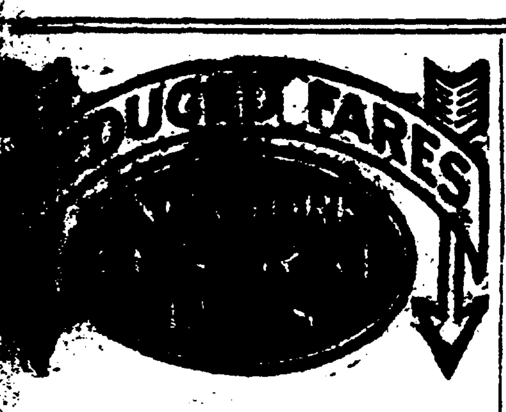
The operations against Tsing-Tao were purely in pursuance of the obligations entailed by the alliance with Great Britain. Japan now entertains no grudge or hatred against any nation in Europe, therefore is does not want to fight in the absence of a direct menace to national interests.

Compliance with the present appeal for military assistance, embarrasing as it is because of the source from which it comes, is thought utterly impossible.

FIRMLY ESTABLISHED POLICY

It has always been the established policy of the First National Bank to make Safety the First consideration in every investment and loan, and to keep our service up to the highest standard of efficiency.

You are Invited to make this Bank Your Depository by Opening a Checking Account



Labor Day and Other Excursions

Alexandria Bay $2.50
(Including Tour of Islands)
Round Trip. Going Monday, Sept. 6. Returning same day

Ontario Beach $1.90
(Charlotte)
Round trip. Every Sunday and holiday to Sept. 6, inclusive. Good going and returning same day.

Consult local ticket agents for time of trains and other information.

GRANBY CENTER

Maurice Scanlon left Sunday for [illegible] after spending a week with his parents

The Ladies' Aid Society will meet this week Friday, with Mrs. David [illegible]ling.

Viola Davis will leave this week for Bay City, Mich., to visit her sister and friends of that place.

Leila Huggins spent the most of last week visiting in Phoenix and Syracuse.

The Rev. Greenfield preached at the church Sunday night. His sermon was very interesting as well as instructive.

The Rev. J. J. Johnson left Sunday night for Dempster where he will remain during camp meeting.

Frank Goodrowe, who has been spending the summer with his uncle, Charles Goodrowe, will leave Sunday for Pennsylvania. He graduated in June from Clarion Normal, this will be his first year teaching.

Mr. Charles Allen visited his son, [illegible], Monday.

Mr. Solomon Casewell has ben [illegible] is slightly improved.

Black Baking Company time in Fulton is at all times. Your grocer sells the goods. adv

Give The Evening Times a trial. It has all the news about all the people you know, and then some more.

HANSON EXAMINED AT AUBURN TODAY

John Hanson, who assaulted two men and a woman at Sterling station Saturday morning before he was captured by the police, was taken to Auburn Monday and examined there by a lunacy commission. It is probable that the man will be committed to some institution.

Hanson attempted to steal a bicycle from the home of Mark Howell in Sterling early Saturday morning. When Howell fought with the man Hanson hit him on the head, rendering him unconscious. Then Hanson assaulted Mrs. John Williams, who lives in the neighborhood and fought with her husband when he attempted to chase the man away. He was afterward captured by the police. Hanson said he lived in this city and had been employed at one of the paper mills here. He says he has relatives in Cleveland, Ohio.

"The best seller," is the expression of merchants handling Black Baking Co.'s products. adv.

GOMPERS TALKS ON WAR AT FEDERATION MEETING

Buffalo, Aug. 25.—"No one can tell when the struggle shall end," declared Samuel Gompers, "president of the American Federation of Labor, in addressing the opening session of the New York State Federation of Labor, in convention here today.

"We do know," continued Gompers, "that the time must come when it shall not be in the hands of an autocrat to thrust the people into conflict with the people of another nation"

"I do not believe whether the people within a reasonable span of time will be able to put an end to all wars. Be that as it may, it was for labor to rise againsts uch titanic conflicts as the one now devastating Europe.

"When the time comes for the reestablishment of peace, labor should meet at the same time as the councils of the nations to see that peace is established on lines that will perpetuate the rights of justice, liberty and humanity.

"To have the war end in a draw," said Mr. Gompers, "to have the nations begin anew top repare for another gigantic struggle must not be. The terms of peace must vouchsafe for the people open opportunities for devolopment and the cultivation of brotherhood among men."

NEW CHEMICAL WAGON ON TRIAL TODAY

After a number of trial trips and tests of several weeks' duration, the new chemical wagon was formally placed in active service this morning. The new wagon, which was purchased for the Fire Department about a month ago, is equipped with all the modern fire fighting apparatus, and pride is taken in the fact that the box of the wagon is the product of a local factory, as well as the fact that the entire outfit was painted in Fulton by a local firm.

Fulton Keynotes

G. B. Farley left today for a few days with his family at Big Moose.

* * *

Miss Anna Couse of Oswego has returned from Columbia summer school and is visiting realtives in this city for a few days.

* * *

Miss Evelyn Hayes, who recently resigned as secretary of the library left last night for Detroit, Mich., where she will begin a course in domestic science at the Thomas Training school in that city. Miss Hayes is a graduate of Fulton High school and after completing her training course.

* * *

The Daughters of Liberty of this city will initiate a class of candidates tonight at the Jr. O. U. A. M. hall. A large attendance of members of the organization is expected.

* * *

Mr. Harold Thompson who suffered a slight shock recently is improving at his home in Pratt st.

* * *

Mr. George Washburn was the host for several Oswego friends at a dinner in this city last evening.

* * *

Miss Lila Church has left for California, where she will visit the exposition.

Mr. Harold O'Brien has returned from Old Forge.

* * *

Mr. David Dunn, Seward st., is ill at the local hospital.

* * *

Miss Stella Remington of Phoenix is ag uest of local friends.

* * *

Mrs. Wendell Knowlton of West 2nd st. leaves tomorrow with her daughter, Arlene Shirley Knowlton, to spend several weeks with her sister, Mrs. George H. Found, at Linwood, Livingston county.

* * *

Art Hurwitz, who has been spending the summer at Red Bank, N. J., has returned to Fulton.

* * *

Miss Louise Van Scoy will spend this week with friends at Thousand Islands.

* * *

Miss Loretta Donahue of this city was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Donahue of Oswego at dinner given at Lakeside Farm Monday evening.

* * *

The latest reports of the filing of the will of Mrs. Fusitina Langdon, formerly of this city, place the estate at $30,000, of which $8,000 is personal and $22,000 real property. Letters of probate have not as yet been issued to Mrs. Eliza Merriam, the petitioner.

LAST CIVIL WAR VETERAN IN U. S. ARMY RETIRES.

Colonel Clem, "Drummer Boy of Chickamauga," Reaches Age Limit.

The last of the civil war veterans in the active service of the army has retired. Colonel John L. Clem, the "Drummer Boy of Chickamauga," has reached the age limit and retired as a brigadier general.

When President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers, Johnny Clem, a ten-year-old orphan, offered his services to the Third Ohio volunteers, but he was told to go home.

Johnny, however, hid on one of the cars taking the regiment to the mobilization camp, and when the troops arrived he crawled out and asked the colonel for a drum and a pair of sticks.

He was turned down and thereupon offered his services to the Twenty-third Michigan regiment. Some of the soldiers rigged him up in a uniform and gave him a sawed off gun. Eventually he got a drum.

He was under fire for the first time at Chickamauga. The command was surrounded by Confederates and the drummer boy was found in a cluster of bushes by a Confederate officer, who laughed heartily at the diminutive figure. Thereupon Johnny shot at the officer and escaped.

His fame spread from that day and he was known thereafter as the "Drummer Boy of Chickamauga." He was in the thick of the fighting in half a dozen other important battles, and made such an impression on General Thomas and General Rosecrans that they reported him to General Grant for meritorious service. When General Grant was elected president he gave young Clem a commission in the regular army, where he has gradually risen to his present rank.

The "L" in Colonel Clem's name stands for Lincoln.

"I met President Lincoln in 1864," Colonel Clem explained, "and I thought so much of him that I took his name as a middle name."

SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.

Germans Use Wood Pulp to Make Explosives by New Process.

A citizen of a neutral state who has just made a tour through Germany gives to the London Chronicle an account of the work of German chemists in discovering a substitute for cotton as a basis for high explosives. This is found in the shape of ordinary wood pulp. The correspondent adds:

"The experiments still are being carried on, but sufficient progress has been made to enable the substitute to be used freely and successfully.

"Germany is under no difficulty so far as the supply of raw material is concerned. At one time she was dependent upon Scandinavia for supplies of wood pulp, but some years ago she set herself to the task of making her own. Since then she became largely self supporting in this direction. Three of the largest factories are engaged in turning out the new basis for explosives.

"Large reserves of timber have been accumulated from my own country and from Russia, so that there is no fear of any shortage. I was assured that if the supply of raw cotton to Germany was stopped entirely she might be able to tide over the difficulties."

Neuralgia Pains Stopped

You don't need to suffer those agonizing nerve pains in the face, head, arm, shoulders, chest and back. Just apply a few drops of soothing Sloan's Liniment; lie quietly a few minutes. You will get such relief and comfort! Life and the world will look brighter. Get a bottle today. 3 ounces for 25c., at all Druggists. Penetrates without rubbing.

Grand Duke Nicholas Escapes German Net

London, Aug. 25.—Austro-Hungary cavalry has entered Kovel, 35 miles southeast of Brest-Litovsk and an important junction on the railway to Kieff. Kovel has been the objective of the large army that crossed the Bug River at Sokal early in July and that has been fighting since in an effort to rech Brest-Litovsk-Kieff Railroad and cut the communications off from the fortress to the southeast.

While the Germanic allies were drawing still closer to Brest-Litovsk and were dealing smashing blows at the Russian defense in front and on both sides of the entrenched camp Field Marshal von Hindenburg found himself blocked in his enveloping operations in the north. Grand Duke Nicholas again has proved his ability to extricate his armies from delicate and dangerous positions with the mnimum of loss.

The German command was confident, after the capture of Kovno, that the net fruitlesly thrown out at Warsaw would return a great catch when cast again at the northern fortress. Instead, Grand Duke Nicholas directed his troops through the narrow opening between the Niemen and Viliya rivers, drew back the line south to Ossowetz and again is meeting the German ouslaughts on a solid line that runs from Janow east to Kovno.

Some Queer Ones

A woman can dress on $3.50 a week, a Milwaukee court holds.

A will found in an old slipper in Michigan disposed of an $80,000 estate.

Kisses, stolen or otherwise, are worth $11 each in Hammond, Ind., the court decides.

Rat terriers have been shipped by a Delaware man to rid the German trenches of rats.

A couple who wanted "something out of the ordinary" married in a cell of the village lockup at Put-in-Bay, O.

A vagrant told by the Hackensack (N. J.) court he might fix his own sentence discharged himself on condition that he leave town.

Coffee grounds in the food of a Harwich (Mass.) man's chickens made them so wide awake the roosters nearly crowed themselves to death.

Grounds For Divorce.—Wife cast vote as director that ousted Corona (Cal.) man from job, and he is suing for divorce on ground of cruelty in leaving him no means of supporting her.

Your Shoes Do They Need Repairing?

This is the best and quickest shop.

Wilson & Dwyer
207 Cayuga St.

LEGAL NOTICES

STATE OF NEW YORK, SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF OSWEGO.

Mora Joseph, Plaintiff vs. Mary J. Rogers, Dora A. Campbell and John W. Campbell, Defendants.

To the above named Defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief in the complaint.

Trial to be held in the County of Oswego.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1915.

THOMAS L. McKAY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address,
13 W .Bridge St.,
Oswego, N. Y.

To Mary J. Rodgers:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry D. Coville, County Judge of the County of Oswego, dated the 14th day of August, 1915, and filed with the Complaint in the office of the Clerk of Oswego County, at Oswego, N. Y., on August 16th, 1915.

THOMAS L. McKAY,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
13 W. Bridge St.,
Oswego, N. Y.

Notice to Creditors.

In Pursuance of an Order of Hon. Clayton I. Miller, Surrogate of the County of Oswego, New York, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against Lucinda J. Curtis, late of the Town of Palermo, in said County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at the office of William S. Hillick at No. 59 South First Street in the city of Fulton in the County of Oswego, New York, on or before the 1st day of February, 1916.

Dated this 12th day of July A.D., 1915.

SAMUEL L. CURTIS,
Administrator.

William S. Hillick,
Attorney for Administrator.

B-7-14-15

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 213. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. THURSDAY, AUGUST, 26, 1915. Price One Cent

Belloc Says Final Result Rests Upon Western Campaign

Foremost Military Writer of Europe Says Teutons Miscalculated, Resulting in Von Hindenburg's One Defeat on the Vistula Line, Climax Coming June 22.

By Hiliare Belloc.

The opening of the war in its eastern theatre discovered a heavy miscalculation upon the part of the Teutonic allies. They had calculated that the Russian mobilization would be so slow that 1,000,000 Austrians and a single German army corps would be sufficient to deal with any Russian effort until the French armies were destroyed.

The Russian mobilization had, as a fact, proceeded smoothly and more rapidly than the Teutons thought possible. A series of successful Russian actions in front of Lemberg and beyond were contemporary with the furthest extent of the German advance in France, Von Kluck's blunder in front of Paris, and the battle of the Marne.

Meanwhile the Russians invaded the province of East Prussia.

Though it was evident that something must be done to relieve the pressure upon the defeated Austrains in Galicia, the forces gathered for that purpose were not equal to the task. Von Hindenburg, pressing forward from East Prussia towards the Niemen, between Kovno and Grondo, had been beaten back in thel ast week of September. From the first week of October up to the 16th of that month, Von Hindenburg was trying again, with larger masses, to create a diversion in favor of the Austrians by a direct advance upon Warsaw.

He reached, and even passed, the line of the Vistula, and was fighting, upon October 16, quite close to Warsaw itself. His most advanced bodies upon the Vistula river suffered a severe defeat, and the end of October was occupied by the rapid retirement of the German forces to their own frontier, pursued by the Russian armies.

In other words, the first year of the war may properly be regarded as divided into three [illegible] of nearly equal importance to the ultimate result though the three vary greatly in the time which they occupy.

Poland the Deciding Ground

It is, of all the three phases through which the war has so far passed, by far the most important to comprehend, because upon the issue the general result of the campaign will probably turn.

The great characteristic of the German plan from the middle of last November to the present day has been the determination to obtain a decision against the Russians—that is, to put the Russians out of the field; to disarm them by one great action or by a series of actions. Then the whole of the Teuton's remaining powers could be turned to obtaining a similar decision in the West, after which they could obtain peace.

By June 21 it was clearly apparent to the Teutons' higher command that they could no longer achieve its end or destroy the unity of the Russian organization.

The Teutons therefore turned to the Vistula line, converted the position of Warsaw into a dangerous salient which could be threatened from the north and from the south, and proceeded to exercise such pressure both from the northern and from the southern side of this salient as to compel the evacuation of Warsaw.

It was upon July 18 that the decision was taken to evacuate Warsaw. Again, with deliberation and with excellent organization without confusion, and with complete success, the town to be abandoned was stripped of every gun and every cartridge, every machine, and every ounce of useful metal and stores, an achievement which, in the case of a town of a million inhabitants, deserves the highest admiration. The Teutons entered the city seventeen days later, hardly opposed.

Serbia to Yield Macedonia to Bulgaria and Join the Allies

London, Aug. 26.—At last Bulgaria is about to throw in her lot with the rest of the Balkan states on the side of the allies, according to reports reaching high diplomatic circles here. Serbia is said to have yielded the last point in satisfying Bulgarian demands, and the Balkan League is on the eve of being renewed. This will put an entirely new phase in the southeastern theatre of war and mark a decisive epoch for Turkey.

After the last Balkan war, Bulgaria, defeated, lost a large part of her conquests in the first war against Turkey. "Old Serbia," which included the greater part of the vilayets of Macedonia, was awarded to Serbia. It is the return of this territory which Bulgaria demands as the price of joining Serbia, Montenegro and Greece in the present war against the Teutonic nations and Turkey. The allies for weeks have been urging Serbia to agree to this concession.

Serbia's reply to the note of the allies is expected to reach London today and it is stated in official circles that it will concede the main points of Bulgaria's demands, which the allies have been urging upon Serbia in order to obtain the co-operation of the Bulgars.

RUNNING A CITY LIKE A BUSINESS

No. 5—How the People of Buffalo Have Capitalized Experience in Government

By M. M. WILNER.

One of the lessons that is particularly hard for Americans to learn is the value of experience in the administration of government. The democratic ideal often discounts experience altogether. When it is a question of managing a railroad or a manufacturing plant, every one recognizes that a man must learn something of the trade before he can direct the work of others successfully—that is, profitably. But when it comes to managing the corporations called governments, that is something which every citizen is supposed to know how to do by instinct. The majority of the experiments, however, go to prove that the green man in public office wastes a great deal of time and money before he learns his work.

More and more as governmental corporations, national, state or city, have grown larger, the actual work of managing them has fallen into the hands of the more experienced men. The first-termer in Congress or a State Legislature rarely is able to accomplish anything. The same is true of men in city governments.

There is plenty of room for debate as to whether the American people have suffered the more from too much, or too little experience on the part of their office holders. That, however, is apart from the main proposition that the complicated work of a public office has to be learned before it can be properly done. Clean sweeps in a city or other government by which an old gang is turned out and a new gang put in sometimes produces reforms; more often they lead to blunders and failure and a discouraged reaction on the part of the people.

This is another of the causes of misgovernment which Buffalo has tried to eliminate in her commission charter. There will be no more clean sweeps in Buffalo's local politics after the charter is in operation. The terms of the commissioners are made to overlap, so there always will be at least two commissioners who have had two years' experience.

The present mayor, who was elected in 1913, will serve out his term, which expires in 1917. Of the four commissioners who are to be elected next fall the one who receives the smallest number of votes will have to take a two-year term. Consequently there will be two vacancies in the commission or five to be filled at the election in 1917. After that, all commissioners will have four-year terms. Three of those elected next fall will serve till the end of 1919. Under the state constitution city elections can be held only in odd-numbered years. The alternation in Buffalo, after this year, will be first two commissioners, then three, and so on as long as the charter remains in force.

Aside from the advantage of always having men on the commission who have learned the work, this plan has the further and even greater merit of making a very short city ballot. There never can be more than three city offices to be filled at one election, and every alternate election there can be only two. And there never can be on the official ballot more than two candidates for each office. At the election of 1913 Buffalo elected eight city officials, and there were four full tickets on the ballot. Often the number has been greater.

(*No. 6 will be published tomorrow.*)

(Copyright, 1915, by S. S. McClure.)

STATE AWARDS TODAY FIRST STREET PAVING CONTRACT; WHO WINS?

The contract for the paving of First st. between Rochester st. and Broadway, will be awarded by the State Department of Highways at Albany today. The specifications call for paving 34 feet wide for .36 of a mile, but the recent plans of the Board of Public Works to pave the street 38 feet wide will necessitate another agreement with the contractor who is awarded the work.

It is understood that several local firms have bid for the work. Edward Styring, who is constructing the bridges over the Hunter tail race and Waterhouse creek on Sixth st., has entered bids for other sections of paving in the northern part of the state, and he has been named as one of the bidders on the local work. The local board expects the work to begin about September 1.

SCHOOLBOY SOLDIERS, PLAN OF MITCHEL

Plattsburg, Aug. 26.—"I believe the boys in the New York public schools should have a military training. I shall consult with General Wood on the subject when I return to camp," said Soldier Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, who was here on a day's furlough from Plattsburg yesterday.

The Mayor made the announcement at his Riverside Drive home, where he conferred with city officials.

"I have been studying the Swiss system, which requires a certain amount of military training for every boy," he said. "While I did not say it should be adopted here I shall certainly discuss this and other plans with the Board of Education and see if we cannot arrive at a practicable system of our own. I think General Wood can give me the advice I want and on my final return to the city I hope to have a scheme ready for submission to the educational department."

WEATHER FORECAST.

Probable showers; partly cloudy tonight and Friday, with north winds.

TEMPLARS DECLARE FOR SUFFRAGE AND URGE ACTIVITY

October 12 Distinguished as Poster Day, to Display Fruits of Intemperance Throughout State—Same Officers Were Elected This Afternoon.

The cause of equal suffrage found another strong supporter this morning when the Grand Lodge of Good Templars in convention at the Odd Fellows' temple, placed itself on record as favoring suffrage for women, and asked that all members of the organization work and vote for the passage of the suffrage amendment this fall. The convention considers enfranchisement of women one of the best means of advancing the temperance cause.

A large attendance of delegates was present this morning at 10 o'clock when the convention was called to order by Dr. Garrett V. Johnson, Grand Chief Templar. The convention will close today and the program called for the election of state officers this morning, but owing to the pressure of other routine business, the election has been deferred until this afternoon, and will take place soon after the convention is called to order at 2:30 o'clock. The consensus of opinion points to a re-election of most of the incumbent officers, who have distinguished themselves during their terms by hard, earnest work in advancing the interests of the order.

October 12 has been set apart as Poster Day, and on that date the various committees appointed will superintend the display of posters throughout the state, showing the fruits of intemperance. These posters will be distributed throughout the state and will be placed conspicuously in public places.

It is interesting to note that the resolution that the organization favors woman suffrage received unanimous support, and is in accordance with the policy of the order ever since its institution, as it is the first organization of the sort which has always admitted women to equal rights with the men.

Hearty Resolutions Passed

The report of the Resolutions Committee as presented by Rev. Harry G. Greensmith, P. G. C. T., follows:

Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge:

Your Committee on Resolutions desires to place itself on record, and in doing so, we believe we also express your feelings, when we feebly attempt in resolution to express our appreciation and debt of gratitude to the members of Fulton City Lodge No. 88 and to the citizens of Fulton, for the splendid arrangements which they made for our coming and for the painstaking care they have exercised in ministering to our comforts and needs while here. We have been splendidly entertained, we have been royally treated, we never had a more convenient place of meeting and, in fact, old Sol himself has contributed to our pleasure in no small manner, as he battled with and successfully overcome old Jupiter Pluvius. When we met a few years ago in Watertown we found it a town without water. A sign greeted us as we entered the the city, "Welcome Rainmakers." No sooner had we settled down to business before the rains descended and the floods came and the Grand Lodge received "showers of blessings" from the Watertown civic fathers.

Today we are in session in the City of Fulton—a full town. For weeks and weeks, we are informed, rains have descended, the floods have come, the valleys are full. But our coming has seemingly checked the floods, and once again we are receiving a civic benediction as the "city fathers" are singing our praises.

We also desire to express our pleasure in meeting and for receiving the well-informed greeting which his honor, the Mayor, Dr. Fox, gave to us last Tuesday night. We see a bright day dawning. The day is speedily approaching when all mayors will not only be well informed of the onward march of the water wagon which in its rapid flight is crossing continents faster than any automobile can scorch, and covering the seas faster than the fastest Zeppelin yet made; we see the day coming when all embryonic mayors and all others desiring political preferment, will step more lively than any New Yorker steps in order to catch up to the water-wagon in its lightning march of triumph.

We recognize the laborious endeavors of the leaders of the First Baptist church in meeting the needs of the inner man and we hereby extend to them our appreciation of their kind ministries to us.

The use of this beautiful hall in which we are meeting is granted to us through the courtesy of another fraternal order, the I. O. O. F. Other courtesies have been extended to us by the Daughters of Rebecca. We should be indeed ungrateful if we did not also express to these kindred humanitarian organizations our fraternal greetings and reciprocal desire for their progress, and our heartfelt debt of gratitude for favors granted.

We cannot close these pleasing duties without expressing our appreciation to the trustees of the First M. E. church for the use of their building for our public meetings, and to those who so kindly contributed to successful program of the meeting.

To Bro. Willard O. Wylie, N. G. Secretary, we add only this additional word to the vote of appreciation expressed yesterday. Bro. Wylie is always a welcome visitor. But we have come to look upon our N. G. S. as a friend, one of us, rather than as a mere visitor. But we hereby place ourselves again on record as under added obligations because of his presence at this session and for that masterly address given at our annual public meeting.

To our musical directors, Bro. A. S. Bowerman and Sisters Celia Highbie and Anna Wellman, for their exceedingly helpful ministry in conducting

(Continued on Page Four)

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 60 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, *President and Editor*
M. S. BRAUN, *Secretary and Assistant Editor*
W. H. MERRIAM, *Treasurer*

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Thursday, August 26, 1915.

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

Good Business.

"Americans have four great and good habits upon which their present prosperity is established. These habits are: Health habit, study habit, work habit and play habit." That is what Yozo Nomura, Japanese commissioner to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, said when he returned to Yokohanna from San Francisco and reported to the Japanese business men upon his trip. Yozo Namma is, obviously enough, a diplomat With Americans, he continues, "business is no longer exploitation, but service. The American principle is that business prospers when it answers the needs of the people and enhances human happiness." We don't reprint these compliments because they are deserved; they aren't. And yet, after writing these words we picked up a copy of the directions given to their employes by an ice company in the West:

Be courteous. Remember every iceman is supposed to be a thief until he has proved his honesty.

And again this gleam of advice: If the iceman "happens" to cut the piece a litte short, he should confess to his customer, "and then bring a larger piece next time and draw her attention to that, also" Perhaps the Japanese diplomat isn't so wrong after all: "No longer exploitation, but service." * * * Think it over.—Collier's Weekly.

Make Room for Him.

Make room for the political leader with the foresight and courage openly to espouse the cause of business big and little.

Make way for the legislator, the governor and president whose most earnest effort shall not be to win the favor of voters of any class but to reduce the burden of the taxpayers, and thus win the votes of all classes

Makew ay for the leader who shall have the nerve to oppose schemes of new taxation and to demand that public expenditures be kept within the public income.

Make room for the leader who will declare against every new fad to burden the taxpayers, who will show partiality neither to capital nor labor, to sociologists nor socialists, but who will stand in the old-fashioned way for the bill of human rights embodied in the constitution of the United States and in the Declaration of Independence.

The need of the hour is for this kind of a man. When he appears above the horizon, there will be a scattering of the cheap demagogues, selfish place hunters, bogus reformers and imitation uplifters who are occupying the center of the stage as well as the tops of the soap boxes and barrel heads at street corners.—Leslie's Weekly.

Your appetite for fresh-every-day rolls increases every time you eat the Black company's article. adv

A trial subscription for The Evening Times costs little and gives you much in return. It is the people's paper. adv

Rubbish In City Parks.

A vigorous campaign has been instituted in New York city against the throwing of rubbish in city parks Mayor Mitchel, Police Commissioner Woods and the park commissioners instituted the crusade, and the city magistrates have co-operated, with good results. Numbers of malefactors in this respect have been admonished, while others have been arrested and fined. A great improvement has resulted, and the arrests now are few and far between.

Dr. William T. Hornaday, director of Bronx Zoological park, gives the following testimony:

"For fifteen years we have been trying to educate the persons who come to the zoological park on Sundays into the knowledge that the park was not built for a big rubbish can. Now on Monday the park employees can put all the peanut shells into a silk hat and the waste paper into a receptacle just as small. The result is very satisfactory."

JUST REMINDING YOU

A recent editorial in this newspaper discussed the merits of the Smith-Hughes Bill which is designed for National Aid to Vocational Education. It was pointed out that the passage of this bill means golden worth to Fulton, and urged that every local person interested in the future educational training in this county write our congressman, Luther W. Mott of Oswego, an approval of this bill.

This bill is an important measure and if any person is "toasting his toes" instead of acting it is hoped another reminder will not be necessary. To "Do It Now" is to write Congressman Mott your approval. Every little aid will strengthen the movement for efficient men and women. When we realize that in this country 93 per cent. of the children leave school before the age of fourteen or earlier it is time we recognize this fact. Let us do something to keep our hundreds of Fulton kiddies, that universal efficiency will mark the banner when their school days are done and finished.

The Smith-Hughes Bill has the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor and the National Association of Manufacturers, also the American Bankers' Association as well as many other leading bodies.

Do it for Fulton; send Congressman Mott your approval. Do it now; the cost will be one cent or two and the satisfaction guaranteed is one hundred per cent.

YOUR MONEY

To the members of the Y. M. C. A. of this country James J. Hill recently delivered a plain, farmer-like talk on thrift. It was full of good things.

Getting down to the individual, he said:

"It requires strength of character to save and to store." And, by way of elaboration:

"The thrifty young fellow may be looked at askance by his associates. The description 'tight-wad' is heard—not always spoken below the breath. He sees his equals participating in all the amusements which the present day makes the main business of life. To do as others do will take all or more than his income.

"The young man," said Mr. Hill, "who puts off until he is earning a larger income or has satisfied some present want, or for any other reason, the effort to spare and accumulate is pretty sure never to begin unless under the pressure of misfortune."

The starting of a thrift fund is hard; the accumulation of the first $100 is slow. The actual income from a saved $100 is small—about $5 a year. But when the owner of the $100 has it, and begins to think of it as an income-producing fund, he will surely develop the ambition to make it grow.

Can you save $100 this year? If you will, thef und will earn enough next year to give you a day or two of vacation, or finance one of your real needs. But remember Mr. Hill's words:

"Thrift is not a virtue of tomorrow, but of today."—John M. Oskinson, in N. Y. Globe.

CAMPAIGN TO LOWER PRICES FOR PEACHES

New York, Aug. 26.—Asserting that housewives are not buying peaches as formerly because of prices demanded by retail dealers are exorbitant, Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the Housewives' League of No. 25 West Forty-fifth street, began a campaign for the cheapening of the prices yesterday. Mrs. Heath states that, owing o the excessive demands of fruit dealers, the peach market is stagnant, with the result that producers are letting their peaches rot on the trees.

Mrs. Heath suggests, as a remedy for improving the market and for overcoming the rapacity of the retail dealers who charge any price the traffic will bear, that housewives buy peaches by the basket at wholesale and preserve those not needed for the table.

Owing to the small market only eighty carloads of peaches came to New York yesterday. Free lectures upon the subject will be delivered at the headquarters of the league.

The time to change your living place is before the fall rush begins. Advertise your wants in The Evening Times.

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
Surety Bonds of All Kinds
Real Estate Loans
FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122

SOCIETY FOLK START POTATO AND MILK FAD

Southampton, L. I., Aug. 26.—Fourteen women of the Southampton colony have started a new fad, namely a "Potato and Milk Dinner Party Once a Week."

It originated with the members of a fashionable bridge club that meets every Tuesday. Some one decided that Southampton women eat too much. Last week Mrs. Albert Boardman issued formal invitation to members of the club to attend the first attempt at self-sacrifice.

When the fourteen guests surrounded the table, groaning with—beautiful decorations—to each was served a beautifully baked potato and a refreshing glass of cold milk.

Angel Food, Sponge Cake, Crullers and Pies at Keller & Wilson's. adv

DEEDS FILED YESTERDAY.

The following deeds were filed yesterday in the Couny Clerk's office:

Raymond R. Gregg to John Parker, property in West First st., First ward, Oswego, $1,100.

Edmund Lewis to J. P. Miller, Jr., property in New Haven, terms private.

Maria R. S. Spooner to Patrick Harrigan, property in Phoenix, $1,000.

Archie Parker, et. al., to Lucie Spencer, property in Phoenix, $3,800.

Emma Hollenbeck to Ralph N. Dievendorf, property in Schroeppel, $1,000.

Strangle Education With Scholarship

By A. E. Winship, Editor of Journal of Education, Boston, Mass.

Standards are as essential as laws, and as vital as books of pedigree.

The significant feature of standardisation is knowing what is significant in standardization. There is no education that is not standardized; but overstandardization leads to collapse as surely as does overtraining for a college crew; and false standardization leads to disgrace and crime as definitely and in much the same way as buncoing weak, rich women into paying tens of thousands of dollars for de luxe books merely worth dollars on the promise that they can resell them at a fabulous advance.

The danger, and it is a great danger, is that men who are standardising, with millions behind them, are trying to strangle education with scholarship. These men have never seen that scholarship is no more education than a manikin is a man.

Education is a thing of life and scholarship is lifeless. Scholarship deals only with what has been; education deals wholly with what is and is to be. Scholarship faces our grandfathers; education faces our grandchildren.

These modern standardizers are afraid of education because it is alive. It may be uncomfortable. They do not like life because there are all sorts of dangers in anything alive. For instance, a manikin never has blood poison, fever, pneumonia or any other ailment. It can be kept in a closet without danger of petrifaction. It is a beautiful thing to look at, illustrates delightfully, lasts forever.

Scholarship is standardized to death because it deals with the dead. Standardizers have opposed every new idea, and they always will. Standardizers tried to prevent anyone's believing that the earth rotated.

They crucified Jesus, imprisoned Paul, and they drove Sammelweis to insanity in Vienna less than sixty years ago because he reduced the death rate in childbirth from 12 in 100 to 3 in 100 by insisting that the physician should wash his hands before he attended the patient. Standardized physicians insisted that this was a reflection upon the standardization.

They positively refused to do so simple a thing as that because it was new. Sammelweis and his school reduced the death rate so low that they persecuted him to insanity. There was nothing in their scholarship that suggested clean hands.

They fought Pasteur like fiends incarnate because he was conquering hydrophobia, and they fiercely assailed Lister because his theory of treatment was not of their standards.

But all the standardizers of the past were harmless as compared with those of today, because they merely had the gravitation of human nature and inherited prejudice to overcome, while today limitless millions are put in the hands of men for use in strangling every new idea that breathes in an educational institution.

A professor who prefers education to scholarship realizes that the almshouse threatens him while a luxurious old age might await him. An institution that prefers live education to dead scholarship sees its doom.

The standardization of today is a wolf in sheep's clothing. It is using every art and device of bribery to deceive the public. Under the pretense that they are protecting the public from youthful inconstancy the advocates of standardization are infusing germs of senility.

To standardize in the right direction, standardize nothing backward, but standardize everything forward and upward.

The Cellar Hole and the Sewer Hole

By HERBERT KAUFMAN

Author of "Do Something! Be Something!"

A COAL cart stopped before an office building in Washington and the driver dismounted, removed the cover from a manhole, ran out his chute, and proceeded to empty the load. An old negro strolled over and stood watching him. Suddenly the black man glanced down and immediately burst into a fit of uncontrollable laughter, which continued for several minutes. The cart driver looked at him in amusement. "Say, Uncle," he asked, "do you always laugh when you see coal going into a cellar?" The negro sputtered around for a few moments and then, holding his hands to his aching sides, managed to say, "No, sah, but I jest busts when I sees it goin' down a sewer."

The advertiser who displays lack of judgment in selecting the newspapers which carry his copy often confuses the sewer and the cellar.

All the money that is put into newspapers isn't taken out again, by any means. The fact that all papers possess a certain physical likeness, doesn't necessarily signify a similarity in character, and it's character in a newspaper that brings returns. The editor who conducts a journalistic sewer finds a different class of readers than the publisher who respects himself enough to respect his readers.

What goes into a newspaper largely determines the class of homes into which the newspaper goes. An irresponsible, scandal-mongering, muck-raking sheet is certainly not supported by the buying classes of people. It may be perused by thousands of readers, but such readers are seldom purchasers of advertised goods.

It's the clean-cut, steady, normal-minded citizens who form the bone and sinew and muscle of the community. It's the sane, self-respecting, dependable newspaper that enters their homes and it's the home sale that indicates the strength of an advertising medium.

No clean-minded father of a family wishes to have his wife and children brought in contact with the most maudlin and banal phases of life. He defends them from the sensational editor and the unpleasant advertiser. He subscribes to a newspaper which he does not fear to leave about the house.

Therefore, the respectable newspaper can always be courted upon to produce more sales than one which may even own a larger circulation but whose distribution is among unprofitable citizens.

You can no more expect to sell goods to people who haven't money than you can hope to pluck oysters from rose-bushes.

It isn't the number of readers reached, but the number of readers whose purses can be reached, that constitutes the value of circulation. It's one thing to arouse their attention, but it's a far different thing to get their money. The mind may be willing, but the pocketbook may be weak.

If you had the choice of a thousand acres of desert land or a hundred acres of oasis, you'd select the fertile spot, realizing that the larger tract had less value because it would be less productive.

The advertiser who really understands how he is spending his money takes care that he is not pouring his money into deserts and sewers.

(Copyright.)

MUSICIANS FORM INTO CONCERT COMPANY

The Oswego Times announces the formation of a concert company, whose members comprise Mr. Robert Seeley Kelsey, tenor, of the Grace church choir; Miss Rena Farnham, Miss Elsie Farnham and Mr. Charles Bortel, violinist. A series of recitals is promised the various towns and cities of this county this winter.

The consistent advertiser wins in the end. It may cost a dollar to get a dollar, but the deal wins prestige.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

GLENWOOD FARM
Milk, Cream and Commercial Buttermilk
Our bottles are washed by steam
Our milk bottled on Farm of
FRED VOGELGSANG
Phone 2510

DRESSMAKING
Promptly and Neatly Done
Prices Reasonable
412 Hannibal st. Fulton, N. Y.

Steamer CITY OF FULTON
Freight & Packet Service
Runs daily between Fulton and Syracuse
Leave Fulton, 5:15 a. m.
Arrive Syracuse, 11 a. m.
Leave Syracuse, 2:50 p. m.
Capt. C. S. Burleigh

D. EDWIN BALSLEY
Public Accountant and Auditor
401 Daniel Building
433 S. Salina st. Syracuse N. Y.

OUR OLD LIBERTY BELL.

Text From Which the Inscription It Bears Was Taken.

For fifty years after that July day in 1776, when the old bell rang out its memorable message, it continued to be rung on every festival and anniversary. It was rung on Feb. 22, 1832, in honor of the centennial of the birth of Washington. While being tolled on the morning of July 8, 1835, in memory of Chief Justice Marshall, who had died two days before, the old relic suddenly cracked. On Washington's birthday, 1843, an attempt was made to ring it, but the bell has since been mute.

Finally it was removed from its position in the tower to a lower story, and later it was placed on its original timbers in the vestibule of the statehouse in a prominent position immediately beneath where a larger bell, presented to Philadelphia in 1866, now proclaims the passing hours.

To Isaac Norris, the speaker of the colonial assembly, is ascribed the honor of having originally suggested the prophetic words from Leviticus xxv, 10, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof," which were cast on the bell. The reason for the selection of this text at a time when there was not the slightest thought of a break with the mother country has been a subject of much conjecture, but the true reason is apparent when the full text is read, "And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year and proclaim liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof." In selecting the text the Quakers had in mind the arrival of William Penn and their forefathers in America.—Christian Herald.

Your Wants
Made Known in
THE EVENING TIMES
Reach Nearly 16,000 Eyes Each Day

PRICES:
One Word, one time, 1 Cent
One Word, 3 times, 2 Cents
One Word, 6 times, 3 Cents
CASH WITH ORDER

LOVE LINKED WITH DEATH.

Where Women Propose and if Rejected Must Kill Themselves.

In the Pacific ocean, between Fiji, New Guinea, New Caledonia and the continent of Australia, lies the Melanesian group of islands, where head hunters and cannibals abound. Strange and grewsome as are many of the customs of the tribes, there are some that are most romantic. For instance, on the island of Tucopia the women propose marriage instead of the men.

When a girl of Tucopia sees a man whom she thinks she would like to have for her husband she does not rush up to him and ask him to marry her. On the contrary, she gives the subject deep thought and often the man a most careful investigation before she "pops the question." The reason is that his answer spells life or death to her.

It is a tribal law that any woman who has been refused must forthwith kill herself. Therefore a woman asks a man's hand only when she feels sure that his answer will be the happy one.

Many are the strange and seemingly inexplicable questions with which the women of Tucopia ply the stranger who cannot realize the personal motive back of the solicitude of the dusky belles who inquire if he is married or not and the state of his wife's health. Romances are consequently very apt to turn out in happy marriage.

But there have been innumerable instances when a poor girl, smitten by the newcomer's charms, has been compelled to kill herself because the man with whom she has fallen in love has had to refuse to marry her.

Baldness with the women of Tucopia is a sign of beauty, and never until she is bald does a Tucopia woman become fully convinced that she is really lovely.

But, bald or not, she takes great care whom she asks to marry her, for the tribal law has never been known to fail. If a rejected woman does not kill herself she is executed under the most dishonorable conditions by the leaders of the tribe.—Buffalo News.

Color Legibility.

In London recently more than a thousand persons participated in tests that gave these average comparative distances at which signs of same size and lettering, but of different color combinations, were readable:

	Feet.		Feet.
Black on yellow.	375	Yellow on black..	352
Green on white...	367	Black on white..	351
Red on white.....	364	White on red....	350
Blue on white....	364	White on green..	341
White on blue....	357	White on black..	340

A Matter of Doubt.

"So Dolblay has decided to get married?"

"I merely said that he was going to get married. Whether the decision was made by Dolblay or his fiancee or some member of his or her family, I am in no position to state."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Adventurers and dictators have almost always found Mexico City too slippery to hold for long.

Heretofore summers have been known to do the "comeback" act well into October.

The new June brides are just now hearing things about "mother's kind" of cooking.

LOYALTY TO OUR COMMUNITY

AM I A LOYAL CITIZEN?
DO I PERFORM A FAIR SHARE OF MY DUTIES TOWARD THE COMMUNITY IN WHICH I LIVE?

Let us discuss the subject, fairly and openly.

In the first place, we each owe something to our community. We each derive benefits and profits because of our association with the community of which we are each a part, making us each responsible for a fair proportion of the cost of maintaining the support of the community.

The physical responsibility is represented by the taxes we pay. Too many of us are satisfied with the perfunctory performance of that part—leaving the moral responsibility to others.

In other words, WE ARE TOO EASILY INCLINED TO BELIEVE THAT THE PAYMENT OF OUR TAXES RELIEVES US FROM ANY AND ALL RESPONSIBILITIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMUNITY IN WHICH WE LIVE.

We are inclined to forget that the many comforts and conveniences, both in a social and a business way, which we find in our community, are ours because of our association with our kind; with others who have invested their dollars and their efforts here, just as we have ourselves.

We expect our associates to be loyal to us and to our community and we, at least pretend, that we are loyal to them.

Are we loyal?

If we purchase our necessities and luxuries from mail order houses, we are not loyal to our associates in the community, because we then show no appreciation of their endeavors to supply the members of the community with these things. We are not helping our associates to maintain their establishments, which can be successfully operated only with our co-operation and support.

If we send our dollars out of town—to the mail order houses—we can only expect that the time will quickly come when we must send to the mail order houses for everything we require, because it is only natural that our local business houses will become discouraged if we do not patronize them and buy our merchandise from them, and go out of business.

Even now we note that the stocks of some local stores have been restricted to such things as must be bought to comply with emergencies, for the reason that our citizens send to the big cities, to the mail order houses, for so many of the goods which should be found on the shelves of our local stores. And it will be but natural for our business men to continue to restrict their stocks to the merchandise which our citizens do not find it convenient to buy from the mail order houses until we will awaken some day to a realization of the fact that we must send away for practically everything.

Then what will happen? We will discover that the mail order houses, finding little, if any competition for our business in our home community, will be the ones to profit, because we must then send to them for all we require in the way of merchandise.

It is not impossible, although it is admittedly improbable, that when the mail order houses shall have driven competition from the field by eliminating our local merchants, with our aid, foolishly tendered through our sending orders away from home, that there will be a readjustment of prices so that we must pay more for the things we buy. At any rate, we should be compelled to pay whatever prices the mail order houses might choose to charge us, with no competition against them to protect us.

At any rate, we are really trying to cut our own throats when we send our money away from home. Loyalty means more than a mere perfunctory appreciation of the efforts of our local merchants to supply our necessities, for it means that we are conserving our own interests and protecting ourselves against the exactions of monopoly. We are fighting for our own protection against the conditions which are bound to come unless we help our local storekeepers to maintain their business relations with us and to stand between us and the big mail order concerns which are lying in wait to take their business away and compel us to send to the big cities for everything we require in merchandise.

When we pay our dollars to our associates in the community, the storekeepers, let us do it cheerfully and with a feeling that we are providing for our future welfare. Let us forget the attractive and often misleading descriptions in the catalogues of the mail order houses and remember the kindly, friendly spirit of our local dealers who strive earnestly to merit our trade and who, when everything has been carefully analyzed, give us much better service and more satisfaction in the end than we can expect from the mail order house where every customer is known merely as a number and every shipment a mere mechanical transaction made at the convenience of an underpaid employe.

LOYALTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

BIGGEST CROP IN WORLD'S HISTORY

1915 Record In United States Surpasses All Others.

$1,135,100,000 FOR WHEAT

Of This Huge Sum It Is Said That the Farmers Will Get $960,000,000—All Products Except Apples Show Tremendous Increase In Bulk and Value. The Government's Figures.

YIELD, BUSHELS.

	Aug. 1, 1915.	Change from 1914 final.
Wheat	966,000,000	+ 72,000,000
Corn	2,918,000,000	+245,000,000
Oats	1,402,000,000	+300,340,000
Barley	217,000,000	+ 22,047,000
Rye	44,000,000	+ 1,000,000
Flax	18,000,000	+ 2,441,000
Rice	30,000,000	+ 6,351,000
Buckwheat ..	18,000,000	+ 1,000,000
Tobacco	†1,083,000,000	+†48,321,000
Potatoes	421,000,000	+ 18,821,000
Apples	205,000,000	− 48,000,000
Peaches	60,000,000	+ 6,000,000
Hay	*75,000,000	+ *5,000,000
† Pounds.	* Tons..	

The total value of this year's food crops in the United States will be over $5,300,000,000. Of this total wheat makes up $1,135,100,000, corn $1,750,000,000, oats $841,000,000 and hay $975,000,000.

Uncle Sam's harvest for this year would—

Finance the construction of [illegible] Panama canals, complete and ready for operation, at an estimated cost of $400,000,000 apiece.

Pay for the cost of the whole European war for more than three months.

Build the United States a fleet of 310 super-Dreadnoughts at $17,000,000 per ship.

The actual quantities of grain and forage involved would feed every soldier under arms in Europe and supply grain and forage for their horses for rather more than ten years and would similarly feed the entire United States army for nearly 2,000 years.

This year's wheat crop in the United States will probably form one-fourth of the world's total, the year's corn crop three-fourths of the world's total and the oats crop nearly one-third of the world's total.

No nation in the history of the world ever harvested a crop remotely to be compared, either in bulk or in value, with the harvest of grain and fruit which the farmers of the United States are preparing to gather. A large part of it will be sold to Europe's hungry and fighting millions.

Remarkable as was the crop of 1914, in itself far excelling all previous records, the reports of the experts of the department of agriculture show that the harvest of 1915 will exceed it in almost every particular. The apple yield alone among important products will fall below the 1914 harvest.

The wheat harvest this fall may possibly, for the first time in the history of the country, go above a billion bushels. The present and conservative estimates of the department of agriculture call for a yield of 966,000,000 bushels. On the markets experts on prices calculate this crop will stand the country in about $1,135,100,000. The farmers are expected to put $960,000,000 of this directly in their own pockets.

Due to Big Acreage.

The increase in the wheat crop is practically entirely due to the increased acreage under cultivation this year, as the average yield per acre is expected to fall slightly below that of last year, being put at 16.3 bushels to the acre, where last year's yield was 16.6 bushels to the acre.

The corn crop, like the wheat, is threatening to pass another memorable mark by turning out 3,000,000,000 bushels, the advance estimate now being 2,918,000,000 bushels. This is an increase over last year's yield of 245,000,000 bushels. Marketed at 60 cents a bushel, this crop will be worth $1,750,800,000 to the country.

The expansion of the corn crop is due at once to increased acreage under cultivation, and to a better yield per acre, the acre yield having been increased, in spite of the wet weather, from 25.8 bushels to 26.7 bushels. This crop will probably represent close to three-fourths the world's total production.

The oat crop, the third of the three great leaders, has increased over last year's record by nearly 25 per cent, the figures being for this year 1,402,000,000 bushels; for last year, 1,141,000,0000 bushels. Placed on the market the crop will bring, it is estimated, about $841,200,000. Thus these three crops alone represent a marketable addition to the nation's wealth of nearly $4,000,000,000.

Other Record Harvests.

The year's barley crop will, it is estimated, amount to 217,000,000 bushels, or 22,000,000 more than last year; the rye crop has been increased from 43,000,000 to 44,000,000 bushels; the rice crop from 24,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels. Eighteen million bushels of buckwheat have been raised, as against 17,000,000 in 1914.

Smokers will be pleased to know that the department of agriculture estimates that there will be harvested 1,083,000,000 pounds of tobacco in the United States, where but 1,035,000,000 pounds were gathered in 1914.

LONDON MEAT PRICES SOAR.

Frozen Beef Up 74 Per Cent Since Last Year—Frozen Mutton Fifty.

Great increases in the prices of meat are disclosed in the report of the superintendent of the London central market. He says the supply of meats of all kinds for July, 1915, at the market totaled 29,702 tons as compared with 36,833 tons in July, 1914.

The price of fresh beef increased 43 per cent, while that of frozen beef increased 74 per cent. Fresh mutton increased 13 per cent and frozen mutton 50 per cent.

Her Picture Lands Position.

Picture spoke for itself when Pennsylvania girl applied for job in Metuchen (N. J.) high school, and board engaged her without reading her application.

The Russians can retreat and retreat without risk of backing off on to neutral soil.

A Judge's Decision.

Under the arbitration laws of Australia courts have the power to order that preference be given unionists by employers. In a recent case Judge Cussen of the arbitration court ruled: "I give preference to unionists in this case because I am convinced that the man who gives a considerable portion of his time each week and a considerable portion of his earnings each week to try to improve the conditions in which he lives is justly entitled to more consideration than the man who remains outside and will not give a portion of his time or a fraction of his money to better the conditions of himself and those who are dependent upon his earnings."

Pass Mothers' Pension Bill.

The Wisconsin state assembly has passed the mothers' pension bill, which compels all counties to appropriate aid for dependent children and permits them to be cared for by the mother's relatives or friends in the discretion of the county judge. A monthly aid of $15 for the first child and $10 for the second child is allowed.

Labor Temple Assured.

The Labor Temple Building association of Dallas, Tex., has signed a contract for the construction of a labor temple in the city. The building will have three stories and a basement and will cost $48,000.

NOTES OF LABOR.

The Pond Machine Tool company of Plainfield, N. J., was granted a wage increase of 10 per cent with the eight hour day to its 800 employees.

Wage differences between the elevated lines of Chicago and their operators will be arbitrated, just as the surface line difficulties were settled.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor will conduct an investigation of the capsizing of the steamer Eastland at Chicago with a loss of hundreds of lives.

Nearly 7,000 men benefited by general increases in wages announced by the Standard Oil company for its employees in its three plants in New Jersey. The increase averages about 10 per cent.

The Colt Firearms Manufacturing company of Hartford, Conn., recently announced a generous bonus to its employees, and the Locomobile Company of America, at Bridgeport, announced that it would share profits with its men.

HOME TOWN HELPS

PROPER CARE OF THE LAWN

Grass Plat Must Never Be Neglected If Home Is to Have a Proper Appearance.

One of the most important duties on the home place during the summer is the care of the lawn. There is nothing about a place that makes so much for general attractiveness as a well cared for lawn.

Many people make the mistake of keeping the lawn cut too close. In that case the grass roots are exposed to hot sun and drying winds during the summer. Cut the lawn frequently, but do not set the machine too close. To keep the lawn looking clean at all times have a grass-catcher attachment on the mower. A careful watch for weeds on the lawn should be kept. Cut them out well below the surface with an old knife as soon as they are large enough to be seen.

A roller on the lawn is advisable, but it should be used with care. Lawns that have been rolled for a long time are likely to become over-rolled; there is surface cohesion or close-packing of the top soil, which prevents the admission of air and healthy root development. The remedy is the use of the spiked tamper. A home-made one may be made by taking a piece of two-inch plank, some 12x12-inch timber and inserting four-inch spikes an inch and a half or two inches apart. Bore holes a little smaller than the spikes before driving them in, to prevent splitting the wood. Perforate the whole surface thoroughly with this, give a top dressing, lightly rake it in and water the whole thoroughly late in the afternoon.

HAVE TOP SASH SCREENED

May Be Considered Small Matter, But Is Always Advisable—Advice for Prospective Builder.

Don't forget that you may at some time want to open the top sash of the window, and that flies and mosquitoes are not particular as to through which sash they enter; therefore have the screen run from top to bottom of the window; to do this, side springs will be necessary in the screen frames, but they will cost little more than a screen which can be used only from the bottom sash and which is little better than no screen at all.

Don't forget that there will never be a better time to build than the present; materials of all kinds are cheaper than they have been for several years, and as soon as the European war is over there is sure to be a sharp advance in prices.

Don't say you can't build now because you have not enough money; if you have a little, the co-operative banks and building associations will loan you the balance needed upon terms under which you can pay for the house in monthly installments which would be no more than you would ordinarily be paying for rent.—Exchange.

The City Beautiful.

A one-time mayor of New York, George B. McClellan, said: "In a self-governing community, the ultimate object of the government is the happiness of the governed. Something more is needed to make the happy city than health and wealth and wisdom. The city healthy, the city wealthy, and the city wise, may excite satisfaction, complaisance and pride, but it is the city beautiful that compels and retains the love of people." When last the tree men of the South met at Riverside, in the music room of the famous Glenwood Mission inn, an illuminated sign stretched across the stage, which read: "Make your city beautiful and you will learn to love it."

Standards for Electric Service.

A representative of the United States bureau of standards has been in conference with the public-service commissions and managers of public-service corporations in various parts of the country. The information so obtained has been used in preparing the bureau's forthcoming circular on "Standards for Electric Service." Another representative of the bureau spent the entire month in the South, making measurements of street illumination and electric current in the street-lighting systems of a number of cities and towns. The results of the investigation will form the basis of a circular on street lighting.

Use Only Fire-Resisting Material.

There has been established in Cleveland, O., a society whose object is to disseminate information on the safe, sane and sanitary building of moderate-priced houses. This society recommends only such building materials as will resist the action of the elements, thus reducing to a minimum the fire hazard.

Shade Trees Improve Property.

It has been estimated that within the cities of New York state there are 20,000 miles of streets capable of sustaining a growth of 5,000,000 shade trees, which can be made worth $100,000,000 in increased property value.

Not an Expert in Ice.

"I'm so sorry the cream is sour," said young Mrs. Torkins.

"Everything in the refrigerator appears to be spoiled," commented her husband.

"It's the ice man's fault. He will bring around artificial ice, and I can't tell it from the genuine."—Washington Star.

It happens many times that we seem much deceived in others because we first deceived ourselves.

NEW AUTO RECORD SET

COAST TO COAST RUN MADE IN TWENTY-FOUR DAYS.

Mrs. Lillian Harris Has Moved Up the Mark for Woman Long Distance Drivers.

In making the coast-to-coast drive—New York to Los Angeles—in 24 days, Mrs. Lillian Harris of Redbank, N. J., is considered to have set a new record for woman drivers.

Carrying four other women as passengers, Mrs. Harris drove the entire distance of 4,950 miles without assistance. She reached her destination without mechanical or any other kind of difficulty. One of the things about which Mrs. Harris was particularly enthusiastic was the absence of fatigue during the tour, which she attributes to the smooth running of the car and the ease with which it was handled.

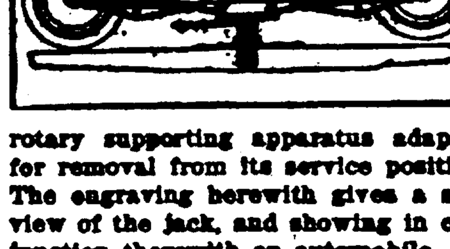
Out of the twenty-four days there were only four on which it was necessary to go into gears lower than high, the use of the intermediate and low gears being occasioned by encountering some unusually bad roads.

After the women have visited the San Diego exposition, toured southern California and have seen the San Francisco fair, they will begin the return trip overland, following the Lincoln highway.

ROTARY LIFTING AUTO JACK

Lifts Vehicle in One Operation and Provides for Swinging It Around on Own Axle.

This automobile jack, invented by a New York man, provides means for lifting a vehicle of the character indicated in one operation; provides means for rotating the vehicle about a self-contained center; and provides a



rotary supporting apparatus adapted for removal from its service position. The engraving herewith gives a side view of the jack, and showing in conjunction therewith an automobile, the same being supported in lifted position thereon.

Makes Poor Lubricant.

Frequent additions to the oil in the crank case are all right for a limited time only. When the oil gets saturated with mineral wear, and has also considerable gasoline which dips past the piston rings combined with it, it is a very poor lubricant.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT | POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT | POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

STOP--READ LISTEN--THINK

Mr. Taxpayer--Mr. Citizen--Mr. Voter:

Fulton's Tax Rate for 1915 was

$3.29 per hundred dollars of assessment for the East Tax District.

$3.54 per hundred dollars of assessment for the West Tax District.

Was this rate high enough?
Was it too high?
Answer: Yes, yes, yes
Do You Want a Lower Tax Rate?
Then:

Vote for Commission-Manager Form of Government on September 17th

and be sure of Efficiency in City Management and a LOWER TAX RATE.

(Signed) TAXPAYERS' COMMITTEE

MOVING BARS YOUR VOTE

If You Have Moved From District Where You Enrolled Last Year You Can't Vote at Primaries.

Now that primary day is a little less than a month away and some lively times are coming in political circles, the question of who is who when it comes to voting is agitating the minds of many seekers for office.

One of the questions which has been in controversy to some extent is whether a person who was enrolled last fall and who has moved out of the district in which he resided at the time of the enrollment is entitled to vote in the primaries. The law has been construed in both ways, some contending that a person who has moved out of the district has the right to vote while others interpret the law otherwise.

Attorney General E. E. Woodbury has, however, given an opinion which seems to settle all disputes in this regard. He rules that a voter who has moved out of the election district where he enrolled at the last election has no right to vote in the primaries this fall.

The impression that a voter who has moved has the right to vote seems to have grown out of the attempt which was made by the last Legislature to amend the Election Law so that voters who moved could vote. Considerable was said regarding the efforts of the supporters of the amendment at the time, but it was defeated and did not become a law. The only radical changes that were made at that time were in the matter of make-up and compensation of some election commissions and superintendents of election.

The ruling of Attorney General Woodbury seems to definitely settle the question regarding those who have a right to vote and those who enrolled but have since left the election district will not be able to participate in the primaries.

THE BIG SALE OF

WOOLNAP BLANKETS

Commences Tomorrow Morning at 9 O'Clock

Woolknap Bed Blankets in various colored plaids, white or grey, with borders; also white with deep colored borders, bound with wide silk of pink or blue.

Woolnaps, Values to $3.95

Your choice Tomorrow Morning at 9 O'clock only

$1.98

(See First Street Window.)

J. C. O'BRIEN

Those You Know

Mrs. Alexander McCollum and her daughter, Marie, are visiting relatives at Skaneateles and Auburn.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. M. Kevil of Chicago are guests of Mr. Bernard Burns of 508 Oneida st. Mr. Burns is Mrs. Kevil's brother.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Hudson of W. 5th st. are parents of a young son, born Tuesday.

* * *

An enjoyable and profitable evening was spent yesterday by the members of the Utoka Tribe Degree of Pocahontas. Following the business of the evening and the degree work exemplified on a class of candidates refreshments were served.

* * *

The Daughters of Liberty will picnic at Long Branch on Saturday.

* * *

Mexico village may have an extension school this winter, from Cornell University. About 40 farmers of the vicinity have expressed willingness to join the movement.

* * *

Miss Ada Thayer has returned from Skaneateles, where she has been the guest of friends.

* * *

The jinx which has been hovering about Fulton since St. Swithin's Day, July 15, is removed by order of Director Richardson of the Elks' band; therefore there need be no fear of a downpour of water to mar the pleasure of music lovers at tonight's East Side park concert.

* * *

Mrs. Henry De Forest of New York is the guest of local friends.

* * *

Miss Pearl Wilson of Mallory has been the guest of Miss Harriett Nicholas.

* * *

Miss Jennie Davis is entertaining Miss Blanch Stanley of Cape Vincent.

* * *

Miss Olga Catchpole of North Rose and Miss Leola Kelly of Wolcott are guests of the Misses Ruth and Susan Kezar.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Roy will entertain the Thursday Evening Euchre club tonight at their pretty home in East 4th st.

* * *

Miss Ruth Hobbs of Roselle Park, N. J., who has been visiting Miss May Brooker of East 1st st., has left for Saranac Lake, where she will spend a month before returning to her home. Miss Hobbs has spent most of the summer in Fulton and has been the honored guest at a number of social affairs given by friends of Miss Brooker.

* * *

Mrs. A. W. Miller and son, who were visiting relatives in Rochester st., have returned to their home at North Bay.

* * *

Miss Gertrude Battles of Ontario st. has returned home from a two weeks' vacation.

* * *

Miss Mary Smith of Broadway has been entertaining relatives from Syracuse.

* * *

Miss Lillian Waldhorn of Oneida st. returned home today from a vacation spent at Herkimer, Utica, Ilion and New York City. A cousin of Miss Waldhorn, Miss Lena Swartz, who is a nurse in Mt. Sinai hospital, New York City, returned to Fulton with Miss Waldhorn and will spend several weeks here.

* * *

Mr. H. Putnam Allen shows slight improvement today.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Wirt R. Barker are in Carthage.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Foster have gone to Atlantic City, where they will remain a week before returning to New York.

* * *

Miss Margaret Rice of Syracuse is visiting Mrs. De Witt Gardner of Oneida st.

* * *

Mr. A. M. Holah, a resident of upper Oneida st., has moved with his family to Cleveland, Ohio.

MISS PARMLEY ENTERTAINED LAST EVENING

Miss Nina Parmley, of North 6th st., entertained a number of friends at her home last evening. In addition to the rendering of musical selections by some of the guests, games were played and refreshments were erved. The invited guests included the Misses Lola Palmer, Edith Campbell, Lucy Mahannah, Mabel Falardeau, Ruby Parmley, Florence Moody and the Messrs. Fred Martin, Harold Martin, Percy Brace, Markey Pullen, Earl Dempsey, Frederick Castor and Lester Gillespie.

Want to know what the folks are doing? Then subscribe for The Evening Times. It tells you everything worth knowing about. adv

REVISION WANTED OF WAY TO MAKE MILK ANALYSIS

The Public Health Reports of the United States Public Health Service for August 13 publishes an article by Prof. H. W. Conn of Weslyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, on the discrepancies in the reports of analyses or supposedly identical samples of milk. This report, which is in considerable length, considers whether these discrepancies are due to the inevitable difficulties in bacteriological analyses, and the improvements which may be in the method of technique of such analyses.

In October, 1914, four of the large laboratories in New York City determined upon a co-operative test by which some of these questions could, if possible, be answered. The planning and co-ordinating of the whole series was in the hands of a referee, and the tests lasted seven months and involved something like 20,000 separate analyses by a variety of methods. The author concludes that the present standard methods of milk analysis are in need of revision; that individual analyses under the best conditions are subject to considerable variations so that no single count can be properly relied upon. The article contains 19 separate conclusions, and will doubtless prove of great value to those interested in the standardization of the purity of milk.

TOBACCO CROP TO BE BANNER ONE HERE

The inclement weather of the past few months has seemed to have no material effect on the tobacco crop in the vicinity of Baldwinsville, a large crop being assured. Yesterday several tobacco growers started harvesting the crop, and within a few days this year's growth will be put to drying.

MACHINIST AT GRANBY MILL SERIOUSLY ILL

Paul Latour, a machine tender at the Granby Paper Mills, was suddenly stricken with heart trouble yesterday afternoon and was removed to his home in West 2nd st. in a serious condition. Doctors Joy and Terpening have been in attendance and today Mr. Latour's condition was unchanged.

Cookies and cakes and all things baked by the Black company, fresh every day, at your grocer's. adv

CITY MAY COLLECT FOR STORAGE SPACE

Although the Board of Public Works expected action on the part of the Granby Paper Company, restraining the board from completing its plans in regard to Schenck st., no action has been taken by the company and the work of opening that thoroughfare for traffic is progressing this morning. Several loads of stone have been dumped upon the roadway and Superintendent of Works Ramsey expects to have the street ready for traffic in a few days.

The paper company used the street for storing its pulp wood until Tuesday, when a force of men employed by the city removed the wood in spite of the protest of Mr. J. Harry Howe, of the company. The Board of Public Works ordered the company to remove its wood some months ago, but the company declined to take any action. The city will attempt to collect for the labor of removing the wood.

LOCAL PEOPLE GIVEN FROGLEG DINNER PARTY

Last night a merry party of fifty local people journeyed to Syracuse where a frogleg dinner was given to the enjoyment of everybody and the especial delight of "Young Buck," one of the popular young men of this city, and who is said to be still suffering from ill effects. The dinner was given under the auspices of the M. W. A. of Syracuse.

Among those in the party were Mr. and Mrs. Oren Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Guile, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. John Barkley, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Blodgett, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Lilly and Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Roy.

WEATHER CONDITIONS FAVOR CONCERT TONIGHT

Everything is in readiness for the concert tonight at East Side park by the Elks' band and the weather today has given those in charge of the affair confidence that the concert three times postponed, will at last be held. A number of popular songs and a march, "Greater Fulton," by F. Jess Norton of the band will feature tonight's concert.

I. O. G. T. PASS RESOLUTIONS

(Continued from Page One)

the musical exercises of those services.

We are notu nmindful of the courtesies extended by the Victoria Paper Mills and we hereby express our sincere thanks for the interesting visit to their works.

Last, but not least, is our desire to express, though we are inadequate to the task of expressing our thanks to the Chamber of Commerce. A unique experience was ours yesterday when the Secretary of the Chamber entered our halls, greeted us with an additional word of greetings and then courteously presented each one of us with a souvenir aluminum folding cup "Made in Fulton." We appreciate the appropriateness of the gift and especially because of its nearness to the historic Oswego. May we not at this time, while the occasion is so fragrant, to memory, pass a vote of thanks for this great courtesy and at the same time breathe a prayer that the time may speedily come when the aluminum cup filled with the filtered water of old Oswego shall be the favorite beverage of the city instead of the intoxicating cup filled with pilfered concoctions which debase, debauch and destroys humanity.

Fraternally submitted,
Harry G. Greensmith,
Will A. Simons,
Mrs. Mansfield.

How to Treat the Sting.

To alleviate the stings given by summer insects first remove the sting with a needle if it is left in the wound; then press a key over the stung part tightly, thus forcing out the poison. Wash the wound and apply a liniment made of finely scraped chalk and olive oil mixed together to the thickness of cream.

Brass Cleaning.

For brasses that have become tarnished an excellent method of cleaning is to use equal parts of vinegar and salt. Smear thoroughly with the mixture, then let it dry on, and when thoroughly dry wash it off with hot, soapy water and polish dry with a soft flannel cloth.

WARNER'S STORE

Why not trade there? You will find it one of the best family stores in town. While we do not advertise to give goods away, we will sell you first-class groceries on as small a margin of profits as is consistent with safe business. You know that some goods are so cheap in quality that they are dear in price. We deliver goods and take orders when requested and we give valuable presents with tea and coffee; also movie coupons with each cash purchase.

THE WARNER GROCERY

OPPOSITE CITY HALL

The Victor-Victrola

is the Recognized Standard Among Talking Machines

It's perfect tone, which has never been improved upon; its classic beauty, its unlimited choice of selections—all these are arguments in favor of the Victor.

You can not get Victor Tone with Victor records except on the Victor Victrola. Why buy another machine which offers you no record selection?

The Victor-Victrola is within reach of every purse—

$15 to $350

BOGUE Piano Store

61 First Street

EFFICIENCY

ELECTRICITY IN THE HOME insures Household Efficiency—and surely it is just as important to use labor-saving devices in the house as in the office or factory.

We have some Great Bargains in Electric Household Helps at our office, 103 Oneida Street.

ELECTRIC IRONS WASHERS FANS
PERCOLATORS, GRILLS, STOVES, ETC.

THE ELECTRIC CO.
103 ONEIDA STREET

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

To Rent.—112 W. 3rd st. upper flat; 217 Cayuga st., lower flat; 406 W. 3rd st.; modern conveniences. E. Meigs Wells, 217 Cayuga st. 214

Room to Rent.—Quiet, refined neighborhood; central location; man preferred. Mail reply to Y, Times office. tf

Pianos Tuned, Repaired and Regulated.—For sale, a slightly used piano at a bargain. F. Jess Newton, care Mrs. N. H. Haviland. 215c

Young Man—About 16, clean and honest, wanted at Time office. Apply between 7:30 and 8 p. m. tf

Girl. Wants. Situation— By High School girl; willing to work for board. Phone 8815. 216

Plain Sewing—Wanted to do at home. Inquire Mrs. M., 169 N. 5th St. 215c

For Rent—Five-room flat on East Second st. Inquire I. Alderman, Phones 1242 and 2242.

Young Man Wanted—To learn painting trade. Good wages. M. F. Crahan & Son, 518 Rochester st. 213

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

Room and Board—Including bath; gas. Call 508 Oneida St. 218c

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

Transmuted Philosophy.

Croesus had just touched a stone and turned it into gold.

"That's more than he could do to me," ruminated Hadji, the beggar. "I'm too poor to touch."

Which goes far to prove that poverty is no bar to wit.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WARD'S CAKES
10c EACH
Fresh Every Day at
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Hello 75 : : : : : : Oneida St.

FOR SALE
BABCOCK ELECTRIC
In good condition; new battery; low price. Call
J. G. BRIGGS
Phone—1814 OSWEGO

THOMAS JASAK
West First Street Market
FULTON, N. Y.
THOMAS JASAK, Prop.
has opened his new up-to-date store with a full line of Select Fresh Meats and High Class Groceries; solicits your patronage.
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Two-Family House.
on Schuyler and Second Sts. Five room apartments, all improvements.
I. ALDERMAN
Phones: 2242-Office;
1242-Residence

RICH BUFFALO MAN DEFENDANT

Action to Recover for Injuries Brought by Mr. Ernest Rowlee, Result of Collision in First Street.

Mr. Ernest Rowlee of Kings Highway has received an order signed by County Judge Coville, appointing him special guardian for his son, Ross Rowlee, who is 19 years old. This is the first step taken by Mr. Rowlee in his action for damages against Mr. Thomas Martin of Buffalo, who ran down Ross Rowlee about two months ago as the lad was riding his bicycle down North First st., near the Victoria Paper Mill. Mr. Martin is a wealthy resident of Buffalo.

Young Rowlee will sue on the ground that he has been seriously injured as a result of the accident. He alleges that Martin's car was running upwards of thirty miles an hour at the time of the accident and that he did not sound his horn. Martin, when held by the police, after Rowlee had been taken to the hospital, said he was running about 12 miles an hour, and had simply gathered enough speed to make the steep hill at the scene of the accident. Rowlee was riding his bicycle up the hill, witnesses said, and turned to see if a car was behind him, when the Martin car was very few feet away. As the boy turned his wheel slipped on some loose earth and he was thrown directly in the path of the car. Martin stopped the car after one wheel had struck the boy, according to his story, and Rowlee was lying between the front and rear wheels when picked up. The police were satisfied that Martin was not driving recklessly and he was allowed to go. At the time of the accident he was accompanied by his wife. Both are elderly people.

WAR ORDERS TO HELP A. W. CO.

John W. Stevenson, Fulton agent for the American Woolen Company, will leave today for Boston for the purpose of a conference with the directors of the company in the matter of contracts for the local mills. It is expected that his trip will result in increased activity at the local mills, although Mr. Stevenson had no statement to make forp ublication today.

The Fulton plant is once more resuming its usual time-schedule and many employes of the company who have not been working steadily for several months have been ordered to report during the past few weeks. One of the departments is working the usual hours, and two hours overtime in the evening, and the work already laid out for the various departments will insure operation on this basis for some months.

The company has secured a war contract for blankets and it is rumored that the conference today will result in the transferring of large orders to the Fulton mills, owing to the fact that some of the other mills are equipped to make blankets while the local mills are not. Mr. Stevenson will return to this city early next week.

Don't Hate the Rich.

"Don't hate a man because he has lots of money," counsels a Eureka philosopher. "Cultivate his acquaintance, and see if there isn't some honest way you can separate him from some of it."—Kansas City Star.

ALBANY GOSSIP DAY BY DAY

Chronicle of Events and a Forecast of What is Doing in Officialdom---Special Correspondence.

By Frederic T. Cardoze.

Albany, Aug. 26.—The third amendment to the State Constitution which has been adopted by the delegates to the Constitutional Convention and which had reference to commissioned officers of the national guard amends Section Six of Article Eleven. Like the two which have already been outlined it was presented by Delegate Latson. The amendment which the people will be called upon to consider is of no material importance except in its application to commissioned officers of the militia. The language of the amendment follows:

"The commissioned officers shall be commissioned by the governor as commander-in-chief. No commissioned officer shall be removed from office during the term forw hich he shall have been appointed or elected, unless by the senate on the recommendation of the governor, stating the grounds on which such removal is recommended, or by the sentence of a court martial, or upon the findings of an examining board organized pursuant to law, or for absence without leave for a period of three months or more."

The most material alteration to the section amended is that provision which reduces to thref rom six months the period of absence without leave. Thus if adopted by the people, there will be a closer link between commissioned officers and those immediately over them in authority since they can only absent themselves 90 days without permission.

According to the explanation made by Delegate Latson the purpose of the change is to bring the Constitution into conformity with the Federal regulation. The President is authorized to drop from the rolls of the army for desertion any officer who is absent from duty three months without leave and no officer so dropped shall be eligible for appointment or re-appointment, and no officer in the military or naval service shall at any time be dismissed from service except upon and in pursuance of the sentence of a court martial to that effect or in commutation thereof.

"By the adoption of the above amendment," says Delegate Latson, "our State Constituion is brought in perfect conformity with the United States regulations."

For the past few years the legislature of this state has disposed of numerous acts which have placed the citizen soldiery on a closer footing with the regular troops of the Nation. Notwithstanding the care with which the bills accomplished this end in part were drawn, certain technical features were omitted either because of lack of time or because it was found necessary to amend the State Constitution in order that their full force would be apparent. Delegate Latson with his several amendments has sought to alter the Constitution to meet the omitted requirements and the result of his group of propositions as affecting Section Six of Article Eleven, Section Five of the same article, etc., will be that minor yet technically important barriers may be removed from the Constitution in relation to the national guard.

In that there is a movement on foot to increase the strength of the national guard in this state, the Latson amendments are of particular significance at this time. Even if the plan to create additional regiments is abandoned, it is the general belief that the adoption of them will make it possible at any future time to move the wheels of military preparations more easily.

New Potatoes, per peck (15lbs.), 18 at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

The Real Test.

"I don't see how that little Mrs. Grumpy can seem so well satisfied with her husband. He never kisses her or shows her any mark like that of affection."

"Maybe not, but he gives her spending money without her ever having to ask for it."—Baltimore American.

Keeps Busy Hustling.

Wedderly — Of all fool proverbs, "Marry in haste and repent at leisure," is about the worst. Singleton—Why, I always thought it was a fairly good one. Wedderly—Huh; just as if a married man ever had any leisure!—Indianapolis Star.

Mexico has about everything that could serve to complicate its affairs except an energetic peace movement.

PATHFINDERS FOUND THE BALL

Officials Agreed to Second Tilt to Redeem Honor---Lost In Fourth---City Hall in Gloom.

The baseball team composed of policemen and city officials went down to an ignominious defeat yesterday at the hands of the Pathfinder Boat Club aggregation by the score of 12-2. Not content with beating the coppers in the regulation nine-inning tilt, the boat club team suggested another game, insofar as the first contest was finished about five o'clock, and in a four-inning contest they again trimmed the policemen, this time by the score of 3-0.

The city team never had a chance and, although Captain Michael Bray was confident that his collection of ball tossers would snow the boat team under, his predictions were all quite wrong.

Painter was the city team's selection and he got his bumps in the first inning, and continued to receive rough treatment through the game. The Pathfinder nine drove in three runs in the first frame by bunching hits, while the city nine bunched errors, and in the third, fourth and seventh innings, Painter was the target for several hard drives.

Carrol did the twirling for the winners and he held the heavy-hitting city team safe at all times. According to the winners, the two runs secured by the city team were gifts, pure and simple, and only the generosity of Carrol made them possible.

Harry Scudder, who was on the receiving end of the Pathfinder battery, was the star of the game. His home run with three on was the big feature. Andy Brannigan was the mainstay of the city team and he made some sensational catches, including a one-hand stab of a hot liner at third base. His work in the field was gilt-edged at all times. Gordon also handled himself well for the city team at first base.

In the second game H. O'Brien, fresh from a long string of victories in the Adirondack league, took Carrol's place in the box and let the city team down with one hit in four innings. The Pathfinder lads still continued to find Painter easy.

After the game the teams and the guests to the number of 50, enjoyed a chicken dinner at the clubhouse and the return to the city was made early in the evening.

The line-ups:

Pathfinder—Carrol, p., cf.; Scudder, c.; Roberts, 1b.; Brown, ss.; Conkey, 2b.; Buell, 3b.; Gladman, lf.; H. P. O'Brien, cf., p.; Cornell, rf.

City Team—Gordon, cf., 1b.; Dyer, cf., 1b.; Bray, ss.; Pare, 2b.; Lewis, rf.; Guffey, lf.; Allen, c.; Painter, p.; Brannigan, 3b.

INGALLS CROSSING

Mrs. Louise Diefendorf of Buffalo is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Martha Morgan.

* * *

Mrs. Chester Groat and daughter, Margaret, of Southwest Oswego, spent the last of the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Thompson, also visited her brother, Harry, at Solway.

* * *

Mrs. Warren and little daughter were over-Sunday guests of her sister, Mrs. John McCarthy.

* * *

Miss Florence Holmes is expected home today from a visit to Buffalo.

* * *

Miss Lena Mae Carrier spent several days last week with her grandmother, Mrs. W. H. Carrier.

* * *

Mrs. Eugene Holmes returned on Monday evening from her vacation at Ilion.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Vickery are spending the week camping at Hinmanville.

* * *

A number from here attended the Farmers' picnic at Long Branch.

* * *

Miss Gertrude Holmes entertained the "Campfires" at the last course of their progressive supper Monday evening. All report a fine time.

* * *

Our community was well represented at the fair in the cattle, sheep and swine pens. Ralph E. Owen carried away seven firsts and two second prizes on Tunis sheep. Three firsts and two seconds on grade Holsteins. Jesse I. Carrier won first ribbon on his aged Holstein sire, "Smithdale Segis," also a good share of ribbons on other classes of his Holsteins and on swine.

Where Style Meets Perfect Taste

The charm of style originality lurks within the folds of each of these Printzess coats and suits. Stylish they are, but each is conceived in such good taste, each tailored with such care that the completed garment by its very perfection sinks to a quiet unobtrusiveness, while it casts about the wearer an indefinable air that we recognize as true refinement.

Come in, try on some of the new Printzess models for Fall and a glance in the mirror will show you how this characteristic of Printzess garments will enhance your own appearance.

The first of the New Fall Suits are here, and ready for your inspection—

WE WANT TO SHOW YOU

MacNamara's
30 FIRST STREET

Fulton Keynotes

Rev. and Mrs. Sawtelle of Troy, will be the over-Sunday guests of friends in this city. The Rev. Mr. Sawtelle was formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian church here.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Crane entertained relatives from Michigan last week.

* * *

Mrs. Sarah Clark, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Newton Johnson for the last two weeks, returned to her home at Gilbert's Mills on Tuesday.

* * *

Mr. George Seaton left Wednesday for Canastota. He will remain away until Saturday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Van Sanford, in company with friends, left today on a motor trip which includes Syracuse, Utica and New Hartford.

* * *

Mrs. Anna Wilkinson of Syracuse has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Fred Boigeol, for the past few days.

THE QUIRK Balcony, 5c; Main Floor, 10c.
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY

Romance of Elaine entitled
THE DISAPPEARING HELMETS
in 2 Parts
Henry King in
"THE ACID TEST"—in 3 Parts.
"PATHE WEEKLY, No. 64."

PHILLIP'S TABLOID MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
of 9—PEOPLE—9.
at 3.30, 8 and 9:30.
Entire Change of Bill.

FRIDAY
A Mutual Masterpicture.
AND OTHERS

SATURDAY SPECIAL—
Odd Fellows' Convention Parade in Syracuse

QUIRK THEATRE
One Week, Starting MONDAY, AUG. 30 Daily Matinee

Grand Opening Fall Season

The Chas. K. Champlin Stock Co.
The Biggest Dramatic Company Ever Brought to This City

A Sumptuous Scenic Embellishment of Broadway Productions
Direction of H. M. Addison

Monday—"BEYOND THE LAW"
A Powerful Thrilling Story Depicting a Mother's Sacrifice, a Man's Honor and a Woman's Love.

Other Plays:
"THE REFORMER," "INNOCENT," "THE ROSARY," "THE CAPTAIN AND THE COWBOY," "THE HEART OF MARYLAND"

SOLID CARLOAD OF SCENERY AND EFFECTS.

PRICES 10, 20, 30 AND 50 CENTS
Seat Sale Friday A. M., 9 O'Clock. Reserved Seats Two Days in Advance.

LOOK! QUIRK THEATRE LOOK!

MATINEE AND NIGHT
FRIDAY, AUG. 27th
Klein Bros. & Hengler's
Greater Mastodon Minstrels
THE SHOW OF QUALITY
Beautiful Scenic Spectacle—The Festival of Roses
SEE THE BIG NOON-DAY PARADE—HEAR THE BAND!
Also Grand Concert Front of Theatre at 1:30 and 7:30

PRICES:
Special Matinee—Main Floor, 25c; Balcony, 10c.
Night Prices—25c, 35c, 50c. Seats Now Open.

There Is a Military Truth:

"Modern Fortifications Crumble Beneath Modern Guns"

The fortification built up by the Mail Order Houses will not stand the fire of the 45 centimetre directed at them by the series of Home Trade Boosts appearing daily in this newspaper. Here as one specimen:

WHOM DO WE SUPPORT?

WHAT if we should go to one of our local storekeepers and say: "Here is a ten-dollar bill; I want you to buy for me such-and-such an article, made so-and-so, this color, that size, and deliver it to me at your convenience—say 30 days."

Along comes another townsman, and another, still another, until 50 of us, all living here in our community, shall have placed in the hands of the storekeeper a sum amounting to a thousand dollars, with similar instructions.

We would then have treated our local storekeeper with the same liberality as we, who have been buying of the mail order houses, have treated these monopolistic concerns. We would have then supplied him with cash capital sufficient to buy what we ordered and give him a fair profit on his deal.

Yes, we would thus enable him to take a trip to the city, buy from the manufacturers the articles desired, ship them to us, spend a day or two enjoying himself if he so pleased, and leave him a fair percentage of profit over and above the cost of the articles and his expenses.

DO WE DO THIS? YES, WE DO—NOT.

But this is exactly what we do with the mail order man in the big city. We send him the money in advance. He has the use of our cash for the purchase of his merchandise. He sends us whatever he chooses and if we do not like it we can whistle for our money.

He takes our money and buys that which we have ordered. Then he may take a trip to Europe if he so wishes, all at our expense.

Few of us realize that we, the people outside the big cities, furnish the capital for the conduct of the big mail order houses. We do not stop to think that it is our money which is building those great structures which are the pride of Chicago and some other cities. We do not stop to consider that we are the capitalists who are supplying the sinews of war against our own local business men.

JUST THINK OF IT—DIVIDENDS OF FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID TO THE BIG MEN IN THE MAIL ORDER BUSINESS AS A PROFIT EACH YEAR ON OUR MONEY.

We send the cash in advance to them. They require practically no investment except for the printing of their catalogs and other stationery. They are doing their business on the money which we, poor, deluded country dwellers, send to them, when we are only cutting our own throats and helping to diminish the prestige and strength of our local tradesmen.

What would be the result if we should hand our dollars, in advance, to our local storekeepers and give them the same chance to make profits, without investment? What would be the effect on our community?

It would mean prosperity for us all. It would mean more taxes to be paid by our business men, improvements of a municipal character, better school facilities, better street lighting, better paving, etc.

Of course, our local storekeepers do not expect us to do business in this way. Yet why should we not? We do it with the mail order houses and when we are fooled we take our medicine because we are ashamed to let our friends know how we have been buncoed.

But we should do this—we should give all of our business to those men who have made their investments in our town, who are trying to build up the community, who are paying the taxes and who are helping us to increase the value of our real estate holdings. We all know that the value of our houses and lots, here in town, will be increased as the community advances in prosperity, and the only way for the community to advance is for our business men to do an increased business.

WE SHOULD PATRONIZE THE MEN WHO ARE TRYING TO HELP OURSELVES. We all hope to advance. We all hope to become prosperous.

When we buy from the mail order house we are helping monopoly to put our storekeepers out of business. When we send a dollar to the big city, instead of spending it at home, we are depriving our children of some of the opportunities for education which they are entitled to.

Let us spend our dollars here at home, with the merchants who are trying to keep up the schools and other local advantages which we cannot have for our children unless we have a prosperous community.

Let us not forget that the mail order man does not pay any of our taxes in this town. The taxes are paid by the local business men, at least the greater proportion, and the more business we do with them, the more taxes they must pay.

LET US WAKE UP TO A CONSIDERATION OF OUR BEST INTERESTS.

LET US SUPPORT THOSE WHO HELP US, AND OUR CHILDREN.

The above is only one of the features printed in

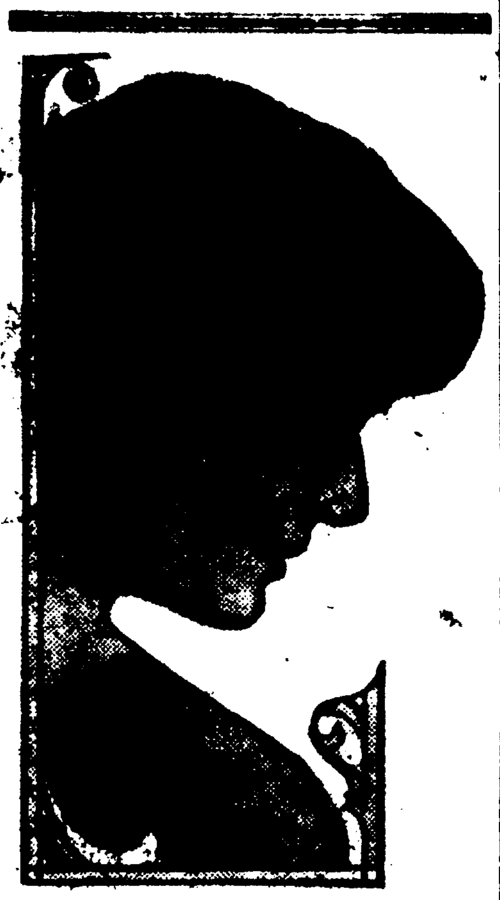
The Home Paper of Fulton

Measured by inches The Evening Times carries more original local news than any other daily circulated in Fulton's trade territory.

Advertisers are not slow to appreciate the advantage to be gained by using a medium like The Evening Times to reach trade.

Fulton's "Herald of Progress" is The Evening Times

GAIL KANE



Who is the Most Beautiful Girl on The Screen?—Many Say Gail Kane.

Every now and then the old argument breaks out afresh as to who is the most beautiful girl acting in motion pictures. Rival film manufacturers through their various publicity men argue vehemently as to the merits of their respective candidates, for on a delica'e question like this, bias is the publicity man's middle name. Let us whisper it gently,—some of those very ladies whose charms are so loudly extolled are not the raving beauties in real life that we are led to believe. In the case of one of them, however, "the half has not yet been told," as the Queen of Sheba said,—Miss Gail Kane, who stars in "Via Wireless," the well known play by Paul Armstrong and Winchell Smith, now being put into pictures by Pathe, is a stunning beauty whose charms need no qualification.

Miss Kane was born in Philadelphia and if there were many more at home like her, Philadelphia would soon have a vast increase in its male population. Tall, beautifully figured, splendidly gowned and with a peaches and cream complexion mere man can be reckoned upon to follow her in droves like the famous rats of the Pied Piper of Hamlin.

This is Miss Kane's first engagement with Pathe. She comes to her picture work with a splendid reputation gained from leading parts in "The Model", "Anatol", "Seven Keys to Baldpate", "The Miracle Man" and "The Hyphen", all Broadway successes.

CLIFTON CRAWFORD

Noted Broadway Star Joins Pathe Forces—To Star in "The Galloper."

Another famous Broadway favorite has cast his lot to moving pictures. Donald Mackenzie announces that he has signed Clifton Crawford to play the lead in "The Galloper", the great Broadway success of Richard Harding Davis, which is now being produced for Pathe at their Jersey City Studios.

Melville Stewart, who is now playing in the "Follies of 1915," will support Mr. Crawford. The rest of the cast is also decidedly strong.

Mr. Crawford held off a long time before consenting to sign up for the silent drama, but it was the tempting contract offered by Mr. Mackenzie which caused him to decide to enter the field.

Born of actor parents in Edinburgh, Scotland, Mr. Crawford took up the stage at an early age, and after appearing in small parts for some time, became a great favorite in the English music halls. Later he came to America and played in vaudeville, where he always appeared as a headliner. Later he appeared in such noteworthy successes as "The Peasant Girl", "The Quaker Girl", and "The Three Twins." After starring for three seasons in the last named production, he made a tour of the world, and thereby earned the sobriquet of "the man who put a belt of smiles around the world."

Mr. Mackenzie's production will be released in the early Fall, and will be in five reels.

It is Pitched So High That Only Sharp Ears Can Hear It.

The high pitched squeaking or whistling of the shrew is a curious sound and frequently acquires quite a song-like character. More often, however, the voice of the shrew is raised in anger, for it is a pugnacious little animal, and the males have fierce combats in the spring of the year. It is a curious fact that many people are unable to hear the shrew's squeaking, not that the sound is not loud enough, but because it is so highly pitched that only sharp ears can record the vibrations.

Though often spoken of as a mouse, the shrew is of an entirely different species, being insectivorous and having sharp teeth on each side of the mouth instead of front teeth, suitable for gnawing, such as are possessed by mice and other rodents.

Though it exists in very great numbers and can very frequently be observed, much remains to be discovered regarding the life of this little creature, an Italian species of which is our smallest known mammal. It is still a mystery why so many dead shrews should be found about the roadsides and pathways. They are fearless little animals, and even when disturbed in their spring journeys from one place to another they do not allow themselves to be put out of their course by a trifle. —London Spectator.

SIX MEALS A DAY.

This Husky Old Laborer Had a Fairly Healthy Appetite.

Undoubtedly it is better as a general rule to take food sparingly than to eat to repletion, and there are some people who even advocate living on one meal a day and who practice what they preach. But there was no "one meal a day" nonsense about the aged Sussex laborer whom E. V. Lucas met. Thus be described his daily round and common task:

"Out in the morning at 4 o'clock, mouthful of bread and cheese and pint of ale; then off to the harvest field, ripping and moen (reaping and mowing) till 8; then morning breakfast and small beer—a piece of fat pork as thick as your hat is wide; then work till 10 o'clock; then a mouthful of bread and cheese and a pint of strong beer (forenooner—'farnooner's lunch,' we call it); work till 12; then at dinner in the farmhouse, sometimes a leg of mutton, sometimes a piece of ham and plum pudding; then work till 5; then a nunch and a quart of ale (nunch was cheese, 'twas skimmed cheese, though); then work till sunset; then home and have supper and a pint of ale."—London Chronicle.

Arithmetic by Hand.

We shall never be in danger of forgetting that our ancestors did their sums on their fingers so long as arithmetic retains the word "digits." But modern civilization knows nothing of the elaborate developments of this method. It takes a Wallachian peasant to multiply 8 by 9 on his hands. This is how he does it: The fingers of either hand, beginning with the thumb, stand for the numbers from 6 to 10. So the ring finger of one hand and the middle finger of the other are stuck out to represent 8 and 9. Counting the fingers remaining on the side farthest from the thumbs, he finds them 1 and 2 respectively, and 1 multiplied by 2 gives him the units of his product—2. Then he counts from the thumbs to the stuck out fingers inclusive, finds them 3 and 4, adds these and gets 7 for his tens. Answer, 72. All this to avoid knowing the multiplication table beyond 4 times 4!

Napoleon's Temper.

A story is told of a sudden rage into which Napoleon I. fell one day as he was at dinner. He had scarcely partaken of a mouthful when apparently some inopportune thought or recollection stung his brain to madness, and, receding from the table without rising from his chair—his small stature permitted that—he uplifted his foot—dash went the table, crash went the dinner, and the emperor sprang up, intending to pace the room. Quick as a flash his waiter scratched a few magic symbols on a bit of paper, and the emperor's check had grown more than double. Napoleon appreciated the delicacy of his attendant and said, "Thank you, my dear Dunand," with one of his inimitable smiles. The hurricane had blown over.

An Old Verb.

To laze is an old verb. In Samuel Rowlands' "Martin Markall," 1610, we are told that "loyterers laze in the streete, lurke in alehouses and range in the highwaies." The word occurs, I believe, in some of Mortimer Collins' lyrics:

But Cupid lazeth 'mongst the faiery lasses,
Whose clere complexion he oft sweareth passes.

—London Notes and Queries.

Anchovies.

The delicious little fish called the anchovy is found in large quantities in the Mediterranean sea and also on the coasts of Spain, Portugal and France, where extensive fishing operations are carried on during the months of May, June and July.

A Far Cry.

Ella—Miss Antique says she wishes she could step to the phone and call up her happy college days. Bella—If she did she'd have to employ the long distance phone.—Florida Times-Union.

Nothing but the harmony of friendship soothes our sorrows. Without its sympathy there is no happiness on earth.—Mozart.

HEAR CALF MUSIC

Sad-Eyed Heifer Rips Off Selection After Months of Practice.

Winston, Conn.—A calf with a soul, is today the subject of ground and lofty conversation in Winsted. The calf is the property of Mrs. Minnie Snell of Warren. The story of how the calm came into the musical life of Winsted could hardly be stranger. About four months ago Mrs. Snell was seated at the piano playing Melachrino No. 3, when the calf, whose given name is Elizabeth, came to the window near the old trellis and looked

The Calf Was Tapping the Notes With Her Nose.

in. As the melody flowed on, Elizabeth swayed on her hoofs, sighed deeply and said as if from the depths of a troubled soul, the following, to-wit:

"Moo!"

Mrs. Snell turned to the window, and the expression she saw on the animal's face fascinated her. It was as though the mild-eyed calf had seen some cruel farmer placing a gallon of water into a pint of milk for the New York trade.

Two days later Mrs. Snell heard someone picking out notes on the piano. Startled, she ran into the parlor, and there, far from the maddening cowlick, was Elizabeth. The calf was tapping the notes with her nose.

Since then the calf has been allowed to come into the house over a patch of linoleum every day to practice. The other day Mrs. Small gave the first recital for a few friends. It was awful.

PULLS BOY FROM THE TRACK

Brakeman Climbs on Cowcatcher and Makes Rescue at Risk of Life.

Altoona, Pa.—Harry E. Duey, thirty-five, of Tyrone, a brakeman on the Tyrone division of the Pennsylvania railroad, is to be recommended to the Carnegie commission for a hero medal.

Duey was the front brakeman on a heavy freight train which was coming down the mountain from Snow Shoe. When the train shot around a curve at Clarence, a mining village, Engineer A. H. Rowe saw a boy playing on the track. He knew it would be impossible to stop the train in time to save the child.

His cry was heard by Duey, who was in the engine cab. Duey scrambled out on the running board along the boiler and in a flash was at the pilot. Springing lightly to the cowcatcher he was just in time to snatch the lad from death. The rescued lad is a son of Jack Yancy, a miner at Clarence.

KILLED SNAKE BY STRATEGY

Copperhead Enlivens Harvesting by Wriggling Out of Sheaf.

Rehrersburg, Pa.—While unloading wheat in the barn of Edward Bickel, in Tulpehocken township, George B. Gerhard and William E. Oxenreider saw a copperhead snake three feet five inches in length squirm from the last sheaf tossed from the wagon. The snake landed on the back of a horse, fell on the theshing floor and escaped under a grain barrel.

Then the problem arose as to how to get the snake killed. Finally Oxenreider lifted the barrel just the least bit and the snake came forward ready to bite him. Bickel jumped to the floor until Oxenreider could run to the wood pile, get an ax and chop the head of the reptile off.

Hoarded Money in Windmill.

Pleasant Hill, Mo.—Shortly before his death, recently, John Kiersey, eighty-six years old of this place, told a niece to look in the windmill tower. When the tower was searched, $1,500 in cash was found.

Girl Died Trying to Become Slim.

Stanford, Conn.—Miss Mabel Ridabock, who suffered an extreme loss of blood in an effort to become thin, died here, while her father was preparing to sacrifice blood in a transfusion operation.

Woman's World

The Exquisite "Little Lady" Who Interprets Barrie's Plays.

MISS MAUDE ADAMS.

You have seen her—seen her from "the front," as they say in stageland—perhaps as a little lad in green breeches, with a charming, wistful face, in his right hand Pandean pipes and whom the members of his band called Peter Pan, or, perchance, as a gypsy girl with mischief in her eyes and rowan berries in her hair, yclept Lady Babbie, or, again, it may have been as one called Phoebe—Phoebe of the ringlets—whose home was in Quality street. Or was it as the patient Maggie Wylie trying—oh, so hard—to implant just one little spark of humor in the hopelessly humorless John Shand? Besides all these names and more which were thought out by a little man of Thrums and sent across the Atlantic to be made into very real people, she who created those characters so dear to playgoers has still another name.

It's Maude Adams.

Maude Adams and James Matthew Barrie—they are a unique and joyous combination. It scarcely seems that either could get along without the other. To interpret Barrie's subtle and delicious humor, with its ever present strain of tenderness, needs just such a winsome personality as the "little lady," as those who sit "in front" love to call her. And, without the Scotch playwright to build for her the most fascinating roles in the world, what, indeed, would Maude Adams do?

But, though it is Barrie who builds the roles and writes the whimsical dialogue of those who people his plays, it is Maude Adams who sees to it that these characters speak those lines and do those things which make them fully as real and quite as human as they were in the mind's eye of the man who conceived them. And this is not an easy task.

"It is my contemptible weakness," writes Barrie of himself, "that if I say a character smiled vacuously I must smile vacuously; if he frowns or leers, I frown or leer; if he is a coward or given to contortions, I cringe or twist my legs until I have to stop writing to undo the knot. I bow with him, eat with him and gnaw my mustache with him. If the character be a lady with an exquisite laugh I suddenly terrify you by laughing exquisitely. One reads of the astounding versatility of an actor who is stout and lean on the same evening, but what is he to the author who is a dozen persons within the hour? Morally, I fear, we deteriorate. But this is a subject I may wisely edge away from."

And so after Mr. Barrie has played his part as dramatist Miss Adams' work has but begun. How she sets about her task is best told by the director of her stage:

"When Miss Adams first receives a new play from Mr. Barrie she reads it over many times. She commits it to memory in its entirety. When this is accomplished she begins to visualize its characters from the most important to the most insignificant. Mentally she pictures first the segregated situations and then the entire action of the play. Her conception is always subject to subsequent changes, but, as a rule, she adheres to her original ideas. When she has mastered the play in the manner described the rehearsals are got under way. But these are conducted along lines quite different from the usual method pursued in stage work. Instead of dealing with the cast as a whole Miss Adams rehearses the principal characters individually. While this work is going on the minor characters are being taken care of by stage directors, who, for the sake of coherency, impersonate the more important, yet absent characters. Then comes the day when a complete rehearsal is called and the remarkable part of this performance is that every detail of action and every part of the action fits together as splendidly as though the complete cast had been working side by side for a month. And the satisfying result is that enthusiasm has not been dulled nor illusion dispelled by long and tiresome sessions where a more apt individual would often be made to wait upon one not so quick to perceive a given direction."

Care of Books.

To preserve books from becoming musty and possibly moldy in moist weather place a few drops of oil of lavender and Canadian balsam in a back corner of each shelf. This will not injure the bindings of leather books as sulphur compounds do, but helps to preserve the bindings.

HOW TO KEEP YOUR PIANO.

Some years ago a piano expert said that it is a mistake to keep a piano tightly closed. The fall board should be left partly closed when one goes away for the summer. This keeps out the greater part of the dust and, what is more important, permits a circulation of air and helps to keep the strings in better condition. He says that the best way to prevent moths from getting into a piano is to have the piano blown out by a professional piano tuner occasionally in order to keep the dust out. Moths will attack new pianos as well as old ones. It is not always possible to guard against them, but the dust can be kept out by a blower.

Every piano dealer nowadays has piano blowers to sell, and these little bellows arrangements are not expensive. One can be bought for $3. Ordinarily the tuner will blow out the dust for 50 cents. On a grand piano the owner can use the bellows herself, but it is wiser to have a professional use it on an upright piano. If your piano is a player piano you can get a kinetic blower, which will cost you about $5 and which you can operate yourself.

SOUR CREAM.

How to Utilize This Valuable Food In Various Ways.

The idea with most women is not "What can we do with it, but instead tell us some new ways of using it profitably." Many of us have used sour cream for griddle cakes, biscuits of various kinds, cakes, cookies, shortcakes, puddings, salad dressings, meat sauces, fish sauces and, freezing it with fruit juices, have made most delightful ice cream. And did you ever use sour cream in place of milk in preparing a white sauce for codfish? If not, you have a treat in store. Do not cook the cream too long to allow it to curdle the mixture. But you ask for recipes, and here are just a few:

Sour Cream Cookies.—Take a cupful of sugar and a cupful of molasses to two cupfuls of rich sour cream, add two well beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of soda and one of baking powder, tablespoonful of ginger, a dash of cinnamon and cloves and enough flour to roll. Let stand on ice to chill before rolling out.

Chocolate Cake.—Take a cupful of brown sugar and half a cupful of sour cream, half a teaspoonful of soda, one egg well beaten, a cupful and a half of flour sifted with a teaspoonful of baking powder. Dissolve two squares of chocolate in half a cupful of boiling water and add to the cake the last thing. Flavor with vanilla and bake in two layers.

Cabbage Salad.—Shred cabbage very fine and plunge into cold water to crisp. Drain and dress with sour cream, sugar, salt and, if not quite sour enough, a very little vinegar may be added. This is a salad which can be enjoyed at any meal with almost any combination of foods.

Sour cream when mixed with fruit juices and sweetened will freeze smooth and velvety. Orange juice with sour cream and sugar to sweeten is a combination especially tasty and delightful. Mix and freeze as an ice cream. Raspberry, grape juice or peach juice are others. Lemon is such an acid with the sour cream also an acid that the result is not so good unless a sour frozen dish is desired.

Hints For Traveling Baby.

The two most common mistakes made in traveling with children are with respect to their clothes and their food. In the hot summer weather, for a long journey, the little child should be dressed only in the sleeveless gauze shirt and diaper, with one thin outer garment. A sleeveless low necked slip of white china silk is best, since it is much cooler than cotton, sheds the dust and can be washed out in the basin when soiled.

It is well to change the baby's clothing as soon as the journey begins in order to have the regular outfit clean to put on when leaving the train. The little baby may go barefooted, but an older child should have barefoot sandals to protect the feet from the cinders scattered over the floor.

Mothers should observe the same regular hours for feeding their children as at home. One of the worst things she can do is to give the baby cakes, candy, bananas, sweet crackers and the like, as so many mothers do, to keep him quiet in the train. This kind of irregular feeding with unsuitable foods, together with the heat of the train and the fatigue and excitement of traveling, is very apt to upset the baby and make him irritable and restless.

Use a patent bottle to keep baby's milk cool, not warm. The porter will bring you a bowl of hot water to warm the feeding at the regular hour.

How to Renew Worn Tablecloth.

Buy four yards of torchon insertion at a sale; cut it in halves; then cut four squares from the best part of the tablecloth and join to insertion, using the selvages or outside edges for center of cloth, your insertion, of course, to cross the center. Trim edges and hem. Result, a very good looking tablecloth.

Another way is to cut carefully all around, hem it by hand and sew a wide torchon lace edge on the edge, making a round tablecloth to fit the table. The four corners cut from the above make four small hemstitched napkins.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

A NOVELTY IN COMBINATION GARMENTS.

6373

Made so that corset cover and chemise can be worn together or in one piece is this newest bit of lingerie. The corset is slipped between the chemise and corset cover.

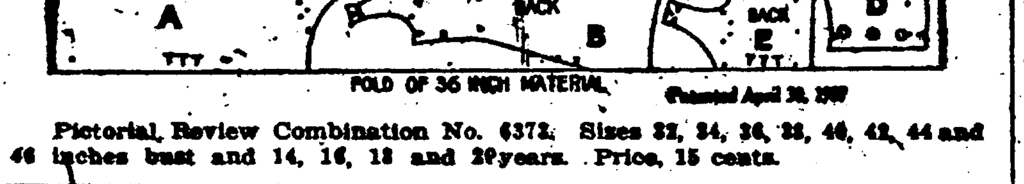
Have you seen this most interesting bit of lingerie of the season? It is a combination undergarment consisting of an envelope chemise and a corset cover. It can be slipped over the head very easily, and the garments may be worn separately, if desired. A round neck-line for the corset cover or straight upper edge with shoulder straps is provided. Lace frills are used for the neck and armholes, while the lower edge of the chemise is trimmed with a bit of hand embroidery.

If made with shoulder straps the combination, in average size, requires 2⅝ yards 36-inch material. For separate chemise, 2¼ yards 36-inch lawn will be needed and for separate corset cover ⅞ yard 36 inches wide.

The corset is slipped between the chemise and corset cover, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

Before cutting out the garment the lawn, linen, batiste or whatever material is used for the model is folded and the chemise front is placed into position first on a lengthwise fold. Next comes the back of the chemise, laid on a lengthwise thread. Opposite this is the piecing. Along the fold, next to the back of the chemise, the back of the corset cover is placed and to the right of this is the corset cover, on a lengthwise thread.

If desired worn as a combination the corset cover will have to be arranged on the chemise, center-fronts, center-backs and upper edges even, omitting the shoulder strap on one garment; after which the upper edges are stitched together.



Pictorial Review Combination No. 6373. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust and 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Price, 15 cents.

For the Children

A Sweet Little Girl at the Flower Show.

Photo by American Press Association.

Not long ago there was held at one of the big New York hotels a flower show that was attended by many society folks. Among the visitors was Miss Ruth Atkins, a sweet little miss, whose portrait is shown herewith. Ruth was greatly pleased at the beautiful display of flowers, and many of the people at the show thought Ruth was the most charming rosebud of all the gorgeous display. As she was going about with her mamma the camera man came along, and he was so struck with Ruth that he snapped her picture then and there. If by chance Ruth should see her picture in the paper she would be a surprised little girl.

Kick and Run.

This is a boy scout game and is played in a clearing or open field with a regular association football or basketball. One scout takes his position in the clearing, and the rest seek cover as near as possible. With a scoutmaster acting as umpire, the ball is rolled into the open space and the scout inside immediately kicks it out and rushes out to tag any other scout he can find and catch, but directly the ball is kicked back into the clearing he must return and kick it out. The umpire watches the ball and as soon as it comes to a standstill inside the clearing blows his whistle to indicate the fact. While the one scout is returning to kick it out the others may change their positions or seek fresh hiding places.

The scouts who are caught remove their scarves or wind a white handkerchief around one arm and then help their captor to catch other scouts. They must not kick the ball, but must return to the clearing each time the whistle is blown. The winner is the scout who is caught last. In an open field the "clearing" is indicated by a white mark on the grass or by corner posts and scouts have to elude capture more by dodging than by seeking cover.

As a variation successive patrols may "hold" the clearing and endeavor to capture the rest of the troop in the shortest posible time. The patrol leader only is allowed to kick the ball out of the clearing. The winning patrol is that which takes the shortest time. In this variation the scouts who are caught do not take any further part in the game.—Scouting.

Wall Scaling For Scouts.

The exciting and trying sport of wall scaling is being taken up by many of the more aggressive troops of boy scouts. Wall scaling looks daring, appeals to the eye and gives opportunity for snappy contests. Teamwork counts and fumbles are glaring. Altogether, to the troop which has or can make the necessary equipment wall scaling is well worth the effort. There are few exercises so thrilling with so little of the element of danger of mishap. Many troops are practicing wall scaling at this time with a view to putting on exhibitions at various public gatherings, encampments and the like this summer.

Girlie's Troubles.

My name is little Albertine,
But mother calls me Tommy
Because my clothes are never clean,
My hands are always gummy.

She stops me racing through the house,
She says I make a racket;
Declares she'll dress me in a blouse
And put on pants and jacket.

Because I climb up fence and trees,
Make mud pies in the gutter,
Forget to say "Thank you" and "Please"
When I want bread and butter.

And after I am bathed at night,
She prays, "Lord keep her cleanly,"
But daddy holds me close and tight
And whispers, "Daddy's Queenie."
—Philadelphia Record.

With us it is a question what to do with our ex-presidents; for Mexico, what will the ex-presidents do with her.

Baked Pea Soup.

Baked pea soup is recommended as very rich in flavor. Cut fine one pound of shin of beef, add half a pound of veal trimmings, a pint of split peas, two carrots, diced; two onions, sliced thin, and one ounce of rice. Season with pepper and salt, adding four quarts of water and one finely chopped stalk of celery. Put the whole in a jar, cover closely and bake for four hours.

THE VALUE OF SALT IN THE BATHROOM.

Salt is not only a necessity in the kitchen, but it will work wonders in the bathroom. It is the cheapest and best of nerve tonics and the finest of skin lotions. Salt is to beauty in the bathroom just what it is to food in the kitchen. In fact, it is the solution offered by nature to most of our beauty and health queries.

Every one has heard of the splendid strengthening effects of salt water bathing, but few think of taking salt water baths in their own tubs. Sea salt can be bought in any drug store, and a large bag should be kept on hand in the bathroom.

When you come home tired out and nervous try a salt bath. You will find it invaluable for weakness and nervousness, and you will find that a month of the home salt bath treatment will take away all traces of that "tired feeling." In fact, the woman who bathes in salt water two or three times a week feels too vigorous and strong ever to know that tired sensation.

If the skin on the face or throat is flabby you will find a salt massage of the greatest benefit. This will make the skin firm and strong. Just take a half handful of salt and rub it into the skin—not too hard, for the roughness of the salt will redden and irritate the flesh, but gently and evenly. After a soft but thorough salt massage wash the face off with cold water.

The action of the salt, whether used dry or in the bath, is to enliven the circulation and to stimulate the nerves. This in turn makes the skin clearer, the color better and the general surface firmer and smoother.

Salt as a tooth powder is also at its best, for it whitens the teeth and hardens the gums.

When salt is such an aid to health and beauty and is so very cheap every bathroom should hold it.

FALL CANNING.

Practical Hints on How to Preserve Fresh Fruits.

Generally speaking, preserving means the cooking of fruits in an equal weight of sugar, long enough for the fruit to keep without being air tight. Canning may be done with little or no sugar and just enough cooking to thoroughly heat the fruit, but air must be excluded.

The same general directions apply to each process.

Needed Articles.—Granite or porcelain lined kettles or stewpans, with bales or handles and lips for convenience in pouring.

Perhaps the two quart size is most used, but if one can afford it several sizes will be found very convenient.

A small, sharp steel paring knife or, better still, a silver plated fruit knife ground down to a fine edge, expressly for fruit paring. Other necessary articles—wooden spoons—some with slits, a wire spoon, silver spoons, large and small, a skewer, scales for weighing, a hair sieve, a tin strainer and a supply of cheesecloth.

Preparation.—Observe utmost cleanliness of hands, utensils and fruit. Avoid anything that tends to lessen color or flavor. Use only sound fruits and vegetables. Clean and scald jars and covers. Use new rubbers every season.

Blackberries.—Half cupful sugar to each pint jar, boil ten minutes.

Currants.—Three-fourths cupful sugar to each pint jar, boil ten minutes.

Huckleberries.—One-half cupful sugar to each pint jar, boil ten minutes.

Pineapples.—One-half cupful sugar to each pint jar, boil ten minutes.

Pears.—One-half cupful sugar to each pint jar, boil ten minutes.

Apricots.—One-half cupful sugar to each pint jar, boil five minutes.

Peaches.—One-half cupful sugar to each pint jar, boil ten minutes.

Cranberries.—One cupful sugar to each pint jar, boil forty-five minutes.

Crabapples. — Three-fourths cupful sugar to each pint, boil thirty minutes.

How to Utilize Odd Bits of Soap You Have Saved.

Save the odd bits of toilet soap, the more expensive and highly perfumed ones as well as the ivory. When you have a good collection let them simmer in a little water on the back of the stove. When quite dissolved add violet water or any desired perfume and a few drops of lemon juice. Pour into desired mold and allow to harden. A delightful perfumed soap will be the result. Treat all bits of yellow common kitchen soap by themselves. You will be surprised to see how much good soap you would have wasted had you thrown away the useless bits.

How to Cure Freckles and Not Injure Skin.

Many women acquire what are called summer freckles that appear almost immediately on exposure to the sun and disappear a little while after the victim stays in the house.

The best treatment for these summer freckles is to bathe them frequently with pure soap and water, using a good face brush and rubbing the freckles until they are almost irritated. This friction excites the circulation beneath the skin. A good cold cream should be applied after the scrubbing.

TODAY'S FASHION NOTE

A trim morning frock of soldat blue poplin, with collar of white batiste and bias-cut trimmings of black and white striped silk. The revers-shaped front has a dainty embroidery design and the belt and sleeve trimmings match the collar. Medium size requires 4 1-2 yards 44-inch material.

Pictorial Review Costume No. 6071. Sizes, 32 to 44 in. bust. Price, 15c. Embroidery design No. 11904 Transfer pattern of 36 sprays, 15c.

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.

The Kitchen Cupboard

CHEESE DAINTIES.

CHEESE SOUFFLE.—Cook together one pint of soft breadcrumbs, three-fourths of a pound of grated cheese, half a saltspoonful of soda and half a cupful of warm milk. Stir in the yolks of two eggs while hot, cool and fold in the whites just before baking. This is a substantial luncheon dish.

Cheese Rounds.—Cut rounds of thin bread, butter them and heap with grated cheese. Brown lightly in the oven and serve at once. They are good with salad for a luncheon or Sunday night supper when the salad course is a hearty one.

Cheese Salad.—Mix cream cheese with a little sweet cream, paprika and salt and form into balls. Roll in ground nut meats and arrange in a bed of watercress. Serve with French dressing made of three parts of olive oil and one part of lemon juice.

Cheese Fondu.—Stir two cupfuls of milk and a cupful of fine dry breadcrumbs together and let stand for half an hour. Then add four beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of melted butter or other shortening, pepper, salt and mace to taste and half a pound of dry cheese grated. Bake in a buttered dish for half an hour with a cover on and then brown.

Cheese Sandwiches.—Spread grated cheese between slices of buttered white bread. Dip the sandwiches in egg and milk (one egg to a cupful of milk) and brown in hot drippings or butter. Serve at once.

Cream Cheese Sandwiches. — Mix cream cheese with cream and dry mustard enough to make it soft and yellow. Then spread between slices of rye bread.

Hot Swiss Cheese Sandwiches.—Put a thin layer of Swiss cheese between two thin hot slices of buttered toast and add mustard to taste. Eat hot.

Rye Bread.

Two cupfuls rye flour, two cupfuls pastry flour, one-half cupful sugar, one-quarter cupful molasses, two and one-half cupfuls sour milk, two teaspoonfuls soda, one teaspoonful salt. Mix and put into a greased bread pan and allow it to rise one hour in a warm place.

Meat Loaf.

A flank piece will do for this meat loaf and should be ground fine. Mix with an equal amount of pork sausage and a cup and a half of bread crumbs. Season to taste, using onion, salt, parsley and sage, if the flavor of it is liked. Moisten with stock and bake, basting with water when dry.

Anna Thompson

BUTTS SHOE SHOP

Week-End Specials

Last Call on

SUMMER FOOTWEAR

Women's $4.00 Colonials, at $1.98
Women's $2.50 Oxfords, at $1.48
Women's $2.00 White Colonials, at ....
Children's ... Strap Sandals, at ....
Men's White Tennis Oxfords, at ....
Men's $3.50 Brown Rubber Sole Oxford, at ....
Men's $4.00 Walk-Over Oxford, gray top, at ....
Boys' $2.00 Scout Shoes, at ....

BUTTS SHOE SHOP

ONEIDA STREET

MR. GONZENBACH MAKES DENIALS

Empire United Flouts Allegations Made by Oswego's Common Council in Protest to Commission.

Denial of every allegation made by the Auburn Common Council in its protest to the Public Service Commission against a change of schedule on the city lines and a request for an investigation by the State Commission, is asked in an answer to the Oswego complaint, filed with the Commission and City Clerk Thomas H. McGinnis, of Oswego, by the Empire United Lines through Ernest Gonzebach.

The Oswego Times says: In the company's answer they admit they operate under franchises obtained from the city but claim that prior to the complaint notice was given to the public that a change in schedule was contemplated and that such a change has been made with the accompanying decrease in the number of cars operated on the lines. Futher answering the complaint the company elleges that it has placed in service on the city lines new double track cars of modern type, supplanted the old single truck cars, and that as a result of this improvement the company is able to operate cars at greater speed and at greater regularity. The claim is made that heretofore the number of cars operated on the city lines was in excess of the number reasonably required as shown from resords of the member of passengers carried and receipts.

It is further claimed that the revenue heretofore received was not sufficient for the company to pay the operating expenses of the cars and provide a fair return upon the investment required and furnish a satisfactory surplus for contingencies. The company calims that the present service is sufficient to reasonably serve the convenience of the people of the city and the traveling public.

In view of the facts set forth in the answer the company asks that an investigation be made by the Public Service Commission, Second District, and that an order is issued by the com mission dismissing the complaint and granting the respondent such relief as it may require in the premises.

It is expected that in accordance with the company's request an investigation of local conditions will be made. City Attorney McCaffrey will look after the city's interest and will prepare a brief outlining the council's position in objecting to the charge.

The Garbage Bucket.

If the housewife, after buying a new garbage bucket, will paint the inside black and then shellac it she will find that it will last twice as long. It will hold none of the odors and will rinse out very easily, not requiring the scrubbing which is taken to keep the ordinary bucket clean and sanitary. Then, if she will fold a newspaper, opening it first to the fullest extent, in wide pleats from margin to margin, and, opening it again, pull it into a circle, she will have a perfect lining for the bucket, which will insure its emptying clean each time it is emptied.

Washing Summer Dresses.

In washing summer dresses of colored linen it is an excellent plan to get a package of dye and put it into boiling water, making just the shade of the dress (test it first). And as quickly as the dress is washed clean and rinsed in salted water to set the color; dip it in the dye and let it stand two minutes. Then put it into the starch and hang it on the line in the shade without wringing and iron while it is still damp.

Egg Substitutes.

When eggs are high one hesitates to make white cake, especially if she does not care to use up the yolks for something else. It is not necessary to use egg whites at all. Simply use gelatine instead. One tablespoonful of the dry gelatine equals three eggs. Dissolve it in cold water and add enough boiling water to make a cupful. Beat with an egg beater and add to cake.

Digest No. 5 of Proposed Amendments to be Submitted

Albany, Aug. 26.—A somewhat radical departure from the present financial system of the state is proposed by the Constitutional Conventional committee of finance, which has presented and had adopted by the delegates its proposition for an executive state budget. This will be another of the propositions for the people of the state to consider in November.

Too long to quote in full, the effect of the proposed amendment is that such a budget shall be submitted by the governor to the legislature before the first of February each year. Such budget shall contain a complete plan of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues. The legislature may reduce or eliminate appropriations in the budget appropriation bills thus submitted by the governor, but cannot increase them, and these bills become laws after they are passed by the legislature, thus giving the lawmaking body the final say which reverses the present system which allows the executive to cut out items to suit himself.

The governor is prevented under the proposed budget system to revise estimates filed with him for the judiciary of the legislature, but he has the veto power after they pass. The legislature may summon the governor and heads of all departments to be questioned concerning any item in the budget.

The legislature may pass separate appropriation bills, but not until after the budget has been disposed of and each bill must take a separate appropriation for a single work or object.

Another effect of the budget system if adopted by the people, will be the substitution of serial for sinking fund state bonds with a view of affecting a saving of nearly $35,000,000 in retiring the state debt within the next forty years. The exchange is made attractive to bondholders by permitting an interest rate one-quarter of 1 per cent., which is higher than the present rate of 4 1-2 per cent.

Serious trouble with the sinking funds have been prevalent of late and it is pointed out that while the taxpayers have suffered from too much contribution to the extent of approximately 29,000,000, there was no assurance that in the future they might not suffer from tool ittle contribution and thatw hen the date of the maturity of the debt arrived, the state might not have the money with which to liquidate thhe principal of the debt.

The proposal in dealing with the existing state debt, while it provides that there shall be no raids upon the sinking funds and preserves them inviolate, provides at the same time a correct and automatic method of accumulation. The comptroller is to find out each year the amount actually in the sinking fund by appraising at no more than par the securities and cash in which it is invested. Then he is in a position to figure exactly how much of the annual contribution the state needs.

At the same time the state is automatically shielded from all danger of its sinking funds being raided, diminished, neglected or tampered with.

Another minor reform which the budget system will bring about will be the quiet slipping into appropriation bills of items covering expenses resulting from unnecessary work given out in recognition of the political activity of favored few.

Imperial Chancellor Says Empire Will Make Amends If at Fault in Arabic Case

Berlin, Wednesday, via London, Aug. 26.—If the commander of a German submarine exceeded his instructions in sinking the Arabic the German government will give full satisfaction to the United States, the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, informed the Associated Press correspondent in an interview this evening.

The Imperial Chancellor made the following statement of Germany's position on the sinking of the Arabic:

"As long as the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the Arabic have not been fully cleared up it is impossible for me to make a definite statement. Thus far we have received no report about it. Now we do not even know whether the sinking of the ship was caused by a mine or by a torpedo fired from a German submarine, nor do we know whether in this latter case the Arabic herself may not by her own actions perhaps have justified the proceedings of the commander of the submarine.

"Only after all these circumstances have been cleared up will it be possible to say whether the commander of one of our submarines went beyond his instructions, in which case the Imperial Government would not hesitate to give such complete satisfaction to the United States as would conform to the friendly relations existing between both governments."

CHAPLAIN STOCK CO. COMING HERE MONDAY

It is with a great deal of expectant pleasure that the theatrical lovers of this community are looking forward to the coming, next week, of Chas. K. Chaplin Stock Company of players, who will present to the amusement lovers of this community the greatest list of plays they have had the opportunity of seeing in any single week during this season.

Mr. Chaplin is a manager of unusual note and he has surrounded himself with a company of actors, all of whom are well known along the "gay white way" of the theatrical metropolises in the East. Their work as a company under the excellent direction of Mr. Chaplin has won for them no end of excellent praises and in stock circles today there are the envy of many companies.

The list of plays they will produce speaks for themselves, so to speak. There is not one that bears the ear marks of the usual traveling stock company, for, from the list there is not to be seen any of the old-time melodramas, with which the smaller cities have had to put up with for so many seasons. Every play in their repertoire has had a long run on Broadway and has been produced by the best players in the company, only recently being released for stock productions. If the praises that were sung in honor of each separate play were to be recorded here it would take columns to tell the whole story.

Then, too, each play will be presented in a most elaborate manner, for special attention has been paid to the scenic and electrical equipment of each production. Nothing that the play-goers of this community has had offered them during the past few seasons has been of such a high calibre.

The engagement of the Chas. K. Champlin Stock Company will begin Monday matinee, August 30. The prices, as always played by Mr. Champlin, will prevail—Matinees, 10 and 20 cents; evenings, 10, 20, 30 and 50 cents.

Give The Evening Times a trial. It has all the news about all the people you know, and then some more.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

News Mostly of a Political Nature From the Nation's Seat of Government for Times' Readers.

Washington, Aug. 26.—(Special Correspondence). How one industry in this country has been walloped, due to the lack of plain American horse sense on the part of those gentlemen whom the country, in 1912, inadvertnetly empowered to dynamite our protective tariff wall, is aptly illustrated in an article appearing in a report published by the Department of Commerce. It is the tartaric acid and cream of tartar industry—products extensively used in the manufacture of baking powders, effervescent drinks Seidlitz powders, etc. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and California are largely interested in that industry.

Quoting from this article: "Imports of tartaric acid for the fiscal year of 1914 amounted to 848,575 pounds, and of cream of tartar 812,857 pounds, figures that reveal a remarkable increase over the 78,942 pounds, and 66,718 pounds, respectively, recorded for the previous year. This increased importation followed the tariff reduction that became effective in October, 1913."

Those figures may not look very big to the layman, but a pound of such material goes a long ways, and when it is said that the estimated manufacture in this country of tartaric acid is 3,000,000 pounds, the ratio of importation can be appreciated. This is what Mr. Underwood would call a "competing article."

The Harshaw Fuller & Goodwin Co., Cleveland, Ohio, testified that, according to their expert, who for 15 years was superintendent of the largest factory in Europe, the cost of building and equipping their factory was almost double that of a similar plant in France. And, further: "Our minimum wage is $2 per day, and the average wage paid is $2.80 per day. In the French factory, of which our superintendent had charge, the minimum wage paid was 3 1-2 francs per day; the average was 4 francs, or a little less than 80 cents per day American money. In other words, the average daily wage in the French factory is less than one-third of the average wage in our factory. We would nto object to a reduction of the present tariff on the finished goods, provided a corresponding reduction were made on the raw materials, but the parity between the two must be maintained."

A pertinent suggestion was offered by several California firms, who said: "No doubt you will agree with us that ariff provisions should not be enacted which, at best, can produce but a very slight reduction in cost for the ultimate customer by destroying a domestic manufacturing industry, and with it the market for a domestic raw material, with consequent loss to American labor interested in both."

Did the Ways and Means committee heed this advice? Nary a heed. A bunch of Italian importers from New York City, subsidized by the Italian government and designed to promote the industries of Italy, called the Italian Chamber of Commerce, got in their good work, and the 13 Democratic legal lights whose oil came from the White House and whose wicks were trimmed by Oscar Underwood, adopted practically all the recommendations of this chamber. Our manufacturers were required to pay the old duty, 5 per cent., on the crude product, argol, the duty on cream of tartar was cut 50 per cent., tartaric acid 30 per cent., and Rochelle salts 17 per cent.—the Democratic idea of a duty on crude materials for manufacture, and a tariff for revenue only, with resultant competition, on the manufactured product.

But the man who cuddles his Red Raven split the next morning, and the housewife who tempts his appetite with a batch of baking-powder biscuit, reap no benefit from the tariff law which handicapped a legitimate industry.

James J. Hill predicts a population of 400,000,000 by the year 2000. That means four men, four women and four kids for every one in evidence now.

As Mexico's revolution spree has cost that country nearly $400,000,000 it should be glad to have Uncle Sam step in with a cleanup squad.

It's Permysl here and Przemysl there, and you take your choice, but just can't pronounce it either way correctly.

With Three Tests, You Can Learn the Truth About Shotgun Shells

The tests will show what shell has the quickest and strongest primer—what shell has the highest velocity, and deepest penetration—what shell is most waterproof—what shell has the hardest crimping—what shell is the best for reloading, etc.

Make these tests yourself.

US BLACK SHELLS

We have a book telling you how to make these tests with your own gun. Call and get a copy free.

Most interesting book about shells that you ever read.

F. A. WALLACE

304 W. Broadway, Fulton, N.Y.

LAST CIVIL WAR VETERAN IN U. S. ARMY RETIRES.

Colonel Clem, "Drummer Boy of Chickamauga," Reaches Age Limit.

The last of the civil war veterans in the active service of the army has retired. Colonel John L. Clem, the "Drummer Boy of Chickamauga," has reached the age limit and retired as a brigadier general.

When President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers, Johnny Clem, a ten-year-old orphan, offered his services to the Third Ohio volunteers, but he was told to go home.

Johnny, however, hid on one of the cars taking the regiment to the mobilization camp, and when the troops arrived he crawled out and asked the colonel for a drum and a pair of sticks.

He was turned down and thereupon offered his services to the Twenty-third Michigan regiment. Some of the soldiers rigged him up in a uniform and gave him a sawed off gun. Eventually he got a drum.

He was under fire for the first time at Chickamauga. The command was surrounded by Confederates and the drummer boy was found in a cluster of bushes by a Confederate officer, who laughed heartily at the diminutive figure. Thereupon Johnny shot at the officer and escaped.

His fame spread from that day and he was known thereafter as the "Drummer Boy of Chickamauga." He was in the thick of the fighting in half a dozen other important battles, and made such an impression on General Thomas and General Rosecrans that they reported him to General Grant for meritorious service. When General Grant was elected president he gave young Clem a commission in the regular army, where he has gradually risen to his present rank.

The "L" in Colonel Clem's name stands for Lincoln.

"I met President Lincoln in 1864," Colonel Clem explained, "and I thought so much of him that I took his name as a middle name."

SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.

Germans Use Wood Pulp to Make Explosives by New Process.

A citizen of a neutral state who has just made a tour through Germany gives to the London Chronicle an account of the work of German chemists in discovering a substitute for cotton as a basis for high explosives. This is found in the shape of ordinary wood pulp. The correspondent adds:

"The experiments still are being carried on, but sufficient progress has been made to enable the substitute to be used freely and successfully.

"Germany is under no difficulty so far as the supply of raw material is concerned. At one time she was dependent upon Scandinavia for supplies of wood pulp, but some years ago she set herself to the task of making her own. Since then she became largely self supporting in this direction. Three of the largest factories are engaged in turning out the new basis for explosives.

"Large reserves of timber have been accumulated from my own country and from Russia, so that there is no fear of any shortage. I was assured that if the supply of raw cotton to Germany was stopped entirely she might be able to tide over the difficulties."

One evening the young minister, who had seemed rather attracted by "Big Sister," Grace, was dining with the family. "Little Sister" was talking rapidly when the visitor was about to ask the blessing. Turning to the child he said in a tone of mild reproof:

"Laura, I am going to ask grace."

"Well, it's about time," answered "Little Sister" in an equally reproving tone. "We've been expecting you to do it for a year, and she has too."—Ladies' Home Journal.

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"

3 Magnificent Steamers ... "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

... & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

NEW YORK STATE FAIR

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

REPRESENTS GREAT INTERESTS OF THE EMPIRE STATE

ATTRACTIONS HIGHEST CLASS IN THE WORLD

COMPLETE FARM MACHINERY EXHIBITS
DAIRY MACHINERY IN OPERATION
DEMONSTRATIONS AND LECTURES DAILY
... MONUMENT FIFTY FEET HIGH
... MILITARY SUPERVISION

CONWAY'S FAMOUS CONCERT BAND
AVIATOR IN MARVELOUS FEATS
GRAND CIRCUIT HARNESS HORSE RACES
LARGEST AND BEST DOG SHOW

GREATEST SHOW HORSES EVER EXHIBITED

SYRACUSE

BIG SATURDAY FEATURES:
Steeplechase—Three Mile Course
Greatest Jumping Horses in Competition
Foxhounds to Be Shown With Hunters

SEPTEMBER 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 214. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1915. Price One Cent

Oswego Construction Co. Wins Bid, Shutting Out Fred D. Dutcher

State and Trolley Co. Share With City Cost of Making Over "Bad Lands" in East First St. Street Must Be Made 38 Feet in Width.

The Oswego Construction Company, with offices in South 1st st., this city, was yesterday awarded the contract for paving First st. between Broadway and Rochester st. by the State Commissioner of Highways at Albany. Ten firms bid for the work and the bid of the local company was something less than $5 lower than that of the William H. Ring Construction Company of Ogdensburg. The Oswego Construction Company's figure was $16,490.80, while that of the next bidder was $16,495.45.

Among other bidders known locally were J. E. Bishop, who is connected with Samuel Rosoff in the canal work here; Edward Styring, who is construction two bridges here; and Fred D. Dutcher of this city.

The state pays for 16 feet of the total of 34 feet specified in the contract, the trolley company pays for 9 feet and the city the remaining 9 feet. The portion paid by the state totals $7,329.24; the city and the trolley company divide the balance of the cost, $9,161.56.

The contract awarded yesterday calls for only 34 feet of paving, but by the new plan of the Board of Public Works to pave the street 38 feet wide, a supplementary contract will be made with the company. The cost of the additional four feet will approximate $3,000, according to the statement of the board, and of this amount the property owners along the street will pay two-thirds and the city one-thrid. The total cost to the city will approximate $6,000.

Work on the street will begin as soon as the local company files its bond for 50 per cent. of the contract price and city officials believe the work will commence about September 1.

The bids and bidders follow:

Oswego Construction Co., Inc., Fulton, N. Y., $16,490.80; Wm. H. Ring Construction Co., Ogdensburg, N. Y., $16,495.45; J. E. Bishop, Syracuse, N. Y., $16,866.15; F. P. [illegible], Long Pond, Pa., $17,261.50; Bison City Eng. and Construction Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., 17,284.00; J. J. Cashin, Fayetteville, N. Y., $17,326.75; Edwin Styring, Syracuse, N. Y., $17,639.80; E. A. Dollard, Syracuse, N. Y., $18,167.50; Fred D. Dutcher, Fulton, N. Y., $18,220.00; Langan Construction Cor., Albany, N. Y., $18,651.80.

CORN ROAST HAD ITS DRAWBACKS

Young Workers Chose What Should Not Be a Dry Neighborhood; Found Water in Pipe Low.

The Fulton Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U. enjoyed a real old-fashioned corn roast on the standpile hill last night with almost every member of the branch and several guests present. A large bon-fire was lighted and the large succulent ears of Fulton grown corn were allowed to roast until they were just right. Then, liberally covered with butter, and with the addition of pepper and salt, they disappeared in the hands of the youthful temperance workers with a marvelous rapidity. Even the hungriest lad had all that he could handle and the party unanimously voted the commendation to the commissary committee.

The stand-pipe furnished the party with nature's own cooling beverage, although some members of the party advised caution, as it is said the standpipe is only holding about two feet of water at present.

Later in the fall the Branch plans a straw ride, or as one of the winsome young members expressed it, "hay ride." With the prevailing price of hay the more practical ones are inclined to think straw will be the choice But they're going, and several invitations will be extended to non-members to attend.

BALDWINSVILLE SOLOIST PLEASED CONCERT CROWD

Arthur Perkins, the well known Baldwinsville baritone, entertained the large crowd at the city band concert last evening with a vocal solo, "Dublin Bay." The crowd was fairly well chilled by the time Mr. Perkins started, but his solo had the effect of livening up the concert fans greatly. Last night, for the first time, applause was generous and the many auto owners swelled the volume with their warning signals. The program was well received and, in spite of the cold weather, almost the entire crowd remained until the last number. "Greater Fulton," by F. Jesse Newton, which closed the concert.

REV. MR. SAWTELLE TO PREACH IN OSWEGO

The Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Sawtelle, who have been spending a vacation at Osceola, will be in Fulton tomorrow as guests of Miss Alice Tucker, corner Buffalo and East 4th st. They will remain here for a few days, during which time Mr. Sawtelle will have the pleasure of preaching a sermon at Grace Presbyterian church, Oswego, at 10:30 o'clock Sunday morning. Special music will be provided for this service and a number of Fulton friends of the former pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city expect to go to Oswego to hear the sermon.

Mr. Sawtelle is the pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Troy, N. Y.

OSWEGO AIDS FUND FOR JEWISH VICTIMS

Oswego, Aug. 27.—The package party held for the benefit of the Jewish war sufferers, held in Richardson Hall on Tuesday evening, proved to be a great success. The sum of $72.80 was raised and will be forwarded at once. The committee in charge, J. Karch, I. Lipson and S. Fram, are very much pleased over the support given to the party and express their gratitude to all who attended and to the musicians who played without charge.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair tonight and possibly white frost Saturday; gentle to moderate south winds.

RUNNING A CITY LIKE A BUSINESS

No. 6—How a Great Storm Swept Efficiency Into Galveston's Government.

By M. M. WILNER

The origin of the commission government idea is a familiar story, but it is too good not to be retold. The plan may be said literally to have been washed up by the sea. It was swept upon the shores of the United States by a mighty tempest that carried the waters of the Gulf of Mexico to a depth of eight feet over the city of Galveston and drowned 5,000 people. That happened on September 8, 1900. That storm rolled its deliberate way through the entire heart of the United States and left some mark of its fury at nearly every place it touched. The last spot within the United States where it did any damage was Buffalo. There it blew down a stone breakwater which the United States government had just built and landed high and dry on the beach several ships that had trusted to this vain protection. One valuable bit of flotsam which that storm left behind it was commission government.

It happened in this way. Galveston, suddenly confronted by a great disaster, found itself without a government. The aldermen had been drowned or had fled, as had most of the other officials who were legally invested with power. Some wise man has said that if a party of Americans were shipwrecked on a desert island, the first thing they would do would be to elect a chairman and secretary.

This is substantially what the stranded people of Galveston did. They choose a committee of leading citizens, who proceeded to organize the work of rescue and relief and do the manifold things that power and authority have to do in time of great emergency. When the crisis was over the committee went to the legislature to have its work sanctioned.

The committee was ready to quit and turn the city back to the reorganized relics of its old government. The citizens said: "No; [illegible] tion of this [illegible]. We have lost too much by the storm. We can't afford any more government by politicians just now."

So the committee was kept in office to take charge of the work of rebuilding, and after a little the citizens began to ask themselves why it was necessary ever to restore the kind of government that broke down when there was most need for it; why Galveston should not have all the time the kind of government that it had to adopt in emergencies. There was no particular answer to be made to these questions. Consequently, Galveston has kept its storm-blown plan of government ever since.

From Galveston the idea soon spread to other cities. Only one other, Dayton, Ohio, had it forced upon the citizens by a great natural disaster, but many began to argue that a plan of government which worked effectively in a crisis was a good plan to have for ordinary use. And it is interesting to note how commission government has swept up through the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and down the great lakes outlet in the very path of that storm of 1900.

Of course, many variations have developed, but the basis of all commission charters is a mayor and four councilmen, elected at large and combining legislative and executive authority. That is the plan that is still in force at Galveston, and the new Buffalo charter resembles more nearly the original Galveston plan than the Des Moines, Dayton or other later models.

(No. 7 will be published tomorrow.)

(Copyright, 1915, by S. S. McClure.)

CITY ARRESTS EMPLOYES ENGAGED IN CLOSING UP WEST SIDE HIGHWAY

Under instructions from officials of the company, Charles Vickery and Norman Waugh, both of this city, employed by the Granby Paper Company, of West First st., began to pile pulp wood shipped to the company yesterday on Schenck st., the thoroughfare recently opened for traffic by the Board of Public Works after an order from the board that the company remove its wood piles was disregarded. Vickery and Waugh had only been working a short time, when Patrolman Gordon arrived on the scene and arrested them for obstructing a public highway. The men were taken to police headquarters and were given an immediate hearing before Judge Wilson. Giles S. Piper, attorney for the company, appeared for the men and asked an adjournment, which was granted. The men will be tried Monday.

Chief Dyer was notified by city employes in that section that a carload of pulp wood, consigned to the company had arrived at the Schenck st. spur, and that the company employes were loading the wood upon the street, as before. City Attorney Fanning asked the arrest of the men and Officer Gordon was detailed at once.

The strife between the Board of Public Works and the paper company began several months ago, when the board ordered the company to remove its wood piles from Schenck st., and announced its intention of opening the street for traffic. The company paid no attention to the order [illegible] continued to pile wood on what the board claims is city property. The board kept close watch upon the wood piles however, and Tuesday when the piles were low, a force of men, under the direction of Frank Rumsey, Superintendent of Works, removed the piles from the street, in spite of the protests of the company officials. Mr. Fanning also announced that the city would compel the company to pay for the labor involved in moving the wood.

The company evidently believes it has a legal claim to the street, for workmen were busy piling the wood on the forbidden ground yesterday when Officer Gordon made his appearance. Some sensations are promised when the case comes to trial, and rumors are current that political differences are responsible for the trouble.

Vocational Training Gets Congressman's Strong Endorsement

Mr. Luther W. Mott Gave Mr. George Coffing Warner Valuable Aid When Latter Worked to Get Senate to Pass Smith-Hughes Bill.

A member of the National Vocational Training Association, Mr. G. C. Warner of New York City, has forwarded a letter received by him in reply to an urgent appeal in favor of the Smith-Hughes bill.

Mr. Warner was a member of the committe that went to Washington and helped to get the bill through the Senate. The bill was finally got through by one vote.

That Congressman Mott is in favor of the Smith-Hughes bill is shown in the letter which follows and is the reply to Mr. Warner's appeal. It reads:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON.

Mr. George Coffing Warner,
43 Broadway, New York.

Dear Mr. Warner:—

I have your letter of the 24th. I have also read the editoriol in the Fulton Times to which you refer.

I am familiar with the Smith-Hughes bill, and strongly favor it. As I think I told you meeting you in Washington some time ago, I believe it is time for the Federal Government to aid in the movement for vocational education as it has heretofore done in the matter of agricultural education, and I am ready to aid in any way possible.

If you are in Washington during the coming session I shall be glad to know of it and discuss the matter more fully.

Yours sincerely,
LUTHER W. MOTT.

The Smith-Hughes Bill and purpose.

1. To make the work of vocational training possible in those states and localities already burdened with the task of meeting the requirements for general education.

2. To help the states with their widely varying resources, bear the burden of giving vocational education as a national service.

3. To equalize among the states the task of preparing workers whose tendency to move from place to place is increasing, making their training for a life work a national as well as a state duty and problem.

4. To secure national assistance in solving a problem too large to be worked out extensively and permanently save by the whole nation.

5. To secure expert information from the agencies of the National Government, bringing to bear a country-wide knowledge and viewpoint, which will put the work of the states on a scientific and businesslike basis.

What the Smith-Hughes Bill provides for:

1. National grants to be given to the states for stimulating vocational education in agriculture and in the trades and industries.

2. The Grants to be given in two forms:
   a. For the paying of teachers of agricultural, trade and industrial, and home economics subjects.
   b. For the paying of part of the salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors of agricultural subjects and of teachers of trade and industrial subjects.

3. Appropriations to be made to a Federal board for making studies and investigations which sall be of use in vocational schools.

D/34

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

[illegible]lished Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

C. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
M. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Friday, August 27, 1915.

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

A Boy's Soul.

Mr. Hearst's American will receive general approbation for these sentiments:

"A small boy left his home on Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday and boarded a street car. He paid three cents for his fair and received a transfer. At the first intersecting street he alighted. His father was waiting for him. The father gratefully received the transfer from the boy and boarded another car, after kissing the boy in farewell.

"In this manner two cents had been saved, but at what cost!

"The boy had been taught fraud by his own father. More, he had been made a party to a fraudulent transaction—and he was not yet old enough to pay full fare on a street car!

"If there be any truth in the saying of old: 'Train up a boy in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it,' there will come a day of reckoing. And in that day two cents will have been shown as the price of a boy's soul."

To beat a corporation is regarded by many as no lapse from rectitude. The habit of beating a corporation soon extends so that in the natural order the individual is the victim. But the real victims are those who do the swindling.—Watertown Standard.

Support the Guard.

The Plattsburg training camp of business men has been so successful that it is proposed to follow it by another camp to accommodate the men who have applied and could not join the first camp. It is probably only a [illegible] fad and it is doubtful if such [illegible]tary service can be had another [illegible] that it can be made an annual [illegible]. There is no doubt of the physical good to those who attend and sub[illegible] themselves to the discipline of [illegible] life, but it is hard to make a sol[illegible] in two weeks. Probably the bet[illegible] way to encourage a reserve army [illegible] be to enlarge the national [illegible] and make it a fashionable fad, [illegible] longer and larger and better [illegible]ry drill and discipline and in[illegible] would be given. Interest the [illegible] men in that organization and [illegible] keep fit for a soldier's life. [illegible] much feared that the enthusiasm [illegible] business men's state camp is [illegible]rary and will not produce last[illegible] good. It will not create such a [illegible] and well drilled reserve as [illegible] same character of men attached [illegible]selves to the national guard.—[illegible]town Times.

[illegible] O'CONNOR WANTS TO BE UTICA'S MAYOR

[illegible], Aug 27.—City Judge James O'Connor entered the lists as a [illegible] for the Republican nomina[illegible] Mayor of Utica at the pri[illegible] elections on September 28. For [illegible] it has been understood that [illegible] contemplating such action. [illegible] action upon friendly ex[illegible] from various quarters and [illegible] that he ran second as an in[illegible] candidate for Mayor in [illegible] a field of five.

[illegible] CRAFT SAVED LIFE OF SMALL BOY

Batavia, Aug. 27.—Gerald Hilbert, aged six years, son of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] L. Hilbert, of No. 10 Chestnut [illegible], was yesterday rescued from [illegible] in the Tonawanda creek by [illegible] Roach, aged 13 years, who is [illegible] of St. Mary's troop of Boy [illegible] in Batavia.

FOR SALE
BABCOCK ELECTRIC

In good condition; new battery; low price. Call

J. G. BRIGGS
Phone 1814 OSWEGO

ONE, TWO, THREE, ALL TOGETHER

Music may have "charms to soothe a savage, cleave a rock or bust a cabbage," but it surely seems without power at times to move those who congregate at the local band concerts.

Last night's concert, however, proved the exception, as there was some applause and tooting of horns following the various numbers.

The program furnished by the Elks' band at the concerts given have been excellent. The numbers were well chosen as to variety and the rendition all that could be desired. At a recent concert a local young man of talent sang all the way from the tip of his toes to the tip of his tongue, and even a local man's composition dedicated to "Greater Fulton," received not the faintest ripple of applause. Now ,what is the matter with a crowd of people who can stand like a lot of wooden Indians and not give vent to their enthusiasm on such an important occasion. Lack of interest is the thing that kills towns, nations and even individuals. The reigning silence which is so audibly felt following our local concerts is supreme evidence that something is wrong with us as a Fulton people. What's wrong? Time to analyze, isn't it?

Our local band is one we can be proud of. Other people in other places have applauded it, then why not Fulton people? Is it true we don't appreciate "home product?" Is it true we take too much for granted and expect organizations and individuals to give us the product of their enthusiastic efforts without the ghost of appreciation on our part? If this be true, then let us wake up and do a bit of cheering, a bit of applauding for every blessed thing that stands for Fulton's good and growth. Let's teach the children to get the swing also.

Let's get together, sing together, and applaud together! Let's remember, to start with, that the "band boys" are real human beings with feelings. In the immortal words of Mutt, "Aw, have a heart," boys—and applaud.

PREPARING A PEOPLE

While we are developing plans for national defense let us not forget that progressive social legislation is a necessary requisite in any plan of preparedness. We need a larger and more efficient army and navy, we need more inventions, efficiency and system in our program of keeping the nation able to protect itself; but what good would a military system be to a weak, half-starved people? How long could inventions protect us if their use depended upon a discontented, half-revolutionary working population?

In this matter we may learn a lesson from Germany. The imperialistic militarism of the German war machine is so antagonistic to American ideals of democracy that people in this country are apt to think only of that when their attention is called to Germany these days. But during the last quarter of a century Germany has not only been developing this military machine, Germany has also been developing the human machine. Germany not only saw to it that her young men had an efficient military training, but that their economic environment was conducive to their best development. Germany began to lead the world in reconstructive humanitarian legislation. The government saw to it that labor had a fair chance in its struggle with capital. Policies which American reactionaries would greet with horror as rank "socialism" because the commonplace thing. Reactionaries in Germany once made just such a fight against this social legislation as they have made in the United States. But Bismarck and his successors were too much for the German conservatives, and now it is demonstrated that the thing which enables Germany to hold out as she is doing against all Europe is the result of this very social legislation.

Conservatives and reactionaries in this country claim to be very patriotic. Most of them would like to see better preparation for national defense. We should like to remind them that in resisting such things as workingmen's compensation laws, minimum wage laws, acts to regulate the condition and health of employes, in seeking to prevent almost every law designed to loosen just a little the grasp of organized wealth upon thel ives and destinies of men and women, under the plea that all such economic justice is "taking property without due process of law," they are working with all their might to weaken the power of this country to hold its own in either peace or war.—N. Y. Globe.

How Alexander Untied the Knot

By HERBERT KAUFMAN

Author of "Do Something! Be Something!"

ALEXANDER the Great was being shown the Gordian Knot. "It can't be untied," they told him; "every man who tried to do so failed."

But Alexander was not discouraged because the rest had flunked. He simply realized that he would have to go at it in a different way. And instead of wasting time with his fingers, he drew his sword and slashed it apart.

Every day a great business general is shown some knot which has proved too much for his competitors, and he succeeds, because he finds a way to cut it. The fumbler has no show so long as there is a brother merchant who doesn't waste time trying to accomplish the impossible—who takes lessons from the failures about him and avoids the methods which were their downfall.

The knottiest problems in trade are:

1—The problem of location.

2—The problem of getting the crowds.

3—The problem of keeping the crowds.

4—The problem of minimizing fixed expenses.

5—The problem of creating a valuable good will.

None of these knots is going to be untied by fumbling fingers. They are too complicated. They're all inextricably involved—so twisted and entangled that they can't be solved singly—like the Gordian knot they must be cut through at one stroke. And you can't cut the knot with anything but advertising—because:

1—A store that is constantly before the people makes its own neighborhood.

2—Crowds can be brought from anywhere by persistent advertising.

3—Customers can always be held by inducements.

4—Fixed expenses can only be reduced by increasing the volume of sales.

5—Good will can only be created through publicity.

Advertising is breeding new giants every year and making them more powerful every hour. Publicity is the sustaining food of a powerful store and the only strengthening nourishment for a weak one. The retailer who delays his entry into advertising must pay the penalty of his procrastination by facing more giant competitors as each month of opportunity slips by.

Personal ability as a close purchaser and as a clever seller, doesn't count for a hang, so long as other men are equally well posted and wear the sword of publicity to boot. They are able to tie your business into constantly closer knots, while you cannot retaliate, because there is no knot which their advertising cannot cut for them.

Yesterday you lost a customer—today they took one—tomorrow they'll get another. You cannot cope with their competition because you haven't the weapon with which to oppose it. You can't untie your Gordian knot because it can't be untied—you've got to cut it.

You must become an advertiser or you must pay the penalty of incompetence.

(Copyright.)

WITH THE SUFFRAGISTS.

The judge of the circuit court of Indiana on August 6 at Evansville disfranchised Mrs. Laura Hunter for five years, after sentencing her to the women's reformatory for theft.

* * *

The Fort Wayne Sentinel commented: "It is pretty clear that this particular jurist has lined up with the safety first ranks and is disposed to take no unnecessary chances whatever." Since to a conservative jurist the menace of the bad woman vote is so imminent, the progressive workers in Indiana for a woman including democracy are cheered by the thought that the hope of the good woman vote is also near fruition.

* * *

Vital statistics in Kansas have been rallied to the support of woman suffrage. Kansas women received full suffrage in 1912. In 1913 the public health nursing association was organized in Topeka, and the movement culminated in the establishment by the last legislature of the so-called baby bureau.

According to figures compiled by Harold E. Wood, the city health officer of Topeka, the mortality of babies had been cut down from 1913 to the present August, 25 per cent.; from 12 to 9 per cent.

* * *

Six hundred men representing in convention the 3,500 letter carriers of New York City voted without one dissenting vote to stand by the woman suffrage amendment in November.

The points brought out in the discussion were: That the Church Association full of women had secured for the postmen Sundays off; that at the Christmas period they found women more patient and more apt to extend a greeting; that postmen going from door to door have lots of chance to observeh uman nature, and they think mighty well of women. The national body of postmen have also endorsed suffrage.

* * *

Conflicting testihony is being offered on woman suffrage in New York State. On the one side the anti-suffrage speakers are assuring audiences that the equal suffrage states fall far below the manhood states in protecting children. On the other side the one man who knows most about it, Owen Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, has given a week of his time to the suffragists to help them win the vote in November.

* * *

In Pennsylvania, U. S. Secretary of Labor Wilson, will take the platform in the interest of the passage of the woman suffrage amendment. Suffragists are citing this fact as proof that votes for women will strengthen the position of the laboring man in this country, as Secretary Wilson is a distinguished labor advocate.

* * *

The big, worth-while battles that have been won in Colorado against the powers of privilege have been due in large measure to the woman voter.—Judg Ben D. Lindsey.

JEWISH NEW YEAR CELEBRATED SEPT. 8

During the coming month there will be marked piety acong the Hebrews as they will celebrate three national Hebrew holidays. "Rosh Hoskannah," "Yom Kippur," and "Sukkuth," are periods sacred to the Hebrews and during this time all must abstain from labor and atone for their sins by fasting and prayer. "Rosh Hoskhannah," the Jewish New Year, begins at sunset September 8 and continues for two days. In the synagogue special prayers will be offered up and all labor is strictly forbidden.

At sunset on September 17 begins Yom Kippur, the most solemn of the Jewish days. This is the day of atonement and all Hebrews are required to abstain from food throughout the day and spend much of the time in the synagogues. The people pray for remission of sins and petition that the coming year shall bring life, prosperity and peace.

Sukkuoth, or the feast of the tabernacles, begins at sunset September 22 and continues seven days. The holiday is held in commemoration of the time when the children of Israel lived in the deseret in tents. It is also known as the feast of the ingathering when harvest time in the holy land is over and the crops are safely gathered. Special prayers are offered in thankfulness for the harvest plenty and for the bounty shown the chosen people.

New Potatoes, per peck (15lbs.), 18 at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

DEXTERVILLE,

Farmers are busy in this vicinity disposing of their garden produce, especially lettuce, which is bringing a good price.

* * *

Mrs. Alice Merritt of Cleveland, O., is visiting her brother, Mr. Fred Tallman.

* * *

Mr. Clinton Finck has returned to his home from Beulah, Colorado, very much improved in health.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Richardson of Utica have been visiting at Mrs. Merritt Tallman's for the past few days.

* * *

A number of people have started their fall work in the canning factory at Oswego Falls.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

GLENWOOD FARM
Milk, Cream and Commercial Buttermilk
Our bottles are washed by steam
Our milk bottled on Farm of
FRED VOGELGSANG
Phone 2510

DRESSMAKING
Promptly and Neatly Done
Prices Reasonable
412 Hannibal st. Fulton, N. Y.

Steamer CITY OF FULTON
Freight & Packet Service
Runs daily between Fulton and Syracuse
Leave Fulton, 5:15 a. m.
Arrive Syracuse, 11 a. m.
Leave Syracuse, 2:50 p. m.
Capt. C. S. Burleigh

D. EDWIN BALSLEY
Public Accountant and Auditor
401 Daniel Building
433 S. Salina st. Syracuse N. Y.

Two-Family House
on Schuyler and Second Sts. Five room apartments, all improvements.
I. ALDERMAN
Phones: 2242-Office; 1242-Residence

PALERMO.

Mr. James Frawley visited friends in Fulton last week.

* * *

Mrs. F. D. Johnston has gone for a several weeks' stay with her daughter, Mrs. Silas Wright, at Scriba.

* * *

Mrs. Belle Wheaton spent Sunday with friends at Fulton.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Stewart are receiving congratulations of their many friends over the birth of a daughter.

* * *

Mrs. Norton Wright is visiting for a while at her sister's, Mrs. Silas Wright at Scriba.

* * *

Several from here attended the fair at Fulton last week.

* * *

Mrs. C. J. Butcher has been entertaining guests from West Fulton.

Your Wants
Made Known in
THE EVENING TIMES
Reach Nearly 16,000 Eyes Each Day
PRICES:
One Word, one time, 1 Cent
One Word, 3 times, 2 Cents
One Word, 6 times, 3 Cents
CASH WITH ORDER

RIGHTS OF EMPLOYERS.

In the course of a recent address before the Central Labor union of Meriden, Conn., Samuel Gompers said:

Men must learn that employers have some rights. If you will investigate you will find that strikes oftener are caused by unorganized or recently organized labor. In the latter case the workers suddenly think themselves all powerful and imagine employers have no rights. Avoid strikes. The right to strike is of paramount importance, not the exercise of that right.

In this country, when the war is over, thousands of workers will be thrown out of employment because of the cutting off of the present artificial market for the necessaries of life as well as for the implements of war. Labor organizations should prepare for this condition.

INSURES WORKERS' LIVES.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company Will Pay Half the Premiums.

By a group insurance contract issued recently—the biggest policy ever granted, it is believed—the 8,000 employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company operating in Brooklyn borough, New York city, are insured for $1,000 each by the Travelers Insurance company of Hartford, the $8,000,000 insurance costing the B. R. T. about $50,000 a year, or about one-half the total premiums.

The opportunity to insure was offered all employees who have been with the transit company two years or more, and the company pays one-half the premium up to $1,000 of insurance, the rate of insurance varying, according to the age of the individual employee. The employee may, if he wishes to pay the additional premium, increase his policy to $5,000.

A special agreement will be required whereby in case of the employee leaving no dependents the principal of the policy may be used:

For paying funeral expenses; for reimbursing the company for premiums paid by it during the period in which it has assumed the entire premium, turning the balance over to the employees' benefit association.

All premiums will be paid in the first place by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, which will, through its respective constituent companies, collect by periodical deductions from wages one-half of each annual premium due.

It is pointed out that employees between the ages of fifteen and thirty-two will pay weekly on the average a fraction more than 7 cents for $1,000 of insurance; employees more than thirty-two and less than forty, a fraction more than 8 cents a week; employees of fifty will pay a fraction more than 13 cents a week; those of sixty, a fraction more than 26 cents a week, and those of sixty-five years, 41 cents a week.

USES MULE TO LOCATE OIL.

Colonel Green Has Novel Method of Finding Spot For New Wells.

Colonel E. H. R. Green of New York and Dallas, son of Mrs. Hetty Green, firmly believes that there is nothing like a mule for locating a new oil field.

The other day Colonel Green and a party of Dallas men associated with him in an oil venture went out to locate a site for the first well. He selected a mule as master of ceremonies. The mule was driven into the field and allowed to take his own time in coming to a stop.

Where the mule first started to graze a stake was driven and plans begun for the erection of the first derrick. If oil is struck the mule will be placed on a pension.

HIGH DUES MAKE VIRILE UNIONS

Trade Organizations Fail When Denied Support.

STORY OF THE CARPENTERS

Struggled Hard For Existence Until Power to Levy Assessments Was Conferred on Executive Board—Begging Letter System a Sign of Weakness—Consolidation Urged.

By FRANK DUFFY.

[General secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.]

Half a century ago the working conditions of the carpenters were deplorable. A workday lasted from sunrise to sunset or as long as one could see. Realizing they could change or better these conditions only through organization, they commenced to agitate among the men of their craft and then to advocate the formation of carpenters' unions.

In many cities such unions were formed; but, being local affairs without a national head to guide them, many disbanded within a short time. This spasmodic system of organizing and reorganizing locally continued until 1881, when the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was permanently formed.

It was a question of doubt at that time whether it would be a success or not owing to the fact that the members were not willing or perhaps could not afford to pay from the meager wages received high initiation fees and high dues, while at the same time wanting all the benefits they could get in return. These included sick, death and disability benefits as well as financial support in strikes and lockouts.

Per capita tax to the home office was very low, while the demands on said office were very heavy. A few years later—or, to be more exact, in 1892—after meeting all the demands made on us, we had in our general treasury $51.19.

We met the emergency by giving our general executive board authority to levy special assessments on our local unions whenever necessary. For a number of years following several assessments were levied by our board, which caused much grumbling and considerable dissatisfaction. In 1905 we submitted to referendum vote the question of either raising the tax to the home office or again levying an assessment. The membership voted by a large majority to increase the tax and also continued to give our general executive board authority to levy assessments whenever necessary.

During the last ten years the wages of our members have been substantially increased, in some places 50 cents per week and in other places $7.50 per week per member. Figured conservatively this means that over $18,600,000 have been placed in the pockets of our members annually more than they would have received if there was no such organization as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Yet while that increase was won for our members through our organization they, on the other hand, objected, opposed and voted against paying higher dues, no matter what benefits were promised in return.

To be a success we must be as liberal with our organization as we are generous to ourselves. Or, in other words, if we do not create a fund for our own protection and defense we cannot, should not and, in fact, must not expect others who have such a fund to help us.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, its local unions and district councils have not to our knowledge in the last twenty years issued begging letters to other labor organizations asking for financial aid to tide them over their difficulties and troubles, strikes and lockouts. On the contrary at our Washington convention in 1912 we established a fund to protect our members by levying an assessment of $1 per year per member on our entire membership, payable to the home office quarterly.

In doing this we caused the dues of our members to be raised considerably. On a membership of 215,000 in good standing, this means, a defense fund yearly of $215,000. We left with our general executive board at the same time authority to levy assessments if such should be found necessary.

This begging letter sytem, now so prevalent among unions, shows a weakness and lack of management somewhere, and of forethought and foresight on somebody's part. It is not at all encouraging to hear one of those letters read at a meeting of a union, predicting defeat and calamity if financial aid is not forthcoming. The old saying has it that "God helps those who help themselves," and as charity begins at home, it is time for organizations unable to support their members in times of trouble, strikes and lockouts to get together and consolidate with kindred trades and thereby form one good, strong organization in which the interests of all can be taken care of and protected. Then we would not have so many national and international unions as we have now, and perhaps not so many jurisdictional disputes to contend with. Neither would we have so many begging letters going the rounds.

SO DOES THE OSTRICH

WE HAVE all read of the ostrich, that extraordinary bird of the desert, which dines on scrap iron, lunches on stones and when danger threatens thrusts his head in the sand and believes himself safe from harm, because he cannot see the danger.

Picture to yourself this gigantic bird, taller than a man, resting in fancied security because his head is hidden from view, although his body can be seen for miles around.

There are too many of us who adopt the tactics of the foolish ostrich. We are told of an impending danger and think that we can escape it or avoid it by refusing to face it.

We are informed that there is great danger of restriction of our facilities for local trade if our local business men are not given better support; that we may find ourselves deprived of the opportunities for marketing our farm produce in our home town if our storekeepers find themselves stocked up with goods, but with no adequate volume of local business.

What is more natural than that this may be the case if we do not stop sending our money away from home to the mail order houses in the big cities? We must realize such possibilities and take steps to prevent them. If we don't, we will find out, in all probability, that our local merchants will look for other locations than in our town.

Which is the wisest thing to do—to look the conditions squarely in the face and take the steps necessary to counteract them or shall we, like the foolish ostrich, refuse to face the conditions and decline to take cognizance of them?

We can permit matters to drift along until the inevitable occurs, or we can think things over, carefully and with judgment, and take the steps necessary to protect our interests—the interests of ourselves and those who will come after us.

Our community is built up as the result of various interests, not the least of which is the tributary farming population. Our town was created because of the various interests that center here and because this is a natural point for the distribution of farm products and merchandise. The sale of the farm products brings the money for the buying of the merchandise, while the merchandise supplies the necessities of those who raise the crops.

It therefore follows, naturally as one of the unfailing laws of civilization, that IF IT WERE NOT FOR THE FARMERS AND OTHERS WHO PRODUCE THINGS FOR THE MARKET, THERE WOULD BE NO OCCASION FOR THIS COMMUNITY. THERE WOULD BE NO NECESSITY FOR STORES AND SHOPS.

On the other hand, were it not for the stores that are the mediums for the marketing of the crops, there would be a great lack of facilities for marketing and farming would not be as profitable as we now find it in our community.

If the business men of our town do not afford the requisite facilities for marketing such crops as must be handled locally in order to give full advantage to the farmers, then the farmers will find out that they must look for a market elsewhere or accept a much smaller profit on that which they have to sell.

On the other hand, if the farmers do not do their share toward the support of the business men, by spending their money locally and keeping it in circulation in our own town, instead of sending it to the mail order houses, then the local storekeepers will find it necessary to restrict their investments in goods for the local market, thereby resulting in a diminishing of the facilities for getting what we need at home.

This is a point we must not fail to observe. We must look the conditions squarely in the face and arrive at a conclusion as to what steps are necessary to preserve and to maintain the conditions which make for prosperity.

If we fail to do this, or if we temporize and let matters drift, we will find that we have emulated the silly ostrich, until the worst happens.

SPEND THE MONEY AT HOME. PATRONIZE THE LOCAL BUSINESS MEN. KEEP THE MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN OUR HOME TOWN. WE NEED EVERY DOLLAR AT HOME TO HELP THE COMMUNITY.

Let the ostriches do as they will and send their money to the mail order houses, but let us hope that we have but few of these foolish birds in this community.

ORNAMENTAL WINDOW BOXES

Often Can Be Made to Atone For Architectural Incongruity.

A properly designed window box, suitably planted with trailing vines and a harmonious selection of colors, can often be made to atone for a vast amount of architectural incongruity in the house itself. Even in the most skillfully designed work the need for some softening effects about the windows can be felt. Aside from the charming exterior effect of such an arrangement, the bright colors and the scent of the flowers add greatly to the interior atmosphere of the house, while the view from a window is greatly enhanced by being framed in by the foliage of growing plants. Great care should be taken to secure the boxes from falling on passersby.

The window box may be made of white pine, painted to withstand the weather, or oak or chestnut stained, strongly put together and braced, and should be lined with copper or zinc with suitable apertures for drainage. The soil is put directly into the metal lined box so formed.

Of the planting it is enough to say that there should be a vine of some sort to hang over the edge, thus softening the rigid lines of the box, and that the flowers selected should be such as harmonize in color. Plants which form constant masses of bloom are best. It is well to provide several flowers which blossom in rotation, thus insuring a continuous effect. Pansies, heliotrope, giant mignonette, myrtle and similar plants are suitable for small boxes, while foxglove, salvia and digitalis may be grown in the larger ones. Geraniums are hardy and because of their bright coloring and fragrance make an excellent combination for the smaller window gardens.

No, Indeed.

Bill—The smallest apartment houses are those occupied by bees. In a cubic foot of honeycomb there are about 9,000 cells. Jill—I suppose it is not alone the janitor who does the stinging?—Yonkers Statesman.

Gentle Methods.

Lucille—Anything can be accomplished by gentle methods. Cruelty is unnecessary.

Edna—I suppose instead of whipping cream you would just scold it.—Segment Block.

Is It Worth While?

Is it worth while that we jostle a brother
Bearing his load on the rough road of life?
Is it worth while that we jeer at each other
In blackness of heart—that we war to the knife?
God pity us in our pitiful strife.

God pity us all as we jostle each other;
God pardon us all for the triumphs we feel
When a fellow goes down; poor heart-broken brother,
Pierced to the heart; words are keener than steel,
And mightier far for woe or for weal.

Were it not well in this brief little journey,
On over the isthmus, down into the tide,
That we give him a fish instead of a serpent
Ere folding the hands to be and abide
For ever and aye in dust at his side.

Look at the roses saluting each other;
Look at the herds all at peace on the plain,
Man, and man only, makes war on his brother,
And dotes in his heart on his peril and pain—
Shamed by the brutes that go down on the plain.

—Joaquin Miller.

Home Town Helps

CONCRETE IN THE BASEMENT

Four-Inch Slab Is Recommended by Expert as Giving Best Possible Results.

Over the entire floor area of the basement a four-inch slab of concrete should be laid after the earth has been firmly tamped down. This slab of concrete should be insisted upon, wether the finished floor is to be of cement, brick, tile, or wood; and it is well to re-enforce it against shrinkage, stresses, and to bridge any soft places in the ground, by imbedding in the concrete some form of coarse wire mesh or expanded metal, says Ernest I. Freese in the House Beautiful.

Where cement finish is desired, this should be not less than three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and it should be applied before the concrete has become "set"—otherwise the cement finish will not properly unite with the concrete base.

In rooms having a cement floor, the cement can be carried up on the walls to a height of six or eight inches above the floor, thus forming a waterproof and sanitary base. Then, if the floor is slightly graded to a sump connected with the underground drainage system, the floor can easily be kept clean by turning the hose on it occasionally.

All cement floor finish should be jointed at regular intervals, not exceeding three feet, so as to concentrate at these jointings any probable shrinkage cracks. Here again, a simple, inexpensive wire mesh imbedded in the cement finish will react against the shrinkage strains and lessen the liability of cracking. For this re-enforcement, common chicken-wire mesh answers admirably.

LOOKING TO CIVIC BEAUTY

Builders Have Come to Recognize Value of Good Appearance of Buildings and Streets.

Gradually all phases of commercial industry are coming under the influence of the city-beautiful movement, comments the San Francisco Call. Factories erected today secure sufficient ground area to have some landscape gardening round-about the building or buildings. Even railroads, those supposed "soulless corporations," are now quite generally embellishing station grounds and rights of way. The schoolhouses, both rural and city, are being much improved in surrounds, being much helped by the school gardens, and the whole land is becoming, each year, more deeply engrossed in making a more beautiful America, and California is well up in the list. Let us not grow faint-hearted in the work.

IMPROVING NEIGHBORHOOD

There's much talk of conservation
Of the trees and rivers grand,
For we know their preservation
Helps to beautify the land.

We admit that talk like this will
Benefit the public good,
But at present your first job is
To improve your neighborhood.

Small beginnings have big endings,
And if you will make the start,
You will see how quick your neighbor
Pitches in and does his part.

Then you'll find that it's contagious;
Every house upon your street
Will be vying with each other
To keep looking clean and neat.

Paint and varnish are conserving,
You can prove beyond a doubt,
They're the best for the preserving
Of the house, inside and out.

—Exchange.

New School Architecture.

A one-story schoolhouse, built in the form of a square around a courtyard, and so constructed that, by raising a series of sashes, it can be converted into what will be practically an open-air school, is the type of structure that marks a new departure in modern school architecture. It provides healthful surroundings for the children, keeps them near the ground, so that the danger of fire and panic is reduced to a minimum, and at the same time affords exercise.

The open-air sashes face on an inner corridor, which will eventually form a sort of cloister around the courtyard. As the needs of the community require, other wings will be added on the three remaining sides of the central square. It is intended eventually to have a gymnasium and swimming pool in a basement under the courtyard.

Gophers in the Garden.

Gophers still infest gardens except in the central portions of large cities, and are hard to exterminate where many vacant lots are found. Garden owners do not care to keep poison and traps on hand, and how easily to accomplish the death of the gopher becomes a problem. Last week one threw up a little mound in the writer's garden, having burrowed under the fence from an adjoining vacant lot. A messenger was hastily sent to a nearby drug store for a bottle of carbon bisulphid. The hole was opened, a half cupful poured in, the hole closed and firmed with damp soil. The next day the soil was dug out and the hole followed but three feet into the vacant lot, and there his gophership reposed, dead.

STAGE STARS FALL FOR CAMERA'S LURE

CHANGE FROM "MOVIE" TO "PHOTODRAMA" BRINGS MANY INTO NEW FIELD.

THE SCREEN'S WIDE SCOPE

Plays Presented In Photo Form Overcome Limitations of Spoken Drama —Pathe Announces Conversions.

It was only a short time ago as time is reckoned, since the stars of the stage spurned the advances of the motion picture manufacturers. Considering the "movies," as they contemptuously termed the film drama, as a cheap and entirely ephemeral form of amusement they considered acting in them as beneath their dignity and preferred thirty week contracts at $200, to fifty-two weeks playing in pictures at larger figures. Today what a difference. One by one, at first apologetically, but now boldly to the sound of figurative trumpets, the great names of the stage have gone over to the "silent drama."

Bruce McRae.

Here is a list of popular stage favorites recently secured by Pathe, which illustrates the trend:

Rhys Alexander, Edwin Arden, Richard Carle, William Courtleigh, Jr., Clifton Crawford, Arnold Daly, Lionel Barrymore, Frederic de Belleville, Katherine Brown-Decker, William Elliott, Max Figman, Wm. Riley Hatch, Gail Kane, Sheldon Lewis, Lillian Lorraine, Fania Marinoff, Bruce McRae, Bliss Milford, Lolita Robertson, Jessie Ralph, and Melville Stewart.

Just one of those famous names attached to a photoplay two years ago would have made a sensation and yet the house of Pathe calmly announces now that other big stars will be signed in the near future!

His Qualities.

"What makes you think Dauber will succeed as a painter?"

"He has the soul of an artist and the perseverance of a book agent."—Philadelphia Ledger.

CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN

"The New York Shop"

FALL SUITS AND COATS

Are Making Their Way Into Our Cases and Show Windows

They're full of life and distinction, too, the average careful dresser likes an exclusive line to select from always.

Before you select a suit, coat, or whatever, call and look at our extensive line in the latest effects, materials and such as, light and dark Castor, Prune Purple, Midnight Blue, deep tones of Mauve, and many other shades that are in the lead.

In our assortment you will find many imported models that possess rare beauty, and very suitable for most any occasion.

At our store salesladies will take great pleasure in showing you these Garments, popularly priced and of the better class.

SUMMER DRESSES

at Wonderfully Low Prices for Saturday

In Voile, Crepe, Jap Silk and other new materials, to close out at $2.98. Some of these were priced to sell at $5.00, $7.00 and $10.00.

PRETTY NEW WAISTS of fine Voile, Crepe and other materials and latest collar and cuff effects at 98c and $1.39.

WAISTS of fine Crepe de Chine, Soiree Silk and Georgette Crepe—these Silks destined to be the most fashionable of the season, $2.98 in the NEW SHADES.

Spring and Summer Suits, Dresses, Skirts and Coats Are All on Sale

M. J. McDONALD & CO.

ONEIDA ST. FULTON.

CHILD CAPSIZES LAMP; IS BURNED

Was at Grandma's Home and Overturned Table; Pan of Water Saved Baby More Serious Injuries.

Helen McGuigan, the three-year-old daughter of Leroy McGuigan, of 74 West 2nd st., was severely burned on the face, head and arms last night in the home of a neighbor, Thomas Dunton, at 208 Phillips st., by the overturning of a table upon which stood a lighted oil lamp. The child spends most of the time in the Dunton home and Mrs. Dunton is known to Helen as "Grandma."

At the time of the accident Mrs. Dunton had left the child alone in the kitchen for a moment, and grasping the edge of the kitchen table, the leaves of which extended a considerable distance over the legs, making it not a difficult matter to overturn entirely, the child swung her entire weight on one side, the table was overturned and the child was thrown to the floor. In addition to the lamp a large pan of water stood on the table, and it is probably due to the latter that Helen escaped fatal burns, as the water was absorbed by her dress, and when Mrs. Dunton, who was in the front room ran in she was able to extinguish the flames by means of the table oil cloth before the water-soaked dress could become ignited. As it was, most of her hair was burned off, and in the fall she sustained a bad cut on one of her ears and her face was bruised. The fact that the child instinctively put her arms over her eyes and face no doubt saved her from permanent disfigurement. There are deep burns on both arms, on the right side of the face and upon the forehead.

The mother of the burned child was downtown at the time with a daughter of Mrs. Dunton, and after being brought home hurriedly in a taxicab and upon being told of the accident, fainted.

Dr. Fox believes no permanent disfigurement will result from the accident.

MRS. DRAPER ENTERTAINS THE RIVERSIDE COUNCIL

The D. of L., Riverside Council, No. 89, was pleasantly entertained at the home of Mrs. Curtis Draper, 317 South 3rd st., yesterday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. C. Armstrong of Utica, Mrs. H. H. Williams of Mohawk, and Mrs. B. J. Millard of Chicago. Card playing was indulged in, Mrs. H. H. Williams winning as first prize a beautiful cut glass bon-bon dish. Special music was given which was enjoyed by all present.

THE QUIRK TONIGHT

No other musical organization exercises the care in the selection of its comedians, dancers and singers as does the management of the above attraction. Such renowned comedians as Carl Ritter, who is the dancing producer of this show, as well as Mr. Joe Davis, Lew Blight, Jack Curtin and Lew Van, a group of comedians and merry-makers who keep things in an uproar, are all artists in their respective roles, well qualified to sustain the reputation of Messrs. Klein Bros. & Hengler's Minstrel production. Thec lever work of the ends is absolutely original and the songs, the very latest offerings. The dancing numbers vary from the refined French gavotte to the most ludicrous, grotesque and eccentric, with absolutely nothing to offend the most critical. The ballad contingent, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Russell, selected with no less care, comprises the well known artists: Mr. Harry Supplee, Cyril Dobaine, Paul De Voe and Ames Robyn, the sweet lyric tenor. The entire first part, comprising a most gorgeous array of scenic and spectacular effects, beautiful in the extreme, a synonism of all that is exquisite and beautiful in art, picture upon picture, of wonderment and expectation; all this to be followed by a complete vaudeville performance, consisting of seven acts, by real performers. Every department of Klein Bros. & Hengler's productions is thoroughly covered by competent principals, and everything is carefully measured and selected to the interest and satisfaction of the theater-going public, and all that is good and wholesome in refined and up-to-date minstrelsy will be found in Klein Bros. & Hengler's Greater Mastodon Minstrels.

"The best seller," is the expression of merchants handling Black Baking Co.'s products. adv.

MRS. WILLARD IS APPOINTED

Judge Coville Selects Members of Child Welfare Board --List Includes One of City's Leading Women.

Mrs. Mary Willard, cashier of the Citizens' National Bank and who lives in one of the pretty homes in East 1st st., has been appointed by Judge Henry D. Coville as a member of the Oswego County Child Welfare Board. The appointment was made yesterday, the remaining members being Mrs. R. A. Downey, Oswego, 6 years; Orin E. West, Central Square, five years; Mrs. F. G. Whitney, Pulaski, four years; James Buckley, Altmar, two years; Thomas H. King, Oswego, one year.

Mrs. Willard will serve three years.

This board is to have charge of the administration of the so-called "Mothers' Pension Law" in this county.

The members are well known and have been deeply interested in charitable work in this county in the past.

Messrs. Buckley of Altmar and West of Central Square are very well known in their respective communities and are interested in the successful administration of the new law. Mrs. Whitney of Pulaski has long been an active workers in matters of this kind and Mrs. Willard is identified in an active way with the charitable institutions of Fulton. It would be difficult to select a board the personnel of which would be more fitted to administer the new law.

County Superintendent of the Poor C. A. Stone will be ex-officio a member of the child welfare board.

The first meeting of the board will be held at the office of County Judge Coville in the county building, on Wednesday next, September 1, for the purpose of organizing and taking steps to secure an appropriation.

The board is without funds but an appropriation will be sought from the Board of Supervisors, either at the special session next Wednesday or at the regular session in November.

ORANGE TEAM TO MAKE LONG TRIPS

Syracuse, Aug. 27.—The members of the Syracuse University football team will be able to qualify as veteran globe trotters when the 1915 gridiron season has ended. No eastern college eleven of recent years has faced as many and as long jumps as the Orange schedule calls for this with a season which begins at home on September 25 and ends at Portland, Ore., on December 1.

The team starts touring on October 9 when Princeton will be played at Princeton. The following Saturday Rochester will be met at home and a week later the Salt Lake City team will go to Providence to face Brown. Ann Arbor will be visited on October 30, for the purpose of playing Yost's University of Michigan gridiron clan. The first two Saturdays of November will be spent at Syracuse entertaining Mt. Union and Colgate teams. Dartmouth will follow on November 20 and then the Orange eleven will trek eastward. Thanksgiving Day will see the team engaged with the University of Montana players at Missoula and on December 1 Syracuse will close an exceedingly busy season by tackling the Oregon Ag-Ore.
ricultural College team at Portland,

SPOT CADY OF PHOENIX IN SEMI-FINAL BOUT

A Phoenix boy, "Spot" Cady, is booked for the semi-final bout at the Arena tonight, his opponent being Young Leach Cross of Syracuse. Cady is known to a number of the fans in Fulton, and especially in Phoenix, where he is employed on a dredge, he is known for his ability as a fighter Cady cannot be called a scientific boxer, as his style is to go in from the gong and endeavor to land the "haymaker" before the other fellow can. This fact, together with the fact that oung Fisher of Syracuse and Eddie Judecki of Buffalo, two similar fighters, furnish the main bout should attract a big crowd from this vicinity. It can be safely said that the program appears to be a peach tonight, clever boxing and wading in fighting being evenly mixed.

Bread as sweet as the "kind your mother used to bake," is the people's verdict applied to Black company's bread. adv

Have You Seen

The Famous Summit?

Come in and look at this Stove

Two Stoves in One

with Four Gas Griddles, Four Coal Griddles, Large, Deep Oven, Warming Oven on top of Stove; Economical Fire-Pot,—and other features found only in this Stove.

The Price is $55.00

A small payment puts the Stove in your Home—convenient terms for the balance. We have already booked several orders. *Get Your Order in NOW.*

A. M. Druse & Co.

7 South First Street

MR. C. M. ALLEN ALLOWS POLITICAL BOOM TO DROP

The aldermanic boom, launched by kind friends for C. Milton Allen, Jr., of South 3rd st., exploded with a loud report this morning when Mr. Allen flatly denied the rumor that friends were circulating a petition in his behalf and declared he would not consider the nomination under any circumstances. "There must be some mistake somewhere," said Mr. Allen. "I don't know anything about it and would not consider it." Mr. Allen is a popular member of the younger set here, and was formerly connected with the American Woolen Company, but has been more recently identified with Charles M. Allen, Inc., excelsior manufacturers.

WARD'S CAKES
10c EACH
Fresh Every Day at
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Hello 75 : : : Oneida St

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
Surety Bonds of All Kinds
Real Estate Loans
FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122

WANTED!
At Once

Young Woman as cashier in store. Apply by letter, stating past experience, if any, and character references. Experience not essential. State wages. Address Karo, Box 2—Fulton Evening Times.

TOO MUCH LIQUID ON WEST RIVER ROAD

Fultonians are complaining about the condition of the West River road between this city and Oswego in the sections were it has been recently oiled. Several autoists report narrow escapes from accident due to skidding on the slippery surface and others say the finish of their cars has been damaged by the heavy tar. Several women who have passed over the road recently in carriages have had their clothing ruined by the tar from the wheels.

Angel Food, Sponge Cake, Crullers and Pies at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

Give The Evening Times a trial. It has all the news about all the people you know, and then some more.

Those You Know

Mrs. A. J. Baldwin is entertaining Mrs. C. M. Carrier of East Syracuse at the former's home, 509 W. Broadway.

* * *

Mrs. Clara Wood of Mexico has been visiting relatives in the city.

* * *

The rummage sale conducted by the Parish Aid of Zion Episcopal church is in full swing at the old Stranahan & Love store, Oneida st.

* * *

Mrs. Florence Grant and her grand-daughter, Mrs. E. M. Grant, of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Austin at their home in N. 5th st.

* * *

Miss Pearl Church of West 3rd st. is spending the week-end at Dempster Grove.

* * *

Miss Blanche Babcock of Park st. left today to join a number of young people at Dempster Beach and Mexico Point.

* * *

Miss Vetta Babcock will leave on Monday to join a party of young people at Dempster Beach and Mexico Point.

* * *

Mrs. D. E. Spencer had as recent guests Mrs. W. D. VanValkenburg of Rochester and Mrs. W. F. Marsh of Warners.

* * *

Mrs. E. F. Whitney, who has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Hope, of 11 South 3rd st., returned to her home in Chatham, N. Y., yesterday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Lay Allen Palmer of 301 Oneida st. are entertaining Mr. R. D. Graham of Buffalo and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vanderhoof and daughter, Gladys, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bridger of Philips, N. Y.

* * *

Four delegates, Mesdames Edna Moore, F. C. Ives, Munger and Burt, of the local W. C. T. U. journeyed yesterday in Mr. D. C. Case's touring car to Fair Haven and attended the special meeting of the W. C. T. U. held in conjunction with the camp meeting at that place.

* * *

Miss Nina C. Borst of Syracuse has been spending two weeks with friends in Fulton.

* * *

Mrs. J. D. Spencer was the guest of Mrs. R. Burt, West 1st. this afternoon.

* * *

Mrs. H. L. Van Scoy of West 1st. st., will leave this city on Monday for a week's visit with her brother at the Thousand Islands.

Black Baking Company time in Fulton is at all times. Your grocer sells the goods. adv

New Fall Styles In Headgear

ARE HERE

The cool weather has sounded the knell for the straws. Get in line with one of our Nobby Fall Shapes in Derby or Soft Stetsons.

We are showing the advance guard of our Fall Suits. They are Up-to-the-Minute. Come in and look them over.

SPECIAL CLEARANCE ON ALL SUMMER STOCK.

The McKinstry Store

17 S. FIRST STREET

WARNER'S STORE

Why not trade there? You will find it one of the best family stores in town. While we do not advertise to give goods away, we will sell you first-class groceries on as small a margin of profits as is consistent with safe business. You know that some goods are so cheap in quality that they are dear in price. We deliver goods and take orders when requested and we give valuable presents with tea and coffee; also movie coupons with each cash purchase.

THE WARNER GROCERY

OPPOSITE CITY HALL

O'BRIEN'S Saturday Specials

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' STREET and Afternoon Dresses of Voile and Lawn, also various Fabrics in colors; values to $6.00, your choice **$1.48**

ONE LOT OF WOMEN'S AND MISSES' PORCH DRESSES, values to $1.50, your choice **82c**

WOOLKNAP BED BLANKETS in grey, tan and white, deep colored borders, values to $3.50, your choice only **$1.98**

JUST RECEIVED—a large assortment of **NEW FALL SERGES** in all the new shades, your choice only **59c**

(SEE FIRST STREET WINDOW DISPLAY.)

This Edition of The Times

Carries a news item about a child being badly burned when a lamp overturned. Similar accidents can be avoided by having your homes wired for Electricity.

SAFETY Comfort Convenience Cleanliness

ASK FOR AN ESTIMATE

THE ELECTRIC CO.

PHONE 144

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

To Rent.—112 W. 3rd st. upper flat; 217 Cayuga st., lower flat; 406 W. 3rd st; modern conveniences. E. Meigs Wells, 217 Cayuga st. 214

Room to Rent.—Quiet, refined neighborhood; central location; man preferred. Mail reply to Y, Times office. tf

Pianos Tuned, Repaired and Regulated.—For sale, a slightly used piano at a bargain. F. Jess Newton, care Mrs. N. H. Haviland. 215c

Young Man—About 16, clean and honest, wanted at Time office. Apply between 7:30 and 8 p. m. tf

Girl. Wants. Situation— By High School girl; willing to work for board. Phone 8815. 216

Plain Sewing—Wanted to do at home. Inquire Mrs. M., 169 N. 5th St. 215c

For Rent—Five-room flat on East Second st. Inquire I. Alderman, Phones 1242 and 2242.

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

Room and Board—Including bath; gas. Call 508 Oneida St. 218c

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

Buy Your School Books and Supplies Early

Full Stock—Low Prices

LASHER'S BOOK STORE

GEN. WOOD REPLIES TO MR. GARRISON

Washington, Aug. 27.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood replied today to the rebuke administered him yesterday by Secretary of War Garrison for allowing Former President Roosevelt to address the soldiers at the Plattsburg military training camp. His telegram said:

"Your telegram received and policy laid down will be rigidly adhered to."

Secretary Garrison, after making Wood's reply public handed out a statement in reply to the announcement made by Colonel Roosevelt in New York last night. It said:

"I have just read Mr. Roosevelt's statement. I see he blames the whole thing on me. He takes the position that it is notorious that he has the habit of making indiscreet speeches, and that it therefore was my duty to find out if he intended to go to Plattsburg, and if so, head him off and save him from himself. Well, may be that is so. But it is rather a large order. He is a rather active man and I'm a very busy one, and it's going to be a pretty hard job for me to keep my eye on him all the time."

"The colonel's attitude about himself reminds me of the story of the Maine farmer who was on the way to the railroad station one morning when he met a friend:

" 'Where are you goin'?' He replied: " 'I'm goin' down to Bangor to get drunk and great Lord, how I dread it.' "

COLD STORAGE MAN COMES HERE MONDAY

The Division of Agriculture of the Chamber of Commerce announced this morning that Mr. Dwight S. Beckwith of Albion, New York, will give an interesting talk Monday evening at 8 o'clock in the City Hall on cold storage plants and how to conduct them. The division cordially invites all interested persons, vegetable growers, rafmers, etc., to be on hand.

THE QUIRK

Matinee, 5c
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor, 10c.
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10:30 P. M.

SATURDAY SPECIAL—

ODD FELLOWS CONVENTION IN SYRACUSE.

A Mutual Masterpicture.

AND OTHERS

also

CLARK and WESTON.

SINGING, TALKING and DANCING ACT

AND

POSING AND TRICK DOGS.

Just the Act for Kiddies' Matinee.

QUIRK THEATRE

One Week, Starting MONDAY, AUG. 30 Daily Matinee

Grand Opening Fall Season

The Chas. K. Champlin Stock Co.

The Biggest Dramatic Company Ever Brought to This City

A Sumptuous Scenic Embellishment of Broadway Productions
Direction of H. M. Addison

Monday—"BEYOND THE LAW"

A Powerful Thrilling Story Depicting a Mother's Sacrifice, a Man's Honor and a Woman's Love.

Other Plays:

"THE REFORMER," "INNOCENT," "THE ROSARY," "THE CAPTAIN AND THE COWBOY," "THE HEART OF MARYLAND"

SOLID CARLOAD OF SCENERY AND EFFECTS.

PRICES 10, 20, 30 AND 50 CENTS

Seat Sale Friday A. M., 9 O'Clock. Reserved Seats Two Days in Advance.

Digest No. 6 of Proposed Amendments to be Submitted

Albany, Aug. 27.—The proposed amendment to the State Constitution as presented by the Committee on Finance and which contained the ideas of several individual candidates, which deal with debts contracted by the state, is regarded as one of the most important propositions to come befere the people.

Two points stand out in the proposed amendment. One would prevent the continuance of a state debt for an indefinite period by requiring that when a debt is incurred equal payments shall be made annually until it is retired. Another point is that the first payment shall be made no later than one year and moreover that the last shall be made no later than fifty years from the date of its creation.

The effect of the amendment will also be to base all debts except emergency debts upon serial bonds and insure that the life of such bonds shall not exceed the life of the improvement for whic they shall have been issued.

The shortcoming of the present methods were thoroughly gone into by the convention which went on record as having reached the conclusion that the attempt to limit the method of taxation to direct taxation had not been saisfacory and had been modified by an amendment in 1906.

Quoting from the Committee on Finance the following casts additional light upon the state debt question. "The State Government has not been successful in its methods of calculating and collecting the contributions to the sinking fund. As a result, in some years a very much larger amount has been contributed than would be necessary under scientific amortization. In other years, evidently in reliance upon such excessive contributions in thep ast, no contributions whatever have been made to some of the funds. There has thus resulted on the one hand an unnecessary and oppressive taxation of the present generation while, on the other hand, there has been no certain or automatic method provided for the enforcement of sinking fund contributions. The unnecessary burden which has been put upon present taxpayers can readily be seen when it is stated that up to September 30, 1914, there had been contributed to all the sinking funds \$3,487,679.41, where only \$4,940,095.13 was required under a 3 per cent. actuarial computation, making a surplus at that date accrued of \$29,574,584.28."

Again it is pointed out that the most certain simple and cheap way to amortize a debt is to pay off in annual installments, since the uncertainties of calculation which have affected the sinking funds of the state in the past are in consequence eliminated.

"There is no large fund left in the hands of public officials," continues the report, "to be cared for and invested and again re-invested for 50 years with all the attendant risk and temptation, and the danger that this power of investment in various local securities may be perverted into a political power, is entirely removed. Furthermore, the fact that the same administration which incurs a debt must begin within a year to make provision for its retirement necessarily and strongly tends towards responsibility and prudence in the contraction of debt.

WHAT COLOR ARE YOUR EYES?

Look In the Glass, Quick! What Color Are Your Eyes? Brown, Blue, Black or Gray?

The first boy or girl with blue eyes:

The first boy or girl with brown eyes:

The first boy or girl with black eyes:

The first boy or girl with gray eyes:

To reach the box office of the Quirk Theater between the hours of twelve and one Friday with a copy of the paper in which you read the above, in his or her hand, The Evening Times will receive a free ticket to the Quirk Theater to see "Beyond the Law."

This is the play for young people and people who stay young. The heroism of Young Clarke will win the admiration from all, and impounds into the hearts of the little ones a moral which will remain in mind for years to come, and mould the younger generation into better men and women.

Remember the hour—12 to 1 Tuesday. Remember the place—Quirk Theatre. Remember to have a copy of The Evening Times with you.

DAIRYMEN TO LEARN SCORING FOR CHEESE

An educational scoring for butter and cheese will be held at the New York State Fair at Syracuse under the direction of the Cornell Daily Students' Association in co-operation with the State Fair authorities.

There are always a large number of entries and exhibits of butter and chesse, and these naturally vary in quality. These variations are said to afford unusual opportunities for dairymen to obtain practice in judging such dairy products. Since the object of the State Fair is to educate people along agricultural lines, it is thought that this educational scoring will be one more step toward utilizing the large exhibit of dairy products in an educational way, and everyone who is interested is not only invited to be present but to take part in the scoring contest.

The work will be in charge of men who are competent judges of dairy products, both from a scientific standpoint and a market standpoint.

"Black's white bread" and Black's cookies have won a place here. They suit the taste. adv

A trial subscription for The Evening Times costs little and gives you much in return. It is the people's paper. adv

PULP WOOD DESTROYED ON ANTICOSTI ISLAND

Yesterday's Oswego Times contained the following story:

Forest fires, leaving a trail of devastation in their path, are raging along the railroad line of Anticosti Island, according to thei nformation brought here today by Henry G. Chapin, representative of the Menier interests, owner of the island. Mr. Chapin came to Oswego to supervise the unloading of 700 cords of pulp wood brought here yesterday by the Cadillac, Captain T. D. Sullivan, for the Granby Paper Co. at Fulton.

Huge piles of pulp wood, cut last winter and stored along the railroad tracks, have been reduced to ashes and the clearings have been burned to the very ground. The fire has not spread to the interior of the island, the dense forest being wet and damp by the heavy fogs and rains which have swept over that country. The fire started from sparks from a locomotive, it is believed. Soft coal is used exclusively by the Anticosti railroad.

Mr. Chapin stated that two or perhaps three more cargoes of pulp wood will be received here this year. The New York office has received no word from their representatives on Anticosti Island as to the amount of damage, but it is believed from reports that have been received through information brought down the St. Lawrence by steamboat captains that the damage will be heavy. Captain Sullivan reports that smoke was seen all along the Saguenay river on his trip down.

Fulton Keynotes

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Disten entertained the Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Barrett this afternoon.

* * *

The Misses Ruth Wilson of Bryden and Mary Snow of Syracuse also Mr. and Mrs. William Brown of the West will be guests for the week of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Distin of 316 Hannibal st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Pollard and Mr. and Mrs. William Pollard attended the Blake-Rowlee reunion at Bowen's Corners.

* * *

Mrs. William Brown of Vorbees st. has returned from an extended visit in East Hampton, Mass.

* * *

Mrs. J. Pollard of Bowen's Corners, was a guest today of Mrs. Geo. Pollard.

* * *

Mrs. Joseph Mehegan is entertaining her mother, Mrs. F. O'Hara of New York City, and Mr. and Mrs. John Mackerel and family.

The consistent advertiser wins in the end. It may cost a dollar to get a dollar, but the deal wins prestige. adv

New Fall Suits & Coats Millinery in Stock

Buy a Vitaphone \$18.50 to \$250.00 *Plays Any Record*

Consider Your Future Needs

Buy Now—Remains of our Summer Goods are on sale now at less than One-Half Price.

DRESSES

selling up to \$10.00 at . \$1.00
Dresses selling to \$2.00 at 69c
Odd Silk Dresses selling up to \$25.00 at \$3.98
\$15.00 Tailor-made Suits at \$5.90
\$20.00 Tailor-made Suits at \$7.90
\$25.00 and \$35.00 Tailor-made Suits at \$9.90

MILLINERY

Entire lot hats at 2 prices.
1 lot of Hats to close up at 10c
Choice of any last Summer Hat in the store 79c
Assorted lot of Dressing Sacques, Waists, Muslin Undergarments, selling up to \$2.00 at 45c
Odd Silk Waists, selling up to \$5.00 ....98c
Odd Silk Waists selling up to \$7.50 ....\$1.50
50c and 75c Women's Union Suits, Vests or Pants ....2 for 70c
Women's and Misses' 25c Gauze Pants ..2 for 25c
White P. K. and Natural Beach Cloth Skirts at 79c
All Raincoats to clean up at one-half price.

Men's and Boys' Shirts and Trousers and Union Suits 35c
Men's and Boys' 35c Unwear 21c

WHY BUY ELSEWHERE AND PAY MORE WHEN YOU CAN BUY IT FOR LESS AT

M. KATZ & CO

DEPARTMENT STORE 63-65 S. First Street

\$3.50 Pumps

\$4.00 and \$5.00

OXFORDS

Your Choice now for . . . \$1.98

SEE WINDOW

C. A. BECKWITH

THE CASH STORE

BROWNS GET CLEMONS

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 27.—Vernon Clemons, for thep ast three years the catcher for the Louisville A. A. club, has been sold to the St. Louis Americans.

KELLY QUITS ATLANTA

Atlanta, Ga., Aug 27.—Herbert Kelly, one of Atlanta's Southern club's pitchers, will join the Pittsburgh National League team the end of this week.

THE CITY MARKET

Fresh Consignment of

PORK LOINS FRESH HAMS SHOULDERS and SIDE PORK *for Saturday*

Some nice FOWLS and ROASTING CHICKENS, too.

BEEF LAMB VEAL

FRESH VEGETABLES

H. C. DANN

Telephone Your Order—Phone 82 Prompt Deliveries

D/34

There Is a Military Truth:

"Modern Fortifications Crumble Beneath Modern Guns"

The fortification built up by the Mail Order Houses will not stand the fire of the 45 centimetre directed at them by the series of Home Trade Boosts appearing daily in this newspaper. Here as one specimen:

PROSPERITY AT HOME

THERE IS NOTHING OF GREATER IMPORTANCE TO US THAN THE PROSPERITY OF OUR COMMUNITY.

PROSPERITY AT HOME IS BASED ON LOCAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

If our local merchants and storekeepers transact a large volume of business their prosperity is communicated to every person in the entire community.

The values of our real estate increase. Wages are increased. There is more money in circulation and it is more readily obtained for purposes of expansion, paying for improvements, buying luxuries, etc.

In every way we can discover better conditions on all sides when our business men are busy.

There is every reason in the world why we should spend our cash at home instead of sending it to the big cities. By keeping it in circulation in our home community we profit in many ways.

But if we send our money to the mail order houses, that is the last we hear of it. If enough money is sent to the mail order houses from our community we may easily put our local merchants out of business. By diverting our trade from our local storekeepers we can make it impossible for them to maintain their stores.

Every dollar sent out of our town to the mail order houses detracts just so much from our own individual prosperity, as well as from the prosperity of the storekeepers and from the community in general.

Think of the consequences if we should all send to the mail order houses for our necessities and our luxuries. How long would it be before our local merchants would have the "closing out sale" signs on their doors, to be followed by the "for sale" signs on the stores themselves?

AND WHEN THE BUSINESS HOUSES ARE ALL ADVERTISED FOR SALE WHAT WILL BE THE VALUE OF OUR OWN HOUSES AND LOTS?

Such conditions have actually prevailed in some communities. It has happened that the citizens became "mail-order-mad" and sent to the big cities for the greater part of their merchandise. The local merchants abandoned the field, because there was no business there for them. The burden of taxation fell on the various property owners, because there were no business concerns to bear the big proportion which generally falls to their share. Property values decreased until there were no bidders for undesirable real estate. The town became dead.

In the meantime the head of a big mail order house in Chicago was drawing an income of over a million and a quarter dollars, made possible by the business received by his concern, by mail, from such communities as the one above described and from our own community, as well as from others all over the United States.

Every dollar of this enormous income was diverted from storekeepers in small communities. Every dollar sent in to that great mail order concern, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars annually, detracted from the prosperity of some community, struggling to become a center of population, but retarded by the short-sightedness of the citizens who sent their money out of town in preference to helping towards the prosperity of their own community.

Of course, it was all done unthinkingly. Those who sent their dollars to the mail order house did not stop to consider that these same dollars would add to the prosperity of the home community if expended at home. They did not stop to reason that by helping those in their own community they would be best advancing their own interests.

THIS COMMUNITY NEEDS YOUR HELP. YOU NEED THE HELP OF EVERY DOLLAR IN ORDER TO MAKE A BETTER COMMUNITY IN WHICH TO LIVE. YOU NEED THE PROSPERITY OF THIS COMMUNITY TO MAKE YOUR PROPERTY OF GREATER VALUE AND TO GIVE YOU THE BENEFITS OF A BETTER COMMUNITY IN WHICH TO MAKE YOUR HOME BRIGHTER, MORE DESIRABLE AND WORTH MORE IN DOLLARS AND CENTS.

We must all consider these matters. We must stop and think, before sending our dollars to the mail order houses, that our co-operation is necessary to the upbuilding of our community and that, for our own selfish advantages, even with no other motive, we must patronize home institutions and keep our dollars at home so that they can work for the advancement of our own prosperity.

We will all find that it is a fact, when we consider the question from every view point, that we can buy as cheaply and as profitably from our local merchants as from a mail order house, and we then know what we are buying, instead of buying a "pig in a poke."

The above is only one of the features printed in

The Home Paper of Fulton

Measured by inches The Evening Times carries more original local news than any other daily circulated in Fulton's trade territory.

Advertisers are not slow to appreciate the advantage to be gained by using a medium like The Evening Times to reach trade.

Fulton's "Herald of Progress" is The Evening Times

RED-GARBED FLEAS

Bible Also Included in Plunder Taken From Home With Martial Insects.

Hartford, Conn.—If two curious and unusual burglars who ransacked the curio room in Herbert Randall's home bring forth fruits meet for repentance he thinks they will return an old Bible they took, whatever disposition they may make of two red-robed fleas they included in their booty. The Bible was printed in Greek, and was more than a century old. The fleas were considerably younger—and dead.

"The fleas were dressed in red uniforms," said Mr. Randall. "I bought them from an old lady in Seattle who

Ransacked the Curio Room.

made a living dressing fleas in martial array. They reposed in little boxes against a background of white cotton, and I often observed them through a microscope. Their martial spirit had long since fled, but I hope they come to life and take vengeance on the thieves."

When no one was at home two men were seen to enter Mr. Randall's house at noon and leave an hour later. They carefully piled up a quantity of silver, but left it intact. They likewise spurned a gold and pearl necklace and numerous gold pins. They made their selection almost entirely from antiquities and curios, of which Mr. Randall has a large collection. The only modern article they took was a new suit of clothes.

One of the most valuable objects missing is an antique Roman gold pin, which was presented to Mr. Randall in Venice by an Italian woman of rank. They removed and left behind a topaz stone which was set in the pin. Many rare Greek coins, a cameo pin bought in Scotland, a unique diamond pin and an old gold watch are among the missing articles. Mr. Randall places his loss at $1,000.

THEY "GUY" HIS TIN HAT

Whiting Built It Himself, for Himself to Wear on His Own Head, So It's His Own Affair.

Bangor, Me.—William H. Whiting of Jonesport, a seacoast village town in Washington county, doesn't care if he is caught out in the rain while wearing his new hat. It is made of tin and has a band of copper. In general build and dimensions it conforms to the 1915 model worn by fashionable young men. Mr. Whiting concluded that straw was too flimsy, wool too hot, and Panama too costly, so he went to his own tinshop and from the thinnest tin that he could find built for himself this novel hat. It shines gladly in the sulight of the morning, reflects the glory of the sunset, and echoes musically in the rain.

The only think about it that makes Whiting any way nervous is that some day it may attract a bolt of lightning. People "guy" the hat, but Whiting merely observes that it's his own hat.

COWS TRAVEL FAR TO MOURN

Wander Seven Miles to Spot Where Calves Were Killed in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia.—Employees at the cattle pens at Paoli freight station were puzzled the other day when they found two stray cows near the pens when they reported for work. The cows were lowing and wouldn't be driven away.

When F. H. Bernheisel, a cattle dealer of Newton square, arrived, he said that the cows were the mothers of two calves found trampled dead when a car containing a herd consigned to him was unloaded at Paoli. The calves were buried soon after the unloading and Bernheisel's employees drove the herd to his farm.

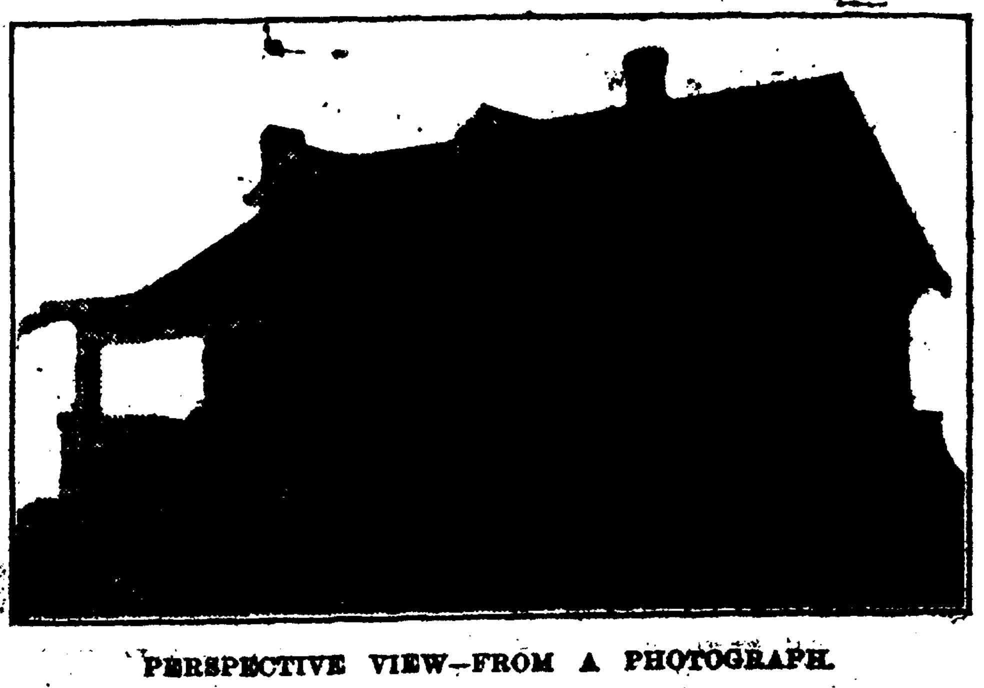
The two mother cows got away from the pasture during the night and made the seven-mile journey to their "babies" at Paoli in darkness.

Inventor Has "Invisible Submarine."

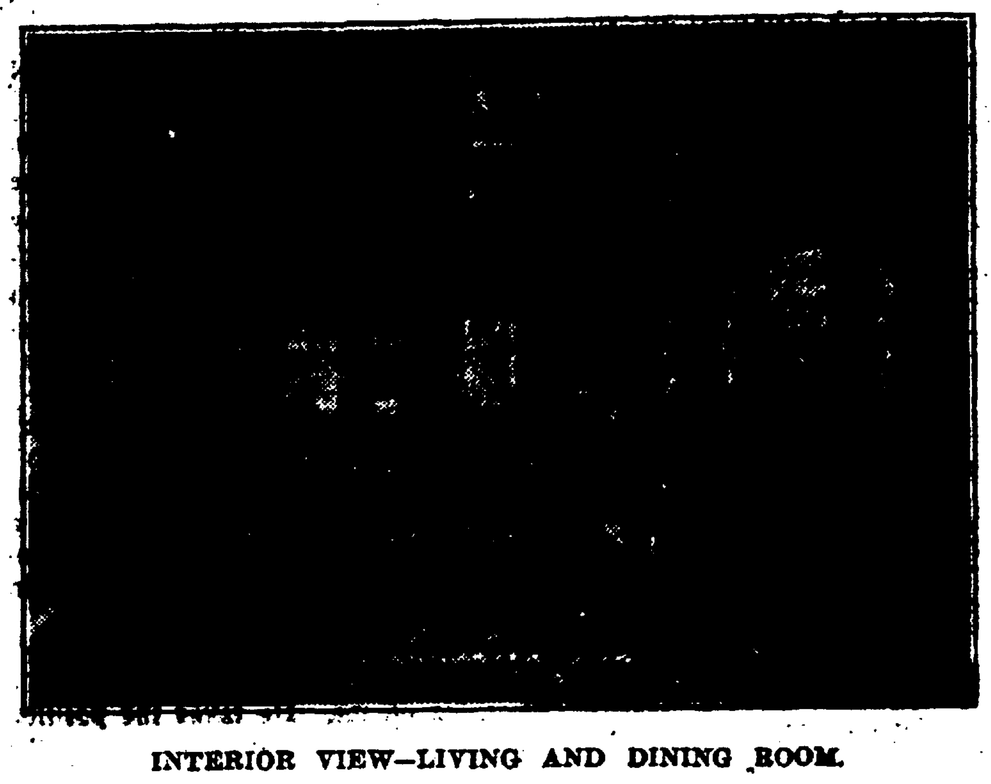
Denver, Colo.—Patrick Keenan of this city has applied for a patent on what he characterizes as an "invisible submarine." Keenan's idea is to clothe the portions of the craft above water with mirrors so that they will reflect the color of the waves.

[illegible] AND DINING ROOM EXTENSION

Design 1071, by Glenn L. Saxton, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



INTERIOR VIEW—LIVING AND DINING ROOM.

This house is artistic both as to the exterior and interior. Dark brown siding with white trim and the main roof sweeping over the front piazza give a very graceful effect. The living room and dining room are finished in dark oak, with beamed ceiling. Ionic columns extending to the ceiling give a classic and substantial effect to the division between the living and dining room. Both rooms are well provided with windows, those of the entrance being leaded. Size, 40 feet wide by 32 feet deep. First story 9 feet in the clear, second story 8 feet, basement 7 feet. Cost to build, exclusive of heating and plumbing, $4,000.

Upon receipt of $1 the publisher of this paper will furnish a copy of Saxton's book of plans, "American Dwellings." It contains 310 designs costing from $1,000 to $6,000; also a book of interiors, $1 per copy.

The Scrap Book

Getting His Hair Cut.

"HAD MY HAIR CUT TOO."

Mr. Cleverleigh entered his club a few mornings ago, his chin and cheeks showing plainly that he was freshly emancipated from the hands of the barber.

"Been having a shave, old man?" asked Dubbins lazily.

"Yes, and had my hair cut, too," was the reply. "Always have my hair cut when I have a shave."

"And how often do you get shaved?" was the languid inquiry from his friend.

"Every morning," answered Cleverleigh.

"And have your hair cut, too, every day?" said the other.

"Yes."

"Don't you find it rather expensive?"

"No; it only costs 15 cents."

"What! Only 15 cents for a shave and hair cutting?"

"That's all. Barber couldn't shave me without cutting my hair, you know."

And it took poor Dubbins seven and a half minutes by the club clock to see why.

Tears.

If every wish were granted,
  If every hope came true,
If every seed we planted
  A lovely blossom grew,
If every day were sunny
  And every one were wise,
There'd be no sweet in honey,
  There'd be no joys to prize.

If we knew that tomorrow
  Would be just like today,
With not one touch of sorrow,
  No care to spoil our play,
No doubt and no misgiving,
  No heartaches and no fears,
Then vain were all our living,
  We'd crave the joy of tears.

We'd sigh for sacred sorrow,
  We'd long to feel the rain,
And we should yearn to borrow
  The blessedness of pain,
For more than all the pleasure
  That came and quickly fled
Adown the years we treasure
  The tears that we have shed.
—Edgar A. Guest.

Wise Joseph.

Monsieur wanted the picture hung to the right; madame wanted it on the left. But monsieur insisted that the servant should hang the picture according to his orders. Consequently Joseph stuck a nail in the wall on the right, but this done he also went and stuck another in on the left. "What is that second nail for?" his master inquired in astonishment. "It's to save me the trouble of fetching the ladder tomorrow when monsieur will have come round to the views of madame."
—Argonaut.

One of Dr. Hale's Jokes.

When he was quite a young man the late Dr. Edward Everett Hale played a practical joke on some girls who were members of a party with whom he was summering on the Massachusetts coast.

All these girls were reading the same exciting novel, and one day at dinner it was a leading topic. Knowing that none of them had finished it, Hale, unknown to them, carried it away with him the next morning when he went to the city. On the train he wrote an absurd conclusion to the novel, laying the final scene at the summer resort.

Carrying this bogus conclusion to a publisher, a friend of his, he had it put in type, and then, carefully removing the bona fide conclusion, he pasted in his own. On his return he placed the book on the piazza and waited. The look which spread over a girl's face as she read that last chapter was, Dr. Hale declared, worth going far to see.

A Job of Branding.

The government official had been telling a simple old Scotch farmer what he must do in the case of a German invasion on the east coast of Scotland. "An' hae I really tae dae this wi' a' ma beesties if the Germans come?" asked the old fellow at the finish. The official informed him that such was the law. "All live stock of every description must be branded and driven inland." "Weel, I'm thinking I'll hae an awfu' job wi' ma bees!"

A Great Relief.

An old organ blower lay on his deathbed. He was a good old fellow, and everybody liked him. He had always been ready to do anything and everything connected with the church without complaining, but had evidently had his own troubles which he had kept locked in his breast.

The curate was with the old man, soothing and comforting him as best he could.

"Would you mind, sir," said the sick man, "asking the organist to play the dead march over me? I just love that dead march!"

"Certainly, with pleasure, Mr. Jones," replied the curate.

"Thank'ee, sir; none o' that there tweedledum Beethoven, you know, but Handel's."

"I can promise that much, my good man," said the curate.

The old man lay placidly for awhile and then exclaimed with fervor, "How thankful I am that I shan't have to blow for him when he plays the loud part at the end!"

Woman's World

Wife of New Secretary of State Occupies Mother's Former Place.

Photo © by Clinedinst.

MRS. ROBERT LANSING.

Not since the days when Mrs. John Hay entertained official Washington as wife of the secretary of state has a cabinet hostess of this rank appeared who is as well equipped as Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of President Wilson's new premier.

Mrs. Lansing will enjoy the unique experience of succeeding to the very exacting social duties which were so ably performed by her mother back in the Harrison administration when John W. Foster, her father, was secretary of state.

Mrs. Lansing, then Eleanor Foster, was just making her bow in society, having been graduated from Smith college. Her interest in her mother's duties was sufficient to give her an experience which she will now be able to turn to practical advantage.

The wife of the secretary of state is called upon for many exacting social duties, and Washington expects to see Mrs. Lansing make a notable place for herself as a cabinet hostess. She is a good conversationalist, quick at repartee and somewhat of a wit. Furthermore, Mrs. Lansing is the youngest woman upon whom the duty of leading the cabinet's social affairs has fallen in many years.

Mrs. Lansing was married to Mr. Lansing in 1890 in the home of her father on I street, where the Fosters lived for many years. The Lansing wedding was attended by a notable gathering, including President Harrison and family, Vice President Morton and his family and other prominent officials and diplomats.

Mr. Lansing took his bride to a new home in Watertown, N. Y., where they have always lived except for the time spent in Washington. They spent many winters with General and Mrs. Foster before Mr. Lansing was appointed counselor of the state department, and since then they have continued to make their home with the Fosters, who have built a spacious and luxurious home on Eighteenth street, just opposite the Austro-Hungarian embassy, in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Lansing have no children.

Mrs. Lansing as the foremost of the cabinet wives will take precedence over many other women. She will take the lead in all things social in the cabinet circle. In social rank she comes next to the wife of the president or the president's hostess. Even the wife of the vice president does not have the social responsibility of the wife of the secretary of state. It is her duty to entertain the diplomatic corps, and it is to her that the wives and families of newly accredited ambassadors and ministers pay their respects after they have made their formal calls at the White House.

The most brilliant function of New Year's day next to the White House reception is the breakfast given by the secretary of state and his wife to the diplomatic corps.

Mrs. Lansing is known in Washington as a woman of exceptionally good taste, modesty and common sense.

Ways to Clean Silver.

One of the easiest ways to clean silver is to wash it with a soft cloth saturated with kerosene, then rinse it with scalding water. A long bath in sour milk will clean badly tarnished silver. If vinegar cruets are filled with it and left awhile the films on the inside will soon disappear.

Alcohol and salt will remove egg stains immediately, and alcohol and soda is also a good cleanser. Many prefer using alcohol to ammonia, though the latter does the work.

A chamois bag filled with powdered magnesia is very useful for polishing all silver articles. An old piece of velvet will prove wonderful for polishing silver, and a broken clothespin is a handy contrivance. Covered with a cloth, the flat, rounded tip will be more useful in working between the tines of the work and in moldings that require more friction than a brush can give.

Button Hooks.

For 5 cents buttonhooks with white bone handles can be bought. A supply of these might be laid in by many a housewife to advantage, for every room ought to be furnished with at least one shoe buttoner. Nothing is so aggravating as to be unable to find one's buttoner.

HOW TO KEEP MOSQUITOES AWAY.

To keep mosquitoes away from one while asleep it is recommended that the following solution be prepared and a few drops put on the pillow and on a towel near the head of the bed:

Oil of citronella	1 oz.
Spirits of camphor	1 oz.
Oil of cedar	1½ oz.

Another preparation for the same purpose is:

Oil of lavender	1 oz.
Alcohol	1 oz.
Castor oil	1 oz.

This is not as unpleasant as the other mixture, and a few drops can be sprinkled on the face and hands and on a towel hung at the end of the bed.

Orange peel burned in the room is also an efficacious mosquito killer. For mosquito bites plain soap applied to the bitten places is effective. Other remedies are ammonia, alcohol, glycerin, bicarbonate of soda, sugar, calcium chloride.

TEST FOODS.

Many Household Staples Found to Be Adulterated.

Housewives ought to have a bit of many kinds of knowledge. The perfect housewife must not only have a thorough knowledge of the cuisine, but she must also be an excellent business woman and know how to apply business methods to her home. She must have a practical acquaintance with chemistry and biology and must have the art of making a house into a home.

Just at present the women in the home need another kind of knowledge which will prove invaluable to them at many a time. That is how to know if their food is adulterated. There are, unfortunately, frauds in every line of work, and the food frauds always seize upon such occasions as the present, when the authorities are busy elsewhere, to perpetrate the worst crimes against the community. Probably foodstuffs all over will be adulterated and the wise housewife will learn how to detect the presence of foreign elements in the provisions she buys.

Butter is one of the first to suffer. Margarine has often been used as a substitute in the past and probably will be passed off many times in the future. While margarine is perfectly wholesome, still no woman wants to pay the price of butter for the less costly margarine. A reliable test is, melt a little bit in a spoon over a gas burner. Good butter froths a great deal, but makes very little noise. Margarine, on the contrary, crackles and bursts and makes little explosive sounds. After applying this test you can refuse to buy again at the same shop if you detect the presence of margarine in the substance which you bought as butter.

The easiest and commonest food to adulterate is milk. Watered milk is almost as common as plain water, but it is so easy to discover the fraud that no housewife need be taken in by it. Pour your milk into a pail or pot. Then take a fairly stout, very bright knitting needle and plunge it into the milk. If, on removal, a large drop of the fluid clings to the end of the needle for quite a time without falling off you may feel quite sure that the milk is all right. If, on the other hand, the liquid runs right off the steel needle and forms no lasting drop the milk has certainly been watered.

Mint Relishes.

Green Peas and Mint.—Shell green peas just before they are to be cooked. Line the top of a double boiler with green lettuce leaves, put the peas in, add a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, cover and cook until done, which will be about half an hour or perhaps forty minutes. Then drain, add a tablespoonful of finely minced mint, salt and pepper and two tablespoonfuls of butter.

Mint Sauce.—In taking your walks abroad at this season bring home with you if you can a handful of mint from the brookside. To make the sauce that goes so excellently well with spring lamb or game chop fine the well washed leaves of a bunch of mint, then pour over them a cupful of boiling water and add two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Cover and let stand in a cool place for an hour to fuse; then add a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of paprika and four tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Mix thoroughly and serve with the meat.

Mint Chutney—Add to a handful of finely minced mint leaves a cupful of seeded raisins, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one of tomato ketchup and a saltspoonful of salt. Mash and mix until juicy; then serve in a boat with cold meats.

Mint Sherbet.—Take six lemons, two oranges, two cupfuls of sugar, two cupfuls of water, one large bunch of fresh mint, the white of one egg and a piece of green leaf the size of a pea. Squeeze the juice from the lemons and oranges. Pour cold water over the peelings and put on the stove, allowing it to come to a boil; then pour it over the sugar and mint, which has been cut up fine. Cover it and allow it to steep for an hour. Then strain over the juice of the lemons and oranges. Dissolve the green leaf in a little of the mixture until it is clear and then add to the juices. Mix the ingredients together with the white of an egg, well beaten, and put in the freezer. Serve in sherbet glasses garnished with a tiny sprig of mint.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

MODISH COAT WITH NEW STORM COLLAR.

COAT NO. 6375. SKIRT NO. 5989

A coat of taupe-colored duvetyn, closing to the neck with Chin Chin collar and having a pleated lower front section.

An exceedingly modish coat is this, made of taupe-colored duvetyn and self-trimmed. It closes at the neck edge with a "Chin Chin" collar, although the fronts may be turned back to form revers, if desired. The front is pleated under a belt which terminates at the under-arm seam, leaving the back to hang in plain effect, although there is quite some fullness at the lower edge of the skirt. The length of the coat is about 45 inches, for this year women of fashion are showing a decided liking for the longer effects.

In average size the model requires 4¼ yards 54-inch material, but, if used for misses or small women, 3¾ yards will be sufficient. By paying strict attention to the directions given in today's lesson the home dressmaker will have no difficulty in reproducing the coat. The first thing to do is to pleat the front, bringing the "T" to corresponding small "o" perforations and

tacking into place. If the line of small "o" perforations is followed the center-front will be easy to locate. Now adjust underfacing to position underneath front, corresponding edges even. Arrange belt to position on front, matching corresponding single large "O" and small "o" perforations; double "oo" perforation in belt indicates center-front. Join front, under-arm and back as notched, close shoulder seam as notched. Face collar and sew to neck edge as notched, center-backs even, leaving collar free forward of large "O" perforation. Small "o" perforation in collar indicates center-front.

All now is in readiness for the sleeves, the seams of which must be closed as notched, easing in any fullness between notches at the elbow. Turn hem at lower edge on small "o" perforations; if sleeve is desired with cuffs, cut off hem ⅝ inch below small "o" perforations. Close cuff seam as notched, sew to sleeve, single large "O" and double small "oo" perforations even; tack the pointed extension to position. Sew sleeve in armhole as notched, easing in any fullness.

If preferred, the turn-back cuffs may be omitted.

Pictorial Review Coat No. 6375. Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Price, 15 cents.

Skirt No. 5989. Sizes 22 to 36 inches waist. Price, 15 cents.

NEAT FOOTWEAR.

The Fad Styles Should Be Avoided by Women.

Regarding footwear, one cannot lay too much stress on the fact that it is one of the most important features of feminine wardrobe this season. Nevertheless the woman of good taste will disregard the many fad stockings and shoes offered to her and will select quiet, elegant pedal coverings that will distinguish her from the great mass who rush in where angels fear to tread.

It is perfectly good taste to wear the spats of white, of tan or pale gray with the morning or afternoon costume. With the latter, however, may be worn a low shoe of white, of gray or black kid—according to the costume—with trimmings of a contrasting color.

It is always better judgment to have the hosiery match the color of the dress or suit. This makes less awkward, in effect, the woman to whom the very short skirt is not becoming, and it makes less conspicuous the unshapely ankle which offends the eye of the esthetic.

After several seasons of buckle ornamentation an era of simple lacings or bow decoration has set in. Very few buckles are seen even in connection with the dancing slipper. Bronze vamps with champagne uppers are among the novelties offered for wear with the demi costume. They continue the color scheme of the costume and thus counteract the grotesque line of the very short skirt.

Shoe trees have improved vastly within the last few seasons. To a very large extent the wooden forms have been supplanted by those of metal.

Orange Mint Relish.

Take four large oranges, peel carefully, slice and cut into cubes the size of dice. Add an equal amount of pineapple prepared as above, sprinkle with four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, two tablespoonfuls of fine chopped mint, one tablespoonful of lemon juice and one tablespoonful of sherry wine. If the pineapple is not fully ripened crush enough to add a tablespoonful of the juice. Stir together lightly to prevent mashing the fruit. Serve in sherbet glasses cold and garnish with candied cherries or fresh cherries or other berries, as preferred.

Cottage Cheese Hint.

In making cottage cheese use an enameled ware colander in which to press it. Any milk product is very easily affected by its surroundings, and a metal colander may not only give a flavor, but is apt also to slightly darken the cheese, which should be of snowy whiteness.

After it has thoroughly drained add salt, a good sized piece of butter and a tablespoonful of sweet cream. Mix, cool on ice and serve while fresh.

Economy Hints

A penny saved is a penny earned.—Benjamin Franklin.

ARTICLES that are worn more or less evenly in all parts are best not patched, because, the surplus material of the patch being newer than that of the garment, it will only stain or tear it.

When patching is referred to as repairing it implies putting in entire new portions of a garment, such as bands, cuffs, collars and facings, and is best learned from the ways of making the garment. The ordinary patching is cutting out worn or torn parts and putting in better material. The patch must be of the same substance, color and quality as the original material.

Entirely new material, being stronger than the garment, should not be used. If partly worn pieces are not available it is best to choose thinner material. Wash fabrics should always be washed before using. Dresses generally lose some of the original color through wearing, and one may fade a patch in the sun to the right tone before using. The first principle in patching is to have the patch show as little as possible when finished.

In inserting a patch care must be taken to have the warp of patch and article run in the one direction. Selvages usually all run lengthwise on garments because the warp threads have more strength. When the position of the selvage cannot readily be determined pull the material in different ways; the stronger or warp threads will yield and stretch less than the woof; or fray out a few threads and you will find the warp smooth against a wavy appearance in the woof.

There are many ways of preparing and setting in these patches, but a few usual rules are to be observed. The widths of hems (suited to the thickness of the material) must be the same at each side; the corners must be firmly and securely sewed; the patch must be on the wrong side when finished.

An easy method is to hem the patch on the wrong side and then fell it on the right. Strike or mark on the right side of the material where it is to be cut away, then mark (on the right side) for the seam allowance, usually about one-quarter inch; lastly mark the actual width of the fell according to the thickness of the material. This last marking or striking is on the wrong side, as that is where the patch is to be sewed on.

Hints for Housewives

American Housewives Can Mix Their Own Flour.

That the American housewife is herself quite capable of doing all the flour mixing desirable, is the commentary of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Vrooman on the mooted mixed flour question. He says further that the American housewife could materially reduce the cost of living if she were to get the flour mixing habit.

"There are some thirty substitutes that can be mixed with wheat flour in making bread. Many of these are more nutritious than wheat flour; some of them are cheaper than wheat flour, and of these two or three at least are commercially obtainable almost anywhere.

"Potatoes, corn flour and rice (in certain sections) can be used with profit in mixture with wheat flour in making yeast bread. With wheat flour as dear as it is now, the careful housewife stands to effect quite a saving by using one of these products to eke out her wheat flour. Experiments have shown that the substitutes can be used successfully in the proportion of one part to three parts of wheat flour. At least three-fourths of the mixture must be good wheat flour.

"Potatoes have a certain advantage in this regard, since potato bread can be made without going to the trouble to get the commercial potato meal. Plain mashed potatoes, four parts of mashed potatoes to three parts of wheat flour, will serve the purpose quite well. If the dry potato meal or flake is used the ratio should be one part of potato to three parts of flour. Boiled rice can be used in much the same way as mashed potatoes, care being taken to allow for the water in the rice and to use about three times as much in bulk as would be used of the rice flour.

"In making potato bread the sponge should be used and just enough water to serve to mix the yeast with the potato, since the sponge becomes very soft after partial fermentation. The remainder of the flour is worked in afterward, care being taken to make an extra stiff dough, which should be raised till quite light. This bread is much moister than bread made of straight wheat flour.

"Corn flour, which should cost about two-thirds the price of wheat flour, may be mixed with wheat flour direct, one part of corn flour to three parts of wheat flour. Use the mixture just as though it were wheat flour, and mix it yourself.

"It should be remembered that the addition of starchy materials, such as potatoes, rice or cornstarch (which is sometimes used to adulterate wheat flour in baking), tends to make a loaf less rich in protein and hence less nutritious than the straight wheat flour. The addition of corn flour makes little if any change in the nutritive value of the bread, but makes it cheaper.

"There are other flour substitutes, such as soybean meal and pea flour, which serve to add greatly to the nutritive value of the loaf when mixed with wheat flour. These products unfortunately cannot be recommended in the present emergency, since they are not as yet common articles of commerce in this country.

"In this connection it should be said that a great saving could be effected if the housewife would emulate the professional baker and buy low grade wheat flours. There are flours on the market quite as good for home baking as the fancy patent flours, which cost in bulk from 25 to 40 per cent less than the fancy grades. Such are the so called 'second clear' and 'low grade' flours, which are graded lower than patents merely because they are darker, not because they are any less nutritious or less palatable. In fact, the darker color may be evidence that the flour is more nutritious than white flour.

WIFE BEATER IS WHIPPED.

White Man Gets Fifteen Lashes at Post in Maryland.

To Charles S. Dove of Middlebrooke belongs the distinction of being the first white man to be whipped in Montgomery county, Md., for wife beating. Fifteen lashes upon his bare back were administered in the Rockville jail yard by Sheriff Peyton Whalen in the presence of the jail physician and a number of witnesses.

Several of them drew blood.

Chicken Shortcake.

This very unusual dish must be put together at the last possible moment and served immediately. Make a good shortcake of biscuit dough. When done, split the cake and butter it. Have ready a plate of thinly sliced boiled chicken which has been cooled, but not iced. Fill the shortcake with the chicken and spread thickly with a good mayonnaise, lay on the upper half, lightly butter the top, then spread it with a small bottle of macedoine vegetables that have been drained, chopped and marinated in French dressing for one hour, then drained again and mixed with mayonnaise. Serve the shortcake hot and as quickly as possible garnish with sprays of parsley drawn through thin slices of lemon. This is a rich, but most satisfying dinner dish.

TODAY'S FASHION NOTE

Members of the younger set will like this coat suit of blue and green mixed woolen material. The belt and collar of the coat and broad band on the skirt are of dark blue taffeta. The skirt is a two-piece circular model and may be cut either straight or on the bias. The entire costume calls for 4 1-2 yards 44-inch material, with 1 yard 40-inch silk for trimming.

Pictorial Review Coat, No. 6193. Sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price 15 cents. Skirt No. 5978. Sizes 14 to 20 years. Price, 15 cents.

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.

The Kitchen Cupboard

CABBAGE SALAD.

NEW cabbages are plentiful and cheap. People who do not go in for the more expensive salads should try them, and those who have had plenty of lettuce, cucumber, romaine and other winter salads will relish the cabbage for a change. This member of the mustard tribe is more easily digested raw than cooked unless the cooking be very deftly done.

Cabbage contains a volatile oil, rich in hydrogen and sulphur, which is wasted in careless cooking.

To Prepare the Cabbage.

Having chosen a firm head of cabbage, removed the outer leaves and halved it, one soaks it in cold water for an hour. Then the water is shaken out and it is very finely shredded and cut into short lengths. Then it is ready for the dressing, which may be one of two sorts, the simple French dressing or the one made of eggs and milk. It may be served after the meat course or with it, as some prefer. In either case it must be served cold.

Egg and Milk Dressing.

To make the egg and milk dressing beat one egg and add a mixture of one tablespoonful of flour, one teaspoonful of sugar, a quarter teaspoonful of mustard. Pour a cupful of milk into the whole, put it on the fire and bring it to a boil. When it has boiled add a half cupful of vinegar and salt to taste. Stand aside to cool. At serving time mix it with the dried, cold, shredded cabbage.

For this everything used, including the bowl and the wooden fork, should be cold. These are the proportions: After rubbing the bowl with half an onion or half a clove or garlic, put in half a teaspoonful of salt and a saltspoonful of pepper and add gradually while rubbing with a wooden fork six tablespoonfuls of olive oil. When the salt is dissolved add slowly a tablespoonful of vinegar (plain or tarragon) or lemon juice. Beat well and it is ready to pour over the cold, shredded, dried cabbage or any other green salad.

French Cooking Terms.

Anglaise—English style. Roasted or boiled plain.

Au Gratin—Dishes prepared with crumbs of bread and baked.

Bisque—A soup usually made with shellfish.

Anna Thompson.

D/34

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT | POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT | POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

Do You Agree That:

TAXES ARE HIGH ENOUGH?

TAXES ARE TOO HIGH?

A TAX RATE of $3.29 per hundred for the East Tax District and $3.54 per hundred for the West Tax District is MUCH TOO HIGH?

THEN:

Vote for Commission Form of Government on September 17th

and be assured of efficient city management and LOWER TAXES.

(Signed) TAXPAYERS' COMMITTEE

AUSTRIAN WEDGE CUTS OFF RUSSIAN ARMY AT DNIESTER

London, Aug. 27.—Brest-Litovsk, the greatest fortress and entrenched camp in Russia, and regarded by military authorities as a vastly more important stragetic point than Warsaw, has been occupied by the Austro-German armies. The exact time of its evacuation by the Russians cannot be stated, but apparently it began soon after the piercing of the western and northwestern front of the position by the Germanic allies on Tuesday night. As was the case at Warsaw, Ivangorod and Ossowetz, the Russian garrison not only escaped with minor losses, but managed to carry with them or destroy all their supplies and ammunition.

No attempt was made by Grand Duke Nicholas to defend the fortress itself. The Russian commander in chief, as shown all through the great campaign, regards a fortress as important only so long as it serves the purposes of a field army. In other words, it is used to facilitate the movements of the mobile force, not to imprison and immobilize it. Acting on this theory, he has not hesitated to sacrifice these fortifications of steel and concrete if by so doing he can save his armies, and the Russian people, having been brought to understand this, are accepting the bulletins of evacuation with the utmost equanimity.

The three weeks since August 5, the day of the German entry into Warsaw, has seen the German allies march and fight over 120 miles of Polish plain, between the Vistula and the Bug, seize the fortresses of Novo Georgievsk, Kovno, Ossowetz, Bialystok and Grodno and the secondary fortress of Olitia, crush the entire main Russian line of defense, the Bug river-Brest-Litovsk barrier.

In the opinion of observers here the most serious aspect of the situation for the Russians now is the Austro-German wedge driven into the Pripet marshes from Kovel. This wedge has effectually cut off the army south of Kovel, and operating along the Zlota River to the Dneister, from all connection with the great body on the line from Brest-Litovsk to the Gulf of Riga. The only railway communication now between the extreme left wing reaching down to Bessarabia and the Roumanian frontier and the center and right is by a circuitous route through Kovno and Lunienz, a distance of more than three hundred miles over a single track railroad. It is the first definite break the Teutonic allies have been able to inflict in the Russian alignment in the more than a year of war.

The retirement of the Russians from Brest-Litovsk is directed now toward Plinsk, on the eastern edge of the Pripet marshes, and one hundred miles away. They retain control of the only railways traversing the swamps, a line direct to Plinsk and the main road to Moscow. These roads, one between Brest-Litovsk and Bulkof separate at the latter point and run east and northeast respectively. An Austrian cavalry is moving north over one of the swamp roads from the southeast of Brest-Litovsk in an effort to cut these railways at Kobrin, but it is believed the retiring Russians will have passed Koblin before the Austrians will be in a position to endanger their avenue of retreat.

The Russian fortresses of Brest-Litovsk, which has just capitulated to the Austro-German forces, had been considered one of the strongest fortresses in Europe and was the southern base of the second Russian line of defenses to which the armies of Grand Duke Nicholas retreated after the fall of Warsaw. The citadel is situated on the Bug River and at the junction of several railways, 131 miles south of Grodno and 120 miles due east of the Polish capital.

The town, which had a population of about 50,000, was one of the most important depots for and the distributing point of military supplies near the western frontiers of Russia proper.

OFFER TO GERMANY TO MEDIATE WITH BRITAIN

Washington, Aug. 27.—Germany's suggestion that the United States seek to meditate between Great Britain and Germany the issues in Germany's submarine warfare and the British blockade of German ports is virtually an acceptance of the American Government's offer thus to act as mediator contained in the last note to Germany in the Lusitania case. The text of the American note bearing on this matter follows:

"The Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government are contending for the same great objevt—have long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the Government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas.

"The Government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical co-operation of the Imperial German Government at this time, when co-operation may accomplish most and this great common object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

"The Imperial German Government expresses the hope that this object may be in some measure accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be.

"The Government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the delligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way."

POTATO CROP IS ROTTED BY RAIN

Many Farmers Experiencing Trouble Getting Harvesting Done, and Tubers Are Rotting at Some Places.

Numerous complaints are made by farmers of the surrounding country that the heavy rains are raising havoc with the potatoes, as many of them are rotting and it will be several weeks before the late potatoes will be fit to dig. The farmers fear that by the time digging is begun many hundred bushels in this section may be destroyed, if the rainy weather continues.

Farmers are experiencing great difficulty in getting their harvesting done, due to the rain nearly every day. Some farmers have been obliged to cut open the bundles to let the grain dry out.

Strange as it may seem there is quite a little haying to be done in Oswego county yet. Haying was unusually late this year and then in the middle of it grain began to ripen. As the hay was greener than the grain and would stand longer without loss farmers turned their attention to the grain.

But that is not all. There are many meadows in Oswego county where a second crop of hay will be cut this year, particularly where clover is now growing. The yield of clover this year has been unusually large. Already many farmers who raise alfalfa have cut the second crop and there is every indication that they will be able to cut a fair 3d crop if the frost holds off. Fall seed was never better in the world at this season of the year than at the present time. There has been practically no complaint among farmers this year that their wells have gone dry. Some farmers who have always had to pump water every day in the year for their stock have not had to pump a drop this year on account of the large amount of rain.

SURROGATE AND JUDGE MAY PRACTICE LAW

Oswego, Aug. 27.—County Judge Coville and Surrogate Miller can continue to practice law as long as they hold their respective offices. There will be no combination of the offices of Surrogate and County Judge in this county and no amendments to the Constitution along this line will go before the people at the November election as had been predicted by many of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The matter was settled in the convention on Monday when the amendment was voted on and defeated by a vote of 55 to 23. The vote was actually taken on an amendment to leave the statute as it is at the present time. Nothing more is expected to be heard of the matter during the present convention.

Some Live Values in Bicycles and Supplies

FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS

Just a few of these 1916 Bikes left—we will cut liberally on them to clean up

Exclusive Agency for the Indian Motorcycle

W. J. BOGUE

61 FIRST STREET

POMONA GRANGE TO HOLD ITS QUARTERLY SESSION

The quarterly session of Oswego Pomona Grange will be held at Bernhard's Bay Tuesday, September 7th. The program follows:

Morning session, 10 a. m. Opening song, Bernhard's Bay choir. Opening of Grange in Fourth degree. Business session. Reports of Granges. Recess for dinner.

Afternoon session, 1:30 p. m. Song by choir of Bernhard's Bay Grange. A by choir of Bernhard's Bay Grange. Address of welcome, W. H. Taft, Master of Bernhard's Bay Gragne. Response by J. H. Mace, Master of Pomona. Address by State Grange speaker. Duet by Messrs. Clayton Winn and William Bristol. Work of Farm Bureau, M. L. Moran. Solo by Harry Myers. Recitation, Mrs. Oscar Greene. Unfinished business. Closing song.

HIGBEE CHOSEN GRAND CHIEF

I. C. Andrews of Syracuse Made Grand Chancellor—Poster Day to Be Observed October 12.

The program of yesterday closed the convention of the Good Templars. The session of state-wide representation was considered one of the most successful ever held. The delegates were a body of live, energetic men who are working with whole-souled interest to further the temperance cause.

New officers were elected yesterday afternoon. They are: George H. Higbee, Springfield, grand chief; I. C. Andrews, Syracuse, grand chancellor; Mrs. W. Stewart, Fulton, vice-templar; Mrs. Albert Bowerman, Rochester, S. J. W.; Gordon H. Payne, Medina, electoral superintendent; Amanda M. Myers, Schenectady, superintendent of temperance; A. M. Liffingwell, Waterloo, secretary; Arthur McCoy, Gloversville, treasurer; William Band, New York, D. I. G. T. The Board of Managers was chosen as follows: George H. Higbee, A. M. Leffingwell, J. C. Anmond, Syracuse; Charles Hustead, Pleasant Valley, and Lewis F. Moore of Kendall.

Poster Day will be observed throughout the nation on October 12. The purpose will be to show the harvest reaped through intemperance.

At the close of the session resolutions were read wherein appreciation was voiced for the cordial reception given by the city through its officials. The co-operation of organizations and individuals who aided in making the convention a success, was also noted.

The main sessions of the convention were held in Odd Fellows' temple in Oneida st.

The time to change your living place is before the fall rush begins. Advertise your wants in The Evening Times.

REV. J. W. BARRETT TO PREACH AT DEMPSTER

Sunday will be the last day of the Dempster Grove campmeeting. The love feast at 9:30 a. m. will be led by the Rev. C. F. Miller of Minetto; at 10:30 there will be preaching by the Rev. G. F. Shepherd, D. D., of Rome; at 2:00 p. m. preaching by the Rev. J. W. Barrett of Fulton; at 7:00 praise service and preaching by the district superintendent. The closing after service will follow.

Yesterday afternoon the Rev. L. F. of the anti-Saloon League delivered an address on temperance, after which the "Town Meeting" was held when financial reports of the campmeeting association were made and the interests of the summer community considered.

FIVE MEXICANS KILLED IN U. S. BORDER FIGHT

Brownsville, Tex., Aug. 27.—Five Mexicans killed two American cavalry horses, wounded in all night fighting between United States soldiers and Mexicans on the border near Santa Maria and Progresso Wednesday. No casualties among American soldiers were reported.

Soldiers going to relieve a guard near Progresso were fired upon by Mexicans on the other side. Five hundred shots were exchanged. A battle followed at Santa Maria two hours later when Mexicans appeared on the bank of the river and opened fire.

Company H of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, was sent to Rio Grande City this afternoon on a special train.

GOES 98 MILES AN HOUR

Chicago, Aug. 27.—Bob Perry, a college motorcyclist, made an average of 98 miles an hour here today when he established a new ten-mile record of 6:05.

HUSBANDS CHARGED BY WIVES WITH NON-SUPPORT

James Rebeor and Edward Stauring were arraigned in City Court this morning, charged with being disorderly persons. The wives of the men were the complainants in both instances and the charge was non-support.

Mrs. Stauring was unable to reach any agreement with her husband this morning, but the Rebeor case was settled temporarily. Both women claim they are in danger of becoming charges upon the city, as their husbands are not contributing to their support nor to the support of their families.

Want to know what the folks are doing? Then subscribe for The Evening Times. It tells you everything worth knowing about. adv

SUPREME COURT—County of Oswego. Fulton Savings Bank vs. Mary Brooker, James Brooker and Charles F. Brooker.

In pursuance of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale duly granted in the above entitled action on the 21st day of August, 1915, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the Court House in the City of Syracuse, New York, and duly filed and entered in the Clerk's office of the County of Oswego on the 23rd day of August, 1915, I, the undersigned, Referee appointed in and by said judgment and decree to make such sale, will sell at public auction the mortgaged premises in and by said judgment and decree directed to be sold and described therein as follows:

"All that Tract or Parcel of land situate in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, and State of New York, known and distinguished as thirty-seven (37) feet in width off from the south side of Lot Number three (3) of Block Number one hundred and sixty-two (162) as the same is laid down on the map of the Town Plat at Oswego Falls, made by Peter Schenck for Col. James L. Voorhees in 1848, and being the same premises conveyed by John Burns to James M. Brooker by deed recorded in Oswego County Clerk's office in Liber, 236 of Deeds, at page 130" at the office of Piper & Pendergast, in the Fulton Savings Bank building, 75 South First Street, in the City of Fulton, County of Oswego, New York, on the 18th day of September, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Dated Fulton, New York, August 23rd, 1915.

W. S. HILLICK,
Referee.

PIPER & PENDERGAST,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 215. Established, Dec. 17, 1914. SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1915. *Price One Cent*

RUSSIA FINDS DEADLIER THAN ARMS INTRIGUE

M. Sazanoff Says Teutons Are Trying New Kind of Poison to Break People's Spirit. There Can Be No Peace While Soldiers Remain on Muscovite Soil.

By Stanley Washburn.

In Russia, Aug. 28.—Russia is now facing two attacks. One is German's advance with her armies. The other is far more serious. It is the German publicity campaign which moves through a thousand intricate channels, and is aimed to discourage, with misinformation, the Russian public.

M. Sazanoff, Foreign Minister of Russia, authorizes me to quote him as follows:

"Unwillingly the Russian government takes note of malicious rumors which have been circulated in Petrograd and other parts of Russia as to the real conditions.

"The Germans have tried every method to break the Russian strength, from attempts by dropping bombs on undefended cities and killing women and children to start a panic that might spread to the army, to use the poisoned gas which produced such hideous suffering that it was hoped our heroic soldiers would be frightened from their duty.

"The world has seen how pitifully these efforts have failed. Three months of continued effort to break our army has been unsuccessful. The Teutons are now trying a new kind of poison, which is aimed through specious and plausible reasoning at breaking the spirit of the Russian people and the Russian army by circulating reports of a lack of harmony between the allies, failure of our munitions supply, and the prospect of an independent peace with Germany.

"I am ashamed that any Russian can seriously discuss such subjects. They are the enemy's latest attempts to accomplish by intrigue results which he has never yet obtained by arms. Taking these fables against the character of our people and our government in succession, will state categorically:

"First—Never, at any time, has there been the slightest difference of opinion between the high commands of the Allied armies. Absolute confidence prevails in the highest circles as to the actions taken by our Allies. Implicit faith is felt by all as to the ultimate issue of the campaign pending in the west.

"Second—Every step possible has been taken to replenish the munitions supplies of our armies and so enable them to continue the campaign with the stubbornness which has characterized their actions during the whole war.

"Finally, I wish forever to disabuse the public mind of any intention whatsoever on the part of the Russian government to make an independent peace so long as a hostile soldier remains in Russia."

RUSSIAN FLIGHT EXTENDS ALONG 150-MILE FRONT

Austrian Headquarters (via London), Aug. 28.—The Russians now are in full retreat on both sides of the railway to Minsk, about 150 miles northeast of Brest-Litovsk.

London, Aug. 28.—The fall of Brest-Litovsk has been followed by that of the Russian fortress of Olita, south of Kovno. The armies of Field Marshal von Hindenburg will now be reinforced and make another attempt to cut off the retreat of the Russians. Apparently the Russians have decided to evacuate Grodno also.

The capture of Olita makes the ninth to fall to the Germans in three weeks. In the same time they have captured 200,000 prisoners.

The Germans, in full possession of the entire Brest-Litovsk line, have resumed the offensive in the Baltic provinces and are pressing the Russians both in the districts southeast of Mitau and to the east of Kovno in an effort to reach and control the main line of railway which passes through Vilna and Dvinsk to Petrograd.

This may prove the mots important of the German opertions, although at present they are using more troops in thep ursuit of the Russians who are retiring from Brest-Litovsk and the line on either side of the fortress.

ARTILLERY BOMBARDS TRENT; BATTERIES SILENCED

Rome, Aug. 28.—The Italians have penetrated nearly to the heart of Trentino and are breaking in to the entrenched forts of which at certain points are under fire from the Italian artillery.

Italian troops have moved forward from Monte Civaron and Torrente, where they have been solidly established for several weeks, to the still more advanced positions of Mone Ar[illegible] and Monte Salubio. As a re[illegible] Borgo, though not occupied, is [illegible] range of Fort Panarotta, one of the principal strongholds barring access to the old town of Trent.

The advance along the precipitous mountain slopes on both sides of the Brenta was resumed ten days ago, when the Austrians opened up a furious fire from Fort Panarotta on the Italian troops as soon as the latter had occupied the positions on Monte Cona Cimonrava and Monte Civaron. The Italians, however, continued to advance and have moved several kilometres farther down the valley of Sugana.

AMERICAN'S LOCAL MILL STOCK OF DYESTUFFS IS RUNNING VERY LOW

That the American Woolen Mills are in possession of very little dyestuffs and have no prospect of getting any supply in the future unless it is manufactured in this country, became known today. According to rumor the supply of dyestuffs at the mill is running low and, although experts are experimenting with vegetable products, no substitute for the coal tar products, which were imported from Germany in the past, has yet been found. The Fulton mill uses only two colors, blue and black, but the dyes used are of the best quality and the supply now on hand was imported.

Other operators in all sections of the country have been experimenting for months in an effort to discover some substitute for the imported dyes, but nothing reliable has been found thus far.

RUNNING A CITY LIKE A BUSINESS

No. 7—How Buffalo Won Its Fight for a Commission Form of Government

By M. M. WILNER

One of the best Mayors Buffalo ever had was a successful merchant named J. N. Adam. His term ran from 1906 to 1910. Approaching the problems of city government from the viewpoint of a practical business man, he found at the very outset that all efforts at efficiency and economy were handicapped by the laws under which he must work. He voiced his disgust in the following outburst, which has become locally historic: "Instinctively, when we turn to improve Buffalo in an administrative sense, to develop it to a higher plane and better condition governmentally, we take up the charter, the poor old charter, the battered, amended, revised, recompiled charter, with its ambiguities, its contradictions, its loopholes and its vexations.

"Any business man in a very short time would find himself embarrassed, his business in confusion and bankruptcy awaiting him at a point not far off, if his business were run under such a charter."

Mayor Adam accordingly appointed a committee to draw up a new charter. It was a good committee. It included two former justices of the Supreme Court, two former corporation counsels, several other able lawyers, several big business men, two leading physicians and a representative labor leader. It worked in the customary, deliberate manner of such committees, and a short time before Mayor Adam's term expired it produced a new charter.

It had worked conscientiously, but this committee was wedded to old forms and old ideas. It did not have the speed in its charter did not have the punch. People said that it might do; that it undoubtedly would be an improvement. But they couldn't get up any enthusiasm over it.

The most that this committee accomplished was to serve as a foil for those whose minds had grasped a larger vision of the possibilities of municipal government. It furnished the needed stimulus to bring them together and set them to work. They realized that if there was ever to be radical reform, the time to strike had come. Otherwise, the old machine would be repaired just enough to make it endurable, and the old system would continue for another long period of years.

When the committee realized the growing strength of the movement in favor of those new and strange ideas that had come out of the West, some of its members set to work very earnestly to have their plan adopted. It became the rallying center for the more conservative business and professional men. But while it offered too little reform for the radicals, it contained too much for the politicians. Consequently it failed to gain the support of either the "practical" men or the enthusiasts, and its story is important chiefly as illustrating one of the elements of opposition that the supporters of the commission charter had to overcome.

A stronger element was made up of the trained politicians. These as a rule were well enough satisfied with the old charter, but when it was seen that the people were bound to have a new one, they produced a form of charter to represent their ideas. This was dangerous, because the men back of it had the power to put it through. But their nerve failed. They knew that public opinion was against them, and that they would only arouse it more if they went ahead.

So the commission charter picked a path between the conservative experts and the practical politicians and won through the impelling force of the ordinary men in the street. It was something which the ordinary man could understand without hiring a lawyer to explain it to him.

(*No. 8 will be published Monday.*)

(Copyright, 1915, by S. S. McClure.)

Damaged Names Result of Unkind Words; No Jests

Noon Meeting of Board of Works Anything But Peaceful---Onlookers Prevented What Might Have Been a Casualty List ---Prominent Citizens Involved.

The intense feeling which seems to prevail between those in favor of leaving First st. at its present width, and those who support the plan of the Board of Public Works to widen that thoroughfare four feet, reached the high-water mark this noon at City Hall shortly after an adjourned meeting of the Board of Public Works, when John W. Stevenson and Fred A. Gage came to blows.

The affair started nicely enough when Mr. Gage, Almon Bristol and George Mason entered the City Hall for the purpose of filing a petition, signed by property owners along First st., designating Messrs. Gage and Mason as their representatives on the paving board. Another petition also made its appearance, designating Mr. Gage and James W. Bogue as members of the paving board. Both petitions were signed by thirteen names and some of the property owners had signed both petitions.

The Gage-Mason petition was signed by the following: Almon Bristol, O. C. Breed, Catherine Parsons, William MacNamara, Mary L. Mead, Charles R. Lee, as executor of the Sarah Case estate; T. H. Webb and I. Achilli, as trustees of the Citizens' club; L. W. Emerick, as trustee of the Hunter property; Edward Quirk, who signed for himself, and for the Quirk Realty Co.; F. A. Gage, George Mason, F. E. Wolever and E. H. French.

The Gage-Bogue petition was signed by The B. P. O. E. by John W. Stevenson, Exalted Ruler; Messrs Webb and Achilli for the Citizens' club; Bessie Smith Dilts, Sarah A. Pratt, A. W. Leasby for the Trust and Deposit Co., of Syracuse; Lucy Dilts Bennett, George W. Brooker, Edward Quirk, the Quirk Realty Co., F. E. Wolever, James W. Bogue and William MacNamara.

When the meeting had been called to order President Stevenson remarked that both petitions carried thirteen names and said the board would take up neither petition at present, but would adjourn until Monday night. Mr. Gage leaned over and said, "Some of those names on your petition are no good. Mr. Wolever wants his name taken off, and so does Mr. Quirk."

"Well, they can come here and tell us that, if they want to," said President Stevenson. "Meanwhile we will adjourn until Monday night. This signature of Mr. Emerick on your petition is no good. He doesn't own that property, and the other petition is signed by the Syracuse bank that owns it."

Mr. Gage argued at length that the Hunter property still belonged to Thomas Hunter.

When the men reached the hall Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Gage began to argue once more. The crisis came when Mr. Gage accused Mr. Stevenson of erasing something on one of the petitions presented. Mr. Stevenson resented the implication in uncomplimentary words and sought to enforce his opinion in a muscular way. The timely interference of the other men present prevented anything more serious resulting to either of the excited participants than disarranged apparel. Finally Messrs. Gage, Bristol and Mason left the building, but not until both Mr. Gage and Mr. Stevenson had heartily promised each to knock the other's "block off" at some more propitions date. It is safe to prophesy that a large attendance will be on hand at the meeting of the Board of Public Works next Monday evening.

EQUIPMENT INADEQUATE; LOCAL PLANT DOOMED TO LOSE MUCH BUSINESS

According to an announcement yesterday by William H. Spanswick, President of the William H. Spanswick Knitting Mills, that thriving industry is in the midst of one of the greatest booms in its history and is swamped with orders for late fall and spring deliveries. Mr. Spanswick said the firm has sufficient business already booked to insure its operation on capacity time for ten months and that repeat orders and orders from customers later in the season, totaling $20,000 or more may have to be turned away.

The Spanswick mills have been operating on full time for nearly a year in spite of thed epression that has made itself felt in other quarters, and although the mill is a small one compared with some of the other local industries which occupy more prominent positions locally, the volume of business done is surprising. It is hoped that the present activity and promise of future business may necessitate the erection of a larger plant in the near future.

THE
FULTON EVENING TIMES
and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 66 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 45

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
M. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Saturday, August 28, 1915.

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Opinions

Why Not Community Singing?

It would be a simple thing to start in this city, in connection with the band concerts during this or any other summer, public singing affairs, which are just coming into vogue in many communities. On a stated night, people gather in some park or public place and all who care to do so take part in singing a few familiar songs. There is a singing leader, or possibly a quartet, or some choral society, or more frequently the band takes the lead. The idea is worth investigating. There seems to be no reason why it should not work out successfully in this city, if some one takes hold of it and pushes it.—Little Falls Times.

Model Hubby; Divorce.

Two years ago a newspaper conducted a symposium to determine the model husband. The palm was finally yielded to Edward K. Fischer, a railway clerk of St. Joseph, Mo. He was declared by women to be 100 proof and perfect without flaw or blemish.

This enviable record in the domestic line was won for the following reasons: He never lost an hour's work during the eight years of wedded life. Before he was married he saved $600 on a meager salary of $50 a month. He purchased a home and paid for it out of earnings of $60 a month. He always got up at night, during the infancy of the children, and fed them and took care of them. He always undressed they oungsters and saw that they were put to bed.

Fischer put out the family wash. He tilled a little garden and sold the truck, adding to his income. He raised chickens and every night wiped the dishes. He only asked his wife for a quarter for spending money every two weeks. He walked two miles to save carfare and sent the wife and the children every summer for a vacation. He was away from his home but one night in all his married life.

Under this stress of truly marvelous marital excellence Fischer family broke down. Now he is suing his wife for divorce, alleging that he might have her spoiled on the ground of over-indulgence. — Philadelphia Press.

Teutonic Drive in Russia.

The fortress of Ossewetz, which has just fallen into German hands, made the longest resistance of any of those the Russians have lost during the furious fighting of the past three weeks. Other fortresses had larger garrisons and were equally strong, but the peculiar situation of Ossowetz almost completely surrounded by swamps, made the task of the invaders of getting their big guns into position more difficult and delayed its surrender. The work of placing the guns finally was accomplished, and the Russians were forced to evacuate a fortress of strategic importance because it guards the approach, by railroad, to Bialystok and also the great Petrograd-Warsaw trunk line.

The fortresses of Brest-Litovsk Vilna and Dunabourg still stand intact between the invading hosts and the Russian capital, while Riga continues to hold out; so that the way to Petrograd is a long one. However, should the chain of western Polish fortifications fall entirely into the invaders' hands the world then will learn how far into Russia Germany proposes to push the war. The talk in Petrograd of removing the capital to Moscow shows that there is a very decided apprehension there that the Polish operations, together with the attack upon Riga, indicate a determination to plant the German standards on the banks of the Neva. That, however, is a questionable view of Germany's purpose. The enormous extension of communication lines which such a movew ould entail and the difficulty of bringing up supplies and reinforcements would put the Germans at a disadvantage should the Russians recuperate. When Japan comes to their aid with munitions and supplies, as it is reported she proposes to do.

The more obvious explanation of the German purpose is the more reasonable one. The capture of Brest-Litovsk would secure the Warsaw con quest against any counter attack in the immediate future, and would make the recapture of Poland at any time a task of extreme difficulty. A straightened German line running across Poland from the Baltic to the Galician, frontier can be pierced only at a great cost to the Russians, who, in their present weakened state, may be held on such a line by forces much smaller than those now employed by the Teutonic allies in the great drive.—Utica Dispatch.

"THE FLOPSIE BUNNIE"

By keeping pace with the "Fulton Comment" appearing in an out of town newspaper, one is able to account for the solicitude expressed under the heading, the purport of which is that the present political campaign is all wrong. "Fulton Comment" tells us the public has little respect for the Taxpayers' Committee and that the Business Men's League, as it (thep ublic) suspects that the men in both organizations are after some political pie, just what kind of pie is not known."—Which reminds one of the "Tale of the Flopsie Bunnies, who by reason of the extremely large family found there was not always quite enough to eat, so Benjamin used to borrow cabbages from Peter Rabbit. Sometimes Peter Rabbit had no cabbages to spare. Now it so happens that in the present political campaign there are no cabbages to spare for the newspaper which at this date finds that if the Business Men's League and the Taxpayers' Committee desire to win the respect of the citizens of Fulton their identity must be made known. It was not always thus, for well we remember the time when a cabbage under any old name—"Political Advertisement," etc., at a high rate of interest, elicited no comment whatsoever.

When the Flopsie Bunnies were short of cabbages they went across the field to a rubbish heap, in the ditch outside McGregor's garden, where they found a mixture not to their liking, until one day they found a quantity of overgrown lettuces. On this they feasted until one after another they were overcome with slumber, which is again reminiful of the statement appearing under the "Fulton Comment" heading, in last night's Syracuse Herald, as follows:

"The citizens are tired of the foolishness which has so long characterized this campaign and it IS TIME FOR RESPONSIBLE MEN TO TAKE OVER THE MOVEMENT ON BOTH SIDES."

Now here again the Flopsies smile sweetly in their sleep. When the political advertisements were forthcoming at the hands of the Business Men's League, the campaign had the proper soporific effect. The League lettuce was all right, as it kept in the van of the campaign and in real favor the same men who are now dubbed irresponsible by the Herald.

If the Business Men's League and the Taxpayers' Committee would have heed given their remarks they should try the specific effect produced by administering to the Fulton Comment column a big mouthful of lettuce, so big that the flopsical medium may choke, then and only then may the two organizations find it necessary to pinch the organ to wakefulness.

OLD COUNT VON MOLTKE

There's an old picture of him hanging on our wall.

A great old soldier was he and, like Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor, as told by the book of love letters he wrote to his wife, and proudly printed by her after his death, had a tender spot in a soldier general's heart.

The great von Moltke was a frequent visitor to the little farm which he kept all his life near Kreisen in memory of his wife. On a hill upon the farm he built a modest chapel, where reposed the body of her he loved above all, and the key of the chapel he always carried about with him. His first and last walk of the day was always up to the gentle eminence to converse with his own heart.

With a year of the horrors of the war spread anew by thousands of daily newspapers on our breakfast tables as a black tablecloth, and at night upon our beds as a black blanket we are in danger of forgetting that God has made all nations of one blood, and that there are pains deep and wide and sufferings long, even of sweat of blood, in the great human family on the other side of the sea, and many, such as Moltke and Bismarck were, who are longing for the end of strife and the new beginning of a permanent peace.

What can you and I and our neighbors do to help it on?

JOHN WANAMAKER.

PEACHES CHEAP IN METROPOLIS MARKETS

New York, Aug. 28.—Peaches were so cheap yesterday that it is no longer a compliment to be called one. One hundred carloads are now piled on the market and they are all "clings," no matter what variety they may be. The commission merchants, prodded by wire every few hours by the growers of fourteen states, are running around in circles trying to make sales, for peachesm ust not be kept waiting.

Imagine a fine crate of the blushing beauties containing 6 supposedly four quart baskets each offered at from 75 cents to $1 a crate! Each of the baskets contains from twenty to forty peaches, according to size, and that means that the individual peach may be obtained almost for the asking.

This is for the finest quality, for there were some very presentable ones sold for even less than that. One man who had a stock on consignment got rid of them at fifty cents a crate rather than have them on the sidewalk in front of his place.

The Horse That Drew the Load

By HERBERT KAUFMAN

Author of "Do Something! Be Something!"

A MOVING van came rolling down the street the other day with a big-spirited Percheron in the center and two wretched nags on either side. The Percheron was doing all the work, and it seemed that he would have got along far better in single harness, than he managed with his inferior mates retarding his speed.

The advertiser who selects a group of newspapers usually harnesses two lame propositions to every pulling newspaper on his list, and just as the van driver probably dealt out an equal portion of feed to each of his animals, just so many a merchant is paying practically the same rate to a weak paper that he is allowing the sturdy profitable sheet.

Unfortunately the accepted custom of inserting the same advertisement in every paper acts to the distinct disadvantage of the meritorious medium. The advertiser charges the sum total of his expense against the sum total of his returns, and thereby does himself and the best puller an injustice, by crediting the less productive sheets with results that they have not earned.

There are newspapers in many a town that are, single handed, able to build up businesses. Their circulation is solid muscle and sinew—all pull. It isn't the number of copies printed but the number of copies that reach the hands of buyers—it isn't the number of readers but the number of readers with money to spend—it isn't the bulk of a circulation but the amount of the circulation which is available to the advertiser—it isn't fat but brawn—that tell in the long run.

There are certain earmarks that indicate these strengths and weaknesses. They are as plain to the observing eye as the signs of the woods are significant to the trapper. The news columns tell you what you can expect out of the advertising columns. A newspaper always finds the class of readers to which it is edited. When its mental tone is low and its moral tone is careless depend upon it—the readers match the medium.

No gun can hit a target outside of its range. No newspaper can aim its policy in one direction and score in another. No advertiser can find a different class of men and women than the publisher has found for himself. He is judged by the company he keeps. If he lies down with dogs he will arise with fleas.

(Copyright.)

W. C. T. U. NOTES.

(Compiled by the Local Union.)

If women are not to be permitted to vote because "woman's place is the home," what is to be said about the great number of women who have no home except as they go out into the industrial world and earn for themselves a home? In an editorial in The Woman's Journal it is pointed out from figures compiled by the Empire State Campaign Committee that of the 2,757,521 women of voting age in New York State 983,686 are wage-earning women. This means that over one-third of all the women in New York State have no home except as they work outside of the home to make one. Of the 736,659 women of voting age in New Jersey 239,565 are compelled to work outside the home. The number of women of voting age in Massachusetts is 1,074,485, and of this number 444,301, or forty out of every one hundred women, work for a living. Again the number of women in Pennsylvania of voting age is 2,114,008, and of these 605,436 are wage-earning women. Taking these four states as a whole it means that 35 per cent. of all the women have a home only as they earn it for themselves.

* * *

The Union Pacific has issued an order that any employe found going into or coming out of a saloon will be discharged. The order, it is said, is made in the interests of safety and efficiency. The road has had in effect for several years a regulation that no drinking man shall have anything to do with the moving of trains. The new order applies to clerks in all departments of thel ine as well as to trainmen.

* * *

Georgia as a prohibition state objects to the use of liquor on railroad trains. A bill has been introduced in the state senate asking that it be made a misdemeanor for any one to drink liquor on a train, or for any one to get abroad a train while intoxicated.

* * *

As a means of preventing accidents railroads throughout the United States have been urged by the National Congress of Alienists and Netrologists to adopt rules as to the moral character of their employes. It is advised that railroads do not employ men who use alcoholic beverages on or off duty.

* * *

The Monon Railroad has a fine corps of officials who stand high for moral character and total abstinence. They will not employ a man who is known to use intoxicating liquors.

"FULTON SUITS ME; IT WILL YOU"
If you secure one of my beautiful FALL SUITINGS just received
I. FOX
OVER BUSH & SMITH STORE
The only Fulton Tailor whose Suits are made on premises where they may be inspected by customers.

LEBANON DESCRIBES THE LA TENA CIRCUS

The Lebanon. N. H., Press has the following to say concerning the circus coming here next Thursday:

La Tena's Animal circus showed to two good audiences on Tuesday and the whole story is really told in saying they pleased and satisfied audiences. The parade at 10:30 was sufficient promise of the fulfillment of their bill work to draw the crowds.

What they had in the way of standard circus—flying trapeze, horizontal bar, contortion and riding—was high class, and they had an aggregation of clowns that were awfully funny in their team work. But La Tena will be remembered longest in Lebanon for the trained animals, which were a predominating feature. Remarkable intelligence was shown by elephants, bears, lions, dogs and ponies, but the most wonderful as well as the most novel feature was the trained seals.

It was altogether a clean show, which some were glad to see twice the same day.

Want to know what the folks are doing? Then subscribe for The Evening Times. It tells you everything worth knowing about. adv

GRANBY CENTER.

Miss Minnie True, Mrs. Marsh Walrath, Miss Dora Caswell and Miss Maud King left Wednesday to visit Mrs. Fred Wells, who is camping at Dempster grove.

* * *

Miss Hazel King is visiting in Mexico and Dempster.

* * *

Mr. Boree, who has been visiting at the Davis home, will leave Saturday for his home in Flint, Mich.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Thompson returned from the Thousand Islands Wednesday evening after spending a very pleasant vacation.

* * *

Mr. A. F. Allen has installed an 800-gallon tank at the side of his store.

Black Baking Company time in Fulton is at all times. Your grocer sells the goods. adv

The consistent advertiser wins in the end. It may cost a dollar to get a dollar, but the deal wins prestige.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

PLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

GLENWOOD FARM
Milk, Cream and Commercial Buttermilk
Our bottles are washed by steam
Our milk bottled on Farm of
FRED VOGELGSANG
Phone 2510

DRESSMAKING
Promptly and Neatly Done
Prices Reasonable
412 Hannibal st. Fulton, N. Y.

Steamer CITY OF FULTON
Freight & Packet Service
Runs daily between Fulton and Syracuse
Leave Fulton, 5:15 a. m.
Arrive Syracuse, 11 a. m.
Leave Syracuse, 2:50 p. m.
Capt. C. S. Burleigh

D. EDWIN BALSLEY
Public Accountant and Auditor
401 Daniel Building
433 S. Salina st. Syracuse N. Y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. T. JENNINGS
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
9 S. FIRST ST. FULTON, N. Y.

J. F. BROWN
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
has a full line of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry—at the lowest prices—consistent with quality and a fair deal.
7 S. FIRST ST., FULTON, N. Y.

GEORGE W. HACKETT
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR
Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Sewage Disposal, Property Development.
Telephone No. 9
108 ONEIDA ST. FULTON, N. Y.

FRANK JEWELL RAYMOND WILL RETURN TO OSWEGO

Frank Jewell Raymond, one of the expert efficiency men of the country, whose lecture here August 10, made an impression that will not soon be forgotten by his hearers, will return to Oswego October 12 for a lecture. Mr. Raymond lectured in Oswego last June.

New Potatoes, per peck (15 lbs.) 17c at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

Your Wants
Made Known in
THE EVENING TIMES
Reach Nearly 16,000 Eyes Each Day
PRICES:
One Word, one time, 1 Cent
One Word, 3 times, 2 Cents
One Word, 6 times, 3 Cents
CASH WITH ORDER

DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS

So far their saving won't overburden Father with wealth

THE CZAR'S CHECK.

It Passed Over Itching Palms, but That Was No Surprise.

When Professor Tuxen, the Danish artist, had finished his great work, "The Coronation of Edward VII," he received, it appears, an order from the Russian emperor for a copy of this painting, for which the czar was to pay 12,000 rubles.

In due course the professor repaired to Petrograd to deliver the painting. He was granted an audience with the czar, who expressed his satisfaction with the picture and who handed the professor an order on the imperial treasury for the sum agreed upon.

When the professor presented the check for payment he was told that an order from the emperor was subject to a discount, and he had, therefore, to accept a sum considerably smaller than the face value of the check.

Before his departure from Russia the professor had a farewell audience with the czar, who in the course of conversation asked him, "Did you get your money, professor?"

Professor Tuxen replied that he had not intended to mention the matter, but since his majesty himself raised the question he would say he had received only part of the money.

At this the czar seemed not at all surprised, but calmly made out another order for the sum which had been deducted from the original amount, and thus Tuxen got his money.—Washington Star.

A Lovely Ride.

"You visited Venice while you were in Europe, I hear, Mrs. Trotter?"

"Yes, indeed; and we were rowed about by one of the chandeliers for which that city is noted."—Wisconsin State Journal.

Laconic.

"Hair's a little inclined to"—

"Cut it," interrupted the man who wanted to catch a train.—Puck.

OUR SHRINKING SUN.

Its Diameter Becomes About Four Miles Less Each Century.

There are various theories to account for the enormous store of heat and light in the sun. The theory now generally accepted by physicists is that the gradual contraction of the sun in cooling is the chief source of apparent inexhaustible energy. It has been calculated that at the present rate of expenditure of heat the sun's diameter would contract four miles in a century, and in a few millions of years it may become as dense as the earth.

The sun is supposed to be composed of much the same materials as the earth, except that they are at a much higher temperature. About forty of the seventy terrestrial elements have been identified by the spectroscope as existing in the vapors around the sun. Astronomers think that they find traces there of very few substances not already known. Even these may be discovered on the earth some day.

It has been calculated that the heat thrown on a square mile exposed at noon under the equator would melt in an hour 26,000 tons of ice. This amount has to be multiplied fifty million times to arrive at the quantity of heat received by the earth's surface during a single hour. Yet this enormous supply is even less than one two-thousand-millionth part of what the sun pours forth in all directions in space. It stands to reason that this inconceivable outgiving of heat must be accompanied by a gradual though imperceptible diminution in the size of the sun.—Philadelphia Press.

Transmuted Philosophy.

Croesus had just touched a stone and turned it into gold.

"That's more than he could do to me," ruminated Hadji, the beggar "I'm too poor to touch."

Which goes far to prove that poverty is no bar to wit.—Louisville Courier Journal.

PAYING THE FIDDLER

WE ALL realize that when there is dancing going on, whether it be the new-fangled tango or the old-fashioned polka or waltz—some one must pay the fiddler.

We cannot have music without paying for it, nor can we have much of anything in this world without paying for it.

If we expect any person to do something for us, we expect, naturally, to do something in exchange for such favors as we receive. If we accept favors, but evade the responsibility of making any returns for them it will not be long before we discover that the unpaid for favors become curtailed.

Probably we become provoked, after the favors have stopped, and acknowledge our own stupidity. It is generally too late when we wake up and then it is merely the old story over again—of locking the door after the horse has been stolen.

Many of us in this community devote more or less of our time to the raising of produce of various kinds. We have vegetables, butter, eggs, milk, etc., to sell.

We find it a convenience to sell such products in the local stores. Some of our business men buy up the small quantities, as well as the larger lots, and ship all together to the more central markets.

This facility for disposing of such articles is a great convenience to us. If the local storekeepers did not buy our produce it would be difficult for us to find a market. In fact, there would be no market for small quantities except at ruinous prices.

Therefore we are favored, to a very considerable extent, by the fact that our local storekeeper stands ready to buy from us. This places us under certain obligations. The local storekeepers are entitled to some consideration from us in return.

HOW MANY OF US APPRECIATE AND ACKNOWLEDGE THIS FACT?

How many of us think of this when we have some cash to spend? How many of us consider that the local storekeeper is entitled to our trade and that we are morally bound to consider him as the proper repository for our orders and the recipient of our trade?

It is regrettable that many of us must plead guilty to an entire forgetfulness of any feeling of obligation. Therefore, we send our orders, with the cash, to the mail order houses, to whom we owe nothing.

We are enticed by cleverly written advertisements and neatly worded descriptions of goods and merchandise so that we deceive ourselves into believing them to be true. We forget the local storekeeper and his favors; we forget that he is a benefit to the community and to every individual in the community; we forget that he is affording us an opportunity to dispose of our produce—that he has his money invested in a stock of merchandise that he has selected because he believed we would need such articles and would wish to buy them at home.

Every dollar we send away from home to the mail order houses brings us closer to the limitations of our local opportunities. Every dollar diverted from local trade adds to the restrictions of our trade facilities at home so that we are not only permitting, but we are inviting, our local merchants to close up shop and go out of business; or to move to some community where their efforts will be more appreciated.

By our lack of appreciation we are urging our local storekeepers to restrict their efforts to carrying only the lines of merchandise that are the most profitable for them and to cut out all goods that we can buy in the city. We are actually inviting disaster.

LET US AWAKEN TO A REALIZATION OF THE CONDITIONS WHICH CONFRONT US. LET US PLACE SOME LIMITATIONS ON OUR DISREGARD FOR EXISTING CONDITIONS AND LOOK INTO THE FUTURE.

We can see what the consequences must be if we fail to do our share toward supporting the establishments of our business men in town, for the handwriting is written plainly on the wall.

Shall we read the writing and profit by the message or shall we continue to dance merrily and foolishly on until the time shall come when we must pay? And how shall we pay?

There will be only one way to pay and that will be with much more than the profit we shall have derived from our dealings with the mail order houses. WE WILL PAY DEARLY UNLESS WE AWAKEN TO A FULL [illegible] OF OUR [illegible] AND AT ONCE.

We wish to dance, but [illegible] change the tune—or the fiddler.

MODERN TORPEDO TERRIBLE WEAPON

Weighs 2,800 Pounds and Is Twenty-three Feet Long.

COST IS $3,000 TO $9,000.

Will Tear Through Side of a Double Skinned Ship and Then Explode. Loaded Only With High Explosive, Either Guncotton or Nitroglycerin. What Happens as It Strikes Prey.

The up to date torpedo is a loaded automobile shaped like a cigar, made to run in a certain direction in a fixed time and explode when it strikes something that offers sharp resistance. A reliable one, properly equipped with explosives and running gear, costs from $3,000 to $9,000, according to size. A large torpedo is twenty-three feet long, twenty-one inches in diameter and weighs 2,800 pounds and it tears a hole 30 by 10 feet in the bottom of a ship of two skins.

"The torpedo," said an expert of the navy, "has four principal parts—the war head, which carries the explosive; the air flask or fuel chamber, the engine and the steering gear and the balance chamber. The explosive head is filled with some high explosive—guncotton, etc.—and is provided with a percussion detonator. This strikes a hard or solid substance, and the explosive goes off instantaneously.

Guncotton or Nitroglycerin.

"The explosive head is the foremost compartment of the torpedo and contains the deadly charge and the pistol with which it is fired. Guncotton and nitroglycerin are the high explosives generally used for submarine purposes. There are many others, but these form the foundation for most of them. Gunpowder of the sort used by the country boy to shoot at a rabbit or a squirrel is no longer used. The high explosive is more powerful than gunpowder. Gunpowder burns quicker than the high explosive, and it splutters around if scattered on the ground, but it explodes if confined in a close place. The high explosive will burn if you stick a match to it, but not so easily as gunpowder. A sudden blow will apply heat to an explosive and set it off.

"The explosive head strikes the bottom of a ship, and a 'detonation,' not an 'explosion,' takes place. The mass of high explosive seems to explode at once, and that is what is desired, as the most sudden blow will knock a hole in the ship. Guncotton is detonated by fulminate of mercury, which, when ignited by a blow, expands 2,500 times its original size. The sudden expansion gives a blow to the guncotton that detonates it."

This Is What Happens.

"What happens when the explosive head strikes?"

"A detonation follows instantaneously and blows the outside of the ship in, making a hole about 30 by 10 feet in size. There is no rule about the extent of the damage to the side of the boat. It may be twice 30 by 10 feet. The blow drives in both the outer and inner skins of a vessel like the Lusitania. The double bottom is not sufficient to break the force of the torpedo if it strikes well. A glancing blow may not cause an explosion.

"The torpedo would have about the same effect on a collier that it would on a big merchant vessel. We have never tested thoroughly the effect of a torpedo blow on an oil tanker such as the Gulflight. We are doing that now.

"After the torpedo struck it would be blown to bits, and most of the pieces would go to the bottom of the sea. Some fragments might go inside and become entangled in the splinters made by the detonation.

"The torpedo must do many things in a very thoroughgoing way. It cannot succeed in its mission if a cog slips on the way, for it is primed for automatic action. Everything must be just right and in its proper place when it starts on its journey of destruction. It has to run at a certain speed so as to get to its destination on schedule time, to go a certain calculated distance in that fixed time, and travel in a certain direction to make sure of its mark. It cannot loaf, vary from the course outlined for it or dip down or shoot up on the way. If anything goes wrong all is off with that torpedo, and the thousands of dollars invested in it disappear beneath the waves.

"Torpedoes run from 1,000 to 10,000 yards to reach the object they are sent to destroy. It requires about eleven minutes to make the longer distance."

"What if the torpedo struck a whale on the way?"

"It would be bad for the whale, although the torpedo might not explode unless a big solid bone was hit."

Of Many Sorts.

"The torpedo is not known intimately by many naval officers," said one specialist. "There are all sorts of torpedoes. Some of them have individuality. No two seem to be exactly alike. We continually improve our knowledge of them. Each torpedo has to be carefully studied and corrected for its one voyage of destruction. Like the bee that stings, it gives up its life for one sting. The ship it strikes sinks. The 200 pounds of guncotton in its warhead tears the ship so that it cannot escape. It is the most terrible weapon of warfare known to the world."

ARRAS A HEAP OF DEBRIS; 120 OF 26,000 PEOPLE LEFT

Belgian Minister Describes Desolation of Historic City.

"I have just visited what remains of Arras and Soissons, along the Aisne scarpe. Of Arras, like also some of the first line trenches Nieuport and Ypres, our poor villages along the Yser, nothing remains but a heap of debris," writes Emile Vandervelde, the Belgian minister of state, to papers in the United States.

"The city hall, that gem of medieval architecture, has undergone the most grievous mutilation. In many streets not a single house is intact.

"Arras had before the war 26,000 inhabitants. There are now 120. In a small shop near the city hall I found a little old man cheerfully selling funeral crowns and post cards depicting the ruins. The bombardment continues daily. Most people are living in cellars.

"At Soissons I was entertained by a general at tea and at breakfast in the cellar. Bombs continuously passed over Soissons in the direction of Arras. The allied troops constantly are busy extending and strengthening the trenches and barbed wire defenses. At certain places the hostile lines are within sixty feet of each other.

"When not exchanging shots and grenades the soldiers enjoy the intervals of comparative calm, during which newspapers weighted with stones are thrown from one trench to another.

"One day a dog crossed to the French lines bearing the message, 'Please tell Corporal Blank that his wife and children at Lens are well and send him love.'"

ACCUSED OF MURDER IN 19013

Wyoming Man Would Escape Death Because of Clerk's Error.

Because through an error of a court clerk he is charged with committing a murder 17,098 years in the future, Grange Wilson White of Wyoming has appealed to the United States supreme court to save him from the hanging to which he has been sentenced.

White was convicted of "killing one Anderson Coffee on or about the 12th day of August, 1913." That was the way the information should have read, but after he had been condemned to hang on June 4 of this year White's lawyers discovered that the official papers returned by the grand jury gave the date of the murder as "Aug. 12, 19013."

Because of that "0," which, it was alleged, made the information insufficient and defective, White appealed to the Wyoming supreme court and before the day of the hanging arrived obtained a writ of supersedeas under which the case has been brought to the United States supreme court.

Why He Was Sad.

"Why so sad and downcast?"

"My wife has threatened to leave me."

"Cheer up. Women are always threatening something like that, but they hardly ever do it."

"That's what I was thinking."—Houston Post.

March of Progress.

"What has become of love in a cottage, anyhow?"

"It has given away to incompatibility in a bungalow."—Kansas City Journal.

The first duty of a man is still that of subduing fear.—Carlyle.

HOME TOWN HELPS

CLEAN MINDS; CLEAN CITIES

People Must Be Educated to the Necessity of Proper Appearance of Municipality.

"I'm as good as you are," said the dirty man to the well-dressed gentleman in the street car who had drawn away from him a bit.

"You may be right," answered the clean one, "but you certainly don't smell as good."

"Lord!" exclaimed a visitor to one of the most populous sections of Boston. "What smells there are here."

"Yes," agreed the social worker of the party, "we've got to clean out a lot of minds before we'll get rid of this dirt."

"You have to clean minds!"

"Surely. Dirty minds make dirty people, and dirty people make a dirty town. The idea of cleanliness must be put in the minds of those whose present standards of cleanliness are elemental.

"The woman who will tolerate cobwebs in the corner of her ceiling has cobwebs in the corners of her mind. Disorder in a home is evidence of the presence of minds that are disorderly. Our surroundings always reflect what we are within. To make these streets clean we must create in the people who live here a desire for clean streets."

"Do you mean to say that the people here are content with all this dirt around them?" the visitor asked with surprise.

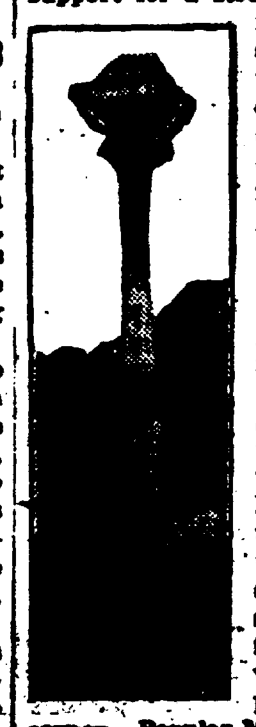
"The majority of them are. What the majority really and truly wants, the majority can have." The speaker was silent for a few moments. When they reached the next corner, he said, "If there was on this street one man or woman who wanted more than anything else to have this street cleaned and made sweet-smelling, the work would be done."

"The old story of Sodom and Gomorrah, eh!" observed the cynic.—Ford Hall Folks.

ADDS TO CITY'S APPEARANCE

Form of Street Lamp That Is Coming Into General Use Throughout the Country.

Besides forming a very attractive support for a street lamp, this re-enforced concrete post also offers a convenient place for displaying street signs. At the top of the pole is a 12-inch frosted-glass globe in which there is a high-candlepower electric lamp. Surrounding the globe is a square framework in which four strips of blue glass, carrying the street names in white letters, are held. During either the day or night, the name of the street and its intersecting thoroughfare are thus plainly visible when the pole is placed at a corner.—Popular Mechanics.



Making the Rock Garden.

The rock garden, to be successful, must be along the lines approved by nature. It must not, in any point, resemble a piece of masonry or other formal construction, says a writer in the Minneapolis Journal. The most satisfactory location for it is at the foot of a gentle slope, where it can climb the declivity and the rocks be given the appearance of jutting out from the hillside. But very excellent results may be achieved on flat surfaces if it is remembered to let the rocks appear to crop out on the surface rather than appear to be placed there for a purpose. The rock garden should have its highest point or beginning at some natural or artificial boundary—a wall, or better still, a clump of trees and shrubbery, which will serve to mask its origin. From this vantage point it may extend in a natural way to the limits marked out for it; here an isolated bowlder, here a group of less pretentious stones, and again a group of large stones may find room in their pockets for a small tree. The extent may be two or three rods in width at one end and gradually narrow until at the other it becomes an occasional rock on the lawn.

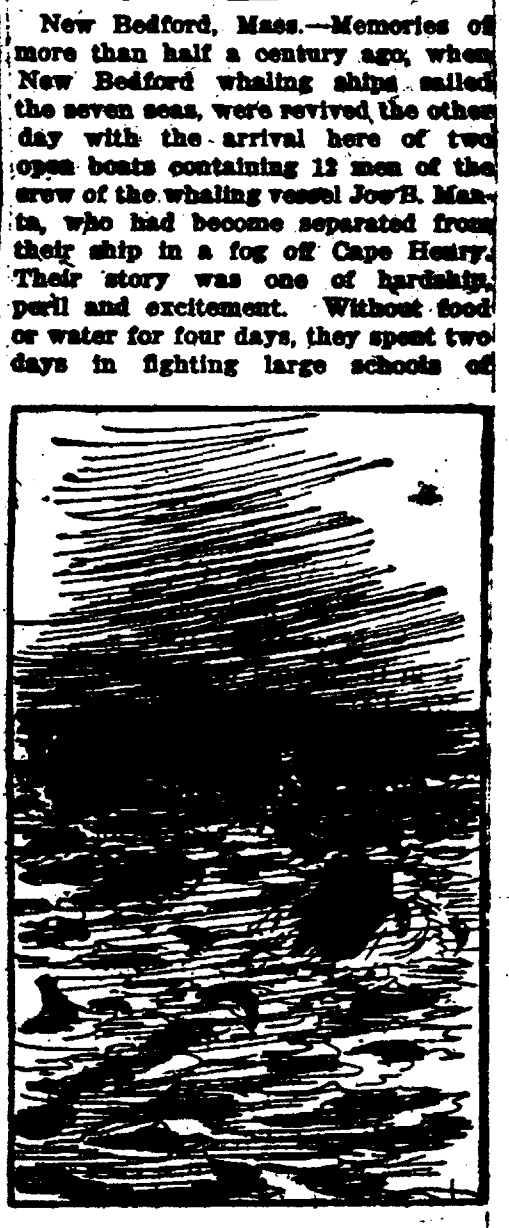
Many Factors Affect Cost.

Certain preliminary estimates given in connection with this series of house plans are necessarily subject to change. For instance, digging a cellar in rocky, hilly ground would cost more than the same job might cost elsewhere. Materials vary in cost as individual tastes differ. Most of the houses shown in this series have been built about Boston. The estimates given, therefore, are of actual costs. Do not neglect, however, to allow for the inevitable "extras" that crop up in the course of any building operation.

FIGHT SHARKS TWO DAYS FOR WHALE

Fishermen, Lost in Small Boats Without Food, Free Captured Monster.

New Bedford, Mass.—Memories of more than half a century ago, when New Bedford whaling ships sailed the seven seas, were revived the other day with the arrival here of two open boats containing 12 men of the crew of the whaling vessel Jose B. Manta, who had become separated from their ship in a fog off Cape Henry. Their story was one of hardship, peril and excitement. Without food or water for four days, they spent two days in fighting large schools of sharks, and were finally forced to violate the tradition of their calling never to lose a captured whale.



Schools of Sharks Were Attracted.

According to the story of the men, a whale was sighted off the Virginia coast early one morning. Two boats were lowered for the chase, one in charge of Mate Joseph Brown, and the other commanded by the second mate. Each crew put a harpoon into the quarry, but while they were making their capture they lost sight of their ship in the fog.

The whale was lashed between the two boats and the men laid a course toward the coast. Great schools of sharks were attracted by the carcass, and for two days the men fought these scavengers with lances and oars. Finally they became exhausted, and the whale was cut loose and given over to the sharks.

The men were without food and water until they were picked up by the Norwegian steamer Skard, bound from Newport News for Christiania. Later they were transferred to the steamer Piedmont, which ran into Vineyard sound, where the whalemen again took to their own boats and sailed across Buzzards bay to this port.

Don't Hate the Rich.

"Don't hate a man because he has lots of money," counsels a Eureka philosopher. "Cultivate his acquaintance, and see if there isn't some honest way you can separate him from some of it."—Kansas City Star.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT | POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT | POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

What Has Created The High Tax Rate?

$3.29 per hundred for the East Tax District.

$3.54 per hundred for the West Tax District.

ANSWER: The loose methods of business permitted under Fulton's present form of government.

Dollar upon dollar, hundreds of dollars, wasted every year—frittered away without adequate return, has made and maintains **FULTON'S UNREASONABLY HIGH TAX RATE.**

Do You Want a Lower Tax Rate?

Do you want a dollar's worth of *Service* for your dollar?

IF YOU DO

Vote for Commission Form of Government on September 17th

Commission-Manager Form of Government stands for Efficiency in Public Service.

(Signed) TAXPAYERS' COMMITTEE

F. H. S. BOYS CHOOSE TEAM

New Players of Caliber Will Join the 1915 Team of Independents; Games Are Planned.

The re-organization of the Independents which represented Fulton on the gridiron last year will take place next week, when George Ward will call a meeting. All the former members of the team as well as "unkonws" who wish to try out will be informed of the first practice date.

The Independents of last year, composed of the best amateur talent to be obtained in Fulton, made an enviable record for themselves, defeating some of the best teams in Syracuse, Oswego and Phoenix. In fact, in the last four years only two games have been lost, and these by only a narrow margin and in both cases meeting their opponents with a crippled team.

George Ward, considered the best football player in Fulton, and a member of last year's victorious Syracuse freshman team, will be asked to coach the squad, and if his services are obtained a winning team is assured. His brother, "Tunk" Ward, a player of note, has already consented to become a member of the team and assist in coaching, and it is probable George Ward will don a suit and take part in several games himself.

Besides these two players there are available for this year's team Battles, Brennan, Leroy, Reavey, Frawley, Alexander and Blake, the last named boy being of Maultbesch calibre.

A schedule is being arranged by several of the above men with teams from Syracuse, Oswego and some of the neighboring towns, an effort being made to have most of the games played on the local fair grounds. Arrangements have also been made to hold a dance at Davis' academy September 17 to obtain funds for equipping the players withu niforms.

The rules this year have been modified in a few respects, the two most important changes being the eliminating of the forward pass on the 4th down when deliberately thrown out of bounds. Last year, a team unable to make the required distance, instead of kicking, in which the ball could be carried back, would resort to the trick of throwing the ball forward as far as possible and out of bounds, making the ball "dead." The second change prevents a player from hurling himself free foremost in front of the interference. Only in a few cases did the players attempt this dangerous play last year.

The time to change your living place is before the fall rush begins. Advertise your wants in The Evening Times.

Those You Know

Mr. Russell Widner, basso soloist of the Mastodon Minstrel show which gave a performance in this city last night, spent a portion of the day and evening with Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Anderson, 215 Untica st., who are personal friends of Mr. Widner.

* * *

Mrs. Elizabeth Brackett of Hannibal Center, is the guest of her sister, Miss Alice Schenck.

* * *

Mr. Frank Wooley, who has been in Boston is spending a vacation with his family in this city.

* * *

Mrs. F. S. Randall is the guest of Syracuse relatives.

* * *

Miss Velma Bailey is the guest of Mrs. Neenah Chapman of Baldwinsville.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Miller have returned from the Adirondacks.

* * *

The Misses Blanch and Zetta Babcock are guests of friends at Mexico Point.

* * *

Mrs. O. C. Breeds was a recent guest of Phoenix friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Ash of Phoenix have returned to their home after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Boigeol.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Halstead of Highland st. have returned from Dempster.

* * *

Miss Myrtis Gilbert, who has been the guest of local friends and relatives, will return to New York next week.

* * *

Master Herbert Kelley of Pine st. is suffering from the effects of a fractured arm.

* * *

The Misses Osgood of East First st., South, were guests Thursday at the golden wedding anniversary celebrated in honor of their cousin, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Osgood, at Verona, N. Y.

* * *

Mrs. Dorothy Merriam and Miss Anna Connolly have been the guests of their cousin, Mrs. Charles T. Currin, Jr., of West 1st st.

* * *

Miss Leila Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Davis of 334 Buffalo st., and F. J. Brown of Utica st. took out a marriage license at the office of City Clerk Scudder yesterday. Both are well known here.

* * *

Miss Belle Kessell is visiting Mrs. Julina Prowda.

* * *

Prof. James Lanigan, principal of the Phillips st. school, will return to his home in West 1st st. this week.

WANT A BARGAIN?

Well, see our window and *Pick 'em out.*

Everything in the Electric Appliance Line.

SEE THE NEW

ELGRILLSTOVO

It boils, broils, toasts and fries.

Don't forget our "Club Plan of purchasing appliances—25 cents down and 25 cents a week.

THE ELECTRIC CO.

103 Oneida Street

WAGGING HEADS SEEM TO KNOW THE REASON

Miss Genevieve Hollins has tendered her resignation as stenographer for the Victoria Paper Co. Miss Hollins volunteered no reasons for her resignation, but her friends are nodding their heads sagely and appear to be in possession of some great secret, which they promise to reveal at a later date.

Pulpit and Pew

First M. E. Church.

Rev. J. W. Barrett, Pastor.

"Have Faith in God" will be the pastor's theme at the 10:30 a. m. service in the church tomorrow.

Mr. Barrett will preach at the Dempster campmeeting in the afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The congregation will join in the union park services at 5 o'clock.

The Free Methodist Church.

C. C. Watson, Pastor.

Services tomorrow as follows:

Preaching by the pastor at 10:30. Morning subject: "The Evidences of a Heroic Faith." Sunday school at 11:45. Young People's meeting at 6:30. Preaching in the evening at 7:30, subject: "A Gracious Companion."

The pastor will also preach at the open air service at 5:00 p. m. The subject for this service will be "The Pathway to Divine Knowledge." If the weather is inclement the service will be held in the Baptist church.

First Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Harris Stewart of Auburn, a seminarian, will occupy the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church tomorrow morning at 10:30 in the absence of Rev. Charles S. Robertson, pastor of the church. Rev. Mr. Stewart is well know here, having substituted for the pastor of the church on another occasion about a year ago. He is a young man, a fluent speaker and deeply impressed his auditors last year with his earnestness and zeal.

First Baptist Church.

Only one preaching service will be held in the church tomorrow. At 10:30 a. m. the Rev. B. J. Lehigh of the First Baptist church, Oswego, will preach, in the absence of the Rev. Mr. Buck, who remains at Cleveland, N. Y.

Immediately following the preaching service the Sunday school will be held. At 5 o'clock the Union services will be held in the East Side park, the Rev. C. C. Watson, pastor of the Free Methodist church, to deliver the sermon.

Zion Episcopal Church.

Rev. M. J. Peters, Pastor.

Sunday, August 29, thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.

Services as follows:

Holy Communion .... 7:30 a. m.
Summer Church School .. 9:45 a. m.
Matins and Sermon ...... 10:45 a. m.

First Congregational Church.

Because of the continued absence of the pastor, the Rev. Charles Olmstead, no services will be held in the church tomorrow. The church will remain open at the noon hour to accommodate members of the Sunday school who may not be aware of conditions, but no session will be held.

State Street M. E. Church.

Rev. H. D. Holmes, Pastor.

The pastor willl return in time for the morning preaching services, at 10:30, but the subject of his sermon is not obtainable. Sunday school will be held at the noon hour. In the afternoon the congregation will unite with the other denominations in holding park services. Upon next Sunday the regular schedule of services will be held at the church and continue throughout the fall and winter.

PROGRESSIVES DECIDE TO HAVE FALL TICKET

Oswego, Aug. 28.—The Progressives are going to put a complete county and city ticket in the field at the fall elections, according to a decision of the County Committee at a postponed meeting held at the Danio today. The men who attended yesterday's meeting were County Chairman L. J. Farmer of Pulaski; Byron Worden, Oswego Town; Dr. James Cogswell, Orwel; H. C. Wilcox, Central Square; Dr. A. C. Baxter, Scriba; Clarence Young, West Monroe; Eugene F. Whitman, Contantia; Walter Benson, Richard Johnson, W. A. Harris and Louis Kraentler, Oswego.

Fresh Creamery Butter, 30c per pound. Keller & Wilson. Adv.

WEATHER FORECAST

Probably showers tonight and on Sunday. Warmer Sunday.

AUBURN MARKET HAD BEST DAY YET

Auburn, Aug. 28.—Yesterday witnessed the best selling day since the reopening of the public market.

A demand for potatoes far greater than the supply and the best day's business to date featured. Thirty-five producers were on hand with their wares and 2,470 sales were made. Early it was seen by Market Master C. H. Miskell that the supply of potatoes could not meet the need and several grocers were notified that they could not be provided for. Only 50 bushels were disposed of at 50 and 80 cents.

Prices remained almost the same as on Tuesday. Forty-five pounds of butter went at 27 and 28 cents, 68 dozen bunches of celery at three and four bunches for 10 cents, 17 dozen head of cabbage at three and and five cents and 420 dozen ears of corn at 8, 10 and 12 cents.

The 108 pounds of poultry sold brought 16 cents alive and 20 cents dressed. Seventy-four dozen eggs went at 23, 24 and 25 cents. Tomatoes are becoming more plentiful and brisk sales of them took place today, 1,248 quarts being disposed of at five and eight cents. Receipts probably will be heavy from now on in this line and a decline in prices may result.

Cucumbers attracted the attention of a goodly number of buyers. Six hundred and 10 were sold, those for pickling bringing one and one and a half cents apiece. Cucumbers of bulk sold at 20 and 25 cents a dozen.

Twenty-two dozen squash went this morning at two for five cents and five cents apiece. Apples, which sold to the amount of 21 bushels, brought 50 and 80 cents.

Today one purchaser after paying a producer for a quantity of eggs, left her purchase on the wagon. The eggs may be obtained by asking Market Master Miskell.

Cookies and cakes and all things baked by the Black company, fresh every day, at your grocer's. Adv.

INFANT DEATHS SHOW DECREASE IN STATE

Albany, Aug. 28.—Infant mortality statistics for the month of July, made public today by the State Department, show a decrease of 15 points from the rate of July, 191. This decrease indicates that the campaign for the prevention of deaths of infants, inaugurated by the department last year, continues to effect decreases in the number of deaths of infants in the state outside of New York City.

The month of July this year recorded 844 deaths under one year as compared with 946 in July, 1914. Along with this there was an increase in the number of births reported. 8,411 births were reported in July, 1915, as against 8,260 in July, 1914. The number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 living births was 100 in July, 1915, as against 115 in the same month, 1914, showing a decrease of 15 points.

In New York City the rate for July was 105, as compared with 103 for the same month of the previous year. Therefore, while there was a decrease of 15 points in the infant mortality outside of New York City last month there was an increase of 2 points in the metropolis.

130 ACRE FARM

MUST BE SOLD—Four miles from Fulton, good improvements, spring water piped into the buildings, the house is equipped with a new "Emeney" furnace. This is a splendid dairy farm and located near cheese factory, the soil is fertile and easy to work, 100 acres or more are tillable, sightly location, plenty of fruit, and one-half mile from R. R. Station. Owner leaving the county. Price reduced to $500. Apply promptly.

STREETER & VAN SANDFORD

110 ONEIDA STREET

INSURANCE REAL ESTATE

470 SOUTH 6th STREET—9-room house that could not be duplicated for $2,000. Lot 50x132. A good speculation, $1,850

320 CAYUGA STREET—Near downtown, large house, very desirable for a home and room renting $2,200

110 WEST FIRST STREET—NORTH—Good square house 10 rooms, arranged for two families. Paved street. Look it over.

BUILDING SITES on the Riorden Tract, West 1st St., North, nicely located and fine River View. Easy terms.

OUR FALL CATALOG—descriptive of General crop, dairy, fruit, and muck farms, is now ready. Ask for one. Several to exchange for city property.

WHITAKER & BOGARDUS, Inc.

WARNER'S STORE

Why not trade there? You will find it one of the best family stores in town. While we do not advertise to give goods away, we will sell you first-class groceries on as small a margin of profits as is consistent with safe business. You know that some goods are so cheap in quality that they are dear in price. We deliver goods and take orders when requested and we give valuable presents with tea and coffee; also movie coupons with each cash purchase.

THE WARNER GROCERY

OPPOSITE CITY HALL

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

Room to Rent.—Quiet, refined neighborhood; central location; man preferred. Mail reply to Y, Times office. tf

Pianos Tuned, Repaired and Regulated.—For sale, a slightly used piano at a bargain. F. Jess Newton, care Mrs. N. H. Haviland. 215c

Young Man—About 16, clean and honest, wanted at Time office. Apply between 7:30 and 8 p. m. tf

Plain Sewing—Wanted to do at home. Inquire Mrs. M., 169 N. 5th St. 215c

To Rent—112 W. 3rd St., upper flat; 406 W. 3rd. st., modern conveniences. E. Meigs Wells, 217 Cayuga St. 220

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

Room and Board—Including bath; gas. Call 508 Oneida St. 218c

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

Buy Your School Books and Supplies Early

Full Stock—Low Prices

LASHER'S BOOK STORE

WANTED!
At Once

Young Woman as cashier in store. Apply by letter, stating past experience, if any, and character references. Experience not essential. State wages. Address Karo, Box 2—Fulton Evening Times.

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
Surety Bonds of All Kinds
Real Estate Loans
FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122

FULL HOUSE AT THE QUIRK

Minstrels Pleased, Managers Pleased and Now Everybody Looks Forward to Next Week's Stock Company.

The Klein Bros. & Hengler Mastodon Minstrels drew a capacity house at the Quirk theatre last night, not only because of the novelty and size of the production itself, but in a great measure because of the sports of those who attended the afternoon performance. Manager Daniel Darleigh of the theatre is to be congratulated on his energy in booking such an attraction, to say nothing of the risk assumed by the theatre in contracting for the double appearance of the show at great expense when public support in the past few months has not always been encouraging. The theatre was fairly well filled yesterday afternoon, but a capacity house greeted the minstrels last evening and, judging by the applause, the performance was appreciated.

Manager Darleigh has shown his confidence in the local theatre-going public further by an engagement of the Charles K. Champlin Stock Co. for a week's appearance here, with option on a season's engagement if the innovation receives public support.

Joe Davis, one of the end-men, was the star of last night's performance, and several other blackface members of the company were well received. The Great Russell, female impersonator, is an artist in his line and rendered several pleasing solos in soprano voice.

KNITTED GLOVES TO BE MADE IN OSWEGO

Oswego, Aug. 28.—The Oswego glove factory, Oswego's newest industry, will start manufacturing operation within the next few weeks. Ten machines with all necessary appliances for the manufacture of knitted gloves and other specialties of a somewhat similar nature have been ordered.

The new company will be composed of Daniel W. Yeckley, James Mylott and Harold Mylott. Mr. Yeckley will be the general manager and will have charge of the manufacturing end, while James Mylott will attend to the sales end and Harold Mylott will take charge of the packing and shipping. Mr. Mylott says that he hopes to have the new factory in active operation by October 1 at the very latest and he already has orders enough booked to keep all of the machines busy until well into February.

CONTRACTOR S. ROBERTS GOES TO ITHACA

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Roberts left their home at Fairdale this morning for Ithaca, making the trip by auto. Mr. Roberts recently completed his contract at the Minetto power house and will on Monday begin work upon the new dormitories under construction at Cornell University.

Angel Food, Sponge Cake, Crullers and Pies at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

THE QUIRK
Matinee, 5c
Nights: Balcony 5c; Main Floor, 10c.
CONTINUOUS—2 to 10:30 P. M.

TODAY
A Mutual Masterpicture
"THE FLYING TWINS"
in 4 parts
Pathe Weekly No. 66
—Special—
ODD FELLOWS' CONVENTION IN SYRACUSE
and
CLARK AND WESTON
Singing, Talking and Dancing Act and Posing and Trick Dogs
Just the Act for Kiddies' Matinee.

SUNDAY—Big 10-Reel Show
"MYSTERIOIUS MAN OF THE JUNGLE"— in four parts
"$100.00 BILL"—Drama in 2 parts
A RASCAL'S WOLFISH WAYS
2 Reel Keystone Comedy
CHARLES CHAPLIN in 2 reel Essaney Comedy
"A WOMAN"
Never Seen in Fulton.

QUIRK THEATRE
One Week, Starting MONDAY, AUG. 30 Daily Matinee
Grand Opening Fall Season
The Chas. K. Champlin Stock Co.
The Biggest Dramatic Company Ever Brought to This City
A Sumptuous Scenic Embellishment of Broadway Productions
Direction of H. M. Addison
Monday—"BEYOND THE LAW"
A Powerful Thrilling Story Depicting a Mother's Sacrifice, a Man's Honor and a Woman's Love.
Other Plays:
"THE REFORMER," "INNOCENT," "THE ROSARY," "THE CAPTAIN AND THE COWBOY," "THE HEART OF MARYLAND"
SOLID CARLOAD OF SCENERY AND EFFECTS.
PRICES—Matinee: 10c and 20c. Night, 10c, 20c, 30c and 50c.
Seat Sale Now On. Reserved Seats Two Days in Advance

Digest No. 8 of Proposed Amendments to be Submitted

By Frederic T. Cardoze.

Albany, Aug. 28.—What is believed to be an efficient check upon legislative acts appropriating money in the form of extra compensation for contractors and other public officers, is the proposed amendment to the State Constitution, offered by Delegate R. B. Smith of Onondaga county and adopted by the members of the convention. The proposition in question which is to come before the people this fall prohibits future allowances for extra compensation.

It has been the custom in the past for contractors and others who have been commissioned by the state to perform certain work to ask the Legislature to compensate them in an excess of the contract price, in the event that they lost money in the fulfillment of a contract.

Delegate Smith's amendment reads as follows:

"No extra compensation shall be granted or allowed to any public officer, servant, agent or contractor, by the state or any civil division thereof or by any board, officer or other agency of the state, or of any civil division."

The custom of demanding and receiving extra compensation for the performance of a public contract for the state has been practiced for many years. Back in the administration of Governor Hoffman the practice was prevalent. At that time that executive called attention to it and recommended that it should be ended. Notwithstanding the efforts of Governor Hoffman to correct the system of collecting additional compensation, which in some instances at that time, grew from early canal contracts, no definite check was effected. In the years following millions of dollars in excess to contract figures have been paid out from the treasury of the state.

For the most part the extra compensation was allowed in the guise of supplementary contract claims. Frequently a contractor who had agreed to undertake a contract for a public improvement and who signed the necessary papers therewith, found that he would lose money, and some of them did lose money, by living up to the specifications under the original contract price. These contractors demonstarated that they had suffered financial loss and consequently were given additional compensation to reimburse them for cost of labor, materials and time in excess to the amounts specified in their contracts for these three things.

Subsequently it became almost a custom on the part of contractors and others to submit bills and claims for extra work and expenses. So great grew the practice that frequently the treasury of the state was seriously threatened by demands made upon it in this guise.

The Smith proposition will prevent the extra compensation possibility. In the language of Delegate Smith extra compensation is no more nor less than a gratuity from the state and is illegal. The adoption of his amendment, he contends, will require contractors to complete the contracts they have undertaken under the original bid for which the contract was awarded by the state. Public officers and others performing work for the state under contract, or for a specified sum come under the proposed amendment.

JUDGE COVILLE GRANTS ORDER

Heeds Statement Made by One of Paper Company's Officials. Granby Indicates Intention to Fight.

County Judge Henry D. Coville yesterday signed an injunction applied for by the Granby Paper Company restraining the city from interference with the company in placing its pulp wood in Schenck st., recently opened on the West Side, after it had been used by the company for several years The injunction was served on Mayor F. E. Fox yesterday afternoon and the city officials immediately held a conference in the office of the City Attorney, George M. Fanning. In the meantime the company dumped several cars of pulp wood in the street and men began piling it up. City employes were at work on the street at the time preparing it for traffic. Mr. Fanning left for Oswego immediately and returned last night with an order from Judge Coville vacating the injunction and ordering the company to appear in court Monday, August 30, to show cause why the injunction should not be permanently vacated. In the interim Judge Coville orders the company shall not place any wood upon the thoroughfare.

In his affidavit petitioning that the order be vacated, Mayor Fox claims that the street is city property, having been deeded to the city in 1906 by Peter Schenck. He asserts that the company was ordered by the Fulton Board of Public Works in 1914 to remove its wood and that the company ignored this order entirely. The order vacating the injunction was served on J. Harry Howe of the Paper company last night at 8:30 by City Marshal John Youngs.

Judge Coville granted the order on the statement made by Mr. Howe that the company owned the land and it is understood that the company will fight for the possession of the disputed property, claiming it has a clear title to it.

THIRD BROTHER TO HAVE FRACTURED ARM

Herbert, the 10-year-old son of Daniel Kelly, of West 2nd st., fell out of a pear tree at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Preston, on West 2nd st., and fractured his right elbow. He is the third boy in the family to suffer a fractured right arm. Two of his brothers having during the past couple of years fallen and been injured in a like manner. Herbert's case, however, is more serious from the fact that several of the small bones in the elbow have been shattered, and until an X-ray examination of the arm can be made, it will be impossible to learn whether the injured member will return to its normal condition. Doctors Schlappi and Anderson found it necessary to place the boy under an anaesthetic in order to set the fractured bones.

The boy when he fell, was picking pears in the Preston yard with a pail slung over his arm, had just started climbing the tree, when he felt himself slipping. With his free arm he grabbed for a limb which happened to be decayed and broke under his weight, precipitating the lad to the ground. It is believed that the pail held in his right hand really caused the injury, as the boy in his fall was unable to let it go. He was taken to his home where the injury was treated.

MR. STEVENSON QUIET ON ABSORBING TOPICS

John W. Stevenson would make no statement this morning in regard to the reported rush or orders for the American Woolen Mills and intimated that the Boston conference was productive of nothing which would mean any change in industrial activity at the mills.

Mr. Stevenson had nothing to say concerning the anti-commission campaign and was equally reticent on the subject of the Schenck st. difficulties which have occurred during his absence.

Community Notes

Prof. J. R. Fairgrieve and family who are spending a vacation at Mexico Point will return to the city on Tuesday.

* * *

Mrs. Walter Simmons of Oswego was the guest of Mrs. Patrick Lilly yesterday.

* * *

Miss Helen Lynch of Utica has been the guest of Mrs. Thomas Coleman.

* * *

The MacIntyre laundry force will picnic at Reynolds' grove tomorrow.

GIVES HIS BLOOD TO SAVE BROTHER'S LIFE

Boston, Aug. 28.—Charles Appleton, in an effort to save the life of his brother, James Appleton, today submitted to a transfusion operation at the summer home of their parents.

James Appleton has been seriously ill of anemia for some time and when blood transfusion was suggested by specialists his brother volunteered.

The patient showed signs of improvement after the transfusion and it is believed that he will recover. His brother suffered little ill effects from the loss of an exceptionally large amount of blood.

$3.50 Pumps
$4.00 and $5.00
OXFORDS
Your Choice now for . . . **$1.98**
SEE WINDOW
C. A. BECKWITH
THE CASH STORE

APPLE AUCTION COMING SOON

100,000 Barrels Will Be Sold in Two Hudson River Orchards on September 1 and 2.

New York, Aug. 28.—Notices were issued yesterday to the wholesale fruit trade of the country by authority of John J. Dillon, of the New York State Bureau of Foods and Markets, that the hammer would fall over 100,000 barrels of apples on the first and second days of September. More fruits is to follow. The Fruit Auction Company, of 202 Franklin st., will be the auctioneers, and the stand will be under the shade of some old apple tree. The crop consists of Greenings, Northern Spies and early Baldwins and other standard varieties. The Commissioner, who knows the apple business to the core, says that this year the Hudson Valley has surpassed itself in the production of fine apples.

"The apples, this year," said he, "are unusually good in form and color. They are free from any blight or the ravages of insects. Although only a few are yet ripe, the indications are that they will be of unusually fine flavor. In good seasons the Hudson Valley produces apples which are not excelled by those of any other locality, and this is a banner year."

It is expected that there will be about four hundred buyers from the New York market present at these auctions, and also representatives from St. Paul, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia and other cities. The first sale will take place on September 1 at two o'clock in the afternoon in the orchard of William F. Teator, of Red Hook, N. Y., on the Hudson River, not far from Poughkeepsie. There are about six thousand barrels growing ther. Mr. Teator took the grand special prize at ther ecent convention of American growers, which was held in Chicago. The bidders before the sale begins will have had an opportunity to inspect all of the trees. They will bid by the barrel, or crop, on the apples, according to kind and location. Most of the transactions will be based on the barrel basis. Some of the fruit will be ready for delivery on the day of the auctions, but most of it will be picked in September or even as late as October 15.

For its services the state will charge a commission of five per cent., and will have general supervision over the auction. All prices will be a matter of official record.

The object of the auction is to give the producer an opportunity to get a reasonably good price for his product and to market it under the best conditions. The method is considered an improvement over the secret negotiations carried on by speculators.

CHAMPLIN STOCK CO. AT QUIRK NEXT WEEK

Ambition is a small word, but it certainly does mean much. Many people think they have the ambition to do certain things, but when it comes to the point they seem to fall by the way side. Not so with Charley Champlin. He always had the ambition to be a shning light in the theatrical firmament and by dint of hard study and work he has gradually mounted the ladder of fame, step by step, until he has reached the topmost ranks, and has succeeded in grapsing the goal of his ambition, and that was to be the foremost star in his profession today. He is now making his 15th annual tour of the east and his special company will be seen here all next week in a new line of plays and one or two of the old favorites. The company under the direction of Mr. H. M. Addison will open the week's engagement with one of the most sensational plays of the day called "Beyond the Law." Other plays that will be produced during the week are "The Reformer," "Innocent," "The Heart of Maryland," "The Rosary" and the "Cowboy and the Captain." A special carload of scenery and electrical effects are carried and the settings have been given that little touch of fineness that qualifies them with Broadway productions, in fact they are Broadway productions at popular prices, played by a capable cast of clever artists and it is with pleasure that the engagement is announced for our city the coming week.

Some Live Values in Bicycles and Supplies
FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS
Just a few of these 1916 Bikes left—we will cut liberally on them to clean up
Exclusive Agency for the Indian Motorcycle
W. J. BOGUE
61 FIRST STREET

Thomas H. Marvin
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
Some of our specialties are:
Lehigh Portland Cement.
Peerless Wall plaster
Robinson Sewer Pipe
Onondaga Vitrified Brick
Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc.
Land Plaster Hydrated Lime
Yard:
Corner First and Broadway

FOR SALE
BABCOCK ELECTRIC
In good condition; new battery; low price. Call
J. G. BRIGGS
Phone 1814 OSWEGO

BUELL BROS.
PLUMBING AND HEATING
Phone 186
17 N. Second St.

Your appetite for fresh-every-day rolls increases every time you eat the Black company's article. adv

Give The Evening Times a trial. It has all the news about all the people you know, and their doings here.

There Is a Military Truth:

"Modern Fortifications Crumble Beneath Modern Guns"

The fortification built up by the Mail Order Houses will not stand the fire of the 45 centimetre directed at them by the series of Home Trade Boosts appearing daily in this newspaper. Here as one specimen:

PROSPERITY AT HOME

THERE IS NOTHING OF GREATER IMPORTANCE TO US THAN THE PROSPERITY OF OUR COMMUNITY.

PROSPERITY AT HOME IS BASED ON LOCAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

If our local merchants and storekeepers transact a large volume of business their prosperity is communicated to every person in the entire community.

The values of our real estate increase. Wages are increased. There is more money in circulation and it is more readily obtained for purposes of expansion, paying for improvements, buying luxuries, etc.

In every way we can discover better conditions on all sides when our business men are busy.

There is every reason in the world why we should spend our cash at home instead of sending it to the big cities. By keeping it in circulation in our home community we profit in many ways.

But if we send our money to the mail order houses, that is the last we hear of it. If enough money is sent to the mail order houses from our community we may easily put our local merchants out of business. By diverting our trade from our local storekeepers we can make it impossible for them to maintain their stores.

Every dollar sent out of our town to the mail order houses detracts just as much from our own individual prosperity, as well as from the prosperity of the storekeepers and from the community in general.

Think of the consequences if we should all send to the mail order houses for our necessities and our luxuries. How long would it be before our local merchants would have the "closing out sale" signs on their doors, to be followed by the "for sale" signs on the stores themselves?

AND WHEN THE BUSINESS HOUSES ARE ALL ADVERTISED FOR SALE WHAT WILL BE THE VALUE OF OUR OWN HOUSES AND LOTS?

Such conditions have actually prevailed in some communities. It has happened that the citizens became "mail-order-mad" and sent to the big cities for the greater part of their merchandise. The local merchants abandoned the field, because there was no business there for them. The burden of taxation fell on the various property owners, because there were no business concerns to bear the big proportion which generally falls to their share. Property values decreased until there were no bidders for undesirable real estate. The town became dead.

In the meantime the head of a big mail order house in Chicago was drawing an income of over a million and a quarter dollars, made possible by the business received by his concern, by mail, from such communities as the one above described and from our own community, as well as from others all over the United States.

Every dollar of this enormous income was diverted from storekeepers in small communities. Every dollar sent in to that great mail order concern, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars annually, detracted from the prosperity of some community, struggling to become a center of population, but retarded by the short-sightedness of the citizens who sent their money out of town in preference to helping towards the prosperity of their own community.

Of course, it was all done unthinkingly. These who sent their dollars to the mail order house did not stop to consider that these same dollars would add to the prosperity of the home community if expended at home. They did not stop to reason that by helping those in their own community they would be best advancing their own interests.

THIS COMMUNITY NEEDS YOUR HELP. YOU NEED THE HELP OF EVERY DOLLAR IN ORDER TO MAKE A BETTER COMMUNITY IN WHICH TO LIVE. YOU NEED THE PROSPERITY OF THIS COMMUNITY TO MAKE YOUR PROPERTY OF GREATER VALUE AND TO GIVE YOU THE BENEFITS OF A BETTER COMMUNITY IN WHICH TO MAKE YOUR HOME BRIGHTER, MORE DESIRABLE AND WORTH MORE IN DOLLARS AND CENTS.

We must all consider these matters. We must stop and think, before sending our dollars to the mail order houses, that our co-operation is necessary to the upbuilding of our community and that, for our own selfish advantages, even with no other motive, we must patronize home institutions and keep our dollars at home so that they can work for the advancement of our own prosperity.

We will all find that it is a fact, when we consider the question from every view point, that we can buy as cheaply and as profitably from our local merchants as from a mail order house, and we then know what we are buying, instead of buying a "pig in a poke."

The above is only one of the features printed in

The Home Paper of Fulton

Measured by inches The Evening Times carries more original local news than any other daily circulated in Fulton's trade territory.

Advertisers are not slow to appreciate the advantage to be gained by using a medium like The Evening Times to reach trade.

Fulton's "Herald of Progress" is The Evening Times

"WALLINGFORD" TO APPEAR ON SCREEN

FAMOUS STORIES WILL BE PRESENTED AS ELABORATE FILM DRAMAS.

FAMOUS FICTION CHARACTER

J. Rufus and His Partner, Blackie Daw, Have Entertained Millions of Readers.

No character in fiction of recent years has excited quite the same interest as that of "J. Rufus Wallingford, the get-rich-quick man." George Randolph Chester, his creator, acquired fame through him and for years the shady schemes of the big promoter have amused the American public from coast to coast. "Wallingford" is so peculiarly an American product, his adventures are so startlingly original and humorous that the question has often been raised as to why the stories have not been put into pictures.

Now comes the house of Pathe with the announcement that they have secured the rights to film these stories and that the pictures will be put out in the fall under the title of "The New Adventures of Wallingford." The production of them has been turned over to Wharton, Inc., who have produced many Pathe successes. Work was started by them on the "Wallingford" stories at Ithaca, N. Y., on July 12th. Several of the best known players of the stage today have been secured for the cast. Max Figman will do "Blackie Daw", Frederic de Belleville will play "Wallingford", and Lolita Robertson will have the feminine lead.

Max Figman.

Max Figman is easily one of the best known actors of the day. Augustin Daly saw him playing a small part in Philadelphia when young Figman was only eighteen years old, and offered him a three years' contract. On the expiration of his contract Mr. Figman went with Charles Frohman, and then with Mrs. Fiske, with whom he was associated for seven years as a producer and leading man. Then he went starring and for the last eight years has been under the management of John Cort. A recent engagement was with the all star cast of "Fine Feathers." Mr. Figman has just built a fine summer home at Great Neck, Long Island, but because of his "Wallingford" engagement cannot christen it until fall.

Mr. de Belleville needs little introduction to the playgoing public. Born in Liege, Belgium, his father was a colonel and his brother a commandant in the Belgian Army. One of his great-uncles was a prime minister of Belgium in 1830. He played a wide variety of parts in London and Australia, and made his first appearance in the United States years ago in San Francisco. Some of the famous productions with which he has been identified are "Diplomacy" with Rose Coghlan; "Divorcons," with Mrs. Fiske; "Tess of the Durbervilles"; "The Eternal City," with Viola Allen; and with Mrs. Fiske again in "Leah Kleschna."

Lolita Robertson is a California girl and began her stage career in stock at the Alcazar Theatre. After a season or two there she came to New York, and was engaged by Henry Miller for "The Great Divide." Mr. Figman offered her a good part in "The Substitute," with which company she remained for two years. Since then she has been continuously associated with Mr. Figman in his productions.

ARNOLD DALY IN NEW PLAY.

The new "Arnold Daly Series" will soon be released by Pathe. Mr. Daly will appear as Ashton Kirk, investigator; the character having been taken from the stories of that name, by John McIntyre.

Bowser Catches On

And It's Mrs. Bowser Who Gets the Worst of It.

By M. QUAD.

Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

Bowser had been good for a week—that is, good for him.

He hadn't been up in a balloon or down in a submarine.

He hadn't planned a trip to either pole.

He hadn't had a row with the street car conductor or told the butcher what he thought of him for sending so much bone with the meat.

He hadn't hustled a tramp out of the yard or had he threatened the arrest of a street peddler.

But in place of this he had been very arrogant about the house. He had talked about "my" house, "my" grocery, "my" friends and a whole lot of other "mys," as if he was the whole show and Mrs. Bowser was nothing at all. She was both amused and provoked, and after several days she wrote a letter to her mother. In the letter she said:

"Mr. Bowser has a case of the 'big head.' I think you had better come out

HE BACKED AGAINST A FENCE AND READ EVERY WORD OF IT.

here and apply the remedy. I want you to come unexpectedly and catch him in the act."

And the mother wrote back:

"I will come next Friday afternoon, and I will attend to Samuel's case with promptness and dispatch, as I well know how to do. I can find my way over from the depot, and I will arrive about an hour before he comes up to dinner. Let him act up and canter around, for his time is short."

On the day Mrs. Bowser wrote her letter she handed it to Mr. Bowser to drop into the letter box on the corner. He carried it along in his hand, and as he was about to mail it he noticed that the envelope was not sealed.

"Huh!" he grunted. "Just like a woman. This letter is to her mother, and I suppose it contains a hundred dollar bill? Guess I will look in and see."

And he backed up against a fence and read every word of it. He was thereby put in possession of Mrs. Bowser's nice little plot to take him down a peg or two.

"The old woman will answer this in a day or two," he mused, "and I will get hold of the answer in some way. Then we will see who is the biggest man. Acting up, am I? Need taking down a peg or two. H'm! Nice little bear trap they are going to set for me."

Like 99 women out of 100, when Mrs. Bowser received her letter she reads it and then places it on the mantelpiece or piano until she gets time to read it two or three times more. Mr. Bowser had only to read it once to lay his little plan.

When the train from Okomas arrived in the city at 5 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Bowser's mother-in-law was one of the passengers. As usual, she had a folded umbrella in one hand and her quaint old carpet bag in the other. She was disputing with the hackman as to the price to be paid when her smiling son-in-law approached with extended hand and a bland smile. He not only wrung her hand like one glad to see another, but he kissed her—yes, sir, Mr. Bowser positively kissed his mother-in-law and that before fifty people!

"Why—why—why"— she stammered, in her great confusion.

"Why, mother, dear, I'm awfully glad to see you," he said.

"But I—I didn't expect you to meet me. Did Sarah tell you to come?"

"Oh, I just happened to be here on business. You are going to the house, of course?"

"Why—er—yes."

"Then come along, and never mind the hack. We'll whirl over in an auto. Nothing is too rich for my dear mother."

The old lady was so paralyzed that she dropped both satchel and umbrella, and when he had picked them up she slowly followed him out of the depot and wondered if she had arrived at Oshkosh or Yaphank, and whether his name was Bowser or Jones. On the way over to the house he kept calling her "dear mother" and saying that he had been longing to see her for the last month, and she was so astonished that for once in her life she kept her mouth [illegible] for fully five minutes.

As Mrs. Bowser had planned it, she was to lay down on the lounge a few minutes before Mr. Bowser would reach home for dinner. There would be camphor sprinkled around, and she would have a nice clean towel around her head. The mother would be seated upstairs, ready to play her part at a minute's notice. Mr. Bowser would burst into the hall in his usual impetuous way, and, smelling the camphor, he would strike back into the sitting room and demand of the half dead woman lying with closed eyes:

"Woman, what in the old Harry does this mean! Is it another of your infernal sick headaches? Can't I leave this house for a day and return without finding you kerflopped with some ailment or other?"

"Oh, Samuel!" she murmured.

"Don't 'oh, Samuel me!'" he shouted, "but tell me what's the matter. Have you got a chicken bone in your throat or has a rattlesnake bitten you?"

And at this critical moment the mother-in-law would appear in the door, and the way she would go for Samuel Bowser and the way he would be crushed would long be remembered. But that little plot never developed.

Mrs. Bowser was on the front steps, looking up the street for the arrival of the expected mother, who probably would come on the street car, when an auto whirled around the corner and drove up to the gate and stopped with a grand flourish. In that auto were seated Mr. Bowser and her mother. They were not ghosts, but living human beings. Mr. Bowser raised his hat and gave a half cheer, and the old lady somehow managed to call out, "Howdy, Sarah?"

With tenderest hand and smiling like a June morning Mr. Bowser assisted his visitor to alight and conducted her up the steps and said to the puzzled and astonished wife:

"Isn't it splendid of her to come to visit us? She probably will want to return home in about a month, but we will keep her three months at least—six months—a whole year. Never, never shall we let the mother out of our sight again."

When the mother and daughter were alone upstairs the mother asked:

"Sarah, what in tarnation does this mean?"

"I—I don't know, mother."

"Well, he acts more like a bridegroom than a son-in-law. He never liked me, and I never liked him, and yet he is as juicy and tender toward me as a rare beefsteak. He said he was at the depot on business, but I don't believe it. I believe he must have got hold of my letter and is playing a joke on us. It doesn't look as if I would have a chance to do any crushing this trip."

The "crushing" was all in Mr. Bowser's hands, and Mrs. Bowser was made the victim. Under the excuse that the house might be broken into if left to guard itself he invited the mother-in-law to go to the movies with him while Mrs. Bowser remained at home. "Dear mother" accepted the invitation, and her daughter shed a few tears during the lonely hours she had to pass.

The old lady had never been to a zoo. Mr. Bowser took her to one while Mrs. Bowser had to remain at home to see about the dinner.

One evening at the dinner table Mr. Bowser announced that he had received an invitation to deliver an address before the Gulliver club.

"And you will go?" asked Mrs. Bowser.

"Not by a long shot. I am going to teach mother how to play euchre this evening."

And he did. The next day the mother said to the daughter:

"Sarah, this is intolerable. We must change it."

"But how can we?" was asked.

"There is but one way—let him be Bowser again. I liked his old ways better than his new ones."

"So did I."

And the "dear mother" took an early opportunity to say:

"Samuel, my son, you are acting too darned good. Please make a change."

And a few hours later as Mr. Bowser came upon Mrs. Bowser using the carpet sweeper he saw tears in her eyes as she looked up at him.

"Oh, Samuel, you are too good—too good! Please go back to last week and be bad again. You have punished me enough!"

"Hanged if I don't be a bad man with a big B and carry two guns and a knife!" he laughed.

And next time you hear Mr. Bowser you will learn that he has resumed business at the old stand.

Do You Believe This?

A plumber once presented to a millionaire a bill of $100 for mending a pipe.

But the millionaire handed the plumber a dollar note and said severely:

"Receipt that bill of [illegible] in full."

"But—but"— said the plumber.

"Receipt it in full," the millionaire repeated. "I used to be a plumber, man, myself."

The plumber at this gave a great start, receipted the bill and handed the millionaire 50 cents change.—Detroit Free Press.

Look Before You Leap.

The cake she made looked fine enough
To justify her pride,
But when we came to eat the stuff
We pretty nearly died!
She said she could not comprehend
What trouble there could be.
She'd followed closely to the end
The cookbook recipe.

It certainly seemed strange the cake
Should turn out such a mess
Unless she made some sad mistake
Despite her carefulness.
The book proved such the truth to be
Beyond the slightest doubt.
[illegible]
[illegible]

For the Children

Herman Miller Healthiest Baby on Staten Island.

Photo by American Press Association.

The rather solemn young gentleman here pictured is quite distinguished in a way—and a very good way it is. He is Master Herman Miller, aged about one year, and his distinction comes from good health. Herman won a prize recently because he was declared by a competent committee of doctors to be the healthiest baby exhibited at a recent baby show held on Staten Island, New York city. While a fairly good looking youngster, Herman did not win the beauty prize. That went to a girl. But good health in itself is something to be proud of, and Herman no doubt is perfectly content that a girl won the beauty prize.

Game of Initials.

Write ten or twelve questions on cards and distribute them among the party. Have pencils attached. The questions are to be answered by using the two initials of the name of the person holding the card as the initials of the answers given.

As an example, suppose the name is Ethel Hart.

1. What is your name? Ethel Hart.
2. Where do you live? East Hanover.
3. If not yourself, who would you rather be? Edward Hale.
4. What do you think of the tariff? Excessively high.
5. What is your latest fad? Eating horseradish.
6. Describe your character. Exceedingly hopeful.
7. What is your favorite flower? Early hyacinth.
8. Your favorite book? "Eben Holden."
9. The height of your ambition? Encouraging hoboes.
10. Your chief accomplishment? Etching horseshoes.
11. Your favorite occupation? Epitaph hunting.
12. Your favorite dish? Eggs and ham.

Bucks the Indian.

The captains are chosen, and each captain then chooses alternately the remaining company until two long lines are formed. They face each other, holding hands tightly. One captain calls the name of one of his strongest boys, and this boy runs and hurls himself between two boys of the opposing side. If he succeeds in breaking through he takes back with him to his own side all the boys on the line below the place he broke through. If he is unsuccessful he must join the enemy's side. This is kept up, each side taking a turn until all the boys are on one side, the captain included.

The strongest boys should be stationed near the top of the line, near the captain, and stratagem is shown in trying to catch the strong boys off their guard by pretending to tackle the boys at the bottom of the line.

Riddlemeree.

My first is in toasting and also in tea,
My second's in viewing and also in see,
My third is in looking and also in leap,
My fourth is in seeing and also in peep,
My fifth is in several and also in some,
My sixth is in calling and also in come,
My seventh's in bowing and also in bow,
My eighth is in reaping and also in plow,
My ninth is in eating and also in meat,
My whole brings the stars almost to our feet.

Answer.—Telescope.

—Children's Magazine.

The Boy and the Squirrel.

Up in the tree a squirrel,
Under the tree a boy,
While through nut laden branches
Murmured the breezes coy.
Chippy was very busy
Gathering his winter hoard,
Never a moment's play time
Could Chippy Gray afford.

"My, what a lazy fellow!"
(Chippy had spied the boy
Stretched on the grass beneath him
Nothing his time to employ.)
"Hit him a whack!" the wind cried.
Chippy winked back, "That's so!"
Then from his mouth a nut fell.
Up sprang the boy: "Oh, ho!

Some one's up in the nut tree,
Bet I can tell you who!"
While he was speaking—kerwhack!
Down came nut number two.
Then the boy seized his basket,
"Better get busy," he said,
"Else all the squirrels in Nut Town
Of me will get ahead."

—Orange Judd Farmer.

Live Decoys Are Often Used and Made to Play the Traitor.

American wild geese each spring migrate from waters of the southern states to the shores of the Arctic in northern Canada. The two great common varieties of the bird are the honkers and the wavy, or white, goose.

Both of these are extensively hunted. Covering, as they do, about 5,000 miles on their annual migration, these birds rest at various places en route and are thus shot by sportsmen almost across the length of the continent. The birds have a peculiar trait of always leaving one of their number on lookout while the rest feed.

To aid in the shooting of wild geese live wild ones, captured young and raised in captivity, are often placed in feeding grounds in likely territory on the line of flight of the migrating flocks. These decoys are terrible traitors and by their calling often bring the flying ones within shooting distance of the sportsmen, who lie in hidden pits near at hand.

Painted decoys, shaped like geese and made of steel, are also used by the hunters. In the latter case the men, from their hiding place in the pits, call the birds by using a goose call, a metal instrument like a flute, which mimics the sound of the goose with remarkable realism.—Philadelphia North American.

WRITING ON METALS.

By the Use of Wax and Acids Etchings May Easily Be Made.

Usually a man attempts to put his name on his metal possessions by scratching with a file or knife point and makes the poorest sort of a job. It is really very easy to write on any metal—the blade of a jackknife, a watchcase, skates—if one happens to know how, and the attractiveness of the inscription is limited only by the artistic ability of the individual.

Cover the place where you wish to write with a thin coating of melted beeswax. When the wax is cold write plainly with any pointed instrument, being particular to cut the letters through the wax to the metal.

Then mix one ounce of muriatic acid and one-half of an ounce of nitric acid, or smaller quantities in the same proportions (and remember that those acids are deadly poisons), and apply the mixture to the lettering with a feather, carefully filling each letter.

Allow the acids to remain from one to ten minutes, according as the etching is to be light or deep. Next dip the article in water, wash out the acids and melt off the wax, and the thing is done. A little oil should be applied as a finishing touch. Gold, silver, iron or steel can be marked in this way.—Youth's Companion.

Berthollet and Robespierre.

It is said that the celebrated savant Berthollet in the most dangerous times of the republic sustained his fearless love of truth. Some days prior to the ninth Thermidor a sandy deposit was found in a barrel of brandy intended for the army. The contractors, suspected of poisoning, were immediately arrested, and the scaffold was already prepared. Berthollet, however, examined the brandy and reported it free from all adulteration.

"You dare maintain," said Robespierre to him, "that that brandy does not contain poison?"

As his reply Berthollet drank off a glass, saying, "I never drank so much before."

"You have plenty of courage!" exclaimed Robespierre.

"I had more when I signed my report," replied the chemist, and here the matter terminated.

Seventh Century Needlework.

Before the end of the seventh century needlework was carried to great perfection in convents, where it was used for the establishment of the church and the decoration of priestly robes. Artists did not think it beneath their dignity to trace the patterns used for embroidery in their natural colors. A certain religious lady, wishing to embroider a sacerdotal vestment, asked no less a personage than St. Dunstan, then a young man, but already noted for his artistic skill and taste, to draw the flowers and figures, which she afterward worked in gold thread.—Exchange.

Easily Arranged.

A man took the following telegram to a telegraph office: "Mrs. Brown, Center Street: I announce with grief the death of Uncle James. Come quickly to read the will. I believe we are his heirs. John Black."

The telegraph clerk, having counted the words, said, "There are two words too many, sir."

"Cut out 'with grief,'" was the reply.—Chicago News.

In These Martial Days.

"You must not be so quarrelsome, Willie," said William's father impressively. "Remember that 'the meek shall inherit the earth.'"

"Maybe they will hereafter," responded the young militant, "but around in my school they are used to wipe up the earth."—Chicago Herald.

What It Will Be Called.

Teacher in Civics—When we have everything in common and your business is everybody's business, what is it called? Observing Student—It is usually called gossip.—Judge.

Corrected.

Mr. Hennypeck (peevishly)—When you tell me to do a thing, like a fool I go and do it. Mrs. Hennypeck (acridly)—No; you go and do it like a fool.—New York Post.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

* * *

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

FOR THE VAIN LITTLE MISS.

Frock of white linene trimmed with pearl buttons and a touch of hand embroidery. It looks well also in a combination of plain and plaid materials.

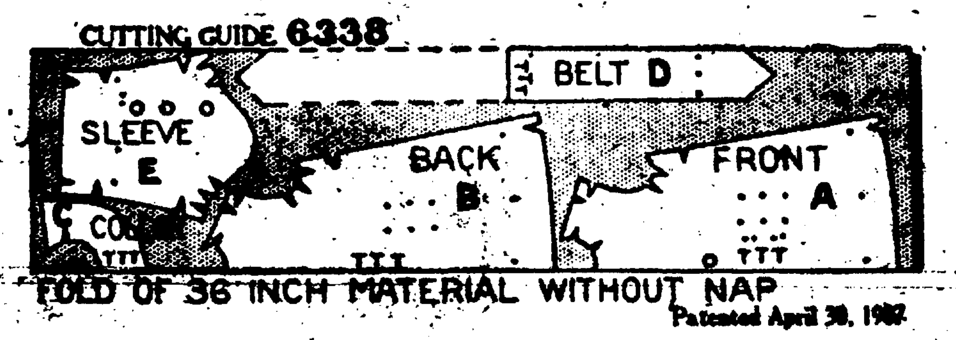
Children are vain little beings and are fond of looking pretty. This dainty model meets the desires of the little maid and satisfies the demand for something practical at the same time. It is made of white linene, has long, one-piece sleeves and a belt that may extend all the way around the lengthened waist-line or be arrested at either side of the front and finished with pearl buttons.

For a miss of four years 2 yards of 36-inch material will be required to make the dress. Some mothers do not care at all for long sleeves for their youngsters. The design shown here may be shortened by cutting off the pattern along line of small "o" perforations.

Before attempting to cut out any of the various parts, however, the linene is folded in half so that the collar, the back and the front may be arranged along the lengthwise fold. Along the selvage edge the belt is laid, and if the short effect is preferred the front edge of the belt may be cut off along small "o" perforations. The sleeve section is laid over a lengthwise thread of the goods.

A touch of hand embroidery makes a nice finish for the collar and the front of the dress where the belt is slipped through unstitched pleats. The front is slashed to accommodate the piping of contrasting material and furnish a background for the button trimming.

This model is capable of attractive variation. For instance, it may be made of lightweight serge trimmed with belt and collar of plaid silk. Such a combination is as effective in tub materials as in serge and silk, however, and much less expensive.



Patented April 30, 1907

Pictorial Review Dress No. 6338. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Price, 15 cents.

Embroidery design No. 12175. Transfer pattern, 10 cents.

Care of the Baby in Summer

Helps For the Country Mother in the Care of the Baby.

[Prepared by the children's bureau, United States department of labor.]

Thousands of young mothers living on the farms and in the sparsely settled rural communities of this country have to meet the problems of motherhood with little help. City mothers may have doctors and nurses without number at their service, as well as hospitals and dispensaries. In addition the infant welfare station has proved of enormous help to mothers situated so as to be able to avail themselves of it.

But the country mother usually lives too far away to make use of these stations, while hospitals and doctors are resources to be used only in illness or emergencies. Thus the country mother usually has had to learn from her neighbors or from her own, sometimes sorrowful, experience what to do or what not to do in the care of her baby. In this situation the mother should have at least one good book on this subject. If she will apply to the chief of the children's bureau, United States department of labor, Washington, asking for the publication called "Infant Care" it will be sent free of charge. This bulletin contains simple directions for the care of the baby and in addition gives references to the standard books dealing with the subject.

An encouraging prospect for the relief of the country mother has lately opened up in the coming of the rural visiting nurse, who travels about the farming communities with a horse or an automobile. She is employed by the families in her district, who contribute to pay her salary. The town and country nursing service maintained by the American Red Cross association, with headquarters at 1624 H street, Washington, will be glad to send literature and answer questions about such service.

The nurses ride about their districts, calling at each house where there is need of their assistance. They work under the direction of a doctor, helping the family to carry out his instructions in cases of illness or accident. Thus the nurse does dressings, gives baths, takes temperatures or whatever may be required in the case. If there is a baby she advises the mother as to his care, shows her how to give him a bath and how to prepare his food if he is already weaned. But in addition to giving bedside nursing and home care the rural nurse does many other things. If typhoid makes its appearance she may look about for a polluted water supply or trace back the milk the family uses to its origin to see whether this is the source of the infection and urge methods which will prevent further spread of the disease.

She stops at the country schools and looks over the children and sometimes detects beginning cases of infectious disease in time to prevent an epidemic. She also notes cases of probable adenoids, deafness or weak eyes and calls the attention of the child's family to the need of care by a physician.

In all of this she carries on a continual campaign of education toward a better standard of community life by showing the mothers how flies can be exterminated or at least be kept out of the house; how to take care of the milk and the baby's bottles; how to clean up the premises, dispose of the refuse and how to keep the streams of the community pure. Such a nurse is therefore, if she is as useful as she may be, far more than a nurse. She is teacher, hygienist, dietician as well, and her salary will be saved many times over in the course of years by the prevention of illness and suffering through her work.

A rural woman's club may be the nucleus from which the movement for a community nurse starts. Clubs of this sort interested in such a movement will find many suggestions in a bulletin published by the children's bureau on work of this sort which is carried on in New Zealand. This pamphlet is published by the New Zealand Society For the Health of Women and Children and is sent free by the children's bureau, Washington, to all who ask for it.

Yellow Is Popular.

Yellow is an extremely fashionable color this season, as is evidenced by the number of pale yellow dance frocks at every opening of importance and by the hats trimmed with yellow daisies and pale yellow frosted grapes. A particularly charming hat noted the other day at luncheon hour was of black milan in elongated sailor shape, with a trimming of white petaled, yellow centered daisies of exaggerated size all around the base of the crown and a simple bow of black moire ribbon across the back. Two short amber headed pins held this hat to the hair, which, by the way, was dark; and around the edge of the brim was draped one of the graceful sanpan veils, the latest veil notion of fashion. These veils are square or circular affairs, cut out in the middle to fit over the hat crown and with an elastic run through a casing, so that the veil holds itself on without aid of pins.

Fresh Beets Valuable.

Fresh beets are quite rich in food properties and may be eaten hot with a dressing of butter or cold with an oil and vinegar dressing. Pickled beets, one of the best loved picnic dishes, are invaluable as an appetizer and deserve a place on every table.

Mexico has about everything that could serve to complicate its affairs except an energetic peace movement.

The Way a Child Does It Is an Index to Its Character.

It is very often the little things that children do which give the best indication of what their future characters will be. Schoolteachers, for instance, have a first rate opportunity for watching the different traits in the children who come before them. In their work and in their play the sort of man or woman the child will become is daily unfolded. In such a small matter even as the sharpening of a pencil valuable hints may be obtained by any one in the least observant. Here it may easily be discovered whether a boy or girl is careful, destructive, wasteful or economical.

The boy, for instance, who sharpens his pencil into a stub is inclined to be economical, careful and quick in after life. The boy or girl who takes an inordinately long time to make a slender point, cutting very precisely and regularly all the time will usually prove to be of an artistic and dreamy disposition. The child who, regardless of the look of the pencil, gouges out great pieces in order to get to the lead will show impulsiveness and generosity.

Mere destructiveness, however, becomes apparent when a child takes a delight in sticking his knife in his pencil and splitting it or destroying it in some other way.

Parents, watch your children when sharpening their pencils, and correct and advise them accordingly.—Pearson's Weekly.

CARLYLE'S FIRST LOVE.

She May Have Been the Blumine of "Sartor Resartus."

During the year 1818 Thomas Carlyle, the Scotch philosopher, was living at Kirkcaldy, and he seems then for the first time to have fallen in love. The lady appears not to have returned the attachment, although she, with great insight, at the age of twenty-two, perceived the genius of her suitor of twenty-five.

In the letter in which she took leave of her admirer she used these significant expressions: "Cultivate the milder dispositions of your heart, subdue the more extravagant visions of the brain. * * * Genius will render you great. May virtue render you beloved! 'Let your light shine before men,' and think them not unworthy this trouble."

Many years after, when Carlyle wrote his reminiscences, he described the episode. He says that Margaret Gordon "continued for, perhaps, some three years a figure hanging more or less in my fancy, on the usual romantic and latterly quite elegiac and silent terms."

The real interest of the story is: Was Margaret Gordon the original of the Blumine of "Sartor Resartus?" One critic would have us answer that although Jane Welsh might have inspired some of the details, it was Margaret Gordon who was the true original.—New York Telegram.

The Faust Legend.

For 1,400 years the Faust legend—the sale of a human soul to a devil—has existed. The first recorded hint of its vitality is given in the sixth century story of "Theophilus." That story suited the early Christians in their efforts to stamp out the necromancing devices of evilly disposed persons prone to seek power by unholy means. The association of the name of Faust, however, with the legend is not more than 400 years old. The likeliest prototype of the modern Faust is the man of the same name who in Cracow boldly proclaimed himself a professor of magic. In the sixteenth century stories Helen of Troy was bestowed by Mephistopheles upon Faust, and not until the middle of the eighteenth century does there appear a shadowy Margaret in the form of a "beautiful but poor girl," who afterward develops into the Margaret of Goethe.

The Dead Horse.

The smart traveling man stood on a corner in the little country village at dusk. He was looking for amusement, and the first object that attracted his attention was an overgrown boy, perhaps fifteen years of age, riding a horse that might have come out of the ark.

"Hello, sonny!" shouted the salesman. "How long has that horse been dead?"

Quick as a flash the boy replied, "Three days, but you're the first buzzard that has noticed it."

The traveling man moved on to the hotel.—Youth's Companion.

Force of Association.

While the owner of the touring car dismounted during necessary repairs, the young front wheel timidly asked the old back wheel:

"Don't you get weary of the social whirl—revolving and revolving and revolving?"

"You'll get used to it," said the old wheel. "Our owner is a spinster, with nothing to do but go round, till sometimes I feel like a Daughter of the Revolution myself."—Judge.

His View.

Willis—Do you think a man should be allowed to hold the highest honor in the United States more than four years? Gillis—Sure thing! I say, if a man can top the league in batting for ten or even fifteen years let him stay in the game for the good of the sport.—Boston Journal.

A Difficulty.

"When I marry the woman I want must be the possessor of brains."

"But suppose she makes the same requirement?"—Baltimore American.

TODAY'S FASHION NOTE

A modish coat for Autumn, suitable to development in ripple cloth or imitation caracul, a material which this season has attained a high degree of perfection. Braid frogs are used as a fastening and the coque matches the coat. Size 16 requires 2 5-8 wards of 54-inch material.

Pictorial Review Coat No. 5535. Sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 15 cents. Skirt No. 5978. Sizes, 14 to 20 years, price 15 cents.

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

JAMS AND JELLIES.

PEACH JELLY.—Peaches never make a firm jelly that will retain its shape when turned from a mold, but no jelly is more delicious for cake fillings. For jelly select peaches not quite ripe enough for eating. Rub off the down with a rough cloth, cut in pieces, saving pits. Cover with water and cook slowly, closely covered, until the fruit is perfectly soft. Turn into a jelly bag and hang to drip. When the juice is all extracted measure and allow to every pint of juice a pound of sugar and the juice of a lemon. Set the sugar in the oven to heat and place the liquid uncovered over the fire. Cook steadily twenty minutes, add the heated sugar, stir until dissolved, cook five minutes, then strain through a cheesecloth. Use pits for flavoring.

Mint Jelly.—Take a pint of freshly gathered mint leaves, wash and add to them a quart of water and a cupful of tarragon vinegar, two cupfuls of sugar, a dash of paprika and a teaspoonful of salt. Boil gently for twenty minutes. Add a half package of gelatin that has been standing in a little cold water, let all heat and melt, then strain carefully into little glasses to set. This is excellent to serve with cold meats or to use in fresh cucumber salad with French dressing or mayonnaise.

Rose Leaf Jam.—Gather a quantity of fresh red and pink rose leaves when they have unfolded after a recent shower and to every solid pint add a scant pint of sugar. To six pints of the leaves add one quart of distilled water. Let all slowly heat and melt. When it reaches the boiling point stir carefully and boil twenty minutes, turn into little jam pots and when cold cover down for use. This is good to serve with ice cream, for cake filling or for sandwiches.

Gooseberries and Red Raspberries.—Gooseberries and red raspberries in equal parts make fine preserves. For this combination use one pound of sugar to each pound of fruit, as the gooseberries are tart. In combining raspberries and rhubarb use two parts raspberries and one part rhubarb.

French Cooking Terms.

Bouillon—A plain, clear soup.

Braise—Meat cooked slowly in a covered pan.

Consomme—Clear soup or bouillon boiled down until very rich.

Anna Thompson

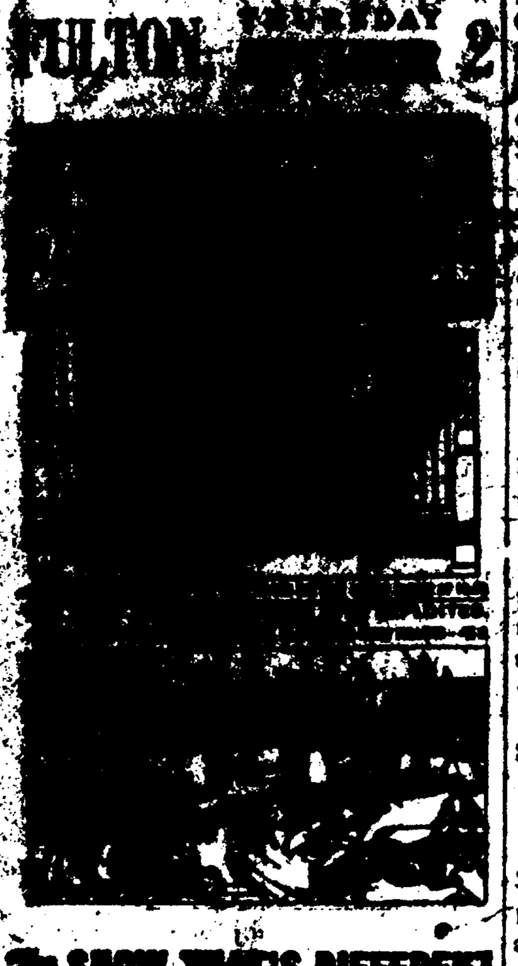
D/34

FIRMLY ESTABLISHED POLICY

It has always been the established policy of the First National Bank to make Safety the First consideration in every investment and loan, and to keep our service up to the highest standard of efficiency.

You are Invited to make this Bank Your Depository by Opening A Checking Account

FULTON [illegible] 2



The SHOW THAT'S DIFFERENT

Presents More Wild Animal Acts than all other shows combined.

NONE BETTER. NONE AS NEW. NONE WITH AS MANY NOVELTIES.

Special Cheap and Convenient Excursions on all Railroads.

THE BIGGEST SHOW THAT WILL VISIT YOU THIS SEASON.

Two Performances Daily, Rain or Shine.

DON'T MISS THE GRAND STREET PARADE AT 10:00 A. M.

And the BIG FREE EXHIBITIONS

[illegible]

WARD'S CAKES

[illegible] EACH

Fresh Every Day at

LA PORTE'S GROCERY

Hello 75 : : : : : Oneida St.

BANKERS IN SPECIAL TRAINS FOR SEATTLE CONVENTION

The New York State Bankers' Association each year arranges for the tour of the eastern bankers to the convention of the American Bankers' Association. This year the convention will be held in Seattle, September 6 to 10. Advantage has been taken of the occasion for a tour through Glacier National Park, the Canadian Rockies, Colorado Rockies, Grand Canyon, Salt Lake and visits to the expositions at San Francisco and at San Diego.

The party numbering over 300 will travel in three special trains leaving Grand Central Terminal, New York, on Saturday, August 28, via the New York Central.

There will be in all thirty-four steel cars in the three trains. Each train will be accompanied by a maid, stenographer, barber and valet. Baseball scores will be telegraphed to the trains en route.

The convention of the American Bankers' Association is one of the most important gatherings of business men held in the United States and draws leaders in the financial world from all parts of the country.

SPANISH-AMERICAN VETS WANT PREFERENCE

Contending that the preferment of Spanish war veterans for Civil Service positions will impair the efficiency and jeopardize the administration of public service, the Civil Service Reform Association has issued a pamphlet which it is sending to all the Spanish-American war veterans in the state and to others, calling attention to the proposed amendments before the Constitutional Convention giving the veteran preference over the other citizens for Civil Service positions. The pamphlet is entitled An Appeal to Veterans Against the Adoption of Veteran Preferment Amendments.

FOUND HIS $5 BILL IN THE CABBAGE DINNER

Winsted, Conn., Aug. 28.—Two months ago Fritz Helmer, while working in his garden on Platt Hill, lost a folded five-dollar bill from a pocket in his working shirt. Yesterday while eating boiled cabbage which was grown in the same garden here, he found his money in the cabbage. "The bill," he said, "must have fallen into the spreading leaves of a cabbage plant which in folding concealed the money. I have sold a hundred head of cabbage, and I am glad nobody else got my cabbage bank for a dime."

A trial subscription for The Evening Times costs little and gives you much in return. It is the people's paper. adv

FARE $3.00 DAILY BETWEEN BUFFALO & CLEVELAND

[illegible]

"CITY OF ERIE" — "CITY OF BUFFALO"

BUFFALO—Daily, May 1st to Dec. 1st—CLEVELAND

[illegible]

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT CO., Cleveland, Ohio

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

News Mostly of a Political Nature From the Nation's Seat of Government for Times' Readers.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The net balance in the general fund of the National Treasury dropped to $58,431,490 during the week ending Saturday, August 14, compared with over $130,000,000 two years ago. The deficit from July 1 to August 14 was $24,711,866.

* * *

Imports entered at 13 principal customs districts of the United States for the week ending August 7, 1915, were valued at $34,394,000; duty collected thereon $3,432,000, an average ad valorem duty of 10 per cent., compared with an annual average advalorem of 17 per cent. for 1913, under Republican law.

* * *

The New York Times Annalist Index Number on wholesale prices of 25 leading articles of food for the first week in August, 1915, was 145.17, compared with 1138.7 for the first week in August, 1913, under Republican law. The Index Number for the year 1914 was 146.7, compared with 139.98 for the year 1913.

* * *

Men and women of an earlier generation have a clear recollection of "blackstrap" molasses, a by-product of the manufacture of cane sugar. It was a common article of food half a century ago, but the children of today scarcely know it even by name. But the European war has suddenly created a large demand for it for use in making denatured alcohol, which, in turn, is used in making smokeless powder. A fifty per cent. increase in the price of blackstrap has been a great help to the cane sugar producers and has further impressed upon their minds the fact that the European war alone has saved them from the disastrous consequences of a Democratic tariff law.

* * *

"Mr. Carranza and the persons who co-operate with him are of the profound conviction that if the American government would know the true situation in Mexico it would understand that the only possible, just and acceptable solution would be to leave the revolution follow its natural course until the complete victory of the party representing greater necessities and popularity."—Carranza's note to the Latin American Conference.

"I hold it as a fundamental principle, and so do you, that every people has the right to determine its own form of government; and 80 per cent. of the people of Mexico never had a 'look-in' in determining who should be their governor or what their government should be. It is none of my business, and it is none of your business, how long they take in determining it. It is none of my business, and it is none of your how they go about the business. The country is theirs. The government is theirs. The liberty, if they can get it—and God speed them in getting it—is theirs. And so far as my influence goes, while I am President nobody shall interfere with them.

"Have not European nations taken as long as they wanted and spilt as much blood as they pleased in settling their affairs? And shall we deny that to Mexico because she is weak? No, I say!"—Woodrow Wilson's speech at Indianapolis.

ADVERTISING SIGNS FORBIDDEN ON ROADS

Under a law which was placed on the statute books of the state at the last session of the State Legislature, and which will become operative on September 1, all people or concerns who place advertising signs within the limits of a public highway will be subject to prosecution. Seven states now have similar laws, the others being Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Under the present law of the State of New York, the placing of the advertising signs within the highway limits is unlawful, but the only person caught putting up the signs can be prosecuted. The penalty is a fine of $25 or 40 days in jail.

Make Life Miserable for Many Fulton People

There's nothing more annoying than kidney weakness or inability to properly control the kidney secretions. Night and day alike, the sufferer is tormented and what with the burning and scalding, the attendant backache, headache and dizziness, life is indeed, a burden. Doan's Kidney Pills have given peace and comfort to many Fulton people. Profit by this Fulton resident's experience.

Mrs. Mary A. Knapp, 207 Buffalo st., Fulton, says: "I suffered from kidney trouble. My body bloated and my feet swelled so badly that I could not get on my shoes. My kidneys did not act properly and my back was lame. I doctored and tried several medicines, but nothing helped me until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. They regulated the action of my kidneys and made me feel better in every way.

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Knapp had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. adv

METHODISTS WANT TO AID RETIRED MINISTERS

The Rev. Charles E. Miller, of Rome, Superintendent of the Ontario District of the Northern Conference, is the author of an article in the August issue of the Veteran Preacher, of Chicago, telling of the efforts being made to raise funds for superannuated preachers. In part Mr. Miller says:

"The Methodist minister makes two surrenders: He surrenders the right to say where he shall labor. So that whether the support be ample, meager, or inadequate, go he must. Then he covenants to employ all his time in the work of God. Cut off from choice of labor and limited to 'this one thing,' it would be manifestly unjust to leave him suffer when he has exhausted his energies and is compelled to retire at a time when he is unfit for other work.

"But the care of the retired Methodist minister is possible. The Methodist Episcopal church has a membership of nearly 4,000,000, and a property value of churches, parsonages, educational, benevolent, and other institutions of probably more than $325,000,000. With such a host, and with such wealth, it surely is possible for this great church to provide for the future of its retired ministers.

"Now Ontario District is to undertake to show that it is scriptural, just, and possible to do this. With its 10,000 members and probably 25,000 adherents, our full apportionment of the $400,000 would be less than $1.80 per member and adherent. Let us reach it this year.

NEW YORK HAY FAVORED BY BUYERS

Rochester, Aug. 28.—Three men from great hay markets told the one hundred and fifty men who attended the opening of the tenth convention of the New York Hay Dealers' Association, at the Hotel Seneca yesterday, that New York hay was generally favored by buyers. They were F. M. Williams, of New York; S. S. Anderson, of Boston, and E. Steen, of Baltimore.

The stringency of New York State laws, which prescribed definite and severe penalties for their infraction, the three men were unanimous in saying, was placing New York hay at a premium. Dealers have come to hold the impression, they said, that hay baled in New York was very nearly sure to come up to scheduled weight and quality.

Hay shrinks after it is baled under certain conditions. A farmer hires balers to put the hay into bales and the baler often is not careful to pack the bales to an amount that will allow for shrinkage above the branded weight of the bale. The farmer sells the hay so baled after it has stood in the markets a while a bale bought to contain a hundred pounds of hay often has shrunk several pounds so that it actually contains several pounds less.

Want to know what the folks are doing? Then subscribe for The Evening Times. It tells you everything worth knowing about. adv

HIGHER RATES IN PARCEL POST

Advance of Cent a Pound Applies to First and Second Zones; Provisions for Veterans' Vacations.

A straight line between two places often falls short of the mailing distance between them, and in the first and second zones of the parcel post there are many postoffices that are not far apart, yet when it comes to getting mail from one to the other it must travel many miles. In view of this, Postmaster Conley has received a new order, which states that on packages of one pound or more the rate points in the first and second zones 300 or more miles distant by the shortest mail route will after September 1st be 6 cents for the first pound and 2 cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof. The present rate to all parts of the two first zones is 5 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional pound.

A bulletin from the postoffice at Washington states that on and after September 1st admissible liquids and oils, pastes, salves or other articles easily liquefiable may be sent by international parcel post from the United States to the Bahamas, British Honduras, Costa Rica, Curaco, Danish West Indes, Jamacia, Newfoundland and Trinidad, or from those countries to the United States, when packed according to the provisions in paragraph No. 4 of Section No. 474 of the postal laws and regulations.

Members of the United Spanish war veterans employed in the postal service may obtain leave of absence to attend the national encampment at Scranton, Pa., from August 30th to September 1st, inclusive, such absence to be charged to their annual leave.

Veterans of the Civil War who are in the Federal service may obtain leave of absence to take part in the Grand Army encampment at Washington from September 27th to October 2. Postmasters are instructed to grant such employes such time off as may be necessary to make the trip. The veterans' annual vacations are not to be affected, and they are to receive full pay for the time they are away.

Sealed proposals will be received in the office of the purchasing agent of the Postoffice Department up to 2 o'clock on the afternoon of September 22 for the furnishing of 2,400,000 pounds of jute twine, or approximately 1,600,000 pounds of cotton twine, or other twne material or tying devices that may be used to tie packages of letters.

NO HINDRANCE PLACED ON VIOLATION OF ORDINANCE

Residents of South 1st st. near the downtown section are beginning to wonder where the policeman, if there is one in that section, keeps himself about 11 or 12 o'clock at night. For the past two weeks, about that hour, a gang of young roughs have made the night hideous in that section by singing ribald songs and using loud and profane language. These disturbers of the peace walk up and down for hours, and last night became particularly offensive and residents are determined to put a stop to it. As far as can be learned no policeman has ever warned the youthful miscreants.

WILLIAM MULDOON TO FRAME BOXING LAW

Boston, Aug. 28.—Governor Whitman of New York, who is here attending the conference of state executives, has placed the subject of regulating boxing in New York state in the hands of William Muldoon, who conducts a health farm at Purchase, N. Y.

Mr. Muldoon has been asked by Governor Whitman to incorporate his ideas in a program to be followed by the State Athletic Commission, which supervises boxing in the Empire state.

How far Mr. Muldoon will go in his recommendations is not known, excepting that he is opposed to what he terms the present rough-and-tumble method of so-called boxing contests, in which he says no skill is resorted to and in which there is nothing for the spectators to see that is instructive or interesting.

The new Boxing Commission of three paid members will be named by Governor Whitman on October 1, and an appropriation will be made at that time.

With Three Tests, You Can Learn the Truth About Shotgun Shells

The tests will show what shell has the quickest and strongest primer—what shell has the highest velocity, and deepest penetration—what shell is most waterproof—what shell has the hardest crimping—what shell is the best for reloading, etc.

Make these tests yourself.

US BLACK SHELLS

We have a book telling you how to make these tests with your own gun. Call and get a copy free.

Most interesting book about shells that you ever read.

F. A. WALLACE

304 W. Broadway, Fulton, N.Y.

SUFFRAGISTS WIN VICTORIES

Albany, Aug. 28.—Those who are fighting the battel of "votes for women" won two decided victories in the Constitutional Convention today, when the attempt was made to prohibit the enactment of future amendments to the constitution unless two thirds of the voters vote on the proposal was defeated.

The enemies of the suffrage who are working for the defeat of the proposal which, it was decidede today, is to be submitted to the people as a separate proposition, wants future amendments made difficult so that if the suffragists lose at the coming election they will have little chance of winning the ballot for the next 20 years.

"New Joker Found."

Two innocent-looking little brackets which nestle in the body of the judiciary article of the new constitution, comprise one of the latest "jokers" discovered in that document. They were slipped in by ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, the same cunning floor manager of Elihu Root's convention who slipped into the public utilities article the "joker" that public service commissioners can be removed only for "cause," thereby giving them the right of court protection if corporation-owned commissioners should run afoul of a people's Governor.

This latest Wickersham "joker" absolutely nulifies an amendment to the Constitution adopted by the people in 1905 by a vote of 288,277 to 125,649.

OSWEGO TO HAVE THE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Mrs. J. C. Churchill, who has arranged to bring the Russian Symphony Orchestra to Oswego in October announces that she has met with great success in disposing of tickets for the concert, having sold nearly $900 worth already.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of [signature]

NEW YORK STATE FAIR

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

REPRESENTS GREAT INTERESTS OF THE EMPIRE STATE — ATTRACTIONS HIGHEST CLASS IN THE WORLD

COMPLETE FARM MACHINERY EXHIBITS
DAIRY MACHINERY IN OPERATION
DEMONSTRATIONS AND LECTURES DAILY
FARM PRODUCTS MONUMENT FIFTY FEET HIGH
FARM BOYS' CAMP—MILITARY SUPERVISION

CONWAY'S FAMOUS CONCERT BAND
AVIATOR IN MARVELOUS FEATS
GRAND CIRCUIT HARNESS HORSE RACES
LARGEST AND BEST DOG SHOW

GREATEST SHOW HORSES EVER EXHIBITED

SYRACUSE — BIG SATURDAY FEATURES: Steeplechase—Three Mile Course. Greatest Jumping Horses in Competition. Postponed to Be Shown With Hunters — SEPTEMBER 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

"A Herald of Progress"

Volume 1, No. 216. | Established, Dec. 17, 1914. | MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1915. | *Price One Cent*

MASON-GAGE FORCES SECURE CONTROL OF PAVING SITUATION

Commissioner Stevenson's Unexpected Leave Taking Arouses Suspicions of Persons Who Believe They See in His Advocacy of Widening Project a "Nigger in the Wood Pile."

President John W. Stevenson, of the Board of Public Works, left the city last evening, presumably for New York, and it was announced at City Hall this morning that the Board of Public Works would not meet this evening, although Mr. Stevenson set to-night as the date for the next session before his disagreement with Fred A. Gage Saturday noon. It became known this morning that both the Stevenson and Gage forces have been making concerted efforts to line up property owners along First st. on their petitions. What degree of success has attended their efforts has not been learned.

A man in close touch with the situation said this morning that Dr. Charles R. Lee, who can sign the petition for two parcels of property, will revoke his signature on the petition, naming Fred Gage and James W. Bogue, and sign the Gage-Mason petition only. This one desertion from the petition drawn by the Stevenson forces will mean a majority of signers for the Gage-Mason petition and insure the appointment of Messrs. Gage and Mason as members of the Paving Board, unless some of the signers of that petition switch to the Gage-Bogue forces. As members of the board Mr. Gage and Mr. Mason will share all the powers of the Board of Public Works on that particular section of public work, and it was to prevent their appointment that the other petition was circulated, it is claimed, as President Stevenson, knowing the sentiment of Mr. Gage and Mr. [illegible] on this particular improvement, to say nothing of personal feelings involved, wishes to insure prompt and united action on the part of the board and believes the two gentlemen in question will do everything in their power to impede certain plans.

It is well known that Commissioner Wiltsie takes the same view of the matter as Messrs. Gage and Mason and their appointment to the Paving Board will constitute a controling majority.

When Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Gage exchanged hot words before engaging in a brief bout Saturday at City Hall, Mr. Gage made some assertion regarding Mr. Stevenson's tactics in attempting to carry out the plans of the Board of Works in the improvement. It appears that Edward Quirk signed the petition nominating Mr. Gage and Mr. Bogue after he had refused to act with Mr. Bogue on the improvement, and had been told that Mr. Mason wished to withdraw as a representative on the Paving Board. When Mr. Quirk signed the petition nominating Mr. Gage and Mr. Bogue he did so according to his statement to a Times reporter this morning, with the understanding that Mr. Mason had declined to serve and that the board intended to take two feet from each side of the street and put both sidewalks to the curb. Both Mr. Gage and Mr. Mason told him they would agree to the change in the width of the street if two feet was to be taken off each side, and if the sidewalks were to be placed at the curbs.

Since that time, Mr. Quirk says, he has learned that the board has no intention and that their plans were misrepresented when he signed the petition. He would not say who informed him as to the plans of the board when he affixed his signature to the Gage-Bogue

(Continued on Page Four)

LIGHTING STANDARD IS NOT YET IN THE OFFING

The question of an ornamental light at the corner of Oneida and First sts. must be settled within very few days, as the state engineer announced this morning that the paving will begin some time late this week. The point at which the light was to be placed has already been covered with concrete and if the standard is purchased some arrangements will have to be made for a conduit to carry the wires.

Tomorrow morning traffic will be turned upon the west side of the trolley track, where the concrete is hard, while the north side of the tracks and the southern end of North First st. is concreted. A narrow road will be maintained along the eastern side of North First st. in order to permit traffic to pass from Oneida st. down North First st., but no vehicles will be allowed to cross from the bridge into Oneida st. Several loads of sand have been dumped on the sections already concreted, preparatory to starting the brick work.

RUNNING A CITY LIKE A BUSINESS

No. 8---A Business [illegible] to Bring Efficiency to [illegible]

By M. M. WIENER

The first practical move toward the adoption of a commission charter in Buffalo was made in 1908 when, largely through the efforts of the referendum league, the Common Council was persuaded to submit to the people the question whether Buffalo should ask the legislature for a new and simplified charter. That was a presidential year and there were many candidates to vote for. Nevertheless, there was a vote of 17,632 on the charter question—nearly a third of the total. Of these 13,286 were in the affirmative and 4,346 in the negative—a majority of 8,940.

That looked serious. The politicians had consented to the referendum because it would be a sop to the reformers and would not pledge anything. At that time the politicians looked upon commission-charter talk as a joke. In fact, up to the very last many of them could not persuade themselves that it really was a serious thing.

* * *

But the reformers came back the next year with a more specific question—should Buffalo ask the legislature for a commission charter? There were about eighty city and county offices to be filled that year. The total vote dropped to 11,346, but of these 8,848 were in the affirmative and 2,498 in the negative—a majority of 6,350. Still nothing came of it. The politicians continued to laugh at it.

The reformers up to this [illegible] working through various organizations, principally the referendum league and the municipal league. During the summer of 1910 they united in a single organization with a commission charter as its sole object. They called it the Commission Government Association. An attorney and a secretary were hired. A bill based on the Des Moines charter was drawn up by a competent committee under the supervision of Dr. Carlos E. Alden, dean of the Buffalo Law School and formerly legal adviser to Governor Hughes.

* * *

Then things began to stir. Weekly luncheons were held throughout the following winter at the Manufacturers' Club. Speakers were brought from all over the West where commission charters were in force to tell about them. Speakers who had gained reputations as authorities on municipal government were brought from eastern centers.

One of the largest and most successful meetings of the series was addressed by S. S. McClure of New York. The audiences were mostly business men, particularly the younger business men—the class who were still climbing as distinct from those who already had reached the summit. Local and other speakers were supplied to clubs and societies throughout the city. Printed matter was distributed in the three or four languages which are commonly used in Buffalo. Before the winter was over every business men's organization in the city had adopted resolutions in favor of the commission charter. A big delegation went to Albany to argue before the legislative committees. And the cost of all this very practical and prolonged campaign was less than $10,000, which was raised by voluntary subscriptions. It made some of the "practical" politicians stare.

* * *

Of course, the bill was not passed that year. Nobody expected that it would be. But the next fall seven out of nine Erie County Assemblymen and one out of three Senators went to Albany and pledged not only to vote for a commission charter, but to vote against any other form of charter. The Commission Government Association had become a force which the men who held or who wished to hold public office had begun to fear and to respect.

(No. 9 will be published tomorrow.)

(Copyright, 1915, by S. S. McClure.)

EX-MAYOR WANTS BELLIGERENTS TO BE ABOVE BOARD

Refuses to Sympathize With Those Who Hide Behind Committee Names---Light Upon Other Subjects, Too, Is Wanted ---Believes Cause of Both Sides Suffers By Secrecy.

"This political campaign on at present makes me tired," said a onetime Mayor of Fulton this morning. The speaker has done little in local politics since the expiration of his term as Mayor, and refused to express his real sentiments until he had been promised that his name would be withheld.

"Now, here is a perfectly ordinary political campaign. Some men are after something and others want to prevent it. Both sides are spending money on advertising. It is evident that some prominent local men are lined up on both sides of the proposition.

"What puzzles me is—why all this secrecy? Is it a crime for any many to say, 'I want Commission Government!' Is it a crime for some other man to say, 'I don't want it!' Instead of advancing their arguments, they are to my mind and in the mind of a great many people who consider these things a little, making a great mistake and only exciting suspicion.

"They tell me that a friend of mine is heading the Taxpayers' Committee. Why is he afraid to say so? And I know that another man I know well is working against this thing, and everyone in town knows it. And yet he will not come out in the open and say so.

Another thing—why did the Chamber of Commerce drop out of this and put the Taxpayers' Committee into the fight, as many people claim? Is there any reason why the Chamber of Commerce shouldn't back this thing if the members really believe in it? And no one really believes that the Taxpayers' Committee isn't a Chamber of Commerce plan. Of course, it wouldn't do for a man to get out and boost for Commission Government if everyone could guess at his motives. And I think some of these fellows are really afraid to come out in the open for it, for fear the expression of their sentiments will hurt their business or lose them some friends. But if they haven't [illegible] come out and say so?"

The former Mayor concluded by saying that he wondered who was putting up the money for the campaign. He added that he had not made up his mind on the question yet and would not do so until he had been informed thoroughly on the commission plan.

HANDS OFF IN SCHENCK STREET, IS THE COURT ORDER; CASE WITHDRAWN

The controversy between the Granby Paper Company of the West Side and the City of Fulton was settled temporarily this morning before County Judge Coville in Oswego, when the court ordered that neither party should take any further action in Schenck st. until after the trial of the action brought by the Granby Paper Company against the city, which will take place in September. The order stipulates that the city shall not attempt to open the street for traffic or make any alterations on the street, and hat the company shall not pile any more wood on the street, nor remove the wood on the street in at present. The matter is left in statu quo until after the trial of the company's action against the city for a permanent injunction restraining the city from interfering with the company's occupancy of the land.

Giles S. Piper represented the paper company this morning, while George M. Fanning appeared for the city. The hearing today was occasioned by an order secured by Mr. Fanning from County Judge Coville ordering the company to appear this morning and show cause why the injunction secured last Friday should not be vacated.

The trouble between the city and the paper company started last year when the Board of Public Works notified the company to remove its wood from what the city officials claim is Scenck st. The company has maintained large piles of pulp wood on the contested ground for several years, and the board finally determined to open the street and oust the company. No attention was paid to the first order of the board and last Tuesday gang of men under orders from the board removed the company's wood from the street. Wednesday afternoon two employes of the company were arrested when they attempted to pile more wood upon the street, and Friday the company secured a temporary injunction restraining the city from completing work started last week to open the street to traffic. Friday night Mr. Fanning secured an order from Judge Coville on the company to show cause why the injunction should not be vacated.

Both sides are powerless to do anything further on the street until after the trial of the action. The city claims title to the street by reason of a [illegible] by Peter Schenck, in which the land was conveyed to the city in 1906. The city officials claim to have a copy of the deed by which the company lays claim to the land and declare it worthless.

The city has withdrawn its case against Charles Vickery and Norman Waugh, employes of the Granby Co., who were arrested Wednesday last, charged with obstructing a public st. The men were piling pulp wood on Schenck st. under orders from company officials.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Partly cloudy and cooler tonight. Tuesday, fair. Moderate [illegible]

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

and FULTON TIMES
Weekly

Published Daily, except Sunday, at 64 East First Street Fulton, N. Y., by The Fulton Evening Times, Incorporated

Telephone 46

G. WILLIAM BRAUN, President and Editor
B. S. BRAUN, Secretary and Assistant Editor
W. H. MERRIAM, Treasurer

Entered as second-class matter December 17, 1914, at the Post Office at Fulton, N. Y., under Act of March 3 1879.

Monday, August 30, 1915.

45—PHONE NEWS ITEMS—45

Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing, disbelieves in capital punishment and says so vigorously. During the week of justice and the courts at the Chautauqua institution, Chautauqua, N. Y., Warden Osborne spoke to a large afternoon audience in the amphitheater. After the speech questions were asked and answered, among others being that of capital punishment. Mr. Osborne said: "I believe in the state doing away with capital punishment. Every one who is directly connected with it hates and disbelieves in the hideous thing. If the governor of this state were by law required to witness every death in the death chamber we should not have any more executions. I can find nothing in the Commandments that will show any reason why the responsibility of taking a life is changed when 500,000 people take the life instead of five. It is the one place in life where we have brought ourselves to believe that a debit can be balanced by a debit. The old Mosaic law of 'an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth,' was designed for a different state of society and was a prohibition from going any further. There is nothing in the teachings of Jesus Christ that can give us any ground for considering ourselves not accountable when we take the lives of human beings in this way."

The civil war taught the economists of the southern belt of states that a mistake had been made in living closely up to the theory that "cotton is king." What the south needed most to keep the war going was grain to supply the troops and the civilian population. The European war threatened to make the great southern staple a drug on the market, and this year, according to the Manufacturers' Record, the grain production of the south will show an increase of about 28 per cent as against an increase for the country at large of 5½ per cent. The total increase in the south will be in the neighborhood of 300,000,000 bushels, the cotton states contributing fully two-thirds of the increase. Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, which were cotton "poor" in 1864 and finally burned immense stores of it to prevent it from enriching the enemy, will be represented in the grain increase for 1915 by over 120,000,000 bushels.

The destiny of Haiti may be that of Cuba. If the United States starts in on pacification it will finish the job, possibly more energetically than in the case of Cuba. We have learned much about our southern neighbors during the past fifteen years. It has also worked the other way. What we do with Haiti in 1915 may be a warning to other turbulent South American peoples. A lesson which should be driven home is that foreign recognition saddles upon the beneficiary the obligation to prove worth it and worthy of it.

A bunch of New England college men are earning $3 a day in the Kansas harvest fields. They are athletes and expect that the hard labor will keep them "fit" for the gridiron when the season opens. Surely farm work affords better practice for muscles than waiting on table.

United States marines pacify the Haitian situation by disarming the scrappers. And this country is believed to be in a position to do some disarming in the European muss any time it takes a notion.

First medical aid by radio may work all right for many ills our flesh or mind is heir to, but a pipe line from the nearest bar is the only way to hurry up the favorite snake bite cure of our daddies.

It is over a year since Franz Josef sent that little note to Servia to be good. Surely it takes a long time to swat Austria, and so many on the job too!

The newest submarine can cross the Atlantic under or over water and back, providing no other undersea voyager prevents it from getting back.

Judging from the year end boasts on all sides, the belligerents have been having an "cinch" of a time putting it

"WHAT IS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS"

In some of the "Political Advertisements" that have appeared in the Syracuse newspapers and signed by the "Business Men's League," the present form of municipal government was ardently defended on the ground that it is truly representative; that it is the only panacea for the people of this city who want what they want and when they want it, because at all times they have a Mayor and a Board of Aldermen every ready to give a listening ear to their needs; that any other form of government is a monarchy and therefore defeats the will of the taxpayer; that by retaining the present form of government we come into possession of our own. It is surprising that a large percentage of the intelligent population of a town takes up with this sort of clap-trap campaign stuff, yet such is the case.

We have every day at least just one example of the hollowness of the arguments set forth by the "Business Men's League" and the persons in sympathy with its campaign cry, and it is the result of having ward representation, or, more correctly speaking, the result of a government of "What is everybody's business is nobody's business." The case in point is that of the everyday violations of traffic regulations in the business or congested streets of the city, and on Oneida street bridge.

As yet no loss of life has resulted from the reckless disregard shown by the officials and employes of the trolley line who persist in running the cars between two points in the city at a higher rate of speed than the city ordinance permits, but this fact is not to be credited to the amount of foresight or hindsight belonging to any one concerned, including the city's police department, the aldermen or the mayor. If a kind providence enables the persons who have a right to the use of the streets to dodge danger another feather has been added to the cap of the present form of city government, as it is a fact beyond dispute that no one clothed with authority has raised a finger to prevent the Empire United Railways from running its cross-town cars at a rate of speed dangerous to life and limb.

Oneida street bridge is at its best a risk that no one who uses the northern sidewalk can underrate. Were an iron railing to be built that would guard the pedestrian from coming in contact with trolley cars that are run at a speed in violation of all rules of safety, danger might be lessened. Such a railing is an unlikely possibility. Last year the cross-town car did not include the Oneida street bridge in its trips. With the opening of the city schools hundreds of children will cross the structure daily and something should be done to prevent accidents on the bridge. After an accident, then what? What comment can be made? What word or what hundreds of words could reveal the sadness and the shame of a city government which works so imperfectly and with such uncertainty as to expose people to injury or probable death.

Is there no way to arouse a Mayor and and a Board of Aldermen to a realization of the dangers attending the continued violation of an ordinance to regulate the speed of trolley cars? Must it be necessary to suffer an accident before something is done? Is it to be said that a city government representing each ward does nothing until the horse has been stolen?

Chicago had its theater fire and afterwards its theatres were made safe. It had its Eastland disaster and now lake steamboat service may be safer than before the accident, but a boat crowded with excursionists had to topple over at its dock before precautions would be made unremitting and unescapable, but with that catastrophe the inevitable has happened—the inevitable habit of activity after the fact is to be followed sternly. In other words, we count the injured and dead and then act.

The matter of allowing the trolley cars to exceed a safe limit of speed is simply a case of "What is everybody's business is nobody's business," and a clear demonstration of the weakness of what some of us are applauding as a representative form of government, but which is far from being a government for the people.

POLITICAL EDITORIALS

It can be truthfully said of the Democratic party: Ye shall know it by its deficit.—Oneida Dispatch.

* * *

Only another Democratic victory will ensue if Mr. Perkins' advice is followed to any great exent, which it will not be. The worst that he predicts will not happen—unless Republicans themselves permit it to happen. The way to prevent it is not by destroying the party and erecting a weak and inefficient third party. The way to effective action lies through a united party, not through a party torn by dissensions and split upon hairs.—Auburn Advertiser-Journal.

* * *

If there were real need for a Progressive party in New York State it would not find itself in sixth place in the running after maintaining an expensive propaganda for three years past. Real Progressives in New York State have seen the futility of continued fealty to the party.—Lowville Journal and Republican.

* * *

Two of this year's great supply bills, one appropriating funds for the Postoffice Department and the other for the Indian Bureau, failed of passage last March. All the work of preparing estimates, planning new projects and the intelligent continuation of former works has been absolutely wasted by the failure of these bills. The affairs of those two branches of government must now be conducted under plans nearly two years old which are absolutely foreign to conditions at the present time. A tremendous waste of time and of money is inevitable, and the service that should be rendered to the public will be seriously impaired. As business managers the Democrats have certainly been a conspicuous failure.—Kingston Freeman.

True Living in Days of Present

By Charles R. Hobart, Kansas City, Mo.

Prepare to live by all means, but for heaven's sake do not forget to live. You will never have a better chance than you possess at this moment. You may think a larger opportunity will come to you later, but you are mistaken. Any future larger opportunity is gained only by truly living in the days of the present.

Think! Use your God-given gray matter or you allow it to corrode and evolve into a ne'er-do-well. Solve your own problems, make your own plans and then don't be too lazy to apply them. It's your job to find your niche, your vocation, some work you may like and are sure will like you, but never for the money there is in it. The law of remuneration takes care of that if you fit your life occupation. It pays to be happy in the earnest playing of your part on the stage of life. There is no understudy to take your place. It's for you alone to do the acting, and all the while.

Consciously live, making the most of every spare hour. Desire to grow mentally and spiritually. Meditate on the way to it through your work and your recreations, physical and mental. Your life will become lopsided if the pleasures which your conscience allows are postponed till you have fulfilled ambitious desire. Soon ambition will make you its slave and then forever good-by to the open mind and its happiness. Its road carries you into a narrowing sphere of life, resulting in mere human machines, whose bearings soon become worn and loose for want of the oil of whole-souled living.

Hear the wail of souls in the markets of the world's commerce, in the cruel slavery of that hardest of taskmasters, ambition for worldly honor and gain. What a price to pay for a closed mind and a chained soul! When will the eyes of humanity be opened to the worldwide swath that false ambition has mown down to misery throughout the centuries? Why do men imprison themselves in a keyless house of slavery?

Live your life fully. Be free. Why should what the distorted vision of the world counts gain hold you back?

Should wisdom of action give way to custom and mere form?

Should we fail to make the best of our inner lives because of what people will say?

Neighborhood of Your Advertising

By HERBERT KAUFMAN

Author of "Do Something! Be Something!"

CIRCULATION is a commodity which must be bought with the same common sense used in selecting potatoes, cloth and real estate. It can be measured and weighed—it is merchandise with a probable value. It varies just as much as the grocer's green stuff, the tailor's fabrics and the lots of the real estate man.

Your cook refuses to accept green and rotten tomatoes at the price of perfect ones. She does not calculate the number of vegetables that are delivered to her, but those that she can use. When your wife selects a piece of cloth she first makes sure that it will serve the purpose she has in view. When you buy a piece of property you consider the neighborhood as well as the ground. Just so when you buy advertising you must find out how much of the circulation you can use. You must judge the neighborhoods where your copy will be read, with the same thoughtfulness that you devoted to selecting the spot where your goods are sold.

A dealer in precious stones would be foolish to open up in a tenement district, and equally short-sighted, to tell about his jewelry in a newspaper largely distributed there. Out of a thousand men and women who might see what he had to say not ten of them could afford to buy his goods. These thousand readers would be mass without muscle. He could make them willing to do business with him, but their incomes wouldn't let them become customers.

One of the greatest mistakes in publicity is to drop your lines where the fish can't take your bait.

Circulation is, as you see, a very interesting subject, but very few people know anything about it. It would surprise you to know that this ignorance often extends to the business offices of newspapers. I have known publishers to continually mistake the class of their readers and have met hundreds of them who had the most fantastic ideas upon the figures of their circulation.

While I would not be so harsh as to accuse them of anything more than being mistaken, none the less their tendency to infect others with this misinformation renders it extremely advisable for you to become a member of the Missouri society—and "be shown."

(Copyright.)

WILLOW GROWERS WILL PROFIT BY GREAT WAR

Wayne county willow growers believe that they will profit by reason of the European war. Heretofore, large quantities of willows have been imported from Germany, France, England, Holland and Belgium. This year there will be no such importations, and as the imported stocks have been practically used up, the domestic willow will have to be used.

The crop looks good this year. The willow beetle which damaged the crop last year, has not been here this year. Last season many crops were not harvested because of the ravages of this pest. There is a very large willow acreage in Wayne county and particularly in this vicinity. The crop has been shipped to Onondaga county to be manufactured but this year buyers from other points have been interviewing the growers and there promises to be competition.

WILD ANIMALS FORM A SHOW OF INTEREST

The Torrington, Conn., Register says of the La Tena Shows which come here Thursday:

The circus consists of three rings and several sideshows. The exhibition of wild animals was of special merit. In fact, the circus features its wild animals. The performance of these animals was inside a large steel cage. Another feature of great interest was Captain Wesley's troupe of trained seals, which appeared for a year at the London Hippodrome. The most exciting act was that of Mlle. Eugenie's troupe of seven performing lions.

Other features were Walter Allen and the famous herd of Downie elephants. Herman Griggs and Olga Reid, equestrians; the Powel family of five wire artists, Captain Wilson and his riding tiger, Nemo. There were 28 acts in all. The circus has three bands and a calliope and eight tents. For a circus of its size it is of high quality and thoroughly enjoyable for old and young. The verdict of those who attended the performances was that it was superior in a great many ways to Wheeler Brothers' Circus, which was here last Saturday.

WHAT COLD STORAGE MEANS FOR LYONS

Storage for 25,000 barrels of apples has already been engaged in the Lyons Cold Storage. The capacity of the house as measured by apple barrels is 40,000. It is expected that a liberal amount of space will be engaged for celery this year.

BUSINESS AND SHOPPERS GUIDE

HARDWARE, ROOFING and JOBBING, FURNACES
Agent for Celebrated Howard Furnace
J. H. MURPHY, W. Broadway

FLAIN AND FANCY BAKESTUFFS
Try our Bakings
J. A. BORT BAKERY
219 Cayuga St.

GLENWOOD FARM
Milk, Cream and Commercial Buttermilk
Our bottles are washed by steam
Our milk bottled on Farm of
FRED VOGELSANG
Phone 2510

DRESSMAKING
Promptly and Neatly Done
Prices Reasonable
412 Hannibal st. Fulton, N. Y.

Steamer CITY OF FULTON
Freight & Packet Service
Runs daily between Fulton and Syracuse
Leave Fulton, 5:15 a. m.
Arrive Syracuse, 11 a. m.
Leave Syracuse, 2:50 p. m.
Capt. C. S. Burleigh

THOMAS JASAK,
Proprietor,
West First Street Market
Up-to-Date Store
Full Line of Fresh Meats
High Class Groceries
208 West First St.

THE FULTON VALET
Dry Cleans, Steam Cleans, Alters and Repairs
Work Called for and Delivered
105 West Broadway

D. EDWIN BALSLEY
Public Accountant and Auditor
401 Daniel Building
433 S. Salina st. Syracuse N. Y.

WARD'S CAKES
10c EACH
Fresh Every Day at
LA PORTE'S GROCERY
Hello 75 : : : : : Oneida St.

DISCUSS SANDWICHES AND H. S. EDUCATION

Eureka Grange of Lyons met Saturday afternoon. The program was as follows: Discussions on "Different Ways to Make Sandwiches for the Lunch Box;" Resolved, that the farmer's boys and girls should have a High school education;" "How much land does it take to support one person." Several other topics such as picnics, etc., were up for discussion.

"Black's white bread" and Black's cookies have won a place here. They suit the taste. adv

Your Wants

Made Known in

THE EVENING TIMES

Reach Nearly 16,000 Eyes Each Day

PRICES:
One Word, one time, 1 Cent
One Word, 3 times, 2 Cents
One Word, 6 times, 3 Cents

CASH WITH ORDER

Is Father anxious? Well!

WON RACE WITH A COUGAR

McGhie, Motorist, Tells a Thrilling Yarn of an Experience in Washington.

Everett, Wash.—The story of a race between an automobile and a big cougar is related by S. P. McGhie, who drove the car in the unusual sporting event a few days ago, while returning from Mount Rainier with a party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Pritchard and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Graves.

Soon after leaving the National Park Inn they saw the animal coming up the road. As they approached it stopped. The road at that point runs along a high ledge, precipitous on each side, and the animal had no other chance to escape than to run down the road.

Mr. McGhie took up the chase "stepping upon" his eight-cylinder car for probably half a mile. The animal saw that it was about to be overtaken, leaped to the roadside and crouching close to the rocks, snarled as the machine rushed on.

Forgot He Hid Money in Stove.

Landsdale, Pa.—Adolph Blattner, a gatekeeper on a railroad here, hid his savings in the stove in his shanty and forgot to remove them before he built a fire. The bills were partly burned, but can be redeemed.

Queen Mother.

"Isn't that perfectly ridiculous?" exclaimed Mrs. Binks. "That young Mrs. Upstarte who lives around the corner actually has the audacity to claim that she is of royal lineage!"

"Well," said the head of the house, stroking his gray mustache as he thought of bygone days, "she may not be so far wrong at that. I remember her mother when she was a girl, and, believe me, she was some queen."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

ROBERTS WORKS IN LAUNDRY

Former Mayor of Terre Haute Complained of Way Clothes Were Washed.

When Donn M. Roberts, ex-mayor of Terre Haute, Ind., convicted of election frauds, was brought to the federal penitentiary the officials tried to show him all possible leniency by putting him at clerical work.

Roberts' laundry was not done to suit him one day, and he went to the prison laundry to complain.

"Do you think it could be done any better?" the superintendent asked.

"I see no reason why it shouldn't," the ex-mayor replied. "I'd think anybody could do better work than this."

"Well, then, you're just the man we want. Get to work."

Ex-Mayor Roberts now washes prisoners' clothes.

ELEVEN CENT STAMP OUT.

Bears Head of Franklin and Is For Parcel Post Use.

The new eleven cent postage stamp has appeared. It bears the head of Franklin in profile, from Houdon's bust, and is printed in dark green ink. It is the same shape and size as the ordinary stamps, series of 1911.

The new stamp is issued primarily for use in prepaying postage on parcels and postage and insurance fee on insured parcels amounting to 11 cents.

The cost of radium has fallen again. If this keeps on radium will soon be within the reach of the poorest household.

If the sun doesn't shine every day it has a knack of making up for lost time with interest.

The purchaser of Belgium would better wait and deal with the last grabber.

RECIPROCITY AT HOME

MANY persons believe that the word "reciprocity" has merely a political significance.

But it means one of the greatest principles. All civilization is founded on it. Were it not for this great principle there would be no government, no society, no cities and towns. We would have merely anarchy.

IN PLAIN WORDS, "RECIPROCITY" MEANS THAT IF YOU EXPECT SOMEBODY TO DO SOMETHING FOR YOU, THEN YOU MUST DO SOMETHING IN RETURN.

Let us lay aside the political significance of the word and discuss this great principle as it applies to our own individual and communistic interests.

We have a prosperous community. We have a town which we are proud to call our own. We have various business establishments, good, well-kept stores, stocked with merchandise; we have various facilities for marketing the produce raised by the farmers who are a great and important part of our community.

Were it not for the farmers we would not have all of these facilities for doing business. It is possible that there would be no great necessity for a town of this size and importance.

On the other hand, were it not for the town the farmers would not be enabled to market their crops with such facility and their prosperity would be considerably curtailed.

Now here is where the reciprocity comes in and affects our local conditions and our prosperity.

THE STOREKEEPERS HELP THE FARMERS AND THE FARMERS HELP THE STOREKEEPERS.

Simplest thing in the world. Each does something for the other and both are benefited. The town is benefited and the agricultural district is benefited. We have good schools, churches, places of entertainment and our town is a general headquarters and meeting place for all interests. Every one of us has a certain place in the community and helps to make up a desirable place where we can have interchanges of ideas and commodities.

What if some great monopoly should swoop down and buy up everything the farmers raise, cattle and sheep and crops of all kinds, ship the whole lot direct to the city and thereby deprive our local merchants of the opportunity of handling the same; to utterly ignore the local interests?

Business would suffer. Many of our concerns would find it necessary to close up shop and go out of business. If this same policy were to be continued we would soon be without the necessity of having any town at all.

Of course, this is rather a far-fetched illustration, because there is no possibility of anything of the kind happening. BUT THERE IS DANGER FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

What if the farmers should all send their money to the mail order houses instead of buying their goods from our local storekeepers?

Many of them do—too many of them.

IF THIS POLICY OF SENDING MONEY AWAY TO THE BIG CITIES INSTEAD OF BUYING FROM THE LOCAL MERCHANTS KEEPS UP AND CONTINUES, WE SHALL EXPERIENCE CONDITIONS WHICH WILL BE FAR FROM PROSPEROUS.

Reciprocity is what we need, right here at home. The storekeepers must deal fairly with the farmers and the farmers must deal fairly with the storekeepers, otherwise our system of business will be thrown out of its philosophical orbit.

Keep the money at home. Buy what you need from the local storekeepers. Don't help the big mail order houses to profit at the expense of our local merchants. Help the men who are helping to build up the community, helping to increase the value of your property by making a bigger and a better town where every facility for doing business is supplied for the benefit of the farmers—and the rest of us.

We must do for others if we expect others to do for us. We cannot evade the responsibilities of reciprocity, nor should we attempt to do so. Every dollar sent away to the big mail order houses restricts our opportunities for local advancement. EVERY DOLLAR SO DIVERTED FROM LOCAL TRADE MEANS SO MUCH TAKEN FROM OUR TAXES, WHICH GO TO SUPPORT THE COMMUNITY.

We can all do as well at home in the buying of goods as we can by sending our money to the mail order houses. We can do better, when we come to consider values and everything.

And reciprocity is the thing that builds up communities. THINK IT OVER THE NEXT TIME THERE'S SOMETHING TO BE BOUGHT.

THE BARD OF AVON

Now It Is Alleged That Shakespeare Was Illiterate.

COULD NOT WRITE, IT IS SAID.

An Expert in Such Things Claims That an Analysis of the Signatures Left by the Immortal William Strips Him of All Literary Credit.

The question of who did "write Shakespeare" does not concern William McConway, who has written a monograph on his Shakespeare theories, so much as "could William Shakespeare of Stratford-on-Avon write at all?" Mr. Conway is convinced that, whoever did write the plays, it was not the bard of Avon, so called. He bases his belief on evidence presented by certain existing signatures made by William Shakespeare and which seem to prove him to have been an illiterate man.

Mr. McConway admits that, though so evidently illiterate, Shakespeare possessed native ability, manifested by his money getting faculties, and adds the fact that as a theatrical manager Shakespeare secured to himself the plays that he did and thus stamped himself a competent man of business and a judge of public taste. But in regard to certain deficiencies exhibited by his signature Mr. McConway, after having made a study of the characteristics of signatures, says:

"Observations of the efforts and performances of illiterate men in the laborious production of signatures has led me to the conclusion that here was a man ashamed of his inability to write, made so by his associations and the rise in his condition of life, seeking to cover his intellectual nakedness with a garment provided by a sympathizing friend.

"The sympathizing friend in this instance floated into the imagination in the form of some scrivener who 'set the copy' so laboriously reproduced in the form of the signatures to the deed and mortgage of 1613 and to the will of 1616."

Mr. McConway refers to the original documents unearthed by Professor Wallace in 1910, and his theory is that the solicitor who drew up the papers of the mortgage and of the will is the man who made for Shakespeare a copy of his name, which the illiterate Shakespeare then followed in scrawling, uncertain imitation to make the signatures to the documents. This saved him from the humiliation of having to make "his X mark."

A second document put in evidence by Mr. McConway is a fragment relating to litigation in respect to certain money interests in the Globe theater. In this fragment appears, in two places, the name "Wilm, Shakespeare," written by the professional scrivener who prepared the case. Mr. McConway points out that Shakespeare's own signature appended is a laborious imitation, performed by a man who could not read his chirography when he had written it.

Mr. McConway is convinced that this scrivener is the man who made the copy which enabled "Wilm. Shakespeare" to execute legal papers without the humiliation of the "X mark." The rule of legal procedure required the evidence to be written out and signed by the witness before leaving the presence of the court.

"Special attention is called to this signature," says Mr. McConway, "as it is much abbreviated. The 'great dramatist,' who had at his command, as evidenced by his putative works, a wealth of words measuring five times the number gathered into the dictionary of the time, uses but a moiety of the characters which he had been taught to use as the ideograph to represent his name.

"We are told that he was instructed to appear later before the court for a further examination, but the record nowhere shows that he ever appeared, although the other witnesses appeared a second time. Would they be considered cynical who might surmise that the position in which Shakespeare of Stratford found himself when called upon to attach his signature to the record in open court was one of extreme embarrassment in that he could not without some exposure of ignorance use his 'copy' to guide his pen?"—New York Sun.

While other nations shoulder the cost and sacrifices of the big war Japan craftily gobbles up all that war tosses her way.

LIKE A MONEY TREE.

Simple and Profitable Scheme of a Kongo Trading Company.

The possibilities of a really enterprising trading company are realized at Kifiku, central Africa, where the Kongo Oriental company owns all stores, where money can be spent and fixes its own prices for ivory, rubber, labor and trade goods. "It was as if by planting a few francs in the ground money bearing trees had sprung into existence." The lucrative procedure is explained in James Barnes' "Through Central Africa."

"As soon as a native was paid cash for anything, either as an advance or for services rendered, he hastened hotfoot to the company's stores and bought anything from a harmonicon to a secondhand gold braided uniform, and as the profit in these articles ran from 100 to 250 per cent it can easily be seen where the money trees come in.

"The man who had brought in ivory was paid for it in cash at a rate that insured a profit of about 150 per cent, and immediately he repaired to the store, where he bought things he had no use for, giving another profit of cent per cent at least. The money was sent from the store to the company's offices, where the native was paid for carrying the ivory on the first stage of its long journey to the coast. The money received was the same that had been paid for the ivory in the first place, and the bearer would surely come back and spend his wages at the store again.

"It was a lovely system, and the only real chance for loss was the wear and tear on the money itself and the expense of bookkeeping. If the native demanded an extra price for ivory or labor there was very little trouble made over it—the extra cost was added to the articles in the store."

TOO HAUGHTY TO WORK.

English Servants Will Not Do What They Think Beneath Them.

The Lowells lived at 31 Lowndes square, having moved there from another house in the same square. Their establishment was not magnificent, but adequate, with a sufficient complement of servants. These servants were engaged for special posts in the "service," as is always the custom in England, and each was a stickler for his prerogatives and perquisites and quick to resent any demand that did not fall in the province of his sharply defined duties.

It so happened that in moving a carpet from the former house had been put down in the new one, leaving a few inches uncovered in a corner, which the furnishers had overlooked. As there was a dinner party at the embassy that night and Mrs. Lowell possessed a piece of the carpeting to cover the bare spot on the floor, she rang for one of the menservants and asked him if he would kindly tack it down for her. He drew himself up, distinctly offended in his pride.

"I beg your pardon, your excellency," he said, "but it is not my place to do that. I will ring for Alfred."

Alfred appeared, and his answer to the same request was:

"I beg pardon, your excellency, but it is not my place to lay carpets. I will call Charles."

And Charles came with the same answer. Mrs. Lowell called up, I think, every male servant in the house, but one and all stuck their noses in the air and looked with disdain upon the humiliating hammer and tacks. She then had them stand in a row while she herself proceeded to nail down the small corner of carpet and instantly dismissed them from her service.—Princess Lazarovich in Century.

Wood Pulp.

Observation of nature has often suggested ideas to business men. Many years ago James G. Blaine said to Dr. Hill that there was a rapidly diminishing supply of rags and cotton for papermaking. That set Dr. Hill thinking. One day he came into the office of a paper manufacturer holding a hornet's nest in his hand. "Why cannot you make paper like this?" he said. Dr. Hill's trained eye had seen that the hornet began making its nest by chewing up particles of wood into a fine pulp. That illustration led to the use of wood pulp for making paper.

Not an Expert in Ice.

"I'm so sorry the cream is sour," said young Mrs. Torkins.

"Everything in the refrigerator appears to be spoiled," commented her husband.

"It's the ice man's fault. He will bring around artificial ice, and I can't tell it from the genuine."—Washington Star.

Home Town Helps

UTILIZING THE VACANT LOTS

Matter of Importance in Which This Country Might Learn a Lesson Form Older Lands.

Some of the gayest, happiest pictures of family life to be found in Germany, and even as far north as Copenhagen, are of the evening gatherings of working men and women in the vacant lots, for families who live in apartments and tenements are allowed to have small gardens or playplots there. The actuating purpose behind this movement in Europe is the preservation of the home, and limitation of the poverty and disease due to alcoholism, but it is as powerful an influence in directing the recreation of the "grownups" into wholesome channels as are our schoolgardens in this country.

A New York paper recently computed the value of 191,742 pieces of vacant land in the city to be $644,437,185. It is being argued that the owners should contribute the use of this land for "temporary playgrounds for children and potato patches to help hold down the cost of living for the poor."

An enterprising department store in Los Angeles recently purchased a quarter-block of land for a new site, upon which it will build five years hence. The walls of adjoining buildings were painted artistically with mountain scenery and an announcement of the advantages of this site for the future business of the store. The ground was laid out as an inviting public recreation park for children and adults, to be used until building operations commenced. Such experiments would be possible and valuable in almost every city or town.

COUNTRY TOWN MUST STAY

City Centralization a Menace to the Most Vital Interests of the Country.

The pendulum of trade is swinging slowly but certainly toward the elimination of the country town in business systems of a not far distant day, according to the views of some serious-minded students of the times. Numerous retailers of the state foresaw changes coming years ago, and are beginning to predicate their beliefs on this town elimination on the now existing conduct of business in practically every town in the state, says a Lincoln (Neb.) correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is a problem that has caused many a country storekeeper to swallow a lump when he began to think about it. Economists have given it theoretical attention and the merchants have considered it in the light of practice. Both are arriving at some conclusions in the matter and both are pointing out remedies which they believe could be applied in such a way that the disease, if such it be, can be checked and the identity of the country town preserved.

If not the country town—what? Therein students of economy, besides business men, become a factor in the equation. That is just it. If not the town, what shall supplant it? That is the question which farmers have begun to study, too. It's all very much of a problem to which the thoughts of hundreds of Nebraska business men are being directed at this time. It is the guiding impulse in convention discussions and the topic wherever a few of them are gathered.

Rest Rose Bushes Now.

In the case of roses now more than one year planted, no water need be given until October, unless the soil is very light indeed. This will afford a much-needed rest. Do not be troubled if some leaves turn yellow and drop away, for no harm will result. Small and soft canes may have their bark shrivel. These should be cut away about October 1, all crossing canes tangled growths pruned out, the center of each bush left free and two-thirds of all other growth cut back. This leaves a few stubby, sturdy canes. Water well, and keep watered. When vigorous growth is started the plants will begin to hunger. Then fertilize, lightly at first, and in three or four weeks as heavily as you choose. The result will be roses of a high order.

Journalistic Feat By "T. P."

A brilliantly striking feat in journalism was recently performed by T. P. O'Connor, M. P. The best appreciation of Mr. Chamberlain, from the point of view of a personal observer, which appeared in the London newspapers, was that written by Mr. O'Connor for the Telegraph. A request for the article was sent to Mr. O'Connor just as the House of Commons was rising at 5 o'clock. Between 5:30 and 7:30 p. m. he had written the appreciation, which ran to between five thousand and six thousand words. This did not exhaust Mr. O'Connor's activities for the day, as he attended the dinner of the Associated Industrial Insurance Societies in the evening, and delivered a brilliant after-dinner speech.

"Tay Pay" is renewing his journalistic youth!

ESSENTIALS OF PITCHING.

First Comes Control, Then Knowledge of a Batter's Weakness.

"Control is the thing," say all the great pitchers, and all the great pitchers agree that a study of the batsman is next in importance. There are certain batters who can punish certain kinds of balls, while against a different style of pitching they are correspondingly weak. If a batter likes a fast ball at the waist line it becomes the duty of the wise pitcher never to give him a ball to his liking. Perhaps he is weak on a curve ball at the knee on the outside. The foxy pitcher makes a specialty of offering him that kind of delivery in abundance. In deciding what is best to pitch to the various batters a brainy catcher is of wonderful assistance.

Then, too, the pitcher must study situations. When he divines that a sacrifice is the play it is usually the best plan to keep the ball high. Such a ball is harder to meet squarely, while it is almost impossible to give it definite direction. On a low ball the skillful bunter can usually place it toward first or third, as is desired. For batters who have a tendency to pull away pitchers usually keep the ball on the outside, mostly depending on the curve. Seldom do batters who pull meet such balls squarely. As a rule they hit fast balls on the inside hard. The batter who hugs the plate closely and steps into the ball is bothered most by a fast ball on the inside, as it has a tendency to make him meet the ball on the handle, thereby losing most of the force he puts into the swing.

The pitcher must also take into consideration the position of his infield and must know who is covering the base on a throw, so that he may pitch to aid his infielders.—Billy Evans in St. Nicholas.

New York's First Ferry.

Cornelius Dircksen was the first official ferryman on the island of Manhattan. The mooring place on the Manhattan side was about where Water street crosses the present Peck slip. He started the system in 1637. Passengers who wanted to be rowed over blew a horn for the skipper if he chanced to be absent when they arrived. From Dircksen's skiff grew the ferry system of the city.

No Chance.

"Your digestive apparatus is all out of kilter," said the doctor after examining his patient. "The best advice I can give you is to discharge your cook and get a new one."

"It can't be done, Doc," answered the patient sadly. "I'm married to her."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

She Was Ready.

Former Mistress — I would like to give you a good recommendation, Delia, but my conscience compels me to state that you never got the meals on time. I wonder how I can put that in a nice sort of way? Delia—Yes moight jist say that Oi got the meals the same way as Oi got me pay.—Puck.

Immortalized.

Brown—That's the cuckoo from a clock I used to have. I have the highest respect and admiration for it, because it is the only thing that ever dared to butt in while my wife was talking.—Boston Journal.

Too True.

You may break, you may shatter
A ten dollar bill,
And you'll find that the remnants
Won't cling to you still.
—[illegible]

VOTE FOR

Commission Manager Form of Government

on September 17th

Commission Manager Form will give efficient administration of the city's affairs and assure LOWER TAXES.

[Signed]

TAXPAYERS' COMMITTEE

OATS CROP THIS YEAR IS HEAVY

College of Agriculture Reports Buckwheat and Certain Vegetables Ahead of Last Year---Potatoes Drop Back

Ithaca, Aug. 30.—The condition of corn in New York State fell off slightly during July, according to Federal crop estimates. The forecast for oats, however, shows a 5,000,000 bushel increase since the crop prediction of July 1, and promises more than 9,000,000 bushels more than the crop of last year. Considerable improvement is also shown in barley. Winter wheat promises an increase of 500,000 bushels since the forecast of July 1, and this ought to bring the production of the year that much greater than last year's production.

Presumably because of the excessive rainy weather the hay crop is about 300,000,000 tons less than last year, and the condition on August 1 was only 79 per cent. as compared with an average percentage of 82 for the past seven years.

Buckwheat is better than usual, and the total production will be nearly 200,000 bushels greater than in 1914. The apple crop is less than half that of last year, and 16 per cent. lower than the preceding ten-year average. While the peach crop this year will be more than three times greater than that of last year it promises to be less than was expected on July 1; pears have improved during the past month, and will slightly exceed the production of 1914.

Tomatoes, cabbage, and onions promise well; field beans will give an average crop; hops a little better than average; grapes considerably less than the past ten-year average; watermelons and cantaloupes slightly less; blackberries and raspberries a good deal more.

The predicted production of potatoes for the state on August 1 was approximately 38,000,000 bushels as compared with 36,000,000 predicted on July 1. This is, of course, far less than the over-production of last year when it was estimated more than 53,000,000 bushels were raised.

The August 1 forecast for potatoes promises the largest yield for the entire United States, 115.4 bushels per acre, and the greatest total production 430,000,000 bushels, on record since the beginning of the United States Government crop estimate in 1866. The average price received by producers for potatoes on August 1, 56.3 cents, is the lowest since the collection of these figures was begun in 1908. The next lowest, 64.9, was in 1910. The highest, $1.36, was in 1911. The average for the five years, 1910 to -914 was 88.7 cents.

In the estimated value of important farm products on July 15, hogs, beef, and veal show a slightly lower price per hundred pounds than in 1914; sheep and lambs are higher. The value of milch cows per head in New York State averages $65, as compared with $66 on the same date last year; the average price of horses, $173, or $2 more at the same time last year.

Apples, at 63 cents a bushel, brought 15 cents less per bushel on New York farms than they did at the same time last year. Cabbages brought 35 cents less per hundred pounds, and onions more than $1.50 less per bushel; tomatoes, on the other hand, brought nearly that much more. All farm crops had a higher estimated farm value on August 1 this year than last year except potatoes, which are bringing 50 cents less a bushel.

During 1914, 3,600,000 dozen eggs were shipped from Shanghai, China, to California, Oregon and Washington. Their value was more than half a million dollars, or about 15 cents a dozen. The freight from China to the Pacific coast ports cost about 1.6 cents a dozen, refrigeration cost about 3.2, and the transportation charge was approximately 5 cents a dozen, making the eggs cost 20 cents when landed in this country.

Vegetable canners thorughout the country this year contracted for a 4 per cent. greaaer acreage of sweet corn, 18 per cent. smaller acreage of peas, and 10 per cent. smaller acreage of tomatoes.

MANY HORSE DEALERS TO VISIT STATE FAIR

The public sale of horses to be held at the New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y., September 17 to 18, promises to be the most important distribution of horses in numbers and in point of quality ever held in the state. The commissioners are meeting with the hearty co-operation of eastern breeders and the horses to be offered will be of the best breeds and composed of picked animals, some of which represent an outlay of $2,000 to their owners.

The entry includes animals from twenty of thel argest stock farms in Connecticut and New York and fram as far south as Virginia. Among the principal consignments of Percherons will be stock from the Mohegan Farms; G. F. Gray; The David Harum Farm; M. Stewart; Charles Harper; S. D. Wicks; C. F. Jones and J. B. Rising; and of Belgians from the studs of James B. Hall, M. E. DeWitt and A. C. Hazel. T. W. Okie will send several prize winning Suffolk stallions and there is a fine entry of high-class draft pairs, grade and draft colts, coach stallions and light harness horses.

The opportunity offered to dealers and private purchaers of high bred stallions, draft and farm horses, which the State Fair Commission is able to give, is greater than any ordinary sale could offer, and will enable the purchaser to secure exceptional stock at practically his own price. The sale is proving by the entries to be the focus of many prominent breeders and the entire output of a number of farms will be offered for sale.

"The best seller," is the expression of merchants handling Black Baking Co.'s products. adv.

QUIRK THEATRE

OPENING FALL SEASON

The Chas. K. Champlin Stock Co.

Direction H. M. Addison

The Dramatic Event of the Times

MONDAY NIGHT

"BEYOND THE LAW"

A Powerful Thrilling Story Depicting a Mother's Sacrifice, a Man's Honor and a Woman's Love.

Beautiful Scenic & Electric Effects. Each Production Fully Mounted.

TUESDAY—Mat. & Night

"THE ROSARY"

MATINEES DAILY—10c and 20c.
NIGHTS—10c, 20c, 30c and 50c.

MASON-GAGE FORCES SECURE FULL CONTROL

(Continued from Page One)

petition, and did not explain how it happened that his signature also appeared on the Gage-Mason petition.

Whether or not Mr. Quirk intends to revoke his signature on the Gage-Bogue petition, as did Dr. Lee, could not be learned.

Just before Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Gage "mixed" Saturday, Mr. Stevenson denied emphatically that he had changed the petition upon which Mr. Quirk's name first appeared by substituting Mr. Gage's name after Mr. Quirk declined to serve, and also denied that he had misrepresented anything to Mr. Quirk. City Chamberlain George Washburn said he had called up every signer of the Quirk-Bogue petition and had asked them if they objected to the substitution of Mr. Gage's name for that of Mr. Quirk. In each case, he says, the signer said he was satisfied with the substitution.

It was rumored this morning that Mr. Stevenson's absence from the city has to do with the paving question, and some of his friends are inclined to think he has gone to Albany. Everything is in readiness here for the work, even to the apportionment of the costs to the property owners under the 38 feet plan, although the figures could not be procured this morning. Commissioner Wiltsie said today he had received no notice to the effect that tonight's meeting had been postponed and declared his intention of coming to the City Hall at the appointed time, unless he received official notice to the contrary. If the meeting is not held tonight it is understood that the board will meet some time tomorrow, probably at noon, although the first noon meeting was quite unsatisfactory.

When the proposal to widen the street to 38 feet was first mentioned Mr. Gage and Mr. Mason were opposed to it under any circumstances, but according to Mr. Quirk's statement this morning they have become reconciled to the idea, provided the board takes two feet from each side of the street and the sidewalks are laid along the curb. Some of the property owners objected to the plan to take four feet from the west side of the street for the reason that several large trees would be removed, but it is understood that they are willing to sacrifice the trees on the street line if the four feet is divided between both sides of the street.

The Stevenson-Gage fracas Saturday was the subject of universal discussion about the city Saturday night and yesterday, and seldom has any plan of the board or any public improvement created such interest and discussion. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the affair is little to either man's credit, and although there is little doubt that the plan to change the width of First st. occasioned it to some extent, political and personal differences of long standing played important parts in the matter. Neither Mayor Fox, City Attorney George M. Fanning, Almon Bristol, Mr. Bogue, Mr. Mason or the principals had any statement to make Saturday.

ROME HAS GAINS IN FIVE YEARS

Albany, Aug. 30.—The industrial activity which has characterized the city of Rome for several years past is evident in the increased population which the brass town shops by the recent enumeration. According to the official figures made public today by Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State, Rome has had a growth of 3,371 during the last five years and now is a city of 23,868. Fifteen years ago Rome's population was 15,343, or 8,525 less than it is today.

The fact that Rome has a rather large alien population, 3,385, or about one-seventh of its total, is largely due to its manufacturing concerns. The largest alien population is housed in the First ward of the city, where out of 4,006 residents, 1,784 were enumerated as aliens.

The 1892 census shows Rome a city of 13,638 inhabitants, a matter of over 10,000 less than in 1915. During the eight years that followed that census the city had a slow growth, increasing its residents by 1,705. From 1900 to 1905 there was little improvement shown, the city increasing in size by but 1,219 persons. In the latter year Rome had 16,562 within its borders.

A different story is told by the 1910 enumeration. From 1905 the city forged ahead, adding 3,935 to its population in the five years and attaining a size of 20,497. While the last five years has not brought quite as many additions to this city, it is nevertheless one that is creditable.

The institutions of the city sheltered no less than 2,510 inmates when the census man called in June. Of that number 111 were aliens. The Rome Custodial Asylum contained 1,734; the institution for deaf mutes, 125; Oneida county home, 498, and the Rome county jail, 68.

NOT MUCH MONEY LEFT FOR THE CREDITORS

Referee in Bankruptcy A. S. Wright gave a hearing Saturday in the case of Thomas Hunter of this city, bankrupt. It was shown at the hearing that there remains but $2,532.55 to offset claims aggregating $1,000,000.

Attorney Giles S. Piper appeared at the hearing and proved a secured claim for $118.16. Louis W. Emerick, trustee, was allowed $90.68 as his commission, and John C. Henry was awarded $40 for fees as stenographer during the entire proceedings.

Attorney Claude E. Guile, attorney for Thustee L. W. Emerick, and Charles S. Spencer, attorney for the bankrupt, both told the court what they considered their services worth, but stated in view of the small balance they could not expect that amount. Judge Wright has made no decision as to the amount of their allowance and probably will not for several days, he stated.

K. OF C. PLANNING FOR CELEBRATING OCT. 12

St. Joseph's Council No. 254, K. of C., will work the first degree on a class of candidates in their rooms on Tuesday evening. The degree will be followed by a buffet luncheon, a smoker and social hour. At this meeting plans will be perfected for the proper observance of Columbus Day.

PALERMO.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Trumble, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Frawley, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Loomis of Palermo and Mr. and Mrs. Ray Vrooman of Central Square started Friday morning with their auto on a pleasure trip which will include Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Vincent has returned from Sodus, where she has been camping with her son, W. Huntington, of Syracuse.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Dolbear of Syracuse is at Frank Jennings' helping to take care of her father, Willis Jennings, who has been confined to his bed for over three months.

* * *

Miss Kate Sullivan of Fulton is the guest of Miss Mazie Gorman.

Give The Evening Times a trial. It has all the news about all the people you know, and then some more.

The Parish Aid Societies of Zion Episcopal church will meet this evening at the home of Mrs. Pirch, 446 Utica st. at 8 o'clock.

* * *

Mrs. P. J. Buck of 211 Utica st. is in Syracuse. She will spend a few days with her mother, Mrs. Bernard Caffrey, and one sister, Mrs. M. A. Stewart.

* * *

Frank Gillette spent the week-end at Skaneateles.

* * *

Miss Alice Tucker had as Saturday and Sunday guests the Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Sawtelle of Troy, N. Y. Mr. Sawtelle preached in the Presbyterion Church on Sunday morning.

* * *

No services were held yesterday at the Congregational church on account of the absence of the pastor.

* * *

The Rev. B. J. Lehigh was greeted by many old-time friends yesterday. He came from Oswego to preach a sermon at 10:30 in the Baptist church.

* * *

Prof. J. R. Fairgrieve and family returned today from a month's outing at Mexico Point.

* * *

The Misses Schenck of Phoenix are the guests of local friends and relatives.

* * *

Mr. G. C. Warner of New York is in the city for a few days.

* * *

Miss Madge Allen has been the guest of friends at Ingall's Crossing.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Boomer have returned from an extended motor trip. They visited yesterday a gladiola farm of several acres at Berlin, N. Y., and brought home with them specimens of the gorgeous bloom.

* * *

The suffrage cartoonist will give a street talk and demonstration of her art tonight in the downtown section.

* * *

T. H. McCann of Texas City, one of Uncle Sam's boys who saw service on the Mexican border, is the guest of relatives in this city.

* * *

Mrs. James Stevens and Mrs. Arthur Mount of West 1st st., are visiting at Fulton camp, Oswego Beach.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Summerville left today for Binghamton where they will remain one week. Mrs. Summerville spent last week at Beach Oswego in camp with a number of friends.

* * *

Mr. H. Putnam Allen, who has been seriously ill, is gaining nicely.

* * *

City Chamberlain George Washburn is suffering from a severe cold, but is able to attend to his duties today.

* * *

Miss Isabella Diamond and Miss Mayme Frawley of West First st. spent Saturday in Syracuse, the guests of Miss Genevieve Joy of State st.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Buck, Ithaca, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Conklin of Groton and Dr. F. H. Conklin of Oneida st. motored Saturday to Clayton and Alexandria Bay, where they spent the week-end, returning to their homes this morning.

* * *

Dr. Austin Lavine of Syracuse is the guest of relatives in Fulton for several weeks.

* * *

Andrew D. Carroll has returned to his home in Cleveland, Ohio, after spending his vacation with relatives in this city.

* * *

Saturday afternoon Mrs. A. Alderman of Schuyler st. entertained a number of friends who reside in Camillus, N. Y. The Camillus people, Mr. and Mrs. H. Raechelson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wolf Share, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Strauss remained in Fulton but will return to their homes Tuesday after visiting friends in Oswego.

* * *

Miss Lucile Alderman, of Syracuse is visiting her aunt, Mrs. I. Alderman, of First st.

* * *

Mrs. Frank Day of Sodus has been the guest of Mrs. R. Burt.

* * *

Miss Gladys Wybron has returned to her home in Waldrat st. after an extended visit with friends in Jamesville.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Cox and daughter, Dorothy, of West 2nd st., have returned to their home after spending a few days in Hannibal.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Otis Hessel of New Haven were the over-Sunday guests of Mrs. Louisa Bargey.

* * *

Mrs. Charles F. Jones of W. Broadway is recovering from a recent illness.

Twenty-Four People

took advantage of our "CLUB" PLAN last week. They bought Flatirons, Toasters, Perculators, Grills, etc., for

25c Down and 25c a Week

No need of being without Electric Home Helps now. Our "Club" Plan has solved that.

See Our Window for Bargains

THE ELECTRIC CO.

103 Oneida Street

Reopened for Business

WEST-SIDE MARKET

61 West First Street

Will open the Market Wednesday, Sept. 1, with a full line of Fresh Smoked Salt and Cooked Meats, Pure Lard, Butter and Fresh Eggs, Canned and Bottled Goods.

Will be pleased to meet the public in general.

Quality the Best
Prices the Lowest for Cash Consistent with Market Conditions

Yours for Business,

FRED J. FRENCH

Phone 3280

WARNER'S STORE

Why not trade there? You will find it one of the best family stores in town. While we do not advertise to give goods away, we will sell you first-class groceries on as small a margin of profits as is consistent with safe business. You know that some goods are so cheap in quality that they are dear in price. We deliver goods and take orders when requested and we give valuable presents with tea and coffee; also movie coupons with each cash purchase.

THE WARNER GROCERY

OPPOSITE CITY HALL

Your Wants

Made Known in

THE EVENING TIMES

Reach Nearly 16,000 Eyes Each Day

PRICES:

One Word, one time, 1 Cent
One Word, 3 times, 2 Cents
One Word, 6 times, 3 Cents

CASH WITH ORDER

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

Room to Rent—Quiet, refined neighborhood; central location; man preferred. Mail reply to Y, Times office. tf

Young Man—About 16, clean and honest, wanted at Time office. Apply between 7:30 and 8 p. m. tf

To Rent—112 W. 3rd St., upper flat; 406 W. 3rd. st., modern conveniences. E. Meigs Wells, 217 Cayuga St. 220

Lost—Lady's small gold watch. Reward if returned to 214 Oneida st. 218

For Rent—Offices and apartments in the Waldhorn block, 1st st. tf

Room and Board—Including bath; gas. Call 508 Oneida St. 218c

To Rent—Rooms in Waldhorn block. Offices and living rooms. tf

GAZED AT HIS HOST.

Trained on a Trellis.

The head of a big New York business concern is exceptionally tall, and his height is still further accentuated by his exceeding slimness. The other day a visitor from the south called to see him and was duly asked to sit down.

After they had concluded their business the visitor rose to go and his host, who had been sitting low down in his easy chair, rose also and seemed to rise and rise. The southerner, letting his glance travel upward, gazed at his host as though inspecting a new species of skyscraper and, with an expression of awed admiration, ejaculated:

"Great Scott, old man, your parents must have trained you on a trellis!"—Buffalo News.

She Knew.

Passing a swimming pool in a small city one day two country women read this sign at the entrance: "25,000 Gals. In and Out Every Hour." "That's all nonsense," said one of the women. "There ain't that many women in this whole county."

Select.

Once when passing through a cemetery in Lenox Elliot Gregory was surprised to see that the members of one old New England family had been buried in a circle, with their feet toward its center. He asked the reason for this arrangement, and a wit of that day, daughter of Mrs. Stowe, replied, "So that when they rise at the last day only members of their own family may face them!"

Rough on the Barber.

Teacher—What is a barbarian?

Pupil—A man who cuts hair, sir!—London Mail.

MISS ROGERS TO CARTOON CAUSE

Has Ability to Draw Comic Pictures and Crowds; To Work Tonight in Fulton Streets.

A fresh and original method of suffrage propaganda has just been begun by Miss Lou Rogers, a popular cartoonist of New York City. Miss Rogers will have street meetings in Fulton tonight, will be at the Minetto-Meriden plant tomorrow. Miss Rogers takes a large drawing board and easel to the appointed street corner, spreads large sheets of paper thereon and begins to talk about how cartoons are made. After an audience has collected, she turns her discourse to the suffrage issue, drawing swift sketches as she talks, to illustrate her arguments. She cartoons conditions and types of the west where women are enfranchised, with contrasting conditions and types of the east where they are now carrying on the struggle for the vote in four principal states, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts.

Miss Rogers is gifted with an abundant sense of humor, a pleasing and piquant presence, and the gift of popular oratory. She is giving some time to speaking in this part of the state, accompanied by Mrs. Frances E. Brewer.

When the Woman's Appeal for Liberty was read in New York city, one of the six speakers chosen for the day from all the possible speakers of New York city was Mrs. Frances E. Brewer. She is assembly district leader of the woman suffrage party for Richmond borough, and has all of Staten Island under her directing eye. She made also one of the band of college women offering their silent protest in Judge Handy's Naturalization Court, New York city, June 8, 1915.

Mrs. Brewer is a graduate of Indiana University and vice-president of the Collegiate League of Equal Suffrage. She is a member of Mayor Mitchel's Market Commission. Evidently her work on the Market Commission has been a good demonstration for woman suffrage, since borough president Charles T. McCormack, a fellow member of the commission, was won over to suffrage while working with her. Just before his death he said to her: "Do you know, Mrs. Brewer, I am beginning to think more and more every day that you are right, and if the women want the vote they ought to have it."

Oswego county suffragists are very greatly pleased over the action of County Judge Henry D. Coville in appointing three women on the newly created Board of Child Welfare for the county. The three women selected, Mrs. R. A. Downey, Mrs. F. G. Whitney and Mrs. M. F. Willard, are specially well qualified for the work, and it is thought that they will show that women are not only qualified to vote but to hold office. Their appointment is quite a victory for the suffragists who persuaded the legislature to provide that at least two women should be appointed in every county, and who did a great deal to secure the passage of the law creating such boards.

BECKWITH TALKS UPON COLD STORAGE TONIGHT

Mr. Dwight S. Beckwith of Albion, N. Y., will talk on the operation of cold storage plants tonight in the City Hall at 8 p. m.

The meeting is held under the auspices of the agricultural division of the Chamber of Commerce and is open to the public. The fruit and vegetable growers and the grange have been invited to be present, and it is understood that the former will attend in a body.

A letter received from Mr. Beckwith this morning intimates that he may be able to bring with him Dr. Lattin, who has some apple orchards about six miles outside of Fulton. The Chamber of Commerce has extended a cordial invitation to all interested citizens to be present.

B. COE TURNER THINKS WELL OF THE IDEA

B. Coe Turner, well known in Progressive circles, is being urged to run for Member of the Assembly under the Bull Moose emblem. "We are going to see how the stage is set and then start our performance," Mr. Turner said today.

Bread as sweet as the "kind your mother used to bake," is the people's verdict applied to Black company's bread. adv

Digest No. 9 of Proposed Amendments to be Submitted

By Frederic T. Cardoze.

Albany, Aug. 30.—The proposed amendment to the Constitution suggested by the Committee on Relations to Indians, which proposition has been adopted by the Constitutional Convention, provides for the elimination of certain powers enjoyed by Indian tribes in this state which comparatively few people realize they possessed.

Under the present Constitution peacemakers' and surrogates' courts of the Indian tribes of this state are done away with.

These courts administered by full-blooded Indians had a powerful influence upon those who had occasion to resort to them. The decisions and rulings of these Indian tribunals were binding and of a far-reaching character. Divorces were granted in some of them so far as they affected the members of the Indian tribes or those residing upon the Indian reservations of the state were concerned.

Under the proposed amendment the courts of the state shall in future administer the laws and functions at present exercised by the peacemakers' and surrogates' courts of the state.

The exact wording of the proposed amendment bearing upon the subject which the people will vote upon this fall is:

"The peacemakers' courts of the Tonawanda nation, the peacemakers' courts and the surrogates' courts of the Seneca station and all other agencies of the Indian tribes and nations, insofar as they exercise judicial functions, are hereby abolishd, and their jurisdiction shall vest in the courts of the state. All actions and proceedings now pending in such courts and agencies of the Indian nations and tribes shall be transferred for determination to the proper courts of the state. Except as otherwise provided by the treaties of this state and the constitution, treaties and laws of the United States, all general laws of the state, now or hereafter in force, shall apply to all Indians within the state. The legislature shall provide for the preservation of the judicial records of the Indain tribes and nations."

In relation to the records of the peacemakers' and surrogates' courts of the Indian tribes harbored in this state, many interesting cases and decisions are obtainable. Many instances of equity and most judicious decisions made in both of these aboriginal courts of record have been noticed.

The proposed amendment is desired for the most part to make general in application, so as to effect the Indian and white man alike the prerogative vested in those who preside over the surrogate courts and the other court of record, known by the Indians as the peacemakers' court. It nevertheless takes away from the Indian tribes one of its oldest privileges.

The Constitution has been amended before and numerous legislative acts have been passed in relation to the right of the Indian to maintain their own courts of civil jurisdiction. For many years they have exercised the right to settle the difficulties over property and domestic disputes which have arisen from time to time among the members of the tribes empowered to dispose of these questions.

MERCERSBURG CLUB MAY BE FORMED HERE

It is possible the organization of a Mercersburg club in Fulton will be brought about within the next week or so. There are a number of young men in Fulton and vicinity who have graduated from the Pennsylvania institution, and this fall the school will enroll at least three more boys, graduates last year from Fulton High. The regular term of the Mercersburg Academy opens the 13th of next month, and several students who have been in town all summer are anxious to get every man to unite in forming an Alma Mater club before the school session commences.

The Mercersburg Academy seems to grow in popularity among the local high school graduates every year, a number of the boys desiring to enter the institution on account of the athletic facilities, of which there are many. Francis Murphy and George Ward are known to have made good in several branches of sport and are hearty in their praise of the institution, not only from the athletic point of view, but from the scholastic as well. Any man residing in Fulton or vicinity who claims Mercersburg as his Alma Mater is advised to communicate with either of the above mentioned young men if interested in joining the club.

GRANDSON OF MRS. SANFORD RISING YOUNG SINGER

Richard Ferris of Brooklyn, the 16-year-old grandson of Mrs. R. K. Sanford, who has been spending his vacation in this city, returned to his home today.

The young man possesees a voice of sympathy and sweetness at once appealing. During the past year he has been a student in music at New York University and has mastered a technique surprising in one so young. Yesterday morning he was heard in a solo at the Christian Science church. The organ accompaniment was played by Herman Randall, another rising young musician.

Mrs. Ferris, the young singer's mother, will be remembered by many in this city as having been a soloist of exceptional worth.

FRONT DORR LOCKED BROKEN; NOTHING GONE

What is believed to have been an attempt at robbery was discovered by James W. Bogue of South First st. Saturday night, who found the lock broken on his front door on his return from home late in the evening. A hasty inventory revealed nothing missing from Mr. Bogue's business establishment, and he is inclined to believe that the marauders were frightened away.

Fresh Creamery Butter, 30c per pound. Keller & Wilson. Adv.

The time to change your living place is before the fall rush begins. Advertise your wants in The Evening Times.

INDEMNITY WILL BE PAID INSURED PARCELS

Postmaster Peter M. Conley has received instructions relative to the indemnity of insured parcels. It is as follows:

Effective September 1, 1915, paragraph 2, section of 488 of the postal laws of regulations is amended to read:

2. Fourth-class mail shall not be registered, but may be insured against loss is an amendment equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed $5 in anyone case, on payment of a fee of 3 cents; not to exceed $25 on payment of a fee of 5 cents; not to exceed $50 in payment of a fee of 10 cents, or not to exceed $100 on payment of a fee of 25 cents, in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid by stamps affixed; but indemnity will not be allowed in cases of loss of such mail addressed to the Philippine Islands, unless the loss occurred in the postal service of the United States.

The amendment provides the following indemnity will be paid for loss of insured parcels mailed on and after September 1, 1915:

Covered by a 3-cent fee, value up to $5.00.

Covered by a 5-cent fee, value up to $25.00.

Covered by a 10-cent fee, value up to $50.00.

Covered by a 25-cent fee, value up to $100.00.

FRED J. FRENCH OPENS NEW MARKET WEDNESDAY

For the third time in his business history, which means also his life, Fred J. French will once more open a meat market. This time the place he will occupy is at 61 West 1st st. and the opening day is set for Wednesday.

Mr. French will include in his stock, in addition to meats, a full line of canned goods and fresh vegetables, butter and eggs, and The Times bespeaks for him success.

INGALL'S CROSSING.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hewitt, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Loomis, a daughter, Ruth Glendora.

* * *

Mr. Moon is entertaining his parents and two sisters from Liverpool.

* * *

Lillian Dexter of Syracuse is spending some time with her grandparents Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Dexter.

* * *

Gladys Coe is the guest of her grandmother at Brewerton.

* * *

Miss Madge Allen of Fulton spent a portion of last week at E. M. Hopkins.

* * *

Lenora Eames returned home from camp at Mexico Point today.

* * *

Volney Grange will hold a picnic in E. L. Henry's grove September 3. Every one invited.

The Concrete Mixer on the Paving Job Uses

Genuine Gas Coke

to relieve the Merchant of the Smoke Nuisance. Isn't there a hint in this for you? Don't you owe it to yourself and neighbor to use this Clean, Economical Fuel?

You can buy it during September for

$4.70 PER TON

THE GAS CO.

PHONE 198

FIFTY-TWO PRODUCERS MADE 3,495 SALES

Concerning the activity exhibited at the Auburn public market the Citizen of that city says of Saturday's doings:

Today's business at the Municipal Market was the heaviest since its founding, with 3,495 sales recorded. Transactions in poultry were brisk, sales in this line featuring the buying from the 52 farmers present. Poultry changed hands at 18 and 20 cents, New York dressed, while live fowls brought 14 and 15 cents in crates and 16 when sold separately. The bulk of the offering was sold separately.

Eggs were scarce at 24 and 26 cents per dozen. Butter sold quickly at 27 and 28 cents with a small supply. Tomatoes were plentiful and sold at five cents per quart and 50 and 60 cents per basket. The trading in this line was heavy.

Corn was all cleared up at 10, 12 and 15 cents per dozen. Berries were very scarce, only one farmer having a supply and this was small.

For the first time this year, turkeys were brought in to the market and were snapped up at 25 cents per pound.

All lines of vegetables had brisk sales, but changes in prices were few. Combed honey sold readily at 15 cents, while the strained brought 13 cents per pound. Celery sold at 25 and 30 cents a dozen bunches, cabbage at 40 and 50 cents a dozen heads, and pickles 20 and 25 cents a hundred and potatoes at 50 and 60 cents a bushel. Green and wax beans brought 60 and 75 cents a bushel.

The appearance of many purchasers from the Italian colony as well as many other foreigners in increasing numbers is giving Market Master Charles H. Miskell a gratified feeling. The sale of produce among the foreigners for the most part comprise live poultry.

The consistent advertiser wins in the end. It may cost a dollar to get a dollar, but the deal wins prestige.

INDEPENDENTS AGAIN TAKEN INTO CAMP

For the second time this season the Pulaski team took the measure of the Fulton Independents at Pulaski Saturday, winning by 10-5. In a game a month ago the Pulaski team won by a 7.4 score. George Snow pitched for Fulton for six innings when he was replaced by Painter. Some costly errors netted the Pulaski lads most of their tallies. McCullom played a good game at short for Fulton.

ELECTION BETS DON'T FAVOR COMMISSION PLAN

Many wagers are being made on the election September 17, at which time the citizens will decide whether or not they want commission government. A local newspaper man offered to bet $550 at two to one this morning that the commission plan would be defeated and said he knew a man willing to wager $1,000 to $500 that the proposal would be defeated by a vote of two to one against it.

Want to know what the folks are doing? Then subscribe for The Evening Times. It tells you everything worth knowing about. adv

WANTED!

One good Planer and Boring Mill Operator. Write, stating experience, etc. Good wages and steady employment for the right man.

BURKE ELECTRIC CO.
ERIE, PA.

INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE

Surety Bonds of All Kinds
Real Estate Loans

FREDERICK G. SPENCER
Phone 122

LUCK OF AN ADMIRAL.

An Apparently Fool Order That Won Him Fresh Laurels.

Among the stories in J. B. Thornhill's "Adventures in Africa" is an amusing one that was told by Captain Ghoeur, the Belgian chef de zone of the Haut Luapula zone of Katanga. It followed a discussion on the way office boys rise to preferment while really good outside men make no headway:

"A young cadet in the Portuguese navy was given work at the admiralty office, where he remained, and, without ever having been on board ship, rose through influence to be captain and ultimately admiral. When the king and queen of Portugal went on a visit to Tangier he was charged with the duty of taking them there and hoisted his flag accordingly. The captain of the boat naturally went to him for orders as to which the office bred admiral was in a state of hopeless innocence. He parried questions and solved difficulties by telling the captain to act for himself. On arrival at Tangier the captain asked how many cables he should put out, and the admiral in a quandary answered:

"'All.'

"The order was obeyed, and the Portuguese boat became the laughing stock of foreign battleships as cable after cable was run out. That night a hurricane came on. An English cruiser slipped her cable and put to sea—and safety. The French, German and Italian vessels snapped their cables and were driven on the beach. The Portuguese vessel alone rode out the gale. The admiral was given decorations in recognition of his foresight, was promoted to naval commander in chief and was congratulated by every one.

"'What a head that man has!' was the universal comment."

Help Others.

No man can live happily who regards himself alone, who turns everything to his own advantage. Thou must live for another if thou wishest to live for thyself.—Seneca.

Off With the Old—On With the New.

In a Georgia town the darkies were out for their Saturday afternoon good time. A mulatto woman, whose somber dress and wealth of crape betokened recent bereavement, attended by a man on each side and two in the rear—all clamoring for the pleasure of taking her to the picture show—came down the street. A plainly clad auntie stepped out of a crowd, accusingly fronting her:

"Say, how's dis, Minnie? Mistah Saul skasely col' in 'is grave—an' you 'ceivin' de 'tensions o' gentermens!"

"Huh!" fired back Minnie with a toss of her head that swished her veil. "I ain't crazy 'bout no dead man!"—Saturday Evening Post.

D/34

WHY THE HOME PAPER ? ? ?

An advertisement writer says: "Have you ever asked yourself why you take your Home Paper, or why it is necessary to have a Home Paper?

HERE IS THE WHY

The big city daily comes to you and gives you the important news of the outside world, but you and the home are too small for a place in its columns.

About its only thought of you is the money it gets from you.

It deals in world matters and is of value to you because through it you obtain much of your knowledge of the greater affairs of life.

But it utterly ignores you and yours.

Hence the local paper, and likewise your reason for taking the local paper.

You cannot exist without a knowledge of the affairs of your home community.

You must know of the plans and of the work of the local authorities, and you must know of the doings of the churches, and of the community in general.

You cannot obtain this knowledge from the big city paper, but you can and do find it in the columns of the home paper.

You buy the big city daily because you must know of the progress of the world, for your mind is developing day by day and demands this greater fund of information.

But your mind craves even a more intimate knowledge of affairs that are vital to the interests of you and yours, and these things you find only in the home paper.

To the great city daily you are but as a single pebble upon the beach, a drifting sand of the desert.

But to the home paper you are one of us, an important factor in the community; a force with which to be reckoned.

A disrupted and disintegrating community means a shrinkage and loss in property values and a stagnant public mind. Hence the home paper has an ever watchful eye to the interests of the community and of yourself, for only in the preservation of the community and of yourself can the home paper hope for a continued existence.

The home paper is your friend and you know it.

And because you are loyal to your friends and to the community you believe in the home paper and its ceaseless work for home and home people.

Your interests and those of the home paper are identical, and you need it quite as much as it needs you.

And the man who recognizes the necessity for community of interests as demonstrated in

THE FULTON EVENING TIMES

Becomes a Builder and Not a Destroyer.

SPY ON HUSBAND

Mrs. Emil Braun Becomes Suspicious and Does Some Detective Work.

MOVES ARE A MYSTERY

Fondness for Night Journeys, Views of American Forts and His Skill at Penning Code Letters, Had Military Significance.

Lakewood, N. J.—Emil Braun, the mysterious German, recently located here, has disappeared. His American bride of a few months, mystified and baffled by his peculiar habits, played the detective, and as a result of her efforts has turned over to the authorities a paper, found among Braun's possession, setting forth the fact that one, Helmuth Emil Max Schmidt, is wanted by German authorities on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy. Incidentally the bride discovered that the handsome silverware, jewelry and linens of the Emil Braun she had married were all elaborately marked with the initials "H. S."

When Emil Braun first appeared in Lakewood he was accompanied by three women, his wife, his sister and his daughter, the latter large and mature for her years. To the real estate agent, Braun explained that he was moving to America because he was tired of Germany and thought a small chicken farm in New Jersey would be much to his liking. Six months later, one of the women comprising the Braun household went away. To those who inquired Braun explained that his wife had returned to Germany. In July, 1914, he added the further information that she had died in a hospital.

Interested in Military Affairs.

Prior to this announcement, however, Braun appeared to take much more interest in military affairs than he did in New Jersey chickens. He developed an interest in the fortifications immediately adjacent to New York and he especially longed to make a visit to Sandy Hook. His wish was granted. Braun wanted to go inside the fort but when the right was refused, he first persisted, and then made no effort to conceal his disappointment.

Immediately after the European war broke out, Braun's interest in chicken raising suddenly ceased. About this time the second member of his household went away, leaving only the daughter. Braun advertised for a wife, and a New York stenographer answered. The two met shortly before the holidays and were married on December 30, 1914.

She Unearthed Several Old Photographic Plates.

Within a few weeks Braun's mysterious disappearance, coupled with his unsatisfactory explanations of the markings of the family silver, and the vast quantities of clocks, Russian tea sets and other valuables with which his home was furnished, decided Mrs. Braun to make an investigation.

In a closet, among some packages, she unearthed several old photographic plates, one of which she carried to New York in the lining of her hat and had a print made from it. It was that of a jewelry store with the name "Helmuth Schmidt" over the door. She also found a picture of Emil Braun, taken in Berlin at a time when he wore a beard, and a picture of his daughter, Gertrude, on the reverse side of which was written "Gertrude Schmidt."

Code Letters From Germany.

A short time ago Braun received a code letter from Germany, stating that a brother had been decorated with the Iron Cross. Soon afterward he took his daughter with him, ostensibly to make a payment on his chicken farm.

Braun is described as an accomplished linguist, a man of education who has seen military service, and who has taken marked interest in American roadways and fortifications. He writes letters in a secret code with the ease and rapidity of a stenographer. His code is practically undecipherable in that each character represents a word.

The Doctor Made Sure at Least That He Would Not Be Bled.

Sir Charles Locock, who was the physician attending Queen Victoria at a certain period of her reign, was once commanded by her majesty to proceed to Berlin and report on the condition of her daughter, the crown princess. On the return trip, stopping at Dover for a hasty luncheon, he was enabled to snatch a glass of poor sherry and a piece of questionable pork pie.

After the train had pulled out and Sir Charles had been locked in his compartment he began to feel drowsy and

MADE HIS WAY THROUGH THE STATION.

to fear that faintness was overtaking him. Immediately he thought to himself:

"They will find me in a faint on the floor and bleed me for a fit, and I need all my blood to digest this pork pie."

Thereupon he hurriedly drew out his pencil, wrote on a blank page that he tore from a book and stuck the sheet in the band of his hat. Then he resigned himself to the deep sleep that came upon him. He did not wake until the train had pulled into the London station, and, still dazed by his slumber, scrambled out of the train and made his way through the station amid the stares and titters of the throng, reached the street, jumped into a carriage and was driven home.

The grins of the servants and the exclamation of his wife were followed by the inquiry from one of the children, "Oh, papa, what have you got in your hat?"

Then he remembered his experience on the train. Taking off his hat, he removed the large white paper on which he had scribbled this petition to the general public:

"Don't bleed me. It's only a fit of indigestion from eating some confounded pork pie!"

Suffering.

Man is an apprentice, pain is his master, and none knows himself so long as he has not suffered.—Alfred de Musset.

One of Sheridan's Retorts.

Sheridan was one day annoyed by a fellow member of the house of commons, who kept crying out, "Hear, hear!" During the debate he took occasion to describe a political opponent. "Where," he exclaimed, with great emphasis, "where shall we find a more foolish knave or a more knavish fool than he?" "Hear, hear!" shouted the troublesome member. Sheridan turned round and, thanking him for the prompt information, sat down amid a roar of laughter.

Correct Time in Egypt.

The working of the oriental mind was delightfully illustrated in a story which Professor Turner told. He had been spending the Christmas vacation in Egypt to supervise the erection of a telescope at Helouan. Captain Lyons, who was in charge of the instrument, said that he had found that at noon every day a gun was fired and was anxious to know how the system worked. Accordingly he interviewed the gunner and asked how he knew when to fire the signal. "Oh, I look at my watch," said the official. "And how do you correct your watch?" asked the captain. "I take it to the maker in Cairo, and he tells me the error." Forthwith Captain Lyons interviewed the watchmaker and asked him how he checked the error of the watch. "I get the correct time from the gun," said that simple craftsman. And thus time was told in Egypt.—London Standard.

Not on His Visiting List.

In his book of memories, "Sixty Years In the Wilderness," Sir Henry Lucy, the English parliamentary writer, has a story about Sir Francis Burnand, the celebrated Punch writer.

Sir Henry and Sir Francis were talking together at a big public function when a very important looking guest, arrayed in a brilliant uniform, came up and effusively shook hands with Burnand, who appeared surprised at the act.

"I see you don't know me from Adam," said the stranger.

"My dear sir," answered Burnand gravely, "I didn't know Adam."

SPORT OF THE WAR

Soldier That Does the Work Is Prince of Artillery.

"ARCHIBALD" IS A TERROR.

Allies Give Nickname to Their Busy Anti-air Craft Gun, Which Is Removed From Place to Place In a Private Car—Aeroplanes Can Withstand Much Shell Fire.

A crack and a whish through the air. No sound is more familiar at the front where the artillery is never silent—the sound of a shell breaking from a gun muzzle and its shrill flight toward the German line to pay them back for some shell they have sent, writes a correspondent from the British headquarters in France.

Only this which did not pass out over the landscape in a long parabola on toward the German lines. It went right up into the heavens at about the angle of a skyrocket, for it was Archibald who was on the job.

Six or seven thousand feet over the British trenches there was something as big as your hand against the light blue of the summer sky. This was the target—a German aeroplane.

Wings of Intelligence.

Other features of life at the front may grow commonplace, but never the work of the planes—these wings of the army's intelligence. If they might fly as low as they pleased they might know all that was going on over the lines. They must keep up so high that through the aviator's glasses a man on the road is the size of a pinhead.

Archibald, the anti-air craft gun, sets the dead line. He watches over it as a cat watches a mouse. The trick of sneaking up under the cover of a noonday cloud and all the other man bird tricks he knows.

A couple of seconds after that crack a tiny puff of smoke breaks about a hundred yards behind the taube. The smoking brass shell case is out of Archibald's steel throat and another shell case with its charge slipped in its place and started on its way before the first puff breaks.

Archibald rushes the fighting. It is the business of the taube to sidestep. The aviator cannot hit back except through its allies, the German batteries, on the earth. But all that the aviator can see is mottled landscape. From his side Archibald flies no goal flags.

Archibald's propensities are entirely peripatetic. He is the vagabond of the army lines. Locate him—and he is gone. He is the only gun which keeps regular hours like a Christian gentleman. All the others fire at any hour night or day. Aeroplanes do not go up at night, and when no aeroplanes are up Archibald has no interest in the war.

Why he was named Archibald nobody knows. As his full name is Archibald, the Archer, possibly it comes from some association with the idea of archery.

Has His Private Car.

Archibald, who is quite the swellest thing in the army, has his own private car built especially for him. While the cavalry horses back of the lines grow sleek from inaction, the aeroplanes have taken their places. All the romances and risk of scouting are theirs.

Such of the cavalry's former part as the planes do not play Archibald plays. He keeps off the enemy's scouts. Do you seek team work spirit of corps and smartness in this theater of France where all the old glamor of war is lacking? You will find it in the attendants of Archibald.

The sport of war is not dead for Archibald. Here you see your target, which is so rare these days when British infantrymen have stormed and taken trenches without ever seeing a German, and the target is a bird—a man bird. Puffs of smoke with bursting hearts of death are clustered around the Taube. They hang where they broke in the still air. One follows another in quick succession—for more than one Archibald is firing—before your entranced eyes.

It is amazing how much shell fire an aeroplane can stand. Aviators are accustomed to the whizz of shell fragments and bullets and to have their planes punctured and ripped. Though their engines are put out of commission and frequently though wounded, they are able to volplane back to the cover of their own lines.

Drawing the Line.

Mrs. de Fashion—My dear, I have picked out a husband for you. Miss de Fashion—Very well, but I want to say right now, mother, that when it comes to buying the wedding dress I am going to select the materials myself, so there!—New York Weekly.

There Are Lots of Them.

Hokus—Old Gotrox is devoted to music. There is a clause in his will leaving $25,000 to establish a home for poor singers. Pokus — How inadequate! Twenty-five millions wouldn't begin to house all the poor singers.—Life.

Good Reason.

"So you have written a book on cemented basements. But why did you choose such a subject?"

"Because I wanted it to be among the best cellars."—Baltimore American.

Woman's World

A Titled Beauty Who Also Is Interested In Charities and the War.

THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK.

The Countess of Warwick, famous though she is for her beauty, has achieved quite as much distinction on account of her various and well directed charities, upon which subject she is as reticent as she is liberal. Two of the objects upon which her philanthropic energies are expended have assumed such proportions as to be beyond the power of concealment. These are the Easton School of Needlework and the Essex Needlework guild, both excellent organizations to aid the poor of England. The countess recently caused much talk by her criticisms of the social "butterflies" who make a pretense of nursing wounded soldiers—in reality posing and hindering the war work.

The countess is an optimist, as witness what she said in an interview not so very long ago.

"The best time of life is always after the age of thirty. Better than that is after forty. The very best time of life is fifty-three, which is my age. I just now am having the best time I ever had. At eighteen I was a pessimist. Now I know better. And because of what I've learned—by putting my experiences, my knowledge, to the best uses—I, like all women of my age, know better how to enjoy the days that are given to me."

This is what she thinks about the ballot for women: "The ballot in itself means nothing. What prompts the fight for the ballot in England and America is a fight for sex independence, a fight women are making—and which eventually they will win—because woman, given economic independence plus the ballot, will then be started on the road toward her right to exact a recognition of the fact that she is entitled to exercise her God given impulses quite as much as a man is."

The responsibility of the United States in the present war in Europe she voices thus:

"It seems to me that the greatest republic of the world has a serious duty, a grave responsibility. It has thriven on a gigantic scale without patronage or privileged classes, without titles, without such honors as are merely honors in name. Freed by the Atlantic from the domination of Europe, it has grown in power and given its citizens a life removed from the worst anxieties that beset the continent. It knows what kingship and unlimited power have cost Europe, and it embraces within its wide domain the children of every European nation, who dwell side by side in peace and amity. The freedom enjoyed by the republic would not be bartered for the wealth of the world, for that freedom is the secret of its eternal youth, its boundless energy, its untrammeled progress."

FURNITURE COVERS.

It is especially necessary to have looseness in a slip cover. There must be plenty of "give" to it. Otherwise when one sits on it it is apt to burst open, which would be most disconcerting, particularly if it happened to be some one else's chair.

The strip which runs from the extreme top of the chair back down to the seat, across the seat and on down to the required length, should be cut lengthwise of the goods without piecing.

Before cutting it should be tucked well into the crease between the seat and the back. The narrow fronts of the arms are cut separately.

The arm's inner side is cut lengthwise and extends over the roll, under which another seam occurs. The outside of the arm is cut in one with the side of the seat.

The rear side of the chair back is cut in two lengthwise pieces, with the opening up the middle. The back's "thickness" will also need a small piece, extending to the arm.

The fasteners are balls and sockets, or buttons and buttonholes, or, in some instances, little bows. The balls and sockets are used for the back openings or for little tabs when seam openings are used.

HOPE FOR AGREEMENT.

United Mine Workers Not Preparing For a Strike Next Spring.

President John P. White of the United Mine Workers of America recently gave out a statement in which he declared that the miners of the anthracite fields were not preparing for a strike at the expiration of the present agreement. His statement follows:

Articles appearing in certain newspapers during the last few days, for the most part published a great distance from the anthracite industry, containing the information that the anthracite mine workers are making huge preparations for a big strike at the expiration of the present agreement, March 21, 1916, are absolutely unfounded.

The campaign now being conducted in the anthracite region is for the sole purpose of uniting the men of the mines as members of the United Mine Workers of America. When the anthracite miners have perfected their organization I am of the belief that the union will be sufficiently strong and efficient to command the respect and recognition it deserves.

I have every reason to feel assured that the operators, like the miners, want to be fair, and consequently I am at a loss to understand why the attempt in some quarters is being made to misrepresent the real purpose of our present membership campaign.

The international officials nor district officials have formulated any plans that contemplate a strike at the expiration of the agreement. We are, on the other hand, hopeful that we will enjoy the opportunity to meet the operators in conference and reach a fair agreement, embracing needed reforms and betterments that we feel quite confident the general condition of the industry will permit. The public should not become alarmed at the stories of a strike nature, for the mission of the United Mine Workers is one of peace, and I predict that such will be the outcome of our negotiations when we meet the operators.

WEAVERS GET RAISE.

Seven Thousand Carpet Workers Receive a 10 Per Cent Boost.

The 7,000 employees in the mills of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet company at Yonkers, N. Y., were agreeably surprised when they received their pay envelopes on July 29 to find in them slips announcing a 10 per cent increase in wages. The increase aggregates $8,000 a week and brings the company's weekly payroll up to about $90,000. The mills have been running only four days a week for some time, but it is expected that full time operation will soon be resumed.

The increase is said to have been ordered by Alexander Smith Cochran, well known in yachting circles, who is the controlling director. He has been participating more actively in the affairs of the company of late. The increase restores a wage scale which existed up to two years ago, when it was announced that general business conditions necessitated a cut.

Part time operation of the mills had been caused to some extent by inability to get enough dyestuffs after the foreign supply was shut off by the war. This situation has been largely remedied.

Du Pont Increases Wages.

Employees of the Brandywine (Del.) shops of the Du Pont Powder company were notified that from Aug. 1 eight hours would constitute a day's work and that the workmen would receive ten hours' pay for the shorter day. Eleven hundred men were affected by the new order. They include every class of workman, from the skilled mechanic to the laborers. The eight hour day was granted voluntarily and without any request from the workmen. At the Brandywine shops machinery and equipment for the company's powder plants are manufactured.

Copper Men Get Bonus.

The Wolverene and Mohawk Copper Mining companies, Calumet, Mich., in paying their 1,200 employees on July 31 included an extra check for 5 per cent of the total wages of June as a bonus because of the high price at which copper is selling. It came as a surprise to the men. It was unofficially announced that the two companies might continue to pay the same bonus every month while copper remains at 20 cents a pound or better. It was said that several other mining companies will follow this example.

More Pay For Rural Teachers.

The Wisconsin state legislature has passed a bill increasing wages of rural schoolteachers $5 to $25 a month, according to qualifications and terms of service. There are about 7,000 rural teachers in the state.

OF INTEREST TO LABOR.

Trade unionism is the one protection in which the workers can put their trust.

The Danbury hatters have been served with foreclosure writs on their property.

Trade unionism has been the great revolutionizing force for industrial betterment and progress.

More than 200,000 machinists have received the eight hour day with advanced or no reduction of wages.

Conditions in the labor market for the month of July, as viewed from the City of New York public employment bureau, are encouraging, especially in the large number of orders for skilled help.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review

IN AFRICAN BROWN VOILE.

A costume for the college girl, developed in African brown poplin and featuring an overblouse effect on the front of the waist.

Among the irresistible frocks for the younger set is this costume in African brown voile, with a four-piece skirt attached to a waist which has an overblouse effect in front and closes at the left side. The back extends over the shoulders, forming a yoke effect in front in pointed outline.

The home dressmaker will not find it difficult to construct the frock. Taking the waist first, the front edge of the under-front is turned under on slot perforations for an underfacing. Next, stitch one strap on right outer-front, edge of strap having double "oo" perforations along the left side edge, shoulder edges even; stitch remaining strap to position, edge having double "oo" perforation along line of single small "o" perforations in right front, shoulder edges even. Leave the straps free below single small "o" perforations to pass belt through. If desired omit straps and underface the edge of front about two inches back. Arrange the outer-front on the under-front, center-fronts and corresponding edges even. The large "O" perforations indicate center-front. Close under-arm seam as notched; lap the extension of back, on the front matching notches, single large and double "oo" perforations and stitch, or cut off extension on small "o" perforations and close seam as notched. Gather lower edge of waist between double "TT" perforations. Sew stay to lower edge of waist, center-backs even, small "o" perforation at underarm seam and bring front edge to center-front. Face collar sections, join and sew to neck edge as notched. Large "O" perforation in collar indicates center-front.

Next close the sleeve seam and gather the lower edge. Join the cuff and turn-over as notched, then sew to lower edge of sleeve as notched, small "o" perforation in cuff at sleeve seam; bring edges of cuff together and tack. Sew sleeve in armhole as notched, easing in any fullness.

Stitch the skirt strap to position on the right front gore, corresponding edges even (small "o" perforation in skirt strap indicates upper front edge), or omit strap and underface the front edge. Lap right-front gore on left to double "oo" perforations and stitch, leaving edges free above single large "O" perforation in right-front gore for placket. Join gores as notched, close center-back seam. Gather between double "TT" perforations. Sew to lower edge of waist over stay, center-fronts and center-backs even (large "O" perforations in right front gore indicate center-front) and bring side seam to under-arm seam. Adjust belt as illustrated on reverse side of envelope and close underneath the left strap. A sharp bit of contrast may be gained by using buttons of black or red silk.

Pictorial Review Costume No. 6357. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Price, 15 cents.

Economy Hints

A penny saved is a penny earned.—Benjamin Franklin.

DID you ever stop to think that good care of the toothbrush is almost as essential as good care of the teeth? Yet how few persons really take the proper care of either! Nothing spoils a pretty face so quickly as bad teeth, and the girl who has any regard for her appearance will watch both her brush and her teeth.

It never pays to invest in a cheap toothbrush. In the first place a bad set of bristles leave their work half done. They have not the necessary stiffness and resistance to clean the teeth well. Then the bristles in a cheap brush are not well fastened and are apt to fall out. This makes a cheap toothbrush a real menace, for if the bristles come loose in the mouth they are apt to slip down the throat, catch there and decay, or they may pierce through the walls of the digestive tract.

Buy a good brush and then take care of it. Before you use a brush for the first time soak it in a weak solution of bicarbonate of soda for two hours. This not only serves to disinfect it from shop handling, but it sets the bristles so that they will not fall out so readily.

It is better not to use a toothbrush for a longer period than three weeks at a time, and it is wiser to keep two brushes going at once. In this way one can be drying out and airing while the other is in use. Be sure that the brush is well rinsed and thoroughly clean of all tooth paste or dirt before hanging it up to dry. Once a week let it boil in clear hot water for about five minutes to kill any germs which may be lingering in the bristles and to disinfect it well.

The teeth should be brushed after each meal, before retiring and upon arising in the morning. The nightly cleansing, so often neglected, is in reality the most important of all. It is essential to brush the teeth both inside and out before retiring, so that the food particles will not stay in the crevices and decay overnight. Once a day or twice at the most is often enough to use tooth paste or powder. At other times wash the teeth with clear water.

Very often after a long illness it will be found that the teeth have begun to decay. This is usually laid down to the nature of the illness. In reality it is more often due to neglect of the teeth than to the ailment itself. During illness the teeth should be cleaned often, especially as they cannot be attended to by a dentist.

The best mouth wash, one which will help to harden the gums and will keep away tartar, can be made by dissolving a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda (ordinary baking soda) in a pint of water. Bottle this and keep it on hand for use. It is quite as good a cleanser as peroxide, and it is not so hard on the teeth. The peroxide is said to wear the enamel away.

The Care of Foodstuffs.

As soon as meat or fish arrives from the market it should be examined in the folds and crevices to make sure there are no eggs left by intruding flies. A wire safe in the cellar is the best place to hang meat. In mutton or in lamb the marrow or soft, fatty substance should be taken from the backbone, as also the thin membrane which appears under steaks and chops, as these decay quickly and, therefore, are liable to taint the whole piece. Never leave meat in paper, but put at once on a clean plate if it is not hung.

Fish should not be laid directly on artificial ice, as the ammonia used is apt to combine with the fish and cause ptomaine poisoning. Do not cover meat or fish tightly before being cooked and never cover cooked food such as soups, meats and vegetables while still hot. Let them cool as rapidly as possible, then cover. Bacons and hams may be kept in any cool place where there is plenty of cold air in circulation about them to prevent mildew. They are best hung, protected by bags of cloth or paper.

Fruits should be kept in a cool, dark place and separated as much as possible. Berries should be poured on large plates or platters and spread out. If the watermelon is too large for the ice chest cover with a wet piece of sacking and place where the wind will blow over it. The evaporation will make it delightfully cold. Lemons are best kept by wrapping in tissue paper and hanging in an openwork bag in a cool place. A bag made of netted white string is admirable for this purpose and can be washed when necessary.

The Silkworm.

The silkworm is three inches long and is well provided with legs, having no less than sixteen of them.

MONT PELEE AS IT IS TODAY.

Its Appearance Thirteen Years After Its Fearful Eruption.

Since its outbursts in 1902-3 Mont Pelee has simmered down to a commonplace volcano, and now vegetation has re-established itself to the summit of the mountain, and even the forest is beginning to reassert itself. The whole aspect of this side of the volcano is verdant and peaceful and gives no indication of the devastation of thirteen years ago. Even the rocks of the new cone are more or less thickly coated with moss, while the sides and top of the old cone are covered with grass, ferns and bushes in addition to the moss and lichens.

On the summit plateau are found an abundance of red raspberry bushes bearing flowers and green and ripe fruit. Sugar plantations on the west side of Mont Pelee have been reinstated as far as the Roxelane river, within the border of the original zone of annihilation, while the ruined city of St. Pierre now contains about thirty new buildings of durable construction and a resident population of between 200 and 300 people.

The zones stretching down the southwest side of the volcano lying between the Seche and Blanche rivers, which was the route traversed by hundreds or perhaps thousands of destructive eruption clouds, still lie drear and desolate, because the soil was completely swept away by the blasts, and the material left behind as well as that added by the eruption is too porous for the retention of the water necessary to restore it to fertility.—Argonaut.

Bernhardt's Wish.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, whose leg was recently amputated, is cured. To see her walk one could doubt that she had been maimed, thanks to the miracles of surgery and mechanics. She is much more courageous than heretofore. She looks at her articulated leg and smiles. "It pleases me," she says, "and it would please me entirely if it should be celebrated by two of my best friends—one a poet and the other a painter. I wish that the adorable Edmond Rostand would celebrate it in a little poem and that my faithful Clairin would make it the subject of a beautiful drawing." Rostand and Clairin have been apprised of the wish of the grand tragedienne and it is said that they will not delay to respond to it.—Cri de Paris.

An Expert on Volcanoes.

Frank Alvord Perret, whose knowledge of volcanoes is probably unique in the world, is an American, a native of Hartford, Conn. After volcanic outbursts he has been able to accurately forecast their conduct for some time to come, and in this way his labors have been of inestimable value to residents of volcanic districts. He has visited and studied practically every volcano of note in the world. He was the first to reach Messina after the devastating earthquake of 1908. In 1904 he took up volcanology and became honorary assistant to Professor Matteucci in the Royal observatory, Mount Vesuvius, and was later decorated Knight of the Italian Crown.

Our Agricultural Possibilities.

With improvements which are steadily being made in American agriculture under the stimulus of a number of helpful agencies, including the department of agriculture and the land grant colleges, the chances for successful competition from abroad will become smaller and smaller. We must remember that not over 45 per cent of our arable land is yet under cultivation and that not more than 12 per cent of that is yielding full returns.—David F. Houston in American Review of Reviews.

Wishbones and a Wedding.

During the twenty-five years of wedded life of Mr. and Mrs. Grossenbach of St. Louis they used 800 chickens and turkeys, and at their silver wedding recently the 800 wishbones which had been accumulated were dipped in silver and strung about the dining room on silver hued ribbons.

Stars In the Flag.

There were thirteen stars in the United States flag at the time of the revolution, fifteen in the war of 1812, twenty-nine during the Mexican war, thirty-five at the time of the civil war and forty-five in the Spanish-American war. Now there are forty-eight.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Loss of Weight.

One of the early symptoms of tuberculosis is a loss of weight. Any decided decreases should be watched with suspicion. It often means that the general bodily functions are not all that they should be. It is certain, under any circumstances, to indicate that one's physical resistance is being lowered, and this in itself opens the way to unusual chances of disease.

If this loss in weight is accompanied by loss of appetite, night sweats or a persistent cough or cold a physician should be consulted and nourishing food, plenty of rest and long hours of sleep in the fresh air should be resorted to in an effort to build up the body.

People will neglect themselves for months when decreasing weight should warn them as surely as the falling barometer denotes a coming storm that their physical well being is in jeopardy.

TODAY'S FASHION NOTE

A frock of blue silk poplin trimmed with bands of black velvet is shown here, made in Empire style. It is a simple matter to gain a longer waist effect, however, by adding another belt in the dual girdle fashion now so popular. The frock is an exceptionally good design for the girl of "awkward age," and requires but 3 3-8 yards of 54-inch material to develop.

Pictorial Review Costume No. 6182. Sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 15 cents.

Pictorial Review Patterns may be procured at the M. Katz & Co. Department Store, Fulton.

The Kitchen Cupboard

THE DECORATIVE BEET.

A FINE large boiled beet may be so sliced down from the top as to closely resemble a many petaled peony, and this, quite by itself on a lettuce leaf, may be so placed as to stand in shape as a handsome salad. The parts must be held together while the cutting is done or the whole may fall like a block house and be hard to put together again.

This way of making a peony salad was discovered some years since when an attempt was made to imitate the Japanese method of carving vegetables, but, let it be said, only such as could be eaten. Uneatable garnishes are to most people of good taste generally objectionable, with the exception of lobster legs and a few like things.

The new beets are often of a rather light and beautiful peony shade when boiled, even when every rootlet and a good portion of the leaf stem is left on to keep them from bleeding. Young cooks have been known to prepare beets for boiling by paring them.

Peony Salad Recipe.

Put well washed and rinsed young beets to boil in lightly salted water to cover, and in a covered kettle. When they are tender, or in about an hour (it is a good plan to give the largest fifteen minutes' start when those of a bunch are of quite uneven size), drop them into cold water and rub off the skins quickly so that they will not cool much. Chop rather coarsely and butter them lightly while they are yet hot enough to melt the butter. Press into small cups, and when cool turn out on lettuce leaves. The mold of beets ought to keep its shape perfectly and not crumble. Encircle this at the base with slices of rather large pink and white boiled radishes. Serve with French dressing. On a noonday table, these show up handsomely, just as tomatoes on green are handsomest under artificial light, and so are best for dinner.

A Jelly Recipe.

Aspic Jelly.—Take two pints of cold water, one-quarter of an ounce of vegetable gelatine, one lemon, some pepper and salt, a pinch of cayenne and two tablespoonfuls of Tarragon vinegar. Soak the gelatine two hours in one pint of water, then add the other ingredients, strain the juice of the lemon. Put over a slow fire until the gelatine is dissolved, then boil two or three minutes, and strain through jelly bag.

Anna Thompson

D/34

Allies Baffled to Know Where Next Blow Falls

By Hilaire Belloc.

Paris, Aug. 30.—It is clear that the Teutons' success at the conclusion of the three months' campaign upon the eastern front has restored to them the initiative in the largest sense of the term. That is, the great main lines of the next development are for them to choose, and it is the allies who are wondering what they will do next, and not the Teutons who are wondering what the allies will do next.

The Teutons may continue their eastern movement; they may strike southeast against Serbia; they may send troops to the Italian front, or they may come west.

The conditions under which the Austro-Germans lie and which limit their next action are threefold in character. They consist in the length of line upon which they will consent to remain stationary, the character of that line for defense, and the numbers which will remain available for them for the prosecution of their mobile attack.

* * *

Wherever the Teutons may decide to expend what remains of their military energy (and the choice is now in their hands) there will be, in their intention at least, a mobile front and there will be a stationary front.

Suppose, for instance, they decide to strike down southeastward towards Serbia. Then it is clear that they will have to hold all the present eastern front from Roumania to the Baltic against the gradual, although tardy, equipment and munitioning of the Russians.

Or suppose that the Teutons decide on continuing their eastern advance, and particularly a turning of the Russian line by a northern movement along the Baltic coast, it is quite equally clear that south of some fixed point upon the whole front they will be holding the Russians while the main blows are being delivered in the north.

Just as the Teutons held the central Polish front while they were delivering ther blow in Galicia, so they will, in the nature of things, have to remain more or less stationary along the portion of their eastern line (or the whole of it) while they concentrate for special action in a special area. If they come west or south they must equally hold some definite eastern line.

* * *

The Russian forces find themselves divided by the great marsh region of the Pripet river, which has formed in every great Russian campaign the chief physical feature determining its nature. These marshes are traversed by one single line of railway from Kovel to Brest, and not by a few roads. Nevertheless, they form a very serious natural barrier separating armies to the north of them from those to the south.

This accident of ground has some effects favorable to the containment of the Russians by the Austro-Germans opposed to them, but other disadvantages. I mean that in some ways it spares them the necessity of using a certain number of men, but that in other ways it defeats the main object.

The mere fact that over a breadth of something like fifty miles there can be no continuous line of entrenchment nor any active movements permits that sector to be watched by smaller numbers. But, on the other hand, the advantage the Teutons obtain from the separation of the Russian forces into two groups through the presence of the marshes only may easily be exaggerated.

We speak of the separation of two fractions of an army as a disadvantage or a disaster, because such separation interferes with an exact co-ordination of movements between the various parts and because such separation usualy implies the existence of a gap which the enemy can occupy and thus permanently turn out one large army into two smaller ones which he will defeat in detail.

The first of these handicaps the Russians would indeed suffer if, in the line of positions they ultimately take up, the Pripet marshes intervene. But it is nothing like the handicap it was before the existence of railways and of the telegraph.

It is still perfectly possible to co-ordinate the two branches of the Russian forces even though that co-ordination may not be as simple a matter as it was when the whole line was continuous.

* * *

The second and much more serious point does not in this case appear. The gap formed by the Pripet marshes is not a gap of which the Teutons could take any advantage. The same natural conditions which caused them to be an obstacle separating the northern from the southern Russian forces forbid the Austro-Germans to advance through this district.

VON BERNSTORFF DENIES TURKISH ATROCITIES

Rochester, Aug. 30.—The German Government, thrugh Ambassador Count von Bernstorff, has made official denial to the Jews of Rochester of atrocities in Palestine charged against the Turks. Of late numerous alarming reports concerning the situation of the Jewish population in Palestine have been received here. According to these, the Zionist properties were confiscated by the Turkish government and the leaders of the movement were exiled to Asia Minor.

Many Rochester Jews are vitally interested in affairs in Palestine. More than three thousand of them contribute annually toward the maintenance of the Palestian institutions. A number of them have friends and relatives who have taken up their abode there. A few Rochester Jews have purchased land in Palestine with the idea of making their home there some day.

U. S. INSISTS THAT REFUGEES BE FREED

London, Aug. 30.—The Morning Post correspondent at Rome says:

Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, American Ambassador at Rome, had a very lengthy interview with Barone Sonnino on the question of Italian subjects in Turkey. The United States government has suggested to Constantinople that Italian women and children be allowed to leave the country. The Turkish reply was evasive. The American Ambassador at Constantinople now has received instructions to insist on non-combatants being allowed to leave aboard American ships. The Porte war notified that an American war ship is lying in Smyrna harbor on board which women and children can be immediately placed.

ITALIAN MACHINE SHOPS TAKEN OVER BY THE STATE

New York, Aug. 30.—The entire machine tool facilities of Italy are reported to have been commandeered by the government for war munitions' work. This includes the shops which ordinarily are not engaged in manufacturing military supplies. The arms and steel works, whose business is to produce equipment for the army and navy, remain, it is said, under their previous status:

Italy has been independent of foreign countries for several years in the matter of equipment for the army and navy. Italian artillery for both the land and naval forces is of Italian construction, and the ships of the navy are wholly built now in Italy.

"BIG PUSH" WILL.. COME IN OCTOBER

London, Aug. 30.—Rumors are filling the clubs and hotels that the date for thel ong deferred "big push" has been set for mid-October. Naturally there is no official recognition of these vague reports, which apparently have originated in the belief that General Joffre's arrangements are about complete for a favored movement in great force.

There has been increasing activity by the artillery on the western front that is thought to have its significance The Frech have shelled almost the entire legnth of the German line in the last twod ays, at some points attaining exceptional severity. There is no indication whether it followed reports of the German troop concentration or was intended to feel out the strength of the opposing forces. Artois and the Hetass sector of Flanders were particularly shaken by the thunder of the field guns. Steenstraate received a quantity of shells where the Germans are holding a part of the hamlet.

No infantry actions have been reported from the Argonne to the sea for a week, except the daily exchanges of bombs and hand grenades, which does nothing but keep the opposing trenches on the alert.

New Potatoes, per peck (15 lbs.) 17c at Keller & Wilson's. adtf

MR. AND MRS. WM. TAYLOR CELEBRATE CHINA WEDDING

Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor of 519 Fremont st. celebrated the 20th anniversary of their marriage at their home Saturday night. Forty-five guests were present including many friends of the couple from Auburn, Oswego, Rochester and other cities. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor received several beautiful pieces of chinaware.

The anniversary supper was served on the lawn, which was prettily lighted with lanterns. Music was furnished during the supper by the Otis orchestra and Prof. John Gallon rendered a violin solo later in the evening.

KENWORTHY HEIR TO MILLION DOLLARS

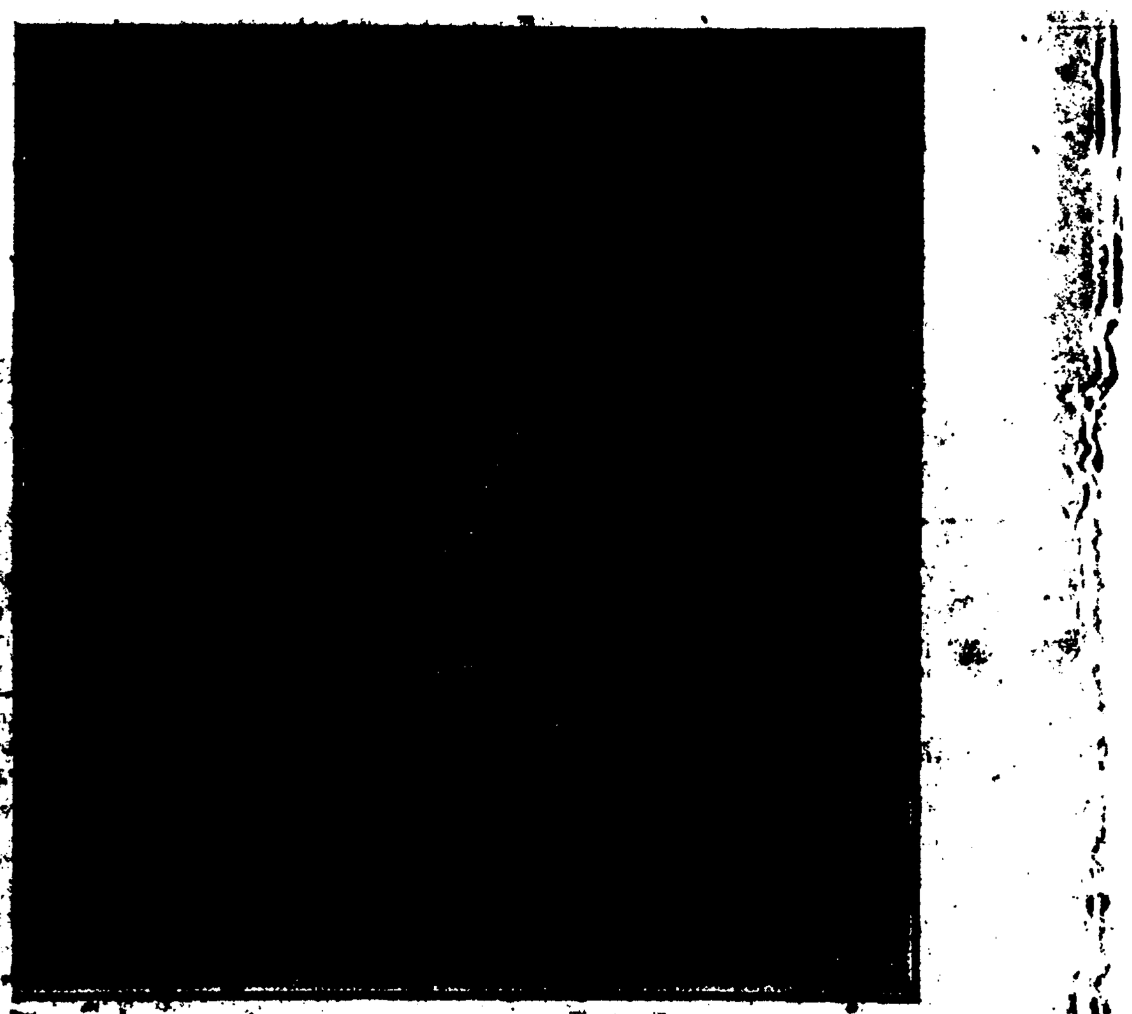
Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 30.—William Buck Kenworthy, second baseman of the Kansas Federal League team, has fallen heir to $1,000,000 from the estate of his uncle, Joshua Kenworthy, late of London, England, who was burned to death in a hotel in Connecticut a year ago, while touring this country.

This uncle inherited $30,000,000 a number of years ago, and at the time of his death he had increased this fortune to $50,000,000. He had divided the money among relatives, both here and in England and Ireland.

BANCROFT ANNOUNCES PLAYERS WHO WILL TOUR

New York, Aug. 30.—Frank Bancroft, the veteran business manager of the Cincinnati Reds, announced the names of the players in the National League who will tour the Northwest with the American League after the season is over as follows: Pitchers, Jack Coombs, Christy Mathewson, Grover Cleveland Alexander and Jim Vaughn. Catchers, William Killifer, Frank Snyder or Otto Miller. First base, Jake Daubert; second base, Dots Miller; third base, Heine Groh; shortstop, Hans Wagner; outfielders, Geo. Burns, Wade Killifer and Cozy Dolan.

Angel Food, Sponge Cake, Crullers and Pies at Keller & Wilson's. adtf



AT THE QUIRK TONIGHT

The Charles K. Champlin Stock Co., an organization that is different than others, has this season selected a line of plays that will appeal to lovers of true dramatic construction. It might be said that "Beyond the Law" entirely covers that statement. It is a drama of vivid interest and concerns a mother's sacrifice of love, ambition, social position and, in fact, every thing, all for a dearly beloved daughter from whom she is separated by adverse circumstances, while the child is young, too young to ever know a mother's love. A man's honor is at stake. The mother is the tool selected by the man higher up, a man so to speak, "Beyond the Law," whose only purpose is to gain his desire at not matter what cost to others with whom he has come in contact. The woman is the power of the man higher up, with a sentence hanging over her head merely by a thread, who he alone can deal out, she dares not refuse his nefarious system of getting what he goes after. The daughter of the woman loves the man on whom the attack is directed; at a given time the trap is set, the mother face to face with her daughter and the man she loves is branded as a criminal by the person in whose power she is unfortunately a slave. At the psychological moment the man that goes right, by mere chance, places the woman in question as the mother of the girl he loves, bit by bit her story is brought forth and little by little she sees herself placed in the right by the man who goes straight, only to find that she is facing her own daughter and the man she loves, hence the mother's sacrifice, a man's honor and a woman's love end in that peaceful path of an unblemished love and happiness: "Home with wife and mother."

BRIEF BITS OF LIVE WAR NEWS

American Red Cross May Withdraw Doctors and Nurses.

FUNDS NEARLY EXHAUSTED.

Statistics Show How Much Medicine Was Used In Cleaning Up Servia. Canada Lowers Her Recruiting Standard in Order to Increase Enlistments—Other Interesting Items.

American Red Cross doctors and nurses will be withdrawn from the battlefields of Europe on Oct. 1 because of a lack of funds to keep them there longer, according to a statement made at Washington by Miss Mabel T. Boardman, chairman of the Red Cross relief commission.

It is possible that the two units in Belgium, where the greatest need exists, will be continued, but the other fourteen detachments will be recalled on the date mentioned, when the American fund of $1,560,000 will be exhausted. In the work of cleaning up Servia the Red Cross has used 358,-783 pounds of sulphur, 700,000 bichloride tablets, 7,000 gallons of kerosene oil, 5,600 pounds of formaldehyde, 12,-200 doses of cholera vaccine, 500 whitewash brushes, 70 bathtubs, 50 stepladders and 11 automobile trucks.

In order to increase her enlistments Canada has lowerd the recruiting standard. Men five feet two inches in height may now become Canadian soldiers. Hitherto the minimum height has been five feet three inches. The minimum chest measurement is now thirty-three inches for those thirty years old or under, the former minimum having been thirty-three and one-half inches.

Marconi, who is a lieutenant of engineers in the Italian army, has been in London buying war supplies for his nation. He expresses confidence in Italy's ability to defeat Austria and says that Italy is well supplied with ammunition, her factories working at high pressure day and night turning out shells. Italy, he says, is particularly well equipped with dirigibles and aeroplanes.

Since the outbreak of the war the Swedish army has been almost doubled. It now has a total of 540,000 trained men, 360,000 of which are troops of the first line, the remainder being landsturm. New training schools for noncommissioned officers have been established since last August, in which 60,000 noncoms have been trained.

The French government has conferred the military cross upon Professor Richard Norton, founder of the American volunteer ambulance corps, which is the chief Red Cross unit in the Second French army. With the decoration the government sent Professor Norton a letter warmly praising the work of the corps.

Regret has been expressed by the British government to the Norwegian government because of the violation of Norwegian territorial waters by British warships, particularly the seizure of a German steamer inside the three mile limit. The note was cordial and was in reply to a protest by Norway.

Several Americans were in Rheims recently during a heavy bombardment. The party took refuge in a cellar for an hour. On reaching Paris they said that on the day they were in Rheims between 500 and 600 large caliber shells were dropped on the city.

Typhus has practically been wiped out in Servia. The Servian army is reported to be in good condition and probably better equipped than ever before. It is mobilized around the frontiers, ready to move at any point at any moment.

Ten more large national munitions factories are to be established in England, in addition to the sixteen huge national plants now in operation, according to a statement made by Lloyd-George, minister of munitions.

Captain H. A. Tomkinson of the British Royal dragoons has been promoted to the rank of major. He played No. 1 on the polo team which took back the international polo cup to England last year from the United States.

The sultan of Turkey has decorated three American officials of the Standard Oil company at Constantinople for their humanitarian services. Those decorated are W. E. Bemis, Oscar Gunkel and L. I. Thomas.

Gabriele d'Annunzio flew over Trieste a few days ago in the aeroplane of Lieutenant Miraglia. The lieutenant dropped bombs on the city, while the poet threw down poetic messages.

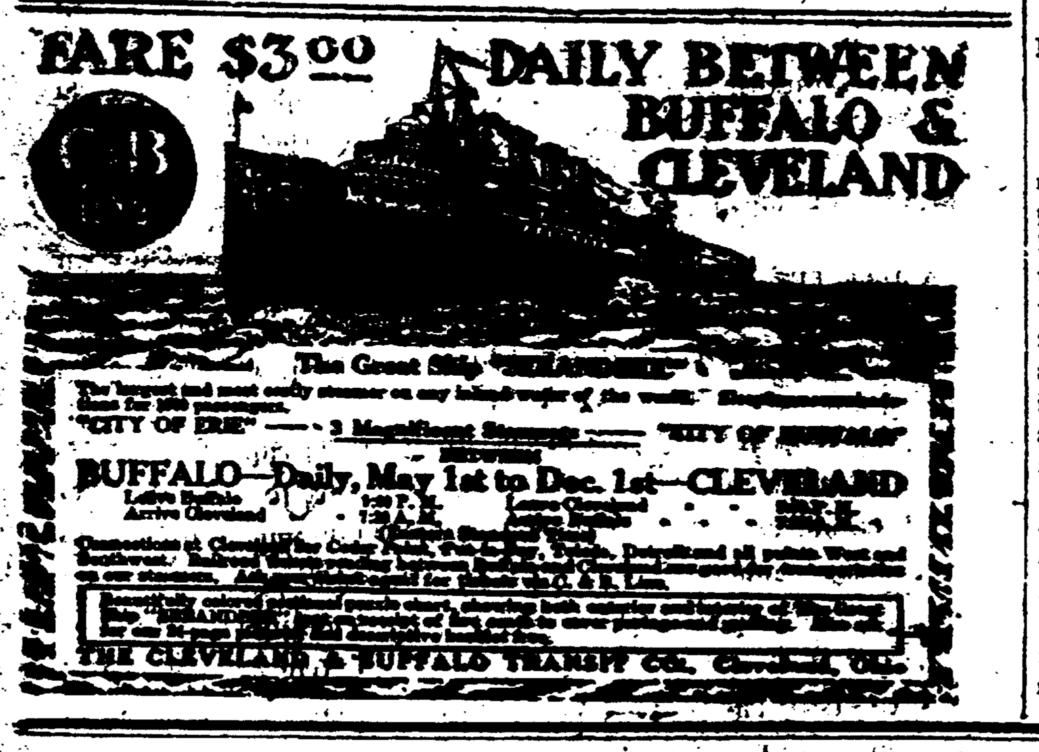
The Austrian government has agreed to spare Italian churches and monuments in Italian coast towns provided the Italians do not use them for military purposes.

A convention ceding to Bulgaria the Turkish portion of the Dedeagatch railway has been signed in Constantinople.

James J. Hill predicts a population of 400,000,000 by the year 2000. That means four men, four women and four kids for every one in evidence now.

As Mexico's revolution spree has cost that country nearly $400,000,000 it should be glad to have Uncle Sam step in with a cleanup squad.

It's Permysl here and Przemysl there, and you take your choice, but just can't pronounce it either way correctly.



NEW YORK STATE FAIR
AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

REPRESENTS GREAT INTERESTS OF THE EMPIRE STATE | ATTRACTIONS HIGHEST CLASS IN THE WORLD

COMPLETE FARM MACHINERY EXHIBITS
DAIRY MACHINERY IN OPERATION
DEMONSTRATIONS AND LECTURES DAILY
FARM PRODUCTS MONUMENT FIFTY FEET HIGH
FARM BOYS' CAMP—MILITARY SUPERVISION

CONWAY'S FAMOUS CONCERT BAND
AVIATOR IN MARVELOUS FEATS
GRAND CIRCUIT HARNESS HORSE RACES &
LARGEST AND BEST DOG SHOW.

GREATEST SHOW HORSES EVER EXHIBITED

SYRACUSE | BIG SATURDAY FEATURES: Steeplechase—Three Mile Course. Greatest Jumping Horses in Competition. Foxhounds to Be Shown With Hunters | SEPTEMBER 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

SSING

SUES

D/34